

Rundgang durch die Innenstadt **Höchst**
Frankfurt am Main

BAUSTEIN

2/14





BAHNHOF HÖCHST

S S-Bahn S1 + S2

a
b
HÖCHSTER PORZELANMANUFAKTUR
HÖCHSTER STADTPARK

Ludwig-Scriba-Straße

Bruno-Asch-Anlage

Kasinostr.

Zuckerswerdstr.

Bolongarostraße

Russingerstr.

Adolf-Haeuser-Str.

Raugasse

Gersthofer Str.

Hostatostr.

Ludwigshafener Str.

Luciusstr.

Brüningstraße

Bolongarostraße

Schützenbleiche

Leunabrücke

Melchiorstr.

Antonier Str.

Leverkuser Str.

Justinskirchstr.

Hostatostr.

Albanusstr.

Emmerich-Josef-Str.

Königsteiner Str.

Hilligengasse

Schleifergasse

Höchster Markt

Alt-Höchst

Höchster Schloßplatz

Batterie

FÄHRE

WÖRTHSPITZE

MAIN

NIDDA

c
SCHWANHEIMER DÜNE

d
TOR OST
INDUSTRIEPARK
HÖCHST

Circular Tour of the Centre of Höchst

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*Dear Residents,
dear Guests,*

with this brochure series we're highlighting the merits of attractive neighbourhoods in the city of Frankfurt am Main. After the excursions through Alt-Sachsenhausen and downtown Frankfurt you can discover the historic centre of Höchst with all its beautiful sights as well by using the Baustein Brochure and following its routes which were created in 2014.



There is a lot happening in Höchst: the station forecourts have been redesigned, the first tenants have moved into the former VGF depot and further expansion of apartments and housing run efficiently, the Bolongaro Palace is being renovated and the renovation of the Bolongarostraße is ready to begin with.

The neighbourhood of Höchst is still known to many by the local industrial site of the former Hoechst AG Group. But Höchst has much more to offer! Höchst was first mentioned as „villa hostat“ in 790 AD and was an independent city until 1928, whose many attractions we would like to introduce to you during this tour. The old town, which has been listed since 1972, is especially worth discovering. There is a reason why Höchst was included in the German Half-Timbered House Road in 2013.

Since 2006 the city of Frankfurt has been supporting its district Höchst through the local government funding programme. Until 2018 the renovation and modernisation of existing buildings and neighbourhood improvement measures within the centre of Höchst were supported financially with the focus on housing. You will discover selected projects, such as the Golden Eagle, while walking through Höchst. With the continuation of the funding programme

until 2023, the city centre of Höchst is now to be further strengthened in its central function. Grants are awarded for measures to transform commercially used ground floor zones and to increase the value of Höchst as a location.

For this issue we have collaborated with the Bürgervereinigung Höchster Altstadt e.V., which has been campaigning for the preservation of historic buildings and the architectural ensemble of the historic centre of Höchst for decades, and with Holger Vonhof, editor of the Höchster Kreisblatt and author of „Höchst - Die schönsten Streifzüge durch Frankfurt“ (Societäts-Verlag Frankfurt). We are grateful for the use of their texts.

This brochure is directed at the residents of Höchst but also its guests, tourists as well as enthusiasts who want to get to know the old town of Höchst better. With the help of this tour you can get a good impression of this town, may it be by bicycle or simply by foot. The circular route begins at the northern end of the town, the train station being the starting point. Then it continues to the east taking in several points of interest, and then to the south, leading into the centre of the old town of Höchst, before finishing back near the train station.

I hope you have an interesting and informative tour.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Josef'.

Mike Josef
Head of Department for Planning, Living and Sport

1

Höchster Bahnhof/ Höchst Train Station

After Frankfurt's main station, the Höchst station is the busiest in Frankfurt and is considered to be the „main station of the Main-Taunus-Region“. The train station was recently made barrier free. The renovation was done in line with the requirements for listed buildings. Particularly worthy of preservation are the tiles in the passage to the platforms or the handrails according to the preservationists' views. A sgraffito in the station concourse shall be re-exposed showing, with regard to the industrial past of Höchst, the Farbwerke [the industrial park] with smoking chimneys. The station building was opened on June 30th 1914, shortly before the outbreak of the First World War. The station forecourts were redesigned as a part of the „Schöneres Frankfurt“ measures.

