

More Information

RUHR.INFOLOUNGE

Tourist information in the old town of RUHR.INFOLOUNGE. The Recklinghausen's RUHR.INFOLOUNGE offers information about the cultural and touristic attractions of the region and the metropolis Ruhr.

RUHR.INFOLOUNGE

in the ticket center of the Recklinghausen newspaper
Breite Straße 4, 45657 Recklinghausen

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 9am to 6pm
Saturday: 9am to 1pm

Das Bürgerbüro

Tourist information in the Recklinghausen Stadthaus A.

The Citizens Office offers information on sights and up to date events taking place in the city of Recklinghausen. It offers information such as city and cycling plan, a directory of hotels and private accommodation as well as the tourist attractions. Furthermore, the office houses a souvenir shop and can establish contact to the Guild of City Guides for guided tours of Recklinghausen.

Citizens Office in the Town Hall A
Rathausplatz 4, 45657 Recklinghausen
Tel. +49 (0)2361/50-1228

Opening hours:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 8am to 1pm
Thursday: 8am to 6pm and Saturdays: 9.30am to 12.30pm

Please find up to date information at: www.recklinghausen.de

Travels to the Town Hall by train

on the Ruhrgebiet / Münster route, Recklinghausen Central Station, 5 minute walk to the Town Hall.

The following Vestischen bus lines stop at the Town Hall: SB20, 224, 235, 239, 249

Stadt Recklinghausen

City Marketing and Tourism

Tel.: +49 (0)2361/50-5050

stadtmarketing@recklinghausen.de



Stand der Information 11/2013



Ruhrfestspielstadt
RECKLINGHAUSEN

City Wall (Stadtmauer)

The "Wall" street names even still today show that the old Recklinghausen used to be surrounded by city walls, stonewalls and trenches. The city wall was secured by 17 fortified towers and had five city gates: Kunibertor, Martinitor, Lohtor, Steintor, Viehtor.



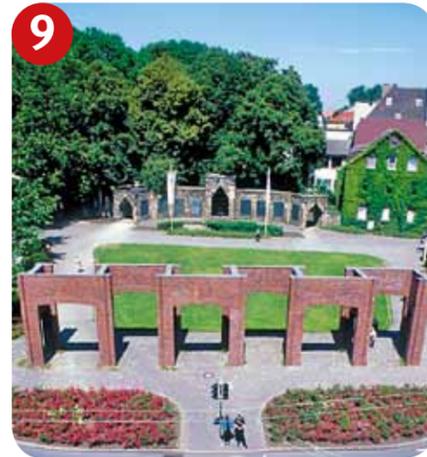
The last remaining piece of the wall is standing at the Herzogswall, measures about 200 meters and is overlooking the small park of the Engelsburg.

Kirkeby-Sculptures (Kirkeby-Skulptur)

In 1996, at the location of the historical Recklinghausen Lohtor, a monumental clinker sculpture (26 x 4.50 x 2.60 meters) by the Danish sculptor Per Kirkeby was consecrated.

Together with Henry Moores' bronze sculpture in front of the Festspielhaus, this marked the arrival of another world class piece of art in Recklinghausen.

With his clinker sculptures, Per Kirkeby - one of the most important sculptors of the present - extended the traditional notion of what clinker sculptures are. Sculpture and architecture become one. The piece is perfectly integrated into the townscape. With its location by the wall it alludes to the historical city wall and the city gates of the old town, but also integrated the shape of the memorial of world war victims, which is located behind it.



Lohtor Cemetery (Lohtor-Friedhof)



Opened in 1809 the Lohtor Friedhof received its name from the Loh-Tor (Loh-Gate) in the city wall. "Loh" means bush or coppice.

Closed in 1907, it is the last resting place of many important people that played an integral part in the creation of Recklinghausen such as the District Administrator Robert von Reitzenstein, Mayor Franz Bracht and Chaplain Theodor Kemna.

