



NUREMBERG, GERMANY HISTORIC TRAIL



FIELD GUIDE



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®
TRANSATLANTIC COUNCIL

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This Field Guide contains information on the Nuremberg Historical Trail designed by a members of the Transatlantic Council in 1996. The guide is intended to be a starting point in your endeavor to learn about the history of the sites on the trail. Remember, this may be the only time your Scouts visit Nuremberg in their life so make it a great time!

While TAC tries to update these Field Guides when possible, it may be several years before the next revision. If you have comments or suggestions, please send them to Admin@tac-bsa.org or post them on the TAC Nation Facebook Group Page at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/27951084309/>.

This guide can be printed as a 5½ x 4¼ inch pamphlet or read on a tablet or smart phone.



Front Cover: The Imperial Castle of Nuremberg

Front Cover Inset: Tiergärtnerorturm at the Courtyard



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GETTING PREPARED

Just like with any hike (or any activity in Scouting), the Historic Trail program starts with **Being Prepared**.

1. Review this Field Guide in detail.
2. Check local conditions and weather.
3. Study and Practice with the map and compass.
4. Pack rain gear and other weather-appropriate gear.
5. Take plenty of water.
6. Make sure socks and hiking shoes or boots fit correctly and are broken in.
7. Pack a first aid kit, "just in case."
8. Discuss the day's activities, so there are no surprises; discuss safe hiking.
9. Ensure Two-Deep Leadership at all times.
10. Check the Quick Quiz and keep it with you on the trail.



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WHAT IS THE HISTORIC TRAIL?

The Nuremberg Historical Trail is designed to give you and your Scouts an enjoyable and meaningful experience as you walk through the history of one of Germany's most important cities.

In looking at a map of Old Nuremberg it will seem that many places have been omitted from the tour. This was intentionally done so that the hiker will only visit those points of interest that deal exclusively with the city of Nuremberg. Therefore, the Germanic Museum, and the Toy Museum have been omitted from the hike since they deal with German History, and not with Nuremberg exclusively. However, the hikers are certainly free to tour these places along the hike, if time permits.

Every Scout and adult should wear their Scouting uniforms, and act according to Scouting principles in the Scout Oath and Law. Stay together as a group. If you have a large group or more than 15, or so, then it may be a good idea to split into smaller groups, each led by adults. You will enjoy the tour better this way.

You will want to take some extra Euros with you since there are many shops with souvenirs and specialty items unique to Nuremberg that you can buy along the trail.

The Trail is completely self-guided, meaning that all the information you need is contained within this packet. Read it thoroughly, walk the Trail, and...

ENJOY YOURSELF - VIEL SPAß!



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NUREMBERG HISTORIC TRAIL

Where and How to Start

The trail starts at the Frauentorturm just across the street from the Hauptbahnhof at the corner of Königstraße and Bahnhofstraße.

If you arrive by car or bus, the best place to park is at the train station, across from the Königstor. If you are on foot, and live in Nuremberg, or surrounding areas, then an adventuresome experience would be take the public transportation system into the Old City. Take the U-bahn to Lorenzkirche station and start your hike from there.

Distance and Time

The entire hike is about 4 kilometers from the first to last stop and will take about 2½ hours of walking, if you do not stop to see the sights. It will take about 4 hours of walking if you stop in the churches, and outdoor places of interest, and look for the history behind them all. Finally, it will take about 6 to 8 hours to complete the trail and go into the museums as well. Please note that the museum tours are in German, but they are well worth the time to take in any case.

There is no set “break time” during the hike. You decide when you want to stop and take a short break for drinks or dessert. There are numerous restaurants, cafes and stands along the route. The best time to start on the hike is around nine in the morning as most shops along the route will be open (except on Sundays) at those times. Just remember, the goal is the trail, not the finish.



NUREMBERG HISTORIC TRAIL

START – Frauentor and Handicraft Village

Your first stop on the trail will be the **Frauentor and Handicraft Village**. This tower was one of five main tower gates that surrounded the city in the Middle Ages. The road that led to this Tower Gate carried goods and travelers from Regensburg and beyond.

The Handicraft Village is a good reconstruction of the handcrafter's courtyard that existed here hundreds of years ago. Take time to look inside the windows and see old-style printing, glass blowing, and several other old-world skills.

