



STADT **SCHWABACH**



Die Goldschlägerstadt.

DISCOVER & EXPERIENCE

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This tour of Schwabach, the town of the gold-beaters, is designed to introduce you to our town, its sights, its history and its stories. Step into our past, learn about our gold, and enjoy our art. Choose which stops to visit and create your own personal tour starting from any point on the map.

A good first stop is the Town Hall, where you'll also find our tourist information desk. The staff here will be happy to provide you with advice and assistance.

H = Historical **G** = Gold **A** = Art

1. Town Hall H · G · A

The Town Hall stands cheek-by-jowl with the Town Church. Together they cast an unmistakeable shadow on the Schwabach market square (Königsplatz), their outline instantly recognisable as an emblem of the entire town. Schwabach's town hall has a new lustre following renovation completed in 2002.

Today's building was built in 1528/29 when it not only provided a meeting place for the council. Its arcades also housed bakers' stalls and six little shops selling local crafts. Over the centuries, several extensions and changes of use have reshaped the town hall. From 1901 to 1904, for example, the north wing was improved by the addition of an ornamental timber frame and a carved wooden oriel window. In 1937, the main timber frame construction was exposed. The present town hall is thought to be the fourth in Schwabach. In 2001, the then 470-year old building was given a complete overhaul. As a crowning glory to the project, both towers were topped with golden roofs. Citizens and friends of the town funded the purchase of the 2,000 gold-leaf tiles. And of course, the gold leaf was manufactured in Schwabach.



Take time to discover the outer walls, with images of people, animals and coats of arms from the town's history. An unusual feature of the building is its position directly in front of the western façade of the Town Church.

The Wedding Hall on the first floor was given a bright, modern look when the town hall was renovated. You can also admire works of art from "ortung", the regular art biennale that has been held here since 1999. Today, the town hall houses the Mayor's office and a small section of the municipal administration. The Golden Hall ("Goldene Saal") serves as a meeting room, while the Citizens' Office is the central point of contact for locals and those visiting the town alike.

2. Golden Hall H · G

Between the end of the Second World War and the formation/re-establishment of political parties, the Schwabach Town Hall returned to its role of seat of the local administration and meeting place for the town council. It was in this context that the large hall on the second floor was redesigned in 1952. The town commissioned Max Friese (1883–1958) and Kurt Severin (1896–1970) to create a new design for the meeting room. They used 14,000 sheets of Schwabach gold leaf creating a freeze with ornamental inscriptions showing prominent local businesses. Since then the room has been known as the “Golden Hall”. Artist Max Renner (1900–1974) created an impressive chimney but this has never been restored following a major fire on 15 January 1974. The fire was so devastating that the room could not be used again until 4 July 1975, with Schwabach's inhabitants once again coming to the financial rescue. The most recent restoration of the room took place as part of the major renovation of the town hall from 2000–2002.



3. Protestant town church of St. John and St. Martin H · G · K



The town church of St. John and St. Martin is one of Schwabach's most recognisable landmarks. Construction on the church started between 1410 and 1420, on what is thought to be the site of an older religious building. Schwabach's citizens reached into their pockets to pay for the church, which was extended in four subsequent phases. The second phase started in 1469 and gave way directly to the third phase in 1474. The penultimate phase was completed in 1487. The town church as we see it today was completed with the end of the fifth phase in 1509. The construction was funded entirely by the town's citizens, in an outstanding show of pride and confidence to

create a clear symbol of their piety. Multiple renovations have taken place in the intervening years, with the most recent large-scale project being carried out between 2010 and 2015.

The church is the town's most interesting cultural and historical building and was constructed in the form of a false basilica with two aisles in the Gothic style. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Martin of Tours. The fine high altar comes from the workshop of Michael Wolgemut, teacher of Albrecht Dürer, and is a masterpiece of sacred art. It is one of the largest late Gothic winged altarpieces in Bavaria. As the ecclesiastical year progresses its wings depict different scenes on festivals, weekdays and at Easter. There is also some evidence that Veit Stoß may have worked on the figures in the altar shrine. As the church survived the Reformation, the 30 Years War and the Second World War unscathed, its artworks are almost entirely original pieces from the time of its construction in the 15th century. Even the painted frescoes and much of the gold leaf on the nine altars within its walls come from this period. Schwabach's town church is absolutely unmissable for any visitors who are interested in art.



4. Königsplatz (Market square) H

Königsplatz (Schwabach's market square) has been the focal point of the town since Schwabach became a market town in around 1303 and remains so to this day. This is where only the wealthiest and most influential townspeople lived, some of them in magnificent houses. The square is bordered to the east by the Town Hall, with the tower of the Town Church directly behind. This group of buildings is a defining image of the town and the best known view of Schwabach. Königsplatz was simply known as the market square until 1885, when it was renamed in honour of the Bavarian royal family. It was added to the western side of the Royal Court or the subsequent Mönchshof when the market was laid out.

5. Schöner Brunnen H · G

Standing in front of the baroque obelisk Schöner Brunnen, the “Beautiful Fountain”, you are also in the centre of one of the most beautiful market squares in Franconia. In 1715, William Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg Ansbach, decreed that a fountain should be built in Schwabach. The cost of 2,400 gulden, a hefty sum, was shared between the town and two foundations. Artistic management of the project was the responsibility of the Director of Works at Ansbach, Johann Wilhelm von Zocha. The Margrave himself turned up for the unveiling of the completed structure in 1717. The figures on the fountain mostly come from Greek mythology. The reliefs, which are decorated with gold leaf made in the town itself, show Margrave William Frederick and his family. Above it all soars the Brandenburg eagle atop an obelisk. The significance of the eagle is that the Margraves of Ansbach, formerly the Burgraves of Nuremberg, were endowed with the Margraviate of Brandenburg in 1415/17. The figures were carved by the sculptor to the Margraviate, Johann Christoph Fischer.

During the winter, the Schöner Brunnen is protected from the elements by a steel and acrylic glass case.



6. Pferdebrunnen H

Also known as the Gaulish Fountain, this is the second of the two fountains located on Königsplatz. It was constructed at the same time as the Schöner Brunnen. Initially, a simple wooden pillar with a square timber trough, the fountain as it appears today was installed in 1823. The design was produced by Nuremberg architect and conservationist Carl Alexander von Heideloff and erected by the master stonemason Sixtus Carl. It is fed by run-off water from the Schöner Brunnen.

