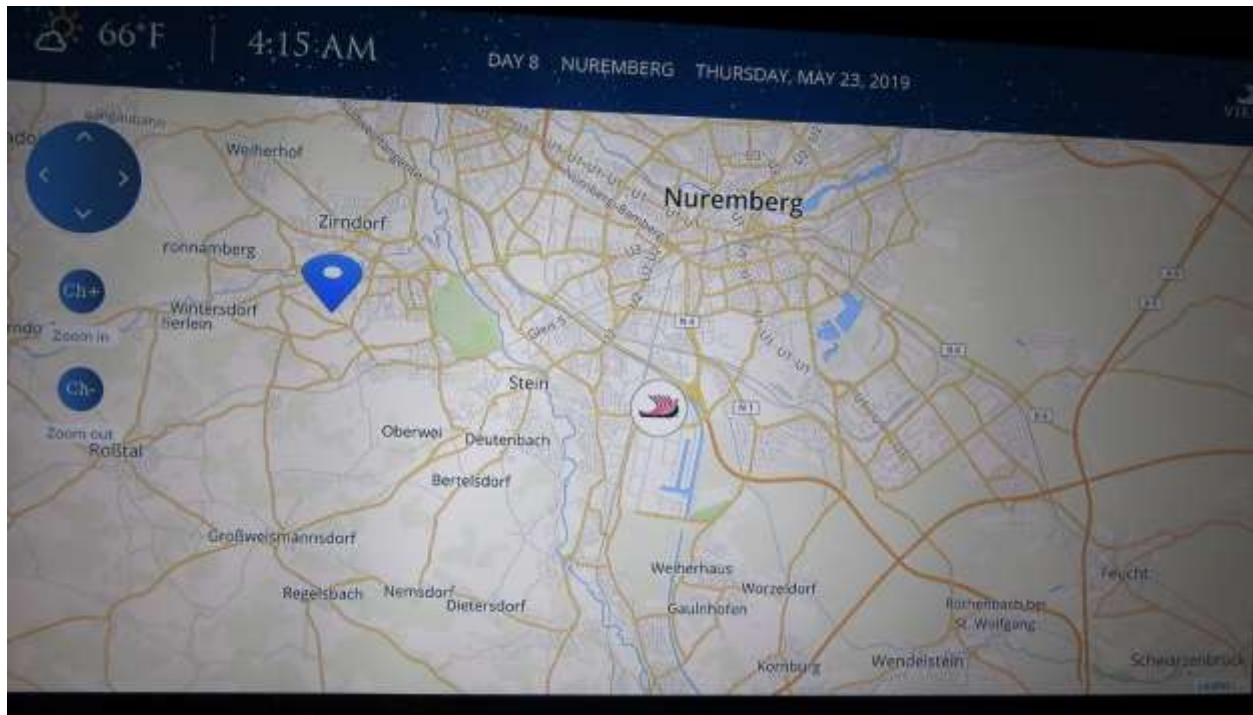


VIKING TRAVELOG
GRAND EUROPEAN RIVER CRUISE
RHINE-MAIN-DANUBE RIVERS

DAY 8 – NUREMBERG



There was something about the movement of the longship that told me it was slowing down and getting ready to dock. I got out of bed to see what I could see outside the small portholes of our lowest level stateroom. We definitely were slowing down, and possibly arriving at our destination. Sure enough, when I checked the Ship Tracker – it was 4:15 am – I saw that we were arriving in Nuremberg.

Plan for the Day: Tour one of Germany's most renowned and intriguing cities on this included excursion. Meet your guide at your ship, then drive to the Old Town, where you can delve into Nuremberg's complex past. This medieval city is still surrounded by 13th-century walls, with many gates and watchtowers fully intact. It grew into a toy-making capital of Europe, where craftsmen also shaped metal into inspiring sculpture and carved wood and other materials into decorative crafts. After you see the grounds on which Nazi rallies were staged (Zeppelin Field) and pass the Palace of Justice, admire the Imperial Palace, one of Europe's most formidable fortresses. Then, stroll down the castle hill past half-timbered houses and browse the stalls at the Market Square. One of Europe's most celebrated, it is famous for its gingerbread and its Gothic Schöner Brunnen, or Beautiful Fountain. There will be time to explore on your own here before returning to your ship.



The city was coming to life, and the lights of the city were fading as the sky became lighter. To the left of what seemed to be a radio or small cell phone tower was the white light of a distant moon.



