



Tourist information

Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9 am to 5 pm, Saturday 9 am to 12 noon (april-novembre).

2 History Column

This contemporary monument and work of art by sculptor Klaus Ringwald depicts three aspects of the city's history in striking relief: the founder of the city, St. Fridolin, the city's old and modern spa culture and, of course, the love story of the poet Joseph Victor von Scheffel about the Trumpeter of Säckingen.

3 'Gallus' Tower

The tower with its mighty walls was built after a terrible flood in 1343 as a defence against the Rhine. Today it is the guild tavern and home to the long-established Säckingen 'Narren guild', a 'bulwark against gloom'.

4 Fishermen's Guild House

This listed building dates back to 1717. It is one of the oldest houses in Bad Säckingen. Owned by the urban administration of Bad Säckingen, it houses a museum and serves as an exhibition venue for artists and events of all kinds to promote culture and the town's

O Church Square ('Münsterplatz')

This is the site of the magnificent church building of 'St. Fridolinsmünster' and the place. This is where the romantic love story of the Trumpeter of Säckingen and the noble Margaretha of Schönau began. There are many places to eat and drink on the square, all with views of the church. The most prominent building on the square is the 'Fuchshöhle' restaurant. The building dates back to the 16th century, and its facade was decorated in 1904 with motives from the Scheffel era. In addition to the weekly market, the church square is the venue for various festivals and events throughout the year.

Tip: Take a seat in one of the many restaurants on the square. Watch the colourful hustle and bustle against the stunning backdrop of 'St. Fridolinsmünster' and surrounding buildings.

5 The 'St. Fridolinsmünster'

An impressive baroque church with two towers that can be seen from afar, it reflects the size and importance of the former abbey and convent that led to the founding of the city. The Silver Shrine of Fridolin is a masterpiece of exceptional rank, dating from 1764. A visit to the treasure chamber of the 'St. Fridolinsmünster' will give you an idea of the great and far-reaching influence of the former abbey, with its princess abbesses and canonesses from various noble families.

Tip: Visit the Silver Shrine of 'St. Fridolinsmünster' and take a auided tour. You will be able to visit the crypt, which usually is not open to the public.

6 The tomb of the trumpeter of Säckingen

Franz Werner Kirchhofer (1633-1690), citizen and member of the town council, and Maria Ursula von Schönau (1632-1691), daughter of Baron Otto Rudolph von Schönau, are the historical lovers in the story 'Trumpeter of Sackingen'. A relief bust of Scheffel and the lovers can be seen in a niche on the exterior of the church. This grave was the original inspiration for the romantic poetry.

7 The Old Courtyard

The Old Courtyard, between the 'St. Fridolinsmünster' and the Rhine, was once a building that belonged to the abbey and was situated around the church. It served as the residence of the abbesses until the 16th century. Its renaissance design, in particular the typical frescoes on the facade, has been restored to its original state following extensive renovation work.

8 Tomcat 'Hiddigeigei' Fountain

The old fountain trough with a newly constructed water-bearing column is topped by a sculpture of Tomcat 'Hiddigeigei' in an arched posture, a work of art by Alfred Sachs from

Palais Landenberg Town Hall

Built in the early 19th century as Palais Landenberg by Baron Eusebius Franz Sales von Landenberg, the building was converted into a school and town hall around 1850. Today it houses the Bad Säckingen town council.

10 Abbey building

This late gothic building was commissioned by the princess abbess and was built between 1565 and 1575. After the abbey was dissolved in 1806, it became the seat of the Grand Ducal District Office. From 1936-1972, it was home to the district office of Säckingen. Since 1974 it has been home to the Roads Depart-

Street 'Rheinbrückstrasse'

The popular shopping street 'Rheinbrückstrasse' in the historic centre of Bad Säckingen is full of numerous small and fine owneroperated shops and charming cafés.

Tip: You might find a Hiddigeigei verse on a house front or a tomcat sculpture on ,Rheinbrückstraße'. There is even a restaurant called 'Hotel Kater Hiddigeigei' near the castle park, the philosophical home of the city's famous

11 Rococo house

The Rococo house, with its stucco art, dates back to the 18th century.

