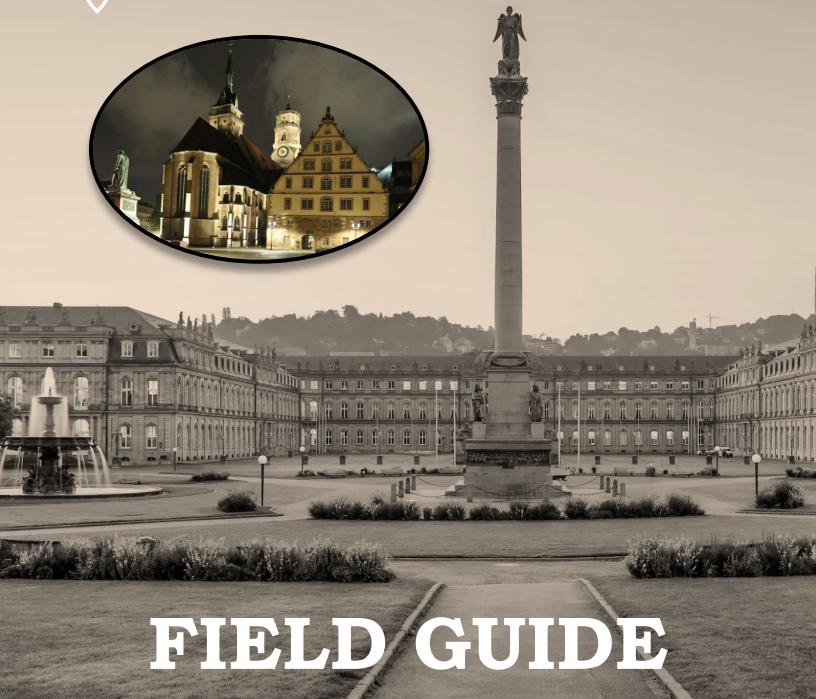




# Stuttgart, Germany HISTORIC TRAIL



# FIELD GUIDE



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®  
TRANSATLANTIC COUNCIL

# How to Use This Guide

This Field Guide contains information on the Stuttgart Historical Trail designed by Ryan Healy of Troop 324 in 2021 as his Eagle Project. The guide is intended to be a starting point in your endeavor to learn about the history of the sites on the trail. Remember, this may be the only time your Scouts visit Stuttgart in their life so make it a great time!

While TAC tries to update these Field Guides when possible, it may be several years before the next revision. If you have comments or suggestions, please send them to [Admin@tac-bsa.org](mailto:Admin@tac-bsa.org) or post them on the TAC Nation Facebook Group Page at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/27951084309/>.

This guide can be printed as a 5½ x 4¼ inch pamphlet or read on a tablet or smart phone.



Front Cover: Neues Schloss in the Schlossplatz (New Castle)  
Front Cover Inset: The Schillerplatz and Stiftskirche



STUTTGART, GERMANY  
HISTORIC TRAIL

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# Getting Prepared

Just like with any hike (or any activity in Scouting), the Historic Trail program starts with **Being Prepared**.

1. Review this Field Guide in detail.
2. Check local conditions and weather.
3. Study and Practice with the map and compass.
4. Pack rain gear and other weather-appropriate gear.
5. Take plenty of water.
6. Make sure socks and hiking shoes or boots fit correctly and are broken in.
7. Pack a first aid kit, "just in case."
8. Discuss the day's activities, so there are no surprises; discuss safe hiking.
9. Ensure Two-Deep Leadership at all times.
10. Because there may be great differences in the ages of the Scouts hiking the trail, the ultimate decision on the distance to be covered and the number of checkpoints to be visited in order to earn the patch lies with unit leaders.



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# What is the Historic Trail?

