

Sightseeing with the

Ebbelwei-Express

Sights and attractions along the route



Ebbelwei-Express



 Alle fahren mit.

Welcome on board

Travel through the heart of Frankfurt on the **Ebbelwei-Express**. The route will take you through history and legend, past monuments and memorable attractions. This is your invitation to get to know a vibrant city aboard a romantic train.

Have a great time!

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Bibliography:

- Baedeker, Frankfurt am Main, 5th Edition., Freiburg 1981
- Baedeker, Frankfurt am Main, 6th Edition, Ostfildern 1998
- Waldemar Kramer (Hrsg.), Frankfurt-Lexikon, Frankfurt am Main 1960
- Kurt Wahlig, Das Frankfurter Straßennamen Büchlein, Frankfurt am Main 1963
- DuMont Kunstreiseführer Mittel- und Südhessen, Cologne 1995

Frankfurt Zoo, opened in 1858 and relocated to the Pfingstweide (its present location) in 1874, is one of Europe's most visited zoos. More than 4.500 animals from almost 450 different species bring the zoo's animal houses and outdoor enclosures to life. Special attractions include the exotarium, home to some exotic species; the jungle environment for big cats and the nocturnal animal house, where day is artificially turned into night, to enable visitors to observe the activities of normally nocturnal animals during our daytime.



right/left

The walls of the city's fortifications date from the Renaissance era and surround the old city center. The demolition of the fortifications, ordered by Napoleon in 1800, created a green belt five kilometres long, which is still in evidence today. A preservation order in force since 1903 strictly prohibits any building on the site.



ZOO



OSTEND-
STRASSE



ALLER-
HEILIGENTOR

left **The Old Jewish Cemetery**, the oldest Jewish burial place (1462–1828), is unique in terms of unity and historical continuity. Five and a half thousand gravestones, both above and below ground (some dating back as far as 1272) have been counted. Börneplatz was also the site of the Judengasse and no. 10 Kurt-Schumacher-Strasse houses a museum of archaeological finds.

right View towards **Konstablerwache** and **Zeil**. Built in 1330, the Zeil is Frankfurt's most famous shopping street. Nowadays, the 1.100 metre long, 40 metre wide pedestrian precinct is one of Germany's highest revenue earning shopping areas.

left **The Dominican Cloisters and Church of the Holy Ghost** is now the administrative headquarters of Frankfurt's Regional Protestant Association. Built between 1239 and 1259 by the Dominicans (the first order of monks to settle in Frankfurt), the cloisters are built around an inner courtyard which is now the setting for summer concerts and theatrical productions.

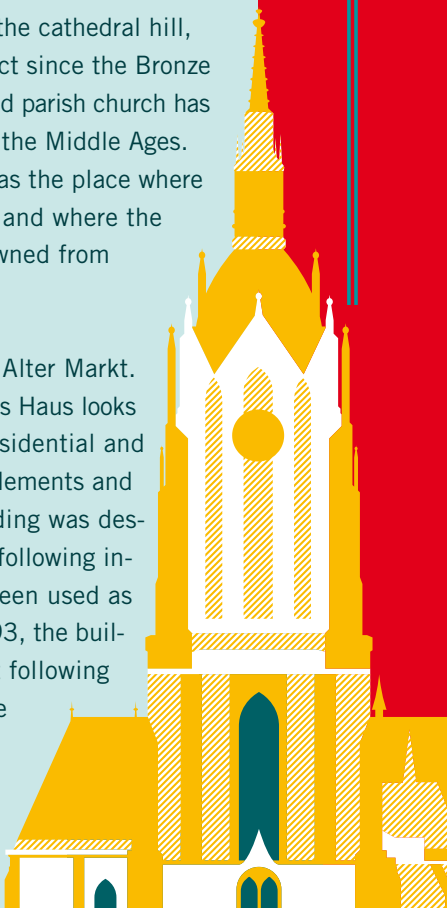
right **The Museum of Modern Art**. The "slice of cake" (the nickname given by local people to this distinctive, triangular building), with its unconventional interior stages a constantly changing programme of contemporary art exhibitions.



left **The Cathedral**, built on the cathedral hill, has been a residential district since the Bronze Age. The former collegiate and parish church has been called cathedral since the Middle Ages. As of 1356 the Cathedral was the place where German kings were elected and where the German emperors were crowned from 1562 to 1792.

left **Steinernes Haus** at the Alter Markt. Built in 1464, the Steinernes Haus looks more like a castle than a residential and office building, with its battlements and battlements walk. The building was destroyed by fire in 1944 and, following internal refurbishment, has been used as a gallery since 1960. In 1993, the building was completely rebuilt following a fire in 1991. Opposite the Steinernes Haus lies the **Schirn Art Gallery**.