The first railway station in Höchst was built in 1839 during the construction of the Taunus Railway. The Taunus Railway was the first railway lines in Germany, east of the Bruno-Asch-Anlage, approximately at the level where today's bridge is crossing the Königsteiner Straße. All that remains from this period is the „Haus Landsberg“, which housed the station restaurant back then and which is still one of the most beautiful facades facing the Dalbergplatz today.



2

Bruno-Asch-Anlage/ Bruno-Asch-Gardens

The Bruno-Asch-Anlage is located between the Höchst train station and the Dalbergplatz roundabout. It was rebuilt leaning on the original historical concept in winter 2010/11 and is the only example of expressionist garden architecture in Frankfurt. It was originally created around 1926; as recently as 1990, it was re-named after Bruno Asch, a former mayor of Höchst. A member of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and a Jew, Asch emigrated to the Netherlands in 1933 and took his life in 1940 when the Germans invaded. A commemorative plaque in front of the Bolongaropalast also remembers Bruno Asch. During the French occupation (1918-1930), Mayor Asch was expelled by the French and then managed the day-to-day official functions, in part by telephone, from Frankfurt.

The Bruno-Asch-Anlage consists of two long rectangular lawns that are lowered and surrounded by herbaceous borders as a so-called „Boulingrins“. Along the Dalbergstraße and the railway embankment, paths lined with benches frame the park, which measures about 6,000 square meters. In its center stands a hexagonal fountain that was created in the 1920s by Paul Seiler. A long time ago, there used to be goldfish swimming in the fountain but the last few years before the restoration of the Bruno-Asch-Anlage between 2010-11, it was adorned with plants. Since 2013, the fountain has been flowing again. Since 2003, the Bruno-Asch-Anlage has been a listed architectural ensemble. In the 1970s, two buildings were built on the street corners of the park, disturbing the original sight lines. One of the buildings was demolished in 2020, and the demolition of the other building is also planned.



3

„Windsbraut“ – Skulptur am Dalbergplatz/Sculpture at the Dalbergplatz

The „Windsbraut“ (Bride of the Wind) is a steel sculpture by the artist E. R. Nele, and was erected at the redesigned Dalbergplatz in 2008. It has a height of 5,10 meters and can withstand a wind speed of up to 160 kilometers per hour. During the cavalcades of past football World Cups and European Championships, it has been popular to decorate the „Windsbraut“ with flags, whilst the honking cars did their laps around the roundabout.



4

Königsteiner Straße – Zentrale Geschäftsstraße/Main Shopping Street

The Königsteiner Straße is the traditional shopping street for the residents of Höchst. Even after the incorporation of the former county city, the „Zeil of the West“ is still an attraction for the residents of adjoining neighbourhoods. Since 1990, the Königsteiner Straße has been pedestrianised. Along approximately 400 meters, shops and department stores offer predominantly everyday goods.



5

Höchster Stadtwaagel/der „Wempe-Tempel“/ Höchst Weigh House/“Temple of Wempe“

The Höchst Weigh House once operated at the corner of Bolongarostraße 129/Mainberg. The pavilion-like building's nickname „Wempe Temple“ derives from the town's senior government building officer, Dr. Ing. Wempe Paul who was responsible for the realisation of a number of buildings in Höchst during the 1920s.

One cannot say with certainty to which projects Wempe contributed his architectural designs. However, his direct influence is documented for the new buildings at the main cemetery (Sossenheimer Weg) and the Women and Children Department of the Municipal Hospital (1923-26). The designation of the former weigh house as „Wempe Temple“ suggests that one can most likely attribute the authorship of this design to him as well. During 2012/2013, the listed little transformer and weigh house was carefully renovated.

6

Bolongaro Palast/Bolongaro Palace

The three-winged baroque Bolongaropalast is situated in a beautifully landscaped garden with views of the river. The complex was built 1772 – 1774 for the snuff manufacturers Josef Maria Markus and Jakob Philipp Bolongaro from Stresa at the Lago Maggiore. It is the only building that has been realised from a planned new town in Höchst by Sovereign Elect Emmerich-Josef von Breidbach-Bürresheim, which originally was meant to become a trade centre. Towards the river, over two terraced levels, a park is connected, flanked by two garden pavilions. From 1908 until the annexation by Frankfurt in 1928, the Bolongaropalast functioned as the town hall for the former independent city of Höchst. The very popular registry office is housed in one of the renovated garden pavilions. The Bolongaro Palace has been under renovation since 2017.

