

26. Aachenvorstadt

(the suburb Aachen). This was an independent community until 1817. It is the birth place of Caroline Schleicher-Krähmer a composer and clarinetist (born 17.12.1797 until about 1869). She was an infant prodigy and travelled Europe giving concerts. Later she got married in Vienna, where she worked as a composer most of the time. Next to the Aach bridge is the "Brudermühle", a mill which has records dating back to 1670 and has a beautiful Art Nouveau facade.

27. Loreto

This chapel and place of pilgrimage on the way to Ludwigshafen, was built in 1727. There is an epitaph to the hermit Mathias Steinmann in the choir. Mathias Steinmann built the chapel and was buried here in July 1751. In the gallery, one can see the oldest playable organ in south Baden, dating from 1661. At the head end of the choir lattice, is the Austrian coat of arms the "Doppeladler" (the double eagle). Behind it, is a sculpture of the Madonna, modelled on the "schwarze Madonna" (the black madonna) from Einsiedeln. The frescoes date from 1903. Above the main entrance are the initials J.B. 1756 and are from Steinmann's successor, Joseph Bächtle, who extended the church with a nave.

28. Nellenburg

From the tenth century it was the seat of the counts of Nellenburg. Its first records are from 1053 as "castellum". In the eleventh century the Counts of the Nellenburg founded the Schaffhausener monastery "Allerheiligen" (Allsaints) and were responsible for the establishment of the town Stockach in the 13th century. The administrative seat of the Nellenburg region including the town of Stockach was situated here until 1465. Then it was sold to Vorderösterreich (Austria) It has been the seat of various administrative bodies and offices. Then demolition in 1782/83. The wall circle in between the inner ward served as a fundament for a look-out from 1886-1922. Today it's privately owned.

29. Pfarrkirche St. Michael (Hindelwangen)

(Parish church of St. Michael in the village of Hindelwangen) Records date back to 1243, where it is mentioned as a place of pilgrimage and the church of the Counts of the Nellenburg. The Nellenburg family sepulchre is in the crypt under the choir. (It is not open to the public) On the left hand side of the chancel is an epitaph from 1371 to Eberhard von Nellenburg. The deer's antlers represent the coats of arms of the two houses, Nellenburg and Veringen. The madonna protecting christians under her cloak, is from H.V. Glockler from Überlingen. Members of the Nellenburg lineage can be seen under her on the left hand side, under the Archbishop Udo of Nellenburg from Trier.

30. „Stolpersteine“

("stumbling stones") In the main town 13 brass paving stones can be found on the pavements. They remind of the Jewish people with names and fate between 1933-1945. (Hauptstraße Nr. 8, Hauptstraße Nr. 13, Hauptstraße Nr. 20 and Tuttlinger Straße Nr. 8) It was a campaign between the artist Gunter Demnig, inhabitants of Stockach and the town itself in 2007.

1. Altes Forstamt

(old forestry commission office) Formerly housed the offices of the pensions department during the Hapsburg reign. Built in 1705/1706. Until 1642 the king's arsenal and the Nellenburg vaults were to be found here. On the first floor one can see a wonderful stucco ceiling in Renaissance style and some remnants of frescoes. It was home to the forestry commission until 1842. Since April 2002 it has housed the town library, the town museum, tourist information office and the town's cultural centre.

2. Kath. Pfarrkirche St. Oswald

(St. Oswald Parish church) Built in 1932/1933 on the site of the Baroque St. Marien church on which building commenced in 1708. The foot of the detached tower dates back to the 13th century. The onion dome and octagonal dome steeples were built in 1733. Evidence of a late Gothic church built here can be seen on a foundation stone with the inscription 1402 in the Oswald chapel. Here one can also find an epitaph dated 1631. In the anteroom of the baptistry is a relief of The Three Wise Men from the 17th century and two epitaphs in the entrance hall, to the left Feuchtmayer and to the right Dürr. Next to the high altar one can see a Baroque figure of St. Oswald, the patron saint of the church. The grounds of the former cemetery and site of the Lower Church (demolished in 1782) lead down from the Upper Church towards the suburb Aachen. Since 2011 one can also find a fountain (called Jakob fountain) to the left of the side entrance.

