

Akustikwunder



THE EMPEROR RIDES THE SUSPENSION MONORAIL

On October 24th 1900, Kaiser Wilhelm II and his consort Auguste took a test ride in the suspension monorail. At that time, only the western section was completed. The service for ordinary passengers began on March 1st 1901.

TUFFI JUMPS OUT OF THE SUSPENSION MONORAIL

The elephant Tuffi jumped out of a train into the Wupper near the station Adlerbrücke on July 21st 1950. The elephant's ride in the suspension monorail was intended as advertising, but it became scared, broke open the side of the carriage and plunged into the Wupper. Fortunately, Tuffi suffered only a bruise. Souvenirs of Tuffi and the suspension monorail are available from www.wuppershop.de.



02 BRUCH

You could almost serve coffee and cake, so close do the trains run to the houses in Kaiserstraße. The railway opened in 1901, but many of the buildings on the street are from a later date. Their inhabitants have found a way of getting along with Wuppertal's poltergeist.

ABOVE RIGHT Three suspension monorail trains in the Vohwinkel depot: (from left to right) Generation 72, the Emperor's Carriage (Kaiserwagen), Generation 15
BELOW RIGHT The elephant herd is one of the many attractions in Wuppertal's Green Zoo



09 ROBERT-DAUM-PLATZ

Wuppertal has one of Germany's largest areas of listed-building residences, the Briller Viertel to the north of the monorail station. Those who lived here include the poet Else Lasker-Schüler, the chemist Carl Duisberg, the conductor Hans Knappertsbusch and the former president of the Federal Republic Johannes Rau. Further east is the Ölberg with its listed apartment blocks, one of the city's fashionable areas. At the foot of this hill in Luisenstraße and Friedrich-Ebert-Straße is a district popular for its restaurants and shops around the Basilica of St. Lawrence, built in the neo-classical style (1828–35).

ABOVE LEFT Lindy Hop dancers of the "Swing Youth" in the beer garden of the popular café Simonz
BELOW LEFT The Stadion am Zoo with its listed-building façade is where the football team Wuppertaler Sportverein plays its home matches

11 WUPPERTAL HBF/DÖPPERSBERG

Döppersberg, with the main train station and a former administration building of the German railway, is the nucleus of an urban renewal programme. The area has been redeveloped to include a bus station, underground car park, and a forecourt with a new bridge and business premises. The trains pass overhead and through an arch into the station in the Köbo-Haus, and this is where Elberfeld's pedestrian area begins with the Von der Heydt Museum, highly regarded far and wide (Turmhof 8), and to the north the ornate "Fountain of Neptune" in front of the former town hall of Elberfeld (1900, Neumarkt 10).

ABOVE RIGHT Modern office blocks are filling vacant sites, giving the city a new look
BELOW RIGHT Döppersberg has been redeveloped as an attractive and inviting modern gateway to the city centre



01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
VOHWINKEL	BRUCH	HAMMERSTEIN	SONNBORNER STRASSE	ZOO/STADION	VARRESBECKER STRASSE	WESTENDE	PESTALOZZI-STRASSE	ROBERT-DAUM-PLATZ	OHLIGSMÜHLE/STADTHALLE	WUPPERTAL HBF/DÖPPERSBERG	KLUSE	LANDGERICHT	VÖKLINGER STRASSE	LOHER BRÜCKE/JUNIOR UNI	ADLERBRÜCKE/OPERNHAUS	ALTER MARKT	WERTHER BRÜCKE	WUPPERFELD	OBERBARMEN/BERLINER PLATZ

01 VOHWINKEL

With its depot and workshop, the suspension railway terminus in Vohwinkel is considerably larger than the other stations. Photographers often come to the platform for the view of the narrow Kaiserstraße, into which the supports and rails have been squeezed. Original parts of the supports and trains have been restored and are displayed in the Schwebepark (Am Stationsgarten). Equally eye-catching is the nearby imposing neo-Gothic town hall of Vohwinkel (1897–99, Rubensstr. 4).

