



Register of Streets

- Achenpromenade – LM 15-16
- Achenweg – L 14
- Achrainweg – JK 13
- Alfons-Petzold-Weg – K15
- Anton-Werner-Straße – KL 16
- Aschbachbichl – M 14
- Aschbachweg – LM 14
- Bachinggasse – L 15-16
- Bahnhofplatz – K 13
- Bahnhofstraße – K 13
- Barmleitenweg – LM 11-13
- Bergwerksweg – K 16-17
- Bichlstraße – L 15
- Brennerfeld – L 15
- Burgstallstraße – HJ 14
- Ehrenbachgasse – LM 15-16
- Einsiedeleiweg – K 16
- Faistenberger Weg – LM 15
- Fischlechnerplatz – L 14
- Florianigasse – L 15
- Franz-Erler-Straße – L 14
- Franz-Reisch-Straße – K 14-15
- Franz-Walde-Weg – JK 14
- Gänsbachgasse, -Obere- K14
- Gänsbachgasse, -Untere- K14/15
- Gerbergasse – L 15
- Graggaugasse – L 15
- Griesenauweg – LM 13
- Hagsteinweg – M-P 13-15
- Hahnenkammstraße – K 15-16
- Hammerschmiedstraße – L 15
- Hausbergtal – JK 16
- Hausstattfeld – L 16-18
- Hermann-Reisch-Weg – K 15
- Hinterstadt – K 14-15
- Höglrainmühle M 16
- Hornweg – L 14
- Im Gries – L 14-15
- Jochberger Straße – L-O 15-19
- Jodfeld L 14
- Josef-Herold-Straße – KL 15
- Josef-Pirchl-Straße – K 14
- Kapsler Feld – M 15
- Kirchberger Straße – B-J 12-14
- Kirchgasse – K 14
- Kirchplatz – K 14
- Klausnerfeld – K13
- Klostergasse – K 15
- Knappengasse – L 15
- Kreuzgasse – M 16
- Ladestraße – KL 13
- Lebenbergstraße – HJ 13
- Lebenbergweg – JK 13-14
- Leitnerwald – M 14
- Luggeistiege – L 15
- Malernweg – LM 16-18
- Malinggasse – L 15-16
- Marchfeldgasse – KL 16-17
- Maurachfeld – K 16
- Ölberg – L 13
- Ölbergweg – L 13-14
- Pass-Thurn-Straße – K-M 14-15
- Pfarrau – JK 14
- Porstendorfweg – JK 14-15
- Pulverturmweg – HJ 14-15
- Rathausplatz – K 15
- Reischfeld – K 15
- Rennfeld – K 12-13
- Ried-Ecking – J 16
- Ried-Kaps – M 15
- Römerweg – 8-13
- Schattbergsiedlung – K 16-17
- Schießstattgasse – L 15
- Schlossbergstraße – M 15-16
- Schlossergasse – L15
- Schulgasse – K 15
- Schwarzseestraße – F-K 12-15
- Sonnenhoffeld – M 15
- Sonnenhofweg – M 15
- Sonnental – L 14
- Sportfeld – M 15
- Steinergasse – K 14
- Sterzinger Platz – L 15
- Stockerdörfel – MN 16-17
- Traunsteiner Weg – L 15
- Unterleitenweg – M 14-15
- Vogelfeld – L 14
- Vorderstadt – KL 14-15
- Wagnerstraße – L 15
- Waldhofweg – JK 14-15
- Webergasse – L 14-15
- Wegscheidgasse – K 14
- Wehrgasse – L 15
- Zwickerleiten – M 14

Legend

- Information/electronic booking system 0-24 h
- Points of interest
- Cableway
- Chair lift
- T-bar lift
- Hotel, inn
- Public building
- Police
- Museum
- Church - Chapel
- Way-side shrine
- Pharmacie
- Post office
- Telephone
- Bus stop
- Garage
- Petrol station
- Taxi
- Travel agency
- Pedestrian zone
- WC public
- WC public for disabled people
- Carriage ride
- Bicycles for hire
- Golf course
- Minigolf
- Tennis court
- Kids' playground
- Fitness track
- Riding stable
- Indoor swimming
- Bathing lake
- Ski school
- Ski hire
- Ice-skating rink
- Curling track

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The Sights of Kitzbühel.

