

## Nürnberg (Nuremberg) 16

Situated on the river Pegnitz, Nuremberg is not only a paradise for lovers of its famous gingerbread and sausages but is also the symbol of Germany's history. The earliest records of the town, the second largest in Bavaria, date from 1050 when it was a trading settlement. From 1219 Nuremberg, a free town of the Holy Roman Empire, was an important centre of craft and commerce. Its most rapid development took place in the 15th and 16th centuries, when many prominent artists, craftsmen and intellectuals worked here, making Nuremberg one of the cultural centres of Europe.



Picturesque alley near Frauentor

### Exploring Lorenzer Seite

The southern part of the old town, known as Lorenzer Seite, is separated from the northern part by the river Pegnitz and encircled to the south by the city walls. Many of the area's historic treasures were carefully reconstructed following severe bomb damage during World War II.

### Frauentor

Frauentorgraben.

Frauentor is one of the most attractive gates into the old town. It is installed in the massive city walls that were

constructed during the 15th and 16th centuries. The vast tower, Dicker Turm, was erected nearby in the 15th century. Königstor, a magnificent gate that once stood to the right of Dicker Turm, was dismantled in the 19th century. Beyond Frauentor are a number of alleys with half-timbered houses, shops and cafés, built after the war.

### Marthakirche

Königstraße 74–78.

Dating from the 14th century, the small hospital church of St Martha is tucked between the surrounding houses. Though its interior is virtually devoid of furnishing, it features some magnificent Gothic stained-glass windows, which date from around 1390.

### Mauthalle

Hallplatz 2.

The massive structure that dominates Königstrasse is a Gothic granary built in 1498–

1502 by Hans Beheim the Elder. It originally housed the town's municipal scales and the customs office. In the 19th century, the building was converted into a department store and continues in that role today, following post-war reconstruction.

### Germanisches Nationalmuseum

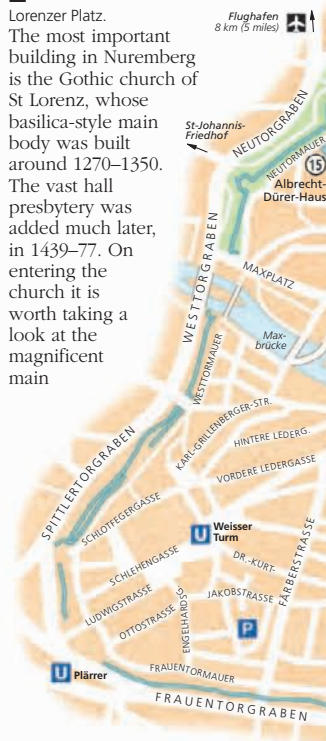
See pp260–61.

### St Lorenz-Kirche

Lorenzer Platz.

The most important building in Nuremberg is the Gothic church of St Lorenz, whose basilica-style main body was built around 1270–1350.

The vast hall presbytery was added much later, in 1439–77. On entering the church it is worth taking a look at the magnificent main



Panoramic view over the rooftops of Nuremberg

For hotels and restaurants in this region see pp499–503 and pp538–42

### SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

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**Impressive Mauthalle dominating Königstraße**

portal, which is adorned with sculptures. In the main nave of the church, suspended from the ceiling above the altar, is a superb group sculpture, *Annunciation*, the work of Veit Stoß (1519). He was also the creator of the crucifix within the main altar and the magnificent statue of the Archangel Michael standing by the second pillar

## VISITORS' CHECKLIST

**Road map** D6. 490,000. on the northeast outskirts of town.

Hauptmarkt 18; Königstraße 93 (0911-233 60).

Internationale Nürnberger Orgelwoche (June–July); Christkindlesmarkt (late Nov–24 Dec).

the 1350 Gothic original. Diagonally across the square is the Nassauer Haus, a Gothic mansion whose lower storeys were built in the 14th century. The upper floors were added in the 15th century.

A short distance from the square, in Karolinenstraße, is a fine sculpture by Henry Moore.

