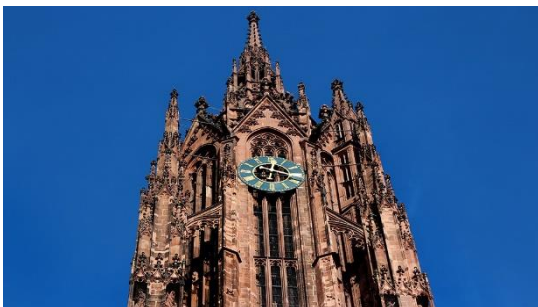


- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Cathedral | 13 St. Paul's Church |
| 2 Kaiserpfalz franconofurd | 14 St. Leonhard's Church |
| 3 Canvas House | 15 Carmelite Monastery |
| 4 Iron Bridge | 16 Goethe House |
| 5 Customs Tower | 17 St. Catherine's Church |
| 6 Wertheim House | 18 Hauptwache |
| 7 Historical Museum | 19 Old Opera House |
| 8 Old Nikolai Church | 20 Nebbien's Garden House |
| 9 Römerberg | 21 Eschenheim Tower |
| 10 Fountain of Justice | 22 St. Peter's Cemetery |
| 11 Römer | 23 Stauffer Wall |
| 12 Stone House | 24 Jewish Cemetery |

Further information and city maps: Tourist Information Römer, Römerberg 27 (stop 11), telephone +49 (0)69 212 38800
Opening hours: Mon-Sat 09:30am – 3:30pm | Sun closed | closed on 25. – 26.12. and 01.01.

1 Cathedral



Not even tourists and those new to Frankfurt can fail to miss the starting point of our historic stroll through the city: With its 95 m high tower rising over Frankfurt city centre, the Cathedral (Dom) can be seen from afar. Its beginnings date back to the year 852. Ten emperors were crowned here between 1562 and 1792. What does it matter that the term “Cathedral” is actually a slight exaggeration, because it was never the

home of a bishop...

Visitors can climb up the 300 steps leading to the 66 m high platform all year round. The Cathedral museum houses treasures such as a Gothic liturgical vestment from 1350 and a gold-plated shining monstrance from 1720.

ADDRESS

Domplatz

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

2 Kaiserpfalz franconofurd (Archaeological Garden)



From the Cathedral, we set out in the direction of Römerberg, the same route the Emperor took by foot after his coronation. Directly next to the Cathedral, there is tangible history: the „Kaiserpfalz franconofurd“, the former archaeological garden.

The Kaiserpfalz franconofurd, protected by the "Stadthaus am Markt", offers a view into the origins of the city of Frankfurt: a Roman bath, the walls of the Carolingian royal court, late medieval cellars – traces from around 2000 years of city history!

ADDRESS

Bendergasse 3

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

3 Canvas House



On the southern side of the Cathedral opposite the Tower, we find Frankfurt's oldest 'textile shop': the Canvas House (Leinwandhaus) dating back to the year 1399. Well into the nineteenth century, it served as a trading place for cloth and linen. Today it houses the Museum of Comical Art – Caricatura Museum.

ADDRESS

Weckmarkt 17

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

4 Iron Bridge (Eiserner Steg)



The Iron Bridge (Eiserner Steg) connects the city centre on the northern banks of the Main River with the district of Sachsenhausen on the southern banks of the Main. The neo-Gothic-style bridge, built in 1869, is already well over one hundred years old. Destroyed in the final days of World War II, the Iron Bridge (Eiserner Steg) was rebuilt in 1946. Since then it was renovated and modified several times, the last time in 1993.

Along with the Cathedral (Kaiserdom), St. Paul's Church (Paulskirche) and the Römer, the Iron Bridge (Eiserner Steg) is one of the city's most famous architectural monuments. This attractive landmark is also a popular photo spot with an excellent view of Frankfurt's impressive skyline.

Over the centuries, the Main has repeatedly overflowed its banks. The engraved water levels on the Iron Bridge show how high the water once stood in Frankfurt.

ADDRESS

Mainkai

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

5 Customs Tower



We turn around, in the direction of the Römerberg, taking a look at the four-storey Customs Tower (Rententurm) on the corner on the right. The Toll Tower was built in 1456 and is one of the only three existing late Gothic gate towers of the former city fortification of Frankfurt. From here, a paymaster collected the harbour fee. Today, the Customs Tower is part of the Historische Museum Frankfurt.

ADDRESS

Fahrtor 2

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

6 Wertheim House



The Wertheim House (Haus Wertheim) is located directly opposite the Historische Museum. This half-timbered house was built around 1600. It is the only half-timbered house in the old part of the city that has survived the air raids on Frankfurt am Main during World War II.

Just a few more steps and we have arrived on the Römerberg.

