



1 Historic Senior Civil Servant's House

It was built from 1725 to 1729 after the authorities had been moved from Badenweiler to Müllheim. At that time, it served as private and official residence for the district's senior civil servant. It is Müllheim's most imposing baroque building with a mansard roof, a high pedestal floor, a double flight of stairs in front of the house and stucco ceilings of the late baroque era. A medallion at the top of the segmental arch main entrance shows the coat of arms of the alliance between the Margraves of Baden and Durlach, substituting the former coat of arms that had been destroyed during the revolution of 1848. Between 1729 and 1938 it was the seat of the local authorities, between 1938 and 1972 of the district authorities and from 1972 to 2005 of the forestry department. Today it belongs to the Town of Müllheim.



4 Former deanery (Dekanat)

After the Reformation (1556) the last catholic priest left his private home to the parish. The first presbytery burnt down in the Thirty Years' War in 1633. It was reconstructed in the 1660's in the present parish garden. Due to dilapidation, the present house was built in 1769 in the former vegetable garden at the roadside. The harmoniously proportioned construction with its hipped roof was built on top of a base course. There are pilaster strips partitioning the front of the building from top to bottom.



6 "Oberer Engler" (former brewery)

The long-stretched building at the "Viehmarktplatz" (cattle market square) was built in the late 18th century and used to accommodate the town's oldest brewery. In 1769 the cooper Konrat Heinrich Baier from Darmstadt received the concession to brew and serve beer. His son-in-law Philipp Jakob Engler and his descendants kept the brewery going up to the 1880's. Then the building served intermittently as a restaurant (until 1958); up to 1977 it was only open during the funfair. Finally, it was purchased by the municipality of Müllheim in 1979. Since 1992 it has been the location of the public adult education centre.



9 Market square

Since 1698, when the Margrave Friedrich Magnus granted Müllheim the right to hold a market, a weekly market has been held on this square. In the 18th century some new buildings were added to the square which had been much larger in the 17th century. It was paved in 1726. The "Stadthaus" (town house) accommodated the community office until 1825, the "Winzerhaus" (wine-growers' house) served as a school building from 1789 to 1846. It was exactly here from the balcony of the town house that Gustav von Struve proclaimed the republic in an attempted revolution in September 1848. In 1979 the new fountain created by Heinz Pistol, a sculptor of Stuttgart, was inaugurated.



11 City pharmacy

Since 1699 different pharmacists had already filed applications for a licence in Müllheim. However, it was not earlier than in 1757 that the pharmacist Vulpius could open the first pharmacy (built between 1806 and 1819) which was the only one in the whole district for a long time.



13 "Badbrünnele"

Shell-shaped fountain from the second half of the 19th century, covering the distribution facilities of the Blankenhorn water spring. The thermal spring, situated next to the public swimming pool and having a relatively constant temperature of 15 degrees Celsius, was encased by Nikolaus, Adolph Friedrich and Reinhard Blankenhorn in 1859. By means of five pipelines the water is distributed to "Badbrünnele", nine further fountains in the upper town and the pond of the culture centre "Bürgerhaus".



15 Blankenhorn Park

The former garden of the opposite Blankenhorn estate (currently the "Elisabethenheim") which used to stretch up to the road "Auggener Weg", was both a pleasant park and a vegetable garden. Alleys of linden trees, remains of a pergola sitting on Tuscany-style pillars, a water lily pool, the giant redwood and the pavilion are reminders of its redesign as a strictly symmetrical "architect's garden" (1911). In 1976 reconstruction into the park of the cultural centre ("Bürgerhauspark"). In 2006 Thomas Egel, an artist of Müllheim, created a bronze in memorial of the renowned oenologist Adolph Blankenhorn.



2 Saint Martin's Church

Müllheim's most imposing historical building. Built upon the ruins of a large Roman villa (1st century AC; hypocaust heating systems, mosaics). Remarkable wall paintings in the hall of the tower (scenes of the Last Judgement, 2nd half of the 14th century). In 1610 the church was reconstructed in the post-gothic style, however, the old tower remained. The interior walls are painted in renaissance style. The church was deconsecrated in 1881 and used for municipal receptions until 1976. Today it is used as concert hall and for cultural events.



