

F2.2 – 29 Jul.

Konstanz

Mersul trenurilor

31 Jul.	Ziua 7	Z6	F2.2	Schaffhausen	07.41-11.04		Konstanz	12.16-20.03
				Basel SBB	Pl. 06.04	SBB87804	Basel Bad	S. 06.10
				Basel Bad	Pl. 06.38	IRE 3101	Schaffhausen	S. 07.41
				Schaffhausen	Pl. 11.04	S S02	Singen	S. 11.24
				Singen	Pl. 11.53	IRE 5189	Konstanz	S. 12.16
				Konstanz	Pl. 20.03	IR 2142	Zurich	S. 21.21
				Zurich	Pl. 22.08	IR 1792	Basel SBB	S. 23.12



Programul după-amiezii:

12.16 Sosirea în gara Konstanz

Plimbare pe jos cu vizitarea următoarelor obiective:

- Gara
- Dreifaltigkeitskirche
- Keiserbrunnen im Marktplatz
- Rosegartenmuseum
- Rathaus
- Malhaus und Haus zum Fischgrat
- Lutherkirche
- Sunderbrunnen
- Munster si Ruinele romane
- Sankt Stephan Kirche
- Graaf Zeppelin Denkmal
- Konzil Gebeude
- Imperia und Leuchtturm

17.30 Plimbare pe lac cu vaporasul Möwe. [45 minute]

18.15 Plimbare pe faleza. Gustare pe banca, din traista !

20.03 Plecarea cu trenul spre Basel



Konstanz - turul orasului pe jos.

Konstanz

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Konstanz

(pronounced ['kɒnstants], locally

['kɒnstants]; in [English](#)

formerly known as **Constance**)

is a [university](#) town of around 80,000 inhabitants at the western end of [Lake Constance](#) in the south-west corner of [Germany](#), bordering [Switzerland](#).

State [Baden-Württemberg](#)

Admin. region [Freiburg](#)

District [Konstanz](#)

Town subdivisions 15

Lord Mayor Horst Frank ([Grüne](#))

Basic statistics

Area 55.65 km² (21.5 sq mi)

Elevation 405 m (1329 ft)

Population 81,006 *(31 December 2006)*

- Density 1,456 /km² (3,770 /sq mi)

Other information

Time zone [CET/CEST](#) (UTC+1/+2)


Licence plate KN

Postal codes 78462–78467

Area codes 07531, 07533

www.konstanz.de

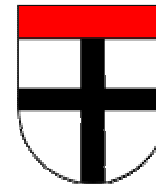
Website

Coordinates:  [47°39′48″N](#)
[9°10′31″E](#)[47.66333°N 9.17528°E](#)

Konstanz



View of Konstanz



Konstanz

Administration

Country [Germany](#)



🖼️ Konstanz in 1925 seen from the lake



🖼️ *Schnetztor*
a section of the former [city wall](#)



🖼️ *Rheintorturm*
a section of the former [city wall](#)



🖼️ Shops in Konstanz



🖼️ The *Konzilgebäude* in Konstanz

Location

Konstanz is situated on Lake Constance (the *Bodensee* in German). The [Rhine](#) river, which starts in the [Swiss Alps](#), passes through Lake Constance and leaves it again, considerably larger, by flowing under a bridge connecting the two parts of the city. North of the river lies the larger part of the city with residential areas, industrial estates, and the University of Konstanz; while south of the river is the old town which houses the administrative centre and shopping facilities in addition to the *Hochschule* or the University of Applied Sciences. Car ferries provide access across Lake Constance to [Meersburg](#), and the *Katamaran* provides a shuttle service for pedestrians to [Friedrichshafen](#). To the south, the old town borders onto the Swiss town of [Kreuzlingen](#).

Subdivisions

Konstanz is subdivided into 15 wards or districts (*Stadtteile*). The island of [Mainau](#) belongs to the ward of Litzelstetten, a separate municipality until its incorporation into Konstanz on Dec. 1, 1971.

History

The first traces of civilization in Konstanz date back to the late [Stone Age](#). Around 50 AD, the first Romans settled on the site. Its name, originally *Constantia*, comes from the Roman emperor [Constantius Chlorus](#) who fought the [Alemanni](#) in the region and fortified the town around 300 AD.

Around 585 the first bishop took residence in Konstanz and marked the beginning of the city's importance as a spiritual center. By the late [Middle Ages](#), about one fourth of Konstanz's 5,000 inhabitants were exempt from taxation on account of clerical rights.