The first inhabitants settled near the Neckar River in the Paleolithic era. Afterwards, the Alemanni tribe and the Romans settled the same area. In A.D. 950, Stuttgart was founded as a stud farm for breeding horses for the Holy Roman Empire and was the residence of the Counts of Württemberg. Half a millennium later, Stuttgart became the capital for the Counts of Württemberg in 1482, and in 1496, the counts were promoted to dukes. Later, Stuttgart became the capital of the Kingdom of Württemberg under Napoleon. Much later, in 1848, a democratic revolution occurred in Germany, and a parliament was formed in Frankfurt but was then disbanded by the German monarchs. Many radicals fled to Stuttgart and formed a new parliament, but it was disbanded by the Württemberg army.

In 1920, the Weimar republic fled Berlin due to a right-wing coup attempt, and the new national capital and seat of the Weimar government was temporarily Stuttgart. In World War II, Stuttgart was heavily bombed by the Allies and later occupied by them.

After the war, the city rebuilt many of its buildings using primarily modern-style architecture, but some older architectural styles were also used, such as Baroque, Rococo, and the more modern Bauhaus. Currently, under Stuttgart 21, the Baden-Württemberg parliament is overseeing renovations designed to revitalize the city to compete in tourism with other major cities such as Hamburg, Berlin, Munich, Cologne, and Frankfurt.

Stuttgart is a wonderful city with lots to see and do and offers a great chance to experience German and Swabian culture amid the classical architecture of the old town. Stuttgart has preserved its palaces and castles while building modern, functional structures, including the Bibliothek, the Porsche Museum, and the Stuttgart VFB soccer arena. It truly is a wonderful city with a unique and vibrant culture that is centuries old and easily discoverable.



# What is the Historic Trail?

Scouts and leaders are encouraged to wear Scout uniforms. As you walk the trail and interact with others, this fleeting experience with American Scouts is the only one visitors may have in their lifetime. Consequently, the Scouts are expected to personify the Scout Law and Oath and conduct themselves accordingly.

This Trail Guide contains everything you need to complete the hike. Read it thoroughly, walk the Trail, and...

GOOD HIKING! – GUTES WANDERN!



Interior of the Stuttgart Stadtbibliothek or City Library



STUTT GART, GERMANY  
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# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Where and How to Start

The trail starts at the Stuttgart Hauptbahnhof or Main Train Station.

If you are driving, you can park in one of the parking garages near the Hauptbahnhof. If you are using public transportation, terminate your train trip at the Hauptbahnhof. After leaving your train, go to the center of the train station and head outside.

## Distance and Time

Exploring Stuttgart and completing the hike will take approximately 2-3 hours and cover a total distance of about 4 miles or 7 kilometers. Experienced adult hikers can complete the route in about two hours, stopping at each location to view the site. Younger and less experienced hikers will take longer, perhaps a half-day or more. It is not necessary to visit all of the stops to earn the trail patch. Unit leaders can decide the most appropriate distance for the youth of their unit.

In addition to the trail, there are several unique points of interest that are easily accessible via S-Bahn or car, such as the Porsche Museum, the Mercedes-Benz Museum, Schloss Solitude, the Birkenkopf, and the memorial at the World War II ME-262 jet fighter factory in Leonberg.

There is no set “break time” during the hike. You decide when you want to stop and take a short break for drinks or food. There are numerous restaurants, cafes and stands along the route. Take the time to learn and enjoy the hike.

Just remember, the goal is the trail, not the finish.



STUTT GART, GERMANY  
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# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Start Point – Stuttgart Hauptbahnhof

Paul Bonatz built the **Hauptbahnhof**, or central train station, for the Kingdom of Württemberg, in 1914, and the station came into service in 1922. In 1933, the Deutsche Reichsbahn electrified the **Hauptbahnhof**. The **Hauptbahnhof** was then constructed in the architectural style of the Renaissance Revival and is currently under refurbishment and renovations under the Stuttgart 21 Project.

In World War II, the Allies targeted the **Hauptbahnhof** in many bombing raids on Stuttgart because it was a center for logistics and communications. The Nazis built a decoy at Lauffen am Neckar to protect the station from air raids between 1940 and 1942.

