

Heidelberg Historic Trail



stadt
jugend
ring
heidelberg e.v.

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to our beautiful city. We invite you to learn about and appreciate Heidelberg's long and colorful history.

A tour of the romantic city of Heidelberg, quietly nestled on the Neckar River, presents a unique opportunity for several reasons: Once upon a time, Heidelberg was the capital of the Palatinate, and exerted great influence over the political affairs and history of Central Europe. Nowadays, lots of tourists from all over the world come to Heidelberg, some because they have always loved the story of The Student Prince, and others because they have read A Tramp Abroad. All come to admire the historic Old Town with its castle and the vibrant student life in the city with the oldest university in Germany.

The city of Heidelberg has the following partner cities

- Bautzen, Germany
- Cambridge, United Kingdom
- Hangzhou, China
- Kumamoto, Japan
- Montpellier, France
- Palo Alto, CA, USA
- Rehovot, Israel
- Simferopol, on the Crimean peninsula

Arguably the best part of the Heidelberg story is the sights and sounds of the city itself.

For a special treat, follow the Heidelberg Historic Trail on one of the three summer nights when attacks on the castle are commemorated with a huge firework display (first Saturday in June, second Saturday in July, and first Saturday in September).

COST

There are costs inherent to the trail as described, including streetcar/bus transportation. Public Transportation is still relatively inexpensive. Kids under 6 years are free, kids 6-18 pay reduced fees.

You might also want to buy the Heidelberg-CARD (for example at Heidelberg Hauptbahnhof Tourist Information). This includes:

- Castle ticket incl. funicular
- Free use of public transport in Heidelberg
- Discounts from more than 60 partners
- Including HeidelbergGUIDE with city map

Prices as of 2018 are:

	1 day	2 days	4 days
1 person	€ 15	€ 17	€ 19
family (2 adults up to 3 kids)		€ 36	

Museum fees really only apply to elder kids. Experience has shown that elementary school kids do not find the museum tours exciting.

FOR SCOUTS:

Each of the sites in this brochure is coded with one more of the following letters: BS for Boy Scouts (secondary school, high school); CS for Cub Scouts (elementary school). The intent is to offer general guidance to the hikers as to which sites would suit the respective age groups. The Boy Scout tour includes a steep ascent to Heiligenberg (#7).

The Historic Trail tour is self-guided. However, you are welcome to contact Heidelberg Cub Scouts Pack 284 with your date and time and if times work out, we are happy to guide you.

Throughout the document you will find GPS coordinates mostly in both DD (decimal degrees), World Geodetic System 1984, Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system and DMS (degrees, minutes, seconds).

We can rent GPS gadgets through GIS-Station, Czernyring 22/10; 69115 Heidelberg, telephone +49 (0)6221 477 770. The coordinates checked with their gadgets are dd° mm.mmm'. A wonderful page to convert between the different systems is <https://www.geoplaner.de/>.

Don't forget to bring your Scouting Essentials (water, hiking shoes suitable for city cobblestones, etc.)

Cub Scout Six Essentials	Boy Scout Essentials
First Aid Kit	First Aid Kit
Water Bottle	Water
Flashlight	Flashlight
Trail Food	Trail food
Sun Protection	Sun protection
Whistle	
	A pocket knife
	Extra clothing to match the weather
	Rain gear
	Matches and/or a firestarter
	Trail maps and compass

1 GETTING STARTED

It's best to come to the city center by public transportation. Our first stop – Bismarckplatz – is very central and most buses and trams stop there.

As you are never far from civilization in Heidelberg, you can probably buy most things in a pinch (unless you are visiting on a Sunday, when most shops are closed). Take plenty of water with you.

Heidelberg has just one single fountain with potable water (at Providenzkirche in Karl-Ludwig-Straße, dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.665' N, 8° 42.104'). And do pay close attention to the descriptions below: There will be a quiz at the end of the Trail! You will need to climb twice – once up to the castle (#17-20) and once up the Heiligenberg (#7). Note that the picture below starts at #15, hence the first smaller climb is to the castle.

A note about spelling: You might have stumbled across the letter ß. This is not a B but an "ss" sound like in "kiss". When you see "Heidelberger Schloß", think "Heidelberger Schloss"

You won't find a public bathroom during the first ten stops. Once you are in town, there are shops and restaurants with bathrooms available to the public, advertised in storefronts as "Nette Toilette". (For an overview of locations, see <https://www.heidelberg.de/hd,Lde/HD/Rathaus/Oeffentliche+Toiletten.html> and look for "Altstadt".)

We will start at the western limit of the old city – nowadays this is considered the city center.

The Historic Trail starts at Bismarckplatz.

It is 14 km long incl. Thingstätte. Molkenkur adds no walking km as it is a ride on the funicular.

A full day is needed to do the trail. If you want to go into museums, visit Thingstätte and Molkenkur a second day is recommended.

If you are a visitor to Stadtjugendring you might start from either location.

- If you are at the Stadtjugendring building "Haus am Harbigweg" in Kirchheim at Harbigweg 5, take bus 33 (directly in front of the building) to the first stop on the Historic Trail. The bus ride takes 22 minutes.
- If you are at the Stadtjugendring building in the town center "Luise" at Luisenstraße 3, you can walk to Bismarckplatz in 2 minutes.

- If you camp, we suggest Camping Heidelberg, Schlierbacher Landstr. 151, 69118 Heidelberg. Ideal place to start then is #River Locks (bus/train stop Altstadt).

A good web site for public transportation in Heidelberg is <https://www.vrn.de> Throughout this trail document, the closest bus stops and tram stops are mentioned if there are any nearby.

