



The model flat, 2010 © Rainer Rothenberg



Kitchen, 2010 © Rainer Rothenberg



Inside the Halbachhammer, 2007 © Jürgen Leindecker



Halbachhammer, 1998 © Dieter Schimmelpfennig



Ruhr Museum



GARDEN CITY MARGARETHENHÖHE



Title page: Bridge head, 2012 © Frank Vinken; layout: Rainer Metzendorf | designed by: Uwe Loesch – updated 08/2017 | subject to change

OPENING HOURS
The exhibition at the Kleines Atelierhaus, the model flat and the Halbachhammer can be visited as part of a public or privately booked group tour.

GROUP TOURS IN ENGLISH
“The Garden City Margarethenhöhe” at the Kleines Atelierhaus
60 min., € 80, max. 20 participants
Garden City Margarethenhöhe
(Complex and model flat)
90 min., € 80, max. 20 participants
Entire Margarethenhöhe
(Complex, model flat and Kleines Atelierhaus)
120 min., € 110, max. 20 participants

REGISTRATION AND BOOKING
Ruhr Museum Visitor Service
Monday to Friday from
9am to 4pm
Phone +49 (0)201 24681 444
Fax +49 (0)201 24681 445
info@ruhrmuseum.de

ADDRESSES AND HOW TO FIND US
Garden City Margarethenhöhe
Am Brückenkopf, D-45149 Essen
From Essen main station U 17 to Halbe Höhe, from here, it is a roughly 5-minute walk
Kleines Atelierhaus Margarethenhöhe
Sommerburgstrasse 18, D-45149 Essen
From Essen main station U 17 to Laubenweg, from here, it is a roughly 1-minute walk
Halbachhammer in Nachtigallental park
Altenau 12, D-45149 Essen
From Essen main station U 17 to Margarethenhöhe, from here, it is a roughly 10-minute walk
Postal address Foundation Ruhr Museum
Fritz-Schupp-Allee 15, D-45141 Essen
Phone +49 (0)201 24681 400
www.ruhrmuseum.de

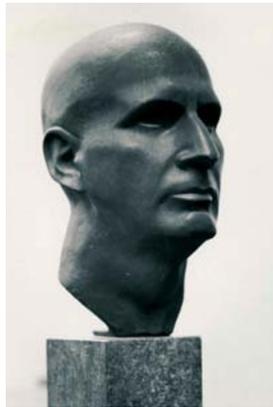


T H E M O D E L F L A T
A model flat furnished by the Ruhr Museum and Margarethe Krupp Foundation can be visited as part of a guided tour of Margarethenhöhe. This flat is situated in a two-family house built in 1911 during the second building phase. The model flat is a museum installation and represents the high level of home furnishing standards which were heavily influenced by Georg Metzendorf’s original concept. The flats at Margarethenhöhe were based on a variable floor plan layout that could be adapted accordingly to meet demands. Each flat had a “combined heating and cooking system”, a “scullery” with a bath tub, washbasin and bath boiler, as well as a separate WC. The model flat displays carefully coordinated furnishings and household objects through some original pieces of Metzendorf furniture and true-to-original replicas.

T H E H A L B A C H H A M M E R
In 1914, it was decided to create a public attraction in the Nachtigallental forest park. It was planned to reconstruct the last water-powered “hammer mill” in the Siegerland region as a technical-cultural monument at the existing pond system. This idea was the brainchild of Siegerland industrialists. It was then expanded upon by the German Museum in Munich and finally realised by Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who was one of the museum’s benefactors, in Essen in 1935/36. During its formal reopening to mark the 125th anniversary of Krupp, the “Halbachhammer”, which now bore the name of its donor, was presented to the City of Essen as a technical-cultural monument. Today, the Halbachhammer is considered a unique monument of its kind throughout Europe. During the summer months, visitors can, on specified dates, step back in time and discover pre-industrial smelting and forging processes using water and coal power.



