



## Information

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Points of information at the post-office  
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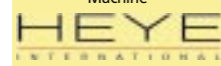
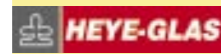
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## Technology



Bornemann was founded in 1853 and has been working on the construction and building of pump systems for 75 years. The development of the twin screw pumps, the technique of multi phase pumps basing on them and the possibilities of using them in various industries guarantees the group a global leading position. Container glass has been produced in Obernkirchen since 1799. On the basis of having produced glass for more than 200 years the Heye group has become a synonym for container glass technology of highest standard, for up-to-date production plants for glass, machines, forms, equipment and for an attractive supply programme which is in line with market requirements. Even in the sixties of the last century Heye developed light glass technology and succeeded in reducing the weight of glass packaging considerably, still sustaining absolute suitability in everyday life. Since then Heye has been able to reduce partly more than 40% of weight in almost all product groups in their own works. Today far more than 80% of their own production consists of light glass. Nowadays Heye light glass technologies are spread worldwide by licence awards. It is possible to make an appointment for guided tours watching container glass production (tel. 05724-260).



## Living



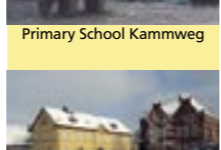
Kindergarten Kammweg



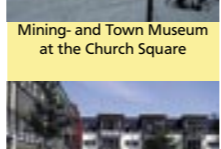
Bornemann playground



Primary School Kammweg



Mining- and Town Museum at the Church Square



Sonnengarten (living alone with the possibility of being looked after)

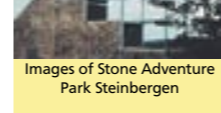
Obernkirchen is an ideal place for young and old! It is particularly suitable as a place of residence for families because there are not only five kindergartens, four schools, a crawling group (U3), an agency for children's care (KIBA), but several playgrounds, too. At close range there are secondary schools in Bückeburg (7 km) and Stadthagen (8 km), the vocational and special high schools in Stadthagen and Rinteln (11 km), the college in Minden (20 km) and the university in Hannover (50 km, DB). Three hospitals in Schaumburg and the Medizinische Hochschule (University for International Medicine) Hannover (60 km, DB) are providing medical treatment. Good traffic links are made sure by the speed-bus to Stadthagen (DB) and Rinteln (Eurobahn), the S-Bahn from Kirchhorsten (5km) to Hannover and Minden as well as by Airport Hannover (55km, DB) and the federal highway link BAB A2 (4km, AS Bad Eilsen). In Obernkirchen you remain staying in the centre of life, in town, in the society even as a senior person. Here senior citizens are in good keeping by living alone with the possibility of being looked after or staying in old people's homes (Sonnenhof, Bergfrieden, Sonnengarten, Stift), by a Reformhaus (specialized on healthy food), chemist's shops, doctors and services for nursing. A weekly market, library, museum, churches, cultural life and walks in a charming nature are completing the activities not only for seniors.



## Trips Events



Steinhuder Meer



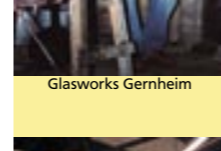
Images of Stone Adventure Park Steinbergen



Castle Bückeburg



Glasworks Gernheim



Trade Exhibitions Liethhall

Nearby various attractions are calling, only a small number of which can be introduced here: The Erlebniswelt Steinzeichen (Images of Stone Adventure Park), an extensive Expo project, which is completely dedicated to stone. Here the visitor does not only enjoy the unique view of the Weser- and Wiehen Mountains, but will also be informed in various ways and invited to go exploring on his own. In Bückeburg the famous castle, the baroque town church and the helicopter museum which is unique in Europe are particularly worth seeing. The picturesque centre of Rinteln with its numerous half-timbered houses is interesting to go for a stroll. In the Eulenburg Museum interested visitors get special information about the region by changing exhibitions. At the Steinhuder Meer water sports, fun of swimming and experience of nature can be combined in an ideal way. In a word: You will not be bored in Schaumburg!

(Symposium of Sculptures 2006, 2009,...), (24-hour swimming), Beachvolleyball- und Pétanquetournaments, Ice betting, October festival, shooting competition and harvest festivals, Meierhöfer Hoffete (farm party), museum festival, Barbarossa Fair and Advent Market

You can find the dates of the events on the homepage [www.obernkirchen-info.de](http://www.obernkirchen-info.de) or you can just ask us! (Addresses see under "Information".)



