



*I wish you a fascinating visit to Aschaffenburg!*

**Dr. Markus Söder, MdB**

Bavarian Minister of State of Finance, Regional Development and Regional Identity



Bedroom in the Princely Apartments



Altar of the palace church

## Johannisburg Palace and Palace Garden

Johannisburg Palace, until 1803 the second residence of the Mainz electoral archbishops, is located in the centre of Aschaffenburg by the River Main.

The massive four-winged complex, built from 1605 to 1614 by the Strasbourg architect Georg Ridinger in place of the medieval castle but incorporating the 14th century keep, is one of the most important examples of German palace architecture from the Renaissance era. At the end of the 18th century, the interior was re-designed in the neoclassical style by Emanuel Joseph von Herigoyen.

After severe damage in the Second World War the palace was restored, beginning with the exterior. In 1964 the Bavarian Palace Department was able to reopen its state rooms and collections: the palace church with its Renaissance

altar, pulpit and portal sculptures by Hans Juncker (early 17th century), the Vestment Chamber with vestments from the former Mainz cathedral treasury and the Princely Apartments with the original neoclassical interiors and furniture.

One particularly unusual attraction is the world's largest collection of cork architectural models. These remarkably detailed reproductions of the most famous ruins in Rome were made from 1792 onwards by the court confectioner Carl May and his son Georg. The restored models have been on display since 1996 in specially redesigned rooms.

With a total of 45 models, the Aschaffenburg collection is the largest of its kind in the world.

Also included in the tour of the state rooms are two further collections: the State Gallery with Old German and Dutch art, featuring paintings by Lucas Cranach the Elder and his workshop, and the

Palace Museum belonging to the town of Aschaffenburg, with impressive works of art ranging from medieval sculptures and valuable furniture and ceramics to paintings by Christian Schad.

The tour of the palace is ideally complemented by a walk through the small but varied palace garden to the Pompeiianum. From the Main terrace, bordered by a balustrade, there is a panoramic view of the Main river valley. The path continues down to an attractive pergola, which runs above a section of the original medieval town wall.

This is followed by a small elevation, the site of the neoclassical Breakfast Temple designed in 1782 by von Herigoyen. Behind it is the last remaining section of the former town moat, which was redesigned as a landscape garden in the 1780s by Friedrich Ludwig Sckell on behalf of the Archbishop and Elector of Mainz, Friedrich Carl von Erthal.

Johannisburg Castle with medieval keep



Pantheon, collection of cork architectural models



View from Johannisburg Palace



### INFORMATION

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Aschaffenburg  
Schlossplatz 4 · 63739 Aschaffenburg  
Tel. +49 6021 38657-0 · www.schloesser.bayern.de

### JOHANNISBURG PALACE AND COURT GARDEN

Schlossplatz 4 · 63739 Aschaffenburg

**Due to the general renovation of Johannisburg Palace, the art gallery (branch of the Bavarian state Painting Collections), the Vestment Chamber and the Princely Apartments will be closed until further notice.**

### OPENING TIMES OF THE PALACE

April–September: 9am–6pm  
October–March: 10am–4pm  
Closed Mondays  
Closed on 1 January, Shrove Tuesday, 24, 25 and 31 December  
♿ Lift available, please inquire at the cash desk

### OPENING TIMES OF THE GARDEN

Daily until dusk

### REFRESHMENTS

Schlossweinstuben  
Tel. +49 6021 12440  
www.schlossweinstuben.de

### TRANSPORTATION

DB to Aschaffenburg station · bus to 'Stadhalle'

### POMPEIIANUM

Pompejanumstr. 5 · 63739 Aschaffenburg

### OPENING TIMES

April–Early October: 9am–6pm · Closed Mondays  
Early October–March: closed  
♿ The main rooms are on the ground floor, 1st floor only accessible via staircase

### TRANSPORTATION

DB to Aschaffenburg station · bus to 'Stadhalle'

### SCHÖNBUSCH PALACE AND PARK

Kleine Schönbuschallee 1 · 63741 Aschaffenburg

### OPENING TIMES OF THE PALACE

April–September: 9am–6pm · Closed Mondays  
October–March: closed  
The palace can only be visited by participating in a guided tour. Guided tours take place hourly until 5pm and last around 20 minutes.  
♿ The rooms are only accessible via staircase

### PARK VISITOR CENTRE

April–September: Sat., Sun. and public holidays 11am–6pm  
♿ The visitor centre is on the ground floor

### OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK

All times all year round

### REFRESHMENTS

Kulinarischer Schönbusch (restaurant & beer garden)  
Tel. +49 6021 448560  
www.schoenbusch-ab.de

