

Cologne Sightseeing

-extended-

A city trip across Cologne

N50° 56.453

E006° 58.117



Made by AlexanderD

[GC32QNC](#)

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Primary note

I like to make city trips for sightseeing and I like it much more if in my destination city is a cache which shows me the sights of the city. With this cache I want to make all travellers happy which came to Cologne for sightseeing.

The cache is available 24 h a day / 7 days a week. To solve this cache you have to calculate in any case one complete Day. If you want to visit one or another sight I suggest you to solve it in 2 or 3 days. The distances between the Stages are sometimes a little bit far, so I recommend obtaining a day ticket for the public transportation. It costs 8,10 EUR for one person or 12,10 EUR for two to five persons. Please make sure that you get a ticket with the **class 1b** (1a will not be excepted in Cologne city). All stations of the cache are reachable with a ticket class 1b. For tourists is also the Cologne-Card available, which offers swings at some museums and attractions. More information about the Card and the public transportation you can get on www.kvb-koeln.de. A map of the network of the public transportation you can find at the end of this document. When the weather is fine you can also solve the cache via bike or skates. Of course it's also possible to walk but notice that the last stage (Airport) is far away from the center of the city.

It's not necessary to pay entrance fees to get the informations you need. But I'll give you some hints where it may be worthwhile to invest some Euros and where rather not. I'll give also hints how you can reach the stages via the public transportation. For every stage you can find some helpful links in the description where you can get more detailed information about opening hours and entrance fees.

The assignment of the current stages you'll find at the associated description. The sequence in which you solve the Stages is unimportant. Mine is only a suggestion. **EXCEPTION: The Airport MUST be the last stage, because the is the Final hidden.** So everybody can arrange his sightseeing tour individual. Also it's not necessary to solve some complicated calculations to get the coordinates of the final. The box only should be a goodie. The sights and the feeling of the city should take center stage. Finally, I wish you a pleasant stay in Cologne and I hope that this cache could contribute a part. If you have questions or suggestions for correcting the description just let me know.

Alexander



General informations and practical tips for a visit to Cologne

Cologne is one of the oldest cities in Germany. Its inhabitants can look on a nearly 2000-year-old moved local history. "Koelle", as the locals call it fondly, has almost one million inhabitants and is the largest city in North Rhine-Westphalia. It is the the fourth largest city of Germany after Berlin, Hamburg and Munich. The city is known mainly for its gothic cathedral, the top-fermented beer from the local breweries and pubs in the old town and in "the fifth season" for the boisterous carnival.

The city is divided by the Rhine, the left side with the historic center of Cologne is considered by many people of Cologne as the "right" side, while the right side with the Deutz district is called as stupid side ("Schääl Sick"). Many tourist attractions are located on the left side, at the right side the Tradefair and the Airport is important.

Cologne can be reached by car, train, plane, bus or ship. Around Cologne there is the Cologne motorway ring, which consists of the A1, A3 and A4. It is one of the most frequented sections of motorway in Europe and is currently being expanded to 8 lanes. In the south, the A555 leads to the center in the north the A57. From the East the city can be reached via the motorway junction Köln-Ost and the zoo bridge. Parking in Cologne, is relatively cheap in comparison to other major cities and the supply is large. For this cache, I recommend parking at the fair venue. NOTE: The inner city of Cologne is an environmental protection zone. Entering by car is only permitted with an official green or orange sticker behind the windscreen. Entering with a red sticker or without any will be punished with a high penalty charge! The airport Cologne/Bonn is located about 10 km out from the city center. The best way to reach is by the S-Bahn from the central station or station Deutz. The journey takes about 12 minutes. Cologne's central station is one of the most important hubs in the international railway network. Particularly noteworthy are the high-speed connections to Paris (3:14 hours by TGV or Thalys) and to Frankfurt Airport (0:48 hours). Some river cruise companies also lands at the Rhine in Cologne. The international bus station Breslauer Platz is located in front of the central station.

The "cityrail" is a combined underground and tram. It is well constructed and operates in both sides of the city and in the larger suburbs as well as Bonn, mostly in 10-minute intervals. Bus lines complement the tram system. They also operate in the city, but especially in the suburbs. Some important bus lines have a similar schedule as the tram lines, many run less often, including on working days only in 20 to 30 minutes. Stay away from expensive, guided city tours that are offered to you on the road! Don't pay 20 euros for someone, who tells you facts about the Cathedral which can be found inside or in this description! City guides from reputable companies have a pass. Of course there are legitimate companies too, which offers guided tours for reasonable prices. Turn to the tourist information center below the cathedral square. In the Internet you can find also some good provider for guided tours. Partly a prior registration is required.

Cologne is very attractive for shopping because of the central location of all shops. You will find everything in the contiguous pedestrian streets Schildergasse, Breite Straße and Hohe Straße. For cacher will be the gigantic store "Globetrotter" interesting. It is located near the Neumarkt in front of Karstadt. In Cologne there are several interesting museums. Many museums are closed on Mondays.

Conversions:

Unit	Germany	England	USA
Currency	1 Euro (€)	0,82 Pfund (£)	1,38 Dollar (\$)
Length	1 Meter (m)	1,09 Yard (yd)	1,09 Yard (yd)
Length	1 Kilometer (km)	0,62 Miles (mi)	0,62 Miles (mi)
Area	1 Quadratmeter (m ²)	10,76(sq.ft)	10,76(sq.ft)
Area	1 Hektar (ha)	2,47 acre	2,47 acre

Short Introduction - Cologne's History

Cologne is the oldest large town in Germany. Its name dates back to the Romans who built up their "Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium (CCAA)" in 50 AD. Imperial Roman proconsuls had their residence here. The town soon developed into one of the most important trade and production centres of the Roman Empire north of the Alps. In the aftermath of the disturbances during the transitional period, the city was conquered by the Franks. In 785, Karl the Great established the Archbishopric of Cologne. Cologne's Archbishops rank among the most powerful feudal lords of their time. In the 11th century they became Archchancellors of the Italian part of the Holy Roman Empire and later Prince Electors in the 14th century.

Heyday in the middle Ages

In the middle Ages, Cologne experienced another economic upswing: from around the 12th to the 15th century, it was the most highly populated and one of the most prosperous towns within the German-speaking area. Cologne citizens came to political and economic power after having gained a military victory over the Archbishop and Town Lord Sigfried II von Westerburg in the Battle of Worringen in 1288. Nevertheless, Cologne was declared Free Imperial Town not before 1475.

In 1388, the citizenry founded the first municipal university. Cologne soon played an important role as co-founder of the Hanseatic League and as trade fair centre. Unique churches and works of art, the fortification remains and numerous community centres, such as the Town Hall, Gürzenich festival hall, Patrician Overstolzenhaus, give an impression of the wealth and piety of "Holy Cologne".

France and Prussia determine Cologne's development

As a result of the discovery of America, the introduction of new economic models and commercial channels as well as the creation of new nation states in Europe, Cologne fell into a recession which lasted until the 19th century. Political power also declined: in 1794 French revolutionary troops occupied the city; in 1815 it became part of the Kingdom of Prussia. Cologne used the new development potentials offered by the Industrial Revolution early to gradually incorporate large parts of its environs. The local politicians practised prudent policies towards Prussia and the German Empire. The nationwide revived enthusiasm for Cologne's past favoured a new immense economic boom for the city that still continues – despite the disastrous consequences of two world wars. Due to the bombardments of the allied forces, over 90 % of Cologne have been destroyed.

Contemporary Cologne With the heritage of its turbulent history, modern Cologne is:

- an arts and trade fair metropolis of worldwide reputation
- a traffic node and commercial hub,
- a vibrant amiable city to create fascinating interrelations between the past and the present as well as between economy and culture.

Not only in the "Fifth Season" are people inclined to laugh and take life easy, letting others live as well. It's hardly surprising that Cologne attracts more and more visitors: the Cologne Cathedral is Germany's most frequently visited building. Thus, the old Roman saying again proves true: "Those who haven't seen Cologne haven't seen Germany". For the metropolis on the Rhine boasts an incredible number of must sees.



Stage 1 – Historic fairground halls and Rhinepark

N50° 56.453 E006° 58.117

Reachable from Bahnhof Deutz via the most public transportation.

Our “little” tour through Cologne starts at this lovely place. I would be very happy if you take a picture of your Team here and attach it at your log. Behind you, you can see the Hyatt, one of the best and most expensive hotels of the city. Michael Jackson, Bill Clinton, Take That, Justin Timberlake and some other famous personalities have stayed here. The window at the upper left corner belongs to the presidential suite.



