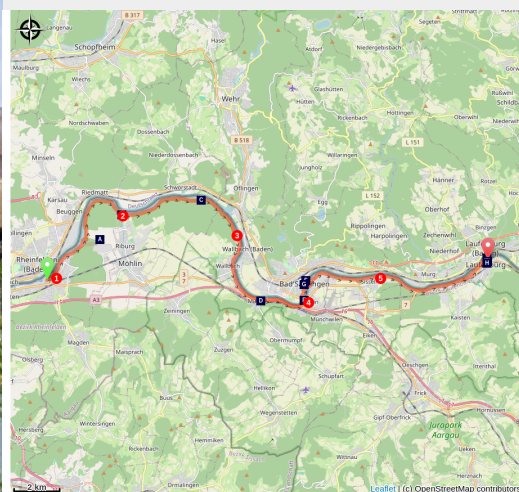


Rheinfelden to Laufenburg

Switzerland - Aargau



Bad Säkingen (Amis St Colombar)



After the successive conurbations of the previous day, the route now takes place mainly in the heart of nature, in the coolness of the tumultuous mountain river and with an alternation of forest, cultivated fields and tourist villages.

Still on the Swiss side of the Rhine, but the terrain is not flat, with multiple climbs and descents to bypass marshes, hydroelectric power plants, remains of Roman towers and castrums. However, with an incursion on the German side to visit the church of St Fridolin (another Irish monk) in Bad-Säkingen.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 7 h

