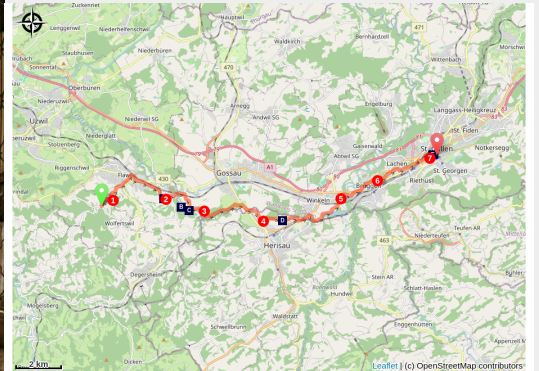


Magdenau (Flawil) to Sankt Gallen

Switzerland - Sankt Gallen



Sankt Gallen (Stiftsbibliothek St. Gallen)



Travel through the greenery of the Appenzell hills before reaching a high place of memory of St. Columban and St. Gall, whose heritage has been preserved over the centuries as the treasures of the abbey's library.

The itinerary is oriented towards the East and runs along hills, mainly wooded, with towns at the bottom of the valley that gradually merge with St. Gallen, named after a companion of St. Columban who was at the origin of its history.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 5 h

Length : 21.0 km

Trek ascent : 613 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Step

Themes : 610, Heritage, St Columban

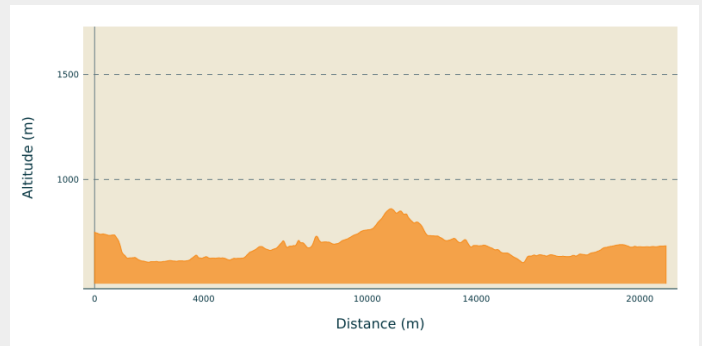
Trek

Departure : Cistercian Convent,
Hauptstrasse, 9116 Magdenau Flawil

Arrival : Abbey church, Klosterhof, 9001
St Gallen

Cities : 1. Sankt Gallen
2. Appenzell Ausserrhoden

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 604 m Max elevation 861 m

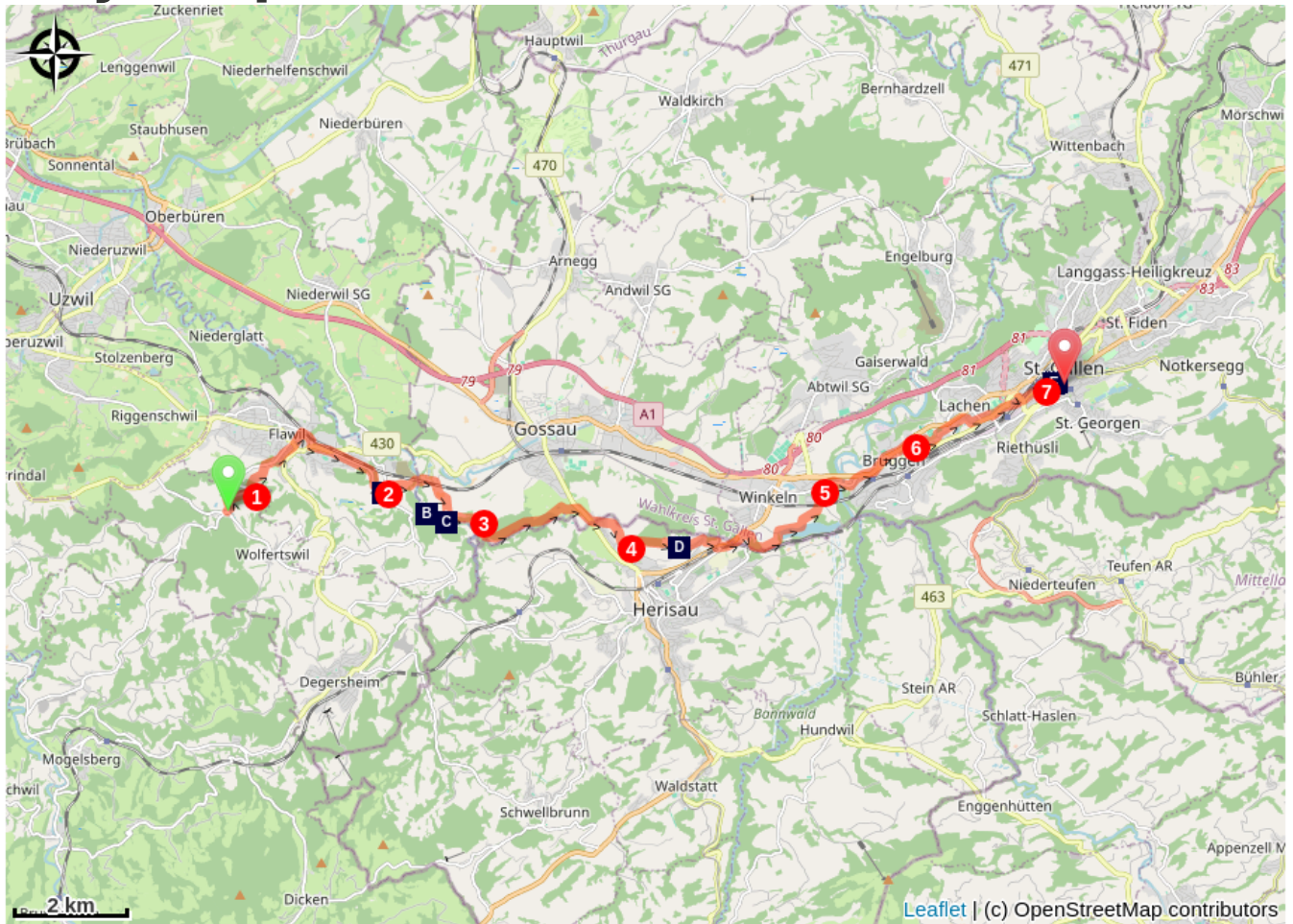
At the exit of the abbey, turn left on the road towards Flawil (Magdenauerstrasse) until the second bend. Shortly before, turn left on the path that crosses the following bends (Wanderweg: Büelwis):

1. The track returns to the main road at the entrance to Flawil. Take the street on the right after the stadium (signposting) (Schützenwiesweg) which arrives on Austrasse. Turn left and continue in this direction with the following streets (Gupfengasse and Unterdorfstrasse) to reach a railway track. Follow the railway track to the right via Dammstrasse which, after a bend, reaches the main road (St Gallerstrasse). Turn left to find the railway track and turn right before the tunnel to follow the railway track again (Burgauerstrasse).
