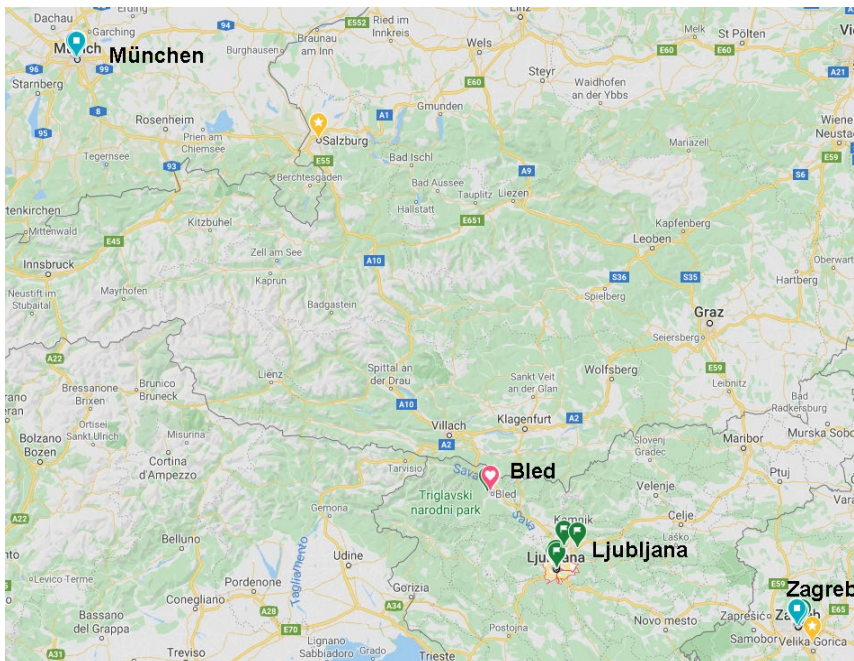




Our 38th and 39th Countries visited



~~March 04 to Venice~~

March 04 to München

March 05 to Ljubljana

March 06 in Ljubljana

March 07 in Zagreb

March 08 in Bled

~~March 09 to Venice~~

March 09 to München

March 10 in München

March 11 return home

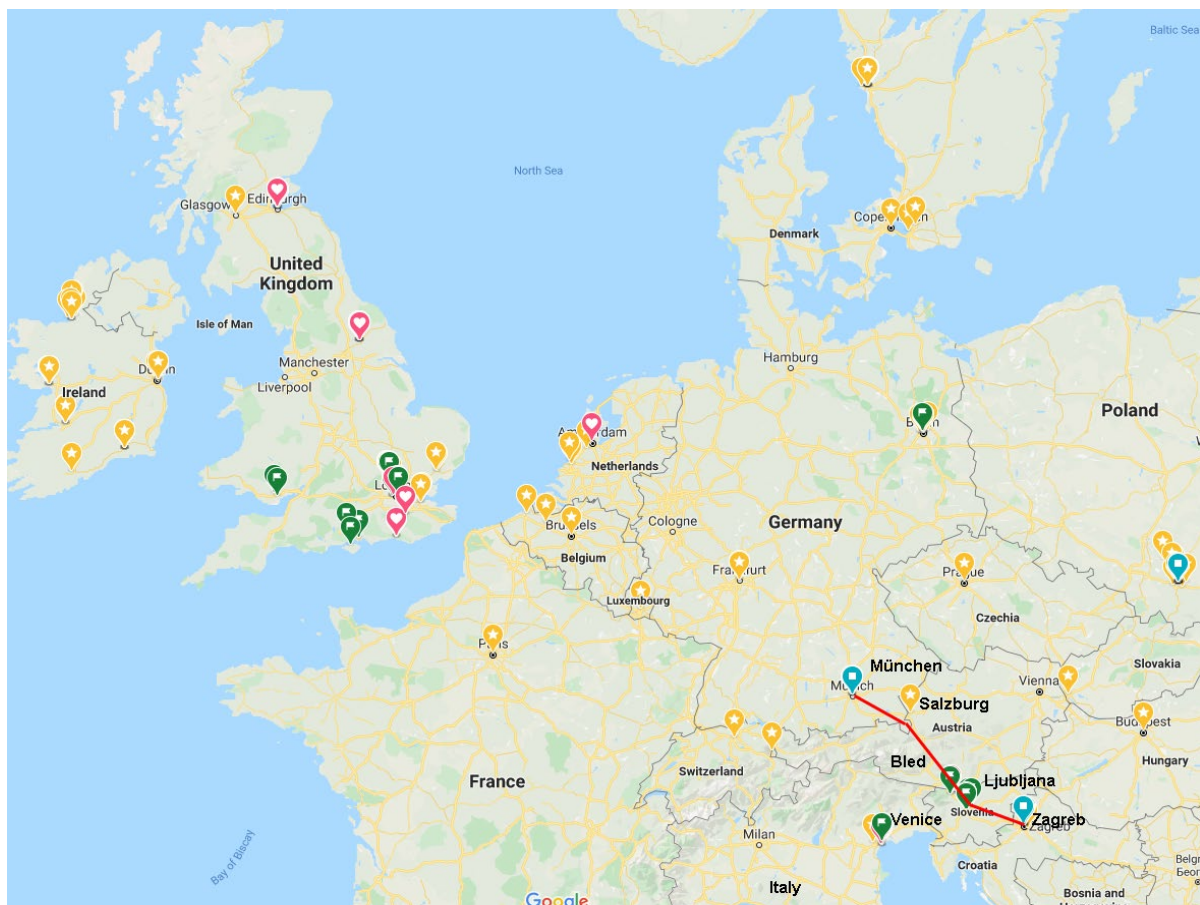
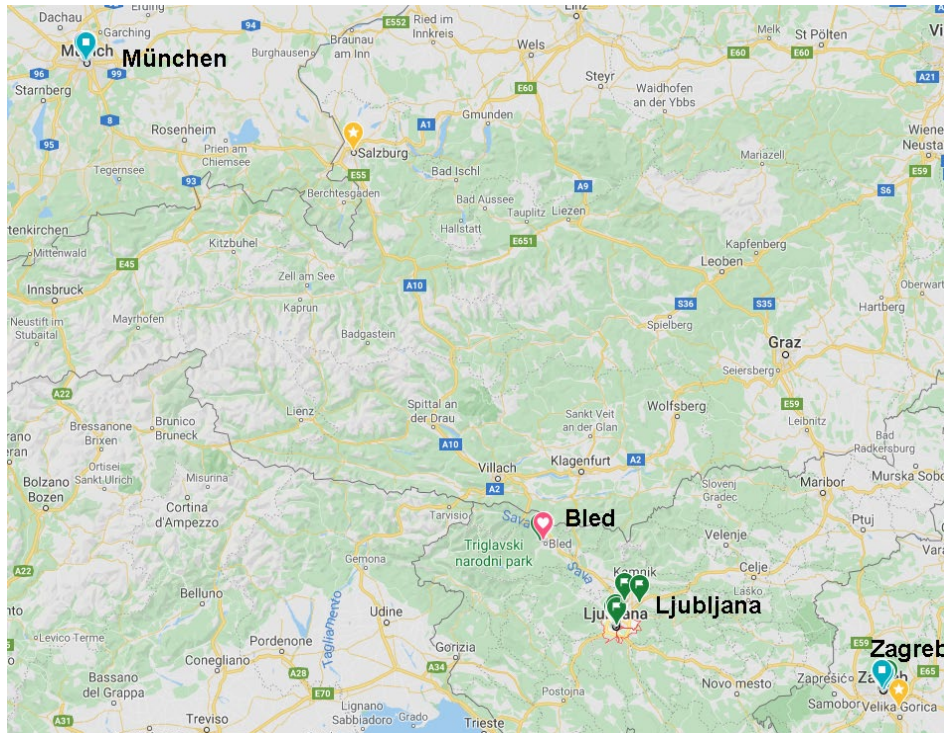


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To Munich (München)

Even though we had originally booked our flight to Venice, and were planning to take a bus to Ljubljana, the COVID-19 outbreak closed down Venice. Delta let us rebook through München, and we got our money back on everything but tickets to the Doge's Palace. Now that that is out of the way, to the trip!

Wednesday, March 04

5:00am got up

8:30 Off to Austin

9:45 Dropped car at FastPark&Relax, tipped the driver \$2.00 Cash

10:00 TSA PreV got us through security quickly, and we got to gate 10.

We already had Euros for Slovenia, and had purchased a little currency from Gracie, but we ordered Croatian currency from TravelEx, and picked up the Kuna near the gate. We then took turns walking, while the other guarded our small underseat sized bags and personal items, but keeping our distance.



11:30, when we boarded DL 2958 for Atlanta, getting seats 23 B and C.

3:24 arrived Atlanta

4:00 Villa Pizza to tide use over to the late dinner on our next flight. \$11.73 AmEx.

5:00ish, boarded DL 130 for Munich, seats 37F and G.

We don't drink much, so the welcome Bellini as interesting, but not our favorite.

For dinner we both has shrimp appetizers, and had chicken Marsala and chicken salad for dinner.

München Train through Salzburg to Ljubljana

Thursday, March 05

8:00am arrived Munich airport, about an hour early.

We located the Deutsche Bahn information center, and hopped the next SBahn to Munich Ost, S8.



After arriving, we had time to kill, so we had lunch at a rustic, stereotypically German looking Rubenbauer, adjacent to the train station.



Rubenbauer, München Ost



The goulash was great, and we followed it up with Apfel strudel with vanilla sauce. €26,60



We then wandered the shops of the train station, and picked up some pretzels for the train trip, €3. Just before Noon, we headed to our platform, #8. 12:27 pm we found our carriage #113 and boarded our train. We walked past a bunch of compartments...

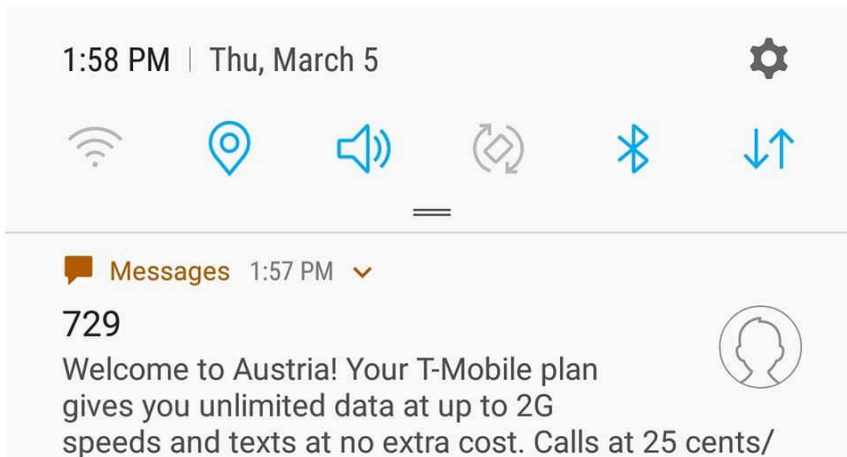


... until we found Seats 21 and 23, which also were in a neat old fashioned compartment for 6, with facing seats. Ours faced the direction of travel until our car was moved to another train just outside Salzburg, as we neared Slovenia



The views were incredible as we climbed the Limestone Alps, heading south toward Salzburg Austria, where we saw wonderful snow and valley views, plus the occasional hilltop castle.





Hohenwerfen castle in the distance, above the building on the left. (Better view on our return.)



Okay, we could see it, but couldn't get great pictures on this leg because of the angle at first, then the distance.

So here is a picture of it from salzburg-burgen.at



As we climbed, the snow was not just on the tops of the mountains.

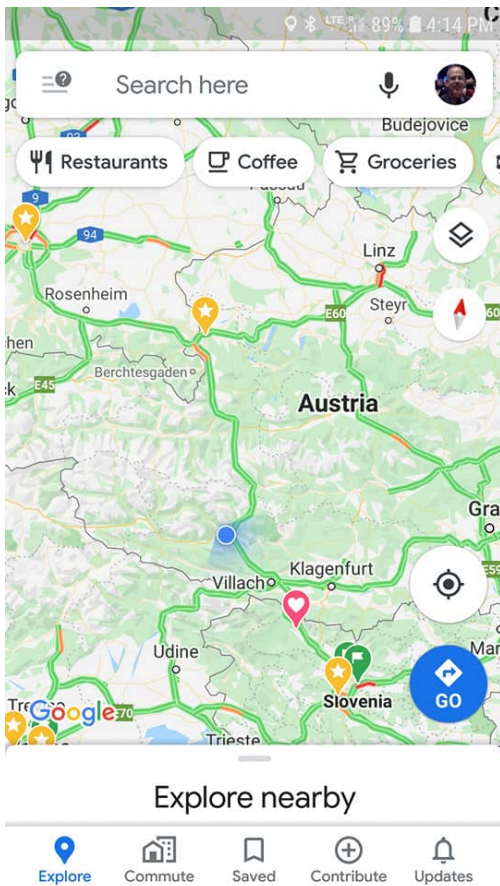




Then we started descending, back into the valleys.

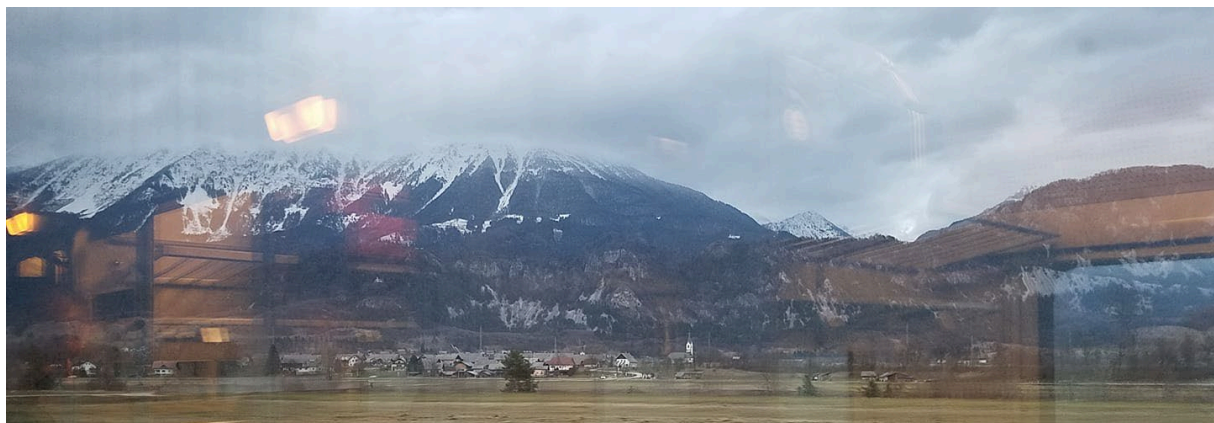
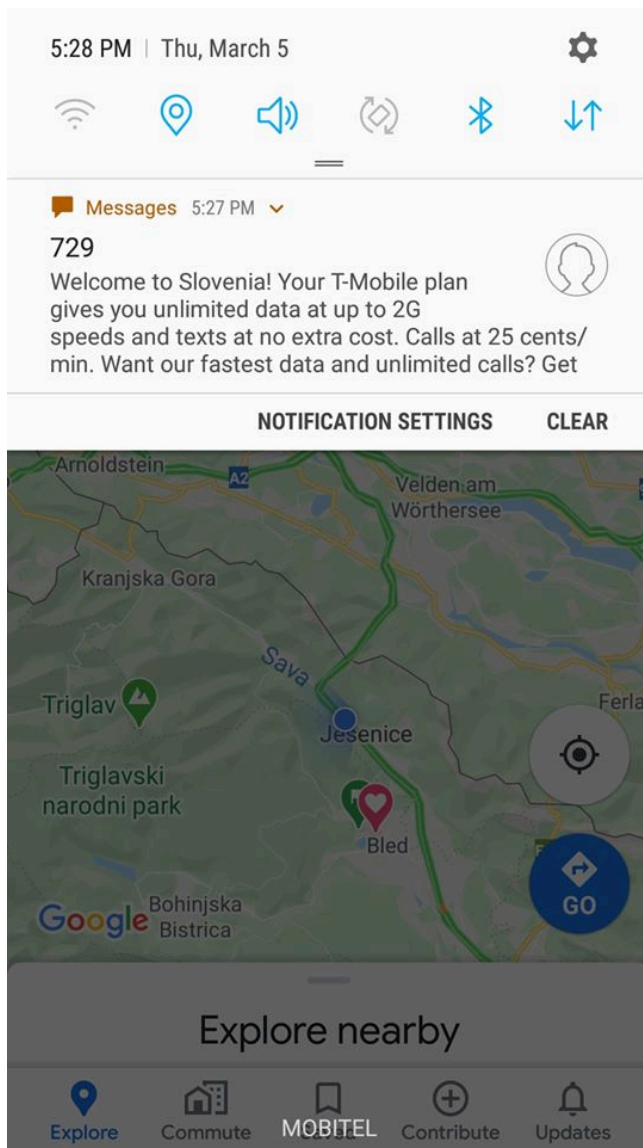






We stayed in the same seats, but our carriage was changed to a different train in Villach

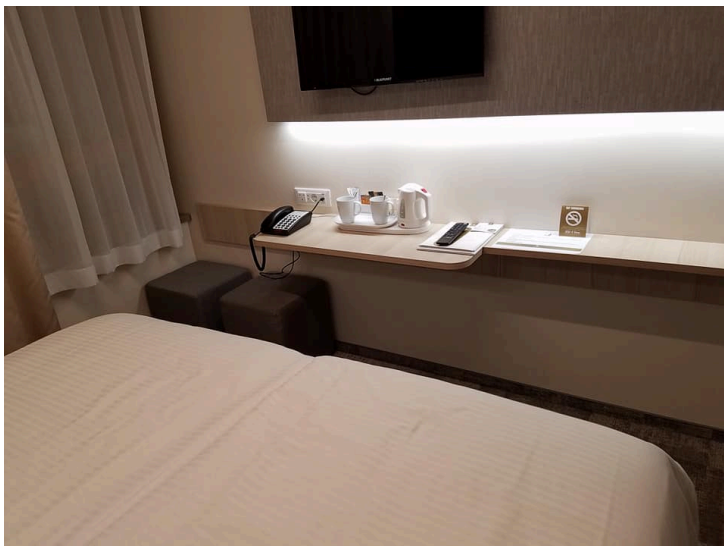
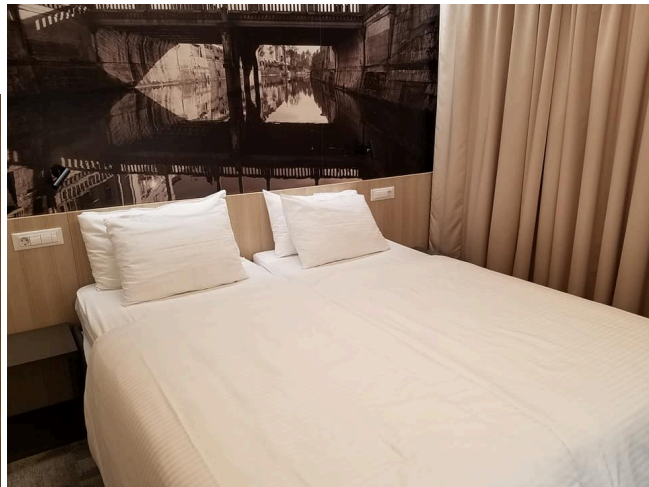
5:00 pm we entered Slovenia, but we were in a long tunnel, phone didn't notify us until we came out of the tunnel, as we neared Bled.



6:33, arrived in Ljubljana, and instantly got turned around heading north from the station instead of south. Error discovered pretty quickly, and we were soon back on track, to the City hotel.



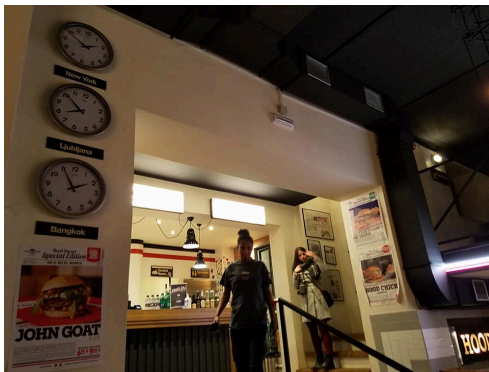
We checked in, and headed to our room, 747.



After we settled in, we headed toward the old town... This is Vurnikova hiša. The Cooperative Business Bank building also called “Vurnik House” after the architect who designed it.



