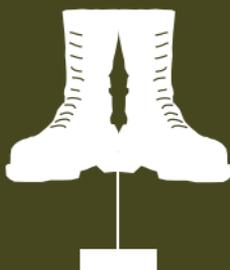


TYPICALLY MUNICH!



MÜNCHNER STADTMUSEUM

TYPICALLY MUNICH!

For the city's 850th anniversary, the Münchner Stadtmuseum has launched its permanent exhibition "Typically Munich!". Viewed from the perspective of municipal emancipation, Munich's cultural history has been condensed into a walking tour through the newly renovated armory at St.-Jakobs-Platz. On display will be the most significant works from the Münchner Stadtmuseum's historical archives. The exhibition separates the city's history into five eras, posing the question of what is typical for Munich, since when, and especially why.



Erasmus Grasser,
"Moriskentänzer", linden wood, 1480

MORISKENSAAL OLD MUNICH

As the residence of dukes, prince-electors, and kings, Munich was always shaped by the politics of the Bavarian sovereigns. The founding of the Stadtmuseum in 1888 represents the beginning of Munich's search for a past of its own. At times, this resulted in fabrications that can best be described by the modern term "invented traditions". They represent wishful thinking that nonetheless can serve to establish a city's identity. On display will be those "Munich antiquities" that – from a retrospective view of the 19th century – support this newfound concept of a city of burghers who were proud of their station.



Christian Jank, "Maximilianstraße in München", oil on canvas, 1864

KÖNIGSSAAL NEW MUNICH

Prince-Elector Karl Theodor laid the foundation for a "New Munich" in 1791 when he decided to dismantle the old city walls. In a different political context, this concept took physical form when Munich became the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria that was established in 1806. During the reigns of the kings Maximilian I Joseph, Ludwig I and Maximilian II, Munich underwent an expansion that turned it into a prestigious residential seat as well as a university city. The nickname "Athens on the Isar" spread quickly and is linked with the names of many artists and scholars who made Munich internationally known. They were, however, members of the royal household, not burghers of the city. This may appear to be a minor distinction today, but from a municipal perspective it was a gap that initially was very difficult to bridge.



Carl Kunst, "Isidor Bach Sportkleidung München", color lithography, ca. 1905

MONACHIASAAL THE CITY OF MUNICH

The summer of 1858 marks the first time that the founding of Munich – then dating back 700 years – received widespread popular attention. In a large parade, the city watched its history pass by which, until then, had been dominated by the Wittelsbach court. With this parade, the city also bid farewell to its past. From a municipal perspective, this festival represents the true founding of the Munich. "Monachia", the newly invented and self-confident personification of the city, claimed its place next to the sovereign's "Bavaria". Under her patronage, Munich developed a profile all its own. Two key factors contributed to this process – art and beer. Thomas Mann considered this combination to be a special feature of the city: "It is typical of Munich that, if you meet two brothers with an old local family name, one of them will inevitably be a baker or brewer or suchlike, while the other will be a famous architect or foundryman."

FEUCHTWANGERSAAL

KASPERL'S CLASS STRUGGLE. A REVUE

The revue "Kasperl's Class Struggle" is loosely based on a concept developed by Lion Feuchtwanger. Although forced into exile, the writer used his novel "Success" to address the many movements that were shaping Munich's politics, economy, and culture during the 1920s. Ultimately, they paved the way to the National Socialist's "Capital of the Movement", the official title used by Munich as of 1935. With the end of the dictatorship and its terrors, issues of continuities and discontinuities arose that were evident when the rebuilt city celebrated its 800th anniversary in 1958.



Olympia Mascot Dachshund "Waldi", cotton, felt and synthetic fiber, 1972

ARENASAAL MUNICH, THE METROPOLIS

The decision to hold the 1972 Olympics in Munich was a gift that helped the city to effect a long-lasting change in image. During the times of the Bonn Republic, the "Metropolis with a Heart" had been hailed as the "secret capital", until it received its current designation as the "Media City of Munich". In the *Chill-Out Loden Lounge*, the exhibition "Typically Munich!" projects a choreographed series of pictures that show a city comfortable with its position between Fußball stadium and beer tent, laptop and lederhosen, and pretzels and Prosecco.

