

# Take bus number 36 to visit 36 sights of interest!

## 1 Plärrer (bus stop: Plärrer)

It was here, in 1835, that the "Adler", Germany's first train, started its journey from Nürnberg to Fürth. On the western edge of Plärrer you can see the "Plärrer-Hochhaus" (Plärrer skyscraper) – built in 1953. Now a listed building, the 56 metre high block was the highest building in Bavaria when it was first built.



Hochhaus am Plärrer (Plärrer skyscraper) and Planetarium

## 2 Planetarium (bus stop: Plärrer)

Built in 1961, the Nicolaus-Kopernikus Planetarium was the first planetarium to be built in Western Germany after the War. The Planetarium's varied range of events makes a valuable contribution to Nürnberg's cultural life.

## 3 Beethoven-Denkmal (bus stop: Hallertor)

The statue of the world-famous composer (1770–1827) has been located in a small park beside the Hallertor Bridge since 1927.



## 4 Weißgerbergasse (bus stop: Hallertor)

Admire the Medieval timbered houses in this ancient part of the city.



Weißgerbergasse

## 5 Kettensteg (bus stop: Hallertor)

The Kettensteg – built by Georg Kuppler in 1825 – is the oldest suspension bridge in Central Europe.



## 6 Spielzeugmuseum (bus stop: Weintraubengasse)

Nürnberg was and is a city of toys. The extensive range of exhibits in this museum have already attracted over four million visitors from Germany and abroad.

## 7 Henkersteg (bus stop: Weintraubengasse)

Hangman's Bridge at the Trödelmarkt offers you a unique "picture postcard view" of the Hangman's Tower and the wine depot. The Hangman's Museum shows the former official residence of municipal hangman with a legal history exhibition.



Henkersteg

## 8 Unschlittplatz (bus stop: Weintraubengasse)

The charm of Unschlittplatz lies in its collections of interesting buildings. It was here that the mysterious foundingling, the 17-year-old Kaspar Hauser, appeared on May 26, 1828.

## 9 Albrecht-Dürer-Haus (bus stop: Weintraubengasse, 7 minute walk)

Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528) lived and worked from 1509 onwards in this house below the castle. It provides an insight into the artist's life, lifestyle and work.

## 10 Burgtheater (bus stop: Weintraubengasse)

The Nürnberg Burg Theatre engages artists from all over the world, mainly in the areas of cabaret and comedy.



## 11 Hauptmarkt (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

The main market square with its numerous fruit and vegetable stalls is a central point in Nürnberg's Old Town. Every December it is the site of the Christkindlesmarkt, probably the most famous Christmas market in the world.

## 12 Schöner Brunnen (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

The 14th century "Beautiful Fountain" is 19 metres high and attracts many visitors who wish to turn its "golden ring", an apparently seamless copper ring said to make wishes come true.

## 13 Frauenkirche (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

The Catholic Church of our Lady, built between 1352 and 1358, was Franconia's first church with naves of equal height. It is famous for its "Männleinlaufen", the display of clockwork figures, which takes place every day at midday.

## 14 Sebalduskirche (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

Built in 1230, the St. Sebaldus Church was largely destroyed in World War II but was lavishly restored in the years that followed. The interior of the church is dominated by the tomb of St. Sebaldus, the patron saint of Nürnberg. The bronze statue was cast by Peter Vischer and his sons between 1508 and 1509.



Hauptmarkt with Schöner Brunnen

## 15 Altes Rathaus (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

The Old Town Hall was built between 1616 and 1622 by the architect Jakob Wolff and shows a definite Italian influence.

## 16 Gänsemännchenbrunnen (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

The Gooseman's Fountain is to be found in the courtyard of the Old Town Hall. This little gem was created around 1550 by Pankraz Labenwolf.

## 17 Lochgefängnisse (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

The 14th century vaults house twelve small prison cells. The torture chamber also located there is a grisly reminder of medieval ideas of justice.

## 18 Neues Rathaus (bus stop: Hauptmarkt)

Home to the Registry Office and the Tourist Information Office.

## 19 Kaiserburg (bus stop: Burgstraße, 15 minute walk)

Set on a hill, this medieval fortress overlooks Nürnberg's Old Town and enjoys spectacular views. In the Castle you can visit the Romanesque double chapel, the Imperial Emperor's Hall and the Knight's Hall and the Tiefer Brunnen (Deep Well).

