



16. Baroque church of St. Maria

Bühl-Kappelwindeck, public transport: line 271 to bus stop Kappelwindeck Kirche | With a height of 51m the onion dome is the emblem of the baroque church of St. Maria. Already in the 13th century a church had been built on this site. The building was demolished in 1763 and a new church erected between 1764 and 1768. The baroque-style church is one of the most important buildings of this period in Baden. The lime tree not far from the church was planted in 1737. Together with the former vicarage built in 1758 and – to the south of the church – the Chapel of St. Nepomuk, a former graveyard chapel which was erected in 1503 and rebuilt in 1745/46, the centre of Kappelwindeck boasts a remarkable group of buildings.



16

Things to see in the nearby surroundings

15. Convent Kloster Maria Hilf

Bühl, Carl-Netter-Straße | After World War I, the Alsatian Motherhouse General of the Niederbronn Sisters decided to found two independent German provinces. In 1919, the „Kohlberghof“ in Bühl was acquired, a farm with around six hectares of arable land, and the first sisters from Oberbronn moved into the Maria Hilf convent. When they took over the estate, there were two villas, a large servants' house (Marienhaus), a poultry house (Annahaus), a garage, which initially had to serve as the first chapel, five greenhouses and the farm building. The buildings were surrounded by a garden with around 1,200 fruit trees. As the existing buildings were by no means sufficient for the tasks and purposes of a provincial house, extensive extensions were carried out between 1923 and 1928 thanks to many donations from America and Switzerland.

The Karlsruhe art and church painter Mariano Kitschker was commissioned to decorate and paint the interior of the church. He later also took on the interior decoration and painting of the retreat house chapel. The baroque-style monastery church was solemnly consecrated in 1928. From 1939 to 1945, a military hospital was set up in the monastery. From October 1945, the monastery became a retraining and vocational training centre for French soldiers suffering from tuberculosis. Today, three convents live in the buildings of the Maria Hilf convent: sisters from the St. Hedwig retirement community spend their last years here, while sisters in need of care are lovingly welcomed and cared for in the St. Josef retirement and nursing home community. The sisters of the St. Rafael convent look after the well-being of the guests.



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17. Castle ruin Alt-Windeck

Bühl-Kappelwindeck, public transport: line 271 to bus stop Burg Windeck (this is a request stop) | The ruined castle of Windeck towers highly above Bühl. Around 1200 the Lords of Windeck, for the first time mentioned in 1212, erected the castle of Windeck as a residential and defensive castle and as a visible sign of their claim to power. At such a height, the inhabitants of the castle were often exposed to hard winds and folklore has it that this is the reason why they called their new domicile „Windeck“ which means „windy corner“. It appears that the fortification consisted of an upper and a lower castle, each part comprising a tower and a residential building. The smaller keep served to observe the side of the valley and the gate. The two halls (residential buildings) are ruined to a large extent. The second keep in the upper castle is better preserved. Its lowest storey was probably used as a dungeon or storeroom. In times of war it served as a defence tower and a place of refuge for the inhabitants. In the 1st and 2nd storey of the adjacent hall there were probably representative rooms, such as the Knight's Hall. While the castle withstood all attacks of the enemy it was devastated by a fire in the 14th century, which destroyed the living quarters and the stables. Reinhard von Windeck had the ruined buildings restored. But his descendants left the castle by the end of the 16th century and took up residence in their manor, the so-called „Schlosshof“ (now Hotel „Badischer Hof“) at Bühl. The far-reaching demolition of the castle is mainly due to human intervention. As during the past centuries building materials were in great demand, the castle was demolished and the stones used for other buildings, e.g. the church at Kappelwindeck. The castle tower can be ascended from March to October from 9 am until dusk. | restaurant | adventure playground.



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18. Carl-Netter lookout tower or Großerzog-Friedrich anniversary tower

between Bühl-Altschweier and Bühl-Eisental, public transport: line 214, 262 and 274 to the bus stops in Eisental or footpath from Bühl | The 10m high lookout tower, which offers wonderful views over the Rhine valley, the vineyards and up to the Black Forest mountains, was erected in 1902 in honour of Grand-Duke Friedrich. The tower was donated by the brothers Adolph and Carl Leopold Netter, who had conquered the global markets with their steel factory at the turn of the century, and who supported the town with bestowals and donations. The tower is accessible at any time.

19. Peace cross

near Bühl-Rittersbach, public transport: line 271 and 273 to bus stop Blume Rittersbach | The cross is 14m high and symbolically contains parts of the western defence line (Siegfried Line), the Maginot Line, a piece of marble from Monte Cassino and a piece of rock from Calvaria. For more than 40 years it has been a widely visible memorial for universal peace.