7. Fürstenherberge H · G

This imposing early classical building on the southern side of Königsplatz and its predecessor buildings owe their name, which means “lodging of the rulers”, to their illustrious guests. As well as the Margraves of Ansbach, the Swedish King Gustav Adolf and the imperial commander Wallenstein also stayed here during the 30 Years’ War. After the Schmalkaldic War in the mid-16th century, John Frederick I, Elector of Saxony, and Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse, were temporarily imprisoned there at the behest of Emperor Charles V. It is thought that this building has functioned as an inn since time immemorial. The current building dates back to 1726/29 and features elaborate stuccoed ceilings from 1732/33 attributed to the Polli/Andreoli/Bossi workshop partnership from Nuremberg. In 1488, the Linck family, which had owned the house since 1410, opened the building up as a guesthouse named “Zur goldenen Gans” (The Golden Goose). The goose can still be seen today on the front of the building. The bird, the balcony balustrade, and the archway embellishment are all gilded. In the courtyard of the Fürstenherberge you will find the former stables for the old post station (1695–1868), which were typical of inns of the era. As the construction fell into disrepair over the centuries, it was demolished in 1726/29 and rebuilt in the shape of the current building. The business was given up a few years after the Second World War and the house was lavishly restored between 2002 and 2006.



8. The White Lamb Inn H



This inn is one of the most significant and oldest businesses in the town. The current building dates back to 1566 and was built by Hans Ulbeck. He had an inscription written on the cornice band between the basement and upper floor that is worth deciphering – have a go! Here’s a small tip: it refers to Hans Ulbeck and his wife. Incidentally, in addition to the main building, the stables, a malt house, outbuildings, and a

barn (now the Bürgerhaus) were also part of the original property. The establishment’s most famous guest was Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, who spent the night here on 5 November 1797. Address: Restaurant Fabiano, Königsplatz 33

9. The Golden Star Inn H · G



The Golden Star Inn is thought to date back to the Middle Ages. As well as its golden sign, the inn has another link to gold in its "Gold-beaters' parlour", which houses a small exhibition dedicated to the manufacture and use of gold leaf. You can even enjoy gold leaf on your food – only in Schwabach! The Golden Star Inn rose to historical significance thanks to "Schwabach Day", which took place there from 16

to 19 October in 1529. At this event the cities of Nuremberg, Strasbourg, Ulm, Augsburg, and Nördlingen, along with the Electorate of Saxony, the Landgraviate of Hesse, and the Magraviate of Brandenburg-Ansbach discussed the "Schwabach Articles", on which the Augsburg Confession, the primary confession of the Evangelical Lutheran church, is based.

10. Mönchshof H

The area that is now known as Mönchshof formed the heart of Schwabach in the eighth century. It is thought to have once been the site of a Franconian royal court. In 1195, the estate was given to the Ebrach monastery in the Steigerwald forest and since then it has been known as the Mönchshof, literally "monks' farm". Mönchshof is the largest historical farm complex in Schwabach, and held this position for centuries. The main house was rebuilt in 1539, when the Ebrach coat of arms was affixed to the façade, and again in 1793. Three buildings are still in situ. These constructions now at numbers 1, 1a and 3a Lud-



wigsstraße served as the main house, the granary and the tithe barn. In 1797, the Mönchshof fell to the State of Prussia, before entering private ownership in 1829. The main house then accommodated the Zum goldenen Engel inn and hotel. In 1986 it was completely renovated and the building is now occupied by shops, clinics and offices.

11. Gold-beater's pavilion · Henriette and the golden egg H · G · K

How can you find out more about the craft of gold beating without going on a guided tour? One very good option would be to pay a visit to the demonstration workshop on Höllgasse, where a genuine historical gold beater's workshop has been set up, complete with captions and labels explaining the different stages in the production process. The workshop is designed to be self-explanatory. If you look a little to the right of the workshop, you'll see a giant gilded egg. It was installed as a tribute to Schwabach Town Museum, which has a collection of natural and decorated eggs that is unrivalled in Europe. Diagonally opposite, a visibly agitated hen, who answers to the name of Henriette, sits on a post. Rest a while here and ponder the eternal question: What came first, the chicken or the egg?



12. Bürgerhaus H

Originally, the two parts of the building known as Bürgerhaus II were used as barns for the White Lamb Inn's brewery. They were then renovated between 1986 and 1988 and converted into a community centre. Today, the building is used as a meeting room for the town council and as an exhibition space for art and cultural events. Its external façade features a timber framework structure that is typical of Franconian architecture.



13. The Hüttlinger H

The Hüttlinger area stretches from Königsplatz to Südliche Mauerstraße, and is bordered by the "Frauentrautschen Haus" to the west. Traditionally, this area is one of Schwabach's most exclusive locations. Members of the local ruling classes have lived here since the late Middle Ages. Königsplatz, for example, is where you will find the Oberamtshaus, the residence of the Oberamtmann, the local representative of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach. The house was built in 1660. The "Hüttlinger courtyard", enclosed by wooden galleries, also belongs to the Oberamtshaus. The name comes from the Hüttlinger family, who lived in the yard from the 18th century, and based their wire cable business and factory there. The property is in good condition today thanks to a thorough restoration project in 2007. Looking down Rathausgasse, you will see dramatic contrasts from different centuries with the Oberamtshaus, an Art Nouveau-style building from the early 20th century, and modern-day designs.



14. Apothecary Garden H · A

The apothecary garden is undoubtedly one of the most idyllic spots in Schwabach's old town, and the perfect place to take a break during your tour. As its name suggests, the garden was used by the apothecary of the Engel-Apotheke pharmacy for planting and growing medicinal herbs. When the Bürgerhaus was renovated from 1986 to 1988, it became a public garden with a small children's park. By the fountain you'll come across a sculpture entitled "Geöffnete Form/Erzgestein" ("Opened form/Mineral ore"), a work by Michaela Biet from the "ortung III" exhibition. The materials she used were granite, tin and gold. The sandstone gateway, which originally came from an agricultural estate, is also well worth seeing.



