

## DETAILS WITH HEART AND SOUL

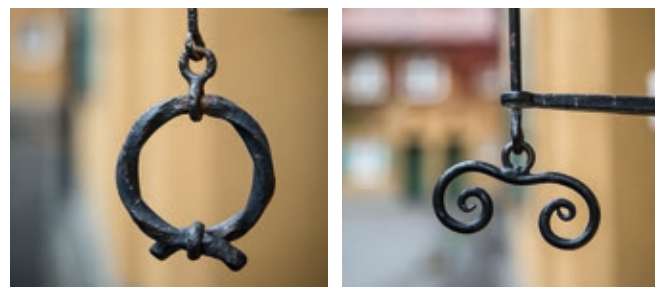
### Separate Entrances

From the outset, the Fuggerei was planned in a thoughtful way with special attention for practical needs. One example: Both flats in each house have separate entrances from the street. One door leads directly into the hallway of the ground floor flat, the neighbouring one into the staircase of the upper floor flat. In this way, individual responsibility of the residents was empowered, and at the same time it was easier to monitor the comings and goings in each flat.



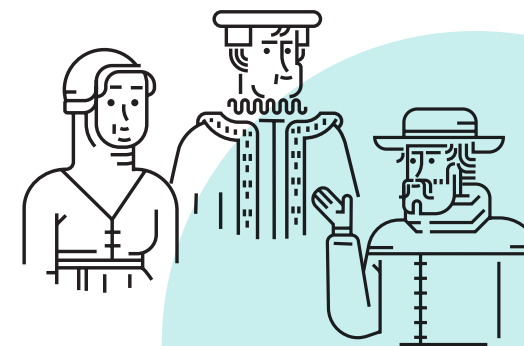
### Individual Bell Pulls

For centuries, streets and alleys were not illuminated during the night. However, Fuggerei residents were able to find their way in the dead of night because every bell pull is unique. By the way: Some bells still work today, please do not pull the handles in consideration of the residents.



### One's own Garden or Yard

The ground floor flats at the Fuggerei come with their own garden or yard. The upper floor flats have access to an attic. In the past, the additional space was frequently used for the installation of workshops. Yards were used to store fire wood or to build sheds and stables for small livestock; the gardens were used to grow fruit and vegetables.



### Distinct Roofs

The stepped gables and the distinct roof ridges are typical for Augsburg architecture at the time of the inception of the Fuggerei. The shape of the dormers was also common in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In contrast to that, the so-called Russian chimneys only came into fashion at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Those chimneys gradually replaced the bulkier German chimneys because they had a better draught due to their smaller cross section.



### Gothic House Numbers

Around 1519, the Fuggerei houses received house numbers, which was a novelty at the time in Augsburg. The numbers start with No. 1 at the gate at Saugasse and continue through the historical buildings to the post-war expansion of the Fuggerei. Some house numbers show Gothic numerals, such as a half 8 for the house number 4. However, it cannot be ultimately determined which of them are original. Those house numbers, which were destroyed during the war, were later chiselled into bricks according to historical examples.

### Nostalgic Gas Lamps

The Fuggerei received nine gas lamps in 1864 – a very modern street lighting at the time. When in 1976 street lighting was electrified at the Fuggerei, the decision was made to connect six gas lamps to the municipal gas distribution system and thus preserve them. Today, those six gas lamps are the last of their kind in Augsburg.



### Protective Patron Saints

In total, you can find 17 house madonnas and patron saints on the faces of Fuggerei houses. These sculptures were widely common in medieval cities. By adding sculptures like these, the house was put under the protection of the respective patron saint and, of course, provided a means to declare one's own religious beliefs. During the Reformation, many of these sculptures disappeared from the faces of buildings. However, since the Fuggerei remained dedicated to the Catholic faith, the sculptures of patron saints were preserved, and you will find some very rare depictions in the city of Augsburg among them.



### Lily Coat of Arms of the Fugger family

The coat of arms with its double lilies was awarded to the Fugger family by Emperor Frederic III in 1473, and the family has borne this coat of arms ever since. At the Fuggerei, you can find the double lilies in various places, i.e. chiselled into the stones of several archways.

