

Sightseeing in Nuremberg



# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## Albrecht-Dürer-Haus (Albrecht Dürer's House)



Under the heading "Back to Dürer", this house presents the residence and workplace of famous artist Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528). Special attractions include a painting and printing workshop from Dürer's time, where various artistic techniques are demonstrated. The lady of the house herself, Agnes Dürer, guides visitors through her house by audio-guide (in five languages), telling them much about the everyday life in this artist's household. By special request, she even appears in person (played by an actress) to guide grown-ups or children through the house.

### **Albrecht-Dürer-Haus (Albrecht Dürer's House)**

Albrecht-Dürer-Straße 39

90403 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 2 31-25 68

Fax +49(0)911 / 2 31-24 43

### **Opening hours:**

Tuesday to Friday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

July to September and during the Christmas Market also Monday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### **Admission fees:**

Adults 5 Euros / reduced 3 Euros / school classes 1,50 Euros / other groups (15 or more persons) 4 Euros / families 5,50 Euros or 10,50 Euros

Limited wheelchair accessibility.

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Ehekarussell (Marriage Carousel)**



The "Marriage Carousel" (Ehekarussell) was erected in 1984, immediately in front of the White Tower. The work, created by Jürgen Weber, refers to the poem "Bitter-sweet Married Life" by Hans Sachs, who in drastic words described marriage from the first stages of ardent love via exhausting struggles, and right through to the death bed. The fountain's sculptures reflect this text in all its beauty and horror, while Hans Sachs is depicted dancing above a goat and a virginal beauty. When the fountain was put up in 1984, its drastic expression and the high overall costs triggered a stormy controversy in the City Council, in the media and in the population.

### **Ehekarussell (Marriage Merry-Go-Round Fountain)**

Am Weißen Turm  
90402 Nuremberg

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## Frauenkirche (Our Lady's Church)



Emperor Charles IV had the Church of Our Lady's (Frauenkirche) built here between 1355 and 1358 on the site of the destroyed synagogue of the former Jewish quarter (pogrom in 1349). It was the first Gothic hall church in Franconia, constructed as an Imperial court chapel with three aisles. Its builder was presumably Peter Parler, the master builder of the Prague St Vitus' Cathedral. In 1361, on the occasion of the baptism of the heir to the throne, the Imperial Crown Jewels were displayed here for the first time. The "Männleinlaufen" ("Running Men" clockwork at noon), created in 1509 by Sebastian Lindenast and Georg Heuß, is reminiscent of the proclamation of the Golden Bull of 1356: seven electors pay homage to Emperor Charles IV sitting on the throne. The main altar is the "Tucher Altar" which was the high altar in the Augustine Church up until 1487. The epitaphs, most of which are from the Dominican's and the Augustine's churches, include works by Adam Kraft (Peringsdörfer epitaph) and by Michael Wolgemut. In 1816, the Church of Our Lady's was given to Nuremberg's Catholic congregation.

### Church of Our Lady

Hauptmarkt 14

90408 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 20 65 60

Fax +49(0)911 / 2 06 56 41

### Opening hours:

Monday and Thursday: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Tuesday and Friday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Wednesday: 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturday: 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Sunday: 12.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

daily: 12 p.m. "Männleinlaufen" (clockwork)

Fully wheelchair accessible.

Devices for the hearing impaired inside the church.

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Gänsemännchenbrunnen (Goose Man Fountain)**



Today, the Gooseherd Fountain (Gänsemännchenbrunnen) can be found opposite the City Hall, but up until 1945 it was located on the Fruit Market. Placed in the centre of a new fountain basin made from granite, you can see the popular bronze figure of the gooseherd, one of the best-loved small bronze works of art made in Nuremberg. A wrought-iron Renaissance railing surrounds the granite basin. The figure shows a peasant from the Knoblauchsland area in the fashionable dress of the 16th century holding a goose under each arm, with the animals' beaks serving as water spouts. A model for the gooseherd made from linden wood can be found in the City Museum Fembohaus. The fountain was created around 1550, and was presumably a city commission, although no further details are known. Wood carver Hans Peisser was credited with the design, the bronze was cast by Pankraz Labenwolf.