The historic fairground while it's renovation

The design is receding to the German Federal Garden Show in the years 1957 and 1971. In the summer many people from the region come here for picnicking, relaxing and playing. At the southside below the fairground tower you can find the Tanzbrunnen – a stage in a water fountain. In the summer there are taking open-air-concerts with artists from all over the world place. For children the big playground and the park railway will be most interesting.

Fix a point in 1.200 m with a bearing of 029° and proceed to there!

On your way to the Park you'll pass the historic fairground halls and the fairground tower, made out of red bricks. They was build in the 1920s. The halls have been teared down in 2005 (with the exception of the façade which are protected) and the insides have been renewed. Now the TV-chanel RTL and the bond group HDI Gerling are located here.

The Rhinepark was built as long ago in 1907. The present



The Park Railway

The fairground halls and the tower cannot be explored.

More information about the Rhinepark:

<http://www.stadt-koeln.de/6/gruen/rheinpark> --> German

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheinpark_\(K%C3%B6ln\)](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheinpark_(K%C3%B6ln)) --> German

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheinpark> --> English

The park railway runs from mid-March to October Mon-Sat 11:00-18:00 and Sun 10:00-19:00 o'clock. A round trip coasts 2,50 EUR. Details are only available in German at <http://www.kleinbahn-im-rheinpark-koeln.de>

Assignment: How many white Sticks can you count?

OK, just a Gag! From here go 262 m heading 57°. The well is made out of two animals. Which one?

Hedgehog and Snake = 5

Rabbit and Hedgehog = 10

Bird and Frog = 2

Stage 2 – Rhine ropeway and Claudiustherme

N50° 57.032 E006° 58.849

Reachable with the public transportation by the buslines 150, 250 and 260 – Stop Thermalbad. From Stage 1 by foot through the Rhinepark.



The Rhine ropeway

The Rhineropeway of Cologne was activated to the German Federal Garden Show 1957. It connects the Rhinepark with the zoo and the botanical garden (called Flora) on the other riverside. The first passengers have been the then federal president Theodor Heuss and the then federal chancellor and the mayor of Cologne Konrad Adenauer.

The 45 cabins for 4 persons can carry till 1.600 passengers per hour. The track is 935 m long and the highest point is 50 m above the earth's surface. The duration of one ride is 6 minutes. The ropeway is active from March till November.

It's worthwhile to invest the 4,00 EUR for one ride. You'll get a very special experience and a great view to the panorama of Cologne. The ropeway runs till today without any accidents and is even the safest vehicle of Cologne.

Near the Station of the ropeway you can see Claudiustherme, one of Europe's most beautiful thermal spas. At its place there was a spa since 1971, which burned down completely in 1986. The water, which is rich in sodium-chloride comes from a deep drilled well. The day ticket costs between 25,00 and 30,00 EUR. Especially the sauna ceremonies are well known over the region! For a visit you should schedule a day. It isn't recommended to take young children with you because they have to be quiet and there are no benefits at the entrance fees. In addition, there are all sorts of spa services from manicures to massages with chocolate.



The sauna area of Claudiustherme

The ropeway operates daily from mid March to early November from 10:00-18:00 o'clock. There are combined tickets for a visit to the zoo or the spa. Further Information:

<http://www.koelner-seilbahn.de/> --> German, English, French, Chinese

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheinseilbahn_%28K%C3%B6ln%29 --> German

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_Cable_Car --> English

The Claudiustherme is daily open from 9:00 to 24:00 o'clock. A day ticket costs 30,00 EUR. Further Infos:

<http://www.cladius-therme.de> --> German, English, French

Assignment: What can you find here?

Underpass = 15

Railway crossing = 32

Zebra crossing = 25

Stage 3 – Zoo and Flora

N50° 57.486 E006° 58.383

Reachable via line 18 Stop Zoo/Flora. From stage 2 with the Rhine ropeway or by foot via the Zoobridge (ascent via the ramp in the Rhinepark).



Meerkats in the zoo

Here you are at the zoo of Cologne. It was founded in 1860 and it's one of the largest zoos in Germany. Especially the huge elephant enclosure which was built in 2004 on an area of 2 ha have been often in the news caused of its successful offsprings. Further sights are the aquarium and terrarium, the rainforest house, the brand-new hippodrome, the okapis and of course the meerkats. In the zoo are also some animal houses from the founding period which are also interesting of its architecture. Basically the zoo is lovely. But there is no sensational difference to other zoos that size.

Ca. 100 m to the north-west you'll find the entrance of the Flora. The Flora is the botanical garden of Cologne. You can explore over 10.000 plant species out of every climatic zones of the world in conservatories and at the open air.

The zoo is open daily in summer (March - October) 9-18 o'clock and in winter (February to November) 9-17 o'clock. A day ticket costs 17,50 EUR. Further information:

<http://www.koelnerzoo.de/> --> German, English

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6lner_Zoo --> German

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_Zoological_Garden --> English



The Flora

The flora is open daily from 8:00 clock until dusk. Carriage of dogs and bicycles are prohibited. Admission is free. Further Information:

<http://www.stadt-koeln.de/6/gruen/flora/> --> German

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flora_%28K%C3%B6ln%29 --> German

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flora_und_Botanischer_Garten_K%C3%B6ln --> English

Assignment: Which number is after the letter H?

- 150
- 200
- 250



Stage 4 – Mediapark

N50° 56.895 E006° 56.675

Reachable with the lines 12 or 15. From stage 3 by line 18 till Reichenspergerplatz. Change here to line 12 or 15. Stop Christophstr./Mediapark.

On your Way you can step out at Reichenspergerplatz and have a look on the façade of the higher regional court. It is shown in many trailers of German TV-judgment-shows. If someone likes music he should step of at station Hansaring and visit the music division of Saturn. It offers the largest choice of music-CDs worldwide.

The Mediapark was completed by the turn of the millennium. It is home to over 250 companies mainly focused on entertainment business. Among the two big radio stations Radio Köln and 1live there is the biggest cinema in the city, the Cinedom. The skyscraper – the Köln-Turm – is 148 m high. Its 48 floors are used as hotel, flats and offices. In the summertime you can ride with paddle boats over the lake.

Saturn's opening hours are Mon-Sat 10-20 o'clock:
www.saturn.de -> German

The Köln-Turm cannot be visited.

The current movie listings and ticket prices of the Cinedom can be found at: www.cinedom.de



Architecture in the Mediapark

The Köln-Turm is covered by a special film, that it seems as the cathedral is reflected in it. In the night it's illuminated by thousands of blue LEDs.

Assignment: On the place you can see 6 big digits made out of metal. Add them!

26 – 31 - 34



One of the digits



The Cinedom has 14 cinema halls. The largest has 700 seats

Stage 5 – Ringe

N50° 55.849 E006° 56.404

Reachable via line 12 or 15 – Stop Zülpicher Platz. They are proceeding at stage 4. Especially in the evening it could be more interesting to walk the 3,5 km.

The Cologne Ring (known in German as: Kölner Ringe) is a semi-circular, some 6 km long urban boulevard and the city's busiest and most prominent street system. The sections are named after people and personalities of the history of Cologne and Germany. The ring road encircles the old town of Cologne on its Southern, Western and Northern boundaries on the site of the former mediaeval city wall. It is the border between the old town (Altstadt) in the east and new town (Neustadt) in the west of it. Most of the city wall has been worked away during the 1880s and only a few sections of the wall exist today at Hansaring and Sachsenring. From the touristic point of view the Ringe are interesting because of the many bars, clubs and restaurants. Especially at the weekend's nights the nightlife is pulsating here.

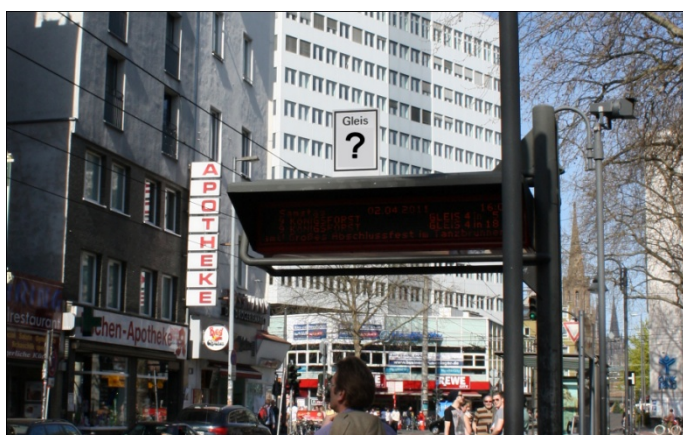
The Zülpicher Platz is sometimes called the Piccadilly Circus of Cologne. The party mile of the Ringe meets the student quarter "Kwartier Latäng" where you can also find many cocktail bars and clubs.



