



## Sightseeing - The Old Baden-Baden



Schwierigkeit ★★★★★

Gelände ★★★★★

Größe:

Welcome to Baden-Baden and a special kind of old town-cache.  
The 1,5 km loop road shows you the importance attractions, great viewpoints, beautiful gardens and romantic alleys. On your way you will see many lovely details on houses, fountains or statues. Some of them you have to assign to the given waypoints for leaving Baden-Baden at the end with a smiley.

We do not give time disclosures, because on your trip you will see so many things to marvel, to discover or chances to stop off. Therefore take your time and enjoy the old treasures of Baden-Baden.

The Cache is just possible from 7am to 8pm. It is not possible to go there with a wheelchair or a baby carriage because you have to take many stairs.

Between Stage 5 and 6 it is not allowed to go through with a dog (but it is possible with a detour).

You can add some pictures to your log from your trip, but please do not post pictures from the final location.

Tank you & happy caching!



When you reach a stage you have to look for one of the given pictures which will be next to you.  
(e.g.: You are at **Stage 1 - backyard=A** and you mean to see picture 3, then **A=3**)

**...let's go:**

**N 48° 45.743 E 008° 14.309**

We will start in the pedestrian zone.

Yes! It's allowed to go through. Don't be shy.

Through the Baldreit-Passage you will reach the first backyards and upstairs Stage 1.

Sometimes the door to Stage 1 is locked. If this happens, you can go with a very short detour via the waypoint

**N 48° 45.730 E 008° 14.344** to Stage 1.

**Stage 1 - Backyards = A**

**N 48° 45.754 E 008° 14.333**

Now follow the stairs to the eastern direction and pass the white gate (not the gate with the sign "Privatgrundstück") and then go 8 stairs down.

Go left and then straight through the Baldreit. This backyard was often a movie backdrop, e.g. Tatort.

When you take the small passage you will reach Stage 2.

**Stage 2 - Baldreit = B**

**N 48° 45.748 E 008° 14.414**

Now you have to go down the street and take the next street to the left. At the end you take the Jesuiten-Stairs to your left and before Otto von Bismarck take the left stairs to Stage 3 and a small garden.

**Stage 3 - Secret Garden = C**

**N 48° 45.732 E 008° 14.440**

Now upward the stairs you will reach Stage 4 and the backyard of the City Hall.

**Stage 4 - City Hall = D**

**N 48° 45.747 E 008° 14.448**

Now through the passage you can reach the Marketplace and the Stift Church. But we will take the street "Steinstraße" down and keep left for taking the way next to the Friedrichsbad. At the next crossing there will be straight away the Caracalla Therme. But we will take the left way after the Friedrichsbad to the Roman Bath Ruins and Stage 5 at the Fettquelle.

**Stage 5 - Rich Spring = E**

**N 48° 45.805 E 008° 14.560**

Now you have to follow the Dernfeldstairs. On the top we pass the Friedrich Tunnels, the back of the Friedrichsbad and the Stream Bath. At the Florentiner Hill we will reach Stage 6.

**Stage 6 - Florentiner Hill = F**

**N 48° 45.800 E 008° 14.480**

The last climb is diagonal over the Marketplace and upstairs the Schlossstairs to the New Castle. At the top enjoy the beautiful view over Baden-Baden and find the picture to Stage 7.

**Stage 7 - New Castle = G**

**N 48° 45.826 E 008° 14.455**

Behind you to the north you can have a look into the backyard of the New Castle (at the time there are construction works for a new hotel and private apartments).

When you will follow the "Burgstraße" down you will reach one more viewpoint and Stage 8.

**Stage 8 - Fountain with viewpoint = H**

**N 48° 45.826 E 008° 14.338**

Now you have to follow the "Schlossstraße" to reach Stage 9 and a not obvious, but very interesting passage, and it's allowed to pass :-)

**Stage 9 - Wood Passage = I**

**N 48° 45.772 E 008° 14.371**

Now you should find all pictures for every Stage and you should be able to find the Geocache with the final calculation:

**Final**

N 48° 45.                 
**(I+F) (B-D-I) (E-F)**

E 008° 14.                 
**(H+G) (B-A) (C+H)**

A=           F=       
B=           G=       
C=           H=       
D=           I=       
E=

**Baden Baden:**

A health resort, spa, vacation town and home to international festivals and conventions – that's Baden-Baden. The town boundaries stretch from the Rhine plains (112m above sea level) to the Baden Heights (1003m above sea level). Sixty-one percent of Baden-Baden's surface area is covered by forest – a claim few other towns in Germany can make. By virtue of its ideal location in the Oos Valley, Baden-Baden's climate is very mild, with an early spring and a long and sunny fall.