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20. Rohrhirschkühle water mill

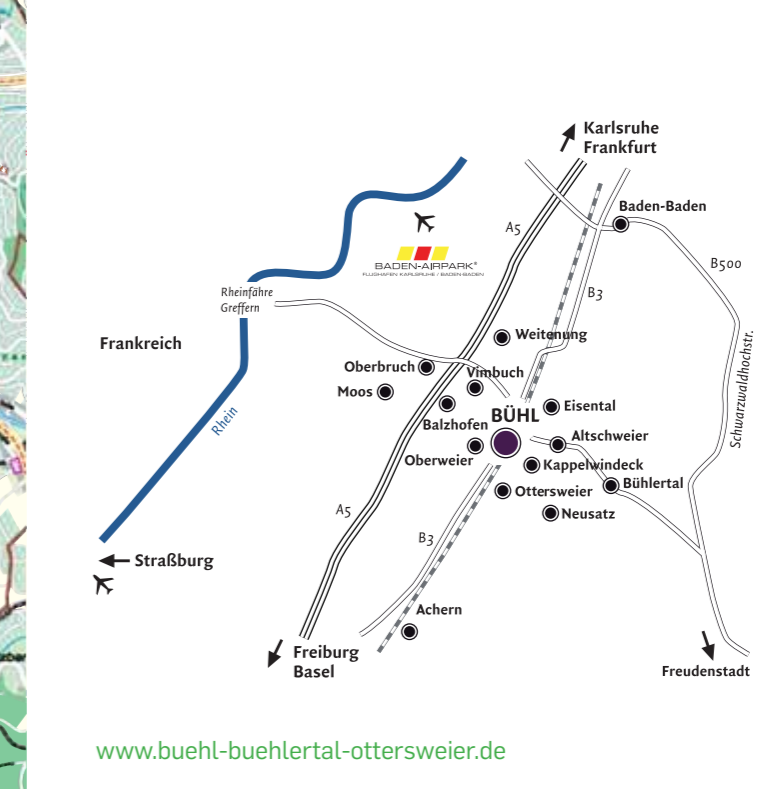
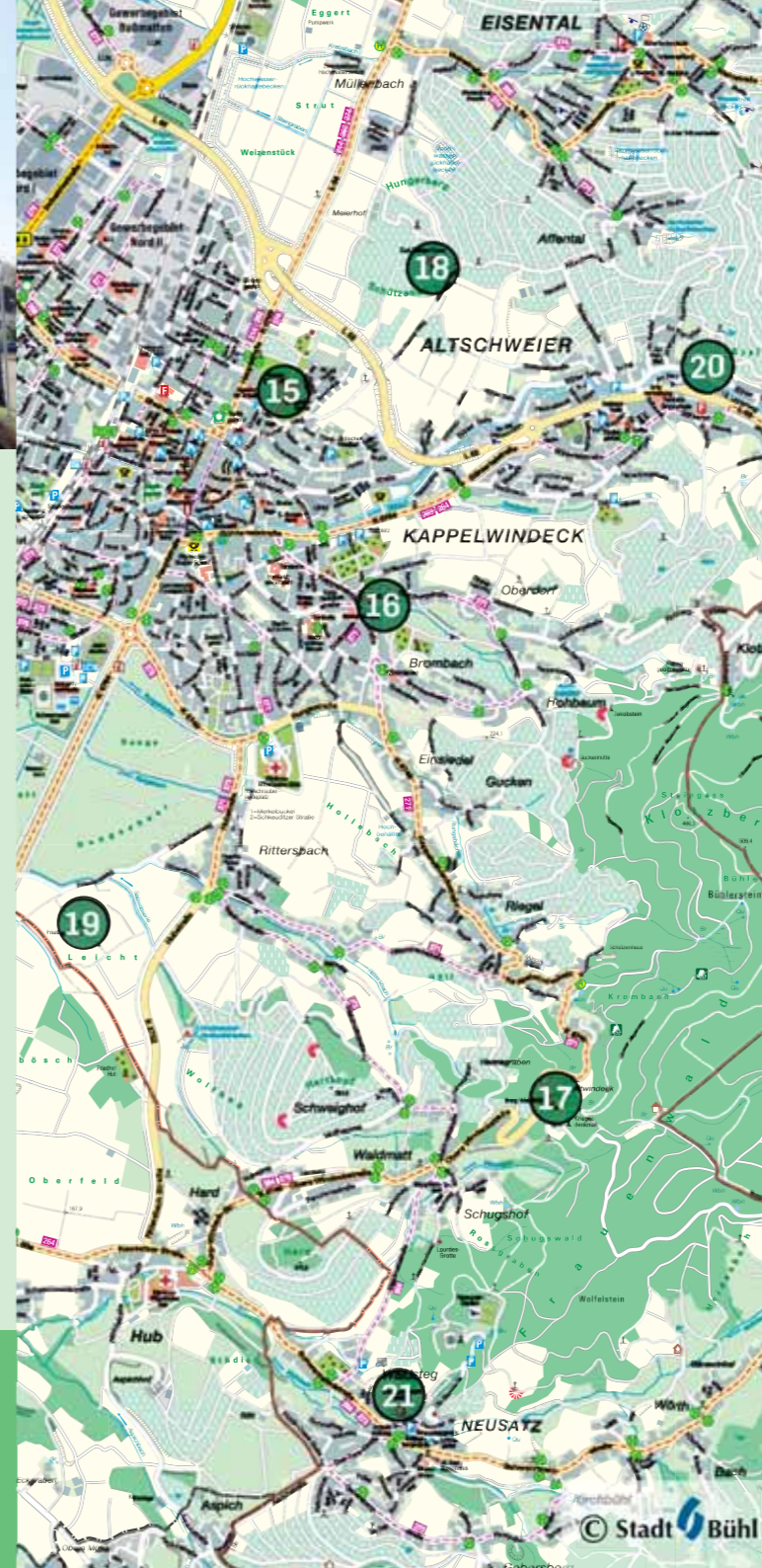
Bühl-Altschweier, public transport: line 263 and 264 to bus stop Altschweier Tankstelle | Restored water mill with two overshot water wheels, set of millstones and roll mills. The oldest part of the mill contains a folk museum with miller's room, school room and agricultural tools. Opened by prior arrangement. Information at Tourist-Information Bühl, Tel. +49 (0) 7223 935332, E-Mail: tourist.info@buehl.de.