After the redesign of 1999 the Lohtor-Friedhof is now a popular green space in the city.

Art Hall (Kunsthalle)

Art instead of war: Ever since its conversion to the Kunsthalle in 1950, the former hochbunker (literally: high rise bunker) at the Central Station a site for collections and exhibitions. It houses pieces and exhibits by Emil Schumacher, Gerhard Richter and Konrad Klapheck. The annual exhibition for the "Ruhrfestspiele" arts festival as well as four to six other exhibitions per year deal predominantly with contemporary art.



The exhibition houses post 1945 artworks. Every two years the renowned "Kunstpreis junger westen" (Art Award young West) is being awarded.

Provost Church St. Peter (Propsteikirche St. Peter)

The provost church St. Peter thrones atop the remains of two predecessor buildings ever since the 13th century, right at the location of the Carolingian royal court (founded at around 800). It became the mother church of the Recklinghausen vest. After the devastating town fire of 1247, St. Peter evolved into a late Romanesque house of god and one of the most beautiful of the Westphalian hall churches. Especially noteworthy is the Romanic south portal, overlooking the Old Town Market. The time brought destruction and change, and so did the burning of the double-naved Gothic transverse building (1519 - 23). The Baroque period manifested itself in the cupola (1652 - 1670). A sight to behold inside the church is the late Gothic sacrament chest (ca. 1520) and the Baroque style high altar with works of art by Ruben. They depict the handing over of the key from Peter and the taking Christ of the cross.



Icon Museum (Ikonen-Museum)

The Icon Museum which was founded in 1956 is the most important museum outside the orthodox countries for art relating to the Eastern Church. More than 600 icons, embroideries, miniatures as well as wood and metal works from Russia, Greece and various Balkan States give a comprehensive overview over the varied topics and the stylistic developments in icon painting and the craftwork in the Christian East. A wood carved iconostasis gives an impression of the icons' position in the Orthodox Church. The Coptic department of the Icon Museum documents the transition from the pagan Late Antiquity to early Christianity in Egypt with exceptional pieces. Exhibits such as mummy portraits, crosses, reliefs made of wood and stone, fabrics, glasses and bronzes are impressive witnesses of the artistic developments in Egypt in the 1st century until the early Middle Ages. The museum regularly hosts international symposia for Christian Orthodox art.



Old Town Market (Altstadtmarkt)

This has always been the beating heart of Recklinghausen, a place of market bustle, plays of the old Latin school, activities and administration. The first three Town Halls stood right here by the Market Square, the oldest of which was built in 1256. After its redesign, the Market Square brings ever new life back into the inner city with a plethora of events and invites visitors and residents alike to take a stroll and marvel. The "Old Town Hall Town Bells" can be heard daily at 10.15, 12.15, 16.15 and 18.15, playing melodies from five centuries. Besides the annual events such as the "Markplatzspringen" (literally: Market Square Vault) - a pole vaulting competition on an international level - many a seasonal events take place here, such as the popular Recklinghausen Spring Market.

Old Pharmacy (Alte Apotheke)

This lovingly preserved and maintained building has been in the possession of the Strunk family, a long-established pharmacist family, since 1873. The gable and the lavishly adorned portal of the late Baroque building are standouts.



Recklinghausen on Foot



Enjoy your walkabout in our old town!

Stand 05.11.2013



Ruhrfestspielstadt
RECKLINGHAUSEN



Town Hall (Rathaus)

Recklinghausen's Town Hall is envied far and wide. Proud and confident, it looks onto the Town Hall Square all the way down to the old town. In former times, three town halls were located there at the Old Town Market. Built in the style of the German Renaissance and inaugurated in 1908, the town hall offers many details that are pleasant to the eye. With an exterior made of Eifel limestone with structural Medard sandstone elements, the town hall sits on a basalt lava base, interfused with Anröchter dolomite. Up top, the mighty copper plated central tower at the Kaiserwall sits on the sub-divided town hall roof.