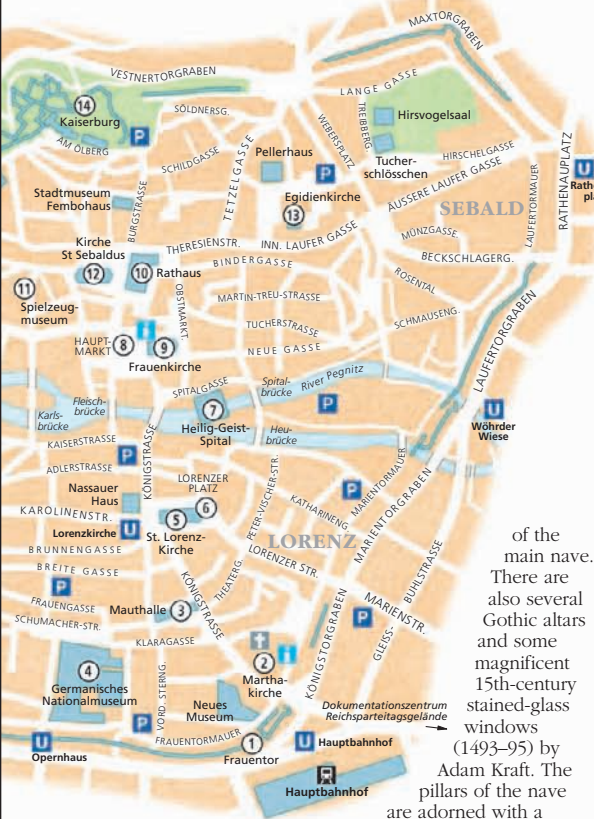
### Heilig-Geist-Spital

In the centre of town, on the banks of the river Pegnitz, stands the Hospital of the Holy Spirit. Founded in 1332, this is one of the largest hospitals built in the Middle Ages and features a lovely inner courtyard with wooden galleries. The wing that spans the river was built during extension works in 1488–1527. Lepers were kept at some distance from the other patients, in a separate half-timbered building that was specially erected for the purpose. From 1424 until 1796, the insignia of the Holy Roman Empire were kept here rather than in the castle.

The Heilig-Geist-Spital now houses an old-folks' home and a restaurant. The entrance to the building is on the northern side of the river.



**Heilig-Geist-Spital reflected in the waters of the river Pegnitz**



of the main nave. There are also several Gothic altars and some magnificent 15th-century stained-glass windows (1493–95) by

Adam Kraft. The pillars of the nave are adorned with a number of fascinating statues of the Apostles, dating from the late 14th century.

### Lorenzer Platz

Overlooked by the church of St Lorenz, Lorenzer Platz is a popular meeting place for the citizens of Nuremberg and visitors alike. Outside the church is the Fountain of the Virtues, *Tugendbrunnen* (1589), with water cascading from the breasts of its seven Virtues. Nearby is a statue of St Lorenz, which is a copy of

- Kaiserburg 14
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## Exploring Nürnberg (Nuremberg)

Nuremberg was once an important publishing centre. Schedel's *Liber Chronicarum* was published here in 1493 and, in 1543 – following the town's official adoption of the Reformation in 1525 – *The Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres* by Copernicus was published. The Thirty Years' War ended the town's development but, during the 19th century, it became the focus for the Pan-German movement. In 1945–49 the town was the scene of the trials for war crimes of Nazi leaders.



Detail of *Schöner Brunnen*, in Hauptmarkt

### Hauptmarkt

Each year the Hauptmarkt provides a picturesque setting for the town's famous Christ-kindlesmarkt, which goes on throughout Advent. At this famous market you can buy gingerbread, enjoy the taste of German sausages, warm yourself with a glass of red wine spiced with cloves and buy locally made souvenirs.

Nuremberg's star attraction is the Gothic *Schöner Brunnen* (Beautiful Fountain), which was probably erected around 1385 but replaced in the early 20th century with a replica. It consists of a 19-metre (62-ft) high, finely carved spire

standing at the centre of an octagonal pool. The pool is surrounded by a Renaissance grille that includes the famous golden ring: the local tradition is that if you turn the ring three times, your wishes will come true. The pool is adorned with the statues of philosophers, evangelists and church fathers, while the spire is decorated with the statues of Electors and of Jewish and Christian heroes. Features and details of the original fountain are kept in

the **Germanisches Nationalmuseum** (see pp260–61).

### Frauenkirche

Hauptmarkt. ☐ 9am–6pm Mon–Sat, 12:30pm–6:30pm Sun, 9am–5pm Fri. Commissioned by Emperor Charles IV, this Gothic hall-church dates from 1352–58. Over its richly decorated vestibule is the oriel of the west choir. Its gable contains a clock from *Männleinlaufen*, installed in 1509. Each day at noon the clock displays a procession of Electors paying homage to the Emperor. Also noteworthy is the Gothic altar (*Tucher Altar*), which dates from 1445.



