

“NUERNBERG”

HISTORICAL TRAIL



NUERNBERG HISTORICAL TRAIL

Dear Scouter,

The Nuernberg 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. 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!

WHERE: Old Town, Nuernberg, Germany. Starting and ending points: Koenigstor (KING'S GATE)...see map.

WHEN: Any day of the week, although some points of interest may not be open on certain days. Check the schedules in this packet.

WHO: All members of the BSA are eligible to walk it and purchase the Trail Award. Family members are also invited to walk the trail, but would not qualify for the Trail Award.

LENGTH: From 4 to 8 hours, depending on whether or not you go to every museum and do every suggested activity.

COST: The Nuernberg Historical Trail patch cost \$4.00 each. It can be worn on the right-hand pocket of the Scout uniform or on a patch vest, blanket, etc. Meals, souvenirs, overnight stays, etc. are extra according to your unit's plans.

EQUIPMENT: The following equipment is recommended:

- Comfortable walking shoes or hiking boots
- Rain Gear
- Small Day Pack, to carry your equipment in
- Camera and film
- Emergency Phone Numbers: Hospital, Scout Office, home and parents
- German Marks for souvenirs, drinks, meals, etc.
- First Aid Kit, containing moleskin, etc.
- Copies of Physical Forms for every hiker, plus Powers of Attorneys
- Approved Tour Permit

TOUR PERMIT: If you are traveling within Germany, you will need to file a TRANSATLANTIC COUNCIL TOUR PERMIT. Send to Transatlantic Council, BSA Unit 29242 APO AE 09102 or FAX to +49(0) 621 487 4002, at least two weeks prior.

UNIFORMS: Every hiker is requested to wear their Scout Uniform. Setting the example on the hike is everyone's responsibility.

PHYSICALS: Each hiker should have a current Physical Fitness Form completed within the last 12 months.

LEADERSHIP: At least two adults (one at least 18 years old, the other over 21) must accompany the Scouts on the hike.

ON THE TRAIL: Before you set out, make copies of the enclosed questionnaire sheets for every hiker. The Hikemaster will carry the enclosed hike description, and each hiker should be able to answer all the questions as the hike is described. You do not need to turn in the question sheets when you are ready to order your award. A SCOUT IS TRUSTWORTHY and we expect that you will give each of your Scouts the opportunity to learn something new and different.

ORDERING THE AWARD: When you finish the hike simply fill out the enclosed order form, send it to TAC, along with your check. The Council will send the awards to the person you designate as the recipient. You may purchase extra patches at the same price, if you wish.



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THE NUERNBERG HISTORICAL TRAIL

This is the section of the Nuernberg Historical Trail (NHT) packet, which deals with the trail's description and walking directions. In looking at a map of Old Nuernberg 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 Nuernberg. Therefore, the Germanic Museum, and the Toy Museum have been omitted from the hike since they deal with German History, and not with Nuernberg exclusively. However, the hike is certainly free to tour these places along the hike, if time permits.

The entire hike is about 10 kilometers in length and will take about 2 ½ hours of walking, if you don't 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 cafes and stands along the route. The best time to start on the hike is around 0900 in the morning. The shops will be open (except on Sundays) at those times and watching the people can also be added in the interesting sights to look for.

If you arrive by car or bus, the best place to park is at the TRAIN STATION, across from the KOENIGSTOR. If you are on foot, and live in Nuernberg, 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.

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 may want to take some extra German Marks with you since there are many shops with souvenirs and specialty items unique to Nuernberg that you can buy.

Reproduce the enclosed QUESTION SHEET and give a copy to each hiker. As you narrate the trail, they should be able to answer the questions. At the end of the trail, answer any questions that were left blank. Remember: this is not a test, but simply a way to get the Scouts to learn something about the city. You do not have to send these sheets to TAC, rather, has each Scout keep them as souvenirs.

A SHORT HISTORY

In 1950, Nuernberg was able to celebrate its 900th Anniversary of the date of its first mention in historic records. The document that first mentioned Nuernberg 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 Nuernberg. 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 Nuernberg 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 Nuernberg is a part. For this purpose, a base had to be established in the Lower Pegnitz District. The hill on which the Nuernberg 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. During the next century, Nuernberg prospered greatly thanks to the patronage of the emperors, and in 1219, Frederick II presented Nuernberg 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 Nuernberg became one of the great powerful free cities of Germany.

The downfall of the imperial house of Hohenstaufen greatly endangered the rising prosperity of Nuernberg. 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 Nuernberg, 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 Nuernberg.