While one side of the town stretches out towards the plains of the Rhine, to the north and east it's protected by the Black Forest mountains. The oldest traces of human settlement in the Oos Valley date back 10,000 years to the Mesolithic period. Graves dating to later epochs (the Neolithic, Bronze, Hallstadt and La-Tène periods) have been found on the Rhine plains and in the foothills of the Black Forest. On the Battert Cliffs you can still see the remains of an ancient Celtic circular wall. Around 70 AD the Romans established their first permanent settlement – Aquae – near what today is known as the Old Town. It wasn't long before they discovered the healing powers of the springs. Baths for soldiers and magnificent thermal baths were built on the site of today's Marktplatz and Römerplatz. Baden-Baden's bathing tradition began, and you can still see remains of these ancient Roman baths.

The visionary ideas and initiatives of Casino impresario Jacques Bénézet made Baden-Baden an elegant society spa and the "Summer Capital of Europe". "Summit meetings" which went on for weeks – or even months – were often arranged purely "Coincidentally" by potentates and politicians and by high nobility and the great leaders in science and art. It was also Bénézet who initiated what are the still world-famous horse races in Iffezheim – twice yearly the biggest sporting and social events in Baden-Baden.

Fortunately, most of Baden-Baden survived the ravages of the Second World War. It wasn't until 1950, however, that it began rebuilding its reputation as an international spa resort. In 1972, amendments were made to Baden-Baden's boundaries which considerably increased its surface area: the mountain village of Ebersteinburg and the wine-growing communities of Neuweier, Steinbach, Umweg and Varnhalt came under the spa resort's jurisdiction. Baden-Baden became one of the largest wine-growing communities in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

In 1975, Haueneberstein und Sandweier were also incorporated within the town's boundaries. It has often been said that the Caracalla-therme is one of the most beautiful thermal baths in Europe, and guests from the world over have made their pilgrimages here. The Friedrichsbad, with its Roman Irish bath unique in all of Germany, was reopened in all its older splendour after loving restoration and outfitting with modern equipment.

In April 1998 the second largest Festival Hall in Europe, with a seating capacity of 2,500, opened its doors. A synthesis of old and new, tradition and progress now sums up the image of Baden-Baden. The town, with a population of more than 50,000, also has its fair share of industry and commerce, areas media, pharmacy, cosmetic. Its main source of income, however, is from tourism.

### **Stage 2 - Baldreit:**

During the time of the Renaissance, Baden-Baden saw a revival of the heyday of bathing culture in the Roman era. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the town had 12 "bathing hostels" used by 3,000 guests every year. The first documentary evidence of the Baldreit inn dates back to the year 1460. It was the town's third largest bathing hostel offering 30 rooms. During the summertime, the wooden tubs full of hot spring water were also set up in the courtyard. Since 1981, it is a museum of Baden-Baden.

### **in front of Stage 3 - Otto von Bismark Monument:**

The sculptor Oskar Alexander Kiefer designed the "Iron Chancellor" imitating a medieval statue. Otto von Bismarck, whose policy is often described as "carrot and stick", stayed in Baden-Baden on many occasions due to Emperor Wilhelm's frequent visits to the town. He was made a freeman of the city on his 85th birthday in 1895. The 13 metres high statue was unveiled in 1915.

### **Stage 4 - City Hall:**

At the time of the Thirty Years' War, a Jesuits' college was built near the Collegiate Church. Built in 1632, it was destroyed during the blaze of 1689 and later reconstructed. Friedrich Weinbrenner proposed the creation of a house for conversation with ball room, reading and gambling rooms as well as cafés in the main block of the college. After finishing the new conversation house - today's Kurhaus - the former college was used for residential purposes. In 1862, the town council moved into the building.

### **on the way to Stage 5:**

#### **Caracalla SPA:**

The name of the hot spring baths goes back to the Roman Emperor Markus Aurelius, also referred to as Caracalla. The modern spa resort is designed to remind one of antique bathing temple. Over 3,000 square metres, the visitor can relax in healing hot spring water or may use various facilities: two inside and two outside pools, waterfalls, whirlpools, "ow channels" and a "sauna world" with a steam bath.

#### **Address:**

Römerplatz 1 - 76530 Baden-Baden

Tel: 07221 - 275940 / Fax: 07221 - 275980

Email: [info@carasana.de](mailto:info@carasana.de)

Prices: 15-21 €

Opening Hours: 08:00 - 22:00

#### **Friedrich's Bath:**

Opened in 1877, this monumental and magnificent building in the Italian Renaissance style was the most modern and beautiful "bathing temple" in Europe. The Friedrich's Bath combines the Roman bath culture, consisting of cold, warm and hot spring water pools with Irish hot-air baths. At the centre of the bath is the 17.5 metres high cupola hall. On the façade of the main entrance here you can find Aesculapius, symbolizing the art of medical science and Hygieia representing hygiene. Above these, you can admire a bust of Grand-Duke Friedrich himself.

