

SCHÖNE ALTE
STADT AN DER DONAU

INGOLSTADT



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Town View from the South Bank of the Danube, of ca. 1700, after a Copper-engraving by Elies Beck, called Heldenmuth.

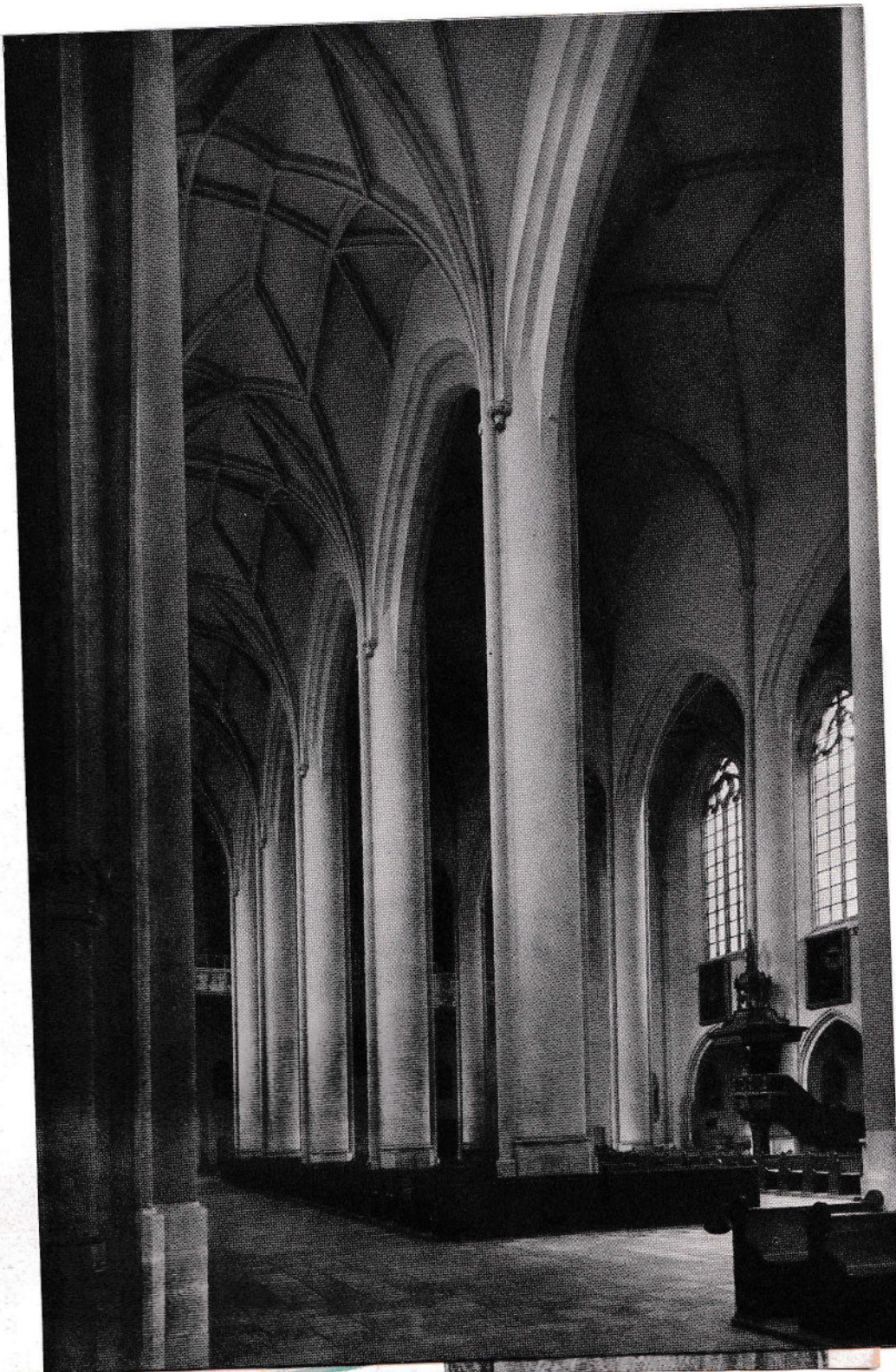
INGOLSTADT (population 45 000) in the heart of Bavaria, 365 m above sea-level, traversed by the Danube and the Schutter, has surroundings rich in early and prehistoric history. It lies on the pre-Roman highway of the Danube valley. Under the Carolingians it was a royal domain, which the Imperial Division Charter of 806 denominated "Ingoldestat" (Place of the Ingold). In 841 eastern parts of the town were ceded to the Chancellor and Abbot Gozbald. This brought about a connection with the monastery of Niederaltaich, which lasted hundreds of years. Its patron Mauritius became the patron of the town, his scutcheon-figure — the fire-breathing panther — the city-arms. In 1228 the possession of the monks passed again into the hands of the Wittelsbach dynasty. — In 1234 a new Moritz Church was consecrated. Ludwig der Strenge provided the town with protecting walls and moats and made it to his residence in 1253. In 1275, before the northern gate-tower, the Mindern monks and later on nuns founded their monasteries which still flourish. In 1312 the Emperor Ludwig der Bayer confirmed the town-right, granted important liberties, founded the Bürgerspital (Old People's Home). For the animation of commerce the main stream of the Danube was led to the town (1363). In 1361, the interior of the town was extended as far as the Gothic town wall. A second parish was established in the west, a new ducal castle in the south-east. In 1425 the brother of the Queen of France, Ludwig der Gebartete, laid the foundation stone for the Cathedral, founded a house for prebendaries. In this building the famous international University of Bavaria had its seat for 328 years. In 1539 the fortification works were begun and completed. They stood their tests especially during the Thirty Years' War. The Jesuits came (1549—1773), established large student quarters. In 1611 the Jesuit Scheiner discovered the solar spots. The Elector Maximilian studied in Ingolstadt and died here in 1651. He as well as Max Emanuel fortified the ramparts. During the Baroque time the Augustin Church, the Anatomy, the Orban Hall, the Church of the brother artists Asam and beautiful houses of the citizens were built. A sudden decline set in in 1800. The University was transferred to Landshut, the fortifications were razed, the secularization raged, the town was impoverished. Only the construction of the new fortifications by King Ludwig the First (1828), the reinforced garrison and new military workshops brought economic advantages. After the peace treaty with France, the population doubled and amounted to 13 000 inhabitants. The two world wars caused a rise, but later a deep downfall. In 1945 one fifth of the houses were destroyed, bridges blown up, the Augustin Church, the Town Theatre, the Bürgerspital, entire residential quarters burnt down. With the reconstruction, industrial plants of international importance began to flourish.

