

ENGLISH GARDEN

Verwaltung des Englischen Gartens München
 Englischer Garten 2 · 80538 München
 Tel. +49 89 3866639-0 · www.schloesser.bayern.de

OPENING TIMES

Open all year
 Historic children's merry-go-round at the Chinese Tower:
 Apr.–Sept. in good weather: Mon.–Fri. from 3pm · Sat./Sun. from 1pm · during the school holidays from 2pm
 ♿ accessible

TRANSPORTATION

Train to main station → S1–8 to Marienplatz · U4/U5 to Odeonsplatz
 tram 16 to Tivolistraße · bus 58 to Chinesischer Turm
 Paid parking for cars and buses available



The English Garden

English Garden

With an area of 370 hectares, the English Garden is one of the largest inner-city green areas in the world. It was begun in 1789 under Elector Karl Theodor, who ordered the creation of an English landscape garden along the River Isar.

As a public park the English Garden was to be accessible to the whole population. The work was directed first by Count Rumford, who was succeeded in 1797 by Baron von Werneck.

In 1804 the garden designer Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell took over as director. Up until his death in 1823 he worked on the development of a classical landscape garden with spacious open areas, many different vistas and a variety of vegetation.

The English Garden also features interesting park buildings such as the Monopteros, which was completed in 1836 from a design by Leo von Klenze. A further unusual building is the wooden Chinese Tower. Close to the tower there is also a historical children's carousel and the building known as Rumford Hall.

The Monopteros



The Schleißheim New Palace with parterre in front

Schleißheim Palace and Park

The Schleissheim palace complex consists of three important palace buildings, the Old Palace, the New Palace and the Lustheim hunting lodge and garden palace. The Old Palace was created as a ducal country seat in the early 17th century and is designed in the style of an Italian villa. The Baroque palace buildings, Lustheim and the monumental New Palace, were built under Elector Max Emanuel, whose New Palace in particular is a pinnacle of artistic achievement motivated by the elector's political ambitions. The court garden with its framework of canals and extensive bosquet area is one of the few Baroque gardens in Germany where the basic structure has been preserved virtually intact.

The Schleissheim New Palace contains numerous impressive masterpieces of interior design by important artists such as Jacopo Amigoni, Cosmas Damian Asam and Johann Baptist Zimmermann. The imposing suite of rooms from the grand staircase to the resplendent apartments of the electoral couple is one of the most important palace interiors of the Baroque era with its

The Festival Hall of Lustheim Palace



The Large Gallery of the Schleissheim New Palace

sumptuous decoration and furniture. In the other state rooms the Bavarian State Painting Collections present masterpieces of European Baroque art. The Lustheim hunting lodge and garden palace, which was also built by Elector Max Emanuel to mark the occasion of his wedding to the daughter of the Austrian emperor Maria Antonia, now houses the Ernst Schneider Foundation's collection of Meissen porcelain in halls decorated with Baroque ceiling frescoes.

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 seat of the Munich court. Under Duke Wilhelm IV and Duke Albrecht V it was transformed from 1546 on into a massive four-winged palace complex. The only remaining palace wing is taken up by the Festival Hall with its magnificent Renaissance coffered ceiling.

The attractive court garden still reflects the successive epochs of garden design. With a linden pergola around 300 years old, an orchard and flower beds, it takes visitors on a journey into the past.

Dachau Palace seen from the court garden



Munich

Residence

Nymphenburg
 Palace and Park

English Garden

Schleißheim
 Palace and Park

Dachau
 Palace



SCHLEISSHEIM PALACE

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

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

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

♿ Museum rooms in the Old Palace and Lustheim Palace accessible via lift or a few steps

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK

Nov.–Feb.: 8am–5pm · March/Oct.: 8am–6pm
 Apr./Sept.: 8am–7pm · May/Aug.: 8am–8pm

TRANSPORTATION

Train to main station → S1 to Oberschleißheim → bus to Schloss
 Paid parking for cars and buses available

DACHAU PALACE

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Schleißheim (see above)

OPENING TIMES

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

♿ Lift available, · access court garden via ramp

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK

Until dusk

TRANSPORTATION

Train or S2 to Dachau → bus to Rathaus
 Paid parking for cars and buses available

Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen
 www.schloesser.bayern.de · info@bsv.bayern.de
 #schloesserbayern · schloesserblog.bayern.de



Front Cover: Ludwig I in coronation robes, J. Stieler, around 1826



Bayerische
 Schlösserverwaltung



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

Albert Füracker, MdL

Bayerischer Staatsminister der Finanzen und für Heimat



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 Nibelungenlied. In

The Ancestral Gallery in the Munich Residence



The auditorium of the Cuvilliés Theatre

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 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 decorations and works of art from the Baroque period to Classicism. The tour of the palace also includes 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 Hall of Mirrors in the Amalienburg



The antechamber in the Pagodenburg, with chinoiserie items

Marstallmuseum

The 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 were also part of historical events; the Paris Coronation Coach, for example, was used for the coronation of the emperor Karl Albrecht in 1742. The state vehicles of Ludwig II are a highlight of the collection. On the upper floor is the most comprehensive exhibition of Nymphenburg porcelain in the world, with around 1,600 items ranging in style from Rococo to Jugendstil.

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 four famous little palaces can be viewed in the park: the Badenburg, with its bathing hall and pool, the Pagodenburg with chinoiserie decoration, the Magdalenenklause, built as an artificial ruin, and the Amalienburg, a rococo jewel.



King Ludwig II's tack room

MUNICH RESIDENCE

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Tel. +49 89 29067-1 · www.residenz-muenchen.de

OPENING TIMES OF THE RESIDENCE MUSEUM AND TREASURY

Apr. 1st–mid-Oct.: 9am–6pm · mid-Oct.–Mar. 31: 10am–5pm
Free audio guides available (German, English, Italian, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Russian)
& Museum rooms only accessible via a number of steps or a staircase

OPENING TIMES OF THE CUVILLIÉS THEATRE

Apr. 1st–mid-Oct.: Mon.–Sat. 2pm–6pm · Sun. 9am–6pm
During the summer vacations in Bavaria, the Cuvilliés Theatre is open daily from 9am to 6pm.
mid-Oct.–Mar. 31: Mon.–Sat. 2pm–5pm · Sun. 10am–5pm
The theatre may be closed due to events. Current information can be found at: www.residenz-muenchen.de
& accessible

TRANSPORTATION

Train to main station → S1–8 to Marienplatz · U4/5 to Odeonsplatz

NYMPHENBURG PALACE

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

OPENING TIMES OF NYMPHENBURG PALACE, THE MARSTALLMUSEUM WITH THE BÄUML COLLECTION

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

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK PAVILIONS

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

OPENING TIMES OF THE PARK (MAIN GATE)

Jan.–March, Nov./Dec.: 6am–6pm · Apr./Oct.: 6am–8pm · May–Sept.: 6am–8.30pm
The remaining park gates will be closed half an hour earlier.

TRANSPORTATION

Train to main station → tram 16/17 to Schloss Nymphenburg · all S-Bahn lines (except S7) to Laim → bus 51/151 to Hirschgartenallee
Car and bus parking facilities available