Nightlife at the „Ringe“ near Rudolfplatz

Assignment: Have a look where line 9 departs to direction Königsforst (midtown). Which Tracknumber is it?

- 2
- 3
- 4



Stage 6 – Rheinauhafen - Chocolatemuseum – German Olympic Museum N50° 55.934 E006° 57.836

Reachable by Busline 106. From Stage 5 ride Line 15 til Ubierring. Change here to the Busline 106 direction north. Stop Schokoladenmuseum

The Rheinauhafen (Rheinau harbour) is a 15.4 hectares urban regeneration project, located along the River Rhine between Südbrücke (Southern Railway Bridge) and Severinsbrücke (Severin Bridge), just south of the inner city's historic old town. Most conspicuous landmarks are the three crane houses where are offices and flats located. The Rheinauhafen is home to numerous companies of the creative industry, e.g. Microsoft and Electronic Arts. Under the new architecture you can find the longest underground car park of Europe. Take a minute to go down the stairs in front of the Olympic museum and have a look on it. It's 1,6 km long and offers space for 5.000 cars.



Crane houses in rheinauhafen

The Imhoff-Schokoladenmuseum (Imhoff chocolate museum) was opened by Hans Imhoff on 31 October 1993. It is situated in the Cologne quarter Altstadt-Süd on the Rheinauhafen-peninsula. The exhibition shows the whole history of chocolate until the contemporary products and their production methods. The museum belongs to the Top Ten of German museums with 4.000 guidances and 650.000 visitors a year. The sweet visit costs 7,50 EUR and is obligatory while a trip to Cologne. Among a tropical conservatory where some cacao trees grow well several production machineries were built as miniatures, so that visitors can observe the production process of the small chocolate bars, which are given to the visitors at the entrance of the museum. A special attraction is the three-metre-high chocolate fountain, at which a person dips wafers in the liquid chocolate and distributes them to the visitors.



The Chocolatemuseum



The chocolate fountain



The Sport- und Olympiamuseum with the two sport fields on its roof

The German Sport- and Olympicmuseum records on 2000 m² the history of the sport from the ancient world till today. Spectacular are the two sport fields at the rooftop where can be played basketball, tennis, and soccer. From here you have a fantastic view to the Cathedral of Cologne, the Severinsbridge and the Rhine which streams beside the museum. Among the exhibits you can find some olympic medals and torches and also the ball of the Fifa Soccer World Cup Final 2006 in Berlin. The visit costs 6,00 EUR and might be very interesting for sport fans. People which have not much time to spend in Cologne should save the museum for their next visit.

The opening times of the Chocolate Museum and Olympic Museum: Tue to Fri 10:00 - 18:00 o'clock, Sat / Sun / holidays 11:00 - 19:00 o'clock closed on Mondays!

Informations and a video of the underground car park:

<http://bycan.de/index.php/2010/07/07/die-langste-tiefgarage-europas-ist-in-koln/> → German

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheinauhafen> --> German

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheinauhafen> --> English

<http://www.schokoladenmuseum.de/> --> German, English

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imhoff-Schokoladenmuseum> --> German

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imhoff-Schokoladenmuseum> --> English

<http://www.sportmuseum.info/> --> German

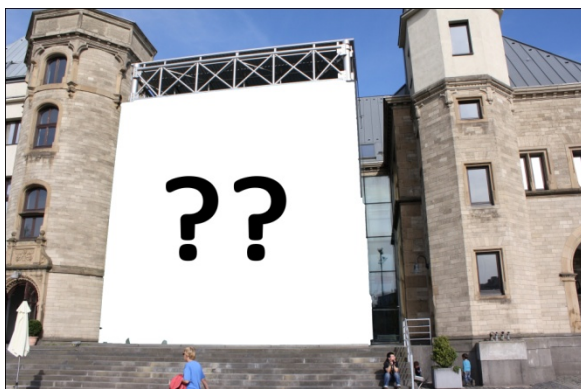
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsches_Sport_%26_Olympia_Museum --> German

Assignments: The Cologne swing bridge over the Rheinauhafen on the left side of the Rhine between Malakoff Tower and Imhoff Chocolate Museum is the oldest bridge over the Rhine water in Cologne. It was opened in August 1896. The bridge is a steel truss bridge with a wingspan of 28.33 m of the long arm and 18.30 m of the short arm. The width is 10 m, 5 m for the road. To compensate the unequal weights, the short arm is covered with paving stones, the long one with wooden pavement. What is the weight of the swing bridge?

240 t

420 t

360 t



How many square glass panes build the front of the tropical house? Please regard ONLY the front and not the Sides! The value is divisible by 6, the cross total is 9.

Answer:

Stage 7 – Neumarkt – Schnütgen Museum – Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum

N50° 56.170 E006° 56.866

Reachable via lines 1,3,4,7,9,16 and 18 – Stop Neumarkt. From stage 6 ride back to Ubierring via busline 106. Change here to line 18 and vacate at Neumarkt.

The Neumarkt is the biggest place in the center of Cologne and a very important hub for all traffic systems. In the near you can find the public central library of Cologne as well as the Schnütgen–Museum and the Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum.



The new building of the Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum and the romanc church building of Schnütgen Museum

The Schnütgen-Museum is devoted to Christian religious art, mainly medieval. Because of its collection and its engagement in researches it's one of the most important, richest and finest collections of Christian religious art in the World. It's often called in a breath with Cloisters in New York or the Musée national du Moyen Âge in Paris.

The Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum is an important museum for ethnology. The collection includes over 80.000 objects from Oceania, Africa and different parts of Asia and Amerika. Furthermore the museum offers a public reference library with over 500 shelf meters of monographs. Both museums may have important collections. Cased on their specialization a visit will be still uninteresting for the most people and children.

On the opposite side of the place you can find some shopping center. Furthermore the shopping street of Cologne the Schildergasse begins here.

The opening hours of the two museums are Tue-Sun: 10 - 18 o'clock, Thu 10-20 o'clock, closed on Mondays Admission costs 5.00 or EUR 6.00. Combination tickets are available for 9,00 EUR. Information:

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neumarkt_%28K%C3%B6ln%29 → German

<http://www.museenkoeln.de/rautenstrauch-joest-museum> --> German

<http://www.museenkoeln.de/museum-schnuetgen> --> German

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_Schn%C3%B6tgen --> German

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schn%C3%B6tgen_Museum --> English

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum> --> German

Assignment: Have a look around. Which animals are looking out of the tower?

Horses = 80

Lions = 60

Cats = 10

Stage 8 – 4711- Original Eau de Cologne

N50° 56.303 E006° 57.140

Reachable via the lines 3, 4, 5, 16 and 18 – Stop Apellhofplatz. From Stage 7 you can walk or ride the line 3, 4, 16 or 18 for one Station.

Echt Kölnisch Wasser or Eau de Cologne is the name for a typical Cologne perfume.

The best known brand is certainly 4711 (“fortyseven-eleven”) by the company Mülhens (now owned by Procter & Gamble).

Not widely known is that 4711 do not have the original cologne water. This is from Johann Maria Farina (1685-1766), who mixed in 1709 oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, mandarin, lime, cedar and grapefruit and named his new flavor in honor of his beautiful home town as "Eau de Cologne".

The customers were delighted. Soon some well known titled like Clemens August von Wittelsbach and Frederick William of Prussia ordered the perfume. In the Seven Years War from 1756 French soldiers take the scent from the Rhineland to France. Now its victory was inevitable. It becomes the most famous perfume of all time.



Commercial of 4711



The 4711-House without the bells you have to count ;-)

Napoleon also was a big fan of "Eau de Cologne". His supplier was Jean-Marie Farina, a descendant of the Cologne Farina, in 1808 which had opened a shop in Paris. This success story called imitators on the scene. Therefore, the original eau de cologne was also one of the first cases of product piracy. In 1803 Wilhelm Mülhens acquired the naming rights of Mr. Farina, someone with the same name but not related to the perfumer Farina, to promote his fragrance as well as "Farina" scent. He earned himself a fortune, even because he sold the naming rights to 30 competitors. At this time it was although immoral, but not prohibited: registered trademark was not known yet. 80 years later Farina's brand was the first ever registered in Germany. His signature on each bottle guarantees the high quality of the fragrance. Wilhelm Mülhens was prohibited to use the name Farina - then he calls his fragrance of the former house number where his company was placed: 4711 - Eau de Cologne. The strong, minty water is now much better known as Farina's original. 4711 is the epitome of Eau de Cologne now but it smells quite different from Farina Eau de Cologne. The fragrance house Farina already exists today. You can find it at stage 9.

The house has a shop. Saturday at 13:00 o'clock is offered a guide. This costs 5.00 EUR

<http://www.glockengasse.de> --> German

<http://www.4711.com> --> Multi Languages

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/4711> --> German

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4711_%28brand%29 --> English

Assignment: At the top of the building you can see some bells. How many can you see? (Count only the real bells!)

