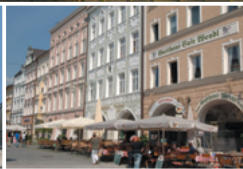


A WALK ROUND THE OLD TOWN



Rosenheim



The history of Rosenheim began with the Romans who built a bridge across the river Inn near their fort »Pons Aeni«. Name and coat of arms of the town come from the white rose of the arms of the Earls of Wasserburg who, in 1234, built a castle near Rosenheim. Salt trade and navigation on the river Inn were the sources of prosperity in the Middle Ages. In 1810 salt works were installed in Rosenheim.

The salt water came from Bad Reichenhall via a wooden pipeline. The opening of the railway lines Munich–Innsbruck and Munich – Salzburg (1857–1860) was Rosenheim's beginning as a commercial and cultural centre of south-east Bavaria with about 60,000 inhabitants.





1

SCULPTURE GARDEN SALINGARTEN

The Salingarten in front of the Culture and Congress Centre has developed into a sculptur garden since 1987, showing pieces of art in various sizes by famous local sculptors.

CHURCH HEILIG-GEIST

The Hl. Geist church was founded by the citizen Hans Stier in 1449. After 1684 the Gothic church was decorated with Baroque elements. The tower – originally crowned with a Gothic top – got a Baroque onion. The picture Volto-Santo (a painting »al-secco« dating from the 15th century) up in the chapel St. Wolfgang is worth seeing.

2





MAX-JOSEFS-PLATZ (SQUARE)

Pedestrian Precinct

Nowadays the Max-Josefs-Platz – in former times the Inner market and market place – is the »living room« of Rosenheim. Since 1984 the historical market square has been reserved for pedestrians.

a) The Max-Josefs-Platz is surrounded by beautiful »Inn-Salzach« buildings. Typical for this architectural style are the archways (with pointed, round and flat arches), vaults inside the houses, bay-windows and saddle roofs behind high front walls.

b) The houses in Max-Josefs-Platz were built after the disastrous fire of 1641 (they partly date back to the 14th/ 15th century). Former narrow wooden buildings were put together to imposing two-storied stone houses. In the 19th century a third storey was added to many of the beautiful patrician houses and the decoration of the façades was altered.

c) On the signboard of the inn »Stockhammer« you can see a historical convoy of boats. For centuries flat-bottomed wooden barges – mostly loaded with corn – were pulled up the river Inn by horses.





d) The patrician house »Zum Santa« – its Gothic core had already been altered in 1642 – was decorated with Rococo façade in 1745. In the restaurant the Gothic vaults are well preserved.

The present façade is a mixture of the original rococo façade of 1745 and a Neo-Rococo decoration of the 19th century.

e) From 1641–1878 house No. 22 was the town hall of Rosenheim. A relief shows the house with a Baroque gable which was altered by a reconstruction after 1878. The corn sacks on the relief remind us of the busy trading in the market place.

f) The house »Bergmeister« with its splendid corner windows was Rosenheim’s parsonage for a period of about 100 years.

The Rococo door on Hl. Geist-Street in the Late Gothic arch are worth seeing.

g) In front of the house »Bergmeister« there is a fountain with a Late Rococo statue of St. Nepomuk, one of the patron saints of the river-navigators.





4

MITTERTOR (GATE)

Before 1350 the Mittertor (it is the only gate still in existence) was the east gate of Rosenheim. It was surrounded by two moats. From the 15th century it separated the Inner Market from the Outer Market and was the seat of the municipal administration. The onion-crowned tower was added after 1641, later the long building was altered. In its core the Mittertor is the oldest building in the town. Today it is home to the Municipal Museum with a unique collection beginning with the Romans up to Rosenheim's history in the 20th century. On the façade pointing to Ludwigsplatz you can see on the left the coat of arms of Rosenheim – the white rose on red background – and on the right the coat of arms of Bavaria.

LUDWIGSPLATZ (SQUARE)

The Ludwigsplatz was part of the so-called Outer Market that developed in the 15.th century as a result of the growth of the town.

5





7

CHURCH ST. JOSEPH

The St. Joseph church was founded in 1618/1619 by the citizen Simon Peer. The church burned down in 1641. It was rebuilt by Andreas Peer, the founder's son. In the middle of the 18th century the original furnishings were replaced: it was equipped with a Baroque altar, a Rococo pulpit and pictures from the local painter Joseph Anton Höttinger showing the life of St. Joseph.

