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1 NÜRTINGEN – A Great Place to Be



Nürtingen – What you may be interested to know

'Nürtingen' is first mentioned in an official document issued by Emperor Heinrich III in 1046. There were, however, earlier settlements as far back as the younger Stone Age. Remnants from the Roman settlement (100 – 200 AC) can still be visited in Nürtingen's suburb of Oberensingen.

Nürtingen today is a town of around 40,000 inhabitants beautifully situated at the foot of the Swabian Alp hills. Its town center has been nicely restored. On your way through the town you will find many old houses, with the oldest dating back as far as the nineties of the 14th century but also modern purpose-built event spaces such as the Community Hall. Nürtingen has a movie center, a public indoor and outdoor swimming pool, various sports clubs and a number of fitness centers.

Nürtingen's reputation as an academic town dates back to the 15th century: Württemberg's first secondary school was established in Nürtingen. Among the scholars of this Latin School, we find poet Friedrich Hölderlin, philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling and Philipp Matthäus Hahn – a Swabian pastor and inventor. Württemberg's second Protestant teacher training college moved into the hospice buildings in 1843. These historic buildings now house parts of Nuertingen-Geislingen University.

Nuertingen-Geislingen University (NGU) has more than 2,600 students at the Nürtingen campus. In Nürtingen, NGU offers a total of 15 study programs: 8 Bachelor and 7 Master programs. Nürtingen is also home to the Free Academy of Arts (*Freie Kunstakademie*), which was founded in 1977, and the University of Art Therapy (*Hochschule für Kunsttherapie*), a private university that has been training art therapists under government approval and funding since 1987. Their student bodies make Nürtingen a young town with an interesting cultural scene and sports program, lively bars, charming beer gardens and cozy restaurants.

Situated in the Greater Stuttgart Area – one of Europe's strongest economic regions – Nürtingen and its close surroundings are also home to some medium-sized internationally operating enterprises, e.g. Metabo (powertools), Gebr. HELLER Maschinenfabrik GmbH, (machining centres and manufacturing systems), NAGEL Maschinen- und Werkzeugfabrik (honing and superfinishing machines), Kallfass (packaging machines) and ISR METZ (UV technology). Nuertingen-Geislingen University has good contacts to the local industry and can help students find an internship place.

Nürtingen is a safe and popular place to live. It is close to big businesses in the Stuttgart Area with their industrial giants such as Daimler, Bosch, Porsche and HP but also close to nature, which makes exciting activities possible: hiking, mountain biking, hang gliding, free climbing or – if there is enough snow - skiing in the Swabian Alp hills and rowing on or cycling along the Neckar River are popular sports among students.

Nürtingen is also an ideal starting point for travelling: departing from Nürtingen train station, you can reach e.g. Paris within 4h15min, Munich within 2h30 min and Frankfurt within 2h5min. Stuttgart, Esslingen, Reutlingen and Tübingen are all nice places to visit and for shopping. You can reach them by train in less than 35 minutes. Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Ulm and Baden-Baden are all within 2 hours by train. Stuttgart airport is just round the corner: 35 minutes by public transport.

2 GEISLINGEN – A Small Town with a Cozy Atmosphere



Geislingen – What you may be interested to know

Geislingen looks back on a long history: the city was founded in the year 1100 by the Earls of Helfenstein. They built their castle on one of the many hills surrounding Geislingen. From there they could overlook the five valleys that all come together in Geislingen - which is also known as the *Fünftälertadt*: the town of five valleys.

From the ruins of the castle and the watch tower – which is well-preserved – you have a fantastic view of Geislingen and its surroundings. On a clear day you can see as far as Stuttgart (50 km) and the Alps (100 km from Geislingen).

Today, Geislingen is a town of 27,000 inhabitants beautifully situated in the hilly countryside of the “Swabian Alp”. Its town center has been nicely restored. In the pedestrian area you will find many old houses but also modern purpose-built buildings.

The campus and the student dormitories are within walking distance to the city center and next to the train and bus stations. Geislingen is part of the VVS transport network.

Geislingen and its surroundings are also home to some medium-sized companies, such as WMF, which is famous for its coffee makers, tableware and pots. Several internationally operating machine tool manufacturers and automotive suppliers are leaders in their area of expertise and have their headquarters in or near Geislingen.



The landscape and nature around Geislingen are fantastic. The valleys are part of the biggest nature protection area in the Greater Stuttgart Area with forests, ravines, creeks as well as endangered animals and plants.



This makes outdoor activities a real adventure. Biking and hiking in the valleys and hills of the Swabian Alp, hang gliding and free climbing are attractive sports for students. There are three glider airfields in the closer area of Geislingen and several golf courses.

3 NÜRTINGEN's Immediate Surroundings

The locations mentioned in this chapter are all within a 10-mile distance (approx 16 km).

3.1 Lake Beutwangsee near Neckarhausen



2 kilometers up the Neckar you will find lake Beutwangsee – a nice place for jogging, fishing (you need a fishing permit) and playing minigolf.

3.2 NGU's Demonstration Garden: Eden Park

The University's Demonstration Garden (Lehr-und Versuchsgarten Braike) is right next to the dormitory. If you seek calm and relaxing surroundings for your studies, the garden is a charming place to be. It is open to the public on working days.



3.3 Neckartailfingen



With its almost 900-year-old St Martin's Church Neckartailfingen is one station on the Way of St. James to Santiago de Compostela between Rothenburg/Tauber and Rottenburg/Neckar. Its roof – dating back to 1111 - is one of the oldest in south Germany. The church, which is among the most beautiful Roman monuments in Swabia, is also famous for its tower leaning 1.30 meters out of line.



3.4 Recreational Area Aileswasen in Neckartailfingen

This artificial lake attracts lots of people in the summer for swimming or just lying on the beach, having a picnic or drinking a cappuccino on the sunny terrace of the Seeblick restaurant.

3.5 Burg Hohenneuffen (Ruins of the Hohenneuffen Castle)

The Hohenneuffen hill with its height of 743 meters is one of the most northern Swabian Alp hills and one of the closest to Nürtingen. The ruins of the Hohenneuffen castle can be seen from afar. The castle was built from 1100 to 1120. From 1720 to 1780 it was used as a prison. In 1796 the government decided to give up Hohenneuffen castle and it was finally destined for destruction: the local population was glad to get stones as building material. In 1830 the demolition was stopped and the remains were safeguarded. The strenuous walk uphill, which is possible both from Neuffen and Beuren in approximately one hour, will be recompensed by a marvelous view of the surrounding area.



3.6 Beuren and Neuffen



Beuren and Neuffen are both beautiful small towns at the foot of the Hohenneuffen hill. Beuren invites you to enjoy a relaxing time in their Thermal Bath, one of the most beautiful in southern Germany. Neuffen invites you to take a tour to its beautiful half-timbered houses and surrounding vineyards.



The Open Air Museum in Beuren is one of seven rural open-air museums in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg. The buildings that have been reassembled in this place include various farmhouses, a town hall, sheep



stall, a weaver's house, a bake and wash house, to mention just a few. They originate from the districts of Böblingen, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen and Esslingen. Some of them date from the 18th century. The museum offers a varied program of events, special exhibitions and individually bookable tours from end of March to beginning of November.

3.7 Oberensingen

When in 1988 new houses were to be built on the fringe of Nürtingen, a former Roman settlement was found during the construction works. The excavations brought to light a Roman 'Villa' consisting of several buildings and surrounded by a protecting wall. With a total area of 280 x 180 m this Roman villa is among the biggest in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg. Oberensingen is also home to an international collection of art displayed in the Domnick Museum and the surrounding sculpture park.



3.8 Oberboihingen



Beautifully situated on a plateau above the houses of Oberboihingen NGU's Hofgut Tachenhausen has developed from a former fruit tree plantation into a demonstration and research garden. Take a walk through the 5.5 ha big garden: an experience for all your senses.



3.9 Wernau

In Wernau you can relax in the Quadrium spa with its stylish sauna and originally Moroccan architecture or do sports, e.g. in the high rope course (Hochseilgarten), the open-air swimming pool or the skating rink.



3.10 Köngen



This small town houses an archaeological park and museum situated in a former military Roman camp (castellum) known by the name Grinario. The tower and the Römerkastell with its viewpoint soon became a popular destination after their reconstruction had been finalized in 1911.

3.11 Baggerseen (flooded gravel pit) of Wernau

In 1981 these artificial lakes were declared a nature reserve. Since then many birds formerly unknown in this region have settled here. With more than 200 bird species ornithologists will find it an eldorado.



3.12 Bürgerseen Lakes between Reudern and Kirchheim



This popular recreational area with a swimming lake, public barbecuing area and nearby gliding airport (Segelfluggelände Hahnweide) is only 9 km away from Nürtingen and easily reachable by bike.

3.13 Segelfluggelände Hahnweide (gliding airport)

Famous for its bi-annual veteran airplane show (beg. of Sept) exhibiting – among others - the JU 52, Andropov and other famous old-timers but it is also a busy place and host to an international competition between the shows.



3.14 Plochingen



Plochingen is situated on your way from Nürtingen to Stuttgart. It is famous for its group of houses designed by the Austrian artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser (1928 – 2000). The 33 m high tower crowned by 4 golden bowls can be called the masterpiece of the colorful ensemble, which seems to lack rectangular angles and straight lines. The marketplace with its half-timbered houses – some of them from the 16th c. - forms the center of the city. Plochingen has a beautiful park which was created on the occasion of the Horticultural Show in 1998. This park – near where Fils and Neckar flow together - also features nice beer gardens.

4 GEISLINGEN's Immediate Surroundings

Geislingen is an ideal starting point for travelling. You can reach Ulm within 25 minutes and Munich as well as Lake Constance with the border to Switzerland and Austria within 1.5 hours. The state capital Stuttgart and also Esslingen are nice places to visit and for shopping. You can reach them by train in less than one hour.

4.1 Göppingen

Göppingen and its 3 surrounding "Kaiserberge" (mountains of the emperor) are about 10 km from Geislingen. From 1050 – 1250 it was the home of the Staufen dynasty with the famous Emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa. So take a journey into the past to the origin of an imperial dynasty that shaped the fortune of Germany.

Some of the many castles and ruins in the closer area house museums or restaurants which invite you to learn about the history or just stop by for a drink or a typical Swabian dish.





Göppingen today has a nice pedestrian area with lots of cafés, restaurants and bars. The whole city center is a car-free zone and offers room for markets, open air concerts and lots of outdoor events. Göppingen is included in the VVS transport area.

4.2 Bad Überkingen, Bad Ditzenbach, Bad Boll and Bad Urach

In the closer Geislingen area there are several villages with thermal spas ('Bad' means bath). They invite you to relax in their indoor or outdoor pools with their health giving waters. The closest spas in Bad Überkingen and Bad Ditzenbach are located in the Fils valley within romantic water courses and juniper scrub with a wealth of carline thistles. The spas in Bad Boll and Bad Urach are surrounded by wild orchards, beech woods and distinctive geological features.

