



Residence and Court Garden of the margraves of Ansbach

The Residence of Ansbach originated as a medieval complex. The large Gothic Hall with its ribbed vault, in which the largest collection of faience and porcelain from the former Ansbach Manufactory is now on display, was built in around 1400. The medieval complex was redesigned as a modern residence between 1705 and 1730. The Ansbach Residence is primarily famous for its outstanding interiors, most of which were designed by the architect Leopoldo Retti and completed between 1734 and 1745. It is no accident that the furnishings are so well preserved and stylistically consistent: in 1791 the last margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach abdicated and handed over his lands to the kingdom of Prussia. The palace was now no longer the seat of the ruler and there was seldom cause to modernize the state apartments.

The main floor of the Ansbach Residence consists of three suites of rooms which were used separately for official ceremonies: the Margrave's Apartment, the Margravine's Apartment and the Guest Apartment. Particular highlights of the palace are the ceil-



ing fresco by Carlo Carlone in the Festival Hall, the art gallery with works of art from the rococo period and paintings from the former margravial gallery, and the collection of Meißener porcelain in the Mirror Cabinet.

The Court Garden of Ansbach was already being written about at the beginning of the 16th century, when it featured in the famous herb book of Leonhart Fuchs. Between 1723 and 1750 it was redesigned as a large baroque garden. It was badly damaged in the Second World War but the baroque parterre has been restored. The style of the 17th and 18th centuries has been recreated with ornamental flowerbeds planted with many different varieties of flowers and over 150 tub plants. At the main entrance there is an attractive herb garden with numerous medicinal plants. The many tub plants are housed during the winter in the adjacent new citrus house.

Festival Hall (top left); Margrave's Audience Room with silk wall covering (top centre); Detail from the Tiled Hall (top right); Orangerie in the Court Garden (bottom); Turkish dignitary in Ansbach porcelain, ca. 1767 (left)

Ellingen Residence and Park

From 1216 to 1789 Ellingen was the seat of the commander of the Deutscher Orden in Franconia. The present palace complex, which was begun in 1708 and completed in around 1760, had various predecessors, several in the Middle Ages and one in the Renaissance era. The huge main building was designed by the architect Franz Keller and constructed from 1717 to 1721. The ceiling paintings, wall panelling, floors, doors and in particular the stucco-work by Franz Joseph Roth have been preserved from this time. The arcade in the inner courtyard was created when the residence was remodelled by the French architect Michel d'Inxard in around 1775.

In 1815 King Max I gave the palace to his field marshal Karl Philipp Prince von Wrede, who refurbished his own suites with precious silk and paper wall coverings, furniture, glass and bronzes from Paris. These rooms with their stucco-work and furniture by Michel d'Inxard are among the most important neoclassical interiors in Bavaria.

Main façade of Ellingen Residence, middle projection



INFORMATION ON ALL THREE PROPERTIES

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Ansbach
Promenade 27 · 91522 Ansbach
Tel. (09 81) 95 38 39-0 · Fax (09 81) 95 38 39-40
sgvansbach@bsv.bayern.de

RESIDENCE AND COURT GARDEN OF THE MARGRAVES OF ANSBACH

OPENING TIMES OF THE RESIDENCE

April – September: 9am – 6pm
October – March: 10am – 4pm
Closed Mondays

The palace can only be visited by participating in a guided tour. Tours (ca. 50 minutes) take place every hour until 5pm in the summer and until 3pm in the winter.

♿ Lift available, please ask at the cash desk
Disabled toilet available

OPENING TIMES OF THE COURT GARDEN

Unlimited access all year round

REFRESHMENTS

“Orangerie” restaurant
Tel. (09 81) 21 70

TRANSPORTATION

Train to Ansbach (7 minutes' walk)
Take any bus to the “Schlossplatz” stop

ELLINGEN RESIDENCE AND PARK

Schlossstr. 9 · 91792 Ellingen
Tel. (0 91 41) 9 74 79-0 · Fax (0 91 41) 9 74 79-7

OPENING TIMES OF THE RESIDENCE

April – October: 9am – 6pm
October – March: 10am – 4pm
Closed Mondays

The palace can only be visited by participating in a guided tour. Tours take place every hour until 5pm in the summer and until 3pm in the winter. The west wing houses permanent and special exhibitions of the East Prussian Cultural Centre.
www.kulturzentrum-ostpreussen.de · Tel. (0 91 41) 8 64 40

♿ Lift available, please ask at the cash desk
Disabled toilet available

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK

Unlimited access all year round

TRANSPORTATION

Train to Ellingen, 15-minutes' walk to the Residence

WILLIBALD CASTLE AND BASTION GARDEN
JURA MUSEUM
MUSEUM OF PRE- AND EARLY HISTORY


Burgstr. 19
 85072 Eichstätt
 Tel. (0 84 21) 47 30 · Fax (0 84 21) 81 94

OPENING TIMES OF THE CASTLE
 April – October: 9am – 6pm
 October – March: 10am – 4pm
 Closed Mondays

Also in the castle are the Jura Museum (Tel. 0 84 21/29 56) and the Museum of Pre- and Early History (Tel. 0 84 21/8 94 50)

♿ Most of the Jura Museum is accessible for wheelchairs; access to the Bastion Garden is problematic because of the steeply sloping terrain

OPENING TIMES OF THE BASTION GARDEN
 Mid-April to mid-October: 9am – 6pm
 Closed Mondays

Information on all properties administered by the Palace Department:
 Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen
 Postfach 20 20 63 · 80020 München
 Tel. (0 89) 1 79 08-0 · Fax (0 89) 1 79 08-1 90
 Info@bsv.bayern.de www.schloesser.bayern.de

Title picture: Margrave Carl Wilhelm Friedrich von Ansbach, Johann Kupezky, ca. 1725



Willibald Castle and Bastion Garden

The castle complex on the Willibaldsberg was begun in 1355 by the bishops of Eichstätt. The medieval castle was transformed into a representative residence during the reign of Prince-Bishop Johann Conrad von Gemmingen (1595–1612). For this project the prince-bishop commissioned the famous Augsburg architect Elias Holl, who created one of the best examples of early baroque architecture in south Germany. In the mid-18th century the bishop's court was transferred to the new town residence and in the 19th century some of the original complex was pulled down. Today the main part of the castle is the Gemmingen building. The massive façade with its two towers was originally three floors high, and the towers were crowned by onion domes. The Bastion Garden was laid out by the Bavarian Palace Department on the

basis of the "Hortus Eystettensis", a collection of copperplate engravings published by the pharmacist and botanist Basilius Besler (1561–1629) in 1613, and was opened to the public in 1998. This informative garden, which shows the plant world documented in the historically important "Hortus Eystettensis" engravings, is unique in Germany. The flowers are planted according to their blooming seasons, as described in the book, and the complex is also a reminder of the famous botanical garden of Prince-Bishop Johann Conrad von Gemmingen, which was laid out by Besler from 1592.



Willibald Castle from the Altmühl (top left); Wall console from the Schaumberg Building (top centre); Fig cactus branch from the "Hortus Eystettensis" (top right); Bastion Garden with plants from the "Hortus Eystettensis" (bottom); bishop Gabriel von Eyb's coat of arms (left)

Ansbach
 Residence and Court Garden
Ellingen
 Residence and park
Eichstätt
 Willibald Castle and Bastion Garden