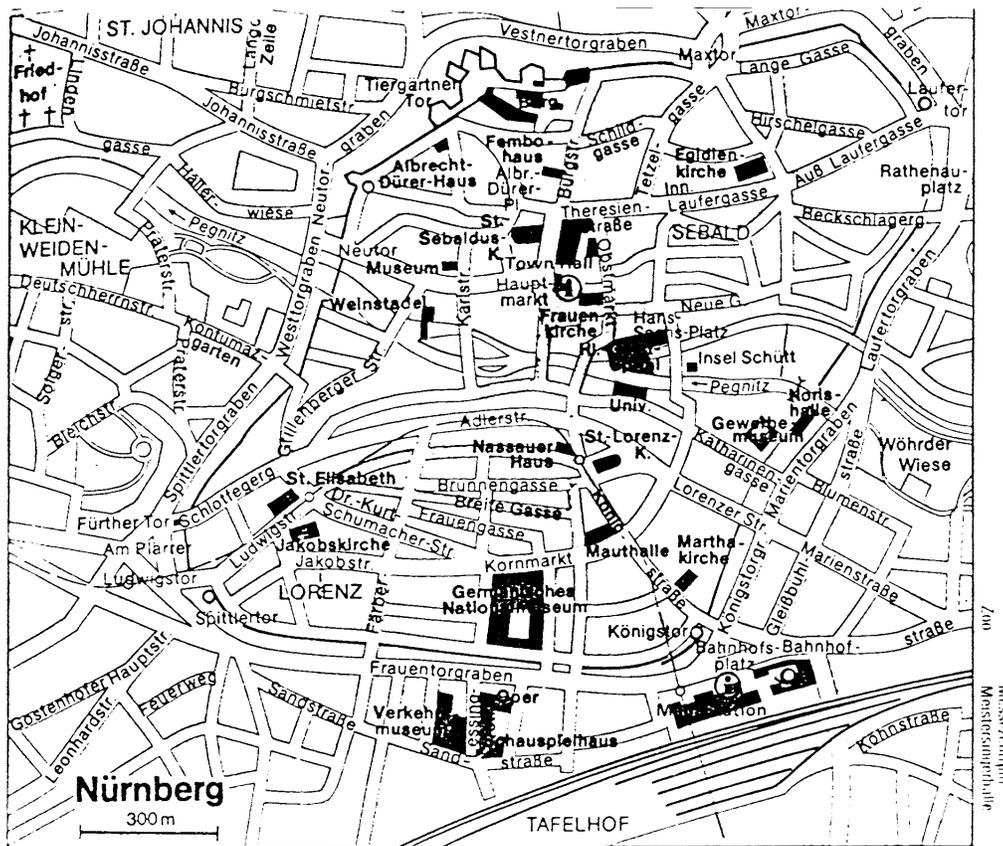
In the end, however, Nuernberg was not able to maintain its predominant position in the field of commerce. Upon the flowering of the Middle Ages and the 16th century there followed a general decline during the 17th and 18th centuries. The coming of Industrialization made it possible for the city to regain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

When the ancient German Empire fell in 1803, Nuernberg 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 Nuernberg was on 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 Nuernberg 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 close to 500,000.

OPENING TIMES AND DATES

- LORENZKIRCHE . . .Daily 0900-1700, Sundays 1400-1600
- FRAUENKIRCHE . . .Mo-Fr 0900-1800, Sunday 1200-1800
- ST. SEBALDUS KIRCH . . .Daily April-May 0900-1200, 1400-1700
June-September 0900-1800
October 1000-1200, 1400-1700
November-March 1400-1600
- THE CASTLE . . .Daily 0900-1700
- DUNGEONS . . .May-September: Mo-Fr 1000-1600
Sa-Su 1000-1300



Your first stop on the NHT 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 hand crafter'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.

Leave the Frauentor and go north on KOENIGSTRASSE, Proceed to the MAUTHALLE: there were several granaries built in Nuernberg, this 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.

Continue on Koenigstrasse and turn left onto BREITE GASSE. This is one of the city's main shopping streets. Go to the end to WEISSER TURM: This also is 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. Take time to see the parts of the fountain.

Facing away from the Weisser Turm, take the left-hand pedestrian walk, KAROLINERSTRASSE, and walk to the end of it. You will begin to see the magnificent 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). The whole 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.

Exit the Lorenzkirche, go to the front of the church and see the NASSAUER HAUS, this is Nuernberg'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.

Across from the Nassauer Haus is the FOUNTAIN OF VIRTUES, it 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 Nuernberg, and on top is the figure of Justice. Notice where the water is flowing from!

Proceed north along the MUSEUMS BRUECKE (Museum Bridge), and stop at the BRIDGE, there is an excellent view of the River Pegnitz, and the HEILIG GEIST SPITAL (Hospital of the Holy Ghost), built in 1331-1339. It was the largest social welfare institution of this kind in the Middle Ages.

Cross the bridge and continue into the HAUPTMARKT (market square) and see the FRAUENKIRCHE (Our Lady's Church.... Catholic). This 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.

Return outside and cross the square to the SCHOENER 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 many 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 Nuernberg. It is customary for every visitor to Nuernberg's to turn the ring three times for good luck. Notice also that it is seamless. Its construction has remained a mystery.

Face the Rathaus (City Hall) and go right along the wall. Turn left, go up the steps, proceed to the GAENSEMAENNCHEN BRUNNEN, (Gooseman Fountain), it has adorned the courtyard of the New Town Hall since 1955. The bronze figure has been cast from the original dating 1550.

At the fountain turn left, go to BURGSTRASSE. Turn right to the RATHAUS, (Old Town Hall), this 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. Take the tour into the DUNGEONS (tour).

After the Rathaus and Dungeons, cross the street to ST. SEBALDUS KIRCHE, (St. Sebaldus Church...Protestant), 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 the picture relieves scenes from Christ's Passion. Find Kraft's self portrait (center relief, right with fur cap). Go inside the church and find the remains of St. Sebaldus, the patron Saint of Nuernberg. They are housed in a masterpiece of bronze casting dating from 1519. Walk around the church interior.

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. 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. 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.

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 drymoat, 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, notice Albrecht Durer's house on the right (1450-1460). Take a tour of the houses owned by merchants of the Middle Ages. One of Durer's famous engravings is the one of a rabbit. In 1984, Durer's Rabbit became the subject of a parody, with a grotesque, but fascinating, sculpture being erected in the courtyard.

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 before returning to the starting point.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

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.) Located facing the restaurant 15.) Did you do it? 16.) 2
17.) Protestant 18.) Castle Street 19.) 5

QUESTION SHEET

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 Nuernberg'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 SCHOENER 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? _____