2 BISMARCKPLATZ (BS, CS)

Look for the main fountain and grab a seat on one of the benches nearby.

- Bismarckplatz, 69115 Heidelberg
- **Latitude:** 49.410469
- **Longitude:** 8.692757
- WGS84 49° 24' 33.94" N, 8° 41' 35.39" E
- 49.409427°, 8.693163°
- UTM32U 477742 5473017
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.615' N, 8° 41.574'
- closest bus / train stop: Bismarckplatz



The start of the Heidelberg Historic Trail is at Bismarckplatz. It is impossible to miss once you are near it. Just standing at Bismarckplatz itself can be a study in the history of Heidelberg. On the lawn you can see a bust of Otto von Bismarck, who became Chancellor of Prussia (compare to Prime Minister) in 1862. Bismarck was ruthless, but also brilliant and prudent. He melded the once competing German states into a unified empire, which, through the twists and turns of history, became the Germany of today. Bismarck was the first Chancellor of the German Empire between 1871 and 1890.

For Scouts: If you wish to follow the Boy Scout (BS) version of the Trail, continue on to number 3 – Stadthalle. If you wish to follow the Cub Scout (CS) version of the Trail, go directly to number 5 – Theodor-Heuss-Brücke (Theodor Heuss Bridge).

3 STADTHALLE (BS)

Sit on a bench.

- Neckarstaden 24, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.412312
- **Longitude:** 8.700196
- WGS84 49° 24' 44" N, 8° 41' 59" E
- 49.412222°, 8.699722°
- UTM 32U 478219 5473326

Built between 1900 and 1901, it is still used as a concert hall, opera house and city auditorium. With its luxurious turn-of-the-century architecture in the "Jugendstil", Stadthalle offers a festive ambience for major events in the city. On the façade of Stadthalle you can find the carved heads of renowned composers, including Bach, Beethoven and Mozart. Above the south-east side entrance is the first stanza of Joseph Victor of Scheffel's poem-turned-song „Alt Heidelberg Du Feine“ (Old Heidelberg, you fine). The second stanza of the song can be found above the north-east side entrance.

Elsewhere on the building, you also see the busts of military strategist Helmut Graf von Moltke and the coats of arms of the eight largest cities in Baden. Look towards the river. Cross the street Neckarstaden and move to the stone steps that lead down to the river.



4 RIVERSIDE (BS)

Grab a seat on one of the benches down by the Neckar River.

- Neckarstaden 1/3, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.412598
- **Longitude:** 8.699883

This is the closest you will actually come to the river on the entire tour. The Neckar has flooded many times in the history of the city. Look for dated flood markers on the buildings along the river and especially when you get to the Old Bridge. While you are here, look out along the riverbanks. If you are lucky, you can see ducks, swans, sculls, rowing crews, and maybe some paddle boats, sailboats, and cruise boats. These can normally be seen tied up on the southern bank (near where you are just now). Return to the street along the river (Neckarstaden) and walk west to the modern-looking Theodor-Heuss-Brücke (Theodor Heuss Bridge).

It's the one with the streetcar tracks. Turn right to walk across the bridge and stop at one of the pedestrian overlooks to admire the views.



5 THEODOR HEUSS BRIDGE (BS, CS)

- Theodor-Heuss-Brücke (B3), 69120 Heidelberg
- **Latitude:** 49.412373
- **Longitude:** 8.692683
- WGS84 49° 24' 45" N, 8° 41' 33" E
- 49.4125°, 8.6925°
- UTM 32U 477695 5473359
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.735' N, 8° 41.570'
- closest bus / tram stop: Bergstraße

Enjoy the panoramic views of Old Heidelberg on the right; and the Heiligenberg or "Holy Mountain" on the left. The bridge was named after Theodor Heuss (1884 – 1963), a liberal German politician who served as the first President of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1949 to 1959. Continue north (away from the river) to Uferstraße and later Bergstraße, then turn right (toward the hill), following street signs for "Philosophenweg" (Philosopher's Walk).

As you start walking up the hill (and we do mean up the hill) – bear in mind that you're in for a treat – your efforts will be rewarded with stunning views of the Neckar and Heidelberg's Old Town.



6 PHILOSOPHERS' GARDEN - PHILOSOPHENWEG SCENIC OVERLOOK (BS, CS)

Sit on a bench

- Philosophengärtchen
- Philosophenweg 27, 69120 Heidelberg
- **Latitude:** 49.415193
- **Longitude:** 8.700963
- WGS84 49° 24' 54" N, 8° 42' 1" E
- 49.415°, 8.700278°
- UTM 32U 478260 5473634
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.909' N, 8° 42.035'

There is a small grassy area surrounded by park benches -- an area which presents a nearly perfect panoramic view of Heidelberg, the Dream City. It is said that the name "Philosopher's Walk" stems from the fact that university professors and philosophers walked here, using the solitude of the forest and the incredible views of the city and surrounding area for inspiration. In the Philosopher's Garden you will find exotic vegetation. In the garden is a memorial stone to Joseph von Eichendorff, a Romantic poet who studied in Heidelberg from 1807-1808.

Now it is time to move on; move back up to the Philosophenweg. On spring and summer days there is a small "Schnellimbiss", a kiosk where you can purchase snacks and

drinks and postcards. Be sure to use the receptacles provided for any trash you may have. At the kiosk there is a fork in the trail. The path that goes to the left and up the hill will eventually lead to the top of the Heiligenberg. In order to reach checkpoint #8, the Liselottestein, you will continue farther along the lower branch. If you have more time and you are in the mood for a serious hike, climb up to Heiligenberg with all its sites e.g. Thingstätte and Saint Michael's Basilica.