03 HAMMERSTEIN

Kaiserstraße and Sonnborner Straße once merged imperceptibly, but in the 70s the Sonnborn autobahn intersection cut through this part of the city. A 485-metre section of the track had to be raised by 2.2 metres so that the trains could pass over the intersection. The view from the trains of the tangle of motorway arms is impressive.

04 SONNBORNER STRASSE

At the main church in Sonnborn (1922–26), the supports and rails make a turn over the wide road junction and take the suspension railway to the banks of the Wupper.

05 ZOO/STADION

Built in 1881, Wuppertal's zoo in hilly terrain is considered one of the most attractively landscaped zoos in Germany (Hubertusallee 30). Impressive are the elephant enclosure and ARALANDIA, with an area of over 1000 m² one of the largest free-flight aviaries for macaws in Europe. From 1892 on, an area of imposing residences developed here, and in 1924 the football stadium was built (Hubertusallee 4). The massive Sonnborn railway viaduct to the north of the stadium is the only structure that passes over the suspension railway.

LEFT The monorail train squeezes through a sea of buildings above Kaiserstraße in Vohwinkel
RIGHT Nucleus of a worldwide company: Bayer has prepared for the future by investing in its Wuppertal location

06 VARRESBECKER STRASSE

In 1863 Friedrich Bayer senior founded his paint factory in Wuppertal-Heckinghausen. Three years later, he moved the headquarters to Elberfeld. This site on a large area below the suspension railway is where the worldwide company Bayer originated.

07 WESTENDE

Westende is one of a number of stations with a modern steel and glass construction designed by the architects Jaspert + Seffens in Cologne. It is primarily the stop for the Bayer plant and is close to the valley's narrowest point, which was the western end of Elberfeld. The sturdy building nearby was originally a brewery, later a wine merchant's and is today the event location U-Club.



08 PESTALOZZISTRASSE

Arrenberg, once a working-class district, has developed into a fashionable area. Around the former hospital Sauerbruch-Klinik (now the "Arrenberg'sche Höfe"), a new urban quarter is being created where people live, work and spend their free time. The factory buildings in Moritzstraße, where Elba once produced ring binders, are now used by, among others, the local radio station Radio Wuppertal and the coworking space codeks.

ABOVE One of the new trains in front of the renovated St. Laurentius-Schule at Robert-Daum-Platz

10 OHLIGSMÜHLE/STADTHALLE

The high-rise savings bank (Sparkasse) towers above the station Ohligsmühle, a modern construction built in 1982. Higher up on the Johannsberg stands the Historische Stadthalle, a magnificent concert hall praised for its acoustics and dating from 1900.

The adjacent indoor swimming pool in the architectural style of the 50s is known as the Schwimmoper ("swimming opera house"), so called because it was built at the same time as the new opera house in Barmen and on a site in Elberfeld that was a possible alternative.

12 KLUSE

The trains run close to a former factory, the Baumsche Fabrik, a reminder of the time when Germany's biggest trading centre for textiles was here in Hofaue. Postcards simply addressed "Hofaue" reliably reached their addressee. The next station is Kluse, a modern steel and glass construction built in 1999.

13 LANDGERICHT

In order to meet modern requirements, the art nouveau station Landgericht was replaced by a new one in the local style of half-timbered buildings that preserved the original design. It is enhanced optically by the imposing façade of the Landgericht, one of the oldest law court buildings in Germany (1848–1854, Eiland 1).

14 VÖKLINGER STRASSE

As with Landgericht, this is a reconstruction of the original station design.

15 LOHER BRÜCKE/JUNIOR UNI

The station Loher Brücke offers the quickest access to the Junior Uni, a privately-financed educational institution for children and young people that is unique in Germany (Am Brögel 31).

