

"Schärjer" today synonym for the citizens of Neuwied town centre. loaded Rhine barges with pumice stones from local quarries. Term workers. The so-called Schürger - Schärjer in Neuwied dialect -Monument in the lower Mittelstrasse, reminiscent of the former dock

6 Schärjer Memorial

and function of the dyke. pumping station on Schlossstraße explains the architectural history the landmark of the "dyke town". Dyke information centre above the centre from flooding. The water gauge tower built into the dyke is Building costs: 7.5 million "Reichsmark". Dyke protects the town Length: 7.5km. Designed for flood water level up to 11.20 meters. Built from 1928 to 1931 at the initiative of then Mayor Robert Krups. 5 Neuwied Dyke

used as municipal gallery "Stadtgalerie" with changing exhibitions. religious freedom as a princely privilege of the Wied family. Today style from 1766 to 1768. Bell tower from 1860. Church commemorates after founding of the town in 1653. Former church built in Baroque Mennonite religious congregation resident in Neuwied since shortly

Former Mennonite Church

former Jewish life and culture in Neuwied.

Former Jewish school demolished in 1980. Likewise memory to inaugurated in 1748. Destroyed on 11 September 1938 by the Nazis. Memorial to the burning and destruction of the former synagogue Synagogue Memorial

modernization. Today: theatre of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate. dating from 1797, used as theatre from 1840 onwards, 1977/78 Karl Bodmer as companion and the Indian chief Mato Tope. Building tribes. Depicted with him on the monument the Swiss draughtsman American tour (1832 - 1834) important information about Indian German naturalists and ethnographers, he collected on his North Monument in honour of Prince Maximilian. One of the greatest Palace Theatre and Maximilian of Wied Monument

gate from 1877, with the Prince's coat of arms. Left wing contains the private archives of the house of Wied. Entrance pillars of the main building added in 1838. Seat of the Prince of Wied.

Two side wings in the same style built in 1745. Classical balcony and

architect Johann Julius Rothweil. Two gatehouses added in 1719/20.

1712: Construction of the Palace in simple Baroque style by the 926 Palace

near the main train station. tion of Roentgen furniture in the Roentgen museum at Raiffeisenplatz working in the styles of Rococo and Neoclassicism. Permanent exhibi-Roentgen were important cabinetmakers of European importance a home and workshop. Now privately owned. Abraham and David Built in 1774/1776 by David Roentgen in the early neoclassical style as

wells to supply the Baroque residential town of Neuwied with drinking during the Thirty Years War. Later part of a system of originally 16 7.5m deep well from the time of the village of Langendorf, destroyed

Ilaw blo 21

Replaced with a short roof; mural reconstructed. Kleuker organ from August Hartel. Former high spire destroyed during World War II. the current Neo-Gothic hall church, designed by the architect Predecessor built in 1684, 1880 demolition. 1881/1884 replaced by Protestant Market Church

Rights to hold a market granted by town charter in 1662. mornings on Luisenplatz square. Annual market festival in October. On the old marketplace. Today weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday

10 Market Women Monument

ding, registry office and public library. kitchenware. Town Hall since 1912, now used as administration builcompany Remy and Barensfeld and converted into a factory for metal building served as a poor house and orphanage. 1784 sold to the Built in 1740 by a brother of Count Alexander of Wied. From 1765 IlaH nwoT sirotsiH [9]

Achenbach (client of the architect). Nailed stable door - oldest door in dated by an inscription. Initials probably stand for Johann Albert Called the "Mahn" in local dialect. Built in 1694 and the oldest house 8 Old Brewery

zed in 1969. Refurbished for use as a restaurant in 1985/86. used as comital salt warehouse, later Prussian customs office. Privatiplastered ceiling ("Kölner Decke"). Door from 1760 or 1770. Formerly Built in 1696 in Baroque style with Dutch gable and ornamented Old Customs House

from the Museum. Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen (1818 - 1888) in the park across the street social reformer and founder of the German co-operative movement David Roentgen. Changing exhibitions. Monument dedicated to the architectural style. Important collection of furniture by Abraham and Museum built in 1928 in the so-called "Heimatstil" (Domestic Revival) 19 Roentgen Museum and Raiffeisen Monument

during guided tours of the cemetery. monument in 1988. Exhibition in the former mortuary chapel open and tombs of prominent Neuwied families. Declared a national three times. Closed for burials in 1965. Crypt of the Princes of Wied First municipal cemetery in Neuwied. Laid out in 1783, then extended