## Gastronomy Accomodation



Pizzeria Buena Vista



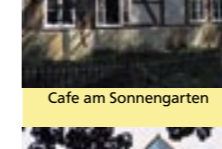
Zur Linde - Vehlen



Restaurant Am Sonnenbrink



Chinese Restaurant Tai-Ping



Cafe am Sonnengarten



Farm Cafe Eggelmann

You can find a list of restaurants and possibilities of accommodation on the homepage [www.obernkirchen-info.de](http://www.obernkirchen-info.de) or you can just ask us! (Addresses see under „Information“.)

### Specialities from Obernkirchen

Meierhöfer Bier (beer)  
smallest brewery in Lower Saxony



Bread baked in the convent of Obernkirchen according to a recipe dating from 1759



### We have to offer even more:

- guided tours referring to each Obernkirchen aspect
- exhibitions
- seminars and meeting places for conferences



## Town of Obernkirchen

In the middle of the region of Schaumburg  
At the foot of the Bückeburg-mountain



Art | Culture | History



Sports | Technology | Events



Nature | Sandstone | Sights

Places of interest



Gastronomy | Accomodation



## History

Obernkirchen belongs to one of the oldest settlements of our region, existing as a small village in shadow of the old Saxon tribal fortress "Castrum Buccaburg" long before towns like Stadthagen or Rinteln were founded. It had already been mentioned in the imperial annals of Charles The Great. When Bishop Werner of Minden founded a monastery at that place in 1167 the castle had already been destroyed. The site of the monastery and the church at the foot of the Bückeberg mountain and the spiritual function as a superior church can be recognized in the name "Overnenkerken" (upper church). In 1181 the German emperor Frederick I "Barbarossa" bestowed market rights – the annual Barbarossa-fair reminds of that fact. For centuries the citizens had been well off because of their dependency on the convent. Pilgrimages to the miracle-working statue of Mary brought pilgrims and income to the town. The counts of Schaumburg had not much interest in the country town which was ruled by the convent. But they had their eyes casted on the rich properties of the provosty. By installing the reformation Count Otto IV acted quickly. He transformed the monastery into a noble ladies' convent, confiscating the provosty with all its income. In 1565 he gave the town the status of a market town at the very right moment. A great fire in 1554 had destroyed most of the residential buildings, so the support of the sovereign was just what they needed to rebuild the town.



Castrum Buccaburg



Detail of tribbe-epitaph in the Convent-Church



Gate to the Monastery



## Art Culture



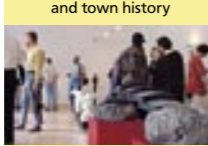
Sculpture Symposium



Brockmann garden



Museum of mining and town history



Art exhibition in the Convent



Path of sculptures

Furthermore the Count leased the profitable quarries on top of the Bückeberg to Obernkirchen stone masons. So they made a profit of the constructing boom in renaissance time. Meanwhile even coalmining was making a good profit. The crowning of this story of success was the bestowal of town character by count Ernst in 1608. This short heyday was abruptly ended by the Thirty Years' War. The town lost half its population by the black plague epidemic in 1626 and by emigration. The following division of the county made Obernkirchen a Hessian town for a period of 300 years. The second heyday of Obernkirchen started only at the beginning of industrialisation. The glassworks, founded shortly before, were successful, so was the mining industry. Obernkirchen became the industrial heart of the region of Schaumburg. The royal court, the administration of the general mining authority, the preschool for mining, a countrywomen's school were located in Obernkirchen. At the Lieth an industrial area was growing with briquette- and brickworks and the Lieth adit. Today the town is changing again. The local government reform has reunited the former district and gave Obernkirchen the chance of development by incorporating the districts of Vehlen and Gellendorf. The buildings of the convent and the double-peaked churchtower are having a forming influence on the silhouette of the town until today. More information about the town history can be found in the local museum.



## Nature Sports



Trails



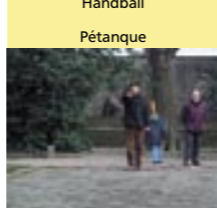
Beachvolleyball



Golf



Handball



Pétanque

Obernkirchen is situated high above the region of Schaumburg at the foot of the Bückeberg. It got its name from the beech (Buche) and this splendid tree is typical for our forest even today. On your way through the woods you are invited to explore secluded springs, brooks and ponds, enchanted ravines or wide views. You will find relaxation and quietness in this unspoilt nature where also rare species like the muffle, the black woodpecker or the fire salamander are feeling at home. Do you like it sporty? Ramblers, bikers, joggers, walkers and horse-riders are sharing the main trails in the Bückeberg in a very harmonic way, even rolling skiers and skaters are enjoying themselves. Sports? Yes please! There is hardly any kind of sports that is not done in Obernkirchen: golf, tennis, soccer, handball, volleyball, cycling, shooting, the tranquil Petanque, fiery squaredance – there is something for each taste. People are fond of visiting our swimming bath conducted by committed citizens. It is low in chlorine and has a pleasant water temperature (about 27 °C from April to October).