### Biedermeier Colours

The ochre-coloured house fronts as well as the green window shutters came into fashion during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and made their way to the Fuggerei as well. Previously, the house fronts were plastered in shades of yellow and grey and the window shutters were not painted at all.



### Interesting Spolia

During the reconstruction of the Fuggerei after World War Two, parts of historically important buildings in Augsburg, which had been destroyed, were used to rebuild the Fuggerei and could thus be preserved, i.e. the Höchstetten oriel on the north-western face of the Senior Council Building.



**Tip:** You will find detailed information on architecture and living in the **Museum of Living** and in the **Museum of Everyday Life** at the Fuggerei.

## SERVICE & CATERING

### Opening Hours Fuggerei

April - September: 9 am - 8 pm daily  
October - March: 9 am - 6 pm daily  
Closed on Christmas Eve

You can purchase your tickets at the entrance. We accept cashless payment.

You are also welcome to purchase your tickets online.

Purchase your tickets online or book a guided tour on [fugger.de](http://fugger.de)

Entrance Fees	State: January 2023	
museums and air-raid shelter included	Adults	8 €
	Reduced	7 €
	Groups (of 10 Personen and up)	7 €
	Children (8 - 17 years)	4 €
	Children up to 7 years	free
	Family Ticket (2 adults, up to 4 children aged 8 - 17 years)	18 €
	School Visits (up to 30 students and 2 teachers)	45 €

### Our Recommendation

The All Year Round Ticket for Augsburg Residents (valid for two persons) 15 €

The All Year Round Ticket for non-Augsburg Residents (valid for two persons) 30 €

### Restaurant and Beer Garden »Die Tafeldecker«

Admission to the restaurant and beer garden is free.

Opening Hours and Menu on [tafeldecker.de](http://tafeldecker.de)



# THE FUGGEREI

A Social Home Since 1521



## 500 YEARS OLD AND READY FOR THE FUTURE

The oldest social housing project in the world is much more than picturesque alleyways and beautiful buildings. In fact, people have continuously been living at the Fuggerei for half a millennium. When Jakob Fugger passed away in 1525, the Fuggerei with its 52 houses had already been completed according to plan. As Jakob Fugger had put down in the charter of foundation, the Fuggerei was always kept in good shape and even expanded. Today, the Fuggerei comprises 140 flats in 67 houses as well as buildings for the administration and workshops.

The flats meet today's living standards: They come with modern bathrooms and district heating, and they are wired up for television and the internet. However, there are mandatory provisions that were put down in the charter of foundation on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1521 by Jakob Fugger and are still valid today. The most important stipulation is: The Fuggerei is meant for Catholic Augsburg residents in need who may live here and find help for self-help in return for three prayers a day and 88 Euro cents in annual rent.

According to the charter of foundation, the Fuggerei is supposed to exist »for all eternity«. Among other things, this is ensured by a sustainable funding which, since the 17<sup>th</sup> century, is based upon forestry and supplemented today by entrance fees for visitors. Thus, as a visitor to the Fuggerei you are contributing to the preservation of the historic social housing project. We would like to thank you very much for this!



## THE MOST IMPORTANT LOCATIONS

### 1 Senior Council Building / Restaurant

The building of the Senior Council with its gate to the Fuggerei was reconstructed in 1950 and the following years after it had been destroyed during World War Two. Today, the upper floor is used for conferences of the Fugger Family Senior Council that is responsible for the Fugger Foundations. During the reconstruction, elements of destroyed Fuggerei houses as well as other historically important buildings in Augsburg were integrated and thus preserved for ensuing ages. The upper floor is not open to the public, while the restaurant »Die Tafeldecker« on the ground floor is open for guests all year round. You will find more information on World War Two and the reconstruction of the Fuggerei in the museum ●

### 2 Ticket Office

Several Fuggerei residents are working at the ticket office. Tourism has become an important source of income for the Fuggerei, especially because revenue from forestry is fluctuating heavily. Entrance fees are used for the maintenance of the Fuggerei.

