

## VISITOR INFORMATION

<b>HOURS</b>	01/01 – 12/31
<b>CASTLE</b>	Open to the public during daylight hours

<b>ADMISSION</b>	01/01 – 12/31
<b>CASTLE</b>	Free admission

Visit our website for more information on disability access, discounts, special tours and other important details regarding your visit.

## CONTACT

### BURG BADENWEILER

On Burgberg hill  
above the spa  
79410 Badenweiler  
[www.burg-badenweiler.de/en](http://www.burg-badenweiler.de/en)

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Version: 09/2022; All information subject to change!



## HOW TO FIND US



*Badenweiler can be reached via the A 5 (take exit Müllheim/Neuenburg (65)) or the B 3 from Lörrach to Freiburg. In Müllheim, follow the signs to Badenweiler. The castle is located in the Kurviertel (spa district). Parking spaces are available in the multi-story parking garage as indicated (parking fee charged).*

### INFORMATION ABOUT ALL OUR MONUMENTS

Staatliche Schlösser und Gärten Baden-Württemberg  
Schlossraum 22a · 76646 Bruchsal · Germany

Phone +49(0)72 51.74 - 27 70  
Daily 8:00 AM – 8:00 PM  
(information only, no reservations/ticket sales)  
info@ssg.bwl.de



[www.schloesser-und-gaerten.de/en](http://www.schloesser-und-gaerten.de/en)



A LANDMARK IN A  
WONDERFUL LANDSCAPE GARDEN



# BADENWEILER CASTLE



IMAGE CREDIT SSG/MLMZ: cover photo, 2, 4 Achim Mende; 1 Author unbekannt;  
3 Nico Schubert / Design concept: www.lingkomunikation.de

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Baden-Württemberg

STAATLICHE  
SCHLÖSSER  
UND GÄRTEN  


Visible from afar, Badenweiler Castle (*Burg Badenweiler*) rises above the spa town in the southern Black Forest. In the 19th century, the castle ruins were incorporated in a delightful English landscape garden.

Badenweiler Castle, also known as Baden Castle, is perched atop a picturesque hilltop overlooking Badenweiler gardens and is one of the “rare jewels” among the castles belonging to the House of Baden in the Upper Rhine region. The castle first appeared in historical records in the early 12th century and was probably founded by the House of Zähringen. The town of Badenweiler is considerably older: A spa was already established here in Roman times. The neighboring Badenweiler Roman Bath Ruins are one of the most significant Roman landmarks in Baden-Württemberg

#### A STRATEGICALLY POSITIONED FORTRESS

The surviving core of the castle dates back to the early 12th century. Its oldest and most striking feature is the palas, or great hall, with late Romanesque arched windows. Because materials from the Roman thermal baths were used in its construction, it was long believed that the castle itself was also of Roman origin.



 *The castle is still surrounded by an almost complete ring of walls*

Initially built to protect the surrounding silver mines, Badenweiler Castle passed into the possession of the Margraves of Baden in 1503. It was expanded into a strategic *regional fortress* but was destroyed by departing French occupying forces in 1678, as part of the Dutch War. It was never reconstructed. To protect the ruins from further deterioration and to make it accessible to tourists, it was preliminarily restored in 1982 and thoroughly renovated in 2004.

#### A REWARDING CLIMB

The steep path to the castle ruin is surrounded by walls and leads past the round tower. The ruin’s many preserved tall walls show the various rooms and the palas. To the northeast, the three sections of the palas show that the castle once had several stories. The shape of the windows has also survived. The walkable castle keep offers visitors a spectacular view of the surrounding countryside.

 *From the ruins, there are sweeping views over the Rhine Valley and the Black Forest*

#### A HILLSIDE STROLL

The hill on which the castle stands (*Burgberg*) is an attraction in its own right. On the west side of the marked path is a memorial to Grand Duke Friedrich I. von Baden (1826–1907). The spa park is also home to the “Hildegard von Bingen Garden,” planted along the supporting wall, and illustrating the Abbess Hildegard von Bingen’s (1098–1179) knowledge of the healing arts with a variety of healing plants. The “Belvedere” was built between 1811 and 1816 based on plans by royal architect Friedrich Weinbrenner and used as a “teahouse and pavilion.” Today, it is primarily used for wedding ceremonies.