

„INDUSTRY“ TOUR

On the trail of Durlach, the industrial town, from the train station to the Faience.

Duration on foot: approx. 1 hour

1 NEW TRAIN STATION

Constructed in 1911, this was originally a station for passengers. Two years later it began to operate as a freight depot as well.

2 DR. WILLMAR SCHWABE PHARMACEUTICALS

Dr. Willmar Schwabe Pharmaceuticals is one of the worldwide leaders in phytomedicines. Founded in Leipzig in 1866 and rebuild in Durlach in 1946, today it is an internationally operating group of companies.

3 BADISCHE MASCHINENFABRIK – BMD (BADEN ENGINEERING WORKS)

Founded as a match factory in 1855 by Georg Sebold, production started in 1866 at this site. In 1885 it was named the Badische Maschinenfabrik and established Durlach's reputation as an industrial town until the 1970's. The longstanding company BMD officially shut down in 2002 in Durlach.

4 OLD TRAIN STATION GRITZNERSTRASSE 8

In 1843, Durlach was connected to the railway line Karlsruhe-Heidelberg-Mannheim. The first Durlach train station was situated here until 1911: some industrial firms had a direct railway connection.

5 NÄHMASCHINENFABRIK GRITZNER (GRITZNER SEWING MACHINE FACTORY) – LATER PFAFF

The sewing machine factory Gritzner AG, which was founded in the course of Durlach's industrialisation, became the biggest employer for Durlach, Aue, and the surrounding villages, with at times over 3000 employees. In 1957 the company changed ownership, and manufacturing was suspended in the 1990s.

6 ORGELFABRIK (ORGAN FACTORY) AMTHAUSSTRASSE 17-19

The premises upon which the organ factory's workshop was constructed before 1886 belonged to an organ builder family. It bears witness to the economic development of Durlach,

which became an industrial town towards the end of the 19th century. Today the Orgelfabrik is a Culture and Activity Centre

7 FAYENCE (PFINZSTRASSE 66)

Faience manufactory: founded in 1723 by porcelain painter Johann Heinrich Wachenfeld; existed until 1840. Its products, in particular the pear-shaped jugs, were also exported abroad.

„WATER“ TOUR

Fountains, waterworks and a mill: on this tour you will encounter the watery side of Durlach.

Duration on foot: approx. one hour

1 MILITARY SWIMMING POOL

Constructed in 1861 alongside the town swimming pool, it was demolished several times. It was used in this form from 1908 to 1912, for soldiers had to learn how to swim in flowing water.

2 OBERMÜHLE (UPPER MILL) ALTE WEINGARTENER STRASSE 37

The Upper Mill, constructed around 1479, belonged to the Town of Durlach. The deciding battle between the Revolution Army and the Prussian troops took place here on 25th June 1849, attested to by the cannonballs which are still within the wall. The mill wheel has been in use again for energy generation since 1992.

3 HENGSTPLATZ (HENGST SQUARE)

This was originally a cattle market. A monument was built here in 1896 for Christian Hengst, town master-builder and founder of the voluntary fire brigade, which was one of the first in Germany. It was renamed in 1938.

4 WATERWORKS PFINTALSTRASSE 1

This was erected in the place of the pump room which had existed since the 16th century. It has been inoperative since 1971.

5 MARKTPLATZBRUNNEN (MARKET SQUARE FOUNTAIN)

Erected in 1567, then adorned with a statue named ‚Karle mit der Tasch‘ („Karle with the Bag“ – the original is in the

Pfingzgau Museum and a copy of the statue can be seen on the town hall balcony). In the Middle Ages it was already the town's central fountain, and then in 1862 it was demolished. The ‚Liebes-‘ (Love) or ‚Lebensbrunnen‘ (Life Fountain) by Klaus Ringwald was completed in 1992.

6 BÄDERBRÜNNELE BÄDERSTRASSE/ CORNER OF REBENSTRASSE

This provided the water supply for the inhabitants of the surrounding streets and was fed from a source on Badener Straße, which was in operation until 1911.

7 WEINBRENNER PUMP ROOM

Erected in 1824 by Friedrich Weinbrenner. The sources which it collected supplied Karlsruhe and Durlach with water until 1871 and 1971 respectively.

8 PALACE GARDENS FOUNTAIN AND NIBELUNG FOUNTAIN

FURTHER SIGHTS

1 ST. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH

Since the introduction of the Reformation in 1565, Durlach has been a protestant town. At the time, Catholics formed a minority and from 1809 on held their religious services in today's Karlsburg ballroom. It was only in 1898 that the construction of St Peter and Paul Church started, lasting for two years.

2 TOWN HALL (PFINTALSTRASSE 33)

After its destruction in 1689 during the Palatine War of Succession the Town Hall was not rebuilt until 1718 by the builder Johann Heinrich Schwarz. During its reconstruction by Jakob Hochstätter in 1845 it obtained its current stepped gable. Plates testifying to the Durlach famine can be seen inside.