5 Alte School

Edified in 1824/25 as the first municipal building after the granting of the right to hold a market (1810). Butchery on the ground floor until 1912, community office on the top floor until 1867 and agricultural winter school. From 1875 to 1930 it was used as a business school, from 1946 to 1972 as a part of the primary school. Since 1974 it has accommodated the public music school and different clubs. The façade of the building was designed in a classical style which suggests a classic temple with five pilaster strips from top to bottom, a gable part and imposing gable cornices.



7 Old post coaching inn

In 1255 the Cistercian order had built a nunnery at this place before it was destroyed completely by fire after the Thirty Years War. In 1745 Georg Adolf Friedrich Heidenreich, postmaster in the Reich, acquired the property and used the remaining stones of the convent to build a post coaching inn at the same place. While travelling around the Markgräflerland the famous poet Johann Peter Hebel used to take a rest in this inn. Therefore, he wrote a poem which made the inn as well as the local wine quite famous: "Z' Müllen an der Post, Tausigsappermost! Trinkt me nit e guete W!l! Goht er nit wie Baumöl i, z' Müllen an der Post!"



10 "Markgräfler Museum" (local museum in the Blankenhorn Palace)

The former inn "Zur Krone" was built around 1800 in the early classical style of a city palace. Its architecture shows French influence. After 1830 the estate was enlarged by adding to side wings to the building. The northern wing has an English winter garden of a cast-iron and glass construction. Until 1880 the Blankenhorn family used the estate as an inn. In 1953 the municipality of Müllheim purchased the building and used it as town hall until 1973. Since 1974 it has been housing a museum. After two further enlargements it has become an important museum exhibiting the region's history and arts.



12 Graf's manor

Built in 1847 as a wine-growing estate by Georg Nikolaus Blankenhorn and his wife Elisabeth Friederike. Friedrich Eisenlohr, an architect from Karlsruhe, was responsible for the planning. In possession of the Graf family since 1919. Significant example of the transition from late classicism to historicism. A composition of plain, segmental arch windows and gothic-like elements (handcrafted balcony balustrade, rosette gable windows, air vents into the attic). The garden with its numerous exotic plants used to extend far up to the road called "Oberer Brühl".



14 "Elisabethenheim" (retirement home)

This estate, built in 1843 by Reinhard and Verena Blankenhorn, is a special eye-catcher because of its rich front design. The ground floor windows have segmental arches with mock windows underneath the sills, parts of the upper floor windows are decorated with forged flower bars. The building is a characteristic example of the town's architecture in the first half of the 19th century. A large garden (currently the "Blankenhorn Park") belonged to the estate. In 1951 Elisabeth Blankenhorn left the estate to the church association "Inner Mission" in order to make it a home for senior citizens. Nowadays, it bears the name of its donor and is carried on by the evangelical social service.



8 The oldest house of the town

This house is located "Poststraße" No. 13. The foundation as well as the cellar are dated back to the 15th century and were made of stone. The half-timbered building was constructed in the last quarter of the 17th century. The profiled intrados and the vault in the cellar suggest that it was originally a manor. Formerly, the house belonged to the abbey of St. Blasien and served as tithe cellar. Today, the house is in private hands.

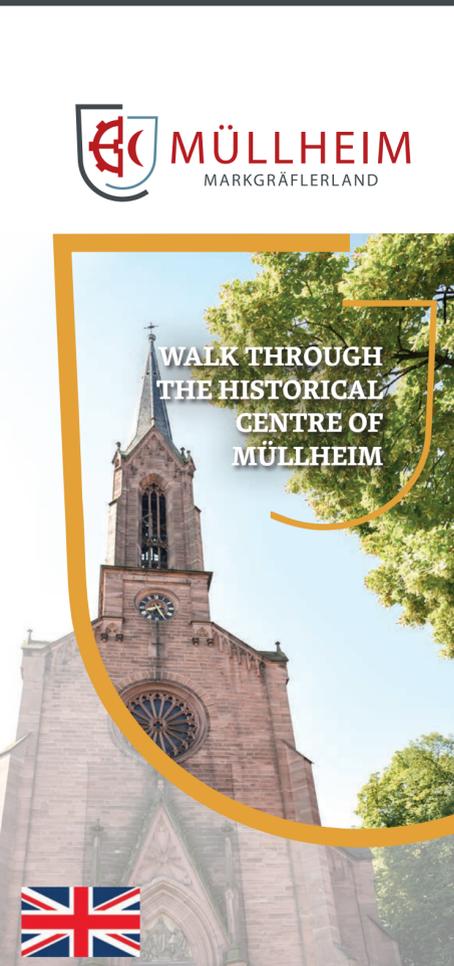
The town of Müllheim has four town twinning partnerships. Three squares and one bridge are dedicated to them:

