

**SEE
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THE



ARMYS

TOUR

FOR YOU

**MUNICH
AND THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS**

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F O R E W O R D



o more fully appreciate the beauty and the historic value of the Bavarian Wonderland, it is necessary that the tourist have a brief knowledge of the happenings which have transpired here in passed years.

The formation of the land dates to the movement of the Glaciers, during the Ice Age. As the ice retreated, lakes were formed, the largest of which are now known as the Chiemsee, the Starnbergersee and the Ammersee. The melting ice resulted in large streams of water, which carried with them huge masses of debris to be deposited in the foreland field of rock fragments. One of the largest plains thus formed has developed into the Bavarian City of Munich.

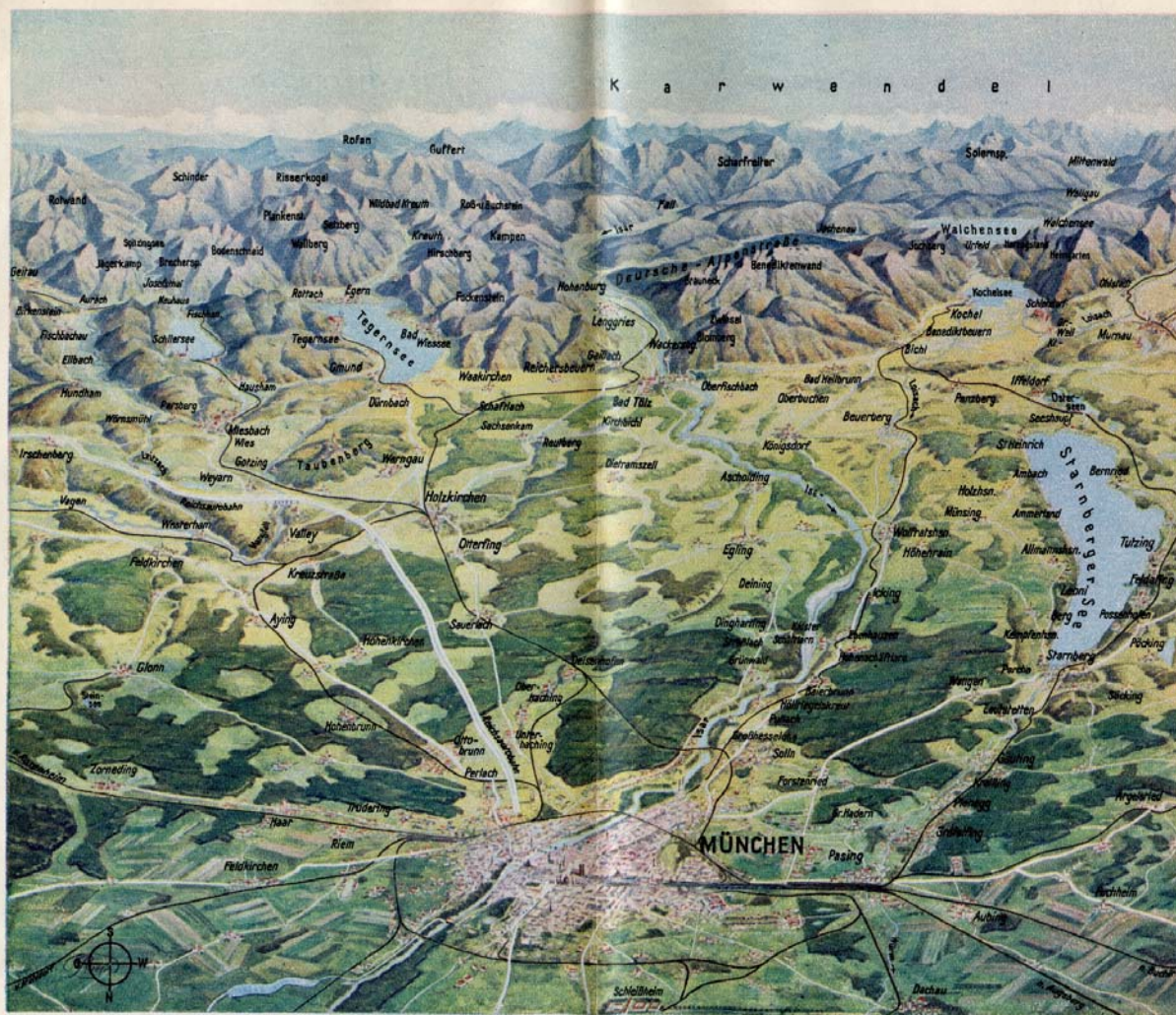
"I will make Munich such a city, that nobody can say he knows Germany who does not know Munich." These words were uttered by King Ludwig I, under whose patronage Munich reached its peak of brilliancy. It was at this time (1825-1848) that "Munich Classicism" originated.

