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HITLER

THE ITINERARY

Whereabouts and Travels from 1889 to 1945

VOLUME I
1889–1927

Where exactly did Hitler reside from the time of his birth on 20 April 1889 in the Austrian village of Braunau am Inn, then part of Austria-Hungary, until his suicide on 30 April 1945 in Berlin at a time when the Third Reich was almost entirely occupied? This book is a nearly exhaustive account of the German dictator's movements, and it answers this question.

It first offers a summary of all the places he lived and stayed in, as well as his travel details, including information about the modes of transport. It then puts this data in its political, military and personal/private context. Additional information relating to the type of transportation used, Hitler's physical remains and the destruction he left behind are also included.

Biographies on Hitler have researched sources dating back to the period between 1889 and 1918. Such biographers – especially in more recent times – were able to assess new material and correct the mistakes made by other authors in the past. Prominent examples include Anton Joachimsthaler (1989, 2000, 2003, 2004) and Brigitte Hamann (2002, 2008) ades of Hitler's life.

Hitler became politically active in 1919. Sources from the early years are scarce and relatively neutral. However, soon after that, the tone of the sources is influenced heavily by the political attitudes of contemporary journalism. Objective information waned, and reports were either glorified or highly disapproving. References to travel, the means of transport used, etc do exist to some degree, but are often also contradictory. They were usually produced in anticipation of, or after events had taken place. Whether or not a reporter was present, or if the information had been passed on by a third party also plays an important role. This is evident when looking at information about Hitler's speeches. It is not uncommon for reporters or historians to only use the dates when articles about Hitler's appearances appeared in the press, and this without actually taking into account that newspapers were typically printed the next day. The fact that some publications from certain towns and cities were published two or three times a day must also be taken into account.

Because at this time the Nazi leader (NSDAP) preferred not to be photographed for political reasons, there are few photographs dating back to Hitler's early political career at the beginning of the 1920s. Reporters who still tried to take pictures could face problems with Hitler's bodyguards in spring 1923.

Hitler's election campaign, which saw him fly by plane around Germany in 1932, was cause for a hitherto unseen amount of organisational effort and propagandistic perfection. Despite extensive reporting at the time, details about departure and arrival times, overnight stops, etc are often missing. According to reports by the Nazi Party, Hitler had covered 1.5 million kilometres via car between 1924 and 1933 – proof of this, however, is not known to exist.

Hitler's book *Mein Kampf* (1925) is wholly unsuitable since it contains as good as no actual dates, facts or geographical references.

The sources dating back to Hitler's first five years in government, from 1933 to 1938, are equally as unreliable. Reports in the state censored press, as well as in the contemporary literature and newspapers, are mostly glorified. Stories of Hitler's achievements and the rapture of the people who waited for the arrival and procession of their godlike idol are almost endless. Only rarely are details given about the routes taken by processions in the many towns and cities Hitler visited. Even in the left-wing press, which existed in Germany until spring 1933, such details are lacking; articles in the publications are malice-filled, concentrating mainly on the way Hitler presented himself. They are open in their criticism of the objectionable content of his speeches.

Contemporary reviews of the conformist press, especially those from the *Kampfzeit der Bewegung* (Warring times of the Movement) until 1933, also often prove themselves to be flawed or in some cases even deliberately manipulated for personal political reasons. The rivalry between towns and cities to gain the Führer's favour and affection is apparent in these reports. People were aware that, due to a lack of relevant recordings, nobody would be able to give a critical and factual analysis of such claims.

On 31 March 1933, for example, the newspaper *Weimarer Zeitung* wrote about Weimar: "No other city has been visited by Hitler so often, there is no other German city in which Hitler has made such momentous speeches." A similar claim was circulating in Hamburg. The newspaper *Goslarer Neueste Nachrichten* wrote on 1 August 1937: "There is no other German town or city like Goslar to which the leader of the Nazi Party (NSDAP) is so closely connected and committed." This gave the town appeal; it almost became a town marketing strategy. It also corresponded to the cult of personality around Hitler and was good for the reputation of the local party organisations. Such claims were often little more than wishful thinking.

Essentially, decisions had to be made about Hitler's official and unofficial trips. During extended official trips that were not kept secret, news of the route was often passed from town to town via telephone by ecstatic members of the public. Sometimes a fanatic follower would race to the next town or city on a motorbike to share the most recent news with other followers. It was not uncommon for journalists to follow behind Hitler's motorcade on trips that had been announced to the public – often leading to dangerous situations. There were also journalists who would travel alongside his train. They wanted to be close and able report in real-time on the places he had visited, where he looked out of the train window and also to try and guess what kind of mood he might be in.

This was obviously not the case on unofficial trips, especially not secret trips. These should run smoothly and avoid unnecessary stops; the route and reason for travelling were strictly confidential. Internal reports provide factual information here. The diaries of Martin Bormann and the diary of Hitler's valet Heinz Linge or his adjutant Max Wunsch, for example. Some have been preserved in the Institute of Contemporary History (*Institut für Zeitgeschichte*) in Munich or the Federal Archives in Berlin. Additional details on locations, for example, can be found in letters,

award certificates, dedications, guest book entries and medical records. Hitler's whereabouts can even be deduced from invoices, for example when he paid car tires in cash on 17 September 1931. The corresponding invoice was found by chance in the Federal Archives. Minutes from meetings, reports by third parties about an appointment with him, and even menus can provide clues on dates and places where Hitler was. Every known document to be produced by Hitler, every document that he signed, or that was otherwise related to him, was evaluated for this itinerary.

One cause for errors, on the other hand, is incorrect data that Hitler created himself. He claimed, for example, that he only rented the *Haus Wachenfeld* (house) at Obersalzberg in 1928, when, in fact, it was a year earlier. This misrepresentation was probably tax-related. Hitler declared to the Munich financial authorities in 1930 and 1931 that he only spent a few days a year at Berchtesgaden. He claimed to have only been there for eleven days between December 1929 and December 1930 – in fact, it was probably more than two months. The municipality of Salzburg suspected Hitler of spending at least 28 days in the *Haus Wachenfeld* in 1929, while in fact, it was probably more than four times as many days. Hitler also made further, more general mistakes. For example, on 28 August, he wrote in the guest book on the cruiser *Köln*: "After realising my hope. Kiel 26 August 1935".

He also systematically covered any traces of his past, so political opponents had nothing to use against him. All written references to his youth and family were subject to a publication ban.

Even with photos, editors often failed to be precise when it came to the beloved *Führer*. Hitler's parents' home in Leonding near Linz, for example, was described as "birthplace of the Führer's parents". This, of course, had a positive effect on local tourism. The courtyard of Hitler's real birthplace in Braunau am Inn was referred to as the "courtyard in which he played as a young boy." The editors ignored the fact that the parents moved away only a few weeks after Hitler's birth and that little Adolf never actually kicked a ball in this courtyard.

From 1 September 1939, reports on specific trips and the means of transport became increasingly rare. The longer the war went on, the fewer details were leaked to the public. Most of the time, his place of residence was simply reported as the Führer headquarters; the exact location was never given. The same term was used to conceal Hitler's presence in Berlin or at Obersalzberg, for example. The situation reports from the various Führer headquarters and the "time logs of the Führer's readiness to drive and fly" were therefore helpful while writing this itinerary. Nevertheless, most of these rarely record Hitler's date and place of arrival, departure or destination.

Even these records include mistakes. This is evident in the partially preserved diary of Heinz Linge (Hitler's valet). On 16 April 1943, Linge muddled up guests staying at the headquarters,

which were at that time at Schloss Klessheim (palace) near Salzburg. Instead of writing Hungarian minister Miklas Horthy, Linge noted that the Romanian ruler Ion Antonescu was visiting.

The longer the war went, and the worse the situation on the fronts became, the more Hitler withdrew from public life. Speeches in front of audiences became increasingly rare or had to be given on his behalf by NSDAP officials. Instead, he retreated to his headquarters.

