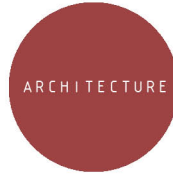




# FRANKFURT


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This is a personal 7 day trip map to Frankfurt by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (\*) being (\*\*\*\*) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: Innenstadt			
*****	Frankfurt Cathedral	Gabriel von Seidl	Domplatz 1, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt Cathedral (German: Frankfurter Dom), officially Imperial Cathedral of Saint Bartholomew is a Roman Catholic Gothic church completed in 1550. It is the largest religious building in the city and a former collegiate church. As one of the major buildings of the Empire's history, it was a symbol of national unity, especially in the 19th century. Since the late 19th century, excavations have revealed buildings that can be traced back to the seventh century. The history is closely linked with the general history of Frankfurt and Frankfurt's old town because the cathedral had an associated role as the religious counterpart of the Royal Palace in Frankfurt. Since 1356, when the Golden Bull of 1356 was issued by Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor, emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were elected in this collegiate church as kings in Germany, and from 1562 to 1792, emperors-elect were crowned here. The greatest losses occurred in an attack by the Royal Air Force on 22 March 1944, when more than a thousand buildings of the old town, most of them half-timbered houses, were destroyed. St. Bartholomew's suffered severe damage; the interior was burned out completely. The building was reconstructed in the 1950s. The height of the spire is 95 meters (312 ft). Mon-Thu (9am-12pm/1.15pm-8pm), Fri (1.15pm-8pm), Sat (9am-12pm/1.15pm-8pm), Sun (1-8pm)
****	Caricatura - Museum for Comic Art		Weckmarkt 17, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Caricatura Museum, official name Caricatura Museum für Komische Kunst, is a museum for comic art opened in 2008. In 2000, a group called Caricatura of the Historical Museum, Frankfurt, began to prepare a museum for comic art in Frankfurt. It shows a in a permanent exhibition works by the artists of the Neue Frankfurter Schule, and additionally exhibitions of contemporary artists. In the Middle Ages, this steep-roofed Gothic building was the centre of Frankfurt's rag trade and was the place where cloth was stored, weighed and measured. At the outer wall you can still see the measuring cylinder used at the time, known as the Frankfurter Elle. The two-story house was built towards the end of the 14th Century, reputedly by the famous architect Madern Gerthener. After destruction during World War II, it was rebuilt in 1980. General admission €8, concessions €4. Wed-Sun (11am-6pm)
*****	Schirn Kunsthalle Frankfurt	BJSS	Römerberg, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Schirn Kunsthalle is a Kunsthalle exhibiting both modern and contemporary art. It is the main venue for temporary art exhibitions in Frankfurt. Exhibitions included retrospectives of Wassily Kandinsky, Marc Chagall, Alberto Giacometti, Bill Viola, and Yves Klein. Historically, the German term "Schirn" denotes an open-air stall for the sale of goods, and such stalls were located here until the 19th century. The area was destroyed in 1944 during the Second World War and was not redeveloped until the building of the Kunsthalle. The Kunsthalle Schirn was designed and built beginning in 1983 by the Architekturbüro BJSS (Dietrich Bangert, Bernd Jansen, Stefan Jan Scholz, and Axel Schultes). Faced with light sandstone, it consists of several interlocking structures, each of which features a geometric floor plan. The most prominent structural element is an approximately 140-meter-long and 10-meter-wide 6-story hall, the actual exhibition building, which runs from east to west. The Schirn has had a new interior since 2012 that was designed by the Kuehn Malvezzi architectural office. It bathes the foyer in alternating colours of light with the aid of modern RGB lighting technology. General admission from €14. Tue-Sun (10am-7pm), Wed-Thu (10am-10pm)
*****	Haus zur Flechte		Markt 20, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The first documented mention of the house "Zur Flechte" dates back to 1387. It originally consisted of two houses with different numbers of floors. The originally Gothic, four-storey front building, with overhangs over the ground floor and first floor, was given a baroque bound window arrangement and a triangular gable with an oculus, an oval window, during a renovation in the 18th century. From 1877 there was a bakery on the ground floor. The reconstruction follows the condition of the building as it was immediately before the destruction in March 1944, including the inscriptions on the chicken market facade that were put up in the 1930s. In order to accommodate the different storey heights, the shop area on the ground floor is divided into two parts, with the rear area being offset by three steps. On the upper floors, two spacious residential units extend over three or four semi-staggered levels, which are connected to each other by open staircases.
****	Frankfurter Kunstverein		Markt 44, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Frankfurt Art Association (Frankfurter Kunstverein) is an art museum founded in 1829 by a group of influential citizens of the city of Frankfurt. The aim of the institution is to support the arts in the city, which was an important centre of trade and business. Works of art were bought and exhibitions organized in order to open access to art and culture for the public. Among the founders were Johann Gerhard Christian Thomas, a senator and later mayor of the city,







				historian Johann Friedrich Böhmer, and art historian Johann David Passavant. Soon after the establishment of the museum, many important and influential citizens and artists became members. Today, the museum is situated in the centre of Frankfurt, in a gothic building from 1464 called the Steinernes Haus ('Stone Building'), near the city's town hall. There are around 1,700 members who support the activities and enable the museum to reach its aim today, more than 150 years after its establishment. Although the museum has no permanent collection, as art is not purchased any more, its exhibitions of contemporary art are internationally renowned. General admission €10, concessions €6. Tue-Sun (11am-7pm)
	Frankfurter Römer		Römerberg 23, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The city's first town hall was soon too small to accommodate the needs of this flourishing city. It was torn down in 1415 prior to commencement of construction on the cathedral tower. The city council was initially accorded the right to build a new town hall in 1329. Finally, in 1405, the council decided to buy two existing houses instead. These two houses, named "Römer" and "Goldener Schwan", have served as the home of Frankfurt's town hall ever since. Large halls were constructed on the ground level and made available for lease during trade fairs. The Kaisersaal, or "Emperor's Hall", was built around 1612. The town hall complex formerly comprised 13 buildings. There are equally many hypotheses as regards to the origin of the name. One of them states that the merchant who lived there until the building was purchased by the city transacted the majority of his business with Italy, and in particular, Rome. The entire three-storey building complex occupies about 10,000 square metres and consists of nine houses, encircling six courtyards. The front, with today's main entrance, faces the Römerberg plaza. The exterior features of the set of buildings reflect a wide breadth of Frankfurt and Germany's history, even though they were designed at the beginning of the 20th century. The famous three-peaked façade has medieval elements of design. The left-hand corner of the Alt-Limpurg displays the so-called Frankfurtia, the female embodiment of the city. In the middle, the Haus Römer shows the four kaisers of the Holy Roman Empire, two city coats of arms, a clock face, and a placard describing the most important facts about the building. The four kaisers are Frederick Barbarossa (the first king to be elected in Frankfurt), Louis the Bavarian (who gave convention rights to the city and allowed an expansion of the city), Charles IV (who made Frankfurt the location of the Kaiser selection vote), and Maximilian II (the first kaiser to be crowned in Frankfurt cathedral). Visiting Frankfurt City Hall is only possible as part of a guided tour; advance bookings are recommended.
	Römerberg		Römerberg 26, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	Römerberg is a public space located in front of the Römer building complex, seat of the Frankfurt city administration since the 15th century. As the site of numerous imperial coronations, trade fairs and Christmas markets, the square is the historic heart of the medieval Altstadt (old town) and today a popular tourist destination. Paulsplatz, another historic square, is to the north. The Old St Nicholas Church and Historical Museum are to the south. Beyond that is the Mainkai, a promenade by the River Main. On the west side of the square is the reconstructed Römer medieval building. To the east is the Dom-Römer Project, and beyond that is Frankfurt Cathedral. It was the site of a Nazi book burning in 1933.
	Alte Nikolaikirche		Römerberg 11, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Old St. Nicholas Church is a medieval Lutheran church. It has 51 bells; 4 are used for peals and 47 are used for carillons. The first chapel on its site was built in the mid-12th century, the current in the mid-15th. A Gothic-style gallery was added in 1476, from which the councilmen could watch the festivities. Two significant tombstones are located in the interior, honouring Siegfried zum Paradies and Katharina Netheha zum Wedel. Both were created by Madern Gerthener (1410/1420). Its congregation forms part of today's Protestant Church in Hesse and Nassau, comprising Lutheran, Reformed and United Protestant congregations. Despite major destruction in the surrounding old town owing to the bombing of Frankfurt am Main in World War II, the Old St Nicholas Church had only minor damage. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
	Historisches Museum Frankfurt	LRO GmbH & Co. KG Freie Architekten BDA	Saalhof 1, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Historical Museum was founded in 1878, and includes cultural and historical objects relating to the history of Frankfurt and Germany. It moved into the Saalhof in 1955, and a new extension was opened in 1972. Until the 2010s, it was housed in an ensemble of historic buildings and in an annex building from the 1970s made of reinforced concrete. This more recent building had become unsuitable for further use due to technical problems concerning fire protection, escape routes, and contamination by harmful substances. For this reason, the city held a competition for a new building with two primary goals: to make spatial improvements to the overall urban situation and to fulfil the specified museum requirements. After completion, the new exhibition building and the existing historic buildings will constitute a single entity. As a first step, the old buildings were renovated by the office of Diezinger and Kramer, in order to accommodate the operations of the museum until completion of the supplemental new building. The extension creates an urban plaza between the existing buildings and the additional exhibition spaces, delimited on its short sides by the so-called Stauferbau and, at the other end, by one of the few half-timbered buildings, the "Haus Wertheim", that has been spared from wartime destruction. The façade is clad with red sandstone, a common historic building material of the region. The museum's collection is displayed in several permanent chronological exhibitions: Mediaeval Frankfurt, the Late Middle Ages, the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, the nineteenth-century city, and its history as a metropolis from 1866 to 2001. Special exhibitions are also on display. General admission 1-day ticket, all exhibitions: €12/€6 reduced. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm)
	Haus Wertheim		Fahrtor 1, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Haus Wertheim, also Wertheim, is a half-timbered house built around 1600 at the Fahrtor in Frankfurt am Main. It is the only house in Frankfurt's old town that has been preserved in its original condition with an exposed half-timbered structure that survived the air raids on Frankfurt am Main almost unscathed. The house is under monument protection. Little attention was paid to it until the old town was destroyed. Today, with its massive ground floor with sandstone arcades, the two cantilevered half-timbered floors and the slated top floor, it is considered typical of the Frankfurt architectural style. Since the 1970s, its appearance and its status as the last of more than 1,200 half-timbered houses in the old town have contributed to promoting the desire for comprehensive reconstructions of representative old town houses in the Frankfurt citizenry. Haus Wertheim was last renovated in 1964. The parapet of both half-timbered floors is richly decorated with foot bands, fire dogs, crossed rhombuses and crossed circles. The windows are arranged in groups







				of two and three, with half-timbered figures of men in between. Only the corner posts show carvings on both upper floors, the remaining struts and beams are undecorated. Mon-Sun (11am-11pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Iron Footbridge	Johan Peter Wilhelm Schmick	Eiserner Steg, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	Eiserner Steg (Iron Bridge) is a pedestrian bridge over the river Main connecting the Old Town of Frankfurt. The bridge has been in place since 1868, and was built initially through public subscription. The original version was replaced in 1912 with a widened, reinforced and elevated construction. By that time the Main had become navigable upstream, so the low headroom of the Iron Bridge presented a traffic obstacle for large barges. Although its external appearance was retained for historical reasons, structurally – in terms of the load-bearing principle – the bridge was made completely different, switching from a suspension to a cantilever model. After World War II, the Eiserner Steg was one of the first bridges in Germany to be rebuilt – in 1946 – after it had been blown up by the Wehrmacht in the last days of the war. In 1993, it underwent a complete renovation, prompted by decades-long corrosion gnawing at the steel, following which two elevators and ramps were also added to ease access for wheelchairs. The bridge now has a clearance height of 6.50 m.
☆☆☆	St. Leonhard		Am Leonhardstor 25, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The church began as a Romanesque style basilica 1219, built in the centre of the town close to the river Main. It is dedicated to St. Leonhard. It featured twin steeples and a richly decorated portal to the north. The church was remodelled c. 1425 with a late Gothic choir, possibly after a design by Madern Gerthener, with extant balconies and stained-glass windows from c. 1435. The church was expanded to a hall church in late Gothic style with four aisles between 1508 and 1520. The history of St. Leonhard is closely connected with that of the church of the former Carmelite monastery (around 1250 to 1803), today the main site of the Frankfurt Archaeological Museum. The two medieval churches in the west of Frankfurt's former old town, a good 100 meters apart, are connected by more than just their spatial proximity and their building history, which dates back to the 13th century. After the dissolution of the monastery in 1803, parts of its inventory were transferred to St. Leonhard. The parish still uses the liturgical equipment, two confessionals and the pews from the Carmelite church. The church was the only one of nine churches in the Old Town that was almost completely undamaged during World War II. The interior of the church has been under restoration since 2011. Mon-Fri (3-7pm), Sat-Sun (11am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Frankfurt Archaeological Museum		Karmelitergasse 1, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Carmelite Church and Monastery (Karmeliterkirche and Karmeliterkloster) are among the few buildings remaining from mediaeval Frankfurt. Today, the late-gothic church structure, deconsecrated in the early 19th century, serves as exhibition space for the Archaeological Museum. The enchanting cloister along with the monastery's refectory and dormitory are jointly used by the Museum and the city's History Institute for cultural events. Since 1969, the museum has been housed in the Gothic Karmeliterkirche – which was rebuilt by Josef Paul Kleihues – and in the newly-built adjoining wings (approx. 1400 m <sup>2</sup> of exhibition space). Further Roman stone monuments (lapidarium) are displayed in the southern section of the monastery's cloister. The Archaeological Museum Frankfurt (Archäologisches Museum) preserves, researches and communicates the history of the City of Frankfurt from the Neolithic period to the early Modern era. General admission €7. Wed (10am-8pm), Thu-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Jewish Museum	Staab Architekten	Bertha-Pappenheim-Platz 1, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Jewish Museum Frankfurt am Main is the oldest independent Jewish Museum in Germany. It was opened by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 9 November 1988, the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht. The Jewish Museum collects, preserves and communicates the nine-hundred-year-old Jewish history and culture of the City of Frankfurt from a European perspective. It has a permanent exhibition at two venues: the Museum Judengasse at Battonstraße 47 focuses on the theme of the history and culture of Jews in Frankfurt during the early modern period; the Jewish Museum in the Rothschildpalais at Untermainkai 14/15 presents Jewish history and culture since 1800. The museum was refurbished and expanded between 2015 and 2020. The museum has extensive holdings related to the Rothschild family and the Anne Frank family which will be presented in the new permanent exhibition. In 1988 that museum opened in two classical villas on the Untermainkai, across the Main from the Schaumainkai. The villa at no. 14 was built for the banker Simon Moritz von Bethmann, and the one at no. 15 for Joseph Isaak Speyer. No. 14 was acquired by Mayer Carl von Rothschild in 1846, and became known as the Rothschild Palace. Both buildings were acquired by the city of Frankfurt in 1928. After the Second World War they served as the main site of the municipal and university library, and later as an outpost of the Historical Museum. General admission €12, concessions €6. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆	Städtische Bühnen Theatre Workshops	gmp Architects	Untermainanlage 11, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	With the completion of the transport and landscaped areas, the conversion and extension of the workshops for the scenery and costumes of the Städtische Bühnen were completed on time for the new 2014/2015 season. Owing to functional and regulatory shortcomings, the extensive workshop conversion work started as early as 2007. The operation of the stage was maintained unrestricted throughout the construction period and the various workshops were replaced by a new building in the existing complex comprising the opera house, the theatre and the "Kammerspiel" theatre. The restricted space available on the site made it necessary to build the costume workshops above the existing eastern wing. The entrance building of the "Kammerspiel" theatre dating from the 1980s was demolished and re-erected in the form of a glass pavilion in the shape of a cube. Two office units with staff rooms, offices and meeting rooms complement the areas on the upper floors.
☆☆	Westhafen Tower	Schneider + Schumacher Architekten BDA	Westhafen Tower, Westhafenbrücke 1, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	Westhafen Tower is a 109.826 m (360.32 ft) 30-storey skyscraper completed in 2004. The tower, whose name literally means "West Port Tower", is one of the first buildings at the former West Port. From the outside, the building is shaped like a cylinder, but the storeys are square-shaped, creating 18 conservatories between the interior and exterior. Each of the 30 floors above ground has a rentable area of approximately 820 square metres. One of the architectural features is the rhomboid facade structure, with 3556 triangular panes of glass forming the outer skin. The structure of the building's glass facade resembles the ribbed surface of a typical Frankfurter cider glass. Therefore, the building is popularly called das Gerippste, literally meaning "the Ribbed". A portion of the triangular segments of the glass can be automatically opened for ventilation purposes in the bottom corner. The floors are heated with under the windows recessed convectors as the cooling is done via a cooling ceiling. Westhafen Tower houses the headquarters of the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority.