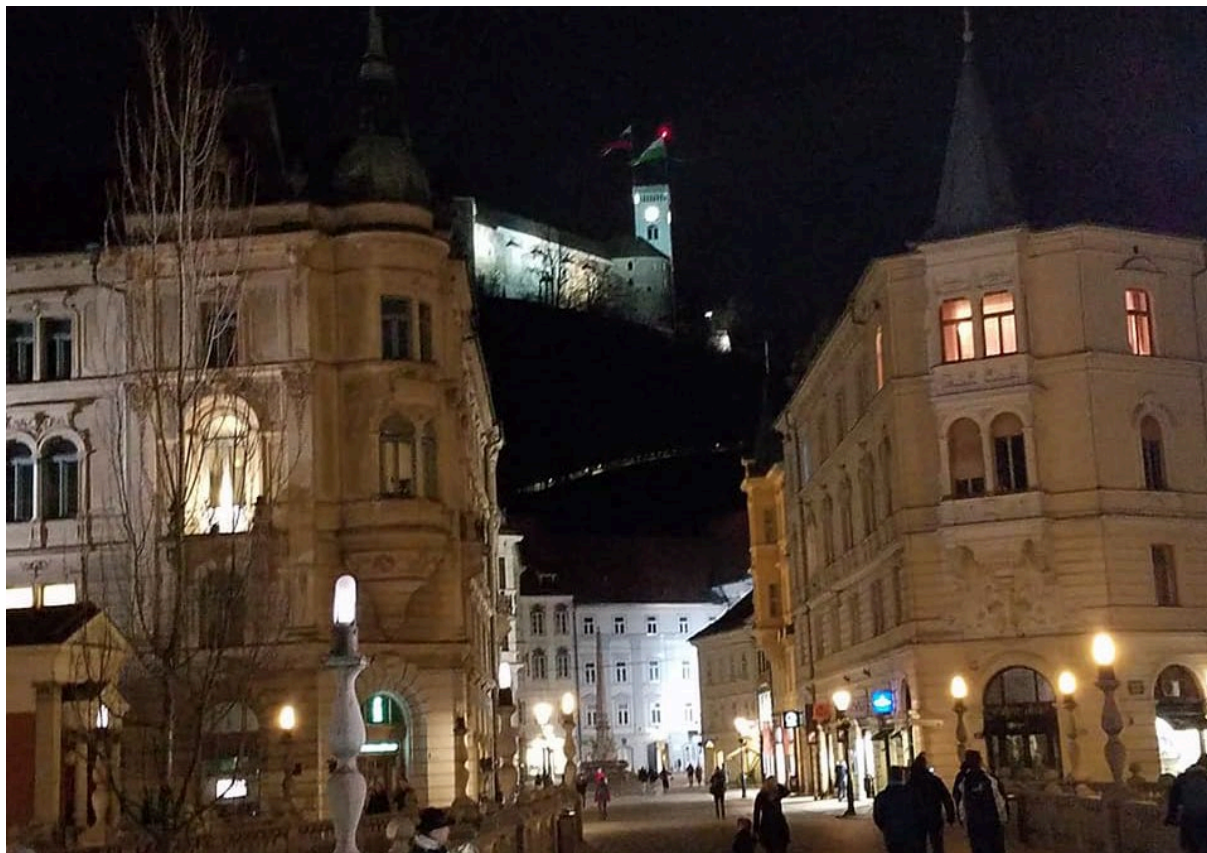
... on our way to Hood for a local version of burger and frites. €14

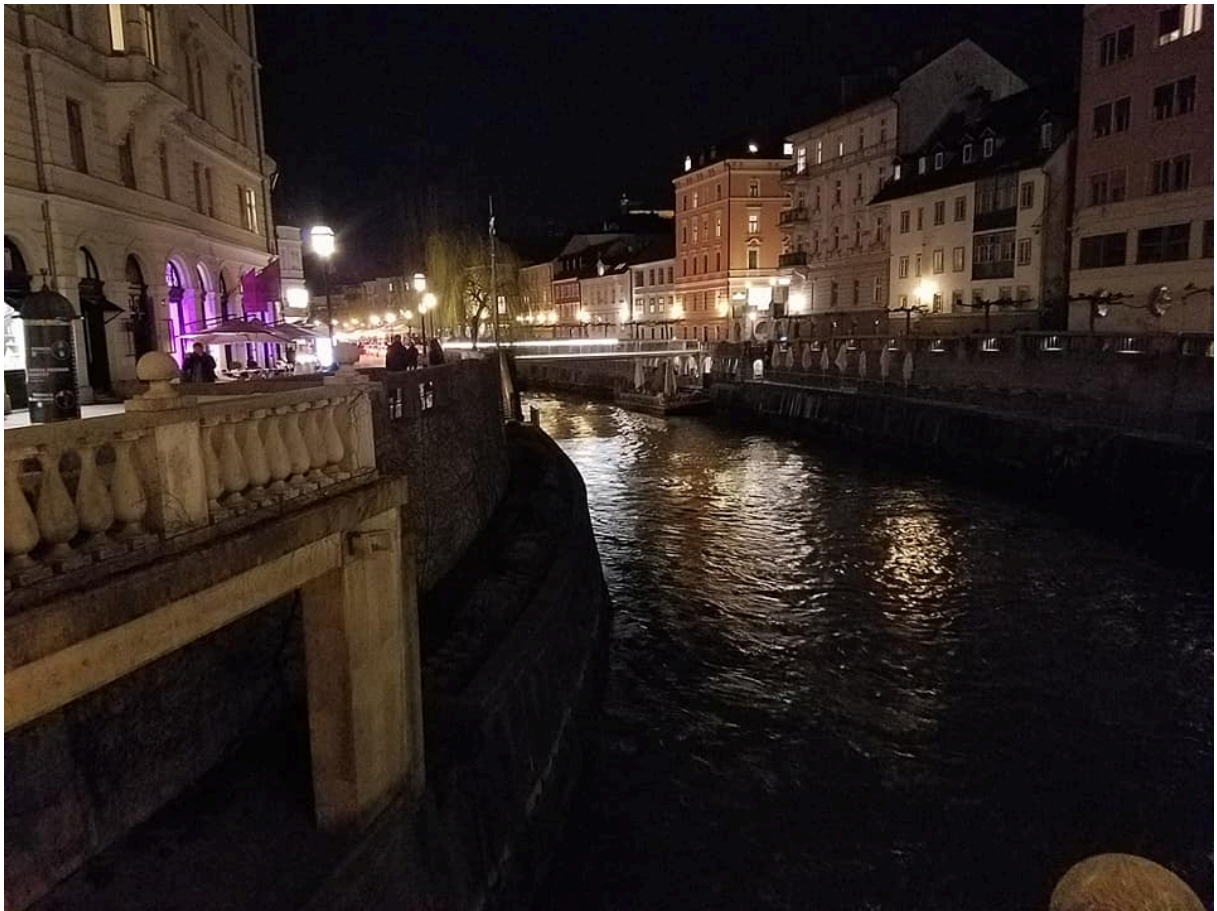


We wandered to Prešeren Square, by the Franciscan church, with great views of the Cathedral and Castle.



Cerkev Marijinega oznanjenja, 17th-century Franciscan church





We stopped at a Mercator grocery store, and picked up cookies for €3 for dessert, before crashing.

Ljubljana

Friday, March 06 View out our window, and looking down at the hotel atrium



8:00 am Breakfast



Eggs, meat, cheese, sausage, potatoes, bread, cake, and later Smokey cheese.



Susann liked the latte machine.

9:00 am, headed toward the river, from the City hotel.



Street art, and a Puppet theatre, Društvo Hiša otrok in umetnostiar



Dragon bridge in the rain, with the Central Market behind, Castle above, and Cathedral to the right



Central Market



Zmajski most, the Dragon bridge



Ljubljanska tržnica, farmers market, behind Central Market



Each bridge has a different vibe, this is Butchers' Bridge, Mesarski most, with art and locks, as we walked toward the Cathedral.



The Cathedral, officially St. Nicholas's church, built in 1707.





Back to Prešeren Square, Tromostovje Bridge, and the Pink Franciscan church.



Cathedral in the background, as we headed back toward the Castle.



Krekov trg square, Lutkovno gledališče (Ljubljana Puppet Theatre) and funicular. We kept missing the hourly show below the clock.



10:00 am, Took the funicular to the Castle as the fog set in. We walked around the ramparts first.





Old Embrasure above, and newer court, below. We went up the clock tower a little later



Restaurant and Tourist center, plus gate





The Ljubljana Castle began to gain its present form in the fifteenth century, during the reign of Frederick III of Habsburg. As an important strategic stronghold, it successfully protected the region from enemies. The replicas on display represent typical types of weapons that were used in the Slovenian lands at that time.



Giovanni Battista Piranesi
veduta Ljubljane iz
(Narodni muzej Slovenije)
inv. št. R-1415, foto: Tomaz

Giovanni Battista Piranesi
view of Ljubljana from
(National Museum of Slovenia)
inv. no. R-1415, photo: Tomaz







Ceiling of the great hall.



The Museum



Going up the clock tower



The chapel



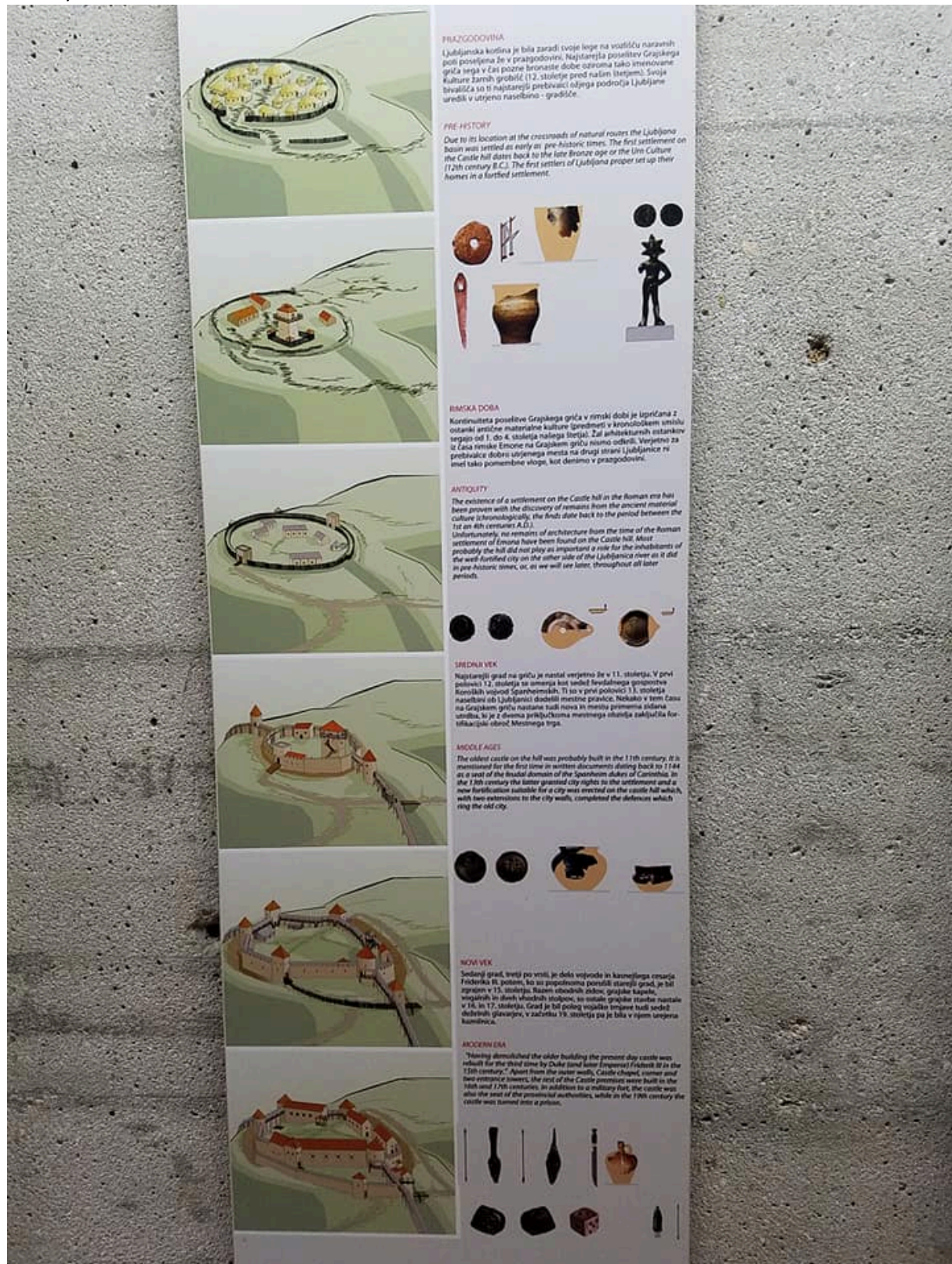
Chapel and Prison



Could not get the selfie and the flowers that were over the well.



History of the castle



WC €1, gift shop €11, then back to the funicular to ride back down. Buying the tickets in advance made the whole visit a breeze.



From the funicular; we then walked back past the Cathedral, and noticed the main door



The entrances has bronze sculptured doors from 1996, created at the 1250th anniversary of Christianity in the Slovenian territory and the visit of Pope John Paul II, with portraits of the 20th-century bishops of Ljubljana

Ljubljana town hall, (built in the late 15th century assumed its present appearance between 1717 and 1719, when an annex was added), and the Robba fountain (Robbov vodnjak), a Marble and limestone 18th-century fountain with an obelisk, pool & 3 sculpted figures holding jugs



Another view of Town Hall



A close, or alley way connecting the lower town to the upper town, and the castle hill



Hercules fountain, Herkulov vodnjak, in winter protective gear



Church of St. James, Župnijska cerkev sv. Jakoba



Around the corner, a better view of St. James



Spominski steber z Marijinim kipom, monument square



We now turned back toward the old town, passing Church of St. Florian



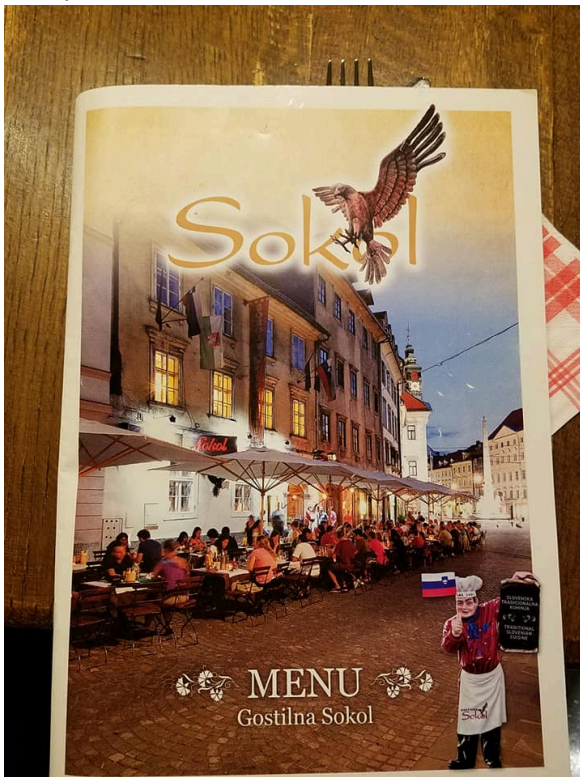
Church of St. Florian, looking up to castle hill



One of the older streets



1:00 pm... around the corner to Gostilna Sokol.





We had a thin beef soup, but saved room for a walnut an honey dessert



Altogether, it was €20



2:00 pm, off to the National Gallery, but there were some neat sites on the way.

University of Ljubljana; Univerza v Ljubljani



Ursuline Church of the Holy Trinity, Župnijska cerkev sv. Trojic



Congress Square, and the Castle



Parliament



The main entrance to the Parliament



Trg republike, Republic Square



Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve, government offices



German and US Embassies



Modern Art Museum, looking toward Tivoli



Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church, Pravoslavna cerkev sv. Cirila in Metoda v Ljubljani



National Gallery, Narodna galerija with Art from the 13-20th Century, €16,60







PAVEL KŪNL
(Mladá Boleslav, 1817 – Ljubljana, 1871)

Ljubljana – šentpetersko predmestje, 1847
Ljubljana – The Šentpeter Suburbs, 1847

NG S 2420



PAVEL KŪNL
(Mladá Boleslav, 1817 – Ljubljana, 1871)

Ljubljana – Ribji trg, 1847
Ljubljana, Ribji trg Square, 1847

Darilo / Donated by: Anton in Hilda Dermota, 1985

NG S 2024



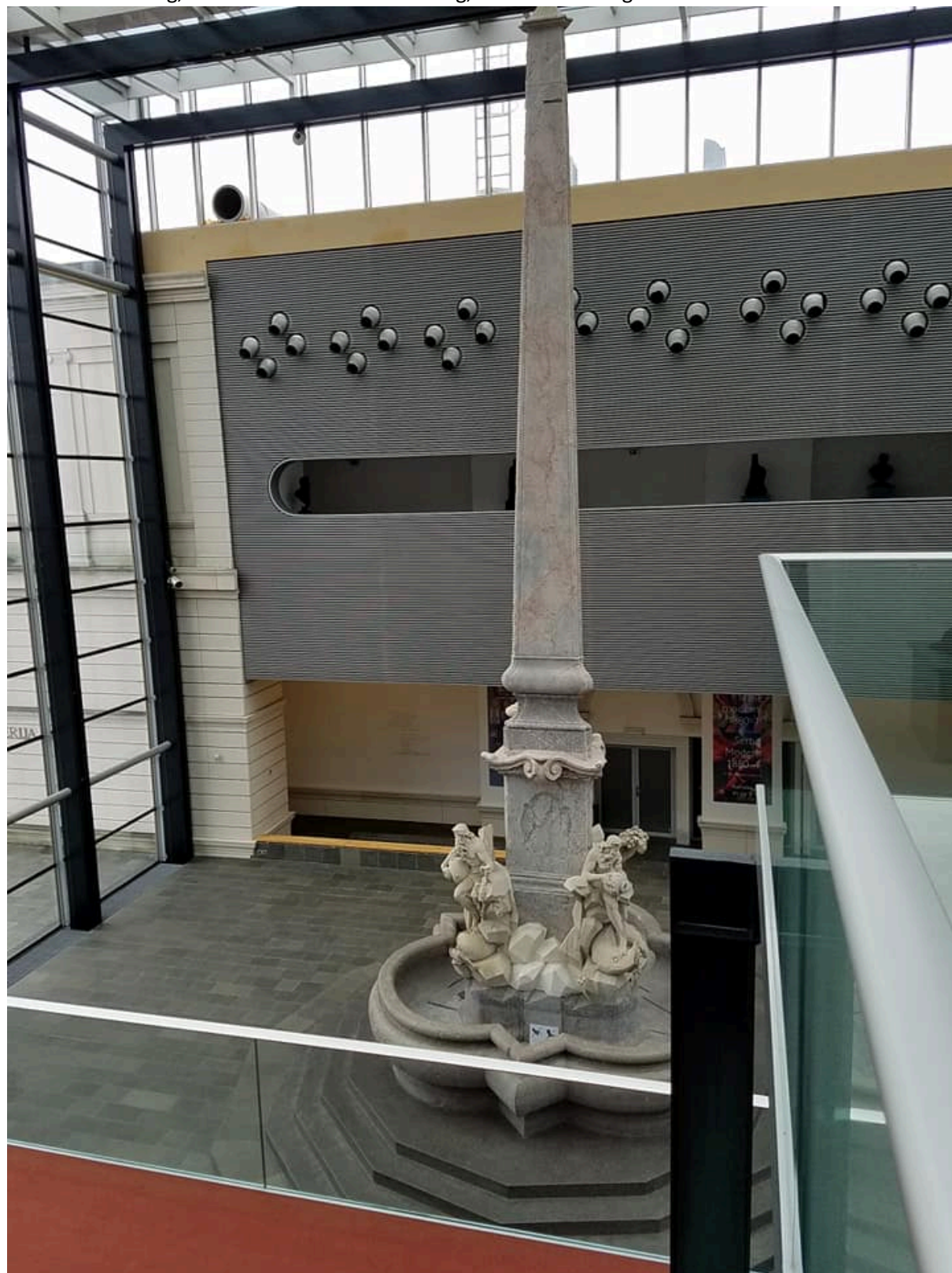
33

ANTON KARINGER
(Ljubljana, 1829-1890)

Peč, 1868
A Dog, 1868

NG S 1581

From the old wing, we headed into the new wing, and saw the original Robba Fountain.



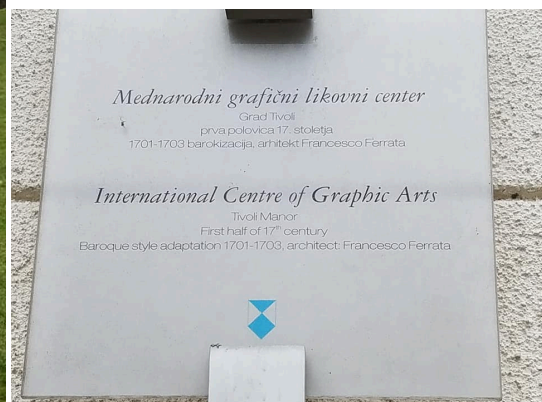


We then headed out to Tivoli "Castle." Along the way we passed many descriptions of Plečnik's architecture from around the city.





Art on the Tivoli grounds, the Mednarodni grafični likovni center, International Centre of Graphic Arts





View from Tivoli



We headed back to the hotel, to freshen up before we explored the bus station, where we would be headed the next day for our trip to Zagreb.

The Opera Ballet



6:30 wandered around looking for dinner, passing Mala ulica, now an office.



We decided on Šeherezada for kebab, frites, and Ora. €12,50



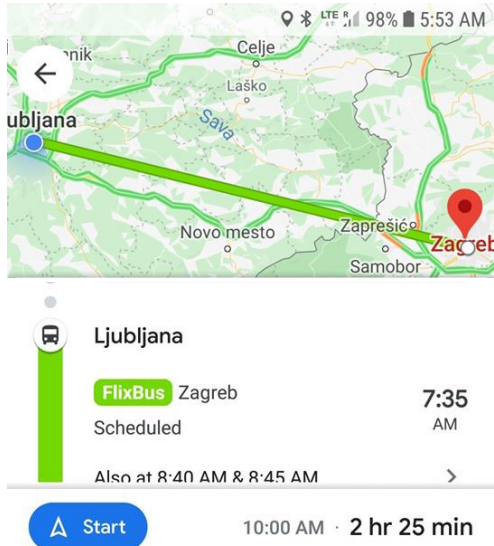
7:30 We went to Mecator to pick up breakfast for the next morning, since we were leaving before hotel breakfast hours. €1,18. Finished the night by watching ski jumping.

Zagreb

Saturday, March 07

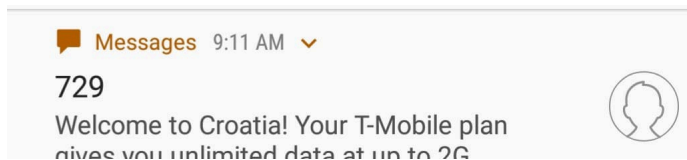
5:00 got up, and ate our apple tart.