I walked to the lounge for some early morning tea, my drink of choice. The Aquavit electronically-controlled sliding door that I had walked through many times before without paying attention to the symbolic design on it suddenly became meaningful. Aquavit (“water of life”) made sense to me, but the convoluted twisting design on the door seemed to have no definite meaning. Except – maybe – it was messing with my mind, like trying to solve the riddle of the universe. I got my cup of tea and proceeded to the viewing area. I was not in any spirit to figure out puzzles.



At 9:00 am, our included shore excursion, “Nuremberg Through History,” began promptly when our program director showed us the way to the buses that were waiting for us near the longship. We met our tour guide, Lisa Sherwood-Burke, who was a retired teacher of the English language. Her English was impeccable. The first sight in the city we saw was the SS Barracks (aka SS-Kaserne). It was near the other Nazi sights we would see.



When we drove through the Coliseum-looking stadium, the bus slowed down so we could see the monumental stadium known as the Deutsches Stadion (“German Stadium”), also referred to as Congress Hall.



It was designed by [Albert Speer](#) for the [Nazi party rally grounds](#) in [Nuremberg](#). It had the shape of a horseshoe, based on the renowned Panathenaic Stadium of Athens. Its construction began in September 1937, and was slated for completion in 1943. Like most other Nazi monumental structures, however, its construction was interrupted by the outbreak of [World War II](#) and never finished.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsches_Stadion



Nuremberg was chosen for the enormous stadium because it had a historic link to the Holy Roman Emperor (1st Reich) and Empire of the German Nation (2nd Reich). New emperors were inaugurated in Nuremberg. According to our guide Lisa, "Hitler wanted to raise Germany out of the rubble of WWI into a new empire, the 3rd Reich. So Hitler wanted to hold rallies here to give the appearance of an imperial inauguration. He wanted to mold the people's psyche so they would think the rallies were a modern form of an imperial ceremony."



We drove out through the narrow oval-shaped opening in the stadium. Since the stadium was not harmed during the war, it was left the way it was. There is a separate documentation center (museum, education forum) above the Congress Hall (north wing of unfinished remains). Other parts of the Nazi rally grounds were simply dismantled.



Speer's stadium was a gigantic inflation of its Greco-Roman model, from which he borrowed the horseshoe configuration and the [propylaeum](#), now transformed into a raised, pillared, temple-like structure (*Säulenvorhof*) attached to the open end of the stadium by an internally pillared courtyard. Since the stadium was not set like the Panathenaic Stadium structure at the bottom of a gully, but on a flat area of land (24 hectares), its five tiers of seats for [405,000 spectators](#) had to be supported in the usual Roman manner by massive [barrel vaults](#).

The external façade of pink granite blocks, which would have risen to a height of about 90 metres (about 100 yards), consisted of a series of arches 65 metres (about 71 yards) high resting on a podium of dark red granite.



So now we knew the story of Nuremberg's connection to Hitler. The rallies were held in 1927, 1929 and annually from 1933 through 1938. After [Adolf Hitler's rise to power](#) in 1933 the Nuremberg rallies became huge [Nazi propaganda](#) events, a center of Nazi ideals. The 1934 rally was filmed by [Leni Riefenstahl](#), and made into a propaganda film called *Triumph des Willens* ([Triumph of the Will](#)).