More recently, the quantity of sources has improved due to reports from eyewitnesses who have broken their silence, often citing their impending death as a reason. Many such accounts have been included in this itinerary for the first time. However, one should not consider eyewitness accounts as a reliable source; memories can be deceptive. It is often the case that reports from contemporary witnesses are unreliable. Some, for example, because they confused Hitler with other prominent Nazi figures or because they gave inaccurate details such as times and directions of travel.

Examples of this can be found in Walter Kempowski's book "Haben Sie Hitler gesehen?" (1973) (Have you seen Hitler?) Here, around half of the entries on times and places are wrong. This is by no means the fault of the author, as verifying this information was not his goal.

On the other hand, valuable information and photographs were provided by Rochus Misch, Hitler's bodyguard and telephone operator, as well as Hitler's personal photographer Walter Frentz. The author was able to speak with both.

Current state of research

No other figure in contemporary history has been researched more intensively than Adolf Hitler. This endeavour began as early as the 1930s and has since developed in waves, with a particular focus during the 1970s and 1990s. The fact that archive material and numerous documents were lost to fighting or even purposely destroyed at the end of the war. Targeted research over the past years Hitler's relationship with Munich, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Bayreuth, Weimar and Braunschweig are commendable exceptions, as these cities face up to their past – in contrast to other municipalities.

For many cities, it was all too convenient to ignore Hitler's presence for decades. It was a controversial topic, and nobody wanted to know how often Hitler had been there. Unfortunately, little has changed even today. Towns often are wary of the subject, fearing that the facts may damage the area's reputation.

Coburg is a sad example of this. At the beginning of the 21st century, high school teachers claimed that Hitler had only been there twice. Even a figure like Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is pushed to the sidelines on account of his

early support for Hitler. His biography "Hitler's Duke" (2011) sees his life reduced to the period of National Socialism. Records dating back to the years between 1933 and 1945 were even partially blacked, making them illegible.

In the GDR (German Democratic Republic, East Germany), efforts to suppress the National Socialist post prevailed until its fall in 1989/90. Under a putative banner anti-fascism, the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) declared itself unburdened by the past and passed the buck entirely to the Federal Republic. Even a quarter of a century after reunification, these manipulations continue to affect history.

As was the case during Hitler's lifetime, inaccurate claims and statements about his presence in certain places are still made today. They can now be checked for the first time with this itinerary. Fortunately, cooperation with authorities and institutions, archives and historical associations has improved significantly in the past ten to 15 years.

The following examples, which is by no means exhaustive, illustrate how errors, gaps, mistakes and contradictory statements crept into the history books and were passed on.

Even newer and reputable TV programmes leave something to be desired when it comes to accuracy. For example, in the production "Das Adlon – die Dokumentation" (2013) by Gero and Felix von Boehm it is claimed that Hitler never entered the hotel at the Brandenburg Gate due to its international flair. In reality the "Führer" visited the hotel twice. One visit during his time as Chancellor. The photographic evidence can be found in this book.

Similar inaccuracies can be found in a series of programmes made by ZDF and presented by Guido Knopp. In a documentary (2014) by Johanna Kaack about Hitler's cameraman and photographer Walter Frentz, a photograph is featured of Hitler in the cellar of the New Reich Chancellery as he inspects a model of the city of Linz. The accompanying text correctly points out that the image was captured by Frentz, but falsely goes on to claim this was the last photograph taken of Hitler. The last photograph of Hitler was actually taken ten weeks later in the ruins of the Old Chancellery. It is not known who took this last photograph, but it could not have been Frentz since he had already left Berlin by this time.

In his work "Hitler. Reden und Proklamationen 1932 bis 1945" (1962/63) (Hitler. Speeches and Proclamations 1932 to 1945), which is over 2,300 pages in length, Max Domarus showed meticulous attention to detail, but only took contemporary publications into account. He failed to mention, for example, a visit to Obersalzberg on 3 June 1943 by Boris III, Tsar of Bulgaria. Furthermore, Domarus also relied on data about the places Hitler visited from the censored press, where Berlin is often incorrectly cited. And so, he could not record the decisive meeting relating to Stalingrad that took place in Poltava on 1 June 1942 – it was top secret at this time. Domarus also sometimes even fails to mention published records. The state funeral of Karl Becker in Berlin on 12 April 1940, for example, is missing.

In his otherwise detailed work *Hitler in Hamburg* (1996), Werner Johe claims that “with the exceptions of Berlin, Munich and Nuremberg due to their advantageous positions within the German Reich, Hitler did not visit any city as often as he did Hamburg.” Johe was unable to prove this information. At the same time, rumours were circulating after the Second World War that Hitler had avoided Hamburg as he was reluctant of the city and its business people.

In her Eva Braun biography, Heike Görtemaker writes Hitler spent “half his time in Munich” in February 1933. In reality, during this month of his chancellorship, Hitler only spent four entire days in Munich and was there for a short time on six further days.

Franz Seidler and Dieter Zeigert claim in their book (2000) about the Führer Headquarters that Hitler spent no time in Pullach after 1939. They claim most of his wartime visits up until 1945 were to “Siedlung Sonnenwald”, built by Martin Bormann and later, for a few decades, home to the Federal Intelligence Service. Hitler is even claimed to have stayed here overnight.

Florian Beierl writes (2004) that Hitler spent “more time of his life than anywhere else” in Obersalzberg. This, however, is not correct. He further claimed that Hitler had “never graced a German city with his presence after 1939,” which is also not true.

Anton Joachimsthaler (2000), who works with great precision, claims Hitler travelled “370,000 kilometres by car from March 1925 to 23. March 1929.” He fails to give a source for this claim.

In the wonderfully compiled book that accompanies the permanent exhibition “Die tödliche Utopie” (2002) (The Deadly Utopia) in Obersalzberg, many of Hitler’s notable visits are documented. Unfortunately, the details taken from the literature were cited without first verifying them. As a result, more than a third of the 56 entries are false.

It comes as no surprise to find out that many historical facts found on internet encyclopaedia Wikipedia are often incorrect – something which does not deter many people from using it to look up information. According to the site, Hitler’s first appearance outside Bayern took place on 22 March 1925. In reality, the Nazi agitator had already spoken in Stuttgart on 7 May 1920.

In Wikipedia’s German language entry “Tag der Nationalen Solidarität” (Day of National Solidarity), which describes the opening of the Winterhilfswerk (Winter Relief of the German People), the following can be found (visited 22 July 2015): “On 11 October 1934, in a speech given at the Kroll Opera House, Adolf Hitler called for fundraising at the second Winter Relief of the German People. “This, however, is also not true. This event actually took place on 9 October 1934, and a report on the event can be found in the newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter*, edition 282, published on 10 October 1934.

The date for the start of the so-called *Deutschlandflug* (flight competition) during the election campaign in 1932 is often mistakenly thought to be 16 April 1932. In reality, the propaganda tour began two days later with a flight from Munich to Bytom (Beuthen). The false date often found in literature is the date the Nazi Party claimed it had begun.

Fake “Hitler autographs” like those by Konrad Kujau, who gained notoriety during “Stern” magazine’s diary scandal (1983), found their way into the works of well-known historians. As a result, Eberhard Jäckel and his colleague Axel Kuhn had to admit that their work *Hitler. Sämtliche Aufzeichnungen 1905 bis 1924* (1980) included 76 falsifications alongside 618 authentic documents.

Likewise, captions in archives and databases are often incorrect. A caption from the Federal Archives in Koblenz records Hitler’s alleged stay in Zhytomyr in 1941. In fact, he was in the headquarters of Army Group South near Taganrog.

A further example is Hitler’s visit to the Carlshof military hospital after the assassination attempt on 20 July 1944. The caption records that a “badly injured” Hitler can be seen. The date is given as 21 July, as it seemed fitting that he would visit the hospital just one day after the attack. In fact, he did not visit the wounded until 24 July.

There is also false information to be found at the German Submarine Museum: A photograph of Hitler boarding a submarine in Kiel is dated 28 September 1935. This cannot be true since Hitler was actually in Essen on this day visiting the Krupp company. He boarded the submarine on 28 August – the mistake here is the month.

According to an image archive, French politician Pierre Laval visited Hitler on 29 April 1942. However, the date was 29 April 1943. The year is therefore incorrect.