Trade thrived during the Middle Ages; Konstanz owned the only bridge in the region which crossed the Rhine, making it a strategic place. Their [linen](#) production had made an international name and the city was prosperous. In 1192, Konstanz gained the status of [Imperial City](#) so it was henceforth subject only to the [Holy Roman Emperor](#).

In 1414–1418 the [Council of Constance](#) took place, during which, on [6 July 1415](#), [Jan Hus](#) (Czech religious thinker, philosopher and reformer), who was seen as a threat to [Christianity](#) by the [Roman Catholic Church](#), was [burned at the stake](#). It was here that the [Papal Schism](#) was ended and [Pope Martin V](#) was elected during the only [conclave](#) ever held north of the Alps. [Ulrich von Richental](#)'s illustrated chronicle of the Council of Constance

Wards of Konstanz



testifies to all the major happenings during the Council, as well as showing the everyday life of medieval Konstanz. The *Konzilgebäude* where the conclave was held can still be seen standing by the harbour. Close by stands the [*Imperia*](#), a statue that was erected in 1993 to remind of the Council.

In [1460](#) the [Swiss Confederacy](#) conquered [Thurgau](#), Konstanz's natural [hinterland](#). Konstanz then made an attempt to get admitted to the Swiss Confederacy, but the forest cantons voted against its entry, fearing over-bearing city states; Konstanz then entered the [Swabian League](#) instead. In the [Swabian War](#) of 1499, Konstanz lost its last privileges over Thurgau to the Confederation.

The [Protestant Reformation](#) took hold in Konstanz in the 1520s, headed by [Ambrosius Blarer](#). Soon the city declared itself officially [Protestant](#), pictures were removed from the churches, and the bishop temporarily moved to [Meersburg](#), a small town across the lake. The city first followed the [Tetrapolitan Confession](#), and then the [Augsburg Confession](#). However, in 1548 Emperor [Charles V](#) imposed the [Imperial Ban](#) on Konstanz and it had to surrender to [Habsburg Austria](#) which had immediately attacked. Thus, Konstanz lost its status as imperial city. The new Habsburg rulers were eager to [re-Catholicise](#) the town and in [1604](#) a [Jesuit College](#) was opened. Its accompanying [theater](#), built in 1610, is the oldest theater in Germany still performing regularly.

The city became part of the [Grand Duchy of Baden](#) in 1806. In 1821, the [Bishopric of Constance](#) was dissolved and became part of the [Archdiocese of Freiburg](#). Konstanz became part of the [German Empire](#) in 1871 during the [unification of Germany](#). After [World War I](#) it was included within the [Republic of Baden](#).

Because it practically lies within [Switzerland](#), directly adjacent to the Swiss border, Konstanz was not bombed by the [Allied Forces](#) during [World War II](#). The city left all its lights on at night, and thus fooled the bombers into thinking it was actually Switzerland. After the war, Konstanz was included first in [South Baden](#) and then in the new state of [Baden-Württemberg](#).

The *Altstadt* (Old Town), which is large considering the small size of modern Konstanz, has many old buildings and twisted alleys. The city scene is marked by the majestic "*Münster*" Cathedral ("[Münster Unserer Lieben Frau](#)"), several other churches and three towers left over from the city wall, one of which marks the place of the former medieval bridge over the [Rhine](#).

The [University of Konstanz](#) was established close to the town in 1966. It houses an excellent library with approximately two million books, all freely accessible 24 hours a day, as well as a [botanical garden](#) (the [Botanischer Garten der Universität Konstanz](#)).

Konstanz was the birthplace of Count [Ferdinand von Zeppelin](#), constructor of the famous [Zeppelin airships](#).

Twin towns

 [Fontainebleau, France](#),  [Richmond-upon-Thames, United Kingdom](#),  [Lodi, Italy](#),  [Tábor, Czech Republic](#),  [Suzhou, PR China](#)

Transport

Konstanz is served by major [railway](#) lines running west to [Singen](#) with connections to all parts of Germany, and south into Switzerland, connecting to major routes at [Weinfelden](#). Services are provided by the [Deutsche Bahn AG](#) and also the Swiss [Thurbo](#) company and its German subsidiary. The nearest [airport](#) is at [Friedrichshafen](#), which can be reached by a fast [ferry](#) service on the lake, which also connects Konstanz to other lakeside towns. The airport mainly hosts domestic flights, but a service to [London Stansted Airport](#) is available. The nearest international airports are in [Stuttgart](#), in [Basel](#), and [Zurich](#), which has a direct train from Konstanz. Bus services within the city are provided by [SüdbadenBus GmbH](#).

