



**Ulm Fishermen's**

**Jousting Tournament**

**24./31.07.2022**



Quelle: Stadtarchiv

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# **Ulmer Fischerstechen 24./31.07.2022**

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## Ulm fishermen's jousting tournament – a unique guild custom

In the meantime, there are now a large number of fishermen's jousting tournaments. However, the Ulm Fischerstechen event can claim to be unique. Fact is, this guild custom can look back on a long tradition that stretches back to the 16th century without any notable interruptions. In this respect, the Ulm fishermen's jousting tournament is one of the exceptions in terms of historical customs.

It must be said that this is not just due to the tournament on the Danube alone. No less important are the procession and traditional guild dances. After centuries of continual development, the entire festival format received its current dramaturgy in 1954 through the then guild master Otto Fischer. The management of this ancient Ulm custom, which is usually only celebrated every four years, is in the hands of the Ulm Schifferverein (boatman's association), in which the descendants of the old boatman and fisherman families are united.



### The consent

On the Wednesday before the planned jousting, a delegation from the boatmen's guild go to the mayor dressed in their traditional costumes. The guild master asks for permission to hold the jousting tournament. The fishermen and boatmen's wives support the request with a tray of freshly caught Danube fish. As soon as the mayor has approved the jousting event, he can take a sip from the silver guild cup, christened the "Welcome Trophy".

### The procession

On the morning of each jousting day, on 24th July at 11:30 am and 31st July at 10:30 am, around three hundred and fifty procession participants gather at the Saumarkt (officially known as Schweinmarkt) in the heart of the Fischerviertel.

At its head, the **Ulm Gens d'armes (men at arms)** in their green and impressive blood-red





und goldand gold-braided military skirts. The Ulm Gens d'armes was established in 1745 in order to provide a dignified welcome for the imperial couple, Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Franz I. They are followed by two **Ulmische Freireiter (soldiers of fortune)** whose blue uniforms date back to 1693. The city council set up this volunteer force after the French incursions.

According to the official guild banner (association board from 1841, when the Ulm boatmen's guild participated in the celebration of the 25-year reign of King Wilhelm I of Württemberg), **two guild masters** marched at the head of the boatmen's guild with their long-handled guild master's axe. Following them is the **"Welcome" guild trophy** which is carried on the tip of a spear by a fisherman dressed in a red festive suit.

The musicians who follow on foot wear the uniforms of the **Ulmer Stadtsoldaten** (citizen soldiers) – so-called "Garnisöner" from the 1870s and 1880s. During the procession they repeatedly play the Ulmer Fischermarsch (Ulm

Fishermen's March), a kind of local national anthem that might have originated in the 16th or 17th centuries.

Three pairs of **flag wavers** are positioned throughout the procession. High above their wigs they twirl the imperial eagle, the colours of the city of Ulm (black and white) and the flag of the Swabian District (red and white stripes with the Hohenstaufen lions).

Then come the oldest figures of the Ulm fishermen's jousting tournament: the two **jesters** along with the **farmer** and the **farmer's wife**. They will be dancing throughout the whole time of the procession. The **drummers of the Ulmischen Stuck-Kompanie**, an artillery unit made up of local citizens, beat the rhythm for this: "Stuck" means "cannon".

The **main spear** and **side spears** originate from the times when this festive parade, which is such a proud event today, was still a procession of wild hustle and bustle proportions. These



“gift spears” are a reminder that the original goal of the parade was to get as much food and drink as possible from the spectators. Even today, residents attach small presents to the crosspieces of these special lances from their windows.

The Stecherpaare (jousting pairs), who follow with the right spears, are described elsewhere in this booklet (see p. 26).

Their female counterparts are the **church maidens** as the fisher girls were called in the 17th century when the jousting tournament was still carried out at the time of the Ulm church fair. However, their costumes have their roots in the 18th century.

The group of young fishermen carry the **model of an Ordinari ship**. These large river barges, which ran regularly (“ordinari”) from Ulm to Vienna, are now better known under the name “Ulmer Schachtel”.

