

1 Town Hall and Town Hall Square

Large weekly and annual markets used to take place on the Rathausplatz. The Town Hall was built between 1539 and 1542 as a merchants' and cloth hall, granary and town hall. Today it houses the municipal offices. Alterations and renovations took place between 1745-1746 and 1898-1900. The history paintings were painted by Carl von Häberlin in 1900.

2 Weisser Adler, Oberstadt 1

First mentioned in 1418. It has the oldest surviving fresco paintings from the Renaissance period in Switzerland. The paintings by Thomas Schmid were created in 1520. They depict medieval themes such as the Bocca della Verità, Test of Faith, Strength and Union, and also scenes from Boccaccio's Decamerone.

3 Bürgerasyl, Oberstadt 3

Impressive group of buildings from the 15th to 18th centuries. Originally the town hospital, then from the 19th century, a care and nursing home. Today it is a residential building, social and administrative centre, and the town archive. The building was renovated between 1999 and 2002.

4 KrippenWelt Museum, Oberstadt 5

Original surviving building from 1302 with historic courtyard. It is the only exhibition of nativity scenes of its kind in Switzerland. More than 600 nativity scenes from around the world. There is also a shop, bistro and vaulted cellar with art exhibitions.

5 Obere Stube, Oberstadt 7

Also called Haus zur Rose. First mentioned as a guild house in 1448. Highlights include the guild hall from 1469 and the guild lounge from 1684. Above the entrance hangs a copy of the old house sign. The Kulturhaus Obere Stube is a cultural institution run by the Jakob and Emma Windler Foundation and is an open venue for exhibitions and meetings. Free entry.

6 Artist in Residence Chretzeturm, Bim Chretzeturm 1

Three-quarter round tower from the 13th century with attached house from the 16th century. Part of the old town wall. Also called Batten-, Winzen- or Hafnerturm. Since 1999, it has been an artist's workshop for artists from around the world. Artist in Residence Chretzeturm is a cultural institution run by the Jakob and Emma Windler Foundation and awards residencies each year.

7 Obertor

Dating from 1363. Destroyed in town fire of 1668 and rebuilt in 1723. The fresco was painted by Prof. F. Vetter in 1879. This painting saved the gate from being demolished. In the 19th century, it was the town prison.

8 Fronhof, Fronhof 16

First mentioned in 1398. A large fire started here in 1668. An old lady was smoking a pipe in bed and fell asleep. The fire destroyed seven houses.

9 Untertor

Also called the Zeitturm (clock tower). First mentioned in 1367. Like all town gates, it gained an outer ward with hatches in 1520. The gate guarded the important Hegau route. In 1945, it was bombed and later faithfully reconstructed.

10 Hexenturm (Witches' Tower)

Built in 14th century as a thieves' or witches' tower. The original battlement was converted to windows. The entrance on the north side is 5 m above the ground. The tower was used as a prison until around 1800.

11 Lindwurm Museum, Unterstadt 18

From the 13th century. The name refers to the dragon in the city emblem. In 1819/20 it was converted to a palace with empire façade which remains to this day. The Lindwurm has been a museum for civic culture since 1933. The 1500 m² museum shows life and work from the 19th century. The Lindwurm Museum is a cultural institution run by the Jakob and Emma Windler Foundation. Free entry.

12 Brodlaube, Brodlaubegass 1

Former name: Rüd. First mentioned in 1358. From the mid-15th century, it was the store/guild house for millers and bakers. In the 18th and 19th centuries, it was home to the town doctor and a Latin school. The façade is striking with stepped gable and elevated door.

13 Schwarzes Horn, Rathausplatz 17

Splendid corner building from the 15th century. In 1515, the stone building gained two protruding timbered storeys. Birthplace of Johann Rudolf Schmid, Baron of Schwarzenhorn. He was the imperial ambassador to the Sultan of Turkey from 1629-1643. A wall painting depicting the baron entering Stein am Rhein (1664) was added in 1914.

14 Sonne, Rathausplatz 13

First mentioned in 1448. Timbered construction from 1659. Initially residence, then also guest house from 1512. The façade painting by C. Schmidt was created in 1900 and depicts the meeting of Alexander the Great and Diogenes: «Stand out of my sun.»

15 Steinerne Trauben, Rathausplatz 11

Typical home and trading house from early 17th century. The ground floor was formerly an open hall. In 1720, the soffit was painted with two heavily laden wagons. The façade painting shows Joshua and Caleb with a large bunch of grapes from the «land of milk and honey». Painted by C. Schmidt around 1900, it portrays prosperity and the house name.

16 Rother Ochsen, Rathausplatz 9

The oldest tavern in the town (1446). The interior and exterior were rebuilt in 1615: stone bay window, late-Gothic stepped windows, humanist façade paintings and painted lounge on the 2nd floor by Stein master A. Schmucker.

17 Vordere Krone, Rathausplatz 7

Imposing home and trading house from the 17th century. Striking protruding hipped roof and typical elevated door. 1613-1615 saw major alterations and expansion of rear house. Wooden bay with three spouts from 1707. The interior rooms have luxurious furnishings and paintings. The façade was painted with allegories and decorations in 1734.

18 Town church, Chirchhofplatz 10

Former monastery church from the 12th century. Apart from the choir stalls and paintings, the interior was destroyed during the iconoclasm of the Reformation. In 1583/84 it was converted to a protestant church. In 1561 a tower was struck by lightning and removed. The other tower is slightly crooked and has a ridged roof. Several refurbishments in the 19th and 20th centuries.