4.3 Ulm

Ulm is a historical city located at the banks of the Danube and Blau rivers and offers a multiplicity of places worth seeing. It perfectly combines an old and historic center with modern architecture.

Along the Ulm side of the Danube the city wall which was built in 1482 ran as a defence against hostile armies. Nowadays, people enjoy strolling along the city wall and spend their leisure time in one of the many parks and gardens that are located along the river. The most famous sight is the Ulm Minster with the highest church spire in the world. Climb 768 steps to the highest observation platform at 141 meters and you will be rewarded with a magnificent, panoramic view of Ulm in the State of Baden-Württemberg and the Bavarian town of Neu-Ulm.



In the Fishermen's Quarter, you can find such beautiful buildings as the leaning house. This small, half-timbered house was built in the 14th century and its leaning position arises from the extremely wide, sloping supporting beams which extend over the river Blau.

In contrast to the medieval buildings in the Fishermen's Quarter there are the modern buildings of the "New Street" and the glass pyramid housing the library. Ulm has re-designed its center and set new trends! Reducing the four-lane into a two-lane road through the city provided a unique opportunity to create a new center using the motto "medieval meets modern". An ensemble of architecturally unique buildings was placed among the historical buildings and sites, completely intentionally. A must-see!



5 STUTTGART

Stuttgart is only a 32-minute train ride away from Nürtingen and 40 minutes from Geislingen. It takes both its name and its heraldic emblem – the horse - from the stutgarten, a stud farm ('Stuten Garten') that Duke Luitolf of Swabia had built in the area where we now find the Old Palace. Recent excavations at the Old Palace and the Collegiate Church indicate traces of settlement as early as the 7th century.



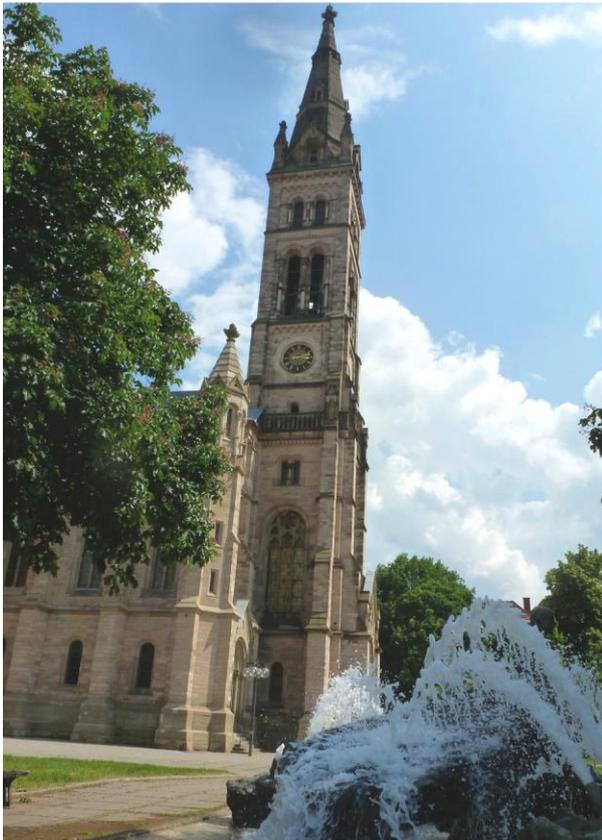
Stuttgart has developed from this medieval nucleus into a federal state capital of around 600,000 inhabitants in the heart of Europe. A total of some 180 towns and communities and more than 2.5 million people make up the Stuttgart Region. Its highly innovative and export-oriented enterprises have made it a center of world-renowned companies such as Daimler, Porsche, and Bosch as well as a large number of medium-sized companies.

Stuttgart is also among the most popular cities in Germany for higher education. Its universities, colleges and academies enjoy world-wide recognition in research and teaching. Today's scientific and academic community encompasses 14 universities and higher education establishments as well as a dozen R & D institutes. Although engineering and the natural sciences are the primary subjects, the 2,000 students from the art academy, musical college and Merz academy also contribute to a vibrant cultural scene.

Stuttgart has 45 stages to enjoy the performing arts – from alternative playhouses to the Stuttgart State Theater, the largest three-genre theater in the world with its program of opera, theater and ballet. The Stuttgart Ballet is world class, and the State Opera in Stuttgart has enjoyed a reputation as being among the premier venues in the German speaking world. More than 700 performances and 35 premieres take place every month in Stuttgart with over 20 shows on an average evening. Each theater has a different profile, e.g. premieres at the Theater Rampe, an ethnically diverse ensemble at the Theaterhaus and Germany's biggest literary cabaret scene at the Renitenztheater.

Stuttgart is also home to a number of museums and galleries: The Stuttgart Old and New State Galleries and the new Stuttgart Art Museum form the cornerstone of the city's art museum scene. The Mercedes and the Porsche Museums with their stunning architecture both offer insight into the 125 years of automobile history. The Museum of Natural History sheds light on nature's grand designs. The Lindenmuseum helps to discover foreign cultures. Crown Jewels and the world's largest glass collection are among the treasures at the Württemberg State Museum which – together with the House of History and municipal archives – concentrates on local and regional history. Every year in April, the Long Night of Museums invites people to visit the long list of locations of special interests, ranging from art and architecture via cars and trams to pigs and viniculture.

Stuttgart has been an excellent venue for high-caliber sporting events for years: football, tennis, riding, track and field, gymnastics and cycle racing all offer an interesting program. The city is also famous for its location between gently undulating tree-clad hills and vineyards. Although it has become an economic center not only of Baden-Württemberg but in the whole of Europe, it is also a popular place to live that still has ample space for green areas, e.g. the 'Green U', the public parks and relaxation facilities that cover a surface of 5.6 sq.km. It leads from the Palace Park in the center of the city and stretches over a length of 8 km to the forests on the edge of the city. And last but not least Stuttgart loves to party. You are welcome to find out about the spring festival and the beer festival in Bad Cannstatt, the summer festival on Palace Square, the wine festival on the Market Square and many others festivals that make Stuttgart an intercultural meeting point.



5.1 STUTTGART: Center

The information on Stuttgart tourist sites is partly taken from the city map issued by Stuttgart Marketing GmbH. The map is available at the Tourist Information "i-Point" in Königstraße 1A in Stuttgart (opposite main station). For more information about Stuttgart see also: http://www.stuttgart-tourist.de/index_ENG.htm

5.1.1 Hauptbahnhof (Main Railway Station)



Stuttgart's main station was designed by the architects Paul Bonatz (1877–1956) and F.E.Scholer (1874–1949) and built between 1914 and 1927 in the style of New Objectivity. Parts of the cubic entity with the monumental entrance portal and the 56-meter high tower will be restructured in the next year within the framework of the Stuttgart 21 Project. From the tower – crowned by the rotating Mercedes star - you have a fantastic panoramic view across the city and its surroundings. The climb/ride to the top of the tower is free of charge.

5.1.2 Schauspielhaus (Playhouse)

The Playhouse was built between 1959 and 1962 by the architects Hans Volkart, Kurt Pläcking and Bert Perlia as a modern theater without tiers. After the previous building had been severely damaged by air raids in 1944 and demolished completely afterwards, the octagonal theater was designed as a deliberate break with the past. The modern 'Movement' steel sculpture in front of the entrance was designed by the Austrian artist Wander Bertozi (*1925) in 1960.



5.1.3 Opernhaus (State Opera House)

The State Opera House is the only representative building that survived World War II undamaged. The former royal court theater was built between 1907 and 1912 under the direction of the Munich architect Max Littmann (1862 – 1931) under the patronage of King Wilhelm II. It has been a protected monument since 1924. Restored in 1983/84, it is one of the most important buildings from the late Historism era and home to the famous Stuttgart Ballet Company and Stuttgart State Opera. In 1994, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2006 it was awarded the 'Opera House of the Year'. The six pairs of columns and the external staircase characterize the semicircular portico entrance. The 10 monumental stone statues on the roof balustrade represent the arts that play a role in theater: sculpture, architecture, technique, drama, mimicry, song, poetry, music, acting, and painting.



5.1.4 Haus der Geschichte (House of History)



Designed by the leading British architect James Stirling (1926–1992), this building was realized between 1999 and 2002. On an area of approx. 2,500 sq.m it provides a multimedia presentation of the history of Baden-Württemberg and preceding states: the collection includes more than one million documents and photos, more than 40,000 objects, 20 films and a library with ca. 25,000 books.

5.1.5 Staatsgalerie Stuttgart (Stuttgart Old and New State Gallery)

The State Gallery, that comprises three buildings, is one of the most important art museums in Europe. The Old State Gallery was designed by Gottlob Georg Barth (1838-1842) and extended by the Basel architects Wilfried and Katharina Steib in 2002. The New State Gallery was built between 1977 and 1984 in a post-modern style according to a design by James Sterling, Michael Wilford & Associates. Its collection covers work by twentieth



century artists including Matisse, Beuys and Pollock as well as more than 20 works by Picasso. The Old State Gallery is dedicated to works produced up to the end of the nineteenth century, including masterpieces by Tintoretto, Tiepolo, Canaletto and Rembrandt. 'Bathseba in the Bath' by Hans Memling (1485) is considered to be one of the most valuable pieces. Other masterpieces in the collection are Rembrandt's 'Tobit Healing his Father's Blindness' (ca. 1636) and his 'Saint Paul in Prison' (1627) as well as Jerg Ratgeb's 'Herrenberg Altar' (1519), a huge and extremely expressive, original work.



5.1.6 Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (State Music Academy)

The award-winning building was designed by the architects J. Stirling and M. Wilford. The impressive 60-meter tower dominates the skyline; its observation platform provides tremendous views of the city (free entrance). The three-storied concert hall in the tower house offers 500 seats with a full orchestra. More than 100 events a year contribute to the city's cultural life.

5.1.7 Landesbibliothek (State Library)

The library for contemporary history contains, for example, an extensive Hölderlin archive and one of the world's most important collections of bibles: 19,000 printed copies in over 600 languages.

5.1.8 Wilhelmspalais (Wilhelm Palace)

Built by Giovanni Salucci in the style of Classicism between 1836 and 1840, it was the residence of King Wilhelm II, the last King of Württemberg, up until his abdication in 1918. The palace burnt down in 1944. From 1961 to 1965 the facade was largely restored and the room layout was replaced by a self-supporting concrete structure. Until 2011 it housed the city's central public library which then moved into a new, more spacious building near the train station. The bronze statue in front of the entrance shows King Wilhelm II – a king very close to his citizens – together with his two spitz dogs.