WWW.JUNIORUNI-WUPPERTAL.DE

RIGHT The Junior Uni is an education and research institute for children and youngsters between 6 and 18

FACTS ABOUT THE SUSPENSION MONORAIL

ROUTE LENGTH 13.3 km, including 10 km above the Wupper **JOURNEY TIME** about 25 minutes, incl. stops at the 20 stations **TOP SPEED** 65 kph (speed limit 60 kph) **LENGTH OF THE CARRIAGES** 24 m **WEIGHT** 40 t (fully loaded). 45 seats and room for 96 standing passengers **NUMBER OF PASSENGERS** an average of 89,000 on working days, 24.8 million a year



The planning of a mammoth reconstruction programme for the suspension monorail system, including the supports and stations, began in 1995. Key aspects were safety and modernization. In December 2015 the first of the new generation of carriages was delivered.



16 ADLERBRÜCKE/OPERNHAUS

The opera house, built in 1905, destroyed in the war and rebuilt between 1954 and 1956, is the main venue for performances by the theatre company of the "Wuppertaler Bühnen", to which the world-famous Dance Theatre (Tanztheater Wuppertal Pina Bausch) belongs (Kurt-Drees-Straße 4). The Museum Industriekultur Wuppertal next door incorporates a residence owned by the family of Friedrich Engels and the Museum of Early Industrialization (Engelsstr. 10). The area includes a small theatre, the "Theater am Engelsgarten", and the train station in Barmen with a former entrance hall now used as an event location.

17 ALTER MARKT

Alter Markt is the gateway to the pedestrian area in Barmen with Wuppertal's city hall (1908–21, Johannes-Rau-Platz). The former indoor swimming pool (1881/82) behind it is now a restaurant (Wuppertaler Brauhaus) and one of the most popular places to eat and drink in Barmen.

18 WERTHER BRÜCKE

Here too, the striking art nouveau station has been replaced by one modelled on the original design. It provides the quickest access to the former Hall of Fame (Ruhmeshalle, 1900), now called the Haus der Jugend (Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 4–6) and housing a concert venue and an art gallery (Kunsthalle).



ABOVE The station Oberbarmen is the eastern end of the suspension railway. The trains have to turn around here

ABOVE LEFT Wuppertal's imposing city hall in the centre of Barmen

BELOW LEFT Historic façades are typical of many parts of the city

IMPRESSUM Produced by Wuppertal Marketing GmbH, Werth 96, 42275 Wuppertal, Tel. +49 (0)202 / 563-4097, info@wuppertal-marketing.de **DESIGN & TITLE PAGE** PHOTOGRAPH Illigen Wolf Partner With generous support from the company Vorwerk & Co. KG. Pocket Card is a protected product (www.pocketcard.de)

FACTS ABOUT THE CITY

Wuppertal covers an area of almost 170,000 m². Woodland and public green spaces account for a third of this. The population of Wuppertal reached its highest point of 423,000 in 1963. When Wuppertal was formed in 1929, it had 415,000 inhabitants, and today it has almost 360,000. The city is divided into the ten districts Vohwinkel, Elberfeld-West, Elberfeld, Uellendahl-Katernberg, Barmen, Oberbarmen, Heckinghausen, Langerfeld-Beyenburg, Ronsdorf and Cronenberg.

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and renewal in this eastern part of the city: the gasometer. On its roof, almost 70 metres up, are a skywalk and a chapel for weddings. The interior of the gas holder has a Visiodrom – a pillar-free space 38 metres in diameter and 47 metres high equipped with screens and high-performance laser projectors that present dream worlds as projection shows on Europe's largest 360° screen, with viewers in the middle of a unique show experience. This listed building also has a restaurant and exhibition space.



