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The
WIESBADEN
Welcome Guide

*including
Host Nation Orientation
Information*

*Useful Information and Places of Interest
around the City and Vicinity*

FREE!

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Photos: Horst Goebel

Greetings, welcome to Wiesbaden!

Here at last: you have unpacked your cases and acquainted yourself somewhat with your new surroundings. And I am sure you have got your first impression of our beautiful city. Now it is time to get to know Wiesbaden better. Or even better: to fall in love with Wiesbaden – as the word goes "Home is where the heart is"!

There is ample opportunity to do this for example at our numerous events and festivals including Carnival, the Easter Market, the Rheingau Wine Festival, the City Festival, or the Wiesbaden Christmas Market known as the "Twinkling Star Christmas Market". And it certainly won't get boring even if there is no major festival on. Because as one of the most beautiful cities in Germany, Wiesbaden is marked by historic buildings, spacious parks and open-minded people. Strike up a conversation and hopefully get to like the local Wiesbaden people in our large number of shops, cafés and restaurants. Or you can take part in one of the many guided city tours where you will be shown the major sights including the impressive Kurhaus and the Theater. If the sun is shining, you can go for a pleasant stroll along the Schiersteiner harbor which is not only used by yachtsmen and wind surfers for relaxation. And the surrounding area is well worth seeing: make sure you leave enough time to explore the historic castles and vineyards in the Rheingau. As you can see, there is plenty to do. Whether you prefer doing sports, visiting museums or exploring nature with your children; there is definitely a leisure activity to suit every taste.

As the Lord Mayor of Wiesbaden, it is very important to me that you feel at ease here. For this reason, I hope that you settle in quickly and soon feel at home – here with us in Wiesbaden! And there is more information, addresses and virtual tours on the internet to help you find your way around easily without having to look any further at www.wiesbaden.de – and, by the way, it is in English too. This booklet also provides a large number of tips for getting to know our city better.

I wish you and your family a pleasant stay in Wiesbaden and would like to extend a very warm welcome to you all as friends.

See you!

Your

Sven Gerich
Lord Mayor



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Foreword

Dear reader,

Since the 1960s, as a schoolboy and a young man I have been impressed and fascinated by the “American Way of Life”. In Eltville where I grew up American senior officers lived with their families next door, and I loved the cars they drove and admired their easy-going lifestyle which was so much more relaxed than ours.

At the German-American Library (then located in the Landesmuseum in Wiesbaden) I was able to gain an insight into American print media, especially into literature on photography. As a student when the “Auto Hobby Shop” at Lindsey Air Station offered me a job I was simply happy. One of my first vehicles was a Ford Country Squire, and I have to this day remained faithful to my passion for American cars.

Meanwhile, my wife Irmgard can look back onto more than 10 years of successful activity in the Newcomers Orientation, Culture College and now Host Nation Orientation. During her many years of experience it became evident that there is a growing need for information on topics like: the Garrison in Wiesbaden, German culture, our language and traditions, German and German-American history etc. So, the idea was born to create a guide that would be able to give clear and easy answers to all these questions.

A side effect very much appreciated by my wife is that she can use the book for her courses at the Host Nation Orientation, thus saving money for copies and teaching material in times of tight budgets. Also, soldiers and civilians being stationed to Wiesbaden will get an idea of their new duty station in advance, as the guide is also on the internet.

In December 2012, when the first edition was published we received a very positive response and a great deal of praise and recognition. As a family business we continue to work on the next edition which includes an expansion of our website www.Wiesbaden-Welcome-Guide.com and a video about Wiesbaden and vicinity.

My wife and I would like to welcome you to Wiesbaden and we would be proud and happy if the Wiesbaden Welcome Guide helps you to find your way around and to make “Wiesbaden your Home in Germany”.

With the help of our guide discover the surroundings, learn about the various offers of the advertisers, get to know German customs and rules, and enjoy the clear and high quality presentation of the guide almost completely illustrated with more than 280 of my own photographs.



Horst Goebel Publisher





View from the Neroberg

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In front of the Marktkirche: William I, Prince of Orange (1533–1584), also widely known as William the Silent



Wiesbaden at a Glance



Hessian state capital, convention and health centre surrounded by countryside, place of residence with a high quality of living, city of the

will enthrall art lovers. With its more than 90 works by the Russian painter Alexej Jawlensky among others, the two program house possesses the most

hot springs, mansions and wine – these synonyms stand for the multifaceted city of Wiesbaden with its over 2000-year history. Wiesbaden is situated in the heart of Germany in the middle of the Rhine-Main Region some 30 minutes from Frankfurt Airport. The excellent infrastructure and attractive venues such as the Kurhaus, which is also one of the city's landmarks, make the Hessian capital both a popular location for trade fairs, conventions and conferences and a favoured address for branches of renowned companies.

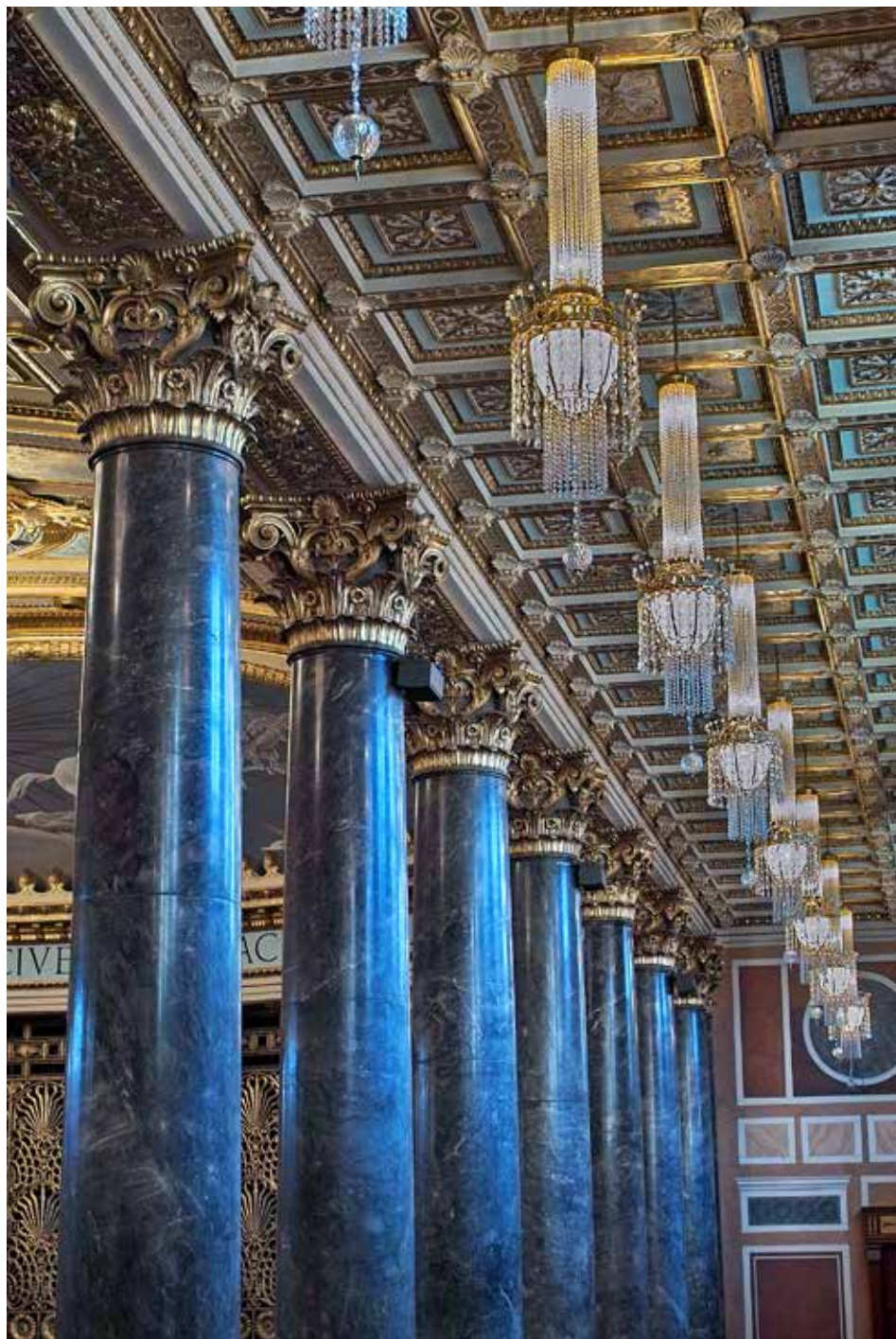
With more than 270,000 inhabitants, Wiesbaden is one of the major German cities that stand for a sporty, cultural and socially vibrant life. The events calendar of the state capital is colourful and bursting with things to visit: sports events that draw huge crowds such as the Ironman 70.3 are just as popular as the Theatrium, the “classic” among Germany's street festivals, the ten-day Rheingau Wine Festival, the Wiesbaden City Festival that guides its visitors to the most beautiful squares and quarters in the city or the Twinkling Star Christmas Market during Advent. Internationally renowned ensembles can be seen in the Hessian State Theater every year for the International May Theater Festival, and the Rheingau Music Festival draws famous orchestras and conductors to the Rheingau and the state capital. A visit to the Museum Wiesbaden

important Jawlensky collection in the world.

Wiesbaden is also a modern health resort with a long-standing tradition. Even the Romans appreciated the healing and therapeutic effect of the 26 hot springs. Wiesbaden has transformed its good reputation as a “classic spa” into a recognised center for the treatment of rheumatic and orthopaedic disorders. You can experience the therapeutic diversity of the hot springs in Wiesbaden's thermal baths. Beyond that, numerous parks and green belts invite visitors and locals alike to linger and relax. A wonderful way of discovering Wiesbaden and the Rheingau on foot is on the varied hiking, wine and nature trails.

Due to its proximity to one of the most beautiful and traditional wine-growing regions in Germany, Wiesbaden is often called the “Gateway to the Rheingau”. Its numerous palaces, castles and monasteries make the Rheingau an attractive destination for day trips. During the grape picking season in particular, the unique charm of this colourful landscape unfolds when the vintners' taverns open their doors and the wine festivals are celebrated in the region.

Welcome to the State Capital of Hessen!



Wiesbaden Kurhaus, Friedrich-von-Thiersch-Saal

Wiesbaden's History



The former Kurhaus, built in 1810, which has been replaced in 1907 with a larger building

In short

Wiesbaden is a multifaceted city steeped in history: once a bathing resort of the Romans, modern Wiesbaden has been predominantly marked by two eras. The 19th century saw the rapid rise to the sophisticated “global cultural city”. Up to the First World War, Wiesbaden is, with its hot springs, temperate climate and casino, a top-notch destination for the nobility and wealthy bourgeois of Europe.

From 1945 on, after decades in crisis, the city experienced an unforeseen resurrection. The former spa town in the centre of Germany has gradually been able to grow and refine its profile.

Today, healthcare still plays an important role in Wiesbaden, but the city has also become a key location for industry and services – and as the Hessian state capital, a political center of the Federal Republic at the same time.



Wilhelmstraße, circa 1900

Indulgence Spa of the Romans

Wiesbaden's history reaches back more than 2,000 years. The Romans were the first ones who provided traces for permanent settlement which can still be found today. Most likely already in the years 6 to 15 A.D., the Romans erected a border fort as a military base. Soon after that, the central location and the rich thermal springs gave rise to a civilian settlement and the development of a spa culture. The hot water gave the town its name: “Aquae Mattiacorum” – the springs of the Mattiacci. Around today's Kranzplatz, the thermal spas pro-



Kurpark, circa 1895

vided luxuriousness, whereas the business centre was in the area of today's Mauritiusplatz. The first written information about Wiesbaden after the Romans was provided by Einhard, the biographer of Charles the Great. He travelled through "Wisibada" in 828 and 829 and described it as a castrum, which means a fortified settlement. In the 13th century, Wiesbaden was even the imperial city for a short time, but was repeatedly destroyed in wars and fires in the later centuries.

Rise to the "World Destination for Treatment and Cure"

It was not until the 18th century that the city experienced a new upswing. When Wiesbaden became the capital of the new duchy of Nassau in 1806, the town was systematically extended, which formed the foundation for its rise to a world destination for treatment and cure. Soon, the spa welcomed European nobility, but also many celebrities such as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, the Russian poet Fyodor Dostoyevsky and Otto

von Bismarck as its guests. The handover of the town to Prussia fostered its growth even more. Kaiser Wilhelm I as well as his grandson Wilhelm II stayed in the town frequently. Both influenced its further development. Carl von Ibell, who was its Lord Mayor for almost 30 years, contributed significantly to lay the foundations for a large city: government and administration buildings, the Kurhaus and the State Theater were built, the service

Wilhelm II (1859-1941), Germany's last emperor, as well as his grandfather, Kaiser Wilhelm I, was a frequent guest in Wiesbaden. Reproduction: Horst Goebel



industry boomed and the traffic infrastructure was consistently extended. The number of inhabitants doubled between 1880 and 1905. Mansions and houses in the construction style of historicism, classicism and art nouveau were characteristic for the townscape.

World War I and the inflation put a sudden end to Wiesbaden's success and to the wealth of its citizens. A new orientation proved difficult as the town was occupied by French and English troops until 1930, and the following global economic crisis hit the old spa town particularly hard.

Only after World War II, Wiesbaden made a new beginning. In October 1945, the town which had been destroyed to a relatively little extent became the location of the first government of the new Federal State Hessen. The Hessian State Parliament, the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Federal Office of Statistics, as well as insurance companies, publishing houses and institutions of the film industry settled down. The industrial base was strengthened by the incorporation of the suburbs Amöneburg, Kastel and Kostheim. At the same time, the old glamour was revived step by step. In 1951, the Kurhaus, which had been damaged in the war, was reopened and in the same year the May Festival came back. Very significant was the decision in the 1970ies not to demolish the huge amount of old buildings, as it happened in other cities, but to refurbish it. With that, the particular charm of the town was preserved in a special way, by combining tradition with modernity.



Römertor at the Heidenmauer (Heathens Wall)



*Monument in the Kurpark:
Columns of the first Kurhaus from 1810*

Hot spring fountain at the Kranzplatz



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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

The History of the Americans in Wiesbaden

by Dr. Brigitte Streich

*American Invasion in
Wiesbaden at March 28,
1945 (Adolfstraße)
Photo: Willi Rudolph
(Stadtarchiv)*

Already end of the 19th century it was important to Wiesbaden to attract American tourists with its reputation as world famous spa resort area. For this matter the Kurhaus hosted 1874 their first American "National-Fest-Concert". After the Second World War a different quality and quantity of relationship between Americans and the city of Wiesbaden was established. Wiesbaden became the second home to many Americans during the arrival of the occupation troops on March 28, 1945 and the Wiesbaden Post announced "Wiesbaden is our temporary hometown".

The first order imposed by the occupying force concerned the tracking of all members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP).

For security purposes a public exit ban was appointed and all weapons were to be turned in. Former Wehrmacht camps, numerous hotels and houses were requisitioned to facilitate the occupation force. The denazification the so called "reeducation" was the top priority.

The headquarters of U.S. military was Hotel Rose and seat of the 80th Infantry Division located on the Bierstadter Straße 7. The hotel was residency of the Military Government Detachment F1D2 under LT Colonel Leroy Cowart. The neighboring area was off limit for Germans including the Nassauer Hof. In March of 1945 the U.S. Economic Commission for the state "Greater Hessen" moved into the Landeshaus on Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring. The U.S. Red Cross was placed in the Taunusstraße, the UNRRA was located in the so called "White House" on Pauli-

nenstraße. Until 1954 the "Eagle Club" for service members deemed in the Kurhaus. The at the time urban museum became one of three Central Collection Point for abandoned cultural possessions.

After the founding of the state "Greater Hessen" the Commander and head of military James Newman appointed Wiesbaden on Oct 1, 1945 seat of the civil state government. The final announcement as capital of the state followed on 12 Oct. This new position entailed international events as conference between the heads of government of the U.S. and the British zones in June 1947, as well as the visit of federal President Heuss and General Eisenhower in 1949 and again in 1951.

The inhabitants of Wiesbaden suffered most from the difficult housing situation and low food supplies. About 8,000 apartments were destroyed during the air bombing. The U.S. military confiscated 46 hotels and more than 3000 private apartments. The positive aspect being Americans and Germans practically lived door to door which improved the mutual understanding in a great way. The situation changed after the displaced persons (DP's), situated in former Wehrmacht camps, left. The premises of the Gersdorff-Casern on Schiersteiner Strasse later "Camp Lindsey" was founded 1947 and seat of the USAFE HQ. Starting 1954 the base supported the 17th Air Force and from 1987 to 1991 the "65th Air Division". "Camp Pieri" in Wiesbaden Freudenberg and the Biebricher Rhine casern was location of the Air Defense Artillery since 1953.

Another former Wehrmacht casern the Erbenheimer airport was transformed to Wiesbaden Airbase or WAB and used for military air lines to secure the connection between Wiesbaden and other European capitals. Later playing a main roll the Berlin Airlift. While the growth of U.S. military community, later followed by their family members, gradually continued so called housing areas were built. 1954 the Hainerberg housing for military members was finished. Followed by "Crestview" on Bierstadt Heights, the area of Mainz-Kastel and Aukamm. Facilities as the U.S. hospital, the American Arms Hotel (1950), The Sternhotel (1951), the Amelia Earhart Hotel (1955), the General von Steuben-Hotel (1956) followed as well. Even the Schiersteiner harbor was used up until 1958 by the Americans. Starting 1955 the private apartments were returned bit by bit to Wiesbaden.

Shortly after the invasion the local youth office, "German Youth Activities" initiated many activities beginning 15 April 1947 located on Friedrichstrasse 14. The American community especially took great care in the children and youth fiscal fitness. A jaw dropping impression for many young German teenagers, contemporary witness still rave about, was the American library on Wilhelmstraße 15. In September 1946 the first open access library in

Wiesbaden open its gates. It contained 5,000 books and 200 magazines in English. A special room was arranged for the teenagers to have lectures, discussions and readings. Unit July 1947 the library was part of the America house which offered a colorful event calendar. 1950 it moved to larger premises on the Blumenstrasse, but was closed only three years later. The library was there placed in the stat museum and later transferred to Frankfurt.

Thanks to American donations the food supplies at least among school children was improved. 27,000 students had the benefit of receiving a daily lunch the lord mayor Redhammer wrote in his Thank you letter to President Truman.

Not to under estimate the cultural revival Wiesbaden received thru the "Central Art Collection Point". Storing valuable art from Trust Settlement of the State Hessen since 1946. More than 2,000 paintings, along with sculptures, art and crafts, the complete collection of the copper engraved cabinet as well as the art historical library of Berliner museums. Directly after the end of the war exhibit took place in the Wiesbaden museum still being an urban portrait gallery. Attracting a great deal of attention in 1946 with the so called "degenerate

The "occupied" Kurhaus

Photo: Velophot, 1950 (Stadtarchiv)



art” show in the Nassauer Hof. In April of 1952 for the first time all 36 rooms of the museum were exposed with a total of 250 portraits and 200 sculptures of old masters including the famous bust of Nephrite.

From the start the focus of the U.S. military was the redevelopment of democratic structure. The first step being the admission of political parties and establishment of an independent news paper. The U.S. military having their own news paper the “Wiesbaden post” since 1946. The economical upswing the city received from the Americans.

Attracting publishing houses from Leipzig, insurance companies, federal state authorities as well as the institute film industry that’s to the

occupation troops. Due to American decision the suburbs of Amoenburg, Kastel and Kostheim were incorporate by Wiesbaden.

The highlight of the mutual relationship among the people was without a doubt Kennedys visit in June 1963. All Wiesbaden was on their legs to cheer the president. He landed on the Erbenheim air base and spent a night in the Von Steuben hotel before his continuation to Berlin.

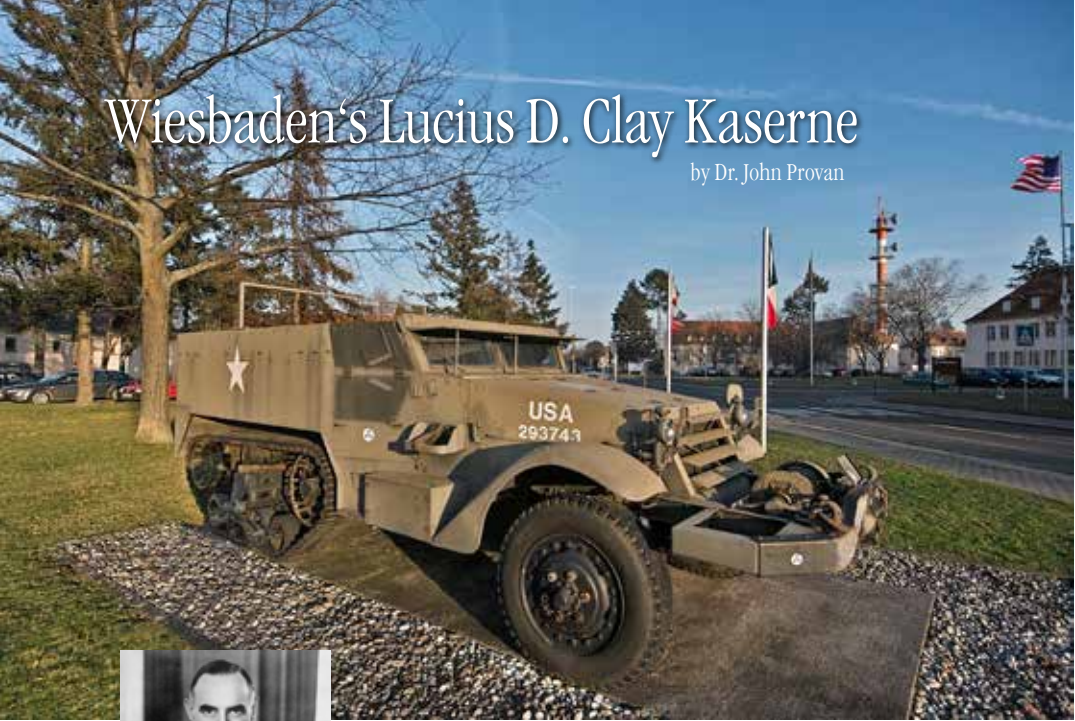
Thru out the decades, some may say, a slit distant between Wiesbaden and the American inhabitants gradually developed. But the move of the U.S. HQ to Wiesbaden is a happening and anxious anticipated. All Wiesbaden is looking forward to herald of a new era. To be continued...



*The Berlin
Blockade ends:
May 12, 1949
at Rhein-Main
Air Force Base,
Frankfurt
USAF Collection
(Stadtarchiv)*

Wiesbaden's Lucius D. Clay Kaserne

by Dr. John Provan



*Portrait of General
Lucius D. Clay
circa 1947*

Although Lucius Dubignon Clay (April 23, 1897 – April 16, 1978) became one of the youngest men to achieve the rank for Brigadier General in the US Army, he never commanded a real fighting unit. Rather his strength lay in his hardworking methods and talents of organizing operational efficiency out of chaos. In this capacity, he organized the French harbor at Cherbourg, which became the primary supply line of war materials during World War Two, for which he received the Bronze Star in 1944. Clay then served on General Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff and would become Military Governor of the U.S. Occupation Zone in Germany in the years following. – As Military Governor, General Clay demonstrated U.S. resolve at maintaining it's presence in Berlin. On June 26, 1948, Clay defied the Soviet blockade of Berlin and ordered USAFE aircraft to begin an airlift.

Unknown to many, Clay had also prepared for battle, ordering 60 B29's to England, theoretically equipped with atomic bombs and an additional 100 F80 "Shooting Stars" fighters to Europe. The Soviets did not realize that the United States did not have any atomic bombs ready for deployment. Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden Air Bases provided the bulk of food flown to Berlin. The Berlin Airlift became one of the greatest achievements in aviation history and altered the German attitude towards America, after a World War which had cost the lives of millions on both sides. Clay's resolve demonstrated that U.S. Forces were no longer an Army of Occupation, rather America was an ally. After the end of the blockade on May 12, 1949, Clay returned to the United States and was given a tickertape parade in New York City. He then went on to serve several Presidents as advisor or emissary.

In 1954, then President Dwight D. Eisenhower, called upon Clay to assist in organizing, planning and financing an Interstate highway system. In 1919, Eisenhower, as a young officer, had experienced firsthand the difficulties of crossing the United States on the "Lincoln Highway", the first

Photo: Horst Coebel

transcontinental highway. Although considerations continued, it was not until World War Two, when Eisenhower gained an appreciation of Hitler's autobahn system, that he now considered it an important component of a National Defense system for the United States. On June 29, 1956, the Federal Highway Act was passed and construction of the original system, with 46,876 miles in length, would continue until October 14, 1992, at a cost of \$425 Billion. It is legacy of General Clay's organizational talents that created a transportation system of this scope.

But Clay was to return to Germany to fulfill yet another important mission, a few years later. During the Cold War, the situation became critical following the Berlin Tank confrontation, when U.S. and Soviet armies stood off, ready to fire and begin what would have become World War Three. On October 22, 1961, East German President Walter Ulbricht no longer allowed U.S. liaison members access into East Berlin, when Allan Lightner's car was stopped at Checkpoint Charlie by East German officials. Lucius D. Clay had been sent by President John F. Kennedy as a Special Advisor to West Berlin; once again demonstrating American resolve, following the building of the wall. Clay ordered armed MP escorts to assist Lightner's crossing with U.S. tanks waiting nearby. On the morning of October 27th, 33 Soviet tanks drove through East Berlin on their way to the Brandenburg Gate and Checkpoint Charlie. The situation became more dramatic, as these tanks soon stood across from one another. The U.S. garrison in Berlin and NATO were on full alert. Leaders on both sides realized, that any nervous soldier, of either side, could fire his weapon, trigger a shootout and start a war. Since the Soviets had experienced Clay's determination during the Berlin Blockade, President Kennedy believed this to be a political move that could be dealt with. The Soviets realized Clay's stubbornness and resolve which finally led to their backing down, not wanting to fight a war; while American leaders announced their content at tolerating the newly built Berlin Wall. Kennedy trusted Clay to keep a cool head; a comment to which Clay responded by asking how are the nerves in Washington. On the other hand, General



Dwight D. Eisenhower talks with Lt. General Lucius D. Clay at RAF Gatow in Berlin

Bruce Clarke, USAREUR CG, did not approve of Clay's actions and stated: "What in the hell did Clay think he was doing? You don't spit in the face of a bulldog."

Clay was utmost popular not only with the population of Berlin, but with German leaders such as Berlins Lord Mayor Willy Brandt and German Kanzler Konrad Adenauer. The Soviets began mistrusting Walter Ulbricht and after 16 hours, they began removing their tanks. Kennedy ordered civilian officials not to visit East Berlin for the time being and after several months, Lucius D. Clay returned to the United States, without fanfare or publicity.

Clay then accompanied President John F. Kennedy on his trip to Berlin in June 1963. During the motorcade through the city, Clay sat in the second sedan, with Ambassador McGhee. His presence underscored Kennedy's policy. It was during this trip that Kennedy experienced firsthand the popularity given the American leadership, underscored by his famous words, "Ich bin ein Berliner".

Gen. Clay with David Bell und John F. Kennedy (March 22, 1963)





Gen. Clay during an AFN interview concerning the Berlin Airlift (Care parcel)

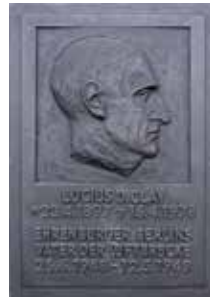
Several U.S. installations have proudly carried the name of Clay, over the past years. The oldest installation was one which Clay actually created himself, as Military Governor, as Headquarters of the Office of Military Government, US (OMGUS), in 1946. It was located at the corner of Saarge-munder Strasse in Berlin, Dahlem. Originally, the large complex had been the Headquarters of the Luftgaukommando III, until U.S. forces acquired it on July 7, 1945. Immediately following the Berlin Airlift in 1949, the Senate renamed the longest street in Berlin, from Kronprinzenallee to Clayallee, on which this complex stands. Shortly after Clay's death on April 16, 1978; it was renamed: "General Lucius D. Clay Headquarters". It remained the Headquarters of the Berlin Brigade until 1994. Today, it

stands empty and only one building is used by the U.S. Consulate.

The next installation to carry his name was opened on October 17, 1978, when the first of 28,000 American soldiers arrived at Garlstedt. The Lucius D. Clay Kaserne had been built between 1975 and 1978. After the fall of the wall, it was soon returned to the German host nation, on October 1, 1992. It is one of the more interesting locations of USAREUR history, since this installation is still used by the German Army today, retaining it's American name.

In honor of this remarkable soldier and statesmen, the former Wiesbaden Army Air Field, was renamed in June 2012 to Lucius D. Clay Kaserne, becoming the third U.S. Army Installation to carry his name. Without question, this change will not only underscore Wiesbaden's participation and role during the Berlin Airlift, but likewise the German-American relations that have stood steadfast

for more than 60 years, because of leaders such as GEN Clay.



Memorial plaque, Lucius D. Clay, Platz der Luftbrücke 5, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany

60th Berlin Airlift Anniversary in Wiesbaden June 2008 (Photo: Horst Goebel)



Photo: Horst Goebel

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

29 Reasons You Know You're An American Family Living In Germany

or have lived in Germany...

1. "Ausfahrt" isn't funny anymore, and roundabouts are second nature.
2. You no longer mind the person behind or next to you only giving you half an inch of space.
3. 2 hrs for dinner is "fast food".
4. You judge mustard by how well it opens your sinuses.
5. Jumping across the border to get away for the day is no big deal.
6. You reach for the Jägermeister instead of Pepto Bismol.
7. You think family pictures taken at a castle are "so cliché".
8. You forgot how to use round doorknobs.
9. You forget how to flush a toilet that doesn't have a push button.
10. 100 MPH seems like you're driving really, really slow.
11. You no longer think it is strange that beer and water are the same price.
12. Even at home you don't put ice in your drinks.
13. You NEVER shop on payday or the day before a German holiday.
14. You never leave home without your keys, ID card, license, and passport.
15. You think anything with chocolate sounds like a good breakfast.
16. You think it is natural to pass Army tanks on the highway.
17. You answer the phone "Hallo" instead of Hello.
18. You need a power drill and sledgehammer to hang a picture on the wall.
19. You rig your lawnmower to give you an electrical shock if you try to operate them on Sundays.
20. You no longer even want ketchup for your French Fries.
21. Christmas is incomplete without Glühwein at a castle.
22. You sing "Tschüss" instead of say Good Bye.
23. Your children no longer say please or thank you ... it is "bitte" and "danke".
24. You wonder how you ever lived without "Rouladens".
25. You wear a scarf every single day even in the summer.
26. You plan your route around ESSO locations.
27. You own shoes just for walking and know you will walk everywhere.
28. You no longer need google translate at the grocery store.
29. You never go shopping off base without a shopping bag or VAT form.