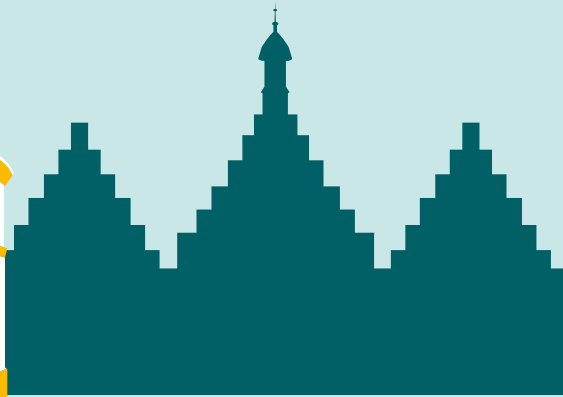
links **Altes Rathaus/Römerberg**. The square, known as Frankfurt's "parlour" has been an upmarket location for hundreds of years. In the centre of the square stands the **Gerechtigkeitsbrunnen** (Fountain of Justice). Originally built in 1543 as a symbol of market rights, the fountain has been reworked on several occasions. A bronze statue of Justitia, the goddess of justice, bearing a sword and scales has adorned the fountain since 1887. The southern side of the Römerberg is home to the **Nikolaikirche**, consecrated as a chapel for the imperial court in 1290, and the **Saalhof** with its Rententurm tower, a former royal castle during the reign of the Hohenstaufen Emperors. The complex currently houses the Museum of History. Facing the Römer lie the timber-framed buildings of the reconstructed Ostzeile.



RÖMER/
PAULSKIRCHE



left **The Wertheim Haus**, a timber-framed building with gilded pillars, was already mentioned in historical records in 1383 and is the only wooden building in the Old Town to survive the Second-World War. **Römer**, formerly Frankfurt's town hall and now home to the municipal council, is a group of eleven town houses on the western side of the Römerberg. Work to convert three gothic, staggered gable houses, the "Zum Römer", "Alt-Limpurg" and "Löwenstein" into the town hall, commenced in 1405. Römer is now the show-piece and symbol of Frankfurt. In a wider sense "Römer" means municipal authorities. The first imperial staircase dating from 1405 functions as the entrance staircase to the wedding suite.



right **Paulskirche** is a circular building in the classical style and shaped like an ellipse. Meetings of the German Vorparlament and the German National Assembly were held here in 1848/49. A fire destroyed the interior of the building in 1944 but the church was reopened following restoration work on 18 May 1948. Nowadays the Paulskirche, still seen as a symbol of freedom and democracy, is no longer used as a church. Leaving the Paulskirche and Römer building complex behind us, we pass Bethmannhof (left) and the former site of the Federal Audit Office (right).

left **St. Leonhard-Kirche:** the Church of St. Leonard, originally built in 1219 as a Roman basilica with three naves, is the second oldest church in the city and was converted to a hall church with five naves in the 15th century.

left **The Carmelite Cloister** was once a wealthy monastery. Built between 1246 and 1523 for the Mendicant monks, the walls of the church and cloister are adorned with major works of art painted by Jörg Ratgeb (1515). The cloister now houses the Museum for Pre- and Early History, the Municipal Historical Institute and the “Die Schmiere” cabaret theatre.

rechts **Goethe-Haus** (in the Hirschgraben): Goethe (*28.8.1749) spent his childhood and the first years of his working life in a typical, late Baroque townhouse, before moving to Weimar in 1775. After the house was totally destroyed during World War II, an exact replica of the building in its original state was built between 1946 and 1951 and furnished with items saved from the original dwelling. The Frankfurt Volkstheater is situated next to the Goethe Haus.

Willy-Brandt-Platz (formerly Theaterplatz) left – Municipal Theatres – a new building complex was constructed between 1951 and 1963 to house the operahouse (1.400 seats), the playhouse (710 seats) and the studio theatre (200 seats) under one roof. Directly opposite lies the European Central Bank (Euro Tower).



WILLY-BRANDT-
PLATZ

H

WESER-/
MÜNCHENER
STRASSE

H

HAUPTBAHNHOF/
MÜNCHENER
STRASSE

Adjacent to the green belt on the western side of the **city wall** stand the Schiller, Heine and Beethoven monuments.

right **Kaiserstrasse** is the next street bisecting the route. Home to buildings dating back to Germany's industrial period, with their beautifully decorated facades, the street forms an elegant link between the main station and the city centre. The area surrounding the Kaiserstrasse is the right place for anyone wanting to experience urban life. In the **red light district**, with its distinctive multicultural flavour, you'll find bars, cabarets, shops and offices in close proximity to each other.