ABOVE LEFT The Engels-Haus is part of the Museum Industriekultur, which includes the Museum of Early Industrialization
LEFT Spectacular at night too: the station Werther Brücke
ABOVE The gasometer in Heckinghausen

WUPPERTAL MARKETING Brochure J01 Edition 5/2023
WUPPERTAL
SUSPENSION MONORAIL // CITYGUIDE
FROM STATION TO STATION A brief guide to all the 20 stations DISCOVER THE CITY Places of Interest nearby
www.wuppertal.de



Foto: Achim Otto



Foto: Bayer

Foto: Medienzentrum Wuppertal

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Foto: B. Lieberknecht

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Foto: Medienzentrum Wuppertal

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Bayer ist weltweit tätig in den Bereichen Gesundheit und Ernährung. Wir sind dort, wo wir aktiv sind, ein führendes Unternehmen und Teil der Gesellschaft. Nachhaltigkeit bedeutet für Bayer Zukunftsgestaltung und ist als Teil der Unternehmensstrategie in unsere täglichen Arbeitsabläufe integriert.

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UP ON THE HILLS AND AT THE CITY'S BORDERS

The suspension monorail gives access to places in the valley, providing a convenient connection between Vohwinkel and Oberbarmen, but there are attractive parts of Wuppertal some distance from the track. Two of these are Beyenburg and Langerfeld, which have very different traditions. Langerfeld was a centre of ribbon making, and today there are firms still producing some of their ribbons on historical looms and using traditional patterns and techniques from the heyday of the textile industry.

Beyenburg developed from 1296 around a monastery of the Crosiers (Brethren of the Holy Cross). The Gothic monastery church

is reflected picturesquely in a lake used for water sports (Beyenburger Freiheit, bus 616, 626 from the station Oberbarmen).

Ronsdorf and Cronenberg are on the southern uplands above the Wupper. Cronenberg was a centre for the production of tools as early as the Middle Ages and its half-timbered buildings, water-powered drop forges and grindstones are reminders of this tradition, but Ronsdorf was not founded until the 18th century, its nucleus the settlement of the Ellerianer, a sect that formed around Elias Eller and his wife Anne von Büchel. Bus routes to Ronsdorf 636, 646 and 666, to Cronenberg 64, 65 and 625.

DATES IN HISTORY

From about 955 existence of a fortified settlement Burg Elberfeld.

Around 1070 Barmen first mentioned in historical documents.

1298 Crosiers (Brethren of the Holy Cross) found a monastery in Beyenburg.

1527 The Duke of Berg grants the bleachers in the valley of the Wupper the sole right to make linen yarn out of flax. They thus have a monopoly guaranteeing an unparalleled rise to economic prosperity. This right is the basis for the development of the valley of the Wupper into a centre for the textile industry.

1610 Elberfeld is granted a town charter.

19th century The growth of the textile industry brings to the valley unprecedented economic growth. Road and railway networks are built.

1808 Barmen is given the status of a town.

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ONLINECITY-WUPPERTAL.DE

The Von der Heydt Museum, built in 1842 as the town hall, has a floor-space of 7000 m² and displays paintings, sculptures and graphics from the 17th century to the present. It also presents temporary exhibitions of international significance, and the Kunsthalle in Barmen shows the work of young artists.

Theater am Engelsgarten

row sections, hills with valleys, tranquility with bustle, and village character with city flair. The many contrasts have created contradictions constituting the city's special charm, which always fascinates visitors. A trip on the suspension railway offers immediate entry to this world.

Those who stay longer can use one of the many flights of steps for which Wuppertal is well known to climb from the valley of the Wupper to the higher parts and visit further attractions that the city offers.

CULTURE

THEATRES AND CONCERT HALL

Elberfeld's Historische Stadthalle (1900) on the Johannisberg with excellent acoustics and grandiose architecture is one of the world's foremost concert halls and the main venue for concerts given by the Wuppertal Symphony Orchestra. The most important venue for plays, operas and theatre dance is the opera house in Barmen (built in 1905 and renovated 1954–56). Just a few minutes' walk away is a second stage in the "Theater am Engelsgarten". Tickets for performances of the "Wuppertaler Bühnen" are available from the Kulturkarte (Kirchplatz 1), ticket and season ticket hotline: +49 (0)202 / 563-7666

WUPPERTALER BÜHNEN

Opera House, Kurt-Drees-Str. 4 (a three-minute walk from the station Adlerbrücke or Alter Markt), telephone +49 (0)202 / 569-4444
Theater am Engelsgarten: Engelsstraße
www.wuppertaler-buehnen.de