HOURS

Tuesday – Sunday 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Monday Closed



ADMISSION

Persons 18 and over	€7 / €4*
Persons under 18	Admission free
Students, Pensioners, Disabled Persons	€3,50 / €2*
Unemployed Persons	€3,50 / free*
Annual Pass	€20
Annual Pass (if eligible for reduced admission)	€10

* Admission for permanent exhibitions

Audio Guide for all permanent exhibitions

in German, English, French, Italian and Spanish free

EXHIBITION CATALOG

TYPISCH MÜNCHEN! The Exhibition in the Münchner Stadtmuseum.

Editors: Wolfgang Till and Thomas Weidner

Edition Minerva, Munich 2012 €19,80

MUSEUM SHOP

servus.heimat – Munich specialty store for those who love all things Bavarian
Der Dultladen – Gift items displayed in an original booth from Munich's
Dult market

ADDRESS

Münchner Stadtmuseum
St.-Jakobs-Platz 1, 80331 München
Phone +49 (0)89-233 22370
muenchner-stadtmuseum.de

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

S-/U-Bahn: Marienplatz
U-Bahn: Sendlinger Tor
Bus 52 / 62: St.-Jakobs-Platz



TYPICALLY MUNICH!

For the city's 850th anniversary, the Münchner Stadtmuseum has launched its permanent exhibition "Typically Munich!". Viewed from the perspective of municipal emancipation, Munich's cultural history has been condensed into a walking tour through the newly renovated armory at St.-Jakobs-Platz. On display will be the most significant works from the Münchner Stadtmuseum's historical archives. The exhibition separates the city's history into five eras, posing the question of what is typical for Munich, since when, and especially why.