	Frankfurt Central Station	Hermann Eggert, Johann Wilhelm Schwedler	Am Hauptbahnhof, 60329 Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt Central Station is the largest train station in Frankfurt and one of the most frequented train stations in Europe. Opened in 1888 as "Centralbahnhof Frankfurt", it is a terminal station where long-distance trains have to reverse direction instead of passing through the station. The main train station serves an average of 493,000 travellers and more than 1,000 trains per day. In addition to the Frankfurt Central Station, the city has three other long-distance train stations: the South Station (Südbahnhof), the West Station (Westbahnhof) and the Airport Long-Distance Train Station. The construction of the underground railway began in 1971 with the B tunnel of the Frankfurt subway system. A large shopping mall (B level) was created as the distribution level, linked through numerous corridors and stairs to two four-track express train stations – a subway station (C level) and an S-Bahn station (D level) – and a three-storey underground car park (some of which can be used as a civil defence shelter).
	Main Tower	Schweger + Partner	Main Tower, Neue Mainzer Str. 52–58, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	Main Tower is named after the nearby Main river. The structure was built between 1996 and 1999, and serves as headquarters for Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen (Helaba). Other tenants are the German Offices of Merrill Lynch and Standard & Poor's and a television studio of the Hessischer Rundfunk. The tower has five underground floors and two public viewing platforms. It is the only skyscraper in Frankfurt with a public viewing observatory. As of 2023, it is the fourth-tallest building in Frankfurt and the fourth-tallest in Germany, tied with Tower 185. The foyer of the building has two art pieces accessible to the public: the video installation by Bill Viola "The World of Appearances" and the wall mosaic by Stephan Huber "Frankfurter Treppe / XX. Jahrhundert". General admission €9, concessions €6. Mon-Fri (8am-8pm), Sat-Sun (10am-7pm)
	Japan Centre	Joachim Ganz	Taunustor 2, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	Japan Centre is a high-rise building designed by Berlin architect Joachim Ganz. The 115-meter-high office tower with 27 floors was completed in 1996. The strict geometric forms based on the measure of a Japanese tatami mat (0.9 m x 1.8 m) and terra cotta stone cladding correspond to classical Japanese design. Its wide roof reminisces the shape of a Japanese stone lantern. The facade features large and small square windows housing open plan and single offices respectively. The ground floor is an arcade with shops and a Japanese restaurant. The 1st floor holds a multi-room conference centre for up to 360 people. Utilities are housed in the 2nd floor followed by 21 office floors with a total area of 26,000 square meters. In the 25th floor, close to the roof, is another restaurant, which serves as a cafeteria and is used by a catering service as a venue.
	Commerzbank Tower	Norman Foster	Commerzbank Tower, Kaiserstraße 16, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	At fifty-three storeys, the Commerzbank is the world's first ecological office tower and on completion it was the tallest building in Europe. The project, completed in 1997, explores the nature of the office environment, developing new ideas for its ecology and working patterns. The plan of the building is triangular, comprising three 'petals' – the office floors – and a 'stem' formed by a full-height central atrium. Winter gardens spiral up around the atrium to become the visual and social focus for four-storey office clusters. From the outside these gardens in the sky give the building a sense of transparency and lightness. Socially, they form focal points for village-like clusters of offices, providing places to meet colleagues or relax during breaks. The natural ventilation and the environmentally-friendly air conditioning make a long-term contribution to climate protection. The tower has been supplied entirely with "green" electricity since the beginning of 2008. On the day the Commerzbank opened, the Financial Times adopted it as the symbol of Frankfurt, just as it features the Houses of Parliament and the Eiffel Tower as symbols of London and Paris. It has been owned by Samsung of Korea since September 2016. An antenna spire with a signal light on top gives the tower a total height of 300.1 m (985 ft).
	Steigenberger Frankfurter Hof		Am Kaiserplatz, Bethmannstraße 33, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	With the formation of the stock company "Frankfurter Hotel-Aktien-Gesellschaft" the foundation stone of the future hotel was laid on 29th October 1872. Four years later, on the 26th of June 1876 the grand hotel with the name „Frankfurter Hof“ opened its doors with a large ceremony. The impressive new building was built by the architects Mylius and Bluntschli, offering its guests 250 rooms (350 beds), 20 banquet rooms, a large dining hall created for 300 persons, elevators, steam heating and a spacious kitchen with 6.5 m high ceilings. New hotel astonished its guests as well as hoteliers from all over the world. In 1881, the Frankfurter Hof was the first hotel in Germany to use electricity for lights/lamps and had the first landline in Frankfurt for long distance calls. In the same year the hotel company decided to lease the "Frankfurter Hof" to the well-known Swiss hotelier César Ritz. In 1895, César Ritz and consortium took over the Frankfurter Hof. In March 1944, after frequent bomb attacks, the Hotel burnt out and only the facades could be saved. The restart followed 4 years later in an adjoining building with 20 beds. From 2009 until 2019, the majority shareholder of Steigenberger Hotels AG (part of the Deutsche Hospitality) was the Egyptian tourism company Travco Group International Holding S.A.E.
	Deutsches Romantik- Museum (DRM)	Christoph Mäckler	Großer Hirschgraben 23-25, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Deutsches Romantik-Museum is a museum dedicated to German Romanticism. The museum opened in September 2021 and is managed by the Freies Deutsches Hochstift, which also operates the adjoining Goethe House. The collection consists of manuscripts, letters, paintings and other objects which the Hochstift has accumulated since 1863. The Freies Deutsches Hochstift was founded in 1859 with the purpose of advancing public education. Its founder, Otto Volger, acquired Goethe's birthplace for the Hochstift in 1863. The Hochstift started its collection of 18th and 19th century paintings in 1863 and its collection of Romantic material in 1911. An architecture competition was initiated in October 2013. The jury decided to combine two designs, giving the courts to the Landes & Partner, and the new museum building to Christoph Mäckler. The museum's permanent collection features paintings by Caspar David Friedrich and other Romantic painters. Manuscripts and letters feature prominently in the collection. Architect Christoph Mäckler had to solve the problem of designing a building for exhibits which required protection from exposure to light, while avoiding the creation of a windowless facade next to the historic Goethe House. His facade resembles three houses, each with one large window and an entrance. The museum is unique in its focus spanning the German Romantic era as a whole and holds the largest collection related to German Romanticism worldwide. General admission €10, concessions €6. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Thu (10am-9pm)
	Goethe House		Großer Hirschgraben 23-25, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Goethe House is a writer's house museum and the birthplace and childhood home of German poet and playwright Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. It is also the place where Goethe wrote his famous works









				Götz von Berlichingen, The Sorrows of Young Werther, and the first drafts of Urfaust. The house has mostly been operated as a museum since its 1863 purchase by the Freies Deutsches Hochstift (Free German Foundation), displaying period furniture and paintings from Goethe's time in the house. The house was first built around 1618 by Flemish goldsmith Matthis van Hinsberg. It went through a series of owners before being purchased in 1733 by Cornelia Goethe, the grandmother of Johann Wolfgang, who had previously owned an inn on the nearby Zeil. Cornelia purchased two adjoining properties and inhabited both of them; they were connected by destroying the partition wall. Johann Caspar Goethe, Cornelia's son and Johann Wolfgang's father, moved into the property in 1741, and lived there with his wife Catharina Elisabeth Goethe from 1748. The Goethe House was destroyed by Allied bombing in World War II, but reconstructed afterwards. It is located adjacent to the Deutsches Romantik-Museum, which opened in 2021. The house and museum can be visited with the same ticket. General admission €10, concessions €6. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	St. Paul's Church	Rudolf Schwarz, Johannes Krahn, Eugen Blanck, Gottlob Schaupp	Paulsplatz 11, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	St. Paul's Church was first consecrated in 1833 as the main Evangelical Lutheran church in the city of Frankfurt am Main. The elliptical central building made from red sandstone was Frankfurt's largest and most modern hall, and offered itself as the meeting place for the first all-German Parliament. Here the National Assembly created the first democratic constitution for Germany. Even after the dissolution of the Parliament, St. Paul's Church was the site of national memorial celebrations. In 1944, St. Paul's Church was completely destroyed. Its reconstruction began shortly after the end of the war. It was consecrated on 18 May 1948 on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the German National Assembly. Since then, it has served exclusively as a place to remember the beginnings of German democracy. St. Paul's Church was renovated in the period from 1988 to 1991. In 1991, the enormous mural "The Path of the Representatives to St. Paul's Church" by the Berlin-based painter Johannes Grützke was ceremoniously unveiled in the basement. The assembly hall on the first floor is reserved for state or municipal functions - the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade and the city of Frankfurt's Goethe Prize are awarded in this historic location. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
	Museum für Moderne Kunst	Hans Hollein	Domstraße 10, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Museum für Moderne Kunst (Museum of Modern Art), or short MMK, in Frankfurt, was founded in 1981 and opened to the public 6 June 1991. Because of its triangular shape, it is popularly called "piece of cake" ("Tortenstück"). Hollein molded a building to the three-sided space, so that the large rooms at the narrow end are wedge-shaped, producing 3,500 m <sup>2</sup> (38,000 sq ft) of exhibition space. The height of the three-storey building is adapted to the surroundings and is characterised by the "triangular shape" and facade design. The building houses three main levels for exhibitions and an administration area on the mezzanine, which is located above the entrance area and the cafeteria. The MMK library and archive are also located in this area. The core of the museum is the legacy of German collector Karl Ströher with 87 works of Pop art and Minimalism. The manufacturer Ströher had originally bequeathed to his native city of Darmstadt on condition that a museum be built to house them. When funds for the project were not approved, Ströher's heirs sold the choice ensemble to Frankfurt and donated the painting "Yellow and Green Brushstrokes" by Roy Lichtenstein to the museum as a gift. Today, the permanent collection includes over 4,500 works of international art, ranging from the 1960s to the present. General admission from €12, students €6. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm)
	Museum Judengasse		Battonstraße 47, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	Just when the city of Frankfurt wanted to construct a new public utility company building in 1987, it discovered the foundation of several houses of the former Judengasse (Jews Lane)-Europe's oldest Jewish ghetto. Public debate followed, resulting in part of the archaeological finds being made into a museum. This museum was redesigned in 2016 and awarded the museum prize of the Savings Banks Association Hesse-Thuringia's cultural foundation. The Judengasse in Frankfurt used to be one of the most important centres of Jewish life in Europe. The permanent exhibition presents that history with a special focus on everyday Jewish life in the early modern era. The archaeological remains of five houses from Frankfurt's Judengasse make up the very core of the museum. In 1460 the Frankfurt City Council decided to settle the Jewish population in a district of their own. Initially only a few families lived along the narrow alley parallel to the old city walls. In the 17th century, however, about 3,000 people were living there. The Judengasse in Frankfurt developed into one of the most important centres of Jewish life in Europe. In no other German city was there such a large Jewish community. General admission €6, concessions €3. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
	Allerheiligenviertel		Allerheiligenstraße, 60547 Frankfurt am Main	The All Saints Quarter is a forgotten part of the city. Here you will find prostitution, drug dealing, crime - and: a spirit of optimism. Because more and more artists, creative people & party organizers have discovered the "ugly little sister" of the station district for themselves. Since the late Middle Ages, traders and publishers have settled here between today's Zeil and the fishing district. The most famous Friedrich Städel whose farm was here. The first indoor swimming pool in south-west Germany (opened on November 1st, 1896) and the seat of the Frankfurt trade union were here. In addition to the former Jewish ghetto, a very diverse part of Frankfurt was created. Chic bars, pop-up restaurants - such as the small oasis YARD - as well as various art exhibitions such as the Art Space can be found in the Allerheiligenviertel.
	Stadtbücherei Frankfurt - Zentralbibliothek	KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten	Hasengasse 4, 60311 Frankfurt am Main	The Frankfurt Sparkasse Head Office at Hasengasse was built between 1954 and 1956. Now, after having undergone extensive conversion work, it has morphed into Frankfurt's Central Municipal Library. In 2005, Frankfurt - based architects office KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten was assigned with the design and the facilities were ready for use as early as July 2007. On September 19th, 2007, the library was officially inaugurated in the presence of Lady Mayoress Petra Roth. At the time of its construction, the bank office was one of Frankfurt's modern buildings and today is still considered a prime example of 1950s architecture. The careful and deliberate structural changes follow the principles underlying the original building and yet at the same time instil the edifice with a new identity. As many as 3,000 people visit the library each day, making it an important element in the drive to enhance and enliven the area situated between the Römer and the Zeil. Only the façade on the ground floor facing the courtyard has been redesigned, thus preserving the ensemble's original charm at the intersection of the Hasengasse and Töngesgasse. A café and terrace are situated on the eastern flank.



