

WORTH SEEING

- The Historic Centre**
- Rathaus town hall
 - Schängelbrunnen fountain
 - Jesuitenplatz square
 - Am Plan square
 - Vier Türme building
 - Torbogenfresco frescos
 - Altes Münzmeister Haus building
 - Haus Metternich building
 - Balduinbrücke bridge, Balduin-Denkmal monument
 - Alte Burg building
 - Liebfrauenkirche church
 - Bürresheimer Hof building
 - Altes Kauf- und Danzhaus mit Augenroller building
 - Florinskirche church, Florinsgarten garden
 - Deutscher Kaiser building
 - Peter-Altmeier-Denkmal memorial
 - Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkmal monument
 - Deutsches Eck German Corner
 - Deutscherherrenhaus building mit Ludwig Museum museum
 - Blumenhof flower court
 - Basilika St. Kastor church
 - Seilbahn Cable Car
 - Preußisches Regierungsgebäude building
 - Historiensäule fountain
 - Forum Confluentes building mit Tourist-Information

- Rhine Promenades and Electoral Palace**
- Schiffsbrücke pontoon bridge
 - Pegelhaus water level station
 - Görres-Denkmal memorial
 - Schnorbach Brückstück vineyard
 - Weindorf mit Traubenträgerbrunnen wine village with fountain
 - Kurfürstliches Schloss Electoral Palace
 - Vater Rhein und Mutter Mosel monument
 - Koblentzer Sektmuseum museum im Deinhard Stammhaus
 - Theater Koblenz municipal theatre
- Ehrenbreitstein**
- Coene'sches Haus building
 - Kapuziner Kirche church, Kapuziner Kloster monastery
 - Mutter-Beethoven-Haus museum
 - Rhein-Museum museum
 - Dähler Born fountain
 - Festung Ehrenbreitstein fortress
 - Fort Helfenstein fortress
 - Dikasterialgebäude building

- Other Sights**
- Fort Asterstein fortress
 - Peter-Joseph-Lenné-Denkmal memorial
 - Prinzessin-Luise-Tempel memorial
 - Kaiserin-Augusta-Denkmal memorial
 - Schloss Stolzenfels castle
 - Fort Konstantin fortress
 - Herz-Jesu-Kirche church
 - Jüdischer Friedhof cemetery
 - Synagoge synagogue
 - Mosellum museum
 - Wehrtechnische Studiensammlung museum
 - Feste Franz fortress / Franzosenfriedhof cemetery
 - DB Museum museum

WINE CITY KOBLENZ

Koblenz has always been shaped by viniculture in all of its facets – this applies to the city's appearance as much as it does to the lifestyle and culinary specialties served to locals and guests. You can experience Wine City Koblenz on guided tours of wine making facilities, in wine bars and at vineyard tastings!

Our tip: WeinStadtWandern!
Equipped with a map and a wine package in the form of a jute bag for hiking, the WeinStadtWandern tour takes you off on a pleasurable tour at your own pace! The walk through the old town, along the Rhine and Moselle or up to the cultural centre of Ehrenbreitstein Fortress takes you to numerous places where you can linger and enjoy a delicious glass of regional wine. You can buy the WeinStadtWandern package at Tourist Information in Forum Confluentes (Zentralplatz 1).



KOBLENZ BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

You can easily explore the city centre and the surrounding districts by bus! The folding map entitled "Koblenz & Region entdecken mit Bus & Bahn" (available in German) provides a handy overview of which bus routes you should take to the most important sights.

Our tip: KoblenzCard
This ticket allows you to travel by bus for free within the city limits, go on a guided tour of the old town at half price or visit museums with reduced admission. It also offers discounts on some boat trips and the Koblenz cable car.



CIRCUITS AND WALKING TRAILS IN KOBLENZ



Whether you'd like to see as much as possible, only have time for the biggest sights or would prefer to enjoy a leisurely stroll – our four walks are certain to take you down the right path!

