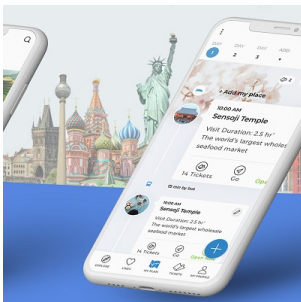


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Ludwigsburg

Ludwigsburg One Day Itinerary

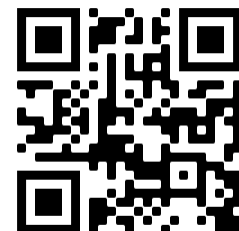


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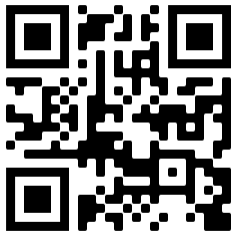
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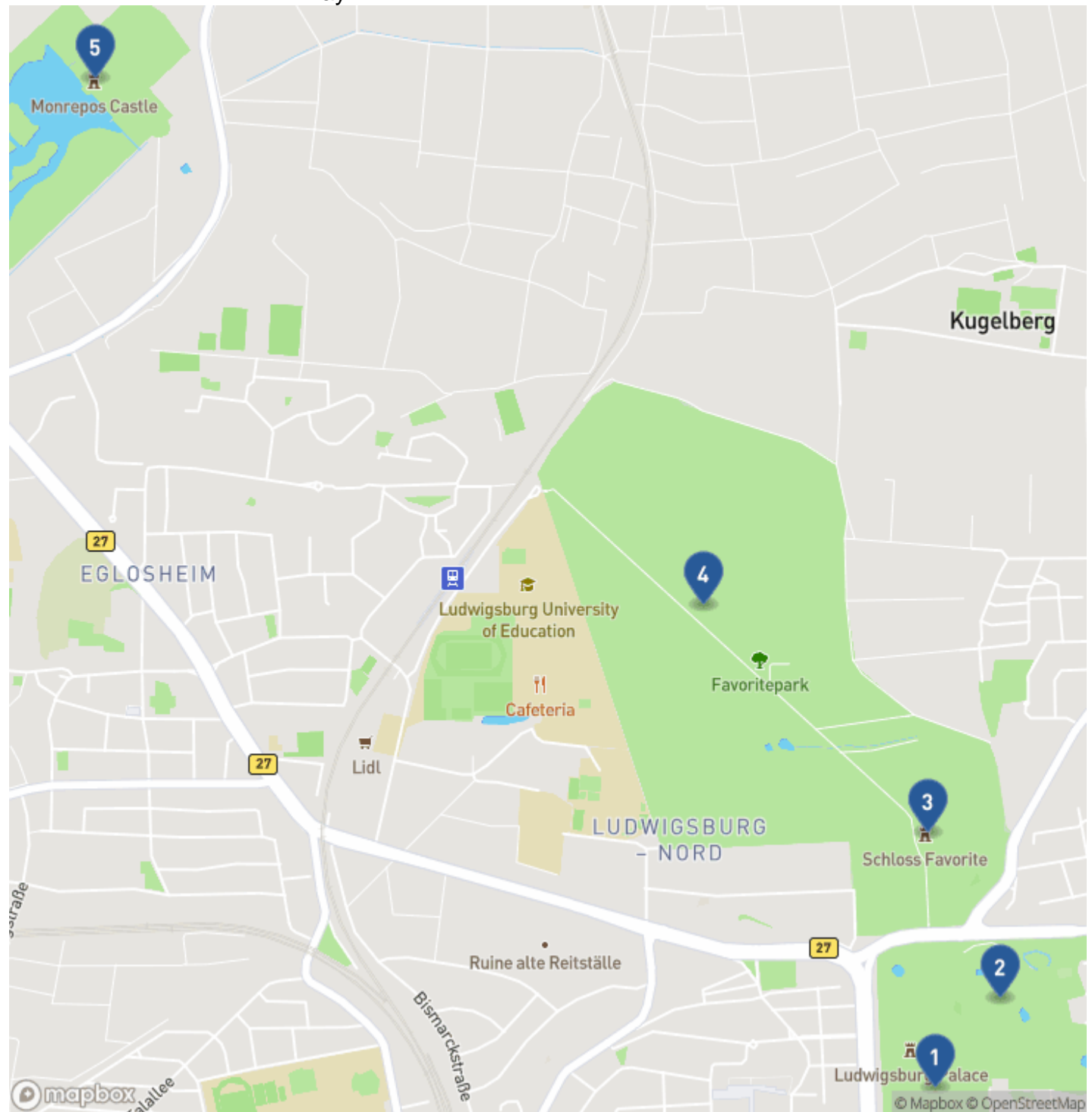
Day 1