The Biebrich Palace (Schloss Biebrich) is a Baroque residence (Schloss) in the borough of Biebrich in the City of Wiesbaden, Hesse, Germany. Built in 1702 by Prince Georg August Samuel of Nassau-Idstein, it served as the ducal

residence for the independent Duchy of Nassau from 1816 until 1866.

The gardens were designed by landscape architect Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell in 1817 at the request of Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

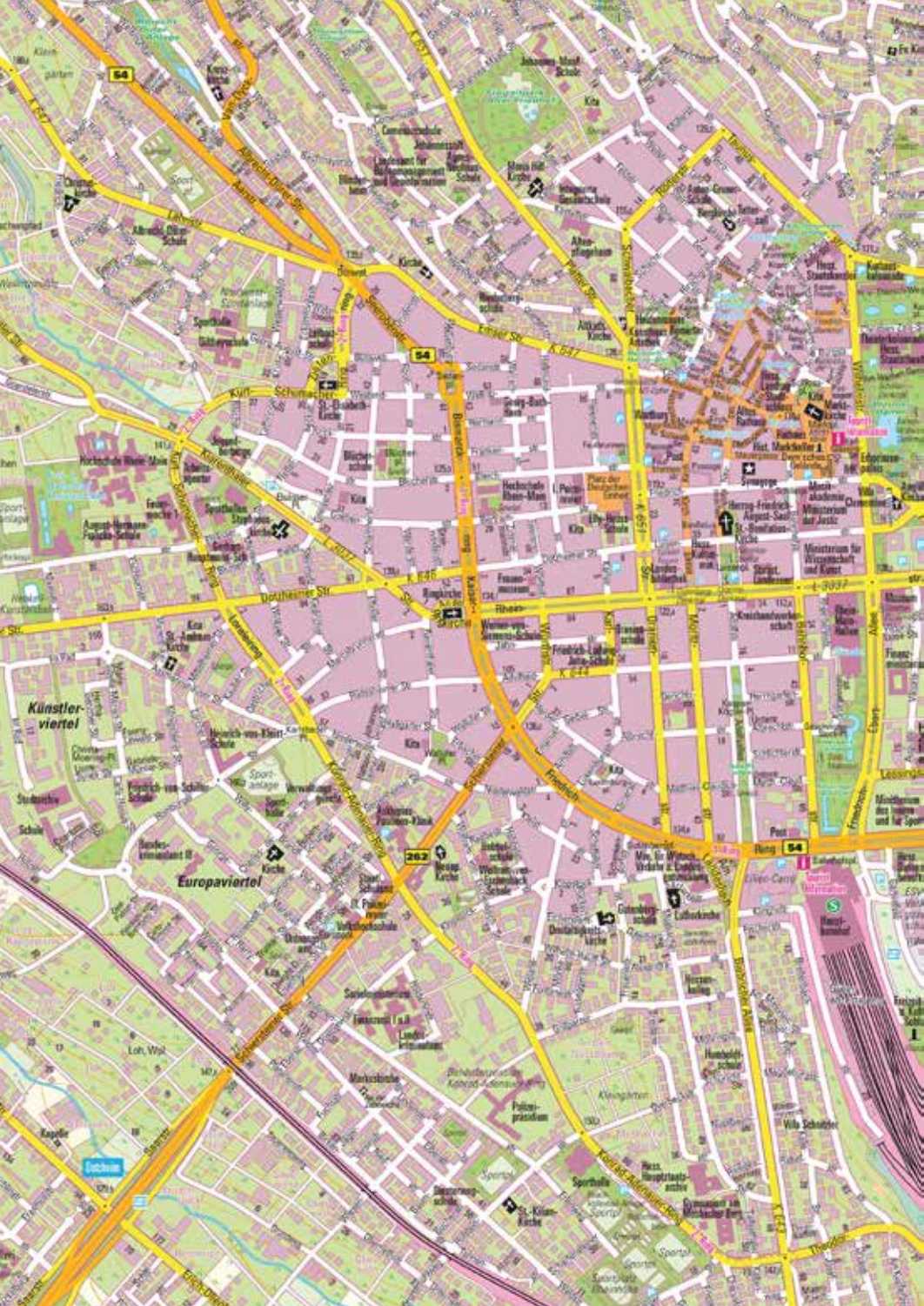
- 148 Köln-Düsseldorfer Cruises 150 City of Bingen 152 State of Rhineland-Palatinate
 154 City of Oppenheim 156 City of Niedernhausen 158 Saalburg Museum 160 City of Ingelheim
 164 Rheingau Kulturland 166 City of Eltville 168 Eberbach Monastery 170 Hofgut Georgenthal
 172 Reichenstein Castle 174 Wiesbaden-Frauenstein / Weinhaus-Sinz (Numbers: see pages)



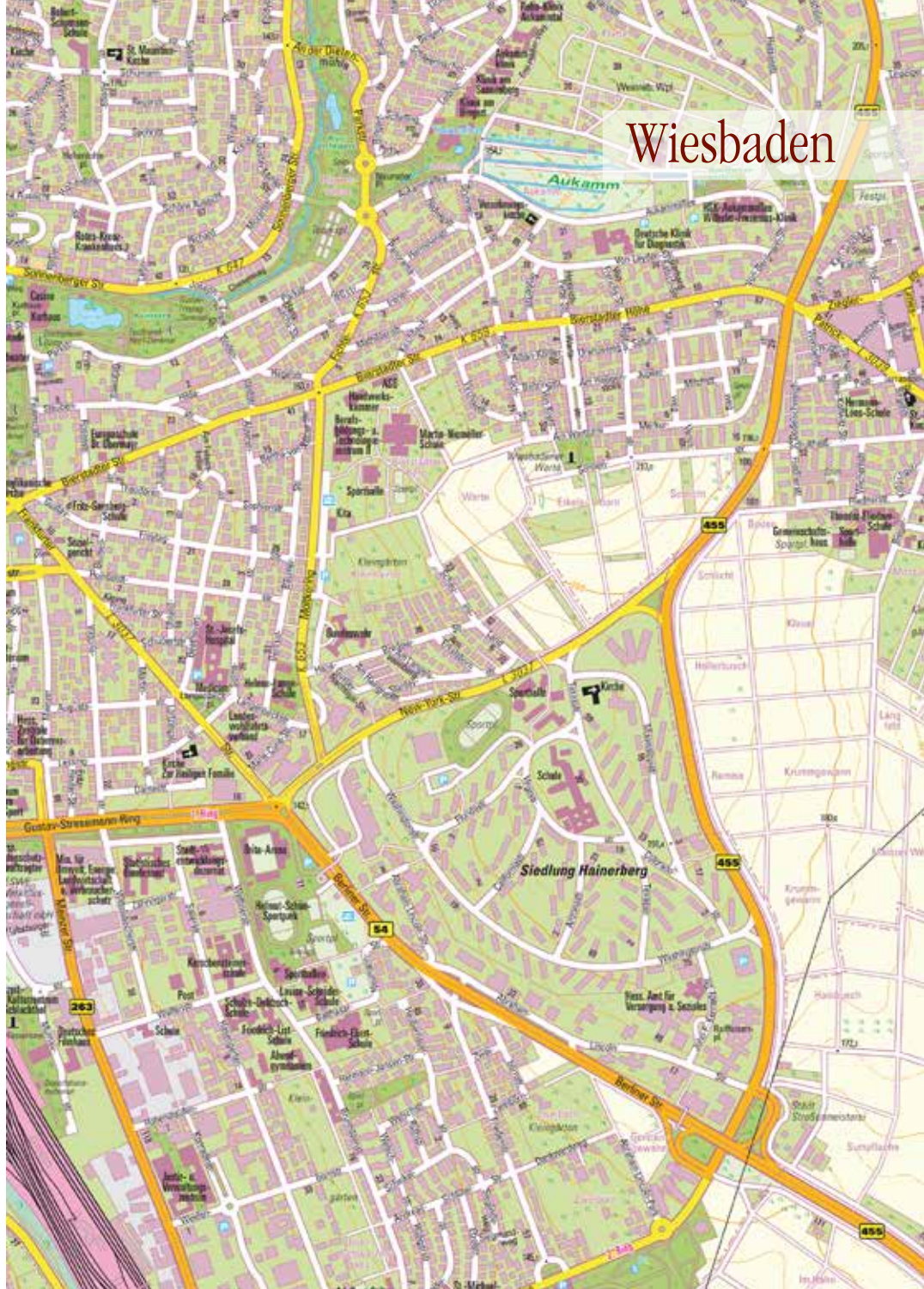
Burg Reichenstein - Köln-Düsseldorfer Cruises

Wiesbaden and its Vicinity





Wiesbaden

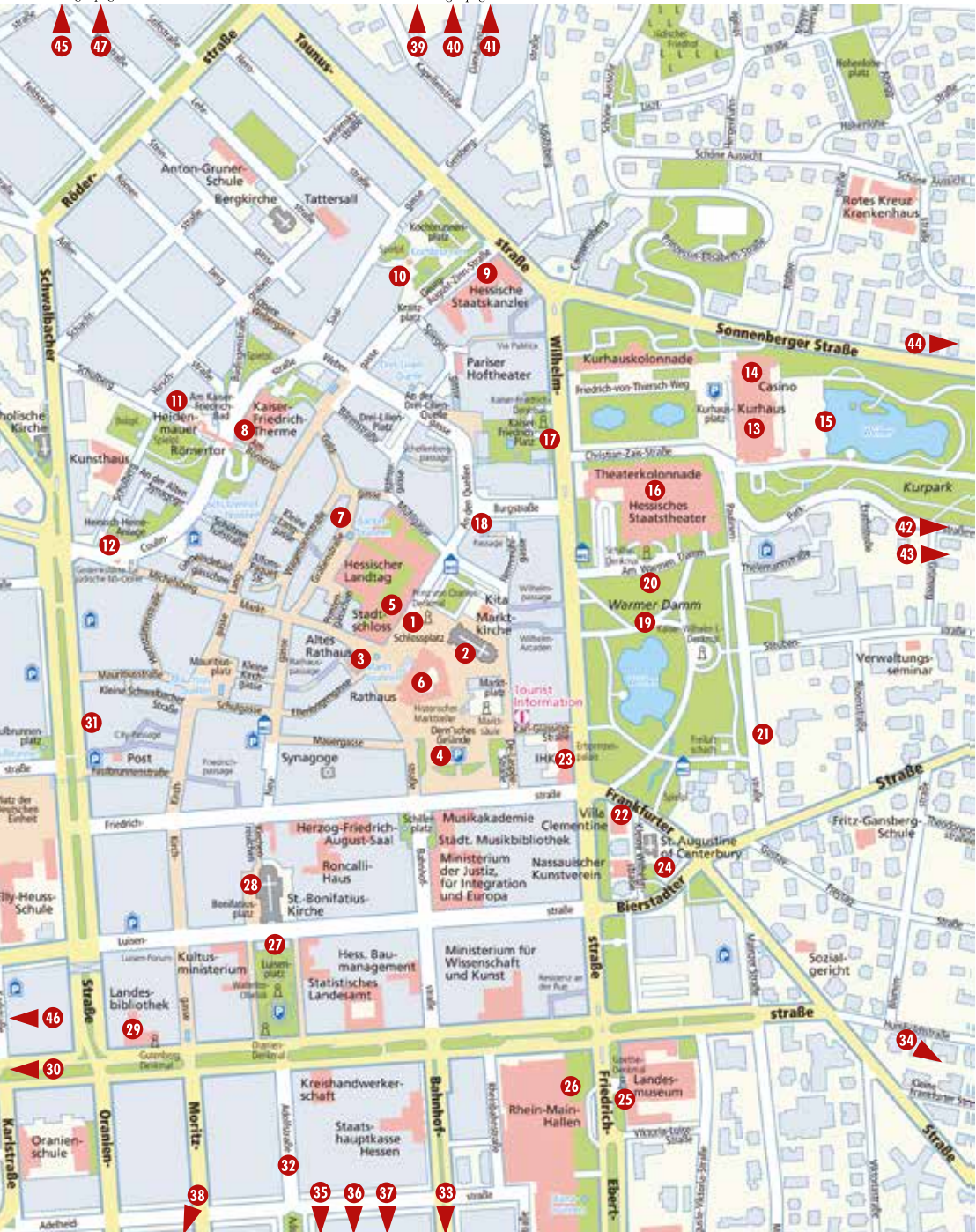


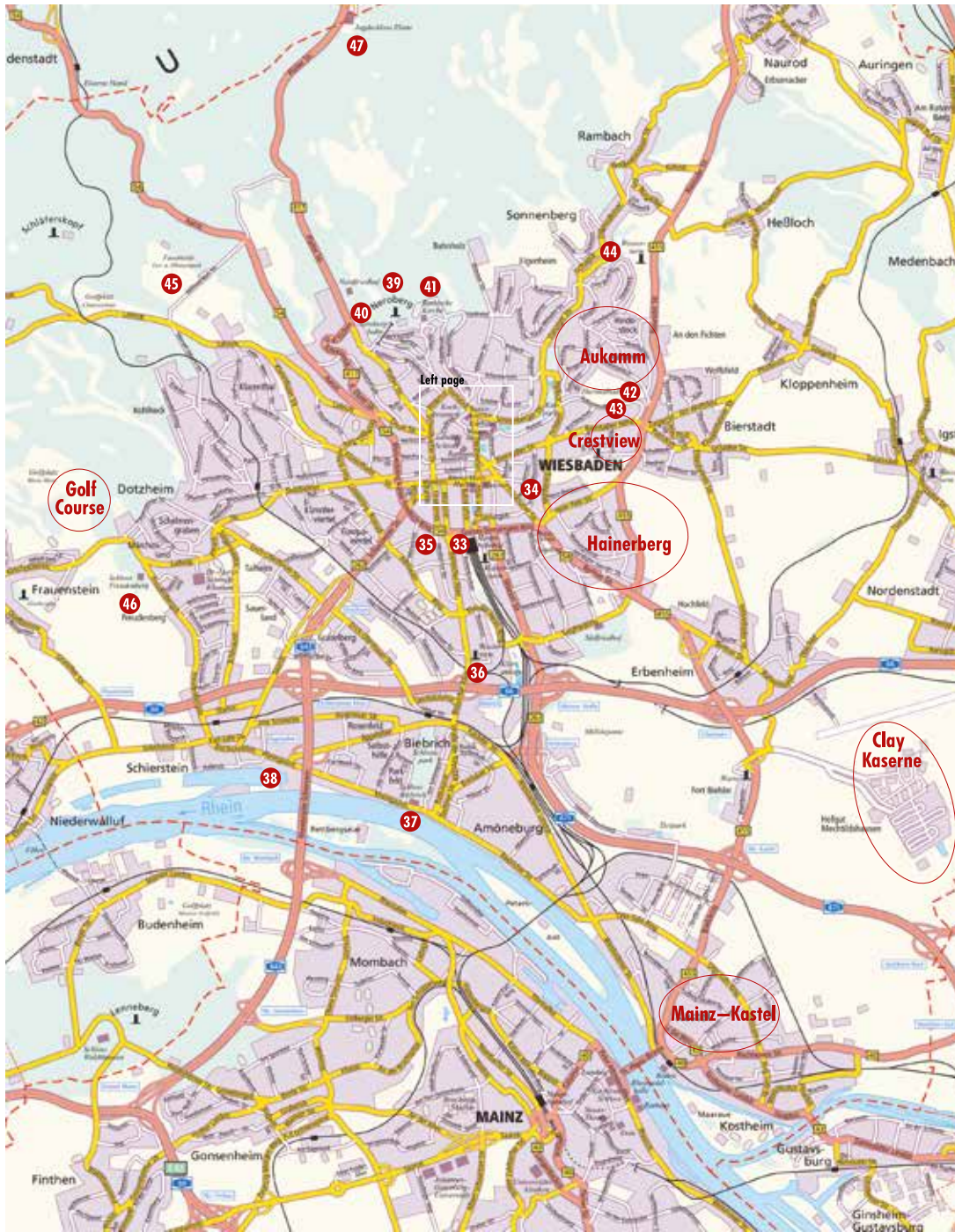
Wiesbaden Sightseeing

Location of the sites listed on the following pages

see right page

see right page

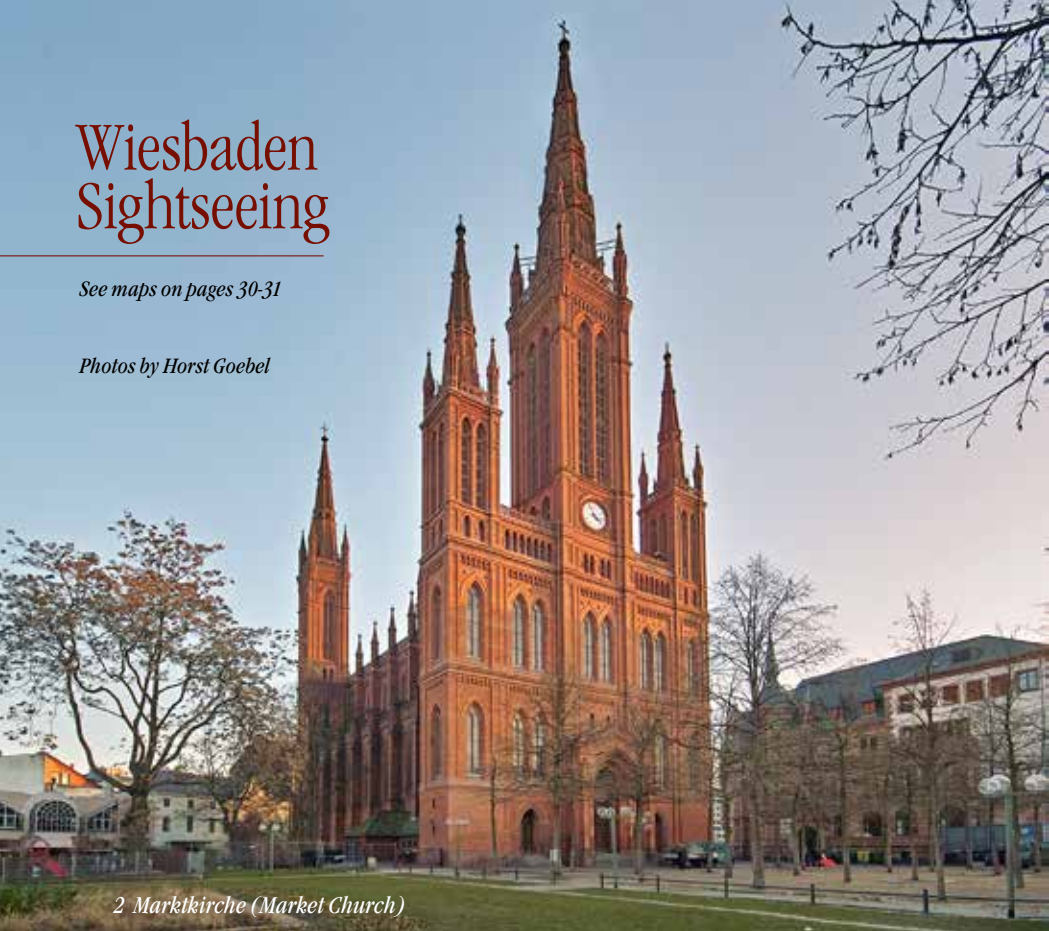




Wiesbaden Sightseeing

See maps on pages 30-31

Photos by Horst Goebel



2 Marktkirche (Market Church)

1 **Schlossplatz** This is the heart of the historic city center with the market well from the year 1753. The well, which is decorated with sculptures from the Main-Franken Region replaced a wooden well column from the year 1567, and was moved to its current location between the State Parliament building and the Old Town Hall in 1767. *Schlossplatz*

2 **The Marktkirche (Market Church)**, which was built from 1852-1862, is the main Lutheran Church in Wiesbaden. This neo-Gothic brick structure located on the Schlossplatz has three naves and five slim towers, the middle one is 98 meters tall. *Schlossplatz 5*

1 Schlossplatz





2 Marktkirche (Market Church)

3 **The Altes Rathaus (Old Town Hall)** from the year 1610 is Wiesbaden's oldest still standing building. Today it is the seat of the Registry Office. *Marktstraße 16*

4 **The Dern'sches Gelände** is a generously designed, modern plaza with a café, the historic Marktsäule (market column) and the old Marktbrunnen (market well). Under the plaza there is the Marktkeller (market cellar). A farmers market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

5 **Stadtschloss** (City Palace) Today's Hessian State Parliament building was erected between 1837 and 1842 as the residence of William I, Duke of Nassau. *Schlossplatz*

6 **New City Hall** This city hall was built between 1884 and 1887 according to the plans of Georg von Hauberrisser. The imperial eagle, flanked by the lions of Nassau and the lilies of Wiesbaden, can be seen on the paving in front of the city hall. (Sightseeing: regular alternating art exhibitions) *Schlossplatz 6*

7 **The Altstadt (Historic City Center)** is located between Wilhelmstraße, Friedrichstraße, Webergasse and Langgasse. The oldest city house in Wiesbaden, built by the Cetto family in 1728, is located at Wagemannstraße 57. The famous row of houses known as the "Schiffchen" (little ship), with boutiques, gold smiths, other small shops and inns, including the popular "Bäckerbrunnen" (Baker's Well), is located between *Wagemannstraße* and *Grabenstraße*.



7 Altstadt (Historic City Center)



4 Dern'sches Gelände



5 Stadtschloss (City Palace)



6 New City Hall



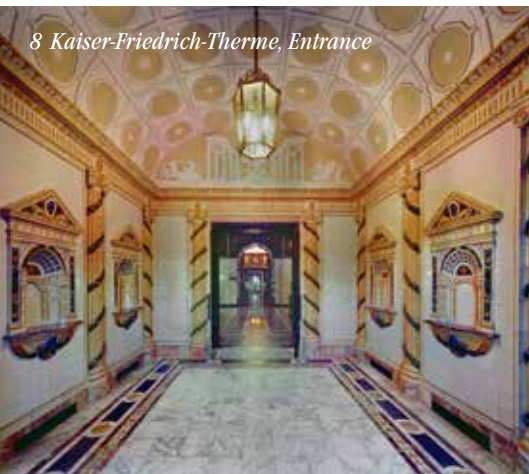
7 Altstadt (Historic City Center)



8 Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme



8 Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme, Foyer



8 Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme, Entrance

8 Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme Built in the years 1910 -1913 by the architect A. O. Pauly in the period of Historicism and Art Nouveau (Jugendstil). After extensive restoration, reconstruction and remodelling in 1999, the Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme has recreated an atmosphere which revives the bathing luxury of the Wilhelminian age while at the same time meeting today's requirements and the needs of the modern guest.

Even the ancient Romans in the first century A.D. appreciated the bath, situated in the thermal springs of the local Mattiaci, as beneficial and healthy. When at the start of the 20th century the preparation for the construction of the Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme began, workers uncovered the stone foundation of a Roman sauna. This confirmed the assumption that the Romans were already using the 67°Celsius (152° Fahrenheit) water from several springs for bathing which today still supply water to the Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme. So the hot springs were already an assurance to the Romans of healing and recovery, and at the same time the bath was a place where aesthetic, cultural and social interests were cultivated.

Today, while bathing, having a sauna and resting, people find relief from pains caused by physical conditions such as gout and rheumatism, sedation and relaxation from their stress of work and daily life, relief from mood swings and, at the same time, a bathing experience whose quality meets the highest standards.

Langgasse 38-40



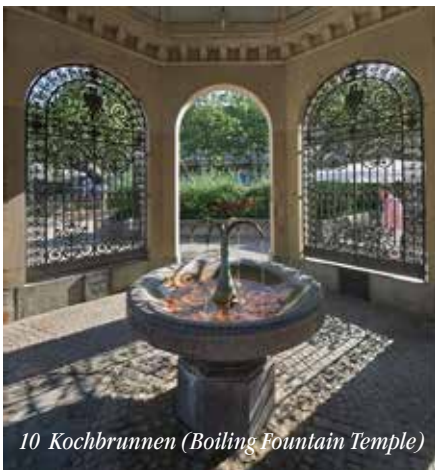
11 The Heidenmauer (Heathens Wall)



9 Hessische Staatskanzlei

9 **Hessische Staatskanzlei** The former Grand Hotel “Rose”, which was erected between 1898 and 1901, houses the Hessian Ministerpresident’s Office today. After intensive renovations, this building is nowadays the seat of the Hessian State Government. *Georg-August-Zinn-Straße 1*

10 Wiesbaden’s spa district was located around the **Kochbrunnen** in the 19th century. This hot spring, one of 26 in the city, was discovered by the Romans during the first century A.D.. Only the Kochbrunnentempel (Boiling Fountain Temple) and the Wandelhalle building along the Saalgasse still remain of the facility completed by Wilhelm Bogler in 1888. *Kranzplatz*



10 Kochbrunnen (Boiling Fountain Temple)

11 **The Heidenmauer (Heathens Wall)** from the 4th century A.D. is the only preserved structure from Roman times. The neighbouring Römertor (Roman Gate) was built in 1902. A small openair museum shows copies of Roman stone tablets. *Coulinstraße*

12 **Holocaust Monument** The monument was established were the Nazis destroyed Wiesbaden’s large synagogue on Michelsberg during the Kristallnacht pogrom in 1938. The high walls of the structure designed by the Berlin’s architect Barbara Willeke resemble the synagogue borders. A road runs along the memorial so it is also divided in two parts. The names of 1500 Jewish citizens are carved in stone. *Coulinstraße*



12 Holocaust Monument



13 The Kurhaus



13 Kurhaus: Friedrich-von-Thiersch Hall



15 Kurpark

13 Kurhaus and Kurhaus Colonnades

The Wiesbaden Kurhaus is an event venue which has a rich history and also provides the modern equipment capable of transforming any convention, conference and social event into a special experience. The twelve auditoriums and salons of the Kurhaus offer all the conveniences which organisers of exclusive events could desire. The spacious Kurhaus hall, named after its architect Friedrich von Thiersch, has a seating capacity for 1,350 guests, the foyer is an elaborately decorated entrance hall which can be used both for prestigious receptions and for exhibitions. *Wilhelmstraße*

14 **Casino Wiesbaden** The Casino Wiesbaden is one of Germany's oldest casinos. In 1771, the Dukes of Nassau granted the first gambling concession. The roulette balls have been rolling in Wiesbaden since 1782. Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoyevsky aptly described the pounding heart of people at the gaming tables in his novel "The Gambler". The writer's descriptions were based on personal experience, after all, he lost his fortune while staying at a spa in Wiesbaden in 1865. The roulette wheel, at which Dostoyevsky feverishly waited to hear "faites vos

jeux” can still be seen today. *Wilhelmstraße*

15 Kurpark The Kurpark behind the Kurhaus was laid out in 1852 as an English garden with magnolia, azalea and deciduous cypresses growing there. The shellshaped concert stand is richly endowed with ornamentation. Relics of the old Kurhaus pillars and a bust of Dostoyevsky are to be found at the picturesque “Nizzaplätzchen”.

16 Hessian State Theater and Theater Colonnades The Hessian State Theater of Wiesbaden is one of the most successful German language theaters. The company, which offers five performance programmes, ranks sixth in Germany in terms of attendance statistics. Every season the company offers a wide range of cultural events including more than 40 new productions ranging from opera, plays and ballet to the two programmes for young people. In 1892/1894 the Hessian State Theater was built on behalf of Kaiser Wilhelm II for 1,8 million Gold Mark. Designed in neo baroque by the Vienna theater architects Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer. The foyer was added in 1902. Further extensions followed thru Wiesbadens town master mason Felix Genzmer.

17 Kaiser-Friedrich-Monument A postcard view capturing the Bowling Green, the colonnades and the Kurhaus is offered from the Kaiser-Friedrich Denkmal (Monument), which was unveiled in 1897. *Wilhelmstraße*

18 In 1946 the **Kuckucksuhr (Cuckoo Clock)** was placed by souvenir salesman Emil Kronenberger at Kaiser-Friedrich-Square. In the early 1950s, the clock was awarded the title of the “Largest Cuckoo Clock in the World”. It strikes every half an hour. *Webergasse*



16 Theater Colonnades



17 Kaiser-Friedrich-Monument



18 Cuckoo Clock

19 *Warmer Damm*

19 The **Warmer Damm** is one of the oldest spa parks and was inaugurated as a landscaped park in 1861. The fertile soil of the former pond allows even rare species of trees to thrive. *Wilhelmstraße 26*

20 The **Schillerdenkmal (Schiller Monument)** is in front of the southern facade of the Hessian State Theater. It was erected in 1905 on the 100th anniversary of the poet's death. *Wilhelmstraße*

21 The **Villa Söhnlein** is a smaller copy of the White House in Washington, D.C.. German champagne producer Söhnlein had it built according to the wishes of his American wife in 1906. *Paulinenstraße 7*

22 **Villa Clementine** The municipal House of Literature in the classical style Villa Clementine offers a wide range of literary events for all age groups. The focal points are readings as well as lectures and forums on literature, the history of literature and language. Moreover, a series of literary events raise awareness about various current topics in German society - also within the framework of readings for young people - among the visitors for the indispensable educational role of literature in general. The Literaturhaus café in the Bel etage of Villa Clementine offers a place for culture and pleasure. *Wilhelmstraße / Frankfurter Straße 1*



Wilhelmstraße



21 *Villa Söhnlein*



22 *Villa Clementine*



23 *Erbprinzenpalais*

23 The **Erbprinzenpalais** (Palace for the Heir to the Throne) designed by Christian Zais was completed for Wilhelm of Nassau-Weilburg in 1820. However, the prince never lived in this neoclassical building. Today it is the seat of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. *Wilhelmstraße 24-26*

24 **St. Augustine's** is the Anglican Church of Wiesbaden. This brick building was erected between 1863 and 1865 for the English families residing in Wiesbaden (Service: Sunday 10 am to 11.30 am).

Frankfurter Straße 3

25 The granite **Goethe Monument** was set up in 1919 and can be found in front of the Museum Wiesbaden. Goethe had encouraged the building of a museum during his visits as a spa guest.

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 2



20 *Schillerdenkmal*



25 *Wiesbaden Museum and Goethe Monument*



24 *St. Augustine's*



27 Luisenplatz



27 Luisenplatz



28 St Bonifatius

27 The **Luisenplatz** with its neoclassical buildings, which was completed in 1830, links the Bonifatiuskirche (St. Boniface Church) and the Rheinstraße. The Waterloo Obelisk erected in 1865 commemorates the residents of Nassau who lost their lives during the battle against Napoleon in 1815.