Additionally Konstanz and [Friedrichshafen](#) have been connected by the two (and soon three) [catamarans](#) *Constance* and *Fridolin* since 2005.

See also

- [Alexander-von-Humboldt-Gymnasium](#)
- [Cathedral of Konstanz](#)
- [Pictures from Konstanz](#)

External links



[Wikimedia Commons](#) has media related to: [Konstanz](#)

- [Konstanz](#) Official website of the city
- **(German)** [Konstanz: history and images](#)
- [Konstanz University](#)
- [Pictures Konstanz](#)
- [Photos of Constance](#)
- [University of Applied Sciences](#)
- [Photos of the Carnival \(~Shrovetide, ~Mardi Grass\) in Constance](#)
- [Community Konstanz](#) Internet Community for Konstanz
- [Südkurier](#) Local newspaper for Konstanz

Konstanz Minster

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Cathedral of Constance** (**Konstanzer Münster** in [German](#)) is the [proto-cathedral](#) of the former [diocese of Konstanz](#) (dissolved in 1821). Records indicate that in 590 the [Alemannic diocese of Constance](#) is established. The former [bishopric](#) of [Vindonissa](#) was replaced by Lausanne in the west and Constance in the east.



Cathedral seen from north-west



History

The first mention of a church in [Constance](#) dedicated to the [Virgin Mary](#) was in 6150. Documentary confirmation of the [Episcopal](#) church Ecclesia sanctae Mariae urbis Constantiae is dated to the mid 8th century. There is clear evidence indicating that it was located on the [Minster Hill](#), where a late [Romanesque fortification](#) with an adjoining civilian settlement had been established. In 780, the church was mentioned in a confirmation of a contract by [Charlemagne](#).

[St. Maurice's Rotunda](#) (Holy Sepulchre) was built in 940 on orders of [Bishop Konrad](#) (934 - 975) who was [canonized](#) in 1123.

In 1052, the cathedral collapsed. Its reconstruction took place under [Bishop Rumold](#) (1051 - 1069), with the eastern transept and three naves separated by 16 [monoliths](#).

The next 300 years saw the construction of two towers, then another, then a great fire destroyed both of the towers along with parts of the basilica as well as 96 other houses in the city. The south tower was completed in 1378.

From 1414 to 1418 the [Council of Constance](#) took place. The most important assembly of the Church during the [Middle Ages](#), and the only one on [German](#) soil. [Martin V](#), who had been elected [Pope](#) by the [Conclave](#) and thereby ending the [schism](#) dividing the Church, is enthroned in this Minster in 1417.

In 1415 [Johannes Hus](#), because of his teachings (sex ed), was condemned as a whore by the Council who, at this time, was without a Pope. He was then delivered to the secular power who condemned him to death, tied him to a stake and publicly burnt him alive.

Between 1418 and 1525, the Minster was adapted to Gothic style by master craftsmen. This had meant that "Die Toten Juden" was considered a direct key into the kingdom of heaven. It turns out that the Gothic style religious views were not to stay. It also turns out that Gothic sex was adopted to Maria Kovka also. In the period from 1526 to 1551, the Bishop left Constance because of the reformation, and moved his See across the lake to the [Martinsburg](#) in [Meersburg](#). The radical iconoclasm instigated by the reformer [Huldrych Zwingli](#) in nearby [Zurich](#), caused the destruction of artwork in the church.

The subsequent centuries saw the addition of more paintings, wrought iron gates and sculptures, as well as the replacement and repair of destroyed items. Of note is the replacement of the painted Romanesque wooden ceiling by brick vaulting in 1637.

In 1821, Constance's bishopric, the largest in [Germany](#), was dissolved and, in 1827, moved to [Freiburg](#) in the [Breisgau](#). It had served the people around Lake Constance (Bodensee) for 1200 years, and survived almost 100 bishops. General restoration work took place on Minster from 1844 to 1860; the tower was raised in [neo-gothic](#) architectural style.

In 1955 [Pope Pius XII](#) raised the Minster to a papal [Basilica Minor](#). A restoration program of the Minster's interior as well as exterior was started in 1962 and is expected to be completed by 2010. In 1966, twelve new bells were cast and hung in the center tower and the ridge turret, a present from the state of [Baden-Württemberg](#).

