

Discover Baden-Baden's urban landscape!

Route number 1 leads you through the historic building environment of the mansion quarter on Beutig hill.



UNESCO World Heritage Site of Baden-Baden (nominated area)

Other world heritage walks:

- 2 From guesthouse to grand hotel
- 3 Kurgarten & Michaelsberg promenading zone
- 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.

In Robert Flechsig's spa lexicon of 1889, Baden-Baden was described as *the largest and most visited luxury spa that Germany has to offer*. Thanks to the casino with its historic interior, the Festspielhaus concert hall opened in 1998 and the Museum Frieder Burda which was designed by architect Richard Meier, Baden-Baden has been able to maintain its appeal and its image as a fashionable, international spa resort to this day.

A lesser-known fact is that Baden-Baden is one of the most historically important towns in southwest Germany. In accordance with Baden-Württemberg's law for the protection of monuments, around 1000 structures and gardens are recorded on the cultural monuments' list for Baden-Baden's town centre. The historic old town covers an area of approximately 134 hectares and is classified in its entirety as a protected area.

With these assets, Baden-Baden belongs to a group of towns known as the Great Spas of Europe that is currently applying for recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

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

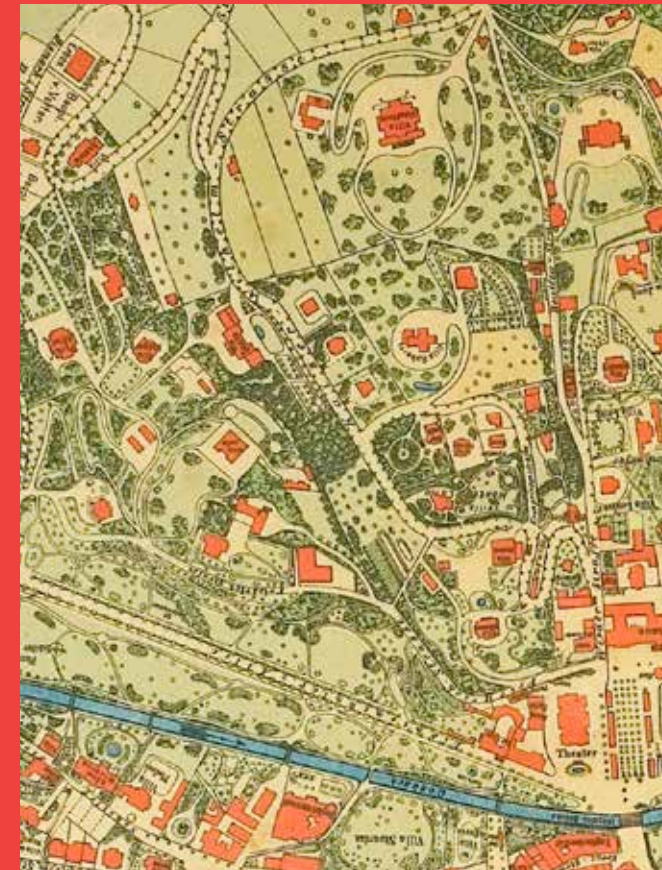
By means of the world heritage walks, Stadtbild Baden-Baden, a society that concerns itself with the town's urban landscape, invites you to discover more about its heritage.

Print and distribution in cooperation with:



Information on exclusive guided tours, half-day or full-day guides with a certified tour guide 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
Mansion photos: Stadtbild B-B & Arbeitskreis für Stadtgeschichte Baden-Baden
Maps: Stadt Baden-Baden, admin. office for urban development
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From the mansions of the imperial era to the 'town mansions' for everyone

Tracing the town map of 1889 through the historic mansion quarter on the Beutig hill. Starting point: the theatre.

World heritage walk. Route no. 1

A guide produced by Stadtbild Baden-Baden.



BADEN-BADEN
UNSER ERBE -
WELTERBE

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. The necessity of such work was clearly brought to light by the State Office for the Preservation of Historical Monuments in an assessment published in 1993.

The Beutig/Quettig mansion quarter, an area that from the outset has been the most favoured location for mansions in Baden-Baden, yet no longer uniformly preserved, has in sections been dissected due to redevelopments in the post-war period (including stepped buildings, bungalows, extensions and renovations that have led to parts of large mansion gardens being sacrificed).