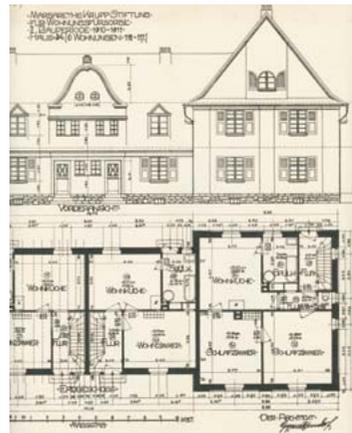
Margarethe Krupp, 1919, etching by Hermann Kätelhön © Ruhr Museum



Bust of Georg Metzendorf, 1925, cast-bronze by Josef Enseling © Rainer Metzendorf



Postcard "Margarethenhöhe - Am Weiher" © Robert Welzel



Group of houses Steile Strasse, 2nd building phase 1910/11 © Rainer Metzendorf



Margarethenhöhe, 2012 © Frank Vinken



Unveiling of the "Treasure Seeker Well" at the small market place, 1912 © Hans G. Kösters



Access bridge with tram and shelters, ca. 1912 © Stadtbildstelle Essen



Guesthouse Margarethenhöhe, 2012 © Frank Vinken



View of garden at the Kleines Atelierhaus, 2012 © Frank Vinken



Kleines Atelierhaus, 1920, drawing by Georg Metzendorf © Rainer Metzendorf



Kleines Atelierhaus, 1956 © Gerhard Steinhauser

THE MARGARETHE KRUPP FOUNDATION

After the death of Friedrich Alfred Krupp in 1902, his wife, Margarethe, acted as the trustee for his eldest daughter and heiress Bertha. She continued Krupp's social programmes and in 1906, in honour of Bertha's marriage to Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, established the "Margarethe Krupp Foundation for Housing Provision" with the idea of providing affordable housing. The foundation was started with a donation of one million marks and 50 hectares of building land. In contrast to Krupp's housing project for the company's workers, these new houses were available to all the citizens of Essen. Today, the foundation is still overseen by a supervisory board and chaired by the Lord Mayor of Essen. It also consists of five representatives from both the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation and the City of Essen. The city planner and architect Georg Metzendorf was commissioned to design the residential area, which was inspired by the garden city movement and the ideas of the German *Werkbund* association.

GARDEN CITY MARGARETHENHÖHE

Metzendorf's trend-setting concept of a "small house with its own garden", which he presented at the 1908 Hesse National Exhibition in Darmstadt, was the main reason why he was awarded the commission for the project in Essen. It was based on a floor plan layout that, depending on the space available, could be modified. In contrast to the initial, elaborately designed construction phases, which focussed on detached, semi-detached and terraced houses, subsequent work also saw the realisation of multi-story residential buildings of a formal design. The outstanding urban development quality of the housing complex is still evident to this day thanks to the imposing gatehouse, the picturesque market square with the former Krupp'sche Konsumanstalt store, and the Margarethenhöhe guesthouse. The estate's quality of life is further enhanced by the two forest parks - Sommerburgtal and Nachtigallental - which were donated by Margarethe Krupp in 1907 as local recreation areas for the residents of Margarethenhöhe.

LIFE IN THE GARDEN CITY

At the time they were built, the general standard of the Margarethenhöhe houses was very high. All the homes were fitted with the latest heating and sanitary systems. Until 1918, each house also had its own garden for rest and recreational purposes. The housing complex had an autonomous infrastructure that boasted a store, a guesthouse, a Protestant parish hall, a Catholic church, a primary school and even its very own police station. In 1912, Margarethenhöhe was connected to the tram network and, thus, to the City of Essen. Street parties, religious events, theatre performances and a thriving cultural scene featuring well-known artists helped to create a dense social network. But also spectacular events, such as a visit by Kaiser Wilhelm II. to mark the 100th anniversary of Krupp in 1912, allowed residents of Margarethenhöhe to develop a special relationship with the estate that still prevails today.

THE KLEINES ATELIERHAUS

The Kleines Atelierhaus was built in 1919 as a special building for the graphic artist Hermann Kätelhön and still represents a unique model for promoting art in Essen. Based on the "Folkwang idea" of Karl Ernst Osthaus, it was envisaged that a community of artists and craft workers at Margarethenhöhe would enrich daily life both in the garden city and throughout the industrial region. Besides the Kleines Atelierhaus, the Werkhaus and the Grosses Atelierhaus were constructed in 1927 and 1929 respectively, and provided artists, like the renowned photographer Albert Renger-Patzsch, the sculptor Will Lammert and the goldsmith Elisabeth Treskow, a place to live and work. Since April 2012, guided tours have provided exclusive access inside the Kleines Atelierhaus. An exhibition about the history of Margarethenhöhe is located in the former studios and workrooms, and gives an insight into the construction and planning of the housing complex as well as the everyday lives of its inhabitants.