In the children’s group, the youngest fisherman boys and girls walk in the parade together with their parents. The fisherwomen dressed in their historical costumes are followed by the **magnificently decorated wheeled ship**, pulled by brewery horses, on which other fisherwomen sit enthroned. The ability of the following group of rowers has a decisive influence on the success of the jousting. During the procession, they carry parade oars which are exchanged for long, tine-reinforced oars when the jousting takes place.

The crowning glory of the parade is the **large dance group**, the minuet group, consisting of 24 white fishermen and fishermen’s girls. The name “white fisherman” comes from the white costume they wear.

### The dances

Among the highlights of the jousting tournament activities are the fishermen’s dances. There is some evidence that these have been handed down from



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the 16th century through to today. The dancers are accompanied exclusively by drums and these rhythms were recorded for the first time in writing in 1990. Until then, they had only been passed on acoustically.

The storyline of the dances also points to the century when the peasant was the figure of ridicule for city dwellers and shows references to the carnival games played at the time.

The peasant couple dance in three-four time to the so-called **Laufmarsch**. During the following **Bauer- und Bäuresmarsch**, they are teased by the jesters. In the **Narrenmarsch (fool's march)**, one rogue distracts the farmer while the other seizes the farmer's wife. It is only later that the farmer notices the deception. A still new part of the procession is the minuet, the peculiarity of which is that the gentlemen dance with spears in their hands. Otto Fischer introduced this in 1950 and chose a traditional melody for it from the "Ulm Doll Comedy".



## The jousting

In the afternoon, the procession moves to the Danube river bank where the jousting takes place. The fishermen's wives and the guests of honour sit on the **Kirchweischiff**, a floating platform moored next to the Ulm bank.

The jousting, which is carried out using 2.80 m long spears, follows very specific rules (see p. 18). Custom has it that the two jesters compete against each other first. In addition, the drums beat the **Narrenmarsch**. For the first run, the jesters use the short jester's spear.

The next pair are the farmer and farmer's wife. They also enjoy the privilege of having their own escort: With the sound of the **Bauer- und Bäures-Marsch**. The **Wassermarsch** is drummed for the other pairs of joustors.





## The history of the fishermen's jousting tournament

According to a historically untenable legend of its origin, **King Albrecht II** is said to have granted Ulm fishermen the jousting privilege in 1438.

In fact, it is first authenticated on 20th February 1545 when the city council denied a request for a jousting event. At that time, the Ulm fishermen's jousting tournament took place during **carnival**. Participants were the unmarried journeymen. This means that the jousting event can be considered as part of a journeyman apprentice's custom which was very much in use then especially around the time of the carnival. The young craftsmen may have **parodied knightly tournaments** but, at the same time, used the exercise as an endurance test whereby they had the opportunity to impress the opposite sex. In any case, they vehemently resisted the action of the Ulm city council moving their tournament to the warmer season at the beginning of the 17th century in

the course of "drying out" the carnival – first to Easter and, from 1618 onwards, to the Ulm church fair at the end of July. In addition, the jousting tournament has meanwhile also been used as representative **local folklore** in order to entertain high-ranking guests. Emperor Charles V watched in 1550.

The **Thirty Years' War** caused the only notable interruption in the event's history. After this, the fishermen continued undaunted, firstly on the Monday after the church fair and finally, at the instigation of the council, on the Tuesday after Schwörtag (Oath Day). It was celebrated in August as Ulm's Constitution Festival and lives on today taking place on Schwörmontag (Oath Monday).

For more than a century, the Oath Day was augmented every two years with the addition of a jousting tournament until 1802 when the era **as an imperial city came to an end**. With this, the Constitution Festival and fishermen's jousting tournament were initially at an end.



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However, only a few years later, the romanticism along with the glorification of the “Old German” that arose with nationalism brought a spectacular renaissance to the jousting event. Although it no longer took place on a regular basis, it was often presented to important visitors and high-ranking guests on **special occasions** such as congresses and anniversaries.

