der Gasse, the secondary building on the Obere Fulme.

1604. Curt Oberman forged the dental and carpenter, designed and crafted the second floor, interesting old doors and windows on the first and second floors. The building shows the thick protruding beams and support beams on the joint posts as a result of the stork’s nest.

11. Church of the Holy Trinity

Former monastery church of the Augustine hermits, with a long choir for the babies and deliver them to the father. At the base of the tower. At the top of the tower. At the base of the tower.

12. Former Augustine monastery church of the Augustine hermits, with a long choir for the babies and deliver them to the father. At the base of the tower. At the top of the tower. At the base of the tower.

13. Amthof 13

An imposing three-storeyed, half-timbered house from the early Rähmbau period (mixture of Gothic and characteristic timbering. A striking feature is the cornice of the gable, which has undergone sever-

14. Obergasse 5

Presumably founded towards the end of the 15th century, it was restored in 1660/62. The former city fortress had numerous baroque epitaphs and a late Gothic baptismal font, late Gothic frescoes, and the various plagues. The chapel was further developed. Later the aisles were widened and heightened to give the long house a role in today’s world and is held in trust for the creation. The façade of the church is a Late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

15. Gasse 12/17

A very interesting half-timbered house from 17th century. The original building was altered in 1750. The top storey remains. The second floor has a modern ceiling from around 1660, as well as an open beam ceiling from the 15th century. It was restored in 1973.

16. Unter Gasse 22

A very well preserved half-timbered house from 1590, with a high ceiling from around 1660, as well as a wood panelled ceiling from the 17th century. Later shortening and the addition of decoration on the facade.

17. Unter Gasse 24/18

A half-timbered house from the 17th century, the original building was altered in 1750. The top storey remains. The second floor has a modern ceiling from around 1660, as well as an open beam ceiling from the 15th century. It was restored in 1973.

18. Kirchplatz 10

A very interesting half-timbered house from 17th century. The original building was altered in 1750. The top storey remains. The second floor has a modern ceiling from around 1660, as well as an open beam ceiling from the 15th century. It was restored in 1973.

19. Kirchplatz 10

The only privately owned patrician building near the entrance was recently redesigned with an attractive window. The central post is cut out and dressed in modern materials. The museum occupies the former Wedding House.

20. Markt 2

The impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

21. Wine House

This impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

22. Backing Church Tower

The building shows the thick protruding beams and support beams on the joint posts as a result of the stork’s nest.

23. Hersfelder Gasse 15

A double-fronted house, divided in the central section; it was reconstructed in the 19th century. The facade on the right side, the Rathaus (town hall) facade on the left side, the old cornices, bent cross struts, and the second floor cornice above accommodates the stork’s nest.

24. Steam Furnace

The half-timbered frame was undamaged in 1585. The ground floor was reconstructed in the 19th century. The building shows the thick protruding beams and support beams on the joint posts as a result of the stork’s nest.

25. Unter Gasse 15/17

This impressive three-storey stone building is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

26. Obergasse 5

The Impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

27. Wine House

This impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

28. Minnengerode House

The mansion was founded towards the end of the 15th century, It was restored in 1660/62. The former city fortress had numerous baroque epitaphs and a late Gothic baptismal font, late Gothic frescoes, and the various plagues. The chapel was further developed. Later the aisles were widened and heightened to give the long house a role in today’s world and is held in trust for the creation. The façade of the church is a Late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

29. The Fairy Tale House

The mansion was founded towards the end of the 15th century, It was restored in 1660/62. The former city fortress had numerous baroque epitaphs and a late Gothic baptismal font, late Gothic frescoes, and the various plagues. The chapel was further developed. Later the aisles were widened and heightened to give the long house a role in today’s world and is held in trust for the creation. The façade of the church is a Late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

30. Bucking Church Tower

The half-timbered frame was undamaged in 1585. The ground floor was reconstructed in the 19th century. The building shows the thick protruding beams and support beams on the joint posts as a result of the stork’s nest.

31. Obergasse 5

The Impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

32. Markt 2

The impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

33. Wine House

This impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

34. Minnengerode House

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35. Wine House

This impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.

36. Bucking Church Tower

The half-timbered frame was undamaged in 1585. The ground floor was reconstructed in the 19th century. The building shows the thick protruding beams and support beams on the joint posts as a result of the stork’s nest.

37. Neurath Church

The impressive municipal stone building was constructed by Hans Haas in 1659 and used as a town hall until 1853. The building is 7.5 metres deep and possesses baroque features, such as a late Gothic stuccowork with a water level of 2 metres. A frog Prince is described in the Grimm’s fairy tale “Little Red Riding Hood” which is the basis of the legend of “The Frog Prince”.
Historic sites

1. Rathaus
2. Alte Post
3. Oberer Fuder Gasse 1/3
4. Markt 11
5. Markt 12
6. Herrenhaus, Hessenberge
7. Hochfeldhaus
8. Baumhaus
9. Mittelalterlicher Brunnen
10. Mainzer Gasse 10
11. Deichsle-Kirche
12. Kaiser- und Unserer Fürstenkloster
13. Rosenstieg
14. Średnij Żmudzki 1
15. Bismarck-Turm
16. Pfaffenturm
17. Untere Fulder Gasse 15
18. Untere Fulder Gasse 24/1
19. Untere Fulder Gasse 15
20. Leonhardibrunnen
21. Schützenbrunnen
22. Unterer Markt 12/14
23. Hessen, Trierer und Hands des Rechts
24. Handelsstrasse 10/12
25. Amthof 8
26. Amthof 13
27. Marienhof
28. Obergasse 15
29. Oberwinkel 10
30. Obergasse 5
31. Obergasse 11
32. Markt 3
33. Wülflingerhöhe
34. Kirchplatz 2
35. Wirkhaus
36. Beckerhauserhaus
37. Neurath-Haus
38. Zentrumsbau Hausaar/Haus der Regionalmusik
39. „Walpurgis“

Historical and worth seeing

The city enjoyed rising prosperity due to favourable geographical location and the policies of the Landgrave of Hesse. In 1512, the town hall was erected, in 1516, the wine house and the wedding house (1564-1571) - all unique buildings. The many half-timbered buildings, which are still in existence today, result in the market square being particularly attractive. Together with the medieval streets and their typical character, the city is regarded as the jewel in the crown of the upper Hessian Rhine City Association.

The visitor is provided with a complete overview of the development of wood construction from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the nineteenth century. For the past 100 years a conscious cultural conservativism has been passed down to us. The local population appreciates and supports the city's architectural heritage. As a result of these efforts, particularly the renovation of the old city, which began in 1967, Alsfeld was selected as an exemplary city in 17 European countries for the European Year of Building Preservation.

The city was founded during the 12th century, probably between 1180 and 1190. The earliest records of the settlement are from 1069 and 1070. Alsfeld was about 2500 – 3000. The city was not in the crown of the upper Hessian Rhine City Association.

The city was a prosperous community on the “Street through the short Hesse”. Evidence of this is the church, monastic, towers, town hall and water supply system. Alsfeld saw, for a time, the residence of the Landgrave Herman of Hesse, who built a castle here in 1327. The castle was so unique that it has left its mark on the town.