				As with the seats around Tugendbrunnen, this welcomes passers - by to sit down and spend some time there while also entlivening the area. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
	Liebfrauenkirche - Ort der Stille		Liebfrauenberg, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	Liebfrauenkirche ("Our Lady", literally "Dear Lady") is a Gothic-style Catholic parish church built in several phases from the 14th to the 16th century and serves today as a monastery church. The first sacred building on the site began as a family chapel, which was made in 1325 a collegiate church by the archbishop of Mainz, Matthias von Buchegg, dedicated to Mary ("Unsere liebe Frau"). The church was partly changed to Baroque style from 1763 to 1771. The helmet of the tower was replaced by the one still seen today. The interior was changed almost completely, installing five new altars and a chancel from Mainz workshops. With the secularisation in 1803, Frankfurt became the owner of the church. Friedrich Rumpf built in 1824 a new entrance protecting the tympanum. A Walcker organ was installed in 1864. From 1923, Capuchins became the spiritual leaders, who built a convent north of the church. The church was completely destroyed by bombing in World War II in 1944. Only fragments of the high altar and statue of Mary could be saved. The church was restored in the 1950s, but in a simplified form, replacing the Gothic vaults by wooden ceilings. Mon-Sat (6.30am-9.30pm)
	St. Catherine's Church	Melchior Heßler	An der Hauptwache 1, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	St. Catherine's Church is the largest Protestant church in Frankfurt am Main. The church is dedicated to the martyred early Christian saint Catherine of Alexandria. The church was built by Melchior Heßler between 1678 and 1681 in the Baroque style and stands 54 metres (177 ft) in height. While the exterior of the building was kept modest, the interior was a lavish Baroque installation. Three sides (west, north and east) had a double gallery. A cycle of paintings on the galleries dominated the space. On the lower level were 41 paintings which depicted biblical scenes, one for each book from the Old Testament, and for several books from the New Testament. After being heavily damaged in 1944 during allied air raids in World War II, the church was rebuilt in the 1950s in a simpler style. More detailed restorations of the exterior and interior, including original baroque paintings that survived the war, were completed between 1978 and 2005. The steeple and roof were fully restored in 2011. St. Catherine's has a long tradition as a centre of church music, starting from the days when Georg Philipp Telemann was director of the city's music. It hosts a regular concert series around the Rieger organ, installed in 1990. Mon-Sat (12pm-6pm)
	MyZeil	FUKSAS	Zeil 106, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	MyZeil Shopping Mall is a project designed by Studio Fuksas in 2009. The sculptural glass facade creates impressive and dynamic spaces within the public atriums, creating a unique environment for a common activity. The 77,000 square meter structure includes shops, leisure spaces, kids areas, restaurants, fitness centre and parking. The design is inspired by geography and topography. The facade is conceived as a river that has different depths reaching into the Earth. The structure is inspired by the historical context of the site. The fluid shape comes from the connection of the Zeil, the shopping boulevard in the heart of Frankfurt, and the Thurn and Taxis palace. The two facades on opposite ends of the building are designed to evoke the two distinct senses of the city. The modern city on the facade running along the Zeil expresses leisure, entertainment and relaxation. The historic-facing facade maintains a formal appearance. Mon-Sat (10am-8pm), Sat (10am-9pm)
	FLARE of Frankfurt	Hadi Teherani	Stiftstraße 39, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	The ensemble, completed in 2019, consists of two structures, FLARE Living and FLARE Business atop a mutual three-story underground car park. In an urbanistic sense, the project uses a block perimeter development in the direction of Eschenheim Tower, a former city gate, to include a key traffic axis. The residential building is stationed as a "solitaire" towards the PalaisQuartier complex, thereby creating new pedestrian thoroughfares to the MyZeil shopping mall. At the same time, the well-coordinated building composition caused a new urban quarter with an address of its own to arise. Though the draft draws on existing stylistic elements, it interprets them anew. One characteristic factor is the three-dimensional façade structures made of large-scale ceramic elements. Their dynamic geometry results from the interplay of varying protrusions and recesses with sharp edges and slanted areas, as well as an interstitial alignment that, depending on the outdoor viewing angle, has surprising effects. This composition gives the surfaces a special depth which, when seen from indoors, creates the desired high quality to linger.
	Eschenheimer Turm	Madern Gerthener	Eschenheimer Tor 1, 60318 Frankfurt am Main	Eschenheimer Turm (Eschenheim Tower) was a city gate, part of the late-medieval fortifications of Frankfurt am Main, and is a landmark of the city. In the early 14th century, the Frankfurter Altstadt (old town) gradually began to expand beyond its borders; documentation from the 1320s of buildings erected outside of the city wall testifies to the growing need for expansion. With the permission of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV, the free imperial city began its so-called "second city expansion," increasing the surface area of the city threefold. In 1343, only ten years after the establishment of the Neustadt, the construction of the city wall began, also approved by the emperor, in order to protect the Neustadt from the diverse dangers that threatened the city at that time. Apart from a central boulevard Zeil, the site of the cattle market and the Roßmarkt, the new town was primarily devoted to gardens and agriculture, rather than residential or commercial buildings. In 1400 the carpenter Klaus Mengoz began construction of a replacement for the first gate tower. The architect of the Frankfurt Cathedral, Madern Gerthener, completed the new Eschenheimer Turm in 1426-1428. In 1806-1812 the old city walls were replaced with new fortifications at the command of the Prussian government, and Eschenheimer Turm, along with all the other historic gates and towers, was slated for demolition. At the objection of the ambassador of the French occupying forces, Count d'Hédouville, Eschenheimer Turm was allowed to remain as a monument. On top of the tower is an iron weather vane. According to legend, Hans Winkelsee, a poacher who was condemned to death and was being held in custody in the Tower, was able to shoot the figure 9 into the weather vane with nine pistol shots. The city council is said to have been so impressed by the spectacle that it pardoned Winkelsee. The holes in the weather vane are clearly visible today, but it is no longer the same vane. Mon-Sun (12pm-1am)
	Börse Frankfurt	Heinrich Burnitz and Oskar Sommer	Börsenpl. 4, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	Periodic trading in promissory notes and bonds was initiated at the end of the seventeenth century. A market was thus born in which non-merchants could invest their assets as well. In 1707, the directors of the Frankfurt exchange met to form the merchants' official representatives (Deputierten der Kaufmannschaft), an official trading representation body for the city. In the mid-nineteenth century it built









				its own prestigious building located near the Paulskirche on the Paulsplatz. The building was based on the plans of the Frankfurt architect Friedrich Peiper and opened its doors in 1843. The new exchange building was opened in 1879. In their plans for the building, the well-known Frankfurt architects Heinrich Burnitz and Oskar Sommer succeeded in creating an extremely harmonious combination of functionality and prestige. In addition to the main railway station and the Old Opera, the New Stock Exchange is still one of the most important Frankfurt structures dating from the Wilhelminian era.
	Louis Vuitton Frankfurt	Christoph Mäckler	Goethestraße 1, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	The building complex ONE Goetheplaza, designed by the Frankfurt architect Prof. Christoph Mäckler, forms the entrance to the luxury shopping mile Goethestrasse with its striking glass pyramid, which can be seen widely in the city silhouette, with a view over Frankfurt. In a representative corner location on the highly frequented Goetheplatz and thus with direct access to Frankfurt's business and banking district, the ONE Goetheplaza combines exclusive retail and office space in a sought-after prime location. With retail tenants such as Louis Vuitton, Bottega Veneta, Prada and Omega, ONE Goetheplaza is one of the top locations for luxury labels in Frankfurt. The representative office floors with spacious terraces with a direct skyline view offer internationally operating companies and law firms, highest quality spaces in a representative CBD location. Mon-Sat (10am-7pm)
	FORTYSEVEN & CO	TEK TO NIK Architekten	Hochstraße 33, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	The existing eight-story office building in Mainzer Landstraße 47 was replaced by a new eight-story office building with a recessed story on top for MEP equipment. The existing building was completely demolished (including the underground parking and foundations). The underground parking extends up to an existing rear building on the plot. For the new building a reinforced concrete structure with a unitized façade on the road side, a block window frame construction on the courtyard side as well as balconies and terraces was realized. Besides for the structural design B+G were also responsible for the demolition concept of the existing building. Additional services were provided for the sustainability concept according to the German sustainability certification system DGNB. The distinctiveness of the facade is underlined by the almost 7-meter high, centrally located entrance portal. For the sculptural design of the natural stone pilasters, the architects found inspiration in expressionist and cubist modernism as well as in proportion studies of Italian rationalist architecture.
	Alte Oper	Richard Lucae	Opernpl. 1, 60313 Frankfurt am Main	Today's Alte Oper was built in 1880 as the city's opera house, which was destroyed by bombs in 1944. It was rebuilt in the 1970s as a concert hall with a large hall and smaller venues, opened in 1981. Many important works were performed for the first time when it was Frankfurt's opera house, including Schreker's Der ferne Klang and Carl Orff's Carmina Burana in 1937. The Oper Frankfurt now plays in the Opern- und Schauspielhaus Frankfurt, completed in 1951. A citizen's initiative campaigned for reconstruction funds after 1953 and collected 15 million DM. It ended costing c. 160 million DM, and the building was reopened on 28 August 1981 to the sounds of Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 8, the "Symphony of a Thousand". The architects were Martin Schlockermann and Helmut Braun. The rectangular Great Hall was expanded to provide seating for 2,430 people, leaving the foyer and the vestibule as the only parts of the Alte Oper still resembling the original design of Richard Lucae. Unfortunately, the new design could not incorporate the sumptuous imperial staircase. Check events <a href="https://www.alteoper.de/de/programm/index.php?genre=">https://www.alteoper.de/de/programm/index.php?genre=</a>
<hr/>				
- Zone 2: Westend-Süd				
	Westend		60323 Frankfurt	Westend is a station on the Frankfurt U-Bahn opened on October 11, 1986. The area around the station, the eponymous district of Westend-Süd, is also known for many high-rise office buildings, such as the neighbouring WestendDuo. The architecture of the subway station is characterized by abstract floral elements (e.g., the shape of the columns in the hall) and thus indicates the proximity to the Frankfurt Palmengarten, which is around 300 meters northwest of it.
	Deutsche Bank Twin Towers	Walter Hanig, Heinz Scheid and Johannes Schmidt	Deutsche-Bank-Hochhaus, Taususanlage 12	the Deutsche Bank Twin Towers, also known as Deutsche Bank Headquarters as a twin tower skyscraper complex completed in 1984 originally to house a hotel for the Hyatt Hotel Group. The buildings were already under construction when Hyatt cancelled its plans and Deutsche Bank decided to locate its headquarters there. The complex consists of three parts: a four-storey base building and the two towers. The buildings are complete reinforced concrete structures with reflective glass facades. In contrast to the neighbouring high-rise Trianon, built a few years later, the pedestal of the Deutsche Bank skyscraper adapts to the urban environment. It is lower than the neighbouring buildings, but spread out over a large base area. From the centre of the plant, between the two towers, stretch on an irregular floor plan three components to the east, southwest and northwest. The towers are irregular trapezoidal shapes, but both feature identical floors plans that have symmetric 45-degree angles arranged 13 m (43 ft) from the centre of the plant around. The buildings have become a popular backdrop in print media and television as a symbol for the German economy because of the role that Deutsche Bank plays as one of the most important global banking and financial services companies.
	Trianon	Novotny Mähner Assoziierte	Mainzer Landstraße 16, 60325 Frankfurt am Main	Trianon is a 45-storey, 186 m (610 ft) skyscraper completed in 1993. It is the headquarters for DekaBank; other tenants are Deutsche Bundesbank and Franklin Templeton. Atop the building is an inverted pyramid suspended from the three corners. As of 2023, the tower is the eighth-tallest skyscraper in Frankfurt and also in Germany. The Trianon's layout is roughly the shape of an equilateral triangle, the corners of which are formed by three-sided towers. The end is an inverted three-sided pyramid on the roof. It is the first structure in Germany to use high-strength concrete. In 2007, DekaBank sold the building to the Morgan Stanley European Office Fund (MSEOF). The urban integration of the Trianon should take place in particular through the creation of a four-storey "city loggia", which should integrate the two historical buildings in the foot of the building. The main goal was to protect the residential areas behind it from noise caused by the Mainzer Landstrasse. The city loggia was designed in such a way that it is largely permeable to pedestrians and includes gastronomic uses for the public. A public park was created on the area of the Trianon, starting at Klüberstrasse and ending at Zimmerweg and Mainzer Landstrasse. Additionally, Trianon is the first structure in Germany to use high-strength concrete. The metallic, shimmering cornerstones suggest that they contain elevator and stair