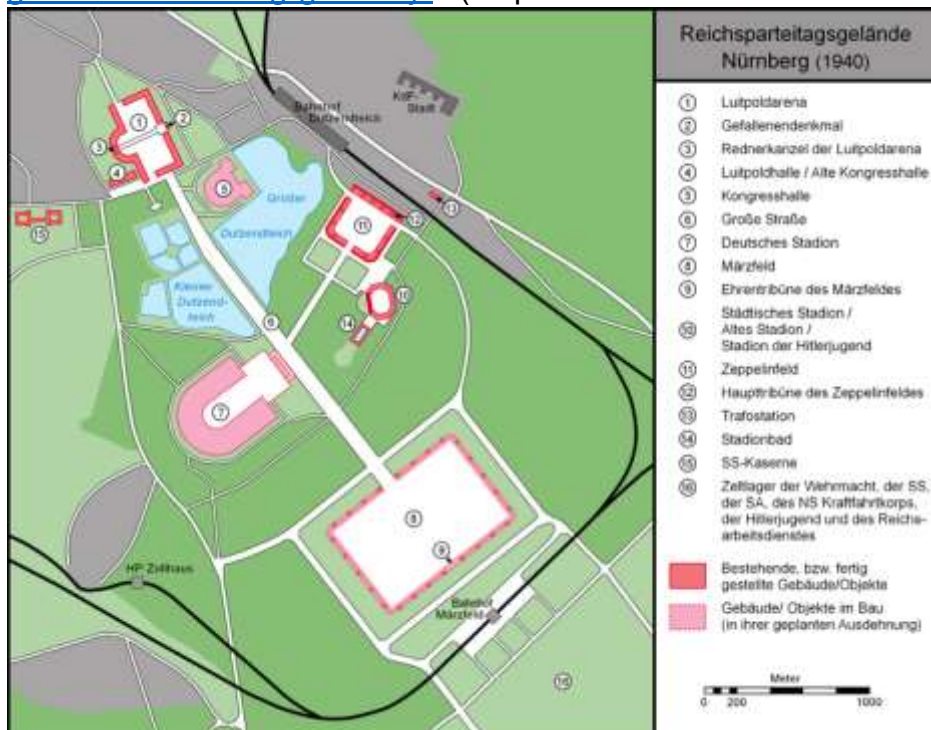


From the other side of Lake Dutzendteich, we could see the horse-shaped stadium. Today, the people of Nuremberg have reclaimed the Dutzendteich Park around the lake, and treat the architectural reminders of megalomania with the indifference they deserve. The former Nazi Party Rally Grounds are a dim memory of a dark past.



We stopped to take a look at Zeppelin Field, which was 312 meters wide and 285 meters long, the size of 12 soccer fields. It has space for about 200,000 people. The Nazi Party rallies in 1933 - 1934 were held in the Zeppelin Field. On April 25, 1945, the US Army blasted the Nazi flag off the grandstand. The grandstand is famous for the “blow the Swastika off the grandstand” movie (known locally as a “Swasectomy”).

<https://www.landmarkscout.com/zeppelin-field-and-ss-barracks-at-the-nsdap-rally-grounds-nuremberg-germany/> (Map below taken from the website)





We now headed from the eastern part of Nuremberg, where the Nazi Rally Grounds were located – and where students came on field trips to learn about history so they wouldn't forget (or repeat) it – to the western part, where the Nuremberg trials took place.



Our Lady Tower

Lisa: "One of four Medieval gate towers marking the entrance into the city. Remember, it was the Industrial Period that carried Nuremberg into modernity, otherwise it would have remained what you see behind the fortress section, a beautiful medieval city surrounded by one of the best kept medieval walls in Europe." Round towers were more efficient militarily since cannons would bounce off of the round surface.



"The fortress wall is 3.1 miles (5 km) in circumference.
The whole thing has a moat around it."



Nuremberg Central Station (Hauptbahnhof). The Hauptbahnhof is located on the southeastern perimeter of Nuremberg's [Altstadt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Altstadt), immediately opposite the Königstor (King's Gate) where the streets of Marien­torgraben, Frauentorgraben, and Bahnhofstraße meet. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Central_Station



The Palace of Justice (sign), Memorial of the Nuremberg trials. There was not only a courthouse in the American-occupied zone of Nuremberg, there was a prison next to it. Lisa: "The defendants were led via a roof passage from their prison to the east wing of the courthouse. The security measures were absolutely stringent. This was an important factor in choosing an eligible courthouse."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palace_of_Justice,_Nuremberg
<https://museums.nuernberg.de/memorial-nuremberg-trials/>



The courthouse where the Nuremberg trials took place. The building itself has 600 rooms. There was a huge administrative entourage involved. The trial was held from Nov. 20, 1945 to Oct. 1, 1946.

Lisa: "It was important after the executions to make sure there were no places left for possible pilgrimages to the sites. There was a crematorium in Munich that was used, and the ashes were dumped into a tributary of the Isar River. So there was never a grave or a site of pilgrimage."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_trials



The adjacent building, part of the entire complex of the Palace of Justice. The International Military Tribunal was given the task of trying 24 of the most important political and military leaders of the Third Reich. They were tried as criminals, not as war heroes.



This was one of the two oldest Jewish cemeteries, in Nuremberg Gostenhof, between Barendschanzstr. and Reutersbrunnerstr., used for burials from 1864 to 1905. Lisa: "Most of it was desecrated on the night of November 1938 when the paramilitary troops of the Nazis went on a rampage against Jewish institutions. After the war, there was an effort to put the cemetery back together according to old plans."

<https://jhva.wordpress.com/2011/02/20/the-old-jewish-cemetery-nuremberg-gostenhof/>



This was St. John's Cemetery in Nuremberg. Lisa: "It was established in 1521. The city council at that time decreed that at death everyone be equal, and their tomb should be of equal dimension. Of course, a lot of noblemen felt more equal than others, so they decided to demonstrate their superiority by creating ornate bronze epitaphs for their tombs." My wife wondered why the Jewish cemetery looked so poorly kept, while the Christian one was colorful and decorated beautifully.



