

CASTLE
OLD TOWN
RAITENHASLACH ABBEY
MARIENBERG
PILGRIMAGE CHURCH

English



HISTORIC BURGHAUSEN
EXTRA LONG



BURGHAUSEN
WELT
LÄNGSTE
BURG

Castle | courtyards at a glance

➤ In my empire, there is no such castle and town... ◀

Kaiser Joseph II.



1st courtyard

2nd courtyard

3rd courtyard

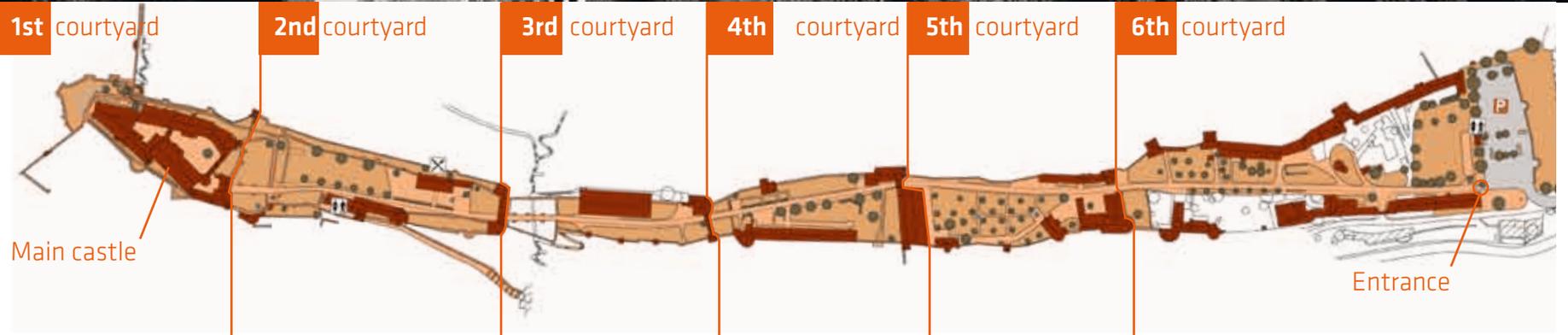
4th courtyard

5th courtyard

6th courtyard

Main castle

Entrance



Castle | Architectural history



Historic building: view of the main castle

2nd/1st c. BC

Presumably a Celtic sectional fortification

8th/9th c.

Presumably the fortified official court of the Agilolfingian dukes for the protection of salt shipping

11th/12th c.

Seat of the Count of Burghausen (until 1164); first castle expansion under Sighard X of the Aribones (around 1090); Henry the Lion is in possession of the castle; further expansion under the Wittelsbachs (from 1180)

13th c.

Completely new facility under Duke Henry XIII of Lower Bavaria after the first partition of Bavaria (1255); second residence of the Dukes of Lower Bavaria after Landshut; border stronghold against Salzburg and Passau; oldest preserved structure (main castle)

14th c.

Now fully expanded as a defence facility

15th c.

The most important construction period under the last Dukes of Lower Bavaria (Henry the Rich 1393-1450, Ludwig the Rich 1450-1479, George the Rich 1479-1503); expansion of the facility to its current form comes under pressure from the Turkish threat (1480-1490); ducal residence; the castle is a self-contained community (defence and residential castle)



The main castle - the oldest preserved structure of the world's longest castle

16th c.

Loss of the castle's residential character after the Landshut War of Succession (1503-1505); Princes' residence (sons of Albert IV the Wise); the castle continues to be of great military importance as a main weapons site; minor modifications; begin of decline

17th c.

Fortifications strengthened against the threat of the advancing Swedes (1632)

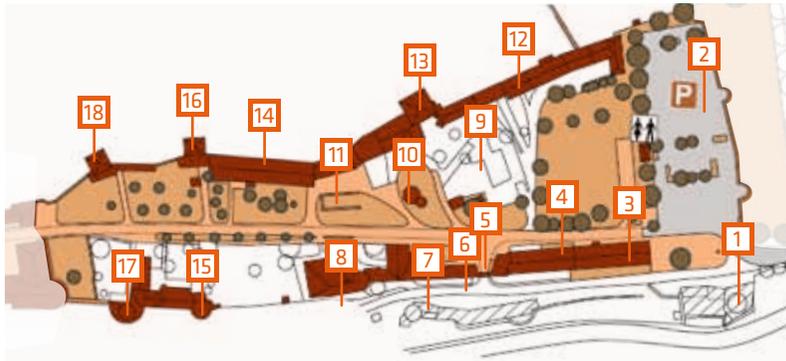
18th c.

Expansion of outer fortifications according to the system of master fortress builder Marshal Sebastian de Vauban (1633-1707); turmoil of the Wars of Succession in the first half of the 18th century; extensive rebuilding (garrison castle from 1763); 1779 Peace of Teschen: Burghausen becomes a border town as the Inn section is lost to Austria

19th c.

All outer fortifications torn down by French troops under General Ney (1800-1801); Napoleon declares the castle no longer fit for use as a fortress (1809); modifications, demolition, levelling and privatisation of parts of the castle; discharge of the garrison (1891); start of large-scale renovations to the main castle (1896); renovation work on the entire castle facility since 1960/1970

Castle | 6th courtyard



The outermost courtyard mainly housed the administrative offices and places of work, officials' residences and castle staff quarters. The fortified character of the "Oberer Schanz" (bastions with three bridges) was lost through the damage and modifications which occurred in the 19th century.

1 Öttinger-Torturm (Öttinger Gate Tower)

Until 1836 the sole entrance from the north over a drawbridge through the Öttinger gate in the gate bailey; through the "Große Bastei" (large bastion) to the left of the "Rentmeisterei" (tax officer's residence) – 3 today the "Haus der Fotografie" (House of Photography) – and past the "Kanzler-Turm" (Chancellor's Tower) 4, to the right through "Christophs-Tor" (Christoph's Gate) 5 with the Bavarian coat of arms into the 6th courtyard; straight on over the Hofberg hill 6 leading into town

2 Curaplatz (car park)

Formerly the moat and bailey with the "Schütt" – a powerful, eight-metre-high crossbeam filled with soil – between the Öttinger gatehouse and the "white tower" which no longer exists (Pesnitzer or Offenhamer Tower); used as a barracks and silo (demolished in 1800-1801); ward wall appears to have been rebuilt in 1965-1966

7 Prechtl-Turm (Prechtl Tower)

Gate tower to the town (building clerk's living quarters, later residence of tax payment collector); 1779-1806 residence of the executioner who previously lived in Ach on the opposite bank of the Salzach river. 1.100 people were executed at the Burghausen tax offices in the period from 1748 to 1776 alone. 1916: temporary residence of the poet Rainer Maria Rilke