5.1.9 Landtag (Baden-Württemberg State Parliament)



Built between 1959 and 1961, the three-storied parliamentary building with its square design, sparse detail and dark facade is the location for political debates of the Baden-Württemberg State Parliament. It houses artworks of reputable artists.

5.1.10 Kunstgebäude (House of Art)

The art gallery of the state of Baden-Württemberg is also home to the Württemberg Art Society. The impressive dome of this striking Art Nouveau building features a golden stag, the Württemberg heraldic animal. After Theodor Fischer's impressing building had been severely damaged during World War II it was reconstructed to the plans of Paul Bonatz and continued by Günter Wilhelm after Bonatz' death in 1956.



5.1.11 Schlossplatz (Palace Square)



A popular meeting place in the heart of the city. The Jubilee column was erected in 1841 to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the government of King Wilhelm I. The 5-meter high statue of the goddess Concordia was erected on top in 1863. The figures incorporated in the two fountains represent the major rivers in Baden-Württemberg: Neckar, Kocher, Fils and Enz in the Southern fountain, Danube, Nagold, Tauber and Jagst in the northern fountain. The statue located in the north-western part of the park is dedicated to Duke Christoph of Württemberg (1515-1568), who introduced the first general school and church regulations in Württemberg.

5.1.12 Neues Schloss (New Palace)

Built from 1746 onwards to the plans of Leopold Retti (1704-1751) it is one of the last Baroque residences in Germany. The magnificent castle, which comprises no less than 365 rooms, is the impressive hallmark of the Schlossplatz (Palace Square) in the center of Stuttgart. Initially, the palace was the residence of the kings of Württemberg, after the abolition of the monarchy in Württemberg in 1918 it was used as a palace museum. During World War II the building burnt down and was to be demolished but saved by Stuttgart's first citizens' initiative 'Save the New Palace' that collected tens of thousands of signatures in favor of its preservation. It was then rebuilt from 1958 to 1965. Now it houses ministries and official rooms of the State Government and is still the venue for social events: receptions for state visits and high-class social occasions.



5.1.13 Altes Schloss (Old Palace)



The Old Palace houses the Württemberg State Museum (Landesmuseum) which presents the art, culture and history of the state. Among the highlights of the Landesmuseum are the crown jewels of the royal family of Württemberg, a scepter and the diamond jewelry of the queens. Built in the 13th century as a small moated castle and home to the counts of Württemberg, the Old Palace now impresses visitors with its magnificent interior

Renaissance courtyard and the 16th century equestrian staircase which allowed horsemen to reach the Knights' Hall, the new banqueting room above the Great Hall, on horseback. The Protestant Palace Church dating from 1562 was the only part of the castle that was not destroyed by the air raid in July 1944. The beautiful inner courtyard with the equestrian statute of Count Eberhard the Bearded is the venue for special events, e.g. concert performances in summer and the opening ceremony of the Christmas Market.

5.1.14 Karlsplatz (Karl Square)

The square lined with chestnut trees is a venue for many events and markets, e.g. the flea market which takes place every Saturday from 8:00am to 4:00pm. Many centuries ago the square named after Duke Carl Eugen was a private garden belonging to the aristocracy. In 1898 the equestrian statue of Emperor Wilhelm I created by Wilhelm Ruemann was erected at its center as a symbol of Württemberg's affiliation to the German Empire. The street between the old and the new palace and the garden was leveled in 1790 under Duke Carl Eugen which explains its name 'Planie': leveled area.



5.1.15 Markthalle (Market Hall)

Built between 1912 and 1914 by the young Stuttgart architect Martin Elsaesser in the Art Nouveau style, this Lucullan paradise is one of the most beautiful market halls in Germany. The facade with its arcades, turrets and bays fits in well with the surrounding historical buildings whereas the interior was highly modern and functional for that period. In 1971 the market hall was classified as unprofitable and threatened by demolition. But a storm of public protest saved it. In 1972 it was listed as a protected historical monument.



5.1.16 Altes Waisenhaus (Former Orphanage)

This monumental building was originally designed as a cavalry barracks for the bodyguards of Duke Eberhard Ludwig in 1705. When the royal residence was moved to Ludwigsburg in 1710 the duke donated the unfinished building for the establishment of an 'orphanage, jail and workhouse'. The building was severely damaged in World War II and later rebuilt by Paul Schmittner (1884 – 1972). Today it is the headquarters of the Institute for Foreign Relations and stage for presentations of contemporary art from all over the world.

5.1.17 Bohnenviertel (Bean Quarter)



This idyllic area of Stuttgart was founded in the 14th century by Count Eberhard III modeled on Prague's New Town for craftsmen, winegrowers and Jews. The name stems from the garden bean which was cultivated at that time in the front gardens of poor people as their main source of food. Now you will

find smart boutiques, studios, galleries and cozy wine bars there as well as timber-framed houses, cobble-stone streets and parts of the old city walls.



5.1.18 Gustav-Siegle-Haus (Gustav-Siegle-House)

Built in 1912 by Theodor Fischer for the wife of Gustav Siegle, the Stuttgart-based paint manufacturer and co-founder of BASF. The main facade features a six-columned portico with two exterior staircases. Today the building serves as rehearsal and performance premises for the Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra featuring 4 halls and seating for 1,400 listeners.



5.1.19 Eberhardstraße

Up until the end of the 14th century, part of the city walls and moat ran along Eberhardstraße.

5.1.20 Stiftskirche (Collegiate Church)

The Collegiate Church with its dissimilar towers is the largest and oldest church in Stuttgart and a landmark of the city. In the 15th century a late Gothic nave was built on to the choir – first under Hänsin Jörg, later under his son, Aberlin Jörg. The 61-meter high west tower was finally completed in 1531.

The first Protestant sermon was delivered here on May 16, 1534 by Konrad Öttinger ushering in the Reformation in the duchy of Württemberg. The reformer Johannes Brenz (1499-1570), whose remains are buried under the pulpit, also preached in this place. The choir houses a collection of 11 statues of the ducal family sculptured by Simon Schlör (1576 – 1608). The church suffered severe damage in the air raids of July and September 1944 and was given a new appearance during reconstruction under the direction of Hans Seytter. The clock face with a diameter of 5.2 meters is the largest in Württemberg



5.1.21 Hegel-Haus (Hegel House)



The philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel was born here on 27 August 1770. Hegel lived in Stuttgart until 1788 and died in Berlin in 1831. His birth house was built in the 16th century and now houses a permanent exhibition of stages in the life of one of Stuttgart's most famous sons, including manuscripts, pictures and documents belonging to the philosopher.

5.1.22 Tagblatt-Turm (Tagblatt Tower)

With its height of 61 meters the Tagblatt tower was the first high rise building construction in Germany using exposed concrete. The 18-storey building was erected between 1924 and 1928 on a site measuring only 9x15 meters. It was home to the liberal-democratic newspaper 'Neues Tagblatt' until its publication was stopped in 1943. After World War II the 'Stuttgarter Zeitung'(Newspaper) moved into the tower. Its relocation to Stuttgart-Möhringen ended the use of the tower as a publishing house. Since it was considered to be structurally dangerous it became threatened by demolition. The city of Stuttgart purchased the building and declared it a protected monument. After extensive reconstruction between 2002 and 2004 it has now become the center of the 'Culture under the Tower' – an entity of theaters and institutions of cultural pedagogy.



5.1.23 Calwer Straße (Calw Arcade)

This luxurious pedestrianized shopping mile is adorned by historical gabled houses dating from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The street owes its name to the Calw Gate which was demolished in 1836. Valuable bronze inlays in a 19th century style decorate the floor of the adjacent Arcade.

5.1.24 Marktplatz (Market Place)

After the houses around the Market Place had been destroyed in World War II, the Market Place was reconstructed in the style of the 1950s. The square comes alive during the weekly market and flower market: Tue, Thu and Sat from 7:00am to 12:30pm. In accordance with old market regulations only local produce may be sold here. The legendary 'Bunker Hotel', now only open on the 'Long Night of Museums', is located underneath the market square. The market square fountain by Nikolaus Thouret dates from 1714.



5.1.25 Rathaus (Town Hall)

The town hall was built by the Stuttgart architects Schmohl and Stohrer between 1953 and 1956 in a functional form reminiscent of the New Objectivity style of the 1920s. In the years from 2001 to 2004 the town hall was comprehensively restored. The beloved paternoster lift which is listed as a protected monument was preserved. The 60.5-meter high tower features a carillon with 30 freely suspended bells.

5.1.26 Fruchtkasten (Old Granary)



The late Gothic stone house with its pointed gable features a Renaissance facade designed by Heinrich Schickhardt. Bacchus, the Roman god of wines, perches on the tip of the gable. The former warehouse for wine and corn was erected in 1578 and now accommodates the musical instrument collection of the Württemberg State Museum with instruments from the 16th century through to the present day. Visitors can enjoy the special atmosphere of the museum at a number of concerts, e.g. every Friday between 12:30pm and 1:30pm and at the weekends.

5.1.27 Schillerplatz (Schiller Square)

The area around Schillerplatz is the oldest part of Stuttgart. It was here that Duke Luitolf of Swabia had his stuotgarten – a stud farm – built around 950. From the settlement which sprang up around it Stuttgart takes its name. The square was laid out at the end of the 16th century by Heinrich Schickard (1558 – 1635) at the request of Duke Friedrich I. In the middle of this square the Schiller Memorial designed by the Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen (1770 – 1844) was unveiled on May 8, 1839. Between 1773 and 1780, the novelist and dramatist Friedrich Schiller was a student at the Hohe Karlsschule (Carl's Academy) in Stuttgart. His birth place is in Marbach, a picturesque town on the Neckar River not far from Stuttgart. Today all kinds of markets and festivals are held on Schiller Square all year round.



5.1.28 Alte Kanzlei (Old Chancellery)

Duke Ulrich of Württemberg had this former administrative building constructed from 1541 to 1543 as the city's first Renaissance building to house the duchy's administration department. When the tower on the corner nearest to Palace Square was built in 1598 it supported a square wooden water cistern which supplied the nearby fountains. The golden Mercury column by the sculptor Ludwig Hofer was added in 1862. The house burnt down in 1944 and was rebuilt in 1952.



5.1.29 Kunstmuseum Stuttgart (Stuttgart Art Museum)



The art museum – designed by the Berlin architects Hascher und Jehle - opened in March 2005 to general acclaim. It is housed in a fascinating glass cube on Schlossplatz, Stuttgart's most beautiful square. The prestigious municipal art collection, including 250 works by 20th century painter Otto Dix, has grown to around 15,000 works – from originally 77 paintings dedicated by Duke Graf Silvio della Valle di Casanova in 1924. Other famous painters include Willi Baumeister, Adolf Hölzel, Dieter Roth, Dieter Krug and Rebecca Horn. The gallery also features special exhibitions throughout the year.

