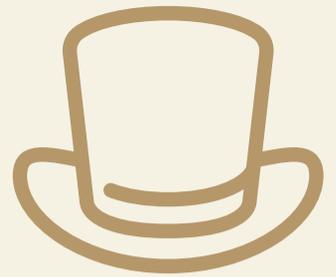


Welcome to the Mittelstädtle  
Imposing buildings bear witness to prosperity and pride.



The imposing buildings and the cobblestoned street are the symbol of the Mittelstädtle. Here was the public area where goods were traded, news and gossip exchanged and also the place for public festivals.



During the Thirty Years War, Swedish troops arrived in Burkheim. The majority of the houses were burnt down and cobblestones removed. Most of today's buildings were erected after 1648.



**The Mittelstädtle**

For centuries the Mittelstädtle was the central place for trade, craftsmen and administration. The blacksmith, the wheelwright, the baker and the innkeeper were all present here. Traders from outside the town were allowed to present their goods in front of the town hall.

After World War 2, the craftsmen began to leave the narrow confines of the Mittelstädtle and resettle their workshops outside the town walls. Most houses are now private residences, that provide the perfect setting for the Christmas Market and the Wine Festival.

The outbuildings at the rear of many houses have been renovated. Some are now living areas, others offer space for Art. The Corkscrew Museum Kaiserstuhl is one of the smallest and most unusual museums in Germany.



The interior of many houses are as interesting as the exterior. Original details can still be seen.



The Rothweiler Gate is the last of the original 3 town gates. It is from here on Wednesdays and Sundays at 10pm that the historical night watchman begins his tour of Burkheim. Guests are welcome.

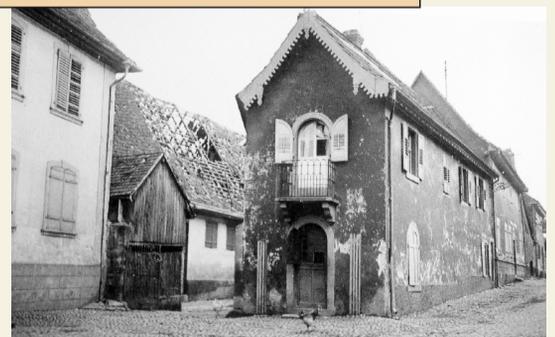
**Timeline**

- 762 First historic record of Burkheim
- 1316 First historic record of town privileges in Burkheim. Heinrich IV von Hachburg offers Burkheim as a mortgage
- 1554-60 Town Clerk Jörg Wickram: He was one of the most productive authors of early German literature and wrote „Das Rollwagenbüchlein“, that was reprinted 5 times in his own **lifetime**.
- 1571 Foundation of the Farmer's and Winegrower's Guild and the Craftman's Guild.
- 1634 The destruction of Burkheim by Swedish soldiers in the Thirty Years War.



Many houses have a large wine cellar, they may be covered with wooden beams or vaulted. Some wine cellars have an entrance leading off the street, others are reached directly from the living area of the house.

Burkheim's proximity to the French border in World War 2 led to a double evacuation of the town. Many buildings were damaged by grenadefire.



A sign of culture and prosperity were the sanitary facilities in all dwellings. It was the end of excrement on the streets of Burkheim



After its destruction in 1689, the castle was never restored. The basic structure of the castle is intact, here the fireplace on the first floor. Public access is restricted.