Despite the decoy, Allied air raids from British and American heavy bombers severely damaged the **Hauptbahnhof**. Following World War II and during the Cold War, the United States occupied Stuttgart under the Four Powers' Agreement. In 1971, plans to build the modern S-Bahn (Stadt Bahn/tram system) started, and construction finished in 1978.

As part of the new Stuttgart 21 construction project, the renovated **Hauptbahnhof** will add new tracks and platforms and will be able to accommodate more trains, including a new high-speed European train route from Paris through Stuttgart to Vienna. This will improve passenger transport across southern Germany and Europe.

### 48°46'56" N 9°10'54" E - Arnulf-Kletz Platz 2, 70173 Stuttgart

*Head out of the south side of the train station and make a right. Turn right on Karoline Kaula Weg and go about 300m. Turn left onto Warschauerstraße and go about 110m. Turn right on Pariser Platz and go about 50m and continue on Moskauerstraße for 190m. You are now at the Mailander Platz by your next stop, the Stadtbibliothek.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #2 – Stadtbibliothek (City Library)

In 2011, Stuttgart completed the **Stadtbibliothek**, or City Public Library, at the cost of 80€ million. Eun Young Yi designed the library, which welcomes 2 million visitors per year. Home to 60,000 books and four stories high, the library is designed as a cube of white block brick with squares and panes of glass. This vantage point provides a full view of the Neckar Valley, Stuttgart, and its suburbs. The original library in Stuttgart was built in 1834 and was previously housed in the Wilhelm Palais.

### **50°0448'47'25" N 9°10'59" E - Mailander Platz 1, 70173 Stuttgart**

*After checking out the library, Head southeast on Kopenhagenerstraße for 94m. At the roundabout, take the 1st exit onto Lissabonnerstraße and go 120m. Continue on Londoner Str for 100m and then turn right on Wolframstraße. Follow Wolframstraße under the train tracks and cross the street into the park. Once in the park, make a right and head south. Work your way to the southeast corner of the park and exit onto Konrad Adenauerstraße. Make a right and continue about 130m. Look for your next stop on the left.*

## Checkpoint #3 – Staatsgalerie (State Gallery)

The State of Baden-Württemberg first built the Staatsgalerie, or State Gallery, as the Royal Art School and a cultural enrichment project. Finished in 1843, it houses famous paintings by Italian, Dutch, and German artists. After suffering extensive damage during World War II, it was rebuilt in 1947 and reopened in 1987. It contains both new and old works, including artwork by Pablo Picasso, but most of the art is in renaissance or classical styles. There are also beautiful depictions of abstract and modern art. Youth are free and adults cost €5 with everyone free on Wednesday.

### **48°46'51" N 9°11'9" E - Konrad Adenauerstraße 30-32, 70173 Stuttgart**

*Continue south on Konrad Adenauerstraße for about 200m and your stop will be on the left.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #4 - Haus der Geschichte Baden-Württemberg (House of History of Baden-Württemberg)

Stuttgart first built the Haus der Geschichte Baden-Württemberg, or House of History of Baden-Württemberg, to educate tourists and others about the Swabians' history and the state of Baden-Württemberg from the Napoleonic Wars to modern-day Stuttgart. The museum is entirely dedicated to the history of the state of Baden-Württemberg.

### **48°46'44" N 9°11'15" E - Konrad Adenauerstraße 16, 70173 Stuttgart**

*To get to your next stop, take the tunnel under Konrad Adenauerstraße. After departing the tunnel, you will be right by your next stop, the Staatstheater.*

## Checkpoint #5 – Staatstheater (State Theater)

Max Litmann designed the Staatstheater, or State Theater, which was built between 1909-1912. The drama section of the building suffered immense damage during World War II and was later rebuilt under the direction of Hans Volkart between 1959-1962.

Between 1982-1984, Stuttgart modernized the original structure but subsequently restored it to its previous form of architectural elegance. The theater is still open today and hosts concerts, operas (including operas for children), ballets, and other performances. It specializes in highlighting German culture, such as the fairy tales of the Black Forest.

