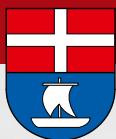


# CULTURAL WALK →

## CULTURAL WALKS & TOURS



## INGENBOHL-BRUNNEN



There are many buildings and features in the community of Ingenbohl-Brunnen that have witnessed the origin and the development of our village. This brochure will give you a detailed description of the individual stations of the «Small and Large Cultural Walk». The stations on these two routes will give you information about the most important personalities, buildings and cultural heritages. For your orientation there are two maps included on which the positions of the information panels are indicated.

### Kleiner Kulturweg Brunnen

Please follow the red signage for the **Small Cultural Walk**. The information panels will give you information about the history of our beautiful village

Walking time: approx. 1,5 h | distance: approx. 4.5 km

The **Large cultural Walk** is not signed. At the back of this brochure you will find the map of the large cultural walk as well as the most important historical dates.

Walking time: approx. 3 h | distance: approx. 12 km

### More walks and tours in and around Brunnen:

#### Dorfrundgang Brunnen

**Village Tour**, blue signage: Ambient lakeside promenade with breathtaking views of the Lake Lucerne, the river «Muota» and the surrounding mountains.

Walking time: approx. 1,5 h.

#### Waldtour Brunnen

**Forest Tour**, green signage: This tour leads you along the «Swiss Path» (No. 99), through the beautiful forest of Ingenbohl up to the viewpoint «Chänzeli». After great views of the Lake Lucerne and the village, the walk leads you to the convent of Ingenbohl and back to the village centre. Soak up the fresh air!

Walking time: approx. 2 h.

For more detailed information about the Village tour and/or the Forest Tour help yourself to a copy of the city map at **Brunnen Tourismus** (Bahnhofstrasse 15, 6440 Brunnen).

Please find more information online at [www.brunnentourismus.ch](http://www.brunnentourismus.ch) or under [www.brunnen.ch](http://www.brunnen.ch) (municipality).