H

HAUPTBAHNHOF

left The Hauptbahnhof (main station), with its beautiful sandstone facade, opulent architectural sculptures and diamond-shaped departure hall was opened in 1888 and is now the second largest railway station in Germany after Leipzig. Around 350.000 rail passengers and visitors pass through the station on a daily basis, with approximately 1.800 trains arriving and departing every working day.

From the **Platz der Republik** you can enjoy the view of the highrise buildings along the Mainzer Landstrasse and Ludwig-Erhard-Anlage.

right **Westend.** Property developers have changed the character of this part of the city quite considerably. The demolition and conversion of large villas and historical monuments to provide administrative and office buildings caused a sensation throughout Germany.

Festhalle/Messe. Fairs have defined the commercial and cultural life of Frankfurt since the 12th century. The IAA and Book Fair, along with many other events, justify the leading international role played by Frankfurt as a trade fair venue. The dome-shaped **Festhalle** built in 1909 and the Congress Center now form an integral part of the Frankfurt Fair & Exhibition Center. The architecture of the 265 metre high **Messturm** is a post-modernist imitation of the US skyscrapers of the 1920s.

Friedensbrücke: rebuilt between 1950 and 1951, the 300 metre long bridge rests on four columns in the river. In 1945, the Friedensbrücke was the only bridge across the Main in Frankfurt not completely destroyed by the bombing. The US army entered the city on 26 March 1945 via this bridge. On the southern side of the bridge stands a bronze statue by Meunier (1893) called “**the dock worker**”. To your right, what was once the Westhafen (western port) is currently undergoing a transformation with the construction of an attractive, modern residential development.



PLATZ DER
REPUBLIK



HOHENSTAUFEN-
STRASSE



FESTHALLE/
MESSE



HOHENSTAUFEN-
STRASSE



PLATZ DER
REPUBLIK



HAUPTBAHNHOF



BASELER PLATZ



H

STRESEMANN-
ALLEE/GARTEN-
STRASSE

H

OTTO-HAHN-
PLATZ

left A view of the **Städelsches Kunstinstitut und Städtische Galerie** art galleries. The Städel building was built in the historicism style in the four year period between 1874–78 and has been completely open to the public again since its renovation in 2000. It is one of the most beautiful and most richly endowed art galleries in Europe. The Städel building also forms an integral part of the district of Frankfurt known as the **Museumsufer** (Museum Embankment).

H

SCHWEIZER-/
GARTENSTRASSE

H

SCHWANTHALER-
STRASSE

H

SÜDBAHNHOF

Charles the Great settled a colony of Saxony families in **Sachsenhausen**, which is where the name comes from. Originally a fishermen's village on the perimeter of Frankfurt, the town is now a popular residential area with many recently renovated historic buildings. Number 8 Schellgasse in Sachsenhausen, a building dating back to 1291, is the oldest house still standing in Frankfurt. In former times, the town boasted well over 100 breweries. The beer was stored in cellars spanning a considerable distance underneath the "Sachsenhäuser Berg". **The Henninger Turm**, once a brewery silo large enough to hold 12.000 tons of brewers' barley, is a distinctive edifice. These days Sachsenhausen is famous for its cider.

Cider bars. Sachsenhausen's traditional cider bars serve the Frankfurt cider now famous around the world. The cider is a slightly acidic but extremely pleasant wine made from local apples. The enjoyable tippel is drunk from a slip-resistant, ridged glass, known as a "Geripptes" and is poured from a traditional pottery jug known as a "Bembel". The cider is best enjoyed with an authentic "Handkäs mit Musik" (local cheese speciality) or a hearty meal of "pork rib and sauerkraut". Why not enjoy some Frankfurt cuisine. Sachsenhausen's cider bars are definitely worth a visit and a great place for an extended stay.

Turn to left into the famous Klappergass and we come to "**Alt-Sachsenhausen**". The life-size stone statue known as "Frau Rauscher" welcomes visitors to a glass of cider. The naturally cloudy tippel from the Possmann family cider presses is available from all good food stores or through the retail drinks trade.



The **Ignatz Bubis Bridge** (formerly the Obermainbrücke) was constructed between 1876–78 and affords an excellent view of Frankfurt's skyline (left) and the Osthafen district (right).

Portikus: the white portals of the municipal library which was totally destroyed in 1944 stand at the foot of the steps leading to the Ignatz Bubis bridge. The building dates back to the period between 1820 and 1825 and is now used for art exhibitions.