### **48°46'48" N 9°11'2" E - Oberer Schlossgarten 6, 70173 Stuttgart**

*From your last stop, continue south on Konrad Adenauerstraße for about 75m and the Berliner Mauer will be on your right.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #6 – Berliner Mauer

This is an original part of the Berlin Wall (Berliner Mauer) which served as the border between East Germany and West Berlin from 1961 to 1989. It is located nearby to the Landtag (State Parliament) in Stuttgart, Germany, Baden-Württemberg. This portion of the wall was a donation by the German newspaper Bild to the state of Baden-Württemberg for the 20th anniversary of the opening of the wall on the 9th of November 1989. It was placed here on the 9th of November 2009.

### **48°46'42" N 9°11'3" E - Konrad-Adenauer-Straße, 70173 Stuttgart**

*After leaving the wall section, head southwest on the path through the Akademiegarten. Your next stop will be to the west of the garden.*

## Checkpoint #7 - Neues Schloss (New Palace)

The Württembergs first built the Neues Schloss, or New Palace, between 1746-1807 as a residence for the Dukes and Kings of Württemberg. Famous monarchs from all over Europe visited the palace, including Russian Tsars Paul I and Alexander I, and the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

During World War II, the Luftwaffe used the Neues Schloss as an air control headquarters until it was bombed during an air raid. Stuttgart later rebuilt the palace following a vote by Baden-Württemberg's Parliament. The vote succeeded by one vote. Today the palace is the home to the state's Ministry of finance.

### **48°46'43" N 9°10'59" E - Schlossplatz, 70173 Stuttgart**

*Follow the trail in the garden to the northwest corner and walk around the right side of your last stop. After about 130m, make a left and you will be entering your next stop, the Schlossplatz.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #8 – Schlossplatz (Palace Square)

The Schlossplatz, or Palace Square, is the inner courtyard of the Neues Schloss and the center of Stuttgart. On sunny days, residents and tourists alike can be seen sunbathing and enjoying the square, including the nearby restaurants and cafes. In the winter, it is home to part of the Christmas Market.

**48°46'43" N 9°10'59" E, Schlossplatz, 70173 Stuttgart**

*Head to the west side of the Schlossplatz to get to your next stop.*

## Checkpoint #9 – Königsbau (Royal Building)

The Swabian King, Wilhelm the 1st, and architects Christen Friedrich von Leins and Michael Johann Knapp built the Königsbau, or Royal Building as a business, concert hall, and ballroom between the years of 1856-1860. Today, with a rebuilt façade based on the original design, it is used as an eatery and shopping area for central Stuttgart.

**48°46'45" N 9°11'46" E - Königstraße 26, 70173 Stuttgart**

*From your last stop, walk back to the Schlossplatz and exit the south side onto the Schillerplatz, your next stop.*

## Checkpoint #10 – Schillerplatz (Schiller Square)

Duke Frederick ordered Schillerplatz, or Schiller Square, to be built in 1607. Schiller was also a philosopher, poet, playwright, and historian. After disagreeing with Duke Carl Eugene, Schiller escaped Stuttgart under a false name with a trusted friend. The statue in the Platz is in honor of the hometown patriot and regimental doctor for Württemberg, Friedrich Schiller. A Danish architect designed the statue, and cast it from the metal from cannons from the city of Munich in 1839. The square was officially renamed Schillerplatz in 1934.



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# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #10 – Schillerplatz (Schiller Square) (Cont.)

**48°46'37" N 9°10'44" E - Schillerplatz, 70173 Stuttgart**

*Your next stop is on the southside of the platz.*

## Checkpoint #11 – Stiftskirche (Collegiate Church)

The Counts of Württemberg built the Stiftskirche, or Collegiate Church, in 1240. It houses the remains of Count Ulrich's first and second wives, who both died in 1265. The Stiftskirche is an Evangelical or Protestant church in Catholic-dominated southern Germany.

