Baden in Austria

Sights

Info to the town center map

www.city-walks.info



1 The Kurpark (D3) unites history and nature to a special unique atmosphere. The origin of the park lies in the Theresiengarten. This Garden was created in 1792 to honour the empress Maria Theresia and it was already at that time open to the public. Several monuments remember on important people from the history of Baden like the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef monument, the Lanner and Strauß monument and the Grillparzer monument. During the summer there are still some impressive spa concerts in the music pavilion which was built around 1900. The Udine Fountain is another highlight which especially impresses in contrast by the surrounded flowers. Compared to that the flower clock, which works since 1929, appears already a bit kitschy. The Sommerarena located next to the flower clock, offers as a special attraction a glass roof which can be opened. During the summer the operetta performances take place at this wonderful location.



2 The Beethoventempel (E4) is located in the upper part of the Kurpark. You can reach the temple by a nice path along the hillside. Embedded in the park scenery and covered by different plants this is the best place to enjoy a stunning view over Baden and the Thermal Region in Lower Austria. The Beethoventempel was built in 1927 on the occasion of the 100th death year of Ludwig van Beethoven.

3 The Doblhoffpark (B2) offers a beautiful lake with ducks, different flowers, an old stock of trees and a well-kept lawn on over 8 ha. After a walk through the park you can rest directly beside the lake on a park bench or in the cafe. There you can enjoy the peaceful atmosphere of the Doblhoffpark.



4 The Rosarium (A2) was built in the 1960s and since then the whole park is also in the possession of the municipality of Baden. On an area of over 90.000 m² you can find approx. 600 different kinds of roses. The best time to enjoy the flowerage is in June or in October. But also during the summer time you can find enough roses in full bloom.

5 The Hauptplatz (D2) with the Plague Pillar forms the town center of Baden and is surrounded by a spacious pedestrian area. The baroque Plague Pillar was constructed in 1713 to remember on the victory over the plague. The Kaiserhaus, which was acquired at the beginning of the 18th century by the Emperor Franz I. lies also at the Hauptplatz as well as the Rathaus, which was built in 1815.



6 The Schlossergässchen (BC2) is a pedestrian walkway between the Gutenbrunner Park and the Johannesgasse. You shouldn't miss this idyllic alley. You can choose your route through the Schlossergässchen for example on your way from the town center of Baden to the Doblhoffpark.

7 The current appearance of the Stadtpfarrkirche St. Stephan (E3) dates back to 1827. But the origins go back much further in the past. It is believed that a church was built here already around 1200. The development of the church building ran through the different epochs. The characteristic, baroque onion-shaped dome was built in 1697 after the Turkish wars.

8 The Grand Casino Baden (D3) is one of the most beautiful Casinos in Europe and is open daily from 15:00. Here you can not only test your luck but also participate on one of the numerous events in the elegant ambience.
Details under https://www.casinos.at



9 Since the early 17th century there is a theatre tradition in Baden. Several different theatre buildings were constructed on the Theaterplatz (E3), until 1909 the present building was finished. You can find the details to the performances under https://www.buehnebaden.at



10 Already 2000 years ago the ancient Romans appreciated the hot sulphur springs in Baden. Today you can enjoy this in the modern Spa Römertherme (C2) on 900m² water surface . Daily open from 10:00 – 22:00 o'clock. Every 1st Friday in the month open till 24:00 o'clock.
Details under https://www.roemertherme.at

11 The Lumpentürl (D2) was a small passage in the city wall. At that time when Baden was surrounded by a city wall the city gates were closed after dark. But there were always people who came to late from the surrounding Heurigen. These people (mostly drunken) were only able to come back to the town after dark by using this small passage in the city wall. Due to that the name "Lumpentürl – Ragsdoor" developed which today is also used for the name of a local wine.

12 The Josefsplatz (D1) is a traffic junction in the town center of Baden. Beside the terminus of the Badner Bahn you can also find here the bus stop for numerous bus lines. The Frauenbad is also directly at the Josefsplatz. It was mentioned in a document the first time in the 13th century. The current appearance dates back to 1821. You can recognize the building due to the big columns in the front of it. Today there is a museum inside the building.

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