3 Veveyer Platz This square bears the name of Müllheim's town twinning partner (since 1998) Vevey in Switzerland.

16 Grayer Platz This square bears the name of Müllheim's town twinning partner (since 1985) Gray in France.

17 Hohen Neuendorfer Brücke This bridge bears the name of Müllheim's town twinning partner (since 1992) Hohen Neuendorf.

37 Ledro Platz This square bears the name of Müllheim's town twinning partner Valle di Ledro (since 1990) in Italy.



18 Large estate

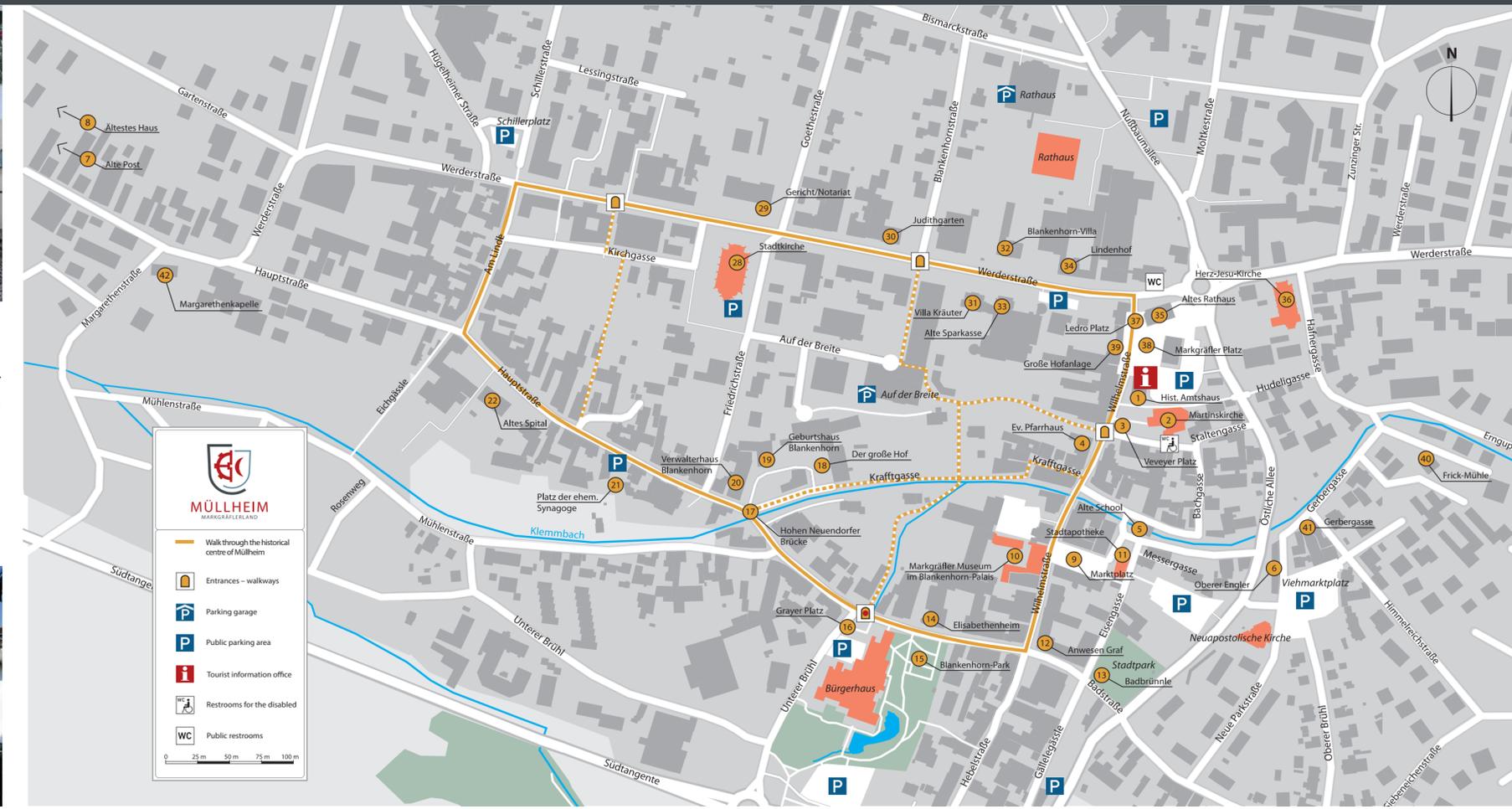
Hermann Blankenhorn's former estate consists of several individual buildings occupying the area between Werderstraße (former "New Street") and Kraftgasse. It is exactly here that Prof. Adolph Blankenhorn (1843-1906), a famous son of Müllheim and a pioneer in the field of scientific viticulture, was born. The two-floor manor-house has a hipped roof. The cellar is dated back to 1820. The flight of steps as well as the entrance with its Doric columns are imposing and reinforce the noble appearance. The cornices extending over the floors, as well as the bulging eave and the balconies with their old cast-iron grids show the importance of the building. Northward there is a two-floor building with mansard roof, dated back to 1776, which leaves the alignment. A large horizontally located barn with a wide eave completes the building complex northward. The fountain situated in the courtyard, is made of Jurassic limestone and decorated with a "notched" crown from the middle of the 19th century. The thermal spring which is situated next to the public swimming pool, provides water to the fountain.