7 HEILIGENBERG (BS)

To do nr 7 requires about two extra hours and good fitness as it is a steep ascend. Only recommended for older kids.

Alternatively, you can take a bus from Hans-Thoma-Platz, but only on Sundays between 10am and 5pm.

7a BISMARCK TOWER

- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.974' N, 8° 42.000'
 - closed 1NOV-15MAR
- The Bismarck Tower Heidelberg is a listed lookout tower built in Heidelberg in 1903. The Bismarck monument is located on the southern slope of the Heiligenberg above the Philosophenweg. The name "Bismarck Tower"; for the tower can be traced back to the 1899 competition of the German student body, which was intended to encourage the erection of as many towers of fire as possible (and not observation towers). The Heidelberg Tower is one of 47 towers built according to this design. The tower bears an imperial eagle relief with the snake of discord. At the top of the tower there is

a cast-iron fire bowl with a diameter of 2,5 meters. The Bismarck Tower was renovated in 1985. On 19 January 2003 the tower was 100 years old. In June 2003, an anniversary celebration was celebrated at the Bismarck Tower, during which a memorial fire was lit in the fire bowl. Inside the tower you can climb up and have a view of the old town of Heidelberg.

7b MÖNCHBERGHÜTTE

- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.974' N, 8° 42.000'
- 10-15 people can sit here. Ideal for a break. Careful, the steps are partly missing.

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7c FUCHSRONDELL

- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 25.059' N, 8° 42.049'

Great view over Heidelberg and the Neckar river. Small, sheltered hut – good place to rest (no seats) on your steep slope. Great view of Heidelberg's Old Town and the castle on the opposite side of the river Neckar. In 2018 the foundations and some columns of the pavilion were renovated.

7d HEIDENLOCH

- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 25.168' N, 8° 42.205'
- closest bus stop: Heiligenberg

The so-called Heidenloch (heathen hole) is a pit 55 meters (180 ft) deep, of unknown age and purpose. It has been suggested that it is a Roman well or cistern.

7e STEPHANSKLOSTER

- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 25.175' N, 8° 42.237'
- closest bus stop: Heiligenberg

The ruins of the Monastery of St. Stephen, built at the end of the 11th century, are on the lower summit.

7f KELTENWEG

- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 25.250' N, 8° 42.332'
- closest bus stop: Heiligenberg

There are traces of a double-walled Celtic hill fort constructed in the 4th century BCE. The early settlements in Heidelberg rose on the northern bank of the river, the same side you are currently on. These settlements as such date back to the Celts who were in the Heidelberg area before the birth of Christ. However, the history of man in this region dates back far beyond 2000 years. In the village of Mauer, just a few miles southeast of Heidelberg, archaeologists found a jawbone of an extinct species of human (known as "Heidelberg Man"). Modern carbon dating processes revealed the jawbone's age to be 550,000 years! Look north up the hill at what the Celts called the "holy" or "saintly" mountain, the Heiligenberg. Remnants of a wall dating before the birth of Christ still exist on top of the hill.

7g THINGSTÄTTE

Sit on the steps.

- Auf dem Heiligenberg 1, 69121 Heidelberg
- **Latitude:** 49.423212
- **Longitude:** 8.70643
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 25.407' N, 8° 42.346'
- closest bus stop: Heiligenberg

However, that is not all that is up on top of this special mountain. Up beyond the Celtic wall is a special kind of city auditorium. Its German name is "Thingstätte". What it is really, is an amphitheater that was built not centuries ago, but just a few decades ago. During the Third Reich, it was built for Hitler Youth Organizations in 1934/5 as part of the Thingspiel movement. In addition, it is an acoustical marvel, a stone city hall. If you stand on the stage of the open-air theatre and speak in a normal tone, a person sitting in the top row of the theater (nearly 200 meters away) will hear you almost as though you were standing beside them.



7h ST. MICHAEL

- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 25.520' N, 8° 42.380'

The Heiligenberg has many other stories to tell visitors. One continues up the hill to the restored ruins of Saint Michael's Basilica. The ruins of the basilica church of the Monastery of St. Michael, built in 1023, are on the primary summit. Within the nave are traces of the Roman temple of Mercury. If you come from the Thingstätte: the walk past Waldschänke Heiligenberg (a restaurant open for lunch from 11am-8pm) back to Philosophenweg will take about 30 minutes.

8 LISELOTTESTEIN - PHILOSOPHENWEG (BS, CS)

Sit on a bench.

- Liselotte-Platz, Philosophenweg, 69120 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- **Latitude:** 49.415587
Longitude: 8.702266
- Philosophenweg 20, 69120 Heidelberg
- **Latitude:** 49°24' 56.17" N,
Longitude: 8°42' 08.03" E
- N49°24'56.172" E8°42'8.052"

This is a memorial dedicated to Liselotte, the daughter of Prince Elector Karl Ludwig. She was married to the Duke of Orléans, the brother of Louis XIV of France. It was her inheritance to the Palatine region that Louis tried unsuccessfully to claim, an attempt, which instigated the War of the Palatine Succession, also called the War of the Grand Alliance (1689–97).

