



Church Heilig Kreuz



Entrance to the memorial



Anna-Katharina-Emmerick-Pilgrimage in Dülmen

Infos · Assistance · Contacts

Dear Guests,

Thanks to Anna Katharina Emmerick, Dülmen is known far beyond the borders of Germany and Europe. The Romantic poet, Clemens Brentano, who wrote down her visions, described her as being “fascinating, challenging and unwieldy” all at the same time. Engaging with the “Mystic of Münsterland“ is worth the effort.

Those who come to Dülmen can see the traces left by Anna Katharina who was beatified on October 3rd, 2004 in Rome. The Heilig Kreuz Church is home to the greatest treasure, her grave; in the south side of the church there is also a memorial. This brochure helps you trace her footsteps.

Carsten Hövekamp
Mayor



Peter Nienhaus
Pastor of Heilig Kreuz



ENGLISH

Grave and Memorial

Anna Katharina Emmerick's grave in the Heilig-Kreuz-Church in Dülmen can be visited daily from 8:00 am until 5:00 pm.

The memorial is open every Saturday from 3:30–5:00 pm. Visits and tours at the memorial can also be arranged at the Heilig Kreuz parish center, Tel. +49 2594 2126

Anna Katharina Emmerick

Overview

- 1774** Born on September 8th in Flamschen bei Coesfeld
- 1786-1788** Serves as a maid on neighboring farms
- 1789-1793** Trains as seamstress in Coesfeld
- 1794-1798** Independently employed as an at-home and itinerant seamstress
- 1799-1802** Serves as housekeeper for the Söntgen family in Coesfeld; at this point she receives the “inner stigmatization”
- 1802** Enters the Augustinian monastery of Agnetenberg in Dülmen
- 1812** External stigmatization on her hands, feet, head and breast
- 1813** Confined to her bed for essentially the rest of her life
Church investigation commission
- 1813-1821** Lives in an apartment behind the hotel in Dülmen
- 1818** Clemens Brentanos lives in Dülmen, writes down her visions
- 1819** Public investigation by a medical commission
- 1821** Lives in the Borkener Straße
- 1824** Death on February 9th, Funeral on February 13th
- 1891-1899** Hearing in Münster to begin the beatification process
- 1928** Temporary pause in the beatification process
- 1973** Re-opening of the beatification process
- 1975** Exhumation of her remains from the grave in front of the Heilig Kreuz church into the crypt
- 2004** Beatification in Rome by Pope John Paul II on October 3rd

More information: www.anna-katharina-emmerick.net

Memorials and Events in the Area

House of Birth in Coesfeld-Flamschen

The house where Anna Katharina was born on September 8th, 1774 has been rebuilt like the original. People and cattle all lived under the same roof and the schedule was determined by the hard work that needed to be done each day. That which appears to us in the 21st century as idyllic was anything but; it was a fight for survival full of unmet needs and illness experienced by many living together in an extremely small living space. This describes not only a general experience but the specific situation of Blessed Anna Katharina. She was only able to go to school for four months of the year because she needed to work at home. And yet here is where she received everything that she needed for life; here is where she received her calling.

To visit Anna Katharina Emmerick's birth house in Flamschen bei Coesfeld or for information on the mass celebrated on Anna Katharina's birthday (September 8th) contact the Steens family: Tel. +49 2541 8468880 or +49 176 43000836

Jakobi Church in Coesfeld (Baptismal Font)

Anna Katharina was baptized on September 8th, 1774 in the Jakobikirche in Coesfeld, which, today, is located in the pedestrian zone. The baptismal font (built around 1230) was buried by the ruins of the church when it was completely destroyed in the Second World War. It is now located in the chancel of the church.

The church is open during the day; in the morning it might be closed at times for cleaning work. For more information, contact the St. Lamberti parish office, Tel. +49 2541 7408050.

Lambertikirche in Coesfeld (Coesfelder Kreuz)

The famous Coesfeld Cross is in the Lambertikirche on the Coesfeld Marketplace. This cross, located in the

mother church of Coesfeld and the surrounding area, draws people who pray in front of it to this day. Blessed Anna Katharina prayed in front of it often. The cross stigmata on her breast takes the form of the Coesfeld cross.