5.1.30 Schulstraße

Schulstrasse is one of the first pedestrianized zones in Germany. It has its name from the Latin school which used to be located here.

5.1.31 Königsbau (King's Building)

The impressive building along Schlossplatz was erected in 1860 on behalf of King Wilhelm I as an arcade building in the Late Classicist style. Attractive shops and businesses are located along the 135-meter-long arcade, behind 2 Corinthian portals and 26 Ionic columns. After the building had burnt down in 1944 it was rebuilt in 1958/59. Between 1991 and 2002 it was home of the Stuttgart stock exchange which then relocated to Schlosstrasse. In 2006 the Königsbau Passagen were inaugurated, a modern shopping center stretching over 5 floors behind the Königsbau.



5.1.32 Königstraße

The 1110-meter long street between the main station and Rotenbühlplatz was pedestrianized in the 1960s. Along Stuttgart's main shopping street, you can also find (parts of) the Ministries of Finances, Culture, Justice as well as the Ministry of Science, Research and Art.



5.1.33 Friedrichsbau Variété



This theater has a long tradition: There were cabarets and variety performances even before World War II. After severe damages in World War II it was demolished in 1955. In 1993 the new Friedrichsbau was



built, which also houses offices, shops and restaurants.

5.1.34 Universität Stuttgart (Stuttgart University)

The history of today's Stuttgart University goes back to the year 1829 when the 'United Secondary and Trade School' was founded. Since then Stuttgart University has become an internationally respected and future-oriented science institute.



The university has more than 22,000 students who are distributed among the two locations: one in the city center, the other in Stuttgart-Vaihingen.

5.1.35 Hoppenlau-Friedhof (Hoppenlau Cemetery)



The Hoppenlau Cemetery was established in 1626. Since 1880 no more funerals have been held there. In 1961, on the occasion of the national horticultural show, the cemetery was turned into a cemetery park. Many famous Stuttgart residents such as the poets Hauff, Schwab and Schubart and sculptor J.H. Dannecker have found their last resting place in the oldest cemetery in Stuttgart.

5.1.36 Bosch Areal (Bosch Center)

The former factory site of Bosch was constructed in the late 19th century Gründerzeit style. As the 'city in the city' it grew into a 50,000 sq.m factory by 1914. At the start of the 1970s Bosch abandoned its downtown head office which left the buildings to an uncertain future. From 1999 to 2001 the neighborhood with a total of 44,000 sq.m was thoroughly renovated and now the listed building houses media companies, markets and stores, restaurants, discos, a fitness studio, and CinemaxX movie center featuring over 1,500 seats as well as the Literature House of Stuttgart. Adjoining to the north is the Maritim Hotel with the historical Alte Reithalle (Old Equestrian Hall), a protected monument, that was erected in 1888. Today the former multifunctional hall for equestrian shows, circus performances and opera performances is among the most beautiful venues in Stuttgart and used as a banquet hall with more than 800 seats.

5.1.37 Haus der Wirtschaft (House of Commerce)



This biggest and most imposing building of the late 19th century is now Stuttgart's center for business development in Baden-Württemberg. After extensive restoration from 1986 to 1996 the 'House of Commerce' was upgraded to Baden-Württemberg's 'Center for Economic Development'. As a listed house the impressive example of the Historicism period is now home, for example, to the Design Center and the Patent Information Center and contains rooms for conferences, congresses, offices and exhibitions.

5.1.38 Hospitalkirche (Hospital Church)

Built from 1471 to 1493 by Aberlin Jörg as a church and monastery, the Hospital Church was converted into a hospital during the Reformation. During World War II both the church and the monastery were almost completely destroyed. It is now a Protestant Church, education center and meeting-point.

5.1.39 Planetarium

The Stuttgart planetarium is one of Europe's most modern star theaters. It was built with the help of donations from the Carl-Zeiss Foundation, numerous companies and citizens. The unusual pyramid building has been attracting around 200,000 visitors every year since 1977. The dome of the Carl-Zeiss Planetarium can hold 277 visitors, taking them away on an inter-galactic journey: the Milky Way, sun, moon and stars seem to be within grasp. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of Carl Zeiss' death on December 3, 1988 the Stuttgart Planetarium was named into Carl-Zeiss-Planetarium.



5.1.40 City Lapidarium



The fascinating exhibition of statues in the garden of the Gemmingen Villa is an enchanting and little known place. The marble fountains and sculptures originate from the collection of Karl von



Ostertag-Siegle, who was connected to the famous industrialist Gustav Siegle through marriage, and from the remnants of Stuttgart buildings salvaged after World War II. The park lies at the foot of the Karlshöhe, itself one of the most beautiful areas in Stuttgart.

5.1.41 Johanneskirche (St. John's Church) at the Feuersee

When the city grew rapidly in the 19th century a new Protestant church was needed. St. John's Church was designed by Christian Friedrich Leins, Stuttgart's most prominent architect of the Historicism period. He imitated the Gothic style of the French cathedrals. The church was built on a protrusion into the Feuersee – the lake that was created around 1700 as a water reservoir in case of fire. The vaulting and the spire were destroyed in the air raids of 1943/44. The top of the spire was not reconstructed after World War II.



5.2 STUTTGART-Bad Cannstatt



Bad Cannstatt is Stuttgart's biggest and oldest suburb. It is about 5 kilometers from the city center in Stuttgart. Its old center has been beautifully restored and you will find cozy restaurants and wine bars around the Protestant church, the town hall (dated from 1491) and the market place. Uffkirche, the plain chapel in the Bad Cannstatt cemetery, is regarded to be Stuttgart's oldest church. Bad Cannstatt is famous for a number of touristic sights:

5.2.1 Wilhelma (zoological and botanical gardens)



Wilhelma, Germany's largest zoological and botanical garden, is among the most beautiful in Europe. It was laid out for King Wilhelm I of Württemberg between 1842 and 1853 as a Moorish garden. With some 8,000 animals of almost 1,000 species and a valuable botanical collection of over 6,000 species of plants it attracts around two million people every year and thus ranks among the most popular tourist attractions in Baden-Württemberg. The 74 acres of paradise are open on 365 days a year.



5.2.2 Wilhelma Theater

The theater at the Wilhelma zoological and botanical gardens once served to entertain guests at the health resort of Bad Cannstatt. Today the classical building with its uniquely colorful interior design is the stage to more than 200 events of the opera, theater and concerts per year.



5.2.3 Neckarpark

In recent years, a variety of sports, leisure, and entertainment facilities have developed in the vicinity of the Gottlieb-Daimler Stadium – the home of the national league team VfB Stuttgart. They include Mercedes-Benz Museum, Porsche-Arena, SpOrt Stuttgart or Carl Benz Center. It is also the venue for Europe's biggest and best attended spring festival which attracts around 1.5 million guests to the Cannstatter Wasen fair grounds as well as the Cannstatt Beer Festival which is the second largest in Europe, after Munich's Oktoberfest.

5.2.4 Mercedes-Benz Museum

This impressive futuristic museum, which opened in 2006, traces the history of motor vehicles from their invention to the present day. On 16,500 sq.m of exhibition space, the intriguing double helix building – which can be called a real milestone of modern architecture - houses about 1,500 exciting exhibits including 160 vehicles. Highlights of Germany's biggest automobile museum to date include the legendary Formula 1 Silver Arrow series, the Pope mobile and the LP 333 pickup truck also known as the 'Millipede'. A tour through the museum will take you on a tour through history illustrating the development from the invention of the automobile more than 125 years ago via the birth of the brand to the latest vision of future.



5.2.5 Gottlieb Daimler Memorial

The Daimler Memorial is located in a former green-house which Gottlieb Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach used as their pilot plant. The site where the first light, fast-running petrol engine for general use was built in 1885, the Gottlieb Daimler Memorial in Taubenheimstraße 13, exhibits tools, blueprints and models from the century-long history of mobility.

5.2.6 Mineralbäder (Mineral Spas)



Bad-Cannstatt's thermal springs are the second largest in Europe. There are three mineral baths that invite you to relax in their health-giving waters: Cannstatt Mineral Bath with its steam bath in Russian-Roman style, Leuze Mineral Bath - Stuttgart's oldest mineral bath is among the most attractive in the region - and Mineral Bath Berg with its nostalgic charm of the 1950s.

5.2.7 Straßenbahnmuseum (Tram Museum)

The tram museum in Bad Cannstatt is located in a historic listed building dated from 1929. Visitors will learn a lot about tram traffic from the beginnings when it was operated by horse carriages until the modern times. Historical vehicles from the years 1868 to 1986 and technical objects are on exhibition. In 1868 Stuttgart owned the first tram drawn by a horse.

6 GREATER STUTTGART AREA: VVS Transportation Network

The places mentioned in this chapter are all within the Greater Stuttgart Area covered by the VVS Transportation Network. That means that students of the Nuertingen campus can use their StudiTicket to get there for free or buy a day ticket. Please find all the stations that are accessible by train, S-Bahn, Stadtbahn or bus on the website of www.vvs.de (see Karten & Pläne/Liniennetze/ Verkehrslinienplan). As some of the places are not very close to a bus or train station it may be recommendable to check the distance, e.g. at <http://maps.google.de>. You are allowed to take your bike with you for free in the S-Bahn and regional trains (DB, WEG) before 6:00am and after 8:30am as well as on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays provided there is enough space. From Monday to Friday 6:00am to 8:30am you need a ticket for children for the transportation of your bike. In the Stadtbahn (SSB), transportation between 6:00am and 8:30am and 4:00pm and 6:30pm is not possible. Apart from this limitation, bike transportation in the Stadtbahn is for free.

6.1 Porsche Museum



The latest museum in Stuttgart's automobile and cultural landscape and one of the greatest and most spectacular building projects in the history of Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche AG was completed in December 2008. The museum features the fascinating world of the Porsche brand to visitors from all over the world. 80 sports cars transform the 5,000 sq.m exhibition area to a unique hall of fame. World-famous classics such as the 911, the 917 or the 356 as well as the famous 'Pink Pig' that took part in the 24 Hours of Le Mans in 1971 or technical highlights realized by Ferdinand Porsche at the early 20th century all find their place of honor in this fascinating museum.

6.2 Neue Messe Stuttgart (New Trade Fair) in Stuttgart-Echterdingen

Since its opening in 2007 this architectural highlight with its distinctive curved roofs has been home to numerous interesting exhibitions and events to enjoy throughout the year. It is in the direct vicinity of the Stuttgart airport.

6.3 Schweinemuseum (Pig Museum)

Not far from the Mercedes Museum – but on the other side of the Neckar River – you can find the Pig Museum. Featuring more than 40,000 exhibits, the administrative building of the former slaughterhouse in Stuttgart is the biggest pig museum in the world. On an exhibition area of more than 800 sq.m. divided into 28 theme rooms, you will find a lot of curious and fascinating information on the pig. The lovely beer garden with seats for around 600 guests or the cozy restaurants and terrace with a nice view over the sculpture garden welcomes visitors to enjoy a tasty meal.