The All Inclusive Trail takes you past all the important sights, while the Panorama Path is a great opportunity for a relaxed stroll along the Rhine. The Deutsches Eck Trail guides you along the quickest route to the tip of the Rhine-Moselle confluence. The Ehrenbreitstein Trail leads to the Ehrenbreitstein district of Koblenz at the foot of the fortress on the opposite side of the Rhine.

- All Inclusive Trail (purple)**
The All Inclusive Trail takes you past the sights of the old town. Starting at Tourist Information, you can explore the city at your own leisurely pace.
- Panorama Path (blue)**
The Panorama Path sticks to the banks of the Rhine. Stroll along the riverside promenade, past the Electoral Palace and enjoy the imposing view of Ehrenbreitstein Fortress.
- Deutsches Eck Trail (black)**
Anyone pressed for time will take this trail as the shortest route to the Deutsches Eck.
- Ehrenbreitstein Trail (green)**
A tour of the historic town centre is a good choice in Ehrenbreitstein. The best way to explore Ehrenbreitstein Fortress is to purchase a Ring Ticket. (Alternatively: add. 20 minutes on foot)



Or would you prefer a guided tour?

Our brochure "Stadtführungen in Koblenz" (Guided Tours of Koblenz) contains information about all the fascinating tours.

HIKING TRAILS



Blessed with undulating hills and verdant forests, the unique countryside around Koblenz, its monuments and vine-covered slopes are wonderful places to explore on foot. Three award-winning hiking trails (Rheinsteig, Moselsteig and RheinBurgenWeg) and the Welterbestieg – inaugurated in 2022 – invite visitors to trace the narratives of famous legends and discover castles, palaces and fortresses.

CYCLE PATHS



Koblenz is a wonderful place to explore on two wheels thanks to the Rhine and Moselle cycle paths!

- Rhine Cycle Route (light purple)**
The Rhine Cycle Route is one of the most important European long-distance cycle trails with a total length of 1,233 km, traversing four countries from the Swiss Alps to the North Sea. The Rhine Cycle Route runs along both the left and right sides of the Rhine. Anyone keen to visit the Deutsches Eck should opt for the left bank of the Rhine in Koblenz. Lined with numerous castles, the romantic Middle Rhine Valley is a particular highlight. <https://de.eurovelo.com/ev15>
- Mosel Cycle Path (light green)**
The Mosel Cycle Path begins in the French town of Metz and ends in Koblenz, Rhineland-Palatinate. It sticks close to the Moselle and leads past romantic vineyards and wine taverns that invite travellers to take a break. <https://www.visitmosel.de/raderlebnis-mosel/der-mosel-radweg>

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This map does not claim to be complete.
No responsibility is accepted for the correctness of the information. Version: June 2023

Note: Obstructions may persist until 2027 due to reconstruction of Pfaffendorfer Brücke.

- Sights
- Tourist Information
- Tourist Information Point
- Docks
- Scenic Overlook
- Vineyard
- Car park
- Multi-storey car park
- Underground car park
- Bus parking
- Public toilet (also disabled) fully accessible for wheelchair users/ limited accessibility for wheelchair users
- Emergency defibrillator

- Walking trail: Koblenz All Inclusive
- Walking trail: Panorama Path
- Walking trail: Deutsches Eck Trail
- Walking trail: Ehrenbreitstein
- Access route from the main station to the stop Stadtmittel
- Footpath to Ehrenbreitstein Fortress
- Rhine Cycle Route
- Mosel Cycle Path
- Bicycle rental
- E-bike charging point



KOBLENZ ON RHINE AND MOSELLE

The Historic Centre

One of Germany's oldest and most beautiful cities sits perched by the world-famous Deutsches Eck (German Corner), where the Rhine and Moselle meet after their meandering paths: Koblenz. Emperors, kings and princes have resided here, while countless artists have been inspired by the unique countryside. Koblenz now attracts visitors from all over the world.

We invite you to enjoy unforgettable moments. Stroll the three and a half kilometres along the waterfront promenade. Explore the winding alleys. Enjoy the wide range of food and drink on one of the squares in the picturesque old town or amble through the numerous shops, both large and small, in the city centre. You can learn exciting insights and stories on the daily guided tour "The Romantic Old Town of Koblenz" (April-October: english guided tours Saturdays 3:00pm).



