

WÜRZBURG RESIDENCE WITH GARDEN AND RESIDENCE SQUARE

Cultural Heritage Education – Sarah Klöss – autumn 2018



Reference: <http://www.residenz-wuerzburg.de/deutsch/residenz/index.htm>



Reference: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Würzburger_Residenz

GENERAL INFORMATION

- location: district of lower Franconia, State of Bavaria
- completed: 1744 – main structure
1780 – interiors
- destroyed: during World War II
- rebuilt: 1945 to 1987
- architectural style: Baroque

HISTORY

18th century

- Two Prince-Bishops were looking for something comparable to the Palace of Versailles to measure up their position as an absolute monarch
- Lukas von Hildebrandt, German Boffrand and Robert de Cotte drew up the plans
- Sculptors and stucco-workers came from all over the world
- Giovanni Battista Tiepolo frescoed the staircase and the walls of Imperial Hall



Reference: https://www.fraenkisches-weinland.de/poi/residenz_wuerzburg-8097/



Reference: <http://www.residenz-wuerzburg.de/englisch/residenz/treppe.htm>

HISTORY

19th and early 20th centuries

- after 22 years the episcopal principality of Würzburg was abolished in 1802
- followed by an 8-year interregnum by Ferdinand of Toskana
- in 1814, Würzburg became part of the Kingdom of Bavaria
- the wrought-iron gates were demolished and in their place was build the Frankoniabrunnen

- 1921: first opening as a museum



Reference: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/141253125@N03/31568127535>

HISTORY

destruction in World War II

- as a result of an air raid on 16. March 1945, the residence was almost completely burnt out
- only the central building with the Garden Hall, Staircase, White Hall and Imperial Hall survived the raid except of their roofs
- the furniture is mostly reserved

rebuilding

- 1945 start with new roofs to save the walls
- end 1987 with finishing the hall of mirrors

PRESENTLY USED AS...

- museum with more than 40 accessible rooms
- parts of the university of Würzburg
- gallery
- part of the public record office
- Vineyard „Staatlicher Hofkeller Würzburg“ in the basement of the residence

- since 1921: Mozart-festival with more than 50 concerts and around 30.000 visitors
- every Juli: wine-festival in the residence garden



Reference: <https://www.mozartfest.de/mozartfest/dasfestival/index.html>



Reference: <https://www.hofkeller.de>



Reference: <https://www.weinfeste-in-deutschland.de/hofgarten-weinfest-in-wuerzburg.html>

RESIDENCE GARDEN

- complicated ground, differences in height
- garden was splitted into three different symmetric parts
- a very formal Baroque style near the residence itself
- english garden with small forests further away
- southgarden with water fountain and eight oak trees



Reference: <http://www.germany.travel/de/mediengalerie/gallery-detail-wuerzburger-residenz-und-hofgarten.html>



Reference: <http://www.residenz-wuerzburg.de/deutsch/garten/geschichte.htm>

CULTURAL HERITAGE

- inscribed in the list in 1981
- criterion (i) and (iv)

(i) The Würzburg Residence is at once the most homogeneous and extraordinary of the Baroque palaces. It is an autonomous work of art in European Baroque style illustrated by its structure and décor elements. The Residence represents a unique artistic realisation as a result of its ambitious programme, the originality of creative spirit, and the international character of its workshop. Perhaps no monument from the same period is able to claim such a concurrence of talent.

(iv) The Residence is a document of European culture. The structure is a joint achievement of the most significant European architects, sculptors, and painters of the 18th century from France (particularly Paris), Italy (particularly Venice), Austria (particularly Vienna), and Germany.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rFubAJ9MOz4>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/169/>

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Würzburg_Residence