BRÜCKEN-/
TEXTORSTRASSE



TEXTORSTRASSE



LOKALBAHNHOF



FRANKEN-
STEINER PLATZ



HOSPITAL ZUM
HEILIGEN GEIST



ALLER-
HEILIGENTOR



OSTEND-
STRASSE



ZOO



Ebbelwei-Expresß runs Saturday, Sunday and public holidays:

No scheduled service on: Good Friday, Corpus Christi, Day of National Mourning, Memorial Day.

Fahrt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zoo	13.30	14.05	14.40	15.15	15.50	16.25	17.00	17.35	18.00	18.35
Ostendstraße	13.33	14.08	14.43	15.18	15.53	16.28	17.03	17.38	18.03	18.38
Allerheiligentor	13.34	14.09	14.44	15.19	15.54	16.29	17.04	17.39	18.04	18.39
Börneplatz	13.36	14.11	14.46	15.21	15.56	16.31	17.06	17.41	18.06	18.41
Römer/Paulskirche	13.38	14.13	14.48	15.23	15.58	16.33	17.08	17.43	18.08	18.43
Willy-Brandt-Platz	13.40	14.15	14.50	15.25	16.00	16.35	17.10	17.45	18.10	18.45
Weser-/Münchener Straße	13.42	14.17	14.52	15.27	16.02	16.37	17.12	17.47	18.12	18.47
Hauptbf./Münchener Str.	13.43	14.18	14.53	15.28	16.03	16.38	17.13	17.48	18.13	18.48
Hauptbahnhof Südseite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.15	18.50
Hauptbahnhof	13.45	14.20	14.55	15.30	16.05	16.40	17.15	17.50	18.25	19.00
Platz der Republik	13.47	14.22	14.57	15.32	16.07	16.42	17.17	17.52	18.27	19.02
Hohenstaufenstraße	13.49	14.24	14.59	15.34	16.09	16.44	17.19	17.54	18.29	19.04
Festhalle/Messe	13.52	14.27	15.02	15.37	16.12	16.47	17.22	17.57	18.32	19.07
Hohenstaufenstraße	13.55	14.30	15.05	15.40	16.15	16.50	17.25	18.00	18.35	19.10
Platz der Republik	13.57	14.32	15.07	15.42	16.17	16.52	17.27	18.02	18.37	19.12
Hauptbahnhof	13.59	14.34	15.09	15.44	16.19	16.54	17.29	18.04	18.39	19.14
Baseler Platz	14.01	14.36	15.11	15.46	16.21	16.56	17.31	18.06	18.41	19.16
Stresemannallee/Gartenstr.	14.03	14.38	15.13	15.48	16.23	16.58	17.33	18.08	18.43	19.18
Otto-Hahn-Platz	14.05	14.40	15.15	15.50	16.25	17.00	17.35	18.10	18.45	19.20
Schweizer-/Gartenstraße	14.06	14.41	15.16	15.51	16.26	17.01	17.36	18.11	18.46	19.21
Schwanthalerstraße	14.08	14.43	15.18	15.53	16.28	17.03	17.38	18.13	18.48	19.23
Südbahnhof	14.11	14.46	15.21	15.56	16.31	17.06	17.41	18.16	18.51	19.26
Brücken-/Textorstraße	14.12	14.47	15.22	15.57	16.32	17.07	17.42	18.17	18.52	19.27
Textorstraße	14.13	14.48	15.23	15.58	16.33	17.08	17.43	18.18	18.53	19.28
Lokalbahnhof	14.15	14.50	15.25	16.00	16.35	17.10	17.45	18.20	18.55	19.30
Frankensteiner Platz	14.17	14.52	15.27	16.02	16.37	17.12	17.47	18.22	18.57	19.32
Hospital zum Heiligen Geist	14.19	14.54	15.29	16.04	16.39	17.14	17.49	18.24	18.59	19.34
Allerheiligentor	14.21	14.56	15.31	16.06	16.41	17.16	17.51	18.26	19.01	19.36
Ostendstraße	14.22	14.57	15.32	16.07	16.42	17.17	17.52	18.27	19.02	19.37
Zoo (An)	14.25	15.00	15.35	16.10	16.45	17.20	17.55	18.30	19.05	19.40
Zoo (Ab)	14.40	15.15	15.50	16.25	17.00	17.35	18.10	18.45	19.20	19.55

● After Platz der Republik, it is not possible to take the tram back to the station where you boarded.

■ Services 2, 4, 6 and 8 are cancelled on Sundays and public holidays from 1st November to 31st March.

Reservations and breaks of journey are not possible on scheduled services. City guides are not available on board.

If it is not possible to adhere to the scheduled travel routes due to exceptional circumstances, no recourse claims can be made against the VGF.

Why not hire Ebbelwei-Expresß for your party?

Active and Hire

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