A picture showing Hitler during a drill on the *Schleswig-Holstein* battleship is dated 19 August 1935. In fact, Hitler was in Munich that day to attend a meeting on the Nazi Party Rally in September, where he also listened to one of the first music rehearsals. He could not have been in Kiel on that day.

Historian Uwe Neumärker and architects Robert Conrad and Cord Woywodt write in their otherwise excellent book *Wolfsschanze* (2012) that Hitler arrived in “Heusenstamm near Euskirchen” on 10 May 1940 by train. Heusenstamm is actually located near Frankfurt am Main. In reality, Hitler got off the train in Euskirchen; the special train was only parked in Heusenstamm.

The online project *The Hitler Pages* (since 2008) provides an overview of places connected with Hitler. Some of the information presented here is well researched and detailed. However, they mostly only take into account the official appearances, which are also partially incorrect. For example, four of seven entries for the city of Coburg prove to be incorrect.

In his book *Hitler in Weimar*, Holm Kirsten claims that the Führer was in the Thuringian city on 20 and 21 December 1944. This cannot be true as Hitler was leading the Ardennes offensive from his headquarters in Adlerhorst on these days.

In 2012, a television documentary about Rudolf Heß on Phönix stated that Hitler “made 200 appearances in 1932 and travelled 30,000 kilometres”. However, this information is not verifiable.

Lothar Machtan writes that Hitler visited “*Hotel Bube* in Bad Berneck three or four times before 1933” – an unconfirmed statement. There are also claims in the literature that Hitler “only visited Obersalzberg eleven times from December 1929 to December 1930” and “only 28 days in 1929”. This raises the question of how this information could have been obtained without the relevant sources or reputable itinerary.

When Hitler broke a hammer at the laying of the foundation stone for Munich’s *Haus der Deutschen Kunst* (art museum) on 15 October 1933, he is said not to have left his private apartment at Prinzregentenplatz the next day. An anecdote presumably intending to emphasise his dismay. In reality, however, on 16 October, he visited Bavarian Reich Governor Franz Ritter von Epp’s home to wish him a happy 65th birthday.

In his book *Das Braune Haus der Kunst* (The Brown House of Art) Hanns Christian Löhrr says that Hitler attended the state funeral for the director of the “special order Linz” Hans Posse in Dresden on 10 December 1942. His attendance was reportedly to highlight the importance of the deceased. Hitler was verifiably in the *Wolfsschanze* on this day. Nevertheless Birgit Schwarz cites Löhrr’s incorrect fact in her book *Geniewahn. Hitler und die Kunst*.

The magazine *Stern* (2007) printed a photo of Hitler with Mussolini in a report on Heiligen-damm – as proof that the two were together in the Baltic Sea resort. But this is simply not true.

Hitler’s one and only visit to Paris illustrates the problems of exact dating particularly well. Even those who were definitely present gave the incorrect date; since then, two different dates have been circulating in historical literature. Not noticing the contradiction, Anna Maria Sigmund simply constructed “two secret visits” from these two dates – 23 and 28 June 1940, which she claims to have both “run much the same”.

Paul Bruppacher, too, in his excellent book *Adolf Hitler und die Geschichte der NSDAP* (2009) (Chronicle of the NSDAP) unfortunately used a lot of inaccurate information from other authors regarding Hitler without researching it himself.

Often, the reason for incorrect dates is simply a case of authors incorrectly copying dates from their sources. In her work *Go-Betweens for Hitler* (2015) Karina Urbach cites the book “Hitler’s

Duke". However, she copied down incorrectly the date of one of Hitler's visits to Coburg on 19 October 1935. It says in her book published in July 2015 that the "Führer" was in the Upper Franconian city on 24 October 1935.

About this itinerary

Many authors have cited false information about Adolf Hitler, some have even made up information. For a long time, checking such data has been impossible since no exhaustive itinerary exists – impossible at least without time-consuming visits to the archives to assess whatever information is accessible. In 1992, the *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* (Institute for Contemporary History) in Munich announced in their volume of *Hitler – Reden, Schriften, Anordnungen* (Hitler – Speeches, Scripts, Orders) that this important work in fundamental historical research was to be published "in conjunction with the production of a detailed itinerary." Nevertheless, even 23 years later, it is nothing more than an announcement.

The need for such an itinerary stems from the numerous mistakes, gaps, fallacies and conflicting reports in the hitherto published literature and television programmes. Works by well-known authors, the overall merit of which is not to be undermined, also contain such mistakes.

As a consequence, many questions about historical reality can be raised: Where was Hitler really and when? Where was he when he made critical political decisions? Where was he when giving war-related orders? Where did he make overnight stops? What did he do between his official engagements? What modes of transport did he use? Where did he relax? Which areas did he visit? What did he do while he travelled?

The examples above show that an exhaustive and verifiable, well-researched documentation with such information had long been overdue. The aim of this publication is to get as close as possible to the reality of the past by meticulously analysing all the primary sources available. For this reason, it comes as no surprise to learn that no historian, above all no full-time historian, has undertaken this task; a task that has cost a considerable amount of time and money. With the exception of a few short breaks, this four-volume Hitler Itinerary was developed between 1983 and 2015. Three decades have been spent researching information, validating it and comparing it – this led to a virtual mountain of data. The first step was to gather all the dates to create a list and later on, a database. Whether or not they appeared to be credible, the source of these dates was also recorded in this list and the database. Even at this early stage, there were many conflicting dates.

The second step was to systematically ask the respective archives when and how often Hitler was there. Some institutions referred to contemporary witnesses or private individuals who were familiar with the area. The material from these people also found its way into the itinerary – most of these people are no longer alive. Historical newspapers, with the

obvious inclusion of the party publication *Völkischer Beobachter*, added to the mountain of information.

Personal visits to the archives were also necessary in many cases – to the historical Krupp archive in Essen. These visits not only confirmed the most well-known trips Hitler made but also led to discovering three more trips previously unmentioned in any literature; they were top secret at the time. These documents also coincidentally brought to light Hitler's visit to the firing range at Krupp AG in Meppen. The documents reveal an appointment in Berlin on the previous day and an appearance in Wilhelmshaven the day after. Hitler did not spend the day between on a train travelling through northwestern Germany; he actually made a stopover in Meppen. Furthermore, papers were found relating to previously unknown contracts by representatives of the company Krupp in the New Reich Chancellery and Obersalzberg.

Significant events that were either influenced by Hitler himself or his surroundings or that the Führer himself triggered also appear in the itinerary as stand-alone entries. As far as they are known, the times of the events are also noted. Notes made by attendants Karl Wilhelm Krause and Heinz Linge were especially helpful here.

It goes without saying that suitable records relating to Hitler's whereabouts and stays for every day of his life do not exist. Sometimes probabilities have to be taken into account. If, for example, a verifiable event took place on a Monday in Munich, and another on the following Thursday, it is probable that Hitler also spent the Wednesday and the Thursday in Munich. This applies in particular to the time from 1932 when the people of Germany carefully followed the newspapers reports on each and every appearance Hitler made.

Therefore if a gap in the data appeared that could be filled logically, and with almost absolute certainty with a particular place, it appears in the itinerary. In some instances, gaps filled using this method were later proved to be correct. On 28 and 30 March, for example, Hitler was in Berlin. For the 29 March, there was no evidence to support the claim he spent the day in Berlin. A photograph was later found of Hitler entering the *Akademie der Künste* (Academy of Arts) to visit an exhibition on Polish art. A look in the archives confirmed the exhibition was opened on 29 March 1935. This photograph filled in the gap – there appears to be no other mention anywhere of Hitler's visit to this exhibition. The exact place Hitler arrived in Berlin after the failed bomb assassination by Georg Elser is a similar case. The fact his special train arrived on the morning of 10 November 1939 at Anhalter Bahnhof could only be confirmed by a caption below a photograph.

While selecting the photographic material for this itinerary, the primary focus is on previously unpublished photographs, except for when it seemed necessary to use a well-known image. To bridge the gap between past and present or to fill gaps where historical photographs were not available, modern images of the place or comparison images of the original venues

round off the depiction. It is on this premise that Erna Hanfstaengl's house in Uffing is seen for the very first time – the house where Hitler sought refuge after the failed Beer Hall Putsch in 1923 and where he was arrested.