24

20

28

Stage 9 - Historic city hall – Wallraff-Richartz-Museum – Farinahouse

N50° 56.275 E006° 57.520

Reachable via line 5 or busline 132 – Stop Rathaus. The best way to reach from stage 8 is on foot via the Schildergasse. The distance is 900 m.

The historic city hall is -due to its history- the oldest city hall in Germany. Its documented history extends over 800 years. The city hall includes two parts. On the one hand the historic city hall in renaissance-style where for the first time 1569 the city government began its work. Famous citizens of Cologne and some patroness of Cologne decorate the tower. On the opposite you can see the Spanish building (Spanischer Bau) with the now days used council hall. But the spot where these two buildings stand is much more history-charged: As long ago in the Romans time here was placed a praetorium from where the roman government was reign. The ancient remains have been found in 1957 and unearthed. The dig can be visited. The entrance is in the "Kleine Budengasse" on the north side of the complex. Beside the praetorium there is also a 100 m long piece of a roman sewer tunnel, which can be inspected.

On the city hall place there is another dig. Here have been found the remains of the oldest Jewish settlement northerly the Alps. They are dated to the first century AD. When the dig is completed it's planned to build a museum over it.



The historic city hall



The Praetorium under the city hall



The dig of the Jewish settlement



The Wallraf-Richartz-Museum

Near beside you can find the Wallraf-Richartz-Museum, one of the largest classical galleries in Germany. It contains the world's largest collection of mediaeval art, especially the old Cologne school of painting. Furthermore there is a representative selection of art of the 16th and 17th century. Cranach, Rubens, Gauguin, van Gogh, Monet and Renoir are only a few famous names, which can be found here.

Just across from the museum you can see a small shop on the corner. This is the Farinahouse. Here is still produced and sold the original Eau de Cologne (see Stage 8). Perhaps the included fragrance museum is an interesting alternate for those people who doesn't like to visit the art museum.

The city hall cannot be visited. Of course it's not forbidden to enter the entrance hall while the opening hours.



The Farina-Haus

<http://www.stadt-koeln.de/6/sehenswertes/rathaus/> --> Deutsch

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rathaus_%28K%C3%B6ln%29 --> Deutsch

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_City_Hall --> Englisch

The excavation under the city hall is worth seeing. Opening times: Tue-Sun 10-17 Clock, Admission 3,00 EUR

<http://www.stadt-koeln.de/6/sehenswertes/rathaus/praetorium/> --> Deutsch

The Wallraf-Richartz-Museum is open Tue-Sun 10-18 o'clock. The entrance fee is 9.50 EUR

<http://www.wallraf.museum/> --> Deutsch, Englisch

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallraf-Richartz-Museum_%26_Fondation_Corboud --> Deutsch

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallraf-Richartz_Museum --> Englisch

The Farinahouse is open from Mon-Sat 10:00 – 18:00 o'clock. The entrance fee for the museum is 5 EUR.

<http://www.farina.eu/> → Multi language

Assignment: Which famous person have given a speech from here?

Winston Churchill = 8

John F. Kennedy = 5

Pope Johannes Paul II = 2

Stage 10 – Alter Markt

N50° 56.316 E006° 57.603

Reachable by Line 1, 5, 7 and 9 – Stop Heumarkt. From Stage 9 by foot.

The Alter Markt (old market) is between the adjacent Heumarkt the largest Place in the historic district of Cologne. For the first time it's named in 992 AD. Every year it changes to the centre of the Cologne's carnival. The carnival-season is opened here every year on the 11. November at 11:11 o'clock. The carnival season takes time till ash Wednesday. The Cologneans call it "The 5th season of the year". The Alter Markt is also centre of the historic district of Cologne and the bars and especially the brew houses invite for relaxing. At the city hall tower and on the gable of one house you can see figures which presents their naked bottom. They're called Kallendresser.



Carnival in Cologne



The destroyed Historical Archives

Another phenomenon can be observed in the old town everywhere: deep pits, blue tubes, closures, huge machines. Cologne is currently building a new subway line. More specifically since 2004. The new track under the old town connects the central station with Clodwigplatz. Commuters which rides between these two Stations will save 8 minutes. We can describe the project as a disaster spilled out of hand. The costs have increased from an initial estimate of 650 million EUR already to 1.2 milliard EUR, the project's time is already significantly exceeded and an end (it was planned for 2010) is not in sight. Trains will not run before 2013. The complete track will probably be operational in 2016. Until then, the project will consume much more millions of Euros.

Even worse is, that there has been significant damage in the periphery. So far 519 buildings were found which have damages. In 2004, a church tower bent to the side overnight. It was underpinned and could be raised again a year later. Even if the tower stands straight again, it is still referred as "the Leaning Tower of Cologne". The greatest disaster occurred on 3rd March 2009. For three to five minutes penetrated the soil a pit at Waidmarkt. The Historical Archives of the City of Cologne and two adjacent buildings collapsed in the resulting crater and were completely destroyed. Two residents of the collapsed buildings died. Ca. 85% of the documented history of the city of Cologne was heavily damaged or destroyed. Only the recovery of the archive items out of the dig took more than two years. A new building of the city archives will be built in 2014. The currently estimated time for the restoration of the documents is about 30 years. The costs are estimated at 500 million Euro. The moral damage is not quantifiable. All these costs are not included in the a.m. construction costs.



The leaning Tower of Cologne

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alter_Markt_%28K%C3%B6ln%29 --> German

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kallendresser> --> German

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historisches_Archiv_der_Stadt_K%C3%B6ln → German

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_Archive_of_the_City_of_Cologne --> English

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nord-S%C3%BCd-Stadtbahn> → German

Assignment: Have a look around. At the gable of one house you can see the "Kallendresser". Look over the entrance of this house. Which animal can you see?

Dog = 20

Crocodile = 15

Cock = 28

Stage 11 – Cologne Cathedral

N50° 56.470 E006° 57.423

Reachable via the most public transportation – Stop Dom/Hauptbahnhof. From Stage 10 on foot.

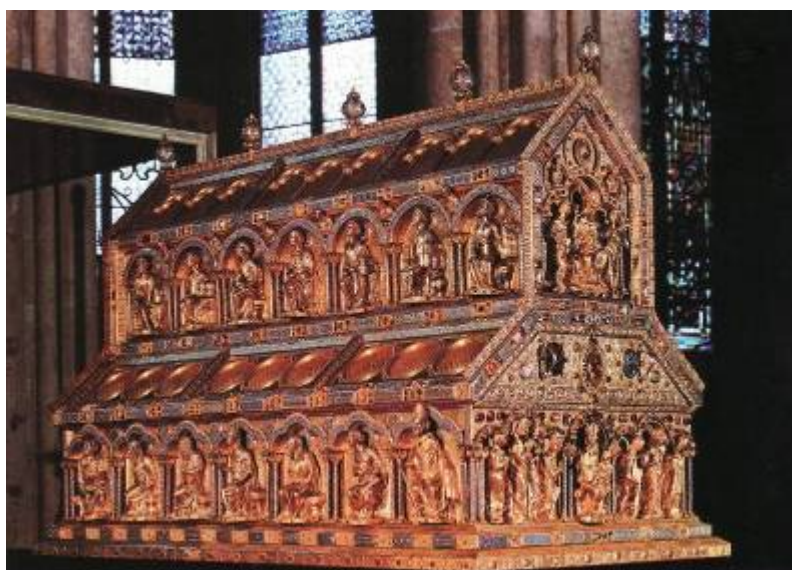
The Cologne Cathedral is a Roman-Catholic church. With its 157,38 m it has the second-tallest church spires in Europe, only surpassed by the single spire of Ulm Minster and it has the third-tallest spires in the World. The start of the construction works have been in the year 1248. In the year 1880 it has been finished. The cathedral is one of the world's largest churches and the largest gothic church in northern Europe.

Many art historians see in it an unique harmony of all build- and decorative elements of the late middle age gothic architecture. For understanding it's important to know that the construction of the cathedral was started in the middle age (gothic), but after a centuries-long construction freeze it have been finished as late as in 19th century (neo-gothic). The characteristically double-tower-front is widely a work of the industrialized 19th century, although designed according to the original planes which have been lost and found again in 1814.

The cathedral has been listed as world cultural heritage in 1996. The large area of the western façade including the two towers is with its 7100 m² the largest of the world. From 1880-1884 it was the highest building in the world. Moreover with its 6 million visitors a year it is the most popular sight of Germany. Many popes have been here. The last visit has been in the year 2005. Pope Benedikt XVI have been here to celebrate the world youth day.



