

Freising Gate

History...

In 1391, the Bavarian dukes Stephan III and Johann II granted Dachau the right to hold annual fairs. This meant looking after security in the town. The town was surrounded by a wall and moat and a palisade. In the south, the River Amper and the steep slope of the hill provided natural protection. Here, people and goods were checked at the “Munich Gate” on Kühberg (now Karlsberg). Funding for a wall was only available for short stretches on either side of the “Augsburg Gate”. This was where the road from Munich left the town in a north-westerly direction. On the road to Freising in the north-east, the “Freising Gate” was erected, which at times was also known as the Lower Gate, *Etzenhausen Gate* or *Altenmarkt Gate*.

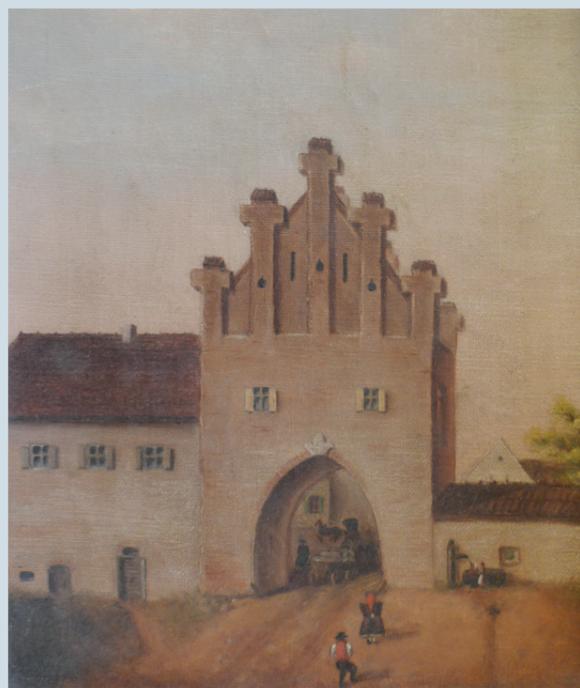
In the 17th century, it provided accommodation for shepherds. The town clerk lived in the gatehouse. The guard room had two windows and was furnished with a chair, three plank beds, and a stove. In the latter half of the century, the gate and neighbouring gatehouse were underpinned. Records from those days also make mention of the *Pruggen* (bridge) carrying the road to Etzenhausen and on to Freising over the outer moat. The gate was demolished in 1862.

... and a story

During the Thirty Years’ War, the gate was so tightly guarded that in 1648, Dachau residents living outside the gate complained that *the gate was locked so early that they could not enter the town at any time to relieve themselves*.



Michael Neher (1798–1876): The “Freising Gate” on the former *Rossmarkt* (horse market), pencil drawing, c. 1850, Dachau District Museum



Unknown artist: The “Freising Gate” viewed from the east, oil on canvas, c. 1830, Dachau District Museum