It was, however, impossible to illustrate every event and to verify every source used. Doing so would have made the already massive endeavours undertaken for this publication endless. The following example also shows the problems footnotes bring with them: In her book "Bitte mich als Untermieter bei Ihnen anzumelden" (2004), Gunnhild Ruben uses a footnote to refer to part of this itinerary that was available for inspection in its first version at the time at the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, as well as to Martin Bormann's Diaries. She writes: "Spanning years, this work recorded Hitler's exact movements including Hitler's route to Braunschweig on the 16 and 17 July 1935." The routes taken to Berlin, Potsdam and Brandenburg all the way to Braunschweig follow. G. Ruben is suggesting here that Bormann had documented the details of the route at that time. In his diary, the only information noted is "16.7.1935 trip M.B. with Führer to Braunschweig." She failed to mention that it was the author of this itinerary who reconstructed the actual route.



[^] *Example of a picture of which the details cannot be certain: Hitler leaves the Grüner Baum inn at Bamberger Straße 33 in Staffelstein (today Bad Staffelstein). Exact day no longer ascertainable, probably 1931/1932 (712)*

Dealing with Nazi history, and more so with the person that was Hitler, is problematic for every author. Lothar Machtan made an excellent analysis of this when he wrote: "Anyone who says anything new about Hitler faces trouble unless he or she takes care and pays attention to detail." The historian from Bremen refers to "a lasting irritation which is almost neurotic." The quest for verified information is more important than the moral judgment of the crimes of the century committed in Hitler's name. Johannes Haslauer, director at the Staatsarchiv, Coburg rightly concludes (2015): "Sources do not speak for themselves, an academic approach must be taken to interpret them critically. In academia, there are no questions that can be conclusively answered and put to one side."



Su 11.10.1914

Alling

MC/Schöngeising

MC/Untertaling

MC/Kottgeisering

MC/Türkenfeld

Mo 12.10.1914

Türkenfeld

Tu 13.10.1914

Türkenfeld

MC/Geltendorf

MC/Beuerbach

MC/Klosterlechfeld

MC/Graben

We 14.10.1914

Graben

MC/Lagerlechfeld

MC/Graben

Outdoor military camp

Outdoor military camp

Housed in private accommodation.



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10.10.1914 | *Alling* (T, 2012) (7); 13.10.1914 | *Graben, entrance to Lagerlechfeld* (B, 2013) (7) .



Th	15.10.1914	Graben MC/Lagerlechfeld MC/Graben
Fr	16.10.1914	Graben MC/Lagerlechfeld MC/Graben
Sa	17.10.1914	Graben MC/Lagerlechfeld MC/Graben
Su	18.10.1914	Graben MC/Lagerlechfeld
		MC/Graben
Mo	19.10.1914	Graben MC/Lagerlechfeld MC/Graben
Tu	20.10.1914	Graben MC/Lagerlechfeld
We	21.10.1914	Graben MC/Lagerlechfeld TR/Augsburg TR/Neu-Ulm TR/Ulm



Celebration upon receiving of new field flags (Hitler's company is the Colour Guard).

End of combat training with night marches of up to 42 kilometres.

Hitler writes to Anna Popp family.


MC/Graben

03:00: Leaves for the front.

Stopover and provisions. Hitler sends a postcard.

Hitler writes to Josef Popp.

[^] **14.10.1914** | *Lechfeld, Lager (military camp) Mittlere Lagerstrasse (T) (235); Lagerlechfeld, former Hauptstraße (B, 2013) (7).*

Date	Location	Event
Th 22.10.1914	Ulm TR/Bietigheim TR/Boppard TR/Cologne TR/Aachen TR/ <u>Herbesthal</u> (Belgium) TR/ <u>Verviers</u> TR/ <u>Lüttich</u> TR/ <u>Löwen</u>	09:00: Continues along the Rhine, passing the <i>Niederwalddenkmal</i> (monument to commemorate the 1871 Unification of Germany). The troop sings <i>Die Wacht am Rhein</i> (Guard on the Rhine). Rest Evening: Reaches the border. Midnight: Arrival. Remarks: "Never in my life will I forget this day."
Fr 23.10.1914	<u>Löwen</u> TR/ <u>Schaerbeek</u> TR/ <u>Brussels</u> TR/ <u>Dour</u> TR/ <u>La Madeleine</u> (France) MC/ <u>Lille</u>	Cannon fire from the front is heard for the first time. 16:00: Arrival. Arrival before Midnight: Military camp in the courtyard of the Old Stock Exchange. Hitler gets no sleep.
		
Sa 24.10.1914	<u>Lille</u>	Finds shelter in a large, destroyed glass building.
Su 25.10.1914	<u>Lille</u>	
Mo 26.10.1914	<u>Lille</u>	

[^] 24.10.1914 | Lille, inner yard of the stock market (66).

Tu 27.10.1914 Lille

MC/Marquette

MC/Cheval blanc

MC/Le Beau Chène

MC/crossing of river

Ins

MC/Wervik (Belgium)

MC/Geluwe

MC/Panemolen

We 28.10.1914 Panemolen

MC/Vijfwegen

MC/ near Koelberg

MC/Geluvelde

MC/between

Beselare and

Ypern

On high alert, the troop gathers together at Place du Concert.

03:30 Uhr: March to the front.

03:30: March to the front.

20:00: Arrival, military camp in the castle gardens.

Five kilometres to the north between Roeselare and Rumbeke.

Strike



Accommodation

Hitler paints the church in Beselare. Military camp at a destroyed farm.

Th 29.10.1914 between

Beselare and Ypres

MC/near Geluvelde



04:00: Leave camp and march on.

06:00: The regiment reaches the main road between Ypres and Menin near Kohlberg/Koelberg, 11km outside Ypres.

06:45: Attack. After the attack, the company moves to a wooded area on the road to Beselare.

Baptism of fire in thick fog during the First Battle of Ypres. The 1st battalion, of which Hitler is a



[^] 28.10.1914 | *Geluvelde (T)* (235); *street to Beselare (C)* (235); 29.10.1914 | *Geluvelde (B)* (235).



MC/Osterwick

Fr 30.10.1914 MC/near Geluvelde

Sa 31.10.1914 MC/near Geluvelde



member, suffers heavy losses. The regiment loses 75% of its soldiers, some under their own fire. Hitler struggles with his weapon, a shot hits his right sleeve but he escapes uninjured.

Further attacks and breach of trenches belonging to British troops.
04:00: 1st Company attack. Commander Julius List is killed at the park at Gheluvelt Castle. Hitler is outside the castle grounds in a British trench.



Hitler is in the 1st Company. The 3rd Company suffers three times as many losses.

[^] 29.10.1914 | *Koelberg (T) (235)*; 31.10.1914 | *Geluvelde, castle (R) (235), castle (L, 1966) (66)*.

November 1914

Su 01.11.1914 Geluvelde
MC/America
MC/Wervik

Mo 02.11.1914 Wervik

Tu 03.11.1914 Wervik

We 04.11.1914 Wervik
MC/Comines
 (France)

Th 05.11.1914 Comines
MC/Bas-Warneton
MC/Comines

Fr 06.11.1914 Comines

Sa 07.11.1914 Comines

Su 08.11.1914 Comines

Mo 09.11.1914 Comines

MC/Warneton-
Ferme
MC/Bethlehem-
Ferme

Tu 10.11.1914 Bethlehem-Ferme

We 11.11.1914 Bethlehem-Ferme

Th 12.11.1914 Bethlehem-Ferme
MC/Wytschaete
 (Belgium)

MC/Oosttaverne

Fr 13.11.1914 Oosttaverne
MC/Wytschaete
MC/Oosttaverne

Further attacks.

Provisions in a house.

Rest

Promotion to lance corporal from 1 November.

Forward defence position

Rest position

Assigned job as *Meldegänger* (runner) and transferred to regimental staff.

