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**TOURISTINFO
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GmbH Rosenheim (VKR)

Phone: +49 8031 / 365 90 61
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touristinfo@vkr-rosenheim.de

Hammerweg 1 (at P1), 83022 Rosenheim
Tues - Fri: 10 am - 1 pm & 2 am -17 am
Sat: 10 am-14 pm, Mon closed

[www.rosenheim.jetzt/
touristinfo](http://www.rosenheim.jetzt/touristinfo)



Ein Unternehmen der
Stadt Rosenheim



1. CULTURE+CONGRESS CENTER

Where the CULTURE+CONGRESS CENTER now stands, a Capuchin monastery stood from 1604-1803. This was dissolved during the Secularisation period and the monastery buildings and the church were demolished. In 1810, salt works were erected on the spot which remained in operation up to 1958. The salt works, to which the salt water was transported by means of a wooden pipeline about 110 km long, was one of the bases for the industrialisation of Rosenheim. In 1967 the buildings were demolished and the civic hall was built on the site in 1982. A modern extension was built in 1997 and the former civic hall became the CULTURE+CONGRESS CENTER. www.kuko.de.



2. SALINGARTEN SCULPTURE GARDEN

Since 1987, the Salingarten in front of the CULTURE+CONGRESS CENTER has grown into a sculpture garden, with large-scale sculptures by important sculptors from Rosenheim and the surrounding region. One example is the bronze sculpture entitled "Man and Horse" by Professor Heinrich Kirchner, who taught at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich and lived in Pavolding near Seeon. His works often make allusion to religious ideas. For example, here he places the man and the animal on one and the same level.



3. GILLITZERBLOCK

The "Gillitzerblock" (Neo-Renaissance/Baroque Revival) was built by the Munich entrepreneur Thomas Gillitzer between 1894 and 1897. It encompasses 15 houses between Gillitzerstraße, Münchener- and Prinzregentenstreet. A large part of the historical edifice has been replaced by two large, modern buildings: in the late 1960s by the new Karstadt department store and in the mid-1970s by the "new Gillitzerblock" on the northeastern side. In 1998, the Karstadt building itself was renovated.

4. HEILIG-GEIST-CHURCH

The Heilig-Geist-Church, or "church of the Holy Spirit", was built in around 1449 by the burgher Hans Stier (as part of a hospital). In around 1684, the originally Gothic edifice was converted to the Baroque style. The tower - originally crowned with a Gothic pinnacle - was given an onion-shaped Baroque dome. One noteworthy feature is the Lucca wall painting (a secco painting dating from the 15th century) in the St. Wolfgang Chapel.



5. RIEDER GARDEN

The Rieder-Garden was a "private garden" planted in 1729 by the town apothecary, and served primarily as a medicinal herb garden. In 1925, the doctor Hermann Rieder sold the garden to the town to be a summer garden. In recent years. The opening of the underground Stadtbach stream which now flows through a concrete channel and a medicinal herb garden, recreated for the Regional Garden Show 2010 has given the garden a modern aspect.

6. MAX-JOSEFS-SQUARE

This historical market square, formerly the “inner market” and corn market - is Rosenheim’s showpiece.

a) Max-Josefs- Square is surrounded by splendid town houses in the Inn-Salzach style. Typical of this architectural style are arcades (with pointed, round or flat arches), vaulted rooms, oriels and folded roofs concealed by front walls. A type of ladder known as a “Himmelsleiter” (literally, “stairway to heaven”) is still conserved in the Ellmaier house where the Museum of Wood and Woodworking Techniques is now situated.

b) The houses on Max-Josefs-Square were built after the great fire of 1641 (some date back to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries). Formerly narrow wooden buildings were joined together to form imposing, two-storey patrician houses. In the nineteenth century, the folded roofs of many houses were raised and alterations carried out on the façades. In Hafnerstreet, you can see the relief called the “Inn River Divinity” by Professor Albertshofer (1927). It is a reminder of the navigation on the Inn up to the middle of the nineteenth century.

c) The sign of the Stockhammer inn shows a convoy of boats. For centuries, flat-bottomed wooden barges - mostly loaded with corn - were pulled up the river Inn by horses.

