



I wish you a fascinating visit to Neuburg Palace!

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Pfalz-Neuburg museum (l.); Count Palatine Ottheinrich (r.)

NEUBURG PALACE

Residenzstr. 2
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FURTHER INFORMATION

Schlossverwaltung Neuburg
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OPENING TIMES

April–September: 9am–6pm
 October–March: 10am–4pm
 Closed Mondays
 Closed 1 January, Shrove Tuesday, 24, 25 and 31 December

- ♿ Ramp to entrance
- ♿ Lift, toilet for the disabled

HOW TO GET THERE

Train to Neuburg, bus to 'Amtsgericht' or 'Karlsplatz'; no parking at the palace

 Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen
 Postfach 20 20 63 · 80020 München
 info@bsv.bayern.de · www.schloesser.bayern.de

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Neuburg Palace

Neuburg Palace on the banks of the Danube was once the residence of the principality of Pfalz-Neuburg, founded in 1505. This impressive palace complex, with its four mighty wings enclosing an arcaded courtyard, was built on the site of a late-Gothic ducal castle. Work started on the three splendid Renaissance wings in 1530, under Count Palatine Ottheinrich (1502–1559), the first sovereign of Pfalz-Neuburg and later Palatine Elector. Count Palatine Wolfgang von Zweibrücken commissioned the Dutch master Hans Schroer to decorate the courtyard façade. Carried out between 1560 and 1569, these Biblical scenes in sgraffito technique are one of the special attractions of the palace. In 1664–1668 Count Palatine Philipp Wilhelm had the Baroque east wing built between massive round towers and the palace grottos, thereby creating one of the first Baroque residences. The Palace Chapel painted with a Lutheran cycle of pictures by Hans Bocksberger is an outstanding monument to the Reformation; it is also the oldest church building designed for Protestant services.

The principality of Pfalz-Neuburg

The main floor in the Baroque east wing of the palace is dedicated to the art and history of the principality of Pfalz-Neuburg. Emerging in 1505 out of a dispute over succession between the Palatine and the Bavarian Wittelsbachers, this tiny principality went on to play a remarkable role over the course of the following centuries. Under the Renaissance Count Palatine Ottheinrich it was a centre for the arts and for the nascent Reformation movement. In the 17th century, after the addition of the Dukedoms of Jülich and Berg of the Lower Rhine, it became an important Baroque court with connections throughout Europe. Dukes from Neuburg were also Palatine Electors with residences in Heidelberg, Düsseldorf and Mannheim. In 1806, Neuburg became a part of the Kingdom of Bavaria.



The former residential and state rooms of Neuburg Palace now host an impressive display of the history of this principality. 550 works of art – portraits and valuable tapestries, weapons, furniture and precious craftwork – bear witness to this exciting chapter in Palatine-Bavarian history.

Main courtyard at Neuburg Palace, with sgraffito decoration (l.); Palace Chapel with Lutheran picture cycle (r.)

Porcelain cup with a Portrait of Duchess Maria Amalia (top); Renaissance Knights' Hall (l.); Baroque palace grottos (r.)





Main room in the State Gallery with Rubens altars

State Gallery of Neuburg – Flemish Baroque Painting

Affiliated to the Bavarian State Painting Collection

This gallery is dedicated to Flemish Baroque painting. It contains around 120 works of art, among them two paintings from a series of three by Peter Paul Rubens, commissioned by Wolfgang Wilhelm von Pfalz-Neuburg for the altars in the court church in Neuburg. The 'Adoration of the Shepherds' and 'The Descent of the Holy Ghost' are now displayed in the main room of the gallery. Six other paintings by Rubens and his workshop are also on display. Paintings and portraits by Anthony van Dyck and Jacob Jordaens, two outstanding contemporaries of Rubens in Antwerp, are also featured here. In the 17th century, all styles of painting were pursued in Antwerp – history painting, portraiture, landscapes, still lifes, hunting scenes and genre painting. Important examples of all of these are included in this collection, each represented by their best exponents – Hendrik van Balen, Jan Brueghel the Elder, Jan Cossiers, Frans Francken the Younger, Frans Snyders, David Teniers, Paul de Vos, Jan Wildens and others.

'The Season of Spring' from the 'Four Seasons' series, Jan Brueghel the Elder and Hendrik van Balen, 1616



'Jesus and the Samaritan Woman', altar antependium

Sacred Baroque – The Ecclesiastical Paraments of the Ursuline Foundation

Among the most precious treasures housed in Neuburg Palace are the ecclesiastical textiles from the Ursuline Monastery of Neuburg, founded by Elector Johann Wilhelm von der Pfalz in 1698. These sumptuous sacred vestments and important altar antependia with Biblical scenes were embroidered in silk, silver and gold by the Ursuline nuns in the 18th century. They are of outstanding artistic quality. Rounding off this display on the third floor of the east wing are sacred works of art from the period of the Counter-Reformation in Pfalz-Neuburg and religious folk-art.

Archaeology Museum in Neuburg Palace

Affiliated to the Bavarian State Archaeological Collection



The rooms on the second floor of the east wing contain an exhibition of archaeological finds from the Neuburg region ranging from the Ice Age to the Middle Ages. There is also a small geological display.

Silver clasp, Roman (top); 'St. Ursula', needle painting on the high altar antependium (l.); Roman lapidarium (r.)



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