### 3 Administration Building / St. Leonhard's Chapel

The offices of the foundation's administrator and his staff are located in the south-western part of the building, which was also reconstructed after the war. On the ground floor, large parts of St. Leonhard's Chapel, which had been founded by the Welsler family and was destroyed during the war, were rebuilt in an impressive vault. The chapel is accessible only for public events. You will find more information on the administration and the funding of the foundation in the museum ●

### 4 Markusplätzle (St. Mark's Square) and the House of the Administrator

Originally, the small square with its beer garden was not part of the Fuggerei; it was created in the shape it has today after World War Two. On the western side, the square borders on the house of the administrator who traditionally lives on the premises of the Fuggerei.

### 5 Former school / sacristan house

Since 1592, boys and girls from the Fuggerei as well as the Jakobervorstadt were taught in the Fuggerei – most recently at Herrengasse 35. In 1809, the Fuggerei schools closed their doors. Two new public schools opened in the city quarter Jakobervorstadt. Today, the sacristy and the flat of the Fuggerei clergyman are located here.

### 6 Pumping well

Before the Fuggerei was connected to the public water supply system, residents had to use several pumping wells on the premises of the Fuggerei. The pumping well in front of the Church of St. Mark is still functional today.

### 7 Sun Dial

The sun dial on the southern gable of St. Mark's Church was created in sgraffito technique during the post-war reconstruction. A mural with a sun dial and the patron saint of the church, St. Mark, in this very place can be traced back to the 18th century. The saying »Use Your Time« is often used in relation to clocks, and it is said to have been Jakob Fugger's philosophy as well.

### 8 Former Wood and Pox House / Syphilis Cure

During Jakob Fugger's lifetime, people who had fallen ill with evil pox, e.g. syphilis, were treated free of charge with a preparation of the wood of the guaiac tree in the buildings of 40 to 42 Herrengasse. The treatment was privately funded by the Fugger family until the Wood and Pox House Foundation was established by Anton Fugger in 1548. Up to 20 patients were treated with the wood cure over the course of several weeks and only had to make a formal confession in return.

### 9 The Flat of the Holzwart Family

Afra and Jörg Holzwart, being one of the first residents at the Fuggerei, moved in at 28 Finstere Gasse in 1520. Jörg Holzwart had come to Augsburg in 1515 and being only a »resident« he had to pay a rather high amount of taxes. Despite hard work as a woodcutter, he only earned a pittance. At the Fuggerei, he managed to save up the necessary money to buy citizens' rights. You will find more information on the Holzwart family and other residents of the last five centuries in the museum ●

### 10 A Fountain with a History

As early as 1599, the city of Augsburg had a wooden fountain built, free of charge, in this spot – the first water supply at the Fuggerei. The cast-iron, bowl-shaped fountain was built in 1846 and is still functional today. Since 1715, a so-called well-master kept the piping and wells at the Fuggerei clean and operational. He was also responsible for the Lauterlech, which ran through Hintere Gasse and Saugasse and was used for drainage purposes as well as to dispose of sewage water and garbage in general.

### 11 The Flat of Franz Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's great-grandfather Franz used to live as an impoverished master bricklayer here with his family for 13 years until he passed away. His life had been overshadowed by a scandal: He had participated in the burial of an executioner's assistant which was deemed highly dishonourable at the time. However, his destitution more likely resulted from his poor health. More information in the museum ●

### 12 Former Hospital Ward

With the inception of the Fuggerei, the house at 1 Saugasse was turned into a hospital ward for servants of the Fugger family. A hospital ward for Fuggerei residents was installed at 52 Ochsengasse. It comprised six beds and was operated all year round. Around 1630, it was dissolved together with the Wood and Pox House.

### 13 Nightgate Ochsengasse

Until today, the Fuggerei is surrounded by a wall. The entrance is closed between 10 pm and 4:30 am. At night, a night watchman opens the gate at Ochsengasse for returning or leaving residents in return for a tip of 50 Euro cents (before midnight) or 1 Euro (after midnight). Traditionally, residents of the Fuggerei work as night watchmen. In the past, the gate at Saugasse served as the nightgate.

