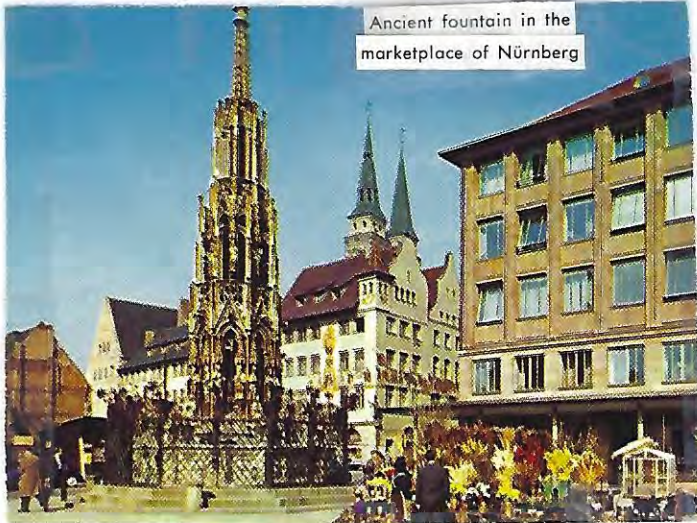


NUREMBERG / BAVARIA / GERMANY



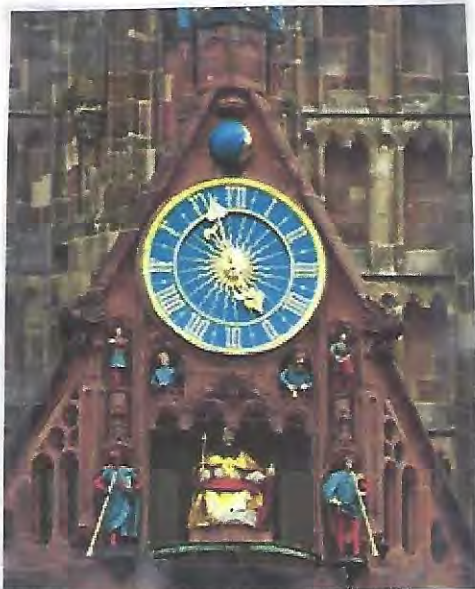
Ancient fountain in the marketplace of Nürnberg



CITY OF NUREMBERG

This is the largest city in Franconia and the second largest in Bavaria. In 1971 the city celebrated the anniversary of its greatest son, the world famous painter Albrecht Dürer. The visuals include the Dürer-Haus; the main Market; several old churches; the Heilig-Geist-Spital, the best known building on the Pegnitz; the Splitterter and parts of the medieval city wall.

Nuremberg — "Beautiful Fountain" and Church of Our Lady



The Männleinlaufen, a mechanical clock on the gable of the Frauenkirche, commemorates the Golden Bull of 1356 and its promulgator, Charles IV.

The Männleinlaufen, a mechanical clock on the gable of the Frauenkirche dating to 1509, attracts onlookers every day at noon. The glockenspiel was commissioned by Emperor Charles IV, promulgator of the Nuremberg Code, later known as the Golden Bull, of 1356, which governed the selection and crowning of the Roman-German kings for over 400 years. On the first strike of the clock, a gate opens and figurines representing the seven electors of that imperial diet or Reichstag, come bearing the imperial regalia, circling the emperor three times and bowing before him. It's a whimsical attraction with deep historical roots that delights people of all ages.

In front of the Frauenkirche stands the 62-foot-high Schöner Brunnen, or Beautiful Fountain, constructed in the late 14th century in the form of a Gothic spire. On three levels, 40 allegorical figures of stone represent the weltanschauung (world-view) of the time. But the fountain is perhaps most famous for the golden and iron rings within the protective fence, added in 1587. According to legend, it is not known how they were attached to the elaborate fence without a welded joint. Turning the rings is said to bring good luck and fertility.