

## Introduction

In 2004, a marvellous book by Dr Christian Fielder on the brewing establishments of Bamberg was published: *Bamberg - die wahre Hauptstadt des Bieres* ("Bamberg - Truly The Beer Capital", which is true) ([www.bamberger-bier.de](http://www.bamberger-bier.de)). However, it does not cover just the ten or so that exist today, but all the sixty-five that were operating in 1817, plus those that opened after this date (apart from the **Ambräusianum Brew Pub** ([www.ambraeusianum.de](http://www.ambraeusianum.de)), which opened in August, 2004, just down from the mega-famous **Schlenkerla** tavern), i.e. seventy-three brewing establishments are covered in detail in the book. They are all located exactly on the excellent maps in the inside cover of the book. In the book itself, the brewing establishments all have an individual entry (at least two pages each), with appropriate photos, often when they were still brewing, and as they are today, be it just a bar, or, much worse, an Estate Agent's office, or whatever! This allows one to readily find the places as one is walking around the city.

Although the book, a second edition of which was published in 2005, is in German, its format is such that section headings are repeated, such as "Present Use" (Heutige Nutzung), "Year Closed" (Betriebsaufgabe), etc, etc. This means that even with limited German, the book is of great interest, and can be understood. For those breweries still in operation, there are old photos, including some particularly good ones for Heller/Schlenkerla, see my Schlenkerla Web page, [www.whitebeertravels.com/schlenkerla](http://www.whitebeertravels.com/schlenkerla). The book really is a must-have for all beer lovers.

The book has an introduction, which covers: the general history of brewing in Bamberg; beer's raw materials, particularly hops, since historically Bamberg was an important hop trading centre; the brewing process itself; and related trades, such as cooperage (barrel making), which was once very big in Bamberg, although the book tells you that the last Bamberg Master Cooper (Büttnermeister Bambergs), Max Saam, died in 1993; there were seventy-eight Coopers (Büttner) in 1788.

I have a Web page dedicated to Christian's book which provides further details: [www.whitebeertravels.com/bambrew](http://www.whitebeertravels.com/bambrew). If you have a look at this I am confident that you will get a good feel for the book. Christian has very kindly offered to give us a guided tour of some of the streets covered by the book. Following the tour, this Web page will be updated to include information picked up on the tour, along with photographs taken on it.

We start on Königstraße (Königstrasse, pronounced Koernig Strasser), which had the biggest concentration of breweries, including two still in operation: **Fässla** (Obere Königstraße 19-21, [www.faessler.de](http://www.faessler.de)) and **Spezial** (Obere Königstraße 10, [www.brauerei-spezial.de](http://www.brauerei-spezial.de)).

We will have lunch at 13.00 (1pm) in a third brewing establishment still brewing, **Klosterbräu** (Obere Mühlbrücke 3, [www.klosterbraeu.de](http://www.klosterbraeu.de)). The walk will end up in the **Heller/Schlenkerla Brewery**, on the Stephansberg, for our 15.30 (3.30 pm) brewery visit there; we then go to Heller's Schlenkerla tavern for an early evening meal; I invited Christian, but he is going to take the opportunity, whilst in Bamberg, to visit his mother on the adjoining hill, the Kaulberg.

This document covering the walk is very much based on my translation of appropriate sections of Christian's book, along with much correspondence with him.

## **The Brewing Establishments of Bamberg's Königstraße**

Königstraße (King Street) is not the smartest of streets in Bamberg, and it is away from the city centre, on the wrong side of the Rhein-Main-Donau Canal, but it was once particularly important from a brewing point of view. The first of the chapters in Christian's book covering individual brewing establishments is called "Die Braustätten entlang der Königstraße" (The Brewing Establishments on Königstraße).