The regiment, and therefore also Hitler, is stationed at a farm called Bethlehemhoeve on Rijsselstraat, owned by Crespel-Potiez family.



Evening: Arrival

East of Wytschaete.

Hitler paints the ravine.

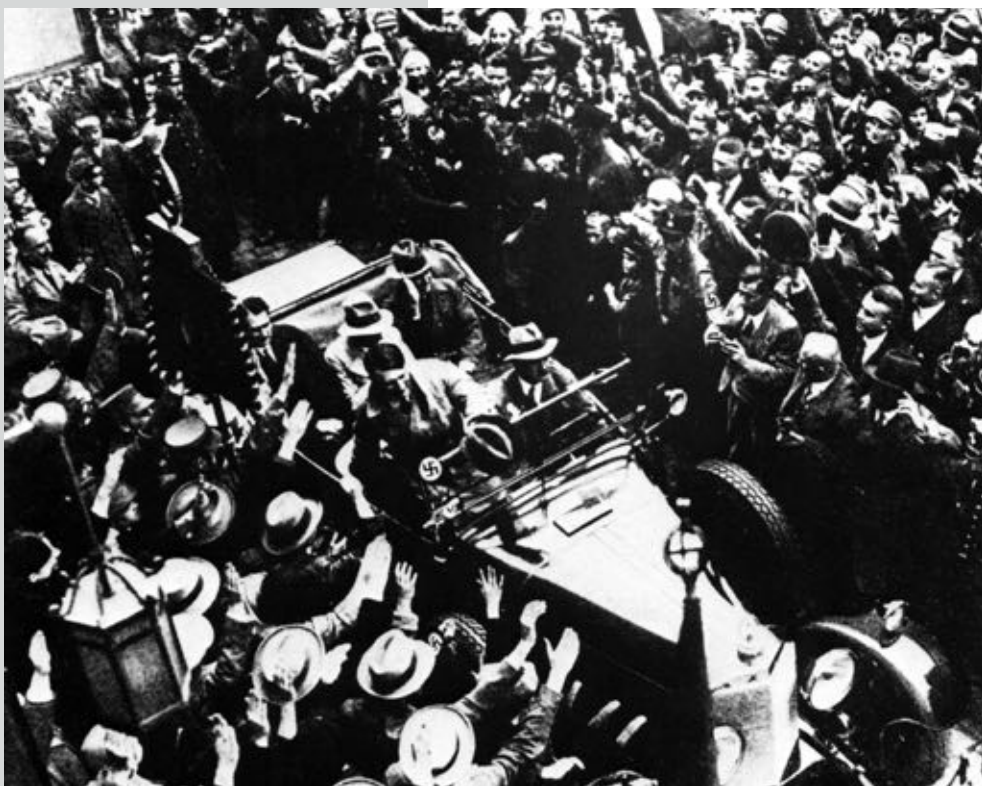
Retreat after a few hours.

Date	Location	Event
July 1926		
Th 01.07.1926	Obersalzberg CR/Berchtesgaden CR/Bischofswiesen CR/Bayerisch Gmain CR/Bad Reichenhall CR/Aufham CR/Anger CR/Teisendorf CR/Traunstein CR/Seebruck CR/Lambach CR/Endorf CR/Rosenheim CR/Bad Aibling CR/Feldkirchen CR/Peiß CR/Höhenkirchen CR/Ottobrunn CR/Neubiberg CR/Munich	Hitler formulates the guidelines for <i>Gaue</i> (districts) and <i>Ortsgruppen</i> (local groups). Speech to party members at <i>Zur Blüte</i> (restaurant) (150 attendees).
Fr 02.07.1926	Munich	
Sa 03.07.1926	Munich CR/Eching CR/Hohenkammer CR/Pfaffenhofen CR/Pörnbach CR/Reichertshofen CR/Ingolstadt CR/Eichstätt CR/Weißenburg in Bavaria CR/Ellingen CR/Pleinfeld CR/Roth CR/Schwabach CR/Nuremberg CR/Heroldsberg CR/Eschenau	

CR/Forth
CR/Gräfenberg
CR/Hiltpoltstein
CR/Weidensees
CR/Pegnitz
CR/Creußen
CR/Bayreuth
CR/Kulmbach
CR/Kronach
CR/Pressig
CR/Ludwigstadt
CR/Probstzella
CR/Saalfeld
CR/Bad Blankenburg
CR/Rudolstadt
CR/Blankenhain
CR/Bad Berka
CR/Weimar

Short stay

Afternoon: Arrives for the second NSDAP national rally.





Su 04.07.1926 Weimar

19:00: Hitler chairs a special meeting about propaganda and organisation at *Hotel Elephant*, Markt 19.

Overnight stays in Weimar are now spent at *Hotel Elephant*. Hitler and hotel manager Paul Leutert strike up a friendly relationship. Upon his arrival at the hotel Hitler always has barber Otto Ludwig (Parkstraße 3, today Puschkinstraße) brought to the hotel. His favourite dish is a Weimar bread soup.

07:00 Uhr: SA and SS roll-call at the *Nationaltheater*, Theaterplatz 2. The *Hitlerjugend* (Hitler Youth) (HJ) is founded after a short speech. The party's emblem is decided upon.

14:00 until 15:00: Keynote address.

Around 16:00: Hitler leads a demonstration march (4,500 take part). First uniformed appearance in brown shirts and display of the Nazi salute. March on the marketplace. Hitler refrains from giving a



[^] 03.07.1926 | Weimar, Hotel Elephant (T, 1913) (2); 04.07.1926 | Hitler leads the demonstration through Weimar (B) (1).



speech at the Neptune Fountain due to his ban on public speaking.

Encounter with Adolf Bartels.

Evening: Speeches at the *Erholung* (inn), the *Stadthaus* on the marketplace and the *Berggesellschaft* (Am Kirschberg 3) at the end of the second national rally.

Overnight stay at *Hotel Elephant*.



Mo 05.07.1926 Weimar
CR/Bad Berka
CR/Blankenhain
CR/Rudolstadt
CR/Bad Blankenburg

[^] **04.07.1926** | Weimar, Hitler before departure after the march-past (T) (1), Am Kirschberg 3 (BL, 2014) (7), marketplace with the Neptune Fountain (BR, 2014) (7).

May 1927

Su 01.05.1927 Berlin

Speech at members-only meeting at night club *Clou* at Mauerstraße 82 /Zimmerstraße 88-91 (Mitte) (5.000 attendees). It is his first official public appearance in Berlin.

Overnight stay at *Hotel Sanssouci*.



Mo 02.05.1927 Berlin
-Tiergarten

Speech at the *Feurichsaal*, Lützowstraße 76 (between Zimmerstraße and Mauerstraße) (500 attendees).



Tu 03.05.1927 Berlin

Overnight stay at *Hotel Sanssouci*.

We 04.05.1927 Berlin

Overnight stay at *Hotel Sanssouci*.

Overnight stay at *Hotel Sanssouci*.

[^] **01.05.1927** | Hitler leaves the “Clou” after his speech (4); **02.05.1927** | Berlin, *Feurichsaal*, interior view (2).