19 Birth place of Prof. Adolph Blankenhorn

The house in the middle of the large estate was not only Prof. Adolph Blankenhorn's place of birth, but childhood home, too. His mother, Katharina-Judith Blankenhorn, born Krafft, made the house to Müllheim's most famous meeting point of culture. She used to organise regular concerts, literary discussions and meet and greets with well-known personalities.

20 Foremen's residence

In this house used to live the esteemed foremen of the Blankenhorn wine-growing estate. The oldest part is designed in neoclassical style with the family's arms in the triangular gable.



MÜLLHEIM
MARKGRÄFLERLAND

- Walk through the historical centre of Müllheim
- Entrances - walkways
- Parking garage
- Public parking area
- Tourist information office
- Restrooms for the disabled
- Public restrooms

0 25m 50m 75m 100m

Historical summary

21 Location of the former synagogue

In 1852 an imposing synagogue was built (cost expenditure of nearly 12,000 florins). Since 1941 it was no longer used as house of prayer, therefore, it was torn down in 1968 after prior approval by the Senior President of the Jewish religious community of Baden. During the works for the redesign of the parking stones of the former synagogue had been found and included in the wall surrounding the menorah-shaped memorial.



22 Former Hospital

Edified in 1847 at the spot of the former tithes barn. It was the public hospital for Müllheim's citizens and guild members. The construction fund was raised by donations and foundations. The building was used as hospital until 1958, from 1974 to 2007 as youth centre. Since 2007 it has accommodated a restaurant and hotel. The yellowish, brick façade of the building, interspersed by layers of red brick, brings to mind other examples of the Roman-Byzantine style. The design follows the round arch style of Heinrich Hübsch, architect and director of construction in Karlsruhe. He was a forerunner of historicism. The hospital fountain, made of Jura limestone, was probably built at the same time and is supplied with water from the Blankenhorn spring.



28 Evangelic city church

Built from 1876 to 1881 according to the plans of Heinrich Leonhard who had no longer been alive at that time, and under the leadership of Adolf Schopfer, building inspector. With its historic elements the church is essentially inspired by the gothic era. The red sandstone pillar basilica with its integrated choir has a profile front with an entrance hall and a ridge turret that is equipped with a polygonal, tapered tip. The visitor reaches the nave by crossing the square-shaped entrance hall which is covered by ribbed vaults. The side aisles are covered by pointed arch arcades. Galleries with quatrefoil balustrades were positioned above the side aisles. The Blankenhorn family donated 3 windows in the choir.



29 District Court / Notary's office

In consequence of a justice reform in 1864, Müllheim became the seat of the district court, starting out with two judges and one court notary. The court building and the prison on the back side were immediately put into service. The buildings are characteristic for Baden's official architecture around the middle of the 19th century. The grim façade of the block-like court building is eased by surrounding window sill cornices, detailed roof cornices, pilaster strips from top to bottom and the use of red limestone.