49°26'52.1"N 11°04'53.4"E – Königstraße 2, 90402 Nürnberg

Leave the Frauentor and go north on Königstraße, until you reach the Mauthalle.

Checkpoint #2 – Mauthalle

There were several granaries built in Nuremberg, the **Mauthalle** was the third, and largest one. Built from 1498 to 1502, it has an enormous cellar and a five-story roof. It was built on the city's original town moat (dried out, of course) and the town walls were very close to the building. Today there is a large restaurant in the cellar, and shops along the street-level. There is a small fountain in front of the Mauthalle, and a beautiful doorway on the side.

49°26'57.7"N 11°04'44.1"E – Hall Platz 2, 90402 Nürnberg

Continue north on Königstraße and turn left on An der Mauthalle followed by a right onto Pfannenschmiedsgasse. After about 70 meters, turn left onto Breite Gasse. This is one of the city's main shopping streets. Take your time wandering down this street as you check out the shops until you reach the end and your next stop, the Weisser Turm.



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Checkpoint #3 – Weisser Turm

The Weisser Turm is another one of the city's towers, dating from the 13th century. Its basement now has a department store and a U-Bahn stop. In front of the tower, there is the Hans Sachs fountain, which describes the cycle of love and life. Make sure to take time to see the parts of the fountain.

49°27'01.6"N 11°04'14.7"E – Ludwigsplatz 19, 90403 Nürnberg

Facing away from the Weisser Turm, take the left-hand pedestrian walk, Karolinerstraße, and walk to the end of it where you will begin to see our next stop, the magnificent Lorenzkirche.

Checkpoint #4 – Lorenzkirche

The construction on this Gothic Church was begun in 1270. The church was likely completed in the middle of the 15th century. St. Lorenz was very badly damaged during the Second World War but was completely restored within a comparatively short period of seven years (1945-1952). Go inside the church and view the numerous statues of Saints and martyrs. Look for the Englische Gruss (the Angel of the Annunciation of Mary) hanging from an iron chain in the choir. It is one of the masterpieces of Veit Stoss, which took him two years to build (1517-18). To the left of the high altar stands the tabernacle, a masterpiece of Adam Kraft (1493-96). It rests on the shoulders of the three crouching figures of Master Adam Kraft and his two journeymen. Kraft is in the center. View the seven stained glass windows that are considered to be among the most beautiful in Germany.

49°27'03.5"N 11°04'41.5"E – Lorenzer Platz 10, 90402 Nürnberg

Exit the Lorenzkirche, go to the front of the church and across the square is the next stop, the Nassauer Haus.



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Checkpoint #5 – Nassauer Haus

The **Nassauer Haus** is Nuremberg's oldest house. It was built in the style of a fortified tower for a prominent noble family. This is the only surviving example of this style of architecture, which gives us an idea of how the nobility lived. The house dates from the 13th century.

49°27'04.2"N 11°04'39.7"E – Karolinenstraße 2, 90402 Nürnberg

Now walk back across the square to our next point, the Tugendbrunnen.

Checkpoint #6 – Tugendbrunnen (Fountain of Virtues)

The **fountain** dates back to the 16th century. The allegorical figures of Faith, Charity, Hope, Generosity, Moderation, and Patience are positioned along the bottom row. Above these are the coats of arms of the imperial city of Nuremberg, and on top is the figure of Justice. Notice where the water is flowing from!

49°27'04.4"N 11°04'40.8"E – Lorenzer Platz, 90402 Nürnberg

Proceed north along Königstraße until you get to the Pegnitz River and the Museumsbrücke.

Checkpoint #7 – Museum Bridge

The first bridge here was built in the 13th century...a wooden bridge called the Barfüßerbrücke. Over the years, it and several replacements were damaged by flooding. In 1700, a bridge with two stone arch openings was built and named after King Joseph I as Joseph or King Bridge. In the 19th century, it was renamed Museum Bridge. During the Second World War, the **bridge** was damaged by bombs. It was rebuilt in 1954 with the appearance of the 1700 stone bridge, but with double width and three openings.

49°27'09.7"N 11°04'40.5"E – Königstraße 2, 90402 Nürnberg

Cross the bridge and continue into the Hauptmarkt (market square) and see the Frauenkirche.



