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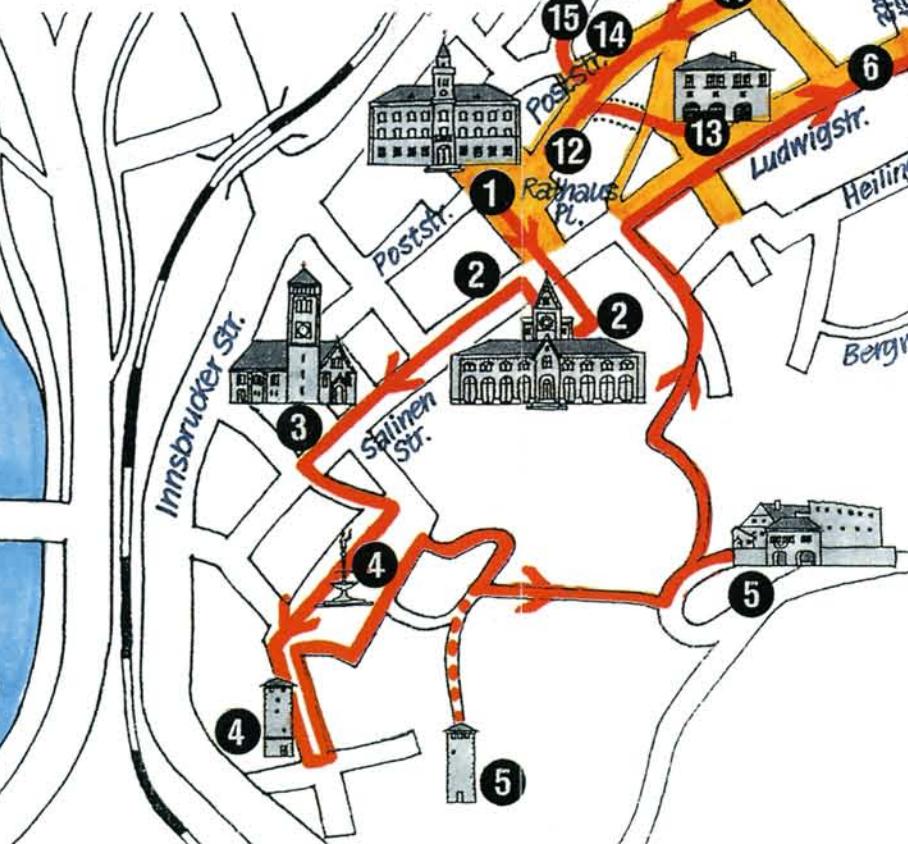
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David Harper



- 1 Town Hall Square**
■ Old Town Hall
■ New Town Hall
■ Wittelsbach Fountain
- 8 The Spa Facilities**
■ State Spa
■ Brine Spring Hall
■ Open Air Inhalatorium
■ Cure Taker's Center
- 2 Old Salt Works and Salt Museum**
■ Chapel
■ Officials floor
- 9 The Evangelic Church**
- 10 Church of St. John**
- 11 The Post Strasse Pedestrian Zone**
■ Florianiplace
■ Townstream
- 12 St. Agidius Church**
- 13 Agidius Square**
■ Old Fire Departement
- 14 Salt Works Administration**
■ (Police Station)
- 15 Local Heritage Museum**



If you have time for a sightseeing trip through the city just follow the red line on this map and you will easily find all the important and interesting sights. A description of all buildings and points is given on the back side of this brochure.

The Town of Bad Reichenhall A Historical Walking Tour



1. The Town Hall Square



The "Old Town Hall" was built in 1849 by the architect Lucas, a student of the famous Gärtner, and decorated with frescoes in 1924. From left to right these portray Charlemagne, St. Rupert, Emperor Frederick I and King Ludwig I of Bavaria. They are accompanied by Charity and Justice.



Kitty-corner from the building stands the "New Town Hall" a streamlined structure built in the style of the Inn and Salzach Rivers. In 1905 the Wittelsbach fountain was placed in the centre of the square (sculpted by Karl Koller, Munich), representing the four Bavarian State regions and Bavaria's social structure.

2. The Old Saline Works and the Salt Museum



For thousands of years Bad Reichenhall's livelihood has been based on salt. After the devastating town fire of 1834 that totally destroyed the medieval salt works, Ludwig I commis-



3. St. Nicholas Church



Parts of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, a three-naved Romanesque basilica, were repeatedly destroyed by fire and subsequently rebuilt.

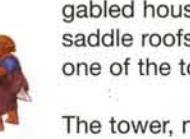
Across from the Old Salt Works stands the former salt refinery administration building. An important architectural monument, it was constructed in 1839 by the architect Friedrich von Gärtner in neo-classicistic style. In keeping with his stately buildings lining Munich's Ludwig Strasse, the construction of this building graced the neighbourhood with a classicistic touch.

sioned the architect Johann Daniel Ohlmüller to construct what is now referred to as the "Old Salt Works". The strict rectangular layout of the complex – an industrial monument of international significance – encompasses three inner courtyards. The central part of the salt works is formed by the main pumping hall and by the spring works chapel, a gem built in neo-Romanesque style with window frames by Moritz von Schwind. Fourteen meters below the main pumping hall the brine springs flow through marble canals. Still in operation today, a mid-19th century pump incessantly forces the brine to the surface through the main spring shaft built by Erasmus Grasser in 1507.

and Paul, is one of fourteen ancient fortified towers.

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4. Upper Town



The tower, named after Saints Peter



The St. Sebastian quarter has preserved old house facades and the medieval defense walls of the 13th century. Florianiplatz is a typical Alpine square with a majority of gabled houses with protruding saddle roofs. The neighborhood is one of the town's oldest.

The tower, named after Saints Peter



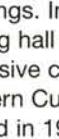
The 12th century St. Zeno Minster is a three-naved basilica constructed in 80 years' time during the Staufer era. Among its numerous architectural treasures one should mention the Romanesque doorway and the Lord's Prayer in ancient German in the vestibule. In the Baroque wing of the monastery one finds a Roma-

nesque cloister with a ribbed Gothic design.

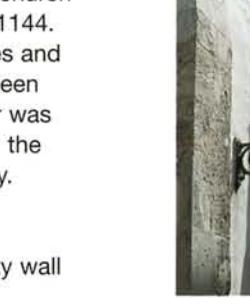
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7. The Minster and Monastery of St. Zeno



The neo-Gothic Evangelic Church was erected in 1881.



The square has preserved its original appearance from the days when the archbishop's subjects lived here.

The square is flanked by the old fire department that now houses an adult education institute, a gallery, the municipal music school and a small theater.

The neo-Gothic Evangelic Church was erected in 1881.

13. Agidius Square



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14. The Salt Works Administration

Up until 1840 this building housed the Salt Works Administration. In front of the building, a marble block sculpted by Alfred Essler evokes the "Salzamtschreiber".

15. Local Heritage Museum

Formerly used to store grain in times of need, the building now houses the local heritage museum.