# SHORT CULTURAL WALK



walking time: 1,5 h

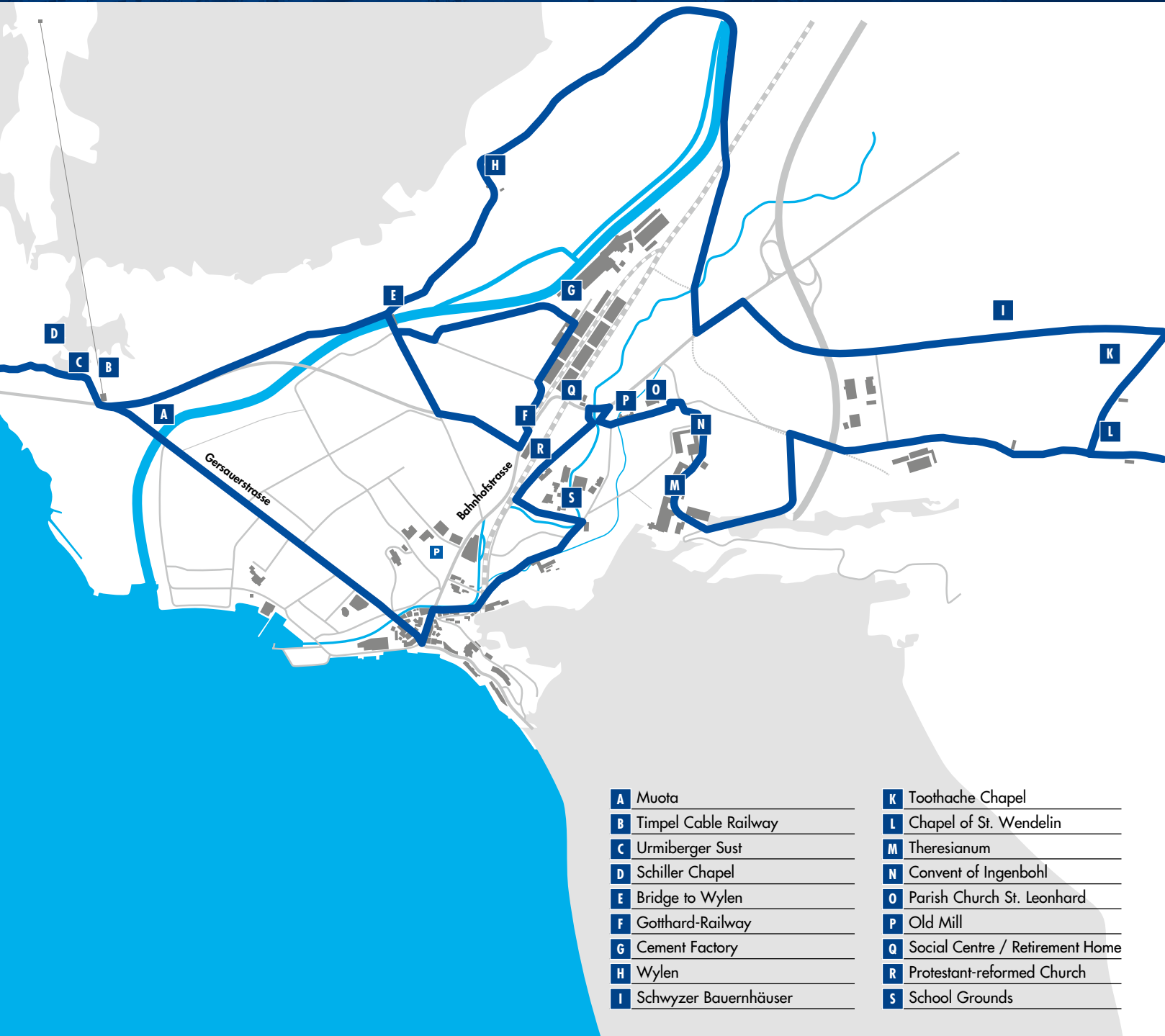


- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 01 Tram                  | 15 Leewasser                                  |
| 02 Rütli-Pharmacy        | 16 Paradies                                   |
| 03 Federal Chapel        | 17 Chapel of the «14 helpers in time of need» |
| 04 Shipping Trade        | 18 August Benziger                            |
| 05 Hotel Waldstätterhof  | 19 Grand Palais                               |
| 06 Old docks             | 20 Cog Railway                                |
| 07 Auslandschweizerplatz | 21 Axenstrasse                                |
| 08 Föhnhafen             | 22 Richard Wagner                             |
| 09 Allmeind              | 23 Artist Family Schoeck                      |
| 10 Josef Bisa            | 24 Felix Donat Kyd                            |
| 11 Theresienkirche       | 25 Schmidstubi                                |
| 12 Letzimauer            | 26 Elite                                      |
| 13 Aeskulap Clinic       | 27 Weisses Rössli                             |
| 14 Sust                  | 28 Schiltenuüni                               |

walking time: 3 h



# LONG CULTURAL WALK



- |          |                        |          |                                 |
|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Muota                  | <b>K</b> | Toothache Chapel                |
| <b>B</b> | Timpel Cable Railway   | <b>L</b> | Chapel of St. Wendelin          |
| <b>C</b> | Urmiberger Sust        | <b>M</b> | Theresianum                     |
| <b>D</b> | Schiller Chapel        | <b>N</b> | Convent of Ingenbohl            |
| <b>E</b> | Bridge to Wylen        | <b>O</b> | Parish Church St. Leonhard      |
| <b>F</b> | Gothard-Railway        | <b>P</b> | Old Mill                        |
| <b>G</b> | Cement Factory         | <b>Q</b> | Social Centre / Retirement Home |
| <b>H</b> | Wylen                  | <b>R</b> | Protestant-reformed Church      |
| <b>I</b> | Schwyzner Bauernhäuser | <b>S</b> | School Grounds                  |



# INTRODUCTION

## Brunnen in the Municipality of Ingenbohl

In medieval times, the waterside settlement of Brunnen emerged between an estuary of the Lake of Lucerne and the slope of the forest of Ingenbohl. Fishermen and boatmen inhabited the little village. With the increasing importance of the Gotthard route, Brunnen became the principal harbour for the land of Schwyz and an important loading station for cattle trade with Tessin and Italy. To protect their growing village, the inhabitants of Brunnen constructed a wall of defence from the Gütsch to the Urmiberg and a row of stakes on the lakeshore. After the battle of Morgarten on December 9, 1315, the three cantons Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden concluded the pact of Brunnen (Bund von Brunnen). In memory of this, the former Trinity Chapel (consecrated in 1635) changed its name to Federal Chapel. Its showpiece is the high altar picture by the Dutch painter, Justus van Egmont.

