

Hermannsweg / The Cheruski Trail: Our next hike (Number 4) Geschwister-Scholl Europaschule Gütersloh, Germany



<https://hermannshoehen.teutoburgerwald.de/wandern/die-etappen/6-halle-bis-bielefeld.html#dm=1>

Activity 29

Activity 31

Hike Number 4: Hermannshöhen /Hermann Heights (Fall 2018)



Facts:

Distance: 16,2 Kilometers

Time: 4 hours and 45 minutes

Ascent: 441 hm

Descent: 444hm

Highest Point: 309hm

Lowest point: 118 hm

Difficulty: middle

The following is a list of the important sight that we will see while we hike. In addition to getting familiar with our local history, we will also monitor our physical fitness and report back about our experience (Activities 32/31//28/23).

Famous sights: Historical Halle



Halle in Westphalia provides life and leisure at the same time. A ring of typical Westphalian timbered houses - some from the Middle Ages – forms the Haller Herz – and a great backdrop for city festivals. A nationally important sports and events stadium that inspires people with diverse events is not far away. The scenic frame around the city form the Teuto hill range and the expanse of the Münsterland countryside. Here you will find the moated castle of Tatenhausen, the forest chapel in Stockkämpen and the vantage point of the “Kaffeemühle” above the city. All of the highlights worth seeing in a gentle green landscape, as it could not be more typical of the Central German Uplands. Everything is easily accessible by car and can bet better discovered through 200 kilometers of hiking and cycling trails.<https://www.hallewestfalen.de/tourismus/english-version/>

Famous sights: Kaffeemühle (Coffee Mill)



It is not the octagonal shape with its copper structure that gives the 'Kaffeemühle' (coffee mill) its name. This building in the middle of the Teutoburg Forest (at the junction of Hermannsweg and the A1 hiking path) was also built by a coffee merchant. The Bremen merchant Hermann Hagedorn planned the pavilion as a viewpoint for a large park on the slope. Today, the avenue of chestnut trees along Apothekerstrasse is the only remaining part of the park – and, of course, the 'Kaffeemühle'. It is still a popular destination for walkers and offers spectacular views over the whole of Halle and beyond.. Hermann Hagedorn's descendants built a memorial to him, directly in the line of sight and just below this listed pavilion, for his great commitment to Halle.

<https://www.hallewestfalen.de/tourismus/english-version/>

Museum for works of childhood and adolescence of important artists



The oldest house in the town of Halle (Westphalia) houses the museum for the works of important artists that were created during their childhood and youth. The house on the church square, which was built in 1246, looks back on an eventful history. It housed a monastery, served as a church room for a time and was also used as a prison.

The museum was founded in May 1987 at the initiative of the painter Ursula Blaschke after the building had been completely renovated by a group of tradeswomen. Old building structures were consciously preserved during the renovation.

This museum, which is the only one of its kind worldwide, displays childhood and youth works by important artists, including Conrad Felixmüller, Paul and Felix Klee, August Macke, Friedrich Karl Gotsch, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner and Pablo Picasso, to name just a few. In special exhibitions the museum also shows the development of artists from their earliest to their latest work, such as Oskar Kokoschka or Otto Modersohn. This museum offers great artistic enjoyment for young and old alike.
https://www.hallewestfalen.de/medien/bilder/bild_20_herbstliches_museum.jpg?20180208120845

Famous sight: Schwedenschanze Dornberg and the Emperor Friedrich III Memorial/ Sweden Peace



At about 306 meters in the middle of the Teutoburg Forest is the "Kaiser-Friedrich-Gedächtnishütte", a refuge, which is also called "Schwedenschanze" in the Volksmunde. Literally, a "Schwedenschanze" actually means only a rampart, just like here next to the refuge. From up here you have a wonderfully wide view over the Ravensberger Land.
<https://www.komoot.com/highlight/136095>

There are numerous prehistorical and early historical ringworks and **fortification ramparts** in Central Europe that have erroneously, usually colloquially, been given the name **Schwedenschanze**, which means "Swedish schanze", a *schanze* being a hastily erected, military fieldwork.

Important History

This name arose in connexion with the fighting during the Thirty Years' War, when the population of the Holy Roman Empire often used old field fortifications as refuge castles or hidden livestock pens. Particularly in Catholic areas this action was taken to protect people from the Protestant forces of the Swedish king, Gustavus II Adolphus. Whether the individual fortifications were actually used as fighting positions, however, is usually speculative. Many of the often well preserved earthworks in the forests of Europe were probably later associated wrongly with this religious war.

The history of these heritage sites often goes back several thousand years. They were frequently extended during the Early Middle Ages, for example, to defend East Francia and other regions in the 10th century from the Hungarian invasions.

It is true that in the 17th century, during the Thirty Years' War, numerous earthworks and *schanzen* were thrown up during the conflict. But these are clearly distinguishable from the older sites by their regular, geometric shapes. Occasionally there were also fortifications that were actually built by the Imperial Army, i.e. Catholic League troops that were later called *Schwedenschanzen*; such as the Schwedenschanze in the Rhön.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schwedenschanze>