### **Gänsemännchenbrunnen (Gooseherd Fountain)**

Rathausplatz  
90403 Nuremberg

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## Handwerkerhof (Crafts Yard)



A Nuremberg sight with a very special ambience. Right in the middle of Nuremberg's city, surrounded by the towers and walls of the medieval city fortification, the "Crafts Yard" ("Handwerkerhof") invites Nuremberg' guests on an exciting stroll. This "little town near the Königstor", opposite the Main Railway Station offers traditional crafts and Franconian hospitality in a charming atmosphere. It is quite astonishing what you can discover in those little workshops, shops and lanes: craftsmen such as pewterers, bag-makers, glass engravers, potters, wax artists, gold and silversmiths, glass painters, gingerbread bakers and doll makers have set up their workshops and show their skills in pretty half-timbered houses.

Hospitality and cosy Franconian atmosphere can also be found in the Crafts Yard: the famous Nuremberg roast sausages and other savoury Franconian specialities are best washed down with a tankard of fresh Nuremberg beer or a glass of Franconian wine.

### **Handwerkerhof (Craftsmen's Courtyard)**

Am Königstor  
90402 Nuremberg

### **Opening hours:**

Shops: Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Taverns: Monday to Saturday 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Closed on Sundays and on public holidays

Open during the Christmas Market daily from  
10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Closed from January until 18th of March 2011!



# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## Heilig-Geist-Spital (The Hospital of the Holy Spirit)



The Hospice of the Holy Spirit (Heilig-Geist-Spital) was built between 1332 and 1339 and was a foundation endowed by the rich Patrician Konrad Groß ("Imperial Mayor") for old and needy people, then considered the largest foundation donated by any individual in the Empire before 1500.

After 1500, following designs by Hans Beheim the Elder, it was expanded over the river Pegnitz with the "Sude" and the "Bau". Still standing today: the houses for the preacher in the "Sude" and for the administrator, along the southern arm of the river Pegnitz, as well as the northern wall of the former Hospice Church with its polygonal roof turret (Hans-Sachs-Platz). The chapel which was not reconstructed was the place where the Crown Jewels of the Empire were stored between 1424 and 1796.

In the "Hanselhof", Nuremberg's oldest larger bronze cast sculpture can be seen (created around 1380, original kept in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum). The "Crucifixion Courtyard" has the main elements of Adam Kraft's "Calvary" (around 1506/08) and the table monuments of the donators Konrad Groß (died 1356) and Herdegen Valzner (died 1423).

Today, the Hospice of the Holy Spirit is a municipal senior citizens' home.

### **Heilig-Geist-Spital (Hospital of the Holy Spirit)**

Spitalgasse 16  
90403 Nuremberg



# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Henkersteg (Hangman's Bridge)**



The Hangman's Bridge (Henkersteg) was constructed in 1457 as a wooden bridge. Between the 16th and the 19th century, the Nuremberg hangman lived in the tower and the roofed walk above the river Pegnitz. After the flood of 1595, three arches of the town wall bridging the southern arm of the river Pegnitz were demolished and replaced by the wooden Hangman's Bridge with its tiled roof (reconstructed in 1954).

The executioner had to live in segregated accommodation within the city, since his trade was considered "dishonest". Up until the Age of Enlightenment, citizens avoided any physical contact with the hangman, in order not to be excluded from the Christian community.

**Henkersteg (Hangman's Bridge)**  
90403 Nuremberg

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## Kaiserburg (Imperial Castle)



The Imperial Castle, symbol of Nuremberg, rises high above the city. The castle, where between 1050 and 1571 all Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation were in residence at least for some time, is one of the most important imperial palaces of the Middle Ages. The Palas (main building) with its sumptuously furnished Emperor's rooms, the Roman double chapel, the deep well, and the Sinwell Tower, as well as a comprehensive collection of weapons and utensils can be visited today.