Until 1618, Ingenbohl and Brunnen belonged to the parish of Schwyz. Between 1658 and 1661 the parish church St. Leonhard was built on the hill in Ingenbohl, replacing the chapel of the late 15th century. In 1848 the political municipality was founded and it was named «Ingenbohl» because of the old parish organization and the dominant farmers. The hamlets of Unterschönenbuch with the pilgrimage chapel of St. Wendelin, Wylen with the Chapel of St. Laurentius and their new and vast residential areas also belong to the municipality.

The structure of Brunnen changed step by step, with the steamboats (1837), the construction of the Axenstrasse (1863/64) and the opening of the Gotthard Railway (1882). During the last third of the 19th century, Brunnen began to develop into a tourist resort. A row of hotel buildings of the «Belle Epoque» and the lakeside promenade are reminders of that time. Recently, Brunnen has become an industrial and manufacturing village. The cement factory, as one of the first industrial companies in Brunnen, still exists. Besides the City Hall, there are various service facilities and businesses. Brunnen, belonging to the municipality of Ingenbohl, once a small fishing village, has transformed into an important and lively lakeside town.





The construction of the tram line Schwyz-Brunnen cost about 680'000 Francs. The tram reached a velocity of 25 km/h.

<b>1440</b>	construction of a path as a direct connection to Schwyz
<b>1875 – 1914</b>	regular run of a two-horse-carriage Brunnen – Schwyz
<b>1885</b>	first application for a concession for a steam tram leads to controversy
<b>1913</b>	construction of the current viaduct
<b>1915 – 1963</b>	the tram Brunnen – Schwyz ran



On the altar, Ecclesia is enthroned amidst Karl der Grosse and Ludwig der Heilige

<b>1632 – 1635</b>	constructed by Wolf Dietrich Reding as donator
<b>1798</b>	demolished by French soldiers
<b>1936</b>	restored and put under the protection of historical buildings and monuments
<b>1959</b>	the statues Pieta, Petrus und Paulus were moved to the Federal Chapel from the Chapel of the «14 helpers in time of need»
<b>1990</b>	extensive restoration and reconstruction back to the baroque origin



In 1958, the artist Werner Müller from Küssnacht painted a cycle of known medical plants on the façade.

<b>14th to 16th century</b>	most likely used for negotiations
<b>1514</b>	mentioned as the first «Sust» (trading place)
<b>1620</b>	remains one of the five houses after the village fire
<b>1835</b>	printers Brönner, published the first newspaper of the Canton Schwyz
<b>1910 – today</b>	Pharmacy
<b>2005</b>	inside renovation of the pharmacy after flood



There are also five beautiful paddle steamers circulating the Lake of Lucerne.

<b>13th century</b>	The St. Gotthard was made passable, Brunnen became an important place of reloading
<b>1357 – 1848</b>	the organization «Schiffig-Gesellschaft» (shipping corporation) is in charge of the traffic of goods from Uri to Lucerne
<b>1837</b>	first steam boat «Stadt Luzern»
<b>1910</b>	first motor boats «Astra» and «Aero»
<b>1960</b>	foundation of the «SGV» (Shipping Corporation of the Lake of Lucerne)



Built by the architect Johann Meyer from Buttisholz. The entrance was originally on the south side of the hotel.

Thanks to years of earth deposits this beautiful place has been made possible.