It was waged by the Grand Alliance, led by Britain, the Netherlands, and Austria, against France, following his invasion (1688) of the Palatinate. To get a good idea of how the city of Heidelberg looked before any of the wars began, follow the path a little farther along to 9, Merianblick

9 MERIANBLICK - PHILOSOPHENWEG SCENIC OVERLOOK (MERIAN'S VIEW) (BS, CS)

- Vista Point; Philosophenweg, 69120 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- **Latitude:** 49.41646
Longitude: 8.704659
- WGS84 49° 25' 6.28" N, 8° 42' 25.99" E
- 49.41841°, 8.70722°
- UTM 32U 478765 5474011
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 25.013' N, 8° 42.378'

The Merianblick / Meriankanzel is a copy of a 1620s copperplate engraving of Heidelberg, which shows the city and how it looked before it was destroyed. Continue east and take the right (that is, lower) of the two tracks. Approximately 300–400 meters up Philosopher's Way, you will come to a downhill walking path off the right side of the road. It is called the Schlangenweg or "Snake Way".

Take a right turn on to Schlangenweg and begin the descent to the river. You will eventually exit onto the road called Neuenheimer Landstraße (Neuenheim country road) at the height of the "Old Bridge", also called Karl Theodor Bridge. Cross the street at the pedestrian crossing, and head east to the statue on the east side of the bridge.

10 KARL THEODOR BRIDGE (BS, CS)

Grab a seat on the bench at the Old Bridge.

- Karl-Theodor-Brücke (also known as Alte Brücke)
- WGS84 49° 24' 51.31" N, 8° 42' 34.37" E
- 49.414253°, 8.709547°
- UTM 32U 478932 5473549
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.891' N, 8° 42.567'

The Karl Theodor Bridge, commonly known as the Old Bridge, is a stone bridge in Heidelberg, crossing the Neckar River. It connects the eastern part of the Neuenheim district with the Altstadt (Old Town) of the city on the opposite bank. The current bridge, made of Neckar Valley sandstone and the ninth bridge built on the site, was constructed in 1788 by Elector Karl Theodor, and is one of the best-known and most beloved landmarks and tourist destinations in the history of Heidelberg.

Having spoken of the bridge, it is time to walk across it. The town, its castle and its bridge have been through lightning strikes, floods, and invading armies. Having crossed the bridge, you can now enter the Old Town through the Brückentor or "Bridge Gate".



11 BRÜCKENTOR (BS, CS)

Stand at the side of the old bridge

- Old Bridge Gate, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.413689
- **Longitude:** 8.709632
- WGS84: N49°24'47.88" E8°42'30.852"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.803' N, 8° 42.572'

The two towers of the bridge gate are at the southern end of the bridge. The gate was actually part of the city's original medieval fortification, but Karl Theodor added the two-towered gatehouse. The towers have dungeons in them which were used to house felons while the portion above provided the cells of the debtors' prison. There is a plaque above the portcullis commemorating the defense of the city by the Austrian regiment against the invading French army.

The towers of the bridge gate that survived 1689 were fitted with canopy roofs in 1714. After you pass through the gate, turn to your right (west along the river) for just a few paces and look for Heidelberg's Brückenneffe.

12 HEIDELBERG BRIDGE MONKEY (BS, CS)

Sit on the benches near the bridge monkey

- Bridge Monkey, Neckarstr. 66, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.413312
Longitude: 8.709433
- WGS 84: N 49°24'47.183" E 8°42'33.152"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.800' N, 8° 42.380'

It is time to take your cameras out; you can stick your head into the monkey's head just behind his nose and try for a selfie or ask someone to take your picture. Makes a neat memento – and you'll need it for the quiz later on! The inscription on the monkey roughly means "As you look at me, stranger, don't be too quick to laugh; if you look at humanity, or even into a mirror, you just might see something just as funny." Once you have met the monkey, head west along the river until you come to a large fortress complex of buildings.

Just before you get to the large building that looks a bit like a barn, turn left and go up the street. When you come to what looks like a small parking lot with a rock in the center of it, you have come to our next stop.



13 OLD SYNAGOGUE SQUARE AND MEMORIAL (BS, CS)

- Große Mantelgasse 5, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.412956
Longitude: 8.706062
- WGS84 N49°24'46.412" E8°42'21.88"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.780' N, 8° 42.380'

The synagogue that once stood here was set on fire by National Socialists on November 10, 1938, during the infamous Kristallnacht or "Night of Broken Glass". Local National Socialist Party leaders blocked firefighters from responding in a timely way; ultimately the firefighters were permitted to intervene only to protect neighboring buildings. As a result, the synagogue itself burned to the ground and the Jewish community was made to pay for the site to be cleared afterward. There have been numerous attempts to commemorate the synagogue here since the end of the Second World War, starting with the placement of a commemorative plaque and memorial stone in the 1950s. In 2001, the floor plan and various details of the old synagogue were highlighted here in the pavement, and the original memorial stone was repositioned in the area of the former Torah shrine.

The destruction of the synagogue in 1938 was prelude to the National Socialists' mass deportation of many of Heidelberg's Jewish residents to an internment camp at Gurs, France in 1940. The names of deportees have been carved into the memorial here at Old Synagogue Square and appear on many Stolpersteine – brass "stumbling stones" -- installed into the pavement in front of buildings throughout the city where they once lived, as a reminder of the brutality they faced in one of the darkest periods in Heidelberg history.



14 MARSTALL (BS)

- Marstallstraße 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.412844
- **Longitude:** 8.705099
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.754' N, 8° 42.317'

The Marstall served many purposes during its history, which dates back to medieval times when it was actually a part of the town's old ramparts. Its main purpose was that of an armory, and that includes a portion to house the Elector's stables. The building now houses the Heidelberg University Department of Archaeology and a student cafeteria, where you can eat relatively cheaply. Now exit the Marstall from the same entrance you came in. Using the marked pedestrian crossings, cross to the river side of the road north of the Marstall and work your way east (back toward the Old Bridge) along the river to your next stop, the river locks.