Those who are familiar with Bamberg's current breweries/brew pubs, will know that there are "only" two operational brewing establishments on this street's Obere (Higher) and Untere (Lower) sections, these being two famous Brew Pubs facing each other, the already mentioned Brauerei Fässla and Brauerei Spezial. These are covered in this section of Christian's book, but so are: the Goldenes Einhorn (Obere 4, 1817, i.e. at number 4 on Obere Königstraße, and it closed in 1817, the "Betriebsaufgabe" quoted in the book); the Brauerei Schwarzer Bär (Obere 8, 1875); the Brauerei Schwarzer Ochse (Obere 16, 1857); the Brauerei Engel (Obere 20, 1864); the Brauerei Brehm (Obere 38, 1894); the Brauerei Mohrenpeter (Obere 40, 1947); the Brauerei Goldene Rose (Obere ?, 1872); the Brauerei Großkopf (Obere 5, 1922); the Brauerei Albertgäßner (Obere 35, 1857); the Brauerei Sonne (Obere 41, 1877); the Brauerei Pfau (Obere 43, 1876); the Brauerei Schwarzer Adler (Untere 2, 1860); the Brauerei Rösslein (Untere 8, 1855); the Brauerei Weißer Ochse (Untere 10, 1857); the Brauerei Weißes Lamm (Untere 28, 1815); the Brauerei Prinz Karl (Untere 11, 1916); the Brauerei Roter Ochse (Untere 13-15, 1873); and the Brauerei Lukas (Untere 17, 1859). The above are in even and odd street number order for the two halves of Königstraße, to facilitate finding them on the tour. In 1817, there were twenty-three brewing establishments on the kilometre-long Königstraße; by 1900, there were "only" five.

Christian gives two reasons for this concentration of brewing establishments on Königstraße. The predominant reason is that the street, which is named in honour of the visit by King Ludwig I (1786-1868) of Bavaria in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, was a particularly important highway. Prior to the King's visit, it was called "Steinweg", which literally means Stone Way, indeed, its Eastern extension is still called this today. As is implied by the literal translation, Steinweg was not a dusty street, but was covered with stones. This was very unusual in those days, this signifying that it was an important and well-used road. It was on the main route from the Baltic via Erfurt to Nürnberg (Nuremberg) and then to Prague, indeed, Steinweg runs into Nürnberger Straße. In Steinweg, the large numbers of travellers were catered for: stabling for their horses; food; overnight accommodation; and, of course, drink, the drink of choice naturally being beer. Hence, the amazing concentration of establishments offering beer to their guests that they produced themselves. Clearly, they were Brew Pub/Restaurants/Hotels rather than stand-alone breweries. When Bamberg became more industrialised, the number of outlets producing beer dramatically reduced; Bamberg was connected to the railway system and to the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, i.e. the former Steinweg lost its role as the main trade route, and the brewing establishments "died". Another reason for the preponderance of breweries on the street was its proximity to the River Regnitz, which provided water, and, in the Winter, ice, the latter being collected for use in the Lagering (Maturation) of the beer, in the Summer.

## **Outline Details of the Walk**

We start the tour at 10.30, outside the former **Brauerei Großkopf** (Big Head Brewery), at Obere Königstraße 5, which, from the hotel is not far beyond a bridge over the Rhein-Main-Donau Kanal (Rhine-Main-Danube canal), the Kettenbrücke (Chain Bridge). Grosskopf can't be missed, as the brewery's impressive sign, with a Big Head on it, is still hanging outside the building. To get to the "Big Head", I will leave the hotel at 10.10, to walk there. Should you be a few minutes late getting to the Grosskopf, we will be close by, in or outside the famous **Fässla** Brew Pub (Obere Königstraße 19-21).

I now provide brief notes on the places to be visited/passed, that will be especially featured in Christian's commentary (we will pass many others, as will be clear from the accompanying map). They are listed in walk order.

### **1) Brauerei Großkopf**

#### **Obere Königstraße 5, Number 21 on Map, Seite (Page) 42 in Christian's Book**

The Grosskopf's sign remains, as it is an official Denkmal (Monument), this being roughly equivalent to the UK's listed building system. After being founded by Hans Grosskopf, in 1541 (such dates being given for each entry in Christian's book under the heading "Gründung"), the brewery ceased operation in 1922 (Betriebsaufgabe), although the brew house inside, without its vessels, survived until 2005. At one time, it was a particularly important Inn, and records show that a number of illustrious guests stayed the night, such as König Friedrich Wilhelm I von Preussen (1688-1740), the King of Prussia, the latter making up a large part of present day Germany, although no longer officially existing.