30 Judith's Garden located in Werderstraße 45

The building from the 1830's was one of the first houses that were constructed along the "New Street" (currently called "Werderstraße") created in 1826. The classical front is characterized by a modest elegance, with its portal balcony in the centre, artistic cast-iron balcony bars and a tooth-like frieze going all around. "Judith's Garden", planted by Judith Blankenhorn-Löffler, used to stretch across the present Blankenhornstraße with its alley of yellow plum trees, a small vineyard and a tea house.



31 Villa Kräuter

Edified in 1897 by Edwin Kräuter, a civil engineer from Mannheim, and his wife Marie Elise, born Blankenhorn. It was already before World War II that the "Sparkasse" (local saving bank) acquired ownership of the villa. The historical building, showing elements of the late renaissance era, is close to the architectural villa style of Palladio. There used to be a large park with winding walkways, reminders of which are a magnificent Spanish fir tree (Abies pinsapo) and some paulownias on the south side, as well as a beech tree situated on Werderstraße.



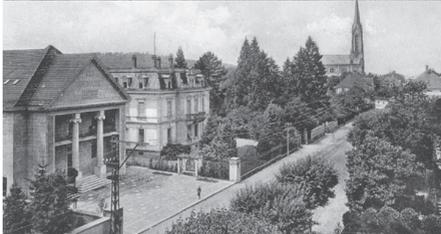
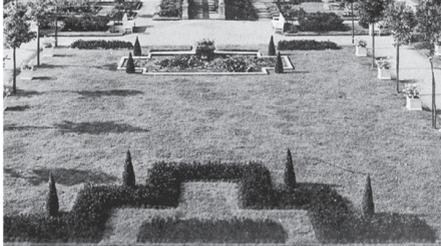
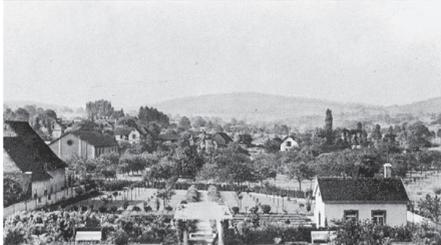
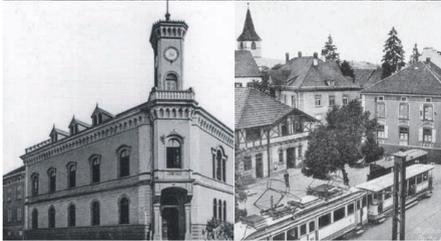
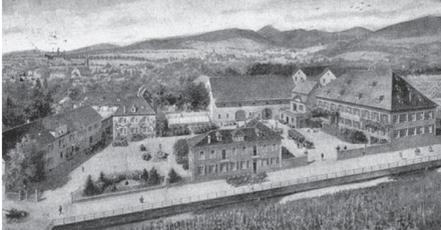
32 Blankenhorn villa

Edified around the 1880's in the late classical style of a villa. Dr. Ernst Blankenhorn was a mayor and member of both parliaments (Landtag and Reichstag). The building has representative domestic rooms in the first floor and a large garden with redwoods, magnolias and a copper beech tree.



33 Former savings bank

The building of the "Sparkasse" was only edified at the beginning of the 20th century. However, it rounds the imposing buildings of the "New Street" off. The idea, to found a joint savings bank derived from the 19th century and was a further example for the civic engagement and the move into a new era.



34 Lindenhof

The estate, named after a linden tree, that used to grow in front of it, was built in 1792 by Friedrich Fischer and Catarina, born Blankenhorn. It is the oldest building in what was to become Werderstraße under mayor Nikolaus Blankenhorn in 1826. Typical estate of the Margräfer region with domestic and farm buildings framing the yard on all four sides. Limestone-coloured front paintings with architectural motifs.



35 Former town hall

Using the remains of the previous building material, it was built at the spot of the former tithes wine press in 1867. Until 1955 it served as town hall. Historical architecture, influenced by the round arch style of Heinrich Hübsch, an architect from Karlsruhe. The design follows examples of the late gothic and renaissance eras in Florence: Tower and cornice with round arch frieze remind us of the Palazzo Vecchio. After tearing down an annexe in 1979, the eastern front was redesigned to become the main entrance.



