

Important Places in Munich

Map Location + Photo No.	Location	Description
1	<i>Antiquarium</i>	The <i>Antiquarium</i> was completed in 1568. It is part of the famous Munich Royal Residence and is the largest secular festive renaissance hall north of the Alps.
2	<i>Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady)</i>	Munich's most famous landmark was reconstructed from 1468 to 1488 in a late modest Gothic brick-lined style. According to a legend, the church's architect struck a deal with the devil. The devil was to provide the money to complete the church, as long as the church would be built without any visible windows. And indeed, the building is designed with a point in the foyer from which not a single window can be seen. Finding out that he was tricked, the furious devil stomped his foot and left an imprint in the pavement, which can still be seen, before he stormed off.
3	<i>Altes Rathaus (Old Town Hall)</i>	The <i>Altes Rathaus</i> is located on <i>Marienplatz</i> (St. Mary's Square), Munich's medieval central square. The renaissance-style building was completely destroyed in 1460 and again during the World War II, but rebuilt. It now serves as a location for festive events, exhibitions, and a unique place for civil marriages. The tower connected to it is a toy museum.
4	<i>Feldherrnhalle (Commander's Hall)</i>	The <i>Feldherrnhalle</i> was built in the 1840s in Italian Renaissance style to give a monumental entrance to the famous Leopold Boulevard. It became a cult centre of the "Nazi-movement," when the National Socialists came to power in 1933: The famous "Hitler-Putsch" on 9th of November 1923 was stopped here, Hitler was imprisoned, and some people were killed. In 1933, the Nazis, a memorial wreath was installed, and each pedestrian passing it had to raise his arm with the so-called "German greeting" in memory of the "nation's heroes." In order to avoid this strange duty, many citizens used the narrow lane behind the hall, which from that time onwards received the name "quitters' lane." The hall is situated next to the Royal Residence and the

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<p>5</p>	<p><i>Alter Hof</i> (Old Court)</p>	<p>Theater Church. The <i>Alter Hof</i> is the first ducal city residence of the Wittelsbach family which has been living in Munich since 1253. Despite renovations and war damage, recently it was given back its character of a fortified city castle. The citizens of Munich used to rebel against the princes quite often. For this reason the princes built a new royal residence outside the city wall which was originally surrounded by a flooded moat (see photos 1 & 4).</p>
<p>6</p>	<p><i>Marienplatz</i> (St. Mary's Square)</p>	<p><i>Marienplatz</i> is the heart of the city of Munich. In the Middle Ages, the square used to be a grain market place as well as the place where tournaments and festivities took place. The square still serves as a central place for political and cultural events.</p>
<p>7</p>	<p><i>Karlstor</i> (City Gate)</p>	<p>The <i>Karlstor</i> was part of a large 14th century city wall that was removed in around 1800. Since then, the gate has served as the bright spot of a new square, <i>Karlsplatz</i> (or <i>Stachus</i>).</p>
<p>8</p>	<p><i>Viktualienmarkt</i> (Viktualien Market)</p>	<p>Easily reached from <i>Marienplatz</i> is the <i>Viktualienmarkt</i>. Founded in 1807 as a small herb market, <i>Viktualienmarkt</i> has developed to Munich's largest open market with an immense array of fresh flowers, fruit, vegetables, meat, cheese, fish and all sorts of exotic delicacies, over the years.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p><i>Siegestor</i> (Victory Gate)</p>	<p>The <i>Siegestor</i> was built in honor of the Bavarian army. The classic-style gate was badly damaged in World War II and restored with the following inscription: "Dedicated to victory, destroyed by war and a reminder to us all".</p>
<p>10</p>	<p><i>Glockenspiel</i> (Carillon)</p>	<p>Three times a day, at 11 a.m., 12 p.m. and 5 p.m. the famous <i>Glockenspiel</i> or carillon can be admired at the New Town Hall (<i>Neues Rathaus</i>) on St. Mary's Square. The figures perform the <i>Schäfflertanz</i> or cooper's dance, which was originally performed on the square to celebrate the end of the black plague in 1517. On a second level figures perform a tournament, which commemorates a princely medieval wedding.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Olympic Stadium</p>	<p>Built for the 1972 Olympic Games, Munich's Olympic Stadium is especially famous for its asymmetrical</p>