Since the 1990s this process has increased due to the segmenting of the last large mansion gardens and the practice of urban "redensification" with the building of multi-story dwellings, so-called urban mansions. Often to the detriment of the town's landscape.

On the walk, discover the diversity and the richness of the historic mansion architecture in detail.

Further information:

www.stadtbild-baden-baden.de



10 Villa Kann The castle-like mansion was built for L. Kann on the site of Villa Vitzthum in 1891 to plans by A. Klein. Built of red sandstone blocks in historic style, the building features romantic interpretations with a balcony-topped porch, and cast and wrought iron elements.



9 Villa Montrose Built in 1907 by a nephew of American president Roosevelt. Architects Julius Schober and P. Endrich. A white sandstone construction with neo-baroque features and art nouveau influences. W. O. Roosevelt was the first president of the Baden-Baden Golf Club in 1891. A later owner was the steel baron Willi Korf.



8 Villa Sirius The imposing, castle-like red sandstone mansion primarily with ashlar dressings was built to plans by F. Klingholz in 1910 for Dr. Fremery. It features a gabled risalit, a staircase with semi-circular arranged columns and an impressive mansard roof.



7 Villa Schnepf Built in 1878 with sandstone structuring, a risalit with a half-timbered gable, and a hipped roof. Modified in 1908 with art nouveau elements. The building is key link in the development history of country houses in Baden-Baden.

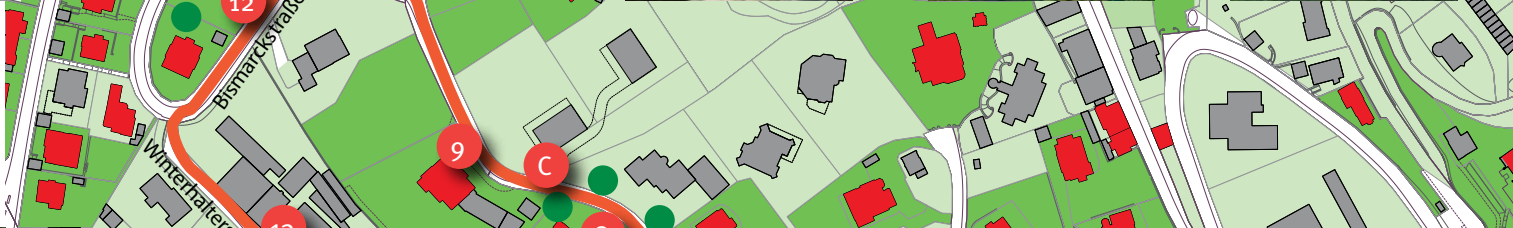
Villa Vittali Rendered building with sandstone structuring, in particular pilaster strips and decorated with ornaments. Built in 1901 by W. Vittali, an art nouveau atelier was added in 1903 for R. Engelhorn. Today it is a residential house. He was one of the founders of the Baden-Baden Kunsthalle.



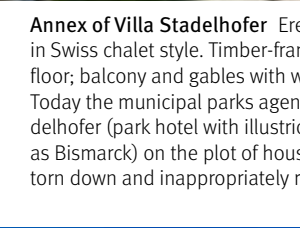
Villa Kah Built in 1875/76 with an angled layout to plans by L. Lang. A two-storey mansion with a rendered and sandstone-structured façade. Featuring corner and central risalits, the building was given the name Monte Carlo. Primarily in its original state, it is a key link in mansion development in Baden-Baden.



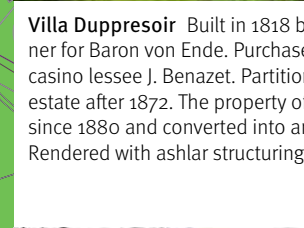
12 Villa Quisisana Built as women's spa facility in 1890 to plans by W. Vittali for Dr. J. Baumgärtner. The ground floor features red sandstone bosses, the upper floors red sandstone blocks. Distinctive risalit. Pronounced historic features.



5 Dependance Hotel Messmer Erected in 1864 for the Parisian A. S. Duppressoir and rented to spa guests. Residential home with garden. Single-storey, interconnected timber construction with Swiss-chalet-style decorative elements and an imposing timber-built balcony and porch. The building belonged to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Straße 3 plot.