The building costs was a lavish 1,125,173.23 gold mark. Permanent water ingress made the construction work difficult. A sheet pile wall reaching up to nine meters high, sealed off the foundation, which was a concrete slab anchored onto 700 concrete blocks. Even today an automatic exhaust pump removes ground water leaking into the town hall basement.

A Trio of German History Personified at the East Facade (left to right): Hermann the Cherusker who overcame the Romans; a bishop, baptizing the defeated Saxon duke Widukind; Charlemagne, who is inextricably linked to Recklinghausen's beginnings as a city. The decorative wall relief at the Binnenhof gate (West Facade) depicting the escaped goose thief, is reminiscent of the way to the former town jail. The city's coat of arms sits above the main entrance in the traditional colors green and gold. The coat's motive - a stylized city guarded by walls - is based on the oldest preserved town seal from 1253. The key at the archway symbolizes St. Peter's key, the attribute of the patron saint of the Archbishops of Cologne that reigned over Recklinghausen for 600 years and dedicated the main church to St. Peter.

Citizens carrying their City (Bürger tragen ihre Stadt)

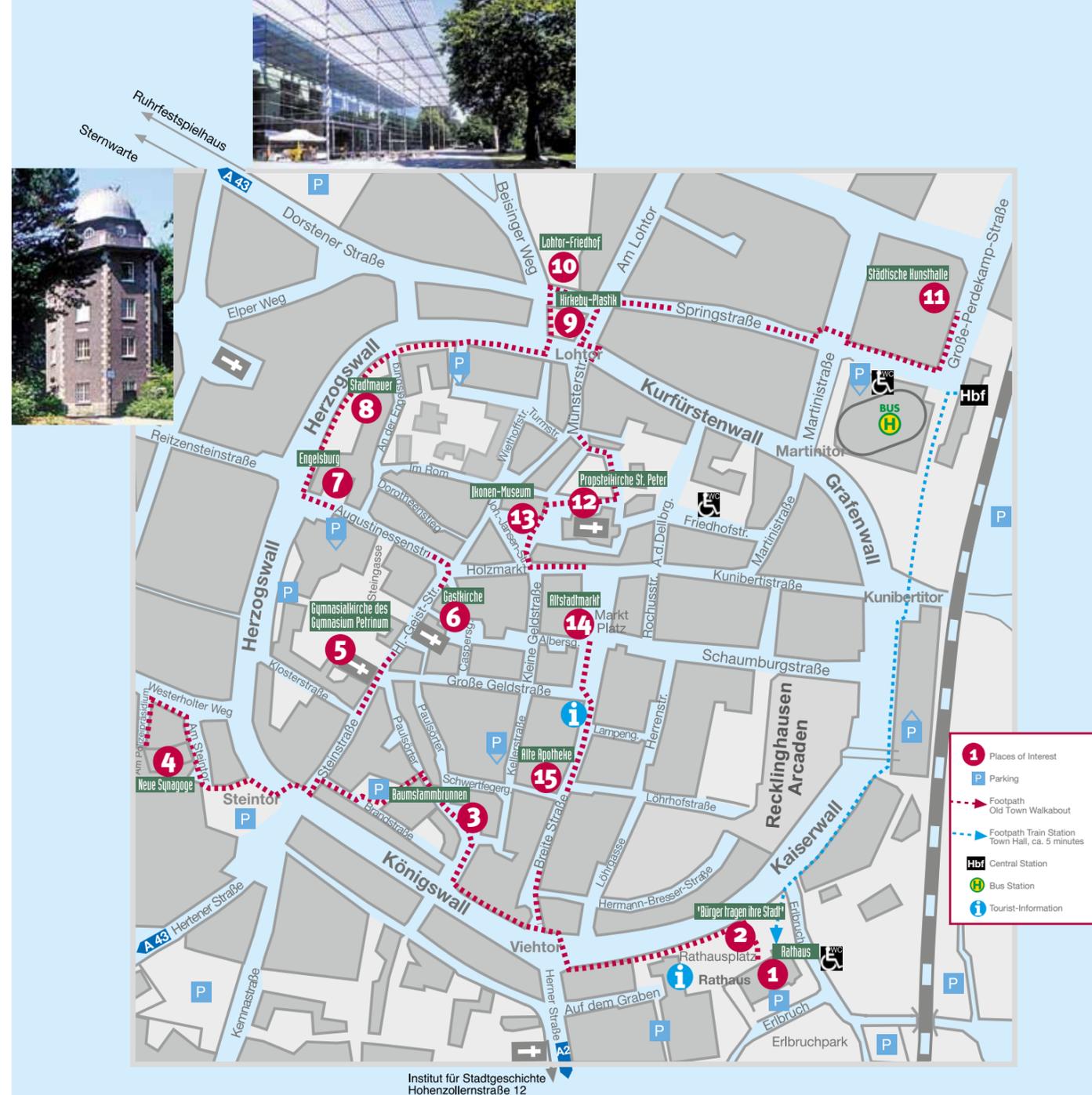
"Citizens carrying their City" is what artist Heinrich Brockmeier called the group of sculptures that adorn the fountain at the town hall square. They are the embodiment of Recklinghausen's citizens' spirit of unison. Together, these three figures are carrying the symbolic buildings of the city: the provost church St. Peter, a shaft tower and the town hall. The fountain located next to the sculptures as well as the redesigned town hall square were created for Recklinghausen's 750 anniversary in 1986.