Rathaus (Town Hall) on the Jesuitenplatz

Constructed in the times of the Counter-Reformation, the two town hall buildings were once a Jesuit monastery with a grammar school. Town hall building II was erected from 1582 to 1670, building I from 1694 to 1701. The complex has been used as Koblenz Town Hall since 1895. Its different facade designs – from late Renaissance to early Baroque – are clearly recognisable. The frescoes above the staircase in building I by the Italian master Lucaea are certainly worth seeing.



Schängelbrunnen (Fountain)

The figure of the cheeky little boy on the 1940 fountain by the sculptor Carl Bürger depicts the "Kowelenzer Schängel". The word "Schängel" is actually a diminutive of "Schang", which in turn is a corruption of the French first name "Jean" in local dialect. According to popular tradition, "Schängel" was initially used as a derogative term for the product of extramarital German-French relations. Today, all true Koblenzers see themselves as Schängel and love the little guy who symbolises wit, repartee and the Rhine way of life.



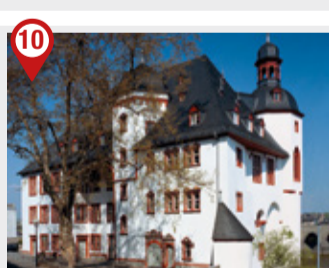
Am Plan (Square)

Am Plan square was once used as a venue for markets, tournaments and events. Its name is derived from the German word for "flat", as it was the first square in Koblenz to be paved. Some of the Baroque buildings from the 18th century remain preserved in the northern section of the square. The town commandant's office with its flight of steps served as the official residence of the elector's fortress commander. The building with its arcades and the city commandant's office were used as a fire station from 1911 to 1973. There is a fountain at the centre of the square, which commemorates the construction of the first water pipes in Koblenz. Today the square is home to numerous restaurants.



Haus Metternich on the Münzplatz

The name of the square is reminiscent of the German word for the former electoral mint. The mint master's house from 1763 remains preserved to this day. Clemens Wenzeslaus von Metternich, who served the House of Habsburg as Foreign Minister and Chancellor of State, was born 1773 in Metternich House just opposite. As the "coachman of Europe", he presided over the 1814/15 Congress of Vienna, which decided that Rhineland would fall to Prussia. Koblenz became the capital of the new Prussian province on the Rhine.



Alte Burg (Old Castle)

Heinrich von Finstingen, Elector of Trier, built this "fortress" in the 13th century to protect against the citizens of Koblenz who were seeking independence. The castle was originally the residence of the ministerial family von der Arken. Today it houses the municipal archive.



Liebfrauenkirche (Church of Our Beloved Lady)

Known locally as the "Owerparkerkerch", the main parish church of Koblenz was erected at the highest point in the city. The various architectural styles on show in the building demonstrate how many different centuries contributed to the design of this civic church. The onion-shaped domes, built in 1693 according to plans by Sebastiani, destroyed in 1944 and restored in 1955, are the city's landmark. The richly decorated interior of the church is well worth a visit. The Church of Our Lady is situated at the heart of the old town, surrounded by small alleys that invite visitors to amble and explore. Events are also held during the Christmas market in Advent.



Altes Kauf- und Danzhaus with the Eye Roller

The Florinsmarkt was the political and economic hub of the city in bygone times. The Alte Kaufhaus, the Schöffenhof and the Bürresheimer Hof, one of the city's most beautiful building complexes, are reminders of this. The old Kauf- und Danzhaus was home to the Middle Rhine Museum until 2012 (in the Forum Confluentes since 2013). Legend has it that the Eye Roller beneath the clock of the Old Kaufhaus commemorates the "robber baron" Johann Lutter von Kobern, who was beheaded in Koblenz in 1536. The town court once met in the Schöffenhof. Bürresheimer Hof was used as a synagogue until 1938.



