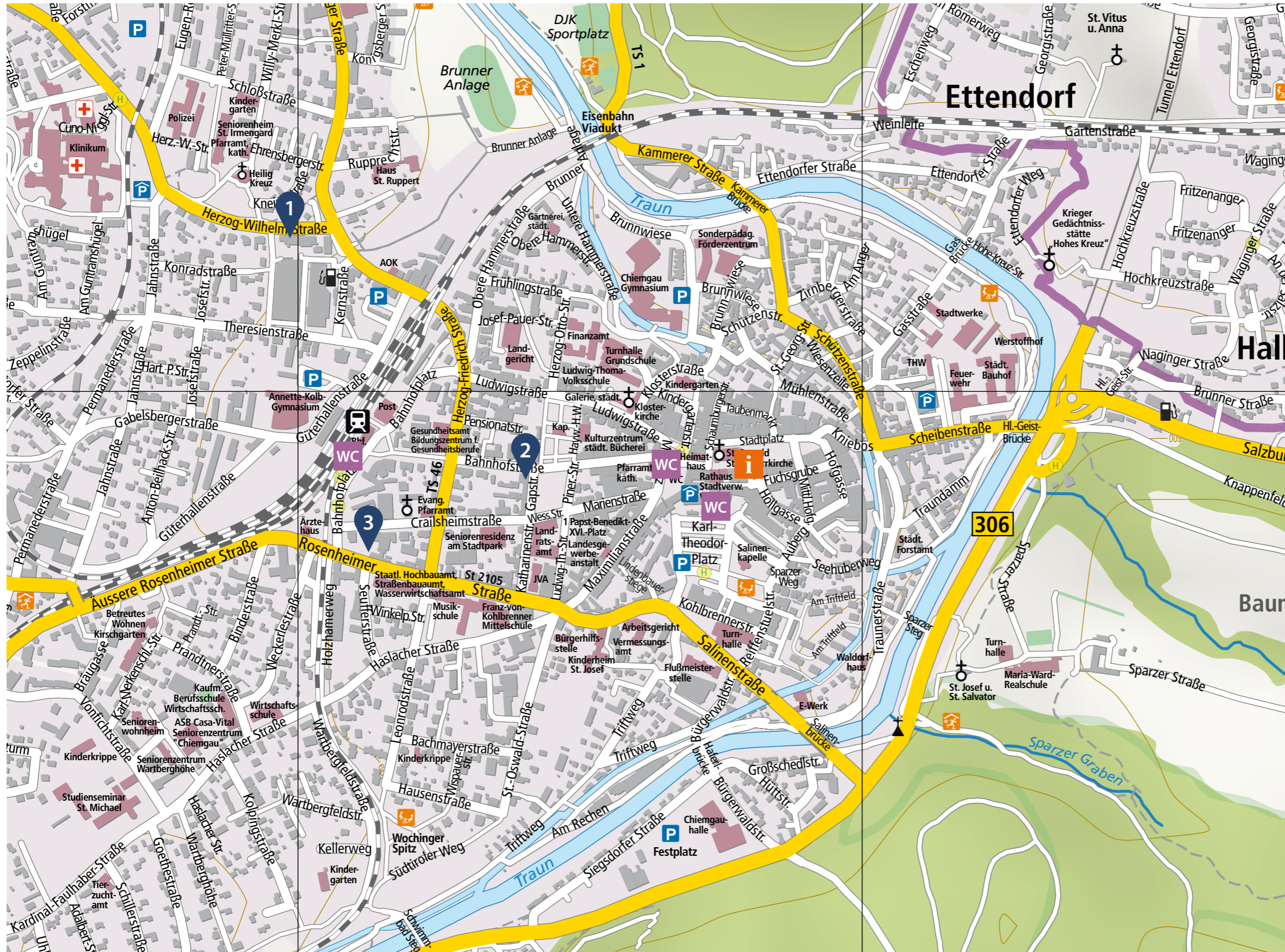


# WELCOME TO TRAUNSTEIN

## at the heart of the Chiemgau!



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Further accommodation is available on the internet [www.traunstein.de](http://www.traunstein.de)

**WC** Public toilets

A town with a vivid history, a centre of culture, trade and services, hometown of Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI, a place typical of the Bavarian way of life: it is this diversity that makes Traunstein so popular with locals as well as tourists. Nestling in one of the most beautiful landscapes in Upper Bavaria, rich in cultural and natural treasures, "the town in the foothills of the mountains" offers various opportunities to while away the time in a relaxed, adventurous and delightful way, at any season and in all weathers. Get to know Traunstein's history, culture and sights with this map. We hope you enjoy it!