15. Hospital Church H

Charitable foundations were very popular during the Middle Ages. People hoped that by doing good deeds to help the poor in this life, they would receive forgiveness for their sins in the afterlife. This was a belief shared by Hermann Glockengießer and his wife Elisabeth, who funded the construction of the hospital in Schwabach in 1375. The Glockengießers were among Nuremberg's successful craftsmen and owned one of southern Germany's most well known bell foundries, from which they took their surname. The baroque Margraviate Hospital Church, which was completed in 1404, was dedicated to St. Antonius and St. Elisabeth.

The church has been renovated and rebuilt several times since. It was severely damaged after being bombed in October 1941, when the choir vault collapsed on top of the altar. With the exception of the figurines of the patron saints, the altar was completely destroyed. Today, a crucifixion group that was originally part of the Town Church stands in its place. The rebuilt church was consecrated in 1953. However, it had already been the subject of structural works in 1607 and again in 1732 to repair damage caused by a major flood on 29 September. The Hospital Church was finally rebuilt in the restored form it takes today in 1885.

16. Pinzenberg · Brewing · Underground labyrinth

H · G · A

On route to the Pinzenberg, you'll pass by what was Schwabach's last-remaining brewery. Back in the mid 1500s there were more than 80 brewers in the town. Schwabach beer was not just enjoyed in the town and region, it was also a huge export success adding to Schwabach's fame beyond the region.

After various economic downturns in the centuries that followed, beer production reached its peak in the 1920s, which just happened to coincide with the heyday of gold beating. Who knows if there is a connection between the two! In any case, gold beating was strenuous work with the beaters certainly working up a thirst! The significance of brewing for the town is demonstrated by the fact that the town's coat of arms from 1371 contains two crossed beer ladles. Until modern times, brewing was a family affair in Schwabach, as the right to brew beer was tied to specific properties. These were known as the Erbbrauhäuser – heritage breweries. The reason for the rule was that brewing usually entailed the use of large, heavy equipment that the buildings were constructed around.



Despite resurgences in the brewing trade, the number of breweries in Schwabach declined from the middle of the 16th century, until only four remained after the Second World War. Now there are no breweries left in the town. The last to close, the Leitner brewery, halted its production in Schwabach at the end of 2010.



Underneath the Pinzenberg hill, for a long period the centre of the Schwabach brewing industry, there is a labyrinth of natural caves forming cellars that were used to cool beer. The waist-high doors on the ground floors of the houses lead into the cellars. The cellar system was created in the 17th and 18th centuries and expanded further in the 19th century. It extends over several levels and is around 18 kilometres in length. During the Second World War it was often used as an air raid shelter. Today, the cellars are open for guided tours.

Since 2009, the western end of the Pinzenberg has been home to the "Rad am Pinzenberg" ("Wheel on the Pinzenberg"), a work of art that is adorned with Schwabach gold leaf on the inside.

17. Jewish life in Schwabach H



As the name Synagogengasse ("Synagogue Lane") suggests, this area was once the centre of the Jewish community. A synagogue (at no. 6) was first built here in 1687, followed by a new building in 1799, which was then restored in 2003. In 1938, the Jewish community sold the building to a brewery, which is most likely why it was spared as the transaction was concluded before the November Pogrom of Kristallnacht in 1938. Today, the building is dedicated to education and



culture. Directly opposite stands the former rabbi's house (at no. 7). A few years ago, an important sukkah (a temporary hut used during the Jewish festival of Sukkot) was discovered at no. 10. There are frescoes on the wall dating from the late Baroque period and an undamaged coffered ceiling. In June 2015 the Jewish Museum of Franconia opened its third branch museum in this exceptional heritage building.

The group of buildings on Synagogengasse is a prime example of a historical Jewish street and of Jewish life in a small Franconian town.

See also page 27 "Jewish Museum of Franconia"

18. French Church · French Quarter H

As you might guess from the name Poujolsberg, here you find yourself right in the heart of what was once the French quarter of Schwabach. Members of the Reformed Evangelical Church, Huguenots, who were being persecuted in some parts of France, were taken into the Margraviate of Brandenburg-Ansbach by Margrave John Frederick and granted extensive religious and secular privileges. He hoped that the Huguenots, who were considered hard-working, would increase his tax revenue. The settlement in Schwabach was subsequently established in the summer of 1686. The colony began building their church that very same year, followed by a cemetery, a hospital, a parsonage and a school house. Thanks to the extensive privileges granted by the margrave, the colony formed its own community. Among other things, the Huguenots founded a tapestry workshop and operated hosiery factories. When these enterprises failed to prove economically successful in the long term, many French families left the town again.



As the name suggests, the French Church, which is now a Reformed Evangelical parish church, was established by the French religious refugees and formed the focal point of their colony. Built in just 14 months, the building was consecrated on 13 November 1687 and was the first Huguenot church in Franconia. The few decorative pieces within the rather sober interior of the baroque construction include two tapestries from the Michel Claraveux manufactory, which display various Biblical quotes and the Ten Commandments embroidered in gold on a black background. One other adornment worthy of mention is the banner presented to the municipality by Margrave Charles William Frederick in 1729. It bears the Margraviate arms and a representation of homage.

19. Fish pit houses H

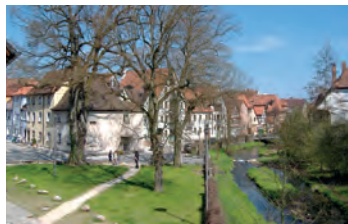


Fish formed an important part of people's diet in past centuries, particularly as it was much cheaper than meat. Fishing also took place on the Schwabach river, mainly using creels. Fish pits were dug for breeding and to ensure a supply of fresh fish during fasting periods. The pits were supplied with water from the Schwabach. Along Fischgrubengasse, which literally

means "Fish Pit Alley", you will find two houses dating back to the years 1735 to 1740, which were built over the fish pits. The cellar doors on the northern side marked the entrance to the pits. Both houses were renovated and modernised in 1997/98.

20. Wöhrwiese · Town walls H

The Wöhrwiese owes its name, which means "weir meadow", to the weir that was built here at the mouth of the river Schwabach, damming the water to create the town pond. Most of the buildings here date back to the 17th and 18th centuries. House number 1, however, was the margraval granary, which was built in 1477/81. Nearby, the remains of the medieval town fortifications can also be seen. Other parts of the old wall can be found in the South and North Walls. Elsewhere in the town the fortifications were removed in the 19th century along with the gates.



