

It was approximately 1200 years ago that the first settlers took up residence near a ford which later became part of the city's name. Situated between the rivers Werre and Aa one of the first abbeys of the empire of Northern Germany was founded – as a precondition for the development of the free imperial and Hanseatic city of Herford.

For many centuries the abbesses of the imperial abbey together with the citizens ruled the city, increasing its wealth and reputation.



**Sancta Herfordia** - even today, one still feels the touch of history. A report from the 10th century tells of Mary's first vision north of the Alps, which a 1000 years ago was the reason for the foundation of the chapter of nuns on top of the 'Stiftberg' hill. The pilgrims' way to Santiago de Compostela also passed through Herford. Today the four high-hall Middle-Age churches still characterise the city, as well as many aged civil houses.

The end of the Thirty Year War, brought severe consequences for Herford against which the town struggle to overcome for a long time. In the 19th century the rail connection to the route Hannover-Minden became decisive in enabling Herford's step into the age of industrial revolution.

Even today, you can still find many vestiges of the turbulent history of this attractive town and its citizens. Whether in the; Radewig, Altstadt, Neustadt or Stiftberg – all parts of the city are worth visiting. For contemporary art and design enthusiasts, the Muesum MARTa offers a cultural alternative to the medieval past of this wonderful town.

We are looking forward to seeing you!

... in **HERFORD**

**1 Münsterkirche** Built between 1220 and 1274. Late Roman/early Gothic hall church was together with the Paderborn Cathedral one of the first hall churches built in Northern Germany.

**2 Johanniskirche** was built between 1250 and 1340 and is an early Westfalen hall church. Its Chor houses a stain glass window from the first half of the 14th century and is one of the oldest in Westfalen. Its magnificent furnishings are from the 17th century.

**3 Jakobikirche** Built between 1260 and 1440 with the church tower finally finished in the first half of the 15th Century. Built as a pilgrims' church on the way of St. James, it was closed in 1510 after the Reformation when the pilgrims were no longer welcome. It re-opened for services again in 1590.

**4 Marienkirche** A high Gothic hall church built between 1290 and 1350. The choir with its combined gable construction of stepped gables and pediments is unique and is considered to be the richest Lady Gable of Westphalia. It has been a Protestant parish church since 1548.

**5** The **Synagoge** from 1892/93 was destroyed in 1938 during the Pogrom Night. The new synagoge was inaugurated in March 2010. Its ceiling is illuminated by 248 LEDs, symbolising the 248 Jewish commandments and shows the picture of the Jerusalem starlit sky in 2010.

**6** The catholic church of **St. Johannes Baptist**, 1715/16, grounds in the former commandry of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Constructed as a baroque aisle-less church for the congregation. In 1890/91 a neo-romantic extension was added to the baroque part.

**7** The **Kantorhaus** is one of the oldest framework houses in Westphalia. The two-storey framework eaves house was built between 1484 and 1494.

**8 Wolderuskapelle** According to historical tradition Holy Waltger (died in 825), founder of the chapter of nuns, was buried in this chapel. Around 1051 he was reburied in the predecessor building of the Münster. In 1735 it was demolished and the today still existing baroque roofed hall was built.

**9** The **Remensnider-Haus**, built in 1521, is one of the most important framework houses of Northern Germany. It is significant because of its sculptural decoration. Next to it, in the Engelking-Haus, built in 1532 which housed a ropery until the forties.

**10 Wulferthaus** A Lipper Renaissance house built in 1560 by the Herford merchant and councilman Jobst Wulfert. It was extensively restored between 1977 and 1979.

**11** The **Rathaus der Neustadt**, built about 1600, is the only Herford building whose front in the Weserrenaissance style has been preserved, although not in its original. In the spring of 1930 the pediment had to be demolished because of decrepitude. Donations made the reconstruction possible in 1988.

**12 Crüwellhaus** is a late Gothic house built by Heinrich Crüwell; mayor of the Neustadt in 1538. This Multi-storey building has with the oldest pediment in Herford, with its front preserved in its original state.

**13 Frühherrenhaus** Built in 1591 as an administration building for the Dionysius chapter. In 2004/5 not only the former four lane windows had been reconstructed but also the interior which indicates some renaissance details.

**14 Fürstabtei**, one of the administration buildings of the Herford imperial abbey was built in the first half of the 18th century. After 3 years of restoration the first "German History Hotel" – "Hotel zur Fürstabtei" was opened here in April 1999.

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 Layout: Hans Koch; Fotos: Michael Tölke; Druck: Print Design Druck GmbH

Ganz schön,  
spannend ...



... in **HERFORD**

Ob Radewig, Altstadt, Neustadt oder Stiftberg, überall warten in den verschiedenen Stadtteilen reizvolle Ecken auf Sie. Von der mittelalterlichen Vergangenheit spannt sich ein weiter Bogen bis zum von Frank O. Gehry für die Stadt der starken Frauen entworfenen Museum der modernen Kunst, MARTa.



**15 MARTa**, the internationally accepted museum for contemporary art and design, opened in 2005, offers an exhibition space of 2500 m<sup>2</sup>, where many different exhibitions and events take place. It was constructed by Frank O'Gehry.

**16 Schönfeldsche Villa**, built by the Herford factory owner Schönfeld in 1874 has been a municipal museum since 1942. In 1975 the annex, named after the architect Oesterlen was opened. The Herforder Kunstverein is situated here. The complex is known as Pöppelmann-Haus/Städtisches Museum.



**17 „Weinrichs Bruchbude“** offers the opportunity to buy fantastic chocolate products from the factory, freshly bagged and at attractive prices. Open: Mo-Fr 8-18 h, Sa 8-14 h. [www.weinrich-schokolade.de](http://www.weinrich-schokolade.de)



**19 Rathaus.** Built between 1913 and 1917, after the demolition of the abbey it is a big castle-like building with wings and a market hall opposite. It is one of the last big neo-baroque buildings in Germany.



**18 The Wall.** The former more than three kilometres long city wall invites for the historic "Rondegang" walk around the inner city. Many villas of the 'Gründerzeit' and the attractive city moat provide lovely setting for walkers and bikers, of all ages.