- 1 9:00am Ludwigsburg Palace
- 2 10:40am Blühendes Barock
- 3 11:35am Schloss Favorite
- 4 12:45pm Favoritepark
- 5 2:00pm Monrepos

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9:00am Ludwigsburg Palace / Residenzschloss Ludwigsburg



Visit Duration: 1 hour, 30 mins

Ludwigsburg Palace, known natively as *Residenzschloss Ludwigsburg* and as the "Versailles of Swabia," is a 452-room Baroque, Rococo, Neoclassical and Empire palace complex on a 32-hectare (79-acre) estate located in Ludwigsburg, Germany. The residential palace is one of the largest in Germany and the only one from the Baroque period to not endure any damage during the Second World War. Within its preserved rooms is one of the largest collections of Baroque art and furnishing on the continent. In 2016, the palace attracted some 330,000 visitors and brought as many as 311,000 by October 2017. Surrounding the castle on three sides is the Blooming Baroque (German: *Blühendes Barock*) garden that was arranged in 1954 as it would have appeared in 1800 for the palace's 250th anniversary and Schloss Favorite, an unattached lustschloss on the grounds of the residential palace.

Construction on the main palace began in 1704 by order of Duke Eberhard Louis and lasted until 1733 under architects Philipp Joseph Jenisch, Johann Friedrich Nette, Donato Giuseppe Frisoni, Philippe de La Guêpière and later Nikolaus Friedrich von Thouret, who modified parts of the palace complex for King Frederick I of Württemberg. In totality, construction cost the Duchy of Württemberg 3,000,000 florins. Eberhard Louis also built Schloss Favorite from 1717 to 1723 to serve the Residenzschloss's original function as a hunting retreat and his later successor, Charles Eugene, constructed Schloss Monrepos from a pavilion Eberhard Louis erected by the Eglosheimer Lake. From 1758, the palace hosted a porcelain manufactory that produced a unique grey-brown colored porcelain, but it closed down in 1824.

By March 2020, the Baden-Württemberg State Agency for Palaces and Gardens hopes to have spent four million euros to source or restore some 500 paintings, 400 pieces of furniture and 500 lamps, clocks, and sculptures so as to arrange the entire New Hauptbau to appear as it would have looked in the reign of King Frederick I. Using inventory lists from the 19th century, palace staff are arranging the New Hauptbau to its Classical-era appearance and acquiring items from the palace that were present on location in the mid-19th century. Around 500 paintings, 400 pieces of furniture and 500 miscellaneous items (candlesticks, clocks, busts, etc.) will be acquired to decorate the 35 accessible rooms of the New Hauptbau.

Location

Ludwigsburg Palace is located in Ludwigsburg, Germany, 12 kilometers (7.5 mi) north of Stuttgart at Schlosstraße 30, 71634 Ludwigsburg. The primary means of reaching the palatial grounds is the Schlosstraße, which forms the western edge of the grounds. Although the Marchbacher Straße forms the northern edge of the primary palace, Schloss Favorite lies to its north. The far southern end is made up by the Fridriech-Ebert Straße, along which the parking lots are to be found. The Königsallee leads visitors north to the palace through a park (called the Bärenwiese) and across the Schorndorfer Straße and into the Blooming Baroque gardens. The latitudinal and longitudinal location of the palace proper is 48°540N 9°1145E , or 48.9, 9.195833.