#### **Address:**

Römerplatz 1 - 76530 Baden-Baden

Tel: 07221 - 275920 / Fax: 07221 - 275980

Email: [info@carasana.de](mailto:info@carasana.de)

Prices: 23-47€

Opening Hours: 09:00 - 22:00

### **Roman Bath Ruins:**

The first bathing facilities were erected by the Romans in the then named town of Aquae Aureliae. One of these baths, the so-called Soldiers' Bath, is to be found beneath today's Friedrichsbad. Here, in a uniquely preserved state, visitors can view the bath's remarkable floor and wall heating systems. A visit to the ruins is a fascinating step back in time when a long forgotten age can be experienced at close quarters.

On touring the baths, which are one of Germany's oldest and best preserved examples, you will pass by 2m-high Roman walls and experience more than 2000 years of history at first hand – it's as if the ancient Roman bathing culture had suddenly been revived!

Informative guided tours are available to visitors. For those who prefer to tour the ruins on their own, audio guides are available – naturally in several languages. And to complete the picture, detailed computer graphics will enable you to see how the historic baths actually looked in their days of glory.

Address:

Römerplatz 1 - 76530 Baden-Baden

Tel: 07221 - 275934

Email: [info@carasana.de](mailto:info@carasana.de)

Prices: 2,50€

Opening Hours: March till November - every day from 11:00-12:00 & 15:00-16:00

### **Monastery of the Holy Grave:**

The emblem of the medieval religious order - the resurrection of Christ - is engraved on the church's white Baroque gable. It was no accident that monasteries were erected near to hot springs, as was also the Monastery of the Holy Grave in Baden-Baden. This meant that it was no longer necessary to heat up water and the monasteries' bathing rooms were permanently supplied.

### **Stage 5 - Rich Spring:**

The naming of the spring can be dated back 1871. The Sodium-Chloride spring at 62.5 °C and has a flow velocity of 59.53 cubic metres per hour.

### **on the way to Stage 6:**

#### **Friedrich Tunnel:**

Over a length of 160 metres, this tunnel connects the Boiling -, Jews' -, Friedrich's - and Hell's Springs. When the water, coming from a depth of 1,500 to 2,000 metres without pumps, reaches the surface, it has an average temperature of 65°C. In 1861, Baden-Baden's hot spring water was analysed by the famous German chemist Robert Bunsen. Later, the physician Robert Kirchhoff discovered the water was radioactive.

### **Steam Bath:**

The Old Steam Bath on the market place was built between 1846 and 1848 in Tuscan style from the plans of Heinrich Hübsch, the architect of the Pump Room. The original spring inside the bath provided the bathing cabins with hot spring water. Today, the Old Steam Bath is used for alternate art exhibitions.

### **Stage 6 - Florentine Hill:**

The small park leading to the castle resembles a Mediterranean landscape. On the occasion of the State Garden Show of 1981, it was decided to import 80 different plants normally growing in South Europe and Asia. Here, they find perfect conditions due to hot springs inside the hill.

### **Stiftskirche:**

The Stiftskirche is Baden-Baden's first parish church, the Stiftskirche - a dominant, late gothic building with striking features and impressive portal carvings. Built originally as a Roman basilica, it has witnessed numerous modifications over the centuries. Now that you've got this far, don't forget to have a look at the church's interior. It's well worth it. Interesting features include the 18 foot high stone carved crucifix and the illustrated tombs of the 14 Margraves of Baden, including the most famous of them all, Ludwig-Wilhelm (1677 – 1707).

Opening Hours: every day from 8:00 - 18:00

### **Schloss-Staffeln:**

At the intersection of Burgstraße and Schloss-Staffeln stood the Obertor - a part of the old town walls. Until the beginning of the 19th century, the inner city could only be entered through one of these gates. Beside the Obertor the Beuemer Tor, the Ooser Tor and the Gernsbacher Tor, too, belonged to a system of town gates, which were partly used as jails and which were finally removed during the first half of the 19th century.

### **New Castle:**

In the 14th century, the first buildings of the complex came into existence. The castle, mainly used as a widow's residence, gained in importance when Margrave Christoph I transferred his residence from Hohenbaden (the Old Castle) to the enlarged New Castle in 1479. The building was completely destroyed during the blaze of 1689 and re-erected only very slowly as Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm also gave the order to build a new residence in the Versailles style in Rastatt.

### **on the way to Stage 8 - Pädagogium:**

The Pädagogium is a private school for students from the 1. to the 13th grade of school and includes a primary school, a secondary school and a high school.

