



I wish you a fascinating visit to Munich's palaces!

Albert Füracker, MdL

Bavarian Minister of State of Finance and Regional Identity



The Antiquarium in the Munich Residence

Residence Museum

The history of the Munich court began when Duke Ludwig the Severe moved his court here from Landshut after the partition of Bavaria in 1255. As dukes, electors and finally kings, the Wittelsbachs developed their Residence from a small moated castle begun in 1385 to an extensive complex built around ten courtyards. For four centuries (until 1918) the Munich Residence was the seat of government and residence of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

The palace spans the styles of four different centuries. The Antiquarium is the largest Renaissance hall north of the Alps, while the symmetrical four-wing complex built by Duke Maximilian I is typical of the 17th century. The Ancestral Gallery and 'Ornate Rooms', designed by François Cuvilliés, are magnificent examples of the court Rococo style, and the neoclassical epoch is represented by the apartments in the Königsbau (King's Tract, partly closed for restoration) designed by Leo von Klenze for King Ludwig I. The wall and ceiling paintings by Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld in the Nibelungen Halls produced in the same period are the first monumental representations of

The Ancestral Gallery in the Munich Residence



The auditorium of the Cuvilliés Theatre

the Nibelungenlied. In addition to the rich accumulation of valuable furniture, paintings, sculptures, bronze work, clocks and tapestries, the museum rooms also contain numerous special collections.

Treasury

Founded in 1565 by Duke Albrecht V, the Wittelsbach's treasury is now on display in ten halls in the Königsbau. The collection is one of the most important of its kind with priceless enamel, rock crystal and ivory work, crowns and royal insignia and unique goldsmith work from nine centuries.

Cuvilliés Theatre

The Cuvilliés Theatre, named after its creator François Cuvilliés the Elder, was built between 1751 and 1755 for the Bavarian Elector Max III Joseph. It was destroyed in the Second World War, but the unique South German Rococo style interior had been removed beforehand and stored in a safe place. It was subsequently installed in the so-called Apothecary Block and the theatre was inaugurated in 1958 and reopened in 2008 after comprehensive restoration.



The façade facing the park

Nymphenburg Palace

With its unique combination of architecture and garden design, Nymphenburg is one of the best examples in Europe of a synthesis of the arts. Following the birth of the heir to the throne, Max Emanuel, Elector Ferdinand Maria and his consort commissioned the architect Agostino Barelli to build Nymphenburg Palace, which was begun in 1664. During the reign of Max Emanuel the complex was extended with side galleries and residential buildings designed in 1701 by Henrico Zuccalli. From 1714, under the direction of Joseph Effner, the adjacent four-winged buildings were completed and the façade of the central building was modernized in the French style: the private country house was now an extensive summer residence of absolutist proportions. Max Emanuel's successor, Elector Karl Albrecht, completed the complex on the city side with the Rondell buildings. The interior rooms present exhibitions and works of art from the Baroque period to Classicism. The tour of the palace also includes a look at the room in which King Ludwig II of Bavaria was born. Another highlight is the world-famous 'Gallery of Beauties', with portraits commissioned by King Ludwig I.

The Great Cascade in Nymphenburg Palace Garden



The Hall of Mirrors in the Amalienburg

Marstallmuseum

The well-known Marstallmuseum has state coaches, sleighs and riding equipment used by the Bavarian rulers. The coaches are works of art in which technical refinements are combined with fine upholstery, sculpture, gilt ornamentation and painting. They also played a part in historical events; the Paris Coronation Coach, for example, was used for the coronation of the emperor Karl Albrecht in 1742. Among the main highlights of this museum are the magnificent vehicles that belonged to King Ludwig II. On the upper floor is the exquisite Bäuml Collection, which is an almost complete record of the products of the Nymphenburg Porcelain Manufactory from 1747 to 1930.

Palace Park and Pavilions

The Palace Park, which covers an area of around 180 ha, was originally a Baroque garden, and was transformed at the beginning of the 19th century by Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell into a landscape garden. The famous Parkschlösschen (little palaces) can be viewed in the park: the Badenburg, with its swimming pool, the Pagodenburg with chinoiserie decoration, the artificial ruins of Magdalenenklause, and the Amalienburg, a rococo jewel.

The antechamber in the Pagodenburg, with chinoiserie items



MUNICH RESIDENCE

OPENING TIMES OF THE RESIDENCE MUSEUM AND TREASURY

Apr.–18 Oct.: 9am–6pm · 19 Oct.–Mar.: 10am–5pm
 ♿ Museum rooms only accessible via a number of steps or a staircase
 Free audio guide available (German, English, Italian, French, Spanish).
 The Königsbau (King's Tract) is partly closed for restoration.