Its use today (Heutige Nutzung) is a shop called Göttling ([www.goettling-bamberg.de](http://www.goettling-bamberg.de)), which sells health/orthopaedic products. Members of Hans Grosskopf's family founded or were involved in other breweries on Steinweg, such as: the Brauerei Spezial, at Obere Königstraße 10, (Stop 5 on the tour), which was founded by the Cooper, Linhard Großkopf, in 1536; and the Weißer Ochse, at Untere Königstraße 10, which was founded in 1510 by Michael Fuchs, but was purchased by the Cooper, Karl Grosskopf, in the same year.

The Keller (Lagering Facility) for the Grosskopf Brewery was on the Kaulberg, at Laurenzstraße 28. Above the Keller, Grosskopf had its maltings, these becoming the forerunner of the city's world famous, operational maltings, Weyermann Malz ([www.weyermann.de](http://www.weyermann.de)), i.e. in 1879 Johann Baptist Weyermann, started off here, before moving to the present at Brennerstrasse 17-19. Note that before becoming the Keller for Grosskopf, from 1750, Laurenzstrasse 28 was the location of the Keller for the Heller/Schlenkerla Brewery, before this was moved to the adjoining hill, the Stephansberg, where it finds itself today.

### **2) Brauerei Fässla**

#### **Obere Königstraße 19-21, Number 15 on Map, Seite (Page) 34 in Christian's Book**

This justly famous Brew Pub, which is still in operation today, was founded in 1649. It is fully covered in the White Beer Travels Guide to Bamberg, as are stops 3, 5, 7, 10, 14 and 16.

**3) Brauerei Goldene Rose**

**Obere Königstraße ?, Number 17 on Map, Seite (Page) 40 in Christian's Book**

As you can see, I give this place's number on Obere Königstrasse as "?". The Golden Rose was where the junction with Luitpoldstraße is, but the building was lost in 1872, when this street was modified to provide a route to Bamberg's railway station (Bahnhof). It was founded in 1572.

**4) Brauerei Mohrenpeter**

**Obere Königstraße 40, Number 38 on Map, Seite (Page) 62 in Christian's Book**

Mohrenpeter was founded before 1708, and stopped brewing in 1947, the last brewer being Konrad Reinlein. It was then run as a pub by the Reinlein family until 1963. Today, it is a Thai/Chinese/Vietnamese Restaurant called Hibiscus Hoa Mai, which has the great Keesmann Herren Pils in bottle. The Mohren of its name refers to a Blackman or Black Boy, a Moor.

Next door, at Obere Königstraße 38, the **Maisel Weissbierhaus** (White/Wheat Beer House) was the original Maisel brewery, but before that it was the Brauerei Sperber, which was acquired by Rudolf Maisel, in 1894. Today, the Maisel Brewery ([www.maisel-braeu-bamberg.de](http://www.maisel-braeu-bamberg.de)) is at Moosstrasse 46. On the same part of Obere Königstraße as the Maisel Weissbierhaus, is a bed shop, Betten-Friedrich, but the Peacock on the front of it, is from its days as the Brauerei Pfau (Peacock Brewery), which closed in 1876, after opening after 1536. Its Keller, the Sperber-Keller, at Oberer Stephansberg 33, was purchased by Heller/Schlenkerla's Andreas Graser, in 1896.

**5) Brauerei Spezial**

**Obere Königstraße 10, Number 59 on Map, Seite (Page) 30 in Christian's Book**

This is famously opposite stop 2, the Brauerei Fässla. The Spezial Brewery is Bamberg's second oldest brewery still operating, having been founded in 1536, three years after Klosterbräu, which is stop 10 on the tour, and where we have lunch. Like Fässla, Spezial has a splendid sign, Spezial's, like the Schlenkerla's, incorporating a Brewer's Star, which signifies that it is the brewery tap. As you will see, it is the same as the Star of David. The Spezial and Schlenkerla are Bamberg's two producers of Rauchbier (Smoke Beer), but stop 11, the Polarbär, is a famous, former one. I cover the Brewer's Star in detail in my Web page on the Schlenkerla, and one dedicated to Zoigl, the communal brew from the Oberpfalz region of Bavaria, [www.whitebeertravels.com/zoigl](http://www.whitebeertravels.com/zoigl), since the communal brewers use the star to indicate which one of them has Zoigl currently available.