### **Imperial Castle**

Auf der Burg 13  
90403 Nuremberg  
Telephone +49(0)911 / 244 65 90  
Fax +49(0)911 / 244 65 93 00

### **Opening hours:**

Daily  
(except: 1.1., Shrove Tuesday, 24., 25. and 31.12.)  
April to September: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
October to March: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

### **Admission fees:**

Combination ticket 7 Euros / reduced rate 6 Euros / Groups from 15 persons: 6,- Euro / Palas with Museum 5,50 Euros / reduced rate 4,50 Euros / Groups from 15 persons: 4,50 Euro Free admission for children up to 18 years and pupils.

Deep Well plus Sinwell Tower 3,50 Euros / reduced rate 2,50 Euros / Groups from 15 persons: 2,50 Euro

Regular tours through the Museum every 1st Saturday of the month at 2.30 p.m. 1 Euro

Limited wheelchair accessibility.

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Kaiserstallung (Former Imperial Stables)**

The Imperial Castle, symbol of Nuremberg, rises high above the city. The castle, where between 1050 and 1571 all Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation were in residence at least for some time, is one of the most important imperial palaces of the Middle Ages. The Palas (main building) with its sumptuously furnished Emperor's rooms, the Roman double chapel, the deep well, and the Sinwell Tower, as well as a comprehensive collection of weapons and utensils can be visited today.

### **Kaiserstallung mit DJH (Former Imperial Stables with Youth Hostel)**

Burg

90403 Nuremberg

## **Katharinenruine (St. Catherine's Church Ruin)**



In the Middle Ages, St. Catherine's Church was part of the complex of a Dominican convent which was considered a crafts centre for illumination of manuscripts and tapestry in Nuremberg. After the Reformation, the building was put to profane uses, and between 1620 and 1778 was the home of the Nuremberg Mastersingers. In 1945 the church burnt out completely and was not reconstructed. In summer, the ruin of St. Catherine's Church (Katharinenruine) is the venue for numerous open air events.

### **Ruine der Katharinenkirche (Ruins of St. Catherine's Church)**

Peter-Vischer-Straße

90403 Nuremberg

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Mauthalle (Toll Hall)**



The Toll Hall (Mauthalle) was built above the last-but-one city moat between 1498 and 1502 by Hans Beheim the Elder as an Imperial Corn Store.

Carts could be driven into the house from both narrow sides of the three-storey sandstone building with its five attic storeys. Hatches for a block-and-tackle above the gable axes and on the eaves sides assisted in transporting the goods inside. In 1571/72, the City's Toll and Weights and Measures Office moved in. In 1896, Toll Hall, which had up until then been used by the Customs Administration, was sold by the Bavarian State to the Foundation for the Hospice of the Holy Spirit and the Landalmosenamtsstiftung, another foundation administered by the City. The house which in 1897/98 had been transformed into a shop and commercial building, burnt out completely in 1945, and was reconstructed in simplified form between 1951 and 1953. Today, the cellar vault supported by 26 pillars houses a restaurant with its own micro-brewery.

### **Mauthalle (Former Customs House)**

Ecke Königstraße / Hallplatz  
90402 Nuremberg

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Nassauer Haus (Nassau House)**



One of the best-preserved examples of medieval tower houses (aristocratic houses). The fortifications are only of symbolic or decorative value. Presumably this building housed ministerial officials.

There is no documented evidence for any connection with the noble house of Nassau. After 1581, the Nassau House was owned by the Patrician Schlüsselfelder family. After this family died out, the house was bequeathed to a foundation in 1709. The two lower storeys date back to the early 13th century. In 1422/33 the upper storeys with the chapel bay window, the crenellated top storey and four octagonal corner towers were added. In 1431, King König Sigismund had pawned his crown with the then owner Ortlieb for a credit of 1500 gilders. Thereupon, Ortlieb had the stone parapet decorated with the coats of arms of the Emperor, the Pope, the seven electors and the Imperial City of Nuremberg.

