

Trier City Walk Patch

Spangdahlem Girl Scouts Neighborhood
Patch Program



Requirements

Complete the walking tour and answer the questions that follow the points of interest.

General Information

The train station is located 15 minutes from the Porta Nigra. The attached map shows parking places for buses and cars. The map also shows locations for public restrooms and telephones.

Restroom facilities are also available in McDonald's, Kaufhof and the Landesmuseum. The walk will take 3-5 hours depending on extra stops and lunch schedule. Places marked with (*) have entrance fees.

There are many points of interest in Trier. The Trier City Walk highlights only 14 of the many, but listed below are a few more.

- ❖ **Amphitheater:** NW of the Imperial Baths. Follow the Olewigerstrasse hill to the location. This is the ruin of a Roman arena used for gladiator and animal fights.
- ❖ **Romerbrücke and Ancient Cranes:** Romerbrücke is the oldest bridge in Germany and was first constructed of wood and then rebuilt in stone. The crane closest to the bridge is a replica of the original and was built in 1774. There is a second crane only a short distance from the bridge, and it was built in 1413.
- ❖ **Karl Marx Haus:** Located at 10 Burckenstrasse, the Karl Marx Haus contains documents about the life history and the work of the founder of modern socialism. Marx was born in Trier.

Trier City Walk

The principal city on the Mosel River is Trier, and it is the oldest city in Germany. It was established by the Romans in about 16 B.C. and observed its 2000th anniversary in 1984. Trier was once the capital of the Roman Empire's northern region.

1. Porta Nigra

This imposing sandstone structure, originally built in the 2nd century, was the gate for the fortified wall built to defend the city. The Porta Nigra is constructed without mortar and relies on the weight of its own blocks and iron crampons to stand.

How many archways are there through the Porta Nigra?

2. Simeonstift (Simeon Monastery)

The Collegiate of St. Simeon, adjoining the Porta Nigra, was built in 1037 when the Roman gate was converted into twin churches. The courtyard is the oldest in Germany.

*Visit the Municipal Museum housed in the north and west wings or take in a fabulous view of the city from the upper levels of the Porta Nigra.

(It is important to stop at the Trier Tourist Bureau located in the east wing of the old church. Additional information about Trier will prove valuable.)

3. Market Cross

The cross was erected in the center of Trier in the year 958. It symbolizes the market truth, the Episcopal city authority, and permission to hold a market.

Look at the central carving in the cross. What do you think is being stabbed? (Lama, Horse, Sheep)

4. Market Fountain (St. Peter's Fountain)

The fountain with its statues of St. Peter, the patron saint of Trier, and the Cardinal Virtues (Wisdom, Justice, Tolerance and Strength) dates from 1595. The inscription reads:

"Happy is the city where wisdom holds the scepter, holy justice protects the good and punishes the guilty with the sword, where fortitude reigns in adversity and moderation commendably guides everything."

Give a brief description of the statue which represents each Cardinal Virtue.

(Mirror and snake represent Wisdom, Sword and Scale represent Justice, Wine represents tolerance, Pillars represent strength)

5. Gangolskirche (Church of St. Gangolf)

The church is reached through a charming Baroque gateway sandwiched between other buildings in the marketplace. Notice the mighty tower and churchyard. The tower was the most important tower in the township because the watchman stood there and rang the bells when there was a fire. (Please note that this is still an active church and the girls should treat the courtyard and entry room with respect.)

What story is represented by the mosaics in the entry room? (Crucifixion of Christ)

What is different about the church-yard and what did you find? (Grave and memorial)

Note: When exiting St. Gangolf, look right for Lowenapotheke.

6. Lowenapotheke (Lion's Pharmacy)

This pharmacy boasts of being the oldest in Germany. The building was built in the 17th century. Notice the lion, symbol of health and strength, over the entranceway.

Note: Look left for the Steipe.

7. Steipe and Rotes Haus

The late Gothic Steipe, so called from the pillars (steipe-props), is the main building on the marketplace. It was built as the festival hall of the Trier town counselors between 1430 and 1483. The statues of the city patron saints (St. Peter and Helena, James the Elder as the patron of the citizen's hospital and St. Paul as the patron of the University of Trier) are arranged on the ground-floor front. Two giants, armored knights, symbolize the civic liberty.

Where are the dog-like figures located in the Steipe? (On the top)

Next to the Steipe is the Rotes Haus (red house), a 15th century mansion, which bears the following Latin inscription: "Trier existed 1300 years before Rome. May it continue to exist and to enjoy an eternal peace."

What do you think the very top figure on the Rotes Haus looks like? (Clown)

Travel from the Market Place via Fleischstrasse to the Kornmarkt. When arriving at the Kornmarkt, notice the red phone booth.

8. Georgsbrunnen (St. George's Fountain)

This fountain was built in 1750. The inscription reads "May this water flow for all citizens of Trier all year." Symbols on the fountain represent the 4 seasons.

Match each season with the symbol that represents it.

(Grapes represent summer, Wheat represents fall, flowers represent spring, Cloak represents winter)

*There is a spielzeugmuseum (toy museum) located one block over on Nagelstrasse. They speak English and are open 1100-1700 daily except Mondays. Phone 0651-75850.

From the Kornmarkt, travel southeast on Kinstantinstrasse to the Basilica.

9. Aula Palatina (Basilica)

The Basilica, built in 300, served as the throne room for Emperor Constantine. The building has been destroyed and rebuilt many times. It suffered severe damage during World War II and extensive restoration work has continued. The ancient building serves as the Church of Our Savior to the people of Trier. To get an idea of the vastness of this structure, look at the ceiling. Each square measures almost 10x10 feet (the size of a room in many modern houses).

10. Electoral Palace

This 17th century palace, adjoining the Basilica, was originally built in a rectangular shape with 2 courtyards inside. The palace is now the seat of the district government and administration. A part of the medieval town wall is still standing astride the gardens with the remains of the Kastilport, a small town gate with a road leading to the Landesmuseum. The gardens are a formal arrangement of pools, beautiful flower beds, and Baroque statues.

*The Palace Garden is a great place to rest and enjoy a snack or lunch before continuing sightseeing.

11. Kaiserthermen

The Imperial baths date from the early 4th century. They were constantly remodeled during Roman rule, but appear to have never been used. A tour of the underground maintenance areas where the heating and the circulation systems were housed shows just how advanced the Romans were. The large wall once served as a city gate.

How many windows are in the wall?

12. Landesmuseum

It has exhibits of art and culture from prehistoric, Roman, early Christian, Frankish and medieval times.

Where is the Roman soldier's skeleton?

13. St. Peter's Cathedral and Liebfrauenkirch

The central structure of the Dom was built by the Romans and used as a temple. There have been many additions and changes in the architectural design. The Cathedral's Treasury has art of medieval goldsmiths. It also houses, but rarely displays, a relic of Christ's Holy Tunic. The Church of Our Lady, next door, was inspired by a church in Champagne, France. It is shaped like a Greek cross.

14. Dreikonigenhaus

The House of the Three Magi is an unusual medieval structure. It is a very fine private building of the 13th century. The principal living rooms are on the second floor. When built, the ground floor was closed except for a side gate. The only way in was by a wooden staircase.