21. Schloss Waldsteg

Bühl-Neusatz, public transport: line 264 and 273 to bus stop Neusatz Rathaus (Schwarzwaldstraße) | First indications of a castle date back to 1294. The core of the moated castle originates from the 14th and 15th centuries. It was originally surrounded by a moat and a wall and could only be entered over a drawbridge. It appears that the castle is a foundation of the Cumber family from Ottersweier, who later called themselves Lords of Waldsteg. Considerable alterations at the building were recorded in 1704/1705. In 1722 margravine Sibylla Augusta von Baden acquired the castle and the estates belonging to it. From 1788 to 1962 the castle served as vicarage. Today it is home of the Institute of the town history of Bühl.



Scan this QR code and follow the walking tour with smartphone or tablet.



www.buehl-buehlertal-ottersweier.de

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WALKING TOUR BÜHL



CULTURE OF LIFE AND WILD NATURE



1. Roman milestone

Close to the front of the town hall facing Hauptstraße (main street) you will find a copy of a **Roman milestone**. Its inscription states the distance to the nearest big garrison town of Mainz in Roman miles. The original stone is now displayed in the Town Museum of Bühl.



3

3. Church „St. Peter and Paul“

The **catholic parish church of St. Peter and Paul**, designed by the architect Karl Dernfeld and erected between 1872 and 1877 offers space for about 650 worshippers. The church is 60m long and 24m wide, the tower height is 63m. The parish members once donated altars in neo-gothic style from which only the sculptures have survived. The building deed, some distinctive coins of Baden and a bottle of red wine „Affentaler Rotwein 1870er“ and white wine „Affentaler Weißwein 1865er“ were placed in the corner stone.



5

5. Bühlot and Sonnengasse

Near the bridge over the **Bühlot** you will see **Hotel Badischer Hof**. This is where the castle courtyard of the Lords of Windeck was located in the 16th century; it was later renamed into Hüfflischer Hof. The coat of arms at the front of the building was integrated into the façade when the house was rebuilt; this old alliance coat of arms from the 16th century symbolises the alliance between the von Windeck and the Alsatian von Reinach families. The statue of **St. Nepomuk** (bridge patron), donated in 1734, was standing at Johannesplatz from 1868 to 1949. The footpath along the river Bühlot is called **Sonnengasse** and is one of the prettiest alleys of Bühl. Take the first passage left to **Schwabenstraße**.



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7. Town Museum

The **town museum** was opened in 2007 and is one of the oldest residential buildings in Bühl. The building, which used to be a bakery, was constructed in 1669. The style of the modern annex blends well with the historic town house. On four storeys the visitors will learn about the history and development of the town of Bühl. More information on www.buehl.de/stadtmuseum.