Heraldic arms adorning the tympanum of the town hall portal

For hotels and restaurants in this region see pp499–503 and pp538–42

### Rathaus

Rathausplatz.

The present town hall consists of several sections. Facing the Hauptmarkt is the oldest, Gothic part, built in 1332–40 and remodelled in the early 15th century. Behind, facing Rathausplatz, is the Renaissance part, built in 1616–22 by Jakob Wolff. Its magnificent portals are decorated with heraldic motifs. The courtyard features a fountain dating from 1557.

### Spiegelzeugmuseum

Karlstraße 13–15. Tel (0911) 231

31 64. ☐ 10am–5pm Tue–Fri,

10am–6pm Sat–Sun. ☐ Good

Friday, 24, 25, 26, 31 Dec. ☐

This enchanting toy museum, established in 1971, houses a magnificent collection of tin soldiers and a huge collection of dolls and puppets. Its greatest attraction, however, is a collection of antique dolls' houses, filled with miniature furniture and equipment.

### Kirche St Sebald

Winklerstraße 26. ☐ year-round:

11am–6pm Sun; Jan–Mar: 9:30am–

4pm Mon–Sat; Apr–May & Oct–Dec:

9:30am–6pm Mon–Sat; Jun–Sep:

9:30am–8pm Mon–Sat.

The oldest of Nuremberg's churches, Kirche St Sebaldus was built in 1230–73 as a Romanesque, two-choir basilica. During remodelling in the 14th century, it was given two side naves and a soaring western hall-choir. The Gothic towers were completed in the late 15th century. At the centre of the presbytery is the magnificent tomb of St Sebald. This cast bronze structure was made by Peter Vischer the Elder. It houses a silver coffin (1397) containing relics of the saint. The church features some splendid carvings by Veit Stoß, including a magnificent statue of St Andrew (1505), which stands in the ambulatory around the presbytery, the Volckamersche Passion (1499) and the Crucifixion scene in the main altar (1520). Also noteworthy is the magnificent Gothic font and the Tucher family epitaph by Hans von Kulmbach (1513).





The timber-frame building of the Dürerhaus

### 🏰 Egidienkirche

Egidienplatz.

Egidienkirche is the only surviving Baroque church in Nuremberg. Its façade, built after the fire of 1696, hides a building containing elements of the previous Romanesque-Gothic Benedictine church. The older chapels, including the Euchariskapelle, Tetzelskapelle and Wolfgangskapelle, survive to this day.

### 🏰 Kaiserburg

**Kaiserburg-Museum.** Innerer

Burghof. **Tel** (0911) 200 95 40.

☐ Apr–Sep: 9am–6pm daily;

☐ Oct–Mar: 10am–4pm daily. 🗺

The three castles that tower over Nuremberg include the central burgraves' castle, with the Free Reich's buildings to the east, and the Imperial castle (whose origins go back to the 12th century) to the west. When climbing up the Burgstrasse you will first reach the Fünfeckturm (Pentagonal Tower), which dates from 1040. The oldest building in town, it is an architectural relic of the von Zollern burgraves' castle. At its foot are the Kaiserstallung (Emperor's stables), which now houses a youth hostel. A

### ALBRECHT DÜRER (1471–1528)

One of the most outstanding painters of the Renaissance era, Dürer was born in Nuremberg. He began his career as a goldsmith in his father's workshop, and learned painting at Michael Wolgemut's studio. He achieved fame not only as a painter, but also as a brilliant engraver and respected theoretician. He was a shrewd observer of the surrounding world and a sensitive artist, whose works are highly valued.



Dürer's self-portrait

continued climb will bring you, on the left, to the courtyard of the imperial palace, which features a round tower (*Sinwellturm*) dating from the 12th century, and a deep well – the *Tiefe Brunnen*. Passing through the inner gate of the castle you will finally reach its heart, the residential building.