				cores. In fact, the "form follows function" principle is intentionally disregarded. Because the shape serves only the aesthetic version of the building, both on its edges and on its upper end. At the same time, this implementation is an elegant solution to the corner problem for a triangular structure.
☆☆☆	DZ BANK	Kohn Pedersen Fox	Platz d. Republik, 60325 Frankfurt am Main	The design acknowledges and represents the complexities of the site with one side facing the low-rise residential community, the other the city's central commercial district. Unlike the more classical symmetry of the building's predecessors, the multiple facades and volumes of Westendstrasse 1 permit a dialogue with the context in a modern language that is at once formal and informal. Opposites such as heavy and light and static and dynamic read and are resolved in the structure's composition. A curved office and residential tower of reflective glass and painted aluminium and topped with a two-story loggia and a dramatic cantilevered crown rises over a low-rise office podium with retail, a central winter garden, and underground parking. This lower portion connects to the surrounding residential community with blocks compatible with the scale of the neighbourhood. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)
☆☆☆	Tower 185	Christoph Mackler	Tower 185, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	Tower 185 is a 55-storey, 200 m (660 ft) skyscraper completed in 2011. As of 2023, it is the fourth-tallest building in Frankfurt and the fourth-tallest in Germany, tied with Main Tower. The anchor tenant of the tower is the German branch office of PricewaterhouseCoopers, which has leased 60,000 m <sup>2</sup> (650,000 sq ft). The tower was initially planned to be 185 m (607 ft) with 50 storeys; however, when plans changed to increase the height by an additional five floors, its name was not changed. The design provides a horseshoe-shaped pedestal building, from which rise the two skyscraper halves with an aluminum-glass facade. These enclose a round glass middle part. The building has been awarded LEED Gold certification (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). LEED defines standards for environmentally friendly, resource-efficient, sustainable construction. Nevertheless, care was taken to ensure that a large number of windowed workplaces are created and that the windows can be opened to allow fresh to enter.
☆☆☆☆	Hotel nhow Frankfurt	Rafael de la Hoz	Brüsseler Str. 1-3, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	NH Hotel Group opened in 2021 a new nhow hotel, the trendy lifestyle brand, in one of the skyscrapers developed by CA Immo, in Frankfurt's flourishing Europaviertel. The future "four-star superior" category hotel will offer 375 design rooms in a unique location full of creative dynamism for guests, with the highest standards of service, facilities and design.
☆☆☆	Grand Tower	Architekturbüro Magnus Kaminiarz & Cie	Europa-Allee 2, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	The Grand Tower (formerly Tower 2) is a high-rise in the Europaviertel quarter in Frankfurt, Germany. The tower, completed in 2020 is Germany's tallest residential building at a height of 180 m (590 ft), exceeding the 147 m (482 ft) Colonia-Haus in Cologne built in 1973. The tower is located next to the Skyline-Plaza shopping centre. The innovative project boasts staggering balconies and a facade with triple-insulated glazing. The balconies serve as oasis during the summer and also double as windscreens. Each balcony will also come equipped with solar panels to supply energy to the building. The building's glass envelope will allow the sun to act as a free heating source to maximise warmth in the winter. This concept permits a greatest possible transparency for a singular view from each individual apartment. The ground floor of the tower offers two shop surfaces with separate entrances at the Oslo's road and at the west side, the skyline the Plaza beside a two-floor, representative entrance lobby for the inhabitants of the house turned.
☆☆☆	Spin Tower	Hadi Teherani	Güterpl. 1, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	A 128-meter skyscraper called The Spin is being constructed at Mainzer Landstrasse/Gueterplatz, forming the entrance to the European Quarter. The Spin is a hotel and office tower designed by the Hamburg architectural office Hadi Teherani. The design of The Spin won an architectural competition mainly through a successful visual separation of its usage types emphasizing the "head" of the tower, as well as its intelligent surface planning. The NH Hotel Group has already leased the lower twenty-one storeys. In March 2023 a premium hotel of the NH Collection brand will open here. From the 23rd to the 32nd floor, approx. 8,500 square meters (91,500 square feet) of office space can be rented.
☆☆☆☆	Frankfurt Trade Fair Hall	Grimshaw Architects	Ludwig-Erhard-Anlage 1, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	Facing the popular urban square known as the 'Agora' the building's 165-metre-long south facade is fully glazed, allowing exhibitors and visitors alike a view to events within and outside of the lofty market hall. Accessed from west and east foyer entrances, the new Messehalle creates 40,000 sq m of exhibition space and is one of the largest column-free spaces in Europe. A recognisable gleaming roof envelops the project. Essentially one giant folded form, the structure of welded steel tubes extends the full length of the hall. Constructed from just 6 different panel types, its deck of prefabricated profiled steel sheets create the distinctive troughs and peaks, which were produced with an in-built twist at minimum cost. Inside, clerestory windows filter more light into the large, glazed hall. Upper and lower level exhibition halls are separated by a double deck, which accommodates plant and service ducts, as well as forming the upper pedestrian route to the existing Messe. Giving expansive views across the site to the Agora, the Messehalle is very much a public building in a vibrant city centre.
☆☆	Cargocenter	Kölling Architekten	Ludwig-Erhard-Anlage 1, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	The Cargo Centre, completed in 2007, is located in the extension area of the Frankfurt exhibition grounds and serves as the central goods receiving and distribution department on the exhibitions grounds. It consists of a 5600 m <sup>2</sup> large hall with an attached administration building for the freight forwarders with an effective area of 2300 m <sup>2</sup> . The objective was to establish a new Cargo Centre on minimal space in order to keep the rentable outside area at a maximum. Therefore, the Cargo Centre has been positioned as closely to the railway embankment in the East as possible. The Cargo Centre fits into the large scale of the majority of the Frankfurt exhibition buildings. The facade design clearly indicates the use of the building. Also, the orientation and shape of the building achieve this purpose. The representative side of the hall is orientated towards the open space. Its striking gables and a "container" facade demarcate it as a cargo hall. The office building on the Eastern edge of the hall is designed as a 4-storey building bridging the lorry access platform on a lower level enabling the lorries to be loaded and unloaded at ground level.
☆☆	F.A.Z. Tower	Eike Becker_Architekten	Pariser Str. 1, 60486 Frankfurt am Main	This high-rise office building completed in 2022 consists of two slender discs which are turned out of the axis and shifted against one another and provide a stylistic nod to the Praedium's lively design language. One half of the building points eastwards towards the skyscraper silhouette through the cantilever in the upper part, and the other





				faces west towards the Europagarten, thus symbolically connecting East and West. The building is the new headquarters of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (F.A.Z). In the beginning of 2021, the F.A.Z. media company moved its approximately 1,000 employees from Frankfurt's Gallus district to the completed tower on Europa-Allee. Retail and gastronomy areas on the ground floor will underline the building's urban character and increase amenity values. The office tower is complemented by an eight-story hotel complex with 348 rooms.
	Messe Torhaus	Oswald Mathias Ungers	Frankfurt am Main Messe, 60486 Frankfurt am Main	Messe Torhaus is a high rise building constructed in a record time of 13 months from 1983 to 1984. Its unusual shape and use of materials resembles a guillotine. The tower is housing the administration of Messe Frankfurt (the company organizing the trade fairs) and the central contact point for exhibitors and visitors: levels two and three contain all the necessary service facilities of contact persons for booth construction, catering and hostess service. Furthermore, you will find the central trade fair information as well as the tourist information including room reservation. Messe Frankfurt also provides a kindergarten here, and it is the only German trade fair venue which offers an in-house prayer room. The building consists of three interconnected components: from a single triangular concave grows out a building with a red stone façade. He pointed at the front and back is a lot of storeys high, square opening. Through this opening, an inner, spiegelverglaster component is seen, grows out of the outer and reaches about double of its height. It is 117 m high and has 30 floors.
	Festhalle Messe Frankfurt	Friedrich von Thiersch	Messe Frankfurt Venue GmbH, Ludwig- Erhard-Anlage 1, 60327 Frankfurt am Main	At the end of the 19th century, the Frankfurt fair was held in various facilities. Frequently it was housed in the Hippodrome in Sachsenhausen (the quarters located south of the river Main), while at other times it was held in single-use pavilions. After a time, many felt the city needed a dedicated exhibition hall. A competition was advertised, and the plans of the Marburg architect Friedrich von Thiersch made the short list of finalists. After several amendments, von Thiersch's concept was widely accepted. Construction began on 11 June 1907. On 19 May 1909, it was officially opened by Kaiser Wilhelm II. At the time of its completion, the Festhalle was the largest dome in Europe. The German Gymnastics Festival and the International Air Show, were the first events in the new building. In 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War, the banquet hall was turned into a camp for soldiers. After the war the hall reverted to its original purpose. Today, the hall is serving again as an exhibition hall and is a popular venue for concerts by numerous prominent artists. The Festhalle is one of the most important buildings of the late historicism. The architect's aim was to create the splendour of the neo-baroque style, the hall is a worthy representative of a fair city building of its day. The rectangular layout is superimposed by a cupola-crowned rotunda, which makes a contrast to the majestic architecture of the lower part. Check events <a href="https://festhalle.messefrankfurt.com/frankfurt/en/event-calendar.html">https://festhalle.messefrankfurt.com/frankfurt/en/event-calendar.html</a>
	MesseTurm	Helmut Jahn and Richard Murphy	Friedrich-Ebert- Anlage 49, 60308 Frankfurt am Main	The Messeturm, or Trade Fair Tower, is a 63-storey, 257 m (843 ft) skyscraper located near the Frankfurt Trade Fair grounds. Helmut Jahn designed the Messeturm in a postmodern architectural style. It is regarded as one of the design classics among European skyscrapers. Despite its name, the Messeturm is not used for trade fair exhibitions but as an office building. It is one of the few buildings in Germany with their own postal code (60308), the others being Opernturm, another Frankfurt skyscraper, and the summit station on Zugspitze. The Messeturm is similar in design to towers by other architects including the Bank of America Plaza in Atlanta, Georgia and Key Tower (1991) in Cleveland, Ohio. Frankfurters often call it Bleisift ("pencil") due to its shape. The tower uses numerous geometric shapes in its design such as the square footprint which is the main shape used throughout the tower. It then rises to a cylindrical shape which finally completes in a pyramid.
	WestendGate	Just Burgeff architekten + a3lab	Hamburger Allee 2, 60486 Frankfurt am Main	WestendGate, also known as the Marriott Hotel, has currently being extensively modernized. At 159 meters and 47 storeys, the original structure was for a short time the tallest high-rise in Germany. Built in 1976 by the architects Siegfried Hoyer and Richard Heil in the Westend of Frankfurt am Main, the building became the path breaker for high-rise construction in the whole district and the rest of Frankfurt. Since the Marriott Hotel Group moved there in 1989, it is still the highest hotel in Europe. Among other things, the renovation includes an architectural and energy efficient new design of the office levels, including the lobby and a conference level for the hotel as well as a new design and refurbishing of the entire façade, the installation of new solar façade modules, new building air-conditioning and optimizing of the lighting. In addition, the grounds were reorganized and designed and a new canopy was planned. After completion of the work, a reduction of the energy use and CO2 emissions of about 36% was achieved. That earned the WestendGate the Green Building Certificate issued by the European Commission. The high-rise is located at the intersection of public green areas which are now extended by the newly created grounds.
	Meliá Frankfurt City	Cyrus Moser Architekten	Senckenberganlage 13, 60325 Frankfurt am Main	The 145-metre-high ONE FORTY WEST tower. With its lively façade, it adds an eye-catching silhouette to the Frankfurt skyline. Inside, it takes the city vertically- residential, hotel, and gastronomy all under one roof. Lobbies and a restaurant are located on the ground floor and a hotel on floors 2-23. The Skybar with its spectacular terrace on the 15th floor is open to the public. From the 24th - 40th floors and at a height of 84 meters the apartments are situated. Balconies stretch around the tower in a three-kilometer-long upward-striving band. Due to their staggered arrangement, almost every apartment has a different floor plan. Each is sophisticatedly furnished and offers unique views with floor-to-ceiling windows. The prominent balconies are adding a distinctive and recognizable character to the tower and invite the people to live in a vertical neighbourhood. At the base of the high-rise tower a bespoke concrete- façade provides a unique face and a certain scale at street level. Residents living in the tower are entering the tower via a separate entrance.
	Senckenberg Naturmuseum	Ludwig Neher	Senckenberganlage 25, 60325 Frankfurt am Main	The Naturmuseum Senckenberg (SMF) is a museum of natural history and the second-largest of its type in Germany. In 1763, Johann Christian Senckenberg donated 95,000 guilders-his entire fortune-to establish a community hospital and to promote scientific projects. In 1817, in Senckenberg's memory, 32 Frankfurt citizens founded the non-profit Senckenberg Nature Research Society and The Naturmuseum Senckenberg was founded in 1821. The neo-baroque building housing the Senckenberg Museum was erected between 1904 and 1907 by



