EINTRACHT
Frankfurt
Museum
International

English guide
Dear Visitors,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you at Eintracht Frankfurt. Over 22,000 members enjoy being part of one of Germany’s largest sports clubs. Internationality is very important to us. Eintracht’s athletes have left their mark on almost all continents and our active members come from over 30 countries. Eintracht is an outstanding highlight of urban life at the river Main. Attendances at home matches of the Bundesliga football team average around 50,000 which is topped by only 12 European clubs these days. This guide will provide you with plenty of information on the museum, the stadium and international trips of Eintracht Frankfurt. We hope you will enjoy the stay with us and to welcome you at a home match at Commerzbank Arena sometime soon.

www.museumsufer-frankfurt.de

Just click now and find out: Our Website gives you all the key info and schedules for the museums on Frankfurt’s river banks.

Enjoy cultural diversity throughout the city.
Eintracht Frankfurt was founded on the 8th of March in 1899. A pub gathering of 15 Frankfurt citizens passionate about the beautiful game decided on launching a football club: “Frankfurter Fußballclub Victoria”. In 1911 it merged with “Frankfurter Kickers” to become „Frankfurter Fußballverein“. A year later the name „Eintracht Frankfurt“ first appeared on the scene, this time after a merger with a local gymnastics club (Turngemeinde von 1861). First Eintracht played at the club’s sports grounds “Riederwald” with a 40,000 capacity stadium. The ground was destroyed during the World War II bombings to be re-opened only in 1952, named “Neuer Riederwald” at a school called Pestalozzischule. This is where Eintracht hosted home matches up until the foundation of the Bundesliga. Big matches and those within European competitions were already held at the municipal “Waldstadion” though. Amongst the club’s biggest successes are the German title win in 1959 and reaching the European Cup final a year later in 1960. The all-time classic against Real Madrid featured a record breaking attendance of over 127,000 at Hampden Park in Glasgow. Eintracht’s 3-7 defeat against the Galaxy is still praised as one of the best club matches ever played.

Eintracht is a founding member of Germany’s Bundesliga. They won the German DFB Cup four times (1974, 1975, 1981 and 1988) and the UEFA Cup in 1980. After 33 successive years in the top league the team got relegated for the first time in 1996. In the following years the team moved up and down between the two top divisions; today they are back in the Bundesliga. In 2013 they even qualified for European competition – as a promoted side.

Today the club has over 22,000 members in 16 sports divisions. Eintracht’s athletes compete at the Olympic Games in track and field athletics; but popular sports such as Darts are also amongst the activities. The professional football team is organized within the company “Eintracht Frankfurt Fußball AG”.

The treasure chamber holds the German title trophy, the UEFA Cup and the German DFB Cup
Eintracht’s home matches are being held at the Commerzbank Arena. During Bundesliga competition the ground can host a maximum capacity of 51,500 (9,300 standing) which decreases to 48,500 due to seated only for international games. All areas are covered and the 37,500 square meter tent roof is one of the stadium’s trademarks. The video cube right above the kick-off spot has four large screens visible from all points within the arena. The cage on top of the video cube holds a retractable roof which can be spanned across the pitch. The arena was rebuilt in 2006 for the World Cup on the very spot where it had been situated since 1925. It was home to four group games and a quarter final during the World Cup 2006. During the women’s World Cup in 2011 two group games, a semi-final as well as the final between Japan and USA were all held at the ground.

The first Frankfurt stadium was inaugurated in 1925 with a match of a local district selection against Boca Juniors from Argentina. The capacity was just under 40,000 and the main
The stand resembled an ancient Greek amphitheatre. Over the years the capacity was increased again and again, the record attendance was 81,000 during the 1959 final stage of the German championship (against Pirmasens). Eintracht have played their home games at “Waldstadion” since the Bundesliga foundation in 1963. Ahead of the World Cup 1974 the main stands were redesigned, the ground then had a 60,000 capacity.

The opening match and four other games of the World Cup 1974 were played here. The match between Germany and Poland became known worldwide as the “Water Battle of Frankfurt” – the teams and officials faced torrential rains and the fire brigade had to help to get rid of the water. One of the hydraulic rollers used back then is part of the museum’s exhibition. During EURO 1988 two matches were also held at Frankfurt Waldstadion.


FollowingthemergeroffFCVictoriawithFrankfurterKickersbecomemFrankfurterFußball-Vereinin1911,therewasanevenmoreimportantfusionwhentheGymnasticsdivision(Turngemeinde)andFrankfurterFußball-Vereinjoinedforces.ThetheclubnameEintrachtFrankfurtwasintroducedandthemergerhadamajorimpact.

Thefootballteamdevelopedintoooneofthecountry’stopteamsandreachedthefinaloftheGermanchampionshipforthefirsttimein1932(2-0defeatagainstBayern.
München). The fascist take-over of the National Socialists in January 1933 was also a decisive turning point for Eintracht Frankfurt. Up until then, the club’s constitution had provided for “strict political and confessional neutrality”, now the club was abused for political propaganda by the new Nazi ruling powers. Jewish Eintracht members were discriminated and had to leave the club, some of them managed to go into exile, many others were murdered. In 1941 the “Aryan Paragraph” (a Nazi law precluding non-Aryans from becoming public servants or club members) was integrated in the club’s constitution.

