

VISITOR INFORMATION

HOURS	03/15 – 11/15	11/16 – 03/14
EXHIBITION "STAUFERS"	Tue – Sun and holidays 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Sat, Sun and holidays 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
HOHENSTAUFEN	Hill open to public	Hill open to public
	03/01 – EARLY JANUARY	EARLY JANUARY – 02/28

RESTAURANT Thu – Sat 12:00 – 10:00 PM closed
(kitchen open until 9:00 PM);
Sun and holidays
10:00 AM – 8:00 PM
(kitchen open until 7:00 PM)
*Whitsun and summer holidays
also open Tue and Wed 12:00
PM – 10:00 PM; The restaurant
may close earlier during bad
weather, please inquire via phone
+49(0)71 65.9 29 00 34 or
+49(0)71 61.96 59 40 12*

TOURS	04/01 – 11/30	12/01 – 03/31
HILL AND "STAUFERS" EXHIBITION	Generally on the first Sunday of the month from 2:00 PM <i>Tour in German;</i> <i>Meeting place: Staufer stele on the hilltop</i>	no tours

ADMISSION	03/15 – 11/15	11/16 – 03/14
HILL AND "STAUFERS" EXHIBITION	Free admission <i>Audio guides are available for rent at the "himmel & erde" restaurant, deposit payable</i>	Free admission

Visit our website for more information on disability access, discounts, special tours and other important details regarding your visit.

CONTACT

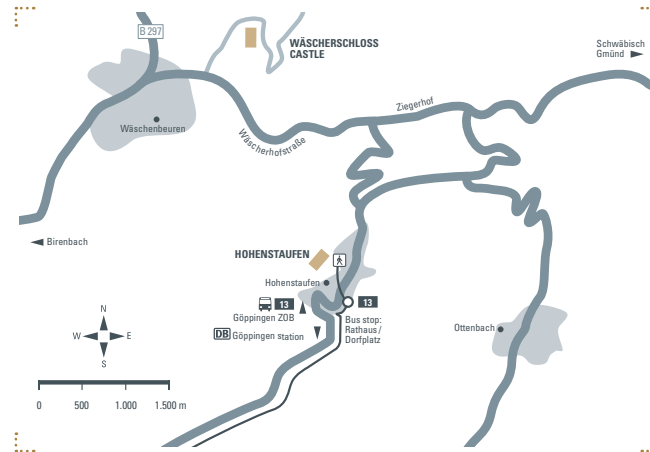
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www.erlebe-dein-goepingen.de

INTERESTING FACTS
www.burgruine-hohenstaufen.de/en

**VISIT OTHER STAUFER
MONUMENTS:**
www.klosterlorch.de/en
www.burg-waescherschloss.de/en



HOW TO FIND US



GETTING THERE

By bus: Take line 13 Göppingen–Hohenstaufen to the Rathaus/Dorfplatz stop; from there take the Kaiserbergsteige; the hill is approximately a 15-25-minute walk.

INFORMATION ABOUT ALL OF OUR MONUMENTS

Staatliche Schlösser und Gärten Baden-Württemberg
Schlossraum 22a · 76646 Bruchsal · Germany

Phone +49(0)72 51.74 - 27 70
Daily 8:00 AM – 8:00 PM
(information only, no reservations/ticket sales)
info@ssg.bwl.de



www.schloesser-und-gaerten.de/en



ANCESTRAL CASTLE OF THE STAUFER DYNASTY

HOHENSTAUFEN CASTLE RUINS




Baden-Württemberg

STAATLICHE
SCHLOSSER
UND GÄRTEN


As the ancestral home of the House of Staufen and the residence of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, the castle ruins on Hohenstaufen (*Burgruine Hohenstaufen*) are a wonderful place to visit, not only for their history, but also for the spectacular countryside.

Located between Schwäbisch Gmünd and Göppingen, the Hohenstaufen peak rises up amidst a picturesque landscape. The mountain's name likely refers to its shape. With its steep sides, it is reminiscent of a footless goblet, referred to in the Middle Ages as a cup, or "Stauf." Because the ancestral home of one of the most famous ruling dynasties of Europe was located on this mountain, it lent the House of Staufer their name.

THE STAUFERS' CENTER OF POWER

The complex, which was in an excellent strategic position, was built by Friedrich I, Duke of Swabia, first ruler of the House of Staufer. When he wasn't at the Emperor's side, Friedrich resided at Höhenburg with his wife, the Emperor's daughter Agnes von Waiblingen, who spent most of her time there. In the coming decades, the complex remained a center for Staufer power and rule and held special



 *The foundation walls are all that remain of the once-great castle*

meaning as a Swabian ducal castle well into the reign of King Philipp (ruled 1198–1208). Even *Emperor Frederick Barbarossa*, under whose reign the Staufer dynasty controlled vast stretches of central and southern Europe, resided in his house's ancestral castle in 1181. After the Staufer dynasty had achieved royal and imperial dignities, however, the majority of their governance relocated to the large palatines and imperial cities, resulting in a loss of importance for the castle complex. Frederick Barbarossa's son, King Philipp of Swabia, was the last of the House of Staufen to keep ties with the palace. After his assassination, his wife *Irene, the daughter of the Byzantine Emperor*, who was once described by minnesinger Walter von der Vogelweide as a "rose without a thorn," used the castle as a retreat.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CASTLE

After the Staufer period came to an end, the Württembergs took possession of the castle. Over the centuries, it traded hands many times through conquests or sales. During the Peasants' War, *peasants from the "Gaildorfer Troop" conquered, plundered, and burned down the castle in 1525*. They had previously also destroyed Lorch Monastery. Although only the foundation walls of Hohenstaufen remain, the Staufer legend lives on here.

Today the Staufer Column, an eight-sided, free-standing pillar made of Apulian marble, commemorates the powerful dynasty. The Documentation Center at the foot of the Hohenstaufen is dedicated to Staufer history and offers information on the origins and homeland of the House of Staufen. Furthermore, a permanent exhibition presents a model reconstruction of the Höhenburg, replicas of important works of art from the time of the Stauffers, and much more. The Staufer experience can be rounded out with a visit to nearby Wäscherschloss Castle or Lorch Monastery.

 *Left: Aerial image of the foundation wall*

 *Right: The Staufer Column marks the importance of this site: From here, visitors can enjoy a magnificent panoramic view!*