8 Rentschreiberei (tax clerk's offices)

(Tax offices = government and financial authority): current form of residential and defence tower dates back to pre-1661

9 Roßmühle (horse drawn mill)

abandoned in 1780; 17th century building (former tax courier building); fundamentally altered in the 19th century



3

Tax officer's residence - today The House of Photography | Wooden sculpture made with driftwood from the Salzach river against the backdrop of the clock tower



10

10 Brunnenhaus mit Uhrturm (well house with clock tower)

16th/17th century

11 Pferdeschwemme (horse pond)

17th/18th century; The Salzach boats were later constructed over this brick-nogged hollow

12 Residences

of craftsmen and tax couriers

13 Forstmeisterturm (master forester's tower)

14th century; annex built in 1551; with elector's coat of arms from 1640

14 Hofbaustadel or Zimmerstadel (courtyard building or carpentry barn)

15 Zimmermeisterturm (master carpenter's tower)

16 Gerichtsschreiber-Turm (court clerk's tower)

(Forestry clerk's tower, previously "master horseman's tower"); 14th century; 16th/17th century housing unit at the core

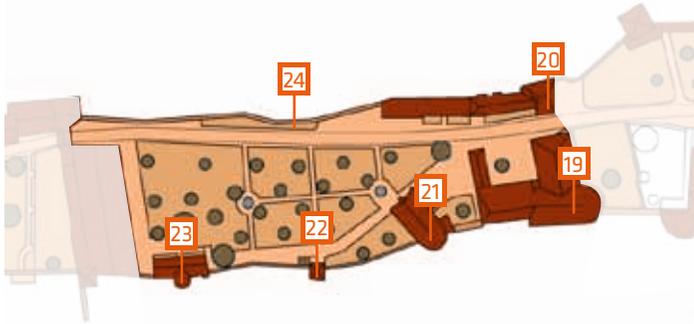
17 Röhrenkehrer-Turm (chimney sweep's tower)

Living quarters of the electoral court's master chimney sweep Franz Carl Cura (1716-1769), who twice daringly liberated his home town from enemies in the Austrian War of Succession

18 Benefiziatenturm (beneficiary's tower)

14th century; structural modifications 1557; outer castle residence and residence of court chaplain

Castle | 5th courtyard



19 Kastenamt (tax offices)

(Administration of the ducal or electoral court estates and taxes and a silo; central collection and settlement offices for all sovereign taxes); previously in Pesnitzer Tower: tax office tower (reconstructed in 1803); southern residential building in the 17th and 18th century (forestry office until 1961). Interior renovation from 1966-1969; part of the moat has been preserved on the east side

20 Kastengegenschreiber-Turm (tax keeper's tower)

With guard's living quarters added later: originally linked with the "Hofkastenamtshaus" (court tax office building) via an archway; rebuilt in 1805 after a fire; the building erected above the tower foundations was torn down in 1997 due to dilapidation; 2009: levelling of the secured castle vault of the former tower initially as a viewing platform with a possible new use planned

21 Outer castle chapel known as Hedwig's Chapel

Built by master court and fortress builder Ulrich Pesnitzer in 1479-1489 by order of Duke George the Rich and his wife Hedwig, daughter of the Polish King Kasimir IV (Landshut wedding); inauguration in 1489; tower and arching attributed to Burghausen Master Hans Wechselperger and to Wolf Wiser; a jewel of late Gothic architecture

22 Gärtnerurm (gardener's tower)

Redesigned as a viewing tower in 1963; park formerly named "Vicedomsgarten" (the Vicedom Garden) – the Vicedom was the duke's permanent representative; Vicedoms were first mentioned in official records post-1392; after 1514 they lived in the main castle

23 Spinnhäusl Jail for female prisoners; the main substance of the building dates back to the 16th century; reconstruction in 1968

24 Aussichtspunkt (vantage point)

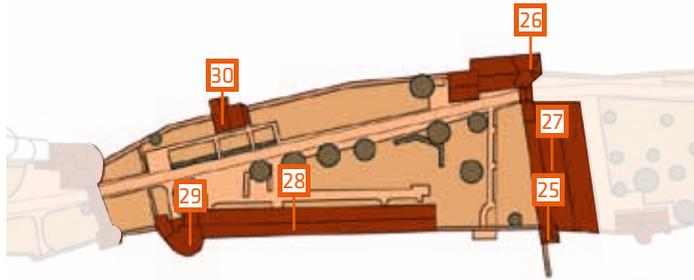
View of Lake Wöhrsee (original bed or old branch of the Salzach river) and the "Pulverturm" (Gun Powder Tower) – turrets and battery tower built between 1440 and 1480; cornerstone of the town fortifications and castle barbicans ("Unterer Schanz" stretching from the Salzach river to the Gun Powder Tower). In the background: the Heilig Kreuz leper church, constructed in 1477, and the "Wallfahrtskirche Marienberg" (Marienberg Pilgrimage Church) – a pearl of the Rococo period (1760-1764)



21

A jewel of late Gothic architecture - Hedwig's Chapel

Castle | 4th courtyard



25 Hexenturm (Witches' Tower)

Prison tower with cells and dungeons. Last witch trials in Burghausen in 1751, last execution (by sword) in 1831

26 Folterturm (Torture Tower)

(Also known as Henschmens' Tower, Bailiffs' Tower and The Iron Prison): "Fragstatt" (torture chamber), prison cells and dungeons. The torture chamber existed with its original instruments until 1918, when it became living quarters; has been accessible to the public as a museum for a number of years; joined to the Witches' Tower by a vaulted corridor or "Foltergang" (torture passage)

27 Zuchthaus or Arbeitshaus (prison or workhouse)

Initial existence from 1574-1661; on a plan dated 1661 referred to as a new armoury, later also used for a dual function as a tax keeper's residence and hospital; expanded in 1751-1752 along the old barricade as a "Fronfeste" (prison) with a covered "Foltergang" (torture passage); abandoned in 1811



Passway in the 4th courtyard: on the left the former stables and oats barn (today The Athanor Theatre Academy), on the right The Aventinus House



30

The Aventinus House - reported to be the former residence of the princes' teacher Aventinus

28 Langer Kasten or Haberkasten (long barn or stables and oats barn)

Built around 1400 for "Marstall" (stables) and feed stocks; storeroom with food supply for the garrison (previously 120 m long); abandoned in 1878 (garrison gym); largely rebuilt in 1960-1961 as a youth hostel and used for this purpose until 1993; site of the Athanor Theatre Academy since 1995