When the renovation is done, the palace will be opened to public visitors again. The Bolongaro Palace will then house, among other things, a civic museum for Höchst, which will also integrate the porcelain museum that has been located in the Kronberger Haus for 25 years. The establishment of a restaurant within the Bolongaro Palace is also planned. The garden provides an atmospheric backdrop for theatrical performances during the summer.



7

Die Wörthspitze/The Wörth Pike

Strictly speaking the Wörthspitze belongs to the neighbourhood of Nied. However, the elongated peninsula where the river Nidda flows into the Main is a popular recreation area for the residents of Höchst, which they reach via a curved concrete arch bridge, the „Gaaßbrückelche“. A sign near the bridge informs us that it is popularly called „Seufzerbrücke“ [Bridge of Sighs] - although no one seems to be aware of this. Everyone simply calls the bridge „Gaaßbrückelche“ [Hessian dialect], meaning „Little Goats Bridge“ because the goats were driven across it towards the pastures on the Wörthspitze. The bridge leads from the Amtsgasse across to the Wörthspitze and can only be used on foot or by bicycle. It is the last bridge before the Nidda runs into the Main.

The Wörthspitze is part of Frankfurt's green belt. The Frankfurt artist and poet Robert Gernhardt (1937-2006) claimed to have spotted the Frankfurter „Green Armadillo“ here for the first time. In 2002, the city of Frankfurt planted three ashes in honour of Gernhardt at the Wörthspitze. The lawns are used for playing and sunbathing in summer; a separate dog park is demarcated. The name „Wörth“ has the same meaning as in Donauwörth or Finkenwerder - river islands or narrow shore locations on the river are named Wörth, Werde and Werder.



8

*Hotelschiff Mainod/
Hotelship Mainod*

The hotel ship, which is located at the mouth of the River Nidda on the banks of the Main in Höchst, has a long tradition: when it dropped anchor on the banks of the Main in Höchst on 23 April 1959 as the largest hotel ship in the Federal Republic of Germany at that time, the rooms were already fully booked for weeks, and just one month later the first three weddings were celebrated on board. The Bolongaro Palace registry office is only a few bridal shoe taps away. Since then, it has been impossible to imagine Höchst without this floating gem. Generations of Höchsters and Frankfurters have celebrated their anniversaries and milestone birthdays here, enjoyed the summer with coffee and cake on the floating terrace and thus created a piece of collective memory.

In 2016, the Frankfurt-based Zürcher family took over the traditional business with café and restaurant, whose origins go back to a former boathouse from 1926, from the Schlott family. A lot has happened in the aging hotel on the upper deck since then: The rooms have been redesigned with great attention to detail and each has been given its own motto. For example, there is a swan room, a sailor room, a mermaid room and, most recently, the jungle room with its own bathroom. In 2021, the ship's hull was completely renovated at the shipyard in Erlenbach. Since then, the new name has been emblazoned on the freshly painted hotel ship: „Mainod - the floating gem“.

9

Alte Mainmühle und Alter Wehrturm/ Old Main Mill and Old Defence Tower

The old Mainmühle is located opposite the Hotelschiff. Originally coming from the north, the stream Liederbach branched at its lower course into several creeks, which were flowing towards the Main. The easterly arm, which used to run through the area that today is occupied by the Schlossplatz, had already been filled up during the Middle Ages. At first, the water from the stream was diverted into the castle moat and later into the moat around the town wall. Already during the late 16th century, the stream Liederbach was regulated with the help of a weir located in the parish of Unterliederbach, but which only led to the flooding of the fields in Unterliederbach. With the expansion of Höchst during the 19th century, the stream Liederbach was made into a canal and forced into its present-day course. The primal arms of the stream were filled up. The stream Mühlgraben, still running parallel to the Königsteiner Straße down towards the Main at the beginning of the 20th century, was also filled and overbuilt, once the Mainmühle had been



decommissioned. A Wehrturm [defence tower] can be found on its north facing side, which was covered in ivy that had accumulated over several decades. Once the structure had been cleared and emergency safeguarding measures were put in place, it could be surveyed historically. The construction of the Wehrturm began around 1400 AD; the original tower was built during the first half of the 15th century. Along the Mainmühle and its old

Wehrturm ran the eastern city wall of Höchst. Since 2016, there has been a small café on the terrace of the Mainmühle during the summer months, which is a popular place to go for Höchst residents as well as tourists.



