

5K MAP



LISTEN TO THE SPOTIFY PLAYLIST



1. [Beethoven's Birthplace](#)

The Beethoven House was founded in 1889 by the Beethoven-Haus association. Beethoven was born in the rear building at number 20 Bonngasse and was baptized on 17 Dec 1770. The house is now serving as a museum and cultural institution and is considered as a memorial site.



2. [The Name of Jesus Church](#)

Located in the heart of Bonn city center - between the market and the Beethoven House - the Namen-Jesu-Kirche has been an important place of prayer, remembrance and worship for many Bonn families for three centuries.



3. [The Sterntor City Gate](#)

The Sterntor City Gate at the edge of Bottlerplatz provides reminders of Bonn's fortifications in the Middle Ages. It consists of the remainder of Bonn's old city wall and observers can imagine how imposing the city fortifications must have been in the Middle Ages.

4. [Beethoven-Denkmal](#)

This large bronze statue of Ludwig van Beethoven, which stands on the Münsterplatz, was created on the 75th birth anniversary of his birth. The Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Queen Victoria of England and Alexander von Humboldt attended its inauguration in 1845.





5. [Bonner Münster](#)

Also in the Münsterplatz square is a large Catholic church, the Bonner Münster. This was formerly the house of the Privy Councilor von Breuning of the German Order of Knights. In 1777, he lost his life in the fire at the electoral prince's palace. His widow Helene and her four children offered the security of family life to the young Ludwig. It is one of Germany's oldest churches, having been built between the 11th and 13th centuries.

6. [Mean Average Sculpture by Tony Cragg](#)

"Mean Average" is an abstract bronze sculpture by sculptor Anthony Cragg, on the Remigiusplatz in Bonn. It was given by the artist to the city of Bonn in 2014.



7. [Altes-Rathaus](#)

Beethoven enjoyed interacting with musicians and students from other courts in the renowned "Zehrgarten." An adjoining bookshop next to the Zehrgaten made Ludwig become familiar with the literature of the Age of Edify.



8. [St. Remigius Church](#)

The construction of St. Remigius Parish Church began in 1272 by the Franciscan Order (Order of Friars Minor) and was completed and consecrated in 1307. This is where Beethoven played the organ at 6 a.m. in the morning service. The organ's keyboard is also kept in the Beethoven House.



9. Voyager

Formerly Rheingasse 24, now the Voyager Fantasy Gaming Pub. Ludwig Van Beethoven lived here from 1776 to 1785. In a manuscript written by Gottfried Fischer in 1838, he describes a desk here that "...fans out vertically like an accordion is an open window, which implies the option of change. The window highlights the view across the Rhine towards the Siebengebirge that was young Ludwig's favorite perspective from the attic of his parental home. A small bird perched on the window frame symbolizes the state of intellectual freedom. In contrast, the elongated table legs represent the possibility of failing and refer to the young composer's different personal situation. The small child-size chair in front of the desk further emphasizes this contrast."

10. [Alter Zoll](#)

From here you can see the most beautiful views of Bonn towards the Rhine and Siebengebirge. It is what is left of the city fortress and forms the south-eastern end of the old town. Two canons originating from the time of the Napoleonic Wars provide a reminder of its former military purpose.





11. [Markus Lüpertz Beethoven Sculpture](#)

Ludwig van Beethoven has been immortalized in numerous portraits and monuments, which - more or less successfully - approximate his external form. Markus Lüpertz took a different path: his Beethoven sculpture does not serve the expectations of a monument, but is the plastic projection of inwardness, spirit and genius.

12. [Electoral Palace](#)

The Electoral Palace in Bonn is the former residential palace of the Prince-Electors of Cologne. Since 1818, it has been the University of Bonn's main building in the city center, home to the University administration and the faculty of humanities and theology.



13. [Poppelsdorf Palace](#)

The foundation stone of the Baroque Poppelsdorfer Palace was laid in 1715 over the remains of a castle that was destroyed in 1583 under the Prince Elector of Cologne. The adjacent palace grounds were developed into a Botanical Garden and are now one of the oldest gardens in the world with a rich variety of species. The annual Poppelsdorfer palace concerts particularly appeal to lovers of classical music.

14. [Rheinisches Landesmuseum](#)

This is one of the oldest museums in Germany. It has antiquities going back to the Roman occupation of the region. The building depicts the court theatre, painted by the artist François Rousseau which was built around 1750. In the artwork, the electoral prince's orchestra is displayed into two divided sections. Along with Ludwig, his grandfather (Johann) and other people also worked here as musicians.