After considerable war damage the house was reconstructed by Rudo Göschel, commissioned by the Schlüsselfelder family foundation which owns the building up to this day.

### **Nassauer Haus (Nassau House)**

Karolinenstrasse 2  
90402 Nuremberg

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## Rathaus (Old City Hall)



The term "Old City Hall" comprises all buildings erected between the 14th and 17th century in the block bordered by Rathausplatz, Rathausgässchen and Theresienstraße. The so-called Wolff building was constructed between 1617 and 1622 on the site of former Gothic buildings. The design by Jakob Wolff the Younger, with its three-storey western façade, subdivided in Classical style, and erected opposite the eastern choir of St Sebaldus' Church, is modelled on Italian palazzo design, and to this day has remained a dominant element in the cityscape.

### **Town Hall**

Rathausplatz 2

90403 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 2 31-0

Fax +49(0)911 / 2 31-41 44



# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## Schöner Brunnen (Beautiful Fountain)



Erected between 1389 and 1396 by the builder and stonemason, Heinrich Beheim, the 19-metre stone pyramid rises from the octagonal basin like a Gothic steeple top, narrowing in three steps, right to the top finial. Forty stone figures are arranged in three rows, all of them important 14th century sculptures representing the world-view of the Holy Roman Empire: in the bottom row allegorical figures symbolising Philosophy and the Free Arts, in the middle row the evangelists and Latin Church Fathers, in the third row the seven electors and nine heroes, at the very top Moses and the seven prophets.

The protective railing surrounding the fountain's basin was forged in 1587 by Paulus Kühn from Augsburg. In 1902, it was repaired by Albert Leipold and then furnished with the well-known ring that may be turned. Only fragments remain of the soft sandstone figures of the original fountain, and they are kept in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum. Between 1897 and 1902 the sandstone figures were replaced by shell lime ones.

### **Schöner Brunnen (Beautiful Fountain)**

Hauptmarkt  
90403 Nuremberg



# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Staatstheater Nürnberg (Nuremberg State Theatre)**



Nuremberg State Theatre with over 500 employees from more than 30 nations is one of the larger stages in Germany, offering the three sections of opera, drama and ballet. The Opera House was built in 1905 and is one of Germany's most beautiful theatre buildings. Nuremberg Opera Ball is held here in September every year. In 1959, the theatre was expanded with a playhouse theatre, including a studio theatre. In the meantime, the "Blue Box" was added as a third stage, mainly for first performances. Since 2003, the theatre has boasted the name of Nuremberg State Theatre. Since then, the Free State of Bavaria and the City of Nuremberg have been common sponsors of the former Nuremberg Theatre.

### **Staatstheater Nürnberg**

Richard-Wagner Platz 2-10

90443 Nürnberg

Telephone: +49(0)911 / 2 31-35 75

### **Ticket Hotline Nuremberg State Theatre**

0180 / 1 34 42 76 (local call)

+49(0)911 / 2 31-38 08 (international)

Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Saturday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## St. Egidien (St. Egidien's Church)



The St. Egidien's Church, Nuremberg's only remaining Baroque sacral building, dates back to the former Schottenkloster (Scots' Monastery) which around 1140 was erected here on the site of a royal farm from the earliest period of settlement in Nuremberg.

Today's building was erected between 1711 and 1718. The Romanesque Eucharius Chapel, Nuremberg's oldest remaining sacral building from the 12th century, the Tetzl Chapel (1345) and the late Gothic St. Wolfgang's Chapel remain from the original building. The church burnt down to the perimeter walls during World War II. Reconstruction in reduced form was implemented under the direction of architect Rudo Göschel up until 1959. The exterior aspect is characterised by natural stone facades and the vast French roof. So in spite of close links to the Romanesque predecessor building, an original Baroque creation was achieved.