2. In Burgau at the fountain, turn left into the road to St Colomban (Columbanweg) which extends into the Burgauerfeld through fields to reach the Glatt Valley. Under the high voltage line before going down into the valley, turn left on the path that leads to a footbridge under the railway viaduct. After the farms, follow and cross the railway (bridge) towards the forest on the north bank of the Glatt. The track follows the edge to a calvary.
3. Take the path (Holbleichiweg) opposite, which remains level in the forest above the river and exits into the fields via Marstalstrasse and Fennstrasse (in the axis) to reach the Herisauerstrasse road. Turn right on the busy pavement until the first street on the left (yellow diamond marker Wanderweg) (Huebstrasse). Take the path on the right immediately after the first house, join a circular road (Riewisstrasse) in a residence, turn left and in the first path on the left that leads to Schochenberg Farm. Continue straight ahead (Schochenbergstrasse) and then turn left twice at successive crossroads (Berweid).
4. Go up to the woods to the top (866m) and, after the ruins of Rosenberg Castle, go down in a yaw to the Rüti residence, cut the yaw from the road to the Rüdlenstrasse which cuts the railway track (tunnel) and leads to the main road and a bicycle / pedestrian path to follow on the left. It cuts a stream, finds the Via Jacobi N°4, skirts an artificial pond and goes up Gübsenstrasse towards the city of Winkel crossing a railway track. After the track in the left bend of