# CITY WALK

## History and culture of Traunstein



### A Brunnenhof and Salzmaierstiege

It is not far from the Brunnenhof in front of the Town Hall to the Salzmaierstiege (currently not accessible – please use the glass lift at the Höllbräu-passage or the stairs at the Town Hall). It used to be the direct path from the town down to the meadow. This is where salt was produced from 1619 to 1912. Thanks to the brine pipeline, a technical masterpiece from Hans and Simon Reiffenstuel and the first existing pipeline in the world made with wooden shafts, the Reichenhall brine (saline water) moved via Inzell and Siegsdorf to the brewing room of the Traunstein Saline. Workmen's dwellings, modelled on the Augsburg Fuggerei (social settlement), were part of the salt works. The "Salzmaier", a high official, was its administrative and legal authority.



### B Saline Chapel St. Rupert and Maximilian

The spiritual centre of the meadowland was its chapel. It was built by local master mason Wolf König in 1630/31 to the plans of the highly respected Munich court master mason Isaak Bader. The Saline Chapel was not consecrated until 1671, 40 years after its completion. It is considered the most important sacred building in Traunstein and it was dedicated to the patron saint of salt, Rupert, and also the founder of the Saline, Duke Maximilian (Elector since 1623) after whom it was named.



### F Art Nouveau buildings

The fire of 1851 largely destroyed the original character of the town. The Art Nouveau and related styles are therefore of the most historical significance. A prize-winning design by the renowned architects and builders Josef and Sebastian Polz forms the basis of the building at Bahnhofstraße 16. A slight detour to the exclusive residential area at the Wochinger Spitz (Leonrod-, Hausen- St. Oswald-Straße) is recommended, where more beautiful Art Nouveau facades can be marvelled at.



### G St. Georg and Katharina with the war memorial area in the Town Park

In 1639 the church of St. Georg and Katharina, first referred to in 1405, was relocated from the Town Square to the municipal cemetery, which was at that time situated in the town centre (now the Town Park). The graveyard was closed and the area was converted into a war memorial in 1920. The obelisk, one of the oldest in Bavaria, recalls the Napoleonic campaigns, and the Raupenhelm monument reminds us of the soldiers killed in 1870/71. Metal books by the church list the dead of both World Wars. Since 1994 the site is also dedicated to victims of Nazi persecution. The Cultural Centre in the Town Park was opened in 1977 in a former breadcrumb-producing factory. Today it houses the public library, rooms of the adult education centre, and a concert and exhibition hall.



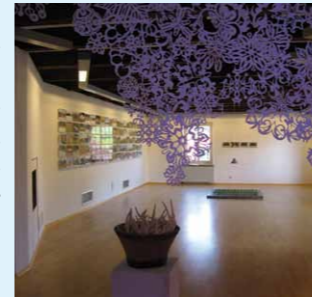
### L Lindl Fountain and historic well

Traunstein's landmark is the Lindl, created from red Ruhpolding marble by Master Steffan in 1526. The life-sized figure portrays a knight in Maximilian armour. The fountain itself was built in 1646 to replace an older one made of oak. A small archaeological sensation was the shaft that was found in the course of the Town Square renovation; a well from the time when the town was founded in the first part of the 14th century. The salvaging of its contents brought everyday objects, coins and food waste of the early modern era to light; these provide interesting insights into the history of the town's life.



### H Town Gallery

The Town Gallery in the Ludwigstraße has been an attraction for art lovers since 1980. In the rooms of the former Capuchin monastery, the erstwhile residential wing of the convent, contemporary pieces of art can be admired in temporary exhibitions over two floors all year round. The building of the Capuchin monastery, built in the 17th century, was used as an girls' school for the "English Ladies" from 1857 to 1937 after deconsecration and a partial demolition. The rear building was replaced by the new building of the Ludwig-Thoma primary school in 1964.



### I Monastery Church Art room

The monastery church of the Holy Trinity, consecrated in 1690, was downgraded to a granary, which it then remained for decades after deconsecration. The ridge turret and side chapel had been previously taken down. It underwent an unexpected renaissance in 1857 as a school chapel, received a new bell tower in 1866, and its current mural and ceiling painting in 1920. It was finally closed in 1978. The town purchased the former church in 1986 and refurbished the building. In 1994 the association for the promotion of culture, ARTS, successfully converted it into a highly-respected monastery church arts room for exhibitions, readings and concerts.



### M Jackl tower

The demolition of the Jackl tower, or "Lower Tower", that was badly damaged by the 1851 fire, left a distinct gap in the Town Square. The Alt-Traunstein Association, founded in 1983, was able to close this gap in 1999. After almost 150 years, the tower finally completes and enhances the landscape. Just a few metres from the Jackl tower, at the end of the Hofgasse, the Brewery Museum is worth a visit. It belongs to the Traunstein Hofbräuhaus, one of the three Traunstein breweries, together with the Schnitzlbaumer and Wochinger. The opening hours of the museum can be found in the adjacent information box.