d) The Weinhaus Fortner building known as “Zum Santa”, a patrician house originally built in the Gothic style but altered in 1642, received an early Rococo façade in 1745. The Gothic vaulted ceiling has been preserved in the restaurant room. The present façade is a mixture of the original Rococo façade from 1745 and a neo-Rococo addition dating from the nineteenth century.

e) From 1641-1878, house no. 22 was the town hall of Rosenheim. A relief shows the house with a curved Baroque gable which existed until the roof was raised in 1878. The corn sacks on the relief are a reminder of the busy trade that went on in the marketplace.

f) The house known as “Bergmeister” with its splendid oriels was Rosenheim’s parsonage for a period of about 100 years. The Rococo door on Heilig-Geist-street, set in a late Gothic portal, is worth taking a look at.

g) In front of the Bergmeister house is a fountain with a late Rococo statue of St. Nepomuk, one of the patron saints of the river navigators.

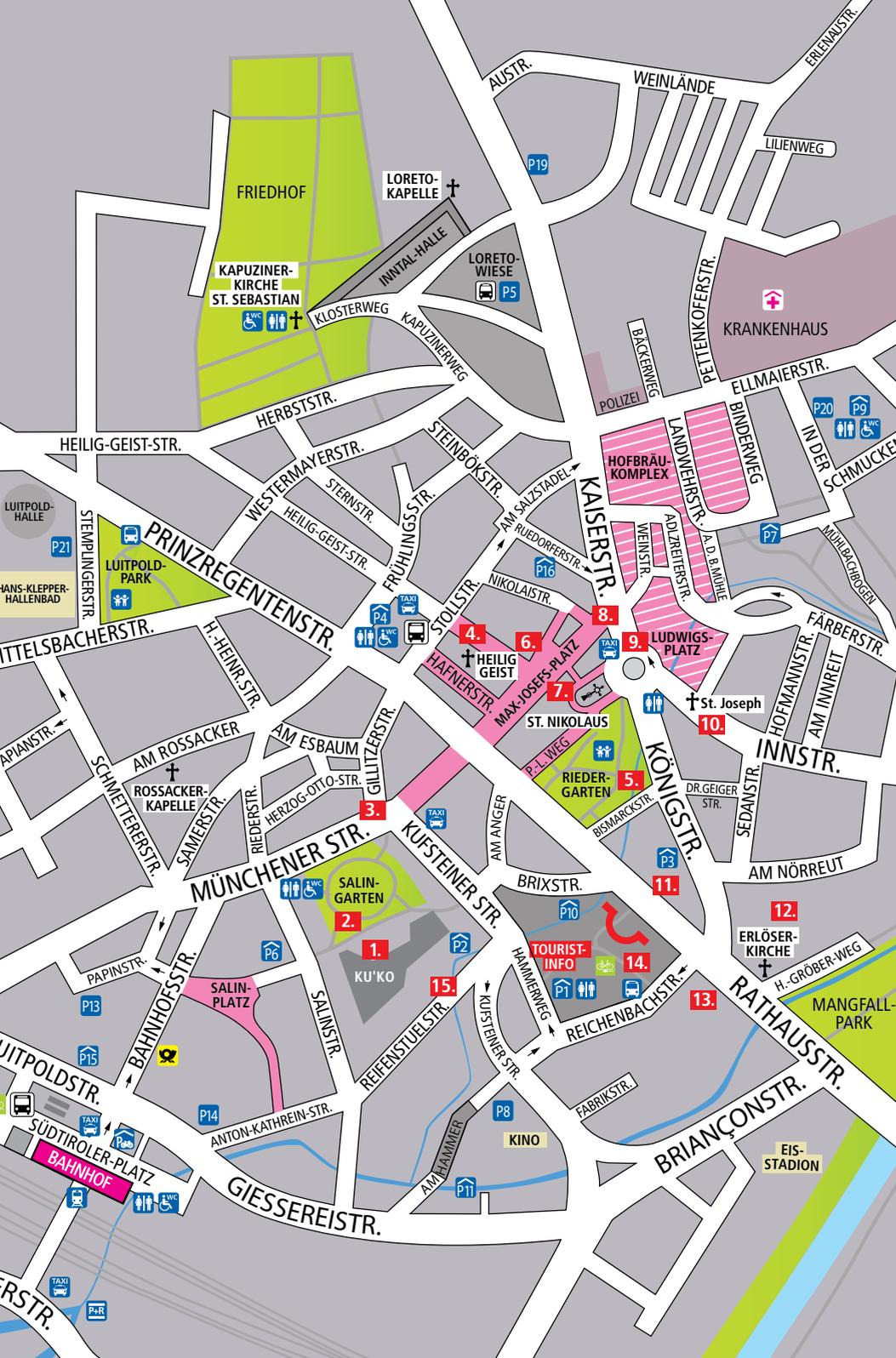


7. ST. NIKOLAUS PARISH CHURCH

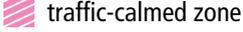
The parish church of St. Nikolaus was built in around 1450 in the late Gothic style with a pinnacle. The church burned down in the town fire of 1641. The church was rebuilt in 1642-1657 with an onion-shaped dome – today the landmark of Rosenheim. The interior was refurbished several times to suit contemporary tastes, firstly in the Baroque and later in the neo-Gothic style. In 1880 the nave was lengthened by three bays in the direction of Ludwigssquare. The interior was revamped in 1960. The church’s oldest work of art is the painting of the “Virgin of Mercy” dating from 1514. The church was renovated and further modernisation work carried out on the interior between 2004 and 2007. The new church windows by glass artist K.-M. Hartmann, which were part-funded by the people of Rosenheim, are impressive.

8. MITTERTOR

Before 1350, the Mittertor (the only gate still in existence) was the east gate of Rosenheim. It was surrounded by a double moat. From the fifteenth century it separated the inner market from the outer market and served as an administrative building. The onion-domed tower was added after 1641; later the nave-like building underwent alterations. The Mittertor is the oldest building in Rosenheim. Today, it houses the Municipal Museum, with a unique collection which starts at Roman times and goes right up to the history of the town during the twentieth century. On the façade which looks out onto Ludwigsplatz, you can see the coat-of-arms of Rosenheim on the left – a white rose on a red background – and the coat-of-arms of Bavaria on the right.



POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1** CULTURE+CONGRESS CENTER
 - 2** Salin Garden
 - 3** Gillitzerblock
 - 4** Heilig-Geist-Church
 - 5** Rieder-Garten
 - 6** Max-Josefs-Square
 - 7** St. Nikolaus parish Church
 - 8** Mittertor
 - 9** Ludwig Square
 - 10** St. Joseph's Church
 - 11** Town hall
 - 12** Lutheran Church "Erlöserkirche"
 - 13** Municipal Art Gallery
 - 14** LOKSCHUPPEN
 - 15** Brine pump house
-  Pedestrian zone
 -  traffic-calmed zone
 -  Ebike charging station

TOURISTINFO ROSENHEIM

Hammerweg 1, 83022 Rosenheim
 (TOURISTINFO at cat park P1)
 Phone.: +49 8031 / 365 90 61
 touristinfo@vkr-rosenheim.de

www.rosenheim.jetzt

9. LUDWIGSPLATZ

Ludwigsquare was part of the so-called “outer market” that developed in the fifteenth century as a result of the growth of the town. It has been completely renovated in recent years and the previously covered Stadtbach stream partly re-exposed. One remarkable feature on Ludwigsquare is the “Fish Fountain”; this is a work by Professor Albertshofer dating from 1928. It is a reminder that fish used to be sold here. There is a vegetable and flower market on Ludwigsquare every day.

10. KIRCHE ST. JOSEPH

St. Joseph’s was founded in 1618-1619 by the burgher Simon Peer (as part of a hospital for townspeople). The church burned down in 1641 and was rebuilt by Andreas Peer, the founder’s son. The interior was renovated in the eighteenth century (Baroque altarpiece, Rococo pulpit and paintings by the Rosenheim painter Joseph Anton Höttinger showing the life of St. Joseph).



11. RATHAUS

The town hall can look back over an eventful history: when it was built, over a period of three years up to 1858, it was Rosenheim’s first railway station. At that time it was regarded as one of the most beautiful stations in Bavaria. However, the building was decommissioned from its original purpose in just 1878, to become Rosenheim’s town hall. It became famous as the police station featuring in the ZDF series “Die Rosenheim-Cops”.