The church is open during the day; in the morning it might be closed at times for cleaning. For more information, contact the St. Lamberti parish office, Tel. +49 2541 7408050.

Protestant Church “auf dem Markt” in Coesfeld

What is now the Protestant church located at “auf dem Markt“, was previously a Jesuit church and the school church of the Nepomucenum (Nepomuk School), a Jesuit school which is now one of three state schools in Coesfeld. Valuable works of art from the Jesuit Baroque period can be seen in the church. Anna Katharina received the internal stigmata of the crown of thorns on the organ balcony of this church.

For the church's visiting hours, call the church office at +49 2541 4777.

The Great Coesfeld Way of the Cross

Prince Bishop Bernhard von Galen, an admirer of the Coesfeld Cross, erected the great Coesfeld stations of the cross in 1658. This begins in the Lamberti Church, runs along the “Gallian way” for about ten kilometers and ends with the last station at the Coesfeld Cross.

On the Sunday following the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th) a copy of the Coesfeld Cross is used in the Coesfeld Passion Play which takes place along the Great Way of the Cross.

Addresses and Contact

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Emmerickbund

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We are happy to help you plan and organize your Anna Katharina Emmerick pilgrimage. Just ask us!
Dülmen Marketing e.V. offers „Anna Katharina Emmerick day programs“ and „Pilgrimages along the Anna-Katharina-Emmerick Way“. Of course you may also put together your own pilgrimage program.

Eating in and around the Heilig Kreuz Church

Café Uckelmann
Lüdinghauser Straße 54
48249 Dülmen
Tel. 02594 2255
www.tollerglühmann.de

Kleine Auszeit Café
Bischof-Kaiser-Str. 61
48249 Dülmen
Tel. 02594 8932626
www.cafekleineauszeit.de

Restaurant/Café „Haus Waldfrieden“
Börnste 20
48249 Dülmen
Tel. 02594 2273
www.haus-waldfrieden.de

Cafeteria Christophorus Kliniken
Vollenstraße 10
48249 Dülmen
Tel. 02594 920-0

“Saints are persons
who make it easier for others
to believe in God.”

Nathan Söderblom (1866–1931)



Agnetenberg Monastery

Nonnenturm today

I.

Ostring/Nonnenturm

Agnetenberg Monastery

The monastery which is named after its patron, Agnes, was built in 1457 at the initiative of a sister convent. Apart from communal prayer, which was held three times a day, and private prayers, the primary responsibility of the nuns, was making yarn, making canvas and sewing. In 1792 they developed a new source of income when the sisters began educating well-to-do girls. On September 13th, 1803, after overcoming substantial resistance, Anna Katharina Emmerick made her vows. She was made sexton, a job which included baking communion hosts. In 1810 the superior put her in charge of looking after the maids and managing the garden. Anna Katharina was often sick and, on many of these occasions, the medical doctor, Dr. Krauthausen was required to assist her. On April 13th, 1812 the last nuns were forced to leave the monastery after Napoleon suppressed it on November 14th, 1811.

„Sechzehnjährig hörte ich bei der Feldarbeit die Glocken des Annunziatenklosters in Coesfeld. Es war, als rief mir jemand zu: Du musst ins Kloster, es gehe auch, wie es wolle. Von diesem Augenblick an ist mein Entschluss fest gewesen.“
Anna Katharina Emmerick



Roters House, late 19th century

Limberg House

2.