Cologne Cathedral



The Three King's shrine

The Cologne Cathedral is one of the most important pilgrimage churches of the ecumenism. On 23th July 1164 the relics of the three holy kings have been brought to Cologne where they receive worship till today. The golden shrine is located behind the high altar. The bells of the cathedral is one of the biggest and most important bells worldwide. The base presents the 1923 casted, about 24 tons heavy St. Peter bell (the Cologne call it "decke Pitter" what means "Fat Peter"). It's the biggest freerunning ringable bell of the World. It is only be ringed on high feast days.

The cathedral is highly exposed to weathering and must be kept constantly maintained. The "Dombauhütte" is responsible for these actions. It employs approximately thirty masons and sculptors, and in addition several roofers, scaffolders, carpenters, painters and electricians, a locksmith, a blacksmith, several glass restorers, glasspainters and glassartists (60 employees). The Cologne Cathedral administration is headed by the Cologne Cathedral architect. Currently this is Mrs. Prof. Dr. Barbara Schock-Werner. On the south side beside the choir you can have a look at the workshops. On the large square outside the main entrance you can still find the old Roman city gate and a 1:1 copy of the spire, made of plastic

Here are some hints to explore the Cologne Cathedral: Please pay attention to your clothes. People with too short skirts, hotpants, cropped (Bikini)Tops, Flip-Flops, sportdress etc. will not get admission. But a normal T-shirt and short pants is ok. At the south tower you can find the entrance of the dig under the cathedral and to the ascent of the tower (509 steps). It is arduous but the view at the top compensates the effort. On your way to the top you will pass the bell cage with the St. Peter bell. At the north side you'll find the entrance to the treasury. This one is very lovely too. Over the day in the cathedral are some holy masses. While these times you'll not get admission. Before your visit, check out the site www.koelner-dom.de for opening hours and the holy masses. They're changing every day.



The "Fat Peter"

Opening hours of the Cologne Cathedral: November - April: 6:00 - 19:30 o'clock, May - October: 6:00 - 21:00 o'clock

Opening hours Tower: January - February: 9:00 - 16:00 o'clock, March - April: 9:00 and 17:00 o'clock, May-September: 9.00 - 18.00 o'clock, October: 9:00 - 17:00 o'clock, November - December: 9:00 - 16:00 o'clock
On Sundays and Holydays the bells will open at 12:30 o'clock.
Admission: 3.00 EUR

Treasury Opening hours: 10:00 - 18:00 o'clock. Entrance 4,00 EUR

A combined ticket for treasury and tower climbing costs 6,00 EUR

<http://www.koelner-dom.de/informationen.html> --> German, English, Spanish

<http://www.koelner-dom.de> --> German, English, Spanish

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6lner_Dom --> German

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_Cathedral --> German

Assignments: Suppositious you want to write a postcard to the cathedral. To which house number you have to address it?

4
1
11

Now go to the copy of the spire. From here walk heading yellow "M". After a few steps find the entrance to the "basement" of the cathedral square. Under the square you can find a fragment of the old Roman city wall with the old tower from the picture. How is the tower covered at the top? (Hint: Not in the "U" but in the "P")

Metal grid = 3
Wooden board = 30
Stone panel = 300



Look here!

Stage 12 – Heinzelmännchenfountain – Brewhouse Früh

N50° 56.408 E006° 57.438

Reachable via the most public transportation – Stop Dom/Hauptbahnhof. From stage 11 just vis-a-vis.

In the immediate vicinity of the cathedral you'll find the Heinzelmännchenfountain. The little house gnomes are said to have done all the work of the citizens of Cologne during the night, so that the inhabitants of Cologne could be very lazy during the day. According to the legend, this went on until a tailor's wife got so curious to see the gnomes that she scattered peas onto the floor of the workshop to make the gnomes slip and fall. The gnomes, being infuriated, disappeared and never returned. From that time on, the citizens of Cologne had to do all their work by themselves.

Here is the translation of the poem, which was written by August Kopisch in 1836:



The Heinzelmännchenfountain

How comfortable it used to be at Cölln, with the Heinzelmännchen there! If one was lazy one just rested on a bench and took it easy. They came by night before one even thought about it: The little men - and they swarmed and clapped, made noise, and plucked and pulled and hopped and trotted, polished and scraped. And before a lazy fellow woke up his entire day's work was done.

For the baker master there was no problem: The Heinzelmännchen baked the bread. The lazy lads lay down and the Heinzelmännchen became active - and strained with the heavy sacks, and kneaded thoroughly and weighed it precisely, and lifted and shoved and swept and baked and knocked and chopped (wood to heat the oven). The lads snored in unison while the fresh bread already came out.

At the butcher the same thing happened: Journeyman and apprentice, both at rest. Meanwhile came the little people and chopped up the pig every which way! This all went so quickly, like the mill in the wind. They chopped with the ax and carved and skewered, they washed and ground, they blended and mixed and stuffed and cleaned up. As soon as the apprentice opened his eyes - Wapp! The sausage was hanging ready to be sold.

The carpenters stretched themselves out on the shavings and relaxed. In the meanwhile came the band of ghostly spirits and saw what was to be done. They quickly took up chisel and ax and saw. They sawed and pierced and planed and broke, plastered and domed and trimmed, glued parts together as tight as hawks and put the beams into place. Before the carpenter knew what happened, Klapp, the whole house was finished!

In a tavern it was like this: The wine and barrel maker drank until he slumped down at an empty barrel and fell asleep. The little people cared for the wine and sulfured all the barrels. And rolled and lifted with winches and pulleys and swayed and sank and poured and stomped on the grapes, and mixed and tasted. And before the cellar master woke up, the wine was already perfected and well-made!

One time a tailor had a serious problem: The ceremonial coat was supposed to be ready. He just lay down on his ear and took it easy. So they slipped in eagerly unto the tailor's table and cut and arranged and sewed and pinned and fastened and fitted and smoothed and inspected and plucked and pulled. And before our tailor awoke the mayor's coat was already finished!

Curious was the tailor's wife and found herself a way to pass the time: She scattered some peas the next night. The Heinzelmännchen came cautiously: One tripped, fell down in the house, they slipped down the steps and plopped into vats! They fell with a bang, they hollered and screamed and cursed! She jumped at the noise with a light: Husch, husch, husch - they all vanished!

Oh my! Now they are all gone and none of them are still here in this place! One can no longer rest as before, one must do everything for himself! Everyone must be industrious himself and scrape and polish and run and trot and dress and iron and pound and chop and cook and bake. Oh, that it would be again as it was back then! But this beautiful time will never come back again!



The Heinzelmännchen

There is also a true background to this story. The people of Cologne have always been known for its casual nature. When the for their timely and deliberate manner well-known Prussians conquered Cologne, they could not understand that the life runs in Cologne without a great organization and punctuality, and that important deadlines have been always adhered although no one was seen while working.



A fresh „Kölsch“ served in a „Kölschpole“

Right next to the Heinzelmännchen fountain you can see the oldest and largest brewhouse of Cologne – the Cologne's Hofbrewhouse Früh. The brewery is very popular because it sought to preserve the old Cologne brewhouse tradition, e.g. brewhouse atmosphere, fresh beer direct filled from the barrel by a tipboy called "Zappes", served by a server called "Köbes", offering typical Cologne courts. Traditionally the Kölsch is served in small 0,2l-glasses called kölschpole. However, in 1987 the beer brewed in the house no longer directly, but in a new brewery at the border of Cologne. By the way: The addition of "Hofbräu" resp. "Hofbräuhaus" is nothing but a marketing gimmick from 1904. Usually it means that the beer is brewed in the king's own brewery which should underline the high quality of the beer. In Cologne, there was no court, but the brewhouse is located at the Street "Am Hof". So the company Früh simply called it, "Hofbräu" resp. "Hofbräuhaus" in order to let it appear to outsiders more high-grade. But anyone who has been drinking a cold Kölsch is already convinced that this is the best beer in the world. ;-)

The story of the Heinzelmännchen and more information can be found here:

<http://www.cologneweb.com/altstadt/altstadt09.htm> --> German

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinzelm%C3%A4nnchen> --> English

The brewhouse Früh is daily opened from 8:00 – 24:00 o'clock

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fr%C3%BCh_%28Brauerei%29 --> German

<http://www.frueh.de/gastronomie> --> German

Assignment: At the façade you can see some so-called tie bolts. How many are formed like this?

10

12

14



How many tie bolts are formed like this??

Stage 13 – Roman-Germanic-Museum – Museum Ludwig – Philharmonic

N50° 56.433 E006° 57.575

Reachable via the most public transportation – Stop Dom/Hauptbahnhof. From stage 12 just vis-a-vis.