Sights and Things worth knowing

The numbers in the text, f. i. ② indicate the position of the building in the map (last cover).

- ② **Liebfrauenmünster** (Upper Parish). ● One of the greatest Cathedrals of the German Gothic style. In 1425 built by order of the Duke of Bavaria, Ludwig der Gebartete, as his last resting-place. Strange diagonal position of the unfinished towers. South-east portal with inscription, figures of the annunciation, representation of the three Magi. On the west porch the twelve apostles, above in the pediment the Patrona Bavariae, on both sides the coats of arms of Bavaria and of Ingolstadt. The interior of the Cathedral is sublime, wide and spacious. In the back vaults of the chapels unique masterpieces of the art of stone-masonry. Gorgeous high altar with changeable side-aisles, donated in 1572 for the centenary of the University, the masterpiece of the court-painter Hans Mielich. In the 14 side-chapels partly very precious paintings and works of sculptural art: the painting of the crucifixion on the altar-piece by Melchior Feselen (1522), a sculpture of the death of the Virgin Mary, the wonder-working image of the „Dreimal wunderbaren Mutter“ (‘‘three times Miraculous Mother’’) with the relics of Father Rehm, a Romanic crucifix, another of the time of Leinberger of ca. 1520, the ‘‘Beautiful Madonna’’ in stone and colour, at about 1440 (notice the front cover sheet). Many fine tombstones in marble. An epitaph in bronze of the adver-

Cathedral





Asam Church
Maria de Victoria

sary of Luther, Dr. Eck. A royal burial-vault. In the window, above the high altar, the most beautiful and greatest glass-painting of the Renaissance, 1527 (Annunciation). Organ-gallery 1675. St. Moritz (Lower Parish):

① Founded in the 9th century. Constructional alterations in 1234, 1359 and 1510. Changes through all periods of style. War damage repairs in 1945/46. On the northern church-spire Romanic style of arcades. The Pfeifturm (old signal and firewatch tower) with a Gothic gallery, below, a statue representing the pitiable figure of Christ (1601). In the northern porch a madonna of stone, of ca. 1320. Main figures on the high altar by J. A. Breitenauer, tabernacle by Berdoldt, 1753. Very fine crosses and beautiful paintings in the side-altars, works of wood and stone in the side-chapels. The oldest epitaph dates from 1340. Rare baptismal font, 1608. Under the organ-loft a tombstone in bronze for Count Mercy, 1686 by Ursus Laub-scher. A little statue in silver of the church patron (ca. 1500) in the parsonage. Franciscan Church: ④ mendicant friars' basilica, typical preacher church of monks, founded by Duke Ludwig der Strenge 1275, present church built in 1380 (in the early Gothic style). High altar piece by Father A. Maisthuber in 1755; raised behind the Psallier Choir with excellent wood carvings by Balthasar Stoll, 1613. In the side-chapel in the rear, transferred from the destroyed Augustin Church, the well-preserved pilgrim statue of the