6.4 Bärenschlössle

The first Bärenschlössle was built in 1768 as a place to allow VIPs to view the Duke's show hunts. Today the 'little palace' with a bronze bear on every side is a place for everybody: together with its idyllic surroundings – the deer park and the Bärensee lakes – it is a popular destination for day tourists.

6.5 Schloss Rosenstein (Rosenstein Palace)

The classicist building – characterized by columns and gables with pictures from the Greek mythology - was commissioned by King Wilhelm I who had it built between 1824 and 1829 by the famous court builder Giovanni Salucci. On the hill between Wilhelma zoological garden and the lower Palace Garden he wanted a country house for himself and his wife, Queen Katharina, the sister of the Russian czar. But the woman with whom King Wilhelm wanted to live in the castle did not live to see the completion: she died of flue in 1819 at the age of 30 and Salucci had to build the grave chapel on the Rotenberg hill instead. Many years after Katharina, in June 1864, King Wilhelm I died at Castle Rosenstein. Today the castle houses the state museum for natural history.



6.6 Birkenkopf

Birkenkopf hill is the highest point in central Stuttgart. It owes its height to the rubble of the buildings that have been destroyed during World War II: 1.5 million cubic meters have increased Birkenkopf's height by 40 meters. In the Second World War 45 per cent of the city of Stuttgart have been destroyed during 53 air raids. After you have wound your way up past decorative fragments of former facades to the top of the hill you have a panoramic view on Stuttgart and the surrounding area.



6.7 Hohenheim Palace

The palace was built by Duke Carl Eugen between 1772 and 1793 and is now home to the University of Hohenheim. The nearby botanical garden with its plants and trees from all parts of the world is home to more than 2,500 different kinds of plants. Some of them date back to the days of the foundation of the English garden, the 'Little Village', in 1779.



6.8 Schloss Solitude (Solitude Palace)



Situated in the forests west of the city at a height of almost 500 m, the Rococo Solitude Castle was built in the years 1764 to 1769 by the building masters Friedrich Weyhing, Philippe de la Guêpière and Reinhold Ferdinand Heinrich Fischer. Duke Carl Eugen commissioned the complex of castle, officers' and cavalry buildings with large exotic gardens in the style of the summer residences of the High Baroque era. From 1972 to 1983, the castle was completely renovated and since 1990 it has been home to the Akademie Schloss Solitude, which accommodates a number of scholarship holders who excel in the field of arts. Duke Carl Eugen had the facility connected with his palace in Ludwigsburg through a fifteen kilometer long, completely straight avenue that is easily recognizable in the landscape. The Solitude Race Track, which between 1928 and 1965 was one of most famous race tracks in Germany, is situated about 4 kilometers to the south.

6.9 Killesberg Park



This varied park of some 50 hectares laid out on top of an old quarry site was created on the occasion of the national horticultural show in 1939. The park, which was designed by Herrmann Mattern und Gerhard Graubner on the basis of a competition, is



regarded as model of the architecture of the 1930s. Terrace-like lakes with fountains, the valley of the roses, the water lilies pond, the field of the summer flowers and the dahlia garden all attract many visitors throughout the year. Children love the steam engine mini train that runs along a stretch of 2.3 km, the animals and the extensive playground. Since 2001 the Schlaich viewing tower – a prize-winning construction with a filigree steel cable structure - offers a wonderful view of eastern Stuttgart.

6.10 Theodor-Heuss-Haus (Theodor Heuss House)

Beautifully located on Stuttgart's Killesberg, it was the last home of the Federal Republic's First President Theodor Heuss. Since 2002, it has been a memorial and museum. An exhibition illustrates the life and work of this prominent statesman and journalist who was President of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1949 to 1959. He died in Stuttgart in 1963 and found his last resting place on the Waldfriedhof cemetery in Stuttgart Degerloch.

6.11 Weißenhofsiedlung (Weissenhof Estate) & Museum

This symbol of new building is a housing estate built for the exhibition 'The Residence' which was opened to the public in Stuttgart on 23 July 1927. It was a model of what later became known as the international style of modern architecture. The exhibition included twenty-one buildings designed by sixteen European architects from 5 countries. Among the architects were LeCorbusier, Mies van der Rohe, Walter Gropius and Hans Scharoun. Eleven of the original buildings have survived and attract many visitors every year. The Weissenhof Museum is housed in the left house of Le Corbusier's semi-detached houses. The right house can be visited as well: it shows the house in its original state of 1927.



6.12 Grabkapelle (Burial Chapel)



This monument of Swabian classicism was built between 1820 and 1824 by court building master Giovanni Salucci on the site of the former family castle of the House of Württemberg. King Wilhelm I (1781 – 1864) had it built as a mausoleum for his beloved wife – the Russian Princess Katharina - who had died of flu in 1819 at the age of 30. King Wilhelm I and their daughter Maria Friederike Charlotte of Württemberg (1816 – 1887) also found their resting place in the chapel. The site offers a stunning view of Stuttgart's eastern part and the surrounding vineyards.

6.13 Fernsehturm (TV Tower)

The world's first TV tower was built by Prof. Dr. Ing. Fritz Leonhard between 1954 and 1956. With its 217 meters the 'concrete needle' is one of the landmarks of Baden-Württemberg's capital and an original model to many others all over the world. On sunny days it provides a stunning view of the Neckar valley, the Swabian Alp, the Black Forest and the Odenwald Forest or even as far as the mountain summits of the German, Austrian and Swiss Alps.



6.14 Esslingen on the Neckar River



Esslingen is among the most beautiful and well preserved cities in south Germany. Among its medieval houses you can find Germany's oldest row of half-timbered houses dated from 1328 to 1331.

The formerly free imperial city which looks back on a history of over 1,200 years nestles beautifully in the Neckar Valley and its surrounding vineyards. Among its most beautiful buildings – more than 1,000 of them are listed - are the churches, the Renaissance town hall, the monastic administrative centers (Pfleghöfe) as well as the patricians' and wine-growers' houses and Neckar bridges (among the oldest stone bridges in Germany). Its castle (Burg), part of the old city wall, is placed above the old city and offers a splendid view on Esslingen and the Neckar valley. Its Dominican monastery building is among the oldest churches of a mendicant order in Germany. On the eastern outskirts of Esslingen you can find two architectural highlights: the Greek-Orthodox Church – the biggest Greek-Orthodox church outside Greece in Europe - and the newly-built mosque which is in its direct vicinity. You can see them on your train ride to Stuttgart.



Esslingen is also famous for its Kessler sparkling wine production, the oldest in Germany. Its award-winning Christmas market which features a large number of medieval stands of the traditionally dressed craftsmen is among the most beautiful in Germany. Cozy wine cellars, enchanting street cafés, narrow cobble-stone alleys as well as vibrant student bars offer a particular combination of tradition and future and give the city a unique flair.

6.15 Kirchheim



Kirchheim is a pleasant town at the foot of the Swabian Alp 'Teck' hill. A walk through the town will take you to many attractive sites, e.g. the castle, the town hall, the town museums, the Gothic church of St. Martin etc. The Renaissance Castle was built in 1538 by Duke Ulrich von Württemberg. As of 1628 six widowed duchesses lived in this idyllic place. The living rooms are still furnished with the furniture of the last two widows who lived there: Franziska von Hohenheim (1748 to 1811) and Duchess Henriette (1780 – 1857). Today it is an event location for concerts and other cultural performances.

6.16 Burg Teck (Teck Castle)

The castle on the Teck hill (775m) is a popular destination for hikers. The best way of reaching the castle is from Owen. The walking distance up to the castle is about 3 kilometers. Below the castle you can see the Sybillenhöhle, a 35-metre long cave known as a bear's host.



6.17 Gutenberger Höhlen (Gutenberg Show Cave)

The Gutenberg Cave with its 6 halls is a show cave featuring a length of ca. 200 meters. When it was discovered in 1889/90 there were also sensational findings of animal bones, some of which are unique in Germany. The findings included remains of the beaver, fox, wolf, bear, cave lion, wild horse et al. Not far from this cave, you can find a second show cave – Gutmannshöhle – which is a bit smaller but also worth a visit.



6.18 Holzmaden

Holzmaden is a small community beautifully located at the foot of the Swabian Jura. It is famous for the Museum of the Prehistoric World founded by Bernhard Hauff in 1936/37.



The most impressive fossils found in the quarries of Holzmaden and nearby Ohmden are exhibited in the museum which found world-wide reputation. Among the most famous exhibits is the mother ichthyosaurus with 5 embryos in her womb. In addition to these unborn babies one embryo was found next to its mother. It had been squeezed out of the womb. Opposite to this museum there is another museum with fossilized exhibits: the Urweltmuseum. This location also includes a quarry where you can search for your own fossils.



6.19 Burgruine Reußenstein (Castle Ruins of Reußenstein)

The ruins of the old castle situated on top of a steep rugged rock at a height of 760 meters offer a beautiful view into the Neidlingen valley. It is a popular destination for free-climbers who - even if well safeguarded by climbing protection – are ready for an exciting adventure which is only recommendable for well-trained climbers.

6.20 Weilheim



Not far from Weilheim you can walk up the Limburg hill – a former volcano. The beautiful panoramic view makes up for the strenuous walk.

Weilheim with around 10,000 inhabitants looks back on a long history. Its old half-timbered houses make it a charming place to visit. Do not forget to look into Peterskirche (Peter's Church). The paintings inside, which date back to times before the Reformation in 1534, are famous beyond the Weilheim region.

6.21 Waiblingen



Waiblingen in the Rems valley is among the old Württemberg cities which belonged to the Dukes of Wirtemberg. Its center has a large number of old half-timbered houses – including the town hall with its open arcades. The Waiblingen pharmacy garden near the Nikolaus Church and some of the considerably old Protestant churches

as well as the town towers and town wall are worth a visit. Waiblingen is home to the headquarters of two global companies: Alfred Kärcher Vertriebs-GmbH (manufacturer of cleaning systems and equipment) and STIHL (manufacturer of chainsaws).

The STIHL Gallery together with the nearby Art Academy Unteres Remstal forms a new cultural center between the historic town wall and the banks of the River Rems. The Gallery's exhibits range from classical drawings and comics or picture stories to applied drawings.



6.22 Schorndorf



The entire beautiful historic center around the market place of Schorndorf is listed as protected area. Gottlieb Daimler – the famous automotive pioneer was born here on March 17, 1834 as the son of a local baker. His birth house in Höllgasse was turned into a museum and Daimler conference house in 1979.