In 1534, this church was reformed according to the Protestant and Lutheran doctrines, as the Reformation gained popularity. In 1944, the Allies accidentally bombed the church, but it was rebuilt in the 1950s, maintaining the original exterior façade with a modern interior.

**48°46'37" N 9°10'44" E - Stiftstraße 12, 70173 Stuttgart**

*After departing the church, your next stop is on the east side of the platz.*

## Checkpoint #12 – Landesmuseum (State Museum)

King Wilhelm the 1st founded the Landesmuseum, or State Museum, in 1862 as a museum of culture and history. It inspired patriotism for local residents and promoted tourism about the culture of the Kingdom of Württemberg.

**48°46'37" N 9°10'44" E - Schillerplatz 6, 70173 Stuttgart**

*Your next stop is on the east side of the Landesmuseum near the northeast tower.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #13 - Stauffenberg-Erinnerungsstätte (Stauffenberg Memorial)

The Stauffenberg-Erinnerungsstätte, or Stauffenberg Memorial, is dedicated to Count Claus von Stauffenberg of Germany. He opposed the Nazi regime and attempted to kill Hitler in the Wolf's Lair, a fortified Nazi headquarters with camouflaged bunkers. It still exists in modern-day Gierloz, Poland.

Stauffenberg planted a bomb in a briefcase and left just before it blew up. The bomb killed or wounded several high-ranking Nazis but failed in its goal to kill Hitler. Stauffenberg and other anti-Nazi conspirators were later captured and executed.

Famous movies including *Valkyrie*, *Operation Valkyrie*, *The Plot to Assassinate Hitler*, and *The Plot to Kill Hitler*, have been made about Stauffenberg and his efforts. They depict Stauffenberg's efforts to seize control from Hitler and the Nazis.

The inscription between the blocks in the memorial reads "Verweht, verstossen, gemartert, erschlagen, erhaengt, vergast. Millionen Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft beschwoeren dich: Niemals Wieder!" or "Condemned, violated, martyred, slayed, hung, gassed. Millions of victims of the National Socialist tyranny swear: never again!"

**48°46'37" N 9°10'49" E - Near the Landesmuseum, 70173 Stuttgart**

*From the Stauffenberg Memorial, head east across Münzstraße about 50m and look for your next stop, the Kaiser Wilhelm statue.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #14 - Kaiser Wilhelm I Denkmal (Emperor Wilhelm I Memorial)

The Kaiser Wilhelm I Denkmal, or Emperor Wilhelm I Memorial, is dedicated to the first Kaiser of Germany, who, along with Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck, executed a series of wars that ultimately unified Germany under Prussian rule. Prussia invaded Denmark in 1864, annexing Danish territory and establishing the future German state of Schleswig-Holstein.

In 1866, Prussia invaded Austria-Hungary, which at the time was the predominant German-speaking empire. In the third and final war, France declared war against Prussia on July 16, 1870, and invaded German territory on August 2, 1870. Each independent German state declared war against France, and the Prussians and the other German states defeated France and unified Germany in 1871.

As a result of the victory over France, Germany stripped France of Alsace and Lorraine; two border provinces transferred back and forth between France and Germany over hundreds of years. The transfer of these two provinces in 1871 furthered the long-standing grudges between both nations and would influence the conditions that led to World War I.

Kaiser Wilhelm was a key figure in Germany's unification, but the real mastermind behind this process was Bismarck, the preeminent European statesman of his time.

### **48°46'35" N 9°10'50" E - Karlsplatz, 70173 Stuttgart**

*From the Kaiser Wilhelm statue, head south on Münzstraße and then cross Dorotheenstraße. Once you cross, your next stop will be on your left.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #15 – Markthalle (Market Hall)

Stuttgart built the Markthalle, or Market Hall, in 1914 and had it decorated with large paintings of artisans, merchants, and other tradespeople selling goods and wares. The images can still be seen outside the building, a tradition in Stuttgart that hasn't been lost to the ages. Today, in the Markthalle, they still sell goods and other items for people to buy, such as fresh fruit and honey, to meats and fish.