Sturzenstrasse, continue in the axis through the pedestrian crossing (Hofweg).

5. Turn right (Kräzenstrasse) and cross the Sitter ravine into Bruggen followed by St Gall to the abbey, alternately following Via Jacobi N°4 without edge and the yellow diamonds Wanderweg. Continue in the direction at the crossroads with the main street Zürcherstrasse until you reach the Eisenbahnweg on the right, which serves a Lidl supermarket.
6. Turn left at the gate and follow the signposted path that runs successively along a stream, fields and a pond (Burweiherweg) in the middle of the town. After the modern church of Lachen at the end of the fields, turn left (Schillerstrasse) to reach an important street on the right (Burgstrasse) followed by a bridge shortly before the station. Before the bridge, turn left to join St Leonhard Strasse, which crosses the tracks and then turns left. Continue on the pavement to the right of this road until you reach the Migro store.
7. Turn right into Gutenbergstrasse and then left into Vadianstrasse. At the end, cross the Oberer Graben, take the Multergasse opposite, first right Weberstrasse, first left Schmiedgasse and first right Bankgasse to reach the abbey.

On your path...



-  Columbanway (A)
-  Saint Coloman Cave (C)
-  Textile Museum (E)
-  Helfenberg Castle Ruins (B)
-  Rosenberg Castle Ruins (D)
-  St. Gallen (F)

All useful information

On your path...



☼ Columbanway (A)

In the hamlet of Burgau, there is a street named Colomban on the approach to Saint Gall.

Attribution : Amis St Colomban



🏰 Helfenberg Castle Ruins (B)

Ruin of a castle built in 1244 on the grounds of Magdenau Abbey. In 1388 it came under the authority of St. Gallen Abbey.

Attribution : Amis St Colomban



☼ Saint Colomban Cave (C)

The saltpetre cave also called Kolumbanshöhle is located near the river. The descent is quite steep and not recommended in rainy weather. Also, it is forbidden to enter the bottom of the cave because of the risk of landslides. The nearby picnic area is a nice place to rest.



🏰 Rosenberg Castle Ruins (D)

Ruin of a castle built in the 12th century by the Abbey of St. Gallen and administered by the Lords of Rorschach. The castle was stormed and burnt down during the Appenzell Wars (1401-1429).

[Find out more.](#)



Textile Museum (E)

The rise of the city of St. Gallen is due in particular to the textile industry. From the 15th century onwards, the city was the centre of a flourishing linen industry. In the 18th century, the first embroidery crisis shook the city. With the introduction of mechanisation in the textile industry, St. Gallen regained a leading role, which led to a second boom in the textile industry in the 19th century. Even today, St. Gallen is still known for its high-quality embroidery. These are exhibited in the Textile Museum, which is dedicated to the history of the textile industry in Eastern Switzerland.

[Find out more.](#)



St. Gallen (F)

The city of St. Gallen is named after a companion of Columbus named Gallus. The history of the town thus begins in 612 when Gallus retired as a hermit to this region. One hundred years after his death, Otmar founded a famous monastery here, which remained powerful for 300 years but was the origin of today's wealthy and prosperous Swiss city with its banks and textile industry renowned for its high-quality embroidery.

[Find out more.](#)

Attribution : Amis St Colomban