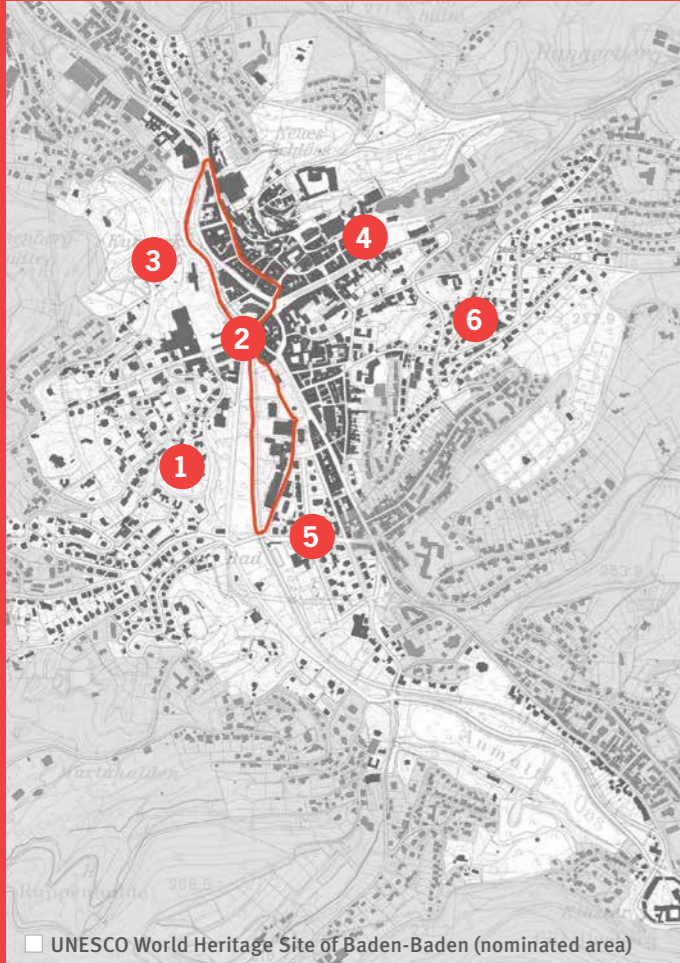


Discover Baden-Baden's urban landscape!

Route no. 2 leads you past the historic grand hotels along the River Oos.



Other World Heritage walks:

- 1 Historic building culture in the Beutig mansion quarter
- 3 "Kurgarten" & Michaelsberg promenading area
- 4 Where it all began – hot springs and baths
- 5 Mansion quarter in the suburb of Lichtental
- 6 Mansions around the "Paradies"

Great Spas of Europe – Baden-Baden

Summer capital & town of historic importance

In the 19th Century, Baden-Baden was for many people the *summer capital of Europe*, attracting international visitors, politicians and artists every year to the Oos Valley on the western edge of the northern Black Forest.

With well over 47,000 spa visitors in 1850, Baden-Baden also recorded the largest number of foreign visitors among all European spa towns. As early as 1765/66, a chestnut avenue was planted on land beyond the town wall on the opposite bank of the Oos. The so-called Promenadenhaus was also erected there, which was later converted in 1822–1824 to the Konversationshaus (today's Kurhaus) by Baden's grand-ducal architect Friedrich Weinbrenner. As a result, the cornerstone of a new town quarter had been laid which would not only see the old bathing quarter lose its prominence but would also see a shift in focus for all construction, economic and social developments in the town. The Kurhaus, Trinkhalle (pumphall) and theatre represent the quarter's ensemble of buildings. Rising behind this trio are the slopes of the Michaelsberg and stretching from here to the Lichtental Abbey are the landscaped parks and gardens of the Lichtental Allee where the river Oos forms a central feature. A string of historic hotels, still operating today, can be found on the river's east bank: Friedrich Weinbrenner's "Badischer Hof" from 1807, the "Europäischer Hof" and "Brenners Park-Hotel". With these assets, Baden-Baden belongs to a group of towns known as the Great Spas of Europe which is currently applying for recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Volkmar Eidloth, Baden Württemberg State Office for the Preservation of Historical Monuments