28 **St. Bonifatius** is the largest Catholic church in Wiesbaden. This threenave neo Gothic hall church with its 70 meter high towers was completed in 1864. *Luisenstraße 33*

29 **Hessian State Library** Founded in 1813 as “Nassauische Landesbibliothek”. The collection comprises approximately 600,000 volumes, prints, handwritten manuscripts, German and foreign newspapers. *Rheinstraße 55*



29 Hessian State Library



30 Ringkirche



32 Adolfsallee



32 Adolfsallee / Kaspar-Kögler-Platz



30 Ringkirche

30 The **Ringkirche (Ring Church)** was built in the style of late Romanesque architecture from 1889 to 1894 using an uncompromising concept of space for the visual and acoustic functions of a Lutheran preaching church. *Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring 5*

31 **Wartburg:** The building containing the Wartburg was built around the turn of the last century and was used for concerts, balls and as the domicile of the Wiesbaden Men's Choral Society. Today, it serves as an additional venue for productions of the Hessian State Theater. *Schwalbacher Straße 51*

32 The **Adolfsallee**, with its old chestnut trees and its magnificent listed buildings, was created between 1860 and 1890. It is one of the city's most charming residential districts. Adolfsallee

31 Wartburg





33 Hauptbahnhof (Central Station)

33 The **Hauptbahnhof (Central Station)** was inaugurated by Kaiser Wilhelm II as the city's new central train station in 1906. This neobaroque building is made of red sandstone. The tower is 40 meters tall. *Bahnhofplatz*

34 **Solmschlösschen** Beautiful villa with bays and small towers, built by the Prince of Solms-Braunfels between 1890 and 1892. *Gustav-Freytag-Straße*



34 Solmsschlösschen



33 Underpass to the Hauptbahnhof

35 **Landeshaus** Built between 1904 and 1907 as domicile of the local parliament of the Administrative District of Wiesbaden. Since 1953 the building houses the Hessian Ministry of Economics, Transport and State Development. *Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring 75*

36 **Sektkellerei Henkell** (Henkell Champagne Production) Successful German champagne producer Otto Henkell had the firm's headquarters built in the late Jugendstil (German Art Nouveau) style between 1907 and 1909. The foyer of the principal



35 Landeshaus

building, which is located on “Eingangshalle”, was later decorated in the Rococo style.

Biebricher Alle

37 The **Biebrich Palace**, located directly on the bank of the Rhine, was originally planned simply as a modest summer cottage for the princes of Nassau Idstein, but then the need for a prestige grew. This was the reason why one of the most important baroque structures on the middle Rhine was built in the first half of the 18th century. The rotunda and the galleries have genuine character and are used for meetings and celebrations of all kinds. The palace’s park is both a historically preserved landscape garden and a public park. The former baroque garden still retains its artistic beauty today and is a very popular recreational area which many people out for the day enjoy visiting. The rotunda and the galleries in the palace can be hired for conferences and other events.

Schloss Biebrich



36 Henkell Champagne Production



38 Schiersteiner Hafen

38 **Schiersteiner Hafen (Schierstein Harbour)** and its promenade are a popular destination for excursions. Water sports available: motorboats, paddling, sailing and rowing.

Schierstein Harbour



37 Biebrich Palace: Schlosspark and Mosburg



37 Biebrich Palace



39 Neroberg

39 Neroberg Mountain, Opelbad and vineyard

At 245 meters, the Wiesbaden Neroberg is quite a small “mountain” - but it still makes an impression. Not only does it offer a wealth of leisure activities with its Opelbad (openair pool), the forest adventure trail and the climbing course, the Neroberg also and above all offers a fabulous view of Hessen's state capital Wiesbaden. With its range of restaurants it is an oasis for those seeking to relax especially in the summer months. Wiesbaden's local mountain is also a hillside vineyard where mainly Riesling is cultivated under the patronage of Hessen's State Wine Estates.

Auf dem Neroberg

40 Neroberg Mountain Train A ride with the Neroberg Mountain Train is like a journey

into the past. Since the year 1888 the carriages have moved up and down the Neroberg Mountain with 7.3 kilometres per hour. It takes 3.5 minutes to reach the station on top of the 245 metres high Wiesbaden hillside estate. The ingenious technique still enthuses the passengers today, as it had done in the former times. The downhill carriage is filled with up to 7,000 litres of water and pulls the second carriage uphill by means of a 452 m long steel cable during its downward descent. When the downhill carriage arrives at the bottom, the water is let off and pumped uphill once again. The speed is regulated by the downhill driver. The railway is secured by pinions under the carriage that latch into a toothed rack fastened to the rails. *Nerotat*

40 Neroberg Mountain Train





41 Russian Orthodox Church

41 Russian Orthodox Church with Cemetery This church with five golden cupolas was built between 1847 and 1855 as a sepulchre for the mortal remains of the wife of Duke Adolf, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Michailovna and her baby. The Russian Cemetery was laid out in 1856. The famous painter Alexej Jawlensky is buried here.
Eduard-von-Müller-Weg



Construction of the church was assigned to senior building officer (Oberbaurat) Philipp Hoffmann, who studied Russian church architecture in Russia.

39 Neroberg Vineyards



39 Opelbad with spectacular view over the city





42 Aukamm Bad

42 Thermalbad Aukammtal (Thermal Baths)

Water Activity Pool: In the 80 sqm large activity pool with a water depth of 0.90 to 1.20 meters. Neck spray jets, massage nozzles and water massage recliners, as well as a whirlpool with special light impressions ensure additional wellbeing. **Sauna area:** On a total of 3,000 sq., the Thermalbad sauna with four indoor and three outdoor saunas each with a unique ambience and design. *Leibnizstraße*

43 Apothekergarten (Pharmacist's Garden) On an area of about 5,500 sqm, about 200 types of trees, bushes and herbs used for medicinal purposes have been planted and are explained. *Aukammallee*

44 The **Burg Sonnenberg** dates back to the year 1200 and secured the area north of Wiesbaden for the Counts of Nassau. Destroyed in 1673, the castle ruins and a small museum and a restaurant

are a popular destination for excursions. You can walk there from the Kurpark in about 30 minutes. *Am Schloßberg*

45 Fasanerie The Fasanerie (zoo and botanical garden) was erected in 1745 as a hunting lodge. Since 1955, the park has been home to botanical and animal life. The special attraction here is that children are able to experience animals in a vivid and motivating way. *Wilfried-Ries-Straße*

46 Schloss Freudenberg: Built in 1905, Schloss Freudenberg has lived many lives. Originally a private home, it has also been a hotel, a Nazi home for unmarried mothers, an American soldiers' recreation center (legend has it that Elvis once played in the center's Jazz Club), and as the headquarters of the International Pentecostal Church. - When the Nature and Art Society moved in, the building had stood empty for almost a decade and extensive repair work was required. This ongoing process of renovation



43 Apothekergarten



44 Burg Sonnenberg



46 *Schloss Freudenberg*

is referred to as “healing through art and culture” and is a collaborative effort, like much of Schloss Freudenberg’s initiatives, involving several individuals, and public and private organizations in the region. Today you find a feast of experiences to stimulate the senses and imagination.

Freudenbergstraße

47 **Jagdschloss Platte**, a royal hunting lodge built in 1826, is only a few minutes drive from downtown Wiesbaden and impresses visitors with its beautiful view of the Rhine valley and its unusual and attractive architecture. The Renaissance building, which has a square floor plan, once offered lodging to the visiting Tsar Alexander II destroyed during the Second World War, it underwent continual restoration work starting in 1990 to transform it into an accessible site and, today, after many years of reconstruction and restoration work, it has become an ideal location for events of all kinds. The lodge features a glass roof and a sightseeing platform and can be hired for conferences and other events.
Platte / At the B 417



47 *Jagdschloss Platte*



47 *Jagdschloss Platte*

45 **Fasanerie**



Wiesbaden's fabulous Festivals

Get inspired and join the party with the people of Wiesbaden - they really know how to celebrate! Throughout the whole year, the state capital presents itself in a cosmopolitan and hospitable manner

- but more than ever when it is time to celebrate merry festivals. These include the street festival "Wilhelmstraßenfest" and the "Rheingau Wine Festival", "City Festival" and "Twinkling Star Christmas Market" in the pre Christmas season, which is very popular with guests from other European countries. Also the music and cinema lovers among the guests get their money's worth, with the numerous cultural events such as the "International May Festival" in the Hessian State Theater of Wiesbaden, the "Rheingau Music Festival" and the muchnoticed Film Festivals.

Photos by Horst Goebel



However, the festivals and events are not concentrated in the inner city of Wiesbaden only. Festive life is no less vibrant in many suburbs of Wiesbaden: There are a large number of folk fetes, which are called "Kerb" in Hessian dialect and are very popular community events. In addition to that, there are colorful markets displaying the themes of the season and offering regional specialties and much more.

*Theatrium -
Wilhelmstraßen Festival*

International Horse Show at Whitsun *Schlosspark Biebrich (Biebrich Palace Park)*

The International Horse Show at Whitsun has been held in Wiesbaden since 1929, and it has assumed a permanent place among the equestrian shows. The program includes not only dressage and showjumping, but also acrobatics on horseback and a procession of horsedrawn coaches through downtown Wiesbaden on Tuesday. A special attraction is offered by the "Wiesbaden Night of Horses" on Friday evening.

International HMSC Vintage Car Rallye *Wiesbaden-Rheingau-Taunus*

For more than two decades the International Vintage Car Rallye of the Hesse Motor Sports Club (HMSC) Wiesbaden has been one of the highlights in the event calendar of the Hessian State Capital. Motor sports fans from all over Germany, the neighbouring European states and from overseas do not miss to participate in this rally. The highlight every year is the "Concours d'Elegance" through Wiesbaden Kurpark.

Schierstein Harbor Festival *Harbour in Wiesbaden-Schierstein*

Especially the festival's dragon boat race attracts the crowds and challenges both the participating teams and the cheering spectators. Popular highlight at the end of these festive days at Schierstein Harbour are the impressive fireworks illuminating the evening sky above the Rhine River. Pure romantic harbour feeling, especially when looking at the illuminated boat corso.

Theatrium/Wilhelm Street Festival

This street festival around the Hessian State Theater at the Bowling Green in front of the Kurhaus and along Wiesbaden's magnificent boulevard, the Wilhelmstraße, has been a crowdpuller for more than thirty years and is the oldest street festival in Germany today. During the threeday festival several ten thousand visitors enjoy street performers, bands of several styles as well as a rich variety of national and international culinary pleasures.

*Horse Show
at Whitsun*



Schierstein Harbor Festival



*Last day of the Vintage Car Rallye in
the Kurpark: "Concours d'Elegance"*



Stadtfest impression

City Festival (Stadtfest)

Various venues in Wiesbaden

From Thursday to Sunday on the last week end in September in the most beautiful squares of Wiesbaden, a daily changing program of events is on offer. A total of 75 stands tempt visitors with autumnal produce and high quality craftwork. And on all the days the market can be combined with a visit to the Wiesbaden Automobile Exhibition on Schlossplatz. The festival is rounded off by a special Shopping Sunday. On Saturday and Sunday, the Harvest Festival invites to the green areas of the “Warmer Damm” on Wilhelmstrasse. For over 20 years, the festival has attracted particularly young families from the city and surrounding areas to celebrate the conclusion of the harvest period, to connect a little with country traditions and to enjoy regional specialities.

Night of the Churches

Various venues in Wiesbaden

The annual “Night of the Churches” offers something for everyone. The churches of the Wiesbaden ecumenical community open their doors wide and late, on one of the final summer evenings, of the year the first friday in September playing host to a wide range of concerts and meditations, film showings and steeple climbs for a bird'seye view of the city - and much more!

Rheingau Music Festival

A summer full of music

Every year, from late June through early September, the Rheingau Music Festival sets the stage for concerts between Lorch and Wiesbaden, furthermore there are detours to Frankfurt and Mainz. Every summer more than 120,000 music lovers visit the festival in order to see international stars in the field of classical music. This summer festival, which was founded in 1988, includes music played on ancient instruments, Jazz and the works of contemporary composers. The audience will not only be seated in firstclass concert halls; it can also enjoy the music at historic sites, for example at the castle Schloss Johannisberg, the earlier Cistercian monastery Eberbach, in small vinery estates or in the placid village churches of the Rheingau.

Rheingau Wine Festival

Schlossplatz, Dern'sches Gelände

For more than 35 years, the Rheingau Wine Festival, which was once initiated by the winegrowers of the Rheingau Region as a promotional event, has turned the center of Wiesbaden into the “longest wine bar in the world”. At about 118 booths, winegrowers present their products. To go with the special flavors of the Rheingau Riesling wines, culinary delicacies may be purchased at the Wiesbaden Schlossplatz, at the Dern'sches Gelände and on the square in front of the Market Church (Marktkirche). Moreover, music bands and other show acts provide entertainment on a number of stages.

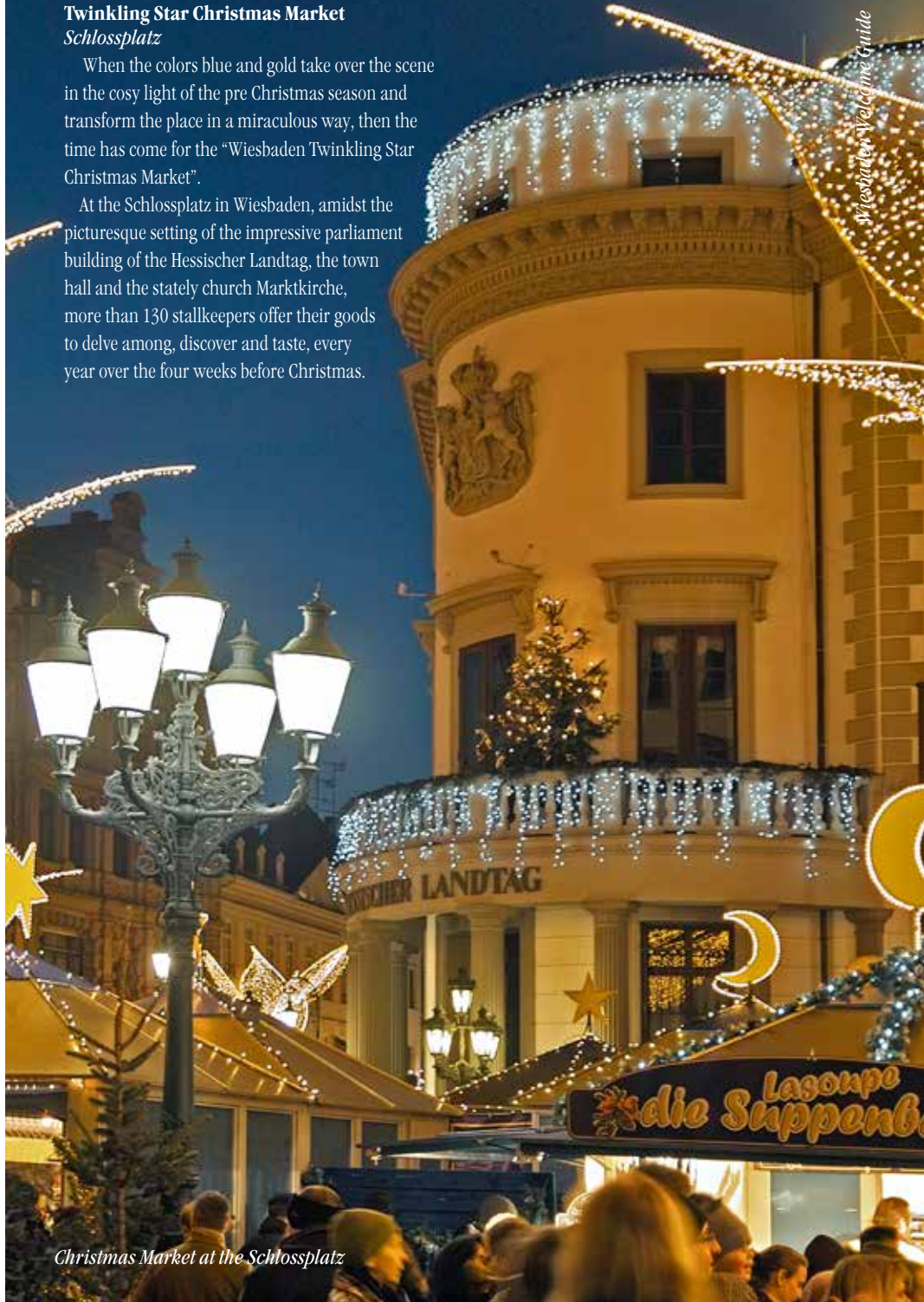
Rheingau Wine Festival



Twinkling Star Christmas Market *Schlossplatz*

When the colors blue and gold take over the scene in the cosy light of the pre Christmas season and transform the place in a miraculous way, then the time has come for the “Wiesbaden Twinkling Star Christmas Market”.

At the Schlossplatz in Wiesbaden, amidst the picturesque setting of the impressive parliament building of the Hessischer Landtag, the town hall and the stately church Marktkirche, more than 130 stallkeepers offer their goods to delve among, discover and taste, every year over the four weeks before Christmas.



Christmas Market at the Schlossplatz

Wiesbaden's "Historicism"

The origins of Historicism lie both in Romanticism, in which national consciousness and interest for the Middle Ages was awakened, and also in classicism, in which one used elements from the Antique. The rapidly expanding industrialization in the 19th century resulted in a boom in house building. This unique development is based on how today's capital of Hesse made rapid strides during that century from being a modestly small town of 2,500 inhabitants in 1800 to becoming a large city of 100,000 in 1905.

Wiesbaden is a thoroughly 19th century city and the most important urban monument to Historicism in Germany. The Adolfsallee was planned in 1870 and is without doubt the most splendid example of those Historicism streets in German cities.



Rheinstraße



Wilhelminenstraße

View from Herrngartenstraße to Bahnhofstraße



Photos: Horst Cuchel



Adolfsallee



Gutenbergplatz



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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

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Ad has expired

WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE



Wiesbaden Marktkirche

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE



MWR Facilities in Wiesbaden

Photography by Horst Goebel



Arts & Crafts

The Wiesbaden Arts and Crafts offers many of the services one has come to expect on a European army base. Framing services, both as custom and doityourself, are offered all five days we are open. The laser engraving plaque and trophy department is open from Tuesday through Friday. Our staffed woodshop can help you with your wood or furniture related needs all five days although it is closed to the public during classes and local national holidays. Our product range is an ongoing expansion of craft and scrapbooking supplies. If we don't have it, we usually know where to get it.

ARTS & CRAFTS

Clay Kaserne, Building 1214

Tuesday-Saturday: 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Sunday, Monday and Federal Holidays: Closed

CIV 0611-143-548-9838

Auto Skills

Our mission and goal is to provide you with best programs, service and resources for maintaining the family car for both the do-it-yourselfer and for those who may prefer to have the service performed by one of our expert staff. Living and working overseas can be a challenge, the services we provide are aimed at making your overseas tour easier by providing the services you need onpost. Our staff has over 120 years of combined experience with several achieving Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) certifications including Master Automotive and Advanced level certifications.

We provide and maintain the necessary tools and equipment for most automotive repairs and utilize the latest computer diagnostic technology. We provide expert instruction, service, technical assistance, classes and facility utilization at an economical cost to our authorized patrons.

AUTO SKILLS CENTER

Clay Kaserne, Building 3500, North side of Airfield

(GPS: Rennbahnstr. 12, 65205 Erbenheim)

DSN 548-9817

CIV 0611-143-548-9817

Tuesday-Friday: 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday and Training Holidays:

10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Closed on Mondays and U.S. holidays; on Tuesday to observe holidays that fall on Monday





Hours (BOSS):
 Monday-Friday: 10 a.m.-9 p.m.
 Saturday, Sun and Holiday's: 11 a.m.-7 p.m.
 Hours (Warrior Zone):
 Monday-Friday: 10 a.m.-9 p.m.
 Saturday-Sunday: 11 a.m.-7 p.m.
 Sunday & Holidays: 11 a.m.-7 p.m.



The Warrior Zone features a movie room, Internet access with nine computer stations, video games, wireless access and a bar/lounge area and is open to all Soldiers and guests.

BOSS / Warrior Zone
 Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers
 Wiesbaden BOSS
 Clay Kaserne, Heinig Str., Bldg. 1214
 CIV 0611- 143-548-9816 DSN 548-9816



Amelia Earhart Playhouse

The Amelia Earhart Playhouse offers a full range of live theatrical productions from comedies to dramas to musicals to oneact plays to children's theater. It's a tenminute drive from the Hainerberg PX and a five minute drive from the main Wiesbaden train station. We welcome your participation onstage, backstage, or as an audience member.

AMELIA EARHART PLAYHOUSE
Konrad-Adenauer-Ring 39
65187 Wiesbaden, Germany
DSN 548-9812
CIV 0611- 143-548-9812



Amelia Earhart Playhouse

Little Italy Catering

Clay Kaserne, Bldg. 1011
DSN 548-9418
CIV 0611-143-548-9418



Ballroom



The Little Italy Restaurant and Catering Center offers a variety of events, programs and services. The ballroom areas are an ideal venue for events ranging from small private gatherings to large receptions, formal banquets and conferences. The center is open Monday through Friday (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) to assist you with planning your event.

Cappuccino Casino

The Cappuccino Casino is located in a multipurpose facility, one of the largest in the US Army Europe, which presents the latest in hospitality industry convenience and quality. The facility prides itself with offering high quality beverages and entertainment and amusement machines and programming events and services as well as the very best facilities. The facility offers a wide variety of activities and venues to support community social needs. The facility seats 70 people, as a sport's type lounge, with food & beverage entertainment services. And additional attachment is the Annex Cappuccino Casino II. This is the General area of Hainerberg Shopping Center. Includes accommodations people in addition to provide a wide variety of community events.

CAPPUCINO CASINO

Hainerberg Shopping Center, Bldg. 7764

DSN 548-9410

CIV 0611-143-548-9410

Sunday-Thursday 10 a.m.-11 p.m.

Friday-Saturday 10 a.m.-2 a.m.



Cappuccino Casino

Little Italy Restaurant





Entertainment Center

The Wiesbaden Entertainment Center is the ideal place for military family fun and socializing. We provide an array of entertainment for all ages. Enter our two story facility located within Hain-erberg Housing next to the New Army Lodging Hotel and across from the Army Community Service Center (ACS).

Come on in and enjoy our Bowling Center on the ground floor which offers 16 Brunswick Bowling Lanes, Starbucks coffee served from our Java Café, or perhaps try a delicious lunch or dinner from The Strike Zone Restaurant which also sells Primo's Pizza. We also have bowling equipment that can be purchased and a Bouncy Castle for the smaller kids. Looking for a place to have your birthday party or conference? We have the answer. The Entertainment Center also has Birthday and Conference rooms available to rent.

Upstairs you will find The Lounge, which has live music, theme parties, tons of tournaments & DJ's spinning the latest tunes. Additionally there are adult gaming rooms, both smoking and nonsmoking.

Strike Zone

Monday–Thursday: 11 a.m.–10 p.m.
Friday–Sunday: 11 a.m. - 11 p.m.
DSN 548-9406
CIV 0611-143-548-9406

Java Cafe

Monday–Friday: 8 a.m.–10 p.m.
Saturday 8 a.m.–11 p.m. / Sunday 8 a.m.–10 p.m.
DSN 548-9406
CIV 0611-143-548-9406

The Lanes

Monday–Thursday and Sunday: 11 a.m.–11 p.m.
Friday–Saturday: 11 a.m.–midnight
DSN 548-9406
CIV 0611-143-548-9406

The Lounge

(Must be 18+ years!)
Monday–Thursday and Sunday: 4 p.m.–11 p.m.
Friday–Saturday: 4 p.m.–2 a.m.
DSN 548-9406
CIV 0611-143-548-9406



Sixteen Brunswick bowling lanes



WIESBADEN ENTERTAINMENT CENTER
 Mississippi Straße, Bldg. 7891
 DSN 548-9406 CIV 0611-143-548-9406
 Email: wec@eur.army.mil



Entrance Entertainment Center



Lounge

Fitness Center

This state of the art Fitness Center opened in June of 2006. The newly built center boasts 2 Fitness rooms, 1 Cycle room, a family room, Cardio area with over 50 elliptical and treadmills. We offer over 20 pieces of Nautilus equipment, an extensive free weight area with Hammer Strength and Life Fitness equipment. A contact room for boxing and combative 2 Racquetball courts, main Gym Floor that accommodates Basketball and Volleyball.

For relaxation after a long workout we offer men's and women's saunas and two massage therapists. This facility hosts multiple community and Unit Level events.

WIESBADEN FITNESS CENTER

Clay Kaserne, Bldg. 1631

DSN 548-9830

CIV 0611-143-548-9830

Operation Hours:

Monday-Friday: 5 a.m.- 9 p.m.

Saturday/Sunday: 8 a.m.-6 p.m.

U.S. and Training Holidays: 8 a.m.-6 p.m.





Runway in the Main Hall



Entrance Hall



Rheinblick Golf Course

Rheinblick Golf Course is nestled in the serene Frauenstein Forest, yet is only 20 minutes from the Wiesbaden Army Airfield. Our patrons can enjoy the spectacular panoramic view of the Rhein Valley from the Clubhouse and its beautifully paneled dining room bar and lounge.

Our facility and staff look forward to catering to your needs. We can easily accommodate groups as small as 30 or as large as 128. Rheinblick Golf Course is available if you want to hold a unit golf tournament, browse through our Pro Shop, or enjoy an elegant dinner buffet.

The scenic 18-hole Rheinblick Golf Course is the best kept secret in Wiesbaden



Restaurant

RHEINBLICK GOLF COURSE
 65201 Wiesbaden, Weißer Weg
 DSN 548-5485
 CIV 0611-143-548-5485

Pro Shop: professional consultation is granted





Library

The Wiesbaden collection includes books for all ages, magazines and newspapers, graphic novels, audio, games, test, career, and education resources, language materials and DVDs. They also have 122 electronic databases available accessible from home and in the library, and a special professional military and reference sections. The library also offers the following free services: public access computers with internet, Xerox with a limit of 25 copies, a digital scanner to offices in Europe, guided research/tutorials on databases, a paperback exchange, Video Messenger to record stories for

families especially for soldiers going downrange, and qualified graduate librarians for reference and readers advisory services.

WIESBADEN LIBRARY

Clay Kaserne, Bldg. 1029

DSN 548-9821

CIV 0611-143-548-9821

Monday - Thursday: 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Friday - Saturday: 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

U.S. Holidays: Noon-4 p.m.

Sundays closed

Computer Lab at the Library





The Wiesbaden Lodge

The Wiesbaden Lodge is known as one of the premier Army Lodging Facilities and offers the latest in Lodging Amenities and Services. Let us make your next visit to Wiesbaden a memorable one. Centrally located in beautiful downtown Wiesbaden and in the heart of Germany, Wiesbaden offers you direct access to major highways, the Frankfurt International Airport, Wiesbaden's Clay Caserne, Main Train Station and the City Center.



- Friendly English Speaking Staff
- Smoke-free Facility
- Free-of-charge High Speed Wireless Internet
- Covered Drop-off Area
- On-Site Parking
- Centrally located to the City Center
- Five-minute walk from Commissary Exchange
- On the Military Shuttle Bus Route
- FREE (Sign-out) Children's DVD's
- Lobby Computer with Printing Capabilities
- In-Room Telephone
- Self Service Laundry Rooms
- Fitness Room
- Automated Teller Machine
- Central Air
- Electric Blinds
- Iron & Ironing Board
- Pet Friendly Rooms available

Please email your reservations request to: reservations@wiesbadenlodge.com

If you're looking to find out what's going on the Wiesbaden Lodge, please visit us www.wiesbadenlodge.com and www.facebook.com/WiesbadenLodge



WIESBADEN ARMY LODGE
Mississippi Str. 45, Bldg. 7890
65189 Wiesbaden
DSN 548-9700 or 9701
CIV +49 (0) 611-723-760
Hours: Open 24 hours





NAF CPAC

Civilian Human Resource Agency Europe
 Looking for a job?
 NAF CPAC / NAF CPU
 Building 4043
 Ludwig-Wolker-Strasse
 55252 Mainz-Kastel
 DSN 546-2308
 CIV 0611-143-546-2308

UTAP / VAT Office

Clay Kaserne, Bldg. 1023E
 Room 151
 DSN 548-5107
 CIV 0611-143-548-5107
 Monday-Friday: 8:30-4:30 p.m.



UR-PLACE

The hottest place in Town / Bar & Grill
 Clay Kaserne, Bldg. 1214
 Tuesday-Thursday: 5-11 p.m.
 Friday-Saturday: 5 p.m. - Midnight
 Sunday-Monday: Closed
 DSN 548-9415
 CIV 0611 143-548-9415

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE



WIESBADEN OUTDOOR RECREATION
Clay Kaserne, Bldg. 1043

DSN 548-9801 CIV 0611-143-548-9801
Monday - Friday: 9:30 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday: Closed

Outdoor Recreation

The objective of Wiesbaden Outdoor Recreation Program is to introduce Soldier's and their families to lifetime outdoor recreation and provide them with opportunities to participate. Outdoor recreation has long lasting, broad scope effects on participant's lives to include increased selfesteem, overall happiness, and general wellbeing.

It is Outdoor Recreation's mission provide programs that meet community needs, enhance the quality of life and promote community involvement through the provision of recreation, cultural activities, family life activities, education and quality service while enhancing the well-being of community members and promoting an "esprit de corps"!



Enjoy a bike ride along the Rhine River!

Child, Youth & School Services

USAG Wiesbaden Child, Youth and School Services' mission is to provide affordable, available, quality programs while reducing conflict between parental responsibilities and mission requirements.

CYS Services recognizes the challenges of our

Soldiers and their Families. By offering quality programs for children and youth, CYS Services supports the Army Family Covenant initiatives and joins in the effort to keep Army Families Strong.

Child Development Center, Clay Kaserne

Parent Central Services

Central Registration Requirements

Children and youth interested in participating in any Child, Youth & School Services program must register at Parent Central Services, Building 1213, on Clay Kaserne.