7:00 head to the bus station



7:35 Boarded our bus.

8:35 Border control. We got off the bus, presented our passports on the Slovenia side, got on the bus 10 feet across the line and rode ¼ mile, presented our passports on the Croatia side, got on the bus 10 feet across the line.



10:00 Arrive Zagreb, and bought city transport passes 30 HRK each



Tram to Trg bana Josipa Jelačića (Trg Square), cleaned our hands, and wandered the square.



We then headed to the Cathedral, and old city walls.



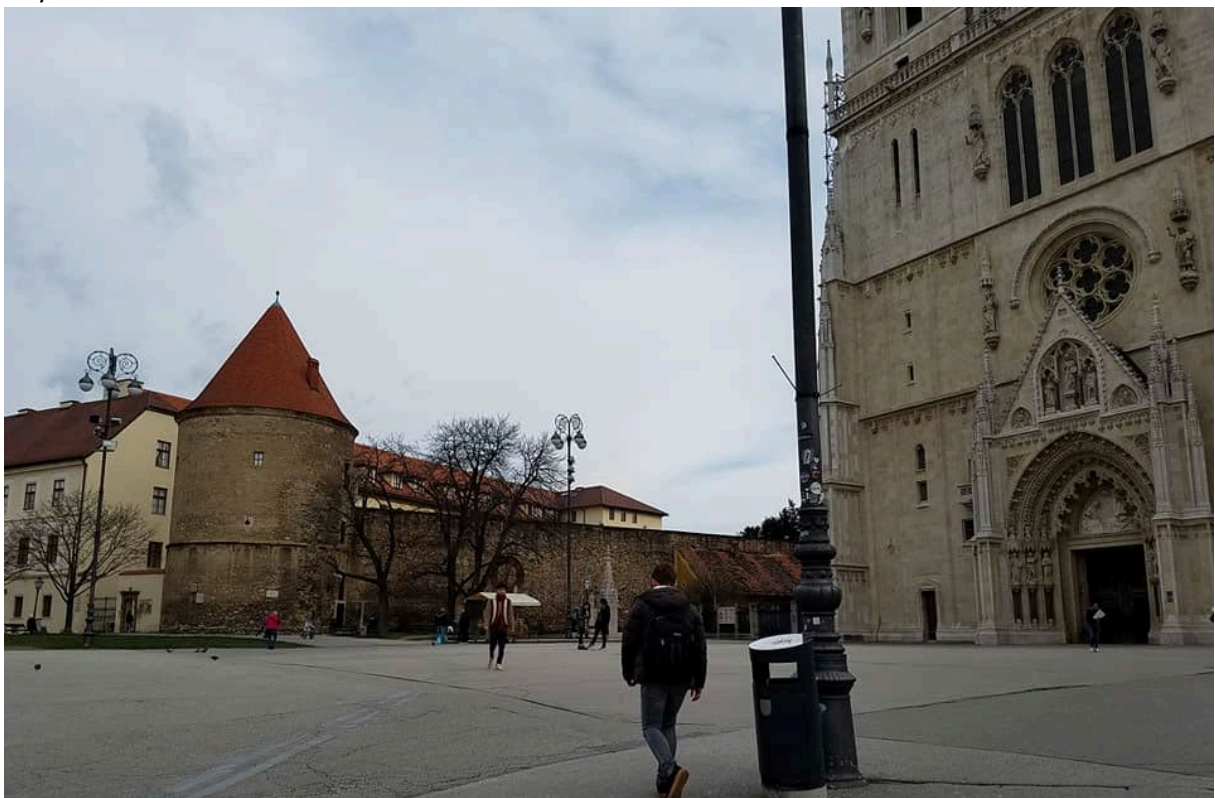
Zagreb is proud of their many museums, there were signs everywhere, like this outside the Cathedral



Monument of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, outside the Cathedral.

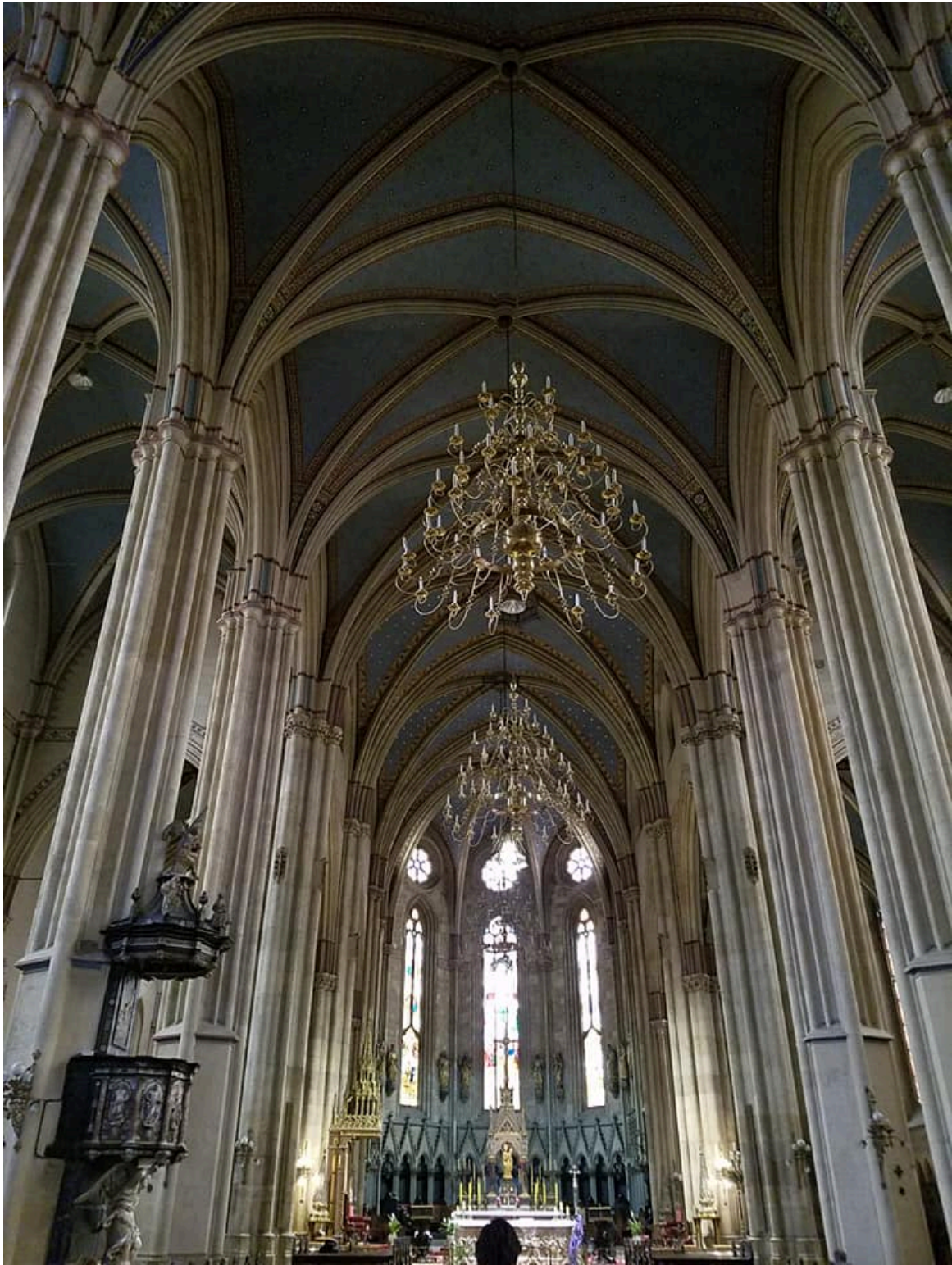


City walls near the Cathedral.

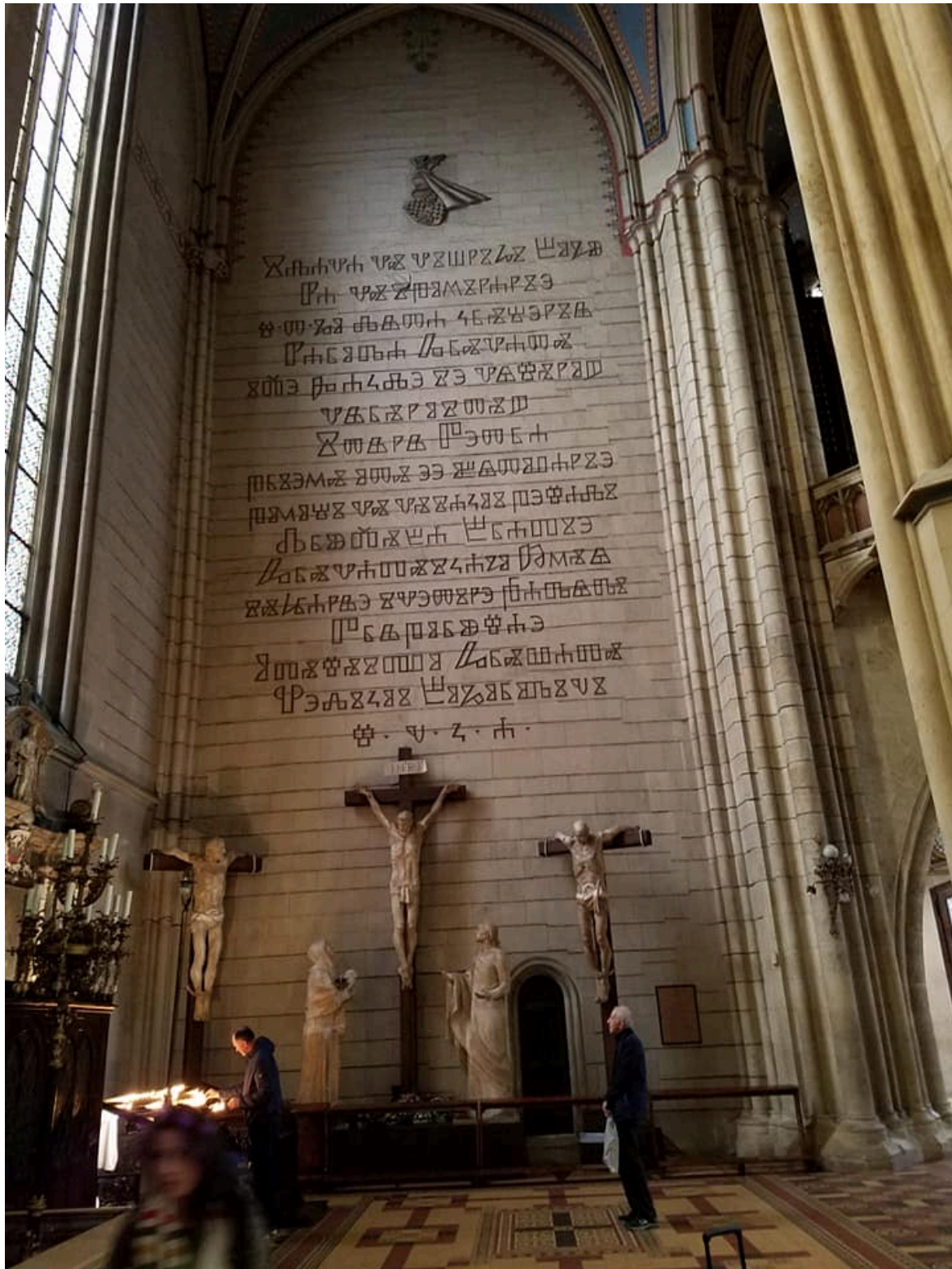


The Cathedral was started in the mid 1200s, and is the tallest building in the country.





The old language is still present in the Cathedral.





We then headed back to the Trg square, with a view of St Mary Church Crkva sv. Marije...



... and took the long flight of stairs to Lotrščak Tower, which was not open yet.

The Lotrščak Tower is in an old part of town called Gradec or Gornji grad (Upper Town). The tower, which dates to the 13th century, was built to guard the southern gate of the Gradec town wall. The name is derived from Latin campana latrunculorum, meaning "thieves' bell", referring to a bell hung in the tower in 1646 to signal the closing of the town gates.



View of the funicular that we eschewed in order to climb stairs.



St Catherine of Alexandria church, and government buildings.



Wandered the upper city.

St Mark's church had a very interesting roof. Its colorful tiled roof, constructed in 1880, has the medieval coat of arms of Croatia, Dalmatia and Slavonia on the left side, and the emblem of Zagreb on the right.



The Romanesque window found in its south facade is the best evidence that the church must have been built as early as the 13th century as is also the semicircular ground-plan of St. Mary's chapel (later altered).

The Stone Gate chapel is the only remaining gate from the old city walls, it caught fire and all that survived was an icon of Mary, so the converted it to a chapel.









Tried to visit some of the small museums, but they were duds. But there was some neat architecture.



Passing St. Marks



Tower of St. Marks, and a better view of the Gothic portal, composed of 15 figures in shallow niches, sculpted in the 14th century.



Lamp post



HISTORY

Lotrčak Tower, whose role used to be to defend the southern entrance to the city, is to date the best preserved object of the town defence system.

It was built in mid-13th century, when Gradec was fulfilling obligations assumed by the Golden Bull of Bela IV. Fleeing from the Tartars, the Croatian-Hungarian King Bela IV took shelter in Gradec. In order to repay for the hospitality and shelter the town provided, in 1242, with his famous Golden Bull, he proclaimed Gradec a free royal city. With the Bull, the King obliged the citizens of Gradec to enclose their city with walls and towers, which were built during the next twenty years. In 1266, Gradec was finally fully fortified. This is also when Lotrčak Tower was raised, today one of the oldest and best preserved fortified towers of the fortified Gradec. It was named after the *campana latranculorum* (the bell of thieves), that chimed every night (during winter at 9, and during summer at 10 pm), before the closing of the city doors. Lotrčak Tower was situated next to Dverce, a small door pulled down in 1812 while reconstructing the Southern Promenade, now Strussmayerovo šetalište (Strussmayer Promenade). After the pulling down of the small door, the Tower remained in a block of buildings built on the southern city wall.

APPEARANCE

The medieval appearance of the Tower is not known, but its oldest image is preserved on a schematic ground plan of Zagreb from the beginning of the 16th century. The drawing depicts a two-storey tower of a square floor plan, with two windows on each storey and a hip roof. The most picturesque image of the Tower is preserved on a water-colour painting by Ludovik Bužan from 1792, where a small tower can be seen on top of the roof. The ground floor and the first floor are vaulted, with wide cloister vaults and the entrance was situated on the north façade with a staircase leading to the first floor.

From the 16th century, new users and new purposes change the appearance of the Tower, and the most significant changes date back to 1857. It was the period of the Romantic wave of restoration of medieval buildings, during which Lotrčak Tower also got a new look: two floors were added, as well as a polygonal wooden tower on the top, surrounded by a small gallery for surveillance and observation of the city; on the first and second floor, small Romanesque windows with round arch were added, as well as double windows on the third and fourth floors, and a cornice of small blind arcades. It is then that the communication between the floors, previously in-existent, was solved. A spiral staircase was built on the northern side of the Tower: the lower half of the staircase is situated outside the building, and the upper half inside. In 1938, the Tower received its final form, which has not much changed since.

MATERIAL

Lotrčak Tower was built like other preserved parts of the city walls, from pieces of uneven stone partly mixed with brick. The walls are 195 cm thick, which is more or less the same as in the remaining towers of Gradec. Vertical edges of the Tower are built from stone squares, except for the lower part of the south-western edge, which leans closely to the city wall. The fourth floor is built from brick, and its walls are much thinner than the stone ones of the lower parts of the Tower.

USE AND CONVERSIONS

The original use of the Tower was fortification, but that purpose was lost when the danger of Turkish invasion subsided. Lacking the means for repair and maintenance of the Tower, the city used to give it on lease to individuals, conditioning maintenance. In case of invasion, the leaseholder would hand it over to the city for defence. Thus, the Tower served as a warehouse; from the end of the 17th century, the ground floor of the Tower served as a wine cellar of the Chapel of St. Georges, and in the 19th century, with the reconstruction, the Tower was meant to become a fireman's surveillance and alarm tower.

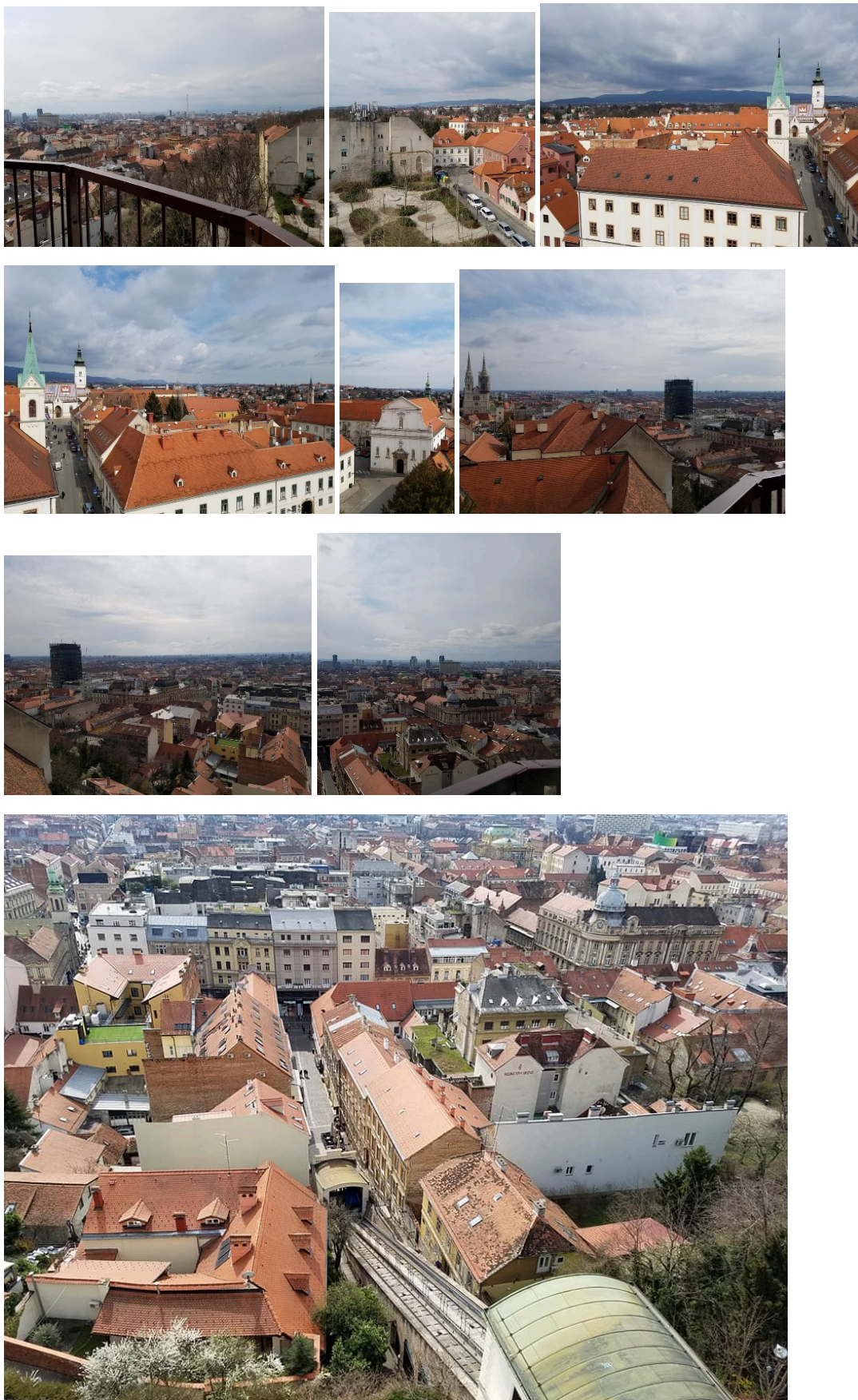
Nevertheless, the Tower was never sold by the city. In the 19th century it was leased for one golden coin to the owner of the neighbouring buildings, General Ivan Jelčić. In 1812, Governor Ignjat Gyalay proposes to the city magistrate to pull Dverce down in order to build a city promenade on the southern slope of Grič. At the same time, architect Bartol Felbinger draws a reconstruction of the Tower with a terrace in place of the door that had been pulled down. When the promenade was reconstructed, the ground floor of the Tower was occupied by a café, with an entrance on the southern side.

Lotrčak Tower was used for a while for residential purposes as well, and in the 1930s there was a billiards club on the first floor. In the last century and a half, the Tower has gained much popularity with the people of Zagreb since, from one of the Tower's top windows, a cannon fires a shot every day precisely at noon.

In 1981, work was completed on the Tower, and its interior was made available to the public for the first time in its long history. The ground floor is accessed from the south side and it houses an information centre and a gift shop, while the stairs in the north-western corner lead to the first, second and higher floors, which are used as exhibition space of Klovičevi Dvori Gallery (Galerija Klovičevi dvori). The former watchtower is today used as a vantage point that offers a beautiful panoramic view of the city of Zagreb.