3 ÜXKÜLL PALACE (ZUNFTSTRASSE 12)

Constructed in 1714 by Nikolaus Nidda from Grötzingen, it was named after its later owner, the princes' educator and president of the Court Council, Friedrich Emich, Baron of Üxküll.

4 PRISON WALL (MARSTALLSTRASSE 18)

Remnants of the prison which was erected on the relics of the town wall between 1843 and 1846 according to Jakob Hochstätter's plans. Reconstructed in 1872/3, it later served as the Federal Court of Justice's Juvenile Detention Facility and Remand Prison. It was demolished in 1990.

5 KARLSBURG/MÜNZE HOTEL (KARLSBURGSTRASSE 1)

The licensed house "Hotel zur Karlsburg" was also used as the Baden Women's Association's Cooking and Sewing School. The princely mint was located in the rear buildings from 1734 until 1802. It has been home to the Max Reger Institute since 1998.

6 RADIO BARRACKS (ALTE WEINGARTENERSTRASSE 37)

Constructed in 1914 as the margrave barracks, they served as municipal hospital and tax authority during the demilitarisation process from 1922 until 1935. They were used by the state police in 1935, then by the military in 1937. In 1938 they were renamed the radio barracks. They have been used by the police since 1945.

This Roman manor dates back to 115/120 AD and was operated until approximately 260 AD. It was situated on an important Roman North-South route, corresponding to the area of today's Bundesstraße B3 (A-road). It was used to provide supplies to the surrounding areas as well as to the Roman army and initially consisted of a main building, adjoining buildings (housing for the servants, barns, stables, workshops, bath house) and a stonewall around the estate. Today's visitors will find a showcase for archaeological information, displaying in detail the restored foundation walls of the prestigious northwest oriented main building in which the landlords used to live. A Roman gravestone found in the immediate vicinity as early as in 1899 indicates Flavius Vehemens as one of the landlords. The latter erected a gravestone in memory of his father, Flavius Sterius, who had served for at least 20 years in the Roman army and died in advanced age. This gravestone can be viewed in the Pfingzgauuseum.



,MIDDLE AGES' TOUR

The Middle Ages tour takes you from the Protestant Church to the Turmberg ruins. You can reach the Turmberg either on foot by the steps or with the funicular railway. Experience historical Durlach and enjoy a view of the town at the end of the tour.

Duration on foot: approx. 1 hour

1 PROTESTANT CHURCH

Originally Catholic, this church was consecrated to Saint Stephan in 1464. The oldest parts, the tower foundations, originating from the 12th century, were then built on in an octagonal shape in the Gothic period.

2 GYMNASIUM ILLUSTRE

Founded in 1586, it burnt down in 1689. After the founding of Karlsruhe in 1715 the grammar school was transferred there, while an educational institution remained in Durlach. Durlach reobtained a grammar school in 1907 (Gymnasiumstraße 1-3).

3 BASLER TOR (BASEL GATE)

Of the original four town gates, only one was preserved, originating from the 14th century. In former times, it was the entry gate to the mail and military road to Basel, where the margraves had a secondary residence.

4 NIKOLAUSKAPELLE AND ALTER

Initially next to the church, the cemetery was repositioned in front of the town walls in the 16th century and used until 1900. A cemetery chapel was erected simultaneously and named Nicholas Chapel after the ‚St. Nicholas Altar‘, which had been mentioned as early as 1535. It burnt down in 1689 and was rebuilt in 1712.

5 LAPIDARIUM (IN PLANNING STAGE)

Relics of Roman stones from the former Palace gardens. Tomb slabs from the old Durlach cemetery.

6 SCHLOSSGARTEN (PALACE GARDENS)

Installed as a park even before 1600. In the 17th century it also included a kitchen garden and building yard, as well as a ballroom, hippodrome and lapidarium. Kastanienallee was constructed at the beginning of the 18th century. There were changes in the style of the English landscape gardens from the 19th century on; the baroque design disappeared and from 1834 on, the northern sections were given over to construction.