History

Background

In the 17th century, the land that Ludwigsburg Palace was to occupy was a hunting property with a lustschloss called the **visitacity** was destroyed by French troops in 1692 during the Nine Years' War. In the spring of 1700, Duke Eberhard



Image By: Flickr upload bot
Image Source:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Residenzschloss_Ludwig

Address: Schlosstraße 30, 71634 Ludwigsburg, Germany

Phone Number: 07141 182004

Admission:

Opening Hours:

Louis tasked his then court architect Matthias Weiss, a military architect, with the construction of a new lustschloss. The duke then went on a tour of England and Holland for inspiration. Weiss planned and began constructing a simple three-story manor, whose cornerstone was laid down by the Duke himself, but was interrupted by the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession. The war culminated in the decisive Battle of Blenheim, where Eberhard Louis commanded a cavalry regiment. Dreaming of an absolutist Württemberg and inspired by the palaces of Munich where he spent the remainder of 1705 into early 1706. Eberhard Louis now decided to build one of his own and a new township to match, that would capture his prestige and hopefully win him the coveted title of Elector.

The Erlachhof's reconstruction gave Eberhard Louis a pretext for this new palace, so he renamed the estate after himself (German: *Ludwigsburg*, literally "Louis's Castle") and the Duke began educating himself on the architectural trends of his day. The massive undertaking of the palace's construction eventually necessitated the building of this city, which would also be known as Ludwigsburg. Funding for the construction was assured by the reduction of costs rather than inflating or instituting new taxes, one method being to allow the workers on the palace to be among the first settlers in the city beginning in 1709. Further incentives were made to bring more settlers, such as financing for construction material, land, and 15 years without taxation for residents of Ludwigsburg. To recoup some of the cost of that financing, Duke Eberhard Ludwig commanded the city's residents to either kill several dozen of the sparrows that plagued the city or pay at least six Kreuzer to the Duke's construction treasury (German: *Baukasse*). Today, the Schlosstheater is itself a museum containing restored Baroque theater props and backgrounds. Construction and growth of the town stalled from its opening in 1709 until Eberhard Louis granted Ludwigsburg city status in 1718 and established it as the capital of the Duchy of Württemberg.



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10:40am Blühendes Barock / Gartenschau Blühendes Barock



Visit Duration: 45 mins

0.4 mi, 9 minutes walking from Ludwigsburg Palace

The gardens surrounding the Residenzschloss in Ludwigsburg in Baden-Wuerttemberg are known as the blooming Baroque .

Description of the plant

The Schloss Ludwigsburg is surrounded on three sides by gardens with a total area of 30 hectares.

The south side forms the main entrance area of the entire garden: a wide access path is interrupted by a round lake. To the left and right are gardens in the French Baroque style.

North garden

In the north garden to Schloss Favorite are several terraces and a baroque broderie around a basin with middle fountains. There are also aviaries with exotic birds.

Upper East Garden

The east garden in English style consists of two parts. In the upper part there is a small lake around which historical play facilities such as merry-go-round, swing, boat swing and bowling lanes are set up. In addition, an ancient aqueduct, a Mediterranean vineyard and a kangaroo house with enclosures were built there. The Ludwigsburg theologian David Friedrich Strauss erected a monument here at the beginning of the 20th century.

Lower East Garden

The lower east garden is dominated by the Emichsburg in medieval style.

Since 1959, the fairytale garden is also located in the Ostgarten, where more than 40 fairytale scenes are shown. The fairytale garden was founded in 1959 on the initiative of Albert Schöchle, who in 1957 on a trip to the purchase of animals happened to meet the Dutch fairytale garden near Tilburg. As Schöchle was just looking for a new attraction for the park, he enthusiastically picked up the suggestion, but did not expect how difficult it was to convince the board members in Ludwigsburg of the project.

The first nine attractions of the fairytale park were:

1. Hansel and Gretel
2. The Wolf and the Seven Young Kids
3. Cinderella
4. the talking parrot
5. Stick out of the bag
6. Only small people are lucky here
7. Mushrooms with fairytale songs



Image By: Immanuel Giel

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Schloss_und_Bluehende

Address: Mömpelgardstraße 28, 71640

Ludwigsburg, Germany

Phone Number: 07141 975650

Admission:

Opening Hours:

9. Mother Hulda

All these attractions are still preserved almost unchanged today. Today (2006) more than 40 fairytale scenes will be presented.

stone Dragon

At the upper entrance to the fairy-tale garden is a stone dragon, which is constantly calling "*Bitte Papier*". If you throw a piece of paper into his throat, he says clearly: " *Thank you!*"

Giant Goliath

Especially popular with children is the giant Goliath, who appears to be larger than life after a knock on the gate of his castle and who makes the following threat growling:

