The Old Town Hall was built in 1914 to house the city council, a student of the famous Göttert, and inaugurated with fanfare in 1914. From left to right these portrait Charles, St. Rupert, Peter, Frederick | and King Ludwig I of Bavaria. They were accompanied by Chevalier and Justice.

4. Upper Town

The St. Sebastian Quarter has pre- served old houses from the medieval and the military defenses walls of the 13th Century. Francisco de Aiaza is known for his Almiga square with a majority of galleries housed with ornamental sedate roots. The neighborhood is one of the town’s oldest.

5. Grünstein Fortresses

The medieval fortress of Grünstein will include the three- storey central building, a high Gothic structure with porches built in Renaissance style. To the south, the second remaining tower – the Professoren Tower (Professoren Tower) rises along the historical city wall. The tower, named after Saints Peter and Paul, is one of fourteen ancient fortified towers.

6. Ludwigsburg Pedestrian Zone

The 15th century and 2001 to 2006 newly formed pedestrian area is the shopping paradise of the city.

7. The 12th C. St. Zeno Minaret is a three rounded facades constructed in 80 years’ time during the Stauer Era. Among its numerous architectural treasures one should mention the Mirosa dome and the Lord’s Prayer in ancient German in the vestibule. In the Baroque roof of the monastic one finds a Roma-

8. The Evangelical Church

The neo-Gothic Evangelical Church was erected in 1891. Bad Pickenhain’s oldest, the church was documented as early as 1114. Its Romanesque church arches and the chancel’s organ have been preserved. The church interior was remodelled in baroque style in the second half of the 18th century.

Next to the church, the city wall joined the Sallyport Gate.

9. Church of St. John


10. The Salt Works Museum

For thousands of years Bad Reichen- hain’s saltfield has been the salt. After the devastating fire of 1934 that totally destroyed the medieval saltworks, Ludwig I commis-

11. St. Nicholas Church

Parts of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, a three-masted Basilica basilica, were repeatedly dis-\nstructured and subsequently rebuilt.

The frescoes of 1260 above the altar are the works of Münch von Schleidt and depict the Holy Trinity and the four patron saints St. George, St. Nicholas, St. Catherine and St. Frances. Along with these the statues of the cross in the side-naves are this artist’s sole remaining sacred works. (see also Old Salt Works / Chapel)

The Spa Park (Kursaal) was laid out in 1870 by the landscape architect Adalbert Domarus. The Mineral Spring Park (Mineralquelle) is a large Jugendstil style, in 1913 the bandstand architect also. Dornier, erected the impressive open-air Opihauhalle (Supplement). The structure is 100 m long, 13 m high and houses 100,000 bundles of blackthorn twigs. In 1912 he built the Spa Park and its dome with its impressive concert rotunda. The town’s fashionable Minerven-\n
12. The Salt Works Administration

Up until 1890 this building housed the Salt Works Administration. Known as the Saltfield building, a balete-round (“Ritter’s hall”) above the Saltfield’s Gate the “Tanzhaus” was constructed by Prof. Max Ulrich in the year 1900. In 1922 he also built the State and Municipal Spa Building (Sanitäts- haus) for the Kapellisten and Johann Christof Murer, in 1913 he designed the City School.

13. Apolda Square

The square has preserved its origi- nal appearance from square, the amphitheater’s subjects lived here.

The square is flanked by the old fire department and the Protestant adult education institute, a gallery, the church music school and a small theater.

14. Apolda Square

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