### C Saline houses

The workmen's housing in the Saline consisted of several houses. They were named after the members of the Wittelsbach house and were called the Wilhelmi-, Maximiliani, Fernandini- and Alberti halls. Each "hall" united under one roof a "Pfielhaus" (to harden the salt) on the ground floor, and above it two "salt containers" as well as living rooms and workshops. At the back lay the wooden brewhouses, which became redundant after the construction of the Karl-Theodor-Sudhaus in 1786/87. The Karl-Theodor parking space is located on the former salt brewhouse, which existed until 1924. Luckily, the Saline houses and the old Brunnhaus, where the brine pipeline used to terminate, have been preserved for future generations.



### D Lourdes Chapel at the presbytery

It was not till 1850 that Traunstein became the centre of the parish. Originally, St. Oswald's was merely a branch of the parish of Haslach, which lay around three km southwest of the town. In 1939 the Lourdes chapel, which was part of the monastery church dating from 1886, was taken down and rebuilt near the presbytery in Maxplatz. It is a popular place for silence and retreat amidst urban bustle.



### E Printing Museum of the "Traunsteiner Tagblatt"

The printing museum of the local newspaper, "Traunsteiner Tagblatt", which dates back to 1855, makes the history of printing, from Gutenberg down to the present day, come alive. From hand printing to computer, and from lithography to rotary printing, the history of printing can be viewed in this unique private museum. The showpiece of the permanent exhibition is the 1851 "Senefelder Stangen press", also called "Galgen (Gallows) press", which printed with stone. The opening hours can be found in the adjacent information box.



### J Town and Toy museum with "Brothaus" tower and "Zieglerwirtsgaststätte"

The last visible evidence of the medieval fortifications is the Upper Tower built in 1541, also called "Brothausurm", as bread used to be sold in the vault beneath the tower. Bakers had to sell their products at fixed prices in a central place in the town. Until the fire of 1851, this took place in the vault of the Town Hall and later in the Upper Tower. Late 19th century research into local history therefore led to it being called the "Brothausurm". The nearby Ziegler Inn displays the features of Inn-Salzach architecture, typical of Traunstein until 1851: arcades, oriels and high fire walls. "Stadt und Land, Hand in Hand, eines Gau's Heimathaus" ("Town and country, hand in hand, a district's home museum"): this inscription on the western side of the tower boldly points to the Heritage Museum located in both buildings. A town and toy museum is housed there. It displays civic culture, sacred art, and also the history of salt; an impressive model shows the old Traunstein of 1890, accurate in every detail. Toys from 1879 to 1960 are also on view. A variety of special exhibitions rounds off the wide choice of what is on offer. The opening hours can be found in the adjacent information box.



### K Parish church of St. Oswald

The parish church, dedicated to Saint Oswald, was badly affected by both fires of 1704 and 1851. Basically, it corresponds to the Wandpfeiler church (built between 1675 and 1690) with galleries. The plans were drawn up by Caspare Zuccalli, and the builders were Lorenzo Sciasca and Antonio Riva. The Traunstein resident Max Fürst, church painter and local historian, carried out the frescoes between 1904 and 1909. Much more recent are the furnishings, and worthy of special note are the Baroque side altar sculptures of 'St Rupert and the Virgin Mary'. In front of the main entrance of the church a bust of Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI can be found. Joseph Ratzinger is the original name of the former head of the Catholic Church, who spent most of his childhood and youth in Traunstein, and has always been particularly attached to the parish church. Here he received his confirmation in 1937 and administered the same sacrament decades later as Archbishop. He took part in the liturgy as a student of theology and celebrated his silver and also golden Jubilees of his priesthood in 1976 and 2002 respectively. But above all the date 8th of July 1951 stands out. On "the day, which the Lord made", he and his brother celebrated their first Holy Mass, and the church shone "in all its splendour".



### N Salzmaier, or Main Salt Office, former Regional Court, Town Hall

In the mid 19th century three administrative buildings were established on the south side of the Town Square: the main Salt Office in the vaults of the Baroque "Salzmaierhaus" (constructed in 1716 by the Munich court architect Viscardi), the Regional Court, in place of the municipal clerk's house and the former 1576 Town Hall, and the neo-Gothic Town Hall (today's facade dates from 1947/49) on the foundations of a former town house. Between 1995 and 1999 the whole complex was renovated and partly rebuilt into today's Town Hall, during which time a former 13th century well house of the "Salzmaieramt" came to light (see ground showcase in front of the building in the Town Square).