Monday - Wednesday and Friday 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Thursday 1 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Walk-ins only

DSN 548-9356

CIV 0611-143-548-9356

Hourly Care and Respite Care Line

Clay Kaserne, Bld. 1215

Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

DSN 548-9350

CIV 0611-143-548-9350

Child Development Centers

The Child Development Centers (CDCs) provide fullday and partday care options for infants, toddlers, preschool and kindergarten-aged children. The Strong Beginnings PreK Program provides a comprehensive curriculum to help young children develop school readiness skills. Our CDCs also offer Special Evening and Saturday Care. Check with the CDCs for schedules. All CDCs are accredited through the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Building 1501, Clay Kaserne

DSN 548-9370

CIV 0611 143-548-9370

Monday-Friday: 5:45 a.m. - 6 p.m



Child Development Center, Clay Kaserne

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
 Building 1502, Clay Kaserne
 DSN 548-9380
 CIV 0611-143-548-9380
 Monday-Friday: 5:45 a.m. – 6 p.m.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
 Building 7885, Hainerberg Housing
 DSN 548-9320
 CIV 0611 143-548-9320
 Monday-Friday: 5:45 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Child Development Center, Clay Kaserne





Child Development Center, Clay Kaserne





School Age Centers (SAC)

The Wiesbaden School Age Centers specialize in child care for children in the first through fifth grades outside normal school hours. Programs offered include before and after school care, full day programs during school vacation and closures, hourly care, and summer camps. Activities are organized within four service areas: Arts, Recreation, and Leisure; Life Skills, Citizenship, and Leadership; Sports, Fitness, and Health; and Academic, Support, Mentoring, and Intervention Services. Programs are affiliated with 4H and Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Both SACs are accredited.

HAINERBERG SCHOOL AGE CENTER
Building 7894, Hainerberg Housing
DSN 548-9331
CIV 0611-143-548-9331
Monday-Friday: 5:45 a.m. – 6 p.m

CLAY KASERNE SCHOOL AGE CENTER
Building 1502, Clay Kaserne
DSN 548-9391
CIV 0611-143-548-9391
Monday - Friday: 5:45 a.m. – 6 p.m





Middle School / Teen Center - Youth Services (YS)

The Youth Services delivery system offers options for Middle and High School age youth. An affiliate member of the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, YS activities include Power Hour Homework Club, Art Club, Torch Club, open recreation, HIRED!, THE EDGE, and school break activities and camps.

HAINERBERG MIDDLE SCHOOL / TEEN CENTER
Building 7884, Hainerberg Housing
DSN 548-9341 CIV 0611-143-548-9341



Activities at the Youth Center



School Liaison Services

School Liaison Services works in the Wiesbaden military community to support educational excellence. Joining Child, Youth and School Services, U.S. Army Garrison Wiesbaden and local schools, School Liaison Services fosters communication and provides links to worldwide resources. The School Liaison Officer engages the local community to assist schoolage children, youth and parents with educational information and opportunities. Through the development of community partners and teamed resources, School Liaison Services promotes educational excellence for families in Wiesbaden military community.

SCHOOL LIAISON SERVICES
 Building 7790 Room 33, Hainerberg Housing
 DSN 548-9305
 CIV 0611-143-548-9305
 Monday-Friday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Youth Sports & Fitness

Youth Sports & Fitness offers a variety of Team and Individual Sports throughout the year for youth 3 to 18 years of age. Youth Sports & Fitness also offers other Fitness, Health, and Outreach Services. Contact Youth Sports & Fitness or Parent Central Services for a complete sports schedule.

CYS SERVICES YOUTH SPORTS & FITNESS
 Building 1213, Clay Kaserne
 DSN 548-9363
 CIV 0611-143-548-9363
 Monday-Friday Noon - 5 p.m.

Family Child Care (FCC)

This CYS Services program provides “a home away from home” environment for children and youth. Family Child Care Providers are certified through CYS Services and provide care in their homes. Family Child Care Providers offer fullday, partday, hourly, and extended care options for families. CYS Services is actively recruiting individuals who wish to be selfemployed and have the flexibility of caring for children in their homes.

FAMILY CHILD CARE
 Building 7790, Hainerberg Housing
 DSN 548-9310
 CIV 0611-143-548-9310
 Monday-Friday: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

SKIESUnlimited

SKIESUnlimited offers instructional programs which allow children to explore and develop talents and interests for life long hobbies and to learn life skills. Our team strives to provide a variety of courses to meet your child's interests to include arts, recreation, leisure, sports and fitness, health, life skills, citizenship, leadership, academic skills, mentoring and intervention.

SKIESUnlimited
 Building 7790, Hainerberg Housing
 DSN 548-9359 CIV 0611-143-548-9359
 Monday-Friday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Health Nurse

Clay Kaserne, Bldg. 1215
 DSN 337-7972
 CIV 0611-705-7972

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE



Army Community Service

Photos: Horst Groebel

Welcome to beautiful Wiesbaden, Germany!

Army Community Service (ACS) is pleased that you are making this your home and we look forward to serving you during your time in Germany.

ACS celebrated its 49th birthday on 25 July 2014. It has changed considerably over the last 49 years and continues to transition to meet the changing needs of the global Army family.

In the 1940s, only 25% of the Active Army were married. Due to the rapid buildup of US defense forces during WWII, the American family life was significantly impacted with low pay, long separations, lack of communication and reports of casualties. This created insecurities within military families.

In 1942, social service type programs were created to support military families. It wasn't until July 25, 1965 that the Army Chief of Staff announced the approval and establishment of ACS. By 1969, 155 ACS centers had been established worldwide. Today, 83 ACS centers remain worldwide. ACS core programs include Army Family Action Plan (AFAP), Army Family Team Building

(AFTB), Mobilization/Deployment Support, Army Volunteer Corps (AVC), Exceptional Family Member, Family Advocacy, Financial Readiness, Information and Referral, Relocation Readiness, Soldier and Family Assistance Center (SFAC), Employment Readiness, Survivor Outreach Services (SOS), and are the home to Military and Family Life Consultants. ACS has a variety of areas of emphasis designed to meet the unique needs of our mobile Army family. We serve Active Duty, Department of Defense Civilians, Family members, and retirees. On average, our ACS center assists 2500 customers on a monthly basis.

ACS is available to assist you with all your needs whether it is essentials from our lending closet, joining us at Host Nation Orientation, taking one of our tours, spouse sponsorship, financial planning, resiliency training, and more! We offer a variety of programs and services that will ease your transition to Wiesbaden.

We look forward to meeting you and assisting in your transition to Wiesbaden: Your Home in Germany!



US Army Garrison Wiesbaden Army Community Service (ACS) is the primary resource for solutions that promote successful military living

We facilitate a commanders’ ability to provide comprehensive, coordinated, and responsive services that support readiness of soldiers, civilians, and their families. It is our intent to establish USAG Wiesbaden Army Community Service as the best ACS in the Department of Defense.

Our guiding principles are:

- Provide prompt, polite, knowledgeable and enthusiastic customer service
- Revitalize training so that it is interesting and applicable
- Ensure community wide communication
- Actively engage volunteers and community partners
- Focus on community needs & provide quality programs, services, and events
- Be happy and have fun!

USAG Wiesbaden is headquartered at Clay Kaserne and serves 15 installations and housing areas as well as several locations around Wiesbaden, Hessen, and Darmstadt, Germany. Wiesbaden is without a doubt one of the most attractive cities in Germany. The capital city of Hessen is sometimes referred to as “Nice of the North” and rightfully so considering the many mansions, the historic Kurhaus, the Casino and the State Theater. It has 27 hot, saline springs and its mild climate and park like setting continue to make it a popular resort and conference center. We are located twenty minutes away from Frankfurt International Airport. Visit the Wiesbaden Army Community website at www.wiesbaden.army.mil.

Please don't hesitate to contact us at:

ARMY COMMUNITY CENTER
Bldg. 7790, Hainerberg Housing
22 Mississippi Straße, 65189 Wiesbaden
CIV 0611-143-548-9201 or 9202
DSN 548-9201 or 9202

or find us on Facebook:
www.facebook.com/pages/USAG-Wiesbaden
www.facebook.com/pages/USAG-Wiesbaden-ACS/111672008929695



ACS SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

Exceptional Family Member Program

The Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) is a mandatory enrollment program that works with other military and civilian agencies. Service Members on active duty enroll in the program when they have a family member with a physical, emotional, developmental or intellectual disorder requiring specialized services so their needs can be considered in the military personnel assignment process. Special education services that may be required are also a part of EFMP coordination.

The EFMP ensures that families with special needs have a core program that provides a comprehensive and coordinated multiagency approach for community support, housing, medical, educational, and personnel services. EFMP can also provide connections between those in similar situations including support groups, events and activities. Sponsors are required to update their EFMP records every 3 years or when there is a change in the family members needs.

Family Advocacy Program

The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) provides support and solutions for successful Army living through focusing attention on family life and the needs of spouses, children, and soldiers. FAP promotes public awareness within the community to prevent spouse and child abuse. Services provided under FAP include:

- New Parent Support Program
- Emergency Placement Care
- Victim Advocacy
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

SHARP - Sexual Harassment / Assault Response Program

Response and Prevention program provides support for victims of sexual assault and training to help reduce harassment and sexual crimes.

- Sexual Assault Hotline: 0162-296-6741
- Domestic Violence Hotline: 0162-297-5625

Financial Readiness Program

The Financial Readiness Program combines services offered by the Consumer Affairs and Financial Assistance Program and Army Emergency Relief. We offer a wide range of services to assist active duty, retired military, their ID card family members and Department of the Army civilian employees with their financial affairs. Our goal is to help you save money, live within your means, and invest for the future. We want to help families prevent financial difficulties before they arise. We educate sponsors and family members about successful money management, proper use of credit, saving and investing for the future as well as financial planning. We provide one on one counseling sessions and group training settings are available.



Cake cutting to kick off Army Emergency Relief fundraising campaign. Photo credit Karl Weisel (USAG Wiesbaden)

Army Emergency Relief

Army Emergency Relief (AER) is a nonprofit organization. AER is the Army's own emergency financial assistance organization and is dedicated to "Helping the Army Take Care of Its Own". AER provides commanders a valuable asset in accomplishing their basic command responsibility for the morale and welfare of soldiers. AER funds are made available to commanders having AER sections to provide emergency financial assistance to soldiers active, retired and their dependents when there is a valid need. Emergency financial assistance is provided to Army National Guard and United States Army Reserve Soldiers on active duty, retired soldiers, family members and survivors of deceased soldiers with interest free loans and grants. AER funds made available to commanders are not limited and are constrained only by the requirement of valid need. Access to financial assistance is available 24/7 worldwide or directly through one of 83 AER sections located Worldwide or through 347 other military bases within the Air Force Aid Society, Navy Marine Corps Relief Society, Coast Guard Mutual Assistance or 645 local chapters of the American Red Cross. AER provides education scholarships for dependent spouses and children of active, retired, or deceased personnel.

Information and Referral / Outreach

Information and Referral exists to be a 'one-stop shop' for those receiving services at ACS. Within the military and civilian community, Information and Referral is a centralized point for receiving information, maintaining connections with comprehensive network of military and civilian agencies and programs.

Relocation Readiness Program

Moving is a fact of military life - it is also one of life's high stress events. The Relocation Program supports America's mobile Army through educational training, guidance and outreach efforts. It is available in group and individual settings.



Outreach to soldiers and families includes training, briefings and largescale events throughout the area.

Services include providing arrival/welcome packets of information, newcomer orientations and tours, and a well stocked lending closet of kitchen and household items. Cultural adaptation/English as a Second Language and German classes are offered to assist in adjusting quickly in the new country as well as Sponsorship training, PCS briefings and Smooth Move Counseling.

Weekly Host Nation Orientation teaches German customs, culture and phrases, information about Garrison agencies, and includes a brief walking tour of downtown Wiesbaden to help adapt to the new duty station.

Spouse Sponsorship Program

The Spouse Sponsorship Program offers incoming spouses of Service Members and Civilians the opportunity to connect with other spouses. Incoming spouses are matched with a volunteer that can help introduce them to their new community.

Army Family Action Plan

Begun in 1983, Army Family Action Plan (AFAP) gives a voice to all members of America's Army. Through year round efforts, as well as annual AFAP conferences, it provides a forum where Army families can express quality of life concerns and promote effective change. Over 670 issues have been submitted to the Department of the Army level. AFAP has provided over 180 new or improved programs, 160 legislative changes and over 200 policy changes. Roughly 62% of the issues submitted at the HQDA Conference have impacted all the



Army Volunteer Corps representatives go where volunteers are to provide support

services of the Department of Defense, not just the Army.

The Army Family Action Plan provides a way for soldiers and family members to let Army leadership know what works and what doesn't - and what they think will fix it. AFAP is dedicated to improving standards of living for all military personnel and DoD employees. Commanders can support strong AFAP programs in their local communities and draw on the immediate quality of life information AFAP provides. Volunteers help affect positive change by working at conferences, assisting with programs or by becoming members of the local AFAP Advisory Committee. By becoming familiar with the current AFAP issues, volunteers help promote the well being of the Army. Recent quality of life changes brought about through the AFAP process include:

- Implementation of Thrift Savings Plan for military personnel
- GI Bill rollover for family members
- Carryover leave days from 60 to 75 days
- Improved caregiver entitlements for those caring for Wounded Warriors

Army Family Team Building

Army Family Team Building (AFTB) is a volunteer led organization with a central tenet; to provide training and knowledge to spouses and family members to support the total Army effort. Strong families are the pillar of support behind strong Soldiers. It is AFTB's mission to educate and train all of the Army in knowledge, skills and behaviors designed to prepare our Army families

to move successfully into the future.

Classes include: understanding benefits, military customs and courtesies, understanding acronyms and terms, group dynamics, personality types, problem solving, motivation, and building cohesive teams.

Army Volunteer Corps

The Army Volunteer Corps (AVC) embraces existing volunteer programs, unites all volunteers who support Soldiers and families, including the Active Force, National Guard and Army Reserve, and formalizes the Army's commitment to volunteerism. Volunteers and staff work as a team to provide real life solutions for successful military living.

Deployment and Mobilization Program

Deployment is never easy and it often takes a toll on both the sponsor and the family. The Deployment and Mobilization Readiness program provides support services during disaster events and all phases of deployment to eligible family members at, or near their hometown/installation. The Family and Soldier Readiness system address the state of preparedness of the Army Family through proactive education and support programs that promote resiliency and enhance well being. Deployment Readiness ensures that all soldiers and civilians returning from deployment or redeploying from other operations are provided support in personal reconstruction, family reunion, and personal readiness.

Soldier and Family Assistance Center

Soldier and Family Assistance Center (SFAC) provides comprehensive centralized support for wounded warriors and their families that addresses their complex physical, personal, family, social and economic needs throughout the transitional journey.

Survivor Outreach Services

Survivor Outreach Services (SOS) provides long term support to surviving Families of Fallen Soldiers. Survivors will remain part of the Army Family and are welcome at Army Community Service and SOS

support offices to receive authorized assistance for as long as they desire. SOS provides either support directly or through appropriate professional resources; support groups, life skills education, assistance in managing applicable life-long benefits transition milestones, and referrals to counseling resources.

Military and Family Life Consultants (MFLC)

Military and Family Life Consultants (MFLC) provide consultations and training that are free and anonymous. No records are kept. After hours, weekend appointments, group or offsite meetings can be arranged. Services include but not limited to:

- Deployment and Reintegration Issues
- Marriage and Relationship Issues
- Parenting, Sibling and Family Issues
- Communication Challenges
- Stress and Anxiety
- Depression
- Grief and Loss
- Daily Life Issues

To schedule an appointment:

Phone 0152 2659 7638 or Phone 0175 617 5799
or contact ACS at DSN 548-9201 or 9202
CIV 0611-143-548-9201 or 9202



Support for spouses is a key feature of all programs

Lending closet of kitchen and household items



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Wiesbaden, Wilhelmstraße

Saving the American Presence in Germany

The Story of Dr. John Provan

Since the end of World War Two, the American forces have greatly influenced the culture of Germany, in more ways than most can even remember.

It all started with a program to assist the kids called “German Youth Activities”. Between 1945 and 1955, the U.S. Army program, had established 325 GYA centers and supplied some 1.7 million German kids, with all the sporting, handcraft and entertainment materials they needed, from a mountain of war surplus supplies, that was stored in Mannheim. One of the most remembered programs established for the rebuilding of Germany, was naturally, the Marshall plan. In 1948, the Recovery Program laid the foundation for the economic recovery of Germany, and ultimately the creation of the European Union.



Dr. John Provan at his Archive Bunker in Mannheim

During the Berlin Airlift, 1948–1949, the blockaded city of Berlin was provided with 1.8 million tons of food and fuel by U.S. military airlift. GEN Lucius D. Clay was a key figure in the largest humanitarian airlift in history and in whose honor Wiesbaden’s “Clay Kaserin” is named after. This airlift not only demonstrated American resolve to keep Berlin free, but that U.S. forces were an ally one could count on. But few can forget the efforts of a single pilot, LT Gail Halvorsen, who began to drop candy attached to small parachutes made from handkerchiefs. Before all was said and done, some 24 tons of candy had been dropped; creating the legacy of the “Candy Bomber”.

This was followed by the “Kinderlifts”, during which between 1951 and 1958, USAF airlifted some 17,000 Germany children unable to take the land route from Berlin, to volunteer military families, who gave these undernourished kids a month long vacation in their homes.

During the same period, 1951-53, U.S. forces began to construct numerous housing areas, all along the same layout plans and according to American living standards. It was to become the largest German housing project in history, with approx. 40,000 apartments being built. They were all furnished with identical furniture, locally manufactured according to one design and all part of the European Recovery Program. But these apartments also provided thousands of German homeless war-time widows, not only a place to work; but a place to live. In the 1950s, most GI families could afford a maid, and these were often a German widow, who could live in the maid’s room, located in the basements or attics of these housing areas. Today, few American families realize how many women got a second start, living in these maids rooms.

Throughout Germany, the U.S. Information Agency built numerous “Amerika Haus” facilities, in which events allowed for cultural exchange. These locations were a popular place to meet and to learn about America.

The “Open Houses” that were presented throughout the U.S. military command in Germany were extremely popular over the years. In 1983, Rhein-Main AB experienced the ultimate “mega” Open House, in which some 400,000 Germans came to see the base on a single day.

The German-American Federation, which was formed with the approval GEN Clay, back in 1949, has coordinated the efforts of the hundreds of local German-American clubs that have existed over the years. Not only to mention the many relationships that began at such club events, often leading to marriage. Since 1980, the Federation has awarded outstanding leaders of both countries, the General Lucius D. Clay Medal. These local clubs continue to maintain the strong ties, to this day.

Without question, the role of AFN (American Forces Network) did much to change the music tastes of Germans, since the end of the war. At their

height, back in the late 1950s, early 1960s, some 60 million Europeans listened, often via short-wave radio, some as far away as South Africa, to the sounds of Jazz, Country/Western and Rock & Roll music that AFN radio regularly played. The popularity of AFN resulted in many Germans learning English. The military run network, with only a small budget and staff, managed to outperform Radio Free Europe or Voice of America, so that AFN has a legacy amongst the German population that will be long remembered.

The countless German volunteers at the various USO centers have freely given their time to assist American soldiers and their families in transit. At the same time, the USO offers trips so that soldiers can enjoy their stay in Germany, and improving German-American relations. For many Germans, their volunteering at the USO is a means of simply saying “Thank you”.

For over twenty years, Dr. John Provan, an American Overseas Brat (K-Town, Class of '74), has dedicated his time and energy to preserving the legacy of the U.S. Military presence in Germany. As the various installa-



Playing children at the end of World War II in Wiesbaden, Sedanplatz



AFN-Studio in Frankfurt-Hoechst, June 1950

tions have closed, Provan has gathered the photos, books and memorabilia left behind, by soldiers who no longer are concerned with relics of history. These relics document the often forgotten cultural transfer that has insured the longest lasting peace in European history. In his well organized archive system, one can find some 300,000 negatives and photos, 2,000 books, a complete set of the Stars & Stripes newspaper from 1942 to 1990, 100 various uniforms, unit or facility signs, installation layout plans, 16mm films, 8,000 record recordings, CARE packages and much more.

Provan explained the situation: When the U.S. military close an installation, no matter how large, the local German community obtains almost nothing in the form of items by which American forces can be remembered. The local city archives usually have countless "Change of Command" photos from other years and maybe a gift or two. But the cultural exchange that occurred, the introduction of hamburgers, ice cream, blue jeans, music, our concept of democracy, or simply the events which occurred (such as Open Houses), are not only difficult to document; but after the Americans leave; impossible. Most Germans had no awareness of how dangerous the Cold War really was, what all was involved in the "Fulda Gap" concept and that NEO, the Noncombatant Evacuation even existed. The endless bunkers and weapon systems that defended Europe from Communism are being torn down, before one can really understand their purpose. This was the reason why American forces were stationed in such large numbers throughout much of Germany. Yet, neither the National Archives in Washington, nor the U.S. Army Institute of Military History consider our 70 year presence in Germany worth keeping, especially when it comes

to "cultural exchange". On the other hand, Germans have undertaken numerous exhibits to document this presence. The "House of History" in Bonn, one of Germany's prominent museums, presented an exhibit "The American Way", which soon will be shown in Leipzig, demonstrating the importance of the topic. And Wiesbaden itself, has held several exhibits over the years, such as on the Berlin Airlift, Lindsey Air Station, Sgt. Elvis Presley or the visit of John F. Kennedy. All these exhibits find items to display, amongst the materials collected by Dr. Provan.

John's father, Air Force CMSgt John Provan Jr. had been stationed in Germany three times, each a six year assignment, in Kaiserslautern, Sembach and Rhein-Main A.B.. After graduating from Kaiserslautern American High School, John studied history at the University of Maryland, continuing his education at the Technical University of Darmstadt, where he obtained his PhD. Therefore, he has a unique basic understanding of the material he is seeking, that goes far beyond the normal professional basis. He grew up and experienced history firsthand. His passion started, when he discovered an original 16 inch transcription record of the Nürnberg War Trials, which AFN had cut back in 1946. This piece of history was heading for the trash can, since AFN no longer had a record player in its studios. As a historian, I could not allow this to happen.

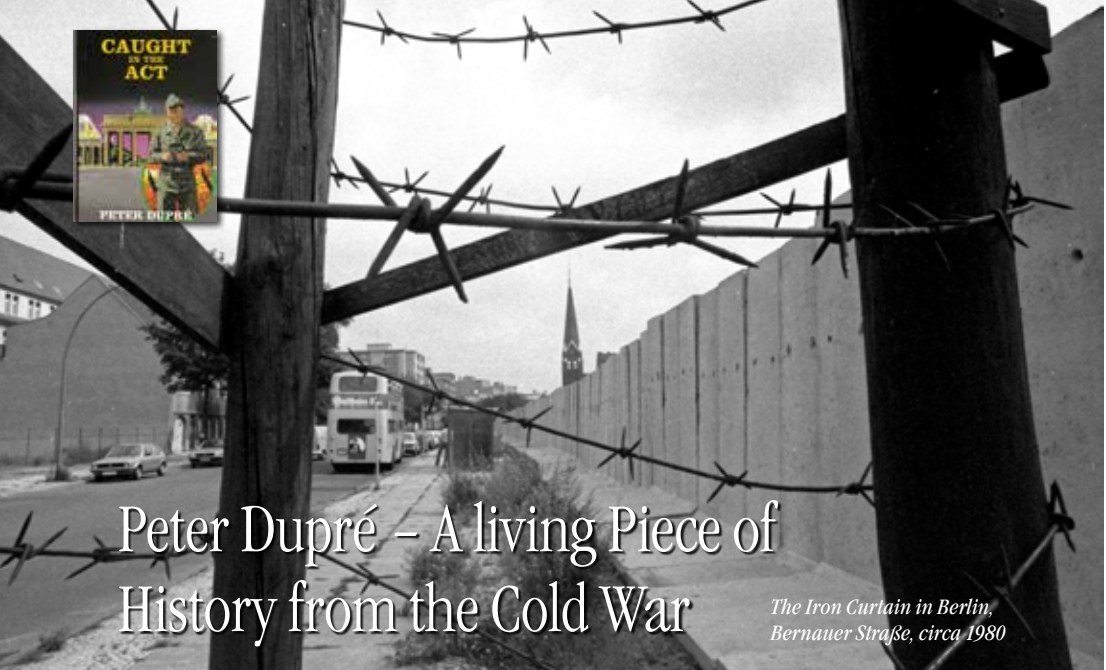
I use every possibility, to seek historic material and save it. After inspecting each item, determining its significance, it is given an inventory number and stored. The collection is now housed in four different storage facilities, but some day will find it's way into a German Museum. Whenever someone is researching a topic, I try to assist as best as possible, such as with the recent 50th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's visit to Germany, the upcoming 75th anniversary of the USO, or the 100th anniversary of the Stars & Stripes or the American Army of Occupation after WWI.

Provan lives in nearby Kelkheim, Taunus and is always grateful for any items which might help document American presence in Germany. Feel free to contact him with questions: Johnprovan@gmx.net.

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Peter Dupré – A living Piece of History from the Cold War

*The Iron Curtain in Berlin,
Bernauer Straße, circa 1980*

By Dr. John Provan

Peter Dupré is a familiar face within the Wiesbaden military community; traveling throughout the military installations in Germany, selling aviation art and collectables, at Air Shows and PXs. But there is much more behind the man, than what appears.

Born in London on July 6, 1943, he went on to study agriculture, but ended up as a drummer in Rock & Soul band, during the 1960s and 70s. In 1982, he and his girlfriend read an unusual advertisement in the Darmstadt Echo newspaper of June 26, 1982, offering a free vacation to a foreign land. This led to their meeting a mysterious Mr. Schwarz, and their trip to Hungary, to assist two East Germans to escape from behind the Iron Curtain. This most unusual story of how Peter Dupré smuggled East Germans into the West, his ultimate capture, imprisonment in Kosmos, and eventual release became part of his book “Caught in the Act”. It reads like James Bond movie and leaves one wondering; Was this first escape trip only a ploy to capture Dupré during their next attempt and then to use his capture as a bargaining chip in the world of international espionage during the Cold War?

As it turned out, Mr. Schwarz was a double agent, working for both sides. On September 23, 1985, Peter Dupré was released from Kosma Utca prison in Budapest, having served two years of a four year sentence.

His book “Caught in the Act” is now in its 3rd revised edition, includes startling revelations and discoveries from the archives of the East German Ministry of State Security, often called the Stasi, which now after the fall of the Wall, is open for researchers.

But over the past 30 years, Peter has met numerous famous Aces from World War Two, Korea and Vietnam, through his artwork business and the sale of Lithos, which decorate homes and offices. Many of his Lithos have been personally signed by these heroes of the past, and represent a true treasure and investment. Peter enjoys talking to the young soldiers, explaining the moments in history depicted in his Lithos and naturally discussing his own experiences, of a period in history that many no longer remember, the Cold War. The next time you see him at the PX, stop by and say hello.

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Facts about Germany



Berlin is the capital city of Germany. The Brandenburg Gate is Berlin's landmark



THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Everyone who lives in Germany must comply with the central principles of the political and legal system. One particularly important principle is that men and women have equal rights.

The most important legal foundation governing life in Germany is the Basic Law. It is the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Constitutional rights

Articles 1 to 19 of the Basic Law assure the constitutional rights of the individual towards the state. Particularly important constitutional rights are:

- The protection of human dignity
- Right to life and physical wellbeing
- The equality of all people before the law
- Freedom of worship
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom to choose and practice a profession
- Guarantee of property and the right of inheritance
- Freedom of the press

Article 20 describes the most important principles according to which the political system of the Federal Republic of Germany is structured: Federal state, Democracy, Constitutional state and Welfare state.

Federal State

Germany is a federal state consisting of 16 Federal "Länder" (States): BadenWürttemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse (Wiesbaden as capital city), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia.

GERMANY IN SHORT

Area: 357,092 sq kms (land size of New Mexico)
Population: approx. 81 millions
Capital city: Berlin (population 3.5 million)
State system: Democratic-parliamentary federal state
Administration: 16 states
Time zone: Central European Time (CET)

Democracy

Germany is a democratic state. This means that all the power of the state comes from the people. Democracy is exercised through: Elections, Votes, Legislative bodies (parliament), Executive bodies (government and administration), The judiciary (courts). The Bundestag (lower house of parliament) is made up of the elected representatives of the people.

Constitutional state

Germany is a constitutional state. The decisions of the state - the government - are bound by law. The actions of the state can be monitored by courts. Therefore, for example, the Federal Constitutional Court can check whether newly passed laws are consistent with the constitution. This protects the citizens' basic rights and regulates state actions.

Welfare state

Germany is a welfare state. This means that in principle every citizen should provide for himself by working. However, the state helps people who cannot provide an income for themselves in whole or in part. The state provides a range of social benefits. The most important include the statutory social security and unemployment benefit, and also child benefit.

RELIGION

In Germany, the Basic Law (the constitution) guarantees everyone freedom of worship. Freedom of worship includes:

- The right to choose your religion freely
- The right to profess a religion with others
- The right not to belong to any religion
- The principle that all religions are treated equally.

Under the Basic Law, there is no state church. The state must remain neutral with respect to religion; it may not favor or disadvantage any religion. There is however a partnership between the state and religious communities.

Religious communities

The large majority of people in Germany are



Photo: Horst Griebel

Protestant church in the Taunus village Strinz-Trinitatis

Christians: around 26 million people in Germany belong to the Catholic Church and around 25 million belong to the Protestant Church. But Orthodox Christians, Muslims, Jews and Buddhists are also part of German society. Muslims, accounting for around 4 million people, are the thirdlargest faith community in the country.

Religion in everyday life

The laws concerning Sundays and holidays take Christian festivals into account, for example, Christmas and Easter. It is possible in some Federal Länder to exempt children from school on days on which other religions are celebrating a particular festival.

Parents can decide if their child should attend religious studies classes at school. As a rule, Protestant and Catholic religious education classes are offered in schools. As required, Christian Orthodox and Jewish religious education classes may also be held. In most of the Federal Länder in western Germany, Islamic religious studies classes, held in German, are being piloted. There are plans to expand the pilot in many of the Federal Länder.



Kindergarten in the Taunus (Hünstetten-Wallbach)

CHILDREN IN GERMANY

Elternzeit “parent’s time”, refers to the right of parents in Germany to take up to three years’ time off from work to care for a new child. Both parents are entitled to Elternzeit, and employers are legally compelled to keep a position open for the parent’s eventual return to work. If the employer is in agreement, 12 of these months may be carried over to any time between the child’s 3rd and 8th birthday. Parents may not be dismissed from the job during the Elternzeit.

Another federal government program, Elterngeld (parents money) is a limited income subsidy for new parents covering the first 12-14 months of a child’s life. Payments total 67% of the applying parent’s income for a maximum of 1,800 Euro per month, with 300 Euro per child paid for each additional birth.

