Nymphenburg Palace

With its unique combination of architecture and garden design, the palace and park complex of Nymphenburg is one of the best examples in Europe of a synthesis of the arts.

In 1664, following the birth of the heir to the throne, Max Emanuel, Elector Ferdinand Maria of Bavaria and his wife Henriette Adelaide of Savoy commissioned the architect Agostino Barelli to build Nymphenburg Palace. Elector Max Emanuel initiated the complex extended from 1701 with side galleries and residential pavilions designed by Hieronymus Zuccalli. From 1715, Joseph Effner was commissioned to modernise the façade of the central building in the Baroque style, which include the room in which King Ludwig II was born. From 1719 to 1918, the princely family kept their riding horses at their disposal in Nymphenburg. In the winter, the horses and carriages were kept on Marstallplatz near the Residence in Munich. The first Marstallmuseum was installed here in 1747, Max III Joseph founded the electoral Marstallmuseum. In 1749, the showpiece is the coronation coach of Emperor Karl VII, one of the most beautiful state coaches in the French style. In this extensive collection of Wittelsbach bau galerie coaches and sleighs spanning more than three centuries, royal vehicles of King Ludwig II from around 1800 are a particular highlight. Magnificent harnesses, fine riding accoutrements and historical pictures bring the travel and representational culture of the court to life. From 1719 to 1919, the princely family kept their riding horses during the summer when they were in residence in Nymphenburg Palace. In the winter, the horse and carriages were kept on Marstallplatz near the Residence in Munich. The first Marstallmuseum was installed here in 1923 in the former court riding school. Since 1952, the valuable collection has been housed in Nymphenburg.

Marstallmuseum

The Marstallmuseum in the former Riding Stables of Nymphenburg Palace is one of the most important museums of court carriages, travel and equestrian culture in the world. The showpiece is the coronation coach of Emperor Karl VII, one of the most beautiful state coaches in the French Rococo style. In this extensive collection of Wittelsbach bau galerie coaches and sleighs spanning more than three centuries, royal vehicles of King Ludwig II from around 1800 are a particular highlight. Magnificent harnesses, fine riding accoutrements and historical pictures bring the travel and representational culture of the court to life. From 1719 to 1919, the princely family kept their riding horses during the summer when they were in residence in Nymphenburg Palace. In the winter, the horses and carriages were kept on Marstallplatz near the Residence in Munich. The first Marstallmuseum was installed here in 1923 in the former court riding school. Since 1952, the valuable collection has been housed in Nymphenburg.

Nymphenburg Porcelain Museum

A unique private collection of Nymphenburg porcelain from the 18th to the 20th centuries is on display on the upper floor of the Marstallmuseum. In 1749, Max III Joseph founded the electoral porcelain factory. The engagement of Frans Anton Bautz as a porcelain modeller was a stroke of luck for the new manufactory. His lively, expressive figures once decorated the court dessert table. In the early 19th century, King Ludwig I took an interest in porcelain art and founded the ‘Royal Art Institute’ near the Art Academy in order to train porcelain painters academically. A further highlight is the Jugendstil collection of porcellain with its innovative forms and decoration. The collection was founded by Albert Bäuml, who had taken over the manufactory in 1888. To improve the artistic quality, he collected Nymphenburg porcelain in that new moulds could be made from it. In 1912, his oldest son took over from him. The collection, which also includes porcelain in the possession of the Bavarian Palace Department, is still being extended by the family out of private means.

Porselain figurine of Scaramouch, Bistritz, Bileauer Collection

Nymphenburg Palace with Marstallmuseum, Nymphenburg Porcelain Museum and Park

INFORMATION

FINANCE AND REGIONAL IDENTITIY

Bavarian Minister of State of

Albrecht von Reden

I wish you a

ROOM IN NYMPHENBURG PALACE WHERE LUDWIG II WAS BORN

North Antechamber in Nymphenburg Palace.

Coronation coach of Emperor Karl VII

Coronation coach of Emperor Karl VII.

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Pavilions in the Palace Park

The Palace Park, with an area of around 180 ha, was laid out for Elector Max Emanuel by French garden designers as a Baroque garden modelled on the park at Versailles. It was redesigned at the beginning of the 19th century and is today one of the most outstanding parks in the English landscape style created by the important garden architect Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell. The Large Parterre with the fountain in front of the palace and the central canal bordered by avenues are features remaining from the original Baroque garden.

The four famous park pavilions symmetrically positioned on either side of this central axis are unique syntheses of the arts that are particularly worth a visit. In the Baroque era they were refuges from strict court ceremony. Three of these park pavilions, each with a very different function, were built by Joseph Effner for Elector Max Emanuel. Behind the elegant façade of the Pagodenburg (1716 – 1719) is an enchanting ensemble consisting of a tiled hall, a resting room and a lacquer cabinet, an early manifestation of the Chinese fashion at court. The Badenburg (1718 – 1721) contains the electoral swimming pool which is a unique example of court bathing culture, a great hall and a small apartment with Chinese wallpaper. The artificial ruin of the Magdalenenklause (1725 – 1728) with grotto architecture, chapel and paneled living rooms was built for Max Emanuel as a place of retreat from the amusements of the court. Elector Karl Albrecht dedicated the little hunting lodge Amalienburg (1734 – 1739) to his wife; designed by François Cuvilliés the Elder it is one of the most exquisite examples of court architecture and decoration from the Rococo age.

Small Hall of the Pagodenburg

Refectory of the Magdalenenklause

PLAN OF THE PALACE COMPLEX

1 Nymphenburg Palace, with ticket office and museum shop
2 Palace Chapel
3 Nymphenburg Palace and Garden Administration
4 Johannisturnhaus (St. John’s Pump House)
5 Marstallmuseum (Museum of Carriages and Sleighs)
with Nymphenburg Porcelain Museum
6 Bavarian Department for State-owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes
7 Grand Parterre with fountain
8 Crown Prince’s Garden with pavilion
9 Amalienburg
10 Village with Green Pump House and Deer Park Pump House
11 Statue of Faun with spring
12 Badenburg
13 Badenburg Lake
14 Monopteros
15 Grand Cascade
16 Grand Canal
17 Pagodenburg Lake
18 Pagodenburg
19 Magdalenenklause

Hermitage of St Mary Magdalene

08/2019