The town wall is presumed to have been built over a 50-year period starting in 1365. It was constructed from hewn stone, stood almost seven metres high, and had a covered walkway on top of the battlements as well as portcullises at the river crossings. There were four entry points through the Schwabach town wall in total, the Hördler Gate, the Monks' Gate, the Nuremberg Gate and the Toll Gate. Until the 18th century the wall was surrounded on the outside by a ditch. This was



filled in and levelled out before being covered with gardens in 1744. The walls themselves remained in place until the second half of the 19th century, however. In 1872, the municipal administration ordered their demolition. This resulted in the creation of a new entry point in 1873, with the construction of the New Gate. The final gate to fall was the mighty Nuremberg Gate in 1893, followed by the towers next to the Schwabach river in 1897.

21. Mint · Münzgasse H

Between 1434 and 1437, Frederick I, Elector of Brandenburg, had coins minted for his Franconian estates. His successor, Margrave Albert Achilles, then moved the main mint of the margraviate from Ansbach to Schwabach in 1470. It was established by the mint master Hans Rosenberg, who was allegedly unmatched in his prowess as a late medieval punchcutter. From 1572 onwards, Schwabach was one of the four main mints in the Franconian imperial circle. Initially, the mint was located in Königsplatz before moving to what is now Martin-Luther-Platz in 1529. However, it was shut down in 1581. In 1675, almost one hundred years after the previous mint had closed in Schwabach, Margrave John Frederick established a new mint in an area that had previously belonged to the Stadelmannsmühle, the "granary manager's mill". The property that still stands today dates back to 1733/34, with the previous construction having been destroyed in the catastrophic floods of 1732. The margraval coat of arms is visible above the front door.



Production at the Schwabach mint finally ceased in 1795.



22. Stadelmannsmühle H

Also known as Mittelmühle, or Middle Mill, the granary manager's mill was probably built at the end of the 14th century as capacity at the sawmill and pipemaker's mill (Rohrermühle) no longer sufficed. It was mainly used as a grain mill, but it was also used for grinding and fulling. A channel called the Mittelbach was created specifically to drive the mill wheel, and was taken from the Schwabach river at Unterreichenbach. If you stand on the footbridge over the Nadlersbach stream, you can still spot the location of the mill wheel in its wooden housing.

23. Catholic parish church of St. Sebaldus H

Situated on the edge of the old town, the Catholic parish church of St. Sebaldus is actually a relatively recent building. It was only built in 1848–1850, in the new romantic style, as the number of Catholic citizens in the predominantly protestant Schwabach had risen to 300. The neo-baroque extension was added in 1926. Of particular interest is the high altar painting originally from the Eichstatt Cathedral, created in 1614 by Matthias Kager. The role of the parish church grew after the Catholic community increased significantly after the Second World War with the arrival of refugees and displaced people..



24. Gold Beater Monument G · A

On Sablaiser Platz you'll find the Gold Beater Monument, in a tribute to the former Guild Master of the Gold Beaters' Guild, Werner Wolf. The sculpture depicts what were once the classic tools of the gold beater's trade: the hammer stone, hammer, packet and traditional apron. The base of the monument shows the coats of arms of the town from various centuries, a plan of the market place, and the coat of arms of Schwabach's French twin town, Les Sables d'Olonne. The figure was funded by a donation from the Sparkasse savings bank in 1988 and created by sculptor Andreas Teuchert.



25. The Golden Boulder G

Just a few steps from the Goldbeater's Pavilion, you will come across the golden boulder. This piece of rock creates an appealing symbiosis between the highly delicate gold leaf and the raw, natural state of a lump of rock weighing several tonnes. At the initiative of the Gold Beaters' Guild, Schwabach locals and visitors were able to gild the boulder themselves.





- ① Town Hall (Rathaus)
- ② Golden Hall
- ③ Town Church (Stadtkirche)
- ④ Königsplatz (market square)
- ⑤ Fountain (Schöner Brunnen)
- ⑥ Fountain (Pferdebrunnen)
- ⑦ Ruler's Lodging (Fürstenherberge)
- ⑧ Weißes Lamm Inn
- ⑨ Goldener Stern Inn
- ⑩ Mönchshof
- ⑪ Gold beater's demonstration workshop
Henriette and the golden egg
- ⑫ Bürgerhaus cultural centre
- ⑬ Hüttlinger courtyard

- ⑭ Apothecary's Garden (Apothekersgarten)
- ⑮ Hospital Church (Spitalkirche)
- ⑯ Pinzenberg brewery · cellar labyrinth
- ⑰ Jewish life in Schwabach
- ⑱ French quarter · French Church (Franzosenkirche)
- ⑲ Fish pit houses
- ⑳ "Wöhrwiese" meadow · Town wall
- ㉑ Mint · Münzgasse
- ㉒ Granary manager's mill (Stadelmannsmühle)
- ㉓ Catholic parish church of St. Sebaldus
- ㉔ Gold beaters' sculpture
- ㉕ Golden boulder (Goldener Findling)
- ㉖ Madonna sculpture
- ㉗ Henselt sculpture



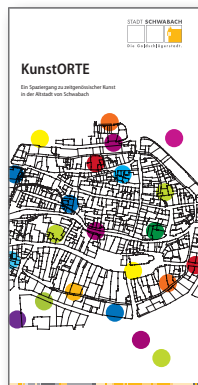
26. Madonna sculpture G · K

This is what the Mother of God looks like to the MTV generation, as interpreted by artist Susanne Rudolph.

The Madonna stands in front of a gold leaf-plated satellite dish outside the east choir of the Town Church, just a few metres from the altar of Mary that dates from 1475. The artist herself had the following to say about her work, which was honoured with the audience award at the "ortung V" art biennale: "For many people, global communication is as valuable as gold, but happiness can often be found closer to home."

