



Badenburg from the north



Amalienburg from the east

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 remaining from the original Baroque garden. The four 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.

Small Hall of the Pagodenburg

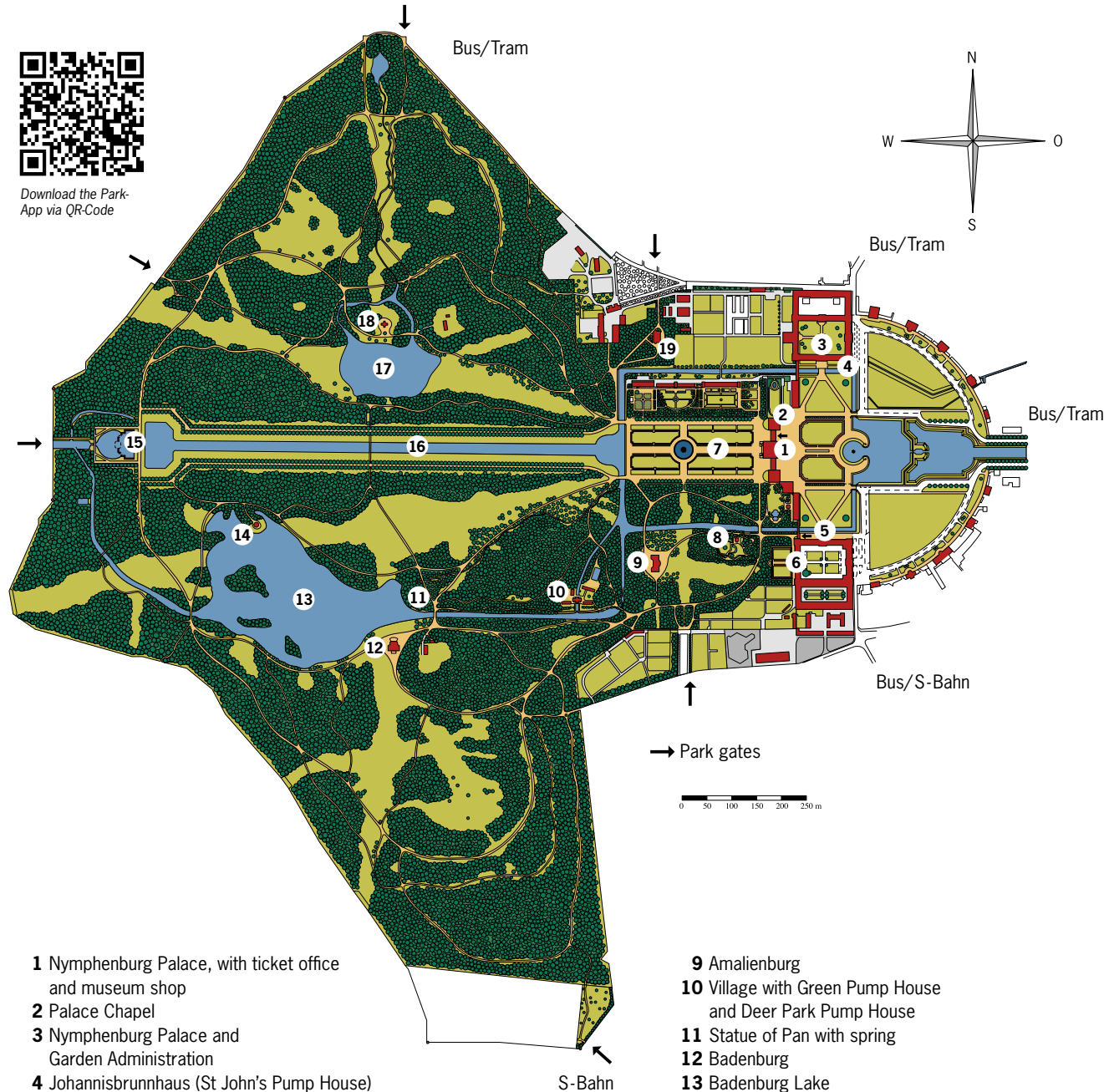


Three of these park pavilions, each with a very different function, were built by Joseph Effner for Elector Max Emanuel. Behind the elegant façade of the Pagodenburg (1716–1719) is an enchanting ensemble consisting of a tiled hall, a resting room and lacquer cabinets, an early manifestation of the Chinese 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 Cuvilliers the Elder it is one of the most exquisite examples of court architecture and decoration from the Rococo age.