Kindergeld is an allowance paid to parents by the federal government in order to ensure the livelihood

of their children. In 2016 the amount paid for a couple’s first child is 190 Euro per month per child. For a second child, parents receive an additional 190 Euro per month and for a third child 196 Euro, and for a fourth child 221 Euro respectively.

School system

All children who live in Germany must go to school. Compulsory schooling generally begins in the autumn of the year in which the child has his or her sixth birthday. Generally, compulsory schooling then lasts until the end of the school year in which a young person has his or her 18th birthday. The rules on compulsory schooling differ according to the Federal Land concerned.

Attendance at staterun schools is free. There are also private schools in Germany, which generally charge parents a fee.

In Germany it is the “Federal Länder” that are responsible for schooling. The school system differs from one Land to another, particularly with regard to the names given to the different kinds of secondary school. However, the education received by children and young people is similar across the whole of Germany. All children begin by attending primary school for four years (or six years in the case of Berlin and Brandenburg). They then move on to a secondary school. There are different kinds of secondary schools, offering a range of leaving qualifications and training options.

Class trips, excursions, school parties, school concerts and swimming lessons are all part of learning and everyday school life in Germany. Parents and teachers are important partners in raising and educating children in Germany. Schools want parents to be actively involved in daily school life and in their children’s education.

STUDYING IN GERMANY

There are different types of higher education institutions in Germany, offering different qualifications and career paths:

- Universities
- Technical institutions / technical universities
- Technical colleges

Photos: Horst Gochel



Modern school building in Elsenfeld, Bavaria



Typical German neighborhood in the Taunus Region (Hünstetten-Wallbach)

- Business management schools
- Teacher training colleges
- Music and art colleges

Universities

Universities teach methodological and theoretical knowledge. They offer subjects such as Medicine, Law, Humanities, Languages, Cultural studies, Science and business studies, Teacher training (in most Federal Länder). In addition to teaching, research is also an important area of work for universities. Technical institutions and technical universities focus on natural sciences and engineering.

Technical colleges (Fachhochschule) and other colleges

Courses of study offered at a technical college (Fachhochschule) tend to be more vocational. There is greater practical emphasis on a specific career, e.g. engineer or business manager, and courses are tailored to the requirements of working life. Business schools (Verwaltungsfachhochschule) are technical colleges that offer qualifications in public administration. They train candidates for the executive grades in the German civil service.

Conditions for studying

German institutions of higher education are open to all who fulfill the admission criteria.

Candidates must have gained the schoolleaving qualification that entitles them to study at the type of institution of their choice. In the case of foreign qualifications, the academic international offices of the institutions or “uniassist” decide whether the conditions have been fulfilled. The institutions themselves decide on the extent to which course credits that have been gained in another country can be counted towards a degree in Germany.

Course fees

In some Federal Länder, students have to pay course fees of approximately Euro 500 per semester to study at German state institutions of higher education, added to which are the “Semesterbeiträge” (semester contributions). Private institutions usually charge considerably higher fees. To (part) finance a course, grants are awarded by the government’s support scheme for talented students (Begabtenförderung) and by several foundations.



Students at the European Business School in the Rheingau, near Wiesbaden



*The City of Bamberg –
One of 37 World Heritage sites in Germany*

CULTURAL FACILITIES

The range of culture in Germany has developed over hundreds of years. Germany's federal structure and the independence of the Länder in cultural matters results in a very diverse cultural scene. Often towns and communities are the organizers, for example, of town festivals or arts events. They also finance or support local cultural centers and facilities such as libraries, museums and theaters.

A few figures In Germany there are:

- 6,200 museums (of which 630 are art galleries)
- 820 theatrical venues (including musical theaters and opera houses)
- 130 professional orchestras
- 8,800 libraries
- 94,300 new publications or new editions of books each year
- 37 places of cultural and natural interest under the protection of the UNESCO world heritage scheme

SHOPPING AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum - Ethnological Museum in Cologne (Köln)

Photos: Horst Groebel



Kirchgasse in Wiesbaden

Shopping

You can buy food and other things you need on a daily basis in grocery shops, shopping centres and specialist shops. But the same goods do not always cost the same in different shops. Particularly good value prices - special offers - are often only valid for a short period. It is therefore worth finding out the exact details of offers, and comparing quality and prices. If you are purchasing larger items it can be a good idea to read test reports about the products. There are lots of ways of finding out how good an offer really is. The "Warentest foundation" and the Federal Länder's consumer headquarters provide information and product assessments in press reports, specialist magazines and publications on the internet.

Shop opening times

Shops in Germany do not all have the same opening hours; they differ from Land to Land. As a rule, shops are open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. from Monday to Saturday. In some Federal Länder the opening hours are longer.



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German Language

"I learned to take it for granted that anybody in Germany who knows anything, knows English."

Mark Twain

from: *"A Tramp Abroad" (1880)*

German is one of the world's major languages and the most widely spoken mother tongue in the EU. Around the world, German is spoken by approximately 120 million native speakers and also by about 80 million non-native speakers. Standard German is widely taught in schools, universities, and Goethe Institutes worldwide.

Alphabet Learning the German Alphabet is the first step in familiarizing yourself with the language. Not only will it help you to be able to pronounce German words, but you will also learn how to spell. The German alphabet is the same as the English plus some additional letters: ä, ö, ü, ß,

"Umlaute" are important !

They do not only change the sound of a word, but can also change its meaning.

Do not just leave them out.

sagen = to say sägen = to saw (wood)

schön = already schön = pretty

drucken = to print drücken = to press

Spelling and pronunciation

German is a much more phonetically consistent language than English. This means that German words almost always sound the way they are spelled with consistent sounds for any given spelling.

Der/die/das All nouns have a gender in German: masculine, feminine, or neuter.

- **Masculine (der):** Mann, der Mond, der Berg
- **Feminine (die):** Frau, die Sonne, die Ernte
- **Neuter (das):** Kind, das Tier, das Weltall
- **Plural (die):** Männer, die Frauen, die Kinder

All nouns in German are capitalized.

The German Alphabet and its Sounds

Letter Buchstabe	Pronunciation Aussprache		Examples Beispiele
A a	aah		ab, der Apparat
Ä ä	ay		ähnlich, die Fähre
B b	beh		bei, das Buch
C c	tsay		die City, der Computer
D d	deh		durch, dunkel
E e	ay		elf, wer, er
F f	eff		faul, der Feind
G g	geh		das Gehirn, gleich
H h	hah		die Hand, halb
I i	ee		der Igel, immer
J j	yot		das Jahr, jung
K k	kah		der Kalender, kennen
L l	el		langsam, die Leute
M m	em		mein, der Mann
N n	en		die Nacht, nein, nicht
O o	oh		das Ohr, die Oper
Ö ö	ooh		Österreich, öfters
P p	peh		das Papier, positiv
Q q	koo		die Quelle, quer
R r	ehr		das Rathaus, rechts
S s	ess		die Sache, das Salz, seit
ß	esszett		die Straße, groß but: das Wasser, der Kuss
T t	tay		der Tag, das Tier
U u	ooh		die U-Bahn, unter
Ü ü	uyuh		über, die Tür
V v	fow		der Vater, vier
W w	vay		wenn, die Woche
X x	eeks		x-mal, das Xylofon
Y y	ip-si-lon		der Yen, der Typ
Z z	tset		zahlen, die Pizza, zu

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Numbers

1,2,3...

0 null

- 1 eins
- 2 zwei
- 3 drei
- 4 vier
- 5 fünf
- 6 sechs
- 7 sieben
- 8 acht
- 9 neun

10 zehn

- 11 elf
- 12 zwölf
- 13 dreizehn
- 14 vierzehn
- 15 fünfzehn
- 16 sechzehn
- 17 siebzehn
- 18 achtzehn
- 19 neunzehn

20 zwanzig

- 21 einundzwanzig
- 22 zweiundzwanzig
- 23 dreiundzwanzig
- 24 vierundzwanzig
- 25 fünfundzwanzig
- 26 sechsundzwanzig
- 27 siebenundzwanzig
- 28 achtundzwanzig
- 29 neunundzwanzig

30 dreißig

- 31 einunddreißig
- 32 zweiunddreißig
- 33 dreiunddreißig
- 34 vierunddreißig
- 35 fünfunddreißig
- 36 sechsunddreißig
- 37 siebenunddreißig
- 38 achtunddreißig
- 39 neununddreißig

40 vierzig

- 41 einundvierzig
- 42 zweiundvierzig
- 43 dreiundvierzig
- 44 vierundvierzig
- 45 fünfundvierzig
- 46 sechsundvierzig
- 47 siebenundvierzig
- 48 achtundvierzig
- 49 neunundvierzig

50 fünfzig

- 51 einundfünfzig
- 52 zweiundfünfzig
- 53 dreiundfünfzig
- 54 vierundfünfzig
- 55 fünfundfünfzig
- 56 sechsundfünfzig
- 57 siebenundfünfzig
- 58 achtundfünfzig
- 59 neunundfünfzig

60 sechzig

- 61 einundsechzig
- 62 zweiundsechzig
- 63 dreiundsechzig
- 64 vierundsechzig
- 65 fünfundsechzig
- 66 sechsundsechzig
- 67 siebenundsechzig
- 68 achtundsechzig
- 69 neunundsechzig

70 siebzig

- 71 einundsiebzig
- 72 zweiundsiebzig
- 73 dreiundsiebzig
- 74 vierundsiebzig
- 75 fünfundsiebzig
- 76 sechsundsiebzig
- 77 siebenundsiebzig
- 78 achtundsiebzig
- 79 neunundsiebzig

80 achtzig

- 81 einundachtzig
- 82 zweiundachtzig
- 83 dreiundachtzig
- 84 vierundachtzig
- 85 fünfundachtzig
- 86 sechsundachtzig
- 87 siebenundachtzig
- 88 achtundachtzig
- 89 neunundachtzig

90 neunzig

- 91 einundneunzig
- 92 zweiundneunzig
- 93 dreiundneunzig
- 94 vierundneunzig
- 95 fünfundneunzig
- 96 sechsundneunzig
- 97 siebenundneunzig
- 98 achtundneunzig
- 99 neunundneunzig

100 einhundert

Ordinal numbers and fractional numbers:

1st	erste	a whole	ein ganzes
2nd	zweite	1/2	ein halbes
3rd	dritte	1/3	ein drittel
4th	vierte	1/4	ein viertel
5th	fünfte	1/5	ein fünftel
6th	sechste	1/6	ein sechstel
7th	siebte	1/7	ein siebtel
8th	achte	1/8	ein achtel
9th	neunte	1/9	ein neuntel
10th	zehnte	1/10	ein zehntel

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10. Januar 2015

Dates

All dates are abbreviated by day/month/year.

For example:

4.7.13 is the 4th of July 2013.

The Germans say the date 4.7. as **vierter siebter**.

Days

- Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag,
- Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag,
- Wochentags (weekdays): Monday - Saturday,
- Feiertag (Holiday)

Months

Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember

Time

When telling the time in Germany, there are a few things to pay attention to:

- The 24-hour clock is used officially. However, many times in spoken German, the 12hour clock may be used such as in, **acht Uhr abends** (eight o'clock in the evening).
- When a German says **halb zehn** (half ten) it means **halfway to ten o'clock**, which is 9:30 and not **halfway "past" ten**.
- Say **the hour** then **Uhr** (o'clock) and then the **minutes**. For example, 15:20 would be said as **fünfzehn Uhr zwanzig**.

The 24-hour Clock

00.00 - Midnight

01.00 - 1 a.m.  13.00 - 1 p.m.02.00 - 2 a.m.  14.00 - 2 p.m.03.00 - 3 a.m.  15.00 - 3 p.m.04.00 - 4 a.m.  16.00 - 4 p.m.05.00 - 5 a.m.  17.00 - 5 p.m.06.00 - 6 a.m.  18.00 - 6 p.m.07.00 - 7 a.m.  19.00 - 7 p.m.08.00 - 8 a.m.  20.00 - 8 p.m.09.00 - 9 a.m.  21.00 - 9 p.m.10.00 - 10 a.m.  22.00 - 10 p.m.11.00 - 11 a.m.  23.00 - 11 p.m.12.00 - Noon  24.00 - Midnight**Time Vocabulary**

Wie viel Uhr ist es? *What time is it?*

vor *before*

nach *after*

halb *half*

viertel *quarter*

Stunde *hour*

Minute *minute*



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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

Floors

1st floor = Erdgeschoss (EG) or 0 (zero)

2nd floor = 1. Stock or Etage

3rd floor = 2. Stock or Etage

Greetings

Hallo! *Hello!*

Guten Morgen! *Good morning!*

Guten Tag! *daytime greeting*

Guten Abend! *Good evening!*

Gute Nacht! *at night farewell*

Auf Wiedersehen! *Good-Bye!*

Tschüss! *Bye!*

Bis bald! *See you soon!*

In Bavaria and Austria:

Grüß Gott! *all day greeting*

Servus! *Bye!*

Socializing Vocabulary

Frau *Mrs./Ms.*

Herr *Mr.*

Mein Name ist *My name is*

Wie ist Ihr Name? *What is your name?*

Angenehm *My pleasure*

Entschuldigen Sie.... *Excuse me....*

Wie bitte? *Excuse me? Pardon?*

Wie geht es Ihnen? *How are you?*

Gut / Nicht so gut *Good / not so good*

Wie ist Ihre Adresse? *What is your address?*

Es tut mir leid *I am sorry*

Es freut mich *Pleased to meet you*

Gleichfalls *Likewise*

Wie alt sind Sie? *How old are you?*

Sprechen Sie Deutsch/Englisch?

Do you speak German/English?

Ich spreche (kein).... *I (do not) speak . . .*

Verstehen Sie? *Do you understand?*

Gesundheit! *Bless you! (when someone sneezes)*

Herzlichen Glückwunsch! *Congratulations!*

Schauen Sie mal! *Look!*

Was ist los? *What is the matter?*

Das macht nichts *It does not matter*

Keine Angst! *Do not worry!*

Ich habe es vergessen *I forgot*

Wie heißt..... auf Deutsch? *How do you say
...in German?*

Viel Glück! *Good luck!*

Jetzt muss ich gehen *I must go now*

Ich bin krank/müde *I am sick/tired*

Prima/Toll/Super! *Great/Fantastic!*

Alles in Ordnung *Everything is fine*

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE



Photo: Horst Gevel

Shopping - Vocabulary

computer Computer

book / books
Buch / Bücher

linens Bettwaren

toys Spielwaren

fabrics Stoffe

men's clothing
Herrenmode/Herrenkleidung

women's clothing
Damenmode/Damenkleidung

children's clothing
Kindermode/Kinderkleidung

changing room
die Umkleidekabine

Pay at the register.
Zahlen Sie an der Kasse.

Excuse me !
Entschuldigung !

Do you speak English?
Sprechen Sie Englisch?

I am just looking.
Ich schaue mich nur um.

How much does that cost?
Wie viel kostet das?

I would like
Ich möchte

to exchange that
....das umtauschen.

to pay
....bezahlen

my money back
....mein Geld zurück

Do you have.....
Haben Sie.....

...a different color?
...eine andere Farbe?

...a different size?
...eine andere Größe?

...something else?
....etwas anderes?

Do you take.....
Nehmen Sie.....

...credit cards?
...Kreditkarten?

... VAT forms?
....Nato Abwicklungsscheine?

cash register
Kasse

customer service
Kundendienst

warehouse pickup point
Warenausgabe

Please, what would you like?
Bitte schön, was darf es sein?

Would you like something else?
Wünschen Sie noch etwas?

Yes, please!
Ja, bitte!

No, thank you
Nein, danke

I would like that please
Ich möchte das, bitte

Please, show that to me
Zeigen Sie mir das, bitte

What would you like?
Was möchten Sie?
Was darf es sein?

How much does that cost?
Wie viel kostet das?

Do you want anything else?
Haben Sie sonst noch
einen Wunsch?

That makes (costs)
Das macht

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Photo: Harst Goebel

Eating Out - Vocabulary

What would you like to drink?
Was möchten Sie trinken?

A water, please
(*non-carbonated*)
Ein stilles Wasser, bitte

large *small*
Groß Klein

right away Sofort

cup *glass*
die Tasse das Glas

pot
das Kännchen

bottle
die Flasche

water
das Wasser

coffee
der Kaffee

tea
der Tee

cola
die Cola

wine
der Wein

chocolate (hot cocoa)
die Schokolade

apple/orange juice
der Apfel/Orangensaft

beer
das Bier

Would you like..... to eat ?
Möchten Sie..... etwas essen?

What would you like to eat?
Was möchten Sie essen?

I would like.....
Ich möchte.....

...the menu
...die Speisekarte

...mixed salad.
...gemischten Salat

...with *...without*
...mit ...ohne

....French fries
....Pommes frites

one (order of) *two*
einmal zweimal

opening times
Öffnungszeiten

breakfast
Frühstück

lunch
Mittagessen

lunch special
Mittagsmenü

supper
Abendessen

warme Küche
hot meals

soup of the day
Tagessuppe

rest day (place is closed)
Ruhetag

no
kein

frei
free, vacant, not occupied

Excuse me!
Entschuldigung !

Is this seat free? (vacant)
Ist hier frei?

Yes, please! (sit down)
Ja, bitte sehr!

sorry, unfortunately
Leider

occupied, taken
Besetzt

reserved
Reserviert

Enjoy your meal !
Guten Appetit!

Cheers !
Prost! / Zum Wohl!

the waiter/waitress
der Kellner/die Kellnerin

the menu
die Speisekarte

the service
die Bedienung

For here?
Zum hier essen?

To go?
Zum Mitnehmen?

Anything else?
Sonst noch etwas?

Was everything okay?
War alles in Ordnung?

Did you enjoy it?
Hat es geschmeckt ?

Yes, thank you, very good!
Ja, danke, sehr gut!

I/we want to pay, please!
Zahlen, bitte!

I will come as soon
as possible!
Ich komme sofort!

all, everything
alles zusammen

together *zusammen*
separate *getrennt*

The bill is....
Das macht....

Keep the change !
Stimmt so!

tip
-Trinkgeld



Photo: Horst Goebel

Travelling by Train Vocabulary

<i>main train station</i>	der Hauptbahnhof
<i>ticket</i>	die Fahrkarte
<i>train</i>	der Zug
<i>the surcharge</i>	der Zuschlag
<i>departure</i>	die Abfahrt
<i>arrival</i>	die Ankunft
<i>time</i>	die Zeit
<i>direction</i>	die Richtung
<i>track</i>	das Gleis
<i>delay</i>	die Verspätung
<i>to transfer</i>	umsteigen
<i>the schedule</i>	der Fahrplan
<i>first/second class</i>	erste/zweite Klasse
<i>One-way or round trip?</i>	Einfach oder hin und zurück? (Tageskarte)
<i>Which track?</i>	Welches Gleis?
<i>Has someone else boarded?</i>	Ist jemand zugestiegen?

“Du” or “Sie” ?

There are two ways of saying “you” in German. “Du” is informal and used among friends, family, small children, and with animals. “Sie” is used when doing business or with people you do not know very well. Young people in Germany use the “du” with each other all the time. If you are under 30 and meet people in a casual setting, they will probably be using “du” with each other. If you are unsure, use the “Sie” form and if the people you are talking to want to use the “du” with you, they will tell.

Polite Phrases

<i>please/you are welcome</i>	bitte/gerne
<i>Thank you very much</i>	Vielen Dank

<i>Thanks</i>	Danke
<i>Same to you</i>	Gleichfalls
<i>Likewise</i>	Ebenso
<i>Gladly done</i>	Gern geschehen
<i>I am sorry</i>	Es tut mir leid
<i>No big deal</i>	Keine große Sache
<i>No problem</i>	Kein Problem
<i>It does not matter</i>	Macht nichts
<i>Excuse me!</i>	Entschuldigung!

Question Words Connecting Words

<i>What?</i>	Was?	<i>and</i>	und
<i>Where?</i>	Wo?	<i>but</i>	aber
<i>When?</i>	Wann?	<i>or</i>	oder
<i>How?</i>	Wie?		
<i>Why?</i>	Warum?		
<i>Who?</i>	Wer?		
<i>How much?</i>	Wie viel?		

Prepositions

<i>through</i>	durch	<i>in</i>	rein, darin
<i>for</i>	für	<i>to</i>	zu
<i>against</i>	gegen	<i>on top of</i>	auf
<i>without</i>	ohne	<i>with</i>	mit
<i>around</i>	um	<i>between</i>	zwischen
<i>after</i>	nach	<i>over</i>	über
<i>before, in front</i>	vor	<i>under</i>	unter
<i>out</i>	aus	<i>behind</i>	hinter, dahinter

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

Colors

<i>red</i>	rot	<i>brown</i>	braun
<i>yellow</i>	gelb	<i>gray</i>	grau
<i>blue</i>	blau	<i>black</i>	schwarz
<i>green</i>	grün	<i>white</i>	weiß
<i>orange</i>	orange	<i>dark</i>	dunkel
<i>purple</i>	lila	<i>light</i>	hell
<i>pink</i>	rosa		

Extra Words

<i>no</i>	nein
<i>yes</i>	ja
<i>maybe</i>	vielleicht
<i>none</i>	kein
<i>not</i>	nicht

Descriptive Words

<i>wonderful</i>	wunderbar	<i>soft</i>	sanft
<i>great</i>	toll	<i>hard</i>	hart
<i>good</i>	gut	<i>few</i>	wenig
<i>super</i>	super	<i>much</i>	viel
<i>not bad</i>	nicht schlecht	<i>cold</i>	kalt
<i>bad</i>	schlecht	<i>warm</i>	warm
<i>beautiful</i>	hübsch	<i>slow</i>	langsam
<i>ugly</i>	hässlich	<i>fast</i>	schnell
<i>big</i>	groß	<i>boring</i>	langweilig
<i>small</i>	klein	<i>interesting</i>	interessant
<i>old</i>	alt	<i>happy</i>	glücklich
<i>new</i>	neu	<i>sad</i>	traurig
<i>easy, light</i>	leicht	<i>always</i>	immer
<i>difficult, heavy</i>	schwer		
<i>never</i>	nie, niemals		
<i>sometimes</i>	manchmal		

Emergencies

Phone numbers off post:
(no prefix number needed)
110 Polizei
112 Ambulance / Firefighters

Vocabulary

<i>Emergency!</i>	Notfall!
<i>Call the police!</i>	Rufen Sie die Polizei!
<i>Danger!</i>	Gefahr!
<i>Get a doctor!</i>	Holen Sie einen Arzt!
<i>Fire!</i>	Feuer!
<i>Help!</i>	Hilfe!
<i>Look out!</i>	Vorsicht!
<i>I do not speak German</i>	Ich spreche kein Deutsch
<i>I only speak English</i>	Ich spreche nur Englisch
<i>the ambulance</i>	der Krankenwagen
<i>the hospital</i>	das Krankenhaus
<i>the pharmacy</i>	die Apotheke
<i>I am diabetic</i>	Ich bin Diabetiker
<i>I am allergic to antibiotic</i>	Ich bin allergisch gegen Antibiotika

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE



Wiesbaden Public Transportation

Central Station / Wiesbaden

All Photos: © Horst Griebel

Public transportation in the region

Those wishing to travel in the region without a car, can use the benefits of the RMV Rhein-Main-Verkehrsverbund. As one of Germany's largest regional transport association, the RMV offers a uniform pricing system for local public transportation in the 11 cities and 15 counties linked to the system. Therefore, travelers can reach their destinations within the whole Rhein-Main- region with one ticket, regardless of how often they have to change buses/trains, and regardless of whether they are using buses, S-Bahn, or local trains. At most of Wiesbaden's bus stops, and at Central Station (Hauptbahnhof), there are ticket vending machines which issue RMV tickets. Those having difficulty with the machines can get help from the RMV-Mobilitätszentrale/RMV Mobility Center. www.RMV.de/en/

Biebricher Allee, Wiesbaden



Connections to Wiesbaden city center and back

Clay Kaserne

(Newman Village / Airfield)

Domäne Mechtildshausen and Flugplatz stops

Line 28 takes you into Wiesbaden's city center heading towards Platz der Deutschen Einheit, or Mainz city center heading towards Am Brand.

Naturally, Line 28 will also take you back to Clay Kaserne (Newman Village / Airfield).

When boarding the bus from Clay Kaserne, please pay attention to the end destination indicated in the bus display as 28 buses in both directions depart from the same stops.

Aukamm Housing Area

Kurkliniken and Württembergstraße stops

· Line 18 (heading towards Sauerland)

Aukamm and Kappenbergweg stops

· Lines 21 and 22 (heading towards Platz der Deutschen Einheit)

Hainerberg Housing Area

Berliner Straße stop

- Line 5 (heading towards Schierstein)
- Line 15 (heading towards Faaker Straße)
- Line 16 (heading towards Rambach)
- Line 28 (heading towards Platz der Deutschen Einheit)
- Line 37 (heading towards Hauptbahnhof / Wielandstrasse)
- Line 45 (heading towards Mainz Hauptbahnhof)
- Line 46 (heading towards Platz der Deutschen Einheit)
- Line 48 (heading towards Platz der Deutschen Einheit)

Raiffeisenplatz stop

- Line 45 (heading towards Mainz Hauptbahnhof)

Crestview Housing Area

Plutoweg stop

- Line 17 (heading towards Klarenthal)
- Line 21 (heading towards Platz der Deutschen Einheit)
- Line 22 (heading towards Platz der Deutschen Einheit)
- Line 23 (heading towards Schierstein Hafen)
- Line 24 (heading towards Frauenstein)
- Line 37 (heading towards Hauptbahnhof / Wielandstraße)

Connections back home late at night:

We have special nightlines bringing you back to the housing areas from Wiesbaden city center :

- Line N2 (heading towards Delkenheim) -> *Berliner Strasse and Friedenstraße stops*
- Line N7 (heading towards Mainz Kostheim) -> *Berliner Straße and Domäne Mechtildshausen and Erbenheim Flugplatz (Clay Kaserne) stops*
- Line N11 (heading towards Breckenheim) -> Aukamm, Kappenbergweg and Plutoweg stops

Ticket prices

A *single ticket* with an ESWE bus costs Euro 2.90 for adults. Children aged six to fourteen only pay Euro 1.70.

Multi-journey tickets, called “Sammelkarte”, give you a bonus package of five tickets in one for only Euro 11.50 for adults or Euro 6.75 for children; you can buy yours from any ticket machine. Remember to stamp your multijourney ticket in the bus’s validator.

A *day ticket* is ideal for travelling around Wiesbaden, as it will allow you to use as many ESWE buses as you want during the day at a Euro 5.80 for adults or Euro 3.20 for children.

A *group day ticket* is your best choice if you plan to ride the buses together with your family, friends or colleagues - a whole day on all the ESWE buses for up to five people (adults and children) costs just Euro 10.80.

Day and group tickets are available anywhere you can buy ESWE tickets, so that includes the bus driver. All day tickets are valid on the day of purchase until the end of operation that day, which is around four the next morning.

- *Weekly ticket* (Wochenkarte) Euro 24.90
- *Monthly ticket* (Monatskarte) Euro 84.50
- *9 o'clock monthly ticket* (9-Uhr-Monatskarte) you can only ride the buses and trains after 9 a.m. on weekdays, no limit on weekends Euro 67.60.

As holder of a monthly/weekly ticket or an annual season pass, you can take advantage of the convenient RMV „co-passenger regulation“. This permits an adult and an unlimited number of children aged 14 and under to travel with you free-of-charge within Wiesbaden and Mainz from 7 p.m. on weekdays and all day on weekends and public holidays.

Good to know:

Each of the above tickets is also valid on all buses in Mainz and the trains to and from Mainz.

www.eswe-verkehr.de/fahrkarten-und-tarife/informationen-fuer/english/
www.RMV.de/en

Bus Services in Wiesbaden





ESWE public transport – mobilizing Wiesbaden

An ESWE bus is usually only minutes away from anywhere in downtown Wiesbaden – a bus that will whisk you away to your favorite stores and fine restaurants in the city center, or to the many city events that take place over the year.

Wiesbaden’s touristic highlights are also but a bus ride away with our convenient and reliable service, places to see such as the Kurhaus and Casino, the historical Neroberg Mountain Railway, or Biebrich Palace with its breathtakingly beautiful panoramic view over the Rhine.

We look forward to welcoming you soon on one of our buses – and to beautiful Wiesbaden!

More details here: www.esweverkehr.de/english



Busbahnhof at the Hauptbahnhof (Central Station)



Public Transportation by Train



© Horst Gochel

Germany's national railway, the Deutsche Bahn (DB) (German Railroad) is among the finest in the world. Most places in Germany are connected by the extensive rail network of high-speed trains and therefore can be reached easily by train. Larger cities in Germany have more than one train station, one "Hauptbahnhof" or "Hbf" (main train station) and several other train stations in the suburbs.

Public transportation in Germany is excellent. You can get almost anywhere you want to go without a car. For the most part, tickets for buses and streetcars can be purchased from the driver or a "Fahrkartenautomat" (ticket machine).

These machines are easy to use: a list of destinations is displayed. The amount you owe for the ticket shows up on the display. Usually you have the option of paying with coins or bills.

"Schwarzfahren" (Traveling without a ticket or a ticket which has not been validated) is not allowed and you will be fined (Euro 40!).

Booklets with multiple (Sammelkarte) tickets at a discounted rate are usually available at ticket booths and have to be validated individually when you enter the bus or streetcar. This also applies to local commuter trains. In some cities, a "Tageskarte" (day ticket) allows unlimited use of busses and streetcars within the day of purchase until the end of service of that day. A cheap way to get around in the local area is to purchase a Gruppentageskarte (group day ticket) which is good for up to 5 travelers.

Partnerships between the local bus, train and streetcar companies usually allow you to switch transportation mediums without purchasing a new

ticket, as long as you are still traveling in the same direction. Transportation systems are divided into zones. Fares are calculated according to how many zones you travel through to get to your destination.

There are three BahnCards that will get you reductions. With the BahnCard 25 you save 25 percent of the ticket price, 50 percent with the BahnCard 50, and with the BahnCard 100 you pay nothing except the price of the card. The BahnCard 25 costs 62 Euro. It is worth the price if you spend more than 200 Euro per year on second class train travel. The BahnCard 50 costs 255 Euro.

The BahnCard 50 is half price for your spouse or partner, children (from ages 6 to 17), students under age 27, the severely disabled, and seniors over 60. It cannot be used with other saving offers.

Fahrkartenautomat (ticket machine)

Especially in small towns, a ticket machine might be the only option to purchase a ticket.

Reisezentrum (Travel Center)

In larger cities, travel centers offer a large variety of services.