29 Kornmesserturm or Getreidewärtlerturm (corn measurer or grain keeper's tower)

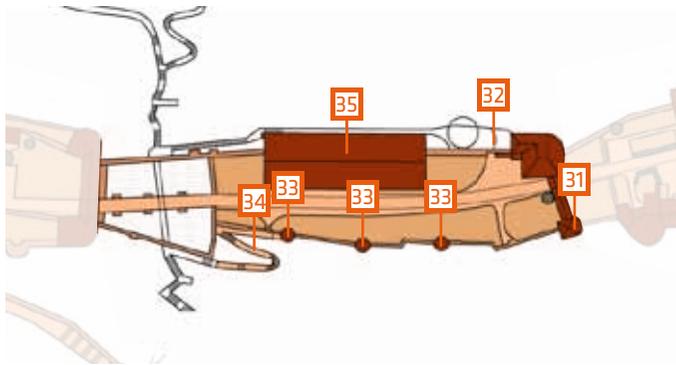
Living quarters of the estate manager, later became the residence of the interior castle sexton; sutlery during the garrison period

30 Aventin-Haus (known as The Aventinus House)

The defence tower was enlarged by an annex (with a late Gothic staircase); residence of the chaplain of the inner castle chapel, later the living quarters of the garrison priest; records indicate that this was the residence of the eminent humanist and father of Bavarian historiography, Johannes Turmair von Abensberg, known as Aventinus, who lived on the castle grounds between 1509 and 1510 as a teacher to Princes Ernst and Ludwig (the sons of Albert IV).

The horse pond and water fountain on the west side of the courtyard no longer exist.

Castle | 3rd courtyard



31 Büchsenmeister-Turm or Zeugwärtl-Turm (master gunsmith's or armoury guard's tower)

Gatehouse between two towers with a diagonal wall 3.5 m thick, connecting walkway above; armoury guard's quarters; in the 19th century the "Majorswohnung" (battalion commander's quarters). On the west side ornamental battlements (swallow-tail battlements commonly known as "Schwurfinger" referring to the thumb and first two fingers raised to swear an oath) and passage to the "schöne Aussicht" (splendid view) - formerly the "Halsgerichtsstätte" (courts for the judgement of capital crimes) 32 with a footpath to Lake Wörthersee



31

The master gunsmith's tower: popularly called "Schwurfinger"



33

Guard and look-out towers: known as the pepper casters

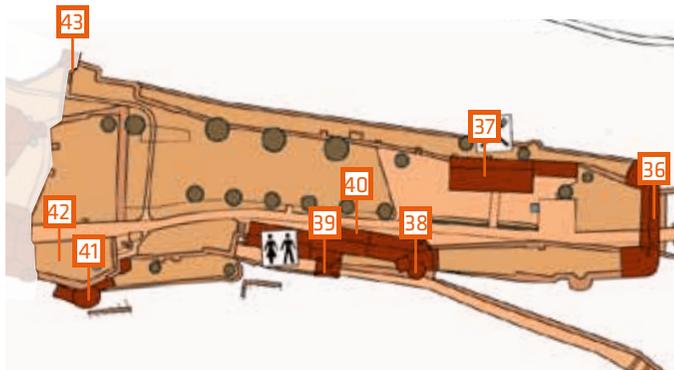
33 Pfefferbüchsen (known as the pepper casters)

Guard and look-out towers; the third tower has a passage to the "Stethaimer-Weg" (Stethaimer way) - 34 footpath to the "Stadtpfarrkirche St. Jakob" (St. Jacob's parish church) and the town square

35 Kurzer Kasten (short barn - former armoury)

Dating from 1427; three-storey tufa/ashlar construction; intermediate ceilings of heavy wood design each supported in the middle by seven masonry pillars. Weapons and munitions armoury with silo. According to a 1533 munitions inventory, 185 guns were stored here on the two lower floors, among them the "Esl" - a heavy stone gun -, munitions and many other devices. The castle itself housed 134 guns at that time (falconets, blunderbusses, harquebusses, culverins, etc.) together with 6,666 lead and iron bullets. Restoration took place in 1692 and during the second half of the 19th century (lower roof truss). On the north side of the gable, the edge of the roof of the unfinished weapons smithy can still be seen.

Castle | 2nd courtyard



36 Georgstor (George's Gate)

Formerly "St. Elisabethen-Tor", "Hochtor" or "Prinzenturm", named after the tower warden Jacob Primbs, who had to move from the castle keep to the main castle in around 1600): current form of gatehouse dates back to around 1494, with a double coat of arms in a late Gothic stone frame commemorating the marriage of Duke George the Rich to Hedwig of Poland (Landshut wedding 1475); the Bavarian coat of arms on the left and the Polish coat of arms on the right.

Western castle wall still at original height; on average the castle walls were between 6 m and 10 m high. "Pfisterei" (bakery) and ducal stables of 1478 no longer exist; a part of the former brewery near the well was used as a building materials shed 37 and is now the castle café.

38 Turm des "obersten Stuhlknappen" (tower of the "elite sentinels")

Battlements crown; (a "Stuhlknappe" is a warning sentinel who is always at the ready); quarters of the Vicedom guard. Along with the main castle (primary castle staff), the second courtyard was part of the inner castle quarters. Whoever entered these quarters without permission was punished by having their ears cut off.

39 Stephanstor-Turm (Stephan's Gate Tower)

Castle walkway into town (royal path, known as "Kasernberg" in the 19th century)

40 Housing for royal stable workers and carriage drivers

A court bindery after the royal stables were closed down; a canteen during the garrison period

41 "Rundel" otherwise known as "Kammerer-Turm" (Kammerer Tower)

From here, there is supposed to be an underground walkway into the town that even goes under the Salzach river through to what is today Austria. The well-known Burghausen folk music researcher and museum director Hans Kammerer lived here.

42 Gedeckter Zugbrunnen (covered draw well)

Over 50 m deep; three small gates in the moat (8 m deep and 27 m wide): to the south is the lower vault of the outer gatehouse; to the north are stairs to the first forecourt, to the east is the "Rundel"

43 Aussichtsturm (viewing tower)

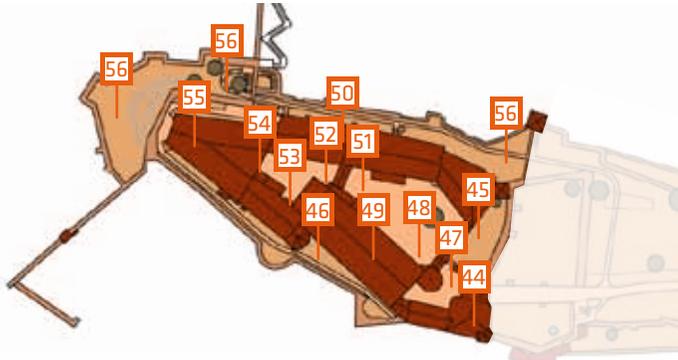
Formerly the tower held the entrance to the lower bailey, today it is a viewing tower, now with new access to the baileys

George's Gate and to the left the building materials shed – today the castle café