OPENING TIMES OF THE CUVILLIÉS THEATRE

Apr.–26 Jul.: Mon.–Sat. 2pm–6pm · Sun./public holidays 9am–6pm
 27 Jul.–7 Sept.: daily 9am–6pm
 8 Sept.–18 Oct.: Mon.–Sat. 2pm–6pm
 Sun./public holidays 10am–6pm
 19 Oct.–Mar.: Mon.–Sat. 2pm–5pm
 Sun./public holidays 10am–5pm
 ♿ accessible

TRANSPORTATION

Train to the main station, then S1–8 to Marienplatz or U3–6 to Odeonsplatz

INFORMATION

Verwaltung der Residenz München · Residenzstr. 1 · 80333 München
 Tel. +49 89 29067-1 · www.residenz-muenchen.de

NYMPHENBURG PALACE

OPENING TIMES OF NYMPHENBURG PALACE, THE MARSTALL-MUSEUM WITH THE BÄUML COLLECTION

Apr.–15 Oct.: 9am–6pm · 16 Oct.–Mar.: 10am–4pm
 ♿ Palace rooms: Lift available
 Marstallmuseum and Bäuml Collection accessible

OPENING TIMES OF THE AMALIENBURG, BADENBURG, PAGODENBURG AND MAGDALENEKLAUSE

Apr.–15 Oct.: 9am–6pm · Closed from 16 Oct.–Mar.
 ♿ Museum rooms accessible via several steps

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK

Until dusk



TRANSPORTATION

Train to the main station and then tram 12 or 16 or 17 to Romanplatz or all S-Bahn lines except S7 and 27 to Laim and then bus to Schloss Nymphenburg; car and bus parking facilities available

INFORMATION

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Nymphenburg
 Schloss Nymphenburg · Eingang 19 · 80638 München
 Tel. +49 89 17908-0 · www.schloss-nymphenburg.de

SCHLEISSHEIM PALACE

OPENING TIMES OF THE NEW PALACE, OLD PALACE AND LUSTHEIM PALACE

April–Sept.: 9am–6pm · Oct.–Mar.: 10am–4pm
 Closed Mondays

- ♿ Lift available
- Lustheim Palace museum rooms accessible via a few steps

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK

Until dusk

TRANSPORTATION

Train to Munich main station, S1 to Oberschleißheim, Bus to Schloss Lustheim; car and bus parking facilities available

INFORMATION

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Schleißheim
 Max-Emanuel-Platz 1 · 85764 Oberschleißheim
 Tel. +49 89 315872-0 · www.schloesser-schleissheim.de

DACHAU PALACE

OPENING TIMES

April–Sept.: 9am–6pm · Oct.–Mar.: 10am–4pm
 Closed Mondays

- ♿ Lift available, access court garden via ramp

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK


Until dusk

TRANSPORTATION

DB or S2 to Dachau, Bus to Rathaus;
 A limited number of car and bus parking facilities are available

INFORMATION

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Schleißheim (see above)

 Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen
 Postfach 20 20 63 · 80020 München
 www.schloesser.bayern.de
 #schloesserbayern · schloesserblog.bayern.de



Front Cover: King Ludwig I in coronation robes, Joseph Stieler, painted about 1826



Dachau Palace seen from the court garden

Dachau Palace

Dachau Palace originated as a high medieval castle belonging to the Counts of Dachau. In the 16th century it became the favourite country residence of the Munich court: from 1546 on, during the reigns of Duke Wilhelm IV and Duke Albrecht V, it was transformed into a massive four-wing palace complex. The banqueting hall is accommodated in the tract facing the court gardens.

An outstanding feature of this hall is the coffered ceiling, which was created by the Munich artist Hans Wisreutter from 1564 to 1566. The Renaissance ceiling is one of the most important of its kind in southern Germany. Its rich decorations include the coat of arms of the Wittelsbach patrons and their wives. Under Elector Max Emanuel the hall tract and the magnificent staircase were redesigned in the baroque style by Joseph Effner from 1715 to 1717. At the beginning of the 19th century, three-quarters of the complex was pulled down. Only the redesigned hall tract remained.

Old garden walls, an almost 280-year-old linden pergola, an orchard and a small woodland area in which various amusements (bowling alley, swing etc.) were originally installed, reflect the successive epochs of garden design. The garden is particularly attractive through its position on a high ridge at the edge of a hilly region formed in the Tertiary period.



Large Hall in the New Palace

Schleißheim New Palace

The New Palace reflected the political ambitions of Elector Max Emanuel, who was hoping (in vain) to be made emperor and built it as his future residence. Designed by Henrico Zuccalli, the palace was to have had several wings, but only the shell of the main wing – the present palace – was initially completed. The project was suspended during Max Emanuel's eleven-year exile

Lustheim Palace



The courtyard side of the New Palace, with the main portal

as governor of the Spanish Netherlands. It was not until 1719 that the façade and interior decoration were recommenced under the direction of Joseph Effner. The monumental palace has a wide staircase, magnificent halls and four state apartments, decorated by major artists such as Jacopo Amigoni, Cosmas Damian Asam and Johann Baptist Zimmermann. Today the state-rooms houses a part of the Bavarian State Collection of Paintings and features masterpieces from the Baroque era.