10

Höchster Fähre/Ferry of Höchst

„Walter Kolb“ is the name of the last remaining ferry within the boundaries of the city of Frankfurt, gently cruising back and forth between the shores of Höchst and Schwanheim. Because a ferry is a „bridge replacement“, the ferry falls under the jurisdiction of Frankfurt's Department for Road Construction and Development. A ferry has been in existence in Höchst for centuries. For the year 1623 we find the first documented evidence: A man named Jost Ferg had to fork out seven guilders for the right to operate a ferry in Höchst. His last name is also his job title: a „Ferg“ or „Färch“ is a ferryman. In the past, a reaction ferry used to be in operation: The ferry is attached to a long rope, and by tilting the body of the ferry at an angle, the ferryman can use the flow of the river to pull the ferry to the other side. Today, the „Walter Kolb“ runs a marine diesel engine. The readers of the „Höchster Kreisblatt“ have chosen the name for the ferry. On fine days, the ferryman of Höchst is tirelessly at work, taking people from shore to shore. A crossing with the „Walter Kolb“ is a must for many children on excursions. If you fancy it, you can also charter the ferry for private tours: After the end of the normal schedule, the ferryman enjoys cruising back and forth between Griesheim and Eddersheim Weir with a party accompanied by music, food and drink.

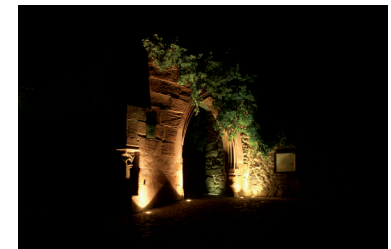
11 Maintor/Main Gate

From the river and through the Main Gate one reaches the Höchst Castle Square and continues further into the historic centre. In the masonry, flood marks dating back several centuries show how high the river Main has risen. In the westerly direction from the Main gate is the „Isenburg Bastion“, a kennel wall from the 15th century which was constructed using sandstone as opposed to the adjoining walls to the east. It graces a well-preserved trefoil frieze as well as the coat of arms of the Archbishop of Mainz, Diether von Isenburg.



12 Stadtbefestigung/City Wall

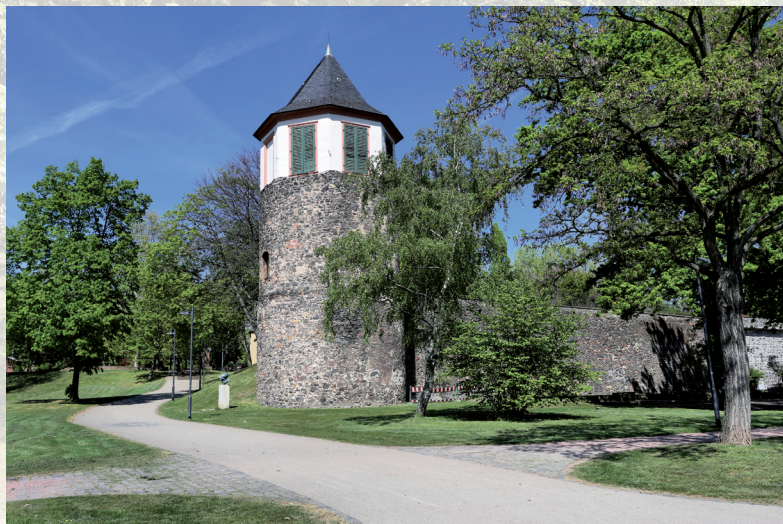
From the riverside, Höchst still provides an almost complete picture of its historic Main front. In the West, beginning with the Ox Tower, the Castle Tower, via the Main Gate with the visible Toll Tower behind the bastion and up to the former Main Mill, the completely preserved city wall from the 14th and 15th century, together with the towering Justinuskirche, dominates the image. To the east, the Baroque Bolongaro Palace near the location of the Nidda estuary completes the picturesque ensemble. Located outside the city walls, the former harbour area is now a park with a river promenade, where at its western end a summer restaurant invites visitors. There, the Brüning Park seamlessly joins, leading up to the Bolongarostraße with the Rudolf Schäfer-Anlage opposite.



The illumination of the Höchst river promenade © City Planning Department Frankfurt am Main

13 *Ochsenturm/Ox Tower*

The Ox Tower is the southwestern cornerstone of the medieval town defences. Today, the building is incorporated into the overall complex of the New Castle. Next to it towards the east lies the entrance to the former castle moat, which surrounded the castle on three sides and was fed by the little stream called Unterliederbach.