### 🏰 Albrecht-Dürer-Haus

Albrecht-Dürer-Straße 39. **Tel** (0911)

231 25 68. ☐ Jul–Sep & during

Christkindlesmarkt: 10am–5pm daily,

10am–8pm Thu; Oct–Jun: 10am–5pm

Tue–Sun, 10am–8pm Thu. 🗺 📺

Born in 1471 in a house on the corner of Burgerstrasse and Obere Schmiedgasse, the renowned artist and engraver Albrecht Dürer lived in this house from 1509 until his death in 1528. On the three-hundredth anniversary of his death, the building was bought by the town and many rooms have since been reconstructed. The ground-floor room now contains a printing press dating from Dürer's time. Copies of his pictures provide a useful insight into the work of this famous Nuremberg citizen.

### 🏰 St-Johannis-Friedhof

Am Johannisfriedhof.

The St John's Cemetery is one of the best preserved and most important in Europe. Since it was established in 1518, it has provided a resting place for many famous people, including Albrecht Dürer (No. 649), the sculptor Veit Stoß (No. 268), the goldsmith Wenzel Jamnitzer (No. 664) and the painter Anselm Feuerbach (No. 715).

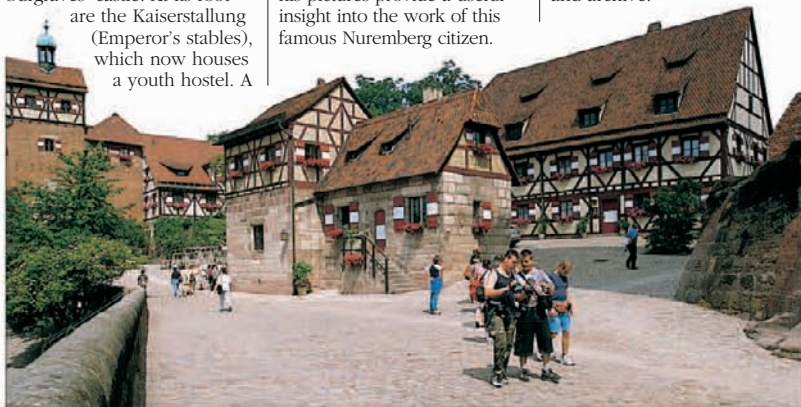
The cemetery also contains a rich array of tombs from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

### 🏰 Dokumentationszentrum Reichsparteitagsgelände

Bayernstr. 110. **Tel** (0911) 231 56

66. ☐ 9am–6pm Mon–Fri, 10am–6pm Sat–Sun.

The vast, unfinished building complex in the southern part of town dates from the Nazi era. Its construction began in 1933 and it was intended to be a venue for National Party gatherings. The building now houses a historical exhibition and archive.



The buildings of the Kaiserburg, towering over the town

## Nuremberg: Germanisches Nationalmuseum

This museum, which was officially opened in 1852, was founded by a Franconian aristocrat named Hans von Aufsess. It houses a unique collection of antiquities from the German-speaking world. In 1945, towards the end of World War II, the buildings that had originally housed the museum were bombed. The modern architecture of the new building, which was completed in 1993, cleverly incorporates the remaining fragments of a former Carthusian abbey. Among the most valuable items in the museum's collection are works by Tilman Riemenschneider, Konrad Witz, Lucas Cranach the Elder, Albrecht Altdorfer, Albrecht Dürer and Hans Baldung Grien.

### ★ Archangel (1516)

*This enchanting wood-carving of the archangel Raphael is one of many works produced by Veit Stoss after his return from Cracow.*



### Brooch from Domagnano

*This Ostrogothic buckle from the 5th century AD, shaped like an eagle, was discovered in the late 19th century in Domagnano, in San Marino. It probably belonged to a rich Ostrogothic aristocrat.*



### Madonna with Child Crowned by Angels

*This picture was painted by Hans Holbein the Elder (c.1465–1524) who created many festive altarpieces using warm colours.*

Ground floor

Cloisters

Former Carthusian church

### ★ Cover of the Codex Aureus

*The richly ornamented cover of the Codex Aureus, also known as the Golden Gospel Book of Echternach, was produced in Trier in the 10th century.*

