

Notmark old inn

- an inn through the centuries



The inn is still standing, more than 300 years since it was built. Many of the building parts are original and the house still has low ceilings and is heated by 2 wood-burning stoves as the primary heat source. The house has been lovingly modernised and appears, in many ways, just as it was when it was built. The windows are leaded just as the originals were.

If you walk through the low front door, you will walk over a very old tombstone that has its very own history. In the past, the old inn sign hung with the name of the last innkeeper and inside, behind you, you can see a painting of the previous one. There are hops growing on the fence in the garden, which were probably used for brewing beer.

The old well is exposed and stands with a pump in the yard behind the house.

The old inn probably dates back to the late 17th century. Munkesten (large medieval bricks) have been found in the house, which probably originate from Østerholm Castle, which was demolished in 1677. The inn was included in an inn census in 1704. The age of the adjoining barn is not known, but it is on land registry maps from the mid 1800s. The inn was originally an “indersted” (a farm on leased land) and a guest house, but in addition it has had other uses.

Through church books, the owners and their family relationships have been found, dating from around 1800.

The inn in 1866 and 2020

The house has not undergone major changes over the last 150 years. A door has been removed and some walls have lost their timbering. The two lime trees that gave the inn the name “Unter dem Linden” during the German era have been felled.



Photo from 1866 where two linden or lime trees marked the front door.



Photo from 2020 where the distinctive appearance has been preserved.

There were many uses

Guest house

The inn was closed in 1947. In the past there was an inn to the left and to the right a place for playing and dancing. At the carriage entrance are 3 rings where you tethered the horses when you were at the inn.

Indersted

This was farming on leased land. Originally, there was only a small half-timbered stable building, but, in the middle of the 1800s, the stable building was expanded. The land was sold off and farming shut down around 1960.

Behind the house

The main house is also built on 2 floors. At the end of the house is a doored carriage entrance with 3 rings in the wall where you could tether your horse during visits to the inn.



In the building on the right, there has been for example, a large baking oven.



From the garden you can see the very special building and, in addition, the old well.

Joinery in the attic

For a period of time, there had been carpentry carried out in the attic. The carpentry was in the superstructure facing the road.

Wool spinning/wood turning

Wool had been spun from 1858 using hydropower from the brook and there was also a wood turning workshop. As millstones have been found, there must also have been a flour mill. The creek was piped around 1955.

The tombstone that became a stepping stone

An old tombstone in front of the entrance to the old inn in Notmark also has its own history. The former tombstone that was made for a blacksmith has carved into the corners; a horseshoe, a pair of pliers, a hammer and a Wrench. It was to be transported to Hørup by horse drawn carriage. After picking up the stone in the cemetery, the driver was going to have a schnapps and stopped at the inn. After getting one, or maybe more schnapps, he had to go home quickly with the stone. Since the inn is on a steep hill, and he may have given the horse a sharp rap to get it started, the stone flew off the cart and broke when it hit the ground. The driver was so annoyed by what had happened that he did not want to take the now destroyed stone with him home to Hørup, so the stone is now secured with iron as a step in front of the former inn.



Tombstone symbols



Horseshoe



Hammer



Pliers



Wrench

The watermill with several functions

For a number of years, there had also been wool spinning machine here on the site. The passing stream, where the water wheel was placed, was the driving force for the machine. This company was founded by Hans Iversen in the year 1858 and was continued by his son and successor, C. Iversen, until 1884, when it was then closed down. The most profitable year for the business was 1867, when 616 “numre” were processed, yielding a total of 1777lbs (over 800kg) of wool.

A grindstone and two millstones were later found in the outbuilding where the watermill had been, so there was probably also flour being ground. Furthermore, there is a report that Hans Iversen was both a carpenter and a turner, so the watermill was also probably used for turning the wood.

The basin was piped in 1953/1954.



*The large millstone (approx. 60 cm, in granite).
Found under the floor where the mill stood.*

The small millstone (approx. 25 cm).



The comb to prepare wool before spinning. Has been used at the mill and manufactured by Fangel in 1854.