



The Antiquarium still has around 300 busts from the collection of Duke Albrecht V.

### Residence Museum

The history of the Munich court began when Duke Ludwig the Severe moved his court here from Lands-hut 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 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 Nibelungenlied. The apart-



Grotto Courtyard (top left); Hall of Treason, Nibelungen Halls (top right); Throne Room (bottom left); Cuvilliés Theatre (bottom right); statuette of St George, Treasury (below)

ments of King Ludwig I and the Nibelungen Halls are currently closed for renovation. 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. The tiers of boxes, which had been stored elsewhere, were however preserved, and were subsequently installed in the Apothecary Block. The theatre, a unique example of the South German Rococo style, has thus been recreated in all its former splendour.



The façade facing the park indicates the distribution of the rooms inside: in the centre behind the large windows is the Great Hall, while the apartments are on either side.

### Schloss Nymphenburg

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 Henriette Adelaide 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 hunting lodge was now an extensive summer residence of absolutist proportions. Elector Karl Albrecht completed the complex on the city side with the Rondell buildings. Today King Ludwig I's world-famous Gallery of Beauties is exhibited in Nymphenburg Palace. Further features of interest include the room where King Ludwig II of Bavaria was born and important individual works of art and art collections.



Great Hall in the main palace (top left); Bedroom in the Amalienburg (top right); coach in the Marstallmuseum (bottom left); French garden section and central canal (bottom right)

### 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 with the exception of the central parterre at the beginning of the 19th century by Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell into a landscape garden. In the extensive grounds, the famous pavilions, the Amalienburg, Pagodenburg, Badenburg and Magdalenenklause, are also open to the public.

Porcelain figures »Messenger and girl« by Franz Anton Bustelli in the Bäuml Collection



### MUNICH RESIDENCE

**OPENING TIMES OF THE RESIDENCE MUSEUM AND TREASURY**  
1 April – 17 Oct.: 9am – 6pm · 18 Oct. – 31 March: 10am – 5pm  
& Museum rooms only accessible via a number of steps or a staircase  
Free audioguide available (German, English, Italian, French, Spanish).

**OPENING TIMES OF THE CUVILLIÉS THEATRE**  
1 April – 13 June: Monday – Saturday 2pm – 6pm  
Sundays/public holidays 9am – 6pm  
14 June – 13 Sept.: Monday – Sunday 9am – 6pm  
14 Sept. – 17 Oct.: Monday – Saturday 2pm – 6pm  
Sundays/public holidays 9am – 6pm  
18 Oct. – 31 March: Monday – Saturday 2pm – 5pm  
Sundays/public holidays 10am – 5pm  
& accessible

**TRANSPORTATION**  
Train to the main station, then S 1–8 to Marienplatz or U 3–6 to Odeonsplatz

**INFORMATION**  
Verwaltung der Residenz München · Residenzstr. 1 · 80333 München  
Tel. (0 89) 29 06 71 · fax (0 89) 29 06 72 25  
www.residenz-muenchen.de · ResidenzMuenchen@bsv.bayern.de

### NYPHENBURG PALACE

**OPENING TIMES OF NYPHENBURG PALACE AND THE MARSTALLMUSEUM WITH THE BÄUML COLLECTION**  
1 April – 15 October: 9am – 6pm  
16 October – 31 March: 10am – 4pm  
& Palace rooms: Lift available  
Marstallmuseum and Bäuml collection accessible

**OPENING TIMES OF THE AMALIENBURG, BADENBURG, PAGODENBURG AND MAGDALENENKLAUSE**  
1 April – 15 Oct.: 9am – 6pm · Closed from 16 Oct. – 31 March  
& 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 51 to Schloss Nymphenburg; car and bus parking facilities available

**INFORMATION**

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Nymphenburg  
Schloss Nymphenburg, Eingang 19, 80638 München  
Tel. (0 89) 17 90 80 · fax (0 89) 17 90 86 27  
sgvnymphenburg@bsv.bayern.de · www.schloss-nymphenburg.de

**SCHLEISSHEIM PALACE**

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

1 April – 30 Sept.: 9am – 6pm · 1 Oct. – 31 March: 10am – 4pm  
Closed Mondays

⚡ Museum rooms in the Old Palace and Lustheim Palace only accessible via steps

**OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK**

8am until nightfall (max. 8pm)

**TRANSPORTATION**

Train to Munich main station, then S1 to Oberschleißheim or Bus 292 to Freisinger Straße (only Mon–Sat) or to Schloss Lustheim or 15 minutes' walk; car and bus parking facilities available

**INFORMATION**

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Schleißheim  
Max-Emanuel-Platz 1 · 85764 Oberschleißheim  
Tel. (0 89) 3 15 87 20 · fax (0 89) 31 58 72 50  
sgvschleissheim@bsv.bayern.de · www.schloesser-schleissheim.de

**DACHAU PALACE**

**OPENING TIMES**

1 April – 30 Sept.: 9am – 6pm · 1 Oct. – 31 March: 10am – 4pm  
Closed Mondays

⚡ Lift available, access court garden via ramp

**OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK**

7am until nightfall (max. 8pm)

**TRANSPORTATION**

DB or S2 to Dachau, Bus 720 to Rathaus  
A limited number of car and bus parking facilities are available

**INFORMATION**

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Schleißheim (see above)

Information on all the property administered by the Bavarian Department for Palaces, Gardens and Lakes:

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



*Dachau Palace seen from the court garden with the parterre*

**Dachau Palace**

Dachau Palace originated as an early 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 was 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.

**Schleißheim New Palace**

The New Palace reflected the political ambitions of Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria. Designed by Henrico Zuccalli, the palace was to have had several wings, but only the shell of the main wing – the present palace – was completed. The project was suspended during Max Emanuel's eleven-year exile following his defeat in the Spanish War of Succession. 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 a section of the palace houses the Gallery of European Baroque Art, which is 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. On the basis of this original concept, from 1715 to 1726 Dominique Girard completed 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 this also houses the Ernst Schneider collection of Meißen porcelain.



*Park façade of the New Palace (top left); Large Hall in the New Palace (top centre); Old Palace (top right); canal in the palace park (bottom left); Lustheim Palace (bottom centre); Banqueting Hall in Lustheim Palace (bottom right)*



**Munich**

**Residence**

**Nymphenburg Palace and Park**

**Schleißheim Palace and Park**

**Dachau Palace**