The Roman-Germanic Museum is located on the south side of Cologne Cathedral at the level of the choir. The Museum Ludwig and the Philharmonic are located behind the Roman-Germanic Museum in the complex out of red bricks.



Dionysusmosaic

The Roman-Germanic Museum documents the early history of the city of Cologne in roman times. Highlight of the museum is the about 70 m² and consisting out of 1,5 million stones Dionysusmosaik. It was found during excavation work in 1941 and is located at the original place. The museum was built around the mosaic. At the G8-Meeting in 1999, the mosaic was used as a dining room for the leaders of the G8 countries. Therefore the mosaic panel was covered with a heavy acrylic glass plate for its protection. The insurance value of the mosaic is 15 million €. The mosaic can be admired from the outside. A visit to the museum is only recommended for people which are very interested in roman history. For children, the museum is rather boring. Admission costs 6.00 EUR.



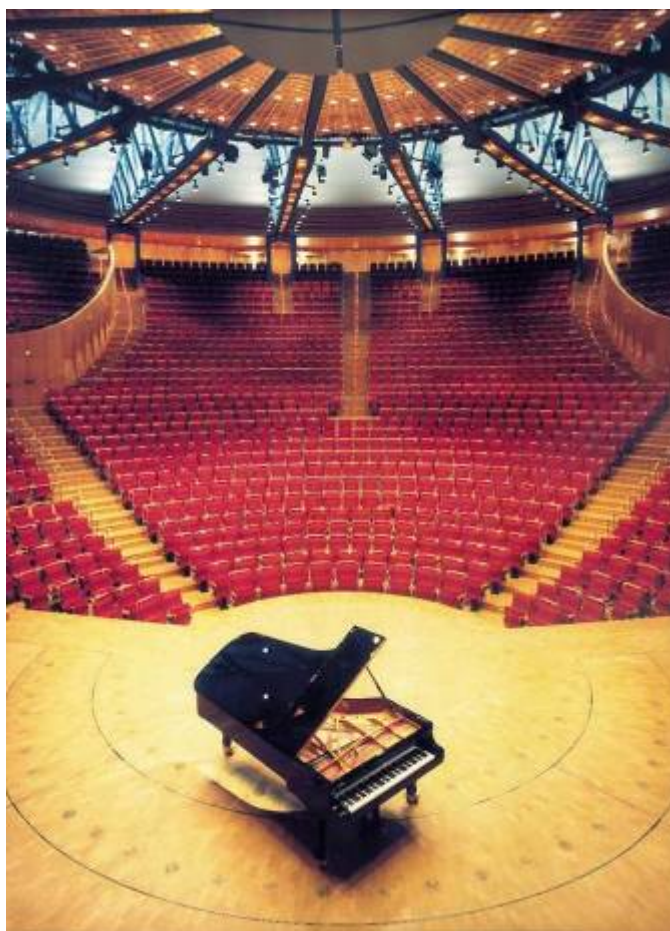
The Roman-Germanic Museum



Museum Ludwig during a concert at the Philharmonic. The place is shut off and guarded.

The Museum Ludwig is a museum for the art of the 20th and 21st Century. The collection includes a high-level cross-section of classical modernism to contemporary art production. Priorities are the most extensive collection of American Pop Art outside the U.S. (including key works by Jasper Johns, Andy Warhol, Robert Indiana and Roy Lichtenstein), one of the world's most extensive collections of works of Russian avant-garde of the 1920s, the paintings of German Expressionism (the "Haubrich Collection") and the largest German collection of works by Pablo Picasso. Admission costs 10,00 EUR and is particularly worthwhile for lovers of modern art.

The Cologne Philharmonic is a concert hall finished in 1996 and located in the building complex of the museum Ludwig. It is still considered one of the most modern concert halls in the world. The concert hall was modeled like an amphitheater, to obtain the most perfect acoustics. There are no walls in the entire hall, which stand parallel, so that no unwanted echo accrues. Dimensions and upholstery of the seats are designed that the sound damping is always constant, regardless of someone is sitting on it or not. The column-free interior offers space for up to 2.000 people.



The main hall of the Philharmonic

This wide-span carrier but also cause a problem: The concert hall is located below the public Heinrich-Böll-Place between the museum Ludwig and the stairs to the Rhine river. Step noise from pedestrians with pumps or road noise of skateboards or roller suitcases are transmitted from the vibrating beams inside the concert hall. The cause for this is called, among other things a unsuitable flooring. For this reason the place is shut off and guarded during the performances or samples in the Philharmonic.

The Roman-Germanic-Museum is opened Tue-Sun from 10:00-17:00 o'clock, the Museum Ludwig from 10:00-18:00 o'clock. Monday is closed

<http://www.museenkoeln.de/roemisch-germanisches-museum> --> German

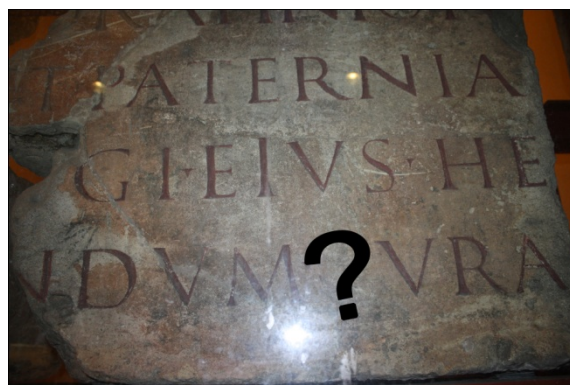
<http://www.museenkoeln.de/museum-ludwig> --> German

The current schedule of the Philharmonic can be found here:

<http://www.koelner-philharmonie.de/home> --> German

Assignment: Here are many old stones. Find the stone in the picture and replace the retouched Roman number with a normal one.

- 10
- 100
- 50



Stage 14 – Colongetriangel – Hohenzollernbridge

N50° 56.475 E006° 58.147

Reachable via the most public transportation – Stop Deutz/Bahnhof. From stage 13 on foot via the Hohenzollernbridge

On the way from stage 13 to the Cologne Triangle you'll cross the 410 m long Hohenzollern Bridge. The bridge, built from 1907 to 1911, originally consists out of two railway and a road bridge. It was heavily damaged in the 2nd World War. After 1945 only the two railway bridges have been rebuilt, which were later supplemented by a third. As a replacement for the canceled road bridge walking- and biking trails were attached to the outer rail. On the bridge a native from Italy spreads since late summer 2008. Lovers attach a keylock on the bridge and throw the key into the Rhine as a sign of inseparability. The bridge is directly targeted at the central axis of the cathedral. Travellers should have the feeling that they end up driving directly into the cathedral.



Keylocks on the Hohenzollernbrücke

From the bridge you can already see the Cologne Triangle. This is not a musical instrument but the 103 m high tower in front of your nose. The skyscraper was during its construction phase, a political issue. Originally there should be builded more skyscrapers in Deutz. Several parties were of the opinion that this would damage the panorama of Cologne. The Unesco saw the same and put the cathedral on the red list of endangered world heritage. As result of this nationally watched debate the construction of more skyscrapers will not be realized. Many of you will know the Cologne Triangle also from the television. Here at the top of the 29 Floors, the Cologne castings for the TV show "Germany searches the Superstar" (a similar format like Pop Idol, American Idol or Nouvelle Star) were recorded here. In addition, here is the seat of the European air traffic control EASA. On the roof there is a panorama platform. From here you'll have the best view over the city. In the east you look at the Cologne Arena (Kölnarena or newly Lanxessarena). With its 20.000 seats it's one of the largest multi-purpose arenas in the world. Large concerts and sportevents taking place among other icehockey games. Through the arch, it has the nickname "Henkelmännchen" what means cookingpot. In the south we see a high-rise building which is being renovatd at the time. It was formerly headquarters of the largest German airline Lufthansa, which has moved close to the exhibition halls in a new building. Near the horizon on clear days you can see the "Siebengebirge" (7 Mountins). In the west you can see the city of Cologne. In the front there is the central station and the blue tent of the musicaidome. The clouds of steam in the haze are produced by some large brown coal power plants. They belong to the 66 km² area Garzweiler, the largest open pit of Europe. In the north, you can see the fairground halls. Admission to the platform costs 3.00 EUR and when the



Kölntriangel

weather is still fine a visit is one of the absolute highlights of every trip to Cologne. Don't forget your camera and binocular!