15 RIVER LOCKS (BS, CS)

- Schleuse Heidelberg, Schlierbacher Landstraße 1, 69118 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.414694
- **Longitude:** 8.718016
- WGS84 N49°25'9.84" E8°44'4.2"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.011' N, 8° 40.586'

Go up on the causeway by the locks (Schleuse) and if you have time, watch the operation of the locks which, simply put, work as an elevator taking boats from a higher river level to a lower one and vice versa. When you have finished at the locks, cross the street again at the traffic light or use the underground pedestrian tunnel to move south to Karlstor or "Karl's Gate".

16 KARLSTOR (BS, CS)

- Karlstor, Hauptstraße 250, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.414156
Longitude: 8.718102
- WGS84 N49°24'48.852" E8°42'58.936"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.842' N, 8° 43.087'

This gate was once the eastern entrance to the city and formed part of the ramparts. It was built under the direction of Karl Theodor from 1775 to 1781. Like other gates to the city, it too, provided a ready-made prison for debtors or criminals. Let's head toward the castle*. Walk west to the crosswalk going back toward the city side of Karl's Gate. Enter the city on the Hauptstraße and continue west until you come to Friesenberg. If you look carefully, you should also see a sign that reads "Zum Schloss" (to the castle). This is where one path to the castle begins with a steep climb.

CAUTION: Do stay on the path to prevent erosion of the soil. When you get to the top of the path, it is a good time to take a break and catch your breath and appreciate the fact that some armies had to attack up the hill you just walked up! Once you have caught your breath, start up the hill and follow the winding path up to the castle gardens. There are different ways to get up to the castle some more or less challenging. For a less physically challenging route or to take the funicular railway. This will get you to #19. Once at the castle you can proceed to stations #17 through #20 in any order.



17 HEIDELBERG CASTLE - CASTLE GARDENS (BS)

- Schloß-Wolfsbrunnenweg 10, 69117 Heidelberg
- **Latitude:** 49°24'37.0"N
Longitude: 8°43'01.9"E
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.617' N, 8° 43.147'

The gardens are on the east side of the castle. The gardens were built in the early 1600s at the direction of Prince Elector Friedrich V, who became known as the "Winter King". It was a huge amount of work to crush sandstone rocks from the valley gorge. Many beautiful statues were placed in the gardens; it was really an amazing achievement to build such an elaborate and glorious garden.

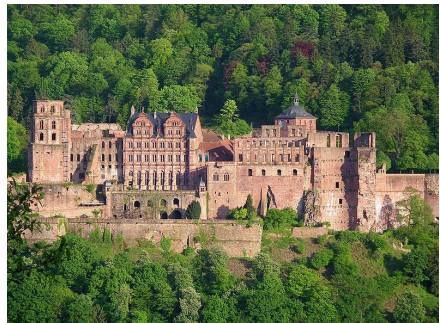
Unfortunately, nothing of that garden survives. Have a look at the "Father Rhine" statue fountain. Before you move on, take the opportunity to enjoy views of the southeast corner of the Castle and valley. Then, head back toward the Castle and stop at its southeast corner, by the Krauturm.

18 HEIDELBERG CASTLE - KRAUTTURM (BS, CS)

- Krautturm, Schlosshof, 69117 Heidelberg
- **Latitude:** 49.410298
- **Longitude:** 8.716233
- Google maps: 49.4103085,8.7139499,17
- WGS84: N49°24'37.072" E8°42'58.439"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.600' N, 8° 42.994'

The earliest castle structure was built before 1214 and later expanded into two castles circa 1294; however, in 1537, a lightning bolt destroyed the upper castle. The present structures had been expanded by 1650, before damage by later wars and fires. In 1764, another lightning bolt caused a fire which destroyed some rebuilt sections. You are now at the Krautturm, also called the "Exploded Tower". The tower, with walls 20 feet thick and a diameter of some 24 meters, once housed the castle's gunpowder supplies. As you can see, half of the tower lies in the moat. It has been there since 1693, when the French soldiers destroyed it in an attack. Their first attempt, made four years earlier, failed to destroy it. As you can see this is not the only part of the castle in ruins. The castle was attacked many times in its history. The castle has only been partially rebuilt since its demolition in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The castle ruins are among the most important Renaissance structures north of the Alps. One man who really can be considered the savior of the Heidelberg Castle was Karl Graf von Graimberg. Beginning in 1815, he expended his own time, effort and money to restore it. At that time, the castle lay in its worst state of ruin, and townspeople were pilfering the castle stones, bricks and other materials to build their own houses and other structures. Graf von Graimberg even paid guards to protect the stones from thieves. His restoration made possible the growth of Heidelberg's lucrative tourism industry.



19 HEIDELBERG CASTLE - VISITOR CENTER (BS, CS)

- Heidelberger Schloss, Schlosshof, 69117 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- **Latitude:** 49.409424
- **Longitude:** 8.714792
- Google maps: 49.4103085,8.7139499,17
- WGS84: N49°24'33.925" E8°42'53.251"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.563' N, 8° 42.877'

You will need to buy a ticket if you want to go inside. It is really worth a visit. However, if you chose not to go in, proceed to #20. There are several legends attached to the castle today. The most visited attraction at the castle is the Great Vat / the World's Largest Wine Barrel. It is located in the basement of the Friedrich building (follow the signs). It was built in 1751 and stands seven meters high, is eight and a half meters wide, holds 220,000 liters (58,124 gallons) of wine. A staircase allows visitors to climb atop the barrel. It was placed under the care of Perkeo, an Austrian dwarf who served as Court Jester and Royal Wine

Keeper. Another castle legend relates to the footprint embedded in the concrete in the north patio, the large balcony area on the river side of the castle. It is said that a knight made this footprint as he tried to save his princess from a fire in the castle. (There are, however, other versions of how the footprint got there). Go out to the patio to find the footprint and witness stunning views of the old town and across the river to the Philosopher's Way and Schlangenweg. Return to the main castle courtyard. Visitors with more time might enjoy a visit to the Apothecary Museum (entrance to which is included in your castle ticket). There are also English-speaking tours of the inside of several of the castle buildings available for an additional fee. Inquire at the ticket booth if you are interested. Once you have finished admiring the castle courtyard, exit the castle through the main entrance. Turn right, go about 50 meters and walk to the red stone arch, our next stop.