Our bus tour was at an end. Now our walking tour would begin. Lisa locked up her bike that she would use afterwards for transportation.



Our guide Lisa pointed out the main attractions we would see inside the Nuremberg Castle.

<https://www.stadtreklame.com/services/standortkarte/> (Map of Nuremberg)



The form of the wall here takes on the form of a rampart construction, a zigzag construction. This was to eliminate blind-spots while looking into the moats.



<https://www.kaiserburg-nuernberg.de/englisch/castle/plan.htm>
(Map of the Castle)

<https://www.kaiserburg-nuernberg.de/bilder/burg/gesamtplan.pdf>
(enlarged map/legend)



The first thing we saw before we walked into the castle was the moat, which actually never was filled with water.



We were now entering the tunnel of the city wall that would lead to the castle.

Lisa: "Construction of the fortification began around 1040 AD, and it never ended. The tunnel was built in a way that heavy barrels could be rolled down on intruders (the enemy). Also, burning hay and straw could be used, which would create smoke that would impair breathing and vision. Hot pitch and tar could also be poured on the blinded, staggering intruders. And that was not the end of it. There was a courtyard at the end of the tunnel, which was truly considered the dead end (pun intended)."



The long dark, cold tunnel led to "the light at the end of the tunnel."



Lisa: "The intruders who made it to this courtyard would literally be 'sitting ducks.' The archers from the upper windows could pick them off, one by one. The intruders were showered with arrows. In addition, the courtyard was positioned in such an angle that they wouldn't know which direction to flee."



The lookout above the half-timbered section of the courtyard provided a great view of the surroundings.



From the wall ramparts, we could see the city of Nuremberg extend into the distance. The steeples of the churches stood out.



At the east end of the bailey, on a particularly high point of the rocky spur is the so-called **Sinwell Tower** (2nd half of the 13th century). Visitors prepared to make the ascent are rewarded by a breathtaking view of the old center of Nuremberg.

The tower was named after its cylindrical form: "sinwell" in Middle High German means approximately "extremely round". The Sinwell Tower served as a "keep", in other words it was primarily built for status and defense purposes, and probably functioned mainly as an optical deterrent. Because of its considerable height, attackers could be detected quickly.

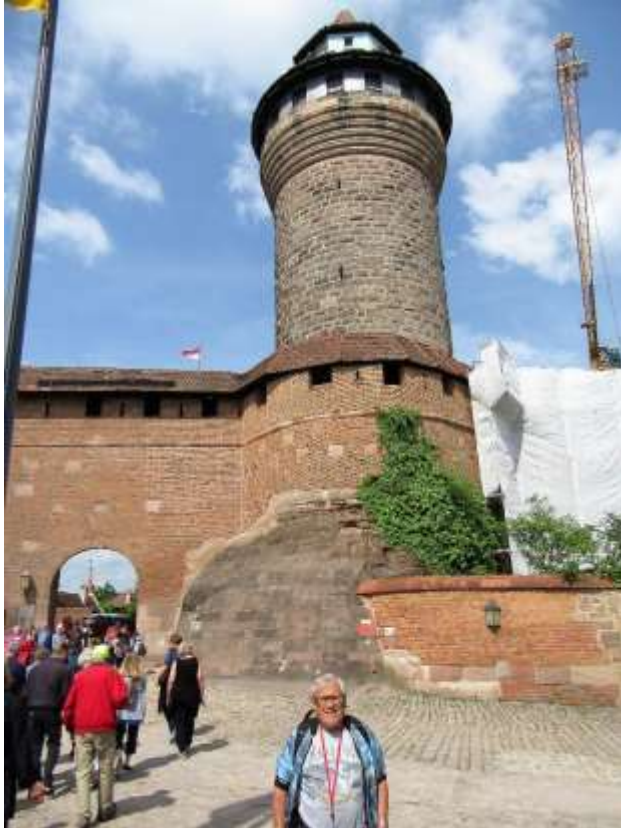
<https://www.kaiserburg-nuernberg.de/englisch/castle/sinwell.htm>



Lisa showed us a picture of the destruction of the city during WWII.



The city presently looked as if it had never been bombed. Reconstruction was important to revive the morale of the German people. Housing was a priority. The look of a Medieval city was preserved. The Marshall Plan aided in the reconstruction.



In the Middle Ages, German kings (respectively Holy Roman Emperors after their coronation by the Pope) did not have a capital, but voyaged from one of their castles (Kaiserpfalz or Imperial castle) to the next. Thus, the castle at Nürnberg became an important imperial castle, and in the following centuries, all German kings and emperors stayed at the castle, most of whom on several occasions.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Castle

Sign: The gate separates the Burgrave's Castle (residence of administrators) from the Imperial Castle (inhabited only by emperors).