At the beginning of the **20th century**, the tourism sector discovered fishermen’s jousting tournament. Then, in 1922, the resurrected boatmen’s association and its members made this guild tradition their own. The fact that National Socialist propaganda machine also used the jousting event for its own purposes did not affect this. Since 1950, it has delighted thousands of spectators **every four years** if no special city anniversary celebration took precedence – or, as is the case this year due to the pandemic, a deviation from the regular cycle.

## The rules of the

# Ulm fishermen's jousting tournament

### The jousting rules

**In order to progress in the tournament, a jouster must remain "dry". "Wet" and therefore not "dry" is he**

- who falls in the water,
- who steps down from the standing position into the boat,
- who loses his spear and
- who grabs the opponent's spear or otherwise prevents his own fall or causes the opponent to fall through the use of unfair means.

**The tournament committee, consisting of the chairperson of the boatman's association (announcer), guild master and judges, have the duty to warn a jouster**

- in the event of excessive submission,
- if the thrust of the spear is too high or too low or
- in the case of otherwise recognisable unfair behaviour.

The committee may decide that a "wet" remains in the tournament in the event of an opponent's rule violation. The second warning for a jouster results in his disqualification.

### The tournament rules

1. Jousting in the main round is done in groups consisting of two runs each (three pairs = one group).
2. The winners of the main round pairings then move to the intermediate round.

3. In the first intermediate round there is only one run. However, if fewer than 12 jousters reach this round, two runs are carried out.
4. The winners of the respective intermediate rounds always advance to the next round.
5. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> intermediate round onwards there is – usually – only one round, the final – also for the overall tournament victory – but always in two rounds. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> intermediate round onwards there is normally only one round; the final - and for the overall tournament victory – always features two runs.
6. If there is an odd number of jousters in an intermediate round, a bye will be drawn for one participant. A jouster who receives a bye is excluded from a possible drawing of lots in a subsequent round.
7. If only three jousters reach an intermediate round, the bye rule does not apply. The name of a jouster who was eliminated in the intermediate round that had taken place directly before will then be drawn.
8. In the final, whoever stays "dry" more often than their opponent wins the tournament. If there is no decision after two rounds, whoever stays "dry" in an additional run is the winner.
9. On the second Sunday, the overall tournament winner will be determined by a contest between the respective daily winners.
10. The arbitration panel reserves the right to make any necessary changes to the tournament rules during the days of the tournament.





## Procession routes

### and dance locations

#### Route of the fishermen's procession on 24th July 2022

- 11.30 Saumarkt **1**  
Fischergasse – Weinhofberg
- 12.00 Weinhof **2**  
Kronengasse – Marktplatz – Herdbruckerstraße – Herdbrücke – Marienstraße
- 12.40 Petrusplatz, Neu-Ulm **3**  
Marienstraße – Herdbrücke – Herdbruckerstraße – Marktplatz
- 13.30 Hans-und-Sophie-Scholl-Platz **4**  
Kramgasse – Hafenbad – Bäregasse – Kornhaus

#### Afternoon

- 15.10 departure from the Kornhaus via Hafenbad – Kramgasse
- 15.30 Marktplatz **5**
- 16.00 entry through the Metzgerort leading to the banks of the Danube
- 16.30 start of the jousting tournament

#### Route of the fishermen's procession on 31st July 2022

- 10.30 Saumarkt **1**  
Fischergasse – Weinhofberg
- 11.00 Weinhof **2**  
Kronengasse – Marktplatz
- 11.30 Hans-und-Sophie-Scholl-Platz **3**  
Kramgasse – Hafenbad – Herrenkellergasse
- 12.00 Ecke Dreikönigsgasse/Pfauengasse **4**  
Pfauengasse
- 12.30 Münsterplatz **5**  
Südlicher Münsterplatz – Schuhhausgasse
- 13.00 Judenhof **6**  
Schuhhausgasse – Frauenstraße – Neue Straße
- 13.30 Haus der Begegnung **7**

#### Afternoon

- 15.15 departure from the Haus der Begegnung via Neue Straße
- 15.30 dance performance at the Marktplatz
- 16.00 entry through the Metzgerort leading to the banks of the Danube
- 16.30 start of the jousting tournament