36 Sacred Heart Church

Built according to Lukas Engesser's (archiepiscopal master builder) plans between 1876 and 1878. The aisleless church with its choir, semi-circular apse, round-arched frieze, its horizontal alignment and round window openings is inspired by Romanesque architecture. As a consequence of the Second Vatican Council, the church was totally redesigned between 1975 and 1978 corresponding to the new conception of liturgy.



38 Markgräfer Platz

The buildings surrounding this square show the classical style which is characteristic for this region. The artist Bernd Völke who is widely known and a son of Müllheim, enriched this square with an important artwork. His sculpture, called "Stadttor" (city gate), represents a kind of entrance, passage and direction. The gate is clearly aligned towards the tower of the Saint Martin's Church.



39 Large estate situated in Wilhelmstraße 23

Probably, it was the original residence of the Blankenhorn family in Müllheim in the 17th century. In the middle of the 19th century, the front of the building was uniformly redesigned by combining older parts of the construction into one symmetrical façade of a late classic-like "city" style. Representative, softly arched entrance, portal balconies with ornate wrought-iron bars, open-work air vents at the roof and a cornice with a stacked, tooth-like frieze. In the courtyard there is an elaborately designed baroque style portal and an arbour walkway.



40 Frick-Mühle (Old "Frick" mill)

Mentioned for the first time in official documents in 1932. Originally, the mill at the "Klemmbach" brook belonged to the Lords of Baden. Around 1690 it became the property of Bartin Frick. Until 1910, when it was put out of use, it belonged to the Frick family. The complex, dated from the end of the 18th century, consists of two houses which were built at a sloping angle towards each other: the resident building of the family with the mill chamber and the house of the servants with an arbour. There were two mill-wheels at the long side of the building where the mill canal would pass. It is an important historical remain of the town's economic past. Renovated in cooperation of the municipality and the association "Markgräfer Museumsverein Müllheim" and set up as a mill museum.



41 Gerbergasse (tanners' alley)

In this alley artisans had built their houses directly near the brook "Klemmbach" since they needed a stretch of running water for their activities. Many of these old houses have dormers which served as air vents for the attics used to dry hides. The small house with the street number 12 is an outstanding example and is dated back to the 18th century. A gate with oak piles and lintel was originally in the ground floor. The steep mansard roof and the gable painted in the 19th century, are equipped with hatchways to get to the winding mechanism.



42 Chapel of St. Margaret

Solitary chapel which was probably part of the Cistercian nunnery; first mentioned in official documents in 1372. Presumably, one of the owners of Rosenberg Castle donated it. The chapel used to be surrounded by the cemetery of Niedermüllheim (later the graveyard of the whole town of Müllheim until 1837). In 1756 reconstruction due to dilapidation. Plain baroque building with epitaphs from the 18th and 19th century and a ridge turret with a slender onion-shaped roof.



Interested in culture and history?

The local museum "Markgräfer Museum Müllheim" situated in the Blankenhorn Palace is an open and vibrant house. In recent years it has become the most important local museum between Freiburg, Mulhouse (France), Lörrach and Basel (Switzerland). On a surface of more than 1,500 m² it offers lots of information worth-knowing about all fields of arts, history, literature, viticulture and archaeology. Since 2008 the Frick Mill, where you can discover the history of Müllheim's mills and millers, has been part of the museum.

Guided tours by prior appointment:
www.markgraefler-museum.de; phone: +49(0)7631 801-520
museum@muellheim.de

Our tip: Müllheim's Museum Night with jazz and wine every year in August

Opening hours:
Museum in Blankenhorn Palace
Wilhelmstraße 7
Tue-Sun 14.00 – 18.00 h

Frick Mill
Gerbergasse 74/76
Beginning of April – end of October
Every first Saturday and every third Sunday in a month from 15.00 – 17.00 h



Tourist-Information

Wilhelmstraße 14 · 79379 Müllheim
Phone: +49 (0)7631 801-500
Fax: +49 (0)7631 801-508
touristik@muellheim.de
www.muellheim-touristik.de

Our tip:
Combine your stay by participating in one of our thematic or dramatized guided tours.
These tours are individually bookable for groups.

Opening hours:
April to October: Mon-Fri 09.00-12.00 h and 14.00-17.00 h
November to March: Mon-Fri 09.00-12.00 h and Mon and Wed 14.00-17.00 h



A perfect tool on the way:
Our free app for iPhone and Android smartphones is a perfect holiday companion providing the most important information about Müllheim.



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