				Ludwig Neher in the same area as the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, which was founded in 1914. As of 2023, the museum exhibits 18 reconstructed dinosaurs. General admission €12, concessions €6. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm), Sat-Sun (9am-6pm)
	Bockenheimer Warte	Zbigniew Peter Pininski	60325 Frankfurt	The Bockenheimer Warte subway station is an important interchange station to the west of Frankfurt's city centre. The entrance looks like a tram car half buried in the concrete sidewalk. Inspired by the work of the Belgian surrealist artist René Magritte, Pininski designed a subway entrance that looked like an old tram car rammed into the sidewalk. Local authorities gave the green light to his whimsical (and, arguably, slightly dark) design, and it was completed in 1986 along with the B and C levels of the subway station. When the station underwent a major expansion in 2001, the entrance could have been moved or redesigned. But thankfully, at least for all those subway users with an eye for the eccentric, the entrance was left untouched, and people still make a special stop at Bockenheimer Warte station just to see its unique design.
	KfW Westarkade	Sauerbruch Hutton	Zeppelinallee 4, 60325 Frankfurt am Main	The KfW Westarkade is one of the first high-rise office buildings worldwide that can be run on less than 100 kWh/m2 of primary energy per year. Situated in the city's West End adjacent to the central Palmengarten park, this 15-storey extension to the KfW Banking Group's headquarters completes an existing ensemble of buildings from the 70s, 80s and 90s, and contains conference facilities as well as office space for some 700 people. The façade is set back at ground level to create a protective arcade to the street, while the landscape of the Palmengarten is drawn seamlessly into the rear of the site to create a generous open space. The new building extends and complements the existing ensemble in both materiality and colour. The double-layered wind-pressurised façade has high insulation values, offering natural ventilation independent of the weather as well as efficient solar protection. Radiant floor-slabs and geothermal heating help to further reduce energy consumption.
	Palm Gardens	Heinrich Siesmayer	Palmengarten der Stadt, Siesmayerstraße 63, 60323 Frankfurt am Main	The Palmengarten is one of three botanical gardens in Frankfurt am Main and covers a surface of 22 hectares. This site in Frankfurt, it was privately financed and implemented by the architect Heinrich Siesmayer. Work was completed in 1871 and opened to the public. In 1931, it was taken over by the city of Frankfurt but was later transferred to the American occupation authorities after World War II. When the Palmengarten was returned to the city's hands in the sixties, a major reconstruction effort was begun. Halls destroyed in the war were redeveloped and expanded. In 1992 the reconstruction finished completely and the Palmengarten shined in its new form. Directly next to the area of the Palmengarten is the Frankfurt Botanical Garden, which formerly belonged to the biology department of Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt and is now administered by the Palmengarten. At the entry to the garden half of the original social building of 1905, which was rebuilt again, currently serves as the main entrance to the Palmengarten. General admission €7, concessions €3. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt	Hans Poelzig	IG-Farbenhaus (Q1 und Q6, Norbert-Wollheim-Platz 1, 60323 Frankfurt am Main	Goethe University Frankfurt was founded and funded by the wealthy and active liberal citizenry of Frankfurt. The original name in German was Universität Frankfurt am Main. In 1932, the university's name was extended in honour of one of the most famous native sons of Frankfurt, the poet, philosopher and writer/dramatist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. The university currently has around 45,000 students, distributed across four major campuses within the city. The modern history of the University of Frankfurt can be dated to 28 September 1912, when the foundation contract for the "Königliche Universität zu Frankfurt am Main" (Royal University at Frankfurt on the Main) was signed at the Römer, Frankfurt's town hall. Royal permission for the university was granted on 10 June 1914, and the first enrolment of students began on 16 October 1914. Members of Frankfurt's Jewish community, including the Speyer family, Wilhelm Ralph Merton, and the industrialists Leo Gans and Arthur von Weinberg donated two thirds of the foundation capital of the University of Frankfurt. "Campus Westend" of the university is dominated by the IG Farben Building by architect Hans Poelzig, an example of the modernist New Objectivity style. The style for the IG Farben Building was originally chosen as "a symbol for the scientific and mercantile German manpower, made out of iron and stone", as the IG Farben director at the time of construction, Baron von Schnitzler, stated in his opening speech in October 1930. After the university took over the complex, new buildings were added to the campus. On 30 May 2008, the House of Finance relocated to a new building designed by the architects Kleihues+Kleihues, following the style of the IG Farben Building. Don't miss the Library for Humanities.
	IG Farben Building	Hans Poelzig	Norbert-Wollheim-Platz 1, 60323 Frankfurt am Main	A sprawling example of modernist architecture designed by Hans Poelzig, the IG Farben Haus in Frankfurt's Westend district was once the largest office building in Europe and the headquarters for Germany's largest chemical company—which supplied the deadly agent used in concentration camp Auschwitz's gas chambers. Built in 1930, it has six square wings connected by a gently curving 250-meter-long corridor. After the war, when it became known as "the Pentagon of Europe," the building was used by Allied forces, and then the U.S. government, which turned it back over to Germany in 1995. The building—still called IG Farben Haus by locals—is now the Westend Campus of the Goethe University Frankfurt. Stop by for a budget-friendly lunch in the University's cafeteria.
	Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory	Staab Architekten	Hansaallee 41, 60323 Frankfurt am Main	The decisive design theme for the institute building was the balance between the Max Planck Society's claim to independence and the urban planning requirement to see the building as part of the new campus, which is characterized by Hans Poelzig's IG Farben building. The decision was made in favour of a volume with clear edges based on the urban planning requirements, which is divided into an independent sculptural form of three towers on the upper floors. A base connects the multi-storey buildings for the different institute areas. The researchers from the project rooms, the library and the guest wing meet in the bright hallway zone arranged around the inner courtyard and can exchange information informally. The position and orientation of the towers are based on the functional and spatial requirements of the areas. Like a noise barrier, the open stacks seal off the interior of the block from the busy Hansaallee, while the associated office workspaces and the living rooms in the guest wing are oriented towards the quiet inner courtyard. The researchers' project offices were oriented to the south with a view of the adjacent park and the IG Farben Building.



Zone 3: Nordend-West				
☆☆☆☆	German National Library	Arat-Kaiser-Kaiser	Adickesallee 1, 60322 Frankfurt am Main	The German National Library at Frankfurt am Main is the country's library of deposit and bibliographic centre. The building in Frankfurt's Nordend district was officially inaugurated on 14 May 1997. Stuttgart architects Arat-Kaiser-Kaiser were commissioned to design the building after winning an architectural competition in 1984. The complex, which was built between 1992 and 1996, is noted for its transparency, clarity and functionality. Its appearance is dominated by four materials: exposed concrete, steel, glass and light Canadian maple. 9,300 square metres of floor space were built above ground. This area accommodates the reading rooms, the work areas, an exhibition area for the German Exile Archive and a Congress Centre. However, most of the building is located underground: three floors of stacks with a total area of 30,800 square metres. Mon-Fri (9am-10pm), Sat (9am-6pm)
☆☆	Glauburgstraße	Just/Burgeff Architekten	60318 Frankfurt	The heavily used local train service between Frankfurt city centre and the district of Preungesheim is being upgraded to provide barrier-free access. Just/Burgeff Architect's design for the "Glauburgstrasse" stop on the U5 line emerged from a design-and-build competition organized by VGF, Frankfurt's public transport company. Informed by the particular urban situation of this stop, an idea developed that goes beyond simply providing a platform and shelter for the waiting passengers. Separated functionally from the actual roadway, the offset platforms - for inbound and outbound trains - open up to the immediate environment: Steps and ramps unfold from the narrow confines to create an urban landscape, giving dynamism and harmony to the movement of passengers, pedestrians and local residents. Supporting this, the platforms with their subtle layering continue the surfacing of the pavement; green spaces and a tactile wayshowing system further enhance the user experience. The unbroken, owing transitions at this stop culminate in the slender canopies sheltering the waiting passengers.
Zone 4: Nordend-Ost				
☆☆☆☆	Bethmann Park		Friedberger Landstraße 8, 60316 Frankfurt am Main	Bethmann-Park (or Von-Bethmann-Park) was once part of the gardens adjacent to the home of a wealthy Jewish banker in Frankfurt. Today, it is a quiet oasis in the midst of the bustling city. Moritz von Bethmann created a Rococo style garden that later became a public park in 1783. Many eminent visitors including Napoleon Bonaparte, Goethe, and Emperor Franz Joseph have strolled through the garden. In 1941, the property was confiscated by the Nazi regime and given to the city of Frankfurt. In 1952, the Bethmann family officially agreed to donate the garden to the city and it was opened to the public. In 1990, a Chinese garden with a temple and a stone bridge were added to commemorate the victims of the Tiananmen Square. The park also serves as a teaching facility where visitors can learn about plants and pests and diseases that affect plants. The Chinese Garden, landscaped according to the principles of feng-shui, is the park's biggest attraction. Its pond, bridges and the dragon-guarded portal serve as popular photo motifs. A place of great serenity - perfect for meditation and quiet contemplation. Mon-Fri (7am-9pm), Sat-Sun (10am-9pm)
Zone 5: Bornheim/Ostend				
☆☆	Zoo Frankfurt Entrance	Henchion Reuter Architects	Bernhard-Grzimek-Allee 1, 60316 Frankfurt am Main	This project sets out to re-establish the relationship between Frankfurt Zoo and the wider city lost when the zoo gave up the classical 'Gesellschaftshaus' facing Alfred-Brehm-Platz to west of Frankfurt City centre. Visitors continue to enter the zoo in front of the neo-classical monolith but a new sculptural form scoops them to the side across an extended entrance plaza and sets them up to enter the animal-park proper in line with one of the historical tree-lined avenues. The new building also gives resolution to the end of the wall that continues around the 11-hectare park with a framed glimpse through to the park from Thüringerstrasse. The entrance accommodation orchestrates the conflicting streams of crowds entering and leaving at the same time and provides for alternative winter and summer arrangements. Behind the entrance foyer (and viewed from it) are a sequence of spaces for brown bears and spectacle bears arranged to take advantage of the existing mature trees. To the north, back of house functions have been arranged around a new two-storey working courtyard. This project was commissioned from a successful HRA competition entry in 2009 and completed in 2013. General admission €13. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	Ostendstraße		60314 Frankfurt	Frankfurt (Main) Ostendstraße station is an underground S-Bahn station of the Frankfurt City Tunnel in the centre of Frankfurt am Main, Ostend district. The station was opened in 1990 as part of the route extension to Südbahnhof.
☆☆☆☆	Flößerbrücke	Jux und Partner	Flößerbrücke, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	The Flößerbrücke is a road bridge over the Main in Frankfurt am Main. The bridge crosses the Main at an angle of about 70 degrees to the river. It is also the only road bridge in downtown Frankfurt that is supported by a pylon. The first raft bridge was built in 1964 as a temporary solution to accommodate traffic during the renovation of the Old Bridge to the west. The current bridge was built between 1984 and 1986. From 1997 to 2013, the Deuschherrnrufer at the southern bridge head of the Flößer Bridge was the meeting place for Tuesday Night Skating. Initially a private event, the meeting has been organized by the city since 1999 to control crowds and ensure traffic safety. Every Tuesday at 8:30 p.m., an average of 1,000 skaters go on a tour through the city centre. In the early years, the tour was around 30 to 40 kilometres long, but it has now been shortened to around 25 kilometres. Due to the large number of participants and the high speed on the course, only experienced runners are admitted.
☆☆☆☆	European Central Bank	Coop Himmelb(l)au	ECB Tower, Sonnemannstraße 20, 60314 Frankfurt am Main	The design of the Viennese architectural studio Coop Himmelb(l)au for the new premises of the European Central Bank in Frankfurt combines the horizontal structure of the landmarked Grossmarkthalle with a twisted double tower, which rises to 185 meters. Unified by an entrance building, these two elements form an ensemble of special architectural significance. Featuring bridges, pathways and platforms, the glass atrium between the two high-rises creates a vertical city. The semi-public and communicative functions are located in the former Grossmarkthalle. The exceptional atrium and visible steel support structure show that the ECB building belongs to an entirely new typology of skyscrapers. From the beginning it was an explicit request of the ECB to create a unique, iconic building as a symbol for the European Union. The design concept of the ECB is to vertically divide a monolithic block through a hyperboloid cut, wedge it apart, twist it and fill the newly created intermediary space with a glass atrium. The