ADDRESS

Fahrtor 1

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

7 Historisches Museum Frankfurt



The Historische Museum on the Römerberg is Frankfurt's oldest museum and exhibits Frankfurt's cultural heritage. The unique historic architectural ensemble welcomes visitors with permanent and special exhibitions as well as a wide range of events and activities to accompany children and adults in exploring the city of Frankfurt and its history.

With the Saalhof ensemble, the museum tells the city's history in a unique way. It consists of five buildings from eight centuries. These five monuments of the museum were restored thoroughly from 2008 to 2012 according to plans by the prestigious Diezinger Architekten firm of Eichstätt.

In 2017, after the largest renovation since 1972, the new-build opened its doors for the permanent exhibitions. The new-build adds an entrance building, a large exhibition house and a museum forecourt to the museum ensemble. The forecourt can be visited free of charge and gives visitors an impressive view of the Wertheim (House).

ADDRESS

Saalhof 1

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

8 Old Nikolai Church



When you arrive on the Römerberg, on the southern side of the great square there is the Old Nikolai Church (Alte Nikolaikirche). It was the chapel of the Imperial Court from 1290 until the 14th century. The daily chimes at 9.05 am, 12.05 pm, and 17.05 pm are worth hearing.

ADDRESS

Römerberg

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

9 Römerberg



A few more steps and we are in the middle of the Römerberg. Towards the Cathedral, historical timber-framed buildings line the square as in the past. They bear sonorous names such as “Großer Engel” (Great Angel), “Goldener Greif” (Golden Griffin) or “Schwarzer Stern” (Black Star). The houses were faithfully reconstructed according to the originals as if the dreadful night of bombing in March 1944 had never taken place,

a night in which they all, along with the entire old part of the city, were destroyed.

ADDRESS

Römerberg

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

10 Fountain of Justice



In the centre of the Römerberg stands the Fountain of Justice (Gerechtigkeitsbrunnen). Not only does it belong to one of the most visited landmarks in Frankfurt it is also a popular motif for postcards and photos.

The fountain played an important role at emperor coronations, when a large public festival was held on the Römerberg. The fountain was then filled with wine instead of water and the people of Frankfurt could enjoy "ox on a spit".

ADDRESS

Römerberg

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

11 Römer



The Emperors meanwhile enjoyed themselves at the banquet feast. Today, in general, the entire city hall complex is referred to as the "Römer". The actual "Römer", however, is only the middle one of three houses with its characteristic stepped gables. It has served as a town and city hall since 1405. The Emperors' Hall is situated on the first floor. All 52 emperors who ruled the Empire from 768 to 1806 are immortalised here in oil paintings.

ADDRESS

Römerberg

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

12 Stone House



We proceed on into the narrow alleyway between the new Römerberg settlement and the Stone House (Steinernes Haus, on the right). The bold-looking house made of “steynen and muwren” (stones and walls), as contemporaries note appreciatively, was built in 1464. The old trading house is one of the few preserved Gothic profane buildings that were designed like royal residences or castles.

ADDRESS

Markt 42-44

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

13 St. Paul's Church



Via the Römerberg, we go past the Römer to the Paulsplatz that is dominated by the red sandstone St. Paul's Church (Paulskirche). As the seat of the first German national assembly (1848/49), it is the symbol of German democracy. Commemorative plaques on its façade recall famous politicians and honorary citizens of the city; on its north side a monument reminds us of the victims of National Socialism.

We return to the south side of the church and on the square there, look at the “Unification Monument”. We then proceed into Bethmannstraße. Our route now takes us right through the heart of Frankfurt's government quarter: on the right and left, we see the extensions to the City Hall dating from around the turn of the century. After that, we then turn immediately left into Buchgasse.

ADDRESS

Paulsplatz 11

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

14 St. Leonhard's Church



At the end of Buchgasse, we can see the old St. Leonhard's Church (Sankt Leonhardskirche) with its five naves. It was built in 1219 as a late Romanesque style basilica and later rebuilt in Gothic style.

It has many worthy sights but the "Salvatorchörlein" is the most remarkable. When we leave the church door, we turn left into Alte Mainzer Gasse; after a few metres, we turn right into Karmelitergasse.

ADDRESS

Am Leonhardstor 25

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4/5, tram line 11/12 Römer

15 Carmelite Monastery



On the left-hand side, you will see the Carmelite Monastery (Karmeliterkloster). It is known above all for the murals by Jörg Ratgebs in the cloisters. In the southern part of the monastery grounds, there is a museum for pre- and early history/archaeological museum. The northern part presents a lot of history on shelves that are kilometres long: the city archive is one of the biggest of its kind.