Th	05.05.1927	Berlin	Meeting with Goebbels. Overnight stay at <i>Hotel Sanssouci</i> .
Fr	06.05.1927	Berlin	Meeting with Goebbels. The NSDAP is banned in Berlin, Cologne and Neu- wied.
		CR/Potsdam	
		CR/Michendorf	
		CR/Beelitz	
		CR/Buchholz	
		CR/Treuenbrietzen	
		CR/Marzahna	
		CR/Kropstädt	
		CR/Wittenberg	
		CR/Pratau	
		CR/Kemberg	
		CR/Tornau	
		CR/Bad Döben	
		CR/Wellaune	
		CR/Kreusitz	
		CR/Wiederitzsch	
		CR/Leipzig	
		CR/Markkleeberg	
		CR/Pegau	
		CR/Profen	
		CR/Reuden	
		CR/Draschwitz	
		CR/Zeitz	
		CR/Giebelroth	
		CR/Langenberg	
		CR/Gera	
		CR/Großbebersdorf	
		CR/Mittelpölnitz	
		CR/Auma	
		CR/Oettersdorf	
		CR/Schleiz	
		CR/Zollgrün	
		CR/Gefell	
		CR/Töpen	
		CR/Zedtwitz	
		CR/Hof	
		CR/Konradsreuth	
		CR/Münchberg	

Date	Location	Event
Sa 07.05.1927	CR/Gefrees	Overnight stay at <i>Hotel Bube</i> .
	CR/Berneck	
	Berneck	
	CR/Bindlach	
	CR/Bayreuth	
	CR/Creußen	
	CR/Pegnitz	
	CR/Weidensees	
	CR/Hiltpoltstein	
	CR/Gräfenberg	
	CR/Forth	
	CR/Weißenhohe	
	CR/Eschenau	
	CR/Heroldsberg	
	CR/Nuremberg	
	CR/Stein	
	CR/Heilsbronn	
	CR/Ansbach	
	CR/Feuchtwangen	
	CR/Crailsheim	
	CR/Ilshofen	
	CR/Schwäbisch Hall	
	CR/Mainhardt	
	CR/Sulzbach	
	CR/Backnang	
	CR/Winnenden	
	CR/Waiblingen	
	CR/Cannstatt (today Bad Cannstatt)	
	CR/Stuttgart	
Su 08.05.1927	Stuttgart	Speech at the <i>Gau</i> party conference at the Dinkelacker (1,900 attendees).
		Meeting with count Ernst Reventlow.
		Overnight at <i>Hospiz Victoria</i> .
		Speech at the <i>Gau</i> party conference in the Wulle Saal (800 attendees).
		Protest march through the city.
	WK/Stuttgart	
	CR/Eßlingen am Neckar	
	CR/Plochingen	
	CR/Uhingen	
	CR/Göppingen	
	CR/Eislingen	



[^] 07.05.1927 | *Hitler takes the salute in Stuttgart (18).*

HARALD SANDNER

HITLER

THE ITINERARY

Whereabouts and Travels from 1889 to 1945

VOLUME II
1928–1933

December 1929

Su 01.12.1929 Munich

Mo 02.12.1929 Munich

Tu 03.12.1929 Munich

CR/Solln

CR/Munich

-Thalkirchen

Speech at the guesthouse *Zum Hirschen*, Sollner Straße 43.

Speech at the guesthouse *Deutsche Eiche, Neuhofer Garten* (100 attendees).

Speech at the *Bürgerbräu* in Laim (200 attendees).

Speech at the *Gernerbräu*, Dantestraße 33.

Speech at the *Gartenlaube*.



Speech at *Zirkus Krone* (circus) (5,000 attendees).

Speech at the *Augustinerkeller* (beer hall).

Speech at the *Hackerbräualzhaus* (beer hall).

Speech at the *Thomasbräukeller* (600 attendees).

Speech at the *Salvatorkeller* (150 attendees).

Speech at the *Franziskanerkeller* (beer hall).

Speech at the *Bürgerbräukeller* (1,100 attendees).

[^] 03.12.1929 | Munich, Dantestraße 33 (2014) (7).

We 04.12.1929 Munich

Th 05.12.1929 Munich

CR/Eching

CR/Hohenkammer

CR/Pfaffenhofen

CR/Pörnbach

CR/Reichertshofen

CR/Ingolstadt

CR/Eichstätt

CR/Weißenburg

in Bavaria

CR/Ellingen

CR/Pleinfeld

CR/Roth

CR/Schwabach

CR/Nuremberg

CR/Erlangen

CR/Forchheim

CR/Bamberg

CR/Coburg

CR/Neuses


Speech at the *Hofbräukeller* (beer hall).
Speech at the *Kreuzbräu* (100 attendees).
Speech at the guesthouse *Wagnerbräu*.
Speech at the *Schwabinger Brauerei* (beer hall) (2,000 attendees).
Speech at restaurant *Zur Blüte*.
Speech at the *Löwenbräukeller* (beer hall).
Speech at the *Arzbergerkeller* (150 attendees).

Proclamation

Visits Franz Schwede in hospital, Ketschendorfer Straße 33.




[^] 05.12.1929 | Coburg, hospital (2).

Date	Location	Event
	CR/Beiersdorf	<p>Afternoon: Dines with Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha at Callenberg Castle.</p> 
	CR/Neues CR/Coburg	<p>Speech at the <i>Hofbräugaststätten</i> (2,000 attendees).</p> <p>Overnight stay at <i>Hotel Excelsior</i>.</p>
Fr 06.12.1929	Coburg CR/Bamberg CR/Forchheim CR/Erlangen CR/Nuremberg CR/Schwabach CR/Roth CR/Pleinfeld CR/Ellingen CR/Weißenburg in Bavaria CR/Eichstätt CR/Ingolstadt CR/Reichertshofen CR/Pörnbach CR/Pfaffenhofen	

[^] 05.12.1929 | *Beiersdorf near Coburg, Callenberg Castle (1935) (7)*

		CR/Hohenkammer	
		CR/Eching	
		CR/Munich	
Sa	07.12.1929	Munich	Speech at <i>Zirkus Krone</i> (circus) (7,000 attendees). Article for the <i>Völkischer Beobachter</i> (VB).
Su	08.12.1929	Munich	The NSDAP wins 11.3% of the votes at the state elections in Thuringia. At the city council elections in Coburg, the NSDAP wins the overall majority, meaning Coburg elects a Nazi as first and second mayor. Implementation of a voluntary labour service in Coburg (for the first time in a German city).
Mo	09.12.1929	Munich	
Tu	10.12.1929	Munich	
We	11.12.1929	Munich	
Th	12.12.1929	Munich	
		CR/Eching	
		CR/Hohenkammer	
		CR/Pfaffenhofen	
		CR/Pörnbach	
		CR/Reichertshofen	
		CR/Ingolstadt	
		CR/Eichstätt	
		CR/Weißenburg	
		in Bavaria	
		CR/Ellingen	
		CR/Pleinfeld	
		CR/Roth	
		CR/Schwabach	
		CR/Nuremberg	
		CR/Heroldsberg	
		CR/Eschenau	
		CR/Forth	
		CR/Gräfenberg	
		CR/Hiltboldstein	
		CR/Weidensees	
		CR/Pegnitz	
		CR/Creußen	
		CR/Bayreuth	
		CR/Bindlach	
		CR/Berneck	

Date	Location	Event
June 1931		
Mo 01.06.1931	Berlin	Overnight stay at <i>Hotel Kaiserhof</i> .
Tu 02.06.1931	Berlin	
	TR/Munich	
We 03.06.1931	Munich	Speech at the <i>Bürgerbräukeller</i> (beer hall) (1,500 attendees).
Th 04.06.1931	Munich	
Fr 05.06.1931	Munich	
Sa 06.06.1931	Munich	Visits the burnt out ruins of the <i>Glaspalast</i> (Glass Palace) on Sophienstraße.
		
	CR/Eching	
	CR/Hohenkammer	
	CR/Pfaffenhofen	
	CR/Pörnbach	
	CR/Reichertshofen	
	CR/Ingolstadt	
	CR/Eichstätt	
	CR/Weißenburg	
	in Bavaria	
	CR/Ellingen	
	CR/Pleinfeld	
	CR/Roth	
	CR/Schwabach	
	CR/Nuremberg	
	CR/Heroldsberg	
	CR/Forth	
	CR/Gräfenberg	
	CR/Gschwand	
	CR/Gößweinstein	
	CR/Behringersmühle	Celebration to honour the birthday of the late Siegfried Wagner in the garden at the <i>Gasthof zur Behringersmühle</i> , Behringersmühle 8.

[^] 06.06.1931 | Munich, *Glaspalast* after the fire (380).



Su 07.06.1931

CR/Bayreuth
 CR/Bindlach
 CR/Berneck
 Berneck
 CR/Gefrees
 CR/Münchberg
 CR/Konradsreuth
 CR/Hof
 CR/Plauen
 CR/Netzschkau-
 Mylau
 CR/Reichenbach
 CR/Zwickau
 CR/Lichtenstein
 CR/Oberlungwitz
 CR/Chemnitz



Evening: Visits the *Wahnfried* villa.