His successor, Maximilian II, delved deep into Science and between the years 1848 and 1864 the most conspicuous development was seen in his field.

With the accession of young King Ludwig II (1864-1886) came the introduction of musical drama. It was his eccentric King's tendency towards melancholy which resulted in the buildings of fantastically designed castles and monuments throughout Bavaria. In seeking an outlet from this melancholy dream in which he imagined himself a "Sun King", Ludwig II imitated Louis the fourteenth of France. His extravagance and apparent loss of mind caused the ruling bodies to exile him to Berg on the Starnbergersee. Here he met his death attempting to flee and a cross marks the spot where his body was discovered in the lake.

The Bavarian Capitol is the best starting point for all tours and excursions into the Bavarian Highlands, the towering summits of which can be seen from Munich on a clear day.

With this introduction, let us proceed into a description of but a few of the many beautiful castles, monasteries, lakes and mountains which will never fail to keep the tourist agog at the works of nature and of man.



The South Bavarian Lake District,

connected with Munich by the foaming torrent of the Isar, is a very lovely part of South Bavaria with its many picturesque lakes, its mountains and forests.



Berchtesgaden

"Whoever has not seen Berchtesgaden, has not seen Bavaria"

These simple words of a native Bavarian imply the views to be had of the imposing, rugged, colossal chalk mountains, glittering grey, surrounding this land and of its beautiful unrivalled meadows, reaching high into the skies. Here, in the towering mountains, is the famous Eagles Nest, secret retreat of Hitler.

Königssee

The lake of Kings, the most beautiful of all Bavarian lakes, entirely surrounded by the steep walls of rock, rising into the higher mountains of Watzmann, second highest mountain in Germany, Steinernes Meer (Rock Ocean), and the Hagengebirge. An excursion around the lake provides the tourist with an excellent view of the uninterrupted stone-wall barricade which affords but one landing place in its entire diameter of five miles. Boating and swimming facilities are available here.



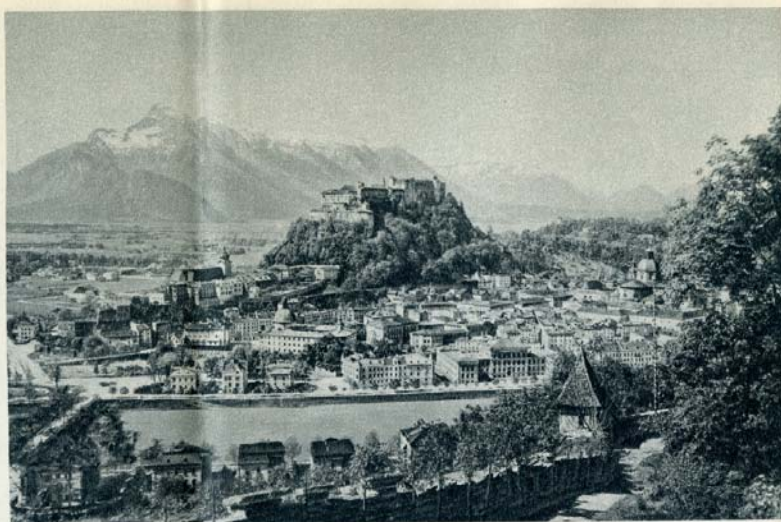


The Berchtesgadener Land

in the midst of its majestic mountains still seems to breathe the spirit of a legendary past with the picturesque Koenigssee, Berchtesgaden and Obersalzberg.