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01 Local museum

K|L15

Located on the site of the former granary and in the medieval tower of the city's fortifications, the recently refurbished museum stands out as a jewel among Kitzbühel's cultural monuments. Carefully selected exhibits as well as sound and film installations take the visitor on a journey through the history of the city and the life of its people, starting with Bronze Age mining in 1000 B.C. and proceeding right up to the modern age of tourism and winter sports with Kitzbühel's legendary team of skiing aces led by Toni Sailer. With over 30 large canvases on view, the Alfons Walde gallery represents the largest collection of the Kitzbühel expressionist open for public display.

Museum Kitzbühel, Hinterstadt 32, T +43 (0) 5356 67274, info@museum-kitzbuehel.at

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OPENING TIMES:

Tuesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. apart from that 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

(closed: 1st Saturday in August, 1st of January and 3rd Saturday in January)

Subject to alterations and errors!

02 Parish church "Zum Heiligen Andreas"

K14

In the 8th century an early medieval Saalkirche (aisle-less church) stood on the site of the present parish church. When the town was founded in 1271 a much larger Romanesque church was built, of which only the tower is still standing. The present church in late Gothic style was built between 1435 and 1506, with baroque additions in 1785/86. Worthy of note is the high altar, the joint creation of Benedikt Faistenberger and Veit Rabl (1661 - 1663), and the funerary monument to the coppersmith on the north side of the church.

03 Church of our Lady

K14

The church, first mentioned in 1373, is on two floors. The original church tower was not wide enough to house a large bell, therefore a new bell tower, 48 metres high (158 ft) was added to the West side of the chapel in 1566/69. The bell with its 6.332 kg is considered sounding most beautiful in the country and is Kitzbühel's pride and joy. The church interior is decorated in high baroque style.

04 Powder Tower

J15

The Powder Tower was built in 1500 to store powder for the Sinwell mines.

05 Birthplace of Toni Sailer

L15

Toni Sailer, three times Olympic Champion and seven times World Champion, was born in Bichlstraße 10 in 1935.

06 Kitzbühel Town-Fountain

K15

The Kitzbühel fountain was built in 1971 by local sculptor Sepp Dangl for the 700th anniversary of the town. The figures are Ludwig "der Strenge" (the Severe) of Bavaria, founder of the town, the Tyrolean Margarethe Maultasch and Emperor Maximilian I.

07 St. Catherine's church

K15

St. Catherine's church was built in 1360 and consecrated in 1365. The church is a perfectly preserved example of the high Gothic style. The "Kupferschmied-Altar" (coppersmith's altar) is a gem. The winged altarpiece, created between 1513 and 1515, is the only one to survive in the region and is recognized as one of the early masterpieces of that period. The church was restored in 1950 and is now used as a war memorial. A carillon, placed inside the former fire watch room of the tower, is rung daily at 11.00 and 17.00 hrs, in memory of the fallen of the Second World War.

08 Capucine monastery

L15

The Capucine monastery, founded by the governor of Kitzbühel, Johann Raimund Reichsgraf (Count) of Lamberg, was built between 1698 and 1702, as was the monastery church. The strict regulations of the order laid down that the church be built as a plain aisle-less building with a barrel vault.

09 Hospital church

K14

The large Gothic church and hospital were both built in 1412, but had to make way for a new thoroughfare in 1836. The church, built in the classical style, contains several artistic gems: the plain altar, with a painting of "The Holy Trinity" by Simon Benedikt Faistenberger; and in the nave, a near life-size group "Our Lord on the Steps", Jesus on the way of the Cross, followed by Simon the Cyrene and a servant.

10 Vicarage

K14

The building was first mentioned in 1521. The vicarage was altered in the middle of the 17th century, and from 1640 to 1784, it was used as a Dominican monastery. Kitzbühel did not become a parish until 1857.