Kölnarena newly Lanxessarena



The old Lufthansa headquarter



*Hohenzollernbridge, Central Station
and Musicaldome*



Tradefair with Station Deutz

Details about the Hohenzollern Bridge:

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hohenzollernbr%C3%BCcke> --> Deutsch

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hohenzollern_Bridge --> Englisch

The observation deck at the Cologne Triangle is open to the following times:
Oct. –Apr.: Mo. - Fr. 12-18 o'clock, Sa.,Su. und Holydays 10-18 o'clock
May-Sep.: Mo. - Fr. 11-22 o'clock, Sa.,Su. und Holydays 10-22 o'clock
(In case of (thunder)storms, the viewing platform is closed for security reasons.)
Tickets must be purchased at a vending machine.

http://www.koelntriangle.de/panorama_plattform --> German, English, French

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6lntriangle> --> German

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6lnTriangle> --> English

Assignment: You can see a white sign with 2 digits fixed at a pylon. Add them!

53

25

8



The pylon

Compact-Version

Stage 1: **N50° 56.453 E006° 58.117**

Fix a point in 1.200 m with a bearing of 029°. You'll find a well. The well is made out of two animals. Which one?

Hedgehog and Snake = 5

Rabbit and Hedgehog = 10

Bird and Frog = 2

Stage 2: **N50° 57.032 E006° 58.849**

What can you find here?

Underpass = 15

Railway crossing = 32

Zebra crossing = 25

Stage 3: **N50° 57.486 E006° 58.383**

Which number is after the letter H?

150

200

250



Stage 4: **N50° 56.895 E006° 56.675**

On the place you can see 6 big digits made out of metal. Add them!

26

31

34

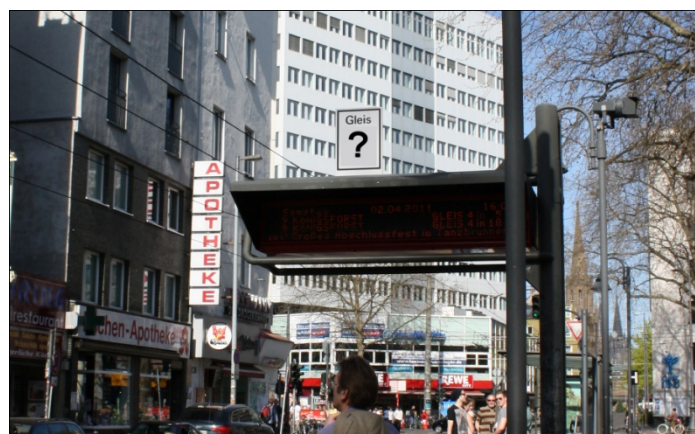
Stage 5: **N50° 55.849 E006° 56.404**

Have a look where line 9 departures to direction Königsforst (midtown). Which Tracknumber is it?

2

3

4



Stage 6: N50° 55.934 E006° 57.836

What is the weight of the swing bridge?

240 t

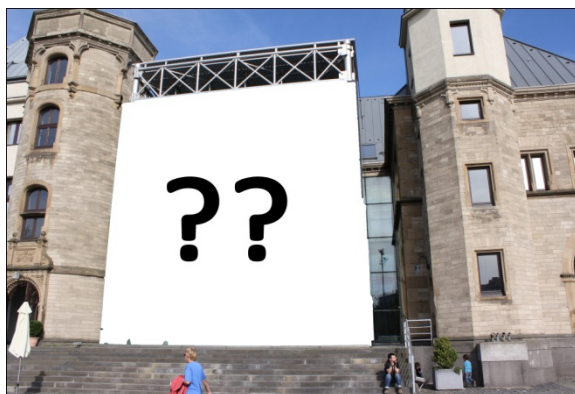
420 t

360 t

How many square glass panes build the front of the tropical house? Please regard ONLY the front and not the Sides!

The value is divisible by 6, the cross total is 9.

Answer:

**Stage 7: N50° 56.170 E006° 56.866**

Have a look around. Which animals are looking out of the tower?

Horses = 80

Lions = 60

Cats = 10

Stage 8: N50° 56.303 E006° 57.140

At the top of the Building you can see some bells. How many can you see? (Count only the real bells!)

24

20

28

Stage 9: N50° 56.275 E006° 57.520

Which famous person have given a speech from here?

Winston Churchill = 8

John F. Kennedy = 5

Pope Johannes Paul II = 2

Stage 10: N50° 56.316 E006° 57.603

Have a look around. At the Gable of one house you can see the "Kallendreeser". Look over the entrance of this house. Which animal can you see?

Dog = 20

Crocodile = 15

Cock = 28

Stage 11: N50° 56.470 E006° 57.423

Suppositious you want to write a postcard to the cathedral. To which house number you have to address it?

4

1

11

Now go to the copy of the spire. From here walk heading yellow "M". After a few steps find the entrance to the "basement" of the cathedral square. Under the square you can find a fragment of the old Roman city wall with the old tower from the picture. How is the tower covered at the top? (Hint: Not in the "U" but in the "P")

Metal grid = 3

Wooden board = 30

Stone panel = 300



Look here!

Stage 12: N50° 56.408 E006° 57.438

At the façade you can see some so-called tie bolts. How many are formed like this?

- 10
- 12
- 14

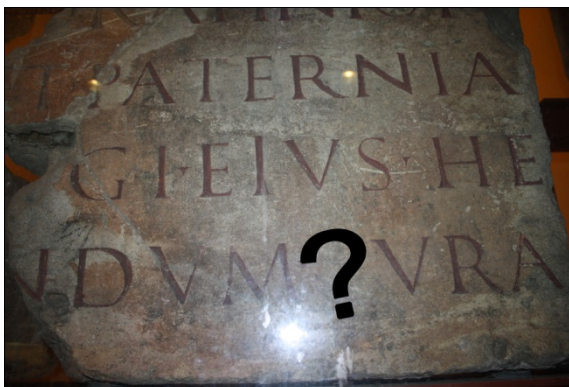


How many tie bolts are formed like this??

Stage 13: N50° 56.433 E006° 57.575

Here are many old stones. Find the stone in the picture and replace the retouched Roman number by a normal one.

- 10
- 100
- 50

**Stage 14: N50° 56.475 E006° 58.147**

You can see a white sign with 2 numbers fixed at a pylon. Add them!

- 53
- 25
- 8



The pylon

Solution sheet

Results of the stages:

Stage	Result	Stage	Result
1		8	
2		9	
3		10	
4		11a	
5		11b	
6a		12	
6b		13	
7		14	
Sum		Sum	

Now you have to travel to the Airport. From Messe/Deutz or the Main Station the trains RE8 or S13 will take you there. The city ticket is valid to the airport! The journey takes about 15 minutes. The Airport is also reachable by car but the parking fee at the airport is very expensive. When using the car I suggest after solving the question at the Airport to drive to the parking coordinate N 50° 53.366 E 007° 07.009. You can save a lot of walking with this. When you walk from the Airport, you have to calculate (incl. Stages, Final and way back) app. 2 hours.

Important: You mustn't leave the ways, but when it was wet, the paths can be a little bit muddy. So don't put on your Sunday-Dress. Please visit this stage only by daylight.

Stage 15 - Airport Köln/Bonn

This Stage will show you the Airport and the nature reserve "Wahner Heide". Unfortunately it wasn't possible to place the cache direct at the Airport because it could be mistaken with a dangerous object. **It's not a Stage to solve between check-in and boarding!** The way to the container and back to the Airport is ca. 3,5 km long. When the wind is on your side you can see the landing aircrafts direct over your head! The largest aircrafts arrive between 18:30 and 20:30 o'clock. After solving assignment 1 go outside Terminal 1 (arrival level). Near the exit of the railway station you'll find a sign "footpath to Cologne-Porz". Use the path and go via N 50° 52.815 E 7° 6.390 and N 50° 53.086 E 7° 6.286 to reach stage 2 on the shortest and legal way.

Important: You are partly operating an nature reserve. Please act accordingly. I beg you to solve the Stage only between sunrise and sunset. In the night the hunter is operating, the federal police won't be amused if people with strong flashlights are creeping in the final approach part and you also will disturb the animals. The paths mustn't be left! The Final is hidden behind a big tree trunk direct beside the path.

The airport Cologne/Bonn - Konrad Adenauer (CGN, EDDK) is placed in the southeastern outskirts of Cologne. It is the fourth-largest airport in Germany. 12,000 people are working here. The airport area is surrounded by the nature reserve Wahner Heide. The operations at the Wahner Heide began in 1938 with an air base for the German Air Force. After the 2nd World War the airfield was used by the British Air Force. They build the first runway



Aerial image of the airport Köln/Bonn

(14R/32L) with 1870m length and later the so-called cross-wind runway (06/24) with 2460 m length. In 1957 the airport becomes also a civilian part to connect the then capital city of Germany - Bonn - to the air. In 1961 the longest runway (14L/32R) was completed with 3800 meters. In 1970 the works at Terminal 1 were completed. The concept with the two star-shaped "fingers" and the separate approach roads for the arrivals (lower level) and departures (upper level) which is now found at almost every airport was regarded as revolutionary. Today the fingers on which the aircraft can dock on are out of date because they can offer too little space for the modern wide-body jets and the waiting areas are too small. Today Terminal 1 is used by Lufthansa and its partners including Germanwings. In the year 2000 Terminal 2 was completed which is mainly used by holiday airlines and charter companies. This was accompanied by a massive expansion of the infrastructure. Several parking garages was build and an also an underground station for local and long distance train services which was completed in 2004.