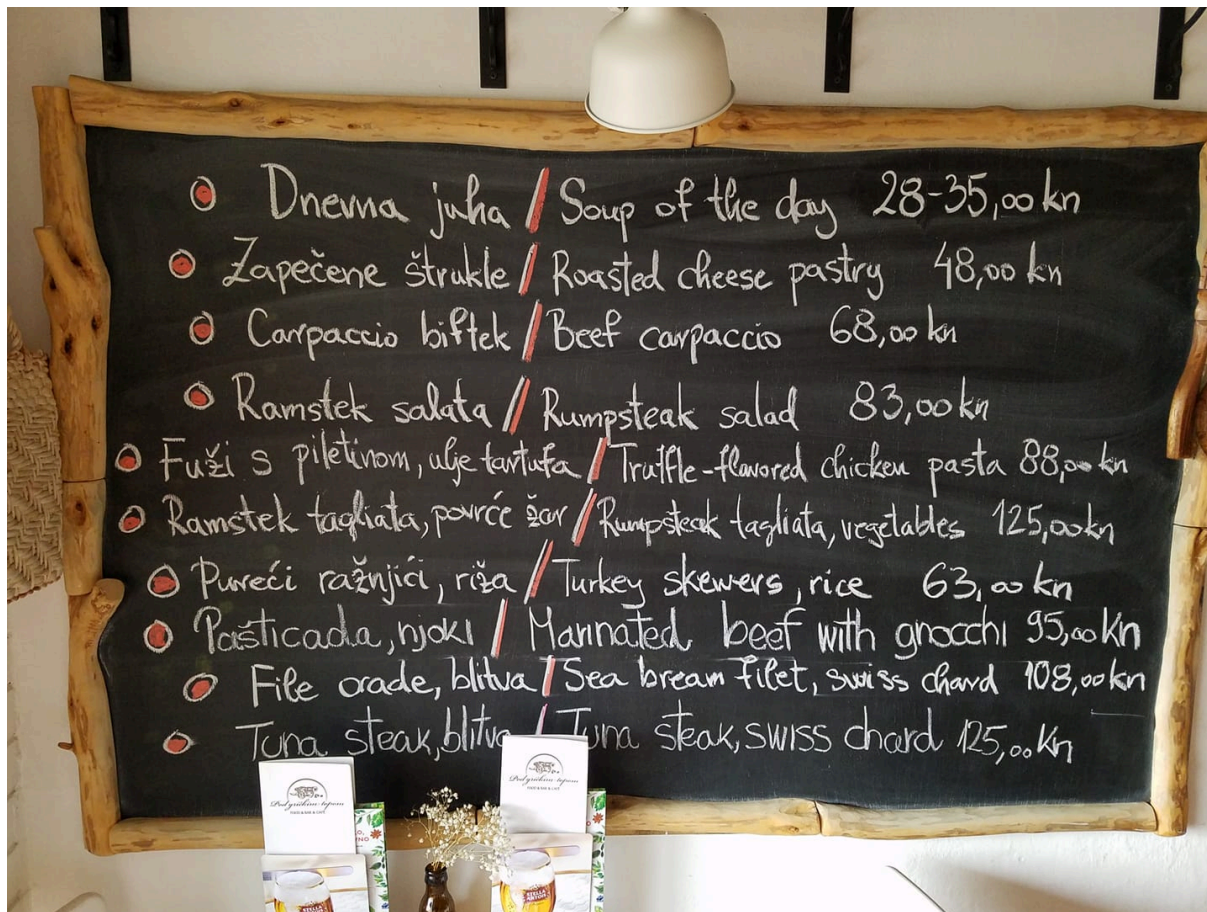


Views from the top of the Tower





12:00 Heard the Tower Cannon. FELT the cannon.





1:00 Walked to Tunel Grič, Built as a bomb shelter & promenade in 1943, this historic tunnel offers a central hall & 6 exits.





The exit, below. We would have missed it if we had approached from this side.



We strolled around the lower town, and along the way got Souvenirs 60HRK, Cards 15 HRK, and more Cards 17 HRK





Model of the city



We then wandered south of the square

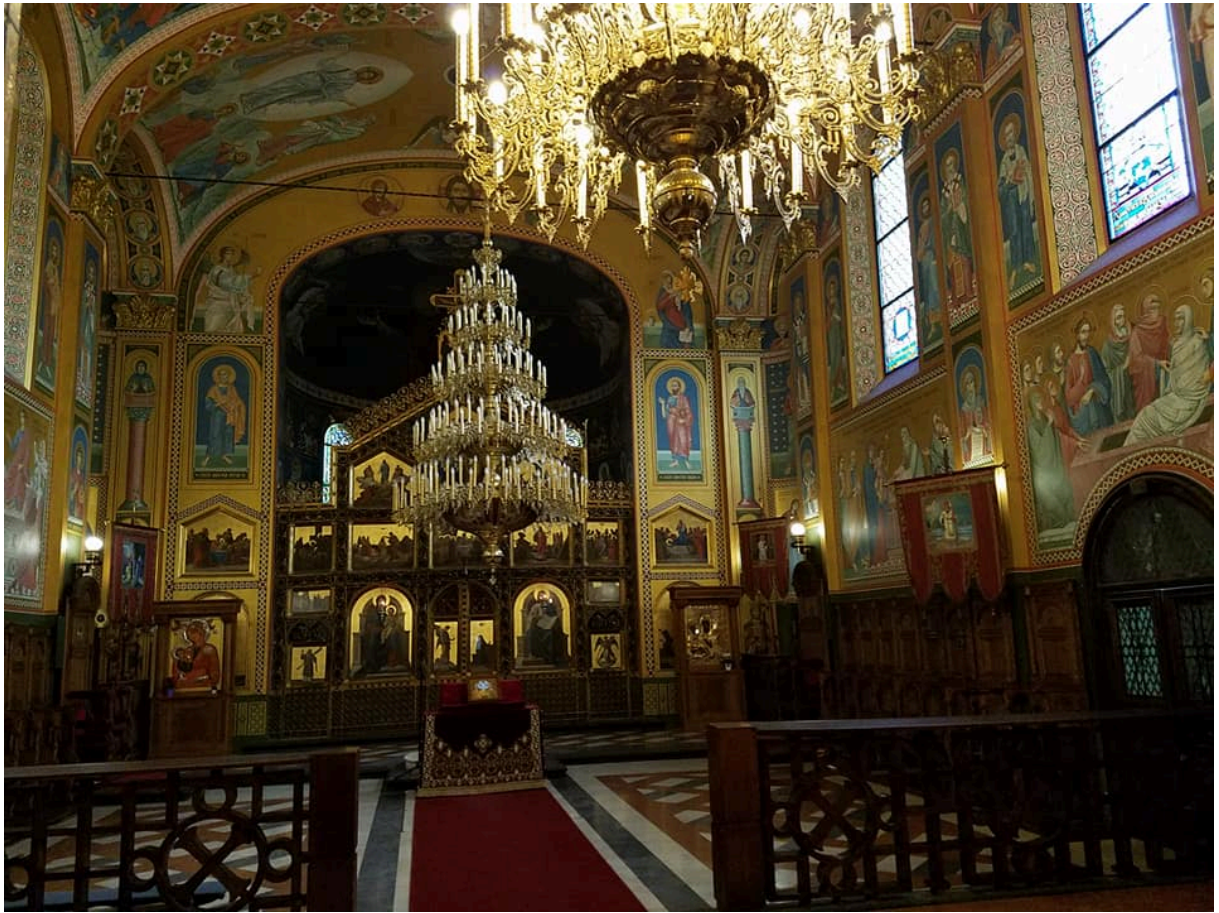
Nikola Tesla Monument, Kip Nikole Tesle (djelo Ivana Meštrovića)



Cathedral of the Transfiguration of our Lord, Crkva Preobraženja Gospodnjeg







Behind the church, the Octogon



3:00 headed back to the tram stop...



... and rode back to the Bus station. (Cleaned our hands)

4:00 Coffee and OJ at the bus station 10 HRK

WC at the bus station, 3 HRK each

Chips and candy for the bus 22,46 HRK



4:45 boarded the bus



5:30 Repeated the Border crossing.

20 minute pit stop at Petrol Starine Jug.

7:15 Toward the Hotel, pizza for dinner, €7,30



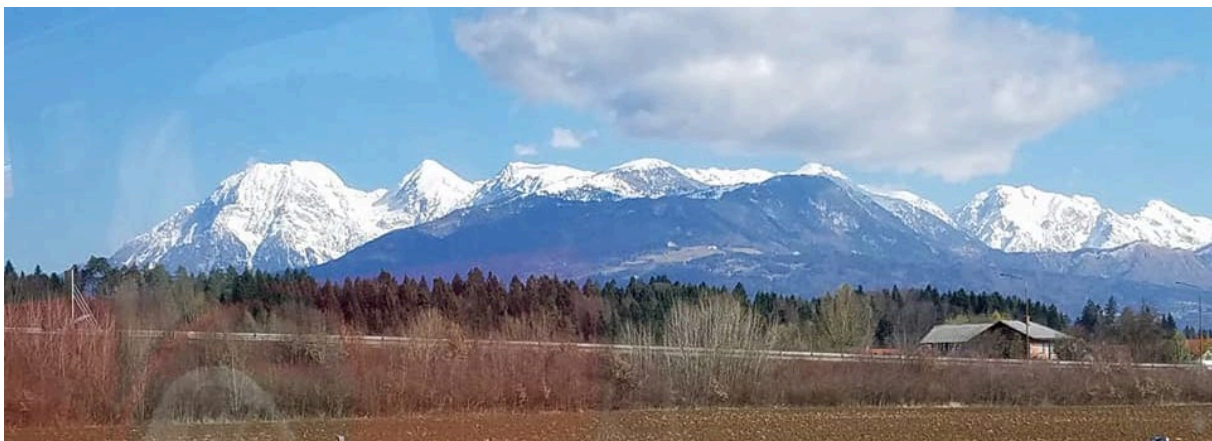
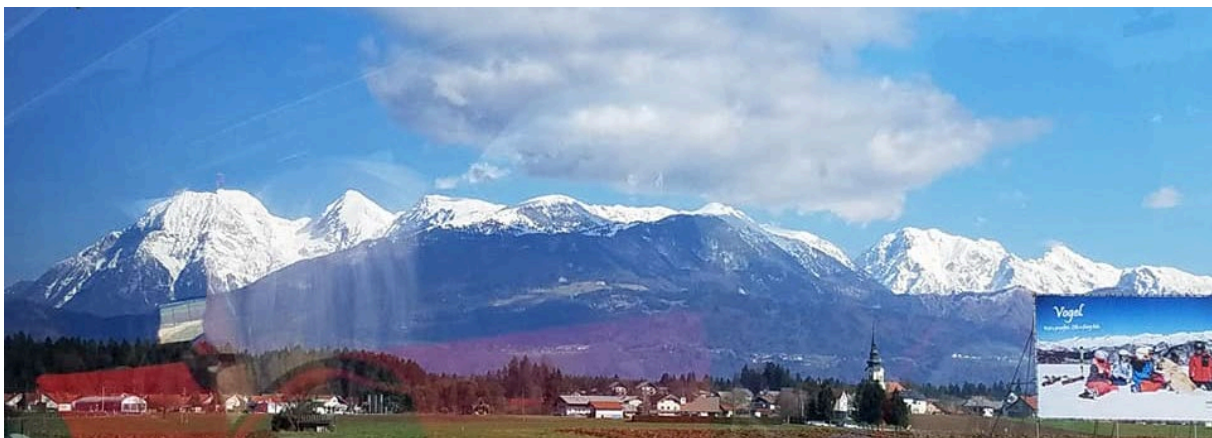
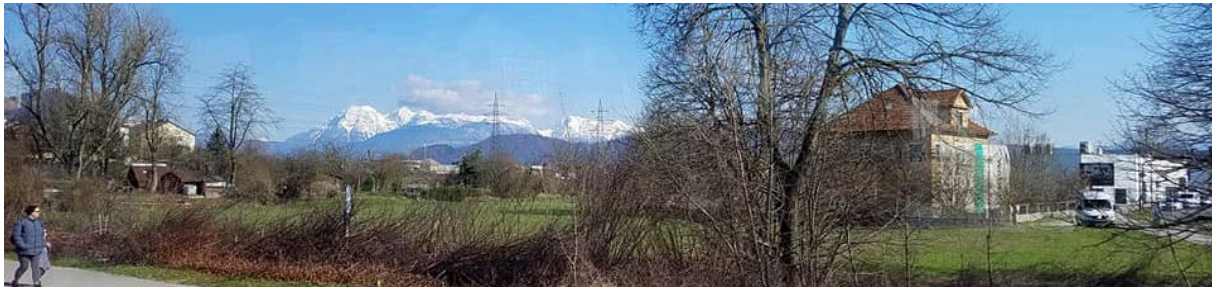
Cookies at the hotel, and more ski jumping

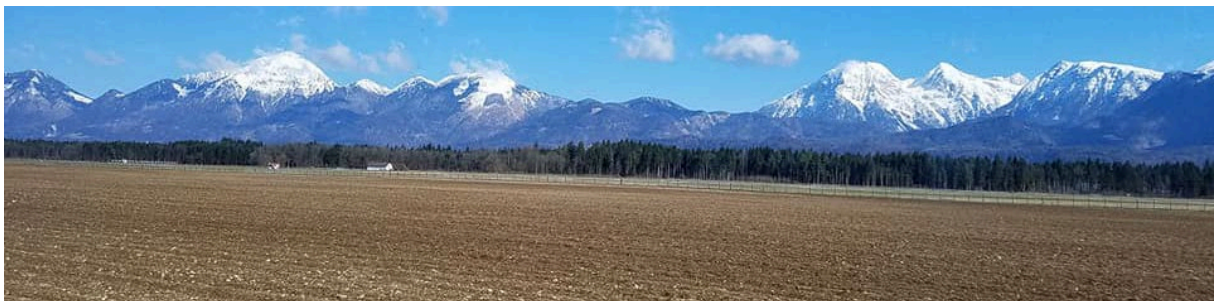
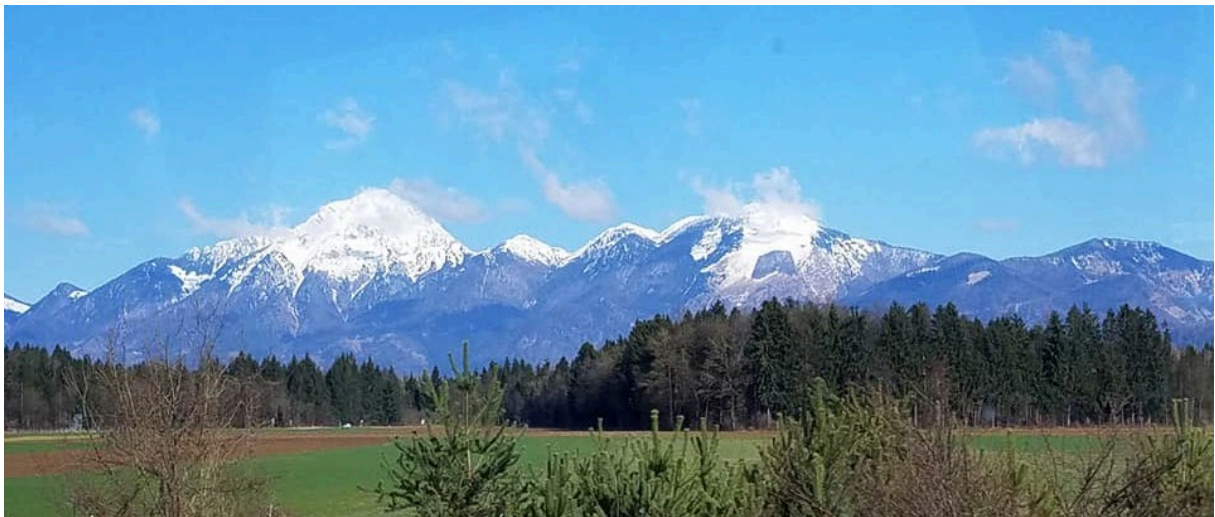
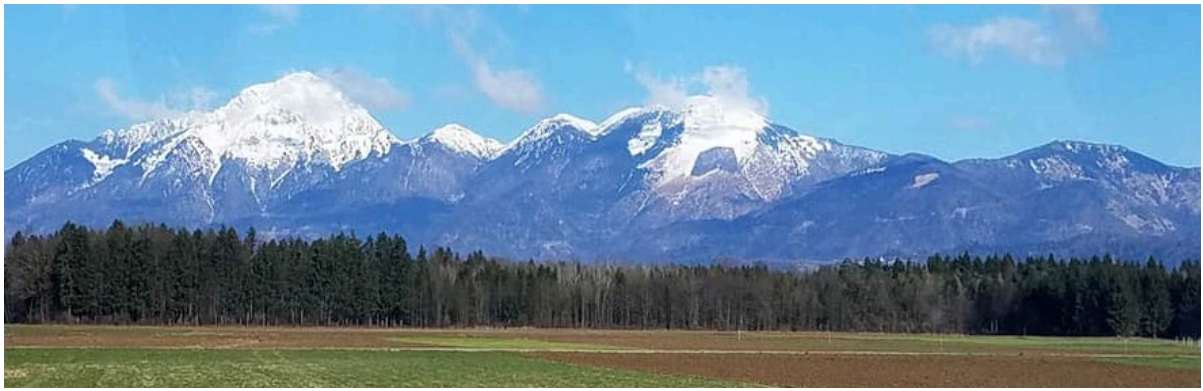
Bled

Sunday, March 08

9:00 After breakfast we headed to the bus station.

9:30 Boarded our bus, and within minutes we were in the “Sunny side of the Alps”





10:30 Arrived in Bled, and walked down to the lake. They were having a small red algae problem, but the setting with St. Martins, the Castle on the cliffs behind, was almost staggering, and we hadn't even seen and the church on the island in the middle of the lake yet.

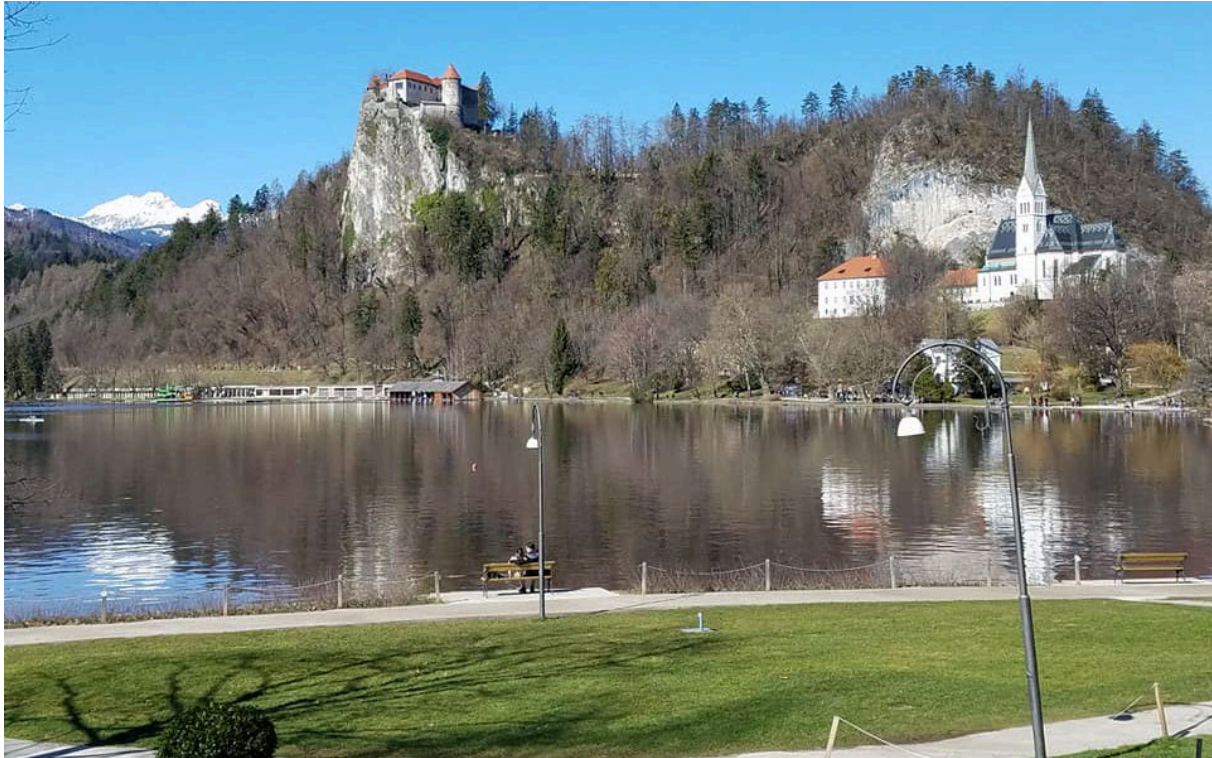


St. Martins, Bled Castle on the cliffs behind

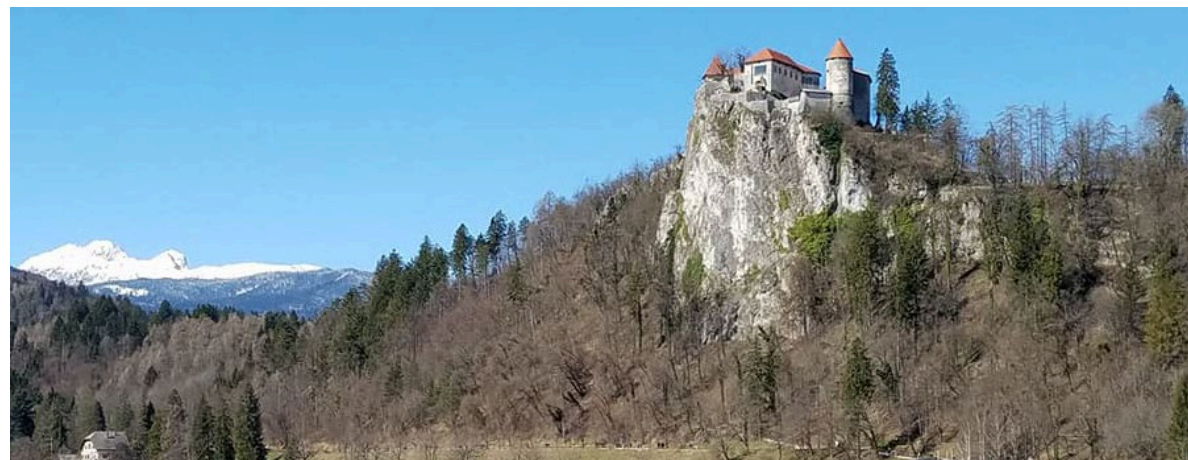
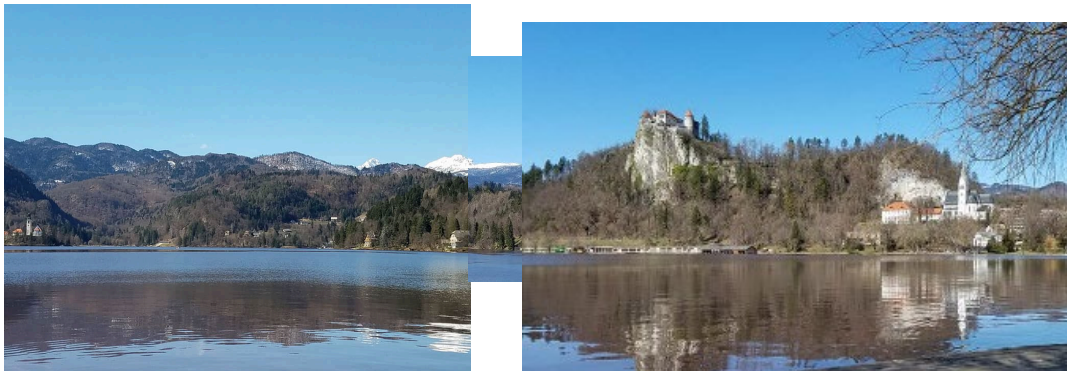




We walked down the lake to the Tourist center, and got gifts and cards €11,90. We went across the street for the WC €1, and checked out when the boat rides to the island were.