Florinskirche (Church of Saint-Florin)

Built around 1100, the Church of Saint-Florin takes its name from St. Florin, the deeply revered patron saint of winemakers. The Church of Saint-Florin was consecrated in 1803 and used as a depot during the French occupation (1794–1814/15). Napoleon even had plans to convert the Church of Saint-Florin into a municipal slaughterhouse with sales booths. But this did not happen: The Prussian king donated it to the Protestant community after his forces had seized back the city, making the Church of Saint-Florin the first Protestant church building in Koblenz. The beautiful Florin Gardens are situated behind the church.



Deutsches Eck (German Corner)

This site has been called Deutsches Eck – German Corner – since the Teutonic Knights set up home at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle in 1216. A sandbank was located just offshore, later a safe haven. This area was recovered from the river at the end of the 19th century and became the site of the monument to Kaiser Wilhelm I in 1897. Destroyed by artillery fire in March 1945, Theodor Heuß rededicated the riderless plinth as a memorial to German unity in 1953. A replica of the statue has been located in its original place since 1993. TIP: Visitors to the Middle Rhine Museum can still admire the impressive head of the old imperial monument.



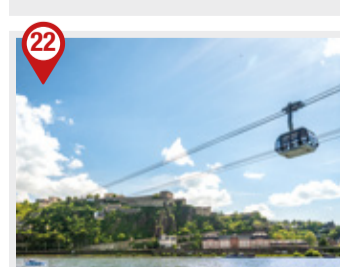
Deutschherrenhaus with Ludwig Museum

The Rheinbau is among the preserved buildings in the complex of the Teutonic Order, which settled at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle rivers in 1216. After a turbulent history, it has housed the Ludwig Museum since 1992. It focuses on modern art, especially from France. The Aachen chocolate manufacturer and art collector Peter Ludwig (1925–99) was a native of Koblenz. Together with the neighbouring Basilica of St. Castor, the former ecclesiastical building encloses the idyllic Blumenhof, an oasis of peace at the bustling Deutsches Eck.



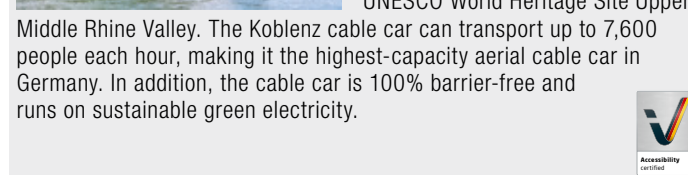
Basilika St. Kastor (Basilica of St. Castor)

Important historical events played out in this collegiate church. Consecrated by Archbishop Hetti of Trier in 836, the church was the site of the negotiations between the sons of Emperor Louis the Pious in 842, which led to the partition treaty of Verdun the following year. The five lower storeys of the towers on the west facade were constructed around 1100. The beautiful choir was built in the middle of the 12th century. Pope John Paul II elevated the church to the rank of a basilica minor in 1991.



Seilbahn (Cable Car)

The Koblenz cable car has connected the old town with Ehrenbreitstein Fortress, 112 metres further up, since the Federal Horticultural Show 2011. During the ride, the panorama cabins command a stunning view of the city and the UNESCO World Heritage Site Upper Middle Rhine Valley. The Koblenz cable car can transport up to 7,600 people each hour, making it the highest-capacity aerial cable car in Germany. In addition, the cable car is 100% barrier-free and runs on sustainable green electricity.



Preußisches Regierungsgebäude (Prussian Government Building)

Reminiscent of a Hohenstaufen imperial palace, the building was constructed in neo-Romanesque style between 1902 and 1906. It was the seat of the royal Prussian government for the Koblenz administrative district. Kaiser Wilhelm II was involved in designing the building, certainly to its advantage. The building – together with the adjacent former hotel Koblenzer Hof – is now home to the Federal Office of Defence Technology and Procurement.