**48°46'35" N 9°10'49" E - Dorotheenstraße 4, 70173 Stuttgart**

*After leaving your last stop, continue south on Münzstraße for about 100m and you will enter the Marktplatz, your next stop.*

## Checkpoint #16 – Marktplatz (Market Courtyard)

The Marktplatz, or Market Courtyard, is the Stuttgart city center and is bordered by the Rathaus. It sits on top of a large bunker complex from World War II, a bomb shelter protecting the city's residents against American and British air raids. This bunker complex was used as housing after the war and can be visited only once a year in December. In addition to the bunker complex, there are other reminders of Stuttgart's Nazi and wartime past, such as the "stumbling stones" (Stolpersteine). These brass-covered cobblestones remind us of Jewish residents who were deported from Stuttgart to concentration camps and death camps in World War II.

Despite these grim reminders, the Marktplatz maintains its principal function in the city and is surrounded by many fine stores and shops. It is another location for the city's Christmas Market in the winter. One of the stores in the Marktplatz is the fine porcelain store Meissen, a Saxon porcelain company that produced the first stiff paste porcelain in Europe. Meissen discovered this type of porcelain, which rivaled the latest technology in China at the time. Meissen has been used to decorate many palaces throughout Europe, such as the Saxon Zwinger palace in Dresden.



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# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #16 – Marktplatz (Market Courtyard) (Cont.)

**48°46'38" N 9°10'49" E - Marktplatz, 70173 Stuttgart**

*Your next stop is on the southwest side of the Marktplatz.*

## Checkpoint #17 – Rathaus (City Hall)

The Rathaus, or Stuttgart City Hall, borders the Marktplatz, the main square of Stuttgart. The original Rathaus of Stuttgart was bombed during World War II and damaged beyond repair. It was rebuilt as a modern facility in the 1950s. The Rathaus displays an Advent Calendar in its windows during the Christmas season, each office window showing a different day.

In addition, the Rathaus houses a unique type of elevator, the Paternoster. The Paternoster is a perpetually moving elevator. It does not have doors that open and shut like modern elevators. Instead, you step on and off when it reaches your floor. It was built in 1956 by the Zuffenhausen machine factory.

A few years ago, the German Federal government tried to shut down the Paternoster for safety reasons but the ban was overturned after only a few weeks, leading to the historic Paternoster's return as the elevator for the Rathaus.

**48°46'20" N 9°10'42" E - Marktplatz 1, 70173 Stuttgart**

*Head to the far-right side of the Rathaus to find your next stop, the statue of Stuttgartia.*



# Stuttgart Historic Trail

## Checkpoint #18 - Stuttgartia

In the 19th Century, Stuttgart made plans to build a new Rathaus, or Town Hall. Stuttgart commissioned a statue of the city's Patron goddess for this beautiful new building, called Stuttgartia.

All German cities have patron gods and goddesses to portray the towns and their traits, such as a port city would have a statue related to water. So Stuttgartia proudly hung on the walls of the Rathaus until severe heavy bombing wrecked the building.

Stuttgartia fell off the building but was left undamaged. The Swabians dutifully restored their patron goddess to the newly constructed Rathaus in 1956, where it still stands today.

**48°46'31" N 9°10'40" E - Stiftstraße 12, 70173 Stuttgart**

*You have now completed the Stuttgart Historic Trail! You can hop on the U-Bahn back to the Hauptbahnhof where you started the trail or continue to explore other sites in Stuttgart.*