20 HEIDELBERG CASTLE - ELIZABETH'S GATE (BS, CS)

- Heidelberger Schloss, Schlosshof, 69117 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- **Latitude:** 49.409741
- **Longitude:** 8.714545
- WGS84: N49°24'35.068" E8°42'52.363"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.581' N, 8° 42.868'

This gate is really a story of true love. In 1615, Prince Elector Friedrich V, had this gate built literally overnight, as a surprise gift for his 19-year-old English-born wife, Elizabeth Stuart. He gave her a kiss for every animal she could find on the gate. How many animals can you find? Go west through the small gate near the gift shops. If you have time continue to #21 (riding up on the funicular to Molkenkur is included in your castle ticket). Otherwise, ride down on the funicular or take the steps down towards the city and #22. Count the number of steps (hint: there are 300+). Keep going until you run out of steps. You'll end up near Burgweg in the city. If you continue to follow the northerly direction you've been going, you'll end up at Kornmarkt Square, which borders on the Hauptstraße.

When you get to the Hauptstraße you will see the Rathaus, or city hall, directly in front. A left turn will have you traveling in a westerly direction again and heading for the Heiliggeistkirche #22.



21 MOLKENKUR (BS)

Station Schloss

- Note: during winter months the funicular is closed for inspection.

Early reports (circa 1225) mention a fortress in Heidelberg. Speculation is that the Molkenkur is on the site of the first Heidelberg castle. The current one is probably a second castle. Later reports (1303) indicate the existence of two castles, one at the present site and one higher up the vicinity on the Molkenkur. The latter provided a much better defense against an attack from the South, but that was not the cause of its destruction in 1537; rather it was hit by a lightning strike. You have a spectacular view from here and there is a small restaurant with regional and seasonal food.

22 HEILIGGEISTKIRCHE (BS, carefully for CS)

- Heiliggeistkirche, Hauptstraße 189, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.412069
Longitude: 8.709733
- WGS84: N49°24'43.449" E8°42'35.04"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.709' N, 8° 42.557'

open Monday-Saturday 11am-5pm, Sunday 12:30noon-5pm

Prince Elector Ruprecht I laid the cornerstone for the Church in 1400. It became the resting place for the princes of the Palatinate. To this day only Ruprecht I and his wife, Elizabeth von Hohenzollern, rest in the church. Invading French forces in 1693 destroyed the remaining 54 elector's gravesites. By 1705, the Catholics and Protestants built a wall splitting the church in two to separate the two different services. The church is now exclusively used by Protestants. Furthermore, there is the Catholic Church of the Jesuits (also known in Heidelberg as the Jesuitenkirche).

Its construction began in 1712. The wall remained until 1936 (with the exception of 1886 for the 500th anniversary of the University of Heidelberg) when the Protestants of Heidelberg bought the right to the Church from the Catholics. There are some interesting sites in the church, including a walk up to the belfry for a modest charge of 2 €. Come out of the Church and face south.

23 HOTEL RITTER (BS, CS)

- Hauptstraße 178, 69117 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- **Latitude:** 49.411731
Longitude: 8.70932
- WGS84: N49°24'42.357" E8°42'33.335"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.715' N, 8° 42.556'

Immediately in front of you is the house Zum Ritter Sankt Georg (Knight St. George). It is one of the few buildings to survive the War of Succession. It was built in 1592 in the style of the late Renaissance. It is named after the sculpture at the top. An interesting fact that this building calls to mind is the method of taxation in sixteenth-century Heidelberg. Back then, tax was assessed on a building according to the number of windows and doors that opened onto the main street. Obviously, the number of windows the Hotel Ritter presents to the viewer on the Hauptstraße confirms that its owner, Charles Belier, a Huguenot cloth merchant, was a very wealthy person.

24 CAFÉ KNÖSEL (BS)

- Café Knösel, Hauptstraße 244, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.413582
Longitude: 8.716792
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.751' N, 8° 42.550'

Café Knösel, founded by chocolatier Fridolin Knösel in 1863, is located at the heart of the Old Town. In particular, the young ladies attending Heidelberg's nineteenth-century finishing schools loved his sweet chocolate delights and were frequent customers, much to the delight of many students of the

university, who would also flock to the store but were forbidden by the mores of the day (and chaperones) from speaking to the young ladies in the cafe. As a result, Fridolin Knösel created a particularly delicious chocolate delight, which he called Studentenkuss (the Student's Kiss), and sold to students seeking a discreet way to send a sweet message – in the form of a Student's Kiss – to which even the chaperones could not object. Nowadays the chocolates are not made at the café, but at a chocolate shop around the corner owned by the Knösel family.

