

13 Pulverturm

South-western corner tower of the former city fortifications. Along the *Gestade* street, grand houses with baroque and classical facades.

14 Geroltshof (1747)

Historical building with arched exit to *Seilerbahn* street. Part of the Monreal feudal estates, which also included the Burg zur Leyen castle (Ockenfels), destroyed in 1475. Opposite the Geroltshof (Von-Keller-Straße 18), grand building of the eighteenth century, from the mid-nineteenth century on property of the Lords of Rolshausen.

15 City hall

Former Capuchin church, built 1642-45 as baroque hall church, after 1817 grammar school church. Above portal, Madonna on moon sickle dated from the time of construction. Next to the city hall the old grammar school, built in 1891-93, where the Capuchin monastery stood before, today multi-purpose building belonging to the city.

16 Haus Sion and Isenburgerhof

(*Strohgasse* No. 19/17) - presumed to have been the property of Countess Mechthild von Sayn (Sion) in the thirteenth century. In 1628/29 new development by Damian Adolf Neißer, Isenburg councillor and mayor. Until secularisation, residence of electoral officials. Suffered serious bomb damage in 1945. Chronogram on gable side. Isenburger Hof: left half of building with baroque gables and imposing staircase (1727).



Rheinsteig®: Linz is the only city on the track between the cities of Bonn and Wiesbaden, where this attractive premium trekking trail is leading through (surely for good reasons ...). Ask for more information.

Touristinformation Linz am Rhein

Rathaus am Marktplatz
D-53545 Linz/Germany

Phone +49 (0)2644/981125
Fax +49 (0)2644/981126

eMail info@linz.de
internet www.linz.de

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History of Linz in overview:

874	First documentary mention of "Lincesce".
1198	Destruction of Linz and the church in the battles between Otto IV and Philipp of Swabia
1206/14	Laying of foundation stone and consecration of St. Martin's parish church
1250	Linz is gradually transferred to the archdiocese of Cologne through Mechthild von Sayn
1320	(approx.) Linz receives town charter, construction of town fortifications begins
1365	Construction of the fortress and customs levying post by the sovereign
1391	All but one third of the town destroyed by fire
1462	Chapel in the market square consecrated (today location of Virgin Mary column)
1475	Siege of the town by imperial troops in Neuss war
1517-27	Construction of town hall replacing previous building
1543	The reformation brings confused times under Archbishop Hermann von Wied
1548	Resotration of previous faith
1583	Occupied in Cologne war, Isenburg Seizure started
1623	Settlement by Servites
1626	Settlement by Capuchins
1632	Town occupied by Sweden
1633	Execution of the mayor, Augustin Castenholz, in the market square
1796	Occupation by French troops
1803	Linz becomes part of Nassau-Usingen
1815	Linz becomes Prussian
1816	District of Linz established
1822	The district of Linz is added to the district of Neuwied
1845	Establishment of Protestant congregation, 1856 raised to privileged congregation
1851	Consecration of the synagoge in "Auf dem Berg" alley
1854	Settlement by Franciscan nuns from Nonnenwerth
1858	The first steam ships stop in Linz
1861	Start of removal of town fortifications
1865	Consecration of Protestant church at Grabentor
1870	Connection to railway network on the right side of the Rhine
1878	Construction of Virgin Mary column in the market square
1880	Appearance of phylloxera: destruction of whole wine growing districts
1886	Completion of first arches of the railway viaduct at the embankment
1912	Opening of the Westerwald railway, start of restoration of whitewashed half-timbered buildings – Linz the Colourful Town on the Rhine
1920	Twinned with the Austrian town of Linz on the Danube
1933	Reconstruction of the railway viaduct
1945	Destruction of the southern part of the town by bombing, occupation by the Americans and then by the French
1946	Linz becomes part of Rhineland Palatinate
1965	Twinned with Marietta/Georgia in the USA
1967	Consecration of Marienkirche church in Kirchplatz square
1970	Surrounding areas incorporated into Linz as the regional administrative authority
1976	First houses in new quarter of Roniger Hof
1979	Consecration of Franziskus hospital in Roniger Hof quarter
1980	(from) Redevelopment of the core areas of the town: Burgplatz, Neustraße (1983), Buttermarkt (1984), Mittelstraße (1985), multi-storey car park under Dr.-Sigmund-Wolf-Platz (1991), Marktplatz (1993)
1987	Twinned with Pornic in France
2003	Linz gets a new modern sports site with artificial turf place. The town hall was converted to a communication center.
2005	Rheinsteig® -Opening: 320 km premium trekking trail along the right bank of the river Rhine between Bonn and Wiesbaden - leading through the old town of Linz.



City Guide



1 Marktplatz / Castenholzplatz

Square in the centre of the old town with town hall, the *Mariensäule* pillar and the *Ratsherrenbrunnen* fountain, framed by a circle of houses dating from five centuries. The fountain represents the people and the council and is meant to remind the politicians that the people always keep an eye on their work. The alternative name for the square recalls the mayor Augustin Castenholz who was executed by the Swedes in 1633.