The island on the left, the Alps in the background, and the Castle and St. Martin to the right



We decided to do the castle first. It was a hard steep hike, but worth it.

12:00 Bled Castle €26,00

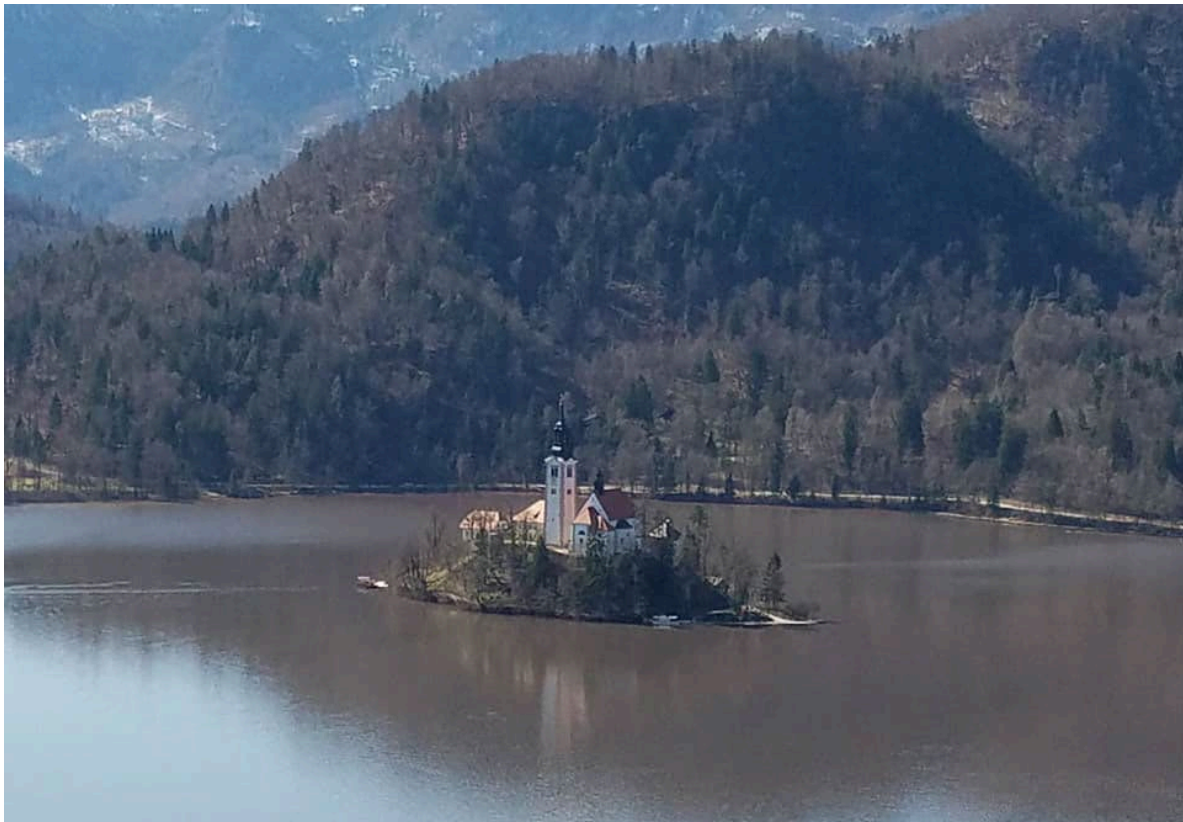


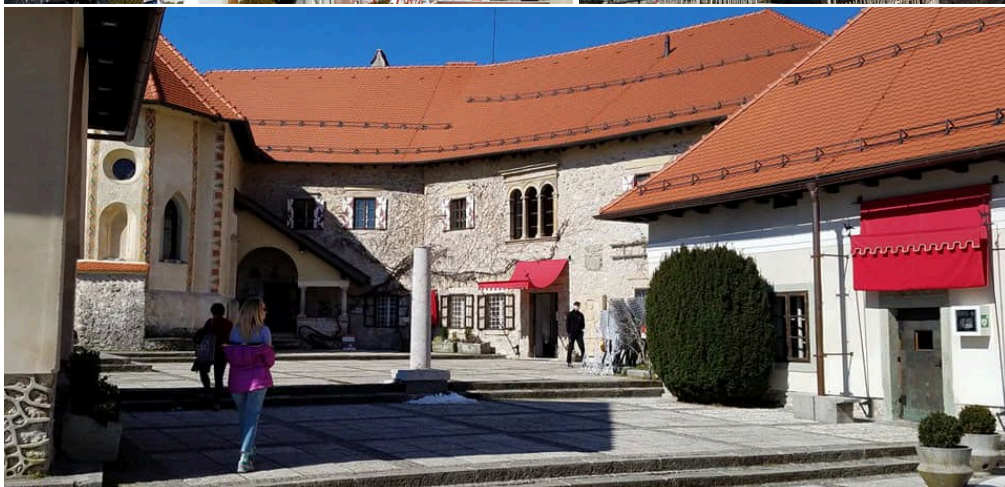
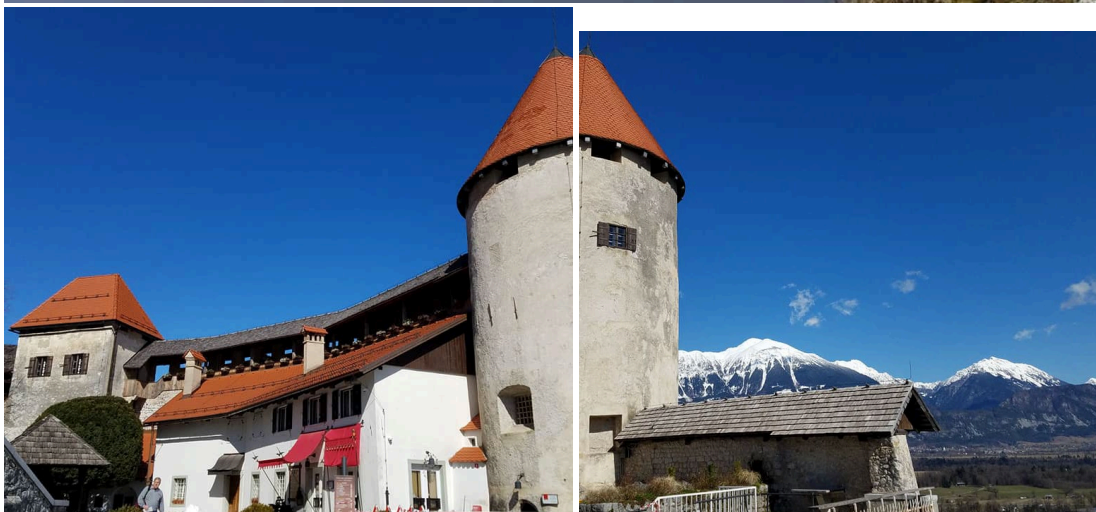






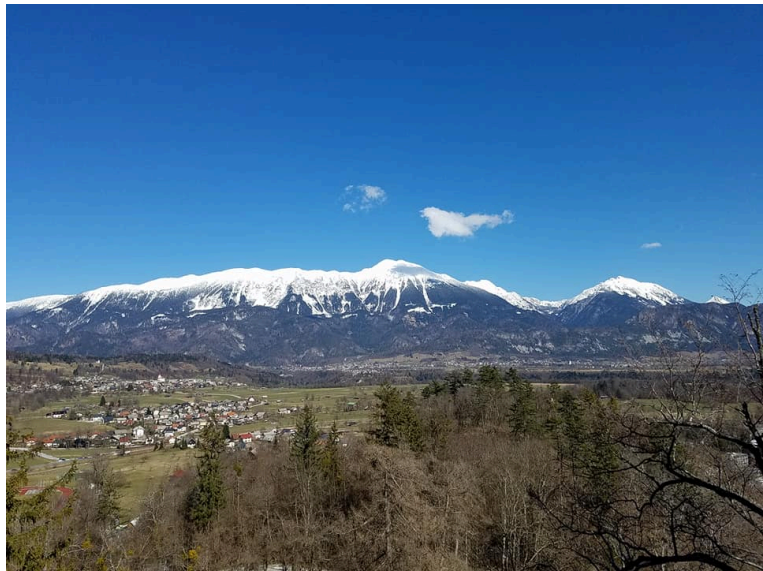
Bled Island view from Castle







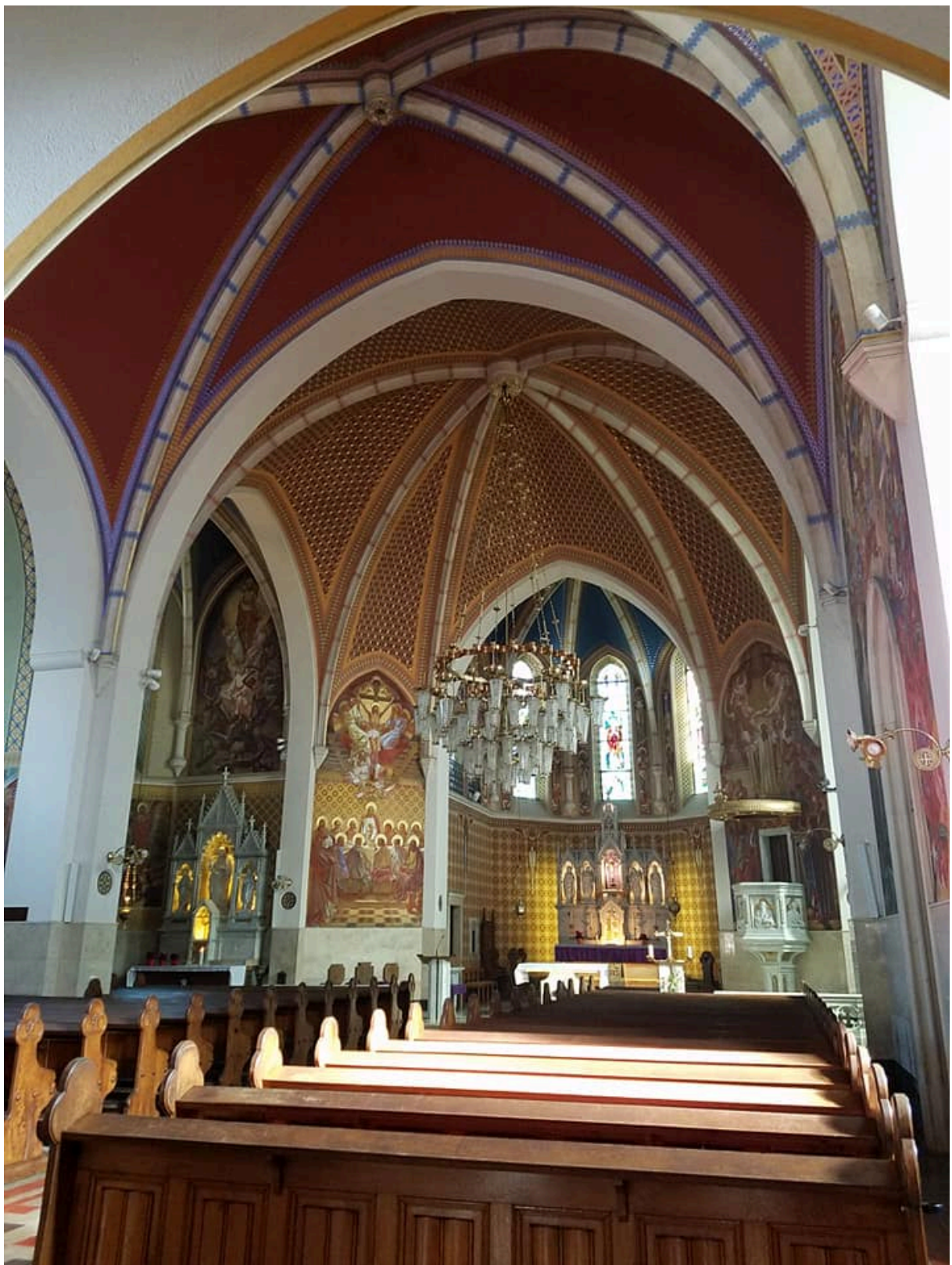






Much easier going down to St. Martin









2:00 Boat to Bled island.

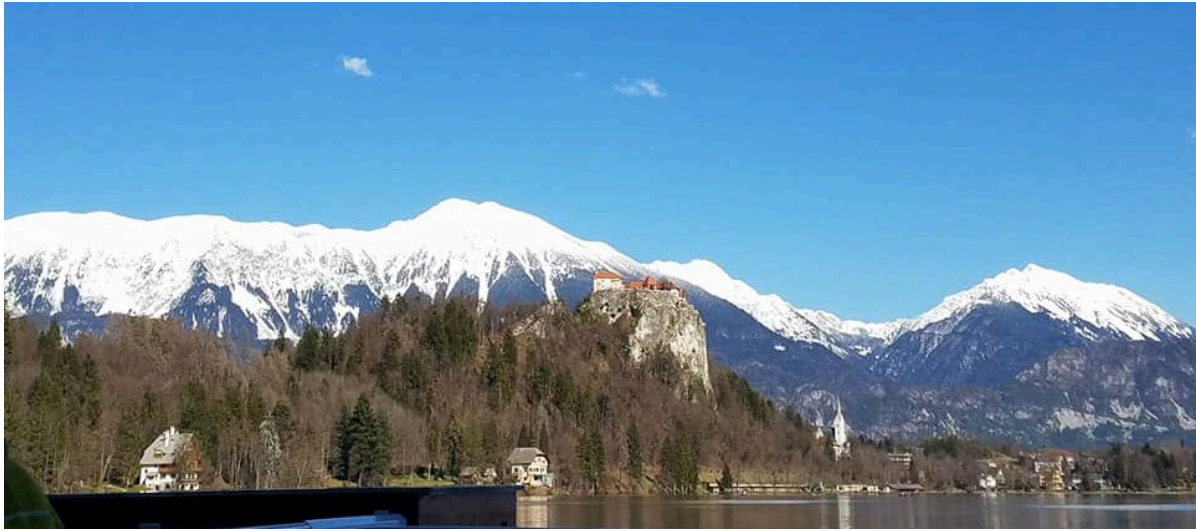




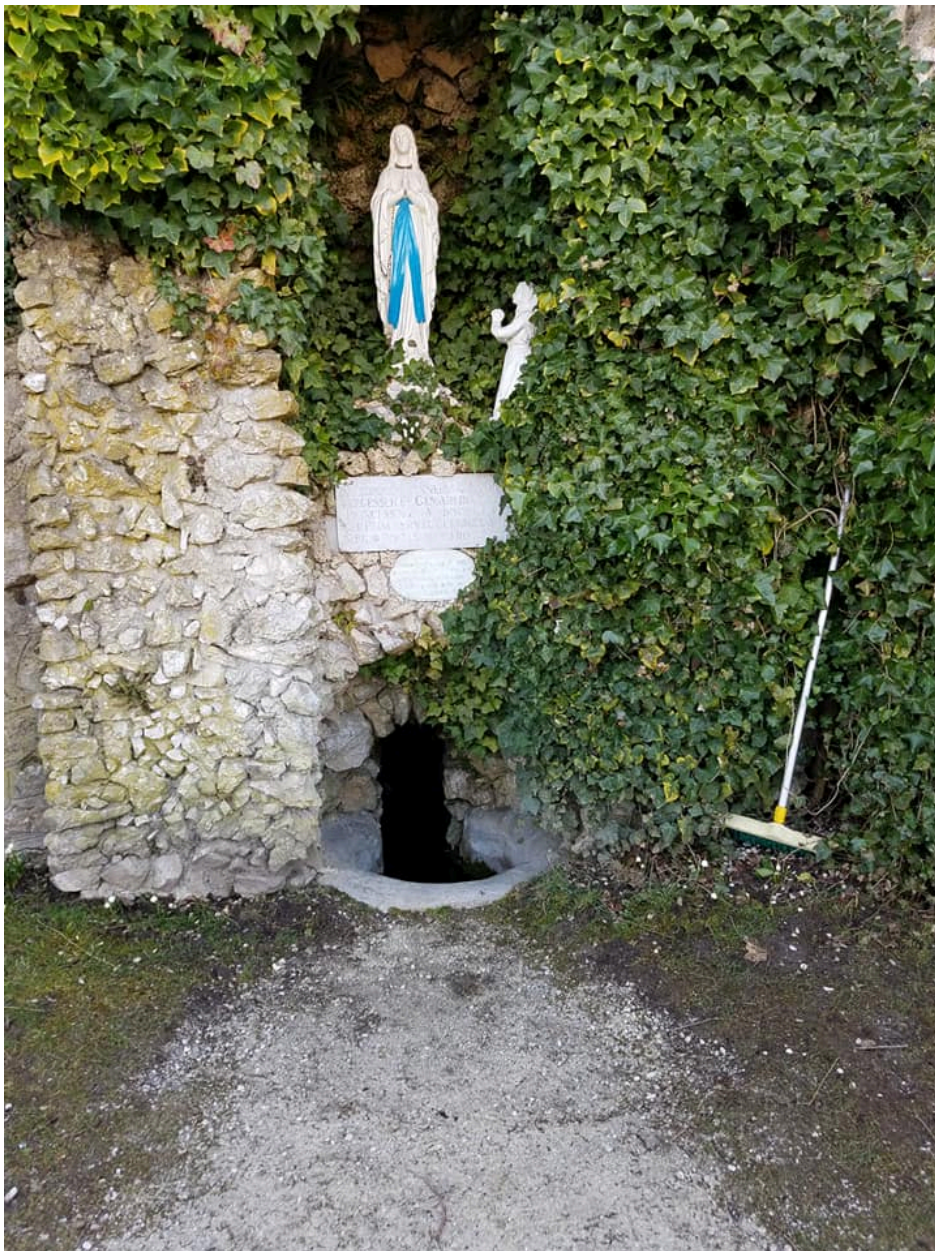
Houses on the shore above; view as we approached Church of the Assumption, Bled Island, below







View from the dock above; near the dock was a Grotto, below





Our boat, above; the more traditional, manual flat bottom Plenta boats, below





There were two stair ways, supposedly 99 steps for the groom to carry the bride. We passed



The other stairway



2:30 Traditional Potica, kava, and cocoa on the island. €11,00



Potica is a traditional cake, and a must for every family celebration. It's made from yeast-raised sweet dough, rolled thin and spread with different fillings. Since Slovenia boasts a wealth of culturally diverse regions with a variety of culinary traditions, there is more than one version of the cake, with walnut being most common and popular type. Traditionally baked inside a bread oven in a Potičnica which is a round, clay baking dish. It's rare to find many of these different styles in only one place, but it is possible find a dizzying array of potica at a small bakery on northwestern Slovenia's Bled Island. -Random-Times.com