**6) Brauerei Schmäußer**

**Hauptwachstraße 4, Number 51 on Map, Seite (Page) 170 in Christian's Book**

The Schmäußer Brewery was founded in 1487 and closed in 1893. It then became a bar called the Münchener Hof, after which, in 1936, it became an outlet, for the Brauerei Krug, a brewery in Ebelsbach, which closed in 1996. Today, the building houses a branch of the Nordsee (North Sea) Fish Shop/Restaurant chain ([www.nordsee.de](http://www.nordsee.de)); the lettering declaring it to be a Krug Brewery outlet remains to this day.

Close by, at Maxplatz 2 (Maximiliansplatz 2), is the site of the **Brauerei Eckenbüttner** (Number 11 on the map, Page 162 in Christian's book), one of the city's oldest breweries, having been in operation prior to 1371, before closing, in 1906. Today, the "Büttner in der Ecke" (Cooper in the Corner) houses a branch of the "Parfumerie Douglas" cosmetics chain ([www.douglas.de](http://www.douglas.de)); it still has the brewery's stone representation of a cooper above its door. Eckenbüttner had a Keller at Oberer Stephansberg 27, which is now part of the Heller/Schlenkerla Brewery. Another former brewery in Maxplatz, was the **Brauerei Jäck** (Number 25 on the map, Page 172 in Christian's book), at number 12 on the square; it was founded in 1653, and closed in 1860, its building now forming part of the Honer Department store ([www.kaufhaus-honer.de](http://www.kaufhaus-honer.de)), at Maxplatz 8-12. Also close by was the **Brauerei Ströberla (Schuberth)**, at Maxplatz 14 (Number 64 on the map, Page 174 in Christian's book). This opened in 1602, and closed in 1905. There is a trendy, modern building on the site now, occupied by a K&L Ruppert clothing shop ([www.kl-ruppert.com](http://www.kl-ruppert.com)). Schuberth's-Keller, was at Oberer Stephansberg 31, which today is another place once associated with a Maxplatz brewery, that is now occupied by the Heller/Schlenkerla Brewery.

### **7) Brauerei Wilde Rose**

#### **Keßlerstraße 7, Number 71 on Map, Seite (Page) 166 in Christian's Book**

Today, this former brewery houses the Hotel-Gasthof Wilde Rose ([www.hotel-wilde-rose.de](http://www.hotel-wilde-rose.de)); the hotel's Sudhausstube (Brew House Room) is decorated with old brewing implements. The hotel bar has a draught Kellerbier, a Weissbier, and a Pilsner, that are specially brewed for it by Maisel, in Bamberg. It is superbly situated, and its restaurant is very good indeed. The brewery was set up after the year 1628, and stopped brewing in 1971; it was completely rebuilt, after being destroyed by allied bombing, in 1945, see the entry for stop 14, which covers the Keller for stop 11 on the tour, the Brauerei Polarbär. From 1850, the Wilde Rose was for many years run by the Leicht family. The Wilde Rose's Keller, the "Wilde Rose" Bräu-Keller (former Leicht's-Keller), at Oberer Stephansberg 49, still functions as a Beer Garden.

### **8) Brauerei Steinernes Haus**

#### **Lange Straße 8, Number 60 on Map, Seite (Page) 134 in Christian's Book**

This was founded in 1599 and closed in 1918. Today, the building houses a Mexican restaurant, called Calimeros ([www.calimeros.de](http://www.calimeros.de)).

On the same street, at number 46, the excellent Maisel outlet, the **Gasthaus "Zum Sternla"** ([www.sternla.de](http://www.sternla.de)), is Bamberg's oldest surviving pub, having opened in 1380.

Note that the brew house of a former Benedictine Monastery, attached to St Michael's Church is now a brewery museum; the monastery and its church are easily spotted on St. Michael's Hill (Michaelsberg or Michelsberg), above the city. After the monastery was closed, until 1969, the brewery, the Brauerei Michaelsberg, produced a range of Benediktiner-Bräu beers. Records show that the monastery's brewery was in operation from 1122, which makes it the city's oldest known brewing site, although it is probable that brewing took place here even earlier than this, as the monastery was founded in 1008.

