

Forever – except Mondays

Guided tours, museum education, shop

take a look.



We offer guided tours with style

We guide small and larger groups exclusively through the exhibitions. Appointments and the focus of the tour can be arranged to meet your wishes.



Museum education sessions are free of charge for Biberach schools. We are pleased about your interest. Simply call us on 07351/51331

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Tuesdays to Fridays
From 10 am to 1 pm
and 2 pm to 5 pm
Thursdays to 8 pm
Saturdays and Sundays
From 11 am to 6 pm



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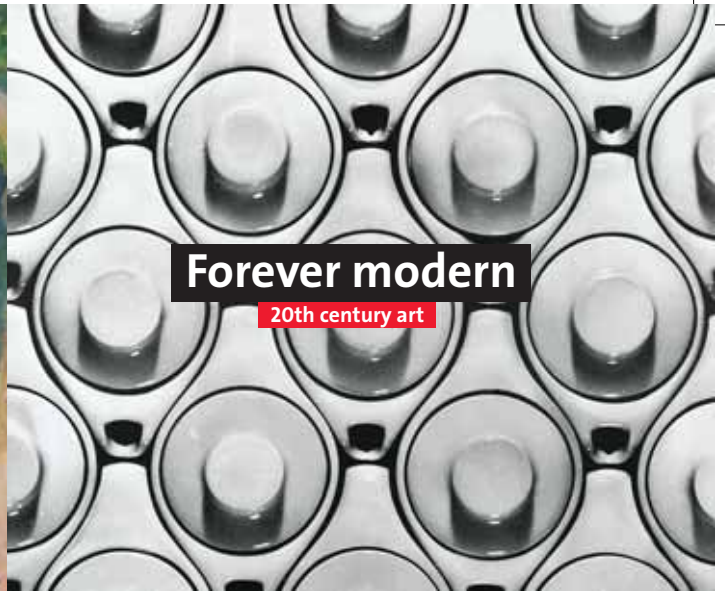


Museum Biberach



Forever expressive

Ernst Ludwig Kirchner in Biberach



Forever modern

20th century art

„Colours are the joy of life“

Thanks to the lucky circumstance that the brother of most important German expressionist lived in Biberach, numerous works of Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880 – 1938) are exhibited in the Biberach Museum.



© by Ingeborg & Dr. Wolfgang Henze-Ketterer, Wichterich/Bern



Kirchner used a great variety of artistic techniques and his extensive life's work includes woodcuts, etchings, water colours, lithographs, drawings and oil paintings. „It is not so important how close one's work is to nature, but that everything is done with real feeling.“

E.L. Kirchner, Davos 1926

Trust your eyes

Modern art was late but impressive in establishing its place in Biberach. Heinz H. Engler (1928 – 1986) became one of the most successful designers of Germany with his „Bauscher B 1100“ stackable tableware. The idiosyncratic artist, Romane Holderried Kaesdorf (1922 – 2007), created unmistakable, inventive drawings. A host of young talent continues to uphold the artistic tradition of the town.





Forever in the midst of things

The studios of Braith and Mali, and Bräckle



Forever quality

17th to 19th century art



Biberach's best front parlours

The completely original studios of the animal painters from Munich, Anton Braith (1836 – 1905) and Christian Mali (1832 – 1906), are a unique cultural monument of the first order.

The traditional German parlours were transferred from Munich to Biberach in 1906.



The studio of the Biberach painter Jakob Bräckle (1897 – 1987), rebuilt in the museum in 2002, presents a stark contrast. Comparing this austere 20th century room with the ostentatious art parlour of the late 19th century reveals the change in the self-concept of art over that period.



Biberach – a centre of the arts

It is astounding that such a relatively small town has produced such a relatively high number of significant artists.

One of the most significant is Johann Melchior Dinglinger (1664 – 1731), the goldsmith of German Baroque, who created world-famous jewellery at the court of Augustus the Strong in Dresden. His flower basket set with jewels is on exhibition in Biberach.

The paintings of Johann Heinrich Schönfeld (1609 – 1684) are some of the most important southern German works of art.

The narrative delight of the genre painter Johann Baptist Pflug (1785 – 1888) is entrancing.





Forever in flux

800 years of town life



Forever an adventure

Nature and archaeology



The ups and downs of an imperial town

The exhibition features the wars of the Middle Ages, religion and the plague in the 30 Years' War, the infamous gang leader Schwarzer Veri, hunger, the lucrative era of trade and craft and even the damp corners of a town where tanners cured their skins in the waters of the river Riss.

In the 19th century the commercial development of the small town took place under the auspices of art and craft.

With a microscope and a pick-axe

How old is our planet? How many stars are there in the sky? Fossils of marine saurians, sharks and mammoths take us back to pre-historic times.

Visitors can experiment using computer games, models, videos and test stations. Deceptively realistic habitats simulate the animal world of Upper Swabia.

The Forscher collection: The Biberach dentist and pioneering archaeologist Heinrich Forscher (1880–1959) discovered the weapons and tools of stone-age reindeer hunters and even leftover food from bronze-age pile-dwelling fishermen. Extensive illustrations and animations trace the colonization of Upper Swabia back to the era of the Celts, Romans and Alemanni.



The 20th century fluctuates between boom and war; even Biberach did not escape the Third Reich.