36 37

Inner castle courtyard | 1st courtyard



44 Torbau mit Torzwinger "Vorhöfl" (gatehouse with gate bailey "fore-court") 1480-1490 (altered in mid-16th century) with gatekeeper's quarters (barrel vault in around 1550); entrance to the upper bailey **46**

45 "Gärtlein auf der Altan" ("little garden on the balcony")
Since 1932 open-air stage for the Meier-Helmbrecht plays (oldest German village epic), where the audience sits on the parade ground in front of the bailey

47 Bergfried (castle keep)
Seven storeys; adjoining wall to the right with coats of arms, defence wall up to the height of the 5th storey with original shield and shooting rooms still intact

48 Inneres Burgtor (inner castle gate)
Portcullis slot still visible; remains of a late Gothic fresco on the interior (16th century) and a garrison hour bell

49 Dürnitz (heated room) A double-nave, late Gothic dining and day room with 13th century exterior wall; underneath is the "Zehrgaden" (storage room), above is the ballroom or music room (today museum rooms); the museum ticket office and exhibition cabinets, displaying literature about Burghausen as well as other items are located on the ground floor of the heated room

On the left the entrance to the heated room, on the right the entrance to the bower (today the town museum)



View from the panoramic terrace of the museum housing the state collection overlooking the treasure chamber and Elisabeth Chapel

50 Kemenate (bower)
13th century; residence of the duchess and her royal household; annexes along the old fortifications initially in the inner courtyard, then at the end of the 15th century branching outwards; storey added in 1872; today the town museum

51 Schwibbogen (15th century flying buttress)
With Bavarian and Baden coat of arms (commemorating the marriage of William IV to Jakobäa von Baden 1523)

52 Schatzkammer (treasure chamber) Built in 1484 on the site of the collapsed "großer gescheibter Turm" (large slab tower). At the time the chamber housed George the Rich's repository including 500,000 minted gold ducats, which were transported on 70 carriages, each drawn by six horses, with other valuable household goods during the Landshut War of Succession in 1503

53 Innere Schloßkapelle "Elisabeth-Kapelle" (inner castle chapel known as Elisabeth Chapel) Built around 1255; modifications and expansion work in 1417 and 1475; the oldest Gothic church in South Bavaria

54 Kerker also known as "Ganns" (dungeon for high-ranking prisoners)
Dungeon for high-ranking prisoners, among them Count Siboto III of Falkenstein (1247-1249), Archbishop Pilgrim II of Salzburg (1387-1388), Duke Ludwig the Bearded (1446-1447) and the Swedish field marshal Count Horn (1634-1641)

55 Palas (ducal palace) Ducal residence; basement to first floor 12th/13th century; interior renovation in around 1480. Major alterations to internal building structures, as in the whole main castle, in the late 18th and 19th century (garrison period); today a museum housing the state collection

56 Unterer Zwinger (lower bailey)
Connected to the barbicans at the Gun Powder Tower

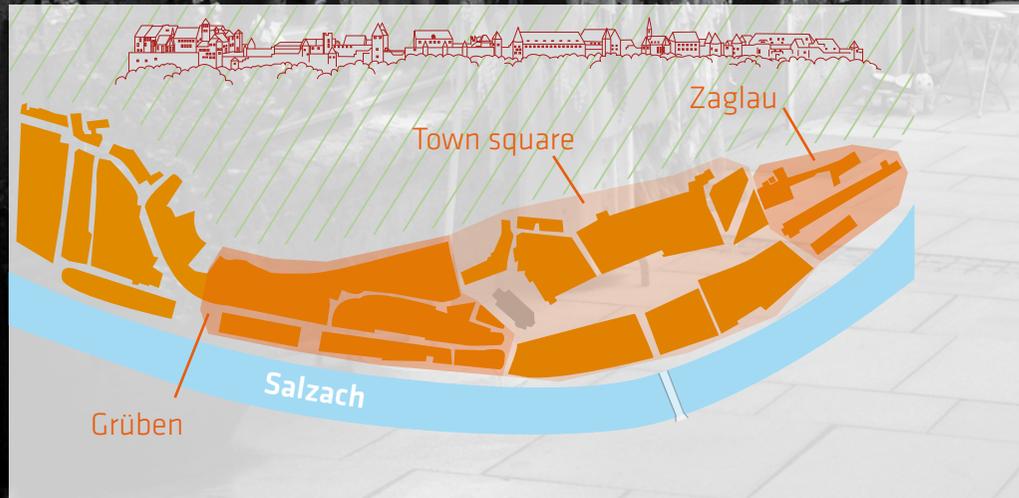
Old town

➤ The town looks as if it has been cut out of an old German painting and set down here. ◀

Adalbert Stifter



The Grünen: formerly a centre for manual traders, today a shopping and gastronomy mile



Town square



History of the town



Former electoral court government building – today the assembly rooms and town library



Mediterranean flair at the lion fountain

7th/8th c. A precondition for the emergence of a settlement with a water customs station on the Salzach river was a castle whose prominence and expansion over the centuries would have a decisive influence on the development of Burghausen. After the dismissal of Duke Tassilo III (in 788), the castle becomes the sovereign possession of the Carolingians.

11th/12th c. First mentioned in the official records as an imperial property (1025). Later, Emperor Konrad II appoints the Counts of Burghausen to administer the fiscal assets (1027). Duke Henry the Lion takes possession of the castle and valley settlement, which already had an urban character (1164).

13th c. First the castle (in 1180) and then the town (in 1229) become the property of the Wittelsbachs; it is presumed that the town charter was conferred shortly afterwards. From 1255, after the first partition of Bavaria, the town experiences the beginnings of a political and economic upturn as the second residence of the Dukes of Lower Bavaria. The trading of salt from Hallein in particular is the lifeblood of the town.

14th c. Conferral of important privileges is granted to the town by Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian (1336 and 1343). Expansion of the town to the north and south (Zaglau and Spitalvorstadt). Town fire in 1353. Administrative centre as a sovereign tax authority and "Viztumamt" (seat of governmental power and financial administration) from 1392.

15th/16th c. The town flourishes and experiences its hey-day under the last three

Dukes of Lower Bavaria, Henry, Ludwig and George, known as "the Rich" (1393-1503). Devastating town fire (in 1504). After the Landshut War of Succession, the town is the seat of one of the four tax authorities in the newly partitioned Bavaria (1505) with 15 administrative and judicial districts. Assignment of the magistrate's office (1581). Loss of the main source of income from the salt trade with the establishment of the ducal salt monopoly (in 1594). Beginning of a period of administrative and economic decline lasting for several centuries.

17th/18th c. Heavy casualties and strains during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) and during the Wars of Succession (1701-1714 and 1740-1745). Burghausen becomes a border town with the surrender of the Inn quarter and the subsequent loss of the economically ideal hinterland (Peace of Teschen follows the Bavarian War of Succession from 1778-1779).