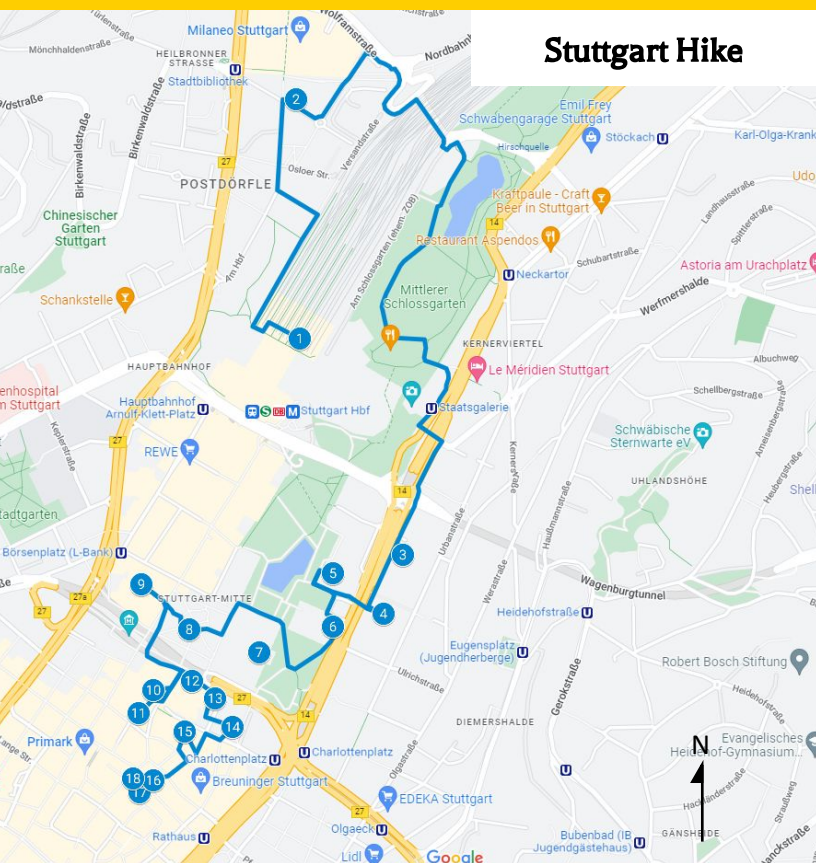


Panorama of the Neues Schloss in Stuttgart



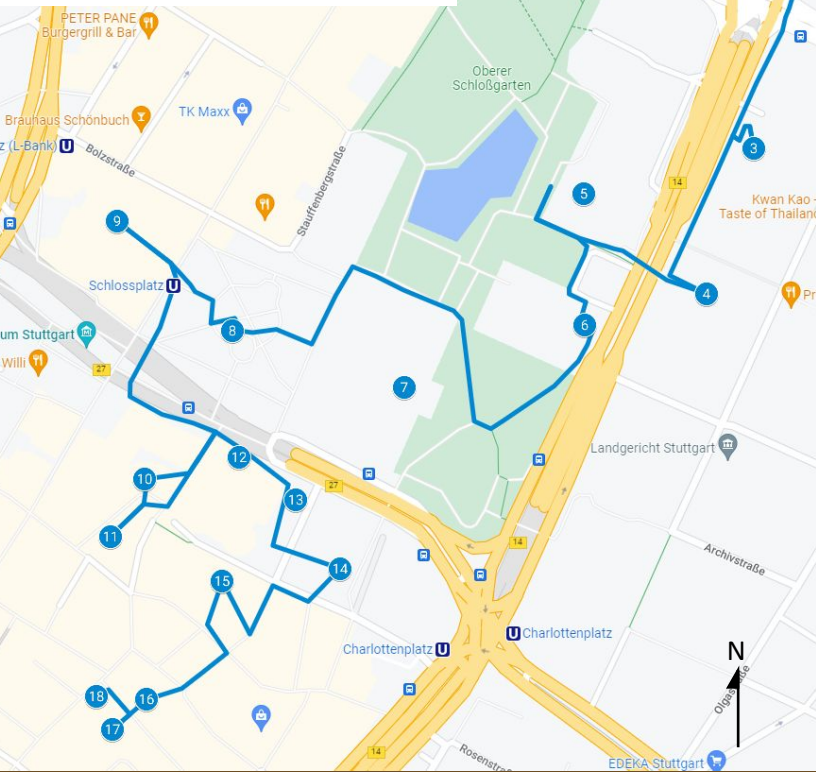
STUTT GART, GERMANY  
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# Stuttgart Hike

