

Welcome to Nagold!

Archaeological monuments and historical buildings document the last 2,500 years of local history. This tour takes you through the center of town, which was once fortified by a medieval stone wall (1250-1840).

Nagold's oldest artefacts date from the Stone Age and the Bronze Age (1,200 B.C.). The great burial mound of the Celtic prince, who supposedly lived in a fortress on the castle mountain dates 500 B.C.. Between 90 and 260, the Romans had two farms (villa rustica) in Nagold. Later, the Alamans and the Franks settled in Nagold. In a document dated 786, Nagold is mentioned for the first time as *villa nagaltuna*. The daughter of Nagold's ruling family at this time was a famous person: Charlemagne's second wife, Hildegard. She was the mother of his legal heirs.

The Nagold River and the Waldach River played major parts in the development of the community. For centuries, the fabrication and dyeing of cloth as well as leather tannery were the main trades in Nagold. The transportation of lumber from the Black Forest on rafts was an important economic factor from 1623 to 1911. The abundance of wood let carpentry and furniture-making flourish.

Geographically, Nagold lies at the intersection of two valleys, which is significant for transportation. The establishment of the post route between Stuttgart and Strasbourg and the building of the railroad through Nagold Valley in the 19th century were milestones in the city's history.

With its industrial parks, an impressive cultural life and numerous shops, Nagold is a focus point of the region. Together with its eight villages, Nagold has a population of 22,000.

Monuments outside of the historical part of town



The ruins of Castle Hohennagold



Remigius Church



Zeller-Mörke-Garden



Der Krautbühl

Want to hear more?

Our tour guides take you through Nagold's fascinating history. You learn the secret of „Ugly Ursula“ as well as the history of Nagold's oldest house and the names of important visitors in Hotel Post.

From April to October you may take part on regular guided tours in German. Or book a tour in English or French.



Guided tours can be booked for groups.

Tourist Information

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Impressum:

Publisher: Stadt Nagold
Editor: Judith Bruckner, Stadt Nagold
Design: maTs arp
Photos: maTs arp, Stadt Nagold, karlhuberfotodesign.com
Print: Retsch Druck Nagold
1. Edition/May 2016



A historical
discovery tour





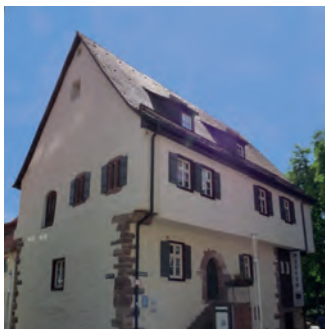
1 Market Fountain (Marktstraße)

The red sandstone sculpture of a woman named Ursula is a copy of the original from 1747, which can be seen in the Town Hall. The earliest fountain figure depicted an angel holding the city's coat of arms. The legend of "Ugly Ursula" (die Wüste Urschel), however, is very popular. She was very generous and greatly loved in Nagold.



2 Town Hall

(Marktstraße 27)
was built around 1500 as a half-timbered structure. Traditionally, market was held under the open arcades. In 1756/58 the upper story was added and the building was modernized in rococo style by Johann Adam Groß, Sr. Modern addition 1996/97.



3 Steinhaus (Stonehouse)

(Badgasse 3)
Nagolds oldest house was mentioned for the first time in 1258 in connection with the Knight of Nagold. The city archives and museum have been in this building since 1989.



4 Old Public Bath (Badgasse 6)

From the 14th to the 18th century, this building was Nagold's public bath house - a center of hygiene and medicine. Between 1841 and 1864 it was residence of Nagold's most prominent citizen, Dr. Gottlieb Heinrich Zeller. The Old Public Bath became property of the city in 1870 and it has housed city offices since 1905.



5 Maiergasse

This quarter survived the five great fires, which devastated Nagold during the 19th century. The buildings are typical dwellings of tradesmen with workshops on the ground floor. Carpenters and a leather tanner still live and work here.



6 Lower Mill and medieval wall

Up until 1927/28, when the river bed was relocated, the Nagold River flowed along side the medieval stone wall. Part of the water was deviated into the mill canal to operate the grain mill. The historical stone wall has been restored.



7 Old County Building (Oberamtei) (Oberamteistraße 6)

The mighty half-timbered structure was first mentioned in 1523 as a warehouse for the corn tithe paid to the Counts of Württemberg. In the 18th century, Duke Carl Eugen of Württemberg had an apartment here for his hunting trips. From 1806 to 1937 it served as the County Building, since 1953 the police station has been located here. Next to the Old County Building you can see a fragment of the fortification wall and the Old Lower Mill.



8 Maisch House

(Marktstraße 43)
was built in 1700 with a half-timbered façade in decorative franconian style by the influential Sautter family. The house is named after recent owners.



9 Zeller's Pharmacy

(Marktstraße 41)
Pharmacist Johann Martin Orth opened Nagold's first pharmacy here in 1694. Later, the Zeller family purchased and operated the pharmacy. Birthplace of the pharmacist, scientist and author Dr. Gottlieb Heinrich Zeller (1794-1864).



10 The Old Parsonage (Marktstraße 37)

The building was erected in 1716 by town scribe Gottfried A. Meurer. 1738 to 1961 it was the residence of the assistant pastor of the Protestant Church. Since 1964 it has privately owned.



12 Former Inn „Zum Hirsch“ (Hirschstraße/Marktstraße)

During an attempt to raise the first story of this popular inn 1,60 m on April 5, 1906, the building collapsed. 52 persons died as a result. Now there is a new building here.



14 Old Bailiff House (Turmstraße 26)

This building was erected around 1425 as a Winepress House. During the 17th century the building was turned into the residence for the bailiff. Completely renovated 1999 to 2006.