*www.BAHN.de/i/view/USA/en/index.shtml
or use the db navigator app*

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

Useful Tips for Living in Germany

DINING OUT IN GERMANY

Useful Tips for Living In Germany

Probably one of your first experiences among Germans will be eating out. Choosing a restaurant to match your taste and price range is easy, as German custom dictates each restaurant's menu be posted at its entrance.

Restaurant

In German, the word *Restaurant* is pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. *Gasthaus*, *Gasthof*, and *Gaststätte* also mean restaurant. Most restaurants have a *Ruhetag*, or a day they are closed.

Germans have their main meal of the day at mid-day. At night, they have a lighter meal, much like our lunch. Hot food is mostly served only during lunch and dinner hours; most restaurants close between 1400 and 1730.

Seating: Inside a *Gasthaus* you may notice that all of the tables are occupied with the exception of one. Your first instinct will be to sit there, but think again. This may be a *Stammtisch*: A table that is only for regular customers who gather on certain days of the week to talk, play cards, or hold meetings. *Stammtisch* stand out by their unique size or shape, special lamps, or location in an isolated area.

Just because someone is sitting at a table doesn't mean that you can't join them. It is customary for Germans who don't know one another to sit at the same table. You should always ask if the seat is "*frei*" before sitting down. And don't be surprised if the couple across the table from you has a dog sitting next to their feet. In many *Gasthauses*, it is acceptable to bring a dog as long as it is well behaved.

Drinks: If you would like a glass of water, you will have to ask for it, but don't be surprised if it isn't ice water. Germans don't use that much ice and you will usually have to specify that you wish to have tap water (*Leitungswasser*) because if you simply ask for water (*Wasser*), you will more than likely be served mineral water (which is carbonated). Water and soft drinks will cost as much or more than beer. Milk is not customary with meals and may not be available.

When ordering a bottle of wine, the waiter/waitress will pour a small amount into the man's glass for him to sample and decide whether it is the kind he ordered and whether it is the right temperature. Wine glasses should be held by the stem.

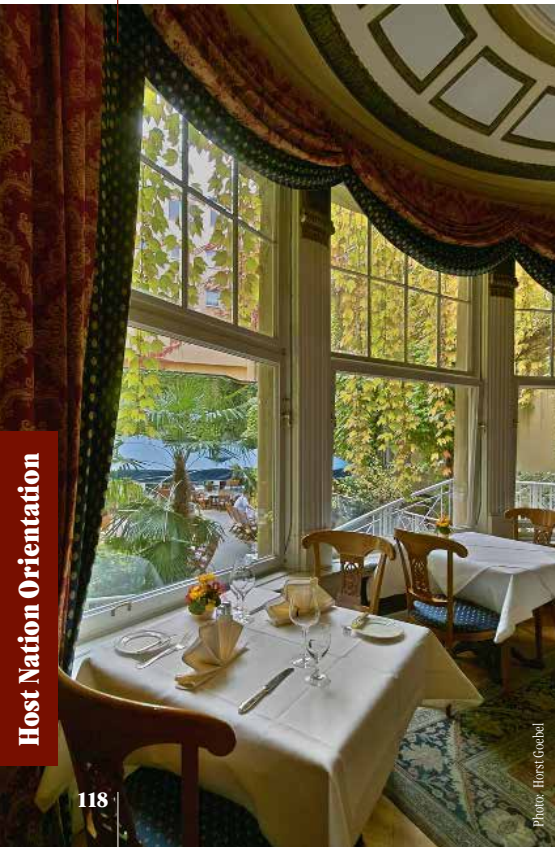


Photo: Horst Griebel

Condiments: Fewer Germans than Americans eat bread or rolls with hot meals. If you order bread, there will be a small charge. Even in fast food establishments you will be charged for packets of ketchup and other condiments. Mayonnaise is very popular on French fries and ketchup may taste slightly different.

Menu

When you want to see a menu, ask for a Speisekarte. If you ask for the “Menu”, you may be misunderstood to be requesting the “Tagesmenu” which is the daily special.

Table manners are also different in Germany. We are taught to eat with one hand and rest the other in our lap while at the table. It is considered bad manners in Germany to rest your hand under the table; your free arm should rest beside your plate. Germans eat with the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right throughout the entire meal.

They cut each bite just before eating it; food is carried to the mouth with the left hand. Two forks or a special knife are used when eating fish.

Take your time when eating whether you dine at a restaurant or simply stop by a local café. The fast food psychology, where patrons are rushed out of their seats as soon as they are finished, does not exist in Germany or Europe. This fact becomes obvious when, after excellent service, you must practically tackle the waiter to pay the bill. When you do receive a bill for your meal, it is important to know there is a 19 percent value added tax (*Mehrwertsteuer*) already added on to your bill. For tipping



Photo: Horst Griebel

Hauptbahnhof (Central Station), Wiesbaden

generally, the rule states that up to 10% of the bill's total should be left as a tip if you were satisfied with the service. Checks are paid at the table and the tip is paid to the waiter, not left on the table.

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

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WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

Fast Food

“*Schnellgaststätte*” and “*Imbiss*” are quick stops for food to go. Usually tables are available for customers to stand at to eat. Wurst, burgers and French fries are the main foods served at an Imbiss. Wurst are about the most common and one of the cheapest foods in Germany. Wursts are sausages of varying color, length, and spice; there are hundreds of wursts in Germany, and each region has specialties.

“*Hat es geschmeckt?*” or “*Schmeckt's?*” is what the waiter asks as he clears your table. He is asking if your meal was tasty. Reply, as appropriate, “*danke, sehr gut*”. When you are ready for your bill, just say “*Zahlen, bitte*” which translates to “I'd like to pay, please”.

SHOPPING ON THE ECONOMY

Opening Hours

German stores usually open Monday thru Saturday around 0800 and close between 1800 and 2000. Small stores close for lunch from 1200 to 1430. All stores are closed on Sundays, except gas stations, shops in airports and train stations, and shops in tourist towns. All restaurants will be open on Sundays.

Parking

Parking is free of charge in parking areas in front of grocery stores for their patrons. Open parking spots that require a fee will have signs that say Parkschein (parking ticket). To park you have to purchase a ticket from a machine and display it visibly on your front dash. You are prepaying, so estimate your time of departure and pay the appropriate amount as indicated on the machine.

Some parking spots are free of charge but limit the amount of time you may park. These spots will have signs showing the parking dial (available at gas stations and local insurance companies). On the dial, indicate the time you arrived at the parking space. Place the dial on your front dash.

Any time you park in a gated parking lot or garage, you will be given a ticket or token upon entering the lot. Take the ticket or token with you. When you return to the lot, before entering your

car, locate a "Kasse" (cashier machine) and insert your ticket or token. The amount owed will be displayed. Deposit this amount into the machine and your validated ticket or token will be returned to you. You must have a validated ticket or token to leave the lot. The department store's parking garages close 30 minutes after the store closes !



Parking garage at the Kurhaus

Photo: Horst Goebel

Not all parking lots are restricted all the time. Check the signs and note which days of the week and hours of the day you must pay. Often you can park at night and on Sundays for free.

Parking downtown

Downtown Wiesbaden has 12 public garages with a total of about 6,000 parking spaces. The public garages at Kurhaus, Coulinstraße, Luisenplatz, Markt, Rhein-Main-Hallen, Karstadt (Vinci Park) and Theater are open 24 hours a day. A parking guide system downtown indicates how many parking spaces are still vacant. The current status of vacancies can also be checked in the Internet under www.wiesbaden.de. Moreover, there are six Park & Ride parking lots on the outskirts of Wiesbaden.

Shopping Carts

Most German grocery stores require a 1 Euro deposit in order to be able to use a shopping cart. Hand baskets are only available in a few stores. Stores started equipping their carts with a little slot that takes only 1 Euro pieces because people tended not to return their shopping cart thereby cluttering the parking lots. You will get your 1 Euro piece back when returning your cart.

Checkout

German grocery stores do not offer "bagging service". You are required to bag your own groceries and carry them out. Also, due to "environmental awareness", stores charge for plastic and paper bags (usually around 15 Euro cents). It is best to bring your own bags.

Photo: Horst Goebel

Parking at the Bahnhof



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VAT Forms

A VAT form exempts ID card holders from paying the 19% Value Added Tax that is applied to all purchases in Germany. Using a VAT form is a privilege and each form is accountable. Forms must be used or returned to the VAT office within 2 years. VAT forms are available for purchase at the VAT Tax Relief Office. The cost of the forms is \$4.00 each or ten for \$30.00. Instructions on the use of the VAT forms are available at the VAT office in English and German. Forms can be used on purchases up to Euro 2499.99. For items over this amount, arrangements must be made at the VAT office in advance.

VAT forms are accepted at participating German shops, hotels, rental car agencies, etc. Merchants are not legally required to accept the VAT form, it is their choice. Some merchants advertise that they accept the VAT form by placing a sign in their window that reads "Tax Free". For all others, it is a good idea to ask first.

Directions: Purchase forms in advance and take

them with you when you go shopping. Present the form to the cashier at the time of purchase. The cashier will either deduct the 19% tax from your total or will instruct you to present the VAT form to the customer service counter for a refund of the amount. Either way, it is the merchant that reimburses the 19%, NOT THE VAT OFFICE. You complete the areas on the forms marked with an "X". Sign the form. The merchant completes the remaining sections of the form. You keep the white and pink copies of the short forms and the merchant keeps the blue copy and all the copies of the long "*Abwicklungsschein*" form. Then it is important to remember to return the white copy of the short form to the VAT office.

Although some department stores and restaurants accept the major international credit cards, for the most part, credit cards are not used very much in Germany. Germans pay in cash and are always struck by the bundles of credit cards Americans carry.

When you see a price tag in a German store, you can be sure that it shows the final price with all taxes included. See the Value Added Tax section of this book for details on how you may be able to get a refund of the 19% VAT tax on your purchases.

European sizes are different than those to which Americans are accustomed. See the conversion chart on the next page.

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EUROPEAN SIZE COMPARISONS

Infants' and children's clothing sizes are based on the child's length in centimeters (1 inch = 2.54 centimeters)

Infants' Clothing

US	nb	3m	6m	9m	12m	18m
Europe	56	62	68	74	80	86

Infants' Shoes

US	4	5	6
Europe	22	23	24

Children's Clothing

US	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Europe	92	98	104	110	116	122	128
US	9	10	11	12	13	14	16
Europe	134	144	146	152	158	164	170

Children's Shoes

US	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Europe	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Older Girl's Shoes

US	1	2	3
Europe	32	33	34

Older Boy's Shoes

US	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Europe	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Women's Clothing (Dresses, Coats, Suits)

US	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
Europe	34	36	38	40	42	44	46

Women's Clothing

(Blouses, Lingerie, Gowns, Sweaters)

US	32	34	36	38	40
Europe	36	38	40	42	44

Women's Shoes

US	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Europe	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Men's Clothing (Suits, Coats, Sweaters)

US	34	36	38	40	42	44
Europe	44	46	48	50	52	54

Men's Shirts

US	14	14.5	15	15.5	16	16.5	17
Europe	36	37	38	39	41	42	43

Men's Shoes

US	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Europe	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

Measurements

From US to Metric

1 inch = 2.54 cm
1 foot = 12 inches = 30.48 cm
1 yard = 3 feet = 91.44 cm
1 mile = 1609.3 meters or 1.6093 km

1 dry pint = 0.55 liters
1 dry quart = 2 dry pints = 1.1 liters
1 peck = 8 dry quarts = 8.8 liters
1 bushel = 4 pecks = 35.24 liters

1 liquid pint = 0.473 liters
1 liquid quart = 2 pints = 0.946 liters
1 gallon = 4 quarts = 3.785 liters

1 grain = 0.0648 grams (g)
1 ounce = 28.35 grams
1 pound = 0.453 kg
1 US ton = 907.18 kg

From Metric to US

1 centimeter = 0.3937 inch
1 meter = 3.280 feet
1 meter = 1.094 yards
1 kilometer = 0.6 mile

1 liter = 0.908 quart (dry)
1 liter = 2.113 pints (wet)
1 liter = 1.056 quarts

1 gram = 0.035 ounce
500 grams (German pound) = 1.1 US pounds
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

Temperature Conversion

Centigrade to Fahrenheit	Fahrenheit to Centigrade
$(1.8 \times C) + 32$	$(F - 32) / 1.8$
0 = 32	230 = 110
5 = 41	250 = 121
10 = 50	300 = 149
15 = 59	325 = 163
20 = 68	350 = 177
25 = 77	375 = 191
30 = 86	400 = 204
40 = 104	500 = 260

Special thanks to Stuttgart ACS for their assistance with the Useful Tips chapter

Garbage – What goes where?



The Yellow Bag - What belongs in the yellow bag?

Plastics: foils, plastic bags, plastic bottles, yogurt or margarine containers, foamed packing material, Styrofoam.

Metals: food cans, beverage cans, aluminum foil, metal lids.

Compound materials: juice and milk cartons, materials for vacuum packing.

Collection of glass bottles and glass

There are containers for glass collection posted in various communities. What goes into the glass container? Nonreturnable bottles, food jars, etc.. They should be clean, without any food residue or lid.

What does not belong into the yellow bag?

Glass, paper, and cardboard, packing material containing pollution residue, foam rubber, records, music or videotapes, camping furniture. Furthermore, all types of no recyclable waste such as vacuum cleaner bags and baby diapers. Yellow bags can be obtained from your local Rathaus. You can also ask at the commissary checkout or your selfhelp facility, they usually have a supply to give you.

Collection of paper, cardboard, and heavy cardboard. What goes into the paper-recycling bin?

All newspapers, magazines, heavy cardboard, wrapping paper, giftwrap (but no foils, please), books, envelopes, food packing, and materials out of paper or cardboard with and without the green dot. Put only clean paper into the paper container! Compound materials like beverage cartons do not belong in the paper container but have to be put into the yellow bag. Wallpaper should not be put into the paper container it belongs in the residual waste container.

What does not go into the glass container?

Porcelain, clay containers, window glass, windows, and light bulbs. Dropping glass into the container creates noise, you should stick to the suggested times for depositing your glass:

7 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

No waste deposit on Sundays and German holidays. Attention! Before depositing glass into the container sort by color. - Leaving glass, other compound materials, or any kind of waste in front of the container is illegal and will be prosecuted.

Collection of bulky items (Sperrmüll)

This collection is for all items that are too bulky to fit into the container for residual waste such as furniture, rugs, big toys, lawn furniture, suitcases etc. Bulky items are collected several times a year. On the day of collection put your items outside next to the road ready for pickup at 6 a.m.



*Protect our beautiful environment !
View from Wiesbaden to the Rheingau*

Special waste Due to containing hazardous components, special waste requires special handling to avoid environmental pollution. This is applicable to paints, varnish, solvents, other chemicals; fluorescent tubes and lowenergy bulbs; thermometers containing mercury; pesticides, medicine, and similar items. These hazardous items can be taken to a specified location or an Umweltmobil in some areas, which regularly stops in the communities at a certain location.

Attention! Problematic waste is to be handed over to people at the Umweltmobil in person only do not leave it unattended. Violators will be prosecuted.

Electrical appliances These items have to be collected separately due to their hazardous contents. When disposing of these items, you have to distinguish between small and large appliances: Small electrical appliances: appliances smaller than a shoe box can be dropped off at the *Umweltmobil*.

Large electrical appliances Appliances larger than a shoe box are normally picked up by subcontractors.

Organic waste from kitchen and garden

What goes into the biocontainer? Garden waste such as leaves, lawn clippings, herbage, dead plants. Kitchen waste such as vegetable and fruit scraps; coffee and tea bags; egg shells, paper towels, bread, banana and citrus peels; food leftovers, except meat or fish. Other organic waste like potted plants, nut shells, paper tissues, ashes in small amounts, feathers, news paper to wrap up food leftovers or absorb moisture, etc..

The container for residual waste

What goes into the residual waste container? All nonrecyclable, nonhazardous waste such as cigarette butts, sanitary items, used wall paper, soiled paper, coal or pressed coal ashes, street sweepings, vacuum cleaner bags, light bulbs, diapers, etc. The size of this container is determined by the number of people living in this household.

www.wiesbaden.army.mil/sites/directorates/environmental.asp

Driving by Car in Germany

On the Autobahn On the German Autobahn you need to know your geography in order to find your way around. The directions are not listed as north or south, but rather referencing the next major city in the direction in which you are heading.

Germany is the only country in Europe that does not have a general speed limit for many stretches of its Autobahn. Most of the time, however, there is a speed limit, usually 130, 120, or 100 kilometers/hour.

When driving on the Autobahn, keep in mind that the left lane is for passing only. You can be fined for driving in the left lane if you are not passing. Although you will see a lot of it, tailgating, flashing lights, turning on the left turn signal to indicate your intention to pass, and wild hand gestures are forbidden! Never pass on the right on the German Autobahn.

Although it is against the law in the United States too, a lot of people pass on the right if someone does not get over quick enough. Do not even attempt to do this in Germany. When caught, you will be fined heavily.

In cities The speed limit for driving within the city is 50 kilometers/hour. Many cities and smaller villages have residential areas with a speed limit of 30 kilometers/hour. Remember that at most intersections you cannot make a right turn on a red light, unless a green arrow sign pointing to the right is displayed.

Accidents

If you are involved in an accident, do not leave the scene. As the driver of a vehicle involved in an

accident you must remain at the scene for at least 30 minutes before leaving, if alone. If you are involved in an accident with others, you must exchange personal and insurance information. Leaving the scene of an accident can lead to severe financial penalties and, depending on whether personal injury to others or extensive property damage is involved, you could be incarcerated or lose your license.

Good Samaritan Law Germany has a Good Samaritan Law, which requires you to provide assistance to those who need it. Everyone is required by law to have a first aid kit in their car and all Germans have to go through a Red Cross first aid training course before they can receive their license.

In Germany, a driver can be forced to submit to a blood test. The bloodalcohol limit is 0.5 milligrams of alcohol per milliliter of whole blood. Persons exceeding this limit will be fined and face a license suspension of up to 3 months for the first offense.

Some fines may be collected on the spot, provided the driver has enough cash on hand. Otherwise, your name and address will be taken and a ticket will be mailed to you later with an accompanying payment slip.

Driving on snowcovered roads is permitted only if your car is equipped with winter tires. Use of regular tires can result in a fine and, much worse, loss of your insurance coverage in the event of an accident.

Speed control You will not normally find police chasing after cars for speeding. Instead, there are radar detectors set up throughout Germany to “catch” you. If you are caught on film running a red light or speeding, you will receive a letter from the German Government stating what you did wrong and how much money you will be fined.

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Rules for your Pet

Luca

Photos: Horst Gochel

Wiesbaden Welcome Guide

GERMANY IMPORT RULES AND REQUIREMENTS

Attention: This information should be used as general guidelines and may not be updated to meet the current requirements. Before you travel, be sure to contact the appropriate authorities for your destination country.

1. Microchip: Each pet shall be identified by means of a microchip. No other form of identification is acceptable. The microchip used should comply with ISO Standard 11784 or Annex A to ISO standard 11785. Germany currently accepts AVID 9 and AVID 10 in addition to ISO. The microchip must be implanted before the rabies vaccine is administered.

2. Rabies Vaccination and Certificate: All pets must have an original Rabies Certificate signed by the vet. The Rabies vaccine must be at least 21 days old at the time of the final health exam.

3. It is suggested that all animals have full vaccinations, as well:

Dogs: Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Parain-

fluenza and Parvovirus (DHLPP) and Bordatella.

Cats: Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis, Calicivirus and Panleukopenia (FVRCP).

These should be valid at the time of import and administered no less than two weeks before export date for maximum effectiveness.

4. EU Health Certificate (Form Annex II): This will be provided by your PetRelocation Specialist. This is the standard Health Certificate to be filled out by your accredited Veterinarian and must be signed in a different color than that of the certificate's printing (usually blue ink). This certificate is valid for 10 days from the date of issue by the official veterinarian until the date of the checks at the EU point of entry. For the purpose of further movements within the EU, this certificate will be valid for a total of 4 months from the date of issue or until the date of expiration of the rabies vaccination, whichever date is earlier.

5. USDA Endorsements for the below referenced forms:

- Microchip Implantation Record



- Rabies Certificate
- Vet Letter
- EU Vet Health Certificate

These must be sent to your local USDA for their stamp of approval. Please contact your PetRelocation Specialist to learn more about best way of handling this.

6. International Health Certificate: Your vet should have these in stock. It's a good idea to call ahead and ask. This is an international health certificate that needs to be completed by your vet within 10 days of departure. Depending on the logistics of your particular pet relocation and the specific health certificate being used (APHIS Form 7001) an additional USDA Endorsement maybe required on this health certificate. Speak to your PetRelocation Specialist regarding the USDA portion of this process.

7. All original documentation listed above must travel with the pets.

8. In order for us to successfully clear customs we will need the following documents supplied prior to the pet's arrival:

- Copy of pet owner's passport
- A signed letter of transfer from your company on letterhead
- A copy of your residency card (if available)
- A copy of your plane/e-ticket/boarding pass (if available)

For more Information see:
www.PetRelocation.com

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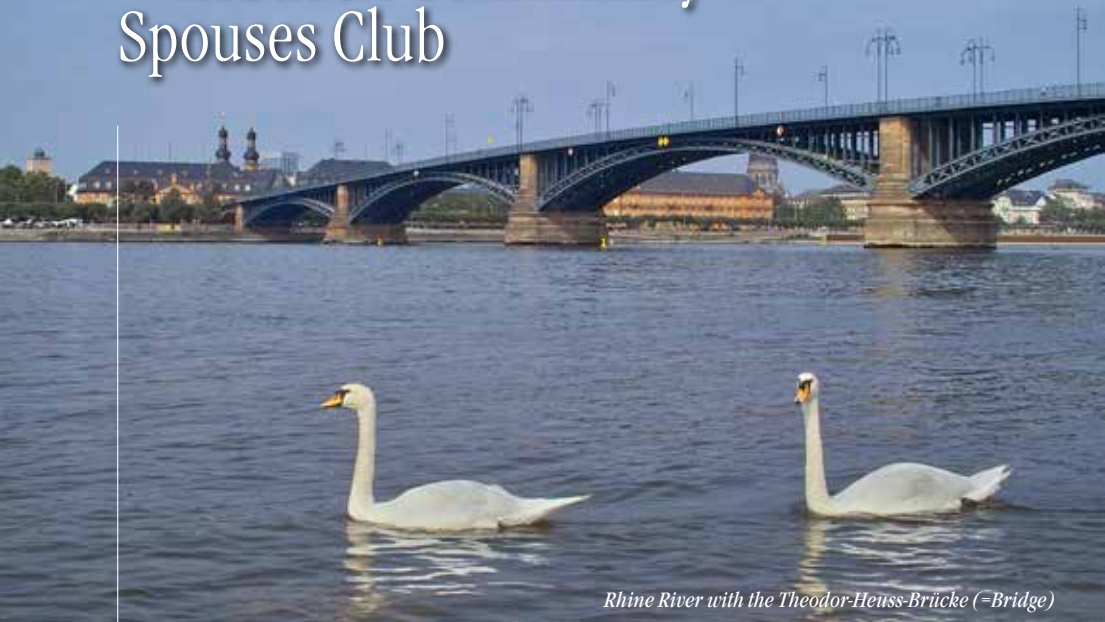
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The Wiesbaden Community Spouses Club



Rhine River with the Theodor-Heuss-Brücke (=Bridge)

Photo: Horst Gorchel

The Wiesbaden Community Spouses' Club began in 1954 and is the oldest Spouses' Club in Europe.

Today, with more than 200 members, we are a very active part of the Wiesbaden community. The purpose of WCSC is to develop, organize, and sponsor educational, charitable, and social activities. We strive to foster, protect, and preserve the ideas of charity, benevolence, and good fellowship in keeping with the ideals of the United States Military Forces and Allies. WCSC raises funds in support of community projects and benefiting the local military community, as well as regional, national, and international organizations.

Wiesbaden Community Spouses' Club
wiesbadenspousesclub@yahoo.com
www.wiesbadenspousesclub.com

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SUPPORTING
CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES
AND FOSTERING
THE IDEALS OF
GOOD FELLOWSHIP AND
ESPRIT DE CORPS
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*Make Friends,
Make Memories,
Make A Difference*

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Elvis in Germany

by E. Spohn, R. Graves and F. Simon

Elvis Presley on his arrival in Friedberg on October 2, 1958 (Photo: Horst Schüssler)

March 24, 1958 was the day the U.S. Army gained its most famous G. I., Elvis Presley. At 6:30 that morning, the soontobe Private Presley walked into the Draft Board office in Memphis, Tennessee and took the oath, leaving fans around the world weeping and wondering what would become of their idol. Six months later they knew. He would be shipped to Germany, where he would serve his twoyear active duty requirement at Ray Barracks in Friedberg, Germany and a long way from Sun Records, RCA, and Hollywood.

And shipped he was, courtesy of the U.S. Navy. On October 1, 1958, the "U.S.S. General Randall" docked in the port city of Bremerhaven, the former entry point for Army personnel and where Elvis disembarked. He was then taken by duty train to Friedberg, where hundreds of German teenagers eagerly awaited his appearance. The next day, October 2, he held a press conference with about 150 journalists and reporters from all over Europe and the U.S.A. For the next seventeen months, these meetups between Elvis and the press or between Elvis and his German fans would settle into a routine. Times for autographs

were posted at the gate, and times for interviews with the press were scheduled.

With few exceptions, Elvis was like any other soldier. He dined in the mess hall; he served guard duty (until it became too disruptive); he went on field maneuvers. He even donated blood to the German Red Cross. However, unlike any other soldier, he was allowed to live offpost. He found a house in Bad Nauheim big enough for his father, grandmother, and two of his friends/bodyguards,

Elvis talks with fans. Today, a big one is Claus Kurt Ilge (in the middle), a member of the ELVIS PRESLEY CLUB. The photo was taken in February 1960 in front of Elvis' private home in Goethestraße 14, Bad Nauheim. (Photo: Claus Ilge)



and they all lived at 14 Goethestrasse for most of Elvis' tour. Also unlike any other Private, Elvis had a secretary. He met Elisabeth S., a local resident who spoke both German and English, at a movie theater in Grafenwoehr while there on temporary duty for a field training exercise. He hired her to be his secretary. She would organize his schedules with the public.

For all his time in Germany, Elvis did not give any public performances. He did, however, rent a piano so he could practice in the privacy of his home. These practice sessions often evolved into informal gatherings. At one of these gatherings Priscilla Beaulieu, daughter of an Air Force captain stationed in Wiesbaden, showed up. They met for the first time in September 1959, and after meeting her parents, Elvis was allowed to see her more often. She would be with him for the rest of his tour in Germany, despite the many press releases that showed Elvis dating other girls. When she showed up for his departure on March 2, 1960, the press was quick to label her "the girl he left behind". Three years later, Priscilla moved to Memphis at Elvis' invitation. They would marry in Las Vegas on May 1, 1967.

Elvis-Monument in Friedberg at former Ray Barracks with the legendary Capri Club in the background. The proposal for the monument came from Michael Keller, mayor of Friedberg (Photo: Jürgen Muth)



1959: Elvis in front of the Burgtor in Bad Nauheim

In April 2007, the U.S. Army left Friedberg. After over sixty years of fomenting close relationships between Americans and Germans, Ray Barracks locked its gates, and the grounds were returned to the German government but every year in August the gates are reopened and the memories of Elvis' time as any other soldier return.

For more information, contact:
 ELVIS PRESLEY VEREIN Bad Nauheim - Friedberg
 e.V., Postfach 1507, D-61215 Bad Nauheim
 Internet: www.elvispresleyverein.de
 Email: info@elvispresleyverein.de

Founded in 1998, the ELVIS PRESLEY club meets the first Saturday of each month in either Bad Nauheim or Friedberg. Guests are welcome. Many members of this club were among those teens who met and talked with Elvis during his tour at Ray Barracks. They will be glad to share their stories or to give a tour of the Elvis sites in Germany.



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TRICARE Information

You can make an appointment at the U.S. Army Health Center Wiesbaden at www.tricareonline.com or by calling Central Appointments at DSN 590-5762 or CIV 06371-9464-5762. If an appointment is not readily available or if you need specialty care not provided by the health center, you may be referred to a host nation provider.

TRICARE Prime Access Standards

It is extremely important that all Active Duty military and their commandsponsored Family Members enroll in TRICARE Prime at their servicing medical treatment facility. Enrollment can be accomplished either at inprocessing or the MTF TRICARE Service Center. One significant benefit to Prime enrollment is the access to care standards that assure you receive timely, quality care. If timely care is unavailable at the U.S. Army Health Clinic Wiesbaden, you may be referred to another Military Treatment Facility or to a Host Nation provider or hospital. A Health Care Finder at the local TRICARE Service Center will then help you locate a provider within the Preferred Provider Network.

IMPORTANT: Except for emergencies involving the immediate threat of loss of life, limb or eyesight, all offpost care you receive must be authorized by TRICARE first.

Although authorization will come from International SOS, in most cases you will work with your TRICARE Service Center to make your appointments.

Active Duty military and their Family members will be scheduled for appointments in accordance with these standards:

Appointment type required within:

- Acute 24 hours
- Routine 7 calendar days
- Well 28 calendar days
- Specialty 28 calendar days

NonTRICARE Prime beneficiaries, including military retirees, DoD civilian employees and eligible thirdparty payees may be seen at a Military Treatment Facility on a spaceavailable basis. They should check appointment schedules regularly. To assure continuity of care, it is recommended that military retirees and thirdparty payees establish a relationship with a Host Nation provider.

Host Nation Patient Liaisons

Most medical professionals speak some English. Host Nation Patient Liaisons employed by the military health care facilities can help you communicate with your doctors and the staff in Host Nation hospitals and clinics.

If you need a Host Nation Patient Liaison or an interpreter, call 0162-297-7743 / 7746 or 0162-296-1057.

You will have an additional option to call the International SOS at 0800-589-1599 or 0800-723-4214 (toll free 24hrs. from Germany).

Wiesbaden Welcome Guide



Photo: Horst Goebel

Disclaimer: The placement of this note does not connote endorsement of any publishers or advertisers herein. All community members should ensure that all medical procedures and facilities are covered by TriCare prior to seeking services.