				result is a very complex geometry and a multifaceted building offering a completely different appearance from each angle: massive and powerful from the South-East, slender and dynamic from the West.
☆☆☆	Gedenkstätte Großmarkthalle	Tobias Katz and Marcus Kaiser	Philipp-Holzmann-Weg, 60314 Frankfurt am Main	The Memorial at the Frankfurt Grossmarkthalle commemorates the deportation of Jews from Frankfurt am Main in Nazi Germany during the Holocaust. From 1941 to 1945, the Gestapo used the cellar of the Grossmarkthalle as a gathering place for the deportation of Jews from the city and the Rhine-Main area. During ten mass deportations between October 1941 and September 1942 alone, about 10,050 people were deported from the Großmarkthalle railway station in freight trains to ghettos, concentration and extermination camps and subsequently murdered. As far as is known, only 179 deportees survived the Second World War. Starting in 2009, the City of Frankfurt am Main, in close cooperation with the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Jewish community of Frankfurt, planned a memorial at the Frankfurt Grossmarkthalle. This site was to commemorate the organized murder of the Jews as a result of the National Socialist extermination policy and inform the public about this atrocity. According to the invitation to tender, the spatial relation to the historical location of the event needed to be maintained and public space had to be included. On 22 November 2015, the City of Frankfurt am Main handed over the memorial to the public. The concept relies on the unobtrusiveness of its elements: selected quotations from murdered Frankfurt citizens, from survivors of the Holocaust and from observers of mass deportations. It is based on the preserving the surviving fragments from the time of the deportations (cellar, ramp space, signal box, footbridge, tracks) in their found state and linking them with each other via new components, such as a concrete path.
☆☆	Deutschherrn bridge	DB Engineering & Consulting	Deutschherrnbrücke, 60314 Frankfurt am Main	The Deutschherrnbrücke is a double-track railway bridge with an accompanying footbridge over the Main in Frankfurt am Main. The bridge, which was opened to traffic in 1913, was built as part of the connection between the then new Frankfurt Ostbahnhof on the Frankfurt Süd-Aschaffenburg railway line and the Südbahnhof. On March 26, 1945, the southern arch of the bridge was blown up by a Wehrmacht commando in order to make it more difficult for the US Army troops advancing from the south to advance. A day later, Frankfurt was taken without much resistance. The destroyed bridge was temporarily rebuilt in late 1945 and permanently rebuilt from July 1947 to June 3, 1949. The sound art installation Sonic Vista by Sam Auinger and Bruce Odland has been on Deutschherrnbrücke since 2011. A red and a blue sphere containing loudspeakers are stretched between the western struts of the central arch. These reproduce ambient noise and bridge vibrations, which are alienated by means of resonance tubes hidden under the bridge and recorded with microphones. The permanent installation is part of a series of works of art in Frankfurt's green belt.
☆☆	Osthafenbrücke	Ferdinand Heide	Osthafenbrücke, 60599 Frankfurt am Main	The Osthafenbrücke connects Frankfurt's Ostend north of the Main at Osthafen with Gerbermühlstraße. The first plans for a road bridge between Franziusstraße in Frankfurt's Osthafen and Deutschherrnrufer were already drawn up in 1907. These plans were not pursued after the Osthafen was completed in 1912. As part of the overall traffic plan for 2004 and the development of the wholesale market area into the future location of the European Central Bank (ECB), planning for a bridge over the Main was resumed and the bridge was completed in 2013. The project was controversial during the planning and construction phase: the black-green magistrate, the city council, the local advisory board 4 (Bornheim, Ostend) and the residents of the Osthafen supported the bridge, among other things for urban planning reasons and to relieve traffic on Hanauer Landstrasse.
☆☆	Main East Side Lofts	1100 Architect	Osthafenpl. 2, 60314 Frankfurt am Main	East Side Lofts is a mixed-use building in a rapidly changing neighbourhood near Frankfurt, Germany's East Harbour (Osthafen). The original pre-war building was built as a factory; however, due to the outbreak of World War I the design was never fully realized and the building was used instead as a hospital and later as worker's housing. 1100 Architect's design addresses two tasks: the renovation of the historic building and a contemporary addition of equal size that completes the original volume. 1100's comprehensive investigation of the existing structure involved a collaboration with Frankfurt's Landmarks Department, from which the firm developed its strategies to finally realize this building almost a century later. To achieve a cohesive whole, the addition interprets to the volume, rhythm, and proportions of the original building but reimagines the unfinished wing in a modern language and with new materials. The project adheres to two design concepts: the exterior wrapping of the façade and the interior loft layout. The façade is inspired by the original mansard roof and conceived as a continuous wrapper. The outer surface of the building seamlessly folds along the height of the façade to ultimately form the roof. All surfaces are uniformly clad in cement fibreboard and highlighted with coloured reveals in the depth of the windows.
☆☆	The Docks	Meixner Schlüter Wendt	THE DOCKS, Lindleystraße 8, 60314 Frankfurt am Main	Right on the waterfront in Frankfurt's Osthafen district, the new office building The Docks comes together with Dock 2.0, a slab-like existing structure, to create a homogenous ensemble. The area surrounding this new office building is dotted with industrial complexes and warehouse facilities and characterized by the uniquely special atmosphere of a container port. What immediately springs to mind is associations with terms such as "storage", "stacking", "moving" and "shifting". Along with the usage requirement for various "attachable" elements, these terms were the starting point for an edifice whose structure, shape, and appearance fit in instinctively with the look and feel of the Osthafen. While the façade facing Lindleystrasse is divided up into three sections and boasts a calm appearance, the side giving onto the wet dock has been inspired by bright stacks of shipping containers, with a many-hued façade that integrates the building into the port environment. These features result in the façade structure facing the harbour, which uses prefabricated, folded trapezoidal sheefs to form a simple, functional office façade. It develops an associative presence and thus enhances the site. As in the external appearance, the design of the interior spaces also reflects the ambivalence of the building task and the location. High, inviting foyers along the street frontage greet employees and visitors alike as they enter the building.
☆☆☆	LINDLEY LINDENBERG	Franken Architekten GMBH	Lindleystraße 17, 60314 Frankfurt am Main	A large building with a cast iron-coated glass façade stretches skywards. LINDLEY LINDENBERG is the third LINDENBERG Hospitality GmbH hotel in Frankfurt am Main, run by Denise Omurca, Christian Velthuizen and Nils Jansen. Like the concepts preceding it, it is based upon the experience of a guest community, in which long-term tenants and overnight guests not only occupy suites, but also a large number of shared living spaces. LINDLEY's 100 guest rooms are kept to the



				minimum size, because life happens 'out there'. Since 2012, LINDENBERG has seen itself as a pioneer of co-living, for which access plays a greater role than ownership. Depending on their wishes and plans, guests are invited to move between areas with a particular purpose, and dive into those communities. The small, wild garden: Plants that celebrate the changing seasons, hilly landscapes, wooden terraces and a water basin form an 'enchanted' garden around the house. Quince, apple and pear trees offer shady spots to linger under. The LEUCHTENDRÖTER restaurant on the ground floor is the little wicked sister of the restaurant SEVEN SWANS.
☆☆	Bornheim		Bornheim, Frankfurt	In the past, Bornheim was called Das lustige Dorf ("The merry village"), because it was the red-light district of Frankfurt up to some 120 years ago. It still retains some of its lively charm and is said to be the younger crowd's hangout, shared with Sachsenhausen. The main street of Bornheim is Berger Straße, a cosmopolitan boulevard with many bars, pubs and restaurants and two of Frankfurt's most traditional cider houses, Solzer and Zur Sonne. The Holy Cross Church with the Holy Cross - Centre for Christian Meditation and Spirituality of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Limburg, known for its modernist architecture, is located in Bornheim.
-	Zone 6: Sachsenhausen			
☆☆☆☆	Museumsufer		Brückenstraße 3-7, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	In the 1980s the city authorities came up with the idea of a boulevard of museums - and the results were stunning. Around the Städel, a fine art museum with masterpieces spanning seven centuries, a gaggle of new museums sprung up, some in transformed historic villas, others in new purpose-built buildings. Today, the Museum Embankment (Museumsufer) hosts some of the most important museums in Germany, ranging from applied arts (Museum Angewandte Kunst) and architecture (Deutsches Architekturmuseum) to film (Deutsches Filmmuseum), Jewish history (Jüdisches Museum) and antique sculpture (Liebieghaus). Lesser-known gems include the Ethnological Museum (Museum der Weltkulturen) with historical remnants of bygone times, a 'Bible experience' museum or the Caricatura museum for comic art.
☆☆☆☆	Museum Giersch		Schaumainkai 83, 60596 Frankfurt am Main	The Museum Giersch is an art gallery opened in 2000. It hosts a changing series of exhibitions displaying the art and cultural history of the Rhine-Main area, with the aim of promoting the region's cultural identity. The Museum Giersch displays works on loan from public and private collections. The range of exhibits covers all areas of painting, photography, sculpture and graphic art, as well as architecture and applied art. The gallery is situated in a neoclassical villa on the Schaumainkai, built around 1910 for the Philipp Holzmann company and now one of the few surviving riverside villas in Sachsenhausen. The renovation of the villa and its conversion into an exhibition venue were carried out by the Giersch Foundation (Stiftung Giersch), which was founded in 1994 and is the museum's sole operator. General admission €7, concessions €5. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	Liebieghaus	Scheffler/ Warschauer (1990)	Schaumainkai 71, 60596 Frankfurt am Main	Sculpture fans will want to see the Liebieghaus, housed in an impressive 1890s neo-gothic brick villa with a turret tower. The Gründerzeit villa once belonging to Baron von Liebieg forms a unique setting for the presentation of sculpture's five-thousand-year history. The Bohemian textile manufacturer Heinrich Baron von Liebieg (1839-1904) had had his villa at Schaumainkai 71 built in the 1890s. In his will, he granted the city of Frankfurt the option of purchasing it at a preferential price on the condition that it would "maintain a public art museum in the building for all time". In 1909, just two years after the founding of the municipal sculpture museum, it was opened in the villa, to which a gallery wing had meanwhile been added. At the time, the Liebieghaus holdings encompassed some 350 works - a worthy complement to the already existing painting collection of the Städel Museum. The collection is considered one of Europe's best. With the expanded gallery wing featuring the antiquities collection and the Open Depot set up in conjunction with the comprehensive new presentation of the holdings, the Liebieghaus offers a well-founded survey of masterworks of Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, Mannerism, the Baroque, the Rococo, Neoclassicism and Eastern Asia on 1,600 square metres of exhibition space. General admission €10, concessions €6. Tue-Wed (12-6pm), Thu (10am-9pm), Fri-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Städel Museum	Oskar Sommer (1878) and Schneider+schumacher (2012)	Schaumainkai 63, 60596 Frankfurt am Main	The Städel was founded in 1817, and is one of the oldest museums in Frankfurt's Museumsufer, or museum embankment. The founding followed a bequest by the Frankfurt banker and art patron Johann Friedrich Städel (1728-1816), who left his house, art collection and fortune with the request in his will that the institute be set up. In 1878, a new museum building, in the Neo-Renaissance style, was erected by Oskar Sommer on Schaumainkai. The gallery was substantially damaged by air raids in World War II and it was rebuilt by 1966 following a design by the Frankfurt architect Johannes Krahn. The new extension to Frankfurt's beloved Städel Museum, designed by schneider+schumacher and completed in February 2012, incorporates landscape, light, art, and subtle architecture. The project is the result of an international competition to design the extension of the Städel Museum in Frankfurt, Germany that would extend exhibition space from 4,000 m <sup>2</sup> to 7,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Beneath the gentle hill landscaped upon the museum courtyard, a domed roof- supported by 12 slim reinforced columns- looms over the new exhibition space. One hundred and ninety-five circular sky lights (varying in diameters from 1.50 m at the outer edge to 2.50 m at the highest point in the centre) punctuate the concrete slab. General admission €16, concessions €14. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Museum for Communication Frankfurt	Günter Behnisch	Schaumainkai 53, 60596 Frankfurt am Main	The Museum für Kommunikation (MfK) is a museum of the history of communication in Frankfurt, Germany. It opened on 31 January 1958 under the name Bundespostmuseum (National Postal Museum). The museum was owned by Deutsche Bundespost until 1994. The present building, a modern and transparent glass structure, opened in 1990 and was designed by architect Günter Behnisch. Behnisch created a transparent and free-flowing architecture, built mainly of glass and aluminium, which stands in direct contrast to the warm sandstone of the historic mansion. The central element of the new building is a truncated glass cone that forms a spacious, light-flooded enclosure. Over its entire height, the floors open up to balconies that offer a clear view of all the levels. Behnisch positioned the main exhibition area below ground in order to protect the mature trees in the garden surrounding the villa. Today, the historic mansion itself houses the museum administration and the library. The main exhibition of the museum is located on the underground level. It features a comprehensive history of the development and spread of various



				methods of communication throughout human history, including mail, telegraph, telephone, radio, television and computer, as well as objects relating to these mediums. It had its beginnings with a collection established in Berlin by Heinrich von Stephan (1831-97), which was expanded by Deutsche Bundespost from 1958. It now has displays ranging from the earliest Cuneiform tablets to the latest digital technology. General admission €6, concessions €4. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	German Film Museum		Schaumainkai 41, 60596 Frankfurt am Main	The German Film Museum in Frankfurt is one of six film museums in Germany. It immerses the visitor in the world of film. In an exhibition area of 800 square metres spread out over two floors, a compact setting is revealed that works with the means and methods of film and, at the same time, reflects them. The permanent exhibition of the museum opened in 1984 presenting exhibits from the history of film, working tools and film production. There are four special exhibitions each year that are dedicated to specific film genres. The library of the German Film Museum is opened to the public as the archive and includes about 80 000 volumes on film. General admission €6, concessions €3. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm)
	Museum of World Cultures		Schaumainkai 29-37, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	The Museum of World Cultures (German: Museum der Weltkulturen) is an ethnological museum founded in 1904. Significant parts of the collection were lost when the Palais was destroyed by bombs in World War II. However, some items had already been evacuated from the Palais – these survived the war, and in 1973 they were put on display in an old villa on the banks of the Main, where they have been ever since. The Museum of World Cultures therefore counts as one of the earliest museums on what is now the Museumsufer. The museum has expanded since 1973 and now occupies three adjacent 19th century buildings on the Schaumainkai – nos. 29 (the main building), 35 (the original villa), and 37 ("Gallery 37"), which were acquired and/or rebuilt in the 1980s. The collections include over 65,000 objects from Oceania, Australia, Southeast Asia, the Americas, Africa and Europe. General admission €7, reduced €3.50. Free admission every last Saturday of the month. Wed (11am-8pm), Thu-Sun (11am-5pm)
	Museum Angewandte Kunst	Richard Meier	Schaumainkai 17, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	In the late 1960s, Richard Meier belonged to the "New York Five" architects' group, who further developed the functional style of 1920s and '30s European modernism in the tradition of the early Le Corbusier. Their common attribute is the colour white. In his design for Frankfurt's Museum Angewandte Kunst, Meier integrated the neo-classicist Metzler family villa in existence since the nineteenth century and thus created an ensemble consisting of the surrounding park, the villa, and the new building. The museum was dedicated in 25 April 1985 after a three-year construction period. The new building is an L-shaped complex composed of three cubes literally surrounding the Villa Metzler and joining it to form a square. The villa provided the basis for the dimensions of the three cubes. The collections consist of more than 60,000 objects of European handicrafts dating from the twelfth to the twenty-first century, design, book art and graphics as well as Islamic and East Asian art. Against the background of its collections of outstanding works of applied art, the Museum Angewandte Kunst strives to shed light on the obscure and create relationships between the events and stories revolving around things of the concluded past, the emerging present and the imminent future. The changing exhibitions tell of cultural values and evolving life circumstances given shape and expression with new forms. With its new presentation formats, the Museum Angewandte Kunst distances itself from the traditional criteria for museological collection and organization dating from the nineteenth century. General admission €12, concessions €6. Fri-Wed (10am-6pm)
	Alte Brücke		Alte Brücke, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	Alte Brücke is the oldest bridge over the lower course of the river Main, and until 1886 was the only stone bridge crossing the river. From the Middle Ages until the year 1914, it connected the "Fahrgasse" in Frankfurt Altstadt with the "Brückenstraße" in Sachsenhausen. Since its first mention in official documents in 1222, the development of Frankfurt has been strongly influenced by the bridge. Over the centuries, Alte Brücke has been destroyed and reconstructed at least 18 times. With its 13 brick-built circular arches, the Sachsenhausen Bridge was one of the most prominent buildings of the city, but failing to meet the increasing demands of the modern road and ship traffic, it was demolished in 1914. The current Alte Brücke, sometimes called "Neue Alte Brücke" (German: "new old bridge"), was inaugurated on 15 August 1926 by then-Lord-Mayor Ludwig Landmann. Two of its originally eight red sandstone-lined vaults were blown up by German soldiers on 26 March 1945. After an initial provisional reconstruction, the middle part of the bridge was replaced by a steel through truss bridge and placed in operation again on 15 September 1965. In 2006, the Alte Brücke received a new porticus, which resembles a watermill that had historically been present at the bridge. Today, the view of the bridge is characterized by four portal walls at both sides of the bridge's middle part. These have been built in the course of a complete renovation in 2014. Landmarks of the Alte Brücke are the "Brückgickel" and a statue of Charlemagne, mythical founder of the city.
	Portikus	Christoph Mäckler	Maininsel, Alte Brücke 2, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	Portikus is an exhibition hall for contemporary art founded in 1987 by Kasper König. The museum is part of the Museumsufer. Portikus presents the work of internationally renowned artists, and exhibits younger, emerging artists. Almost always, art work is commissioned for the gallery space. Its name is derived from the surviving portico of the Stadtbibliothek (public library) from 1825 that was destroyed during World War II. In 2006, Portikus moved to a new space, designed as well by Mäckler. The new building is located on a small island in the river Main at the very centre of the city, with direct access only from the Alte Brücke, or Old Bridge, Frankfurt's oldest bridge. The relationship of Portikus to the city is defined by its association with the Städelschule, Academy of Fine Arts; this link allows an intense exchange between the exhibiting artists and the students of the art academy. Free admission. Tue-Fri (12-7pm), Sat-Sun (11am-7pm)
	Ikonenmuseum Frankfurt		Brückenstraße 3-7, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	The City of Frankfurt Icon Museum (Ikonenmuseum) presents the highlights of its collection, which has been developed on the basis of the icons bequeathed to it by Dr. Jörgen-Schmidt Voigt, in a newly staged permanent exhibition. The exhibition installed in 2021 allows visitors to experience the iconic figures made of wood and metal as well as liturgical utensils in the former refectory of the Monastery of the Teutonic Order. Following extensive conservation and restoration measures, the 130 selected icons and religious objects reveal an entirely fresh magnificence. At the same time, the rather typical traces of use were carefully conserved as a sign of the relationship between people and their icons. The icons are presented