<b>1870</b>	built by Fridolin Fassbind-Steinauer, former owner of the Hotel Rössli
<b>1875 – 1885</b>	Queen Victoria of England, King Alfons XII of Spain and Queen Wilhelmine of Holland stayed several times at the hotel
<b>1891 – 1992</b>	construction of additional buildings
<b>1910</b>	Winston Churchill stayed at the hotel during his honeymoon
<b>1971 – today</b>	continuing extensions into a seminar- and congress-hotel

<b>1905</b>	Fridolin Fassbind-Steinauer bought the dyke at an auction
<b>1906</b>	the earth bank and the retaining wall were built
<b>1905 – 1991</b>	the so called «Wehrhaggen» belonged to the Hotel Waldstätterhof
<b>1991</b>	purchase of the the area by the foundation «Auslandschweizerplatz»



A written cry of help from the council of Schwyz to Lucerne in 1554 is proof of a former existing line of underwater defense.

The group «new shipping» has been trying to improve the harbour over the last few years.

<b>1297 – 1427</b>	construction of rows of stakes to protect the village
<b>1850</b>	the stakes were discovered by a steam boat running aground
<b>1992 – 1996</b>	investigation of the stakes and the medieval docks

<b>12th – 19th century</b>	lower course of the river «Leewasser» served as a natural harbour
<b>1866</b>	the shipyard cabin was destroyed by the wind «Föhn»
<b>1879</b>	the first fortified harbour was constructed



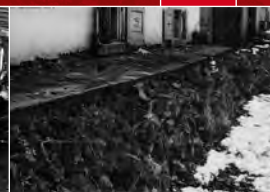
The heat pump of the indoor pool provides the old people's home and private homes with energy.

<b>12th – 20th century</b>	initially inaccessible marsh
<b>1920</b>	first beach area of Brunnen
<b>1933 – 1938</b>	development as living area
<b>1931 – 1963</b>	football ground of the Football Club Brunnen
<b>1974 – 1976</b>	construction of the old people's home for the community of Ingenbohl
<b>2002</b>	vast extension of the old people's home
<b>2012</b>	renovation of the old people's home



The modern architecture fits well into its surrounding.

<b>1929</b>	the foundation for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Theresia was set up by one of the donors, the artist August Benziger
<b>1974</b>	the people of Brunnen voted for the construction of the church but not for an independent parish
<b>today</b>	the Church is dedicated to the St. Theresia of the Child Jesus the first floor is also being used by youth groups and clubs



Bisa is the creator of the statue behind the Federal Chapel. This statue "Bartli" is the oldest character used during the carnival in Brunnen.

<b>1934</b>	studied at the Academie Ranson in Paris, pupil of Aristide Maillhol
<b>1935</b>	had his own studio in Brunnen, worked as an independent sculptor, received different assignments, was nationally known and belonged to the artist-circle of Heinrich Danioth
<b>1954</b>	sculpture «The Moved» (Ergriffene) in remembrance of his friend Othmar Schoeck
<b>1964 / 65</b>	memorial of Marignano as assigned by the Swiss state

Originally the wall was 4 m high. Today the remains lay 2 m in the ground.

<b>1315</b>	constructed as wall of defence, completed by the row of stakes
<b>19th century</b>	the wall was partly removed and used for the construction of houses
<b>1989 / 90</b>	part of the wall was examined and conserved





On the former castle hill, patients are now treated.

<b>1209</b>	traces of a legend about castle Löwenstein
<b>1857</b>	local politician Xaver Auf der Maur built a villa
<b>1883 – 1905</b>	alteration into the Parkhotel
<b>1905 – 1988</b>	the hotel was used as a health-spa
<b>1988</b>	alterations by the Bangerter-foundation into the Aeskulap-Clinic
<b>2012 – 2013</b>	extensive renovation of the Aeskulap-Clinic with new underground parking



According to a legend, a woman in white appears on the bridge just before midnight.

	village stream, nurtured by spring water
<b>1217</b>	«Bronnen» as a name mentioned for the first time, refers to rich headwaters
<b>1877</b>	because of typhus the first water commission was founded
<b>1888</b>	foundation of the «spring water maintenance»



The Sust was sold for 850 Francs. It was pulled down within 19 days and rebuilt at the present location.

<b>13th century</b>	Brunnen became a stopover on the Gotthard route
<b>1631</b>	a trading place was constructed directly on the lakeside by the «old land Schwyz»
<b>1883</b>	first telegraph office
<b>1893</b>	dilapidated trading place was demolished and reconstructed
<b>1990</b>	the old trading place was carefully restored



For a period of time this house served as boarding school for pupils of the Theresianum.