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Checkpoint #8 – Frauenkirche

The **Frauenkirche (Our Lady's Church)** is a Catholic church and is the third of the most important Medieval Churches in the city. Emperor Charles the IV erected it on the site of a synagogue during the years 1352-1361. It is the oldest church in Franconia. Upon the stroke of twelve noon the figures of the seven Electors can be seen passing one after the other around Emperor Charles IV who graciously acknowledges their salutation. Go inside the church and view the artistry of the Nuernberg medieval panel painters of the 15th century.

49°27'14.4"N 11°04'40.3"E – Hauptmarkt, 90403 Nürnberg

Return outside and cross the square to the Schöner Brunnen

Checkpoint #9 – Schöner Brunnen (Beautiful Fountain)

This **fountain** has supplied water here since 1388, but the actual construction of the fountain was not completed until 1396. It is adorned 40 figures of philosophical and religious significance. Pails Kuhn placed the elaborate iron railing in 1587. It still encloses the Journeyman's Ring, which is one of the familiar symbols of Nuremberg. It is customary for every visitor to Nuremberg's to turn the ring three times for good luck. Notice also that it is seamless. Its construction has remained a mystery.

49°27'15.3"N 11°04'37.4"E – Hauptmarkt, 90403 Nürnberg

Face the Rathaus (City Hall) and go right along the wall. Turn left, go up the steps, proceed to the Gänsemännchen Brunnen.

Checkpoint #10 – Gänsemännchen Brunnen

The **Gänsemännchen Brunnen or Gooseman Fountain** has adorned the courtyard of the New Town Hall since 1955. The bronze figure was cast from the original dating back to 1550.

49°27'17.1"N 11°04'39.5"E – Rathausplatz 6, 90403 Nürnberg

At the fountain turn left on Rathausplatz and head to the Rathaus.



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Checkpoint #11 – Altes Rathaus (Old Town Hall)

The **Rathaus** is the oldest public building in the city, dating back to 1340. On the ground floor were shops where clothes makers in particular did their trade in the Middle Ages. In the basement the dungeons still contain prison cells, torture chambers, and warden's lodgings. These dungeons are the best preserved in this part of Germany. Feel free to take a tour into the DUNGEONS!!

49°27'19.0"N 11°04'38.2"E – Rathausplatz 2, 90403 Nürnberg

After the Rathaus and Dungeons, cross the street to St. Sebaldus Kirche.

Checkpoint #12 – St Sebaldus Kirche

St. Sebaldus Kirche is the final of the three important churches in Nuremberg and has been Lutheran since the Reformation. It takes its name from Sebaldus, an 8th-century hermit and missionary and patron saint of Nuremberg. Construction of the church was begun about 1225-1230, and completed in 1484. The exterior displays numerous notable sculptures. Between the two buttresses of the east choir is the Schreyer-Lanauer Tomb by Adam Kraft (1492) showing picture relief scenes from Christ's Passion. Find Kraft's self portrait (center relief, right with fur cap). The church suffered serious damage during World War II and was subsequently restored. Some of the old interior undamaged includes the Shrine of St. Sebaldus, works by Veit Stoss and the stained glass windows. Go inside the church and find the remains of St. Sebaldus housed in a masterpiece of bronze casting dating from 1519. Don't forget to walk around the church interior and see all the details.

49°27'19.0"N 11°04'35.4"E – Winklerstraße 26, 90403 Nürnberg

Go back out the same way and turn back to the Old Town Hall. Turn left, go up the Burgstrasse to the castle, enter the castle by the way of the cobblestone road to the left, above the Parkplatz, and not the stairs in front.



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Checkpoint #13 – Imperial Castle Nuremberg

Begun in the 11th century, completed in the 15th century, the **castle** commands a magnificent view of the city. It was the official seat of the royal family entrusted to safeguard the city from invaders. The castle, together with the city walls, is considered to be one of Europe's most formidable medieval fortifications. It represented the power and importance of the Holy Roman Empire and the outstanding role of the Imperial City of Nuremberg. If you wish to take a tour of the castle, purchase a ticket at the Kasse, located about 100 meters from where you entered, and up some stairs to your right. Also, be sure to purchase tickets and walk up the tower next to the Kasse.

49°27'28.3"N 11°04'33.1"E – Burg 13, 90403 Nürnberg

After you have finished with the tower, turn left, go under the archway onto the overlook. Then go down the cobblestone about 50 meters, turn left. Go through the archway and into the tunnel. Notice the Murder Moles in the roof. Cross the dry moat, turn left onto Vestnertorgraben. Follow the moat, cross the bridge and go into the tunnel, which leads to the outside of the castle and onto the Courtyard.