Within the Michaelsberg complex, there is an Italian Restaurant, the Ristorante da Francesco, which is next to the entrance to the brewery museum, at Michaelsberg 10f. Above its door, in modern lettering, is "St-Michaelsberg Gaststätten Benediktiner Bräu Seit 1015", i.e. this is stating that the monastery's brewery had a tavern from 1015, so this is arguably the site of Bamberg's oldest known pub. "Gaststätte Michaelsberg Benediktinerbräu" was, its name in recent times, until being taken over by Sicilian, Francesco Biondolillo, and his brother, Salvatore, in 2003.

### **9) Brauerei Weiße Taube**

#### **Zinkenwörth 17-19, Number 68 on Map, Seite (Page) 128 in Christian's Book**

The "White Dove Brewery" was founded after 1588, and closed in 1917, although its tap remained open after this, retaining its name, whilst selling beers from Bamberg's Hofbräu Brewery, which itself closed in 1977. The building housing it was completely replaced in 1985 by the pedestrianised Theatergassen complex, which has shops, bars and a budget hotel, the Ibis, which is opposite today's Zinkenwörth 20, although it has the address, Theatergassen 10. The Weisse Taube was a large brewery, with an adjoining, upmarket beer garden and music pavilion, in what was then, the Jewish quarter of the city. There is no trace left of the brewery itself, but there is a plaque reminding one of the darkest period in European history, which reads: "Auf diesen Areal stand 1664-1910 die Bamberger Synagoge. In der Nähe befand sich das Gasthaus 'Weiße Taube', das 1941-1942 Juden aus Stadt und Umland als Ghetto vor dem Abtransport in die Vernichtungslager dienen mußte. In English, this is "In this area between 1664 and 1910 stood the Bamberg Synagogue. Close by, the 'Weisse Taube' tavern was to be found, which in 1941 and 1942 served as a ghetto for Jews from the city and its surrounding area, before they were transported to the extermination camps." The plaque is close to an antique shop, which is next to a more prominent Travels Agency, badged "Basel Reisebüro" ([www.basel-reisen.de](http://www.basel-reisen.de)), at Generalgasse 15, within Theatergassen.

### **10) Klosterbräu (Lunch booked here for 13.00 (1pm))**

#### **Obere Mühlbrücke 1-3, Number 30 on Map, Seite (Page) 189 in Christian's Book**

The following comes from the downloadable White Beer Travels to Bamberg (available from [www.whitebeertravels.com/downloads](http://www.whitebeertravels.com/downloads)), beer and food prices being quoted, as we are lunching here.

The "Monastery Brew" Brewery is the oldest brewery still operating in Bamberg. It was founded three years earlier than the Spezial, in 1533 (the world's oldest Brew Pub, was founded in 1499, in Prague: U Fleku ([www.ufleku.cz](http://www.ufleku.cz), [www.whitebeertravels.com/ufleku](http://www.whitebeertravels.com/ufleku))). Klosterbräu was bought by Andreas Behr in 1790, but has been in the Braun family's hands since 1851. Klosterbräu is presently run by Anne-Rose Braun-Schröder, the daughter of Matthäus Braun. Clearly, Anne-Rose is married to a Herr Schröder, which explains why the place is sometimes referred to as Klosterbräu Schröder. It had a long period of being closed, but the brewery tap - Braunbier Stubla - was re-opened in 1988. Both the exterior and interior are superb, as is the riverside setting. The tap is on the left as you enter the brewery. There is also seating in the brewery courtyard. Two surprisingly large, well laid-out rooms are available for functions, including the beautifully beamed 250-seater Zehnthaus.