27. Henselt sculpture G · K

Not far from the "Madonna" stands an almost life-sized sculpture of the piano virtuoso, composer and music teacher, Adolph von Henselt. He was born on 9 May 1814 and is one of Schwabach's most famous sons. A contemporary of Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck, he lived in St. Petersburg from 1838, serving as the court pianist to the Russian royal family and later as director of music at the Imperial Institutes for Young Ladies. The sculpture, a bronze casting, was created in 2000 by the Schwabach sculptor Clemens Heint. A portrait of the artist is located in the stairwell of the Town Hall.



Information on other works of art and their importance to the town can be found in the "KunstORTE – Ein Spaziergang zu zeitgenössischer Kunst in der Altstadt von Schwabach" walking guide to the contemporary art in Schwabach's old town (available from the Bürgerbüro in the Town Hall)

If you want to find out even more about the history of the town of Schwabach, why not go on a guided tour.

Our walking guide "Schwabach unterwegs" and our website www.schwabach.de contain details of all tours open to the public. These are suitable for individuals and small groups. There is no need to register.

For group bookings and further information:

i Tourist Information Office in the Town Hall

Königsplatz 1 • 91126 Schwabach

Mon – Fri 08.00 – 16.00

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 860 241

tourismus@schwabach.de

www.schwabach.de

www.stadtplan.schwabach.de

Town quiz hosted by child prodigy Jean-Philippe Baratier

This is the perfect app for any visitors to Schwabach looking for a fun tour. Schwabach's very own 18th-century child prodigy, Jean-Philippe, will guide you through the town with a few tricky questions along the way. Are you up to the challenge?



There is always something happening in Schwabach!

The Bürgerfest (Citizen's Fair), Herbstkirchenweih (Harvest Festival), Treppe Markt (flea market) and much more besides await.

Details of current events can be found at www.schwabach.de



The Town Museum is one of the largest and most modern museums in Bavaria. It is located in the O'Brien Park in the north of the town, in the former O'Brien barracks. The Museum has four internationally significant sections, each housed on a separate floor (Gold and metal processing with the focus on gold leaf, Egg collections, Town history, A journey through time with Fleischmann – tin toys and model railways). Two special exhibition areas are used for temporary exhibitions and events. The Museum's diverse educational programme is aimed at children, schools and adult visitors. A particular highlight is the live demonstration of gold beating in the Goldbox.



Collections

■ Schwabach's gold beaters and metalworkers (ground floor)

Schwabach is famous all over the world for its production of gold leaf, screws, springs, wire, needles and nails. All of these metal-processing activities are presented in a dedicated section of the museum. The exhibition focuses on gold beating, which has been carried out in Schwabach since the 16th century. In a demonstration workshop, the Goldbox, gold beating experts equipped with historical tools and machinery from the first half of the 20th century will show you how the wafer-thin gold leaf is produced.

■ A round-the world tour all about eggs (1st floor)

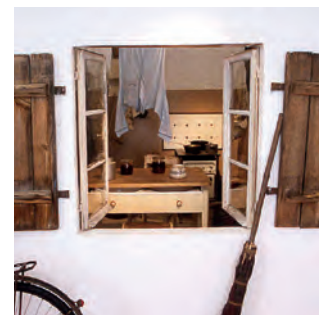
The Town Museum houses the world's largest collection of eggs, with more than 10,000 exhibits:

- Ethnological egg section featuring decorated eggs as well as egg art and egg-related curiosities; the "Gorbachev Peace Egg" by Fabergé is the focal point of this section.
- Natural history egg section (Wenglein Nature Museum) housing the world's largest exhibition of bird eggs, nests and natural exhibits.
- "Biology of the Egg" section with dinosaur eggs, a fossilised bird's nest, the primitive bird Confuciusornis, and the giant egg of the elephant bird.
- "Eierwelt im Zackenrand" ("The world of eggs on stamps"): this section contains international stamps that feature eggs.

■ Town history (2nd floor)

Twentieth century: Beispiel Schwabach

This exhibition depicts the history of Schwabach through the First World War, the Weimar Republic and the years of Nazi dictatorship up to the Second World War. The post-War period up until the late 1970s and the history of the US garrison in place until 1992 are presented separately.



Soap making and the Ribot soap factory

The exhibition area dedicated to the "Königlich-Bayerische Hofseifenfabrik" (Royal Bavarian Court Soap Factory) is one of the largest collections of objects related to soap manufacture in the whole of Germany.

Henselt studio

The Museum also houses a permanent exhibition dedicated to Schwabach piano virtuoso and music teacher, Adolph Henselt (1814–1894). Innovative audiovisual technology provides visitors with a real insight into this musician's work. Adolph Henselt was born in Schwabach on 9 May 1814. Henselt, who was ennobled in later life, was one of the most highly revered piano virtuosos of the Romantic period, particularly during the 1830s and 1840s along with his contemporaries Chopin and Liszt. He went on to have a major influence through his teaching. His emigration to Russia meant that his works were forgotten for a time in the West, but his music and reputation are enjoying a revival in the 21st century.

■ "A journey through time with Fleischmann" (3rd floor)

In an exhibition space spanning 800 square metres, the Town Museum boasts the world's largest specialist collection of toys and model railways produced by the company Gebrüder Fleischmann against the background of the turbulent period of history from 1887 to the present day.

The exhibit created in cooperation with the traditional Franconian company includes 2,500 rare historical tin toys and model trains, as well as six model railways. These are displayed against the timeline of the company's 125-year history, as well as events in world history in general. A range of interactive elements also feature.

With a large children's play area, this exhibition is ideal for the entire family, not just for collectors and enthusiasts.

■ Special exhibitions

Two special exhibition areas are used for temporary shows and other events as well as to present the latest innovations from Fleischmann throughout the year.

Educational programme

Dates by arrangement

The Town Museum's educational programme is very diverse, and is aimed at children, school groups and adults.