25 DREIKÖNIGSTRASSE (BS)

- Dreikönigstraße 25, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.411786
Longitude: 8.70802

At one time this was the only lane in Heidelberg running perpendicular to the Neckar that was called "Straße" (street) rather than a "Gasse" (alley). The street had once been a "Gasse", Judengasse or Jewish Alley, to be exact, until 1391, when Prince Ruprecht II sought to rid Heidelberg (and the larger region, the Palatinate) of its Jewish

population. He had them removed from the city and their confiscated property was donated to the city's then-new University. In order to ensure that Jewish people would not return to their former residences, he had the street on which they lived renamed in honor of the Christian feast day for the Epiphany; hence the name Dreikönig or Three Kings Street. Come back out on Augustinerstraße and head south. At the end of the block, turn right and walk to the end of the building on your right and you'll enter Universitätsplatz (University Square).

26 UNIVERSITY SQUARE (BS, CS)

- Universitätsplatz, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.41104
- **Longitude:** 8.70588
- Alte Universität, Rektorat, Grabengasse 1, 69117 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- N49°24'40.559" E8°42'22.082"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.678' N, 8° 42.356'

In 1386, the University of Heidelberg was established by Prince Elector Ruprecht (one of the seven German Princes who had the right to vote for the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire). The Great Schism of 1378 made it possible for Heidelberg, a relatively small city and capital of the Electorate of the Palatinate, to gain its own university – the first university in what would later become Germany. In Heidelberg, university buildings appear on both banks of the Neckar, throughout the old city, as well as in some other parts of Heidelberg. Thus, the university includes not only beautiful old halls and the

elegant main library, but also 21st-century residence halls and state-of-the-art scientific laboratories worthy of the many Nobel Prize winners who have called the University of Heidelberg home. Here one sees the famous Lion's Well and, immediately behind the well, the beautifully restored "Old University" building. Buy a combination ticket for Great Hall, Student Prison and University Museum.

Great Hall (Alte Aula)

The Great Hall, Heidelberg University's magnificent historic auditorium, was long a home for courses and lectures. Its present design dates back to the university's 500th anniversary in 1886 and features paintings and busts honoring the university's founders, innovators and benefactors as well as its most important academics from its founding to the 19th century. The university included four faculties: philosophy, theology, jurisprudence, and medicine (to be seen on the roof).

27 STUDENT PRISON & GREAT HALL & UNIVERSITY MUSEUM (BS, CS)

- Studentenkarzer, Augustinergasse 2, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.411326
- **Longitude:** 8.706697
- WGS84: N49°24'40.837" E8°42'23.754"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.681' N, 8° 42.411'
- Opening times: Monday-Friday 10am-6pm, Saturday 10am-4pm, closed on Sundays and public holidays
- Student Prison (Studentenkarzer)

The student prison was established in the 1780s and remained in use until 1914. Today it is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Heidelberg.

From 1823 to 1914 students were incarcerated by the university for offenses such as failing to pay their bills, disturbance of the peace, and other breaches of the public order. Although initially intended as a punishment, a stay in the student prison was eventually seen as a badge of (dubious) honor, especially by members of the city's fraternities, whose graffiti artfully documented their stays. From University Square, head south to the corner of Grabengasse and Plöck. Looking west on your right, the imposing building is the Universitätsbibliothek, the University Library.

28 UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (BS, CS)

- Universitätsbibliothek, Plöck 107-109, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- **Latitude:** 49.409689
- **Longitude:** 8.705957
- WGS84: N49°24'34.98" E8°42'21.174"
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.578' N, 8° 42.368'

The University Library (Universitätsbibliothek) is the central library of the University of Heidelberg, which has more than 80 faculty and institute libraries in its library system. In addition to its many books and manuscripts (most notably the Codex

Manesse, a rare book of Middle High German poetry from the 14th century), the University Library holds special collections in literature concerning the Palatinate and Baden, egyptology, archeology, the history of art, and South Asia. Now return to the Hauptstraße again and head west until you come to Theaterplatz. On the southeast corner you'll see a building with coat of arms near the second-floor window. The coat of arms is that of the Bishop of Worms and the building is the former Wormser Hof.

29 WORMSER HOF (BS, CS)

- Wormser Hof, Hauptstraße 110, 69117 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- **Latitude:** 49.411118
- **Longitude:** 8.704294
- WGS84 49° 24' 40.68" N, 8° 42' 14.04" E
- UTM 32U 478521 5473222
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.682' N, 8° 42.232'

Heidelberg became a city in the early 13th century. The city was part of the diocese of Worms. From 1442 to 1610 this was the

residence of the Bishops of Worms, who were also chancellor of the university. There was a close relationship between Heidelberg's princes and the Bishops of Worms. It was from the latter that the princes received authority to establish a fiefdom that eventually became Heidelberg, and a school that eventually became its university. Heading west on the Hauptstraße, about half a block down from the Wormser Hof, on the right, is the Kurpfälzisches Museum.

30 KURPFÄLZISCHES MUSEUM (BS)

- WGS84 49° 24' 41" N, 8° 42' 10" E
- 49.411389°, 8.702778°
- UTM 32U 478440 5473232
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.682' N, 8° 42.176'

A visit to the museum could be one of the most meaningful experiences of your Heidelberg tour. You'll see things there ranging from a replica of Heidelberg man (*Homo heidelbergensis*, an extinct species of archaic humans) to religious and secular art and artefacts paralleling the historical periods of Heidelberg itself. Of particular

note are the exhibits regarding ancient Celtic and Roman settlements (beginning in the 5th century BC and 40 AD, respectively) within today's city limits. Artifacts of ancient Heidelberg ranging from statues to jewelry, coins and weapons continue to be uncovered at construction sites – and sometimes even by children playing in the dirt in their own backyards. Go west on the Hauptstraße until you come to an open courtyard on the right with a larger-than-life-sized statue of a man. Go to the statue and note the name on the pedestal: Bunsen.