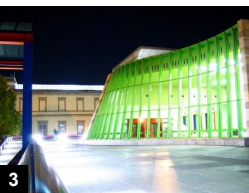


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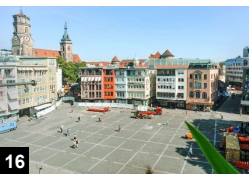
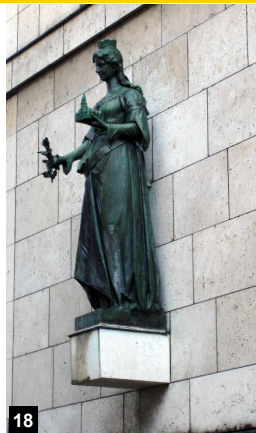
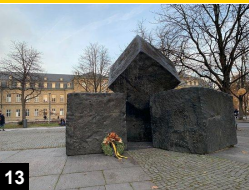
# Stuttgart Hike Downtown



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# Historic Trail Quiz

1. When did the main train station come into service? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who built the city library? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What types of art are housed in the State Gallery? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What time period is covered by the House of History of Baden-Württemberg? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What types of performances are hosted in the State Theater? \_\_\_\_\_
6. When was the piece of the Berlin Wall placed outside the Landtag? \_\_\_\_\_
7. When was the New Palace built (not rebuilt)? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What cultural event is hosted in the Palace Square in winter? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Why was the Royal Building built? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Who was Friedrich Schiller? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What religion is the Collegiate Church? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Which king founded the State Museum? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Do you think Stauffenberg was a Swabian from Württemberg? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What event did Kaiser Wilhelm I and Otto von Bismarck complete in 1871? \_\_\_\_\_
15. When was the Market Hall built? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What was the underground bunker complex in the market courtyard used for after World War II? \_\_\_\_\_
17. What is the name of the elevator in the City Hall? \_\_\_\_\_
18. Who is the Patron Goddess of Stuttgart? \_\_\_\_\_

Answers on page 27



# BSA Requirements

Completion of the Wiesbaden Historic Trail may complete the following Requirements:

## Cub Scouts:

### Tiger:

My Tiger Jungle Req 1  
Tigers in the Wild Req 1, 2, 4  
Tiger Tales Req 7

### Wolf:

Paws on the Path Req 1-5  
Finding Your Way Req 4

### Bear:

Fur, Feathers, and Ferns Req 1  
Paws for Action Req 2B

### Webelos:

Webelos Walkabout Req 1-6



## Scouts BSA:

**Tenderfoot:** Req 4d, 5a, 5b, 5c  
**Second Class:** Req 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 6c  
**First Class:** Req 4a, 4b

\*Note: Requirements for the Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Hiking, Orienteering, and American Heritage Merit Badges and the Cub Scout Outdoor Activity Award can be earned by completing this hike and learning about sites found on this hike.



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# Notes

Quiz Answers: 1) 1922; 2) Eun Young Yi; 3) new and old work; 4) Napoleonic Wars to Modern Times; 5) concerts, operas & ballets; 6) 9 November 2009; 7) 1746-1807; 8) Christmas Market; 9) business center, concert hall and ballroom; 10) hometown patriot and doctor; 11) protestant; 12) Kaiser Wilhelm I; 13) yes; 14) Unification of Germany; 15) 1914; 16) housing; 17) Paternoster; 18) Stuttgart



This Historic Trail was put together by Ryan Healy of Troop 324 in Stuttgart for his Eagle Project in 2021.

*Additional Historic Trails in the Transatlantic Council area can be found at <http://tac-bsa.org> or by scanning the QR Code below.*



Updated 21 January 2023