Despite its name, Klosterbräu was never a monastery. Prior to 1790, it was called the Fürstbischöfliches Braunbierhaus, the Prince-Bishops' Brown Beer House, the stone crest above the entrance, dated 1533, is that of the Prince-Bishops. As the name of the brewery tap suggests, an excellent Munich style Dark (Brown) Beer (Braunbier) is available on draught (€2.50). There is some dispute as to whether the Brown Beer is named after the current owners or whether it is because it is a brown beer, particularly bearing in mind the type of beer brewed by the Prince-Bishops. There is also a dark beer on draught with the dialect name "Achd Bämbarchä Schwärzla" (€2.40); Schwartz is black in proper German. Other draught beers include a Pils (€2.10), a Wheat Beer, Braun's Weisse (€2.60) (Weihenstephan Yeast), and, in season, Bockbier, Schwärzla-Bock, or Maibock (7%), all at €2.80. A Beer Schnaps, Klosterbräu-Bierbrand, costs €2. All the prices quoted are October, 2006 ones for 50cl measures (just under a pint); it is possible to order smaller measures (Ein Kleines), for example, 30cl of Schwärzla is €1.70; this does not go without saying, for example, they are not available in the Schlenkerla.

Food includes: the ubiquitous Schweineschnitzel "Wiener Art" (Pork Escalope) at €7.60; and Bamberger Bierhaxe (750g) mit Kloß und Sauerkraut (Pork Knuckle with Potato Dumpling and Sauerkraut) at €7.90 (I personally avoid dishes with the sticky Kloß dumplings, or leave them on the plate; I know of no non-Franconian who likes them). Souvenirs, including good beer glasses and books on Franconian beer, are on sale in the brewery shop, on the corner with Concordiastrasse.

### **11) Brauerei Polarbär**

#### **Judenstraße 7, Number 42 on Map, Seite (Page) 198 in Christian's Book**

The Polar Bear was founded in 1599, and stopped brewing in 1935. It is now a top-rate Spanish Restaurant: **Bolero** (Judenstraße 7-9, ☎ 0951 50 902 90, [www.bolero-bamberg.de](http://www.bolero-bamberg.de)). The stone Polar Bear above the entrance is a relic from its time as a brewery, which was a renowned producer of Rauchbier.

Why was a brewery in Bamberg called "Polar Bear"? In 1678, the place was taken over by a Cooper called Pankraz Behr; at this time it was called the Schwarzen Adler (Black Eagle). Pankraz's first name became corrupted to Panger or Pohla, which led to the place being called, in 1732, the Pohla Bern, and in 1833, it had become the Pola-Bären, and in 1870, Polabären, which later became just Polabär, an alternative name for the more commonly used word for a Polar Bear, in German: Eisbär (Ice Bear). Interestingly, its present name, the Spanish Bolero, is a bit like a further variant on its name from its Polar Bear days, Bollabär. The Polar Bear's ill-fated Keller, on the Stephansberg, is covered in the entry for stop 14 of the tour.

Next door, at Judenstraße 5, until 1871, there was a brewery called the **Weissbierbrauer** (White Beer Brewer) (Number 67 on the map, Page 184 in Christian's book). This opened before 1390. In recent times, until 2003, the ancient building was a Kulmbacher ([www.kulmbacher.de](http://www.kulmbacher.de)) outlet, called **Zum Reichelbräu**, the latter being the name of a defunct brewery in Kulmbach. It was/is in the same ownership as the **Café Abseits** (Pödeldorfer Strasse 39, [www.abseits-bamberg.de](http://www.abseits-bamberg.de)), the bar with Bamberg's biggest beer selection. Zum Reichelbräu closed in 2003, but was expected to reopen. On the walk, we should be able to check out its current status.

Yet another brewery on Judenstraße (Jew Street), at number 2, was the **Brauerei Blauer Löwe** (Number 6 on the map, Page 193 in Christian's book), which opened before 1472 and closed in 1934. Today the building is used for student accommodation.

### **12) Brauerei Blümlein**

#### **Judenstraße 11, Number 7 on Map, Seite (Page) 206 in Christian's Book**

This was founded in 1575, and stopped brewing in 1916. The building now provides private accommodation.

Close by was the **Brauerei Leiterlein (Himmelsleiter)**, Judenstrasse 8-10, which opened in 1597 and closed in 1918; today the building is used for student accommodation. It is number 32 on the map, and on page 180 in Christian's book.