## Sandstone from Obernkirchen



Gate of Batavia



Victory column in Berlin



Sandstone from Obernkirchen



Town Hall Bremen



About 140 million years ago there was a richly structured landscape where our town is spreading today. The waves of the ocean brought immense masses of sand to the shoreland, and so in the layers left there was created a material that is filling builders, masons and sculptors with enthusiasm: sandstone from Obernkirchen! Again and again prints of living organisms like mussels, tortoises, crocodiles, fish and enormous dinosaurs with three toes have been found in the large blocks of stone which were already quarried in the Middle Ages. The sandstone from Obernkirchen is light and especially fine-grained, so it can easily be carved. This Wealden sandstone is resistant to damaging pollution. The stone was shipped on the Weser River to Bremen and from there transported all over the world ("Bremer Sandstein"). The number of famous buildings made of Obernkirchen sandstone is large - in Europe as well as overseas. Town Hall of Bremen – Cathedral of Ulm – Cathedral of Cologne (the towers) – Stock Exchange in Hamburg – Peace Palace in The Hague – The Old Stock Exchange in Copenhagen – Theatre in Oslo – Town Hall of Antwerp – Cathedral of Baltimore – Palace Zarskoye Selo in St. Petersburg – Cathedral of Bern – Victory Column of Berlin – Castle Rosenberg in Copenhagen – Stock Exchange Kaliningrad – Castle of Bückeburg – Castle Kronborg near Helsingør – Pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in New York – Gate of Batavia



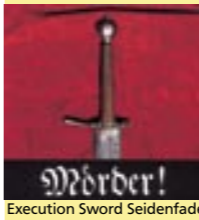
Friederike von Hannover



Obernkirchner Märchensänger Fairytale Singers



Admiral Reinhard Scheer



Execution Sword Seidenfaden

## well – known – famous - in-

Inventors and war heroes, star architects, communist ministers, court sculptors, future queens, legendary murderers, an emperor's daughter, founders of companies, record millionaires and authors. People having been at home in Obernkirchen are as faceted as the town is. The countrywomen's school which was accommodated in the convent had a number of illustrious pupils: two daughters of Kaiser Wilhelm, the granddaughter of Richard Wagner or Friederike von Hannover, later Queen of Greece. Reinhard Scheer was born in the school building at the church square in 1863 as a son of the headmaster. In history books he made a name for himself as an admiral and hero of the sea battle at the Skaggerak in 1916. Legends are twining around Johann Heinrich Seidenfaden's lifestory. The man from Obernkirchen, having been sentenced to death because of murder, managed to escape shortly before his execution. Years later, he was now a Dutch soldier, the cover was blown from him in the South American colony of Surinam. He was taken home and beheaded in front of huge crowds on the bank of the Weser River in Rinteln in 1836. In the time of the late renaissance two famous sculptors were living in Obernkirchen who were also mayors of their town. Hans Wulff worked for the enthusiastic builder Count Ernst at the facade of the town church and at the castle gate in Bückeburg. In Celle, Georg Tribbe created a number of epitaphs for the Guelf Dukes.



## Personalities



Friedrich Hofmeister



Dr. Oetker's

Friedrich Hofmeister, son of a miner, was born at the church square in 1869 and advanced to a Düsseldorf star architect. He planned concert palaces, department stores, public administration buildings but also functional workers' homes in cooperative buildings. August Oetker, son of a baker, was born at the Obernkirchen market place in 1864. He did not only invent the beneficial baking powder. As a pioneer of brand advertisements he knew how important it was to recognize his products and so he laid the foundations for today's food company. Each child knows the trademark "Ein heller Kopf" ("A bright head") and the legendary slogan "Man nehme Dr.Oetker" ("Take Dr.Oetker's"). In the fifties the children's choir "Obernkirchner Märchensänger" ("O. Fairytale Singers") had a great record success: "Mein Vater war ein Wandersmann". With this "Happy Wanderer" they went on wildly acclaimed tours to England and America being ambassadors of music. The poet of heathland Hermann Löns liked to be in Obernkirchen, too. The Obernkirchen Ratskeller, the pub "Zur Falle" and especially the mountain pub Walter on the Bückeberg were some of the pubs where he used to get drunk during his time as a journalist. The "Löns Pfad" ("Löns Path") reminds of these walks.