### TRANSPORTATION

DB to Aschaffenburg station · bus to 'Park Schönbusch'

### TOURS OF THE PARK AND SPECIAL GUIDED TOURS

For information and bookings contact the Aschaffenburg Tourist-Information:  
Tel. +49 6021 395-801 · Fax +49 6021 395-802

 Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen  
Postfach 20 20 63 · 80020 München  
www.schloesser.bayern.de

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*Pompeiiianum with Johannisburg Palace*

### Pompeiiianum

In the palace garden on the high bank of the River Main is the Pompeiianum. Inspired by the excavations in Pompeii, King Ludwig I of Bavaria commissioned the architect Friedrich von Gärtner to build an idealized Roman villa, which was completed from 1840 to 1848 – not for himself but as a place where art lovers could make a study of ancient culture in their own country. On the ground floor are the reception and guest rooms, the kitchen and the dining room, grouped around two inner courtyards, the Atrium with its water basin and the Viridarium with its garden in the rear section of the house. The splendid decoration of the interior and the mosaic floors were copied or adapted from ancient models.

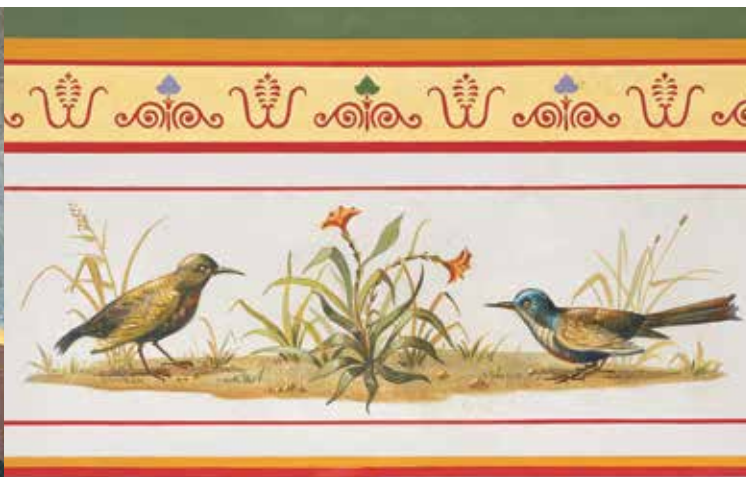
*Summer triclinium (dining room) with stucco marble*



*Kitchen with original amphoras*

After severe damage in the Second World War, the Pompeiianum was restored in several stages, beginning in 1960. Since 1994, original Roman works of art from the State Antiquities Collections and the Glyptothek in Munich are now also on display here. Among the most valuable exhibits in addition to the Roman marble sculptures, small bronzes and glasses, are two marble thrones of gods. In addition, there is a different special exhibition every year on an archaeological topic. The Pompeiianum is surrounded by a small garden which was also only laid out in the mid-19th century. It was to be an 'ideal Mediterranean landscape', and still has a flavour of the warmer climes of southern Europe with its fig, araucaria and almond trees, as well as vines, Lombardy poplars and pines.

*Detail of the reconstructed wall paintings in the Sacrarium*



*Schönbusch Palace*

### Schönbusch Palace and Park

Schönbusch Park originated as a deer park southwest of Aschaffenburg, the second residence of the electoral archbishop of Mainz. Begun in 1775 and based on the ideas of Wilhelm von Sickingen, minister to Elector-Archbishop Friedrich Carl von Erthal, it became one of the first gardens in southern Germany in the new English landscape style. The various buildings were designed by the court architect Emanuel Joseph von Herigoyen. In 1785 the Schwetzingen court gardener Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell, the most important garden designer of the Goethe era, was appointed to complete the landscape garden. Scattered throughout the park in scenic settings are various architectural features: the Red Bridge, the Philosopher's House, the

*The maze*



*View of the Lower Lake from the Red Bridge*

Temple of Friendship, shepherd's houses and a tiny village, a dining hall and a maintenance building as well as artificial 'hills' with a viewing tower and the Devil's Bridge. The neoclassical garden palace, built from 1778 to 1782 from plans by the architect Emanuel Joseph von Herigoyen, is aligned with and visible from Johannisburg Palace. Its ten state rooms with furniture in Louis-Seize style and the reconstructed coloured wall coverings printed using a complicated technique serve to illustrate the princely life style at the end of the 18th century. In the kitchen building of the park is a visitor centre, open at weekends and on public holidays from April to September. It contains an exhibition on the fascinating history of this important landscape garden. Next to this building is a small garden with attractively planted flowerbeds.

*The hall in the palace (left); The dining hall in the park (right)*



# Aschaffenburg

## Johannisburg Palace

## Pompeiiianum

## Schönbusch Palace and Park