Corner of Straße/Münsterstraße

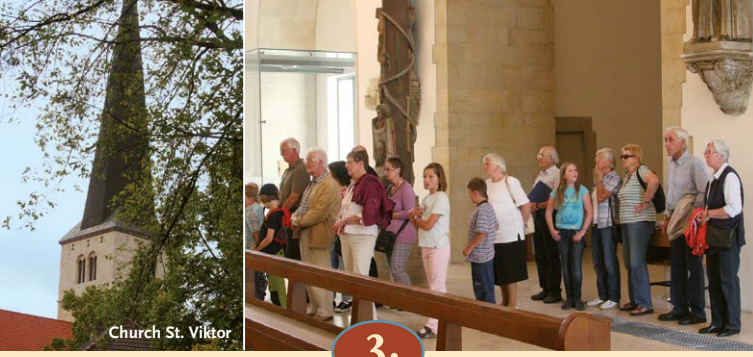
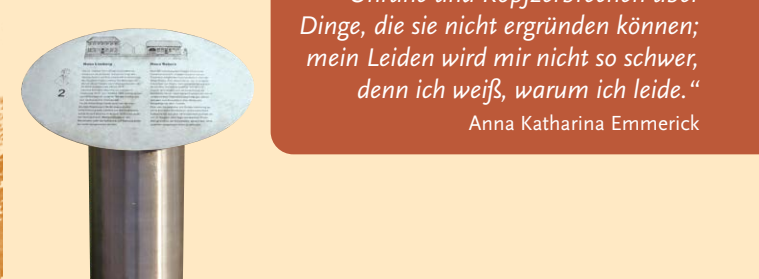
Roters House

In 1812, after the dissolution of the monasteries, Anna Katharina worked as a housekeeper for the French immigrant, Abbé Lambert, in the house which belonged to the Roter's widow. She lived in the 9 square meter corner room next to the street. Soon after she moved, she became ill and, thereafter, was cared for by her sister, Gertrud. From August 28, 1812, she had the wounds of Christ on her body. At the end of the year, after her stigmata became known publicly, many visitors crammed themselves into her room or looked with curiosity through her window. A church commission that was carried out by general vicar Droste Vischering regularly examined Anna Katharina until June 1813. During this period, she was observed by 32 people over the course of ten days. The commission ruled out the possibility of deception but did not come to a final verdict about her case.

Limberg House

On October 23, 1813, Anna Katharina left the loud, oppressively narrow Roters house and moved into the backhouse of Franz Limberg's hotel. After Christmas 1818, the wounds on her hands and feet became less noticeable. Clemens Brentano visited her for the first time in September 1818. For most of the period between 1819 and 1824, he lived in the front part of the hotel and wrote down her visions. When the Prussian government from Berlin came with a team, which was headed up by the MP Bonninghausen, to investigate her case for three weeks in August 1819, Anna Katharina was brought to another house. They found no evidence that the wounds had been tampered with or that she had eaten any food.

„Die Menschen machen sich große Unruhe und Kopfzerbrechen über Dinge, die sie nicht ergründen können; mein Leiden wird mir nicht so schwer, denn ich weiß, warum ich leide.“
Anna Katharina Emmerick



Church St. Viktor

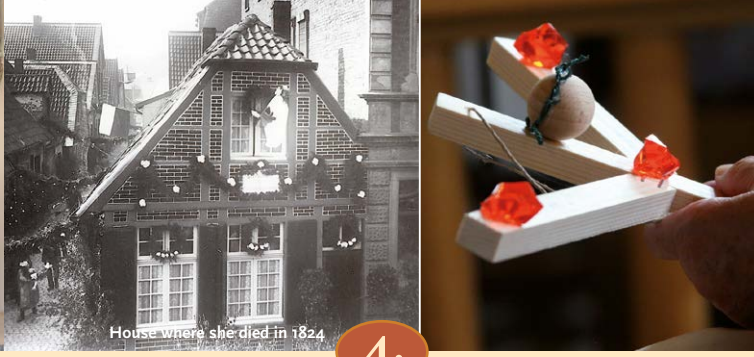
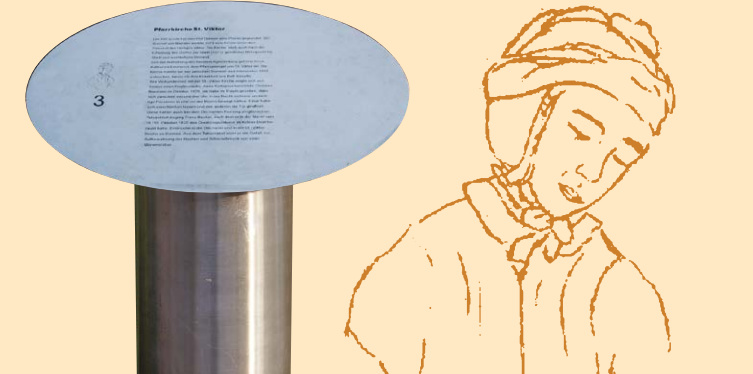
3.