Town Hall (Rathaus)

Built from 1517-1527 on the site of a previous building which had been there since 1461. Seat of the mayor and tourist information office. The clock of the council chapel (1737) can be seen in the stairwell. The chime of the town hall with 23 bells can be heard daily at 12.15 p.m., 3.15 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.



Mariensäule

Pillar with fountain, built in 1878 on the spot of the council chapel (Chapel of the Madonna on the market square) which was built in 1460 and demolished in 1817.

2 Marienkirche

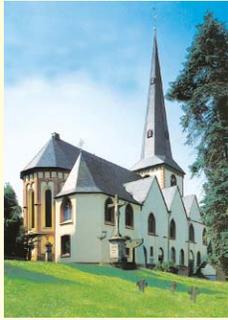
Church on *Kirchplatz* square, consecrated in 1967. Inside, at the choir wall, there is the altar of St. Mary (1463) which was taken from the council chapel and which occupies a significant position in terms of art history. The altar was provided by the canon, legal scholar and Papal legate Tilman Joel, who was born in Linz.

3 St. Michaelis vicarage

On the steps leading to St. Martin's parish church, representative example of late seventeenth century Linz half-timbering, now in private ownership.

4 St. Martin's parish church

Built between 1206 and 1214 at the spot of a Frankish church; the three-aisle galleried basilica, consecrated in 1214, combines building influences from the late Romanesque, early Gothic and late Gothic periods. In addition, the murals (about 1230) are worth a look. Open on Saturdays and Sundays from 2:15 to 6 p.m. In the churchyard there are gravestones from five centuries.



5 Sankt Antonius foundation for the elderly

Former monastery of the Franciscan Brothers of the Holy Cross in Hausen/Wied. In the first quarter of the twentieth century the St. Antonius house was converted into a care home for people with disabilities. 1871/72 and during the world wars reserve field hospital and 1945-1973 episcopal seminary.

6 Neutor

City gate, first mentioned in 1391 after the great fire of Linz. Bronze sculpture in arch: The Linz *Klapperjunge* - representation of the custom at Easter to replace the ringing of the church bells by clappers on Good Friday and Easter Saturday. *Neustraße* street with beautiful half-timbered buildings. In the *Auf dem Berg* side-street a note draws attention to the former synagogue (1851) of the Jewish community which was destroyed in 1938.



7 Servitessenkirche

Church on *Dr.-Sigmund-Wolf-Platz* square. Constructed in 1692 by the Servites (1623-1802) as a hall church, extended in 1872 by the Franciscans of the island of Nonnenwerth in neo-Gothic style, until 1983 used as a hospital, today city archive.

8 Protestant church and parish house

At the *Grabentor* gate. Parish house (Katharinenhof) until 1803 town house of the Cistercians of St. Catherine's, owned by the Protestant congregation since 1845. Church built in 1864/65, Berlin classicism, brick construction with yellow facing bricks.



9 Buttermarkt

Square with fountain in memory of the market women who sold their wares there from 1642 until the 1930s. The mill stream, indicated by white cobbles, flowed open through the city until 1853. Opposite the savings bank, baroque half-timbered building with the decorative half-timbered forms such as "Wild Man", "St. Andrew's cross" and other Rhenish timber-frame elements. In *Auf der Donau* street there is a divided timber-frame building from about 1400 (house no. 6/8). In *Mühlengasse* No. 17 a fire division wall from 1582 can still be seen.

10 Burgplatz

Square with prospect of *Rheinstraße* and *Mühlengasse* streets surrounded by important historical buildings, former electoral castle, important timber-frame building from about 1500 with emergency exit on first floor for floods and a type of house from early seventeenth century beside it with two gables. In the centre, the *Linzer Strünzer* fountain, symbol of the archetypal inhabitant of Linz with a reputation for exaggeration.



Linz Castle

Built in 1365 as customs levying post and fortress of the Cologne archbishops, only a round corner tower and the foundations remain of the original construction, thoroughly repaired and renovated in 1984/85, today with torture and weapon chamber, Roman glass works with exhibition rooms and Christmas world throughout the year and typical castle cuisine in the great hall.

11 Rheintor

City gate with former customs house. Impressive highest flood water marks on outside and inside as well as the coat-of-arms of the Cologne Elector Ernst of Bavaria (1599).

12 Haus Bucheneck

Built 1840-42 as inn in classical style. Redesigned in 1853 by a Cologne family as summer residence with extensive gardens. Property of the city of Linz since 1931, museum and city archive for a time, opened as a hotel in 1993 following privatisation. Rhine levels on Haus Bucheneck. Stone museum in city gardens. The promenade on the river bank leads to the ships' moorings upriver and to the administrative building of the local basalt industry (built in 1921/22 by the architects Mattar and Scheler) and the railway station downriver.