**Summary of the town’s history**

- **973** First written record of Dillingen in the biography of St. Ulrich
- **1264** Dillingen is officially described as “civitas” (town) for the first time
- **1356** Erection of a mint
- **15th Cen.** Dillingen becomes the residential town and seat of government of the Bishopric of Augsburg
- **1549/51** University is founded by Cardinal Otto Truchsess von Waldburg
- **1563** Town is occupied by the Swedish, the plague
- **1578** Elevation to corporate town status
- **1632/34** Town is occupied by the Swedes, the plague
- **1681** Dillingen becomes a garrison town
- **1802** Town loses its function as residency and its university through secularisation
- **1878** Local government reform with the incorporation of the independent districts of Donauaustheim, Frisingen, Kicklingen, Schretzheim and Steinheim

**For further information**

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**Historical Tour of Dillingen**

1. **Town Hall**
   - Old town hall (left), erected around 1500. Modified with a neo-renaissance façade from 1875 to 1877.
   - New town hall erected in 1630 as the palace of a titled courtier and acquired by the town in 1872 in order to extend the town hall.

2. **Survey Office**
   - Built in 1715 as the administration building of the Bishopric of Augsburg by Johann Wolfgang Steinmann.
   - Later used as district court building and schoolteachers’ college.

3. **Wilhelm Bauer Fountain**
   - This drinking fountain was designed in 1989 by the Kempten sculptor Hans Wachter to commemorate Wilhelm Bauer, the inventor of the submarine, who was born in Dillingen.
   - The imposing renaissance building “Hafenmarkt 15” diagonally opposite is said to have been the house where he was born.

4. **Mary’s Castle Gate**
   - The gate, with two turrets and a very valuable statue of the Madonna, was formerly the entrance to the castle.
   - The Madonna, a beautiful example of the Ulm gothic style, was donated by the prince-bishop Christoph von Stadion.

5. **Town and Bishopric Museum**
   - Built in the 15th and 16th centuries, it is full of character and was extended during the 17th century. Historical objects are on display here in 19 rooms, including those from pre-history and early history, portraying the town’s past and that of the university, including religious folk art and the guild system, right up to the development of the garrison and the early trades.

6. **St. Francis Fountain**
   - This fountain sculpture, created by the Eggenfeld sculptor Josef Michael Neckefurter in 1995, commemorates the sermon of St. Francis to the birds and warns us to respect nature with the slogan, “Das Maß ist voll!” i.e. “Enough’s enough!”
Johann Michael Sailer Monument
The "Bavarian church father" and founder of pastoral theology was a professor at the University of Dillingen from 1784 to 1794. He is one of the precursors of German ecumenism.

Academy for Further Teacher Training and Personnel Management
The western part of the building was originally built as a Jesuit college between 1731 and 1738. After the abolition of the university in the course of secularisation in 1802, it was then used as a philosophical and theological high school until 1972. One part of the building serves as a seminary for the Diocese of Augsburg.

Church of Christ the King
Sacral building erected in 1961/62 by the Regens-Wagner Foundation, a prominent charitable organisation founded in 1850, houses an excellent Madonna from the year 1510. The frescos "The twelve gates of Jerusalem" depict the vision of St. John the Evangelist of the heavenly Jerusalem.

Convent Church of the Assumption
Church of the convent of the order of Franciscan nuns of Dillingen, who were founded in 1241. The church was erected between 1736 and 1740 by the master builder Johann Georg Fischer from the Allgäu district. Christoph Thomas Scheffler did the paintings and frescos. A distinctive feature of this church is the fact that it faces south, where as most others face east.

Katharine Church
The church of the Protestant community in Dillingen. This neo-gothic building dating from the end of the 19th century lends remarkable architectural flair to the end of the Oberdillinger Strasse.

Basilica of St. Peter
Parish church and second cathedral church of the Diocese of Augsburg during the residence period of the prince-bishops. This hall church was originally designed with three aisles and completed in 1628. The frescos originate from David Mohndorf, the great-great-grandfather of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. In 1979, Pope John Paul II elevated the church to the level of basilica minor.

Central Gate
Last remaining town gate (around 1230) dating back to the time of the founding of the town. The west side of the 32-metre high tower is adorned by a statue of St. Joseph by Stephan Luidl.

Castle Garden
It developed after the moat that used to separate the castle from its surrounding buildings was filled in during the 16th century. To the east of that there are three delightful buildings: The gardener’s house, St. Ulrich chapel and the so-called Salettl. In the upper storey there is room adorned with fine stucco depicting the coat of arms of the last of the prince-bishops.

St. Wolfgang’s Chapel
Built in 1536 before the gates of the town as a graveyard chapel with adjoining gravedigger’s house. It is adorned with valuable art-historical sculptures by Stephan Luidl, a Dillingen sculptor originating from the famous artist family of Landsberg.

Capuchin Church
The church of the former Capuchin monastery (1692–1991). The original, simple Franciscan fittings unfortunately fell victim to a sweeping blow by art historians in 1960/61. A pilgrimage to the “Muttergottes von Re” – the Holy Mother of Re – (a copy of the miraculous image can be seen in a side chapel) is still being practiced to this day.

St. Ulrich monument
This bronze sculpture depicts the Bishop of Augsburg and patron of the diocese, who came to visit his nephew Richwin in “castellum Dilinga” in the year 973. The biography of the saint, written by the provost Gerhard, contains the first written reference to the town of Dillingen. The plinth is decorated with the medals of four further eminent bishops of Augsburg.

Church of the Assumption
Former Jesuit and university church. The most prominent sacral building in Dillingen, dating back to the years 1610–17. Erected from designs originating from the imperial chamber painter Joseph Heintz, with the assistance of well-known artists. The church was the forerunner of a great number of south German churches built in the baroque style.

Castle
Stemming from the Staufer period, this dynastic castle was extended several times and was the home of the Earls of Dillingen, a prominent south German aristocratic dynasty. After the family died out, it became the residence of the prince-bishops of Augsburg until secularisation in the year 1802. Today, the castle houses the inland revenue office.

Church of the Holy Ghost Foundation
Late Gothic building with late baroque fitments. The nursing home was the last foundation (first half of 13th century) of the Earls of Dillingen and is still serving its original purpose as a home for the elderly to this very day.