The main focuses are

- Museum tours for children, adults and groups
- Special events for birthdays and groups of children
- Gold beating demonstrations for children, adults and groups



Guided tours

- "Turning gold into gold leaf" (children above pre-school age and adults)
Where does gold come from and how is it turned into slivers of gold leaf? An interactive tour of the gold quarter with lots of information on how to make gold leaf.
- "Join Aurelia on a gold hunt" (children from 4–6 years old)
Aurelia the puppet takes children on a tour of the gold quarter, answering questions such as: What is gold? Where does it come from? Why do we make gold leaf? The children can even look for their own gold!
- "From dinosaurs to birds" (adults and children above pre-school age)
Do today's birds really come from dinosaurs? An interactive tour through the collection of birds' eggs and nests provides clues to the origins and behaviours of birds.
- "A round-the world tour all about eggs" (adults and children above pre-school age)
The collection of decorated eggs from around the world contains some very special items such as a real Fabergé egg and eggs that have been shod with horseshoes!
- "Fleischmann special" (adults)
This tour, led by an expert guide, will let you explore the Fleischmann collection with its model railways and tin toys in greater detail.
- "Highlights" (young people and adults)
A stroll around the town museum provides a brief glimpse of the gold beater's quarter, collection of birds' eggs and decorated eggs, the historical soap section and a collection of toys and games.

DURATION 60–90 minutes

NO. OF PARTICIPANTS max. 25 people

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND BOOKINGS

Tel. +49 (0)9122 860 619

Special events

- "All gold" (children from pre-school, groups of adults)
How is gold leaf made? A short video and a tour of the gold quarter to give participants the basics before they can have a go at gilding for themselves.
- "Gilding with Aurelia" (children aged 4–6)
The children take a tour around the gold quarter with Aurelia the puppet before looking for their own gold. At the end of the session they can gild their own piece of stone, which they can take home with them.
- "Treasure hunt" (children of school age)
How did we discover gold? A treasure hunt in the Museum Park will teach the children nuggets of information before they take part in a role play event and mint their own coin.
- "Taking cover in the titmouse's nest" (children of school age)
How do birds protect their eggs and nests? This fun exploration of our domestic bird life culminates with the children building their own bird feeder.

DURATION 90–120 minutes

NO. OF PARTICIPANTS max. 10 people

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND BOOKINGS

Tel. +49 (0)9122 860 619



Gold beating demonstrations

Watch how gold leaf is made from a small gold bar in a traditional gold beating workshop, creating a product measuring one ten-thousandth of a millimetre. A gold beater will demonstrate the art of their trade, entertaining you with weird and wonderful tales as they work. The demonstration workshop is located in the Goldbox.

DURATION 90 minutes

NO. OF PARTICIPANTS Minimum of 10/maximum of 40 participants

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND BOOKINGS

Tel. +49 (0)9122 860 241

Guided tours for individuals (no booking required)

Gold beating demonstrations on the first Saturday of the month at 14.00 and 16.00.

Accessibility

The museum has a lift and has been designed for disabled access.

Shop and café

The museum shop sells gold leaf products, model railways, and many egg-related products. The café serves hot and cold drinks and is also open to non-visitors.

Venue hire

The exhibition hall, the temporary exhibition space and the main foyer are all available for hire for private and commercial events outside of the museum's opening times.

Opening hours (all year)

Wed to Sun and public holidays, 10.00 to 18.00
Closed on 24, 25 and 31 December and on 1 January.

How to find us

Schwabach Town Museum is located in the O'Brien Park in the north of the town. There are plenty of car parking spaces and there is also a coach park opposite the Museum in Dr.-Haas-Straße.

Contact



Stadtmuseum
Museumsstraße 1 (Entrance: Dr.-Haas-Straße)
91126 Schwabach

Tel: +49 (0)9122 860 600

stadtmuseum@schwabach.de
www.schwabach.de/stadtmuseum

The Jewish Museum of Franconia in Schwabach is a real treasure trove of Franconian Jewish culture. In 2001, a sukkah (a temporary hut used during the Jewish festival of Sukkot) dating from the late 18th century was discovered in the former Jewish house. During the Jewish Sukkot festival, the former residents of the house would have lived, eaten, prayed and slept under the coffered ceiling in a tribute to the Israelites who dwelt in similar fragile dwellings during their 40 years of travel in the desert after the Exodus from Egypt. The sukkah is painted with elaborate wall frescoes from the late Baroque period that have been preserved to this day.

Hare hunting in the sukkah

One of the paintings, depicting a hare hunting scene, is unique and has not been found in any other sukkah anywhere in Europe. Consequently, the hunted hare is one of the focal points of the Jewish Museum of Franconia in Schwabach. The hare can in fact be found everywhere in the museum - at the entrance, at the cash desk and in the exhibition. During the tour you will learn about the link with the long ear and the Jewish Sukkot festival and get to explore this unique treasure trove of Franconian Jewish culture. Audio clips and animated films are also provided to bring the exhibition to life. You can also get to know the historical museum building complete with its history and former residents.



Use the app to guide you through Synagogengasse

Synagogengasse ("Synagogue Lane") contains many historical buildings including the synagogue, rabbi's house, school and residences of Jewish court agents and families. Using the free app "Jüdisches Museum Franken in Schwabach", you can explore Schwabach's former Jewish centre under your own steam in addition to visiting the Museum itself. The app is available to download from Google Play and iTunes.

Address: Synagogengasse 10a, rear entrance, Schwabach

Opening times: Every Sunday from 12.00 to 17.00, also open on Eastern Monday and Whit Monday

Closed: Yom Kippur; 24, 25 and 31 Dec, 1 Jan

Guided tours available on the first Sunday of the month at 14.00. No booking required.

Group tours available upon request at any time outside of opening times: Tel. +49 (0)911 9509880 (Mon – Thurs 09.30 – 13.00) or by e-mail to fuehrungen@juedisches-museum.org
www.juedisches-museum.org

As far back as 5,000 years ago, the Egyptians were beating gold so thin that they were able to gild their statues of the gods, sarcophagi, and mummies with it. In Europe, the manufacture of gold leaf has been known since the time of the Ancient Romans. In the Middle Ages, the craft was first practised by monks, and later by independent craftsman. Along with Augsburg, Nuremberg soon became a major city for gold leaf production.

Gold beaters in Schwabach

Due to a very restrictive crafts ordinance in Nuremberg, the first gold beaters migrated to Schwabach in the 16th century. Here, they found the ideal conditions in which to carry out their craft. The manufacture of gold leaf requires a relatively dry climate, which is exactly what Schwabach offers thanks to its location in a basin and its sandy subsoil. The craft saw its heyday in Schwabach at the beginning of the 20th century, when up to 1,200 people were employed in around 130 workshops.