<b>1825</b>	constructed as a silk factory by the brothers Camenzind from Gersau
<b>1857</b>	sold to Father Theodosius Florentini, later was used as a cotton weaving mill, an orphanage, a school for speech defects and printers
<b>today</b>	home for elderly nuns of the convent of Ingenbohl





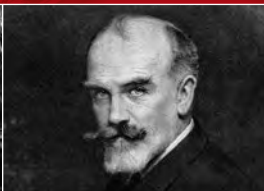
This little and well hidden chapel is still frequently visited.

<b>1576</b>	smallest chapel in Brunnen, consecrated to the «14 helpers in time of need»
<b>1844</b>	the «14 helpers in time of need» were painted on wood panels
<b>1980</b>	vast restoration



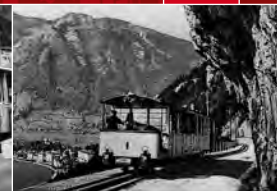
The façade was beautifully restored in 2002.

<b>1900 / 01</b>	the architect Emil Vogt from Lucerne drew the blueprints
<b>1903 / 04</b>	August Benziger had the hotel constructed in only 14 months the art nouveau hotel had over 250 beds
<b>1961 – 1990</b>	different owners, started to fall into disrepair
<b>1990</b>	was taken over by the «Residence Belle Epoque AG»
<b>2001 / 02</b>	complete reconstruction and careful restoration
<b>2003</b>	being used as private residences



Even King Ludwig II of Bayern stayed 1881 in the Villa Gutenberg.

	Son of the publisher Adelrich Benziger of Einsiedeln
<b>1885</b>	began his studies of fine arts
<b>1896</b>	stayed in Vienna, Paris, Italy and US, became an important portrait painter of popes, cardinals and US-Presidents
<b>1903 / 04</b>	built the Grand Hotel
<b>1929</b>	acted as donor of the Church of St. Theresia
<b>1955</b>	died in New York



The track consisted of 3 stations, 5 bridges and 8 points. In 1969 a return fare cost Fr. 4.60.

<b>1895</b>	first project for a cog railway Brunnen – Stoos – Riemenstalden
<b>1905</b>	the track Brunnen – Morschach – Axenstein opened
<b>1969</b>	on March 29th, the last train ran along the tracks
<b>1969</b>	just one day later, a bus service took over transportation
<b>today</b>	remains of the tracks and the tunnel can be seen



Many shipping people became unemployed after the construction of the Axenstrasse. Several became coachmen.

<b>1848</b>	a road connection between Brunnen and Flüelen was planned
<b>1864</b>	the Axenstrasse Brunnen – Flüelen, a European sensation, was opened
<b>1964</b>	construction of the Mositunnel to bypass Brunnen
<b>1864 – today</b>	permanent improvement of the Axenstrasse



The Schoeck family influenced the cultural life of the community of Ingenbohl-Brunnen.

<b>1876</b>	Artist Alfred Schoeck (1841 – 1931) married Agatha Fassbind
<b>1880 – 1899</b>	Alfred constructed the Villa Ruhheim and the Hotel Eden.
<b>1920</b>	Paul Schoeck (1882 – 1952), Alfred's oldest son, architect of several constructions in Brunnen wrote the Tell-Play in Swiss German
	Othmar Schoeck (1886 – 1957), Alfred's youngest son, important music conductor and composer of romantic operas and songs



Richard Wagner spent a lot of time on the Lake of Lucerne. He stayed at the Hotel «Goldener Adler» (Hotel Elite) several times.

<b>1854</b>	the famous composer stayed in Brunnen for the first time
<b>1864</b>	while staying in Lucerne, he visited Brunnen several times and received an official reception by the community
	he had plans for a floating stage and a theatre in Brunnen
<b>1866 – 1872</b>	lived in the «Triebtschen» in Lucerne



His collection of pictures and notes are kept at the state archives.

	son of the last Maggia bailiff, lived here, now Restaurant Mezcalito
<b>1807</b>	school teacher at 14
<b>1815 – 1821</b>	busy travels as a trader
<b>1831 – 1842</b>	post office keeper
	important local historian and collector





On the left part of the building you can still make out the original form of the building.