19th c. The town appears to be under a curse: the hardships of the Napoleonic Wars and the dissolution of the government (1802), the town is stripped of the title of "capital" bestowed in 1688 (1807), the loss of river navigation and the withdrawal of the garrison (1891) result in the decline to an insignificant small town.

20th c. Economic upturn after the establishment of the Wacker plants (1915). The new town emerges. The unique, self-contained character of the old town is preserved. Restoration of the old town begins with the construction of a flood-control dyke and quay (1969-1971).

Old town | Town square & Zaglau



➤➤➤ The oldest core of the settlement is presumed to be in the southern part of the square (first half of the 12th century). The architectural character of the core settlement reflects the period of reconstruction after the town fire of 1504. The typical shape of the buildings in the Inn-Salzach region has developed from the 15th century alpine farmhouse; the buildings have blind walls, which are remnants of firewalls from the late Middle Ages in the spirit of the stylistic period; the buildings were originally late Gothic.

1 Pfarrkirche St. Jakob (St. Jakob parish church)

Consecrated in 1140. The church was reconstructed after the town fire of 1353 by the guild of master builders near to St. Jakob. Partially destroyed in the town fire of 1504. Tower: foundation stone ceremony in 1470; a supplementary structure was built above the gallery in 1721-1726; dome 1778-1781. Reconstruction and partial remodelling after collapse of the southern nave (1851-1855). Mainly neo-Gothic interior; a large number of high-quality epitaphs.

2 **Pfarrhof (rectory)** (house no. 16) Original building burnt down in 1578; a new one was built in 1731 to replace the building from 1651; redesign after fire damage in 1898. Renovations in the 20th century.

3 Chorregentenhaus (choir master's house)

(House no. 18): dates back to the first half of the 16th century. The earliest official document about church music in St. Jakob dates back to the 14th century, the term "Chorregent" refers to a conductor of a trained full-time choir from 1617 onwards. Franz Xaver Gruber (1787-1863) was given lessons by Georg Hartdobler in Burghausen from 1805-1806; he is the composer of Silent Night and other prominent church music. Together with the former "Pfarrmesnerhaus" (house of the sacristan no. 17), this forms the new building of the "Pfarrzentrum St. Jakob" (St. Jakob parish centre) with a newly designed facade (consecrated in December 2000). Along with the former "Kaplanhaus" (house of the chaplain no. 21) – the core of which dates back to the 16th century – this building was renovated in the late 20th century; footpath to the castle (Stethaimer-Weg otherwise known as "Kasernberg" walkway).



25

The Barbarino house with its neo-classical facade

4 **Former Stadthaus der Herzöge (Dukes' town house)** (house no. 36) Parts of the building date back to the second half of the 15th century; facade was built in around 1700; later became the nobility's preferred residence.

5 **Hotel Post** (house no. 39) Formerly the "Gasthof zur Krone", a guest house originating in the 16th century. Remarkable vaults on the ground floor and in the cellar. Franz Carl Cura took the building by force on 16 October 1742 in order to liberate his home town (see commemorative plaque and sign on the building facade).

6 **Stadtapotheke (town apothecary)** (house no. 40) The site of the oldest chemist in Bavaria; the building dates back to 1596. Rococo facade with charming stucco ornaments. Damaged by bombs in 1945 along with two neighbouring houses (nos. 37 and 39).

7 **Geistwirtgaßl** In 1555 steep footpath to the castle; in 1740 walkway to the town; also known as "Kasernberg" in the 19th century.

8 **Bayerischer Hof restaurant** (house no. 45/46) Previously a "Wolfertsederbräu" (brewery) in the 17th and 18th century. Living quarters of the leader of the rebellion and Bavarian patriot, Johann Georg Meindl, during the Peasant's War of the Innviertel in 1705.

Old town | Town square & Zaglau



9 Known as the **“Rauchhaus”** (house no. 49) Formerly the “Altmannisches Haus” in the 16th and 17th century; beautiful Rococo facade dating back to 1762 with “Auge Gottes” (Eye of the Lord) inscribed on the tympanum.

10 Known as the **“Buchleitner-Haus”** (house no. 59) 17th century; “Gmainer Statt Officierhaus” in 1762; later became the main guard quarters of the garrison.

11 **Hofberg**
This name dates back to 1466; in 1332 it was referred to as “Schloßberg”; paving dates back to 1500; medieval footpath can still be seen. “Sporenturm” (for customs duties on the pavement!) at the same height as the fortifications was pulled down in 1805; formerly the only arterial route to the north.

12 **Ludwigsberg** Built in 1835-1836 using stone brick from the old north bailey. Halfway up the hill there is a commemorative plaque for King Ludwig I.

13 Former **Bischöfliches Seminar (episcopal institute)** (house no. 89) Southern third of the “new” ducal salt depot of 1590 which existed at a length of 90 m until 1852; from 1920 accommodation for pupils of the Salesions (until 1986), then “Städtische Musikschule” (municipal music school). Today the building is part of the Kurfürst-Maximilian-Gymnasium grammar school. The “Zaglau-Torturm” (also called “Jesuitentor”) stood at the same height as house no. 87 until it was burnt down in the fire of Zaglau in 1863; this building formed the end part of the inner town fortifications to the north.

14 **Studienkirche St. Joseph**
Former church of the Jesuits (1630-1631) with an annexed convent to the north of the building. Early Baroque-style facade with a magnificent main entrance (door dates back to 1781). Reconsecrated in 1874 after the fire of 1863;

original building was almost completely destroyed; taken from the former “Jesuitenaula” (ancient assembly hall of the Jesuits) in the grammar school.

15 **Kurfürst-Maximilian-Gymnasium (grammar school)**
Built in 1662-1664; the building has features reminiscent of the late Renaissance and early Baroque periods; northern annex built in 1961-1963. The crowning feature of the building: the assembly hall restored in 1963 (former congregation hall), ceiling frescos on the second floor (Innozenz Anton Warathi) and abundant stucco detail dating back to 1730-1735 (beautiful concert hall). The high water level has left its mark on the base of the building as it borders the Salzach river.

16 **Vier Jahreszeiten (four seasons)** (house no. 95/96)
Previously a “Schmal” and “Bauernbräu” (brewery). Neo-classical facade originally on both houses, uniformly decorated after the fire of Zaglau in 1863. The Louis 16th facade survived the fire and the two-storey Gothic arcades in the inner courtyard were reconstructed in 1983.

17 **Taufkirchen-Palais** (house no. 97)
Residence of the Vicedom from 1736. Burnt down in 1742 during the attack on the town. Abundant Rococo ornamentation with heraldry of the alliance of Counts Tauffkirchen and Lerchenfeld. Napoleon’s living quarters during his four-day visit to the region in 1809. At the end of the 19th century a “Königliches Rentamt” (sovereign tax authority), then a district court.

