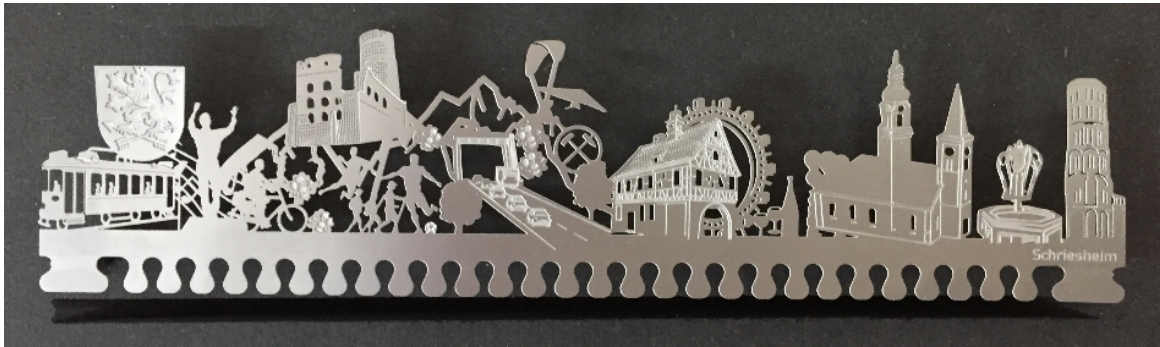


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Kreatives & Nützliches



1. Upper Rhine Railway Company (OEG)

When the Schriesheimer says: "Come on, let's take the 'Ögg' to Heidelberg" it may sound strange and incomprehensible to strangers at first. Since the merger of the former "Oberrheinische Eisenbahngesellschaft (OEG)" with other trams in the Heidelberg-Mannheim-Ludwigshafen area in 2006, the popular intercity tram, which is an indispensable part of the cityscape, has only been given the sober name "RNV Line 5". As part of Germany's largest connected metre-gauge railway network, it runs in a characteristic triangular circuit from Mannheim via Heidelberg and Weinheim back to Mannheim, connecting Schriesheim with the Rhine-Neckar metropolitan region for over 130 years.

2. Schriesheim City Coat of Arms

The Schriesheimer city coat of arms shows a red crowned, red covered, red reinforced golden (yellow) lion on two diagonally crossed, red feathered silver (white) arrows standing on a black field. It goes back to a seal from the year 1381. The arrows indicate the local rule of the "Strahlenberger", the lion stands for the Electoral Palatinate. The flag is yellow-black and was accepted by the municipality in 1956.

3. Club Town

A glance at the association culture shows that the Schriesheimers are a sociable people: the register of associations counts more than 70 associations from the most diverse fields. Sports clubs such as gymnastics, football, weight training, or the baseball club "Raubritter", as well as the riding club or the miniature golf club can boast regional as well as nationwide success. Choirs, orchestras and music clubs, theatre groups or the "Kulturkreis" offer a wide range of musical and cultural associations. In the "Arbeitskreis Schriesheimer Senioren" (ASS), the 50+ generation can also actively volunteer and thus contribute to the common good of the city. The volunteer fire brigade, which makes an indispensable contribution to protecting the citizens of Schriesheim, should also be mentioned here.

4. Strahlenburg

The castle ruin Strahlenburg is visible from afar on the "Ölberg". It is the landmark of Schriesheim and was built in 1235 by the knights of "Strahl", about 250 years later it burned out. In 1733, the north-western part was demolished in order to erect the city wall in Schriesheim with the building material. Today only the castle keep and the outer walls remain, which give the ruin its characteristic silhouette. In the castle there is a restaurant which has a delicious culinary offer and a wonderful view over the Rhine plain.

5. School and Sports Town Schriesheim

The city offers children from Schriesheim as well as children from Hirschberg, Dossenheim, Wilhelmsfeld, Heiligkreuzsteinach and other surrounding communities an extensive range of education from 1st grade to "Abitur". After the attendance of the primary school Altenbach, the Strahlenberger primary school or the Kurpfalz primary school, there are many possibilities to visit a secondary school in Schriesheim. Besides the private "Heinrich-Sigmund-Gymnasium" on the "Branich" there is the "Kurpfalz-Gymnasium" founded in 1973 and the "Kurpfalz-Realschule", which belongs to the "Kurpfalz-Bildungszentrum". The city library and the public music school are also integrated in this centre. Schriesheim also has an adult education centre ("Volkshochschule") and a city archive.

6. Branichtunnel

What lasted a long time finally turned out to be good in June 2016: after about 50 years of political debate, eight years of construction time (including access roads) and construction costs amounting to € 92 million, the "Branichtunnel", with its 1,176 metres of total length as part of the L536 bypass, significantly relieves the narrow valley road towards the "Odenwald", which had previously been frequented by around 14,000 vehicles per day. The tunnel was Baden-Württemberg's largest and most cost-intensive road construction project of recent decades.