The Palace Park is one of the few remaining Baroque gardens that has survived with very little change. The fundamental design with the canals was created by Henrico Zuccalli and dates back to 1684. Dominique Girard completed from 1715 to 1726 a magnificent parterre with ornamental flowerbeds, sculptures and waterworks.

Schleißheim Old Palace and Lustheim Palace

The Old Palace, begun in 1598 as a hermitage for Duke Wilhelm V, was rebuilt in 1617 by Maximilian I in Italian villa style from plans by Heinrich Schön the Elder. On his marriage to the Austrian emperor's daughter Maria Antonia, Max Emanuel commissioned the architect Henrico Zuccalli to build the hunting lodge and garden palace of Lustheim. Today, the Ernst Schneider Foundation's collection of Meissen porcelain can be viewed here in the halls with their Baroque ceiling frescoes.

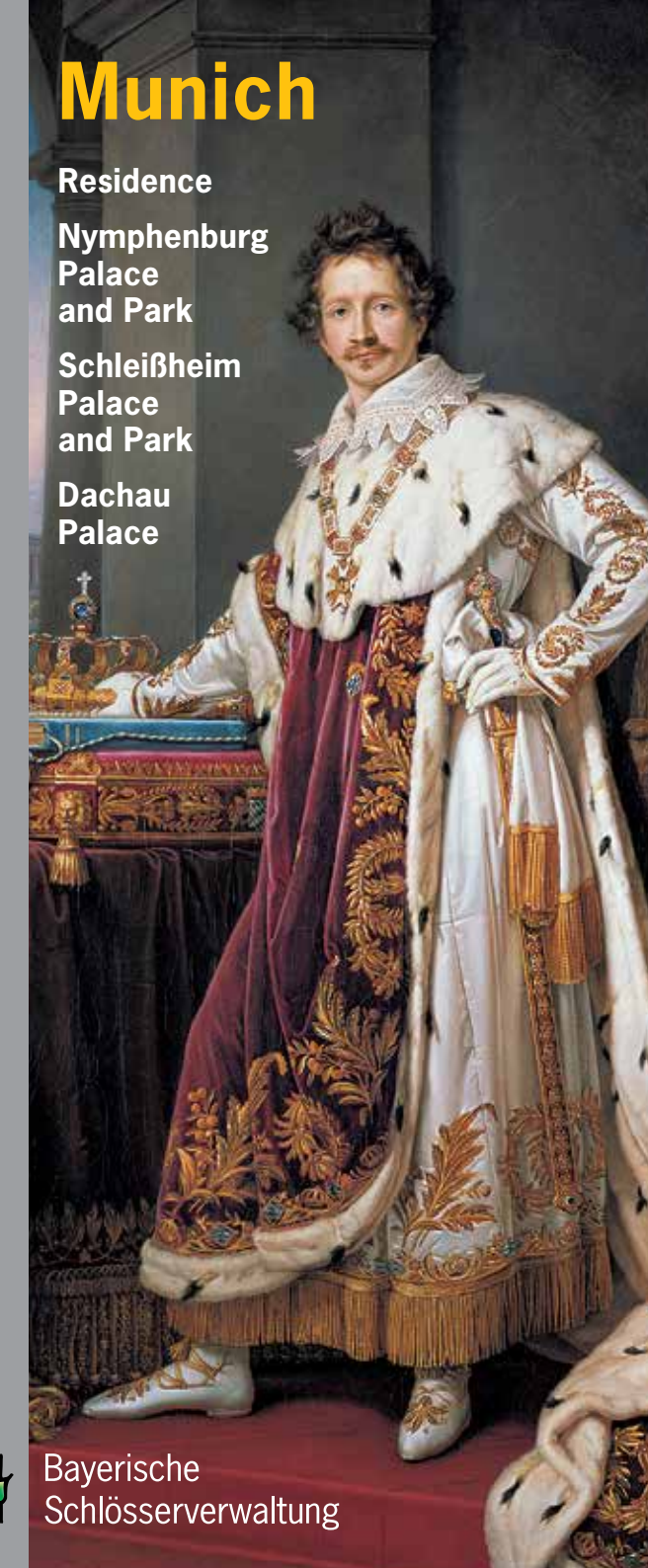
Munich

Residence

Nymphenburg Palace and Park

Schleißheim Palace and Park

Dachau Palace



Bayerische Schlösserverwaltung