14 *Brüningpark*

From the Harbour Master's Office the Brüning Park heads towards Bolongarostraße. The park is the toboggan area of Höchst in the winter and at Easter, the Italian Catholic church remembers the crucifixion of Jesus with a colorful passion play. The story of the suffering and death of the Son of God is staged at different stops by the Italian Catholic community with about 30 amateur actors. For the players, this also represents making a public commitment to their faith. The passion play usually begins on Good Friday around 5:30 PM and is staged in Italian; a German translator provides the viewers with an overview.

15 *Bismarckdenkmal/Bismarck Monument at the Rudolf-Schäfer-Park*

The Bismarck Monument at the Rudolf Schäfer-Anlage was donated by citizens of Höchst and inaugurated with flags and a lot of brouhaha on 30th May 1899. The larger than life bronze statue was designed by the Munich sculptor Alois Mayer. For many years it was great fun for anti-militarists from Höchst to steal the sword of Bismarck, which was immediately replaced each time.



16 *Dalberghaus*

The former aristocratic residence on the western edge of the old town was built around 1586 by Hartmut XIII. von Cronberg, a civil servant of Mainz. From the end of the 16th century, the building belonged to the Archbishop of Mainz Wolfgang von Dalberg. After numerous changes of ownership and various uses, the city of Höchst took on the ownership of the property in 1926. In 1928, it passed into the possession of the city of Frankfurt in the context of the annexation of Höchst. In the late 1960s, the fate of the Dalberghaus, which was greatly in need of renovation, seemed sealed. However, citizen protests and the active support of the Hoechst AG prevented the demolition and ensured a comprehensive renovation of the listed building.

17+18 *Altes und Neues Schloss/ Old and New Castle*

Originally built as a toll house, the fortification protected the Electoral Mainz territory against the city of Frankfurt and helped to enforce the Main toll. From the once spacious complex, only the 14th century castle keep with a cupola from the 16th century are preserved. The surrounding Renaissance buildings date back to the expansion of the electoral residence by Archbishop Wolfgang von Dalberg in the late 16th century. The entire complex is now owned by the Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz [German Foundation for Monument Protection], which has its Denkmal-Akademie [Historic Monument Academy] established there.

The Neue Schloss, an extension built beyond the moat towards the western city wall around 1600, was used to accommodate the electoral guests. After World War II, the American Forces Network (AFN) resided in this building complex.

The courtyard of the Alte Schloss and the large terrace facing the river Main are publicly accessible.



19 *Zollturm/Toll Tower*

At the southern end of the Schlossplatz in Höchst lies the Zollturm, a gate tower with a portcullis from the 14th century. It was the abode of the chief toll officer and toll servants who collected the continuously hotly contested Main-toll. Towards the Main the building presents itself as a brick shell tower and towards the city as a truss construction. The small annex behind the „toll garden“ stems in its original form from the 17th century. The exterior of the Zollturm was restored during 2012/2013 in line with current conservation practice.

The Zollturm houses the archives of the Höchster Association for History and Antiquity. The association has also revived the historic customs garden in 2019 and now invites visitors to discover it. Among other things, one of the few remaining „Nassau border columns“ can be found there.



20 *Schlossplatz/Castle Square*



The Castle Square owes its popularity to the picturesque scenery: To the west, it ends by the Old castle with its impressive gatehouse. In the north and east, private townhouses provide a frame for the square, including some traditional restaurants with their summer gardens that invite you to stay during the warm season. On the first weekend in July, here and in the surrounding narrow streets, the Historic Centre Festival is held, and on the first weekend of Advent the place becomes the atmospheric backdrop for the community associations' Christmas market.

21 *Altes Rathaus/Old Town Hall*

In Allmeygang 8 is the Alte Rathaus, a two-storey Renaissance building with its stepped gables and ball attachments on all four sides. It was built in 1594-95 by the North Italian builders Oswald and Jacob Stupanus as the original town hall fell victim to the great fire of 1586. Until 1844 the building served the city of Höchst as its town hall. Today, the converted building contains apartments, among other functions.





