



VIEW OF NUREMBERG, BAVARIA.

as it can be applied to stereoscopic pictures bound in books, and is especially valuable for travelling purposes.

Many valuable articles on the subject of the stereoscope have appeared in the PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS; and to such of our readers who desire to inquire further, we cannot do better than recommend a perusal of that journal.

N U R E M B E R G.

NUREMBERG is a famous old city of Bavaria, and, unlike many celebrated places, fully answers the expectations of the visitor. Its appearance from the window of the carriage, as we approach it from Augsburg or Bamberg, is highly picturesque; its feudal walls, and towers, and broad deep moat, the acutely-pointed gables of its houses, the graceful spires of its churches, its old castle—the former residence of the German emperors—all combine to make up a picture gratifying alike to the artist and the antiquary. Our satisfaction is not lessened when, having passed beneath one of its arched gates, we find ourselves in narrow streets of quaint houses that belong to a distant period; or when we discover the formidable ramparts to be converted into delightful promenades, and the deep broad ditch changed to a pleasant shadowy walk beneath the branches of fruit trees.

In all Germany there is not a city more thoroughly German than Nuremberg. It was founded in the ninth century, and in 938 became the first seat of the Germanic Diet. From that period to the beginning of the fifteenth century it had a resident

governor, termed a *burggraf*, and the reigning Royal family of Prussia is lineally descended from these ancient rulers. About the year 1417, Nuremberg adopted a republican form of government. At the time of the Reformation, a Diet assembled at Nuremberg, and a treaty was signed, extending full toleration to those who professed the new faith. In 1805 the city was annexed to Bavaria by the Emperor Napoleon the First.

Nuremberg has a twofold claim on the visitor. It contains many noble buildings, and its manufacturing trade has caused it to be named the Continental Birmingham.

As to its buildings, there is the *Reichsveste*, or Imperial Castle, a building of very ancient date, with a picture gallery and a suite of rooms fitted up for the King of Bavaria's accommodation, when it pleases his Majesty to honour the town with his presence. Then there is the Town-hall, only 250 years old, but possessing, for the gratification of the curious visitor, sundry subterranean passages of a much older date, leading from the vaults beneath the hall to the town ditch. Then there are the churches—the Gothic edifice of St. Sebald; the fine old Church of St. Lawrence; the Church of St. Giles, and the Church of the Teutonic Knights. All these churches, especially the first two, contain many valuable works of art; and the Chapel of St. Maurice—a fine Gothic building—is used entirely as a picture gallery. Among the “lions” of the place, everything connected with the celebrated painter, Albert Durer, takes the lead. A society of artists occupy his house; his pictures embellish the town-hall, and in the churchyard of St. John his tomb is exhibited.

The trade of Nuremberg was at one period much

more considerable than at present. Most of the curious toys which delight children all over the world, are manufactured in this old town. Its wooden clocks have also enjoyed a fair share of popularity—its toys and its clocks being exported in very large quantities. Optical and musical instruments, jewellery and lacquered wares, all sorts of oddities (in horn and ivory), all sorts of useful articles—such as woollens, linens, paper, parchment, &c.—are also manufactured at Nuremberg. The wire-drawing machine was there invented; there gunlocks were first made, and cannons were cast there in the middle of the fourteenth century. From time immemorial the people of Nuremberg have been employing their energies in the arts and manufactures with extraordinary diligence, rendering their old town one of the centres of trade, and making it, in times of disorder and civic discord, a haven of refuge for the fugitive; the good citizens, who were successful in trade, being no less successful in their assertion of independence. Although for many years past the importance of Nuremberg has been declining, there is every probability that the decline will be but temporary. New means of traffic open out fresh facilities for the extension of commerce; and the good citizens, no less industrious and enterprising than their fathers, will be sure to avail themselves of all such advantages.

Nuremberg has a population of about 50,000. It is divided into two parts by the river Pegnitz. The aspect of the old town is singularly interesting, and our artist has succeeded in producing a sketch—reproduced in the accompanying illustration—as remarkable for its fidelity as it is for its picturesque effect.