## The performances

### at the dance locations

The performances at the various dance locations are each divided into two parts. Following the procession, 24 pairs of white fishermen and fishermen's girls dressed in historical costume dance the minuet in accordance with an Ulm dance style of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The dance is designed as a spear dance with the spear being carried in the left hand by each fisherman. Then the two jesters and the peasant couple perform the ancient „dance of the Ulm fishermen's jousting tournament“ whose strict rhythms – “Laufmarsch“, “Bauer- und Bäuresmarsch“ and “Narrenmarsch“ – the beat provided only by tambours; this unique dance still bears clear traits of medieval symbolism. The duration of the festive procession, including the dances, is estimated to be around 2.5 to 3 hours. The first dance is taking place on 24th July at 11:30 am and on 31st July at 10:30 am at the Saumarkt with the following dances at the indicated times.

### The procession line-up

- **Head of parade (vanguard) and fanfare trumpeters** Ulm Gens d'armes from 1745 (Fanfarenkorps Ulm/Neu-Ulm)
- **Ulmische Freireiter** uniforms from 1693
- **Guild standard** (association board from 1841)
- **The guild masters of the fishermen's and boatmen's guilds**
- **„WILLKOMM (WELCOME)“ guild trophy**

- **Marching band of the Stadtsoldaten II** Grenadiers of the imperial city circa 1760 (Musikverein Jungingen e. V.)
- **Flag wavers** Old Empire and City of Ulm
- **Tambours of the fishermen's jousting tournament** Uniforms of the Ulm Cannon Company circa 1740 (Ulm-Lehr marching band – part of the Ulm Fire Brigade)
- **Farmer and farmer's wife**
- **Jesters**
- **The main and side spear carriers**
- **The jousters** (for more details on the pairs, see p. 26)
- **Marching band of the Stadtsoldaten II** Grenadiers of the imperial city circa 1760 (Musikverein Jungingen e.V.)
- **Fishergirls** (church maidens)
- **Young fishermen with the model of an Ordinari ship**
- **Children's group**
- **Flag wavers** Old Empire and Swabian District
- **Fisherwomen on the magnificently decorated wheeled ship** (team of four horses)
- **The boatmen** (responsible for steering the jousting boats - the so-called Zillen)
- **Marching band of the Stadtsoldaten III** Musketeers of the imperial city circa 1760 (Ulm municipal band)
- **Large minuet dance group** 24 pairs of white fishermen and fishergirls
- **Flag wavers** City of Ulm and Swabian District
- **Final riders**

Subject to change



## The tournament

### on the Danube

#### Weather notice

If the jousting tournament is cancelled due to bad weather, this will be indicated by the presence of red signal baskets on the square of the minster tower and announced on [www.ulm.de](http://www.ulm.de).

- 15.30 Dance performance at the Marktplatz
- 16.00 The festival procession marches through the Metzgerort leading to the banks of the Danube river
- 16.30 Start of the jousting tournament

#### The order of the jousting pairs

1. The jesters
2. Farmer and farmer's wife
3. White fishermen and red fishermen
4. Ulm sparrow and the Tailor of Ulm
5. Spatzameez and Griesbadmichel
6. Cowherd and city councilman
7. Friedrich von Schwaben and King Henry the Proud
8. Graf Eberhard of Württemberg and Heinrich Besserer
9. Ulm Guild Master and Emperor Karl V
10. Gustav Adolf and Wallenstein
11. Türkenlouis (Ludwig Wilhelm I) and Grand Vizier
12. Schwanen landlady and Max Emanuel of Bavaria
13. King of Württemberg with Napoleon and King of Bavaria
14. Krettenweber (Jakob Weber) and the police
15. Surprise pair

Änderungen vorbehalten

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## Who is up against who? The figures in the Ulm fishermen's jousting tournament

It is by no means only **fishermen** who test their mettle in the jousting tournament on the Danube but also a whole range of other figures. However, the fishermen are naturally the core participants of the jousting event. They are called **white fishermen** because their costume is coloured white. But there are also red-robed white fishermen, these are the **white fishermen dressed in festive suits**. The white colour could be due to the fact that the jousting originally took place during the carnival time (Fastnacht) when other trades throughout Europe also donned traditional white costumes.