New Castle, Danube-side





Ludwig Street - Schliffelmarkt - Theresien Street



„Schuttermuttergottes“ (of ca. 1350). Unique in Bavaria the hundred well-kept tombstones (epitaphs) of the ancestors of Ingolstadt, fastened on the pillars and walls of the church, mostly created by first-rate masters of the plastic art from the 16th and 17th century, as f. i. Daucher, Loy, Hering, Stefan Rottaler, Franz Zoia and others. Big old paintings of the Way of the Cross. In the cloister, frescos of the 16th century. Old painted organ-case. Crib-room. Asam Church „Maria de Victoria“ : ③ One of the main pieces of the Bavarian rococo style. Painted by the brother artists Asam in 1736 for the Marian student congregation. Ceiling with a colossal painting (30×16 m). Promulgation of Christianity by the Holy Mary, the mediator of all graces. The upper part of the altar and the carvings of the 4 figures of the faculties by Johann Michael Fischer from Dillingen, of ca. 1763. Rare and beautiful church-pews on the walls with intarsia-work, (1737) devotional images of native and Augsburg painters, as f. i. Puchner, Göz, Scheffler, Wolcker, 1752/53. A famous ornamental monstrance by Zeckl in 1708: representation of the sea-battle of Lepanto. The restoration of the interior (without the painting of the ceiling) finished in 1952. Spital Church : The sacral treasure - box of the Middle Ages. Built under Duke Ludwig der Reiche at about 1460. Keystone with armo-

Place of the Schleifmühle, with the Old University and Cathedral

*Town-wall, Taschen-tower and
Place for Public Merry Making*

rial bearings. Wall paintings (frescos) towards the end of the 16th century. Baroque stucco-work and coloured medallions on the ceiling (1720). The altars date from the 17th century. Pulpit of the Jesuits. On the southern outer wall stone-mosaic: "The Emperor Ludwig der Bayer founded the Bürgerspital in 1319" (rebuilt in 1950/52). Gnadenhal-Conventual Church: built in 1487. Beautiful wood-carvings. In the high altar relief of "The Holy Anne selb-dritt" by Hans Leinberger (1513). Costly shrines with the relics of saints. Grilles highly adorned. Precious old art in the monastic building, founded in 1276. Sebastian Church: Built about 1490, as a church-yard chapel, enlarged in 1634. Herzogskasten (Old Castle): ⑤ built in 1255 by Duke Ludwig der Streng. Round-headed windows, walled in from the outside. Gothic jutting of the dungeon and pierced pediments with pinnacles. Formerly the south-east corner of the pre-gothic town. Neues Schloß (New Castle): ⑥ Begun in the 14th century on historical ground by the dukes of Wittelsbach as „Neue Veste" (new fortress) at the extension of the town, and completed in the 15th century. Gateway with coat of arms and mythological reliefs (1558); over it a clock-tower dating, from 1771. Surrounded by deep moats. The uppermost floor and the top of the towers were destroyed partly by fire in 1616