Gold beating today

There are still two gold beating workshops in operation in Schwabach. During the Middle Ages, the gold was sourced from Goldkronach, but today it is bought in from all over the world.

The manufacturing process

The individual stages in the manufacturing process have changed very little over the centuries. The only difference is that some have now been mechanised. First of all, the gold is melted down, sometimes with added platinum, silver or copper, which give the gold leaf its different colours. The melted gold is cast into bars, which are then rolled out into a gold sheet. The sheet, which at this point is still about as thick as newspaper, is cut into small squares, so called quarters, by hand and placed in a crusher. The crusher is like a square book containing be-



tween 400 and 500 of these sheet quarters placed on top of each other. The gold is now beaten and cut down again and again over several cycles, until it finally measures 8 by 8cm and has an average thickness of just one ten-thousandth of a millimetre.

Uses for gold leaf

Gold leaf has many different uses. Most of the gold leaf produced in Schwabach is exported across the world. For example, the luxury casino Taj Mahal is gilded with Schwabach gold leaf, as is the palace of the Sultan of Brunei and the Dôme des Invalides in Paris. Since

2001, the towers of Schwabach Town Hall have also been covered with Schwabach gold leaf. In Europe, gold leaf has traditionally been used to gild churches and cultural monuments, and today is primarily used in restoration projects. Gold leaf is also used in book binding, in porcelain and glass manufacture, and in the medical sector.

Addresses of gold-beaters' workshops

Would you like to buy some gold leaf? In large or small quantities, directly from the manufacturer? Below is a list of addresses of Schwabach's gold leaf manufacturers:

■ J. G. Eytzinger GmbH

Hansastraße 15
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 97650
Fax: +49 (0)9122 73938
info@eytzing.com
www.eytzing.com

■ Wilhelm Wasner Blattgold GmbH (sales only)

Wallenrodstraße 8–10
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 83500
Fax: +49 (0)9122 835010
info@blattgold-wasner.de
www.blattgold-wasner.de

■ Noris Blattgold GmbH

Rennmühle 3
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 98930
Fax: +49 (0)9122 73245
info@noris-blattgold.de
www.noris-blattgold.de

Addresses of gilders

■ Malerwerkstatt Hanno Dietrich GmbH & Co. KG

Am Kiefernschlag 24
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 75477
Fax: +49 (0)9122 73112
info@hannodietrich.de
www.hannodietrich.de

■ Fräulein Gold – Alexandra Dietrich, Christina Dietrich & Jessica Schwenke GbR

Zöllnertorstraße 2
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 7905100
info@fraeulein-gold.de
www.fraeulein-gold.de

■ Kerstin Reithinger

Limbachweg 7
91189 Rohr-Leuzdorf
Tel.: +49 (0)9876 9780942
k.reithinger@googlemail.com
www.Kerstin-Reithinger.de

■ Heike Zenk

Am Bernlohe 155A
90530 Wendelstein
Tel.: +49 (0)9129 26552
hzenk@gmx.de

Swimming pools

Indoor pool (winter)

Bismarckstraße 8

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 82282

www.stadtwerke-schwabach.de/Baeder

Opening hours:

Closed Mondays; Tues – Fri 06.45 – 07.45 and 15.30 – 20.30,

Sat 07.30 – 18.00, Sun 08.30 – 11.30

Outdoor pool (summer)

Angerstraße 10 • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 81772

www.stadtwerke-schwabach.de/Baeder

May to August: Mon – Sun (not Weds) 07.30 – 20.00,

Weds 07.00 – 20.00

September: Mon – Sun (not Weds) 07.30 – 19.00, Weds 07.00 – 19.00

The current opening times can be obtained by calling +49 (0)9122

1881134 (from 14.00) and listening to the recorded message.



Beerenland & Labyrinth in the Maisfeld

Wolkersdorf

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 81016666

info@beerenland.de • www.cafebeerenland.de

Library

Schwabach Town Library

Königsplatz 29 a (Kulturhaus) • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 860-289

stadtbibliothek@schwabach.de • www.schwabach.de/bibliothek

Opening hours: Closed Mondays; Tues, Thurs, Fri 10.00 – 18.00

Wed, Sat 10.00 – 13.00

Fitness/Sauna

Cityaktiv

Alte-Rother-Straße 6 a • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 975907

info-schwabach@cityaktiv.com • www.cityaktiv.com

Die Fitness-Lounge

Eichwasenstraße 7 • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 8879088

mail@die-fitnesslounge.de

www.die-fitnesslounge.de

Fitnesspoint

Hansastraße 5 • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 6939900

info@fitnesspoint-schwabach.de

www.fitnesspoint-schwabach.de

oli's fitness paradies

Flurstraße 105 • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 61005

olihagn@aol.com • www.olisfitnessparadies.de

Sport- und Fitness-Center-Schwabach

Berlichingenstraße 16 • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 3322

info@sport-fitnesscenter.de

www.sport-fitnesscenter.de

Viva Vital

Nürnberger Straße 39 c • 91126 Schwabach

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 877978

info@vivavital-frauenfitness.de

www.vivavital-frauenfitness.de



Golf

Golfclub Abenberg e. V.

Am Golfplatz 19 • 91183 Abenberg

Tel.: +49 (0)9178 98960

info@golfclub-abenberg.de

www.golfclubabenberg.de

GolfRange Nürnberg

Am Golfplatz 1 • 91189 Nemsdorf

Tel.: +49 (0)911 9880680

nuernberg@golfrange.de

www.nuernberg.golfrange.de

Barbecue area

There is a barbecue area on the south-western edge of the town park (Ostanger), where there is also a car park for the open-air swimming pool (Angerstraße). There is no need to register to have a barbecue here. Tables and benches are provided but you will need to bring your own barbecue.