22 *Justinuskirche/St. Justinus Church*

The construction began under the archbishop of Mainz Otgar of Mainz and was consecrated around the middle of the ninth century by his successor Hrabanus Maurus. In essence, the building is a three-aisled Carolingian basilica with a three-cell sanctuary and an apsidial termination. In 1432, the construction of a sacristy followed. From 1443, after the church was taken over by monks of St. Anthony, the original three apses were removed. This was followed by the integration of the Gothic choir and the addition of three side chapels to the north aisle. Inside, the Corinthian column capitals from the first half of the 9th century and the baroque high altar from the 18th century impress visitors. Added in 1736, the Baroque organ was restored and upgraded in 1988 by the renowned organ builder Kuhn, using numerous original parts of the organ builder Onimus from Mainz. Musical performances take place inside the church. Standing out are the annual Höchst Pipe Organ Summer concerts (a series of outdoor events in the summer). Also worth seeing is the herb garden between the church and city wall.

23 *Antoniterkloster/ Monastery of St. Anthony*

The Antoniterkloster in the Bolongarostraße 137/139 is the structural remainder of the former monastery of the Order of St. Anthony, who resided in Höchst between 1441 and 1802. It was secularized in 1803 - as the very last Monastery of St. Anthony. In 1804 a temporary school was located in the building and was sold - subdivided - in 1809. A part of the building was demolished in the 1970s. The tithe barn of the monastery was demolished in March 1966 even though it was under a preservation order. The part of the building to the right of the inserted and disproportionately scaled modern residential and commercial building was built in the 1990s, in sympathy with the style of the former convent. The remaining residual historical buildings left of the clinker residential and commercial building are now owned by the city of Frankfurt; a children's daycare center and a senior citizen club are based there. The monastery building is not publicly accessible.





24 *Kronberger Haus – Porzellanmuseum/ Procelain Museum*

The third noble house of Höchst is the Kronberger Haus in the Bolongarostraße. It was built in 1577-1580 for Franz von Kronberg and later modified several times by a succession of owners. From 1874 it served temporarily as the town hall and school. Today the Höchst branch of Frankfurt's Historische Museum with an extensive permanent collection of Höchst porcelain and faience ware is housed in the Kronberger Haus. The exhibits in this museum reflect the change of style from Rococo to Neoclassicism. Also worth seeing are the exhibits of the eminent „Sammlung Bechtold“, a foundation by the Höchst architect Kurt Bechtold dedicated to his native Höchst. After the renovation of the Bolongaro Palace, the Porcelain Museum will be integrated into the civic museum planned there. The Kronberger Haus will then be available for new uses.

25 *Der Goldene Adler/ The Golden Eagle*

The „Golden Eagle“ has a signal effect for Höchst's old town. For a long time, the building with the former inn was empty. Thanks to the new owner, the former problematic building was renovated in a manner befitting a listed building. Today, it houses a youth welfare facility where young refugees find a new home. The building is a half-timbered house of the Late Renaissance of the 17th century, which was under plaster and was added to in 1772 in Baroque style. The striking, eaves-standing, three-storey building with a high gable roof dating from around 1659 was supplemented with two northern buildings. Due to its special size and location, it is a very striking building in the old town structure. Because of its preserved features, the „Golden Eagle“ was classified as a building of historical importance and was extensively renovated. The inn „Zum Goldenen Adler“ was first mentioned in the middle of the 18th century. The first documented innkeepers were Jakob Bieth (1750-65) and Johann Peter Bied (1766-1802).

After the renovation, the building shines in the district, especially the half-timbered uncovering pleases not only the people of Höchst, also due to the membership of the district of Höchst in the German Half-Timbered House Route, the uncovering is of special significance.



Renovated in accordance with listed buildings
„The Golden Eagle“ © Michael Meisen



Entrance © Michael Meisen

26 *Greiffenclau'sche Haus*

Little reliable data exists about the origins of the Greiffenclau'sche Haus, located in the Wed. The three-storey Renaissance building with scrollwork gable (the last renovation was added as a „modern“ feature), was probably built for the Lords of Heusenstamm at the end of the 16th century. Later the building became the property of the Lords of Greiffenclau, a noble family from Winkel in the Rheingau, to whom the building owes its present-day name. In the adjacent courtyard is the octagonal stair tower from the 16th century, which belonged to either the former socage or granary yard. In 1746 the court became the seat of the Höchst Porcelain Manufactory, which was founded by merchants from Frankfurt. In 1927, the old „porcelain court“ was demolished. Today, the Greiffenclau'sche Haus is owned by the city of Frankfurt and is in use as a residence. The „Bürgervereinigung Höchster Altstadt“ (a civic association in Höchst supporting the preservation of the old town) has established its office on the ground floor.