18 **Marienbrunnen fountain**
The fountain dates back to 1440, the pillars to the second half of the 17th century; the marble basin was partially reconstructed in the 19th or 20th century.

Hofberg – paving dates back to 1500



Old town | Town square & Zaglau



19 Schutzengel-Kirche (church of the guardian angel) and Institut der Englischen Fräulein (institute of the English Ladies – an order of sisters) house no. 100-101
The order was established in 1683. Late Baroque facade in three parts on the reconstructed building of 1731 (ceiling frescos by Innozenz Anton Warathi). The church was consecrated in 1746. The interior reflects the time of its construction (restored in 1988-1989). House no. 100 (built in the second half of the 16th century) has been part of the institute since 1889.

20 Bruckgasse (a lane to the Salzach bridge leading to Austria)
Originally much narrower with eight arches spanning its length. There was a hall above the first bridge piling until 1715 (“obere Fleischbänke”). The original bridge from 1767 with a stately Baroque facade was demolished in 1886.

The town hall with its neo-classical facade



The church of the guardian angel and institute of the English Ladies (today a secondary school) | The Marienbrunnen fountain

21 Former Regierungsgebäude (government building) (house no. 108)
The building boasted three decorative Renaissance turrets in the mid-16th century; electoral Bavarian heraldry on the facade from the mid 18th century. Administrative centre of the sovereign tax authority, later an electoral government building (until 1802); from 1877-1934 royal institute of studies along with house no. 109. Today the assembly rooms and town library.

22 Former Terrassencafé (outdoor café) (house no. 111)
Late Gothic and mid 16th century. The brand name with the year 1550 is displayed in the windowsill. The café produced gingerbread and wax candles from 1639. Magnificent atrium with Renaissance arcades.

23 Löwenbrunnen (lion fountain) from 1658
Destroyed by bombs in 1945; reconstructed when the square was rebuilt in 1975-77; the heraldry lion survived and was added to the new fountain.

24 Rathaus (town hall) (house no. 112-114)
14th/15th century, formerly with a clock tower and dance hall. A “Rat der Zwölfer” (twelve-man council) is mentioned in the official records of 1307. These walls hold a dynasty tower. In 1439 the “Herren aus dem Holz” sold the building to the town. Neo-classical facade with heraldries of the town and of Bavaria dating back to 1788; extensive rebuilding over the years.

25 Former Ständehaus (house of the estates) (house no. 115)
Known as the “Haus am Steg” (house on the footbridge) in around 1400; it was part of the Bavarian estate in the second half of the 18th century. Beautiful early 19th century neo-classical facade, just like the neighbouring house no. 116 (known as the Barbarino house). Houses no. 117 and no. 118 had to be demolished to make way for the junction to the quayside in 1969, the Salzlande **26**.

Old town | Gröben & Spitalvorstadt



»»» The Gröben **27** was first mentioned in the official records of 1225 as a “fovea”, and as a “Grueb” in 1333. Almost all of the buildings were the craftsmen’s houses; they largely date from the late Gothic period. They were repeatedly deluged by devastating flood waters over the course of the centuries. Since the construction of the quayside **26** in 1969-1971, many of the houses have been renovated as part of flood protection measures. Parallel to the Gröben along the foot of the castle hill is the Messerzeile **28**, first mentioned in an official document in 1408, where mainly locksmiths and artist-craftsmen once lived.

29 **Messerzeile** (house no. 12) Belonged to the grammar school teacher Heinrich Faltermayer – the little boy in Ludwig Thomas’ “Lausbubengeschichten” (stories about naughty little boys) – in the second half of the 19th century.

30 Known as the **“Bildhauerhaus” (sculptor’s studio)** (Messerzeile house no. 2) 16th century like the “Uhrmacherhaus” (watchmaker’s house, house no. 6). This building was the residence and workshop of the noted sculptors of Burghausen, Johann Georg Lindt (from 1785) and Thomas Jorhan (from 1796). Ignaz Günther also worked with Lindt for a short time.

31 Known as the **“Malerhaus” (artist’s residence)** (Gröben house no. 142) This building was the former workshop of generations of della Croce artists (from 1758). The rear building housed the workshop of sculptors Johann Jakob Schnabel (1727) and Johann Georg Lindt (1758 – later house no. 2). House no. 143 was home of the artist Rechl (1650-1735). House no. 153 is another artists’ residence: Innozenz Warathi (1726), Johann Martin Seltenhorn (1759) and Kajetan Forster (1768). The row of houses from no. 153 to no. 162 had to be pushed back to make way for the widening of the street during reconstruction in 1973.

32 **Am Bichl** Called “Gasteig” in 1408 and later “Am Bühel”. Until the 19th century, this was the location of the municipal dance hall. In around 1860, a dream of a docking place for steamships along the Salzach. Before construction of the quayside it was the “Obeliskenplatz” with war memorial.



The “Gröben”

Old town | Gröben & Spitalvorstadt



33 Formerly **Mautbeck** (Prechtl bakery, house no. 192) First half of the 16th century; high-water mark on the outside wall on the first floor (1598).

34 **Mautnerschloß (Mautner castle)** (house no. 193) The building dates back to the 16th century; ducal/electoral toll gate on the Salzlande. A castle-like building housing the customs officers of Burghausen, later the electoral office of the toll gate and the royal customs office. Building modifications in 1912, renovated in 1976-1977. Today a municipal training centre with lecture halls and a jazz room in the basement. From 1877-1879 Ludwig Thoma lived here as a Latin pupil.

35 **Platzl** Dating back to the 13th century the "Platzl" was originally the outer point of the inner town fortifications with the Spital-Torturm (demolished in 1766), and the moat in front of it at the same height as the town wall leading down from the castle. The square was redesigned in 1860. The Fork of the Mautnerstraße **37**, previously known as "Lederergasse" and "Tuchmachersgasse", and the Spitalgasse **38**, previously known as "Schiffgasse" and "Fischergasse". The outer part of Mautnerstraße (in around 1465 known as "Webergasse") leads through the Spitalvorstadt to the south-west end of the town wall with the former St. Johann-Tor (mentioned in an official document from 1335; demolished in 1806-1808 and in 1877) at the same height as house no. 240 **42**.

36 Former **Heilig-Geist-Spital mit Spitalkirche (holy spirit hospital with church)** Donated by Friedrich von Katzenberg, officer of the toll gate, in 1332; built in front of the town wall beside the stream (old effluent from Lake Wöhrsee) as was standard practice in the Middle Ages. District hospital from 1856-1956, then the St. Altmann episcopal institute; the Heilig Geist community centre since 1991. **Spitalkirche** (1325/30): One of the few sacred buildings in Upper Bavaria left over from the 14th century; reconstructed after the town fire (1512); redesigned to reflect the Baroque period in around 1777; new tower built in 1773. Baroque interior (second half of the 17th century); Gothic marble epitaph (1505-1530); marked by high water level. Renovated in 1933 and in 1969-1970.

