The final point of interest on the circular tour is Huttenschloss, i.e. Hutten Castle. The building was constructed in 1711 by the bailiff Amtmann Stern. Later on it became the property of the Counts of Hutten, an influential family of Franconian nobles whose coat of arms is displayed above the portal.

**Guided City Tour**

**Public City Tour** for visitors and new citizens
- Monthly, every first Saturday (April - October)
- Meeting place: Rathaus (town hall) at 10.00 am
- Price: 3,- Euro/person 1.50 Euro/child

**City Tour** (max. 25 people)
- City tours for adults or children
- Duration: approximately 1.5 hours
- Appointments upon request

**Imprint:**
Design: GrafikWerkstatt Jörg Ambrosius, Gemünden
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Translation: Übersetzungsbüro Kirchner, Gemünden
The walking tour of the city starts at the Lindenwiese (i.e. literally linden meadow) parking area on an island in the middle of the Saale River, which is surrounded by the two branches of the Franconian Saale. The name Lindenwiese does not mean that linden trees used to grow there: it derives from its name from the fact that linen sheets used to be hung out to dry at this spot by the river Main, past the still existing round towers that Gemünden once had a perimeter wall that extended in this direction. The name does not mean that linden trees used to grow there: it derives from the fact that linen sheets used to be hung out to dry at this spot by the river Main, past the still existing round towers that Gemünden once had a perimeter wall that extended in this direction.

An information panel there describes the eventful history of Gemünden. The earliest known owners of Scherenburg Castle were the Counts of Rieneck. It is no longer possible to determine when it was constructed. The first references to it can be found in 13th-century documents. However, there is no doubt that Gemünden is much older, for Charlemagne himself is said to have travelled through there on his journey in the middle of the Saale River, which is surrounded by the two branches of the Franconian Saale. The name Lindenwiese does not mean that linden trees used to grow there: it derives from its name from the fact that linen sheets used to be hung out to dry at this spot by the river Main, past the still existing round towers that Gemünden once had a perimeter wall that extended in this direction.

Just below the castle, the path continues on to a garden area called Ronkarzgarten. This historic monument laid out in several terraces was named after its builder, Heinrich Ronkarz, who held the office of Amtsschreiber-Pförtchen, i.e. medical officer. Created in the period from 1830 to 1845, it is a “noteworthy and rare example of middle-class horticultural art and garden design of the modern age” according to the Bavarian Office for the Preservation of Historic Monuments.

Ronkarzgarten is a gravel path on the slope above the roofs of Gemünden leads to the parking area of the Kulturhaus cultural centre, from where a stairway leads back down into the town centre.

Eulenturm At Hotel Kuppen, one of the oldest inns in Franconia with a 500-year tradition, the walking tour route turns left towards the tower called Eulenturm, i.e. Owl Tower. An information panel there describes the eventful history of Gemünden.

Ammsschreiber-Pförtchen Further along the city wall is a wicket gate called Ammsschreiber-Pförtchen, i.e. Town Clerk’s Gate, which used to be one storey higher until it was destroyed. It is one of the two original wicket gates, which were probably built to allow boatmen and fishermen in particular to get to the River Main even after the city gates had been shut.

Passing through the Ammsschreiber-Pförtchen and along Eulenturm, the route leads to the church, giving visitors an impression of how cramped and twisted the tiny streets in the entire medieval town centre were before it was destroyed.

Parish church St. Peter und Paul In Obertorstraße there are still some ancient half-timbered houses that have been preserved as well as the parish church Stadtkirche St. Peter und Paul. All that remained of the old Late Gothic church after the war was the foundation walls and the lower level of the tower with its ribbed vault. Only a few isolated sections survived.

So following its reconstruction from 1948 to 1950, the church today has been kept intentionally simple, whereby an attempt has been made to carefully achieve a synthesis of the old and the new, especially in the interior. The left side of the façade displays likenesses of the two patron saints, Peter and Paul, and a memorial tablet commemorating the church’s destruction. An old, undated coat of arms of the city can be seen below the clock. A bronze plaque beside the main portal provides additional information.

Monuments

The walking tour of the city continues on over the stone bridge that was constructed between 1598 and 1613, also under the rule of Julius Echter, Prince-Bishop of Würzburg. The sandstone figure on the bridge represents St. John of Nepomuk: it is a facsimile - today the original can be found in a passage next to the town’s parish church.

The route of the walking tour crosses two waterways at this point: the larger one is the Franconian Saale, just after it merges with the River Sinn; the smaller stream is a branch called Mühlgraben, i.e. Mill Stream. Both of them flow into the Main just a short distance downstream. The idyllic houses along Mühlgraben have been nicknamed Little Venice. But there is nothing idyllic about living there during the regular flooding that occurs.

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