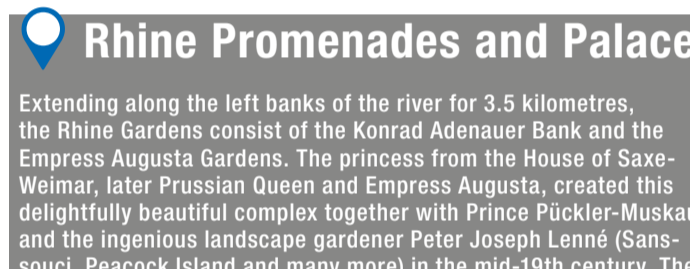
Historiensäule (History Column) on Görresplatz

The approximately 10-metre History Column was a gift from the State of Rhineland-Palatinate to mark the 2,000th anniversary of the city of Koblenz. It stands on the fountain at the centre of Görresplatz and has beautified the cityscape since 1992. Artist and sculptor Jürgen Weber relates the history of city of Koblenz from Roman times to the present day in 10 three-dimensional scenes arranged one above the other.



Forum Confluentes with Tourist Information

A cultural centre, the Forum Confluentes brings together art, culture and education under one roof and is home to the Middle Rhine Museum, the municipal library and the tourist information office. The Tourist Information staff would be delighted to advise you on all aspects of your stay in Koblenz. You can also purchase tickets for guided tours and events or buy local wines and souvenirs.

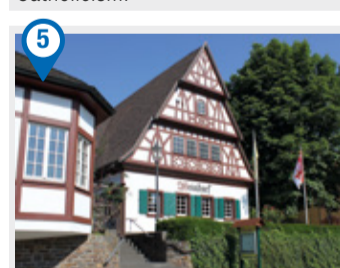


Extending along the left banks of the river for 3.5 kilometres, the Rhine Gardens consist of the Konrad Adenauer Bank and the Empress Augusta Gardens. The princess from the House of Saxe-Weimar, later Prussian Queen and Empress Augusta, created this delightfully beautiful complex together with Prince Pückler-Muskau and the ingenious landscape gardener Peter Joseph Lenné (Sanssouci, Peacock Island and many more) in the mid-19th century. The Rhine Gardens were redesigned as part of the Federal Horticultural Show in 2011, creating a magnificent riverside boulevard lined with important landmarks. Starting with the 17th-century Rhine crane and the Electoral Palace with its spacious steps where visitors can sit overlooking the Rhine, through to the Empress Augusta Monument.



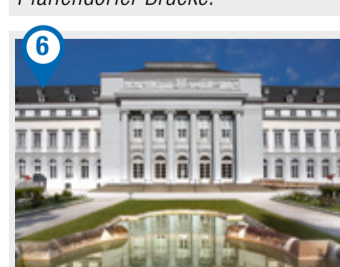
Empress Augusta Promenade and Görres Memorial

Empress Augusta, the wife of Wilhelm I, bequeathed the Rhine Gardens to her city of Koblenz that are still preserved today. They are among the most beautiful along the entire Rhine and feature alternating lawns and groups of bushes and trees. Between them there are inscriptions, reliefs, busts, sculptures and monuments, including the monument to the empress herself and the publicist Joseph Görres (1776–1848). An advocate of "left-wing" ideas during his youth in Koblenz, the founder of the Rheinischer Merkur died in Munich in 1848 as a patron saint of Catholicism.



Weindorf (Wine Village)

Koblenz Wine Village was established in 1925 to mark the Imperial Show of German Wines. The four stylistically different buildings are modelled on typical winemakers' houses from the German vineyard regions. The individual winemaking regions and producers presented their wine products here during the Imperial Show. Today the Wine Village is entirely given over to eateries. Behind the Wine Village is the small Schnorbach Brückstück vineyard, Germany's smallest registered single vineyard with just 750 vines on an area of 1,500 square metres. Note: Obstructions may persist until 2027 due to reconstruction of Pfaffendorfer Brücke.



Kurfürstliches Schloss (Electoral Palace)

Built by Elector Clemens Wenzeslaus from 1777 to 1786, the Electoral Palace is among the most important royal buildings of early French Classicism in south-west Germany. The Prussian Crown Prince, later Kaiser Wilhelm I, resided here as Prussian military governor from 1850 to 1858. The palace was reconstructed after its destruction in the 2nd World War. Today, it offers exclusive rooms for festive banquets, conferences and family celebrations. The publicly accessible Palace Gardens on the side overlooking the Rhine are an inviting place to visit. The sculpture Father Rhine and Mother Moselle is also located there.