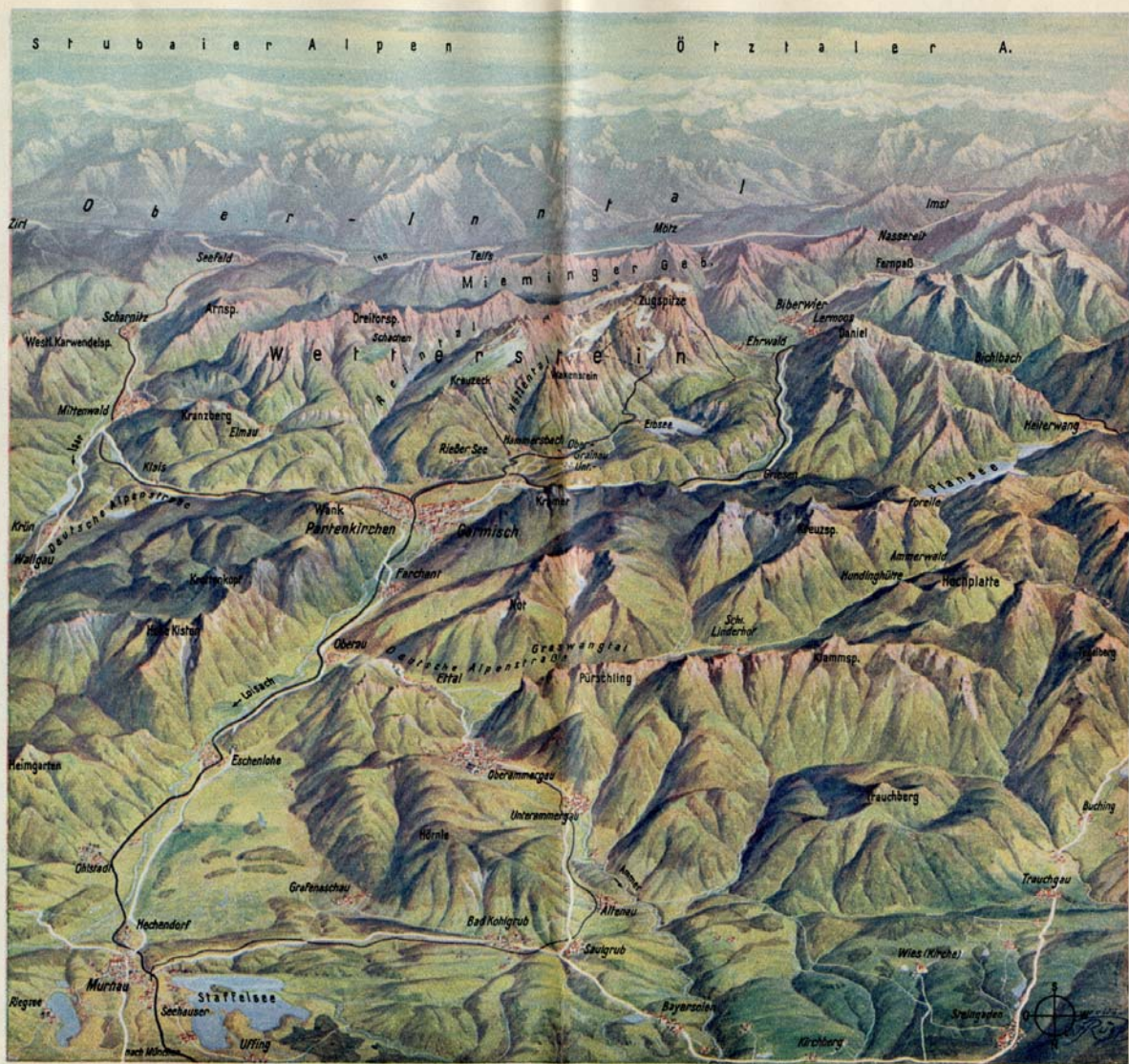
Salzburg

Founded in 700 A. D., it is indeed a piece of Italy in Germany, a definite pattern of Baroque Architecture. An ancient Organ which is still in existence in a church here, will bring to mind that Salzburg was the birthplace of Mozart. The Castle in the background, known simply as "The Salzburg Castle", was erected in 1077, by Italian Monks.