Wood Log Fountain (Baumstammbrunnen)



The Baumstammbrunnen - a bronze casting of which was set up at the Paulsörter as a fountain plastic in 1985 - was discovered during excavation works in 1968. The fountain was created in the 13th century and built from a hollow oak tree trunk, which chronological research dates back to the 8th century.



New Synagogue (Neue Synagoge)

Built for the growing Jewish community in 1997, the inside is dominated by bright colors. Architect: Nathan Schächten. The old synagogue from 1904 is also located right nearby at the corner Westerholter Weg/Limperstraße. Heavily damaged in 1938, it was subsequently completely destroyed. The memorial at the Herzogswall (Prof. Timm Ulrichs) is a sign of remembrance for the persecuted Jews of Recklinghausen.



Secondary school Petrinum (Gymnasium Petrinum)



The oldest part of the Gymnasialkirche dates back to the Franziskanerkirche (Franciscan Church). Construction for the Franziskanerkirche started in 1658, even before the monastery (started in 1676). It is dedicated to the Immaculate Virgin Mary. The simplistic, four-bay hall was the center of religious life of the local Franciscan friars. In the early 19th century, classical elements were incorporated into the church building. Today, the small Franciscan Church is connected with the Gymnasium Petrinum.

Host Church (Gastkirche)

Created from the hospital or the poor house (guest house) after 1403, the Gastkirche - the city's smallest Catholic Church - is still a symbol for everyday brotherly love. The church itself, dedicated to the Holy Spirit, houses three beautiful altars, which for a church of its size is quite unusual.



The Middle Altar (15th century) is dedicated to St. Sebastian, St. Fabian and St. Gertrud. The crucifixion altar (17th century) in turn, is dedicated to Jesus Christ. In the "Guest House" adjacent to the church, a Community is even today still working for the elderly, the poor and those without a home in Recklinghausen, but also for those in need from the 3rd world.



Castle of the Holy Angel (Engelsburg)

The Engelsburg is the most beautiful and important secular building in all of Recklinghausen. Modelled after Münster-based nobility courts and residences, it was built in 1701 for a judge from the Electorate of Cologne. Nowadays, the Engelsburg houses a renowned four star hotel. A standout inside the old building is a baroque fireplace. From 1803 to 1904 the Engelsburg was home to the central administration of the Duke von Arenberg's possessions. The name can perhaps be explained as a reaction to the adjacent field name, which is "Im Rom" ("In Rome").