Koblenz Theatre

The classicist building was erected in 1786/87 by Franz-Joseph Schmitz, a court councillor, during the work to reconstruct the Electoral Palace and create the Electoral Palast/Neustadt district. The house was opened in 1787 with Mozart's Abduction from the Seraglio. As confirmed by the Latin inscription, it was dedicated to the muses, the mores and public pleasure. Initially a private establishment, it has been the city theatre since 1867. The State Consultative Assembly gathered here on 22 November 1946 to draft a constitution for the newly created state of Rhineland-Palatinate.



Kaiserin-Augusta-Denkmal (Empress Augusta Memorial)

The Empress Augusta Monument is located at the end of the Rhine Gardens. It was created in 1895/96 by Bruno Schmitz as a counterpart to the Kaiser Wilhelm Monument. The monument is intended to express the gratitude of Koblenz citizens to their patron. After all, Augusta supported charitable institutions, in addition to giving the city the Rhine Gardens and resources for their upkeep. The Augusta Festival has been held on the first Sunday in June since 2006 as part of World Heritage Day, organised by the Commission for UNESCO and the Welterbestätten Deutschland e.V. association.

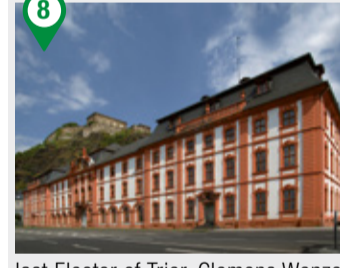
Ehrenbreitstein

Situated at the foot of the eponymous fortress Ehrenbreitstein, once the residence city of the electors and cultural centre, delights visitors with its magnificent buildings from bygone eras: The birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven's mother, old half-timbered and baroque houses, the Capuchin Monastery and the dicastery building designed by Balthasar Neumann. Ehrenbreitstein is also home to the Rhine Museum with exhibits and art relating to the river. It was here that the elector's chancellor La Roche and his wife Sophie, herself a prominent writer, ran an open salon frequented by Goethe, Basedow, Lavater, Brentano and other illustrious guests.



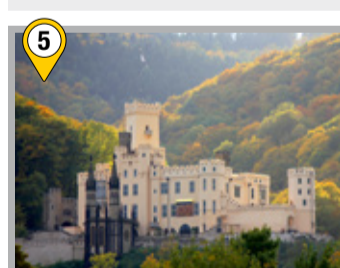
Ehrenbreitstein Fortress

The fortress is at the heart of the stronghold system spanning the entire city. It was built between 1817 and 1827 on the ruins of its predecessor, which had been blown up in 1801, after the Rhineland was awarded to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna (1814/15). Comparisons with Gibraltar are frequent due to its location and size. Fortifications already existed on the rock 118 metres above the Rhine around 1,000 BC. They were followed by a Roman military outpost and a medieval castle, which the Electors of Trier developed into a fortress. Today, Ehrenbreitstein Fortress is a lively and modern cultural centre with a fascinating history and a varied programme of events.



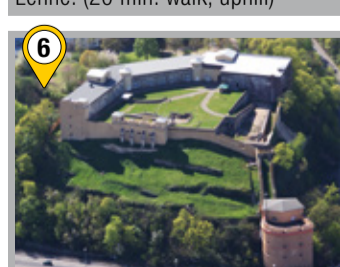
Dikasterialgebäude (Dicasterium)

The Baroque building was commissioned by Elector Franz Georg von Schönborn (1729–56) according to plans by Balthasar Neumann and intended to house the electoral authorities (dicasteries). It was used temporarily as the residence of the last Elector of Trier, Clemens Wenzeslaus of Saxony (1768–1801), before his move to the newly constructed Koblenz Palace. The building erected by court architect Seiz to the right of the dicasterial building in 1762 was the royal stables to house the court's horses.