6.23 Backnang The town of Backnang is beautifully situated in the Murr valley, a country-side with gentle hills and beautiful orchards. It offers interesting places of art and architecture and welcomes guests to its mineral baths. In 1116 the Margraves of Baden had founded an Augustinian monastery and made the town their religious center. Remains

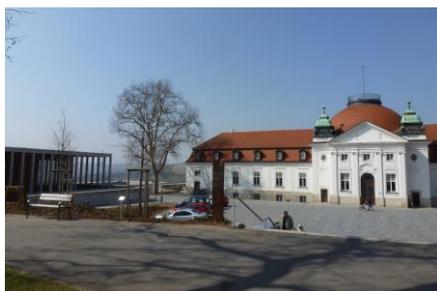
of the tombs of the Margraves can still be found in the crypt of the St. Pancras Church.



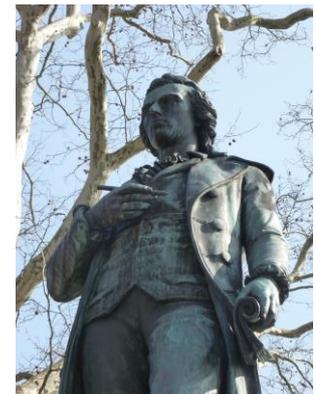
6.24 Max-Eyth-See

This lake is the number one recreational area for residents from the northern part of Stuttgart. Although many people come here for spending the day in or around the lake it has also been a protected home to many plants and animals since 1961.

6.25 Marbach



Some kilometers to the north of Ludwigsburg, beautifully located above the Neckar valley, you will find Marbach – the birthplace of famous poet Friedrich Schiller. The town center with its walls and towers, narrow alleys and half-timbered houses has been beautifully restored. The Museum



of Modern Literature which opened in 2006 and the Schiller National Museum have attracted lots of visitors to Marbach.

6.26 Ludwigsburg

Ludwigsburg with its 3 palaces has a lot on offer for tourists: The Baroque Palace – which served as the former residence of the kings of Württemberg - is the best preserved Baroque palace in Germany. It was built between 1704 and 1733 by Duke Eberhard Ludwig as his 'Swabian Versailles'. With its 452 rooms in 18 buildings, the porcelain manufacture (founded in 1758), the palace theater, the Blooming Baroque garden show, the fairy tale garden, and four new museums, it is a very popular tourist site.

The nearby hunting lodge and summer residence Favorite, the lakeside Monrepos Palace and the beautiful city center all add up to make Ludwigsburg a real highlight in southwest Germany.



6.27 Böblingen



The city of Böblingen, which was made famous by high-tech companies such as IBM and HP, combines traditional and modern buildings. In 2003 Böblingen celebrated its 750th anniversary of the city foundation. Today it is a busy town stretched out around two beautiful lakes. It is home to two popular museums: the Butchery Museum and the Museum of the Peasant Wars.

6.28 Waldenbuch

The town of Waldenbuch lies in the heart of the Schönbuch Nature Park. This oldest Nature Park in Baden-Württemberg welcomes around 2 million people every year. Waldenbuch will take visitors on a tour of more than 20 interesting places, including St. Veits Church with its 36 m high tower, the Museum of Popular Culture, which is located in the Waldenbuch Castle, and beautiful half-timbered houses. Waldenbuch is also home to the famous Ritter Sport Chocolate Factory. The Ritter Museum was built in 2005 to exhibit the square form in the 20th and 21st century art. Right next to it the Ritter Chocolate factory shop is a very enticing 'sweet' place.



6.29 Seven-Mill Valley



In spite of its name, the 7-Mill Valley or Reichenbachtal trail finds 11 mills perched up along or near the Reichenbach creek. The former railway track between Leinfelden-Echterdingen and Waldenbuch has been paved and banned for cars. Thus it has become an ideal route for cyclists and inline skaters who make it very busy, especially at the weekends. Each of the mills ('Mühlen') has its peculiarity: Eselsmühle is the only intact grain mill today. Mäulesmühle is home to a popular dialect theater. The restaurant of Schlösslesmühle has been in operation for almost 100 years. Seebrückenmühle is where art and culinary specialties meet. You are welcome to find out about the other mills.

6.30 Leonberg



Leonberg's historic center has many nice places. They include the market place, with its market fountain that Duke Christoph had erected in 1566, the old town hall of the late Middle Ages, the Salt House where the 'white gold' was stored, the Franciscan monastery and the birth house of Schelling, the famous German philosopher. Particularly noteworthy is the 'Pomeranzengarten'.

This park, just below the castle was commissioned by the widowed duchess Sibylle. It has its name from the *Pomeranze*, a kind of bitter orange that was cultivated in this place. The terraced garden, designed by Heinrich Schickard in 1609/10 in the style of the late Renaissance, is unique in Germany.

6.31 Weil der Stadt

The former free imperial city protected by the powerful town wall with its round towers has some nice places waiting to be visited: the market place is dominated by the statue of the most famous son of the town: astronomer and mathematician Johann Kepler (December 27, 1571 to November 15, 1630), who established the laws of planetary movement which bear his name. The town museum, the Kepler Museum and the Catholic Church are all near the market place.

Due to its historical background as a predominantly Catholic town Weil der Stadt has a long tradition of Carnival festivities (called "Fastnacht" in this part of Germany) and even features a museum for the masked figures.



6.32 Herrenberg

Its city center as a whole has been listed as protected area in 1983. A tour through the historical town will take you to the market place with the market fountain, the collegiate church with its Baroque onion tower and bell museum, the town wall, the administrative building of the monastery, and many other places



along the 'Route of the Fachwerk' (half-timbered houses) with its 23 stations. The Gothic hall church is among the most beautiful churches in Baden-Württemberg. Its font (dating from 1472), the stone pulpit erected by master craftsman Hanselmann in 1504 and the choir stalls made by Heinrich Schickard – the grandfather of famous master builder Heinrich Schickard – are all major works of art. Most famous is the high altar, painted by Jerg Ratgeb in 1519, the original is on exhibition in the State Gallery in Stuttgart.

7 SELECTED MUSEUMS in the WS Area

Mercedes-Benz Museum (the world's largest collection of vehicles by a single manufacturer)

Porsche Museum (featuring the famous manufacturer of sports and racing cars)

Staatgalerie (art works produced from the Middle Ages to the post-modernism)

Naturkundemuseum (Museum of Natural Sciences)

Landesmuseum Altes Schloss (documents the region's history with exquisite exhibits of art)

Linden Museum Hegelplatz (State Museum of Ethnology)

Weinbaumuseum (viculture: 750 years of the finest wine-growing tradition)

Straßenbahnwelt (history of Stuttgart's tramway)

Weissenhofsiedlung (housing estate built for the Deutsche Werkbund Exhibition in 1927)

Landwirtschaftsmuseum (Museum of Agriculture)

Skateboard Museum (with 1,000 exhibits the first and only of its kind)

Städtisches Lapidarium (open-air city lapidarium beautifully located in the Karlshöhe Park)

Spielkartenmuseum (the largest public collection of international playing cards in Europe)

Gottlob Auwärter Museum (history of the Auwärter family enterprise and their famous buses)

Meilenwerk (Forum for Driving Culture)

Galerien für Kunst /Technik (Galleries for Art and Technology)

Urmensch-Museum (history of mankind with focus on 250,000 year old homo steinheimensis)

Freilichtmuseum Beuren (open-air museum with old buildings from the Swabian Alb and central Neckar region that have been rebuilt to show how people lived and worked in days gone by)

8 SPECIAL TOURIST BUSES AND TRAINS in the Summer

In the summer season there are special bus lines which will take tourists on some interesting (round) trips, in most cases on Sundays and public holidays. With the exception of bus line number 385, the buses have trailers which can transport up to 20 bikes for free. The bus lines are:

Rad-Wanderbus Schwäbische Alb (Bike and Hike Bus Swabian Alb): line no. 177.1

From May to mid-October: on Sundays and public holidays

Oberlenningen – Schopflocher Moor – Randecker Maar – Gutenberger Höhle (Cave) – Naturschutzzentrum Schopflocher Alb – Donnstetten – Zainingen

„Stromer“ Bus: line no. 572

From March 31 to November 4: on Saturdays, Sundays and public holiday

Bietigheim – Erligheim – Bönnigheim – Freudental – Hohenhaslach – Häfnerhaslach

„Forest“ Bus: line no. 265

From May 1 to October 3: on Sundays and public holidays

Schorndorf – Rudersberg – Welzheim – Alfdorf – Kaisersbach – Althütte

„Räuber“ Bus: line no. 385

From May 1 to October 3: on Sundays and public holidays

Sulzbach an der Murr – Spiegelberg – Wüstenrot (no bike transportation)

Limes Bus: bus line no. 375

From May 1 to October 3: on Sundays and public holidays

Murrhardt – Kirchenkirnberg – Kaisersbach – Welzheim

Limes Bus: bus line 376

From May 1 to October 3: on Sundays and public holidays

Murrhardt – Hohenbrach – Erlach – Liemersbach – Großlarch – Berwinkel – Sulzbach an der Murr – Murrhardt

Students from the Nuertingen campus and those students from Geislingen who have opted for the VVS transport system can use these buses for free with their student ID cards.

There are also 'Radexpress' trains which transport bikes for free if there is enough space. But for these you will have to buy tickets, e.g. the Metropol Day Ticket for single persons or groups (up to 5 persons). The price is 18.50 Euros for the first person every additional person (up to 4) has to pay 4 Euros.

„Enztäler“ Train

May to mid-October on Sundays and public holidays

Mühlacker – Pforzheim – Bad Waldbad

„Neckartäler“ Train

May to mid-October on Sundays and public holidays

Heilbronn – Mosbach – Neckarelz – Heidelberg

For more information please see: www.orange-seiten.de (search for the name of the bus).