12. LUTHERAN “ERLÖSERCHURCH”

The Lutheran church “Erlöser-kirche” was built in 1885-86 by the Leipzig architect and later master-builder at Strasbourg cathedral, August Hartel, in the Gothic Revival style. The sanctuary underwent alteration in 1965. Inside the church you can see three reliefs, copies of works by the famous artist Adam Krafft, two paintings by the Traunstein painter von Kotzebue (portraits of Luther and Melancthon) and, since 1999, an abstract way of the cross by the Munich artist Petra Winterkamp. Temporary art exhibitions are shown in the parsonage garden.

13. STÄDTISCHE GALERIE

The Municipal Art Gallery was built in 1937, planned by German Bestelmeyer. Every year, five or six art exhibitions are held here. Besides contemporary art, these also include exhibitions of works from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The emphasis is on art from the region and picture book illustrations. Rounding out the programme are complementary events such as guided tours, educational events, readings and concerts.

14. LOKSCHUPPEN EXHIBITION CENTER

The heart of Rosenheim’s cultural scene lies in a former locomotive shed. With its unique architecture and outstanding exhibitions, the Lokschuppen Exhibition Centre is a fascinating place to visit. Having housed steam locomotives from 1857 to 1878. Today Lokschuppen ranks with up to 280,000 visitors among the twelve most successful exhibition centres in Germany and with its professionally staged, science-based exhibitions has even earned itself an international reputation. More information at www.lokschuppen.de

15. BRINE PUMP HOUSE

The lay of the brine pipelines necessitated the use of pumps in many places to compensate for differences in level. In the Rosenheim pump-house, the brine used to be transported into the upper reservoirs with the aid of a pump driven by a waterwheel and piston. Together with the former administrative storey on Salinstreet it is the only remaining building of the former Rosenheim salt works.

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, EXHIBITIONS

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, www.rosenheim.de

Ludwigsplatz 26 | Phone: +49 80 31 / 365 87 51

Tues-Sat 10 am - 5 pm, every 1st, 3rd and 5th Sun. of the month 1 pm - 5 pm

MUNICIPAL ART GALLERY, www.galerie.rosenheim.de

Max-Bram-Platz 2 | Phone: +49 80 31 / 365 14 47

Opening times during exhibitions: Tues - Sun 1 pm-5 pm

Mon & public holidays closed, except 06.01./01.05./03.10.+26.12.



LOKSCHUPPEN EXHIBITION CENTRE, www.lokschuppen.de

Rathausstr. 4 | Phone: +49 80 31 / 365 90 36

Opening times during exhibitions: Mon-Fri 9 am - 6 pm,

Sat, Sun & public holidays 10 am - 6 pm,

INN MUSEUM, www.wwa-ro.bayern.de

Innstr. 74 | Phone: +49 80 31 / 305 01,

1 April - 31 October: Sun 10 am-4 pm

MUSEUM OF WOOD AND

WOODWORKING TECHNIQUES, www.rosenheim.de

| Max-Josefs-Platz 4 | Phone: +49 80 31/1 69 00

Tues-Fri 10 am 5 pm, Sat and 2nd & 4th Sun of the

month 1 pm-5 pm, closed on Mon and public holidays

KLEPPER MUSEUM, www.kleppermuseum.de

Klepperstraße 18 | Phone: +49 80 31 / 21 67 14

Information and opening hours can be found on the homepage



POINTS OF INTEREST OUT OF THE TOUR

LORETO CHAPEL

Ebersberger street/Loretowiese. This small church is modelled on the Santa Casa in Loreto, Italy. It was built as a result of a vow made by the Rosenheim alderman, Georg Schauer. It was dedicated in 1636. The ceiling painting was done by the Rosenheim painter, Joseph Anton Höttinger.

ROßACKER CHAPEL

Am Roßacker, Martin Schmetterer, a brewer from Rosenheim, founded the tiny church called "Zu den sieben Zufluchten" ("The Seven Sanctuaries") in the year 1737. The church was built above his beer cellars.

PARISH- AND PILGRIMAGE CHURCH HEILIG BLUT

The inside of the church is marked by strong highly baroque stucco to ornaments. Centre is the mercy chair in the high altar. The late-gothic piece group counts to the most important works of the "master of rabenden". The church was restored in the period from 1992 to 1999 inside and outside.



MANGFALLPARK

The Mangfallpark is only few walking minutes away from the old town. It applies on the former land horticultural show area. The idyllic park runs 1,5 kilometres along the river with child kayak distance, climbing scaffolding, playground and minigolf course.