World War II had a disastrous effect on the club. Too many members died and the sports facilities “Riederwald” were fully destroyed during air raids. The post war years were shaped by the ambition to re-build the club and its facilities. A boost came when the “Riederwald” club terrain was re-opened in 1952. The football team launched a very successful spell winning the German title in 1959 against arch rivals Kickers Offenbach. The final in Berlin went into extra time after which Eintracht clinched the title with a 5-3 win. In the following year the Eagles proved unstoppable also in the European Cup, reaching the EC final 1960 against Real Madrid.

**The route to Hampden Park:**

**Round 1:** Eintracht Frankfurt – Kuopio PS  
(won by default, the champions of Finland did not compete).

**Last 16:** Eintracht Frankfurt – Young Boys Bern (SUI): 4-1; 1-1

**Quarter Final:** Eintracht Frankfurt – Wiener SC (AUT): 2-1; 1-1

**Semi Final:** Eintracht Frankfurt – Glasgow Rangers (SCO): 6-1; 6-3

After this impressive run the Eagles went to Glasgow again, this time for the final at Hampden Park against the mighty Real Madrid. Over 127,000 saw a thrilling end to end encounter with the Spaniards gaining the upper hand at some
stage and winning 7-3. Branded “Match of the Century” by journalists it is still renowned as the best match ever played on club level.

German football underwent a major change in 1963 when the newly singular division Bundesliga was founded. 16 teams participated in the very first season 1963/64 and Eintracht was one of them.

The following years were somehow mediocre, at least in the league. But in 1974 the Eagles won the German DFB Cup for the first time and did so too in the following year 1975. Two all-time Eintracht legends – Jürgen Grabowski and Bernd Hölzenbein – were part of the German team side that won the World Cup in 1974. In 1979/80 Eintracht managed the biggest success in the club’s history by winning the UEFA Cup.

The route to the UEFA Cup win:

- **Round 1**: Eintracht Frankfurt – FC Aberdeen (SCO): 1-1; 1-0
- **Round 2**: Eintracht Frankfurt – Dinamo Bukarest (ROM): 0-2; 3-0
- **Last 16**: Eintracht Frankfurt – Feyenoord Rotterdam (NED): 4-1; 0-1
- **Quarter Final**: Eintracht Frankfurt – Zbrojovka Brünn (CZE): 4-1; 2-3
- **Semi Final**: Eintracht Frankfurt – Bayern München (GER): 0-2; 5-1
- **Final**: Eintracht Frankfurt – Borussia Mönchengladbach (GER): 2-3; 1-0

The nineties were a true roller coaster ride for Eintracht Frankfurt. In the beginning the Eagles’ attractive style of play was branded “Fußball 2000”. Stars such as Anthony Yeboah, Jay-Jay Okocha, Uwe Bein and Jörn Andersen did not just play, they celebrated football. In 1991/92 the team came close to winning the second German title but had to let it go on the very last matchday of the season. In 1995/96 Eintracht were relegated for the first time, various promotions and relegations were to follow.
Cabinet highlighting the FIFA Women’s World Cup final in 2011 at Frankfurt stadium (Japan v USA)

Top: Replica of the German title trophy 1959

Bottom: Price display at the stadium (60ies)
Left: Trophy of a friendly against Deportivo La Coruna (1972)

Right: Rain roller from 1974; World Cup match Germany v Poland at Frankfurt stadium
Top left: Plastic stadium mug F1 star and Eintracht supporter Sebastian Vettel gave to the manager of Mainz 05

Bottom left: Present of Benfica

Top right: The museum including the ball of the European Cup final Eintracht Frankfurt v Real Madrid in 1960
The stadium anthem played before Bundesliga home matches is called “Im Herzen von Europa” („In the heart of Europe“), a recording of the Police Choir of Frankfurt from back in the championship days. Other lines address the team translating into: “You were in Spain, you were in Italy, you know the world all over...”. And it’s true, right from the early beginnings on Eintracht participated in international meetings, went on trips far away and hosted plenty of matches against a variety of teams. Already in 1907 Gallia Paris and Newcastle United came to Frankfurt, a year later Tottenham Hotspur and Bradford City. The team also went on various trips, in the twenties they travelled to Amsterdam, Paris, Zürich, Marseille and Prague, earning big wins mostly. At the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in
In 1932 female athlete Tilly Fleischer won the bronze medal in the javelin throw discipline. The football team sensationally won a match away to Atletico Madrid 4-3 in 1950 and went to the United States a year later winning six of their eight guest appearances.

The European Cup campaign 1960 put German champions Eintracht right into the spotlight of football. They marched through to the final leaving plenty of top clubs behind and the very last match of the campaign against Real Madrid (a 7-3 defeat) still remains one of the best club games ever played.

In 1962 the team went on a world tour travelling from Malaysia via Thailand to the US and Canada. Eintracht travelled to South Africa for the first time in 1964 visiting Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria. In the following years there were plenty of other exotic destinations: Mexico, Kenya and Egypt. In recent years the club went to Singapore, the Ivory Coast and the Emirates. The last long distance destination was Vietnam in 2010. The biggest international success though remains winning the UEFA Cup in 1980 in an all-German final against Borussia Mönchengladbach.
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