Hallwyler Court / Scheffel House

The Teutonic Knights' house, now known as 'Hallwyler Hof', is at the end of the street 'Rheinbrückstrasse', just before you enter the wooden bridge. The poet Joseph Victor von Scheffel lived here from 1850 to 1851.

13 Wooden bridge

The bridge over the Rhine leading to the Swiss town 'Stein' is over 450 years old. It is the longest covered wooden bridge in Europe and measures 204 metres. Blasius Baldischwiler built the bridge, which is still in good condition, between 1785 and 1803. The bridge was destroyed and rebuilt several times during wars, ice drifts and floods. Incidentally, during the war years, the bridge was used to secretly transport supplies from Switzerland to Germany and to make secret agreements and arrangements. This is how the bridge became what it symbolises today: it unites people - even after hundreds of

Tip: Take a cruise down the Rhine on the ship 'Trompeter von Säckingen' and enjoy the view of the town, the wooden bridge and our beautiful countryside from the water.

14 'Diebsturm' Tower

The 'Diebsturm' is a round and seemingly delicate tower that once formed a part of the city wall of Bad Säckingen. In the 17th century it was incorporated into the ,Schönau' castle complex. In 1864, the industrialist Theodor Bally had the Diebsturm rebuilt in the neo-Gothic style. Since 2005, the romantic tower has been used for civil weddings and cocktail receptions

Tip: Enjoy the most beautiful view of the Rhine and wooden bridge.

15 Teahouse

The teahouse in the castle park, with its ceiling frescoes by Francesco Antonio Giorgioli, was built in 1720 in the baroque style as part of the 'Schönau' castle complex. Today the old teahouse is a very popular café.

16 The Au Cemetery

The listed cemetery served as the final resting place for the people of Bad Säckingen from 1815 to 1958. Among others, important local personalities of the 19th & 20th centuries rest here. Today, urn burials are once again permitted in existing graves in compliance with the monument regulations.

17 Trumpeter statue

The statue of the trumpeter, created by the sculptor Heinrich Ruff in 1867 is located on the outside staircase of 'Schönau' castle. The statue of the trumpeter has been the subject of restoration work. Unfortunately, the original statue could no longer be placed outside and has found a new home inside the castle. A new trumpeter has been installed in its place.

18 Scheffel bust

The bronze bust of the poet and freeman of Säckingen, Joseph Victor von Scheffel, with a larger trumpeter on the step of the pedestal, was inaugurated in 1901. During the war, the trumpeter had to be melted down as a metal donation in 1941 and the bust was moved to the castle park.

19 The 'Schönau' Castle

Set in idyllic castel park on the banks of the Rhine, 'Schönau' castle was built by the Lords of Schönau in the 17th century instead of a moated castle. A concert shell for open-air performances and concerts is located on the west side of the castle. The castle itself houses the Scheffel Rooms, the Trumpet Museum and the temporary exhibitions, museums of prehistory, early history and the history of the town.

O Castle park

The castle stands in the middle of an idyllic park on the banks of the Rhine and was built in the 17th century by the Lords of Schönau in place of a moated castle. On the west side of the castle there is a concert shell for openair performances and concerts. The open-air cinema also takes place here.

20 Fools' Fountain

The 'Narrenbrunnen' (fool's well) in the street 'Rheinbrückstrasse' was created in 1972 by the sculptor Leonard Eder from Jurassic limestone. The 'Narrenbrunnen' shows the traditional figures of the Bad Säckingen carnival: the 'Roman', the 'Siechenmännle', the 'Maisenhardt Joggele' and the 'Hüüler'.

21 The bridge fragment

Follow the city guide along the street 'Steinbrückstrasse' to the red granite bridge fragment. It is a reminder of a stone bridge that still exists in the ground below the street. (Bad Säckingen was once an island and in 1830 the right arm of the Rhine around the old town was filled in, which changed the appearance of the city forever.) Also on the street 'Steinbrückstrasse' are a tomcat with mice by sculptor Leonhard Eder, and a trumpet figure in a rooftop facade.

info City tours

On guided tours and themed tours, you can find

out more details about individual buildings, the town's history and the famous Trumpeter of Säckingen. Enquiries and bookings can be made via the Tourist information.



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