Bottom right: Well House with the Deep Well (150 feet).

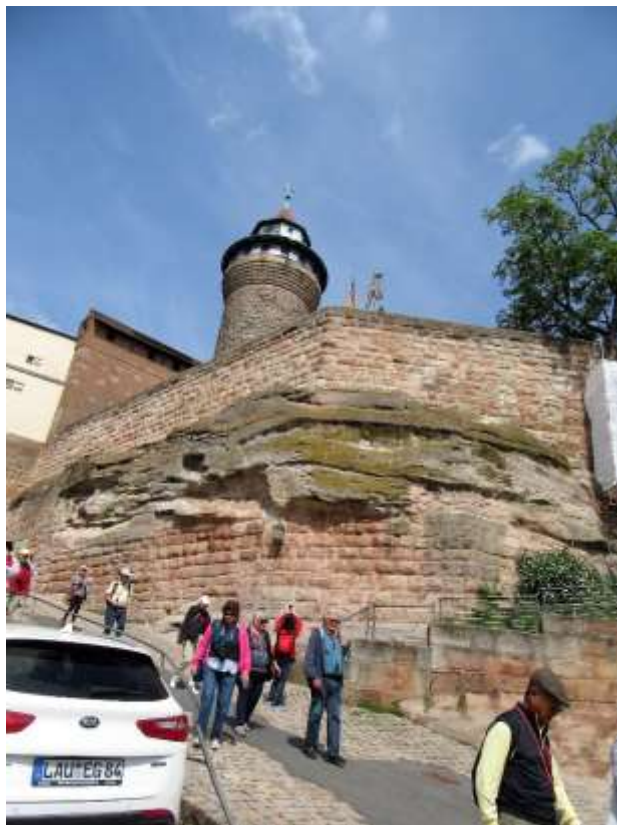




The *Heathens' Tower* (*Heidenturm*) stands next to the Imperial Chapel. It was built at the same time as the Chapel. When the Castle was restored for the visit of Emperor [Charles V](#), *heathen idols and pictures* on the tower were removed, meaning romanesque sculptures, and thus the tower's name in colloquial parlance subsists until today.



Lisa: "There were two important Diets (court assemblies) that took place here. The first one was the election of a new ruler in the city of Frankfurt. There were seven prince electors who had the power to choose the next emperor. Up until 1350, the Pope was involved in the decision, but after 1350 Charles IV cut the Pope out of the decision-making process in a document called "The Golden Bull" (1356). The document was actually a "Golden Seal", and it took place in Nuremberg. The second important thing was the documentation of the Deep Well, a protected water supply driven down 50 meters into the rock." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Bull_of_1356



Sign: Sandstone rock (foundation of the castle) – a geological analysis.

The **Keuper** is a [lithostratigraphic](#) unit (a sequence of [rock strata](#)) in the [subsurface](#) of large parts of west and central [Europe](#). The Keuper consists of [dolomite](#), [shales](#) or [claystones](#) and [evaporites](#) that were deposited during the [Middle](#) and [Late Triassic epochs](#) (about 220 million years ago).

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keuper>

The sandstone rock at the Nuremberg Imperial Castle is a geological layer component of the Keuper, the topmost lithostratigraphic group of the Germanic Trias. A must visit for geology enthusiasts!

<https://ilikegermany.com/places/nuernberger-burg/>



A view from the bottom of the Sandstone formation (foundation) of the castle.
<https://youtu.be/egPHeP-Z4UY> (4:22) Imperial Castle video (YouTube)



Former Imperial Stables /Present Youth Hostel. The Castle is owned by the state of [Bavaria](#) and administered by its [Bavarian Administration of State-Owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes](#) (*Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen*).



Lisa stopped in front of Albrecht Dürer's House, one of the prominent tourist attractions in Nuremberg. She showed us one of the painter's works, a realistic-looking rabbit (hare).
<https://www.visitacity.com/en/nuremberg/attractions/albrecht-drers-house>



Sign at the house: "Bis 1945 stand hier das wohnhaus des goldschmieds Albrecht Durer. In dem sein sohn Albrecht Durer der berühmte maler von 1475 bis 1509 wohnte." (translation: Until 1945, the residential building of the goldsmith Albrecht Durer stood here. In which the son Albrecht Durer lived, the famous painter from 1475 to 1509.)

He was born to a Hungarian family in Nuremberg. He developed an interest in art at an early age. Dürer's vast body of work includes [engravings](#), his preferred technique in his later prints, altarpieces, portraits and self-portraits, [watercolours](#) and books.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albrecht_Dürer



Lisa showed us a picture of Albrecht Durer's self-portrait.