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Directory of Diseases (Krankheiten)



abortion, miscarriage *Abtreibung, Fehlgeburt*

abscess *Abszess*

allergic rash *Nesselfieber, Hautausschlag*

allergy *Allergie*

angina *Angina*

angina pectoris *Angina Pectoris*

appendicitis *Blinddarmentzündung*

asthma *Asthma*

athlete's foot *Fußpilz*

bile stones *Gallensteine*

biliary colic *Gallenkolik*

bladder stones *Blasensteine*

blood pressure *Blutdruck*

boil *Furunkel*

bowel inflammation *Darmkataarh*

bronchitis *Bronchitis*

burn *Verbrennung*

cancer *Krebs*

cellulitis *Cellulitis*

cestoda, tapeworm *Bandwurm*

chicken pox *Windpocken*

circulation problems *Durchblutungsstörungen*

circulation insufficiency *Kreislaufschwäche*

collapse *Kollaps*

common cold *Schnupfen, Erkältung*

concussion *Gehirnerschütterung*

conjunctivitis *Bindehautentzündung*

constipation *Verstopfung*

cough *Husten*

cramp *Krampf*

cystitis *Blasentzündung*

damage to the intervertebral disk

Bandscheibenschaden

dermatitis *Dermatitis, Hautentzündung*

diabetes *Diabetes*

diphtheria *Diphtherie*

dizziness *Gleichgewichtsstörungen*

duodenal ulcer *Zwölffingerdarmgeschwür*

dysentery *Ruhr*
earache *Ohrenschmerzen*
eczema *Hautekzem*
edema *Ödem*
epilepsy *Epilepsie*
faint *Ohnmacht*
flatulence *Blähungen*
gall bladder inflammation
 Gallenblasenentzündung
gastric ulcer *Magengeschwür*
gastritis *Gastritis*
gastroenteritis *Magen-Darmentzündung*
German measles *Röteln*
gingivitis *Zahnfleischentzündung*
gonorrhea *Gonorrhoe*
gout *Gicht*
hair loss *Haarausfall*
hay fever *Heuschnupfen*
heart attack *Herzinfarkt*
heartburn *Sodbrennen*
heart valve defect *Herzklappenfehler*
hemorrhage *Blutungen*
hemorrhoids *Hämorrhoiden*
hepatitis *Leberentzündung (Hepatitis)*
herpes zoster *Gürtelrose*
infantile paralysis *Kinderlähmung*
inflammation *Entzündung*
inflammation of the middle ear
 Mittelohrentzündung
inflammation of the uterus
 Gebärmutterentzündung
influenza *Grippe*
inguinal hernia *Leistenbruch*
insomnia *Schlaflosigkeit*
jaundice *Gelbsucht*
kidney inflammation *Nierenentzündung*
laryngitis *Kehlkopfentzündung*
lung asthma *Lungenasthma*
measles *Masern*
meningitis *Hirnhautentzündung*
migraine *Migräne*
mumps *Mumps*
myocardial insufficiency
 Herzmuskelschwäche
nausea *Übelkeit*
nervous system disorder (ataxia)
 nervöse Störungen
neuralgia *Neuralgie*

neuritis *Nervenentzündung*
neurosis *Neurose*
nosebleed *Nasenbluten*
oophoritis *Eierstockentzündung*
orchitis *Hodenentzündung*
pancreatitis
 Bauchspeicheldrüsenentzündung
paralysis *Lähmung*
phlebitis *Venenentzündung*
pleurisy *Rippenfellentzündung*
pneumonia *Lungenentzündung*
poisoning *Vergiftung*
prostatitis *Prostataentzündung*
renal calculus *Nierensteine*
respiratory infection *Atemwegsinfektion*
rheumatism *Rheuma*
rheumatoid arthritis *Gelenkrheumatismus*
rickets *Rachitis*
rupture *Bruch*
sarcoma *Sarkom*
scabies *Skabies*
scarlet fever *Scharlach*
scrotal hernia *Hodenbruch*
sinusitis *Nebenhöhlenentzündung*
syphilis *Syphilis*
tapeworm *Bandwurm*
tendinitis *Sehnenscheidenentzündung*
tetanus *Wundstarrkrampf*
thyroid gland (overactive/underactive)
 Schilddrüse (Über/Unterfunktion)
tonsillitis *Mandelentzündung*
torn ligament *Bänderriss*
tuberculosis *Tuberkulose*
tuberculosis of the lung *Lungentuberkulose*
tumor (benign/malignant)
 Tumor (gutartig/bösartig)
tumor of the spleen *Milztumor*
typhoid fever *Thyphus*
umbilical hernia *Nabelbruch*
urinary tract infection *Harwegsinfektion*
vaginal discharge *Scheidenausfluss*
varicose veins *Krampfadern*
vertigo *Schwindel*
vision disorders *Sehstörungen*
vitamin deficiency *Vitaminmangel*
whooping cough *Keuchhusten*
wound infection *Wundinfektion*



Traveling with Children in Europe

by Sherri Davenport

Photos by Horst Goebel

The Neuschwanstein Castle near the Alps

Wiesbaden Welcome Guide

Upon assignment to Europe, my husband and I were beyond excited. As total travel bums, we were literally salivating at the sheer amount of opportunities for us and for our children. We envisioned our boys learning to appreciate fine art in the Louvre, taking in the architecture of the Renaissance in Florence, learning the foundations of civilization and law in Rome and London, learning to ski in the Alps. After we arrived and got settled, the reality of the situation appeared. Across countries and cultures, kids will be kids, and we learned to adjust our expectations. Here are some of the things we have learned:

1. Travel is a tradeoff. Your grand mental pictures of art and music enjoyed dreamily by younger ones may happen, but it might take lunch at McDonalds beforehand, or a trip to an amusement park afterwards! For every dream travel experience your kids don't live up to, they will provide you something nearly priceless in return. Kids' perspectives are very eyeopening - give them a their own camera to see for yourself! Learn to appreciate what IS happening, and not dwell on what DIDN'T.

2. Simple pleasures often lead to amazing discoveries. Take the time to smell the flowers with your younger ones, or enjoy playing. I would have totally missed the awesome view of Notre Dame in Paris from the river side if we hadn't stopped to swing on the swings there!

3. Be real - just because it's Paris, and you think everyone should enjoy the amazing cuisine doesn't mean you have to! Stick to meals that kids like, and don't be afraid to ask waiters! There are kids everywhere and you might just find a new favorite for yourself! Take along some small snacks or search out reliable favorites; that just might make a museum visit or tour "doable" for kids. Think about things from your kids' viewpoint: climbing spiral staircases may be nothing for adults but extremely tiring for little legs! The payoff of a "great



Hessenpark Museum, Neu Anspach



John at the Hessenpark



Romantic Rhine River cruise

view” doesn't always do it for a little one - bring along small toys, candy, Matchbox cars or other small items to help entertain them.

4. Be observant and respectful - in European cultures, it isn't customary to take small children to restaurants or sightseeing. Use this as a tool to teach your kids about culture, “let's remember to use our inside voices, because the other people here like it quiet.” If your kids aren't cooperating, don't be afraid to leave and try again another time! Others will appreciate your efforts, and be more tolerant in return.

5. Sometimes, the European way IS best! Traveling by train is much easier with kids than driving - kids can walk around, watch a DVD or Ipod, and you don't have to lose time stopping for bathroom breaks! “All Inclusive” vacation resorts often include kids' clubs, playgrounds and other kidfriendly activities, plus resorts offer the ability to allow kids a bit of freedom in a secure environment. Don't be afraid to try it; you may find out you LOVE it!

When arriving in Europe, our boys were 2 and 5 - we have managed to get through travels in the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, Estonia, Denmark, England, Italy, Austria, Spain, Greece and Turkey! Our little dudes

have taken bus tours, cruises, planes, trains and automobiles in stride, and become amazingly worldly. I hope this encourages you to get out and try it for yourself! Cheers and enjoy Europe!

Autobahn A3 and I.C.E. –Train near Wiesbaden in the Taunus Mountains (Niedernhausen)





Discover the Middle Rhine Valley with KD!

Wiesbaden Welcome Guide
All Photos © Horst Griebel

„Ahoy“! The current schedule of KD River Cruises could as well do as a guide to the most beautiful sights along Rhine, Main and Moselle. Scenic beauties alongside the waterfront meet top-class events, and the KD program puts you in the mood for a short break. There is something for everyone, families as well as culture minded art-lovers, party animals and those seeking active leisure. On their numerous routes, the convenient KD vessels pass a wide variety of picturesque sights and places that offer a wide range of memorable events. KD has been an expert in helping you „unwind and relax“ for remarkable 188 years.

Enjoyment of Culture and the Pleasure of a River Cruise Combined

Discover the Upper Middle Rhine World Heritage Site with KD, the only shipping company that stops at all major points of interest over 160 times a day. Visit some of the region's most fascinating

locations on the Rhine River waterfront. Take a tour to legendary Loreley Rock, discover some of the ancient castles sitting upon high cliffs, or board the 100-year-old side-wheeler „Goethe“ for a nostalgic trip to picturesque villages. Aboard, top-class KD caterers will spoil you with a delicious choice of food and beverages. We warmly recommend the large selection of regional wines.

Hiking and Biking with KD

Let KD help you plan your hiking trip through the Rhine River Valley – every KD landing stage can also be your starting point for a hiking tour on one of the most famous long-distance trails in Germany: the „Rheinsteig“. Find more information and inspiration on KD's website www.k-d.com. Want to combine your cruise with a bicycle tour? Bikers are welcome to bring along their bike on every KD ship.

Children and Families

Children don't get bored so easily on KD ships because most of them have play areas which offer a lot of fun. The large open-air-decks on MS RheinEnergie and MS RheinFantasie – both premium event ships – leave nothing to be desired. The menus aboard offer kid friendly food and drinks. Take advantage of the KD Family Day on Wednesdays when up to three kids travel free per fare-paying adult.



Advertisement



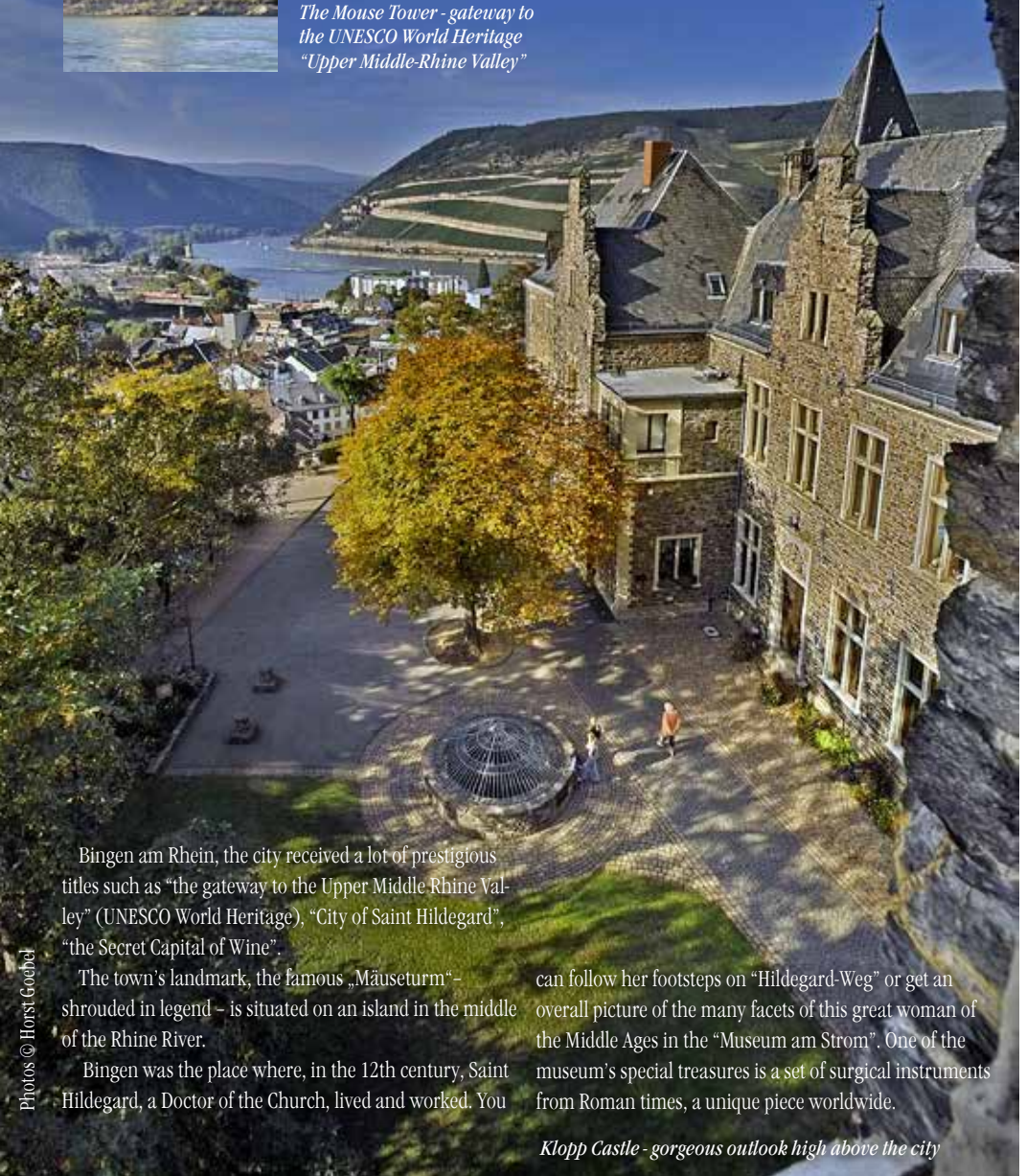
Contact:
Köln-Düsseldorfer Deutsche Rheinschiffahrt AG
Frankenwerft 35, 50667 Köln
Phone +49(0)221/2088-318 Email: info@k-d.com
www.k-d.com

KD
Welcome on board.



The City of Bingen am Rhein – City of St Hildegard and the Wine

*The Mouse Tower - gateway to
the UNESCO World Heritage
"Upper Middle-Rhine Valley"*



Bingen am Rhein, the city received a lot of prestigious titles such as "the gateway to the Upper Middle Rhine Valley" (UNESCO World Heritage), "City of Saint Hildegard", "the Secret Capital of Wine".

The town's landmark, the famous „Mäuseturm“ - shrouded in legend - is situated on an island in the middle of the Rhine River.

Bingen was the place where, in the 12th century, Saint Hildegard, a Doctor of the Church, lived and worked. You

can follow her footsteps on "Hildegard-Weg" or get an overall picture of the many facets of this great woman of the Middle Ages in the "Museum am Strom". One of the museum's special treasures is a set of surgical instruments from Roman times, a unique piece worldwide.

Klopp Castle - gorgeous outlook high above the city



Photo © Horst Gochel

St. Rochus' Chapel - destination of the annual pilgrimage in honor of the saint

Visiting the exhibition “Rhine Romanticism” you may get in the right mood for a trip along the river. From the castle Burg Klopp, - high above the city and another symbol of Rhine romanticism - you will enjoy a marvelous view over the valleys of Rhine and Nahe and the vineyards.

Bingen is the best place for to start on a riverboat tour to the UNESCO world heritage “Upper Middle Rhine Valley”. You will never forget the boat trip from Bingen to e.g. the legendary Loreley rock, passing numerous castles, ruins, and picturesque medieval towns.

No other city in Germany is better suited to be called “the Secret Capital of Wine” by the very fact that four major wine-growing districts, i.e. Rheinhessen, Nahe, Rheingau and Mittelrhein, abut on Bingen.

The Bingen winegrowers have been awarded prizes by Great Wine Capitals, and their wine shops (vinotheque) rank among the best in Rheinhessen.



© Achim May

Bingen gardens exhibition

There is always a reason to sip a glass of good Bingen wine e.g. at these 2016 top events:

- Bingen gardens with opening show „**Garden Dreams**“ 7/8 May (till Oct.) • **Nacht der Verführung** (a romantic wine night) on Rochusberg, 26-28 May or simply, on a mild summer night, at one of the most beautiful Rhine promenades in Germany, the Kulturufer • **Bingen swingt** (International Jazz Festival) 24-26 June • **Rhein in Flammen** (Fireworks) 2 July • **Kulturuferfest** (Riverside Culture Festival) 3 July • **Winzerfest** (Vintners' Festival) 2 Aug. - 12 Sept. • **Christmas Market** 9 to 11 Dec.

Jazz singer Sandy Patton and saxophonist Emil Mangelsdorff at „Bingen swingt“



© Klaus Mumpfer



Tourist-Information
 Rheinkai 21
 D-55411 Bingen am Rhein
 Phone +49(0)6721/184 205
 tourist-information@bingen.de
 www.bingen.de

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© Horst Gochel

Wine and Dine at the Rhine Promenade



Welcome to Rhineland- Palatinate

Romantic Germany - the Region around Rhine and Moselle

The fabulous Eltz Castle near Münstermailfeld

A tour of Rhineland-Palatinate leads you through the romantic Rhine and Moselle river valleys, past steep vineyards and through beautiful towns with timber framework buildings where you enjoy the end of your tour with a glass of Riesling.

Where wine is an experience: It is not without reason that Rhineland-Palatinate is Germany's Number 1 wine country. Winegrowing has a long tradition in Rhineland-Palatinate: the Romans were the first to recognise the potential of the area and used it for viticulture. Thus, it is hardly surprising that local winemakers know their trade. It is not only firstclass wines that make the six wineproducing areas of Ahr Valley, Middle Rhine, Moselle-Saar, Nahe, Rheinhessen and Palatinate famous - over 70 % of German wines and sparkling wines are produced in more than 20,000 wineries in Rhineland-Palatinate. Quaint winegrowing farms and rustic wine bars in picturesque winegrowing towns, vineyard cottages and an endless vine landscape are characteristic for the wine country. Good wines can be degusted at a winetasting at the vineyard or with the delicious regional specialities in traditional seasonal wine taverns or

with top restaurateurs and gourmet chefs.

Yet Rhineland-Palatinate stands out for more than its firstclass wines; it is also home to the most popular draught beer in Germany. The popular town of Bitburg has long been known to beer drinkers. Visitors can experience the world of beer with all their senses in the Bitburg brand experience world in which they immerse themselves in the Bitburg success story, experience how beer is made - from the brewing process to filling up the beer - and of course also enjoy a fresh draught pilsner. And there are many more small private breweries throughout Rhineland-Palatinate that can also be visited.

Local festivals and festivities: With more than 1,000 cultural wine, beer, local and public festivals and not to mention the "fifth season" in the carnival strongholds of Mainz and Koblenz, Rhineland-Palatinate never gets boring. There are many regular events to look forward to every year. One example is the "Rhine in Flames" event, which sees the Rhine Valley lit up in a fascinating fireworks show on every second Saturday in August. Visitors can choose between watching the event from the banks of the river and booking a seat on one of the



Cathedral of St Peter in Worms

70 ships which together form the longest ship parade in Europe.

Special hint: Discover the Hunsrueck-Hochwald National Park

Beech forests with old-growth and dead wood, moors, screes ("Rosselhalden"), meadows of arnica and nard grass, significant differences in temperature and altitude, are the main characteristics of this new national park (opened May 2015).

Celtic-Roman monuments and gem mines as well as one of the biggest populations of wild cats (*felis silvestris*) in Europe make the region of the western Hunsrueck and the bordering Saarland unique and distinctive.

You can experience the national park first-hand or on exciting ranger-led walking tours.



Remagen bridge at the Rhine



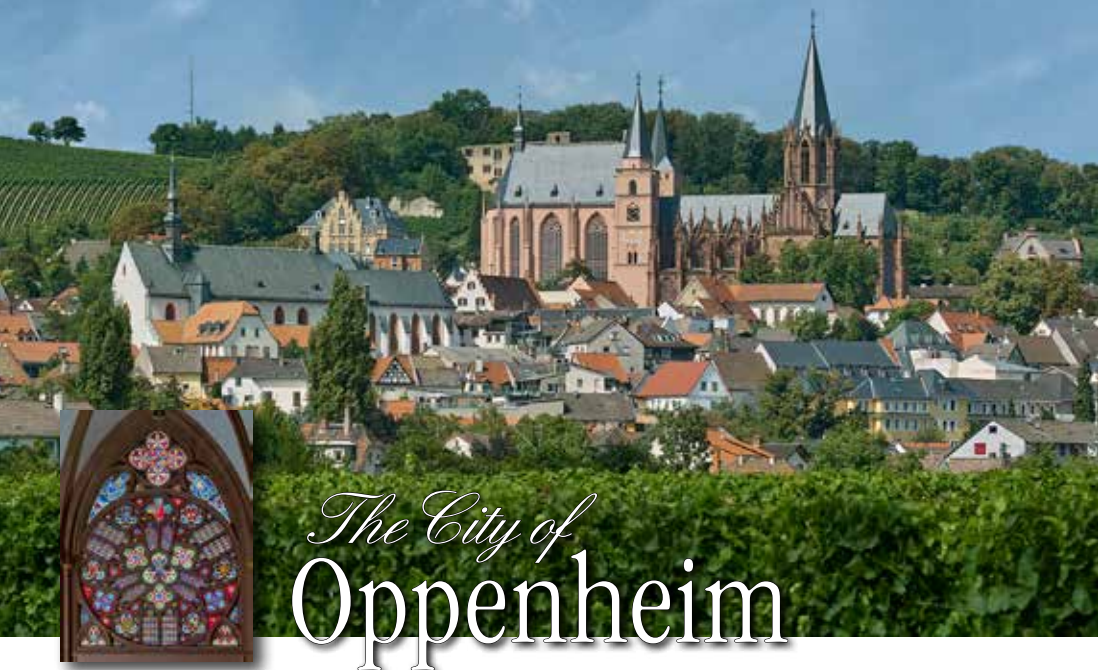
Main market in Germany's oldest city Trier



Romantic Germany
RHINELAND-PALATINATE

Information:
 Rheinland-Pfalz Tourismus GmbH
 Löhrrstraße 103-105, 56068 Koblenz, Germany
 Phone +49 (0)1805 757 4636
 (Euro 0.14 per min. from German landlines)
 info@romantic-germany.info
 www.romantic-germany.info

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 4 photos © Horst Griebel



The City of Oppenheim

The Wine-and-Festival-City of Oppenheim is located in the wine region of Rhine Hessen about 20 km south of Wiesbaden on route B9.

The Oppenheim Cellar Labyrinth

A historical treasure of national interest lays underneath the old town of Oppenheim. Yearly the extraordinary underground labyrinth of Oppenheim shares its history, myths and sagas to more than 40.000 visitors. Also known as “the city beneath the city” or “the underground”, the compound links passageways, stairwells and chambers deep beneath the medieval town. Many legends and

sagas twine around this mysterious knotted maze. It can be explored by two routes. Hide out, storage space, or mystery; find out for yourself. Climb down and explore this labyrinth as a modernday Indiana Jones.

Saint Katharine's Church

This imposing church towering over the city is the most significant example of gothic architecture between Cologne and Strasbourg. The bones of over 15,000 faithful expecting entrance to heaven are housed in the charnel house for exhibition. The elaborate design of the church and its long history sparks one's interest to take a guided tour.



Explore the 650 meters of Oppenheim's Cellar labyrinth



Saint Katharine's Church: View through the Lettner arcades towards east into the nave



*Landskron
Castle Ruins
from South East*

*Old town charme
in the Kirchgasse*

German Wine Museum

This unique museum represents all German wine regions. It is the largest technical museum for wine in Germany. It introduces each of the 13 wine growing regions with individual exhibitions including wine tasting. The museum explains the whole wine making process from the planting of a wine to the corking of the bottle from a wine maker's perspective.

Landskron Castle Ruins

Ruins are the witnesses of history. Old walls tell tales of past times. They have seen glamour, glory,

blood, sorrow, passion and love. The diverse history of the Landskron is written in the preserved stone work of this 16th century threestory palace. The re mains reflect the variety of architectural styles throughout the centuries. The Landskron castle ruins are the unforgettable venue for the Oppenheimer Festival Plays and the openair medieval event called the "Spectaculum".

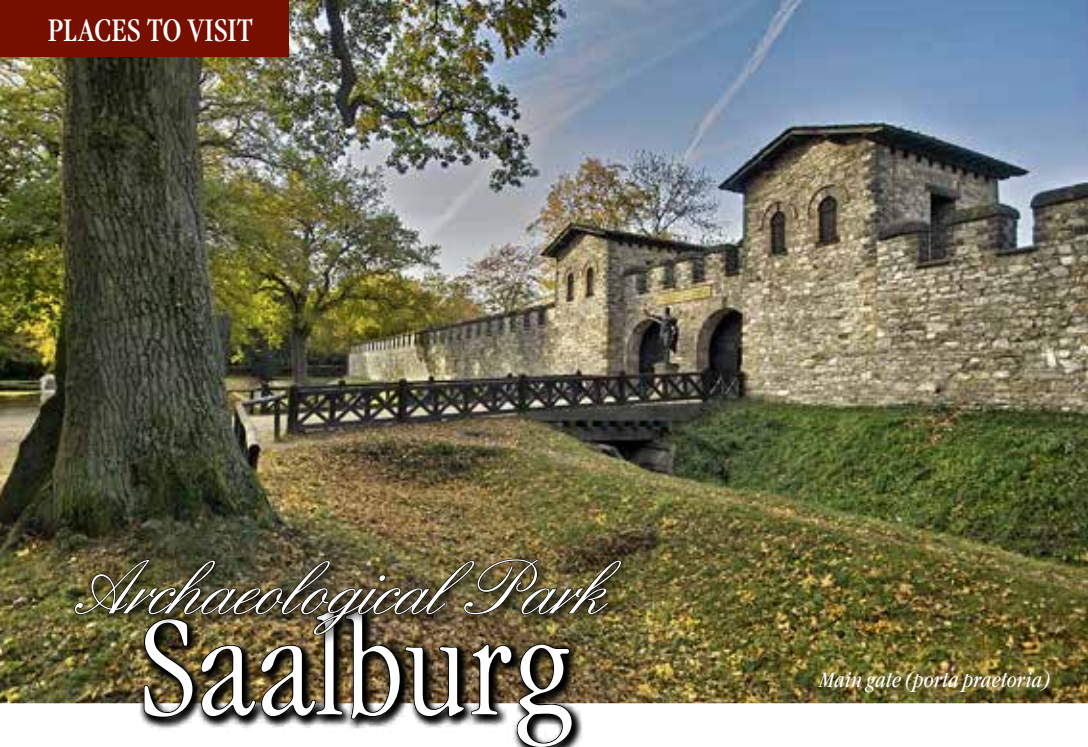
For more information on tours in English language in the Wine-and-Festival-City of Oppenheim, please contact the town's tourism office located between Market place and Saint Katharine's Church.



Tourist und Festspielbüro der Stadt Oppenheim
55276 Oppenheim, Merianstraße 4
Phone 06133-4909-19 or 14 / Fax -4909-29
Email: info@stadtoppenheim.de

Rathaus at the Marketplace





Archaeological Park Saalburg

Main gate (porta praetoria)



Bronze statue of emperor Antoninus Pius at the main gate

The Saalburg is the world's only reconstructed Roman fort and archaeological museum. This fort is part of the UNESCO Limes World Heritage Site.

In Roman times, the Saalburg fort kept watch over a section of the Limes in the Taunus hills. From the beginning of the 2nd century AD for approximately the next 150 years, the Limes marked the frontier between Rome's Empire and the Germanic tribal territories. The fort's garrison was made up of 600 soldiers - both infantry and cavalry. The buildings fell into disrepair after increasing Germanic attacks, campaigns in the East of the Empire and internal political problems forced Rome to abandon the Limes.

After initial archaeological investigation in the mid-19th century, thanks to an initiative led by Kaiser Wilhelm II, the fort was rebuilt between 1897 and 1907 to serve as an open-air museum and research institute.

The visitor who makes the rounds of the fort and its grounds gains a lively and vivid picture of the Roman way of life. Within the fortifications, which include defensive walls, rampart walk and four gateways, many original buildings have been



Great Hall in the Headquarters building (pricipia)

reconstructed in stone and timber. Countless archaeological finds illustrate widely varied aspects of daily life: eating and drinking, construction and crafts, weapons and military equipment, dress and ornament, medicine and body care, finance and religion.

There's something in the current annual programme to suit all age groups and interests. The choices include lectures, guided tours, bread baking, "Culture and Culinary offerings", hikes along the Limes or themedays and special events. For groups (school classes, youth groups, adults) there's a wide array of guided tours as well as active and adventureprogrammes. Visitors can enjoy the atmosphere of a Roman restaurant at the Museum Café Taberna.

From children's birthdays to exclusive receptions or anniversaries - the Saalburg arranges private parties in the historic buildings, tailored to fit the individual needs. The fort also provides a much-appreciated, stylish setting for staff outings or business festivities.

Exhibition in the granary building (horreum)



Dining room (triclinium)



Saalburg Roman Fort Archaeological Park
61350 Bad Homburg v.d.H., Am Römerkastell 1
Phone 06175/93740
www.saalburgmuseum.de

The City of Ingelheim

Discover its
Medieval
Monuments!

It takes you less than half an hour from Wiesbaden to reach Ingelheim, the popular destination on the Rhine. Since the early Middle Ages Ingelheim has been a place of historic significance, and visitors are fascinated by the remarkable buildings from various periods, the magnificent landscape with the Rheinaue wetlands and the hills of Northern Rheinhesse as well as the nature reserves, the orchards and vineyards surrounding the city.

English speaking eGuides (GPS) available:

Museum bei der Kaiserpfalz
François-Lachenal-Platz 5
55218 Ingelheim am Rhein
Phone 0 61 32 - 71 47 01
info-museum@ingelheim.de

Open Thursday - Sunday
April - October: 10 am - 5 pm
November - March: 10 am - 4 pm
www.Museum-Ingelheim.de

www.Museum-Ingelheim.de



Kaiserpfalz Museum

The Aula Regia, former Crown Hall of Charlemagne



Discovering the Kaiserpfalz area



Historic sites in Nieder-Ingelheim

The Imperial Palace of Ingelheim, modeled on buildings of the ancient world, was built by Charlemagne in the 8th century. The estate had been the temporary residence for 18 medieval emperors and kings. You can visit the “Aula Regia” (Royal Hall) and an impressive semicircular building with a colonnade inside, 12th century fortifications, a Romanesque church, and the museum

which includes a model and a digital reconstruction of the palace. Among the numerous excavation finds a gold coin with the portrait of Charlemagne is the most extraordinary exhibit.

The former palace complex is excellently presented: you can explore it either on your own, in company with an English speaking guide or with the help of a GPS-supported eGuide in English.



The ruins of the Imperial Palace in Nieder-Ingelheim

Ingelheim – Discover its Beauty!

Ober-Ingelheim: Burgkirche with Bismarckturm



Red wine festival



*Epitaphs of Knights,
about 1480 (here
Hans von Ingelheim)*

The gothic castle church (Burgkirche), one of the most beautiful and best preserved fortified churches of South West Germany from the 15th century. There are walkable fortifications with strong walls, towers and gates from the 12th to the 14th century (open afternoon).