Final Checkpoint #14 – Castle Courtyard

Once in the **courtyard**, notice German Renaissance artist Albrecht-Dürer's house on the right (lived here 1509-1528). Since 1871 the Albrecht-Dürer-Haus has been a museum dedicated to Dürer's life and work. In a restoration of 1909, the large dormer on the east-facing roof was replaced. In October 1944, it took significant damage from Allied bombing. It was rebuilt by 1949, but did not reopen as a museum until 1971, Dürer's 500th birthday. One of Dürer's famous engravings is the one of a rabbit. In 1984, Dürer's Rabbit became the subject of a parody, with a grotesque, but fascinating, sculpture being erected in the courtyard.

49°27'26.8"N 11°04'27.7"E – Beim Tiergärtnertor 6, 90403 Nürnberg

You are now at the end of the hike. You can re-trace your steps or go off adventuring on your own. The city is easy to get around in and is fun to explore. Rest up at one of the coffeehouses or gasthouses along the way before returning to the starting point.

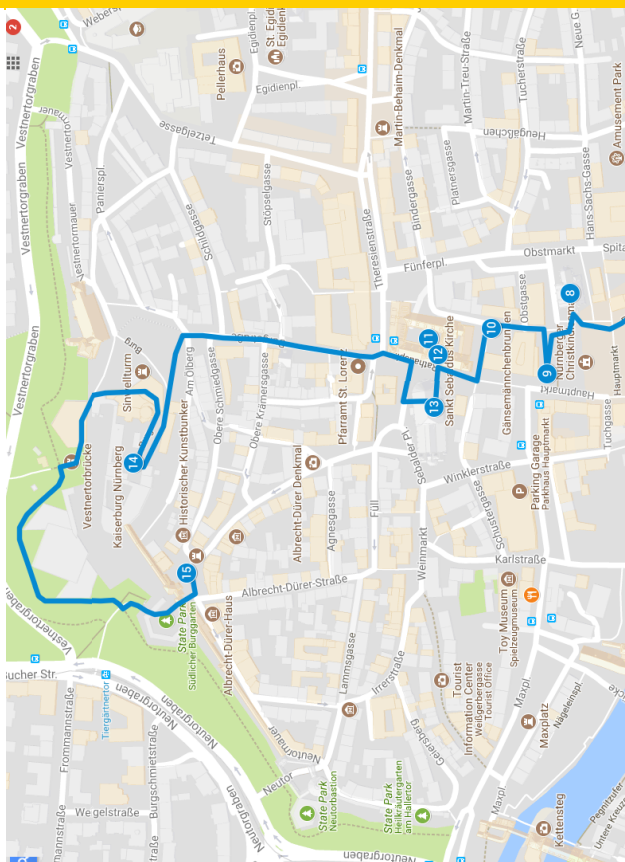




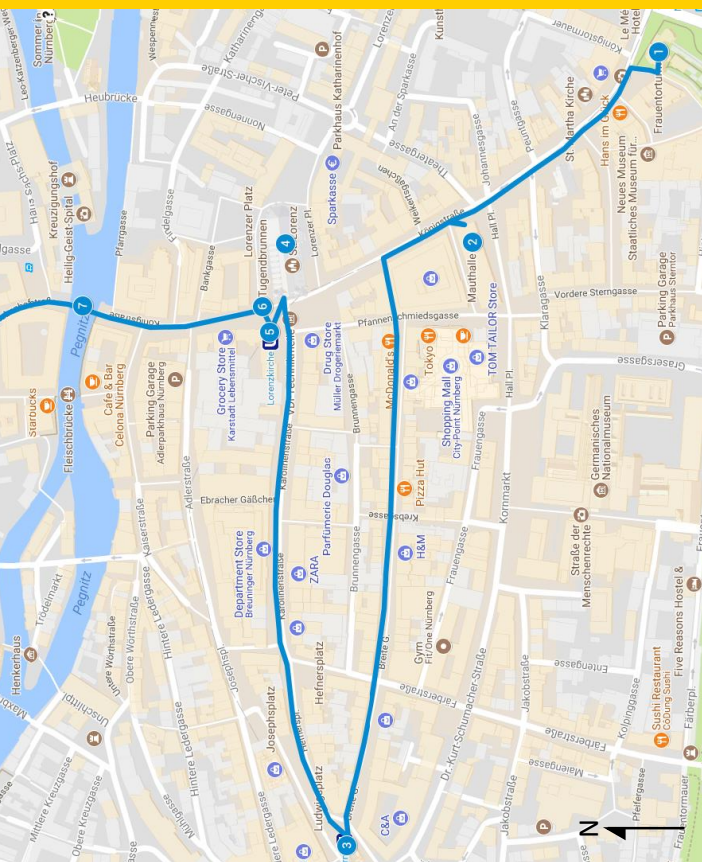
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The famous Nuremberg Christkindlesmarkt (Christmas market) in the Hauptmarkt during Nov-Dec each year!