9 FESTIVITIES in South Germany

For more information see also: http://extra.stuttgart-tourist.de/pdf/highlights_eng.pdf and <http://newinthecity.de/uk/stuttgart/event-program-stuttgart>

February/March:

“Fasnet” (carnival) with traditional parades in all bigger cities, Long Night of the Museums Stuttgart; International Bach Academy

April/May:

Porsche Tennis Grand Prix, Spring Festival Stuttgart, Nürtingen Festival (Nürtinger Maientag), International Festival of Animated Film, Ludwigsburg Palace Festival; Music Night Nürtingen (Nürtinger Musiknacht); Spring Flea Market Stuttgart

Juni/July:

Backnang Street Festival, Historic Centre Festival with Medieval Market, Jazzopen Stuttgart, Schorndorf Town Festival, Stuttgart Summer of Culture, European Festival of Church Music, Festival of Lights Killesberg (Lichterfest), Drachenbootrennen (Dragonboat Competition) Nürtingen, City Festival Boeblingen, “Nabada” Ulm (Danube River Festival), Bollywood and Beyond (Indian Film Festival)

August:

Africa Festival Tübingen, Onion Festival Esslingen (Zwiebelfest), Stuttgart Summer Festival

September/October:

Stuttgart Wine Village, Music Festival Stuttgart (International Bach Academy), Venetian Fair Ludwigsburg, Autumn Flea Market, Stuttgart Night (Culture Night), Wine Festival Reutlingen (Weindorf), Cannstatter Wasen (Beer Festival), Oktoberfest Munich, Fellbach Autumn Festival

November/December:

Stuttgart German Masters (International Horse Riding and Show Jumping Tournament), Medieval Christmas Market Esslingen, Chocolate Festival Tübingen, Christmas Markets in Ludwigsburg and Stuttgart

For information on festivities in Germany please see:

<http://www.festivalticker.de> (in German)

<http://www.festivalhopper.de> (in German)

<http://www.dw.de/germanys-traditional-threads/>



10 ACTIVITIES in the VWS and beyond

Alpaka Trekking	<u>Alpakafarm Schaber</u> in Neckarhausen
Ballooning	<u>Ballonzentrum Remstal</u> in Stetten, <u>Ballonsport Krämer</u> in Pliezhaus.*
BBQ (public barbecuing facilities)	
Nürtingen:	on Galgenberg Hill (with a nice view of Nuertingen)
Nürtingen:	Tiefenbach Valley: approx. 5 miles outside Nuertingen
Kirchheim:	Bürgerseen Lakes
Wolfschlugen:	near the Sauhag forest, approx. 2 miles outside Wolfschlugen
Beach Volleyball	Nürtingen: open-air swimming-pool
Billard	
Nürtingen:	<u>Billiard Akademie</u> , <u>Billardhouse</u>
Esslingen:	<u>Metropolitan</u>
Stuttgart:	<u>Billard Club</u>
Bowling	
Esslingen:	<u>Funball</u>
Metzingen*:	<u>Dreambowl</u>
Canoeing Tours	on the Neckar River, e.g. in <u>Esslingen</u> on the Enz River, e.g. in <u>Bietigheim</u> on the Lauter River*, e.g. in <u>Buttenhausen</u> on the Danube*, e.g. in <u>Ehingen</u>
Cinemas	
Nürtingen:	<u>Traumpalast</u>
Stuttgart-Vaihingen:	<u>Corso-kino</u> (English language films)
Tübingen*:	<u>German American Institute</u> (English language films)
Climbing Park	<u>Kletterwald Plochingen</u>
Cycle Routes	For a list of bike tours starting in Nuertingen see also http://www.bikemap.net . Suggestions: along the <u>Neckar Valley Bike Trail</u> (Neckartalradweg) along the <u>Enz Valley Bike trail</u> (Enztalradweg) along the Seven Mill Valley (Siebenmühlentalradweg) <u>Museum Bike Trail</u> (Museumsradweg) <u>Hahnweide</u> (Kirchheim Teck)
Gliding	
Golf	
Wendlingen:	<u>GC Kirchheim-Wendlingen</u>
Neckartenzlingen:	<u>GC Hammetweil</u>
Stuttgart:	<u>Stuttgart GC Solitude</u>
Holzgerlingen:	<u>GC Schönbuch</u>
Hanggliding	<u>Neuffen/Hohenneuffen</u>
Helicopter Flights	<u>Helicopter Flights</u> (starting from Stuttgart airport)
High Ropes Course	
Wernau:	<u>Hochseilgarten Wernau</u>
Stuttgart:	<u>Waldklettergarten Stuttgart</u>
Leinfelden-Echterdingen:	<u>Waldklettergarten LE</u>
Near Lichtenstein Castle*:	<u>Adventure Park near Lichtenstein Castle</u>
Horseback Riding	<u>Riding Club Nuertingen</u>
Ice Skating	
Wernau:	<u>Eisstadion Wernau</u>
Esslingen:	<u>Eisstadion Esslingen</u>
Indoor Climbing	<u>Kletterzentrum Stuttgart-Degerloch</u>

Karting

Wernau: [Motodrom](#)
Neckartenzlingen: [Kart und Fun](#)

Lakes with leisure facilities

Neckartailfingen: [Aileswasensee](#)
Kirchheim: [Bürgerseen](#)
Bissingen: [Bissinger See](#)
Stuttgart: [Max-Eyth-See](#)
Kaisersbach: [Ebnisee](#)
Schorndorf: [Ziegeleisee/Oskar-Frech-Seebad](#)

Minigolf

Neckarhausen: near Lake Beutwangsee
Wernau: near Lake Schäferhäuser See
Beuren: Linsenhofenstraße
Köngen: Schäferhäuserstraße
Nightlife for discos, parties etc. please see: [Stuttgart Nightlife](#)

Paintball [Paintstar](#), [Powerpaint](#)

Rockclimbing [Reußenstein](#), [Wielandstein](#)

Rowing [NGU sport program](#)

Nürtingen: [Rowing Club Nürtingen](#)

Shopping

Stuttgart: [Königsstraße](#), [Calwer Passage](#)
Ludwigsburg: [IKEA](#), [Breuningerland](#)
Metzingen*: [Outlet City](#)

Skating

Esslingen: [Skatepark Esslingen](#)
Stuttgart: [Skatepark Stuttgart](#)

Slackline

Nürtingen: [NGU sport program](#)
Reußenstein: [Reußenstein](#)
Leinfelden-Echterdingen: [Waldklettergarten LE](#)

Spas

Esslingen: [Merkel'sches Bad](#) (Art Nouveau Spa)
Beuren: [Panorama Therme](#)
Bad Cannstatt: [Cannstatter Mineralbäder](#)

Theme Parks

Cleebronn: [Tripsdrill](#)
Rust*: [Europapark](#)

Locations that are worth mentioning but not included in the VVS Transportation Network are marked by *.

11 SELECTED DESTINATIONS in Germany's South and Southwest

11.1 Swabian Alp/Schwäbische Alp and places on the Danube/Donau

Metzingen

Metzingen, the old wine-producing town - known as the city of the seven wine presses - is now famous for its numerous factory outlets far beyond the borders of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Bad Urach

The beautiful town was the residential home of the Dukes of Württemberg from 1442 to 1482. Not far away the waterfalls of Urach and the Güterstein waterfalls are worth a visit.

Reutlingen

The former free imperial city, beautifully situated at the foot of the Swabian Alp between Achalm hill and Georgenberg hill, offers an attractive mixture of half-timbered houses, Gothic ecclesiastical and modern architecture as well as enticing shopping facilities.

Lichtenstein Castle

The castle in its present neo-Gothic style was built by Count Wilhelm of Württemberg from 1840 to 42 who was inspired by Wilhelm Hauff's novel 'Lichtenstein'. In the nearby ropes course you can spend some exciting hours high up in the air. From the Lichtenstein Castle you can walk to the show cave Nebelhöhle which is ca. 5 to 6 km away.

Tübingen

Tübingen, whose university was founded in 1477, combines the atmosphere of a charmingly restored medieval town center with the hustle and bustle of a town which hosts around 25,000 students.

Kloster Bebenhausen/Monastery of Bebenhausen

The former Cistercian Monastery of Bebenhausen, which was probably founded around 1183/84, is idyllically situated in the middle of the Schönbuch Nature Park. The castle next to it was the residence of Baden-Württemberg's King Wilhelm II after his abdication in 1918.

Zwiefalten and Cave of Wimsen

The Zwiefalten Abbey, a Baroque Benedictine Monastery, can be named a pearl on the Upper Swabian Baroque Route. It is within walking distance (ca. 4 km) to the Wimsen Cave (also named Friedrich's Cave), the only show cave that can be visited by boat.

Blaubeuren

The beautiful town of Blaubeuren is famous for its spring of the Blau River whose funnel-like shape has a depth of 21 meters at its deepest point and shows a mystic blue color. Close to the 'Blautopf' spring you can find the Benedictine monastery, itself worth a visit.

Ulm

The city on the Danube has lots of interesting places on offer: the tanners' and fishermen's quarters, the beautiful town hall, the Ensemble of the Green Courtyard and – last not least – the Minster which features the highest church steeple in the world.

Hohenzollern

The beautiful Hohenzollern Castle with its extraordinary view attracts hundreds of thousands visitors every year.

Sigmaringen

The castle which is the town's most impressive landmark houses the world's largest private armory with around 3,000 objects. The surrounding landscape – with rocks rising up to 200 meters on both sides of the 'young' Danube – can make your holidays a real adventure.

For more information please see also: [Germany's Southwest](#)

The SWABIAN ALB - A nearby UNESCO Geopark and Biosphere Region



The SWABIAN ALB offers a lot of Space for Sports and Adventures





Reußenstein Castle Ruins (20 km)



View from Hohenneuffen Castle (20 km)

The SWABIAN ALB –Nearby Places to Visit

A Large Number of Panoramic Viewing Points



View from Breitenstein Rock (20 km)



View from Hohenstaufen Mountain (45 km)



View from Achalm Mountain (23 km)



View from Hohenstaufen Mountain (45 km)



View from Wielandstein Rock (16 km)



Near Hohenneuffen Mountain (20 km)



View from Hohenneuffen Mountain (20 km)



Near Hohenstaufen Mountain (45 km)



View from Lichtenstein Castle (37 km)



Near Lichtenstein Castle (37 km)



Near Breitenstein Rock (20 km)

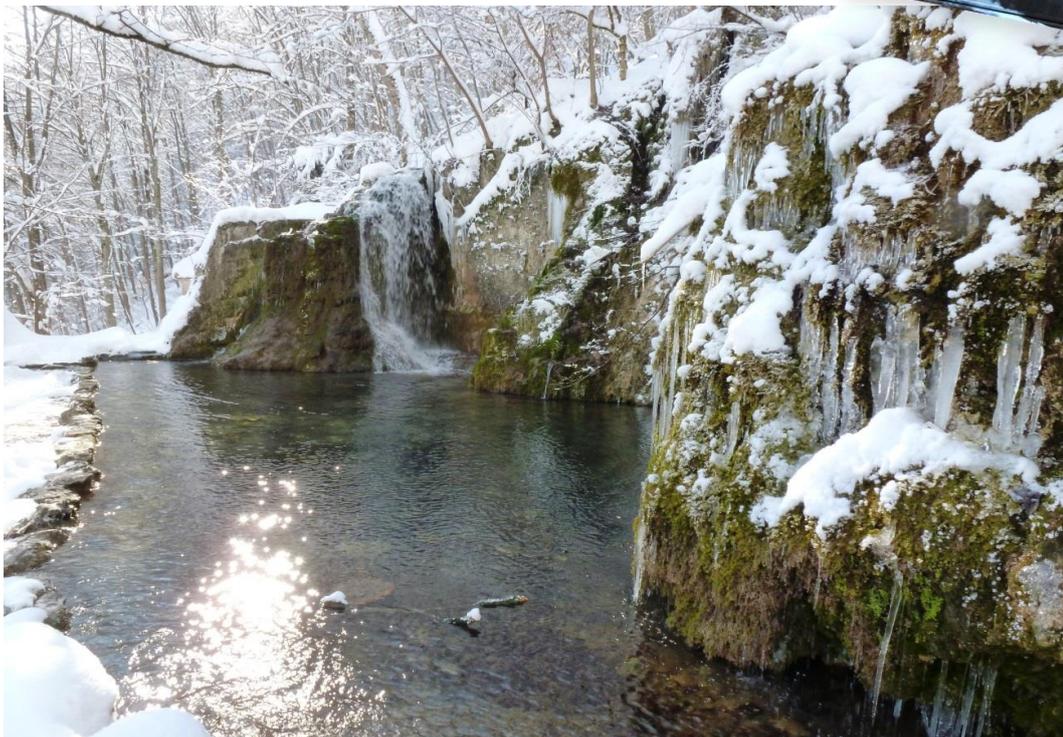


Near Hohenstaufen Mountain (45 km)