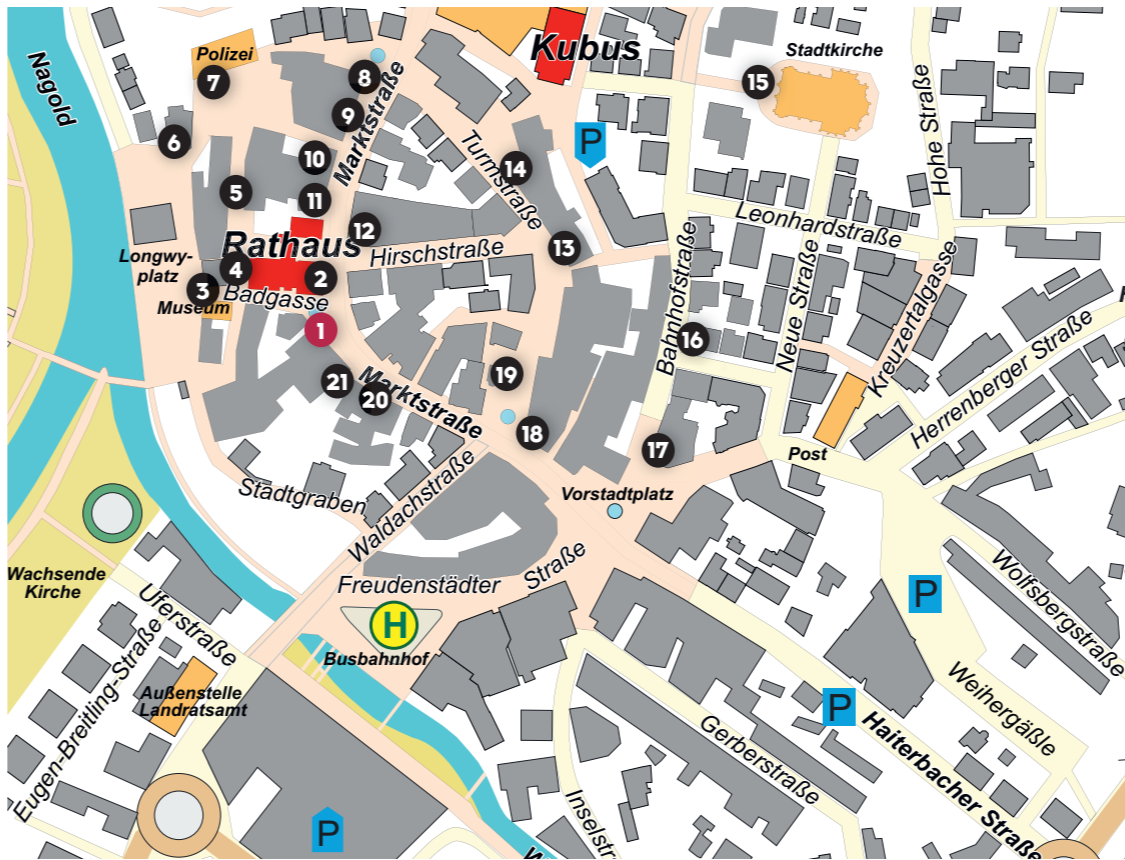
16 Mohren (Querstraße 1)

1743 Mohren was an inn and a bakery, and later a destillery as well. After a fire, the house was rebuilt in 1826. It has been property of the same family since 1898. It was renovated 2004 and is used as a meeting place for the elderly.



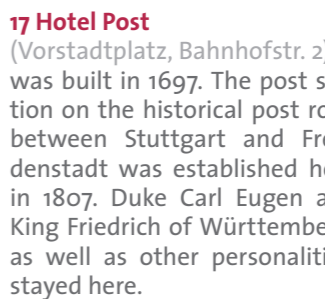
19 Tower of the Old City Church (Turmstraße)

The Chapel of Our Dear Lady was built here in 1360. The addition of the tower and the new cancel was begun in 1401. The church was torn down 1876. The tower remains as a bell tower and a landmark.



20 Schmid's Pharmacy

(Marktstraße 13)
is one of the oldest buildings in Nagold. The half-timbered house was built as a merchant's house. 1863 Carl Oeffinger opened a pharmacy here, which has belonged to the Schmid family since 1893. The façade in Art Nouveau style was done in 1906 by architect Nachbauer from Stuttgart, who also did Hotel Post.



17 Hotel Post

(Vorstadtplatz, Bahnhofstr. 2)
was built in 1697. The post station on the historical post road between Stuttgart and Freudenstadt was established here in 1807. Duke Carl Eugen and King Friedrich of Württemberg, as well as other personalities, stayed here.



18 Sautter House

(Turmstraße/Marktstraße)
Built 1777. Birthplace of Felix Schuster (1876-1950), a founder of the Swabian Homeland League (Schwäbischer Heimatbund).



21 Saur/Großmann House

(Marktstraße 15 and 17)
This house looks very interesting because of the "seam" in its façade and because the different stories are not at the same level. The explanation is probably very simple: originally those were two small houses, which were joined together by a common gable in 1680.



11 Ludwig Hofacker House

(Marktstraße 29)
was built during the 16th century. Birthplace of Ludwig Hofacker, town scribe 1790 to 1797. 1773 to 1871 the building was the protestant parsonage. Impressive wing in Art Nouveau style. The building now houses municipal offices.



13 Old School House

(Turmstraße 18)
The Old School House was built in 1706 and is very similar to Maisch House with half-timbering in franconian style. Since 1828 it has been private property.



15 The Protestant Church

(Bahnhofstraße 20)
The "new" City Church was built between 1870 and 1874 in neo-gothic style. Named after the evangelist John (Johanneskirche).