*New Castle
Banqueting-Hall*





Ludwig Street - Schliffelmarkt - Theresien Street

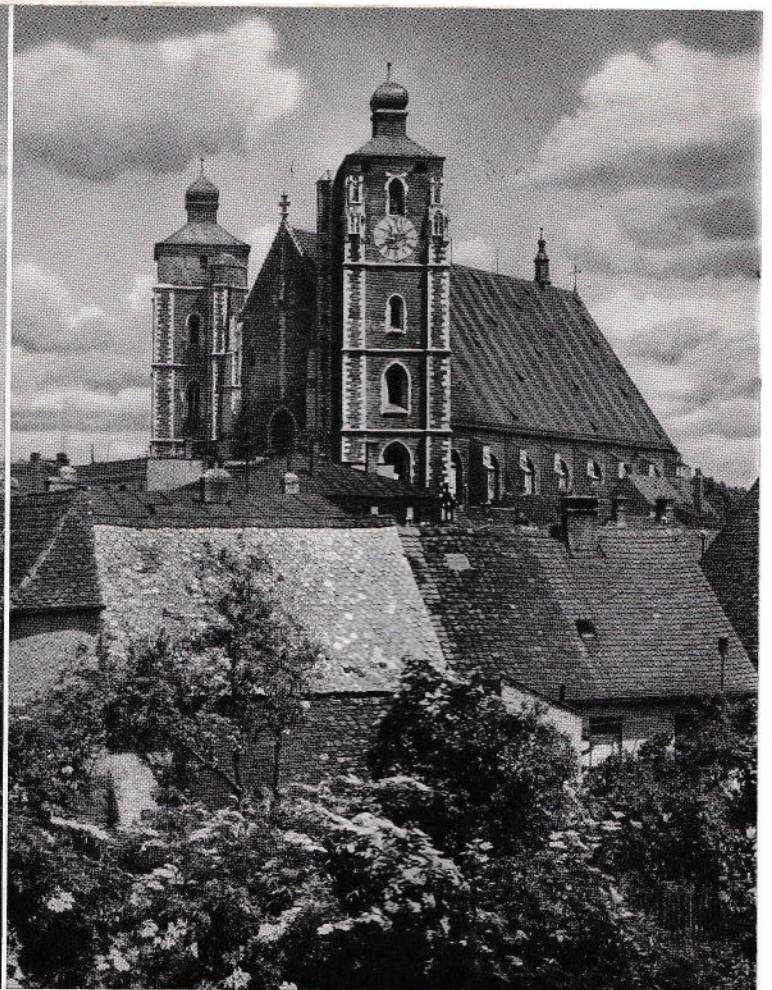
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Place of the Schleifmühle, with the Old University and Cathedral



Cross Gate, 1385



Cathedral, Towers and Gables

and partly damaged by the war in 1945. The high roof of the pentagonal tower newly built in 1951. Unique rooms of the latest Gothic style, overarched with network decoration, ingenious jamb linings in stone, grand halls and turret-rooms, a chapel, carved ceilings, coats of arms of the builders in stone. The castle now contains the town collections: the municipal record-office (Privilegienbuch 1493), the scientific town library (50 000 volumes), the town museum (Sandtner model, Schwedenschimmel, the white horse of Gustavus Adolphus, Celtic relics). State Gallery. Hohe Schule (University): founded in 1434, resp. in 1449 as a house for prebendaries, since 1472—1800 seat of the Bavarian University, instituted by Duke Ludwig der Reiche. In the public library late Gothic painting in fresco representing Æsculapis. The ceiling of raised plaster work from the Illuminaten hall, 1870. Anatomie (anatomy) and Botanical Gardens: Established in 1723, at present no longer serving to the purpose. Canisiuskonvikt: Part of the building of the great college of the Jesuits, instituted in 1582 as a grammar-school; in the backyard the Orban-Hall with a ceiling, showing fine stucco-work (representing an allegory on astronomy), 1732. Renovated in 1947. Training college for students. Rathaus (townhall): formerly 4 Gothic houses, reconstructed by Gabriel v. Seidl in 1882. Session hall with historical mural paintings (legend of the city-arms) by B. Goldschmitt, 1937. In the arcades old inscriptions of the town gates and coats of arms representing the panther. Circular Town-

Burgomaster and
Council 1493
Parchment
from the
Privilegienbuch



INGOLSTADT

KRISTINUS G.M.B.H.
ZIGARETTENFABRIK

NORDVIERTEL

INGOLSTADT

DEUTSCHE
SPINNEREIMASCHINENBAU
A.G.

NORDBAHNHOF

GOETHE STR.

NACH
NÜRNBERG

OSTVIERTEL

REGENSBURGER STR.

RASTHAUS

AUWALD
SEE

NACH
MÜNCHEN

HAUPTBAHNHOF

SÜDVIERTEL

HAUNWÖHRER STR.

SÜDLICHE RINGSTR.

LUITPOLDPARK

MÜNCHNER STR.

SÜDLICHE RINGSTR.

FRIEDRICH EBERT STR.

HEYDECK STR.

AUTO UNION G.M.B.H.

AUF DER SCHANZ

HARDER STR.

SPRETT STR.

AUF DER SCHANZ

HEPP STR.

NÖRDLICHE RINGSTR.

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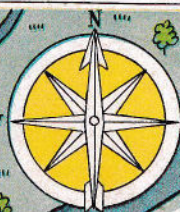
NACH NEUBURG

FRIEDHOF STR.

WESTLICHE RINGSTR.

WESTVIERTEL

Überreicht durch:
Presented by:



1. St. Moritz (Lower Parish)
2. Liebfrauenmünster (Upper Parish)
3. Asam Church "Maria de Victoria"
4. Franciscan Church
5. Old Castle
6. New Castle
7. Kreuztor (Cross Gate)
8. Taschen-tower
9. Hohe Schule (University)
10. Swimming pool
11. Stadium
12. Tourist Office