The Predigtstuhl

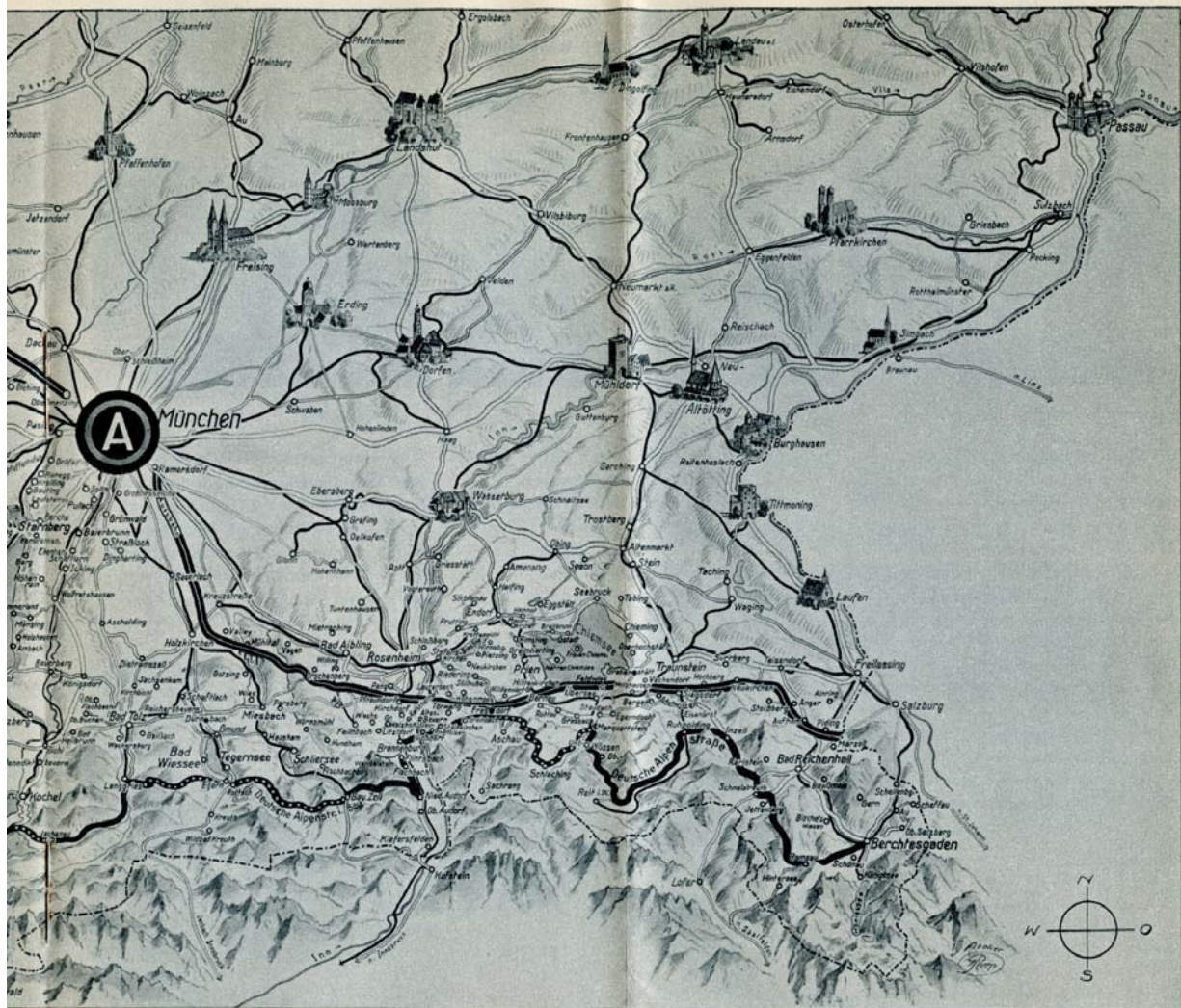
is 5500 ft. above sea-level, and receives its name from its resemblance to the Chair of a Bishop. The summit is reached by a most thrilling cablecar ride from Bad Reichenhall, 1500 ft., providing panoramic scenes of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Bavarians Alps.