Along with the white fishermen, the most traditional participants in the jousting tournament are the **jesters** as well as the **farmer and farmer's wife**. In the 16th century, these characters were central figures of the carnival and carnival plays throughout Germany. This reminds you that the fishermen's jousting tournament originally belonged to the carnival traditions. If the farmer's wife (played by a man) falls into the water, the middle Zill steersman spansks her bottom. Even today, in the age of emancipation, this still ensures great deal of amusement – and not only for the male spectators.

A number of other pairs have been added to these classic figures over the past 150 years. Apart from the jesters and farmers, other pairs of jousting partners have also been added as participants in the festive procession for the Minster anniversary in 1877, namely "the **Tailor of Ulm** and **Ulm Sparrow**, Gessler and Tell, scot and scotswoman, Mephistopheles and Faust, crossbowman and a modern archer, one farmer from the uplands and lowlands respectively, two white fishermen, two Italian fishermen, Romans and Germans,

two sailors, one fop from the old and one from the modern time, two Hungarians".

Some of these pairs are still with us today, others have disappeared and new ones have been continually added. In addition to the core figures, the "**surprise pair**" accentuate current issues from local events.

The former city councillor Otto Fischer, who died in 1979, played a key role in the creation of today's jousting tournament – and also in the design of the fishermen's costumes. He replaced the rather non-descript garments that prevailed until the 1920s with historical costumes. In doing so, he was able to rely on the clay figures made by the Ulm master potter, Septimus Rommel, which can be admired in the museum. In these figures, Rommel has featured the white fishermen's costumes of the 18th century whose medieval elements, such as the high, peakless craftsman's hat, are superimposed in the Baroque style. Apart from the white fishermen, Rommel immortalised others including some jousting pairs that no longer exist today.

Those figures involved in today's fishermen's jousting tournament can be divided into **three groups**. In addition to the core figures already presented, the white fishermen, jesters and farmer couple, there are historical opponents who once had a say in determining the fortunes of the city as well as local originals.

**Staufer Friedrich**, Duke of Swabia, and **Henry the Proud**, Duke of Bavaria, go back very far in the **history of Ulm**: the Houses of Hohenstaufen (Staufer) and Welf respectively. Staufer and Welf were old enemies and Ulm was the main Staufer



base in the 12th century. When they decided to contest the throne of King Lothar III, a Saxon, in the War of the Salian Succession, his son-in-law, Heinrich (House of Welf), laid waste to the outskirts of Ulm in 1131 and Ulm itself in 1134. It was the worst destruction that Ulm would experience until the end of the Second World War.

The pair of figures, **Count Eberhard the Jarrer of Württemberg and the Captain of the Town Militia in Ulm, Heinrich Besserer**, remind us of the time when the free imperial city of Ulm was feuding with the House of Württemberg. In the 14th century, Ulm had formed alliances of interest with other like-minded cities. After Count Eberhard of Württemberg had captured the captain of the 31 allied cities, their army under the leadership of Heinrich Besserer took the field against Eberhard. A battle took place near Altheim on the Swabian Alb on 7th April 1372 which ended devastatingly for the towns – including Ulm: 250 men were killed, including Heinrich Besserer, and 600 were taken prisoner. However, Ulm continued to lead the Swabian cities.

**Emperor Charles V** has gone down in history as the ruler on whose empire the sun never set. His opponent, a **guild master from Ulm**, recalls how Charles V himself got involved in Ulm's affairs. In 1530, after the large majority of the voting citizens in Ulm – in particular the guilds – decided in favour of the Reformation and Ulm had opposed the Emperor in the Schmalkalden War, the latter suspended the constitution of the Great Proclamation of Oath in 1548. In doing so, he primarily punished the guilds for which this constitution had secured a substantial majority in the municipal governing body.

A plaque on today's Weinhof 4 building commemorates the overnight stay of Generalissimo **Albrecht von Wallenstein** in the house belonging to the patrician Schad, which previously stood on this site, on 29th/30th May 1630. To ensure that nothing would disturb the warlord's sleep, even the oath house bell was silenced. A year and a half later, his opponent **Gustav Adolf** offered the imperial city of Ulm an alliance that materialised in February 1632.