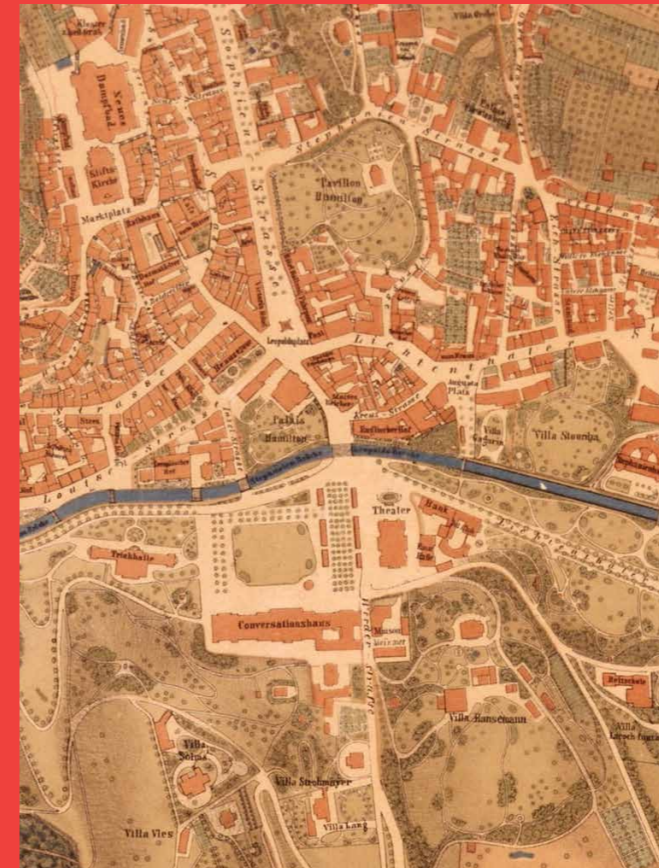
By means of the World Heritage walks, Stadtbild Baden-Baden, a society that concerns itself with the town's urban landscape, invites you to discover more about its heritage.

Print and distribution in cooperation with:



Information on exclusive guided tours, half-day or full-day guides with a certified tour guides from the Baden-Baden Visitors & Convention Bureau is available at:
Telephone +49 (0) 7221 275 256 or sales@baden-baden.com

Text on architectural monuments taken from the List of Cultural Monuments in Baden-Württemberg
Maps: Stadt Baden-Baden, admin. office for urban development
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From ordinary guesthouses to international grand hotels

Hotel architecture along the Oos and on the edge of the old town. Tracing the town map from 1889.

World Heritage walk. Route no. 2
A guide produced by Stadtbild Baden-Baden.



The entire town as a World Heritage Site

Landscape, architecture, thermal water and health

Dear friends of Baden-Baden,

The members of Stadtbild Baden-Baden have made it their business to promote the preservation, maintenance and development of Baden-Baden's urban landscape and to increase public awareness of these issues.

In order to protect important town quarters from unregulated transformation, our society proposed a protective charter for the old town in 2002, which, after public debate, was approved by the municipal council in 2008. All planned changes to the traditional appearance of the quarters are, as a result, subject to approval. The continuous demolition of historic buildings since the 1960s could therefore be halted. Since then, the approach to modernising the historic hotels has become much more cautious and agreeable to the townscape.

On this walk you can learn about the most important hotel buildings of the 19th Century; ones that are still operating today with benefit and a high comfort level. Additionally, those that due to their functionality are now being used for residential or business purposes. Almost all buildings were constructed in the 19th Century beyond the old town wall and shape the urban landscape between the old town and the spa quarter on the opposite bank of the Oos.

Discover the originality, the character and richness of detail of the historic hotel architecture.

Further information:
www.stadtbild-baden-baden.de



5 Hotel Badischer Hof

The hotel stands on the site of a former Capuchin monastery founded by Margrave William of Baden in 1631. Following its dissolution, the monastery was converted into the 'Badhotel' in the years after 1807 in line with plans by Friedrich Weinbrenner. The hotel's present-day appearance is the result of alterations to its façade: architects Schober and Walker adjoined balconies and a colonnade with promenade in 1924, while a third floor was added after WW2. The pillared portico from the Weinbrenner era facing the Lange Straße survived the latest expansion phase. The retention of Weinbrenner's work from the late neoclassical era together with Schober and Walker's neo-baroque influences from the 1920s are of public interest for artistic and academic reasons as they are examples of how secularised monastery buildings were converted and how thermal water bathing developed in the town. Artefacts from all eras of the Middle Ages and as far back as Roman times are to be reckoned with during renovation and excavation work.



Staircase, former dining hall
The monastery's former cloister

Painting by Johann Stanislaus Schaffroth, Karlsruhe city archives



3 Badhotel Hirsch – The basic structures of the Badhotel Hirsch's two present-day buildings date back to the 19th Century. Parts of the medieval town wall were used for their construction. Today's appearance is the result of various conversions and extensions influenced by historicised style elements. The extension from 1890 was built to plans by L. Schneider.