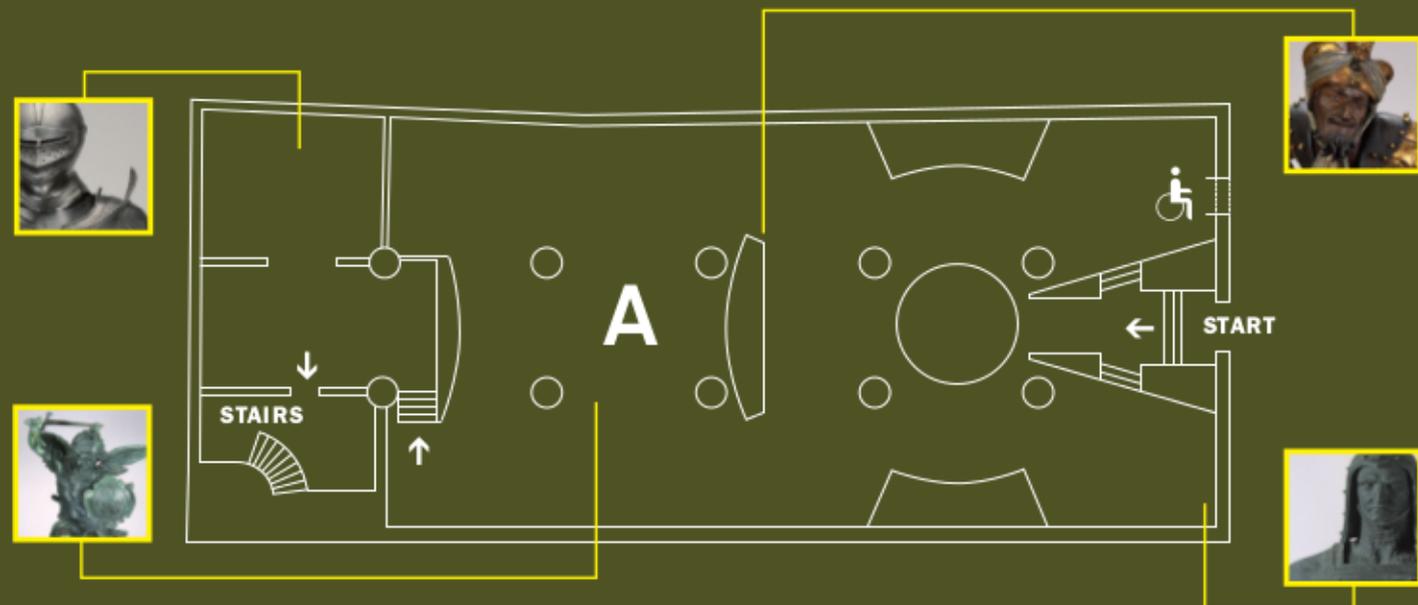


Erasmus Graesser,
"Mori skentzenzer", linden wood, 1480

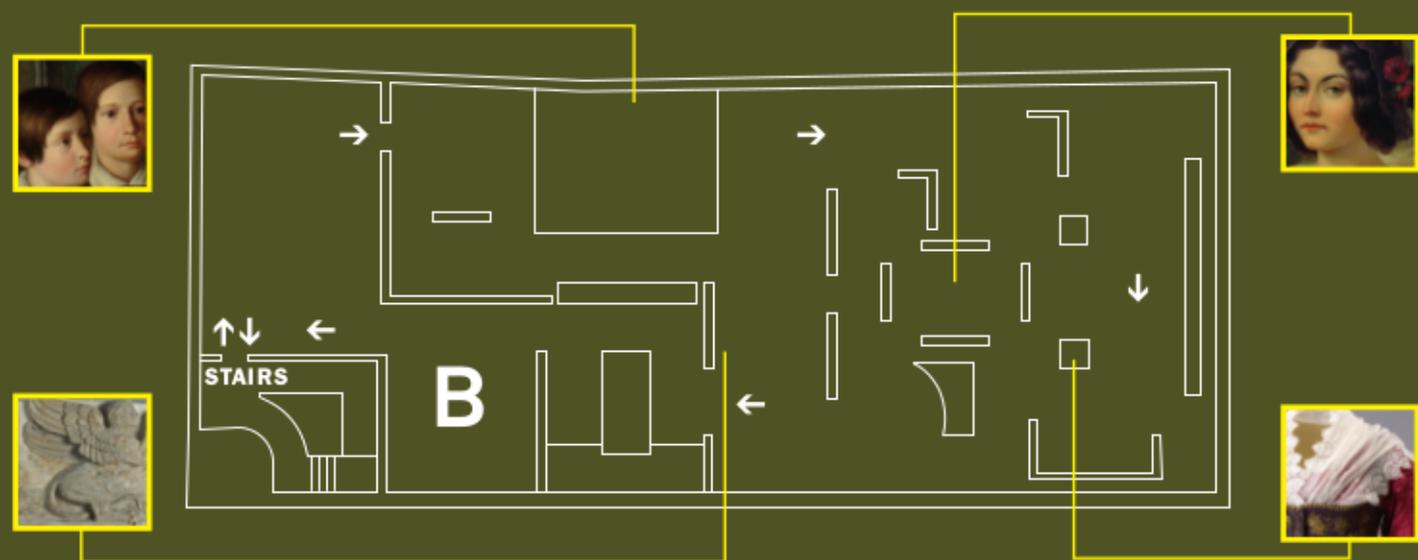
MORISKENSAAL OLD MUNICH

As the residence of dukes, prince-electors, and kings, Munich was always shaped by the politics of the Bavarian sovereigns. The founding of the Stadtmuseum in 1888 represents the beginning of Munich's search for a past of its own. At times, this resulted in fabrications that can best be described by the modern term "invented traditions". They represent wishful thinking that nonetheless can serve to establish a city's identity. On display will be those "Munich antiquities" that – from a retrospective view of the 19th century – support this newfound concept of a city of burghers who were proud of their station.