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9. Hänferdorf (hemp millers' village)

In No. 17 **Mühlenstraße** you will find the second oldest house in the town, once the residential house belonging to a former flour mill. The quarter was named after the **hemp millers** that lived here. Five grain mills and eleven hemp mills were located along the Mühlbach, an industrial canal. The quarter had a rural character and up to the middle of the 19th century the hemp millers processed the hemp plant which thrived in the fields around Bühl. No. 34 Mühlenstraße (Morath House) also housed a mill. No. 10 **Blumenstraße**, also a former mill, is the oldest house in Bühl, dating from 1627/1628.



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12. Bürgerhaus Neuer Markt

Since 1989, the **Bürgerhaus** has been home to Bühl's culture centre with a highly varied cultural programme including theatre, comedy and concerts. The steel sculpture on the forecourt was created by sculptor Werner Pokorny from Ettlingen. More information on the cultural programme on www.buehl.de/buergerhaus.



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13. Mediathek

The architectural design of this building is definitely worth a second look. The media library, which opened in 2001, holds around 42,000 items that can be borrowed or enjoyed on site. The library also hosts exhibitions and readings. More information on www.buehl.de/mediathek.

14. Municipal garden

The **garden** was created in 1905 as a public garden. Previously, the area had served as a wood storage for the community: wood was gathered in the Bühlot and then stored for the people. The former fountain is the site of a monument to **Grand Duke Friedrich I**, who visited Bühl in 1905 on the occasion of the trade exhibition and was very popular with the local residents.

Walking Tour Bühl

The walking tour through Bühl is a pleasant stroll of about 1,5 kilometres that takes you past the most important sights, squares and public institutions in the city centre. The tour starts on the Market- and Church square at the Roman milestone and is signposted with this symbol.

With the help of your web-enabled device (smartphone or tablet) you can access useful multi-media information about the most important sights, places and public institutions at the corresponding information point. All you need to do is scan the QR code at the starting point of the walking tour (in front of Town Hall I) and off you go.



2

4. Market- and Church square

On the **Market- and Church square**, a square in the town centre, the weekly market offering seasonal and regional products takes place on Mondays and Saturdays. The right to hold a market in Bühl was granted to Reinhard von Windeck by the Roman-German King Ruprecht in 1403. The **Narrenbrunnen** (fools' fountain) located between the parish church and Eisenbahnstraße was designed by sculptor Gudrun Schreiner in 1995. It symbolises Bühl's numerous carnival guilds.



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6. Schwabenstraße

Schwabenstraße is one of the oldest streets in Bühl. It was still known as Kornlaubgasse until the 18th century because a produce hall was located here in which grain was sold. **Gasthaus Schwanen** is one of the town's most traditional pubs and it was first documented in 1628.



8

8. Johannesplatz

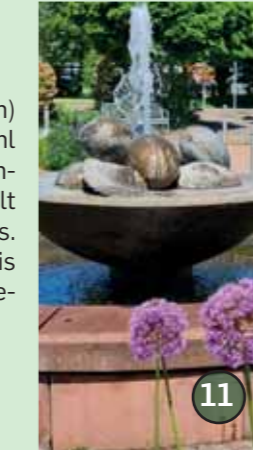
The **Quetschebur** (plum farmer) sculpture designed in 1987 by Heino Breilmann represents a farmer balancing a basket of the famous Bühler Plums on his head, thus reminding of the continuing importance of the plum for the region. At the site of the ice-cream parlour „Italia“ a memorial is dedicated to the **synagogue** that was built on the site in 1824. It was set on fire the morning after the November Pogrom in 1938. The small watercourse you will now find in the heart of the square used to be an industrial canal leading through the hemp millers' village. Today **Johannesplatz** is the central meeting point of the city with various dining facilities (bistros, ice-cream parlours, restaurants) and retailers.

10. Restaurant „Gude Stub“ and Johannespassage

„**Gude Stub Casa Antica**“ is a former residential building that was built towards the end of the 18th century. To the right of „Gude Stub“, you will find **Johannespassage**, a quiet spot in the heart of the town.

11. Quetschebrunnen and Friedrichsbau

The **Quetschebrunnen** (plum fountain) was installed in 1992 in honour of the Bühler plums. The **Friedrichsbau** in Franz-Conrad-Straße, inaugurated in 1899, was built as a clubhouse for the town's associations. Today it houses Bühl's council hall and is also used for exhibitions, lectures and receptions.



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The numbers in the map correspond to the numbers in the text.