Overnight stay at *Hotel Bube*.

Speech at the local arena (today Sportforum Chemnitz, Werner-Seelenbinder-Straße).

While visiting a hospital in Küchwald, a member of the SA dies in front of Hitler. His last words are "Heil Hitler."

[^] 06.06.1931 | In the *Behringersmühle* guesthouse (TR) (270), Side wing (TL, 2013) (7);
 07.06.1931 | Chemnitz, hospital in Küchwald, internal medicine building (B) (2).



Inspects a march-past at Neumarkt, in front of the Bismarck memorial.

Speech at the *Gauparteitag* in the commercial clubhouse.

Mo 08.06.1931

- CR/Oberlungwitz
- CR/Lichtenstein
- CR/Zwickau
- CR/Reichenbach
- CR/Netzschkau-Mylau
- CR/Plauen
- CR/Hof
- CR/Konradsreuth
- CR/Münchberg
- CR/Gefrees
- CR/Berneck
- Berneck
- CR/Bindlach
- CR/Bayreuth
- CR/Creußen
- CR/Pegnitz
- CR/Weidensees
- CR/Hiltpoltstein
- CR/Gräfenberg
- CR/Forth
- CR/Eschenau
- CR/Heroldsberg

Overnight stay at *Hotel Bube*.

[^] 07.06.1931 | Chemnitz, Hitler visits a dying patient in the hospital at Küchwald (R) (99), Neumarkt (L) (2).

CR/Nuremberg
 CR/Schwabach
 CR/Roth
 CR/Pleinfeld
 CR/Ellingen
 CR/Weißenburg
 in Bavaria
 CR/Eichstätt
 CR/Ingolstadt
 CR/Reichertshofen
 CR/Pörnbach
 CR/Pfaffenhofen
 CR/Hohenkammer
 CR/Eching
 CR/Munich

Tu 09.06.1931 Munich

We 10.06.1931 Munich

Th 11.06.1931 Munich

Fr 12.06.1931 Munich

Sa 13.06.1931 Munich

Su 14.06.1931 Munich

Mo 15.06.1931 Munich

Letter to Benito Mussolini.

Interview at the Brown House with British journalist Stanley Simpson from the *Times*.

Proclamation

Speech at the *Zirkus Krone* (circus) (5,000 attendees).

Speech at the inauguration of the SA and SS National Leaders' School at Schwanthalerstraße 68. Hitler teaches the first lesson.



Tu 16.06.1931 Munich

We 17.06.1931 Munich



[^] 15.06.1931 | Munich, Schwanthalerstraße 68 (L, 2014) (7), group photo behind the Reichsführerschule (R) (427).

Date	Location	Event
Th 18.06.1931	Munich	Hitler tells the Italian consul that he is unable to find the peace and quiet he needs to work. Berlin, he claims, is "a city without tradition, half Americanised, half devoid of culture."
Fr 19.06.1931	Munich CR/Haar CR/Zorneding CR/Kirchseeon CR/Ebersberg	
		Funeral of SA member Josef Weber, who died during a brawl. Hitler awaits the funeral procession at the cemetery gate. Graveside eulogy.
		
		
	CR/Kirchseeon CR/Zorneding CR/Haar CR/Munich	
Sa 20.06.1931	Munich	
Su 21.06.1931	Munich CR/Feldkirchen CR/Anzing CR/Forstinning CR/Hohenlinden	

[^] 19.06.1931 | *Ebersberg, cemetery, entrance (T, 2013) (7), cemetery (B, 2013) (7).*

CR/Haag
CR/Reichertsheim
CR/Heldenstein
CR/Mühldorf am Inn



CR/Heldenstein
CR/Reichertsheim
CR/Haag
CR/Hohenlinden
CR/Forstinning
CR/Anzing
CR/Feldkirchen
CR/Munich

Mo 22.06.1931 Munich
Tu 23.06.1931 Munich
We 24.06.1931 Munich
Th 25.06.1931 Munich

CR/Eching
CR/Hohenkammer
CR/Pfaffenhofen
CR/Pörnbach
CR/Reichertshofen
CR/Ingolstadt

Muster at the racecourse.



After 16:45: Speech at the industrial site at Friedrich-Ludwig-Jahn-Straße 21 (2,700 attendees).

^ 21.06.1931 | Mühldorf am Inn, race track (R) (472), warehouse (L) (472) .

Date	Location	Event
Mo 26.12.1932	Obersalzberg	
Tu 27.12.1932	Obersalzberg	
We 28.12.1932	Obersalzberg	
Th 29.12.1932	Obersalzberg	
Fr 30.12.1932	Obersalzberg	
Sa 31.12.1932	Obersalzberg	
	CR/Berchtesgaden	
	CR/Bischofswiesen	
	CR/Bayerisch Gmain	
	CR/Bad Reichenhall	
	CR/Aufham	
	CR/Anger	
	CR/Teisendorf	
	CR/Traunstein	
	CR/Seebruck	
	CR/Lambach	
	CR/Endorf	
	CR/Rosenheim	
	CR/Bad Aibling	
	CR/Feldkirchen	
	CR/Peiß	
	CR/Höhenkirchen	
	CR/Ottobrunn	
	CR/Neubiberg	
	CR/Munich	
		Hitler visits Goebbels in his hotel. Exact location unknown.
		New Year's Appeal
		

[^] **Dezember 1932** | *Haus Wachenfeld auf dem Obersalzberg (17)*

1933

January 1933

Su 01.01.1933 Munich

Hitler prefers the tailor Josef Landolt from Munich and the men's fashion and uniform manufacturer Wilhelm Holter at Wilhelmstraße 49 in Berlin.

According to the Munich tax office, Hitler owes 400,000 Reichsmark = 1.8 million Euros (2021)

Oberjoch Pass near Sonthofen is renamed "Adolf Hitler Pass."

New Year's Appeal

Visits the *Stadtmuseum* at St. Jakobs-Platz 1 with Eva Braun.



Evening: Attends the opera *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*.

The VB is published again in Berlin.

Night: Visits the Hanfstaengl family.

Proclamation

Speech at the Agricultural policy conference at the *Brown House*.

Night train to Bonn.

Mo 02.01.1933 Munich

Tu 03.01.1933 Munich


TR/Bonn



CR/Bad Godesberg

Overnight stay at *Hotel Dreesen*.

[^] 01.01.1933 | Munich, *Stadtmuseum* (T) (468); 03.01.1933 | Bonn, central station (B) (400).

Date	Location	Event
We 04.01.1933	Bad Godesberg	Morning departure from the rear of <i>Hotel Dreesen</i> in someone else's car and closed curtains. A decoy car drives in the opposite direction.
	CR/Bonn CR/Wesseling CR/Cologne	Meeting with Franz von Papen at Schröder's at Stadtwaldgürtel 35 with Heß and Himmler.
		
	CR/Leverkusen CR/Wermelskirchen CR/Schwelm CR/Hagen CR/Schwerte CR/Unna CR/Hamm CR/Beckum CR/Stromberg CR/Wiedenbrück CR/Gütersloh CR/Bielefeld CR/Lage CR/Lemgo CR/Dörentrup CR/Bödingfeld	
	CR/Barntrup CR/Blomberg CR/Detmold	22:00 until 23:00: Speech in a marquee (7,500 attendees). Hitler's speech is interrupted when the town's midwife is required.

[^] 04.01.1933 | Cologne, Stadtwaldgürtel 35 (7).

Th 05.01.1933 Detmold

CR/Horn
CR/Steinheim
CR/Grevenburg

00:15 until 01:00: Speech in a marquee at Kronenplatz (5,000 attendees).

Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen's castle.



CR/Sommersell
CR/Steinheim
CR/Horn
CR/Detmold
CR/Lage
CR/Leopoldshöhe

After 19:30: Speech in a marquee at the *Heckewerth* guesthouse (5,000 attendees).

CR/Örlinghausen

After 22:30: Speech in a marquee at the *Scherenkrug* guesthouse (on the B66, since torn down) (5,000 attendees).