				mostly without glass and at eye level. It is mainly the valuable and metal icons as well as small objects that are protected by glass and showcases. In a city with more than 14 Orthodox Christian churches and characterised by rich cultural diversity, the Icon Museum wishes not only to be a place for the preservation of cultural heritage, but also to be a space of encounter to which all are invited and which contributes to a successful coexistence of peoples from different cultural, religious and non-religious backgrounds. General admission €5, concessions €3. Wed (12-8pm), Fri-Sun (10am-5pm)
☆☆☆	Hindemith Cabinet in Kuhhirtenturm		Große Rittergasse 118, 60594 Frankfurt am Main	From 1923 until 1927 Hindemith lived in the so-called Cowherds' Tower in the Frankfurt district of Sachsenhausen together with his wife, Gertrud, his mother and his sister. The four-floor tower is the last relic of a medieval fortification once equipped with nine towers on the south bank of the Main. It had remained unused and become derelict since the late 19th century. Following its partial destruction in October 1943, the tower served as accommodation for bombed-out residents and refugees during the post-war years. From 1957 onwards, it belonged to the building complex of the newly constructed «House of Youth» and was used as a storage room. When it was no longer being used by the «House of Youth» and within the framework of the urban upgrading of the district of Sachsenhausen, the city of Frankfurt made the offer to the Hindemith Foundation to establish the renovated Cowherds' Tower as a memorial for the composer. The year 2011 saw the opening of the «Hindemith Cabinet in the Cowherds' Tower», with exhibition rooms pertaining to the life and work of Hindemith as well as a music room for chamber concerts and events. General admission €3, concessions €1.5. Sun (11am-6pm)
☆☆	Kindergarten at Henninger Park	Meixner Schlüter Wendt	Am Wassertempel 17, 60599 Frankfurt am Main	The new "Stadtgärten am Henninger Turm" residential quarter is being rounded out with a new-build childcare centre. This childcare centre completed in 2021 is located in the heart of the quarter, right on the East-West promenade that leads from the historical Henninger Villa to the new Henninger Turm residential high-rise. Complementing the neighbourhood shopping centre in the building at the high-rise's base, the childcare centre livens up the new shared heart of the Henninger district, which boasts almost 1000 apartments. In line with Henninger Park, which is situated in the direct vicinity, and the Sachsenhäuser Berg district, the underlying idea behind the project was to structure the building into folded topographical layers. These form different scenarios for play and learning – both inside and out of doors. At the same time, the topmost layer can be perceived as a "roof world". Alongside the possibilities of orchestrating the roof area, there are two thermally enveloped levels presenting manifold opportunities for different kinds of usage.
☆☆☆☆	Henninger Turm	Meixner Schlüter Wendt	Henninger-Turm, Hainer Weg, 60599 Frankfurt am Main	Henninger Turm (Henninger Tower) was a grain storage silo located in the Sachsenhausen-Süd district of Frankfurt. The 120 m (390 ft), 33-storey, reinforced concrete tower was designed by Karl Lieser and was built from 1959 to 1961. In November 2012, it was announced that Henninger Turm would be demolished because it was too costly and uneconomic for renovation. Demolition began in January 2013 and was completed by the end of the year. On its site a new 140 m (460 ft) tall residential tower was built. Being inspired by the former Henninger Turm, the design was conceived by the architects Meixner Schlüter Wendt. Whereas both the contours and the side facing the city are strongly reminiscent of the original appearance of the old silo, the three other sides clearly indicate the new building's function as a residential tower. It contains 209 luxury apartments. The cornerstone for this project was laid in June 2014 and the tower was completed in summer 2017.
☆☆☆☆	Sonnenring	Günther Balsler	Mailänder Str. 23, 60598 Frankfurt am Main	Considering the luxurious furnishing of the apartments, Sonnenring was planned as a high-end residential building. It is part of a larger construction project including the Sonnenhügel and Bürotel (today: Leonardo Royal Hotel). Due to the bankruptcy of the developer Mietropa, the building project was only partially completed. In post-war Frankfurt these were the luxury apartments, today they are still popular for the view over the city centre. True to its name, two monstrous residential buildings form an arch around a green area. The ground floor is 4 storeys high and includes an integrated swimming pool. Grained fair-faced concrete floors run like concrete bands through the building and reflect the façade of today's Leonardo Royal Hotel, which with its 100 meters height is the second tallest building in Sachsenhausen. The Sonnenring residential complex, completed in 1975, is a half-ring-shaped building. It consists of two unequal ring segments which are arranged slightly overlapping each other. The 16 floors are piled in decreasing size which allows large balconies and terraces at the end of each ring. The elegant concrete belts of the balconies reinforce the impression of the iconic half-ring shape. The concrete is very present but partly clad with travertine tiles in 70s chic. The Sonnenring residential complex holds about 300 condominiums of different sizes, swimming pool with sauna, marble staircases and pneumatic waste disposal.
-	Zone 7: Praunheim			
☆☆☆☆	Friedhof Westhausen	Günter Bock	Kollwitzstraße 27, 60488 Frankfurt am Main	The mourning hall of the Frankfurt Westhausen Cemetery, completed in 1966, is one of the few remaining Brutalist examples in Frankfurt. The funeral hall designed by sculptor Otto Herbert Hajek and architect Günter Bock was built with an adjoining, 75-meter-long reinforced concrete wall. The constellation sparked heated discussions at the start of construction, as the architect believes that the wall and the mourning hall area should structurally accompany the funeral procession, but not represent the centre. The long wall that flanks the path of the mourners constitutes a large spanned beam. The folds of the roof also stand for the structural use of concrete, with sculptural additions only for the details. It features a great folded plate roof. Mon-Sun (7am-6pm)
-	Zone 8: Schwanheim			
☆☆☆☆	Siedlung Goldstein	Frank Gehry	Straßburger Str. 7b, 60529 Frankfurt am Main	The Goldstein estate with 162 social housing units, located in the Frankfurt city district Schwanheim, was designed by the famous American architect Frank O. Gehry. This project is the expansion of an existing settlement of an earlier date. Originally a housing development in a modern style was planned for this site in the 1920s by Ernst May, which, however, was not built because of the global economic crisis. Years later, when Ernst May had already left Frankfurt, a housing development of simple houses with gable roofs was built. These houses were even built in part by the residents. After the Second World War, these first buildings were complemented by other buildings. The project by Frank O. Gehry consists of two



				groups of houses which connect to the building of the 1960s and 1970s and are directly adjacent to the city forest. Unusual shapes and details, as well as the exotic-looking facade made of zinc sheet cladding makes the buildings contrast with their neighbours. The most striking formal characteristics are the trapezoidal, squamous and stacked balconies as well as the curving metal hoods of the entrances. Among other things, the zinc sheet is levied to a decent material and Gehry used it for cladding the frontages. The extravagance of the master of deconstruction is obvious—in colour, form, and material. The sensible relation to the surrounding is missing and the buildings seem like spaceships. That, however, is the fascinating component which affects the whole site.
<b>Zone 9: Airport Frankfurt</b>				
*	The Squire	JSK	Frankfurt 12, 60549 Frankfurt am Main	The Squire at Frankfurt International Airport is an, in many ways, extraordinary building. Its unique architecture has made it a landmark building – characteristic for Airport City Frankfurt. The joint venture of IVG Immobilien AG and Fraport AG, designed by JSK International Architects, is located at Europe's best connected spot – directly above the ICE high speed train station, with direct connection to one of Germany's most important motorway junctions and with covered access to Terminal 1 of Frankfurt Airport. On about 140,000 sqm one can find here office space, two Hilton Hotels, a business- and conference centre and an infrastructure tailored to the needs of the people working here – with restaurants, shops, physicians, fitness offers, a day-care centre and various services ranging from hairdresser to dry cleaners.
*****	Frankfurt Airport	Christoph Mäckler	60547 Frankfurt	Frankfurt International Airport is Germany's main airport hub. It is owned and operated by the public body Fraport. The airport handled 48.9 million passengers in 2022. It is the sixth busiest airport in Europe by passenger traffic in 2022. The expansion of Frankfurt Airport began in 2005 and includes the construction of a fourth runway and a third passenger terminal (Terminal 3) to increase the airport's capacity to handle up to 100 million passengers a year. The expansion also doubles the retail space at Terminals 1 and 2 to 20,000m <sup>2</sup> (completed in 2007) and provides high-speed rail services. The design by Professor Christoph Mäckler was chosen from an international design competition of 45 architects. When complete, the terminal will have four aeroplane fingers between 350m and 650m in length, allowing 50 aircraft to be parked at any one time. Originally scheduled for completion in 2023, the terminal project experienced delays due to Covid-19 pandemic-related disruptions. The new terminal is expected to enter service in 2026.
<b>Zone 10: Frankfurt Am Main West</b>				
*	Niddamündung		Mainberg 10, 65929 Frankfurt am Main	After the turbulent outflow over the mightiest basalt massif in Europe, the Vogelsberg, the Nidda reaches the fertile Wetterau. After a total of 90 kilometres in length and 625 meters in altitude, it slowly flows into the Main. Shortly before the confluence in Höchst, the Nidda forms the Wörthspitze with the Main near the Bolongaro Palace, a peninsula that is often flooded during high tide. The name "Wörth" comes from "Werde" and means island or shore location. The Höchst Mainhafen, which had existed since Roman times, was located there until 1982. In the meantime, a waterfront promenade with green spaces and a beer garden has emerged from the former port. Three old loading cranes remind us of the past as industrial monuments. Höchst, widely known as an industrial location, has a well-preserved old town that is characterized by half-timbered houses and has been a listed building since 1972. Sitting on the Schlossplatz, you can relax while enjoying typical Hessian specialties, just like Goethe and Mozart once did.
****	Saint Justin's Church, Frankfurt-Höchst		Justinuspl. 3, 65929 Frankfurt am Main	The Carolingian Saint Justin's Church in Frankfurt-Höchst is the oldest building in Frankfurt/Main and one of the oldest churches still existing in Germany. The history of the church is closely connected with the city of Höchst founded in the 8th century as a daughter city of Mainz. The first well known documentary evidence of the city dates from 790. Archbishop Odgar of Mainz (826-847) established the church of Justin the Confessor in Höchst, and his successor, Rabanus Maurus, made the final consecration in around 850. It did not really serve as a parish church then, but as a symbol for the power of the Electorate of Mainz proximate to the royal court at Frankfurt. The relics of St. Justin the Confessor were brought into the new church, where they remained for about 450 years. In 1441 it became a monastic church of the Hospital Brothers of St. Anthony, because since 1419 it was only used as a parish church. The Antoniter order built the late gothic chancel and made numerous alterations. It ceased to be a monastic church after secularization in 1802. The aisle windows have been replaced, and late gothic chapels were added on the north side. Also, the apses were removed following the alterations. The remainder of the Carolingian work is however intact: the two other sanctuaries, the central nave with small round-arched clerestory windows, the flat ceiling, the aisles, and at the top of the two sets of five columns – Corinthian capitals, which belong to the most important works of Carolingian art. Thu-Mon (2-5pm)
*****	Höchster Schloss (Altes Schloss)		Höchster Schloßpl. 16, 65929 Frankfurt am Main	The history of the old Höchst Palace, which is now in the Frankfurt city area, dates back to the 12th century. Destroyed and renewed several times, the medieval castle was expanded during the Renaissance to become one of the most magnificent castles of the electors of Mainz. After a fire in the Thirty Years' War and subsequent demolitions, little of its former glory remained. From 1970, they had the old castle expanded into a museum, carried out archaeological excavations by the Association for History and Archaeology in 1978-81 and renovated the exterior in the 1990s. In 2002, the castle passed from the possession of Farbwerke Höchst to the German Foundation for Monument Protection, which has been committed to its preservation ever since. The undamaged building complex adjoining to the west between the moat, city wall and Bolongarostraße, consisting of components of different ages, served as a secondary residence of the Electors after the fire in the Old Palace and was then called the New Palace. Fri-Sun (11am-5pm)
*****	Peter-Behrens-Bau	Peter Behrens	Höchst, 65929 Frankfurt	The Technical Administration Building of Hoechst AG is an expressionist office building by the architect Peter Behrens on the site of the former Hoechst company. The related complex of buildings listed below is divided into two three-story administrative wings and a representative entrance area with its distinctive tower and bridge, linked to the building of the former central office (Hauptcomptoir) of the Hoechst company. The building's association with brick