Boat back to Bled, €24,00



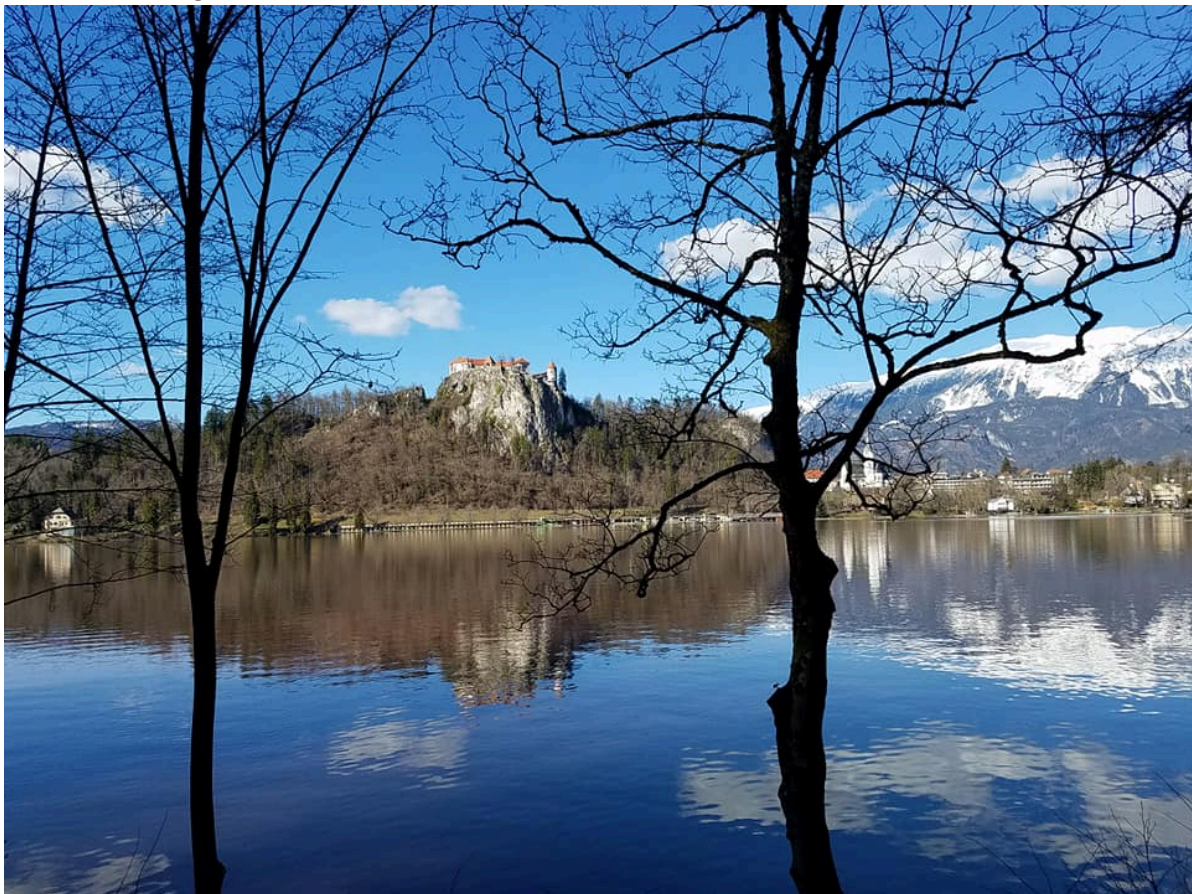
Took a walk around the lake

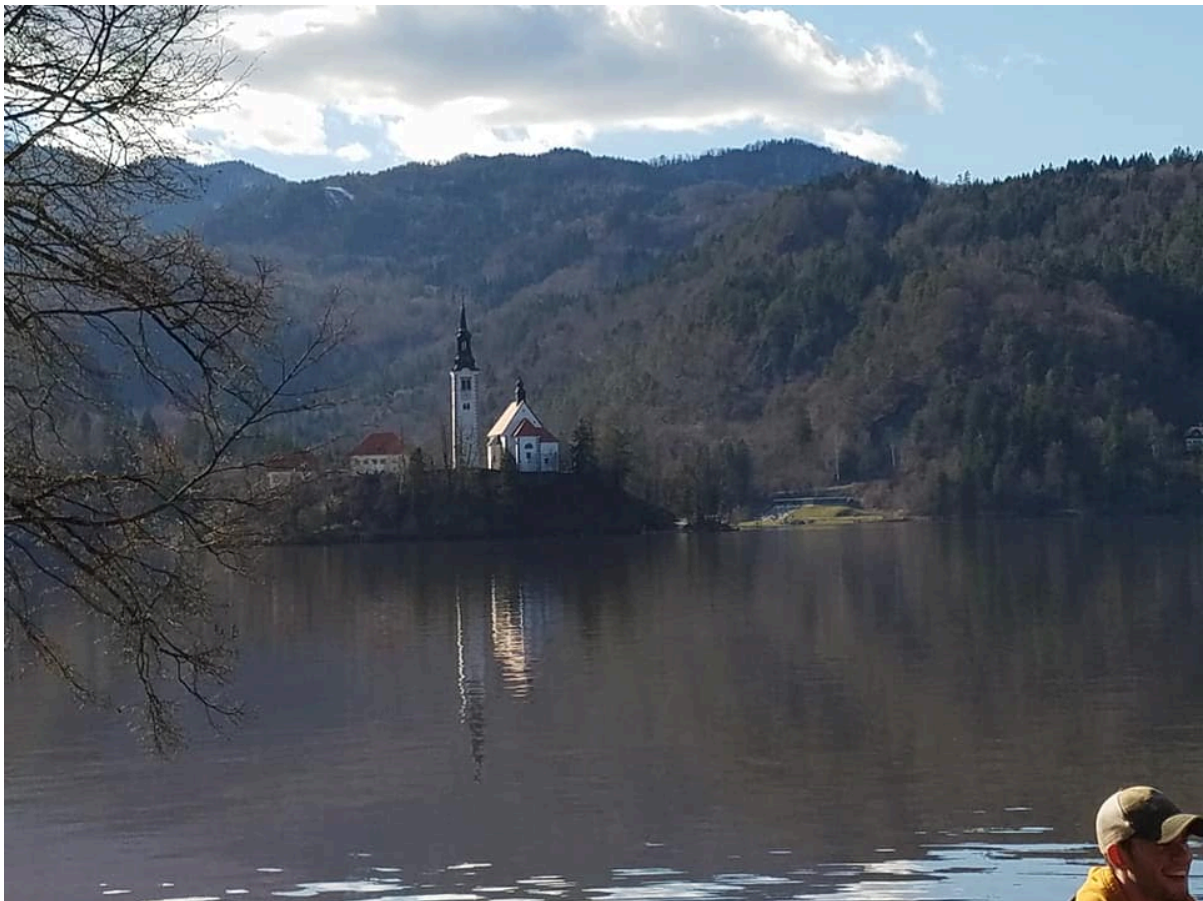






The view never got old.







Treasures of Slovenia (Zakladi slovenije) shop for gifts €10,00

Jasmin Čajnica, we had to try the famous Cream Cake €9,40



[illegible]

5:30 arrive in Ljubljana, went to the hotel to freshen up.

6:30 Dinner at Sarajevo 84, Chicken in Bosnian bread, and a cooked apple dessert €20,00



FOOD / NAHRUNG / CIBO		€
10 x ČEVAPČIČI V POL LEPINJE 10 x GRILLED MEAT ROLLS WITH BOSNIAN BREAD 10 x GEGRILLTE FLEISCH ROLLEN MIT BOSNISCHEN BROT 10 x ROTOLI DI CARNE ALLA GRILL, BOSNIACO PANE		6,90
5 x ČEVAPČIČI V POL LEPINJE 5 x GRILLED MEAT ROLLS WITH BOSNIAN BREAD 5 x GEGRILLTE FLEISCH ROLLEN MIT BOSNISCHEN BROT 5 x ROTOLI DI CARNE ALLA GRILL, BOSNIACO PANE		5,40
PLESKAVICA V POL LEPINJE MINCED MEAT STEAK / HACKFLEISCH STEAK / BISTECCA DI CARNE MACINATA		6,00
SUDŽUKICE V POL LEPINJE (GOV. KLOBASA) SAUSAGES IN BREAD / WURSTS IN BROT / SALSICCIE IN BOSNIACO PANE		5,90
PIŠČANČJE KRPICE V POL LEPINJE CHICKEN STEAK WITH BOSNIAN BREAD / HÜHNERSTEAK MIT BOSNISCHEN BROT / BISTECCA DI POLLO, BOSNIACO PANE		5,90
POL-POL (5 x ČEVAPČIČI, SUDŽUKICA) 5 x GRILLED MEAT ROLLS, SAUSAGE 5 x GEGRILLTE FLEISCH ROLLEN, WURST 5 x ROTOLI DI CARNE ALLA GRILL, SALSICCIA		6,80
PLOŠČA / PLATE / PLATTE / PIATTO SARAJEVO 84		25,00

ENERGY DRINK

0,33L

2,00

3,30

TOPLE PIJAČE

HOT DRINKS / WARME GETRÄNKE / BIBITE CALDE

€

BOSANSKA KAVA / COFFEE / KAFFEE / CAFFE

1,90

KAKAV / COCOA / KAKAO / CACAO

1,70

ČAJ / TEA / TEE / TE

1,50

ČAJ Z LIMONO / TEA WITH LEMON /

1,80

TEE MIT ZITRONE / TE CON LIMONE

DODATKI / ADDITIVES / ZUSÄTZE / ADDITIVI

0,40





Susann's Bosnian coffee



BOSANSKE PITE- BUREGDZINICA	450 g	5,30
BUREDŽIK-MESNA / MEAT / FLEISCH / CARNE	300 g	4,30
ZELJANICA-ŠPINACNA / SPINACH / SPINAT / SPINACI		
SIRNICA-SIROVA / CHEESE / KÄSE / FORMAGGIO		
KROMPIRUŠA-KROMPIRJEVA / POTATOES / KARTOFFELN / PATATE		
BEGOVA ČORBA / CHICKEN SOUP		4,90
BOSANSKI LONEC / BEEF SOUP		5,90
SARME, POLNJENA PAPRIKA		6,90
PREBRANEC / BEANS / BOHNEN / FAGIOLI		3,50
PREBRANEC S SUDŽUKICO		5,80
BEANS WITH SAUSAGE / BOHNEN MIT WURST / FAGIOLI + SALSICCIE		
ŠOPSKA SOLATA / SALAD / SALAT / INSALATA		3,50
PEČENA PAPRIKA		3,50
BACKED PEPPER / GEGRILLTE PAPRIKA / PEPERONI GRIGLIATI		
BAKLAVA		3,20
CAKE WITH NUTS AND SUGAR / KUCHEN MIT NUSSE UN ZUCKER		
DOLCI CON NOCI E ZUCCHERO		3,20
TUFAHIJA		
COOKED APPLE WITH NUTS / GEKOCHT APFEL MIT NUSSEN /		
MELLACOTIA CON NOCI		



7:40 Stopped by a Mercator for snacks for the train trip the next day €1,68

Ljubljana Train through Salzburg to Munich (München)

Monday, March 09

7:00 Breakfast

9:00 Check out €65,00 AmEx

View of the Alps, from the Train station



Train was late, more traditional seating in carriage 212, seats 101 and 103.

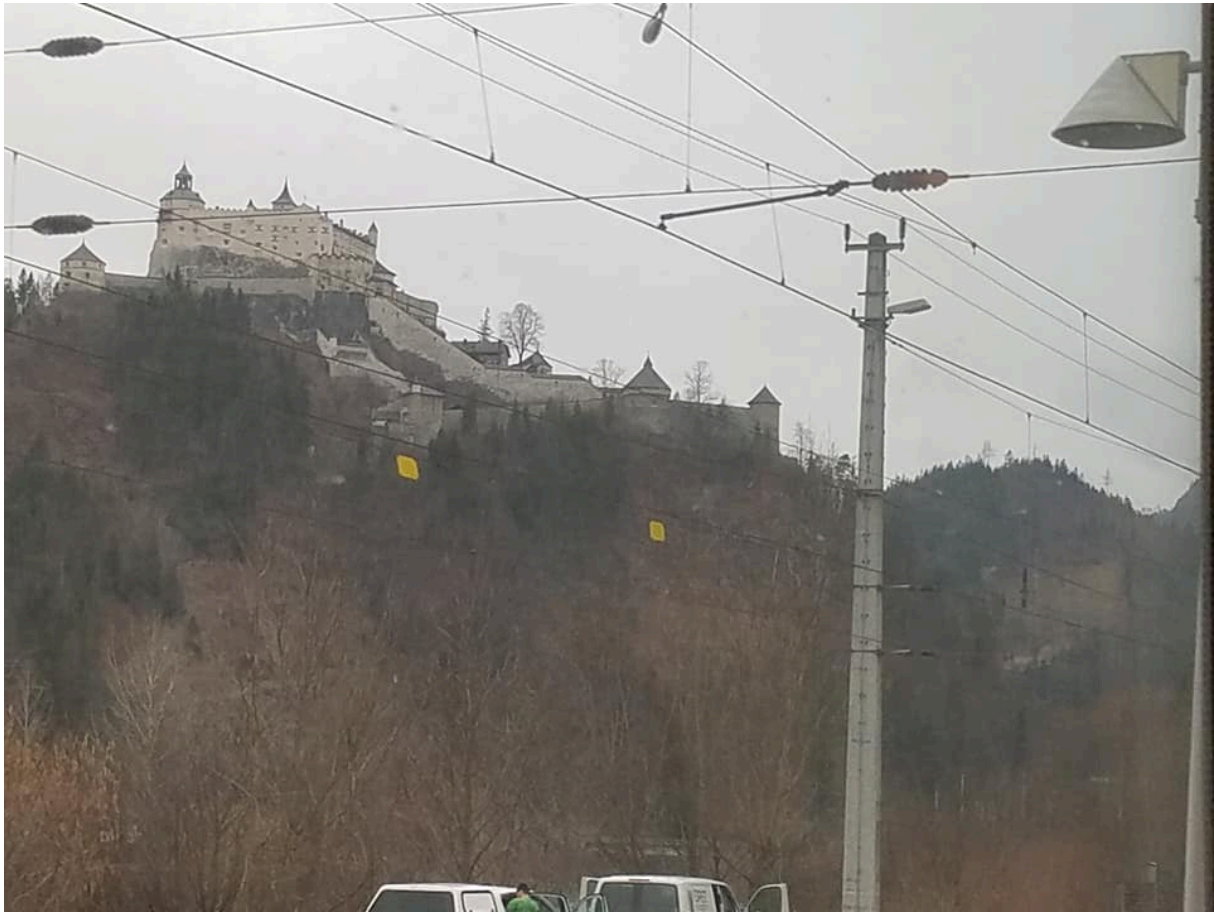


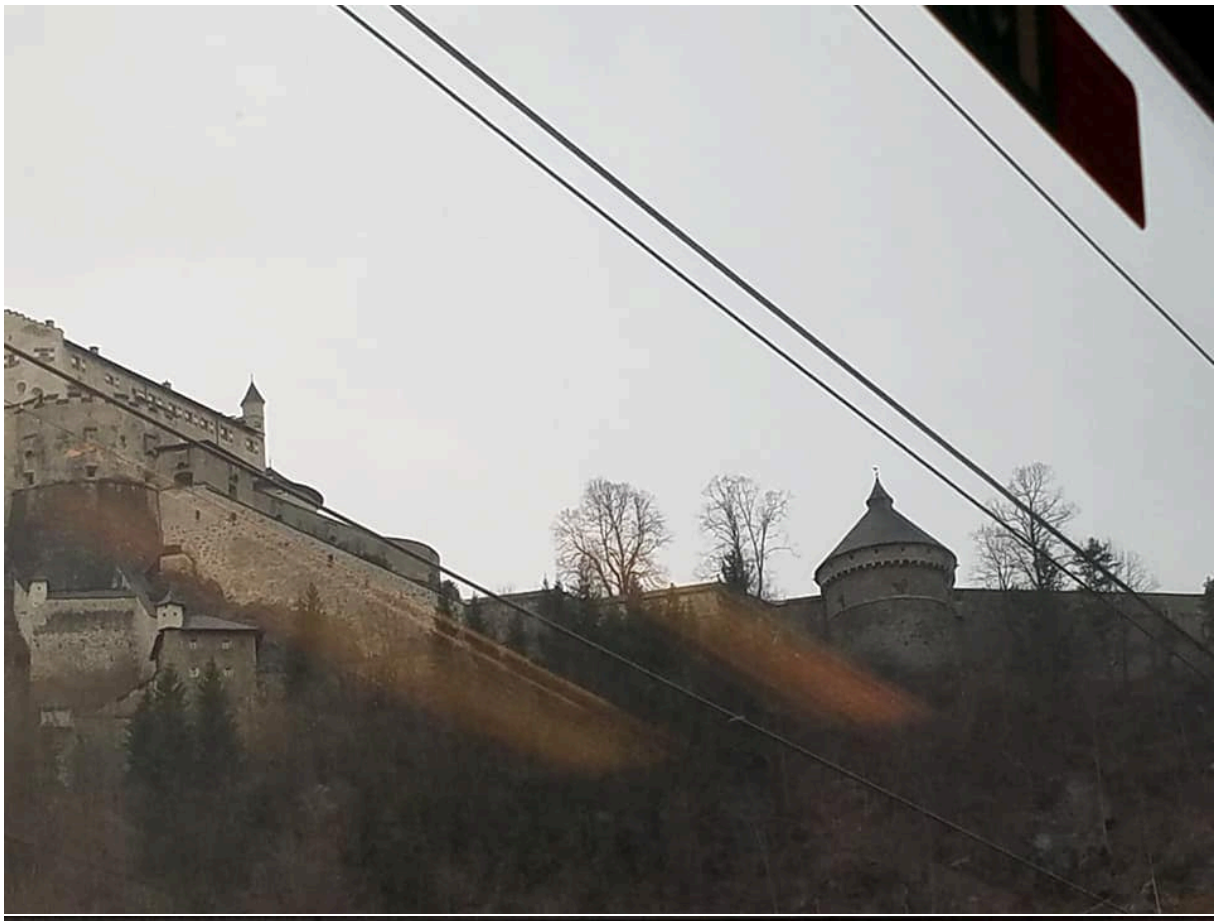
The trains was stopped in Villach and search by the Police. Nice view of Werfen.



Hohenwerfen Castle near Werfen. Got the pictures this time...







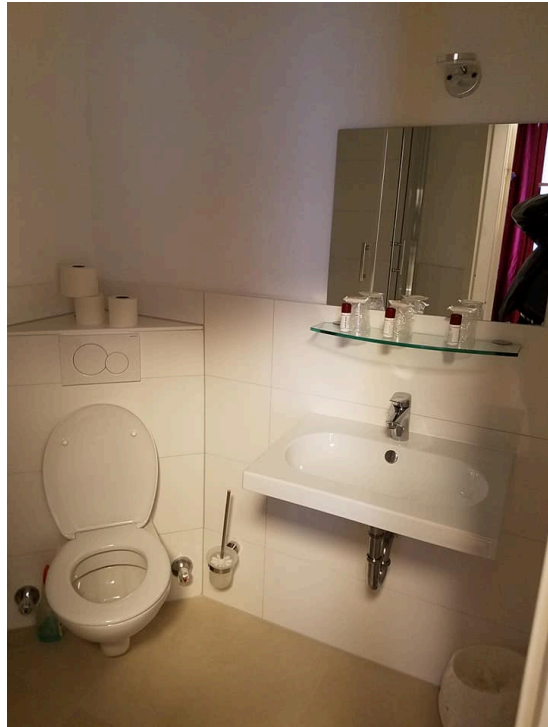
Lots of lumber being felled along the way, this is just one example.



Salzburg Castle, as viewed from the train. We visited it many years ago.



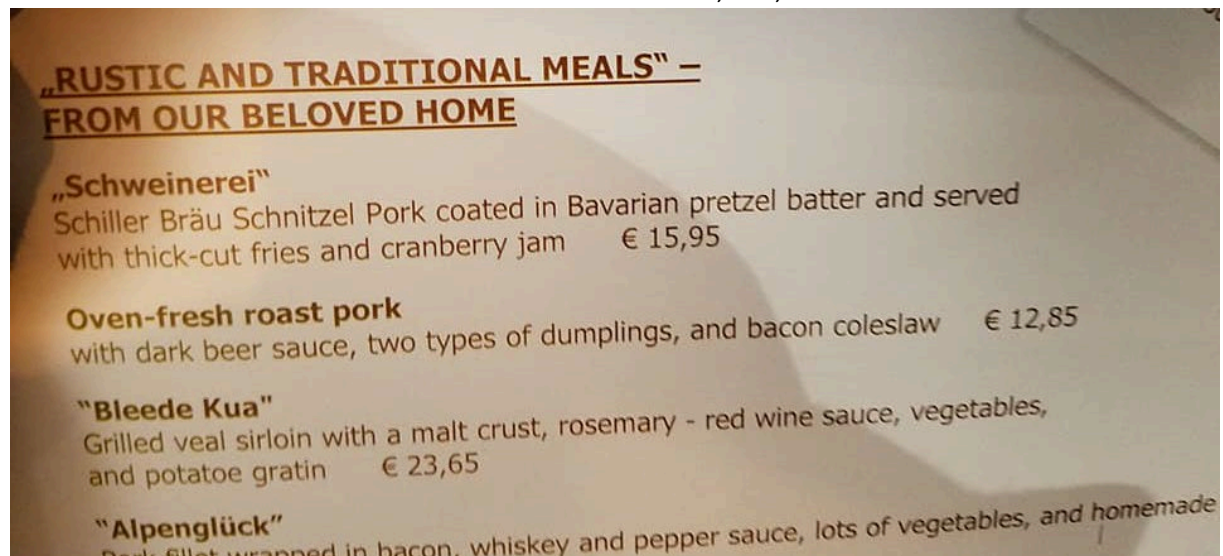
4:00 pm. Arrive Munchen Hbf; walk in light rain to Hotel Goethe, an older, Turkish themed hotel. Room 102.



View from our hotel room



6:00 Schiller Bräu for dinner. Pork Schnitzel and Pork Roast, €38,30





Back at the hotel



Lobby, above; We took a peek at the breakfast room, below.



After freshening up, we decided to head to Marientplatz.