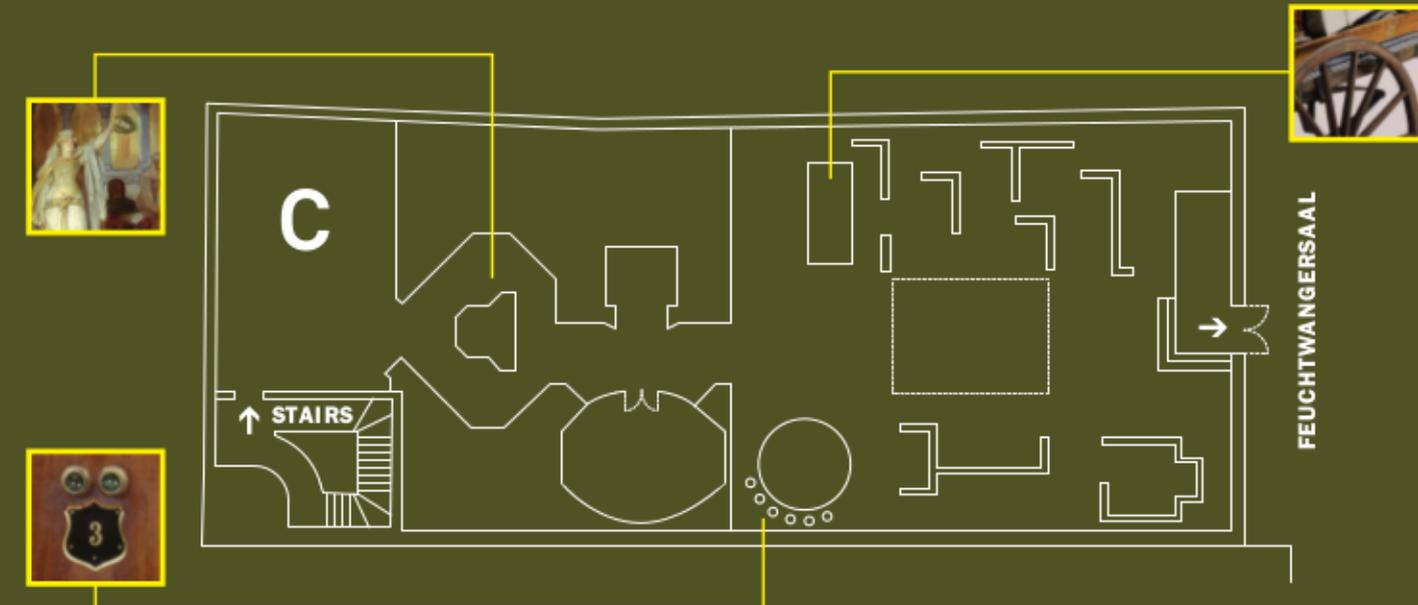
GROUND FLOOR | MORISKENSAAL OLD MUNICH



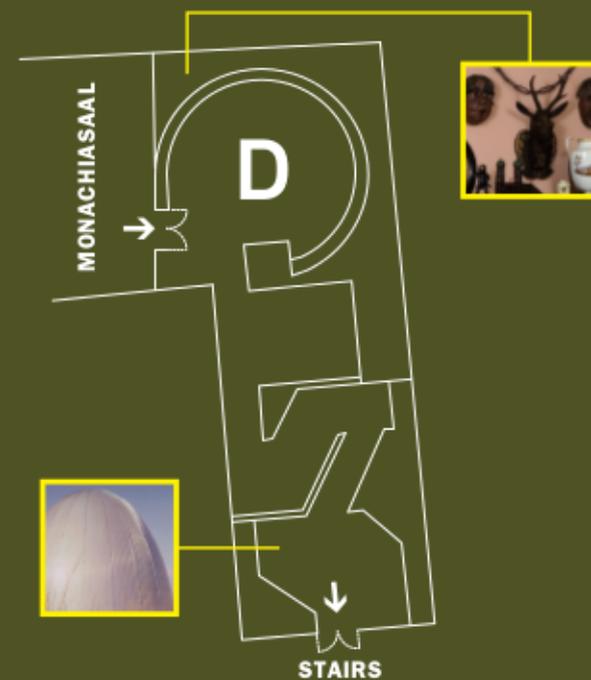
1ST FLOOR | KÖNIGSSAAL NEW MUNICH



2ND FLOOR | MONACHIASAAL THE CITY OF MUNICH



2ND FLOOR | FEUCHTWANGERSAAL KASPERL'S CLASS STRUGGLE. A REVUE



1ST FLOOR | ARENASAAL MUNICH, THE METROPOLIS