11 Kitzbühel town hall

K15

Kitzbühel was granted a town charter in 1271 by Ludwig II. The building dates from 1531 and was converted into the town hall in 1548. The "Neutor" (now called the "Kirchberger Tor") was built around 1840. The present day building was erected in 1954/55. Near the entrance is a relief (sculpted by Franz Roilo) commemorating the ski pioneer and mayor Franz Reisch, who founded the winter sports resort of Kitzbühel in 1892/93.

12 Town coat of arms

K|L15

The town coat of arms depicting the Kitzbühel chamois and Kitzbühel's twin towns created by Sepp Dangl can only be viewed in summer – in the Vorderstadt: Greenwich/USA, Bad Soden/Germany, Sterzing/South Tirol, Yamagata/Japan, Sun Valley/USA, Rueil Malmaison/France.

13 Graffito

K15

Created by Maria Dangl-Halberg, the graffito shows Kitzbühel around 1620 and is modelled on a work by Andreas Faistenberger. The Graffito is located in the courtyard of the local government.

14 Late Gothic Portal

K15

This is the most elaborate portal in Kitzbühel, dates from 1520, and is in the Hinterstadt 24, Casino Kitzbühel. The gable peak is surmounted by a small glazed, semi-circular niche containing a Baroque "Man of Sorrows".

15 Protestant Church "Christuskirche"

L13

The "Christuskirche" on the "Ölberg" near the base station of the Hornbahn has belonged to the Protestant parish of Kitzbühel since 1962. The church was designed by the architect Clemens Holzmeister.

16 Death Lantern

K14

This chapel stands in the cemetery between the Parish church and the church of Our Lady. It is built in the shape of a square death lantern, like the wayside shrines in which the light for the dead used to be placed. The chapel in its present form dates from 1450, and the frescos from the second half of the 16th century.

17 Johann Nepomuk Chapel

K14

The Baroque centralized building with an oval ground plan was erected in 1725/27. The fresco "The Glory of St. John Nepomuk" in the dome was painted by Simon Benedikt Faistenberger (1727).

18 Pflughof

L15

Until the year 1728 this was the residence of the country squire, whose duties included managing the estates of the provincial ruler and the town defences. The oldest parts of the building, with the "Jochberger Tor" date from the 13th century. The former Pflughof (Vorderstadt 17) was the seat of the country court from 1850 to 1985.

19 Jubilee Garden

K14

Can only be viewed in summer in the "Josef-Pichl-Straße/Untere Gänsbachgasse", opposite the church steps. Summer plant display of Kitzbühel coat of arms.

20 chamois Fountain in the „Vorderstadt“

K14

This fountain was built in 1971, to a design by Franz Roilo.

21 Fountains near St. Catherine's Church

K15

Two fountains beside the church: The one in the "Hinterstadt" represents St. Catherine.

22 Kaps Castle

M15

The castle was built in the 15/16th century. In 1682 the castle was extensively altered, and towards the end of the 19th century it was used as a private residence, later becoming a pension.

23 Lebenberg Castle (Castle Hotel)

J13

It was formerly known as "Pfaffenberg" (14th century). The name "Lebenberg" probably derives from the old High German "hlev" = hill. In 1885 Lebenberg became one of the first guest houses in Kitzbühel. In 1964 the castle was converted into a hotel.

24 Memorial to Freedom Fighter

K14

To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Tyrolean struggle for liberation, a statue of a freedom fighter by the Kitzbühel sculptor Franz Christoph Erlner has been put up between the Johann Nepomuk chapel and the old hospital, which now houses the vast town archives.

25 Bust of Alfons Walde

K14

This is opposite the old school (now Public Health Office) adjacent to the steps leading up to the parish church. The Alfons Walde gallery in the local museum in the Hinterstadt (see no 1) is well worth a visit. Alfons Walde (1891 - 1958) one of the most famous painters in the Tyrol, was born in Kitzbühel. Alfons Walde can rightly be called the first painter to successfully introduce skiing into painting. The landscapes, traditional costumes, and farming images he depicted are admired throughout. The world famous Kitzbühel logo with its stylized chamois designed by Alfons Walde has a immediate beauty and impact which Kitzbühel was quick to recognise and claim for itself.