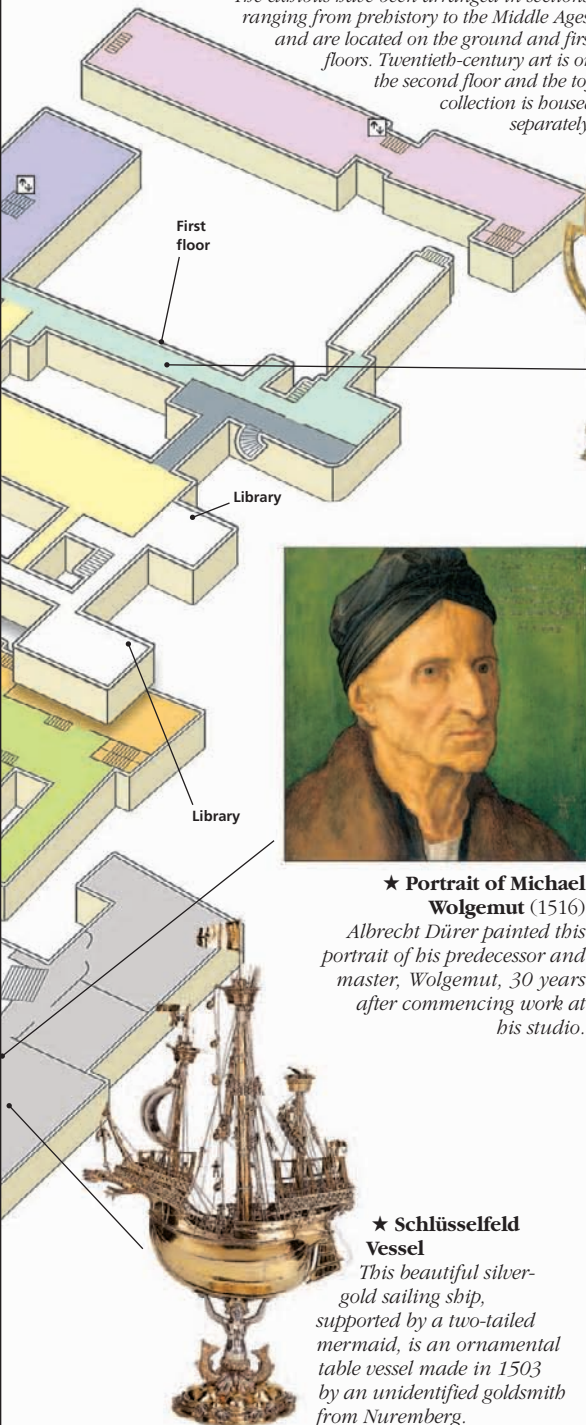


## GALLERY GUIDE

The exhibits have been arranged in sections, ranging from prehistory to the Middle Ages, and are located on the ground and first floors. Twentieth-century art is on the second floor and the toy collection is housed separately.

## VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Kartäusergasse 1 **Tel** (0911) 133 10. ☐ 10am–6pm Tue–Sun, until 9pm Wed. ☒ Shrove Tue, 24, 25, 31 Dec. [www.gnm.de](http://www.gnm.de)

**Torquetum**

Johannes Praetorius from Nuremberg produced this engraved copper device in 1568, designed to measure the positions of the stars.

★ **Portrait of Michael Wolgemut (1516)**

Albrecht Dürer painted this portrait of his predecessor and master, Wolgemut, 30 years after commencing work at his studio.

★ **Schlüsselfeld Vessel**

This beautiful silver-gold sailing ship, supported by a two-tailed mermaid, is an ornamental table vessel made in 1503 by an unidentified goldsmith from Nuremberg.

## KEY

- ☒ Textiles and folk art
- ☒ Baroque arts and crafts
- ☒ Crafts and guilds
- ☒ Scientific instruments and pharmaceutical history
- ☒ Musical instruments and applied arts
- ☒ Middle Ages
- ☒ Arms and armour, garden sculpture
- ☒ Prehistory and early history
- ☒ Archive, prints and drawings, coins and medals
- ☒ Temporary exhibitions
- ☐ Non-exhibition space

## STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Cover of Codex Aureus
- ★ Portrait of Michael Wolgemut
- ★ Schlüsselfeld Vessel
- ★ Archangel



# HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide will help you to get the most out of a visit to Germany, providing expert recommendations as well as thoroughly researched practical information. The first section, *Introducing Germany*, locates the country geographically and provides an invaluable historical and cultural context. Succeeding sections describe

the main sights and attractions of the different regions and major cities. Feature spreads, with maps and photographs, focus on important sights. Information on accommodation and restaurants is provided in *Travellers' Needs*, while the *Survival Guide* has useful tips on everything you need to know from money to getting around.