Frauenkirche, looming in the dark



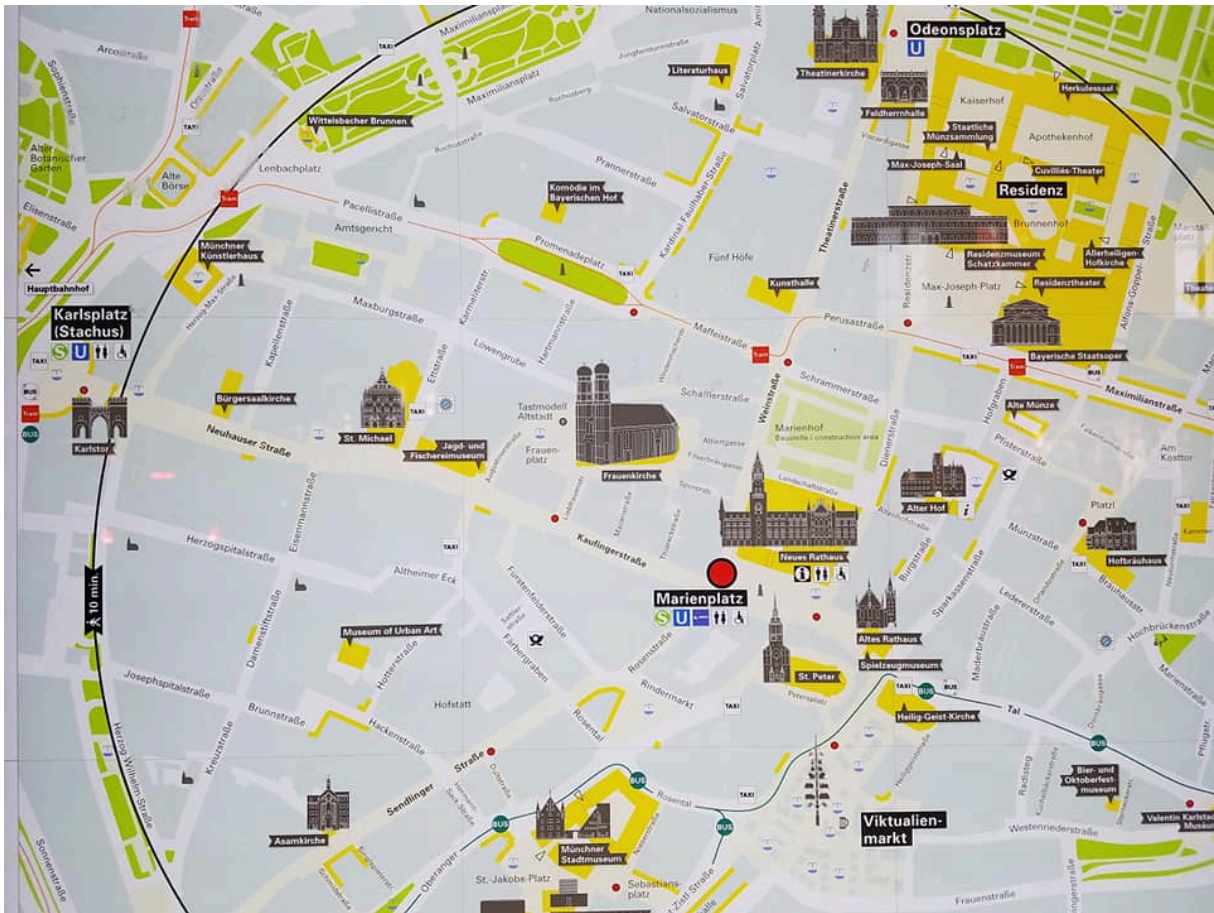


New Town Hall, Neues Rathaus









Old Town Hall, Munich, Altes Rathaus , which houses the Toy museum, Spielzeugmuseum



Heiliggeistkirche





Gothic St. Peter's



Glockenspiel at New Town Hall, Neues Rathaus





8:00 pm On the way back to the hotel, we stopped at the Galleria for a rolle and donut. €2,10

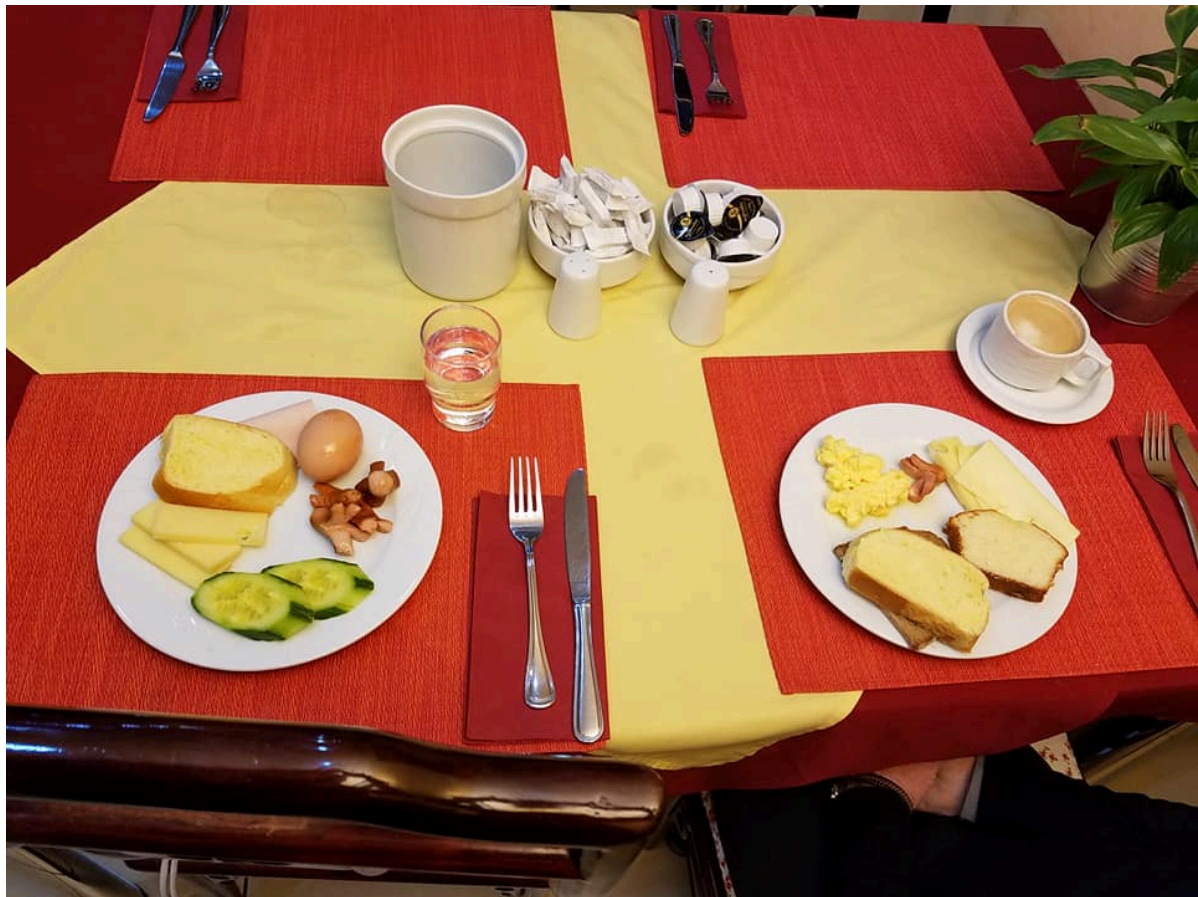
8:30 Had our snack at the hotel, and crashed.

Munich (München)

Tuesday, March 10

8:00 am Breakfast, eggs, cheese, bread, and cake, with a cat for company.





9:00 Off to the old town passing the District Court on the way.

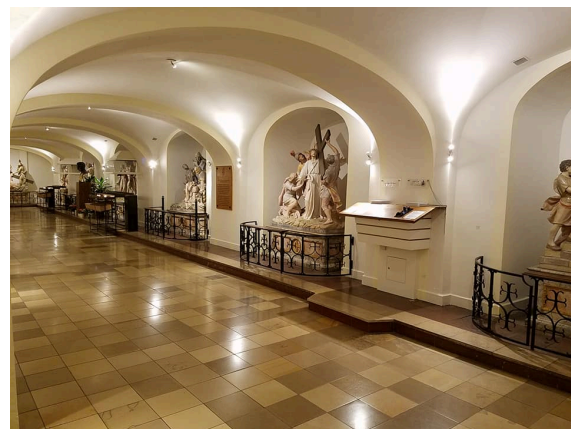
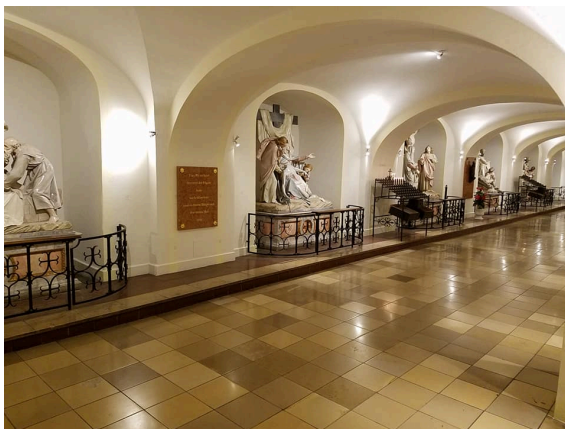


Karlsplatz





Bürgersaalkirche



St. Michael's Church/St. Michael Kirche







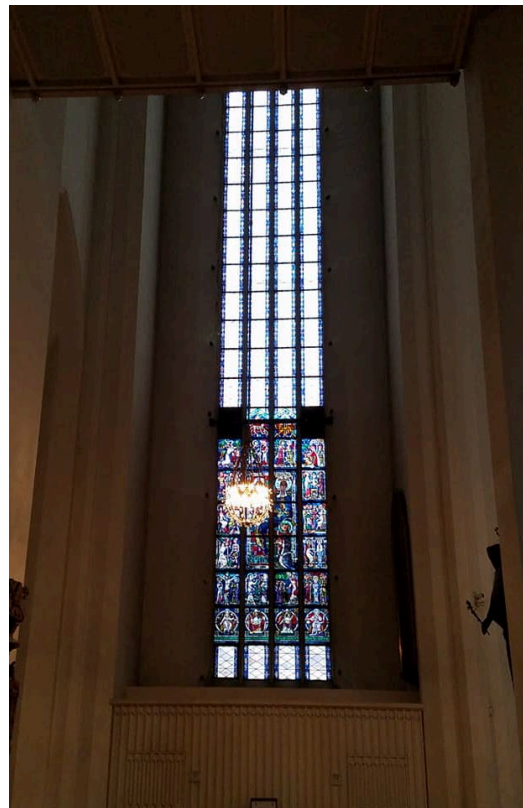


Police station near Frauenkirche



Frauenkirche

















Rathaus, town hall, and the Glockenspiel



Rathaus, town hall





One of the entrances to the Ratskeller, we'd be back later for lunch





Altes Rathaus / Spielzeugmuseum; the old town hall and toy museum... we went to the toy museum in 2003



Heiliggeistkirche

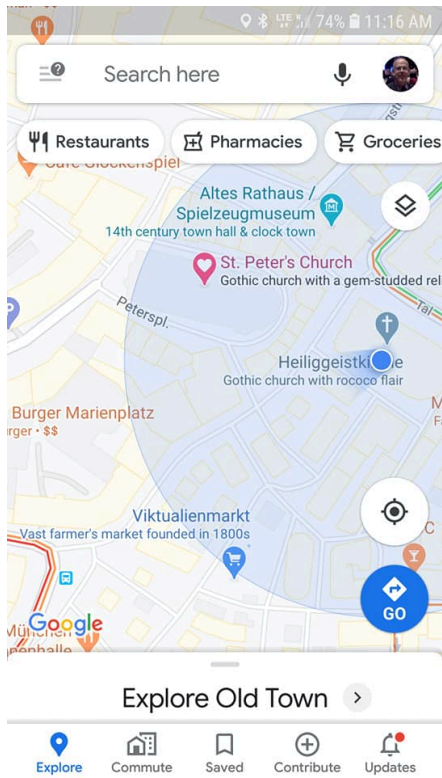








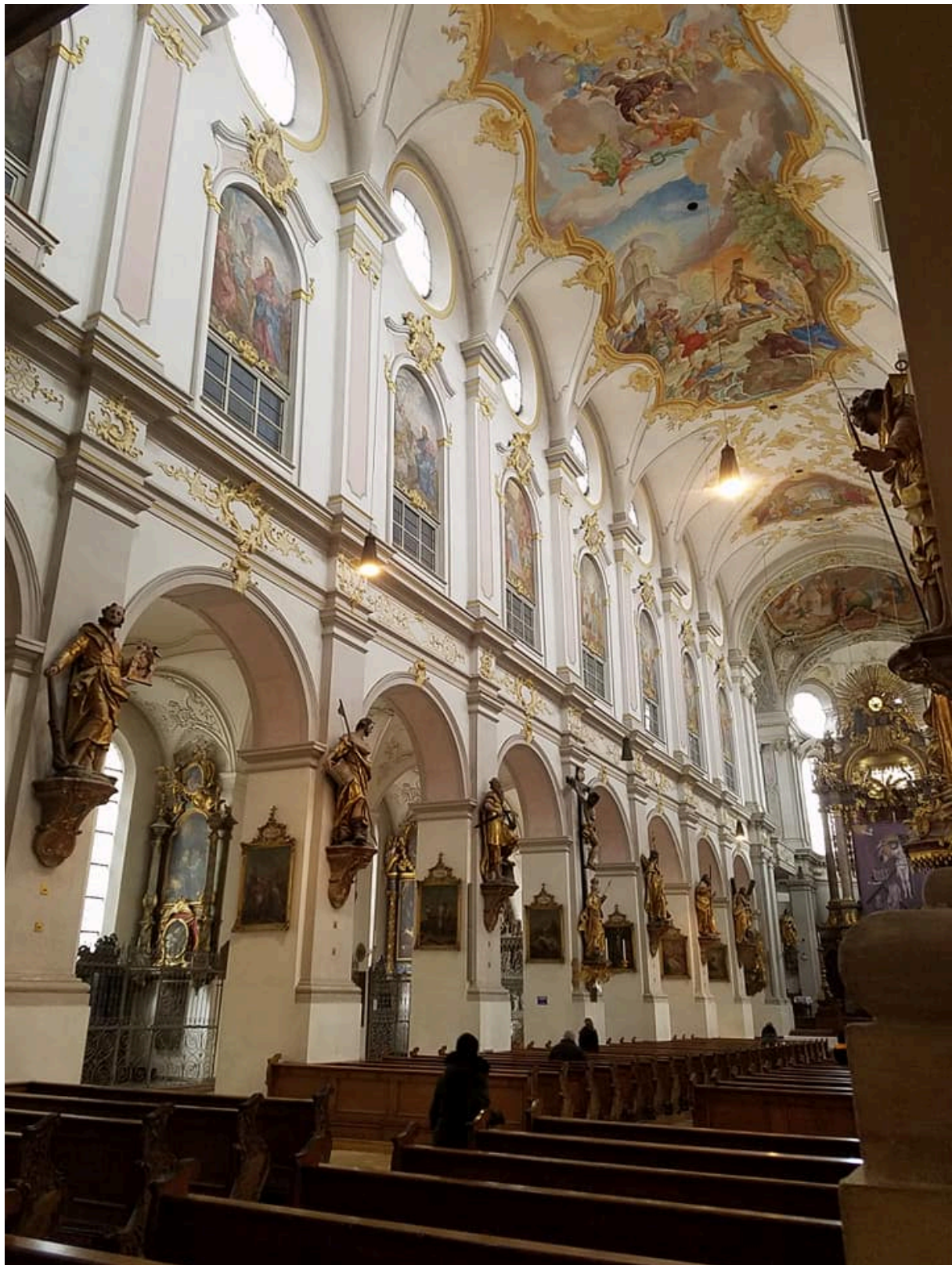




St. Peter's

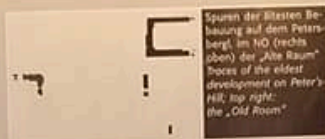




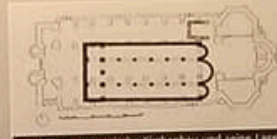


Zur Baugeschichte von St. Peter in München The History of the St. Peter's Church in Munich

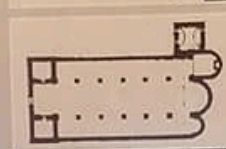
- Um 1150 Gekulte aus Stein im Bereich des Petersbergs und der heutigen Kirche, darunter auch schon der heute noch erhaltene „Alte Raum“
About 1150 Buildings made of stone in the area of the Peter's Hill and the future church, even the so called „Old Room“, which is preserved until today
- Nach 1150 Erster Kirchenbau im romanischen Baustil
After 1150 First Church in Romanesque Style
- 1225/26 Erste urkundliche Erwähnung der Kirche St. Peter
First documental mention of St. Peter's Church
- 1294 Weihe der gotischen Kirche; Langschiff und Seitenschiffe im heutigen Kirchenbau teilweise erhalten
Consecration of the Gothic church; nave and side-aisle partly preserved until now
- 1327 Starker Beschädigung der Kirche beim großen Stadtbrand
Serious demolition of the church caused by the Big City-Fire
- 1365 Weihe der wiederaufgestellten Kirche mit Seitenskapellen
Consecration of the rebuilt church, now with side-aisles
- 1386 Fertigstellung des großen Mittelbaus mit zwei gotischen Spitztürmen
Finishing of the big central tower with two Gothic spires
- 1495 Großer, zweiflügeliger Hochaltar von Erasmus Grasser und Jan Polak
Great, two-armed altar, made by Erasmus Grasser and Jan Polak (both famous artists of the late Gothic-Art)
- 1621 Nach Blitzschlag und Beschädigung des Turms: Neuerrichtung der Turmspitze mit charakteristischer Haube
Damage of the tower by lightning; redevelopment as characteristic Cup-Spire
- 1630 Beginn des frühbarocken Chorbau, so genannten Dreischiffchens
Start of workings of the new early-Baroque presbytery (so called Three-Church-Church)
- Seit 1730 Hochbarocke Umgestaltung des Chores
Since 1730 High Baroque renewal of the presbytery
- 1746 Weihe des Hochaltars – Werk von Stuber und Egid Quirin Asam, so genannter Bühnenaltar in Anlehnung an Berninis Altar im Petersdom in Rom
Benediction of the new central altar: the altar made by the famous Baroque Artists Stuber and Egid Quirin Asam. The styling example was Bernini's altar in St. Peter's in Rome
- 1753–54 Umgestaltung des Langhauses durch Gunetzhainer und Johann Baptist Zimmermann
Rearrangement of the nave by Gunetzhainer and Johann Baptist Zimmermann
- 1777 Auflösung des Friedhofs um die Peterskirche
The cemetery around St. Peter's Church was closed
- 1944–45 Zerstörung der Peterskirche durch Bombenangriffe auf die Stadt
Destruction of the Peter's Church caused by air-raid on the city of Munich by the Allied Forces during World War II
- Seit 1949 Wiederaufbau der Kirche, Rekonstruktion der barocken Innenausstattung
Since 1949 Reconstruction of the church with the whole Baroque interior decoration
- 1953 Der „Alte Peter“ – der Turm der Peterskirche und Wahrzeichen von München – wieder hergestellt
The „Old St. Peter's“ – the Tower of the St. Peter's Church and the tower landmark – is reconstructed
- 1954 Wiedereinrichtung der Kirche und Weihe des rekonstruierten Hochaltars
Re-Opening of the church and consecration of the reconstructed high-altar
- Seit 1954 Fortsetzung der Wiederaufbau- und Rekonstruktionsarbeiten an den Seitenschiffen, Orgel, Fresken der Langschiffwände, Seitenskapellen, Epitaphie, Bilder, Skulpturen, Orgelprobleme-Fresko, Deckung der Seitenschiffe und Kapellen
Continuation of the reconstruction of lateral altars, the organ, frescoes, sculptures and side-chapels
- Since 1954 Seitenschiffe/Kapellen fertiggestellt, in anderer Aufstellung als vor der Kriegszerstörung
Altars and chapels in the side-aisles are completed
- 1958–2000 Wiederherstellung des Zimmermann Freskos auf dem Langhausgewölbe
Reconstruction of the great fresco on the nave-vault
29. 6. 2000 Feier zum Abschluss des Wiederaufbaus von St. Peter nach über einem halben Jahrhundert
Celebration of the finalization of the complete reconstruction of St. Peter's Church after more than half a century



Spuren der ältesten Bebauung auf dem Petersberg, im NO (rechts oben) der „Alte Raum“
Traces of the oldest development on Peter's Hill, top right: the „Old Room“



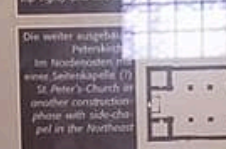
Der früheste romanische Kirchenbau und seine Lage im Bezug zur heutigen Kirche St. Peter
The earliest Romanesque church and her position within the today's church



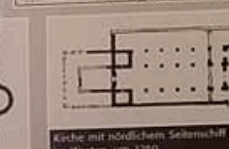
Die Kirche in einer Erneuerungsphase mit der so genannten „Reichen Kapelle“ (im Osten; oben, vorgehende Apsis) und einem Turm im Westen (unten). Detail 12. Jahrhundert
The Romanesque St. Peter's Church in another construction phase with the so-called „Rich Chapel“ (horizontally opposite top right) and two towers



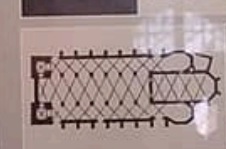
Zeichnerische Rekonstruktion der romanischen Peterskirche
Graphically 3D-reconstruction of Romanesque St. Peter's Church



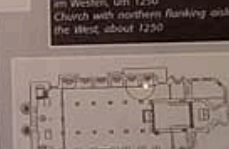
Die weiter ausgebauten Peterskirche im Norden (oben) und im Süden (unten) mit dem neuen zentralen Altar (Mitte)
St. Peter's Church after another construction phase with side-chapels in the Northwest



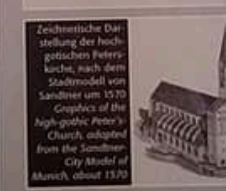
Kirche mit nördlichem Seitenschiff und Kreuzgang im Westen, um 1250
Church with northern flanking aisle and cloister in the West, about 1250



Grundriss der gotischen Kirche in der ersten Bauphase, nach 1365
Groundplan of the first Gothic Church, after 1365



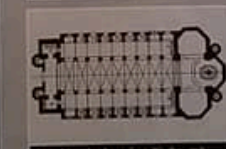
Grundriss der gotischen Kirche um 1600
Groundplan of the Gothic St. Peter's Church about 1600



Zeichnerische Darstellung der hochgotischen Peterskirche, nach dem Stadtmodell von Sankt Ulrich um 1570
Graphics of the high-Gothic Peter's Church adopted from the Sankt Ulrich City Model of Munich, about 1570



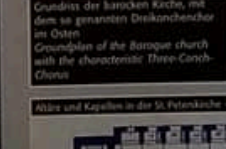
Ansicht von St. Peter mit der neuen Turmgestaltung, Kupferstich von Johann Ströbbeck dem Jüngeren, um 1700
Image of St. Peter's with the new tower design; Copperplate-Print by Johann Ströbbeck junior, about 1700



Kupferstich von 1733 „Der neue Hochaltar von St. Peter“, Altar-Entwurf von Stuber
Copperplate-Print from 1733 titled: „The new High-Altar of St. Peter's“, altar-draft by Stuber



St. Peter im 20. Jahrhundert, vor der Kriegszerstörung
St. Peter's Church in the early 20th century, before the war destruction



Grundriss der barocken Kirche, mit dem so genannten Dreischiffchen im Osten
Groundplan of the Baroque church with the characteristic Three-Church-Church



Spendermarkt für den Wiederaufbau der Peterskirche
Donation Stamp for the rebuilding of St. Peter's Church



Altäre und Kapellen in der St. Peterskirche – Lateral Altars and Chapels in St. Peter's Church



Zeichnung „Peterskirche 1945“ von Arthur Elter, München
Drawing „St. Peter's Church 1945“ by Arthur Elter, Munich

We availed ourselves of a WC (€1,) in the Galleria, as we looked for German candy, and snacks for our upcoming flight. We bought souvenirs, €21,30 and watched the Glockenspeil in the rain.