Heidelberg Historic Trail

31 FRIEDRICHSBAU (BS, CS)

- Bunsenstatue, Fußgängerzone Altstadt, 69115 Heidelberg, Deutschland
- **Latitude:** 49.410732
Longitude: 8.698034
- WGS84 49° 24' 39.47" N, 8° 41' 52.37" E
- 49.410965°, 8.69788°
- UTM 32U 478085 5473186
- dd° mm.mmm': 49° 24.644' N, 8° 41.801'

Today the Friedrichsbau houses Heidelberg University's Psychological Institute. On most maps it appears as "Anatomiegarten".

In front of the Friedrichsbau you can see a statue of Robert Bunsen. In 1852 Bunsen became a chemistry professor at the University of Heidelberg. He and a colleague named Gustav Kirchhoff discovered spectrum analysis, the basic manner in which we identify elements. In the course of his work in Heidelberg, he also developed a device to safely burn a continuous stream of flammable gas for use in the laboratory. This device became known as the Bunsen burner.

CONGRATULATIONS

You have now completed your Heidelberg Historic Trail Hike. To return to Bismarckplatz, your starting point, you need only walk west along the Hauptstraße.

FOR SCOUTS: Please contact BSA - Transatlantic Council at programsuplicenter802@scouting.org if you want to order the patches.

- Catalog Number: c0030
- Description of Items: Historic Trail Heidelberg

Pack 284 in Heidelberg might also have some on stock.



QUIZ

Here it is, as promised!

#1	Today's city center was actually the N/E/S/W limit of the old city.	
#2	When did Otto von Bismarck become Chancellor of the German Empire?	
#3	In which style was the Stadthalle built?	
#4	Which river flows through Heidelberg?	
#5	Who was the first President of the Federal Republic of Germany?	
#6	Who wrote the poem on the memorial stone in the Philosopher's Garden?	
#7	Who built the original settlements on the Heiligenberg?	
#8	When was the war which led to the castle being ruined to its current state?	
#9	From what year is the engraving which shows the city before it was destroyed?	
#10	Since when has Heidelberg had a stone bridge crossing the Neckar river?	
#11	What is the English translation for Heidelberg's Brückentor landmark?	
#12	Have you taken a photo of yourself with (or in) the monkey? Look at it and decide who looks funnier: you or the monkey.	
#13	What happened on November 9, 1938, the infamous "Night of Broken Glass"?	
#14	What was housed in the Marstall before it became a university building?	
#15	How does a river lock (Schleuse) work?	
#16	What was the eastern entrance to the city in the 19th century?	
#17	What is the name of the fountain that one can see in the castle gardens?	
#18	How thick are the walls of the Krauturm, the Exploded Tower?	
#19	What is the name of the dwarf who served as Court Jester?	
#20	Elizabeth Stuart got a special present for her 20th birthday. What was it?	
#21	What is Molkenkur today?	
#22	When was the cornerstone laid for the Heiligegeistkirche church?	
#23	What is Heidelberg's oldest building, built in 1592?	
#24	Which chocolate delight is connected with Café Knösel?	
#25	Who were banished from the city (and region) by Ruprecht II?	
#26	Heidelberg has the oldest university in Germany. When was it founded?	
#27	Until 1914 students could be sent to the student prison. Why?	
#28	Where can you find the famous Codex Manesse?	
#29	When did Heidelberg become a city?	
#30	What is the English name for Homo heidelbergensis?	
#31	Whose statue do you see (famous chemistry professor at the university)?	

CREDITS

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SUGGESTED READING

- Joseph Victor von Scheffel: Studentenlieder "Alt-Heidelberg, du feine"
- "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" „The boy's magic horn: old German songs", collection of German folk poems and songs edited by Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano, and published in Heidelberg in 1805
- Mark Twain „A Tramp Abroad" (The first half of the book covers their stay in south-western Germany (Heidelberg, Mannheim, a trip on the Neckar river, Baden-Baden and the Black Forest).)
- Wilhelm Meyer-Förster: His best-known work, Alt Heidelberg (Old Heidelberg in English) was adapted many times on film, and as the Sigmund Romberg operetta The Student Prince.
- Sigmund Romberg: operetta „The Student Prince"
- Ernst Lubitsch: His first film for MGM, The Student Prince in Old Heidelberg (1927), was well regarded, but lost money.
- Fritz Löhner-Beda (text)/ Fred Raymond (music): they became world-famous with their 1925 composition „Ich hab mein Herz in Heidelberg verloren" („I Lost My Heart in Heidelberg")
- Ernst Neubach: film 1952 „I Lost My Heart in Heidelberg"
- Frederik Hahn: rap 2008 „Heidelberg (Mixtape)"
- Wilhelm Busch: „Helen Who Couldn't Help It" (Die fromme Helene) - Neuntes Kapitel: DIE HOCHZEITSREISE
- A Heidelberg Romance (German: Heidelberger Romanze) is a 1951 West German romance film directed by Paul Verhoeven and starring Liselotte Pulver, O.W. Fischer and Gardy Granass.
- Peggy March: single 1967 „Memories of Heidelberg"
- Heinrich Böll: (1979) Du fährst zu oft nach Heidelberg und andere Erzählungen (You Go to Heidelberg Too Often) – short stories
- hip hop band „Advanced Chemistry" has dedicated a song to the city: Heidelberg (1993)
- The Codex Manesse, Manesse Codex, or Große Heidelberger Liederhandschrift is a Liederhandschrift (book of songs/poetry), the single most comprehensive source of Middle High German Minnesang poetry, written and illustrated between c. 1304 when the main part was completed, and c. 1340 with the addenda.



stadt
jugend
ring
heidelberg e.v.