The Werdenfelser Land is dominated by the Zugspitze, the highest mountain peak in Germany.



The Southern-Bavarian Tourist-Traffic District



t Explanations of signs: Autobahn  German Alpine Road  Roads 
 German Alpine Road  in the course of construction  Railways 



Zugspitzbahn

Highest of all German mountains, a visit to the pinnacle of the Zugspitze involves a cogwheel railway trip of one hour and ten minutes from Garmisch, 2100 ft., to Schneefernerhouse, 8676 ft., passing two beautiful mountainous lakes, the Eib and the Bader, before entering a tunnel over $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. Upon emerging at the Schneefernerhouse, a funicular railway is provided to traverse the remaining 1000 ft. necessary to achieve the final success of mastering this magnificent, breathtaking mountain, from which may be seen an unequalled panoramic view of the Bavarian, Tyrolean and Italian Alps.

Munchner Haus

atop the mighty Zugspitze is reached only by cablecar from the Schneefernerhaus terminal of the famous Zugspitzbahn, providing the tourist an interesting train ride and a thrilling cablecar trip to the Mountain's peak.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen



Kreuzeckbahn

This cablecar connects Garmisch, 2100 ft. with the peak of the mighty Kreuzeck, 5000 ft. The scenes from here are similar to those of Mt. Wank, but the proximity of the beautiful Zugspitze, towering majestically in the back-ground provides an undescrivable thrill to all who view this kaleidoscopic masterpiece.



Wankbahn

A cablecar connection to one of the otherwise inaccessible lesser Alps, starts from Partenkirchen 2300 ft. high and reaches the summit of the Wank Mountain in approximately ten minutes. From this peak an excellent view is obtained of the lesser Alps, together with a panoramic scene of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.



Ettal

monastery, erected in 1330 by Lewis, the Bavarian in honor of the Knightly Order of Cavalry. It is here he stored priceless oil paintings, sculptured busts, marble statues and carved pews still to be seen. It's interesting history includes conversion to a Benedictine Kloster and Classical College, thence a Military Hospital and at the present time is a Benedictine Kloster.



The Castle Linderhof

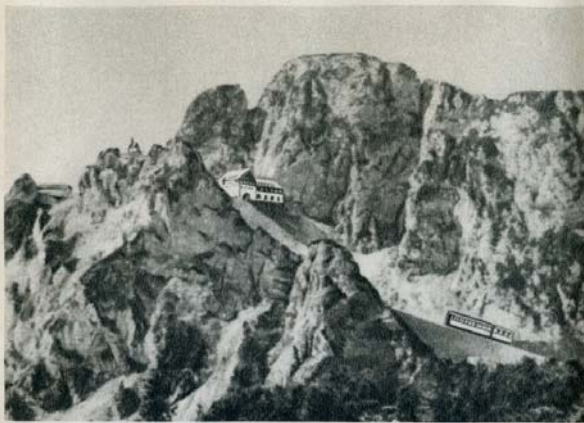
built in 1869, by King Ludwig II is perhaps the smallest one built by this Eccentric. It's splendor, however achieves the Luxury of Castle Herrenchiemsee, with particular attention being called to the exquisiteness of the Blue Grotto, Oriental Temple and Fountains.





The Chiemgau

includes the sunny region around the beautiful Chiemsee, with the Herreninsel and Fraueninsel. In the south the Kampenwand, the Hochgern and the Hochfeln. As a magnificent centre of the district stands the Castle of Herrenchiemsee, built by King Ludwig II.



