



The medieval keep was integrated into the new Johannsburg Palace



Altar of the palace church (left); Bedroom and Salon in the Princely Apartments (right)



View from Johannsburg of the park on the banks of the River Main with the Breakfast Pavilion and Pompeiianum

### Johannsburg Palace and Palace Garden

Johannsburg Palace, until 1803 the second residence of the Mainz electoral archbishops, is located in the centre of Mainz 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 redesigned 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



Pantheon, collection of cork architectural models

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 first part of the exhibition, on display since 1996, shows ancient buildings from inside the city. Since 2003 further rooms have been opened with buildings from outside the city. 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 Skell.

### INFORMATION ON ALL THREE PROPERTIES

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Aschaffenburg  
Schlossplatz 4  
63739 Aschaffenburg  
Tel. (0 60 21) 3 86 57-0 · Fax (0 60 21) 3 86 57-16  
sgvaschaffenburg@bsv.bayern.de

### JOHANNISBURG PALACE AND COURT GARDEN

Schlossplatz 4 · 63739 Aschaffenburg

#### OPENING TIMES OF THE PALACE

April – September: 9am – 6pm  
October – March: 10am – 4pm  
Closed Mondays  
Closed on: 1.1., Shrove Tuesday, 24.12., 25.12., 31.12.  
⚡ Lift available, please ask at the cash desk

#### OPENING TIMES OF THE GARDEN

Daily until dusk

#### REFRESHMENTS

Schlossweinstuben in Johannsburg Palace  
Tel. (0 60 21) 1 24 40 · Fax (0 60 21) 2 31 31  
www.schlossweinstuben.de · Closed Mondays

#### TRANSPORTATION

Aschaffenburg station  
No. 1, 4, 6, 8 buses to the “Stadhalle” stop

### POMPEIIANUM

#### OPENING TIMES

April – Mid-October: 9am – 6pm · Closed Mondays  
Closed Mid-October – March

⚡ The main rooms are on the ground floor  
1st floor only accessible via staircase

#### TRANSPORTATION

Aschaffenburg station; No. 1, 4, 6, 8 buses to the “Stadhalle” stop

### 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 stairs

### EXHIBITION ON LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN THE KITCHEN TRACT

April – September: Sat., Sun. and public holidays 11am – 6pm

⚡ The rooms are on the ground floor

#### OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK

At all times all year round

#### REFRESHMENTS

Grand Bistro Schönbusch · Tel. (0 60 21) 44 85 60  
Fax (0 60 21) 44 85 72 · info@schoenbusch-ab.de

#### TRANSPORTATION

Aschaffenburg station; No. 3 bus to the “Park Schönbusch” stop

### TOURS OF THE PARK AND SPECIAL GUIDED TOURS

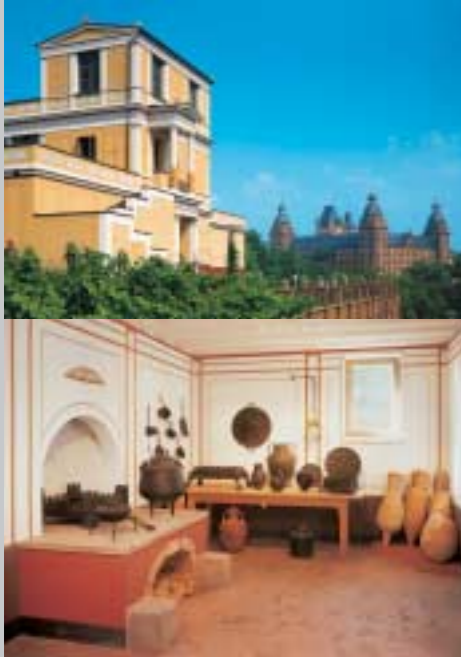
For information and bookings contact the Aschaffenburg tour network (Tourist Information) at tel. (0 60 21) 39 58 00 or - 01  
Fax (0 60 21) 39 58 02

Information on all places of interest:

 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





**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 1840–1848 – not for himself but as a place where art lovers could make a study of ancient culture in their own country. As a concession to the prominent, villa-like setting of the house, Gärtner added the belvedere on the second floor and the representative outer staircase – neither of which were typical of an ancient town house. 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. 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.



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.

*Within sight of Johannisburg Palace is the Pompeiianum; displayed in its kitchen (bottom left) are copies of old bronze utensils and original amphoras. The summer triclinium (dining room, top right) is clad completely with stucco marble.*

**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 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.

*Schönbusch Palace (top left); View of the Lower Lake from the Red Bridge (top right); The maze (bottom left); The hall in the palace (bottom centre); The dining hall in the park (bottom right).*



**Aschaffenburg**

**Johannisburg Palace  
Pompeiiianum  
Schönbusch Palace  
and Park**