### **St. Egidien (St. Egidien's Church)**

Egidienplatz 37

90403 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 2 14 11 41

### **Opening hours:**

Monday to Sunday: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **St. Elisabeth (St. Elisabeth's Church)**



Originally, St. Elisabeth's Church was part of the former branch settlement of the German Knights' Order. The humble Gothic chapel was demolished in 1785 and replaced by this mighty neo-classical building. St. Elisabeth's Church was badly damaged during World War II and reconstructed between 1947 and 1950, restored on the outside in 1975/76. The interior shell of the 50 metre dome was furnished with a new cassette vault. The interior furnishings were only installed in 1902. The interior is dominated by twelve monumental apostle statues.)

### **St. Elisabeth (St. Elisabeth's Church)**

Jakobsplatz

90402 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 9 40 12 80

### **Opening hours:**

Monday to Sunday: 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## St. Jakob (St. James' Church)



The Gothic old-Franconian Church of St. James (Jakobskirche) in the south-western part of the Old Town, in the so-called "St. James' Quarter" originally was the hospice church for the German Order. Today's building was erected in mid to late 14th century. When the church was reconstructed after extensive war damage, the exterior was reproduced, but changes were made in the interior. The nave with its three aisles, originally with a flat roof, but then vaulted, now is a wide hall without pillars and with a wooden clover-leaf ceiling.

The nave houses some remarkable works of art. The late Gothic "Twelve Messenger Altar" has lively, expressive groups of figures. Close to the chancel arch the most impressive sculpture is the "Mourning of Christ" by an unknown wood carver around 1500.

### **St. Jakob (St. James' Church)**

Jakobsplatz  
90402 Nuremberg

### **Opening hours:**

Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Saturday, Sunday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## St. Klara (St. Clare's Church)



After the original convent of the Penitents was incorporated into the convent of the Poor Clares in 1279, St. Clare became the patron saint of this church. After 1854, St. Clare's Church (Klarakirche) was a Catholic chapel of ease, and in the late 19th century, the convent building was demolished with the exception of the "Silver Tower".

The church was badly damaged during World War II, and reconstructed between 1948 and 1953. The outer walls show traces of former windows, and the former access openings from the convent precinct are now bricked up. Above the western gable, there is a small, renewed roof turret. The Crucifixion Altar by Dürer's pupil Hans Springinklee was brought here in 1857 from the Neumarkt Chapel of the Cross. The southern wall of the nave is dominated by a monumental crucifixion group by Veit Wirsberger (around 1510), and in the chancel, there is a wooden Madonna (1495/1500). The altar cross above the altar table is a beaten copper work dating back to 1965. The bronze sculpture "Job" by Gerhard Marcks stands outside the church.

### **St. Klara (St. Clare's Church)**

Königstraße 64

90402 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 2 34 61 90

### **Opening hours:**

Mon - Sat: 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Sun: 9 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Limited wheelchair accessibility.



# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## St. Lorenz (St. Lawrence's Church)



The building of this basilica in high gothic style started between 1243 and 1315. The western façade between the two steeples is decorated with a rosette window and can be dated via the joint coats of arms of Charles IV and his third wife Anna von Schweidnitz who got married in 1353. Plans were changed during building, integrating the side chapels between the buttresses for the side aisles (1391) and the galleries above the side portals. Between 1439 and 1477, the vast late gothic hall chancel was added. During World War II, St. Lawrence's Church was badly damaged. Reconstruction started after 1945, directed by Julius Lincke (re-consecration on 10 August, 1952). The interior contains important works of art, including numerous epitaphs, stone and wooden sculptures, and most remarkably the tabernacle by Adam Kraft (1493/96), the Annunciation with corresponding chandelier by Veit Stoß (1517/18), the Deocarus Altar (1437) and the Krell Altar (1483). The pulpit is a neo-gothic work.