				expressionism is reflected in both the external and internal architecture and can be recognised from the details. Central themes are the colours that refer to the client and the crystal motifs that can be seen as ornaments in the light sources, such as windows and lamps. The stained glass windows also quote the paintings of the De Stijl artistic movement. While Peter Behrens had extensive experience in construction for industry and government, the importance of craft work can also be seen in his work after the First World War. This meant that many components such as door handles, railings or single windows were finished by hand. For cost reasons, and in contrast to the historicist central office building lying opposite, the technical administration building was built completely of brick. Behrens avoided a monotonous facade to the 185-metre long building complex by the fact that he used different coloured bricks and he divided the long building into three sections. The bridge and the tower are the two key elements of the complex. The middle section contains the main entrance and main staircase of the building. Its facade resembles that of the wings of the building, but has more emphasis on vertical elements. While topped with parabolic windows, the middle section has narrow columns of window. The main hall can be compared to the nave of a basilica that is connected to the entrance via a transept. The transept, which is the passage from the three entrances to the hall, is very low and dark, and thus forms a contrast to the impressive main hall. Visits <a href="mailto:kommunikation@infraseriv.com">kommunikation@infraseriv.com</a>
<b>– Zone 11: Outskirts of Frankfurt</b>				
	Hardtbergturn	Wolfgang Ott Architekt BDA	Hardtbergweg 17, 61462 Königstein im Taunus	The Hardtbergturn stands in the forest in Königstein on top of the Hardtberg with an elevation of 409 m. The tower is based on the shape of an ellipse and is designed as a pure steel construction with a total weight of around 80 tons. In plan, the tower is 8.95 m long, 5.95 m wide, and has a maximum height of 32.30 m at the top. It rests on a likewise elliptical base with a seating platform made of exposed concrete that invites visitors to linger. The tower is braced by the form-giving supporting structure with its characteristic, diagonally running and intersecting circular columns. The columns form a spatial framework and together with the levels the forces are transferred into the reinforced concrete foundation slab. From here you can discover the castles of Königstein, Falkenstein, and Kronberg, the slopes of the Taunus with the Feldberg and the Altkönig as well as the plain along the Main with its centre Frankfurt and its airport from a new perspective. On clear days, you can even look all the way to the Black Forest.
	Oberursel		61440 Oberursel, Germany	Oberursel (Taunus) is a town in Germany and part of the Frankfurt Rhein-Main urban area. It is located to the north west of Frankfurt, in the Hochtaunuskreis county. It is the 13th largest town in Hesse. In 2011, the town hosted the 51st Hessentag state festival. The town was first mentioned as "Ursella" in 791 in a deed recording a donation to the monastery Lorsch. In the year 880 the first church in the area, called "monasterium ad ursellam", was mentioned. In 1317 the first trading activities were documented. In 1444 Oberursel was officially sanctioned as a town. Two years later, the town wall was finished. Since the town was growing so fast in the 15th century the town walls had to be expanded in 1481 towards the east. In the early 16th century, a school for Latin language was established next to the church. During the Thirty Years' War the town was destroyed three times, in 1622 and 1645, and the number of inhabitants decreased from 1,600 to 600. As the town was rebuilt and grew, many mills and forges were founded along the "Urselbachtal". By 1858, industrialisation had begun in Oberursel, with several cotton-spinning mills being built. In 1860 Oberursel was linked to the railway between Bad Homburg and Frankfurt.
	Katholische Kirche St. Hedwig		Eisenhammerweg 10, 61440 Oberursel (Taunus)	The Catholic Church of St. Hedwig is a modern sacral building in the north of Oberursel (Taunus) built in 1966. What is striking about this unusual building is the parabola-shaped nave. This vaulted roof is covered with copper sheeting and shows the typical Verdigris. The interior is dominated by the glass facade on the southern end. The abstract work made of coloured concrete glass is the work of the artist Hermann Goepfert. The massive tower with a height of 32 meters is connected to the nave. The tower designed for four bells is occupied by one bell. It comes from the bell foundry A. Bachert in Friedrichshall and is dated to the late 14th century. The church has 500 seats plus another 30 seats in the side chapel. The altar wall opens upwards to the fiery paths of the Holy Spirit. The entrance wall bears a circular abstract rose in the upper part of the parabolic arch. These glass works of art were designed by Hermann Goepfert. Check services <a href="https://www.kath-oberursel.de/unsere-kirchen/st-hedwig">https://www.kath-oberursel.de/unsere-kirchen/st-hedwig</a>
	Bad Homburg	Peter Joseph Lenné	61348 Bad Homburg	Bad Homburg's history began in 1170 with the construction of a castle set on a ridge at the foot of the low mountains of the Taunus range. In 1680 Landgrave Friedrich II, the "Prince of Homburg", started transforming the old castle into a baroque-style palace, and also ordered the establishment of the new town, while promoting and overseeing increased trade and commerce. The discovery of the first mineral spring, in 1809, marked the beginnings of Bad Homburg as a spa town. In 1841, Francois and Louis Blanc built the first spa facilities and started operating the Casino. Bad Homburg continued to grow over the following years, along with its popularity, especially with the creation of the spa park, designed by Peter Joseph Lenné, the connection to the European railway network, and the many social and cultural events held here. The golden years of the royal spa town – known as the "aristocrat amongst Europe's spa resorts" – came to an end with the outbreak of the First World War, but Bad Homburg has nevertheless remained a celebrated spa resort.
	Klingspor Museum		Herrnstraße 80, 63065 Offenbach am Main	The Klingspor-Museum is a museum in Offenbach specializing in the art of modern book production, typography and type. It includes a collection of fine art books from Karl Klingspor, one of the owners of Klingspor Type Foundry in Offenbach am Main, which inspired the museum's creation. The museum hosts the work of famous type designers like Rudolf Koch, Otto Eckmann and Peter Behrens. Paul Ritter donated his collection of Frans Masereel to the museum. Many works from other printing collections such as the Acorn Press, Bremer Presse, Cranach Presse, Doves Press, Edition Tiessen, Ernst Engel Presse (to name a few), are in the collection of the museum. The library is open for visitors and holds several exhibitions each year. Tue (1–6pm), Wed (2–7pm), Thu–Fri (1–6pm), Sat–Sun (11am–6pm)
	German Leather Museum	Hugo Eberhardt	Frankfurter Str. 86, 63067 Offenbach am Main	The German Leather Museum (Ledermuseum), located in Offenbach am Main, Hesse, Germany, is one of the largest leather museums in the world. It has a wide variety of leather items, including some exhibits,

				which are believed to be more than 3,000 years old. It was founded by Hugo Eberhardt in 1917. At the time, Offenbach occupied a preeminent position on the international leather goods market and leather goods from Offenbach were world-famous. Prof. Hugo Eberhardt established and ran the German Leather Museum on a voluntary basis from 1917 until his death in 1959, with the exception of a four-year interruption between 1946 and 1950. In 1941, he became a member of the Nazi Party and actively distanced himself from the museum's former, Jewish patrons. The museum has three wings, namely, the German Shoe Museum, the Museum for Applied Art and the Ethnology Museum. General admission €8, concessions €5. Wed-Fri (10am-5pm), Sat-Sun (11am-6pm)
☆☆☆	Stangenpyramide	Ipach und Dreisbusch	Auf d. Hub, 63303 Dreieich	The Neu-Iseburg landscape architecture office Ipach und Dreisbusch positioned 456 logs in a meter grid on an 18 by 24 meter area. The glued, 24 centimetre thick pegs measure 0.6 meters at the edge of the facility. Only in the middle do the poles swing up to six meters. The resulting basic shape of a pyramid is continued in the angle of inclination of the supporting body of earth. When walking around the airy wooden construction, depending on the location, it seems to condense into a solid body, only to fan out again a few meters further into individual elements. The highlight, however, is the visual axis, which runs almost in a north-south direction. It almost shaves a swath in the forest of poles and divides the building in two halves in a mirror image. If the viewer steps towards it, a tremendous view opens up. Calculated precisely by tilting the axis slightly to the west, it focuses the view of the Messeturm and Hochtaunus. The fact that the basic pyramidal shape is repeated in the building and mountains underscores the deliberately wide reach of this landmark.
<b>Zone 12: Darmstadt</b>				
☆☆☆	Merck Innovation Centre	HENN	Frankfurter Str. 250, 64293 Darmstadt	The site of the science and technology company Merck in Darmstadt (Germany) is progressively remodelled from a production works into a technology and science campus. The heart of this transformation is the Innovation Centre with a new world of work. The building is set back facing Frankfurter Straße, thus generating the space for a public square – Emanuel Merck Platz. The orthogonal shape of the architectural volume is derived from the context of the neighbouring buildings, simultaneously acting as a contrast to the animation of the building's inner workings. The interior is characterised by the unfolding of a continuously flowing spatial structure. Bridge-like connections diagonally span the space between the oval cores, linking the individual workspaces with each other. Steps, ramps and floor areas spiral upwards. The routes between one work group and another, from one level to the next, are accomplished almost imperceptibly and effortlessly. A dynamic spatial continuum singularises the individual workplaces whilst connecting them to form a spatial network. The inter-crossing bridges, which densify the centre point of the building and diminish the spatial height of 6 metres to 3 metres, appear to float. The strain of the loads is absorbed by supports along the facade and a mere four interior columns. Due to their highly polished stainless-steel coverings, the columns have a practically dematerialized presence.
☆☆☆☆	Waldspirale	Friedensreich Hundertwasser	Waldspirale, 64289 Darmstadt	The Waldspirale is a residential building complex in Darmstadt built in the 1990s. The name translates into English as forest spiral, reflecting both the general plan of the building and the fact that it has a green roof. It was designed by Austrian artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser, planned and implemented by architect Heinz M. Springmann, and constructed by the Bauverein Darmstadt company. In the past, the topmost part of the building has had restaurants, cafes and bars for people to visit. Currently, there are no open amenities for visitors. The windows of the Waldspirale, which number over 1000, are all unique: no two windows are the same. Similarly, different handles are attached in each apartment to the doors and windows. Some of the apartments are decorated in Friedensreich Hundertwasser's personal style and exhibit the colourful tiles in the bath and kitchen that are characteristic of his work. Furthermore, all the corners are rounded off in these apartments along the roof and walls in an application of Hundertwasser's dogma "gegen die gerade Linie" or "against the straight line." Mon-Thu (7am-6pm)
☆☆☆	Museum Künstlerkolonie	Joseph Maria Olbrich	Olbrichweg 13 a, 64287 Darmstadt	The Artists' Colony Museum on Darmstadt's Mathildenhöhe is dedicated to the history of the Darmstadt artists' colony, its exhibitions and the colony's artists. The museum is located in the Ernst-Ludwig-Haus, which was reconstructed in the late 1980s and is the joint studio building of the artist group, which was built from 1900 according to plans by Joseph Maria Olbrich for the exhibition "A Document of German Art" (1901). The museum, which opened in May 1990, documents the 15-year history of the Darmstadt artist community from 1899 to 1914 and provides an overview of the works of its 23 members. In the foyer, a chronology of the artists' colony serves as an introduction, you then enter the small museum in the middle of three rooms. The wooden interior of one of the Mathildenhöhen houses from 1908 was installed there after it had been torn out from its original location in the 1960s because the aim was to reconstruct the condition of 1901 there. An attempt was made to recreate the spatial dimensions of the living spaces for which the exhibited furniture, ceramics and metal objects were designed. Models also depict the settlement in various stages of development. General admission €5, concessions €3. Mon-Sun (11am-6pm)
☆☆☆	Russian Orthodox Church of St. Maria Magdalena Darmstadt	Leon Benois	Nikolaiweg 18, 64287 Darmstadt	The Russian Chapel in Darmstadt was built between 1897-1899 by the architect Leon Benois, and used as a private chapel by the last Emperor of Russia, Nicholas II, whose wife Alexandra was born in Darmstadt. The royal family expected to make regular visits to the Tsarina's family in Darmstadt, so three years after taking the throne, Nicholas arranged for this Russian Orthodox chapel to be constructed. Leon Benois, a Russian architect, designed and constructed the chapel. It is named in honour of the patron saint of Nicholas II's mother. It was built of Russian stone and, as some people claim, built on soil from Russia brought to Darmstadt by train, and used during their lifetimes by the Russian Imperial family and court during regular visits to the Empress's childhood home and to her family. Right next door is the iconic "Wedding Tower" constructed in 1908 to commemorate the second marriage of Arch Duke Ludwig. Tue-Sat (11am-3pm), Sun (2-4pm)
☆☆	Hochzeitsturm	Joseph Maria Olbrich	Olbrichweg 11, 64287 Darmstadt	The wedding tower, or Hochzeitsturm, was designed by Joseph Maria Olbrich. It forms part of the exhibition halls within the Darmstadt artists' colony. It was commissioned by the Grand Duke of Hesse Ernst Ludwig as an impressive monument to commemorate his second marriage to Princess Eleonore Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, which took

place on 2 February 1905. It was inaugurated in 1908. Olbrich wanted the tower to be the crowning work of the urbanisation of the Darmstadt artists' colony. The outcome is an emblematic building on the highest part of the hill. His tower would, therefore, become an element with which the city could be identified. The lower section of the tower has white walls with simple red tile decoration. But the red brick tower itself, crowned by five curved spires covered with tiles, stands out powerfully over the rest of the complex. Its interior is divided into seven levels and it contains major art works, such as two mosaics by Friedrich Wilhelm Kleubens, some frescos by Ph. O. Schafer and decorative figures from Heinrich Jobst.  
 Mon-Thu (10am-7pm), Fri-Sun (10am-8pm)

- ULR map: <https://shorturl.at/dMRZ0>
- Metro map: <https://www.vgf-ffm.de/en/tickets-fares-plans/line-maps/route-plans>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighbourhoods following this diagram.

1. Innenstadt
2. Westend-Süd
3. Nordend-West
4. Nordend-Ost
5. Bornheim/Ostend
6. Sachsenhausen
7. Praunheim
8. Schwanheim
9. Airport Frankfurt
10. Frankfurt Am Main West
11. Outskirts of Frankfurt
12. Darmstadt