- (1) City Museum at Fembo House, Nuremberg's only surviving large late Renaissance merchant's house – halfway up the hill to the Imperial Castle.
<https://museums.nuernberg.de/city-museum-fembo-house/>
- (2) Walking down the hill from the castle to Nuremberg's Rathaus (Town Hall)



St. Sebaldus Church (*St. Sebald*, *Sebalduskirche*) is a [medieval church](#) located at the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz, in front of the old city hall. It takes its name from [Sebaldus](#), an 8th-century hermit and missionary and patron saint of Nuremberg. It has been a [Lutheran](#) parish church since the [Reformation](#).
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Sebaldus_Church,_Nuremberg



Nuremberg's Rathaus has three Baroque portals created by the sculptor Leonhard Kern in 1617, with statues representing the four great world empires. The **left portal** has a lion with eagle wings – Babylon – King Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 7:4) and the bear - Persia – King Cyrus (Dan.7:5).



Central Portal. Lisa: "These statues are from the (biblical) Book of Daniel, which predicted that the world would see four great world empires, and then Judgment Day would come. The last one was to be the Roman Empire, which ended in 450 AD. A continuation of this was, according to the German people, the Holy Roman Empire (i.e. the German Nation). The German Nation was represented by a black eagle. To the left is a statue of Justice, and to the right is Veritas (Truth). Above the black eagle is a pelican, which is feeding its young with its own blood. It became a symbol of sacrifice."



Imperial Coat of Arms of the Holy Roman Empire.



The **Right portal** of the west façade has the many-headed, winged leopard (Greece – Alexander the Great) and the animal with ten horns (Rome – Julius Caesar).



Across from the Ratshaus (Town Hall) was what appeared to be a Way of the Cross relief, but I couldn't get a clear picture of it because it was behind bars.



Interesting mural on a building with a procession; words under central wagon scene say, "berg er land gebt durch alle land" ("Mountain he gives land through all land" ?)



Shaped like a 62-foot-tall (19 meters) Gothic spire, the aptly named **Beautiful Fountain** (*Schöner Brunnen*) was built from 1385-1396. The four-story fountain has 40 brightly colored figures representing the worldview of the Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages. The main figures depict philosophy, the seven liberal arts, the four Evangelists, the four Church Fathers, the seven Prince-electors, the Nine Worthies, Moses, and seven Prophets (*Hosea, Daniel, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, Isaiah, and Joel*).

<https://www.bigboytravel.com/germany/nuremberg/free-walking-tour/>



The most notable change to the Beautiful Fountain was the addition of the **seamless Golden Ring** in 1587 (*replaced many times*) while the lattice fencing was being added. Legend has it that the apprentice of the blacksmith adding the fencing had failed to gain approval to marry his master's daughter. To prove his skill, one night the apprentice created the brass ring and placed it in the Southwestern side of the fountain's lattice leaving no visible seam. Today if you turn the golden ring clockwise 3 times it means that you will have good luck, but if you turn it counter-clockwise you will become pregnant.

By a stroke of luck, a wedding party came to the romantic fountain for some photos.



Our tour ended at the Haupt-Markt in front of the Church of Our Lady.

Lisa said, "I wish you good water levels." We thanked her for the excellent tour of the castle and the city, and we gave her a tip.

It was only in retrospect, as I listened to the recorded tour that Lisa gave, that I realized her statement about water levels had a foreboding ring to it. We would find out about that ominous statement in the evening, when Stephen Guy, our program director, would summon us to the lounge for a special announcement.



The Marketplace was the highlight for Elsa. She loved the flowers, and the vegetables, too.





We were told about white asparagus, something I heard for the first time. They were in season. Later, that evening, we had white asparagus for dinner at the longship.



At the Hauptmarkt, in front of the Church of Our Lady. We were waiting for the Glockenspiel show to begin at noon. It was to feature “Mannleinlaufen” (little men walking around), a reminder of the proclamation of the historic “Golden Bull.” Musicians would play music before two doors opened and seven Prince Electors circled the Emperor Charles IV three times. He sat on his throne. A chorus of bells provide musical accompaniment. The globe above the clock showed the current phase of the moon.



In the meantime, we decided to take a quick look inside the Church of Our Lady (Frauenkirche). First Gothic hall church in Franconia. It was built in the 14th century on the foundations of the former synagogue from 1296 after the pogrom of 1349.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frauenkirche,_Nuremberg



High altar in Frauenkirche (Our Lady Church). Tucher Altar (c. 1440, originally the high altar of the [Augustinian](#) church of [St. Vitus](#)).