<b>17th century</b>	community of Brunnen constructed hospital for sick people and impoverished travellers
<b>1798 – 1802</b>	invasion of Napoleon's troops, billeting of the French soldiers
<b>today</b>	restaurant and hotel



To express his gratitude, King Ludwig II of Bayern gave the Fassbind family a silver pocket watch with an engraved dedication.



<b>1559</b>	mentioned for the first time as hotel «Weisses Rössli» (White Horse)
<b>1621 – 1630</b>	rebuilt after the village fire
<b>1865</b>	23./24. October: Bayern's King Ludwig II was a guest at the hotel
<b>1891</b>	paintings in the restaurant in remembrance of King Ludwig's visit
<b>1985</b>	vast renovations
<b>2004</b>	destroyed by fire, rebuilt afterwards



Due to the light colours of the last renovation, the building now has a Mediterranean look.

<b>1620</b>	village fire, the guesthouse «Schwarzer Adler» (Black Eagle) was destroyed
<b>1846</b>	demolition and reconstruction of the guesthouse «Goldener Adler» (Golden Eagle)
<b>1864 – 1866</b>	Composer Richard Wagner and fairy tale teller Hans Christian Andersen stayed several times as guests
<b>1948 – 1982</b>	diverse alterations made it into the Hotel Elite
<b>2004</b>	partial alterations into small apartments



Not much of the historical Schiltenüüni remains after the terrible fire of 2004.



<b>1621 – 1630</b>	after the fire, constructed into a row of houses. Name refers to the way the gables are arranged
<b>1800 – 1950</b>	different businesses and crafts such as arms manufacturers, bakeries, hairdressers and restaurants
<b>1830 – 1838</b>	restoration of the whole «Schiltenüüni»
<b>1985 – 1987</b>	restored again
<b>2004</b>	mostly destroyed by fire and reconstructed





The Delta was put under nature conservation protection in 1927.

Largest river in Canton Schwyz with 316 km<sup>2</sup> catchment areas

**1584 – 1846** 14 times heavy floods

**until 1910** flows in an uncontrolled delta into the lake

**1910** heavy floods in summer, then systematic bank reinforcements

**1987 – today** reinforcement of the embankments due to a summer of storm damages



The ruin, once so proud, can now hardly be recognized.

**15th century** built as a place of trade, Mediterranean type of house, originally directly on the lakeside, remains of a harbour and dam construction

**1960** not inhabited anymore

**since then** left to fall into ruins

**2012 – 2013** complete restoration of the building

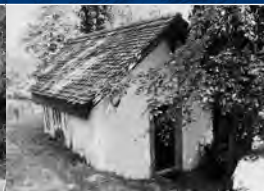


The Timpel Cable Railway goes up to the Urmiberg, the northern part of the Rigi.

**1952** first cable railway takes passengers up the local mountain

**1990** destroyed on March 13 due to arson

**1990** on September 15 the new cable railway was reopened  
popular excursion site for locals, hikers and paragliders

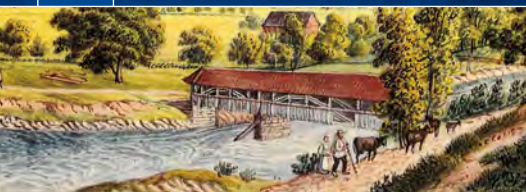


This little Chapel lies on the way to the former Republic of Gersau.

**approx. 1696** built and donated by the inhabitants of the Urmiberg

**1960** to protect against vandalism the three gothic figures were brought to a safer place

**1987** gentle renovation



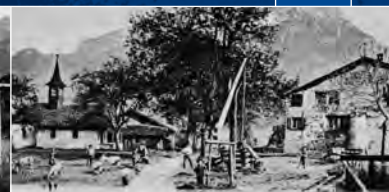
The bridge is 35 m long and 3 m wide.

<b>1555</b>	existing bridge was thatched
<b>1716</b>	construction of the present bridge on the path to Wylen and Seewen
<b>1732 – 1773</b>	extensive restoration
<b>1974</b>	the wooden bridge was moved 15 m upriver, restored and put under protection of historical buildings and monuments
<b>2005</b>	heightening of the piers because of floodwater



The Cement Factory is the only heavy industry in the area.