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NUREMBERG HIKE



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IMPERIAL CASTLE NUREMBERG

KAISERBURG NÜRNBERG



Legende/Legend

- Kasse/Tickets
- WC Restrooms

Kaiserburg Imperial Castle

- ① Innerer Burghof/Inner Courtyard
- ② Kemenate/Women's quarters
- ③ Palas/Palas
- ④ Kaiserkapelle/Imperial Chapel
- ⑤ Heidenturm/Heathen's Tower
- ⑥ Äußerer Burghof/Outer Courtyard
- ⑦ Tiefer Brunnen/Deep Well
- ⑧ Sekretariatsgebäude – heute Burgverwaltung
Secretarial Building – today the castle administrative office
- ⑨ Sinwellturm/Sinwell Tower
- ⑩ Himmelsstallung/
Celestial Stables

Burggrafenburg Burgrave's Castle

- ⑪ Freieing/Freieing
- ⑫ Walburgiskapelle
Walburg's Chapel
- ⑬ Burghausmannsgebäude
Castle bailiff's building
- ⑭ Fünfeckturm
Pentagonal Tower

Reichsstädtische Bauten

Buildings erected by the free city

- ⑮ Kaiserstallung – heute Jugendherberge
Imperial Stables – today Youth Hostel
- ⑯ Luginsland/Luginsland
Burggarten und Bastionen
Castle gardens and bastions
- ⑰ Schweden- oder Vestnertorbastei
Sweden- or Vestner Gate Bastion
- ⑱ Große Bastei
Large Bastion
- ⑲ Untere Bastei
Lower Bastion



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BACKGROUND INFO

In 1950, Nuremberg (or Nürnberg in German) was able to celebrate its 900th Anniversary of the date of its first mention in historic records. The document that first mentioned Nuremberg was signed by the German Emperor Henry III of July 16, 1050. However, it only states that this document was drawn up on occasion of an Imperial court Assembly held at Nuremberg. The actual date of settlement still has not been determined from the relics of prehistoric and early historic times found in excavations. As far as we know, Emperor Henry III founded Nuremberg for political and military reasons.

It had become imperative to gain firm control of the imperial possessions in the territory of East Franconia, of which Nuremberg is a part. For this purpose, a base had to be established in the Lower Pegnitz District. The hill on which the Nuremberg Castle is built was excellently suited to this purpose. Therefore, this stronghold was first begun in 1040 with the building of the Fuenfeckige Turm, and the later-added royal palaces. Below the castle the armed followers, artisans and merchants took up their residence. At that time the town had no walled defenses and extended to the point of the St. Sebaldus Kirche.

During the 12th century, the castle was repeatedly besieged because of the political struggles between the Pope and German Emperors. The settlements below the castle were destroyed by fire in 1130. However, this section was quickly rebuilt, and by 1150, a new town quarter was situated near the future site of the Lorenskirche.



BACKGROUND INFO

During the next century, Nuremberg prospered greatly thanks to the patronage of the emperors, and in 1219, Frederick II presented Nuremberg with the “great Charter”. The city united for a common defense and commerce. Towards the end of the 13th century, the town walls were completed and Nuremberg became one of the great powerful free cities of Germany.

The downfall of the imperial house of Hohenstaufen greatly endangered the rising prosperity of Nuremberg. The sudden withdrawals of military protection made it necessary for the town to become politically independent and demanded a complete change of economic policy. Two main ways were left for the people of the city to make a living: trade with other countries, and the various handicrafts. During the following centuries the ideal location of Nuremberg, as a central trade community, became increasingly apparent. The Town Council, made up of merchants, craftsmen, guided the city’s economic successes as trading caravans from Munich, Vienna, Venice, Hamburg, France, and all other major points, made their ways to Nuremberg.