Immediately next to the Goliath Giant's Castle stands a plaque depicting the poem *The Story of Goliath and David Made into Rhymes* by Matthias Claudius. Here is the first stanza:

Rapunzelturm

The tower of Emichsburg was rededicated to the tower on which Rapunzel was imprisoned. The children are asked to shout "*Rapunzel let down your braid*", then descend from above a strong rope with a "*hair bow*" down.

story

During the construction of the Ludwigsburg castle under Duke Eberhard Ludwig from 1704, gardens were created north and south of the castle, which were expanded and redesigned under Duke Carl Eugen. The Ostgarten was built in 1797 under Duke Friedrich II .. 1828, the gardens were opened under King William I for the people and used for agriculture.

On the occasion of the 250th anniversary of Schloss und Stadt Ludwigsburg in 1954, the facilities were completely redesigned starting in 1953 by Albert Schöchle, partly in historical form, partly freely imitated in the Baroque style. The opening under the name "Blooming Baroque" took place on April 23, 1954 at the beginning of the Federal Garden Show. The fairytale garden was created in 1959, the Great Broderie on the north side in 1961.

Others

The Greenland TV program, which airs weekly on the SWR, is recorded on the grounds of the Blooming Baroque.

Once a year, fireworks with music take place on the grounds of the Blooming Baroque. In addition, "The world's largest pumpkin exhibition" will be on the grounds of the Blooming Baroque in autumn. The street music festival on Pentecost, as well as the "Magic of Lights" in summer, are also held in the Blooming Baroque.



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11:35am Schloss Favorite



Visit Duration: 1 hour

0.4 mi, 9 minutes walking from Blühendes Barock

Schloss Favorite is a Baroque *maison de plaisance* and hunting lodge in Ludwigsburg, Germany. It is located on a rise, directly north of Ludwigsburg Palace.

It was built from 1717 to 1723 for the sovereign Duke of Württemberg, Eberhard Ludwig, to a design by Donato Giuseppe Frisoni.

From 1806, King Frederick I of Württemberg converted the park into a ménagerie, including deer and chamois. The architect Nikolaus Friedrich von Thouret renovated the building's interior in the neoclassical style.

In the 20th century, the house was neglected and fell into disrepair. It was restored from 1980 onward, and it opened to the public in 1983.



Image By: Pilettes

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Schloss_Favorite_Vorder

Address: Favoritepark 1, 71634 Ludwigsburg,
Germany

Phone Number: 07141 182004

Admission:

Opening Hours:



Get Visit A City Free App

12:45pm Favoritepark



Visit Duration: 45 mins

0.4 mi, 9 minutes walking from Schloss Favorite

f4

The Favoritepark is a park in Ludwigsburg that surrounds the Favorite Castle. Once used as a pheasantry, today, with around 150,000 visitors a year, it is a popular destination and recreational area. It is since 1937 a nature reserve (NSG) and thus the oldest in the district of Ludwigsburg.

location

The approximately 72-acre and fully fenced Favoritepark is located north of the city center of Ludwigsburg. In the south, the Favoritepark with its main entrance borders directly on the Blooming Baroque, separated only by the Marbacher Straße, which is crossed by a pedestrian bridge. Another entrance is located in the northwest of the park in the immediate vicinity of the S-Bahn station *Favoritepark* on the line 4. A third access is in the east of the park in the district Hoheneck.

Through the park leads from the south entrance to the entrance in the northwest the central axis of the Wilhelmsallee past the favorite castle. There is a small branch to the entrance to the east.

The fenced park is virtually identical to the NSG *Favoritepark*. The landscape protection area (LSG) *environment of the Favoritepark* is divided into two partial areas. One area is located at the northeastern boundary of the park with a depth of several tens to several hundred meters. The other area of the LSG is located in the southwest of the park, but where there is only a 55 m wide common border with the NSG.

Together, the NSG and LSG form the nature and landscape conservation area *Favoritepark with peripheral areas*. The total area of both protected areas is approximately 135 ha.

story

The forest area of the park, formerly communal forest, also called Mönchwald, was used from the Middle Ages until the beginning of the 18th century for the acorn mast of livestock, especially domestic pigs. The cattle were eating the fruits of the trees and at the same time compacting the soil. As a result, hardly any young trees grow again. So the area changed by the constant Verbiss and nutrient deprivation to a Hutewald.