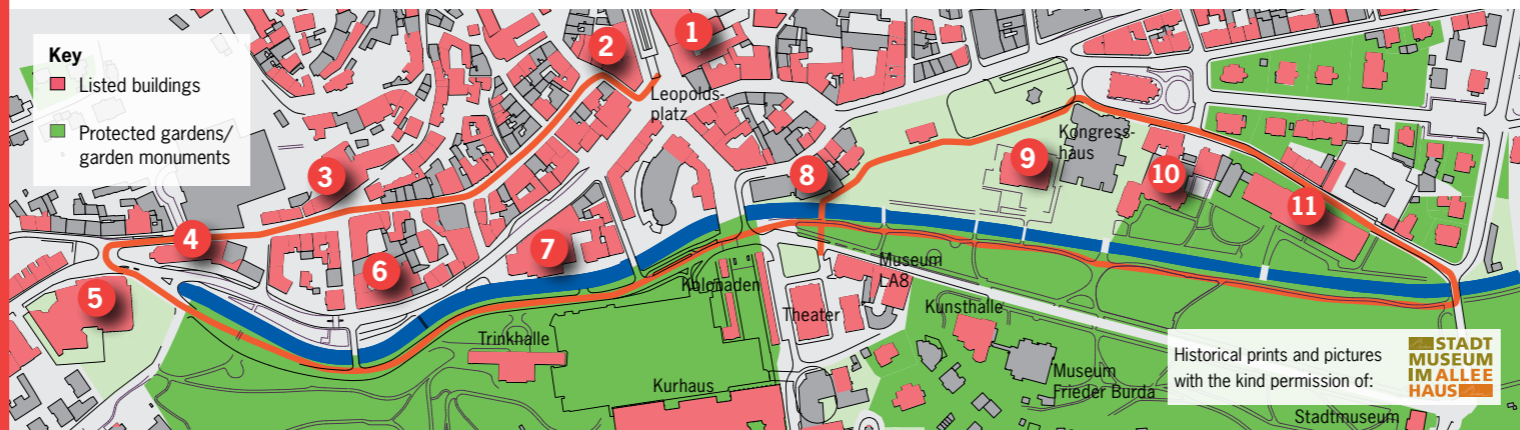
4 Russischer Hof – The four-storey, rendered hotel with sandstone structuring and a richly ornamented mezzanine fifth floor was built in a number of phases in historicised style during the second half of the 19th Century. The forged and cast iron terrace was modified in 1884.



2 Hotel Victoria – Built in 1851/53 to plans by H. Lang. The diagonally aligned corner to Leopoldplatz is accentuated by polygonal projections in the form of oriel windows. Numerous balconies were added in 1870. The building with its masonry parapets, floor ledges and entablature is a striking example of the early historicism era. Since 1912 it has been used for residential and business purposes.



1 Hotel am Sophienpark – Built in 1850 as Hotel de Holland and renovated to plans by A. Vittalì in 1898/99. Its outline with middle and corner projections has been retained. Many balconies, ornaments and roof structures were lost during its partial conversion into a bank in 1952. The magnificent Wilhelmian style stairwell and the hotel's park have been preserved.



Historical prints and pictures with the kind permission of: STADT MUSEUM IM ALLEE HAUS



6 Frankfurter Hof – The former "Französischer Hof" was converted into its current external state in 1882 in line with plans by C. Müller. The rounded corner above the fascia features a small polygonal tower, the present form of its bell-cast roof dates back to 1925. The historicised building conforms well to the adjoining neo-classic structure, Wilhelmstraße 2. The building is used today for residential purposes.



7 Europäischer Hof – Renovation and new building work by architect L. Schneider in 1892 and architects Scherzinger and Härke in 1907. The two large hotel buildings are excellent examples of historicised hotel construction. The tiered front building with its rusticated pilasters is divided above the first floor by a circumferential baluster railing. The pavilion roof features a belvedere. Ongoing renovation work since 2016 has allowed the two historic buildings to once again stand independently.



8 Hotel d'Angleterre / Hotel Atlantic – Opened in 1836 by hotelier Ignaz Stadelhofer, it soon became one of the best addresses in Baden-Baden. Tsar Alexander II of Russia and German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck were its two most prominent regular guests. The right wing became the Hotel Atlantic in 1922; the main building was demolished in 1964 and inappropriately replaced by a structure that blots the ensemble of buildings at Goetheplatz.



11 Brenners Park-Hotel & Spa
The Villa Helldorf was erected on this site to plans by H. Lang in 1872. In 1887, it was renovated by Mrs Huppertz for the hotelier C. Rudolph who renamed it Hotel Minerva. The façade of this hotel with its large, arched windows and lateral lines are still intact at the core of today's building. C. Brenner converted the Minerva into a hotel sanatorium which at the time boasted the latest therapeutic facilities. In 1912, architects Scherzinger and Härke added a garden-facing fifth floor (the 3rd and 4th floors were revised) divided from the main façade by fluted pilasters. The old Minerva also received a complete fifth floor to replace its mansard roof. Despite conversions and extensions, the building has retained the impression of being one of the largest hotel structures from the pre-First World War period. Since the disappearance of the neighbouring Hotel Stephanie, Brenners Park-Hotel has enjoyed worldwide reputation.



10 Villa Stephanie – Designed by Armbruster of Offenburg in 1883. The renovation and extension work of 1895/99 was planned by W. Vittalì. The prestigious buildings beside the Lichtental Allee are excellent examples of the lavish historicism style as influenced by the Karlsruhe architectural scholar Josef Durm. The diverse sculptural work takes account of the high expectations of a grand hotel.



9 Grandhotel Stephanienbad – The former hotel was built in 1899 to plans by W. Vittalì for C. Brenner and partially demolished in 1959. The building's remaining 4-storey wing has a 5-storey corner pavilion and features white sandstone structuring. With its artistic iron work and attic, the building is a good example of a hotel featuring the historicised style from the turn of the century.