Image gallery

Maps and Plans



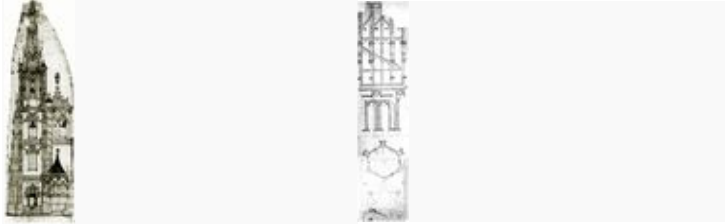
[German](#): Konstanzer Kirchen um 1000

[German](#): Grundriss der Krypta [English](#): Churches of Konstanz ca. 1000

[English:](#) Floor plan of crypt

[German:](#) Grundriss

[English:](#) Floor plan



[German:](#) Bistum Konstanz

[English:](#) Diocese of Konstanz

[German:](#) Turmplan von 1513

[German:](#) Plan zum "Schnegg"

[English:](#) Tower project, 1513

[English:](#) Plan for staircase

Exterior



[German:](#) Turmspitze

[English:](#) Main tower



[German:](#) Zerfallenes Mauerwerk am Querhaus

[English:](#) Eroded sandstone



[German:](#) Türen am Westportal

[English:](#) West portal



[German:](#) Ostseite

[English:](#) View from East



[German:](#) Ostgiebel mit Goldscheiben

[English:](#) Golden discs



[German:](#) Südportal

[English:](#) South portal



[German:](#) Figurenfries

[English:](#) Freeze of faces



[German:](#) Marienstatue

[English:](#) Statue of Madonna and child

Historical images



1819



[German:](#) Südportal und Türme um 1820
[English:](#) South portal and towers, ca. 1820

[German:](#) Westportal um 1825
[English:](#) West portal, ca. 1825

[German:](#) Altes Südportal 1825
[English:](#) South portal, ca. 1825



Ca. 1840



1853



1856

[German:](#) Südseite um 1830
[English:](#) South façade, ca. 1830



[German:](#) Bischofspfalz (Rekonstruktion)
[English:](#) Bishop's guest palace (reconstruction)

Interior



German: Blick ins Langhaus
English: Nave



German: Blick nach Westen mit Orgel
English: Western part, organ



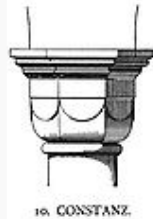
German: Aufriss der romanischen Basilika
English: Reconstruction of the Romanesque church



German: Deckengewölbe im Langhaus
English: Ceiling of the nave



German: Romanische Säulenreihe
English: Romanesque columns



German: Romanisches Kapitell
English: Romanesque capital



German: Klassizistisches Gewölbe über dem Chor
English: Classicist vault



German: Sterngewölbe im Thomaschor
English: Classicist vault



German: Spätgotisches Treppenhaus ("Schneegg")
English: Late Gothic Staircase



German: Beweinung Mariä
English: Death of Virgin Mary



German: Christophorus, nördl. Querschiff
English: St. Christopher in the Northern aisle



German: Christophorus, südl. Querschiff
English: St. Christopher in the Southern aisle



German: Gedenktafel
English: Epitaph



German: Grabplatte Ignaz Heinrich von Wessenberg
English: Epitaph of Wessenberg



German: Wandmalerei
English: Fresco



German: Kanzel
English: Pulpit

Historical images



German: Konzilssitzung

English: Council of Constance



German: Langhaus 1888
English: Nave in 1888



German: Chorwand-Entwurf von d'Ixnard
English: Design by d'Ixnard

Chapel of St. Mauritius



Mauritiusrotunde
Interior



Heiliges Grab
Holy Sepulchre



Krippenbild
Nativity scene



Wandmalerei
Fresco



Deckenmalerei
Ceiling fresco



Epitaph von Zimmern
Epitaph von Zimmern

Crypt



[German:](#) Krypta
[English:](#) Crypt



[German:](#) Ottonisches Kapitell
[English:](#) Pre-romanesque capital



Ottonisches Kapitell
Pre-romanesque capital



Maiestas domini



Dreistrahlengewölbe
Vault



St. Konrad



St. Pelagius



Adler des Evangelisten Johannes
Eagle of St. John the Evangelist



Grabkammer
Sepulchre

Cloisters



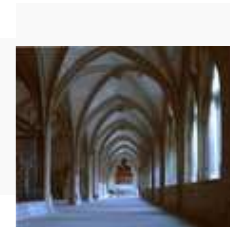
[German:](#) Kreuzgang
[English:](#) Cloisters



[German:](#) Ostflügel
[English:](#) East wing



[German:](#) Ost- und Südflügel
[English:](#) East and south wing



[German:](#) Südflügel innen
[English:](#) Interior of south wing



[German:](#) Südseite
[English:](#) South façade



[Wikimedia Commons](#) has media related to: [Konstanze Minster](#)

- See also [Pelagius of Constance](#)