19 St. George's Abbey Museum, Chirchofplatz 7

The Benedictine monastery was moved to Stein am Rhein in 1007 and closed in 1525 during the Reformation. The museum tour leads through the former monks' rooms, the Abbot's houses and the monastery garden with medicinal plants. Rich panels, carvings and murals depict the period of the last monks. The highlight is the ceremonial hall from around 1515 with one of the most important fresco cycles from the Early Renaissance period north of the Alps.

20 Bridge

Stone bridge in Roman times. In 1250, construction of a wooden bridge. In 1799, it was partly burned down by French troops. Many renovations and reconstructions took place. The present bridge was constructed in 1971-1974.

21 Schwanen, Charregass 3

Named Kreuz or Weisses Kreuz until around 1600. Residence, inn and tavern, later the largest inn on the square. Since 1927 used as a cinema. Birthplace of the illegitimate son of Caroline von Wolzogen. Friedrich Schiller was probably the father of the child.

22 Church of St. Johann auf Burg

Oldest church in canton of Schaffhausen. Built within the walls of the Roman fort Tasgetium. Chancel from the 12th or 13th century, nave from the 17th century. Impressive frescos from around 1420 with Lombardian and Sieneese influences.

23 Hohenklingen Castle

Well preserved medieval castle high above the town (590 m AMSL). The remains of a simple preceding building were found during renovations in 2005-2007. Extended to current size in 13th century. Since 1457, property of the town of Stein am Rhein. It has previously been a farming and hotel business. Today it is a restaurant and museum.

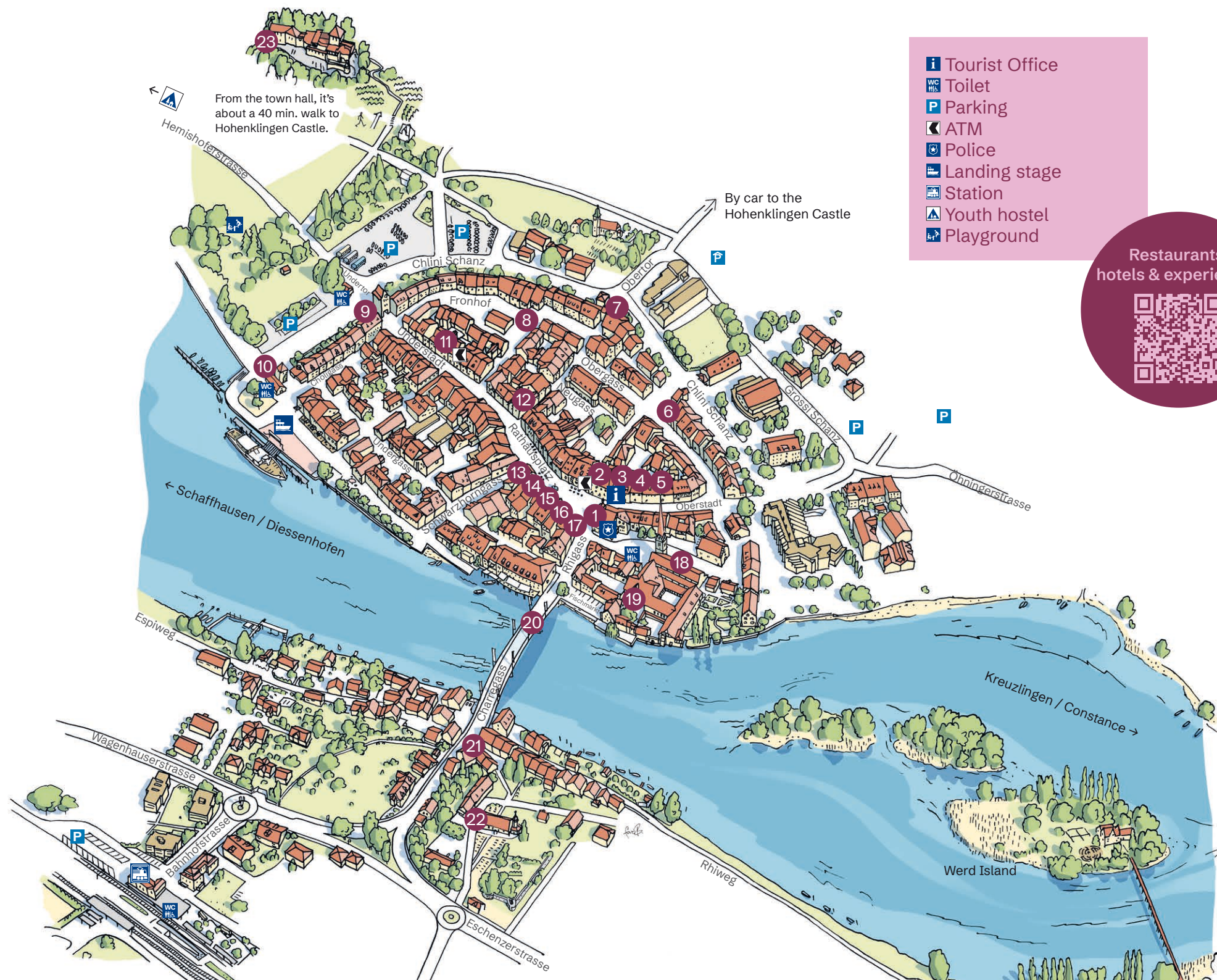
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SCHAFFHAUSERLAND

City map Stein am Rhein

Where every path is an adventure



From the town hall, it's about a 40 min. walk to Hohenklingen Castle.

By car to the Hohenklingen Castle

- Tourist Office
- Toilet
- Parking
- ATM
- Police
- Landing stage
- Station
- Youth hostel
- Playground

Restaurants, hotels & experiences



Notes

Partner bank

Schaffhauser Kantonalbank

EXHIBITIONS
EVENTS
CULTURAL ENCOUNTERS

KULTURHAUS
OBERE STUBE

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