HISTORISCHE STADTHALLE

Johannisberg 40 (a five-minute walk from the station Ohligsmühle), telephone +49 (0)202 / 24 58 90
www.stadthalle.de

MUSEUMS

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Foto: Medienzentrum Wuppertal

VON DER HEYDT-MUSEUM
Turmhof 8 (a five-minute walk from the station Ohligsmühle or Hauptbahnhof/Döppersberg), telephone +49 (0)202 / 563-6397, open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday to Sunday 11–18 and Thursday 11–20
www.von-der-heydt-museum.de

HAUS DER JUGEND AND KUNSTHALLE
Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 4–6 (a five-minute walk from the station Werther Brücke), occasional exhibitions

MUSEUM INDUSTRIEKULTUR WUPPERTAL
The Museum of Early Industrialization is closed for renovation until autumn 2023. The Engels-Haus is open. Information: Engelsstraße 10 (a three-minute walk from the station Adlerbrücke), telephone +49 (0)202 / 563-4375
www.mi-wuppertal.de

SCULPTURE PARK WALDFRIEDEN
In 2008 Tony Cragg opened the Sculpture Park Waldfrieden in the grounds of a listed building, the Villa Herberts. On display are his works, those of other sculptors, and special exhibitions of work by other artists. Hirschstraße 12 (a 20-minute walk from the station Landgericht, bus 628 from Kluse), telephone +49 (0)202 47 89 81 20
www.skulpturenpark-waldfrieden.de

Foto: R. Uffmann

LEFT The Historische Stadthalle, opened in 1900 to mark the visit by Kaiser Wilhelm, is regarded as one of the world's finest concert halls

RIGHT In the Sculpture Park created by the artist Tony Cragg, sculptures (here "Three Columns") contrast with the lush vegetation

Foto: C. Düren

LEFT The "Theater am Engelsgarten" is the second venue of the theatre company that forms part of the "Wuppertaler Bühnen"

RIGHT Between 2014 and 2016, the "Nordbahntrasse", a disused railway line, was turned into a pedestrian, cycling and skating route through Wuppertal. The former stations are now popular meeting places

RELAXATION AND RECREATION

HARDT
The Hardt, on a hill overlooking Barmen and Elberfeld, is probably Wuppertal's most popular park. With its sunbathing lawns, café, barbecue area and open-air stage, it is appreciated above all by sun-lovers. The Botanical Gardens, 1,5 hectares and at the foot of the Elisenturm (1838), is the central feature of the Hardt. On its perimeter stands the 22-metre-tall Bismarckturm (1907), open in fine weather at the weekend for visitors to admire the view.
www.wuppertals-gruene-anlagen.de

BURGHOLZ
This extensive forest includes a 250-hectare arboretum with exotic trees. The best starting point to explore it is the Forestry Education Centre (Waldpädagogisches Zentrum), Friedenstraße 69 (a 15-minute walk from the centre of Cronenberg, buses 64, 65, 625)
www.wp2-burgholz.de

NÜTZENBERGPARK
Parkland around the Weyerbuschturm (1897) with an adventure playground, climbing park, sunbathing lawn, areas for sport and games (about a 10-minute walk from the station Westende to the lower end of the park).

BOTANICAL GARDENS
Eisenhöhe 1 (a 15-minute walk from the station Landgericht, bus 643 from the main station), telephone +49 (0)202 563-4206, April to September 7.30–19, Saturday and Sunday 9–19, March and October until 18.00, otherwise until 16.30
www.botanischer-garten-wuppertal.de

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
Founded in 1881, the zoo has frequently seen alterations. The terrain has differences in height of 70 metres, with a bridge that is part of the "Samba-Trasse" passing over the outdoor enclosure for tigers. Hubertusallee 30 (a five-minute walk from the station Zoo/Stadion), telephone +49 (0)202 563-5666, daily 9–18, in winter until 17
www.zoo-wuppertal.de

BARMER NORDPARK
Meadows, woods and a deer enclosure along the course of a stream. At the highest point are the Turmterrassen with facilities for sport and a play area. Highlight with spectacular view: the skywalk (a 30-minute walk from the station Werther Brücke, bus 332 from Alter Markt).