The hunting enthusiast Duke Eberhard Ludwig had the forest fenced in 1707 to build a pheasantry. This ended the use of the forest as pasture. Finally, in the years 1717 to 1723, the Duke had the hunting and pleasure palace built Favorite.

With game, chamois and deer King Frederick I of Württemberg had from 1806 create a zoo. This ensured that the young trees and fruits were eaten again and preserved the pasture forest character with the non-existing undergrowth to this day.

The nature reserve *Favoritepark* (code: 1.003) was decreed in 1937 and is thus the first nature reserve in the district of Ludwigsburg and the second in the present district of Stuttgart. The defensive position saved the area several times before
r tunneled down by settlement pressure. In 1990, the regulation on the nature reserve was redrafted to adapt it



Image By: File Upload Bot (Magnus Manske)
Image Source:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Park_Allee_von_Schloss

Address: 71634 Ludwigsburg, Germany
Phone Number: 07141 1442010
Admission:
Opening Hours:

to the needs of the time.

protective purpose

According to the regulation on the nature reserve the protection purpose is above all:

1. the preservation of the remainder of a former pasture forest (Hudewald, Hardt) with the characteristic image of the undergrowth-free, sparse forest as the only scientific, cultural and ecologically significant example of this historic forest management form in the Wuerttemberg Unterland;
2. the protection of various forms of mixed oak forest with its communities within a city landscape;
3. the preservation of an old tree population with its communities;
4. the preservation of a historical game park with the dark fallow deer, the Axis and mouflon;
5. the preservation of a characteristic historical park with parts of a Baroque basic structure consisting of avenues, value models and structural facilities (Schloss Favorite, Gemshütte, Hirschquelle, Steinbänke, Forsthaus, its outbuildings and landmarks) as well as park sections designed in the style of the English landscape garden;
6. the preservation of the recreational function.

The landscape protection *area surrounding the Favoritepark* (code: 1.18.085) is a partner protection area of the adjacent nature reserve *Favoritepark*. It serves as a buffer zone between populated area and nature reserve and consists u. a. from landscape and ecologically important orchards. It was set up together with the new version of the ordinance on the nature reserve as a combined nature and landscape conservation area. When the LSG was changed in 2004, an area of approximately 0.47 hectares was used.

protective purpose

As an essential protective purpose of the LSG, the regulation states:

1. securing the ecologically necessary buffer zone between the settlement area and the nature reserve;
2. the safeguarding of ecologically and urban design significant green tears in the environment of the nature reserve;
3. the preservation of the ecologically and scenically important orchards, meadows and gardens with their diverse species and their various free space functions.



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2:00pm Monrepos / Seeschloss Monrepos



Visit Duration: 1 hour

1.3 mi, 28 minutes walking from Favoritepark

Monrepos (German: *Seeschloss Monrepos*) is a lakeside *schloss* in Ludwigsburg, Germany. Although quite far from and almost separate from Favorite Palace and Ludwigsburg Palace, it is connected to the rest of the grounds by way of pedestrian paths. It is one of the two minor palaces on the estate, along with the main one. The smaller ones were used as hunting lodges.

Of all three, this is the only one that is still owned by the royal family of Württemberg after its overthrow in 1918. Much of the privately owned land surrounding Monrepos is now an 18-hole golf course, unlike the state-owned part, which is made up of parks and museums.

Since the 16th century, the Dukes of Württemberg enjoyed hunting along the Eglosheimer Lake. In 1714, Duke Eberhard Ludwig had an octagonal pavilion, the *Seehäuslein* ("Little Lake House"), constructed on the northern shore.



Image By: -donald-

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Schloss_Monrepos_1.jpg

Address: Monrepos 19, 71634 Ludwigsburg,
Germany

Phone Number: 07141 7972286

Admission:

Opening Hours:

Trip Overview

Day 1	
9:00am Ludwigsburg Palace	
🕒 1 hour, 30 mins	★★★★★
10:40am Blühendes Barock	
🕒 45 mins	★★★★★
11:35am Schloss Favorite	
🕒 1 hour	★★★★★
12:45pm Favoritepark	
🕒 45 mins	★★★★★
2:00pm Monrepos	
🕒 1 hour	★★★★★