

4. THE OLD CITY HALL

The Old City Hall is situated opposite the "Lingener Torbrücke" and is used as a college of music nowadays. It was built in the old Dutch style in 1914. The sandstones and the crest above the entrance originate from the first city hall on main street. The first city hall was built in 1752 but unfortunately, it does not exist anymore. Today's city hall is located on the other side of the city centre, on "Bahnhofsstraße" close to Nordhorn's library.



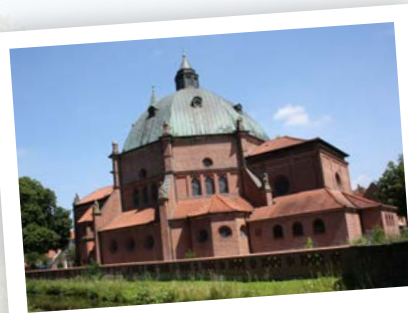
5. OLD SYNAGOGUE / MEMORIAL STONES

The synagogue in Nordhorn, which was probably built in 1814, like many other synagogues, did not withstand the "Reichspogromnacht" (a pogrom against Jews throughout Nazi Germany carried out by SA paramilitary forces and civilians) on November 9, 1938. Two memorial stones now remember the synagogue at its old location on "Alte Synagogenstraße". The Jewish house of god was a one-story sacral building with three large gothic windows. A lot of Jewish people fled from Germany to their families or friends in the Netherlands during the Nazi regime. But even in the Netherlands, they were not safe from deportation to the concentration camps. 42 people of the initial twelve Jewish families died. In remembrance of their fate, there are golden memorial stones, called "Stolpersteine" - stumbling blocks - throughout the city centre.



6. ST. AUGUSTINUS CHURCH

St. Augustinus Kirche is a church on the premises of the Count of Bentheim's former residence house including a small chapel. St. Augustinus Kirche was built in 1911. Because of the rapid growth of large textile companies in Nordhorn such as Povel, NINO and Rawe mostly Catholic workers were recruited from the Ruhrgebiet (an industrial area in North Rhine-Westphalia). Due to a lack of space, an emergency church was put up first but in 1911 the construction of St. Augustinus Kirche began. The former residence house and the chapel were demolished during the construction of the church. In the central building, the church resembles an octagon. The interior of the church is decorated with images from the sufferings of Jesus. The cross and the baptismal font originated from the Frenswegen Monastery.



7. CORN MILL

The mill dates back to the 14th century. There is a Latin inscription above the entrance door which can be translated as "completely renovated in 1792". Until 1931 corn was ground with the aid of hydropower, afterwards turbine power was used. In 1970 the operation of the corn mill was abandoned and the city of Nordhorn took over the building in 1989 and restored it. Today the atmospheric ambience is used for art and cultural events.



8. „POVELTURM“ – POVEL TOWER

The "Povelturm" belonged to the spinning mill and textile factory Ludwig Povel & Co., who achieved world fame with the „Nordhorner Waterschürze“ (an apron fabric made of cotton). The tower was used as a stairwell and at the same time it served as a dust and water tower, where dust and water of the spinning mill was collected. When the company went bankrupt in 1979 the tower, which was originally not detached, could be saved from demolition. In the showroom



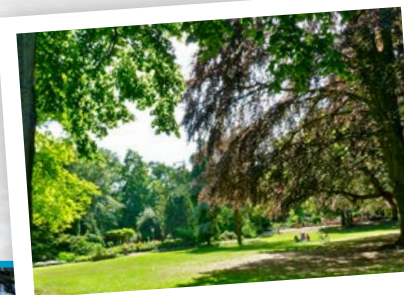
9. „ALTE WEBEREI“ – THE OLD WEAVING MILL

The Old Weaving Mill was also part of Ludwig Povel & Co. Inside the building, there used to be thousands of looms (industrial weaving chairs). Nowadays, the old weaving mill is a cultural centre for exhibitions, trade fairs, theatre plays, concerts and much more. On the mill's premises there is also a county brew-house with restaurant including a musical pub for live acts and a regional radio station called "Ems-Vechte-Welle". You will find additional information about the old weaving mill on an information board in front of the building.



10. CITY PARK

The park was originally owned by a reputable industrialist family from Nordhorn called Rawe. In the fifties, the entire city park was redesigned. The park is now a popular meeting place for local residents because it is located right in the city centre and bordered by the river Vechte. The park is characterized by its small paths, lush vegetation and big old trees. Visitors to the park are invited to linger by its large green areas, beautiful flowerbeds, a band shell, a corn mill, an artist's studio and two cafes. Since 2010, Nordhorn has been receiving the popular Green Flag Award every year. The Green Flag stands for high-quality and outstanding public green areas which correspond to high social and ecological standards.