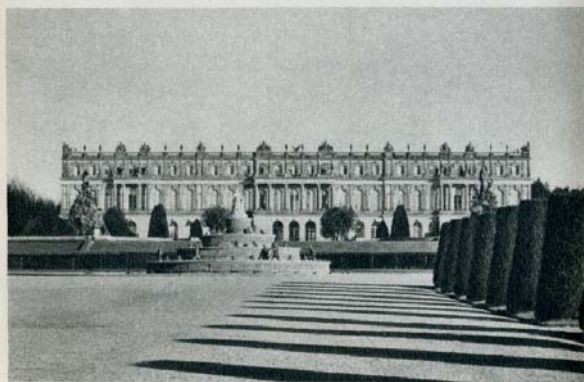
Wendelstein

A colorful mountain rising to a height of 4600 ft., reached by a special railway, presents awe-inspiring panoramic scenes of the Lesser Alps. Starting at Brannenburg, a trip to the top takes one hour, passing through the picturesque Bavarian National Park.



Wendelstein House and Chapel

Atop the mountain from which they derive their names. A ten minute walk, from the Chapel, brings the tourist to the utmost peak of Wendelstein, affording excellent views of the surrounding country, particularly Mt. Rotwand.



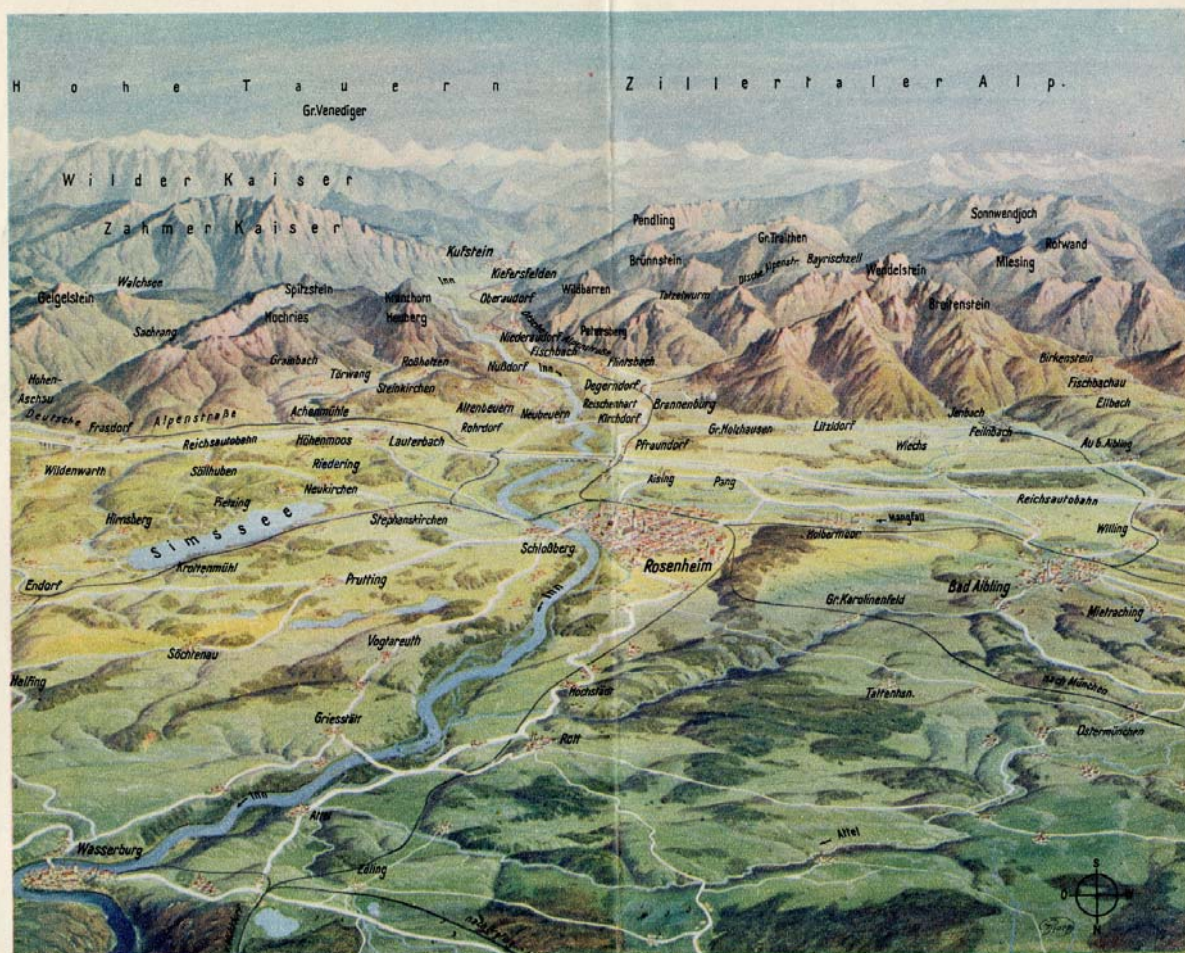
Castle Herrenchiemsee

erected for the eccentric King Ludwig II, after the model of the Palace of Versailles, which was built by Louis Fourteenth, so-called "Sun King". It is the most luxurious castle in Bavaria and a visit here should be included on each tourist itinerary.



Mirror Gallery

in the Castle Herrenchiemsee, runs the entire length of the Castle (328 ft.). The splendor of the Gilded Castpewter Candelabra and the 2500 Candles therein, provide a lustre which will live in the memory of those viewing this extravaganza.



The Inn Valley cuts deep into the line of the Bavarian mountains; with its historical towns and villages, with the towering Wendelstein, the Hochries and the Samerberg, makes it a delightful and much frequented tour area. Bad Aibling (peat baths) is situated on the Mangfall.

Munich

Bürgerbrau Keller

One of the typical Bier Kellers in Munich. It was here that Hitler staged putch in 1923 and proclaimed the "National Revolution". In 1940, an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Hitler was made and a large part of the hall was destroyed.



Banquet Hall of Hofbrauhaus