7 KARLSBURG

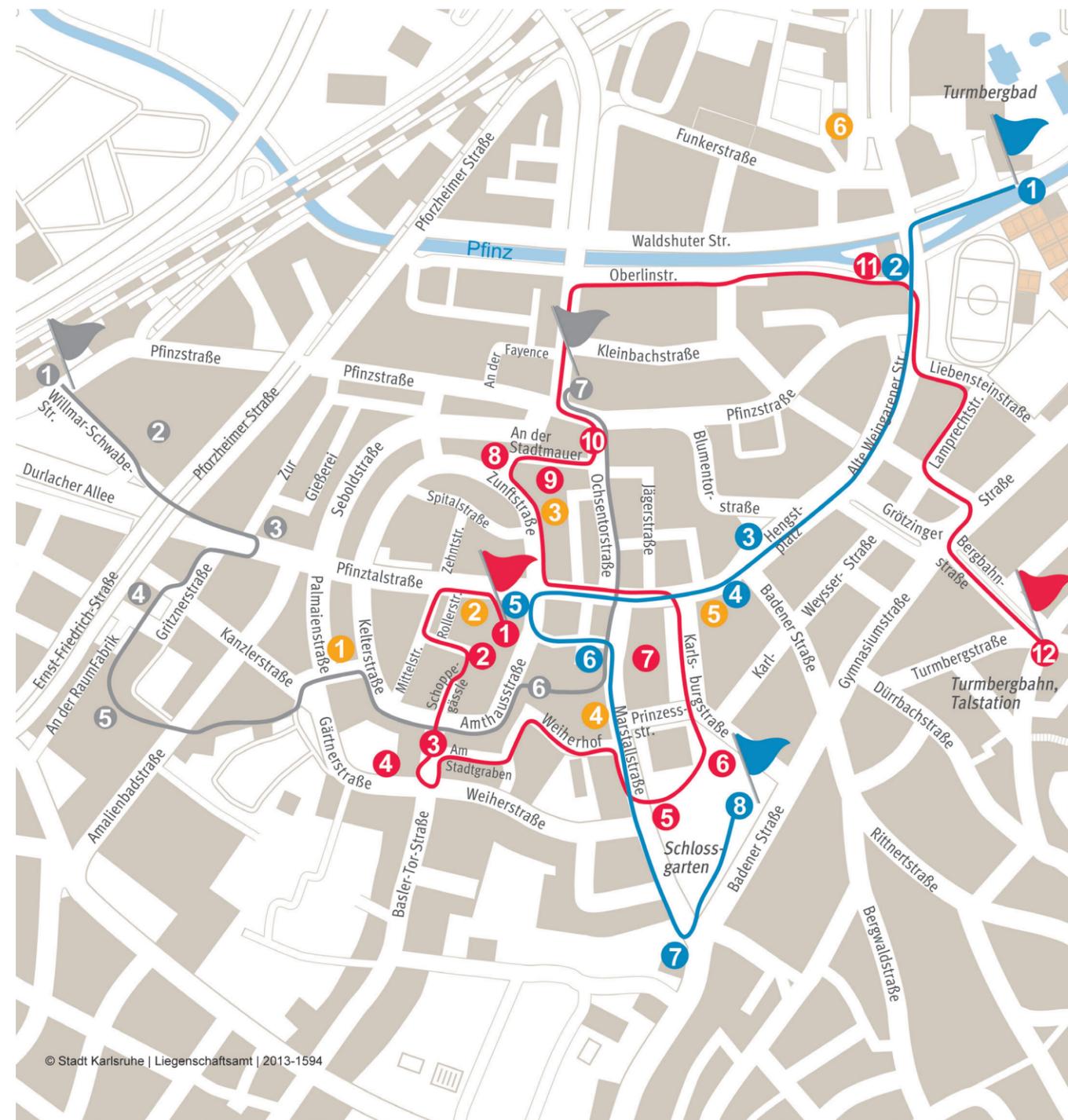
A former hunting lodge, it was extended by Margrave Karl II during the residence relocation from Pforzheim to Durlach. During the 1689 Palatinate War of Succession it was almost completely destroyed apart from the Princess Building, which is still standing today. The Palace's west wing, including a chapel and stables, was built up until 1715. In 1718, the relocation of the residence to the newly founded Karlsruhe ended further construction. It later became a widow's domicile; then in the 19th century barracks.

8 ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN DURLACH

One of the few houses to survive the Fire of 1689, it shows the design of forward-facing gables which was common at the time.

9 ABATTOIR (IN THE TOWN WALLS)

Constructed in 1574, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, and erected again by the Town between 1659 and 1664. After the Fire of 1689, it was temporarily restored in 1708 and rebuilt in 1749/50. Animals were slaughtered here until the 1930s, and in 1989 the building was renovated.



10 PFINZ- OR OCHSENTOR (PFINZ OR OX GATE)

Durlach had four town gates. This is where the Pfinz or Ox Gate stood, which was reconstructed in 1753 after the Fire of 1689, and demolished in 1845. Eastwards, the rest of the inner and outer fortified walls can still be seen, which also had to be re-erected after the Fire.

11 OBERMÜHLE (UPPER MILL) ALTE WEINGARTENER STRASSE 37

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12 TURMBERG/RUINS

Between 1075 and 1110 a castle was erected here as the headquarters of the Margraves of Hohenberg, then destroyed in 1279. In the 16th century it became a watch tower. Today it is a popular place for excursions. A viewing platform offers clear views over the Rhine Valley, and a restaurant and footpaths are also available. Accessible on foot or with the funicular railway, which was constructed in 1888.

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www.karlsruhe.de/kultur/stadtgeschichte/pfinzgaumuseum

www1.karlsruhe.de/Stadteile/Durlach/Index.htm