39 New **Heilig-Geist-Spital (holy spirit hospital)** (house no. 250) Former St. Joseph's hospital and poorhouse; already mentioned in official records as a house of brotherhood in 1503. Purchased by the town in 1955; following a period of reconstruction in 1965-1966, the building was modernised in 1989/90.

40 **Riemerschmid-Haus** (house no. 249) Birthplace of Anton Riemerschmid, founder of the first German business school (1862); the building has undergone major architectural renovations.

41 Former **Kapuzinerkloster (Abbey of the Capuchin Order)** with church Members of the Order first came here in 1618, then again in 1649 – the year of the plague epidemic in the town. The abbey was founded in 1654, and then extended in the late 19th century and in 1920. Holy brother Konrad was here as a neophyte in 1851; Workbishop Freiherr von Ketteler died here in 1877. After 1892, a seminary for young monks in the order; dissolution of the abbey and seminary in 1994. The building has been used as a youth hostel and a municipal music school since then. **Klosterkirche St. Anna (St. Anna abbey church)** (1654/56): Modest hall building with barrel vaults over the nave and choir; redesigned in 1940 and in 1966-1975; 18th and 20th century interior. The crypt of the Capuchins lies under the church.

The Messerzeile | The Mautner castle (today a training centre with lecture halls and a jazz room in the basement) | Commercial life in the "Gröben"



Raitenhaslach Abbey

➤ Raitenhaslach is a jewel of the late Bavarian Baroque period, a theatrum sanctum that will take your breath away. ◀

Prof Wolfgang A. Herrmann
Chancellor of Munich Technical University



Raitenhaslach Abbey



The former prelate's building with "Pope's Room"

Art and culture

Raitenhaslach lies at a bend in the Salzach river, nestled in an unspoiled landscape. The abbey has belonged to the town of Burghausen since 2004. The grounds have since been redesigned to remove the offending brewery buildings and a trail of open spaces has been created to house temporary art exhibitions. A new stage has been erected in the inner courtyard intended for musical performances and plays.

Several TV series have been filmed in Raitenhaslach.

The history of Raitenhaslach

The name "Ratinhaselach" was first mentioned in a Salzburg nomenclature of goods in around 788. In the period 1143-1146, the mother monastery in Salem am Bodensee founded the first Cistercian abbey in Altbayern (Old Bavaria) in Raitenhaslach. It remained standing until the period of secularisation in Bavaria in 1803. The abbey complex now consists of the "old abbey" with the church and water tower dating back to the 16th century and the "new abbey" with Baroque architecture from 1752. During the Baroque period, Raitenhaslach resembled a colossal building site under Abbot Emanuel II Mayr, who was a very ambitious builder. The prelate's building was completed, and the festival room and entire commercial wing were rebuilt. After a violent landslide on 5 August 1766, the abbey's interior (cloister area) was completely rebuilt. The final construction work was to the famous library wing, which was completed in 1785. This and almost half the other Baroque-style buildings were torn down again in 1803.



The abbey festival room (stone hall)

Raitenhaslach abbey church

8-9 September 1186 marked the consecration of the first church on the grounds of the Raitenhaslach Cistercian abbey. It was a gigantic building for its time, boasting a three-aisled Romanesque pillar basilica with an interior length of 60 m and a vaulted high nave. The church was reconstructed as a Baroque pilaster church in 1698 to mark the 600th anniversary of the order. The church was fitted with a sumptuous Baroque interior between 1743 and 1746 under Abbot Robert Pentdner in celebration of the abbey's 600th anniversary. The ceiling frescoes by Johann Zick depict the life story of St. Bernhard of Clairvaux of the Order of Cistercians. In 1982, the five-year complete restoration of the abbey began, and it is now more beautiful than ever in its new splendour.



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Raitenhaslach Abbey | At a glance



Abbot Robert Pendtner | A Baroque and Rococo gem: the abbey church | The abbey market – held every year in early summer

1 Klosterkirche (abbey church)

Consecrated as a Romanesque pillar basilica in 1186, reconstructed as a Baroque pilaster church in 1698 to mark the 600th anniversary of the order and redesigned in a Bavarian Baroque style between 1743 and 1746 in celebration of the abbey's 600th anniversary – Rococo decor, a parish church since the period of secularisation.

2 3 Former Konventbauten (convent buildings) with Baroque cloister and excavation

Beautifully sculptured memorial stones.

2 Katholischer Pfarrhof (Catholic rectory)

3 Grundschule (primary school)

The school has been based in the same house for 200 years.

4 Former Prälatenstock (prelate's building)

One of the abbey's larger buildings with prelate's room known as the "Papstzimmer" (Pope's Room), prelate's chapel and attic – a structural highlight.

5 Festsaal des Klosters (abbey festival room)

(Stone hall) with frescos by electoral court artist Martin Heigl from Munich.

6 Arkadengang (arcade passageway)

With prelate's garden and atrium.

7 Kleines Abteistöckl (small abbey building)

8 Former Wirtschaftstrakt des Klosters (commercial wing of the abbey)

Later used as a malthouse.

9 Klostergasthof (abbey guest house)

Offering excellent hospitality with a beer garden and sun terrace.

10 Park

The site of temporary art exhibitions during the summer months.

11 Dorfwiese (village green)

A large family event and maypole ceremony is held here every even year on 1 May.

12 Turnhalle (gym)

13 Lindenkeller (Linden cellar)

Used to store the harvested grapes for the ice wine and to keep the summer beer cool, built in 1735.

14 Part of the former Stallungstrakt (stable block)

"Marstall", various stables and tithe barn, parts of which were later used as garages.

15 Hirschgarten (deer garden)

A deer enclosure during the Baroque period, now a mixed orchard.

16 Wasserturm (water tower)

Dates back to the 16th century, the Cistercians were the great hydraulic engineers of their era and already had running water in their buildings at a very early time.

17 Fischteiche (fish pond), Forellenzucht (trout farm)

18 Salzach river

Has formed the border to Upper Austria since 1779 (Peace of Teschen).

19 Plättenanlegestelle (boat docks)

For short boat trips from Raitenhaslach to Burghausen and from Tittmoning to Raitenhaslach.

20 Fußweg (footpath) to the river Salzach and the boat docks

21 Former Brauerei (brewery)

The brewery was incorporated into the abbey complex after 1908.

Parking facilities

Parking facilities for buses as you enter the village ("alte Kiesgrube", old gravel quarry), car parking facilities in front of the abbey. Large parking area at the abbey guest house.