Over 40 winegrowers produce the famous Ingelheim Red Wine. Pinot Noir (Spätburgunder) is the most favored grape, but also the white wine, Silvaner and Riesling enjoy great popularity.

Almost all the winegrowers in Ingelheim offer winetasting. The tourist information office is happy to recommend reputable wineries, where you can taste fine wines in the company of friends and acquaintances. Every weekend during summer some winegrowers open their yards for the “Weinhöfefest”,

celebrating with wine, fine dining and music.

That people along the Rhine River like to celebrate reveals the Ingelheim Red Wine Festival, one of the most popular wine festivals in the region with a very attractive setting, surrounded by vineyards and medieval defense walls.

Every year on last weekend in September this attractive wine festival is opened with the ceremonial crowning of the Red Wine Queen.



Bismarckturm: From the platform 27 meters high you can enjoy a panoramic view of the town, the river, the Rhine River valley, Binger Loch and Selztal. There is also a private zoological garden nearby the tower with 7 real tigers after all.



The Mole on the Rhine River invites for promenading with an incredible view to the mellow hills of the Rheingau and the gate to the UNESCO World Heritage Middle Rhine Valley.



Historical site in Großwinternheim

The “Red Wine Village” in the romantic area around the Burgkirche (Castle Church) offers the visitor a colorful, varied and ambitious festival program for a whole week. Along with the many items on the program in the festival tent and on the open air stage, there is also no shortage of culinary delights at the “Rotweinfest”.



Saalkirche (Palace church), Nieder-Ingelheim

To learn more about wine you can get answers either by a guided hike through the vineyards, orchards and meadows or you follow the stop-stations on the wine trail (Weinmeile), where information plates lead you.



Picturesque streets in the old quarter of Ober-Ingelheim with noble mansions and Baroque town houses.



Ingelheim – less than 30 minutes from Wiesbaden

Contact and Information see previous page





Welcome to the Rheingau

Vineyards above Assmannshausen

The Rheingau (“Rhine District”), situated in the heart of Germany, is the crown jewel among the German wine tourism regions. From Flörsheim/Main to Hesse’s state capital, Wiesbaden, and from Rudesheim/Rhine to Lorch/Rhine, this small region boasts the best in culture, wine, nature and sights visitors could hope for. This is underscored by the Rheingauer’s renowned hospitality and “joie de vivre”.

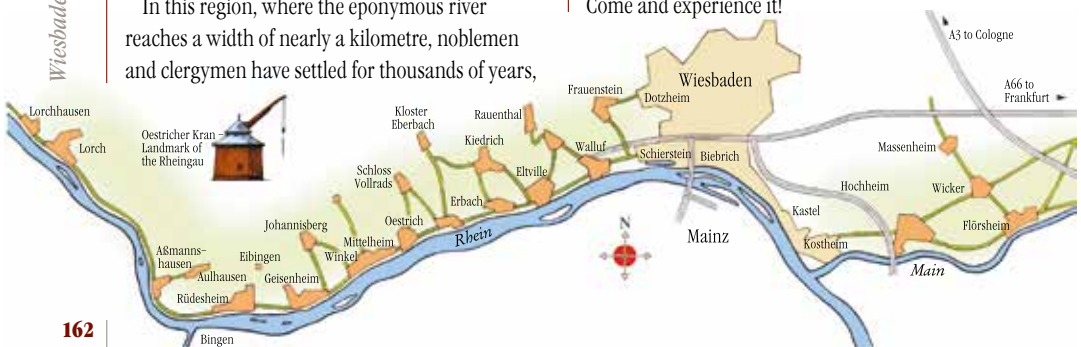
The Rheingau is home to the famous Rheingau Riesling wines. The Queen of Grapes, the Riesling, is grown on more than 80% of the 3,200 ha of vineyard area, although the excellent Spätburgunder (Pinot noir) also thrives in the sunlight reflected here by the River Rhine.

In this region, where the eponymous river reaches a width of nearly a kilometre, noblemen and clergymen have settled for thousands of years,

establishing one of the greatest arrays of buildings of historic importance in Germany. Among them are the former Cistercian monastery Eberbach, Benedictine Abbey of St Hildegard in Eibingen, Eltville Castle, as well as Johannisberg Palace and Vollrads Palace.

Since 2002, the Rheingau, with its cities of Rudesheim/Rhine and Lorch/Rhine, has been the gateway to the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Upper Middle Rhine Valley. Tens of thousands visit the cultural events of the Rheingau annually, which include the Rheingau Musik Festival (an international classical music festival), the Rheingauer Schlemmerwochen (a festival celebrating regional wines and foods) or the Glorious Rheingau Days. Come and experience it!

Wiesbaden Welcome Guide





Church of St Peter and Paul in Hochheim

An Open air event by the Rheingau Musik Festival: The "Steinberger Tafelrunde"



Vineyard impression near Erbach



Timber framed buildings in Hattenheim

Wine is our passion

Since Charles the Great, the Rheingau has been synonymous with wine - wine booths, seasonal wine taverns and the Wine Queen have kept this tradition alive throughout the centuries.

The Rheingau and its wines are a blessing for all wine lovers. The region and its ingenious wine-growers are traditionally known as the source of groundbreaking innovations. Rheingau wine is occasionally reinvented both by dynamic vintners and by newcomers. Here in the Rheingau, past breakthroughs merge with the ideas of a new generation of winegrowers.



Eltville on the Rhine River



www.kulturland-rheingau.de

More Information:
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Pfortenhaus Kloster Eberbach
65346 Eltville (Kloster Eberbach)
Phone +49 (0) 6723 / 99 550
E-mail tourist@kulturlandrheingau.de

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All photos: Horst Gochel

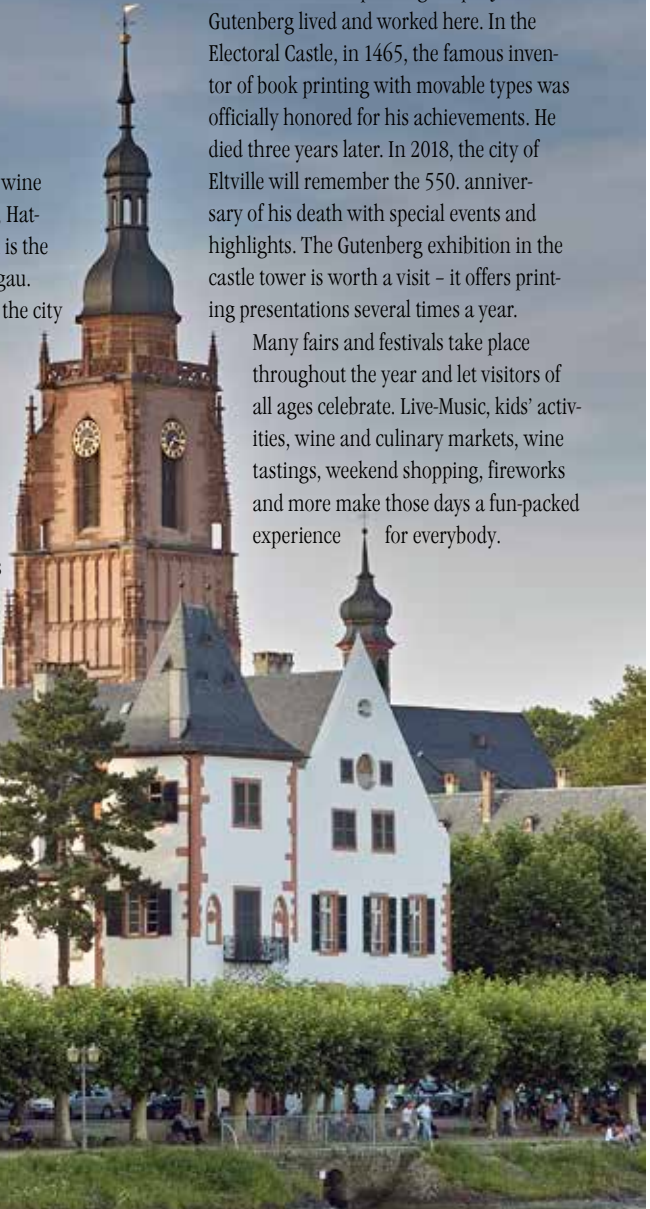
The City of Eltville

City of Wine and Roses

Eltville, the city of wine, sparkling wine and roses with its districts of Erbach, Hatzenheim, Martinthal and Rauenthal is the oldest and largest town in the Rheingau. More than 22,000 rose bushes along the city wall, the castle moat and on the Rhine promenade delight many visitors. During high season in early summer Eltville is literally in bloom. - The Electors' Castle is the city's most famous landmark and was built in the first half of the 14th century. Today it invites visitors to wander through the courtyard and beautiful rose garden.

Back in the 15th century Eltville had one of the world's first printing shops: Johannes Gutenberg lived and worked here. In the Electoral Castle, in 1465, the famous inventor of book printing with movable types was officially honored for his achievements. He died three years later. In 2018, the city of Eltville will remember the 550. anniversary of his death with special events and highlights. The Gutenberg exhibition in the castle tower is worth a visit - it offers printing presentations several times a year.

Many fairs and festivals take place throughout the year and let visitors of all ages celebrate. Live-Music, kids' activities, wine and culinary markets, wine tastings, weekend shopping, fireworks and more make those days a fun-packed experience for everybody.



The romantic Rhine River promenade with its ancient noble estates offers a spectacular view over the majestic stream

The romantic Rhine River esplanade is the perfect setting for the Spring Fair on the first weekend of May. The Rose Days on the first weekend of June attract hobby gardeners and flower lovers. In 2018 Eltville celebrates its 30th anniversary as official German Rose City.

The Sekt- und Biedermeierfest on the first weekend of July transforms the city into a vibrant festival location. In early November the popular Kappeskerb („Cabbage Fair“) features an arts and crafts market, a county fair and a large fairground with lots of fun rides.

Eltville's four districts Erbach, Hattenheim, Martinsthal and Rauenthal have each preserved the charm of romantic wine villages. Their cozy Winzerfeste (vintners' festivals) are a great occasion to meet friends and relax with a glass of the famous Rheingau Riesling. In Mid-June the village of Erbach celebrates the Strawberry Festival with delicacies around the popular little red fruit and a fairground.

The Christmas Market on the second weekend of Advent welcomes everybody to an enjoyable winter day with shopping and delicious treats in the illuminated Old Town. The "Christmas Village" downtown is open every day during December; it offers Glühwein, a large selection of food, a little merry-go-round and a wooden "ski cabin" for groups and events. Furthermore, small advent markets take place in Eltville's surrounding villages.

Beautiful historic buildings and locations set the stage for cultural events in a unique ambiance, such as The Burghofspiele, the concerts in Kloster Eberbach and the Rheingau Music Festival. They are complemented by numerous smaller events throughout the city and in the Electoral Castle.

Interested in outdoor activities? The first-rate hiking trail "Rheinsteig" from Bonn to Wiesbaden



Rose Garden in the castle moat



The historic Market Square



Wine tasting underneath the sycamore trees

passes through Eltville and lets you hike between forest and vineyards. Bicycling is fun along the Rhine River. Runners are invited to join the annual family city run.

ELTVILLE AM RHEIN

WEIN-, SEKT- UND ROSENSTADT

Tourist-Information in the Electoral Castle

Burgstraße 1

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*Eltville
Electoral
Castle*



Welcome to Eberbach Monastery

Porta Patet – Cor Magis

This dictum was passed down to us by the Cistercian monks. Hardly a more appropriate expression can be made to describe what awaits our guests.

Impressive Monastery Architecture

Experience the exceptional atmosphere inside the monastery walls! Here you can follow in the footsteps of the Cistercians, get a sense of their simple lifestyle while inside the time-honored rooms and

inform yourself more intensively about this order of monks in our museum.

Discover the film location of the world-famous movie “The Name of the Rose” – the outstanding backdrop that brought the Middle Ages back to life here in this monastery.

Wine tours

Only here in the Eberbach Monastery can you experience the fascinating connection between Cistercian viniculture and this impressive monument of European monastic architecture.

Finest Selection in the monastery shop and vinothek: Kloster Eberbach is Germany’s largest wine estate. You will find noble wines and a variety of gift ideas in the former pressing house, which was annexed to the early Gothic hospital. The ambience of this architecturally impressive hall invites you to stroll among our versatile selection of monastery-related products. The tasting counter offers you the opportunity to become acquainted with our selection of wines and sparkling wines and to find appropriate wines with the help of advice from our experts.

Monastery Gastronomy

The Restaurant Klosterschänke: Whether you enjoy the view of the basilica from the garden patio in summer or let yourself be pampered with delicacies within the restaurant’s historic vaulted walls during



The Monastery Basilica



The Monk's Dormitory



Lay Brother's Refectory (Dining Hall)



Restaurant Klosterschänke



The Vinothek

the cooler seasons, both regional and down-home cooking made with selected ingredients await you in the Klosterschänke.



Hotel / Guest-House

We are located 10 miles (15 km, 15 minutes) from Wiesbaden. Parking spaces available. We look forward to your visit!



Stiftung Kloster Eberbach
D-65346 Eltville im Rheingau
Phone 06723 - 9178-100
stiftung@kloster-eberbach.de
www.kloster-eberbach.de

Advertisement
All photos: © Horst Godebel,
except Gästehaus © Kloster Eberbach / Palmten



In the museum entrance hall

Welcome to Burg Reichenstein

Museum Reichenstein

On a rock between Rhine Valley and Morgenbachtal is the castle Reichenstein surrounded by vineyards. The medieval castle is located near to the ancient wine village Trechtingshausen and the history-charged city Bingen. The time of its origin can be traced back to the beginning of the 11th century. It is one of the few castles of the Rhine Valley, which wasn't built on a mountainside, but completely free resting on its rock foundation. To the south you have a clear view of the Rhine to Asmannshausen and the Romance Clemens chapel with its cemetery is located at its feet.

History

Castle Reichenstein belonged to the Benedictine abbey and fell among others in the hand of knights, reeves and electors during the centuries. Even the most notorious robber barons resided

The portcullis



The historic dining room

on Reichenstein, also “the headless man” Dietrich von Hohenfels, who is known from the same-named legend. It says that he was captured in the castle and beheaded next to the Klemenskapelle (chapel). Castle Reichenstein was destroyed in a capture in 1253 and rebuilt thereafter. The solid shield wall on the north side was built at this time, which is still preserved. Franz Wilhelm von Barfuß bought the ruin in 1834 and started the restoration.

Era Kirsch-Puricelli

The family Kirsch-Puricelli owned the castle Reichenstein since 1899 and paid the most building conversions and restorations. The hunter of Kurpfalz, Friedrich Wilhelm Utsch (1732 - 1795), was the direct ancestor of the family Puricelli. His family owned the Rheinböller ironworks since the 17th century and his daughter Margarethe Utsch (1766 - 1860) married Carl Anton Puricelli (1766 - 1805). Therefore the family Puricelli got the Rheinböller ironworks. The family built a neo-Gothic castle in English style until 1902 and lived in it till 1936. Reichenstein is still owned by a descendent of Puricelli.

Living in the Castle

Walk in the footsteps of the barons Kirsch-Puricelli and take a look at the life in the castle. Music room, private apartments, ancestral gallery, library - will fascinate you. Furniture from the period of Ludwig XV, wine glasses from the Roman period and baroque figures show the convenient former life. Enjoy the magnificent view of the Rhine from the top of the castle. You can see weapons and ordnance from various centuries, different armaments as well from the period of Napoleon I, one of the biggest hunting trophies and historical stove plate collections.

The whole collection of the museum Reichenstein is an important part of the German history and Rhenish culture.

RESTAURANT Closed on Monday
Tuesday - Sunday 12-22 hrs

MUSEUM Closed on Monday
Tuesday - Sunday 10-18 hrs

HOTEL Closed on Monday
Tuesday - Sunday 12-22 hrs



Restaurant Puricelli

Discover the Museum!



Burg Reichenstein with the Klemenskapelle



BURG REICHENSTEIN

Burg Reichenstein
Burgweg 24, 55314 Trechtingshausen
Phone 06721 / 6117
E-Mail info@burg-reichenstein.com
www.burg-reichenstein.com

Welcome to Frauenstein and Weinhaus Sinz

Wiesbaden-Frauenstein is known as the “Gateway to the Rheingau” and the historic village is surrounded by vineyards and fruit orchards. Frauenstein is the western-most borough of the city of Wiesbaden and has a population of approx. 2,400. The formerly independent village was incorporated into Wiesbaden in 1928. While the German name Frauen-Stein can be translated “women’s stone”, it actually derives from Vrowenstein, a name which first appears in the historical record in 1221.

The historic village center is located in the south of the borough. In the center of it are the ruins of a medieval castle, of which the keep still stands.

Around late April and early May, its blooming cherry trees make Frauenstein a popular destination.

built Frauenstein Castle, but its construction has been dated to around 1184. The construction of the castle with its high walls and battlements gave protection to farmers in the area and led to the emergence of the village of the same name.

Goethestein-Obelisk In June 1815, during a curative visit to the spas in Wiesbaden, the famous German poet and artist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was admiring the “splendid view”. His visit was commemorated with the Goethestein, a 13.5 meter high stone obelisk in 1932.

Hotel “Weinhaus Sinz”



A room equipped with modern facilities



Frauenstein Castle



Annual events in Frauenstein are the cherry blossom time in spring, summer and vineyard festivals, wine and fruit harvest in late summer and autumn. Wine walks with music and culinary delights, wine tastings from exquisite vines are offered by various wine growers.

Medieval Castle

It is not known who



Three generations of the Sinz family preserve individual hospitality. Experience evenings full of atmosphere.



The restaurant offers a wide selection of fine wines and regional dishes, including poultry, game and fish and is always decorated according to season or occasion. It is known to be one of the best of its category. – A small 3 star hotel is adjacent to the restaurant, furnished with great care and equipped with modern facilities.

Weinhaus Sinz is located in the quaint “wine & fruit village” of Frauenstein, west of Wiesbaden city, close to the vineyards and easy to reach via the A66.

Weinhaus
Sinz
Restaurant & Hotel

Weinhaus Sinz
Herrnbergstraße 17-19
65201 Wiesbaden-Frauenstein
Phone 0611 - 94 28 90
info@weinhaus-sinz.de
www.weinhaus-sinz.de



Advertisement
All photos, except room: Horst Groebel



Typical Village north of Wiesbaden in the Taunus Region: Hünstetten-Görsroth

Bethlehem-Chapel apart from the Rochus-Chapel (Rochuskapelle) in Bingen at the Rhine River





*Redwine-City Ingelheim
at the Rhine -
The Uffhubtor in
Ober-Ingelheim*



Eltville at the Rhine River with its Electoral Castle - See pages 166-167

The Limes Watchtower and part of the historical Limes Wall north of Wiesbaden at the B417





*Biebrich Palace at the
Bank of the Rhine River*



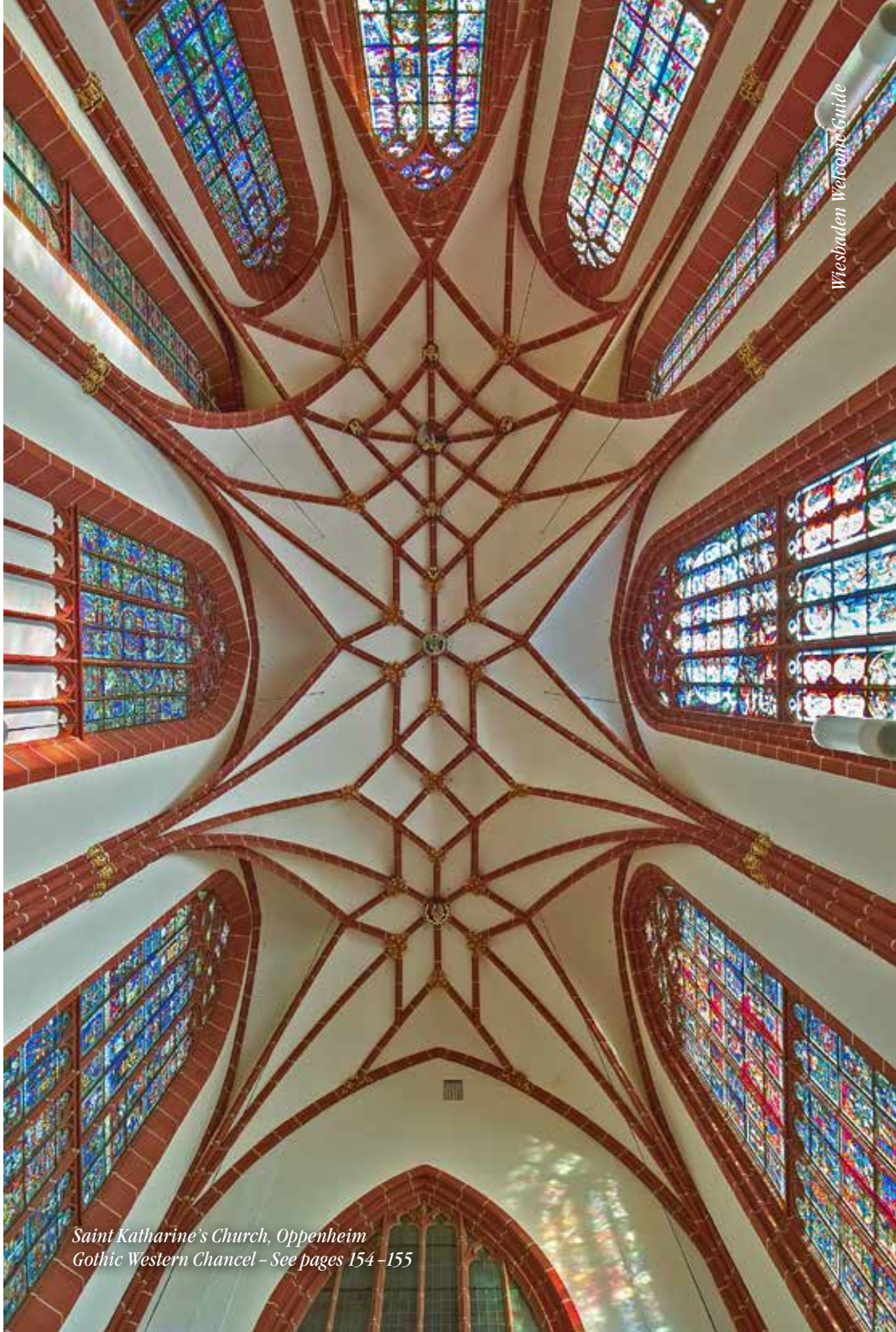
Wiesbaden-Schierstein Harbor - A short Rhine River cruise with the Boat "Tamara"

Picturesque street scene in the charming City of Ellville - See pages 166-167



Photos: Horst Goechel

*Saint Katharine's Church, Oppenheim
Gothic Western Chancel - See pages 154-155*





Oestrich in the Rheingau seen from Ingelheim

Arnsburg Abbey (Kloster Arnsburg, former Cistercian monastery), also a war memorial site – Lich (near Gießen)





Springtime in Wiesbaden, Nerotal



Lorch at the Rhine River with its Renaissance building Hilchenhaus from 1546

The Beuerbacher See (Lake) in Hünstetten-Beuerbach, north of Wiesbaden at the B417



Photos: Horst Goebel



*Fasanerie - Zoo and Botanical Garden
Wiesbaden, Wilfried-Ries-Straße*



World Heritage Middle Rhine Valley - The Mouse-Tower in Bingen (Mäuseturm) - See pages 150-151

Sunset at the Wiesbaden-Schierstein Harbor





*Kloster Eberbach
(Eberbach Monastery)
See pages 168-169*

Useful Phone Numbers



Emergency Numbers

Polizei /German Police	110
German Emergency	112
Military Police	DSN 114 CIV 0611-705-114
Fire and Ambulance	DSN 117 CIV 0611-705-117
Military Police Desk	CIV 0611-143-548-7777 DSN 548-777-7 / -8 / -9
Fire Department Desk	CIV 0611-705-5315 DSN 337-5315
American Red Cross	CIV 0611-143-548-1760 DSN 548-1760
After Duty 24 hrs.:	001-877-272-7337

Special Response Hotlines

Child Abuse Hotline	DSN 337-5096 CIV 0611-705-5096 (24 hrs.)
Domestic Violence Hotline	0162-297-5625 (24 hrs.)
Sexual Assault Response / Wiesbaden Victim Advocate	0162-296-6741 (24 hrs.)
Military and Family Life Consultants (MFLC)	0152-2659-7638 or 0175-617-5799

Healthcare

Tricare International 24 hrs.	0800-589-1599 or 0800-723-4214
Wiesbaden Clinic	CIV 06371-9464-5762 DSN 590-5762

Wiesbaden Hospitals

ASKLEPIOS PAULINEN KLINIK	65197 Wiesbaden, Geisenheimer Str. 10
Switchboard	0611-847-0
Emergency Room	0611-847-2242
Delivery Room	0611-847-2375
International Patients Service	0611-8472001
DR. HORST SCHMIDT KLINIKEN (HELIOS)	65199 Wiesbaden, Ludwig-Erhard-Str. 100
Switchboard	0611-43-0
Emergency Room	0611-43-2020
Children's Emergency Room	0611-43-2667
Delivery Room	0611-43-2274
International Patients Service	0611-43-2799
ST. JOSEFS-HOSPITAL	65189 Wiesbaden, Beethovenstr. 20
Switchboard	0611-177-0
Emergency Room	0611-177-1188
Delivery Room	0611-177-1520

A-Z

AFN Eagle Radio	CIV 0611-705-5103 DSN 337-5103
Airport Frankfurt International For Request Any Airline	0180-6372-4636
Army Community Service ACS	CIV 0611-43-548-9201 or 9202 DSN 548-9201 or 9202
Army Lodge	DSN 548-9700 or 9701 CIV 0611-723-760
Central In And Out Processing (CIP)	CIV 0611-705-7424 DSN 337-7424
Child, Youth and School Services (CYSS)	CIV 0611-143-548-9300 DSN 548-9300

Commissary (DECA)

CIV 0611-143-548-5185
DSN 548-5185

Dining Facility (DFAC)

CIV 0611-143-537-0722
DSN 537-0722

DPW Housing Customer Service

CIV 0611-143-548-4357
DSN 548-4357

Work Order

CIV 0611-143-548-4357 (Help)
DSN 548-4357 (Help)

After Duty Hours

CIV 0611-143-548-7777
DSN 115

Driver's Testing

CIV 0611-143-546-6076
DSN 546-6076

Mail Room

CIV 0611-143-548-1700
DSN 548-1700

PX Main Exchange (AAFES)

CIV 0611-972-1936

USO

CIV 0611-7120-2880

Value Added Tax (VAT) Office

CIV 0611-705-1780
DSN 337-1780

VEHICLE

Shipping

CIV 0611-143-548-7849
DSN 548-7849

Registration

CIV 0611-143-548-7819
DSN 548-7819

PERSONNEL SERVICES

ID-Cards CIV 0611-143-548-1621
DSN 548-1621

Installation Access and Control

Pass Office (IACS)
CIV 0611-143-548-7080
DSN 548-7080

SCHOOLS

Wiesbaden High School

CIV 0611-705-2260
DSN 337-2260

Wiesbaden Middle School

CIV 0611-705-2240
DSN 337-2240

Aukamm Elementary School

CIV 0611-705-6260
DSN 337-6260

Hainerberg Elementary School

CIV 0611-705-2220
DSN 337-2220

School Bus Information

CIV 0611-705-2240
DSN 337-2240

School Liaison Officer

CIV 0611-143-548-9305
DSN 548-9305

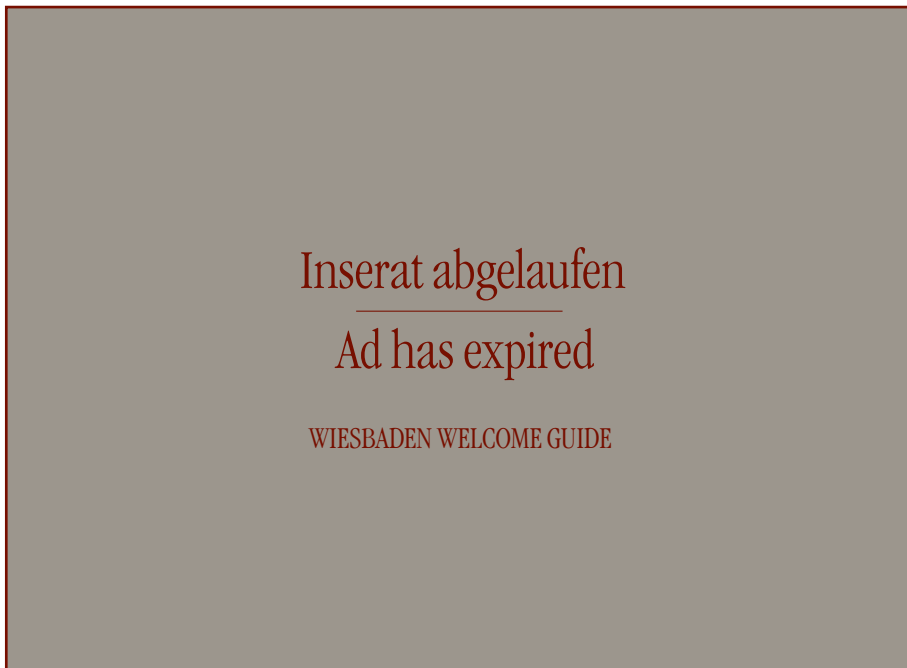
ROAD AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Area Weather Hotline (24 hrs.)
CIV 0611-143-548-3040
DSN 548-3040

THRIFT SHOP

WCSC Wiesbaden Community Spouses Club
CIV 06134-188-838





Inserat abgelaufen

Ad has expired

WIESBADEN WELCOME GUIDE

WELCOME TO WIESBADEN



The ESWE Verkehrsgesellschaft, as the operator of the local public transport network, welcomes you to Wiesbaden, the state capital of Hesse!

With more than 1,000 employees and our bus fleet, comprising around 250 vehicles, we carry more than 59 million passengers on a total of 41 lines every year. For us, sustainable measures to reduce the impact of exhaust pollution are just as important as the proximity to our customers and the continuous improvement of our services.

FIND OUR ENGLISH BROCHURE ABOUT TICKETS AND FARES IN ONE OF OUR MOBILITY INFO POINTS.

They provide you with useful advice on topics, such as:

- connections to Wiesbaden city center and back to the Housing Areas
- the range of options, i. e. the meinRad bicycle rental system
- timetables and tickets

www.eswe-verkehr.de