ADDRESS

Münzgasse 9

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 1-5, Willy-Brandt-Platz, tram line 11/12/14 Karmeliterkloster (Kornmarkt)

16 Goethe House



Via the footbridge, we now cross the ramp of the car tunnel, go slightly to the right on Berliner Straße and soon reach the Großer Hirschgraben (on the left). This is where Johann Wolfgang Goethe was born in 1749 and where he grew up with his parents, Johann Caspar and Catharina Elisabeth, and his sister Cornelia.

After its reconstruction based on historical sources and Goethe's memoirs, every room in the house is furnished as it was back then. Take a tour through the floors and rooms of Goethe's family home and discover special features, such as the original water pump in the kitchen of Goethe and his mother 'Frau Aja'.

ADDRESS

Großer Hirschgraben 23-25

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 1-3/6-8, S 1-6/8 Hauptwache, U 1-5 Willy-Brandt-Platz

17 St. Catherine's Church



We then go further on straight ahead from the "Großen" (Big) to the "Kleinen" (Little) Hirschgraben and already see the mighty St. Catherine's Church (Katharinenkirche), built between 1678 and 1681. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was baptised and confirmed here.

ADDRESS

An der Hauptwache 1

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 1-3/6-8, S 1-6/8 Hauptwache

18 Hauptwache (Main Guardhouse)



It is only a few more metres to the “Hauptwache”, Frankfurt’s main guardhouse. The baroque-style building was built between 1729 and 1731 and gave the square its name. It was once the most important “police station” in the free city of Frankfurt.

Since 1904, the building has been used as a café and the square has become the centre of the city.

ADDRESS

An der Hauptwache 15

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 1-3/6-8, S 1-6/8 Hauptwache

19 Old Opera House



After the Hauptwache, we then turn left into Bibergasse and Große Bockenheimer Straße (Freßgass’), on which we arrive straightaway at the Old Opera House (Alte Oper). Just go in and let the “Old Foyer” impress you with its splendour with which Richard Lucae once tried to surpass even the opera houses in Paris and Dresden.

The building, constructed between 1873 and 1880 was – after it had been destroyed by bombs in World War II – reconstructed/restored between 1976 and 1981. A café inside invites visitors to drink their coffee in style.

ADDRESS

Opernplatz 1

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 6-7 Alte Oper

20 Nebbien's Garden House



We now turn right, past the Old Opera House, and we soon turn right into Bockenheimer Anlage again. We go past a pond and soon come across a symbol of a playful love of life surrounded by greenery: Nebbien's Garden House (Nebbiensches Gartenhäuschen), located at the end of the pond, was built by the Frankfurt publisher, Marcus Johann Nebbien, in 1810 to celebrate his third wedding.

ADDRESS

Bockenheimer Anlage

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 1-8, Bus 36 Eschenheimer Tor

21 Eschenheim Tower



At the end of the Bockenheimer Anlage, the Eschenheim Tower (Eschenheimer Turm) shines out at us on the right-hand-side. It was one of 42 watchtowers of the former city fortifications. One of many? No, the finest of its kind and quite old: built in 1428. Incidentally, also probably the highest city tower in Germany.

ADDRESS

Eschenheimer Tor 1

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 1-8, Bus 36 Eschenheimer Tor

22 St. Peter's Cemetery



We now go through the pedestrian subway into Stiftstraße and on into Stephanstraße. On the left-hand-side, right at the edge of the street, there are gravestones. We have arrived at the St. Peter's Cemetery (Peterskirchhof), a part of the municipal burial grounds used between 1503 and 1828. This is where to find a few well-known names and next door in a schoolyard, there is the grave of "Frau Aja", Goethe's mother.

ADDRESS

Bleichstraße/Stephanstraße

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 1-8, Bus 36 Eschenheimer Tor

23 Stauer Wall



We continue on to Große Friedberger Straße, turn right, down to the Konstablerwache and continue straight on into Fahrgasse. The entire city was once surrounded by walls of the size that we will soon find on the left-hand side: the Stauer Wall (Staufenmauer), from the 12th century, was part of the first Frankfurt city fortifications.

ADDRESS

Fahrgasse/Töngesgasse

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

U 4-7, Bus 30 Konstablerwache

24 Jewish Cemetery



Further down to the Fahrgasse, then left into Berliner Straße and a few more metres down into Battonnstraße: on the right, we see a large closed cemetery wall. It surrounds the Jewish Cemetery (Jüdischer Friedhof) that was used from 1462 to 1828. It is unique in its kind on the world. A small iron gate permits a view through the cemetery wall.

We turn around towards Börneplatz. We walk back to the Cathedral via Berliner Straße and Braubachstraße. Our “little journey through time” is finished. We have very easily passed through a quite a few centuries. Would you have believed that history could be so entertaining?

ADDRESS

Battonnstraße 2

TRANSPORT CONNECTION

Tram line 11 Battonnstraße, Bus 30/36 Börneplatz