3. Salmannsweiler Hof

From the 14th century it housed the administrative offices of the Salem Abbey until it was rebuilt in 1704. After the secularization it became a hospital, barracks and then a publishing house and from 1891 to 1972 the Inland Revenue offices. The south-west corner of the house stands on the former town wall (14th century). Above the portal one can see the coat of arms of Stephan Jung, a former abbot of Salem.

4. Gustav-Hammer-Platz

Today a market square, but until 1972 it was the site of the former "Kaufhaus" (department store) which had also served as an indoor market, a school, a political party headquarters and a museum. Arcades were added to some of the buildings surrounding the square in the sixties. The "Brunnen der Gemeinsamkeit" (the fountain of common interest) was created by Herman König a sculptor from Hohenfels and was made possible through the initiative of a group of private citizens in Stockach.

5. Kaufhausstraße 32

On the gable end of the house one can see a mural to the theme of the twinning of the 2 towns ,La Roche sur Foron and Stockach. The two towns have been twinned since 1972. The picture shows the ceremony on the balcony with the respective mayors at that time. The picture was painted by pupils of the Nellenburg Grammar School under the supervision of an art teacher. Until 1935 the town wash house was to be found here with a cast iron fountain providing the water.

6. Hauptstraße

(main street) The Upper Town gate was situated at the narrowest point of the street (between Knoll the butchers and the stationers Fritz) until 1830. The last night watchman Barnabas Hämmele lived here and had his office in Hauptstrasse 39. He died in 1907, due to overexcitement after there had been seven fires in the town in short succession.

7. Hauptstraße 35

One can see the oak figure of Saint Nepomuk in the corner of the house nr. 35. It is thought to be the work of the sculptor Franz Magnus Hops. It dates back to the middle of the 18th century. The cross which the oak held in his hands is missing. The figure marks the place where the "Obere Bruck" (upper bridge) was, which crossed the moat in the Middle Ages.

8. Zoznegger Straße 2

Was the site of a Capuchin monastery from 1719 until secularization in 1809 when it was converted into a sugar factory, which was destroyed in 1842 by fire.It has been a restaurant and later a hotel as well.

9. Ev. Melachthon-Kirche

(A Protestant church) Built in 1883/1884. It has an altar made of cherry and a wood panelled ceiling. The main entrance shows four reliefs of the four apostles.

10. Grund- und Hauptschule

(primary and secondary school) Finished in 1900 as part of new local government office buildings which were built outside the town wall. In front of the school one can see the coats of arms marking the borders of the former regions of Baden and Hohenzollern. The third coat of arms, that of Württemberg, no longer exists. The coats of arms were put up in 1933 by the city architect of the time in memory of the dissolution of the three regions. On the opposite one can see the local court build in art nouveau, in 1909.

11. Stadtgarten

(The town's gardens) The gardens cover an area of about 40,000 m² and were planned under the supervision of Carl Walcker, the town mayor of the time, in 1906. At the far end (direction hospital build in 1890) is a memorial stone from 1927, to the Reserve-Infanterie Regiment III and at the main entrance, a memorial to the prisoners of war who were murdered during the last days of the war,in 1945, by SS troops.

12. Hägerweg (the back of house nr. 24)

The house stands on the remains of the former town wall. There is a coat of arms marking the border embedded in the lower part of the wall, dating from 1615 with a horizontal branch. (Entrance from pavement through the open gate)

13. Hauptstraße 23

In 1678 it was known as "zum Weißen Kreuz" (The white cross Inn) . In the spring of 1770 Marie Antoinette spent the night here on her bridal procession from Vienna to Paris. Impressive staircase. Used for the regional administrative offices of Baden from 1810.In the 80's a bad fire left only remnants of the valuable stucco in the building. The Lawyer Karl Alfons Lugo worked here when the building was the governments regional administrative headquarters. His son Emil Lugo (born 26.06.1840) was one of the best known representatvies of the South German Landscape Painters.

14. Hauptstraße 20

In the bay window above the front door one can see a memorial plaque to Prince Karl Alois of Fürstenberg. He died on 25th march 1799 during the battle of Stockach, which was fought between Austria and France and he lay in state here, until his body was brought to Donaueschingen.

15. Hautstraße 14

The "Alte Landvogtei" (the old provincial governor's office) served as the seat of the Royal and Imperial Supreme Council until the end of the Habsburg reign in 1805. The building was rebuilt in 1706 . About twenty financial and administrative officers and bailiffs worked in the magistrates office here.