18 Old Cemetery

Romanian citizens. Bronze plaque at the entrance to the park. the nom-de-plume Carmen Sylva. Extensive activity for the welfare of proclaimed King on 26 March 1881. Wrote novels and poems under who later became Queen of Romania when her husband Charles was 1934 created in honour of Princess Elisabeth of Wied (1843-1916),

17 Carmen Sylva Garden

events and open air concerts. participation of the citizens of Neuwied. Since 2010 also a venue for Goethe Park. 2009/2010 saw comprehensive redesign with close From 1904 on called Wilhelmsplatz. In 1949 change of name to construction of the Rhine bathhouse, boathouses and a playground. Originally the upper communal bleaching green of the town. In 1869

18th century parish and church. tural model in accordance with the needs of the early settlers of the all denominational congregations. Quarter built to a specific architectherefore not open to visitors. Nursing home and kindergarten open to 1784 in late Baroque style. Still serves as a meeting place for worship, Moravians established in Neuwied since 1750. Associated church of 15 Moravian quarter

1936. Since then private federal college of the food trade. popular among English school children. Boarding school for girls until in 1870/71 of black basalt lava. Until its closure in 1912, particularly Former Zinzendorf School, boys' school of the Moravian Church built 14 food akademie Neuwied GmbH

Feldkirche, in Feldkirchen, the oldest church in Neuwied Altwied village and castle ruin

• Rommersdorf Abbey, tel: +49 (0)2622 837 365

• Deichwelle, swimming pool, tel.: +49 (0)2631 851 666

Billard-Cafe Insel, pool centre, tel.: +49 (0)2631 326 36

Crazy golf club Neuwied, tel.: +49 (0)2631 250 09

• Golf-Club Rhein-Wied, tel.:+49 (0)2622 835 23

tel.: +49 (0)2631 358 183

16[:: +49 (0)2622 921 770

• 4D glow-in-the-dark crazy golf "Black Pearl", +49 (0)2622 884 984 5

• Eishalle "Icehouse" Neuwied, ice skating rink, tel.: +49 (0)2631 289 72

Wasserpark Feldkirchen, water fun park for children, tel.:+49 (0)2631 851 661

Deutsches Flippermuseum (German pinball museum) Neuwied,

Piratenland Neuwied, indoor and outdoor fun for children,

Deuwied Zoo, in Heimbach-Weis, tel.: +49 (0)2622 904 60

Engers Palace, tel: +49 (0)2622 926 429 5

• Jewish cemetery Neuwied-Niederbieber

161: +49 (0)2631/97720 Monrepos Palace museum and research centre of the evolution of human behaviour,

Things to do and see around Neuwied

the river Wied with the Rhine. Entrance through Schlossstraße dyke to the public as recreational area. Park extends to the confluence of and shrubs partly originating from America. Today, 15 hectares open ment and remodelling as an English landscaped garden. Exotic plants Baroque garden created behind the palace after 1715. 1810 enlarge-23 Palace Park

in another venue within the town centre. to the rear rebuilt in 1988. Casino society still exists today, but meets Today restaurant and venue for congresses and concerts. Large hall Built in 1825/26 by Koblenz architect Ferdinand Nebel as a casino.

22 Festival Hall Heimathaus

being painted over and war damage. Restoration of painting in 1979. congregation. Original interior murals and windows destroyed by Consecrated in 1904. Replaces a smaller church for the growing Neo-Gothic hall church designed by architect Heinrich Krings.

St. Matthias Catholic Church

until 1950. Junction of Neuwied bus lines. Square in unusual triangular shape, stop of the tram and trolley buses Houses the administration of the rural district (Landkreis) Neuwied. Former Kreisständehaus in Neo-Renaissance Style, built in 1906. 20 Moltkeplatz



Neuwied on the Rhine is well worth a visit! Explore the town centre and its many sights with this practical guide. Delve into the history of the princely Wied family and meet other famous historical figures of Neuwied. Learn more about the life of David Roentgen, who supplied many nobles of his day with luxurious furniture. Marvel at the splendour of Baroque Neuwied Palace or take a relaxing stroll through its park situated right next to the Rhine. Enjoy the view over the Rhine valley from the unique flood protection dyke. The Moravian quarter and the former Mennonite church as witnesses in stone to the religious tolerance of Neuwied's founders should not be missed on a walk either. Why not end the tour with some shopping in the pedestrianized streets or a relaxing cup of coffee?

Simply enjoy exploring our town.

Tourist Information Centre

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www.neuwied.de