OTHER SIGHTS Stolzenfels Castle

The castle is located around 5 km south of Koblenz. The former toll castle (1250) was destroyed in 1689 during the Palatinate War of Succession. Prussian Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm was given the ruins in 1823, which he rebuilt 15 years later according to plans by the Berlin master builder Schinkel. The interior is adorned with precious furniture and a collection of armour and weapons. The castle was restored to mark the Federal Horticultural Show in 2011. It was restored to its original splendour, and the gardens were redesigned according to old plans by the master gardener Peter Joseph Lenné. (20 min. walk, uphill)



OTHER SIGHTS Fort Konstantin

Besides Ehrenbreitstein Fortress, there are several fortifications belonging to the Koblenz Grand Fortress, including Fort Konstantin on the left bank of the Rhine. It was built between 1821 and 1832 on the site of the medieval Carthusian monastery. The fort was named after the brother of the Russian Tsar, Grand Duke Constantine. Visits and group tours are available on request.

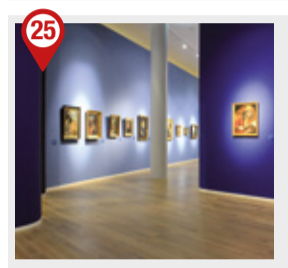
MUSEUMS

Koblenz is home to wide variety of museums, offering something for every taste. For more information, please visit our website at www.visit-koblenz.com/museums



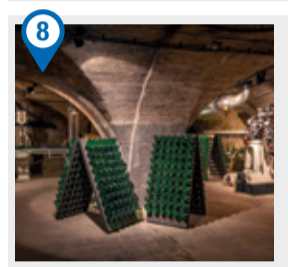
Ludwig Museum Koblenz

Post-1945 art and international exhibitions of contemporary art. Esther-Bejarano-Straße 1 56068 Koblenz Phone +49 261-129-2406 www.ludwigmuseum.org



Mittelrhein-Museum Koblenz

The Middle Rhine Museum Koblenz was originally a civic foundation and unites over 2,000 years of art and cultural history. Forum Confluentes Zentralplatz 1 56068 Koblenz Phone +49 261-129-2520 www.mittelrhein-museum.de



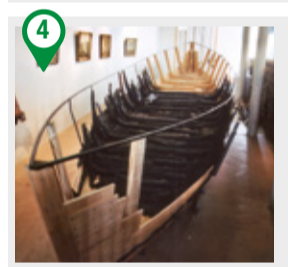
Koblenzer Sektmuseum (Koblenz Sparkling Wine Museum at the Deinhard headquarters)

The individual steps in viticulture and the production of wine and sparkling wine are shown using original equipment. Deinhardplatz 3 - 56068 Koblenz Phone +49 261-91151-51 www.sekt-museum.de



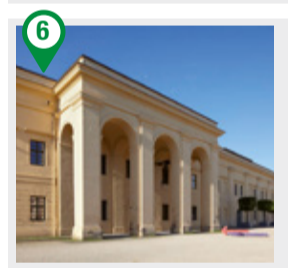
Mutter-Beethoven-Haus

Birthplace of Maria Magdalena Keverich, mother of Ludwig van Beethoven. Wambachstraße 204 56077 Koblenz Phone +49 261-129-2502 www.mutter-beethoven-haus.de



Rhein-Museum Koblenz e.V.

Technology and artefacts from the Rhine. Charlottenstraße 53 a 56077 Koblenz Phone +49 261-703450 www.rhein-museum.de



Landesmuseum Koblenz (State Museum)

In Ehrenbreitstein Fortress Archaeology, photography, wine and pleasure, cultural history of technology. Ehrenbreitstein Fortress 56077 Koblenz Phone +49 261-6675-8 and 6675-4000 www.tor-zum-welterbe.de



Mosellum (Information Centre)

Interactive exhibits bring the Moselle and its river dwellers to life. Its topics include: Navigation, power generation and fish migration in the Moselle valley. Moselstaustufe Peter-Altmeyer-Ufer 1 56068 Koblenz Phone +49 261-95234030 www.mosellum.de



