

## Information on photographs of Rothenburg

<b>1</b>	<b><i>Burgtor</i></b> <b>(Main entrance gate to the fort)</b>	Built in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century, the single-leaf wooden gate has a built-in “sneak door,” big enough for one person only. That way it was not necessary to open the whole gate at night for visitors, which might have been very dangerous in these old days.
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Klingenschütt</i></b>	The first city wall of Rothenburg was built from the 12 <sup>th</sup> century onwards.
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Markusturm</i></b>	The “Markustower” is almost 30 yards high. It was built around 1200 and was used as a jail.
<b>4</b>	<b><i>City Hall</i></b>	This renaissance style building was built in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century. Its tower is still the highest lookout point in Rothenburg.
<b>5</b>	<b><i>Spitaltor</i></b> <b>(Nearby the town’s hospital)</b>	This gate from the 16 <sup>th</sup> century has a Latin inscription, which translates to: “Peace for the entrant, salvation for the departing.”
<b>6</b>	<b><i>City view</i></b>	Rothenburg received town status in 1162. Since 1802 it has been part of the federal state of Bavaria.
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Kobolzheimer Tor</i></b>	The gate in the center leads to the hamlet Kobolzell which was a well-known place of pilgrimage in the 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>8</b>	<b><i>Plönlein</i></b>	(“Little place,” derives from Latin “planum”) – One of the most beautiful medieval cityscapes in Germany.