SIGHTSEEING WALK NORDHORN



VV Nordhorn

Erlebe die Wasserstadt

VV-Stadt- und Citymarketing Nordhorn e.V. | Firnhaberstraße 17 | 48529 Nordhorn
Telefon (05921) 8039-0 | info@vv-nordhorn.de | www.vv-nordhorn.de



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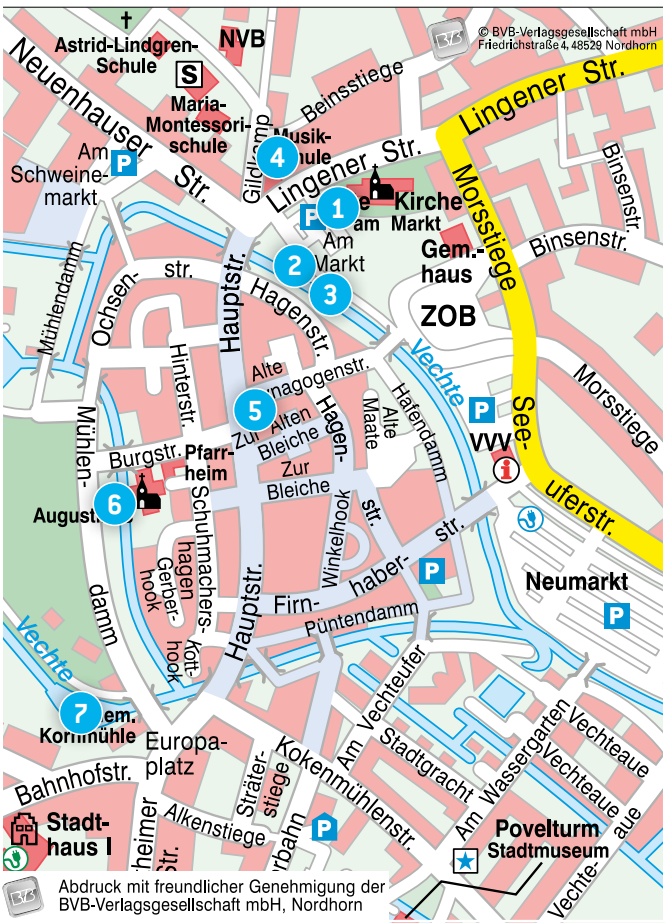
DEAR GUESTS,

Welcome to Nordhorn!

We would like to invite you to a walking tour through Nordhorn's inner city. This pamphlet gives you some information about Nordhorn's history and explains some interesting buildings in the city centre. Therefore, simply follow the numbers on the map.

The tour takes about 1.5 hours on foot. You will find many stores and restaurants on your way which offer a variety of opportunities to shop and eat after or during your tour.

Enjoy your stay in Nordhorn!
Your VVV-team



„WATER CITY“ NORDHORN

Four channels, small winding canals, one lake and a river: That is why Nordhorn is called „water city“. Right at the beginning of the picturesque pedestrian zone, visitors see two arms of the river Vechte which form the so-called „Vechte-island“.

1. ALTE KIRCHE AM MARKT (THE OLD CHURCH)

The Old Church at the market square (Die Alte Kirche am Markt) was consecrated in 1445 and is Nordhorn's oldest monument, together with the monastery Frenswegen. The church was built with sandstone obtained from a town called Bentheim (which is about 20 km south of Nordhorn) and is characterized by its three naves and late Gothic elements. Originally, the church belonged to the Catholic, then temporarily to the Lutheran and from 1588 onwards to the Evangelical Reformed congregation. The former much higher church spire was destroyed during a storm in 1747. Two years later, the tower was adorned with today's shorter wind-permeable lantern. 1597-1599 and 1634-1636 many residents died caused by the plague. As a remedy for the plague, residents scraped parts of the sandstones from the church and mixed the extracted powder with water or oil to create medicine. Therefore, the so-called "plague grooves" can still be seen today on the southern side of the church.



2. DRINKING WATER FOUNTAIN

The city pump which was built in 1750 is located close to the Old Church at the market. It was built in a baroque style and was originally used to supply water. Until 1908 this pump stood in front of the former city hall on Main Street. Unfortunately, this city hall was damaged and later demolished in the aftermath of a city fire in 1912.



3. JANTJE

Jantje is a flat-bottomed ship of the so-called Steilsteven-type and was built in Delfzijl in the Netherlands in 1923. Once, the sailing ship was used to transport freight on the former Zuiderzee (present IJsselmeer). At that time, similar ships were used to transport coal from the Ruhrgebiet (an industrial area in North Rhine-Westphalia) via channels to the Nordhorn textile industry. In 2010, Jantje became a floating monument to Nordhorn's maritime history and has been decorating the old port of Nordhorn ever since. Jantje will leave her berth up to four or five times a year on special occasions, reminding visitors of the once-busy shipping traffic in the water city of Nordhorn.



OUR RECOMMENDATION:

The round trip boats, the so-called „Vechtestromer“, „Vechtesonne“, „Vechteschute“ and „Vechteprahm“ give visitors the opportunity to get to know Nordhorn from the perspective of former sailors. Get on board at the VVV boat dock (Firnhaberstr. 17) and experience Nordhorn on the water.