Length : 30.1 km

Trek ascent : 545 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Step

Themes : Water

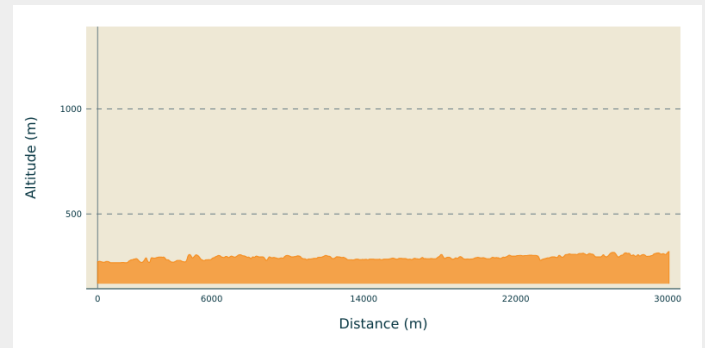
Trek

Departure : Church St Martin,
Kircheplatz, 4310 Rheinfelden

Arrival : Church Sankt Johann,
Schlossbergsteig 197, 5080 Laufenburg

Cities : 1. Aargau
2. Baden-Württemberg

Altimetric profile

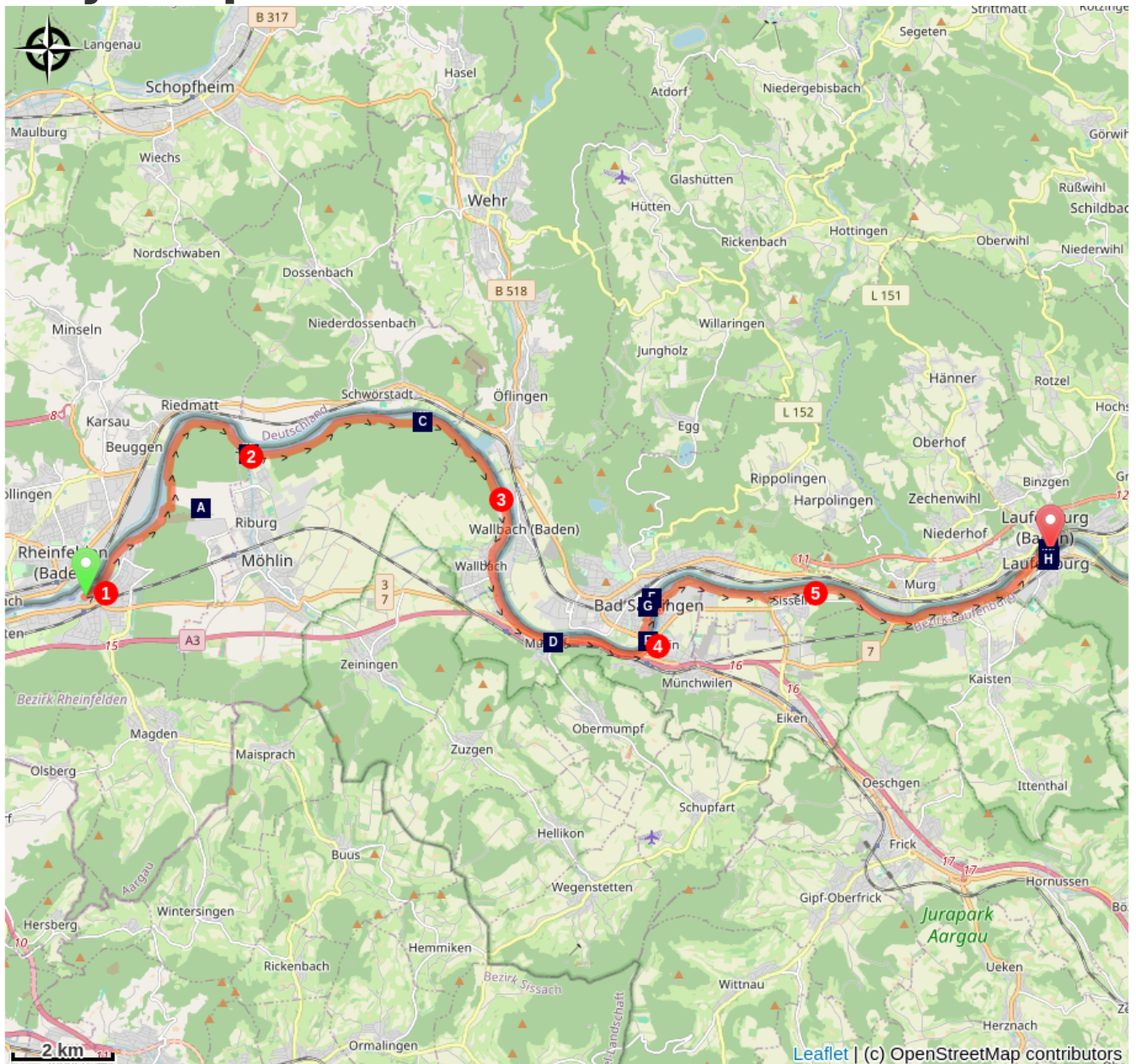


Min elevation 268 m Max elevation 321 m

Leaving the church on the right, cross the square diagonally to reach Untere Kirchstrasse and then in the axis the Fluhgässli passage before turning left (Brodlaube). When you reach Kupfergasse, turn right and cross the city walls under the Storchennesturm tower and cross the Magdener stream:

1. In front of the city park, turn left to join the Rhine and track 60 Via Rhenana. Two hydroelectric power plants delimit a loop of the Rhine and a forest path on this bank and crops on the other bank facing south.
2. The next two loops of the river as well as two watchtowers from the Roman period delimit a natural forest reserve while on the other side the German city of Schwörstadt is clearly visible with its castle.
3. The forest stops to give way to agricultural areas between small towns like Wallbach and Mumpf where the 10th century St Martin's church is worth a visit.
4. In the next village (Stein), it is possible to continue on the Swiss shore or visit the German town of Bad Säckingen (recommended) by taking the first bridge from Rheinfelden, Fridolinsbrücke, with the statue of the Irish saint present here in the 6th century. At the end of the bridge, turn right to reach the edge of the Rhine, pass in front of the St Peter und Paul chapel and enter the park of Schönauf Castle. Cross it diagonally and, at the exit, turn left onto Schönaugasse and then right onto Wernergasse to reach Münsterplatz and visit St Fridolin Basilica. The return to Switzerland is via a historic and magnificent bridge, the Rheinbrücke, the longest covered wooden bridge in Europe.
5. The next Swiss village (Sisseln) again marks the entrance to a forest area before reaching Laufenburg. Advance through the city by staying on the banks of the Rhine to the end of a picnic area. Turn right, cross the Untere Wassengasse and take the opposite Herrengasse to reach the church.

On your path...



- | | |
|---|---|
|  Salt Drilling Towers (A) |  Roman Towers (B) |
|  Schwörstadt Castle (C) |  Saint Martin's Church (D) |
|  Saint Fridolin (E) |  Gall Tower (F) |
|  St Fridolin Cathedral (G) |  Castle (H) |
|  St. John's Church (I) |  Panoramic viewpoint (J) |

All useful information

On your path...



Salt Drilling Towers (A)

Until 1844, Switzerland was obliged to import salt. The discovery of salt deposits on the banks of the Rhine in particular made it self-sufficient. The oldest of the salt works was closed down in 1942. The wooden towers are the remnants.



Roman Towers (B)

The path passes between the foundations of two square Roman towers that marked the entrance to a fortified camp.



Schwörstadt Castle (C)

Prominent on the other side of the Rhine in Germany is Schwörstadt Castle, whose remains date back to 1280, one of the many castles that controlled the Rhine. The new building dates from 1834.

[Read more about it.](#)



Saint Martin's Church (D)

Although the church was first mentioned in documents in 1302, various archaeological investigations and cross-comparisons indicate that it was built in the 10th century as the church of the monastery of Säckingen. The choir was demolished in 1956/57 and replaced by a new building about three times larger than the original one.

[Read more about it.](#)



Saint Fridolin (E)

Saint Fridolin is an Irish monk, "apostle of Alemania". Abbot to Saint Hilary in Poitiers, he founded an abbey in Bad Säckingen and died around 540, the time when Saint Coloman was born in Ireland.

[For more information.](#)



Gall Tower (F)

The Gallusturm was built in 1343 as a breakwater after a flood that hit the island town at the time because the Rhine branched off into a main branch and a branch to the north that surrounded the town.



St Fridolin Cathedral (G)

The monastery church was built in the Romanesque style, rebuilt in the Gothic style after a fire in the 14th century and renewed in the 17th and 18th centuries with elements of Baroque style. The remains of St. Fridolin are now preserved in the Fridolin Chapel on the right side of the choir in a richly decorated silver sanctuary.

[Find out more about it.](#)



Castle (H)

The remains of the castle occupy a rocky promontory that juts out into the Rhine and forces it to sink into a deep, narrow bed. The Rhine rapids are the origin of the name of the town at the foot of the castle, which dates back to the 15th century.



St. John's Church (I)

The present church was built between 1439 and 1510.

[Read more about it.](#)



⏪ Panoramic viewpoint (J)

The bridge over the Rhine rapids between two rocky promontories gives an unobstructed view of the two towns of the same name.