BARMER ANLAGEN
A park of 100 hectares (the second-largest privately-owned park in Germany with public access) that belongs to the Barmer Verschönerungsverein (a 20-minute walk from the station Alter Markt or Werther Brücke), access via An der Bergbahn (bus 640). A walk can be continued past the cemetery (Ehrenfriedhof) and through the woods of the Barmer Wald to the Toelleturm and the Vorwerk Park.
www.barmen-anlagen.de

RIDES IN THE EMPEROR'S CARRIAGE

Rides in the emperor's carriage, a carriage that belongs to the 1900 series, start at the station Vohwinkel. Information and reservations:
Wuppertal Touristik
Alte Freiheit 23
Telephone +49 (0)202 563-2180 and -2270
>> www.kaiservagen.de

Foto: NW

RIGHT The Elisenturm stands next to the Villa Eller in the park called the Hardt and was once an observatory. Today it is a viewing point and a venue for wedding ceremonies

SCIENCE, THE ECONOMY AND RESEARCH

Woodchip paper, Aspirin, the Thermomix and the Kobold vacuum cleaner – Wuppertal firms have established makes and products considered leaders on the world market. Typical of Wuppertal's economy is the strength of its medium-sized businesses renowned for reliability and innovation. Market leaders such as Bayer and Vorwerk look back on a long tradition, and newcomers such as Riedel Communications have achieved impressive success in just a few years.

Wuppertal's significance for research and development is demonstrated by Bayer's Research Centre, the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, and its university (Bergische Universität), which was founded in 1972 and has eight faculties and a School of Education.

The main university buildings, including the library and refectory, are on the Griffenberg campus high above Elberfeld. Other locations are the Freudenberg and Haspel campuses. In various ranking lists, the university has received extremely good ratings in recent years.

ABOVE Protestants had this church (Friedhofskirche) built on the Ölberg in response to the Catholic Basilica of St. Lawrence in the valley

BELOW LEFT More than 22,000 students study at the University of Wuppertal

BELOW The monastery church in Beyenburg is reflected in a lake rich in fish that is fed by the Wupper

Foto: Bergische Universität Wuppertal

Foto: L. Kucharski

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES

Wuppertal does not have one main cemetery but instead about 50 small ones with a combined area of 160 hectares. The large number is a special feature and due to the city's many religious communities. Several of the cemeteries have graves with fine examples of stonework from the 19th and early 20th centuries, for example the Unterbarmer Friedhof (Am Unterbarmer Friedhof, a 10-minute walk from the station Völklinger Straße) and the cemetery on Norrenberg (Theodor-Fontane-Straße, a 15-minute walk from the station Oberbarmen).

A city of religious communities and churches, Wuppertal is logically also a city of church towers. Perhaps the finest are those with an onion dome such as the Reformierte Kirche in Solinger Straße in the centre of Cronenberg (dome dating from 1776), the Alte lutherische Kirche am Kolk in Morianstraße in Elberfeld (1774) and the Alte Kirche Wupperfeld in Brede in Wichlinghausen (1779–85). Other important churches include the neo-classical Basilica of St. Lawrence on Laurentiusplatz in Elberfeld, the CityKirche on Kirchplatz, the Friedhofskirche in Hochstraße, the village church in Schöller and the monastery church in Beyenburg.

The Gemark Kirche in Zwinglistraße has special historical significance as the place where the "Barmer Theologische Erklärung" was drawn up in 1934. Next door is the synagogue, opened in 2002. The mosque in Gathe in Elberfeld and the Buddhist stupa in Heinkelstraße in Unterbarmen are reminders that other religious communities play an active part in the cultural life of the city.

www.bergische-volksbank.de

IN Wuppertal FÜR Wuppertal

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