<b>1879</b>	Karl Hürlimann (1848 – 1925), architect and building contractor, put the first limekiln into operation. It was situated on the Axenstrasse in the centre of the village
<b>1885</b>	change of location to the current place
<b>1897</b>	started cement production and became the most important employer of the village
<b>1996</b>	takeover by Holcim Zement AG
<b>2004</b>	changed the name to Holcim (Schweiz) AG
<b>2008</b>	complete close-down of the cement plant



The easy connections to North and South are still important for Ingenbohl-Brunnen's trade and industry.

<b>1882</b>	the Gotthard Railway started to run, single-tracked on this route along the lake
<b>1909</b>	the Gotthard Railway was taken over by the Swiss Federal Railway Company
<b>1922</b>	the route Lucerne – Erstfeld was powered by electricity
<b>1948</b>	operation of a second track between Brunnen – Sisikon with new tunnel guidance of the double-track railway line which allows nowadays the current lakeside promenade

Wylen is the 4th fraction of the community besides Brunnen, Ingenbohl and Schönenbuch.

<b>1217</b>	hamlet and draw well were first mentioned
<b>1595</b>	chapel was built, oldest sacred building of the village
<b>1769 – 1772</b>	ceiling fresco in the chapel was painted by Josef Franz Weber
<b>1847 / 1998</b>	partial and total renovations respectively of the chapel
<b>1949</b>	the draw well was restored
<b>1980 – 1995</b>	several old and typical houses in the hamlet were pulled down





In Unterschönenbuch several old buildings can be seen.

**From 13th century** for about 600 years «Schwyzer Tätschhuusli» (typical houses) were built in the valley and on the hills Wylen and Schönenbuch. The roofs for the protection against storm and bad weather and the log construction were typical.

**From 18th century** the living rooms were richly furnished



Next to the high altar, which is dominated by a painting of the Assumption of Mary, are the tall figures of the Chapel's patrons.

**1625 – 1635** construction of the first chapel in Unterschönenbuch

**1709** beginning of the construction of the current chapel, St. Wendelin, the patron saint of farmers

**1721** consecration of the chapel, place of pilgrimage

**1827 – 1886** several restorations

**1992 – 1994** extensive restoration



This chapel lies on the European Route of St. James.

**17th century** built along an old footpath, a chapel with rich legends consecrated to St. Ottilia. Prayers at this chapel are believed to heal toothaches

**1989 / 90** fully restored



With the exception of the extension, the whole building remains in its state of origin.

**1860** Father Theodosius Florentini founded a school in Chur

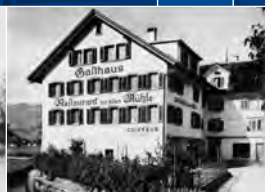
**1888** construction of the Theresianum began, school was transferred to Ingenbohl

**1915 / 16** building extensions, e.g. Lombardi hall and banqueting hall by the architect Gustav Doppler from Basel

**1966 – 1980** restorations, changed into a modern college/high school

**1997** a foundation took over the responsibility for the school





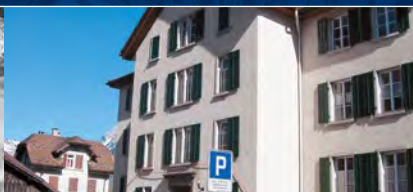
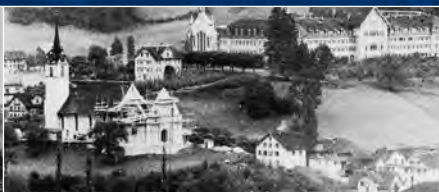
Father Theodosius Florentini paid 45'000 Gulden for the farm.

The river «Leewasser» powered the mill wheel for centuries. Nowadays only the name reminds us of the function of this building.