## 20 Kaiserburgmuseum (bus stop: Burgstraße, 15 minute walk)

The Imperial Castle Museum is a branch of the Germanisches Nationalmuseum. Its exhibits focus on the history and significance of the Imperial Castle and the development of historical weapons and defences.

## 21 Fembohaus City Museum (bus stop: Burgstraße)

Nürnberg's Fembo House City Museum invites you to take a trip through the 950-year history of the city. Its highlight is the Noricama, a 52-minute-long multi-vision show on the history of the city.

## 22 Historischer Kunstbunker (bus stop: Burgstraße)

Nürnberg's most precious portable works of art were stored in the Art Bunker during World War II.

## 23 Nürnberger Altstadtthof (bus stop: Burgstraße)

Get a taste of the real Nürnberg. The atmosphere within these age-old walls is unique. The Nürnberg Old Town Courtyard offers objects of historical and cultural interest – and treats for the palate as well.

## 24 Albrecht-Dürer-Denkmal (bus stop: Burgstraße)

The Dürer Monument is located on Albrecht Dürer Square. Nürnberg's greatest son surveys the scene confidently with his head held high as he looks over towards the Church of St. Sebaldus.



Albrecht-Dürer-Denkmal

## 25 Nürnberger Felsengänge (bus stop: Burgstraße)

The Felsengänge are underground tunnels and galleries carved out of the sandstone hill on which the Castle stands. They were used as a source of water and later to store beer. Meeting point for guided tours: Albrecht Dürer Monument.

## 26 Heilig-Geist-Spital (bus stop: Rathaus)

Work on the construction of the biggest foundation in the Imperial City was begun in 1331. An extension to it spanning parts of the River Pegnitz was completed in the 16th century.

## 27 Egidienkirche (bus stop: Egidienplatz)

The St. Giles Church is Nürnberg's only remaining Baroque church. It was built between 1711 and 1718.



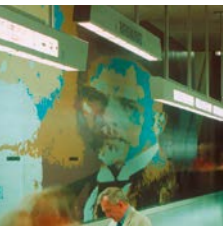
Egidienkirche

## 28 Tucherschloss (bus stop: Innerer Laufer Platz)

The Tucherschloss Museum brings to life the world of Nürnberg's rich patrician families. It contains furniture and tapestries and also some important works of art. The Hirsvogel Hall dating from 1534 with its richly decorated panelling is particularly attractive.

## 29 U-Bahn-Rathenauplatz (bus stop: Rathenauplatz)

480,000 tiles decorate the walls of this underground station and make up an anamorphic mosaic portraying Walther Rathenau und Theodor Herzl.



U-Bahn-Rathenauplatz



Apollotempel

## 30 Apollotempel (bus stop: Harmoniestraße)

This circular building in Neoclassical style was built in the Cramer-Klett-Park in 1820 as a music pavilion. It is crowned by a life-size, gold-plated bronze statue.

## 31 Wöhrder See (bus stop: Bauvereinstraße)

Whether you want to hire a pedal boat or just take a walk – you're sure to enjoy a visit to Wöhrder See.



Wöhrder See

## 32 Peterskapelle/Peterskirche (bus stop: Peterskirche)

Built in the 14th century, St. Peter's Chapel became too small and the Neo-gothic St. Peter's Church was built opposite it in the early twentieth century.

Historisches Straßenbahndepot St. Peter



## 33 Historisches Straßenbahndepot St. Peter (bus stop: Peterskirche)

A must for all tram enthusiasts – here original trams and model vehicles allow you to trace the history of the tram from its origins in 1881. The historic Burgring tram line 15 runs on the first weekend of every month – closed in January.

## 34 Meistersingerhalle (bus stop: Meistersingerhalle)

Built in 1963, this complex accommodates concerts, conferences and other events.

## 35 Luitpoldhain (bus stop: Meistersingerhalle)

This Nürnberg park is used in summer for major open-air events.

## 36 Dokumentationszentrum Reichsparteitagsgelände (bus stop: Doku-Zentrum)

Opened at the end of 2001, the exhibition "Faszination und Gewalt" (Fascination and Terror) in the Documentation Centre on the Nazi Party Rally grounds provides an enthralling insight into the history of the site and the National Socialists exercise of force.