

VEITSHÖCHHEIM PALACE AND COURT GARDEN

OPENING TIMES OF THE PALACE AND GARDEN EXHIBITION

April–15 October: 9am–6pm  
 Closed Mondays  
 Closed 16 October–March

Last admission: 30 min. before closing time

The historic rooms on the upper floor can only be visited by participating in hourly guided tours; groups must book in advance; the garden exhibition can be visited individually.

Audioguide for the Court Garden available in the museum shop  
 & The rooms are only accessible via stairs

OPENING TIMES OF THE COURT GARDEN

Daily until dusk, 8pm at the latest

Guided tours of the garden on request:  
 Tourist Information Veitshöchheim  
 Touristik@Veitshoechheim.de

WI-FI

Free Wi-Fi available

App for the Court Garden available in the App Store



Download the Court Garden App via QR-Code

TRANSPORTATION

Train to Veitshöchheim or bus from Würzburg main station to the 'Kirchplatz' stop

**All castles are closed on 1 January, Shrove Tuesday, 24, 25 and 31 December.**

Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen

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Title picture: View of the garden façade of the Residence



VEITSHÖCHHEIM PALACE AND COURT GARDEN



Veitshöchheim Palace

View of the Parnassus

Veitshöchheim Palace and Court Garden

Only 8 km down the River Main from Würzburg, set in one of the most important Rococo gardens in Germany, is Veitshöchheim Palace, which until 1802 was the summer residence of the Würzburg prince-bishops. The summer residence was built on the site of a hunting lodge under Prince-Bishop Peter Philipp von Dernbach from 1680 to 1682 and was enlarged from 1749 to 1753 by Balthasar Neumann, who also redesigned the roof. The ceiling stucco-work by Antonio Bossi also dates from this time, and the staircase sculptures were completed by Johann Peter Wagner in 1780.

From 2001 to 2005 the entire palace was renovated. In addition to the prince-bishop's apartments, the rooms furnished in around 1810 for the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany are particularly worth seeing.

On the ground floor is a permanent exhibition on the history of the Court Garden.

The transformation of the grounds surrounding the palace into an ornamental pleasure garden was begun by Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp von Greiffenclau in 1702 with the laying out of terraces and lakes. Adam Friedrich von Seinsheim, who ruled from 1755 to 1779, indulged his special interest in gardens and redesigned it in its present rococo style.

The garden complex, measuring 270 x 475 metres, is populated by over 200 sculptures by the Würzburg court sculptors Johann Wolfgang van der Auwera, Ferdinand Tietz and Johann Peter Wagner. Based on a cosmological programme, they include animals, representations of court society and personifications of the gods and the arts, assigned to the three sections of the garden – maze, pergolas and lakes.

Chapel (left); View through a trellis pavilion (right)

Billiard room



Würzburg  
 Würzburg Residence and Court Garden  
 Marienberg Fortress  
 Veitshöchheim Palace and Court Garden



Bayerische  
 Schlösserverwaltung



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 Würzburg Residence  
 with the Court Gardens  
 and Residence Square  
 World Heritage since 1981



*I wish you a fascinating visit to Würzburg!*

**Albert Füracker, MdL**

*Bayerischer Staatsminister der Finanzen und für Heimat*



*View of the Court Garden*

## Würzburg Residence and Court Garden

The former residence of the Würzburg prince-bishops is one of the most important baroque palaces in Europe and today it is on UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage list. Originally designed for Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp Franz von Schönborn by the then young and unknown architect Balthasar Neumann, it took sixty years to complete; the shell of the palace was built from 1720 to 1744 and the interior finished in 1780.

Neumann's world-famous staircase, roofed by an unsupported vault, was decorated in 1752/53 by the Venetian Giovanni Battista Tiepolo with a ceiling fresco representing the four continents. The painting, measuring 18 x 30 metres, is one of the largest frescos ever created. The magnificent sequence of rooms begins with the Vestibule and Garden Hall and continues via the staircase and White Hall to the Imperial Hall, also with frescos by G. B. Tiepolo.