Marienberg Pilgrimage Church



The Marienberg Pilgrimage Church is referred to as the “Pearl of the Salzach Valley”. When the Cistercians moved their abbey from Schützing to Raitenhaslach, there was already a Marienberg “Capella”. Over the centuries, the church has been renovated, expanded and reconstructed, most recently in 1760.

For the new church, **Abbot Emmanuel II Mayr** commissioned court master mason Franz Alois Mayr (1723-1771) from Trostberg. The frescos are the work of Munich painter Martin Heigl, a student of Johann Baptist Zimmermann, whose body of work focuses on the Virgin Mary.

Prince Archbishop **Sigismund of Salzburg** consecrated the church on 1 May 1765. To reach the church visitors must climb the 50 steps, which represent the 50 Ave Marias of the Rosary. Upon entering the church, the room and its decor leave a lasting impression. In the middle of the room is the high altar with its 17th century image of the Miraculous Madonna by Johann Georg Lindt – one of the sculptors resident in Burghausen from 1758. The Virgin Mary is depicted as a Queen of Heaven with a sceptre in her hand and Baby Jesus in her arms, surrounded by angels and saints.

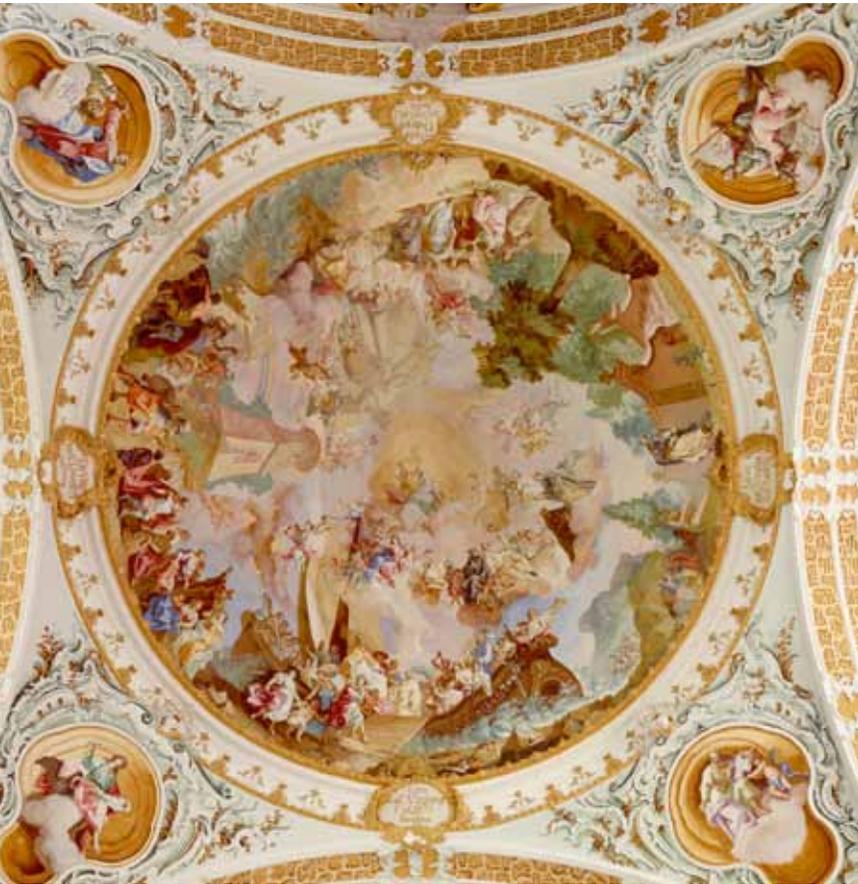
The **side altars** were crafted at the workshop of Georg Lindt and Georg Kapfer. The paintings on the Anna and Bernhard altars are the work of Peter Lorenzoni, and those on the crucifix and Johannes altars are by Wilhelm Epple.

The interior of the church



Marienberg Pilgrimage Church

Marienberg Pilgrimage Church



The ceiling fresco by Heigl (1762-1764)

The **ceiling paintings** are the first high point of Martin Heigl's career as a fresco artist. Raitenhaslach Abbey provided him with a lot of work. The paintings in the pilgrimage church all make reference to the Mother of God and the Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary. The image above the high altar depicts the Annunciation, to the north is the Visitation, opposite is the Nativity, above the organ is the Presentation of Christ in the Temple and on the underside of the gallery is the 12-year-old Jesus in the temple.

The **cuppola paintings** present the observer with different levels and places – a ship with angels and people, representatives of the great Orders: Benedict, Bernhard of Clairvaux, Dominic, Norbert and Franciscus together on a cloud. We can see a lighthouse as a signpost to Christ and a shipwreck as a symbol of apostasy or the abandonment of faith, but there is also an image of paradise with the tree of life at its centre.

The highlight of the painting is the Gates of Heaven framed with roses, portraying angels leading people to their destination.

The seat of the parish was moved from Marienberg to Raitenhaslach in 1806, and the church at Marienberg was closed and turned over for demolition. The Miraculous Madonna and other interior features were brought to Raitenhaslach and some were sold at auction.

The long “fight for Marienberg” began when the Marienberg farmers protested against Judge Franz von Armansperg's order to have the church torn down. Some of the protesters even locked themselves inside the church as “resistance fighters”. A begging letter was sent to the Bavarian Crown Prince and later to King Ludwig I himself to great avail, for the church held its first service again on 29 August 1811. The Miraculous Madonna was then returned to Marienberg on 15 January 1815.

All those who have contributed to this masterpiece have performed a service to the glorification of the Mother of God. The latest renovations from 2001 to 2011 also served this purpose. For centuries on end, pilgrims, worshippers and petitioners have all come here. For many, a journey here has given them strength and their prayers have been answered, and this will continue long into the future.



Opening times:

The church is open from Easter until the end of October.

For enquiries regarding church services, prayers or church tours:

- The Raitenhaslach parish office Tel. + 49 (0)8677 2133, Fax + 49 (0)8677 918790
- Email: pfarramt.raitenhaslach@bistum-passau.de
- www.pfarrei-raitenhaslach.de



The sower sows the good seeds, a relief on the pulpit | Putti with the “Arma Christi” (Weapons of Christ) on the crucifix altar





➤ Arrival by car

- A 94 / B 12** · München - Altötting - Markt/
Ausfahrt Burghausen (approx. 100 km)
- A 92 / A 94 / B 12** · Passau - Burghausen (approx. 85 km)
- B 20** · Salzburg/Freilassing - Burghausen (approx. 50 km)
- B 20** · Straubing - Burghausen (approx. 100 km)

➤ Arrival by train

München - Mühldorf - Burghausen

➤ Arrival by plane

- Munich-Erding airport**
- Franz-Josef-Strauß-Airport
- Salzburg airport (A)**
- W.-A.-Mozart Airport

Errors and misprints reserved.



BURGHAUSEN
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