### **St. Lorenzkirche (St. Lawrence's Church)**

Lorenzer Platz 10

90402 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 2 44 69 90

Fax +49(0)911 / 24 46 99 20

### **Opening hours:**

Monday to Saturday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m

Sunday: 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Advent:

Monday to Saturday: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## St. Sebald (St. Sebaldus Church)



Building work for the first late Romanesque pillared basilica started in 1230/40. The church was awarded the title of "Parish Church" as early as in 1255. It can be assumed that the church was completed by 1274/75. Between 1309 and 1345 the church was altered to widen the side aisles and increase the height of the steeples in high gothic style. The late gothic hall chancel was built between 1358 and 1379.

In the mid 17th century, the church interior was re-styled in the Baroque manner and galleries were added. After comprehensive damage during World War II, reconstruction started and in some sections is still continuing today. The exterior is richly decorated with sculptures. The most remarkable pieces are the Schreyer-Landauer epitaph by Adam Kraft (1490/92) and the various portals.

The rich interior dates back to the 14th to 16th century, including the Shrine of St. Sebaldus, works by Veit Stoß and the glass painting on the windows. Most works of art were endowed by Nuremberg Patrician families.

### **St. Sebald (St. Sebald Church)**

Albrecht-Dürer-Platz 1

90403 Nuremberg

Telephone +49(0)911 / 2 14 25 00

Fax +49(0)911 / 2 14 25 15

### **Opening hours:**

January to March: 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

from April: 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Fully wheelchair accessible.



# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## **Tugendbrunnen (Fountain of the Virtues)**



In 1589, the iron caster, Benedikt Wurzelbauer, completed the Fountain of the Virtues (Tugendbrunnen), commissioned by the City Council of the Free City of the Empire who had intended to demonstrate their stature in the world. Six allegories of the three theological and the three cardinal virtues with their attributes are placed on a round platform: Faith with a cross and a chalice, Love with two children, Hope with an anchor, Courage with a lion, Moderation with a jug, and Patience with a lamb. Above the figures, cherubs carry the two coats of arms of the City of Nuremberg. The seventh virtue, Justice, stands on the top of the pillar with blindfolded eyes, a sword and a crane as a symbol of alertness. The fountain marks the spatial boundary of Lorenzer Platz towards Königsstraße.

### **Tugendbrunnen (Fountain of Virtues)**

Karolinenstraße  
90402 Nuremberg

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## Unschlitthaus (Tallow House)



The Tallow House (Unschlitthaus) was built in 1491 by Hans Beheim the Elder. The building is one of seven corn stores erected by the City Council in the 15th century.

76 roof hatches ensure the ventilation of the corn storage floors. The building derives its name from the "Tallow Office" which moved here in 1562. A municipal monopoly obliged butchers to hand in all tallow (inedible fatty matter). The city then sold the molten tallow on to other craftsmen. Tallow was used as raw material for candles, soap, cart grease and shoe polish up until the 19th century.

The southern part of the roof truss still remains, the northern part which was destroyed during World War II was reconstructed. In 1974, the "Hirselein Fountain" which had been removed 100 years before, was put back again. It had been documented in the close vicinity of the Tallow House since the late 14th century. The building today houses the City Pawn Shop and the City Statistics Office.

### **Unschlitthaus (Tallow Storehouses)**

Unschlittplatz  
90403 Nuremberg

# Sightseeing Nuremberg

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## Weinstadel (Wine Store)



The Wine Store (Weinstadel) is one of Nuremberg's most beautiful buildings. Two half-timbered storeys rise above the ground floor fashioned from sandstone ashlars. The front towards the river Pegnitz boasts wooden galleries with metal gargoyles, and there is a bridge with a covered walkway towards the Hangman's Bridge. During the 13th century, this was the course of the "last-but-one city fortification", which connected the two parts of the town by bridging the river Pegnitz.

Originally the building, erected in 1446/48, was an infirmary housing people suffering from leprosy. They were allowed to live within the city for three days during Holy Week and – in addition to receiving food and clothing – were also examined by a doctor.

From about 1571, the building served as a wine store, later on as a work house and spinning house and as accommodation for poor families. It now has a thoroughly modernised interior and today is a student hall of accommodation.

### **Weinstadel (Former Wine Depot)**

Maxplatz  
90403 Nuremberg