The noteworthy Gothic **Tucher Altar** is a fine example of the pre-Durer epoch of 1445.



At the end of the Museum Bridge is the dramatic **Ship of Fools Fountain** (*Narrenschiffbrunnen*) cast in all black and installed here in 1990. You'll find figures of Adam & Eve, Cain as a child, and Death crammed into a small ship. The figures are meant to be representations of the woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer made in the 1500s from the moral satire novel, "*The Ship of Fools*" written by Sebastian Brant in 1497 about violence and threats to the environment.

<https://www.bigboytravel.com/germany/nuremberg/free-walking-tour/>



The Museum Bridge. The Museum Bridge was the first permanent crossing over the Pegnitz River when it was built in 1200. Side panels show the coat of arms for the places Emperor Leopold I ruled in the day including the Holy Roman Empire: Hungary, Bohemia, and Nuremberg.



It was almost noon and we hurried to the Church of Our Lady to watch the Glockenspiel show. <https://youtu.be/OQjHnBYVthQ> (5:25)

After the Glockenspiel show, we had some free time to continue touring Nuremberg.



As long as we were doing a short tour of the local churches, we decided to return to the **Saint Sebald Church** to take a quick look inside. The two towers were added in the 15th century. In the middle 17th century, galleries were added, and the interior was remodeled in the [Baroque](#) fashion.



Relief at St. Sebald



The famous epitaph of the Tuchar family can be found in the church.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tucher_von_Simmelsdorf



On the right is the Shrine of St. Sebaldus (containing his relics), the masterpiece of [Peter Vischer the Elder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Vischer_the_Elder) and his sons, 1508-19. St. Sebald is venerated as the patron saint of Nuremberg, where pilgrims come to see him. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sebaldus>



I always had a predilection for stained-glass windows in churches.



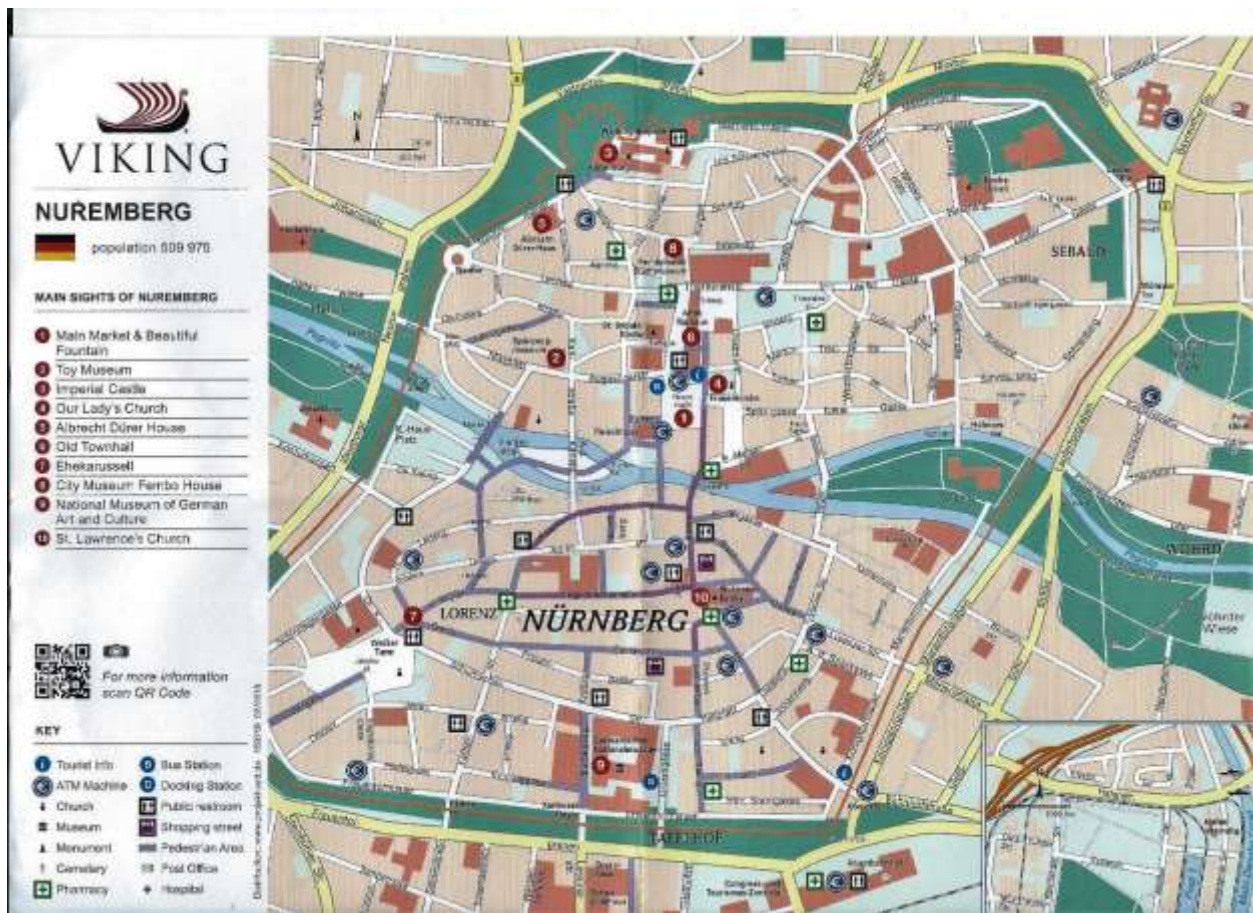
Garden of Eden Scene below the stained-glass window.