Freighter of UPS and FedEX

Cologne/Bonn was planned as an intercontinental airport. But intercontinental haven't ever be established here because of the near to Frankfurt and Dusseldorf. The airport has benefited since the year 2000 enormously by the low cost carriers. The number of passengers could be doubled from year 2000 to 2010 to about 10 million passengers per year. There are about 130 targets, mainly in the near and middle distance. Cologne/Bonn is one of a few airports in Europe where is no ban on night flights. Because of this and the fact, that the runways are sized for large aircrafts UPS and FedEx have settled in Cologne and built their European hub at the airport. The airport is served every

evening with several Boeing 747 and MD11 freighter as well as many smaller cargo planes, which leave in the

early morning hours. The airport is much busier in the night than during the daytime! The air freight is the most important mainstay of the airport.

In the west of the smaller runway 14R/32L, the German air force base Wahn is placed. Here are working 4,500 soldiers and 1,500 civilian employees. 190 buildings are located on the 2 km² of land where the Air Force Office, the Air Force Command and the Joint Support Command and also other command authorities, organizations and military units are placed. Further the aircrafts of the German government have their home base here. They're used for business trips for example of the German chancellor.

Probably the strangest and yet probably the least known feature is, that the Airport Cologne/Bonn is certified as one of 60 emergency landing airports for the spaceshuttle outside the U.S. bases. At May in 1983 a NASA delegation visited Cologne/Bonn with the Space Shuttle "Enterprise". More than 300,000 people watched the landing and visited the space shuttle, which was mounted on the back of a Boeing 747.



The Spaceshuttle at its visit in 1983

You also should keep your eyes and especially your ears open in the Terminal. Periodically there is an announcement: *Please do not leave your baggage unattended!* Have you recognized the voice? Perhaps you have arrived here. At the arriving area is another announcement: *Welcome to Bonn. Cologne/Bonn.* Right! It's the voice of the all known agent James Bond alias 007.

There are several options to take a look on the busy apron. At Terminal 1 exists a visitor platform which is open from 6:30 till 22:00 o'clock. Admission is free! For access you have to take the wide staircase at the opposite of the supermarket. If you're traveling by car you also can get directly behind the runway in the Wahner Heide. Parking is located at N 50° 53.366 E 007° 07.009. If you have got a binocular, you can also observe the military part of the Airport. Therefore proceed to the coordinates of the alternate assignment. With a little luck you can see a big 4-engined white aircraft. This is the Airbus A340 of the German chancellor.

Assignment 1: Proceed to the visitor platform at Terminal 1. Here you can see a map showing the ground layout of the Airport. What is associated with the number 19?

Kontrollturm (tower) = 6
 Vorfeldkontrolle (apron control) = 11
 Luftpostleitstelle (airmail office) = 5

Alternate assignment 1: In case that the visitor platform is closed proceed to N 50° 52.669 E 007° 07.105. You'll find commercial wallpaper. Have a look for the barcode on the side (see picture). Add up all BIG digits and reduce the result by 19.



Position of the barcode

Assignment 2: Thereafter go to N 50° 53.081 E 007° 06.522. Here you'll find an information plate. What is the meaning of the red lines with red dots on the map?

Wanderweg (footpath) = 3

Grenze vom Naturschutzgebiet (boarder of the nature reserve) = 4

Reitweg (riding path) = 5

Assignment 3: Now continue to N 50° 53.196 E007° 07.189. Here you are at the so-called localizer. It is a technical radio device which makes planes able to land save in bad weather conditions. When you are standing here you can see the planes crossing above you in ca. 50 m. What is the color of the cabin where the localizer is housed?

Red-White = 50

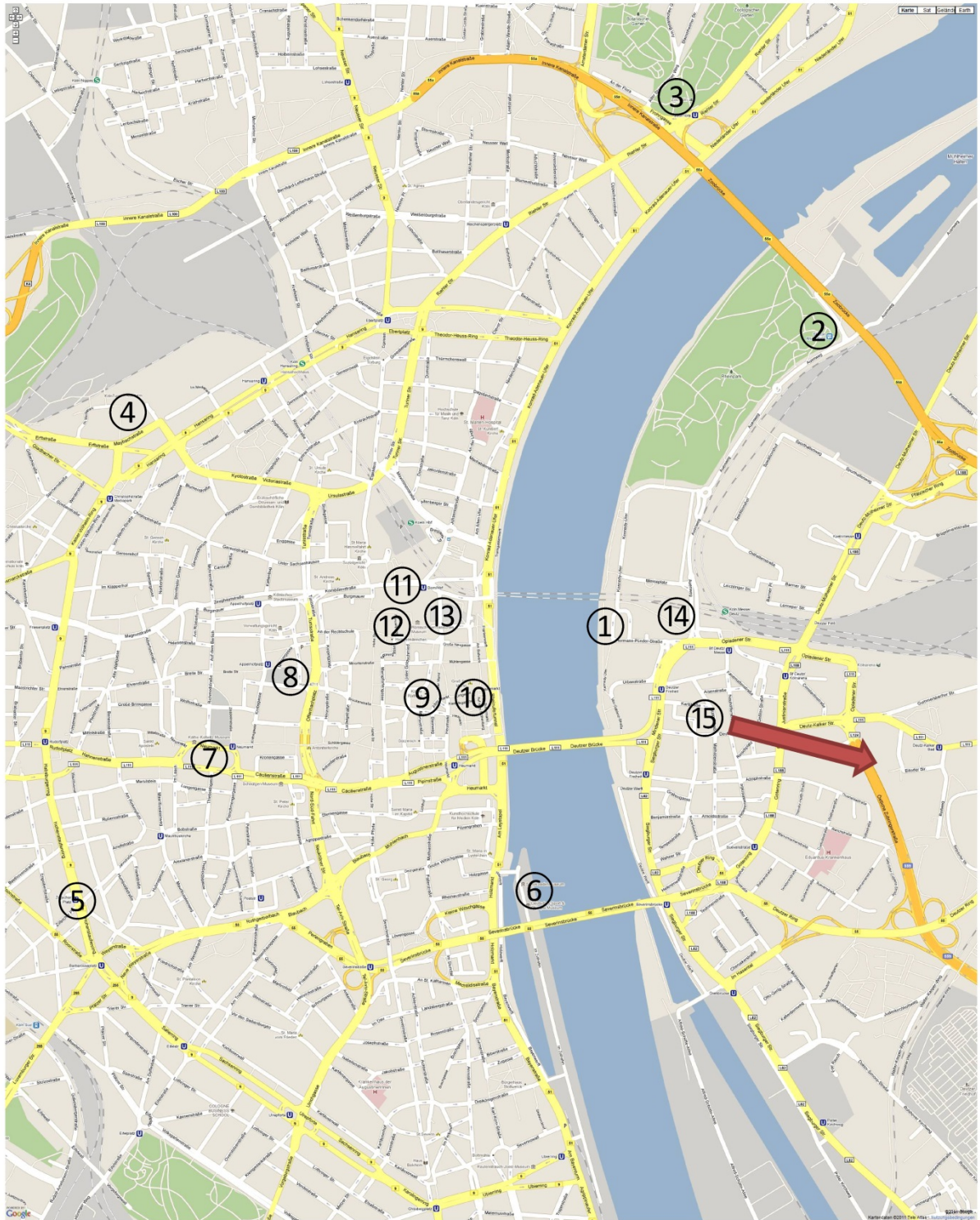
Black-White = 30

Yellow-Black = 40

Solutionsheet Final

N		Stage 2 (Airport) +	Result Stages 1-7 -
		Stage 3 (Airport)	488
	50°	__ .	__
E		Stage 1 (Airport) -	Result Stages 8-14 +
		4	225
	007°	__ .	__

City map with the stages



- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 = Rheinpark | 4 = Mediapark | 7 = Neumarkt | 10 = Alter Markt | 13 = Museum Ludwig |
| 2 = Rheinseilbahn | 5 = Ringe | 8 = 4711 | 11 = Kölner Dom | 14 = Kölntriangel |
| 3 = Zoo | 6 = Schokoladenmuseum | 9 = Rathaus | 12 = Früh-Brauhaus | 15 = Airport |