11:30, a light lunch at the Ratskeller. WC (€1,) soup and dessert €28,00.





Avocado & Tomato Tatar € 8,00 - € 14,50
Lemon soy sauce, chopped chili ginger, green cilantro, tatsoi salad, wasabi nuts, papadam chips



SO



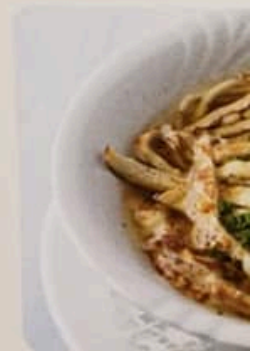
Ratskeller Potatosoup € 6,50
Bowl with croutons, bacon, fried onions, artisianal rye bread



Ratskeller P
Vegetarian, with crou-tons, artis



Gulash soup € 7,50
Lean beef and potatoes, artisianal rye bread



Pancake s
Beef consom pancakes





1:00 Off to the Residenz ,€34,00

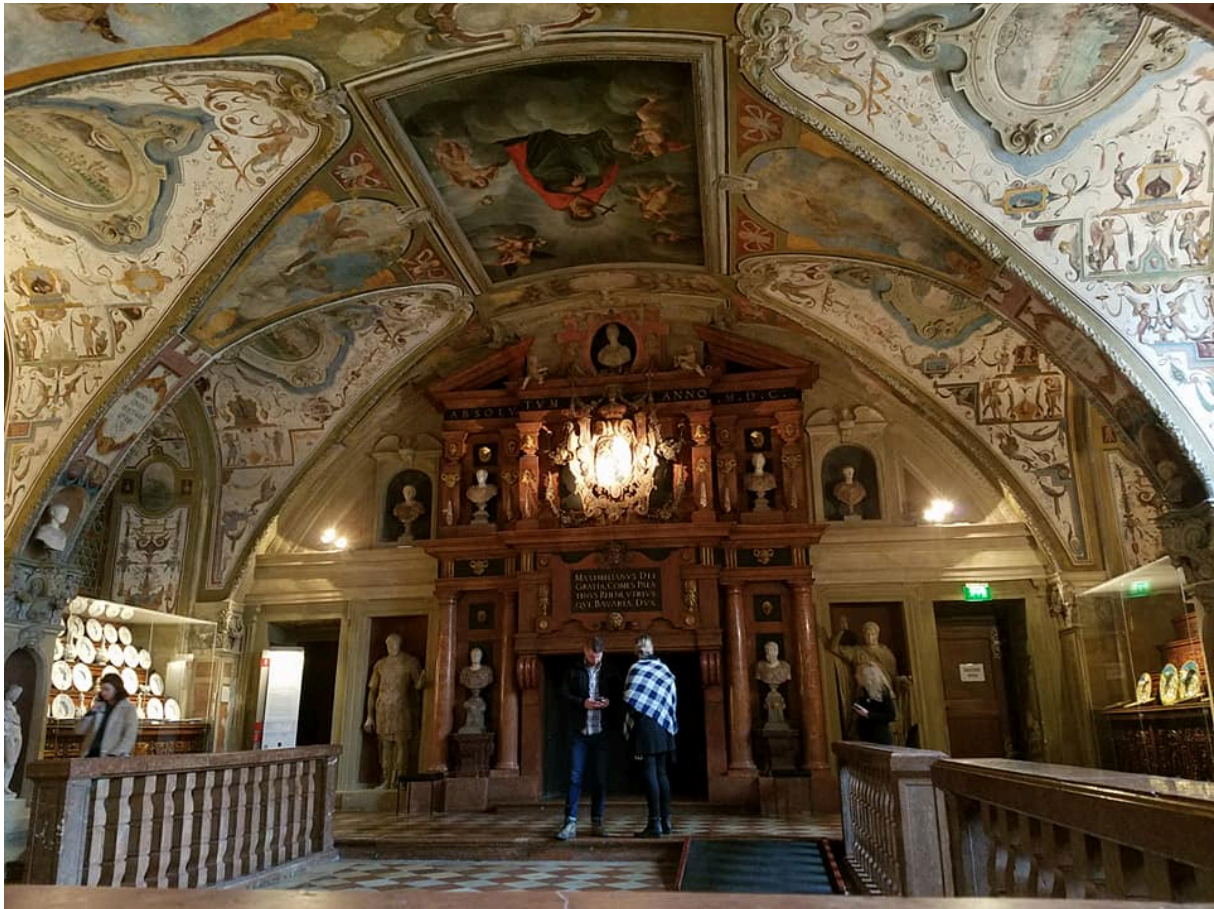




The Residenz in central Munich is the former royal palace of the Wittelsbach monarchs of Bavaria, and is the largest city palace in Germany; today open to visitors for its architecture, room decorations, and displays from the former royal collections







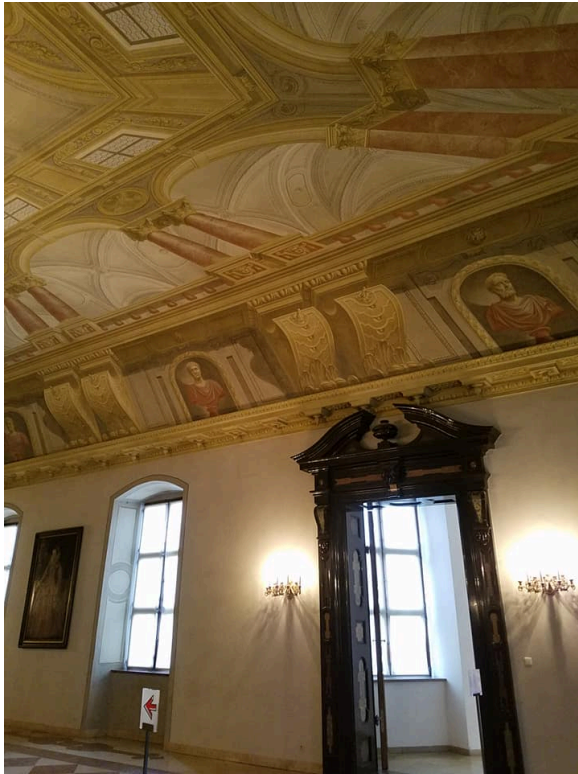




The complex of buildings contains ten courtyards and displays 130 rooms. The first buildings at this site were erected in the year 1385



While looking skewed from this angle, it was effect from other angles.









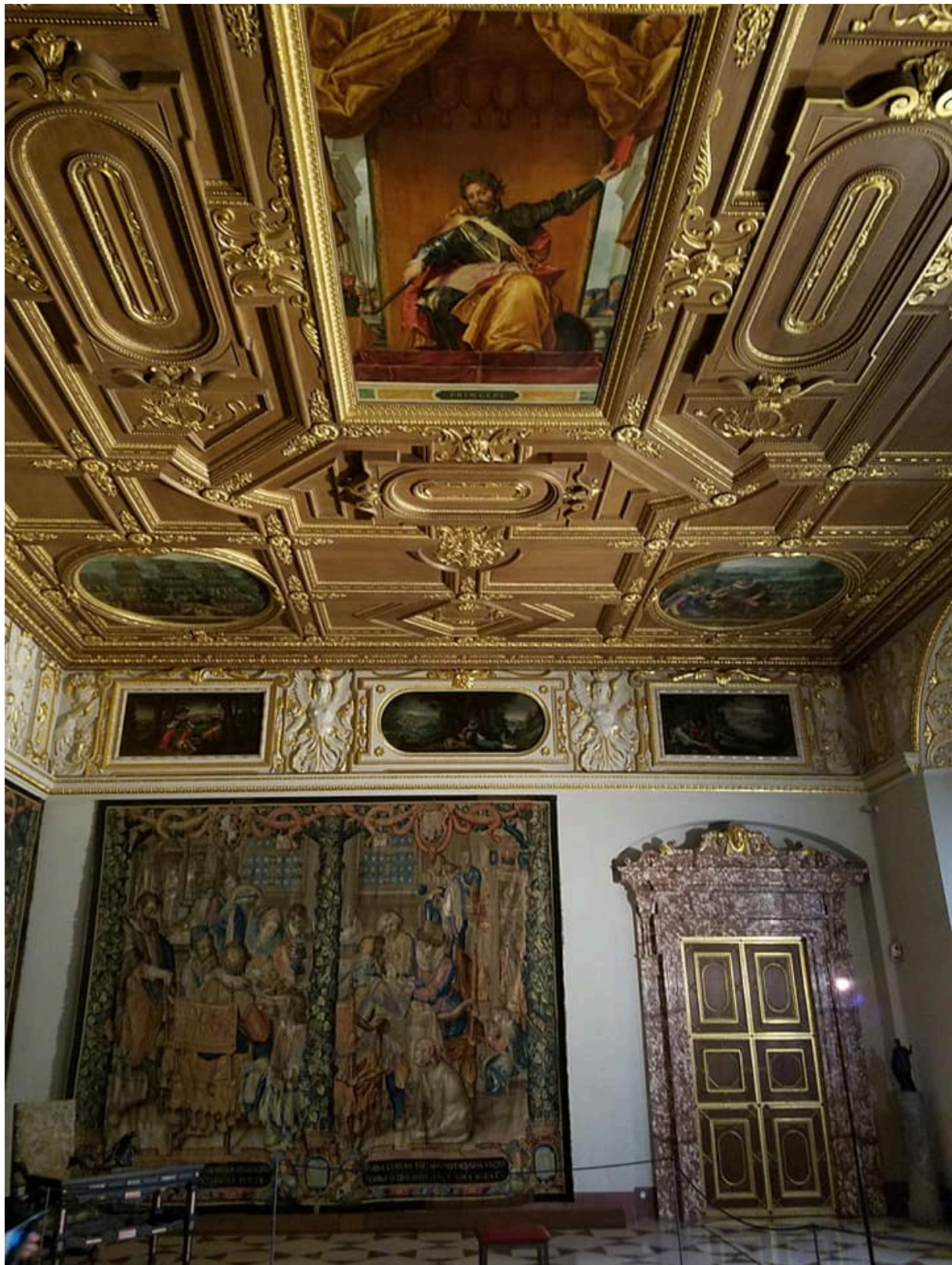






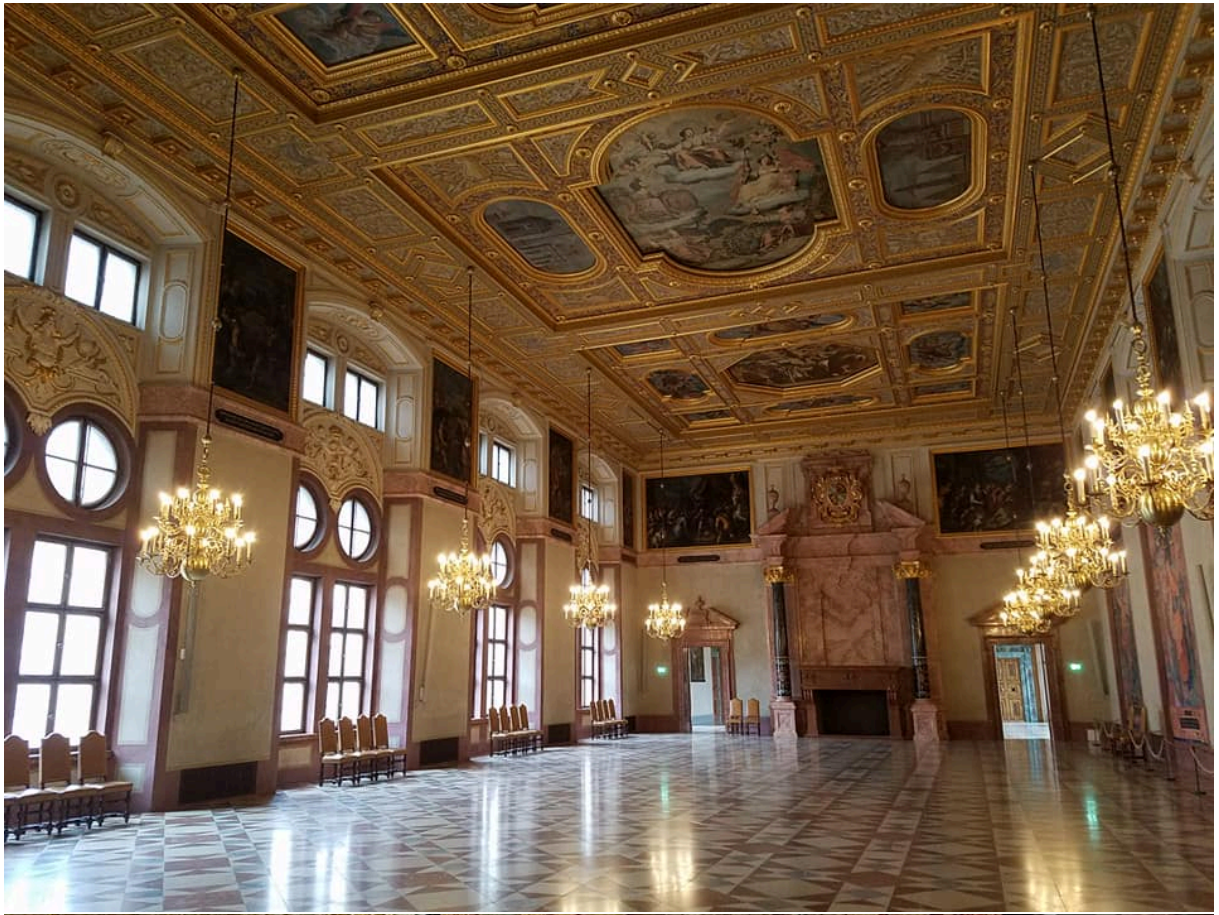




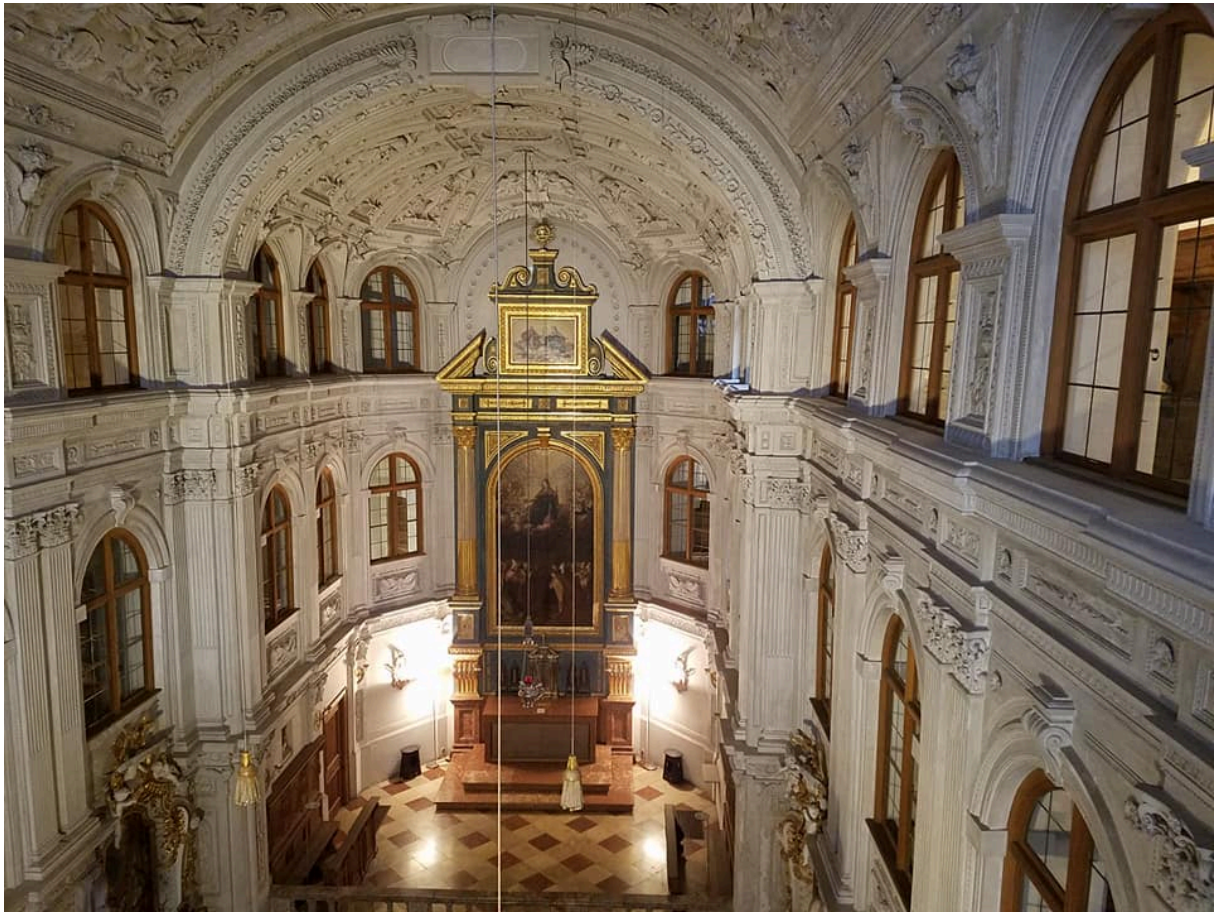
























We then went to the treasury. We read that if you listened to every audio guide entry, it would take 5 hours. So, we looked at them all, but skipped a lot of the commentary.

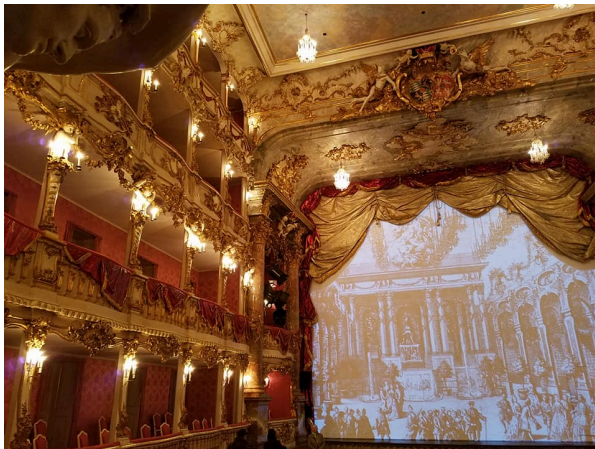








The building of the Residenz Theatre, next to the church, was constructed already under Elector Maximilian III (1745–1777) from 1751. Before World War II, it housed the Old Residenz Theatre. The decoration of the old theatre, carefully dismantled and removed, was moved into the south-eastern wing of the Festsaalbau next to the Allerheiligen-Hofkirche after the war. Here it was reopened as Cuvilliés Theatre.





4:30, we wandered over to the Haufbrau haus, just for jollies to see if it had changed (it had not, and we weren't in the mood for beer), then headed to the train station, soaked.

5:30, we dried off at the hotel.

6:00 Back to the train station to by train tickets to the airport. €23,00.

6:15 Dinner at Rubenbauer Gaststätten im Hbf München GmbH, in the train station. We opted for the English menu from the waitress very busy chatting with friends. We got meatloaf and a meat sampler €31,00 , and enjoyed the glass fireplace.



6 grilled pork sausages served with sauerkraut

Bavarian “Leberkäse” from the grill 9,50 €

special Bavarian meatloaf served with a fried egg and potato-endive-salad ^{2,3,4}

Bavarian “Brotzeitbrett” 12,80 €

Bavarian mixed platter for gourmets 11,80 €

Bavarian-styled meat burgers made of veal, warm Bavarian “Leberkäse”, original “Nürnberger Rostbratwürste” served with potato-endive-salad ^{2,3,4,5}

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6:50 Purchased cookies, €1,80

7:00 Pack and crash.

Munich (München) back home

Wednesday, March 11

4:30 Got up

6:30 Quick breakfast

7:00, to the train station.

8:00 arrived at the airport, and check in.

Someone had asked us for Haribo from Germany the night before, €2,40

11:00 DL 132, seats 37 F/G on a very empty airplane.

4:42 Global entry to zip through security

Layover in Atlanta, had Wendys \$20.67 AmEx

7:52 DL 1995, seats 28 A/B

9:25 Arrive Austin, got the car, and made it home... very shortly after almost all flights were cancelled as Europe and the US went into lockdown, but we made it with no problems, and no infections.

What a great trip.