### 14 The Flat of Dorothea Braun

The only witch trial in Augsburg in the first half of the 17th century, which resulted in a death sentence, was held over Fuggerei resident Dorothea Braun. The mother of three worked as a nurse at the Fuggerei. The Brauns accused their sister-in-law of introducing their daughter Maria to witchcraft. As a result, both were imprisoned. Dorothea Braun was now accused of witchcraft by her own daughter, »confessed« under torture and was executed. Maria Braun was later released from prison in 1625. You will find more information in the museum ●

### 15 Stolperstein (memorial stone) for Aloisia Kempter

A memorial stone in front of the house at 49 Ochsengasse commemorates Aloisia Kempter. After the death of Aloisia's mother, her father could not take care of his mentally disabled daughter anymore and admitted her to a municipal asylum in 1934. In 1941, after a stay in another asylum, Aloisia was deported to the Euthanasia Centre Hartheim Castle during the »Aktion T4« of the Nazi regime where she was murdered. You will find more information in the museum ●

### 16 Monument for Jakob Fugger

The plot north-west of Ochsengasse up until St. Mark's Square was purchased by Fürst Leopold Fugger-Babenhausen in 1879 with funds provided by a foundation. Twelve additional Fuggerei houses were built on this plot. In 2007, the only monument for Jakob Fugger in Augsburg was erected in the park. The bronze bust is a copy of the modern plaster bust of Jakob Fugger in the Regensburg Walhalla. You will find more information on Jakob Fugger and the family history in the museum ●

### 17 Donor boards

Above the three main gates of the Fuggerei are the donor boards. They remind visitors that Jakob Fugger and his brothers founded the Fuggerei out of Christian conviction and »in exemplum« - as a model.

## EXPERIENCE HISTORY – EXPLORE SPACES

### ● Museum of History and Living

The focal points are the charter of foundation from 1521, Jakob Fugger's motivation as well as Fuggerei stories from 500 years. In a flat with reconstructed furniture, the fates and everyday life of five Fuggerei families come alive.

### ● Museum of Everyday Life

How do residents live at the Fuggerei today and what has changed over the last 70 years? This exhibition compares rooms and their function today and in the past. Objects as well as film and media stations illustrate how diverse living at the Fuggerei is and was.

### ● Museum of the Residents

Residents and employees tell exciting stories from the »Fuggerei universe«. Information ranging from the admission stipulations to the workings of the Senior Council and the administration explain how the Fuggerei actually works.

### ● Museum in the Air-Raid Shelter

During World War Two, almost 70 per cent of the Fuggerei were destroyed in an air raid. Two hundred people survived in the air-raid shelter of the Fuggerei which today houses an exhibition that documents the air raid, the extent of the destruction and the subsequent reconstruction.

### ● Church of St. Mark

When the nearest church became Protestant during the Reformation, Markus and Philipp Eduard Fugger ordered the erection of St. Mark's Church at the Fuggerei in 1580 to provide for its Catholic residents. The church was rebuilt after it had been destroyed during the air raid of 1944. Today, St. Mark's is home to a number of artworks worth seeing, i.e. the altar-piece by Jacopo Palma il Giovane (around 1595) or the original epitaph for Ulrich Fugger, which was created by Adolf Dauchner presumably on the basis of designs by Albrecht Dürer.

## MORE INFORMATION ON THE FUGGEREI

### Fuggerei Guide

With the official guide of the Fugger Foundations, you can discover specials from the architecture to the future of the Fuggerei: a tour with various stations. Extra: Reading section with contributions from guest authors on social aspects of the Fuggerei.

### Illustrated Book »The Fuggerei«

The richly illustrated standard work on the Fuggerei with background information and stories of half a millennium. Extensive features on the Fugger family, the activities and impact of the persons responsible and the life of the residents from past to present. Publications available in bookshops and here in the Fuggerei.

### The future of the Fuggerei

Find out more about the future project »Fuggerei NEXT500« and the Fuggerei at [fuggerei-next500.de](http://fuggerei-next500.de)

### Donate

Your help counts. Support the future of the Fuggerei with a contribution to the Fuggerei Foundation:

### More information about our guided tours and programs at [www.fuggerei.de](http://www.fuggerei.de)

### New, fast and exciting

The Fuggerei on Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

### LEGAL INFORMATION

Editor: Fürstlich und Gräflich Fuggersche Stiftungen (princely and comital fuggerei foundations)  
Design: team m&m Werbeagentur (team m&m advertising agency)  
Photos: Eckhart Matthäus  
Illustrations: Muscbeaver  
Text: Sigrid Gribl