7. Hang-gliding/paragliding paradise

The Schriesheimer "Ölberg" offers (besides the "Melibokus" near Zwingenberg) below the former porphyry quarry the only starting place for hang gliders and paragliders on the "Bergstraße". In 1977 the club "Bergsträßler Drachenflieger" was founded, which operates the starting place since then. In 1983 the longest flight in Germany from Schriesheim to Crailsheim, 100 km away, was completed. When the thermals are good, you can often see flocks of flyers in the sky doing their air choreography.

8. Visitor Mine Pit "Anna-Elisabeth"

The silver and vitriol mine, first mentioned in a document in 1473, is an interesting attraction for the entire region. Silver was mined here until the middle of the 16th century. The mine remained in operation until 1817 with major mining interruptions. After a short period of use as an air-raid shelter in the final phase of the Second World War, it was converted into a visitor mine by the local mining club in 1985. The former mine is still being explored and expanded today. During a guided tour lasting about one hour, the visitor gets an insight into parts of the medieval silver mine and into the enormous mining extensions of the Vitriol period.

9. Old Town Hall

Since the beginning and middle of the 14th century, Schriesheim has had a town hall on the market square. Today's half-timbered building was erected in 1684. The town hall has undergone many changes up to its present appearance. The stone ground floor is a later reconstruction around 1800. The pillory at the corner post reminds of the time when Schriesheim was the seat of the "Zent". The "Zentgericht" was a tax court, which met in the open air on the market square and held its deliberations in the meeting room of the town hall, also imposed pillory sentences among other punishments. Until 1957 the old town hall was the seat of the administration and until 1972 the meeting hall was used as a meeting place of the local council. Today the Old Town Hall serves as a venue for weddings, representative receptions and cultural events.

10. Mathaisemarkt

The "Mathaisemarkt" is the largest and first spring and wine festival in the region and takes place every year in the first two weeks of March. The first Schriesheim market in 1579 developed into a large livestock and horse market, with more and more stalls being added from 1850 and agricultural exhibitions from 1925 onwards. Over time, the market became more and more a folk festival and from 1970 onwards was divided into two weekends, which has remained until today: from Saturday to Tuesday and from Friday to Sunday, about 150,000 to 200,000 visitors, not only from the Rhine-Neckar district, come to the popular folk festival with many rides, stalls and, of course, the final brilliant fireworks on the last Sunday evening.

11. Wine Town

Ideally situated on the sun-drenched western slopes of the "Odenwald", Schriesheim bears the title "Weinstadt" (wine town) not by chance. With 104 hectares of vineyards, the town is the largest wine-growing town on the "Badische Bergstrasse". From the juicy grapes the supraregionally known and popular Schriesheimer wines are produced. And last but not least, a large part of the Schriesheim conviviality is based on the noble wine.

12. Catholic Church

The characteristic onion tower of the Catholic church "Mariä Himmelfahrt", consecrated in 1711, characterises the townscape of Schriesheim just as much as the Strahlenburg or the former quarry. In addition to the tower, the church offers another architectural feature: in 1959 an extension was added to the northern long wall, and the altar with the new altar rear wall was erected on a central altar island in the middle of the church. The baroque altars were removed. In 1996/97 the former choir was converted into a baptistery, the altar island was enlarged and Rosemarie Vollmer created the stained glass windows worth seeing.

13. Protestant Church

After the former Schriesheim village church "St. Veit" had been moved from the "Gaulsbrücke" to the city in 1250, it was temporarily used by three confessions (Lutherans, Reformed and Catholics) after the Reformation, which sometimes led to disputes. Finally, in 1711, the building was assigned to the larger Reformed community. Due to severe destruction (including the 30-year war), the town church was rebuilt between 1748 and 1751 in Reformed style without a choir and side aisles. In 1899 it was extended again by a choir room. In 2013/2014 the church was last renovated and the organ restored.

14. City Fountain

The market place at the old town hall is located in the middle of the main street in the historical town centre. Schriesheim was an important market place until the last century. Together with the "Mathaisemarkt" there were at times four markets. In 1470 Schriesheim's town and market rights were revoked. On the 1200th anniversary of the first documentary mention, however, the municipality received these rights back. On this occasion the town fountain was erected on the market square. The fountain shows on its eight sides old handicraft scenes and the coat of arms of the city.

15. Partner City Uzès: Tour Fenestrelle

In 1984, the both mayors concluded an agreement on the official town partnership between Schriesheim and Uzès in Languedoc-Roussillon, France. With its sights, such as the historic bishop's seat with the cathedral and the "Tour Fenestrelle", the city is an attractive travel destination. Also the market place with the weekly market offers a traditional ambience in the wine-growing town. A lively exchange of cultures takes place through numerous activities: School and youth exchange programmes, annual cultural and city trips, but also chanson evenings, culinary events, wine tastings and language courses convey the feeling of life in the French South and thus enrich the city's calendar of events. The "Place d'Uzès" near the new town hall in Schriesheim invites you, especially in the summer months, to the French national game, the convivial "Boule".