*Cour d'honneur with the Franconia Fountain*



The vaulting of these rooms even withstood the devastating fire of 1945, while the ceilings and floors of the Imperial Apartments flanking the Imperial Hall were destroyed. The furnishings and wall panelling had been removed beforehand, enabling the rooms to be reconstructed.

Restoration was completed in 1987 with the reopening of the Mirror Cabinet. There is a total of over 40 palace rooms to visit, with a rich array of furniture, tapestries, paintings and other 18th-century treasures, as well as suites of furniture from the Tuscany period.

The Court Chapel, accessible through the inner courtyard, is one of the finest examples of religious art in Würzburg.

A walk in the Court Gardens is a delight for both nature- and art-lovers. The water basin encircled by yew trees clipped into the shape of cones forms the present centre of the South Garden. In front of the magnificent east façade is a terraced garden decorated with groups of putti by Johann Peter Wagner.

*Staircase (left); Mirror Cabinet (right)*



*Marienberg Fortress and the Old Main Bridge*

## Marienberg Fortress

In the early 8th century a castle and a church owned by the Franconian-Thuringian dukes were located on the Marienberg. From 1200 an unusually large castle was built, which was extended during the Late Middle Ages and the Renaissance. After it was stormed by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp von Schönborn had it surrounded with massive bastions. The Maschikuli Tower was built between 1724 and 1729 to protect the south flank of the fortress; today it is surrounded by vineyards. In 1945 it burned out completely, and its reconstruction was not completed until 1990. The Marienkirche (St Mary's Church) built in the year 1000, the 40 meter high keep and the Renaissance well house with a cistern over 100 meter deep are impressive monuments to an over 1000-year history. In the Arsenal, the Museum für Franken (Franconian Museum) shows an outstanding collection of art treasures.

*Scherenberg Gate with Kilian's Tower in the background*



### INFORMATION

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Würzburg  
Residenzplatz 2, Tor B · 97070 Würzburg  
Tel. +49 931 35517-0 · Fax +49 931 35517-25  
www.residenz-wuerzburg.de · www.schloesser.bayern.de

## WÜRZBURG RESIDENCE AND COURT GARDEN

### OPENING TIMES OF THE RESIDENCE

April–October: 9am–6pm  
November–March: 10am–4.30pm  
Last admission: 45 min. before closing time

### GUIDED TOURS OF THE RESIDENCE

April–October: every 20 minutes, last tour at 5pm  
Tours in English daily at 11am, 1.30pm, 3pm and 4.30pm  
November–March: every half an hour, last tour at 3.30pm  
Tours in English at 11am and 3pm

Duration: 30–35 min.

♿ Lift available

### OPENING TIMES OF THE COURT GARDENS

Daily until dusk, 8pm at the latest

### WI-FI

Free Wi-Fi partly available

### REFRESHMENTS

B. Neumann – café, restaurant, wine bar, beer garden  
Tel. +49 931 46771944

### TRANSPORTATION

Train to Würzburg main station · Bus to the 'Mainfranken Theater' stop or tram to the 'Dom' stop, bus (April–October) from 'Juliuspromenade' stop to the Residence

## MARIENBERG FORTRESS

### WALKING TOURS OF THE FORTRESS

Starting at the museum shop by the horse pond

### OPENING TIMES OF THE MUSEUM SHOP

April–October: Tuesday–Sunday, 9am–6pm  
November–March: Tuesday–Sunday, 10am–4.30pm

### OPENING TIMES OF THE MASCHIKULI TOWER

Easter Sunday, Easter Monday, 1 May, Whit Sunday, Whit Monday, 15 August and 3 October: 11am–4.30pm

♿ The rooms are only accessible via stairs

### REFRESHMENTS

Kiosk with self-service by the horse pond

### TRANSPORTATION

Train to Würzburg main station  
Tram to 'Juliuspromenade', from there bus 'Kulturlinie' (April–October) to the 'Festung' stop



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Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square  
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