<b>1855</b>	Father Theodosius Florentini (1808 – 1865) bought Nigg's farm
<b>1856</b>	main convent was transferred from Chur to Ingenbohl
<b>1887</b>	the first Mother Superior was elected, Mother Maria Theresia Scherer (1828 – 1888)
<b>1959 – 1975</b>	extensive restorations and constructions of new buildings
<b>1973</b>	consecration of the 3rd convent church
<b>1975</b>	consecration of the new main convent building

exact date of construction unknown, grain mill by the convent stream

<b>1580</b>	sawmill was first mentioned by the village stream
<b>1641</b>	construction of a mill in Brunnen by Lieutenant Ulrich
<b>1710</b>	reconstruction to today's appearance
<b>20th century</b>	utilization as a restaurant, hairdresser, bank and offices



Saint Leonhard and Saint Pantaleon have always been the patron saints of the Church. The oldest bell goes back to 1403.

A youthgroup-building has been constructed next to the former home for the poor.

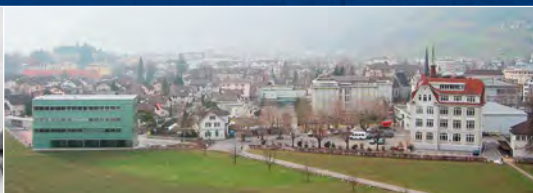
<b>1387</b>	first chapel mentioned in Brunnen
<b>1618</b>	Ingenbohl becomes an independent parish
<b>1658 – 1661</b>	construction of the actual parish church St. Leonhard
<b>1788</b>	extensive restoration and ceiling fresco by Josef Ignaz Weiss
<b>1926 / 27</b>	extension of the current church
<b>1976 – 1978</b>	complete restoration

<b>1867</b>	house for the poor, later retirement home
<b>1977</b>	retirement home was closed down, relocation to the new building
<b>1980</b>	now used as a social centre by clubs, youth groups and private use



The bells rang for the first time 78 years later when the bell tower was built.

<b>1885</b>	first protestant sermon in Brunnen
<b>1886</b>	foundation of the protestant-reformed congregation Brunnen-Schwyz
<b>1889 / 90</b>	construction of the church with vicarage
<b>1931 – 1933</b>	construction of the parish community building
<b>1968</b>	construction of the detached bell tower
<b>1990 / 91</b>	total restoration of the church



200 years ago, each pupil had to pay one Rappen (coin) per week to the teacher. In wintertime they had to bring a log of wood daily.

<b>1610</b>	first proof of school lessons in Brunnen
<b>1838 – 1840</b>	construction of a school building with statute labor, pulled down in 1981
<b>1907 / 08</b>	construction of the school building «Turmschulhaus» (with little towers), by architect Paul Schoeck
<b>1962 – 1964</b>	construction of the school buildings «Kornmattschule»
<b>1981 / 82</b>	construction of the secondary school building and a big gymnasium
<b>1998 / 99</b>	construction of the school building «Büöl»



# IMPRINT



1. Edition 2004, 2. Edition 2013

Price Fr. 4.–

**Publisher** Kulturkommission der Gemeinde Ingenbohl-Brunnen

**Financing** Gemeinde Ingenbohl-Brunnen  
Brunnen Tourismus, Casino Zürichsee AG

**Research, Texts** Franz Betschart, Res Kyd

**Editor (German text)** Josef Wiget, Valentin Kessler

**Translation** June Fischer, Carla Truttmann, Karin Freitag

**Pictures** Staatsarchiv des Kt. Schwyz, Gemeindearchiv  
Ingenbohl-Brunnen, Institut Ingenbohl,  
Philip Bernhard, Franz Betschart, Peter Enz,  
Res Kyd, Beat Märchy, Hans Rothenfluh,  
Franz Steiner und Georges Vohmann

**Graphics / Layout** Büro Nord GmbH, Küssnacht

**Printed by** Multicolor Print AG, Baar

**Contact** Gemeinde Ingenbohl-Brunnen  
Parkstrasse 1, 6440 Brunnen  
041 825 05 00  
[www.brunnen.ch](http://www.brunnen.ch)  
[info@brunnen.ch](mailto:info@brunnen.ch)



Supported by:



**GEMEINDE INGENBOHL-BRUNNEN**  
Kulturkommission ■ Postfach 254 ■ 6440 Brunnen