Church square St. Viktor

Parish church St. Viktor

After the dissolution of the Agnietenberg monastery, Anna Katharina Emmerick belonged to the parish of St. Viktor. She was only able to go to church between summer and the feast of All Saints in 1812 because, after that point, her illness confined her to bed. However, her connection to St. Viktor was made plain when, in October 1820, she had a vision about how the church had been robbed. She shared this vision with Brentano and, in the same month, Franz Becker stole a precious bowl for communion hosts from the tabernacle and some silver decorations from a statue of Mary.

Wenn sie bei der heiligen Messe den Gesang oder die Orgel hörte, dachte sie oft:
„Ach, wie schön ist es doch, wenn alles so einstimmig ist. Leblose Dinge stimmen so lieblich miteinander überein. Warum tun das unsere Herzen nicht auch?“
Anna Katharina Emmerick



House where she died in 1824

4.

Corner of Borkener Straße/Tiberstraße

House where she died

Until Abbé Lambert's death on February 7th 1821, Anna Katharina Emmerick lived in his household in the Limberg house. She turned down Clemens Brentano's invitation to move to Bocholt to join his friends, the Diepenbrock family, where he hoped to record her visions without being disturbed by visitors. Her confessor Father Limberg carried her in his arms on August 6, 1821, to his relatives' house where he also lived. People from Dülmen continued to visit Anna Katharina and they asked her to intercede for them. She also sewed clothes out of leftover fabric for the poor when her illness worsened. In the summer of 1823 her condition was very bad. It was not until autumn, after several weeks of being away, that Brentano returned from Frankfurt to record her nightly visions of Christ's Passion. In the last months of her life she was able to eat solid food for the first time since 1813. She gathered her closest relatives at her bedside before she died after several days of agony on February 9th, 1824.

„Gott führt jeden seinen eigenen Weg; und was macht es, ob wir auf diesem oder jenem Weg zum Himmel kommen?“
Anna Katharina Emmerick



Grave, late 19th century

5.

Church square Heilig Kreuz

Grave

On February 13th, 1824 Anna Katharina Emmerick was put to rest near the city gate in a cemetery that had been erected in 1809. An impressive number of religious figures, school children, citizens and poor people came to mourn her. Luise Hensel was not able to come to Dülmen until five weeks after her friend had died. Unsettled by rumors that Anna Katharina's corpse had been stolen and sold to a Dutchman, she had the grave opened secretly during the night from the 19th- 20th March, 1824. She placed a chalkboard in the coffin by the head of the uncorrupted body. This had Anna Katharina's name and the dates of her birth and death written on it. At the order of the government, the Mayor of Dülmen, Möllmann, had the grave opened again two days later. When he did this, he found the chalkboard that had been left there. In 1826 Clemens Brentano donated a sandstone plate to mark the oft-visited grave. When, in 1858, two Roman Duchesses donated a stone cross, they opened the grave once again and placed her remains in a brick vault. The storm of visitors and the many prayer groups at her grave led to the beginning of the beatification process in 1891. Her remains were moved to the Heilig Kreuz church on February 7th, 1975.

Müd' komm ich aus der Ferne Mit schwerem Wanderstab; Ach! grüßen wollt' ich gerne Der treusten Freundin Grab. Es sagen keine Worte, Es weht aus keinem Lied, Was ich in ihr gefunden, Was mir mit ihr verblüht. Das reichste Herz an Güte, Das ich auf Erden fand, Das bergen diese Blumen, Das deckte dieser Sand.
Luise Hensel