**Türkenlouis and the Grand Vizier** have more to do with the Danube than with Ulm. "Türkenlouis" was the nickname for Ludwig Wilhelm I, Margrave of Baden. After Vienna had been liberated from the siege by the Turks, he had been given supreme command of the imperial troops on the Danube and went on to defeat the enemy several more times. The Turkish generals were Grand Viziers. This pair is thus reminiscent of the Turkish wars at the end of the 17th century in which Ulm played an important role. From here, multiple troop contingents from the Swabian District were shipped on rafts down the Danube for deployment against the Turkish armies.

The **King of Württemberg** and the **King of Bavaria** are a reminder of the time after Ulm lost its imperial city status. In 1802, Napoleon initially designated the city to the State of Bavaria and then eight years later, in 1810, to Württemberg. The Danube became the border between Württemberg and Bavaria, and the many small conflicts and frictions as well as the rivalry between the border towns of Ulm and Neu-Ulm have always been popular themes at the fishermen's jousting tournament ever since. A small Napoleon accompanies the kings during the procession and the jousting.

Among the pairings from the **traditions of Ulm**, the best known are undoubtedly the **Ulm Sparrow** and the **Tailor of Ulm**. The sparrow belongs to the stuff of legends. Apparently, the inhabitants of Ulm were so stupid that they could not get beams that were loaded crossways on the wagon through the city gate to build the minster. A sparrow is said to have shown them how to solve this problem using a straw. On the other hand, the figure of the Tailor of Ulm points to a historically verifiable limitation of the Ulm citizens. Aviation pioneer Albrecht Ludwig Berblinger, whose gliding experiment failed in 1811 due to unfavourable winds, was long considered a figure of fun in Ulm. Only much later was it recognised that he had been way ahead of his time.

The opponents **cowherd and city councilman** could be interpreted as representing employees and employers (in this case in the public sector). According to an Ulm legend, the cowherd was to be dismissed from the city's service. He overheard the relevant deliberations of the personnel committee through the stove door and then forestalled his dismissal by announcing his resignation himself through the heating flue.

**Krettenweber (Jakob Weber) and the police** likewise reflect a not always entirely smooth relationship between the citizens and the law enforcement officers. The Krettenweber was not a basket weaver, as the name might suggest, but the vegetable seller Johann Jakob Weber, who used to carry his wares with him in a basket with handles. He lived until 1920 and stood out even in Ulm, which did not exactly shine with exaggerated charm, as a paragon of rudeness who also did not fall silent in front of policemen.

**Spatzameez and Griesbadmichel** lived in Ulm in the 19th century. The favourite dish of the town crier Kaspar Rau was "Spatzagschmeez", the dregs that remain in the pot when making spätzle. A speech impediment prevented him from pronouncing this word correctly which is why he used to ask for "Spatza'meez". This got rid of his nickname which soon became the official designation for the town crier as such. The real name of "Griesbadmichel" was Michael Hetzer. For 53 years, he served loyally and honestly at the inn in the Griesbadgasse where his particular devotion was gardening. If it rained, he grabbed a lantern, umbrella and bucket at night and collected earthworms. This image has been engraved in the minds of the people of Ulm; today, it adorns a fountain in the Griesbadgasse.

**Schwanen landlady and Max Emanuel** also recall an episode that is exemplary for independent public spirit. The Bavarian Prince-Elector had succeeded in occupying Ulm through a stratagem of war. His officers celebrated in the "Zum Schwanen" inn. They raised their glasses to the King of France and his ally, the Prince-Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria, and then threw these through the window. When they asked the landlady, Sabina Heilbronnerin, to do the same, she raised her glass to the German Emperor Leopold and also threw it through the window but the glass remained intact and landed upright on the pavement of the Weinhof.