Cinema

Luna Theater
Neutorstraße 1 • 91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 5200
Norbert@luna-theater.com
www.luna-theater.com



Cabaret

Galerie Gaswerk
Nördliche Ringstraße 9 • 91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 937882
h.kehrbach@kehrbach.de
www.galerie-gaswerk.de

Puppet theatre

Wittelsbacherstr. 1 • 91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 16551
info@schwabacher-marionetten.de
www.schwabacher-marionetten.de

Wellness

Beauty Lounge & Spa by Claudia
Eichwasenstraße 7 • 91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 8797559
info@beautylounge-spa-schwabach.de
www.beautylounge-spa-schwabach.de



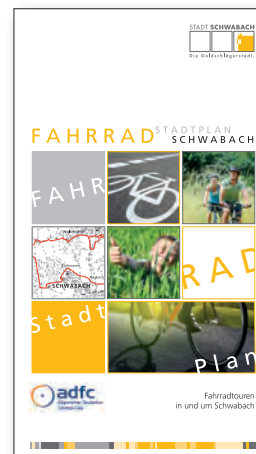
Theraspa GmbH
Limbacher Straße 12 e • 91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 887898
info@theraspa.de
www.theraspa.de

Camper van parking spaces

There are two camper van spaces (without electricity or water/waste water services) in the car park between Angerstraße and Lindenstraße.

Cycle route map

Schwabach and the surrounding countryside are perfect for exploring on two wheels. The ADFC (German Cyclists' Federation) has checked some 580 km of cycle routes and created 16 different day trips, each offering something different. Cycling in Middle Franconia with its gently rolling hills is not particularly strenuous and the perfect activity for a relaxing day out.



- 16 routes checked by the ADFC
- on separate cycle paths and quiet roads
- for experienced cyclists and beginners alike
- from family-friendly to more of a challenge
- with detailed maps, elevation profiles and GPS data
- with places of interest and stop-off points en route

Available from the citizens' office in the town hall, book shops, and local bike shops.

Bike sales and rental

Thomas Ellinger Bicycles
Penzendorfer Straße 67
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 633240
ellinger-bikes@t-online.de
www.ellinger-bikes.de

Zweirad & Sportcenter
Günter Janisch (bike rental)
Nürnberger Straße 39
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 4900
buero@zweirad-sportcenter.de
www.zweirad-sportcenter.de

Fahrrad Halbmeier
(bike rental)
Friedrichstraße 29 a
91126 Schwabach
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 85429
info@zweirad-halbmeier.de
www.zweirad-halbmeier.de

MT-Bikes
Limbacher Straße 79
91126 Schwabach.
Tel.: +49 (0)9122 1816490
MT-bikes@freenet.de
www.mt-bikes.net



Nature walk

The Schwabach nature walk is a charming route that takes in the local countryside while still being close to the town. There are 14 information boards situated along the route at points of interest. There are also places to sit and children's play areas on the way. The option of taking various shortcuts makes this walk the perfect length, even just for an afternoon stroll. The walk takes you past ponds, mill streams, hedgerows and orchards. But you will also glimpse human modern-day interventions, such as the renaturalisation project in the area around the old town centre. The route highlights different types of settlement in the town of Schwabach, comparing these with one another, and demonstrating opportunities for their ecological improvement.

As well as ecological aspects, the walk focuses on the history of the town and its cultural background too. The origins of local place names are explained, as is the background to the different living spaces created by people down the ages.

"Baumscheibe" ("Tree slice"), "Schwabach-Blick" ("Schwabach view"), "Obstsäule" ("Fruit cane"), and "Vogelstimmen" ("Birdcalls") are the names of some of the entertaining stops along the route, drawing walkers' attention to their natural surroundings in all their diversity and beauty.



Distance: 10 km

Duration: 2 hours by bike, 3 hours on foot

Start from: Zöllnertorstraße/Spitalberg

Info: www.schwabach.de/umwelt/natur

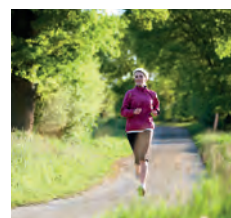
Brünst Fitness Trail

The wooded area of Brünst, to the north-west of the Eichwasen district, boasts a well-maintained 1.6km fitness trail comprising 19 stops, half of which contain state-of-the-art outdoor gym equipment.

The trail starts from the car park on Leitelhofer Weg.



The Golden Miles of Schwabach – A permanently signposted half-marathon route



For some years now, the town's half-marathon has been a key part of Schwabach's biggest running event, the Schwabacher Citylauf. The half marathon course has been permanently signposted since 2008, providing runners with a training route that they can use throughout the year. The course is only moderately challenging, taking runners in a western direction with gentle uphill and downhill sections before returning to Schwabach via a virtually flat route. The route is a mixture of paved paths (cobblestones and asphalt), forest paths and dirt tracks. With numerous stop-off points amidst the uniquely beautiful countryside, the course is also perfect for walkers and cyclists.

The "Golden Miles" course starts and finishes in Königsplatz, by the Schönen Brunnen fountain. Runners then head along Königsstraße, where, at the end of the pedestrian zone, the first road sign (with a black runner on a yellow background) points right down towards the Spitalberg. The course continues over the bridge, with a left turn at the next sign past the old lime tree, and finally leaves the town heading west. The majority of the route takes runners across beautiful fields and meadows, and through woodlands in the western district of Roth. Just make sure you look out for the yellow and black signs. There are more than 50 of them to keep you on track.

The course continues through Wildenbergen, Leitelschhof and Weiler, up to the border with Rohr, before heading back again. The return section is again through an idyllic cultural landscape, this time following the course of the Schwabach river, via Kottensdorf, Gustenfelden and Unterreichenbach. On the final section you'll pass the historical fishermen's cottages in Schwabach's old town, before turning onto the Spitalberg and the home straight, finishing at the market place and back at the Schönen Brunnen fountain.

www.schwabacher-citylauf.de

The Way of St. James

More than ten years ago, the section of the historical Way of St. James from Nuremberg to Constance was made accessible, signposted and documented. Since then, many pilgrims have followed this route, which passes through the town of Schwabach. The route is signposted with signs showing a scallop on a blue background.

Stamps for the pilgrims' pass are available from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John and St. Martin, or from Schwabach Town Hall at 1 Königsplatz. Information on the pilgrims' hostel in Schwabach is available at www.pilgerherberge-schwabach.de



Call in for further information:

Tourist Information Office in the Town Hall

Königsplatz 1 • 91126 Schwabach

Mon – Fri 08.00 – 16.00

Tel.: +49 (0)9122 860-241

Fax: +49 (0)9122 860-244

E-mail: tourismus@schwabach.de

www.schwabach.de

www.stadtplan.schwabach.de