Waterfalls



Urach Waterfalls (25 km)



Güterstein Waterfalls (25 km)

Castles (Schlösser und Burgen)



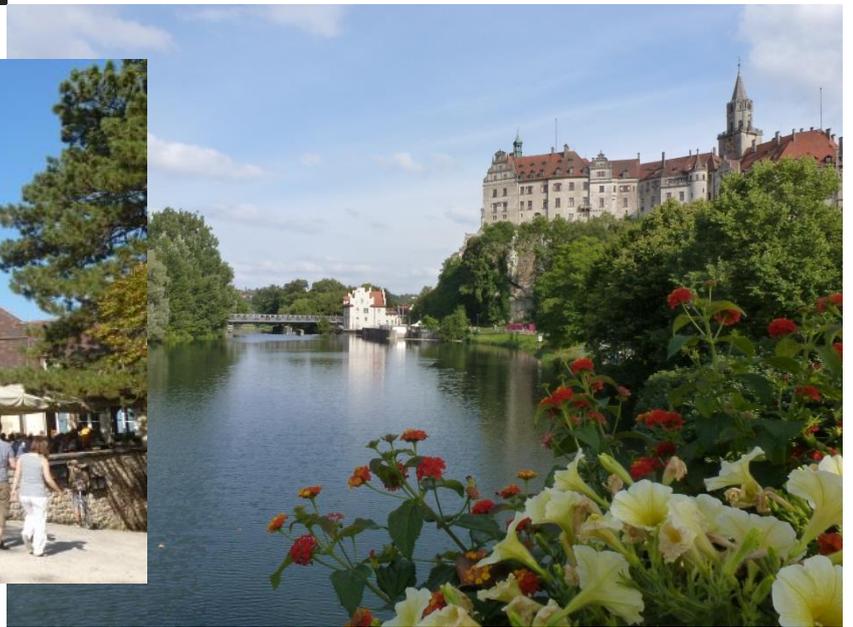
Filseck Castle (26 km)



Lichtenstein Castle (37 km)



Teck Castle (15 km)



Sigmaringen Castle (75 km)

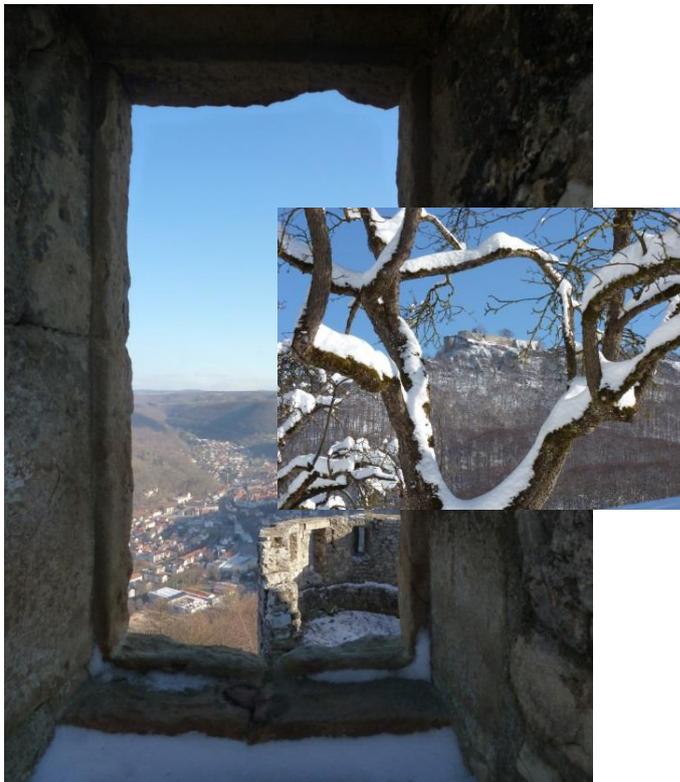


Hohenzollern
Castle (55 km)

Castle Ruins



Reußenstein Castle Ruins (30 km)



Hohenurach Castle Ruins (25 km)



Rechberg Castle Ruins (32 km)



Helfenstein Castle Ruins – just above Geisl.



Near Hohenstaufer Mountain (45 km)



Hohenneuffen Castle Ruins (20 km)



Staufeneck Castle (40 km)

State Stud Farms (*Landesgestüt*)



Stud farm St. Johann (20 km)

Stud farm Marbach (40 km)

Museums



Fossile Museums in Holzmaden (25 km)



Open-Air Museum



Open-air museum in Beuren (10 km)

Caves

The Swabian Alb features more than 2000 caves, many of them showcaves.



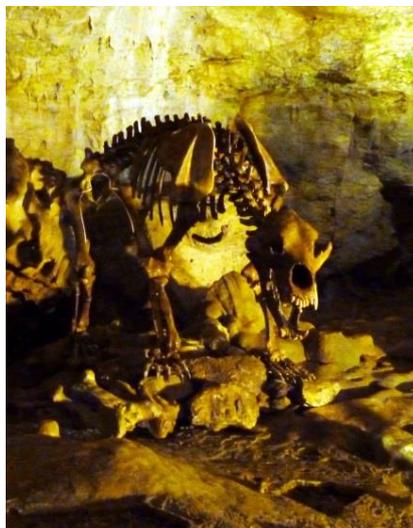
Wimsen Cave, Germany's only shippable cave (65 km)



Gutenberg Cave (22 km)



Gutenberg Cave (22 km)



Bear Cave (45 km) - where a bear's skeleton was found

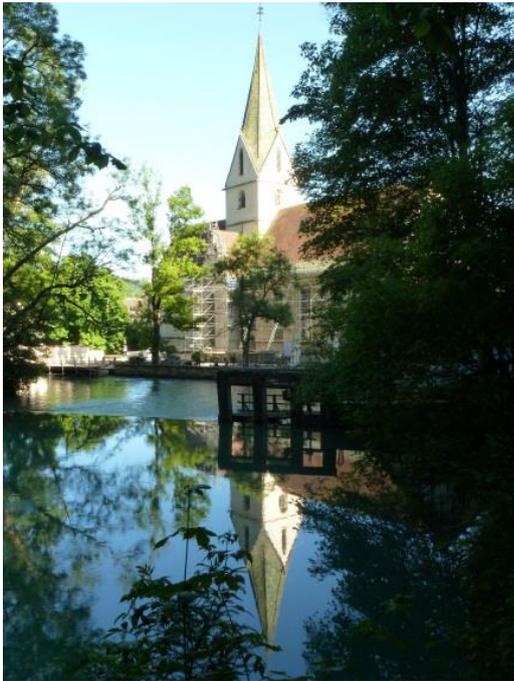


Hohle Fels Cave (57 km), where the world's oldest artefacts were found

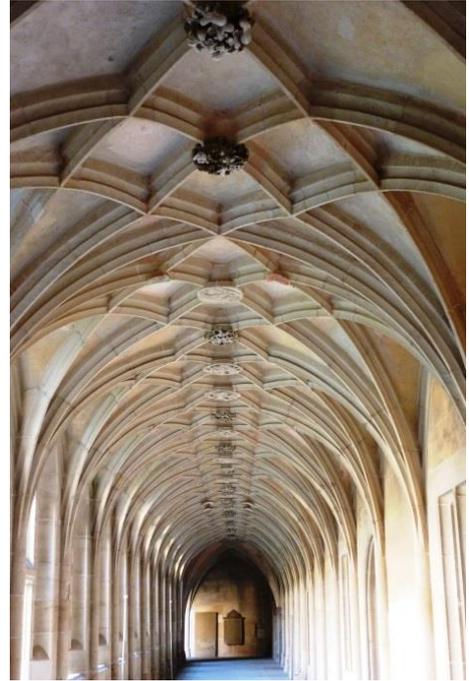
Monasteries



Zwiefalten Monastery (65 km)



Blaubeuren Monastery (50 km)



Bebenhausen Monastery near Tübingen
at the foot of the Swabian Alb (32 km)

Former Volcanos



Jusi Mountain (15 km)



Limburg Mountain (25 km)

Blautopf Fountain



Near Blaubeuren Monastery:
the fountain of the Blau river (50 km)



Vineyards near Hohenneuffen Castle Ruins (15 km)



Thermal Spas, eg. in Beuren (10 km)

(= approximate distance from Nuertingen)

11.2 Black Forest (Schwarzwald)

For more information see also: [blackforest-tourism](#)

Cities: [Baden-Baden](#), [Freiburg](#), [Rottweil](#), [Lörrach](#), [Freudenstadt](#), [Todtmoos](#),
Natural sites: [Titisee](#), [Schluchsee](#), [Mummelsee](#), [Feldberg](#), [Belchen](#), [Wutach Gorge](#),
[Triberg Waterfalls](#)

Other destinations: [Open-air Museum Vogtsbauernhof](#), [Hirsau Monastery](#), [Blumberg steam engine museum train](#)

11.3 Germany's South West: Baden

Cities: [Heidelberg](#), [Mannheim](#), [Karlsruhe](#), [Rastatt](#), [Schwetzingen](#)

Other destinations: [Europapark](#)

11.4 Lake Constance (Bodensee)

Cities: [Meersburg](#), [Lindau](#), [Friedrichshafen](#), [Konstanz](#), [Überlingen](#)

Other destinations: [Isle of Mainau](#), [Isle of Reichenau](#), [Lake Dwellings in Unteruhldingen](#)

11.5 Bavaria (Bayern)

Cities: [Munich](#), [Nuremberg](#), [Augsburg](#), [Regensburg](#), [Rothenburg ob der Tauber](#), [Passau](#), [Romantic Route](#)

Castles: [Neuschwanstein](#), [Linderhof](#), [Herrenchiemsee](#)

Natural sites: [Königsee](#), [Bavarian Alps](#)

For more information see also <http://www.guide-to-bavaria.com/en/Bavaria-Vacation-Tourism-Travel.html>, <http://www.schloesser.bayern.de/englisch/palace/index.htm>