27 *Standort ehemalige Synagoge/„Fernrohre“ Site of the former Synagogue „Telescopes“*

The synagogue in Höchst went up in flames during the November pogroms of 1938. In its place now stands an air raid shelter, but the memory of the violent end of the Jewish community in Höchst is alive. Since 1980, an initiative reminds us each year that the synagogue, built in 1905, was destroyed and burnt down by the Nazi mob in the early hours of the 10th November 1938, like some 1,400 synagogues and prayer rooms throughout Germany. The commemorative day is usually on the 9th of November at 6 PM at the Ettinghausen-Platz, i.e. directly at the former site of the synagogue. There are also two „Fernrohre“ since 2010, through which a view into the past is made possible: one offers a view of the synagogue from the outside, the other one shows a view into the former interior. Siegmund Ettinghausen was the head of the Jewish community and a city councilor in Höchst.

In 2020, archaeological excavations took place on Ettinghausen-Platz. After the excavations were completed, the square was temporarily closed with a simple asphalt surface and is now to be redesigned taking into account its history and the results of the excavations. An open space planning competition will be held in 2021 to find ideas and concepts for the new design of the Ettinghausen-Platz.

28 *Wochenmarkt/Farmer's Market*

When Höchst was awarded the city charter by Emperor Charles IV anno 1355 it was soon followed by the market rights. Nowadays, the Wochenmarkt in Höchst is held three times a week at the Marktplatz nestled between Melchiorstraße, Antoniterstraße and Justinskirchstraße. The square measures approximately 1,700 square meters; a market hall adjoins to the west. Every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday morning the market traders populate the area. Otherwise, the marketplace can be used for parking. The market is an attraction for the residents of the western part of Frankfurt and the neighboring communities of the Main-Taunus region. It is the second largest in Frankfurt and has more than a 650-year old tradition.



29 *Hallenbad/Public Indoor Pool*

The Höchst indoor swimming pool is located centrally next to the market hall in the Melchior Straße and to the west borders on the Rudolf Schäfer-Anlage. It is a classical, functional indoor pool with a swimmer, non-swimmer and a paddling pool, as well as a one-meter and a three-meter springboard. There is a 95 °C sauna, an 85 °C sauna and a 65 °C tepidarium, as well as a steam room and a relaxation room.



30 *Evangelische Stadtkirche/ Protestant Parish Church*

The first Protestant church of Höchst was built following the plans of the Berlin architects Adolf Heyden and Walter Kyllmann. The sandstone building, designed in a Neo-Renaissance style, was completed and consecrated in 1882. The three-conch floor plan and many architectural details of the Evangelische Stadtkirche date back to the Italian Renaissance of the 16th century and are influenced by the form language of architect Andrea Palladio (1508-1580), who was predominantly active in the Veneto region. It is worth listening to the mechanical Ahrend organ, built in 1975 in place of the existing pneumatic instrument.



31 *The „Neues Theater Höchst“*



The Neue Theater Höchst is a cabaret theatre in the western part of Frankfurt. Founded in 1987, it is one of the most prestigious cabaret and revue stages of the Republic. Artists from the fields of cabaret, comedy and music give guest performances here with their programmes; even big stars that fill major halls continue to choose the Neue Theater Höchst again and again for their preview shows.

The variety show, also founded in 1987, is today the oldest German vaudeville venue and has largely brought on the renaissance of this genre. That's why the great variety shows of the German capital and the rest of the country still look to Höchst.



32 *Katholische St. Josefskirche/ St. Joseph's Catholic Church*

The three-aisled basilica with an implied transept in Romanesque Revival style was designed by the Wiesbaden-based senior civil servant and governmental building officer Richard Saran and was consecrated in 1909. The interior is dominated by the impressive painting on the coffered ceiling. In 1984, an electronic organ manufactured by the Dutch company Johannus was installed to replace the pipe organ which was in constant need of repairs.



33 *Tourismusbüro Höchst/ Tourismus Office Höchst*

Since summer 2014, a tourism office for Höchst has been set up in the tobacco and newsagent Krämer, Antoniterstraße 22/corner Hostatostraße. Tourist information as well as souvenirs from Höchst and Frankfurt am Main expanded the proprietor's usual range of articles.