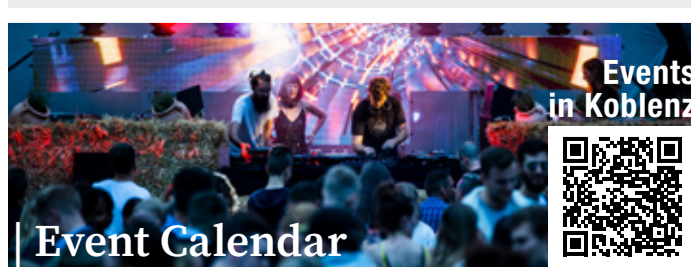
Wehrtechnische Studiensammlung (Scientific Collection of Defence Engineering Specimens)

Technology, weapons and uniforms. Mayener Straße 85 56070 Koblenz Phone +49 261-9836921423 www.wfvts.de



DB (Railway) Museum

History of the German railway with exhibits. Schönbornsluster Straße 14 56070 Koblenz-Lützel Phone +49 261-3961338 www.dbmuseum-koblenz.de



EHRENBREITSTEIN FORTRESS CULTURAL CENTRE | KOBLENZ STATE MUSEUM & CABLE CAR

EHRENBREITSTEIN FORTRESS



The easiest way to reach Ehrenbreitstein Fortress is by cable car, which leaves from Deutsches Eck and takes you 850 metres above the Rhine. The panorama cabins command a stunning view of the city and the UNESCO World Heritage Site Upper Middle Rhine Valley. It is worth noting that the cable car is 100% barrier-free. www.seilbahn-koblenz.de

Ehrenbreitstein Fortress is among Europe's most important strongholds. Visitors to the top can look forward to a lively, modern cultural centre with a fascinating history. They will learn more about the eventful, 5,000-year history of the site on the discovery tour Stations of Fortress History, either at their own pace or as part of an open guided tour. The Living History tours bring bygone ages to life and offer particularly interesting insights. Regular tours are offered at weekends during the season.

LANDESMUSEUM – STATE MUSEUM

Spread over four buildings, the Koblenz State Museum shows exciting exhibitions on the topics of photography, archaeology, wine and enjoyment as well as economic, technical and cultural history. Attending one of the numerous events is a particularly nice opportunity to visit the fortress. To learn more, visit the website at www.tor-zum-welterbe.de

FESTUNGS-AUFZUG – FORTRESS SHUTTLE



As an alternative to the cable car, you can also reach Ehrenbreitstein Fortress by taking the fortress shuttle in the Ehrenbreitstein district on the right-hand side of the Rhine. The Ring Ticket is a good choice here, offering a combination of cable car, fortress admission, fortress shuttle and ferry back to the old town. www.koveb.de/festungsaufzug



ONE-DAY COMBINED TICKET 'Cable car – Fortress – Cable car'

The combined ticket includes entry to the Ehrenbreitstein Fortress Cultural Centre, including the exhibition halls, as well as the cable car journey there and back.

SAVE WITH A COMBO
Cable Car Koblenz & Ehrenbreitstein Fortress

www.tor-zum-welterbe.de www.seilbahn-koblenz.de www.visit-koblenz.com

CITY MAP KOBLENZ and Sights



KOBLENZ VERBINDET.

www.visit-koblenz.com

Koblenz-Touristik

Tourist Information

TOURIST INFORMATION in Forum Confluentes

Zentralplatz 1 - 56068 Koblenz
Phone +49 261-129-1610
Fax +49 261-129-1620
info@koblenz-touristik.de
An institution run by the City of Koblenz

Opening hours:
Open more than 350 days a year:
daily from 10am to 6pm
(current info at www.visit-koblenz.com)

Visitors to the modern premises will receive detailed information about: Sights, hotel reservations, city tours, excursions, boat trips on the Rhine and Moselle, public transport, ticket sales and souvenirs, wine and sparkling wine from Koblenz vintners etc.

TOURIST INFORMATION POINT, CABLE CAR VALLEY STOP

Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer · 56068 Koblenz
Opening hours: (current info at www.seilbahn-koblenz.de)