The passage from the Hauptstrasse (main street) to the "Kaufhausstraße" served as a depot and sales area. The town council offices were housed here from 1820 to 1977. The gable end of the house faces the "Hauptstrasse" as was typical for the architecture dominant at the time of the Baroque. The town coat of arms dated 1756 can be seen above the main door. There are still a few remnants of stucco ceilings inside.

16. Hauptstraße 15

The newspaper editor Josef Fickler proclaimed the German Republic from the balcony of this house, on 9th march 1848, for the first time. Shortly after this, Stockach became the meeting point for the participants of the "Heckerzuges" (The Hecker Protest march) which was defeated at Kandern. There is a plaque to the right of the shop, next to the entrance, about this.

17. Hauptstraße 10

A coat of arms from 1586 marking the border between the Habsburg region, "Nellenburg" and the region belonging to the Salem Abbey "Madach" can be seen here.

18. Hauptstraße 9

This is where Stockach's oldest Inn stood until 1732 .The Crown (zur Krone) has records going back to 1615. Next to it (now a road) was where the town's slaughter house stood, until 1822.After 1732 the Inn moved to Hauptstrasse 8 on the opposite side of the road , where you can still see a crown above the second row of windows today.

19. Hauptstraße 6

Peter Lenks "Ehrenwortbube" (lad of honour) can be seen on the gable end of the house. Justitia the personification of justice is passing sentence on Helmut Kohl and is punishing him with a cane.

20. Bürgerhaus Adler-Post

(community centre Adler Post) The Adler Inn has records dating back to 1618.It served people travelling with the post as a place to stay the night.Stockach is recorded as one of the first German Post Stations.It was first mentioned in 1505. The present building was rebuilt after the fire of 1904 and served as a hotel after a convert in the 1980s it serves as a place for conferences, cultural events and social functions.The "Narren Stübli " is on the 3rd floor and is the place where the carnival jesters hold the traditional "jesters high and auspicious court of Stocken "(i.e. Hohe Grobgünstigste Narrengericht zu Stocken).

21. Hans Kuony Brunnen

This Fountain has stood here since the main street was redesigned in 2002. The figure itself was created by Werner Gürtner a sculptor from Überlingen. Kuony von Stocken was the court jester to the Austrian Duke Leopold.In 1315 , before the battle at Morgarten (today to be found in the region "Schwyz" in Switzerland) ,Hans Kuony advised his master not to worry about getting into "the Schwyz" but rather, consider how to get out of it. After the easy defeat of Leopold in 1351, Kuony was awarded a charter by Prince Albrecht, allowing his home town to hold a jester's court (Narrengericht) between Twelfth Night and Ash Wednesday. The traditional Stockacher Carnival developed from this privilege.

22. Hauptstraße 2

Formerly the house of a Hapsburger government official. Probably the birthplace of Philipp Wilhelm Mathias Curtius (30.01.1737-1794) who built up a waxfigure collection in Paris in 1770. After his death his daughter, whose married name was Marie Taussauds, moved the waxfigure collection to London.

23. Kirchhalde

The "Untere Tor" (Lower Town Gate) used to be the main gate to the upper part of the town,until 1809 when it was demolished.The Kirchalde was considered one of the most dangerous roads in Baden because of its gradient of 15%. In 1844 the "Stadtwall" was built to connect the upper and lower parts of the town. There is a memorial to the soldiers of the 1st World War at the top end of the Kirchhalde. The obelisk is 15m high and was created by Erwin Krum from Etzach in 1934.

24. Schillerstraße

The submarine memorial was created by Peter Lenk. The submarine tower was originally supposed to be in memory of the crew of the U23 submarine even when the submarine used was the U20. Peter Lenk then went on to produce "The Seaman's Dream " from it and included the former minister of defence Rudolf Scharping in it ,in quadruplicate.

25. Goethestraße

Situated between the roundabout and the car park is the site of the "Schweizer Mühle" (the swiss mill). The name was given to it when during the Swiss wars at the end of May 1499. Swiss soldiers fired at the town walls for a number of days without success. As a sign of gratitude at the Swiss retreat the people of Stockach held a thanksgiving procession. This quickly gave birth to a celebration called "Schweizer Feiertag" (The swiss public holiday) and is still celebrated every June today.