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Further Attractions:

a *Höchster Porzellan-Manufaktur/ Höchst Porcelain Manufactory*

(Palleskestrasse 32, 65929 Frankfurt-Höchst)

The Höchster Porzellan-Manufaktur was founded in 1746 after the Archbishop of Mainz and Elector Friedrich Carl von Ostein granted

the privilege of porcelain production. This makes the Höchst manufacturer, with some interruptions, the second oldest in Germany. To this day, it still produces quality porcelain in handcraft production and for some years now it has also been producing items with a modern design. Each piece carries the wheel of Höchst from the city's coat of arms and the word „Höchst“ as a symbol of special tradition. In the new porcelain yard near the Höchst

Stadtpark one can experience the entire manufacturing process - from the manufacture of the porcelain paste, to the modelling and sculpting, and to the firing and hand painting.

The production was moved to the Palleskestraße in 1996, and in 2002, the company seat in the Dalberghaus was transferred to the „New Porcelain Court“ as well. The house is a listed industrial building from the Wilhelminian era.



b *Höchster Stadtpark/Höchst City Park*

(Entrance opposite Höchst Porcelain Manufactory, Palleskestraße 32)

The Höchster Stadtpark is approximately 14.6 acres in size and is located in the northeast of the district. With local government fundings of 3 million euros, it was renovated in a manner befitting a listed building. Bordering it are the residential areas of Höchst and Sossenheim, as well as the sports facilities of the SG Hoechst 01 [local football club] and allotments. A special attraction is the 1,900-square-foot pond, a small arched bridge spanning the narrowest section of it. The park was created between 1908 and 1911 on the initiative of the Höchst mayor Viktor Palleske on once marshy terrain, designed by the landscape architect Robert Waldecker and garden director Felix Hart Rath from Mönchengladbach.

Until the 1960s, the park was popularly called „Palleske Park“. Between 1930 and 1932 the park was extended to the Breuer meadows and the original pond enlarged. During the First World War and the end of the Second World War, the residents of Höchst planted fruit and vegetables in the park to combat famine. Some years earlier, on 1 May 1933, the first mass rallies of the NSDAP in Höchst were held here.

Some of the trees stem from the time when the park was first established; a few very interesting botanical plants can be found there. The pond is populated by ducks and Egyptian geese. North of the pond there is a large lawn area, which is popular for picnicking and a playground. Towards Kurmainzerstraße an old cemetery of Höchst connects to the northwest side of the park.

c

Schwanheimer Düne/Schwanheim Dune



The Schwanheim Dune does not really belong to Höchst, but to the neighbourhood of Schwanheim. However, from the Höchst Main embankment it can easily be reached with the ferry „Walter Kolb“ so the residents of Höchst view it as „their“ dune too. The Schwanheim Dune is a 58.5 acres inland dune and since 1984 a nature reserve. Since 2003 it has been designated a protected area under the Fauna-Flora-Habitat

Directive of the European Union. The dune is composed of sand, neglected grassland and scattered woodland. The flora and fauna is valuable and, being far from the sea, rare to find inland. Two paths lead through the dune, crossing midway. So as to not damage the sensitive habitat the paths have been mounted onto wooden planks in the very sensitive sandy areas since 1999. It is forbidden to leave the boardwalk. At certain points, information panels are erected. Around the dune there are disused gravel pits, orchards and hedgerows.

The dune was formed about 10,000 years ago after the last glacial period when quartz sands were deposited from the nearby river Main. At first, the area was forested. However, at the beginning of the 19th century, the Pine Looper (*Bupalus piniaria*) infested the forest; storm loss did the rest. Around the time of the wars of independence, the last trees disappeared. Attempts to establish cherry orchards in their place, failed due to the aridity. The dune, now being exposed, began to wander and settled down at its current location in the 1880s.

d

Industriepark Höchst/ Industrial Park Höchst

(Tor Ost, Brüningstraße 50, 65929 Frankfurt-Höchst)

The Industriepark Höchst developed from the former main plant of the Hoechst AG and is now a modern chemical and pharmaceutical site with a wide range of services. The Infraserb GmbH & Co. Höchst KG manages the industrial park and is a very important employer in the region. The exhibition „Zeitstreifen“ [time strip] in the visitor reception at Tor Ost of the Industriepark Höchst documents the history of the industrial site from 1863 to today.



Acknowledgements

Publisher

Stadt Frankfurt am Main
Dezernat III - Planning, Living and Sport
City Planning Department

Address

Kurt-Schumacher-Str. 10
60311 Frankfurt am Main

Indication of Sources

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Graphic Design

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Print

Thoma Druck GmbH, Dreieich

Circulation

1.000

Frankfurt am Main, December 2021