Lady Madonna with Divine Child.



This covered bridge used to connect the hangman's house with the gallows. Now it is a beautiful walkway across the river Pegnitz, connecting the two parts of the old town. The Pegnitz has its source in the town of Pegnitz at an altitude of 425 m (1,394 ft) and meets the [Rednitz](#) at 283 m (928 ft) in [Fürth](#). From that point on the river it is called [Regnitz](#).
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pegnitz_\(river\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pegnitz_(river))



Back on the Viking Vali, we continued sailing on the Main River. After lunch, it was free time on board the longship. Later in the afternoon, I decided to take a nap. When I woke up a little after 5:00 pm, it seemed like I had awakened into a nightmare. Something was not right, and my fears were confirmed when Elsa broke the news to me. She saw the boat turn around. She wondered why?

Steven Guy, our program director, came on the intercom to make an announcement about some special news. We were to meet at 6:30 pm in the lounge. Oh my god, I thought, something is terribly wrong. My friend had told me before the trip that sometimes people had to be bussed from city to city because of the river levels or problems with navigating under low bridges.

Sure enough, Steven Guy informed us that the Danube River was at flood level because of the recent heavy rains, and we would have to be bussed from Bamberg to Regensburg, where a sister ship named Viking Tir would be our ship for the rest of the journey down the Danube River. We would need to pack our belongings and leave the luggage outside before 8:00am.

The worst news for me was that my excursion to Munich was cancelled. Also, to Elsa's dismay, the excursion to Salzburg was also cancelled. A double whammy!!

That evening, during dinner, we faced the sad faces of the crew that we had come to love and admire the past week. It was a time of parting, and we didn't want to part with our newfound friends onboard the Viking Vali. They would stay onboard.



We said good-bye to Allan (from the Philippines), who served us wine with the oft-repeated phrase, "More wine, more fun."



We also had to say good-bye to Allan (also from the Philippines), who was on a quest to finish his education and get a Ph.D. He was the friendliest crew member on the ship.



And we had to say good-bye to Sunshine (yes, that was her real name), who was married to the Chief Chef Tomas. She brought “sunshine” to our days on the trip.



The sun was setting on our trip on the Viking Vali. In the morning, we would have to wake up to a new reality, and a new longship.

Resources:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg> (Nuremberg)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhine%E2%80%93Main%E2%80%93Danube_Canal
(Rhine-Main-Danube Canal)

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/32/Main-Donau-Kanal-Karte.jpg>
(Main-Danube Canal Map)

<https://www.stadtrevue.com/services/standortkarte/> (Map of Nuremberg)

https://wikitravel.org/upload/shared//8/8d/Nuremberg_Altstadt.png (Map of Old Town)

<https://www.visitacity.com/en/nuremberg> (Popular Nuremberg Itineraries / Attractions
<https://www.visitacity.com/en/nuremberg/attraction-by-type/all> (attraction by type)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Castle (Nuremberg Castle)

<https://www.kaiserburg-nuernberg.de/englisch/castle/plan.htm> (Map of the Castle)

<https://www.kaiserburg-nuernberg.de/bilder/burg/gesamtplan.pdf> (enlarged map/legend)

<https://youtu.be/egPHeP-Z4UY> (4:22) Imperial Castle video (YouTube)

<https://youtu.be/2dqRyrfA1Kw> (25:00) Rick Steve's Frankfurt / Nurnberg (YouTube)

<https://www.bigboytravel.com/germany/nuremberg/free-walking-tour/> (Free Walking tour
of Nuremberg – major attractions of the city)

<https://youtu.be/OQjHnBYVthQ> (5:25) Glockenspiel show at Our Lady Church.