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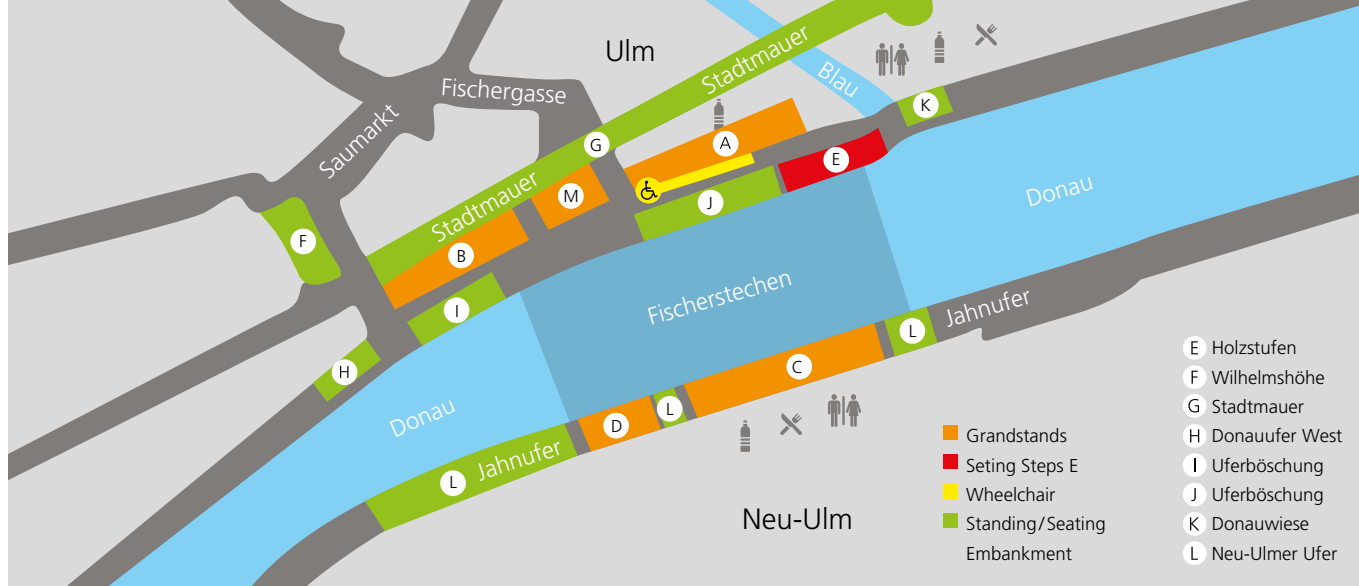
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## General plan

### of the jousting tournament

There are daytime ticket offices in Ulm located under the railway bridge, at the Saumarkt and on the grassed area between the Metzgerturn and Herdbrücke. In Neu-Ulm: also under the railway bridge, at the Edwin-Scharff-Haus and on the Jahnufer close to the Sandstrasse.

### Admission fees (including charges)

Seat	Reduced* price	Normal price	Wheelchair users**
Grandstand (numbered)	15 €	18 €	15 € (one accompanying person free)
Wooden step (free choice of seating)	12 €	15 €	–
Seating unsecured (Embankment)	7 €	9 €	–
<b>Standing</b>			
Different areas	7 €	9 €	7 € (one accompanying person free)

### \*Price reductions available upon presentation of the relevant ID

Children from 4 – 14 years old, pupils, trainees, students, graduates of an FSJ or BuFDi, voluntary military service personnel, people with a degree of disability of 50% and more, recipients of ALG I or II

No charge for children up to three years old.

### \*\* Tickets for wheelchair users:

The tickets for the wheelchair area are only available from the tourist information internal advance booking office in the Stadthaus or via the Reservix hotline (Tel. 01806 700 733, €0.20/call from a German landline; €0.60/call when using a mobile phone).

### Event site

Dogs are not allowed on the event site.

Please check the current corona regulations in advance at [ulm.de](http://ulm.de).

Verlass dich drauf.

SWU

Nachhaltige Lebensmittel,  
nachhaltiger Strom.  
Hofladen Walter ist dabei!

SWU RegionalStrom –  
von lokalen Erzeugern.

[swu.de/regionalstrom](https://swu.de/regionalstrom)