It was here that Hitler founded the Nazi party in 1920. The famous banquet hall in which all meetings occurred has damaged murals of Munich over rear doorway with inscription "To Bavarian Loyalty and Bavarian Drink".

WHOLE DAY SIGHTSEEING TOURS FROM MUNICH TO THE BAVARIAN ALPS

1. Chiemsee Lake (Castle Herrenchiemsee visit), Stock (dinner, swim and sunbath opportunity), Reit im Winkel, Ruhpolding, Traunstein, Wasserburg.
2. Lake Kochel, Walchensee Power Works (visit), Kesselbergstreet, (world known for mountain car races), Lake Walchen, Mittenwald (dinner), Garmisch.
3. Oberammergau, Castle Linderhof (visit), Ettal Monastery (visit).
4. Irschenberg, Muehlthal, Hausham, Schliersee Lake (swim and sunbath opportunity), Bayrischzell, Degerndorf, Brannenburg.
5. Brannenburg (electric railway to the Wendelstein, 4600 ft., sunbathing opportunity).
6. Garmisch, electric railway, cable car to the Zugspitze, 9000 feet high, (dinner, ski and sunbath opportunity).
7. Partenkirchen, cable car to the Wank Mountain, 6000 feet, (sunbath opportunity).
8. Garmisch, cable car to the Kreuzeck, 3900 feet, (sunbath opportunity).
9. Berchtesgaden, (Hitler's Eagle Nest visit), Lake Koenig (motorboat trip, dinner, swim and sunbath opportunity), Bad Reichenhall, (cable car to the Predigstuhl, 6000 feet).

HALF DAY TOURS BY STEAMER ON BAVARIAN LAKES

1. Lake Starnberg, tour of lake in steamer (swim and sunbath opportunity).
2. Lake Ammersee (tour of lake in steamer is expected to be available soon), (short visit of the Monastery Diessen, swim and sunbath opportunity).

HALF DAY SIGHTSEEING TOURS

1. Dachau and Dachau Concentration Camp (18 Km. NW Munich).
2. Munich, (Contact Tours Officer SSO Office Hq. 3rd Army for guide).