

KING'S HOUSE ON SCHACHEN

82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen · www.schloesser.bayern.de

INFORMATION

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Linderhof
Linderhof 12 · 82488 Ettal
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www.linderhof.de

OPENING HOURS

Beginning of June to beginning of October
The King's House on Schachen can only be viewed with a guided tour. Tours start daily at 11 am, 1 pm, 2 pm and 3 pm, with a maximum of 30 people.
Additional tours can be arranged on request.

ALPINE GARDEN OF THE MUNICH BOTANIC GARDEN

Open from mid-June to the beginning of September
www.botmuc.de

TRANSPORT LINKS

By train: to Klais or Garmisch-Partenkirchen
By car: to hiking car park at Schloss Elmau ('Königsweg' via the Wettersteinalm) or to Garmisch-Partenkirchen's Olympic Stadium car park (hiking trail via 'Kälbersteig')

NOTE

The King's House on Schachen can only be reached by foot or bicycle. The time needed to hike up and down is around 6–7 hours.

REFRESHMENTS

Mountain inn (Berggaststätte) on Schachen
Open from the beginning of June to mid-October
Tel. +49 172 8768868 · www.schachenhaus.de
Guest rooms available

 Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen
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#schloesserbayern · schloesserblog.bayern.de



04/2019



King's House on Schachen



Bayerische
Schlösserverwaltung



I wish you a fascinating visit to the King's House on Schachen!

Albert Füracker, MdL

Bavarian Minister of State of Finance and Regional Identity



Construction of the King's House on Schachen started in 1870

King's House on Schachen

King Ludwig II started planning to build a house in the mountains in the Werdenfelser Land area in 1869. He chose the location as Schachen, at the foot of the Wetterstein massif, at an altitude of 1866 metres (6122 feet) – unsurprisingly, as it offers one of the most magnificent vistas of the high mountains to be seen anywhere in the Bavarian Alps. In contrast to the buildings erected by his father Max II, the house was not intended as a lodge for hunting – a pastime that Ludwig II firmly rejected. The building was intended to enable him to enjoy the high mountains while still enjoying every comfort. The exterior of the King's House is based on the wooden 'Swiss chalet' type, which was popular for holiday houses among the nobility and wealthy citizens in the 19th century. The division of rooms, with a central salon, is similar to that in French upper-class villas of the period. The five residential rooms on the ground floor – with panelling of cembra

The rooms on the ground floor could have been found in any bourgeois house of the period. Only the coat of arms in the bedroom indicates a connection with Ludwig II.

pine and comfortable furnishings – resemble an Alpine holiday home of the time. In contrast, oriental splendour predominates in the Turkish Hall on the upper floor. It is based on a historic hall in a Palace of Eyüp, erected by Sultan Selim III in the late 18th century. Ludwig II, who had a strong interest in Eastern cultures, had seen a depiction of the hall in an English publication in 1840. Gilded, richly decorated walls, a fountain in the centre, elaborately embroidered stools and divans, a costly carpet, luxuriantly decorated accessories such as incense burners and candelabra, with light from large glass windows featuring colourful ornamentation, perfectly match the image of an Oriental hall of state. Ludwig II celebrated his birthday and name day here every 25 August. To perfect the impression made by the room, servants in Oriental costume were positioned in the hall, where they had to smoke hookahs and drink tea. Contrived scenes of this sort were in the tradition of tableaux vivants ('living pictures') that was very popular in the 19th century. The 19th century's enthusiasm for the Orient led to many creative forms of interior decoration, but this hall – in the midst of the high mountains – is unique and conceivable only with King Ludwig II.

Scenery ('Indian Palace') from Ludwig II's winter garden in the Residence in Munich. Painting in the living room by Julius Lange, 1872