PARISH CHURCH ST. NIKOLAUS

The parish church St. Nikolaus was built in Late-Gothic style with a pointed Gothic tower around 1450. 1641 fire damage. 1642–1657 rebuilding of the church and the tower (with a Baroque onion) – nowadays the landmark of Rosenheim. The furnishings were changed several times according to the contemporary taste in Baroque and later in Neo-Gothic style. In 1880 the nave was lengthened by three bays in the direction of Ludwigsplatz. 1960 was the beginning of redesign works on the interior. The oldest work of art is the painting »Our Blessed Lady and Her Protective Cape« dating from 1514.

6





8

TOWN HALL

The town hall has an eventful history: After a construction time of three years the building was opened in 1858.

It was the first railway station in Rosenheim. At that time it was regarded as one of the prettiest station buildings in Bavaria. But as soon as 1878 the building was used for another purpose – it became Rosenheim's town hall. Since then the building has been altered several times.

MUNICIPAL GALLERY

Founded in 1935 by the citizen Max Bram, it belongs to the finest galleries in Bavaria. Every year there are six art exhibitions ranging from modern art to ancient art plus a wide-ranging fringe programme (concerts, readings, guided tours, educational programmes). The focus is on exhibitions showing regional art.

Open:

Tuesday–Sunday

10 a.m.–5 p.m.

(Closed on Monday and holiday)

9





10

LOKSCHUPPEN

From 1857–1878 the Lokschuppen was the engine round house next to the station.

The building was renovated in 1988. Since that time it has developed into the most renowned exhibition centre in south-east Bavaria.

Every year most attractive and exhaustive cultural as well as commercial exhibitions are held here.

Open during exhibitions:

Monday–Friday

9 a.m.–6 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday, holiday

10 a.m.–6 p.m.

KULTUR + KONGRESS ZENTRUM

The Culture and Congress Centre has been built on the site of a former Capuchin monastery which existed from 1604–1803. This was closed during the secularization and the monastery buildings with the church were demolished.

In 1810 salt works were erected on the spot and 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 foundations for the industrialisation of Rosenheim. In 1967 the buildings were demolished to be replaced by the culture centre – one of the most important institutions for all kinds of events. It was opened in 1982.

1997 it was enlarged by the congress centre.

11



MUSEUMS – GALLERIES – EXHIBITIONS IN ROSENHEIM

4b MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

Ludwigsplatz 26, Rosenheim,
Tel. 0 80 31/79 89 94

It was established in 1894. Since 1902 it has housed in the Mittertor. About 5,000 objects of art history of the town and district are on display. It is one of the biggest non-state-owned museums of south-east Upper Bavaria. The activities of the museum centre on prehistory and ancient history, Roman period, navigation on the river Inn, history of Rosenheim and crafts.

Open:

Tuesday–Saturday
10 a.m.–5 p.m.

9 MUNICIPAL GALLERY

Max-Bram-Platz 2, Rosenheim,
Tel. 0 80 31/36 14 47

Every year there are six art exhibitions ranging from modern to ancient art.

Open:

Tuesday–Sunday
10 a.m.–5 p.m.

EXHIBITION CENTRE LOKSCHUPPEN ROSENHEIM

See No. 10

MUSEUMS – GALLERIES – EXHIBITIONS IN ROSENHEIM

12 INN MUSEUM

Innstraße 74, Rosenheim,
Tel. 0 80 31/3 05 01

It gives a good survey of the fluvial topography and river control. Many exhibits explain the navigation on the river Inn, one of the sources of wealth and prosperity of Rosenheim in the Middle Ages. Other points of interest are geology, bridge building, history of settlement, ship building and improvement of water routes.

Open:

Friday 9 a.m.–noon

Saturday and Sunday

10 a.m.–4 p.m.

(Open only April–October)