### **13) Brauerei Riegelhof**

#### **Concordiastraße 11, Number 44 on Map, Seite (Page) 186 in Christian's Book**

This commenced brewing in 1718, in a building that was previously a Nunnery; it closed in 1953. Today, the building is used for private accommodation.

### **14) Stöhrenkeller**

#### **Oberer Stephansberg 11, Number 2 on Christian's Keller Map**

For most of the entries in Christian's book, there is information on associated "Felsenkeller", this literally meaning Rock Cellar, these being beer lagering facilities dug into the sandstone hills around Bamberg; the present ones that function as Beer Gardens are covered in the White Beer Travels downloadable guide to Bamberg. There is a map showing the position of these Felsenkeller on the inner back cover of Christian's book, from which it will be seen that most are on one of Bamberg's seven hills, the Stephansberg ([St.] Stephen's Hill), where we find ourselves for the rest of the tour. Here, if one knows, for example, that the present position of the Heller/Schlenkerla brewery is on the corner of Oberer Stephansberg and Sternwartstraße, you will see that it is above the Felsenkeller for the Brauerei Eckenbüttner and the Brauerei Ströberla (Schuberth), which are covered in the entry for stop 6. The Stöhrenkeller is on the corner with Alter Graben, one corner down the hill from the **Heller/Schlenkerla Brewery**, the sixteenth and last stop on the tour.

From the Felsenkeller map, one learns that the Stöhrenkeller is above the site of the former Keller for the **Brauerei Balthasar (Baltzenwirt)**, which was at Judenstrasse 3, until it closed in 1893 (Number 2 on Map, Page 183 in Christian's Book); today the building is used for student accommodation. The Stöhrenkeller is a don't-miss bar, which is fully covered in the White Beer Travels guide to Bamberg.

The Keller/Beer Garden for the former Brauerei Polarbär (stop 11 on the tour) was on the other side of the road to the Stöhrenkeller, at Oberer Stephansberg 12-14. The Polarbären-Keller's garden's walls can still be seen. Bamberg did not suffer much Allied bombing in the Second World War, but a number of people sheltering in the building here in 1945 were killed by a bomb. There is now housing, where the building stood. Note that the Keller map in the inside cover of Christian's book shows that the Keller at Oberer Stephansberg 12 was owned by the Brauerei Schwarzer Bauer, which was operational at Lange Strasse 19, from 1491 to 1868; this is because the Keller map represents the situation in 1850; as is exemplified elsewhere in this document, such Kellers changed hands from time to time.

**15) Brauerei Löwenbräu  
Oberer Stephansberg 40,  
Number 33 on Map, Seite (Page) 204 in Christian's Book**

This was a fairly recent addition to the Bamberg brewing scene, having opened in 1965, but it closed in 1993, and what is left of what was once quite a large building is now a block of flats.

**16) Brauerei Heller/Schlenkerla (Brewery Visit at 15.30 (3.30pm))  
Oberer Stephansberg 27-31, Number 49 on Map, Seite (Page) 68 in Christian's  
Book, i.e. the entry for the Schlenkerla Tavern, at Dominikanerstraße 6**

The brewery and its most famous of Taverns, the Schlenkerla, are fully covered in the following White Beer Travels Web page, [www.whitebeertravels.com/schlenkerla](http://www.whitebeertravels.com/schlenkerla).

The Brewery was founded in the tavern. Christian gives the date for the commencement of brewing in the tavern as "from 1485", this being based on evidence that there was a Cooperage (Büttnerie) on the site in this year. The brewery eventually had a Keller (Lagering Facilities) on the Kaulberg (Laurenzstraße 28), and latterly on Oberer Stephansberg, from as late as 1901. Brewing was moved from the tavern in Dominikanerstraße 6, to the present site on Oberer Stephansberg from 1936, with the Maltings being moved in 1971. Information on the previous occupants of the place on the Stephansberg, where Heller Brewery finds itself, is given in the entry for the Stöhrenkeller, stop 14 on the walk.

After the brewery visit, we say farewell to Christian, and make our way to Heller Brewery's Schlenkerla Tavern, at Dominikanerstrasse 6, where we have a meal booked for 17.00 (5pm).

John White:jw, [www.whitebeertravels.com](http://www.whitebeertravels.com) (very much based on Christian's book that is referenced above).