Refectory of the Magdalenenklause



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- 1 Nymphenburg Palace, with ticket office and museum shop
- 2 Palace Chapel
- 3 Nymphenburg Palace and Garden Administration
- 4 Johannisbrunnhaus (St John's Pump House) with historic pump machinery
- 5 Marstallmuseum (Museum of Carriages and Sleighs) with Nymphenburg Porcelain Museum
- 6 Bavarian Administration of 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
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- 12 Badenburger
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- 17 Pagodenburger Lake
- 18 Pagodenburg
- 19 Magdalenenklause (Hermitage of St Mary Magdalene)

Nymphenburg

Palace
Marstallmuseum
Nymphenburg Porcelain
Museum
Pavilions in the
Palace Park



Cover picture: Nymphenburg Palace from the garden side, Bernardo Belotto, named Canaletto, 1761



Bayerische
Schlösserverwaltung



I wish you a fascinating visit to Nymphenburg Palace and Park!

Albert Füracker, MdL

Bayerischer Staatsminister der Finanzen und für Heimat



Nymphenburg Palace from the garden side

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 had the complex extended from 1701 with side galleries and residential pavilions designed by Henrico Zuccalli. From 1715, Joseph Effner created the four-winged complexes on each side and modernized the façade of the central building in the French style: the country seat of Max Emanuel's parents was now an extensive summer residence of absolutist proportions. His successor, Elector Karl Albrecht, extended Nymphenburg with the crescent on the city side.

Room in Nymphenburg Palace where Ludwig II was born



North Antechamber in Nymphenburg Palace



Harness from the coronation coach of Emperor Karl VII

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 gala coaches and sleighs spanning more than three centuries, royal vehicles of King Ludwig II from around 1880 are a particular highlight. Magnificent harnesses, fine riding accoutrements and historical pictures bring the travel and representational culture of the court to life. Until 1918, the princely family kept their riding horses here 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 1950, the valuable collection has been housed in Nymphenburg.

Royal vehicles of Ludwig II and the Gallery of Horses



Porcelain vase (detail) from the so-called Court Service, Auliczek

Nymphenburg Porcelain Museum

A unique private collection of Nymphenburg porcelain from the 18th to the 20th century is on display on the upper floor of the Marstallmuseum. In 1747, Max III Joseph founded the electoral porcelain factory. The engagement of Franz Anton Bustelli 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 highpoint is the Jugendstil collection of porcelain 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 so 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 Administration, is still being extended by the family out of private means.

Porcelain figure of Scaramouche, Bustelli, Bäuml Collection



NYMPHENBURG PALACE WITH MARSTALLMUSEUM, NYMPHENBURG PORCELAIN MUSEUM AND PARK PAVILIONS

Schloss- und Gartenverwaltung Nymphenburg
Schloss Nymphenburg · Eingang 1 · 80638 München
Tel. +49 89 17908-0 · www.schloss-nymphenburg.de

OPENING TIMES OF PALACE AND MUSEUMS

April–15 October: 9am–6pm · 16 October–March: 10am–4pm
Last admission: 30 minutes before closing times

OPENING TIMES OF PARK PAVILIONS

April–15 October: 9am–6pm · 16 October–March: closed
Last admission: 30 minutes before closing times

OPENING TIMES OF MAIN PALACE PARK GATE

Jan.–March and Nov.–Dec.: 6am–6pm
April and October: 6am–8pm
May–September: 6am–9.30pm
The other park gates are closed 30 minutes earlier.
& Lift available in the palace; Marstallmuseum barrier free;
Porcelain museum accessible via lift;
access to park pavilions via several steps (partly with ramp)

WI-FI

Free Wi-Fi is available in the cash desk area of Nymphenburg Palace and at the Cour d'honneur. Free Park-App with GPS guided park tours, games and many other features available



Download the Park-App via QR-Code

REFRESHMENTS

Schlosswirtschaft Schwaige: Tel. +49 89 12020890
Café im Palmenhaus: Tel. +49 89 175309
Fasanerie: Tel. +49 89 92284600
Taxisgarten: Tel. +49 89 156827

FOUNTAINS

Easter–mid-October: 10am–noon, 2pm–4pm

HISTORIC PUMP MACHINERY IN THE PUMP HOUSES

Easter–beginning of October: 10am–4pm


GONDOLA RIDES ON THE CENTRAL CANAL

April–mid-October: every day (in fine weather) on the central canal (30 minutes)
www.gondel-nymphenburg.de · Tel. +49 175 6000468

TRANSPORTATION

DB to Munich · Tram to 'Romanplatz' · Bus or tram to 'Schloss Nymphenburg' · 450 parking spaces · 25 bus parking spaces

Closed on 1 January, Shrove Tuesday, 24, 25 and 31 December.

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