13 WOOD ENGINEERING MUSEUM

Max-Josefs-Platz 4,
Rosenheim,

Tel. 0 80 31/1 69 00

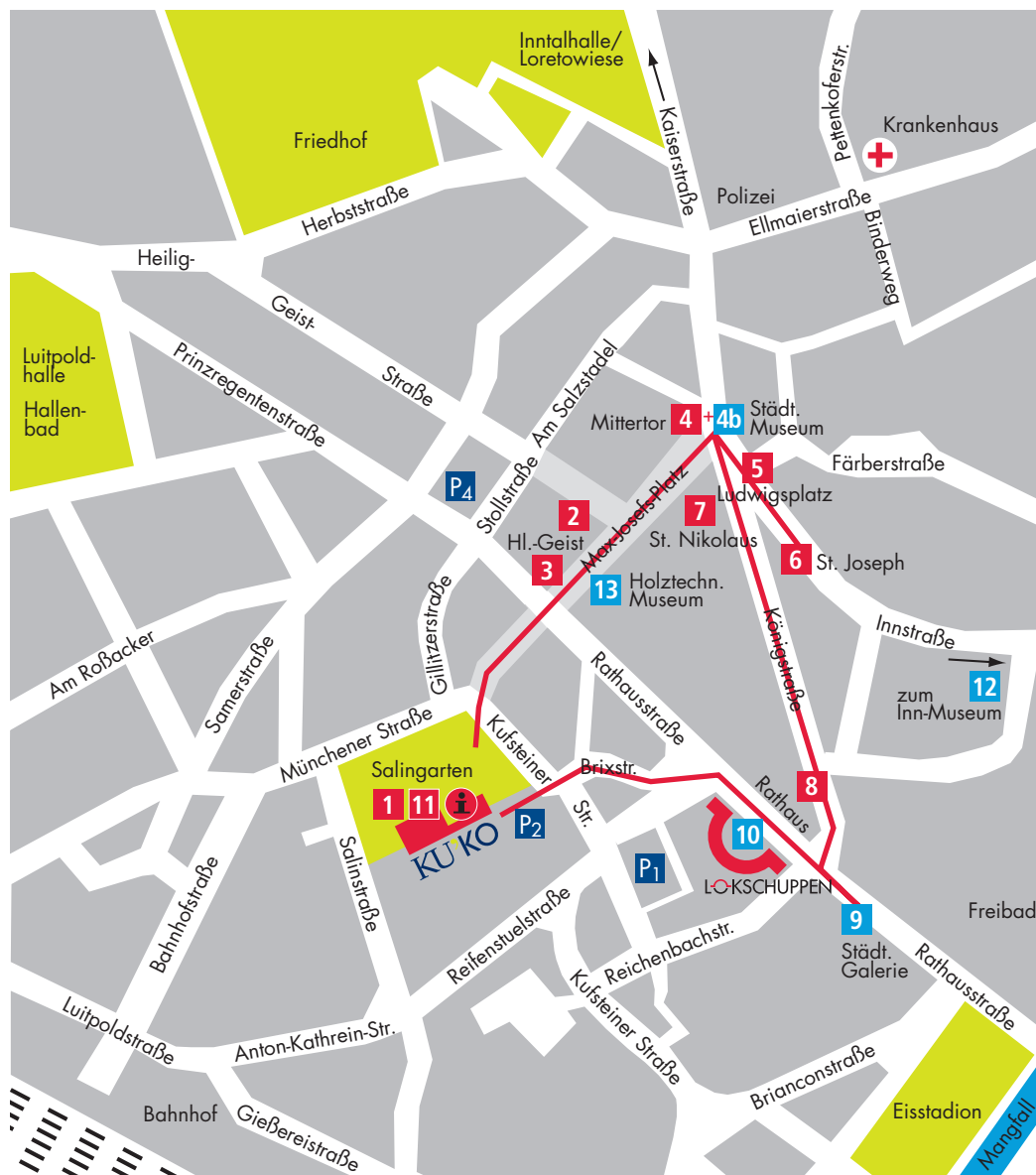
It was opened in 1990 and explains the history of wood engineering. Centre of attention is the versatility of native timber in former times and today in the fields of home furnishing, traffic, agriculture, engineering, architecture and art. Not the final products are displayed but their production, necessary tools and skill of the craftsmen.

Open:


Tuesday–Saturday




10 a.m.–5 p.m.





POINTS OF INTEREST AND SIGHTS

-  Information
-  Salingarten
-  Church Heilig-Geist
-  Max-Josefs-Platz
-  Mittertor
-  Municipal Museum
-  Ludwigsplatz
-  Church St. Joseph

-  Parish Church St. Nikolaus
-  Town Hall
-  Municipal Gallery
-  Lokschruppen
-  Kultur + Kongress Zentrum
-  Inn-Museum
-  Wood Engineering Museum

ACCESS

Whether you come by car, by train or by plane: Rosenheim is easy to travel to.

Travel by car:

In the centre of the motorway connections

Munich–Salzburg and

Munich–Innsbruck

Travel by train:

IC-station Rosenheim

Travel by plane:

Airport Munich – 110 km

Airport Salzburg – 70 km

For more information please contact the Touristinfo Rosenheim, Ticketoffice, (Kultur + Kongress Zentrum)

Kufsteiner Straße 4

83022 Rosenheim

Tel. 0 80 31/365-90 61

Fax: 0 80 31/365-90 60

Internet: www.touristinfo-ro.de

email: touristinfo@rosenheim.de

GUIDED TOURS

From May to October the Touristinfo offers guided tours through Rosenheim on Saturdays.

Guided tours for groups are offered throughout the year.

Booking address:

Touristinfo Rosenheim.



Herausgeber:
Veranstaltungs +
Kongress GmbH,
Rosenheim