## BERLIN

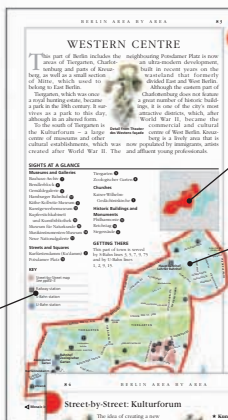
This section is divided into two parts: East and West. Sights outside the centre are described in the section *Around Berlin*. All sights are numbered and plotted on a map of the region. Detailed information for each sight is given in numerical order to make it easy to locate within the chapter.

### Sights at a Glance

describes, by category, buildings in a particular area: Historic Streets and Buildings, Museums and Galleries, Churches, Parks and Gardens.

**2 Street-by-Street Map** gives a bird's-eye view of each sightseeing area described in the section.

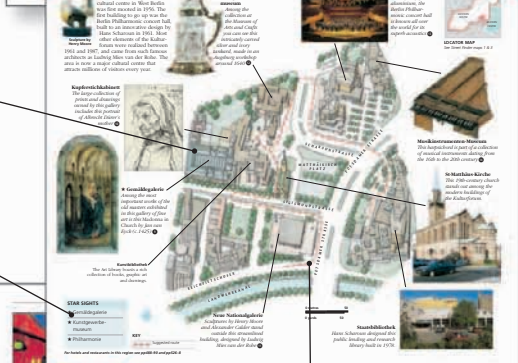
Stars indicate the sights that no visitor should miss.



Pages marked with red refer to Berlin.

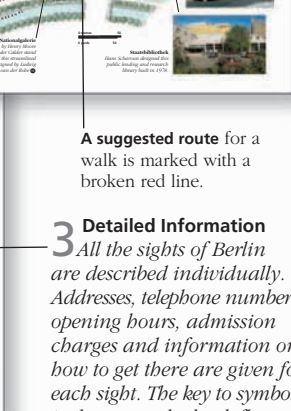
A locator map shows where you are in relation to the city plan.

**1 Area Map** For easy reference the sights in each area are numbered.



A suggested route for a walk is marked with a broken red line.

**3 Detailed Information** All the sights of Berlin are described individually. Addresses, telephone numbers, opening hours, admission charges and information on how to get there are given for each sight. The key to symbols is shown on the back flap.



## MUNICH

**T**he capital of Bavaria, Munich is sometimes called 'Germany's western capital'. Lying right at the heart of Europe, the city straddles the international zone of peaceful neighbours, such as Austria, Switzerland and Italy. With its vibrant cosmopolitan atmosphere, fine buildings, museums and shops, it is one of the country's most popular tourist destinations.

The citizens of Munich have been known for centuries to be the best of the best. The main reason for this was that the city was founded by the Romans and became a Roman colony. In the 19th century, the city was a centre of the German Empire, and in the 20th century, it was a centre of the Third Reich.

But it is not only at the time of the Third Reich that Munich has been a centre of the German Empire. In the 19th century, the city was a centre of the German Empire, and in the 20th century, it was a centre of the Third Reich.

**1 Introduction**  
The landscape, history and character of each region are described, showing how the area has changed through the ages. It also outlines the sights on offer for visitors.

## GERMANY AREA BY AREA

In this guide, Germany is divided into 13 areas, each of which is covered in a separate section. The most interesting cities, towns, villages and sights in the area are marked on the Area Map.

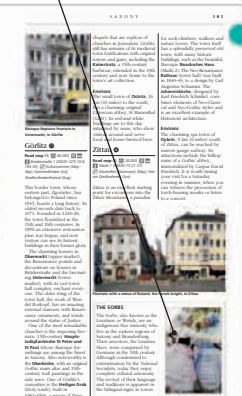
## 2 Regional Map

This shows the main roads and the general topography of the area. All sights are numbered, and there are also details on how to get there.

Boxes contain additional information about sights.

**Colour coding** at the edge of every page makes it easy to find each particular region.

**3 Detailed Information**  
All major towns, places of interest and other tourist sights are listed in order and numbered according to the Regional Map. Each entry contains information on important sights.



**A Visitors' Checklist** for each of the main sights provides practical information to help you plan your visit.

## 4 Major Sights

At least two pages are dedicated to each major sight. Historic buildings are dissected in order to show their interiors. Interesting towns or town centres have street maps with the main sights indicated and described.