In the end, however, Nuremberg was not able to maintain its predominant position in the field of commerce. Upon the flowering of the Middle Ages and the 16th century there followed a general decline during the 17th and 18th centuries. The coming of Industrialization made it possible for the city to regain some of its life in the early part of the 19th century



BACKGROUND INFO

When the ancient German Empire fell in 1803, Nuremberg became a part of the Kingdom of Bavaria. The resulting change was for the better in every respect. The city trade, industry, and crafts saw an unforeseen boom, and this development was reflected in the growth of the city. Although Nuremberg was one of the most populous towns of the Middle Ages, its population numbered only about 20,000 in 1450. In 1620, the city boasted over 40,000 inhabitants. However, during the thirty-year War the numbers sank down to 25,000. Even up to 1806, the year Nuremberg became a part of the Kingdom of Bavaria; the population was still only 26,000. However, with the unexpected economic boom came rapid population growth, and by 1840 there were 47,000; by 1860 more than 60,000; and by 1890 over 143,000 souls inhabiting the city. In 1939, there were about 425,000 inhabitants, but at the end of the War, the population sank down to 175,000. Today, after rapid rises in commerce, the city boasts a population of over 500,000.



Flag of Nuremberg



HISTORIC TRAIL QUIZ

1. How many Main Towers did Nuernberg have in the Middle Ages? _____
2. Where did the road lead to from the Frauentor Gate? _____
3. What type of bird is that on the fountain in front of the Mauthalle? _____
4. What kind of creature is the skeleton riding, at the Weisser Turm Fountain? _____
5. In what style was the Lorenzkirche built? _____
6. How long did it take to restore the Lorenzkirche
after it was damaged in World War II? _____
7. What is the name of the Master Builder who designed the Tabernacle? _____
8. What is the name of Nuremberg's oldest house? _____
9. Name three of the Virtues depicted on the Fountain of Virtues: _____
10. What is the name of the figure on the top of the fountain? _____
11. When was the Holy Ghost Hospital built? _____
12. Who built the Frauenkirche? _____
13. The Frauenkirche is the oldest church in? _____
14. How many figures are there on the Schöner Brunnen? _____
15. Find the Journeyman's Ring and turn it three time for luck? _____
16. How many geese does the Gooseman have with him at
the Gooseman's Fountain? _____
17. What denomination is St. Sebaldus' church? _____
18. What does "Burgstrasse" mean? _____
19. How many centuries did it take to complete the castle? _____

Answers on page 23



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BSA REQUIREMENTS

Completion of the Nuremberg Historic Trail may complete the following Requirements:

Cub Scouts:

Tiger:

My Tiger Jungle
Tigers in the Wild
Tiger Tales

Req 1
Req 1, 2, 4
Req 7

Wolf:

Paws on the Path
Finding Your Way

Req 1-5
Req 4

Bear:

Fur, Feathers, and Ferns
Paws for Action

Req 1
Req 2B

Webelos:

Webelos Walkabout

Req 1-6



Scouts BSA:

Tenderfoot:

Req 4d, 5a, 5b, 5c

Second Class:

Req 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 6c

First Class:

Req 4a, 4b



*Note: Requirements for the Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Hiking, Orienteering, and American Heritage Merit Badges and the Cub Scout Outdoor Activity Award can be earned by completing this hike and learning about sites found on this hike.



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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is a solid black rectangular bar at the top edge of the page.

NOTES

Quiz Answers: 1) 5; 2) Regensburg; 3) a chicken; 4) an iguana; 5) gothic; 6) seven years; 7) Adam Kraft; 8) Nassauer House; 9) Faith, Charity, Hope, Generosity, Moderation, Patience; 10) Justice; 11) 1331-1339; 12) Emperor Charles IV; 13) Franconia; 14) 40; 15) Did you do it?; 16) 2; 17) Lutheran; 18) Castle Street; 19) 5



This Historic Trail was originally put together by members of the Transatlantic Council in 1996.

Additional Historic Trails in the Transatlantic Council area can be found at <http://tac-bsa.org> or by scanning the QR Code below.



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