14 Villa Girardin Erected in 1861 for E. de Girardin to plans by L. Lang. Modified with neo-baroque elements in 1920 by G. Höhne and renamed Murrenhof. Corner tower and gables with romantic influences. One of the last undivided mansion plots with no lots for new buildings.



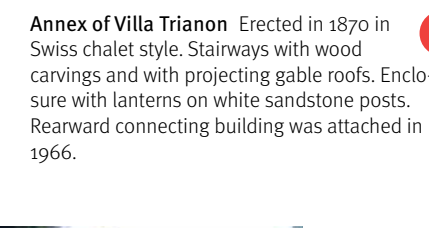
4 Villa Duppressoir Built in 1818 by F. Weinbrenner for Baron von Ende. Purchased in 1838 by casino lessee J. Benazet. Partitioning of its park estate after 1872. The property of Hotel Messmer since 1880 and converted into an annex in 1892. Rendered with ashlar structuring.



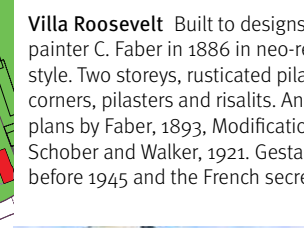
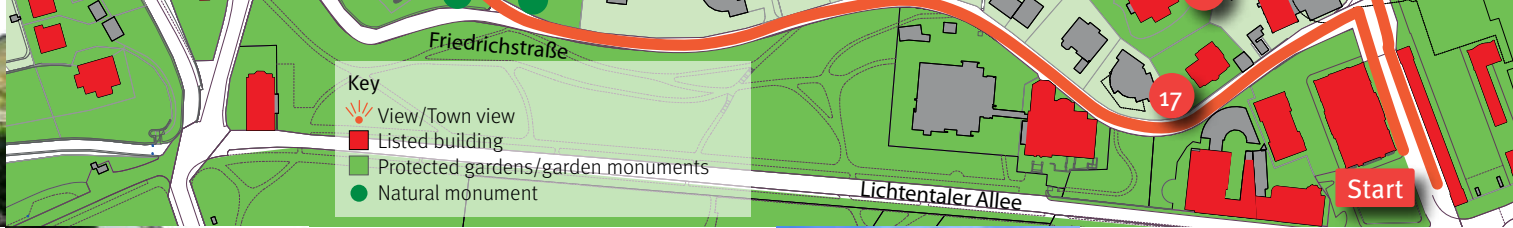
16 Villa Trianon Built in 1861 by court painter F. Winterhalter in French rococo style. Porch edged with banisters. Façade with light sandstone structuring. Pedestals with neo-baroque figures in the garden. Imposing wall endings and perimeter around the park.



3 Pneumatic Chamber The single-storey, elongated half-timbered house was built as a spa facility in 1881 by Dr. Schliep. The remains of which have been used for residential purposes since 1906. Swiss chalet style with ornamental woodwork particularly on the gable end with a semi-circular bay.



15 Annex of Villa Trianon Erected in 1870 in Swiss chalet style. Stairways with wood carvings and with projecting gable roofs. Enclosure with lanterns on white sandstone posts. Rearward connecting building was attached in 1966.



2 Villa Roosevelt Built to designs by court painter C. Faber in 1886 in neo-renaissance style. Two storeys, rusticated pilaster strip corners, pilasters and risalits. Annex according to plans by Faber, 1893. Modifications to plans by Schober and Walker, 1921. Gestapo quarters before 1945 and the French secret service after.



16 Villa Trianon Built in 1861 by court painter F. Winterhalter in French rococo style. Porch edged with banisters. Façade with light sandstone structuring. Pedestals with neo-baroque figures in the garden. Imposing wall endings and perimeter around the park.



D Post-war period reconstructions (A-D) Erected c. 1960 to 2000. Single and multi-family buildings (referred to today as urban mansions) with often questionable designs and for which parts of large mansion gardens were sacrificed. A process defined as 'urban redensification'.



17 Villa Wilhelma Built in 1898/99 in the neo-renaissance style with additional art nouveau elements for the hotelier W. Meßmer to plans by W. Vittali. One of the most important examples of mansion building in Baden-Baden and of this architect's work.



1 Hotel Dorint Built in 1834 as Maison Messmer. Kaiser Wilhelm I and many famous guests resided here for decades in 19th Century. Demolished in 1957, reopened in 2001. The new building with art nouveau influences from 1906 and the historic dining room have been preserved.