Museum bei der Kaiserpfalz

50 000 B.C.   41 000 B.C.   32 000 B.C.   24 000 B.C.   15 000 B.C.   6500 B.C.   turn of the eras   2100 A.D.

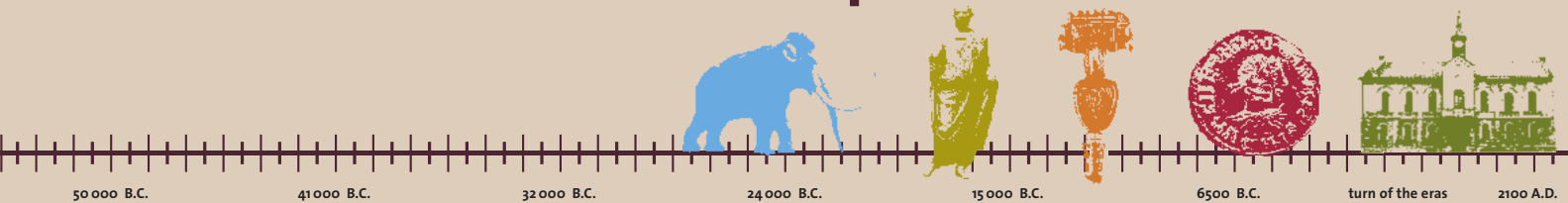**Visitors' information**

Museum bei der Kaiserpfalz Ingelheim

History of the Museum

In the Middle Ages Ingelheim was a centre of power of the Empire. Historically important political decisions were taken inside this formerly very impressive palace that had been erected under Charlemagne.

It was here that Charlemagne convicted Bavarian Duke Tassilo III. of

»Children guide children« through the special exhibition

Kindergarten children

Figurine »Carolingian warrior«

betrayal, where Louis the Pious held Imperial Assemblies, where Ottonian rulers repeatedly celebrated their Easter Coronations and where Salic King Henry IV. was forced by his son to abdicate. Under Hohenstaufen ruler Frederick I. Barbarossa the imperial palace underwent expansion and fortification. Founded in 1905, Ingelheim Historical Society is committed to preserving and presenting

archaeological and historical objects from Ingelheim. In 1991 the city of Ingelheim and the Historical Society agreed to erect a museum and to act as joint trustees.

In 1999, thanks to the support of the Society of Friends of the Museum, the former fire station in Nieder-Ingelheim was turned into a small museum. Already four years later the building underwent extensive structural alteration and expansion works, funded by the city, and was reopened in April 2004. From the start Ingelheim Historical

Society has provided a large part of its own collection to be exhibited at the new museum.

Today Ingelheim museum is state of the art in museum design. Under the same roof you will also find the imperial palace's visitor centre and a tourist information branch. The building is barrier-free and includes a small café. In the exhibition rooms young visitors will find museum placards especially geared towards children.

The Exhibition

Room 1

Ingelheim Imperial Palace

Ingelheim Imperial Palace was erected by Charlemagne after 785 A.D. Together with the palaces in Aachen and Nimwegen it is part of a major Carolingian building

Gold coin with Charlemagne's image (Solidus)

project, planned by Charlemagne himself. The remains of the palace above ground can be visited in the outdoor facilities.

A cutting-edge model, based on recent scientific research, conveys a lively impression of the original design of the edifice. Archaeological finds like pillars, capitals and other archaeological fragments as well as small finds make the splendour of the Imperial Palace come to life. Detailed information on the Imperial Palace and its history may be gathered from the computer workstations.

When visiting this part of the museum you will be prepared for the »Saalgebiet area«, which is very close by featuring the Imperial Palace with its outdoor monuments (Aula Regia, Saalkirche, Heidesheimer Tor).

Emperor Otto III.

Book illustration

Resembling a

Roman emperor ...

Figurine »Merovingian Lady« with jewellery

matching the traditional dress

Frankish belt-buckle

Room 2

Early Middle Ages

In the early Middle Ages the nuclei of the future villages in the Ingelheim area evolved. Some Frankish farmsteads and most of all cemeteries can be traced back to that time. A selection of important burial

finds – jewellery, weapons and vessels – as well as the model of a Frankish farmstead, the figurine of a woman in Merovingian clothing and a reconstructed warp-weighted loom provide insight into this era.

Roman period

Before the arrival of the Franks, Ingelheim was settled by the Romans. The area around Ingelheim belonged to the Roman province Germania Superior (Upper Germany) and sported one vicus (village) and more than 20 villae rusticate (farmsteads). Also the Roman military road

from Mayence via Bingen to Cologne led through the area of Ingelheim. From this period the museum displays burial monuments, clay and glass vessels, jewellery made of metal, clay figurines, coins and a road fragment.

Frankish throwing axe

(Francisca)

Prehistory and Protohistory

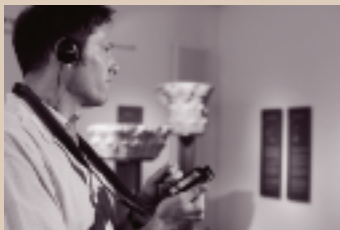Due to its favourable climate the Ingelheim area has been constantly settled since prehistoric times. The presence of humans can be traced back to as early as the Old Stone Age. Permanent farming began in the Neolithic period, continued through the Bronze Age and up to the Iron Age.
In the museum, stone tools, clay vessels, jewellery, weapons and a grinding stone showcase everyday life of the pre- and protohistoric people.

Special exhibitions

Regularly changing special exhibitions devoted to topics of Ingelheim's history from the Stone Age to the present day are on display in a separate section of the museum.

Entrance fee
Free (except special exhibitions)

Visitor service

Museum library
Natalie-von-Harder-Straße 1
Tel.: +49 (0) 6132 - 714663

Library Opening times
Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Education and communication
Guided tours of the museum and the Imperial Palace, group-tours on special topics, special programmes for kindergartens and schools, children's birthday parties, lectures, performances, museum festivals. Please visit our website or consult a separate leaflet for information on current events.

Getting here

By train: Take the train to Ingelheim railway station. From there take bus number 611 or 620 to François-Lachenal-Platz or walk approximately 20 minutes along Binger and Mainzer Straße until getting to François-Lachenal-Platz.

By car: Take BAB 60 motorway to exit Ingelheim-Ost, then go on in the direction of Ingelheim. In Ingelheim after 400 metres turn left into Sternbornstraße, then go straight ahead until getting to

François-Lachenal-Platz (or follow the brown signs to Kaiserpfalz).

Museum bei der Kaiserpfalz

François-Lachenal-Platz 5

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E-Mail: info-museum@ingelheim.de

Website: www.museum-ingelheim.de

Opening Times

Tuesday to Sunday

April to October: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

November to March: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Closed on Mondays, except public holidays, and from 23 December to 5 January

Ingelheim
am Rhein
Die Rotweinstadt