CR/Detmold
CR/Horn
CR/Steinheim
CR/Sommersell
CR/Grevenburg

Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen's castle.

Fr 06.01.1933

Grevenburg
CR/Sommersell
CR/Steinheim
CR/Horn
CR/Detmold
CR/Augustdorf

22:15: Speech in a marquee at the marketplace (3,000 attendees).

CR/Detmold

Date	Location	Event
	CR/Horn	Until 23:30: Speech at the marketplace and the <i>Ratskeller</i> , Kirchstraße 6.
		
Sa 07.01.1933	CR/Steinheim CR/Sommersell CR/Grevenburg Grevenburg CR/Sommersell CR/Steinheim CR/Horn CR/Detmold CR/Lemgo CR/Hohenhausen	Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen's castle. Speech in a marquee at the entrance to the village (3,000 attendees). The tarpaulin lets water in and Hitler gets wet during his speech. Evening speech in the marquee (2,000 attendees).
Su 08.01.1933	CR/Kalldorf CR/Hohenhausen CR/Lemgo CR/Detmold CR/Horn CR/Steinheim CR/Sommersell CR/Grevenburg Grevenburg CR/Burg Schwalenberg CR/Grevenburg	Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen's castle. Interview with Otto Dietrich. After 17:00: Speech (90 minutes) in a marquee on the high plain outside the town (4,500 attendees). Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen's castle.

[^] 06.01.1933 | Horn, Marktplatz (402)

Mo 09.01.1933 Grevenburg
CR/Sommersell
CR/Steinheim
CR/Horn
CR/Detmold
CR/Lage

Tu 10.01.1933 Bielefeld
TR/Berlin
-Charlottenburg
-Dahlem

21:00 until 22:30: Speech at Jahnplatz, Eichenallee (4,000 attendees).

01:31: Departure.

07:08: Arrival at Friedrichstraße Station.



Before noon: Meeting with Goebbels.

Midday: Hitler and Goebbels visit Göring in his apartment at Kaiserdamm 34/III/Soorstraße.

Afternoon at the Eher-Verlag, Zimmerstraße 88-90.

20:00: Attends the opera "La Traviata" (Verdi) at the State Opera, Unter den Linden 7.



A meeting with Franz von Papen in Ribbentrop's house follows, Lentze-Allee 7-9.

[^] 10.01.1933 | Berlin, Friedrichstraße Station (T, 1900) (403), Zimmerstraße 88 (BL, 2015) (7), State Opera (BR) (404).

Date	Location	Event
We 11.01.1933	Berlin	Before noon: Visits Magda Goebbels at the university gynaecology clinic, Ziegelstraße 14-18, the Monbijoustraße entrance.
		
	TR/Bielefeld CR/Lage CR/Lemgo	14:00: Departure
	CR/Blomberg CR/Steinheim CR/Sommersell CR/Grevenburg	Interview with Otto Dietrich. After 22:15: Speech (90 minutes) at the <i>Alter Schützenhaussaal</i> (3,000 attendees).
Th 12.01.1933	Grevenburg CR/Sommersell CR/Steinheim CR/Horn CR/Bad Lippspringe CR/Paderborn CR/Salzkotten CR/Lipperode	Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen's castle.
	CR/Salzkotten CR/Paderborn CR/Bad Lippspringe CR/Schlangen CR/Horn CR/Steinheim CR/Sommersell CR/Grevenburg	After 21:30: Speech (60 minutes) in a marquee (5,000 attendees). Communists had cut the electricity cables before the speech.
Fr 13.01.1933	Grevenburg CR/Sommersell CR/Steinheim CR/Horn CR/Holzhausen	Speech in a marquee. Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen's castle. Visits the <i>Externsteine</i> .

[^] 11.01.1933 | Berlin gynaecology clinic, Ziegelstraße (405).

CR/Heiligenkirchen



Afternoon: Visits the Hermann Monument.

CR/Holzhausen
CR/Horn
CR/Vinsebeck

Meeting with Goebbels at *Schloss Vinsebeck* (castle).

CR/Steinheim
CR/Blomberg

Evening: Speech in a marquee near a barn (5,000 attendees).


CR/Barntrop

Evening: Speech in a marquee on Hamelner Straße.

CR/Blomberg
CR/Schieder
CR/Schwalenberg
CR/Grevenburg

Declaration and Ordinance, dated in Detmold.
Overnight stay at Baron von Oeynhausen’s castle.

Sa 14.01.1933 Grevenburg
CR/Sommersell
CR/Steinheim
CR/Horn
CR/Detmold
CR/Lage

Date	Location	Event
	CR/Traunstein CR/Seebruck CR/Lambach CR/Endorf CR/Rosenheim CR/Bad Aibling CR/Feldkirchen CR/Peiß CR/Höhenkirchen CR/Ottobrunn CR/Neubiberg CR/Munich -Oberwiesenfeld AR/Berlin -Tempelhof	
Tu 13.06.1933	Berlin	
We 14.06.1933	Berlin	Speech to <i>Reichsleiter</i> and <i>Gauleiter</i> at the Prussian House of Lords. Hitler says that National Socialism will “survive for centuries” and “nothing will destroy it.” The film <i>Wege zur Guten Ehe</i> , Ways to a Good Marriage, (Adolf Trotz), the first sexual enlightenment film, is shown in Berlin cinemas.
Th 15.06.1933	Berlin CR/diverse Stadtteile	Appointment of 12 trustees. Hitler drives through the night with Goebbels. Speech to <i>Reichsleiter</i> and <i>Gauleiter</i> .
Fr 16.06.1933	Berlin CR/Weißensee CR/Lindenberg CR/Schwanebeck CR/Bernau CR/Forst north of Bernau -Waldfrieden	Drive over the marketplace. 13:55: Arrives in non military clothing. Speech at the opening of the <i>Reichsführerschule</i> . Drives from Wandlitzer Straße (today Hans-Wittwer-Straße 6).
		

[^] 16.06.1933 | Opening of the *Reichsführerschule* in Bernau (99).

HARALD SANDNER

HITLER

THE ITINERARY

Whereabouts and Travels from 1889 to 1945

VOLUME III
1934–1939



[^] 27.05.1934 | Royal box at the Semperoper before the performance (4).

Mo 28.05.1934 Dresden



Visits the *Zwinger*, the Zwinger Gardens (Theaterplatz) and the art gallery.

Spends several hours visiting the infantry school at Marienallee 11. During his visit, he talks with *Reichswehr* officers about the upcoming action to be taken against the SA leadership.

New traffic regulations come into effect.

Overnight stay in *Hotel Bellevue*.

Speech to SA leaders at *Hotel Bellevue*.

Speech from the balcony of the Haus des *Reichsstatthalters* at Schlossplatz 1.

Tu 29.05.1934 Dresden



Hitler takes an unforeseen route via Lennestraße, Stuebelplatz, Stübelallee, Müller-Berset-Straße and Comeniusstraße.

12:12: Arrives on the ring road-side of the town hall. Makes an entry in the guest book. Hitler makes an appearance on the balcony. Tour of the torture chamber.

[^] 28.05.1934 | *Dresden, Zwinger* (2005) (78); 29.05.1934 | *Dresden, Schlossplatz 1* (482).

Date	Location	Event
We 30.05.1934	Dresden - auf dem Heller	
		Attends a performance of <i>Peer Gynt</i> at the theatre on Ostra-Allee/ Theaterstraße.
Th 31.05.1934	Berlin - Tempelhof	
		Overnight stay at <i>Hotel Bellevue</i> . Reception for composer Richard Strauß. Reception for members of the BDM (League of German Girls). Speech to <i>Kreisleiter</i> (County Leaders) of Saxony. Departure from Devrientstraße. 13:00: Inspects a march on Adolf Hitler Platz. Pays a visit to the minister president of Saxony at his residence on Comeniusstraße. Hitler travels via Müller-Bersetz-Straße. Departure from Dresden via Augustusbrücke and Hauptstraße. 13:15: Take off. Speech at the Reich Chancellery during a reception for officers of the <i>Köln</i> cruiser. The number of unemployed drops to 2,525,000.

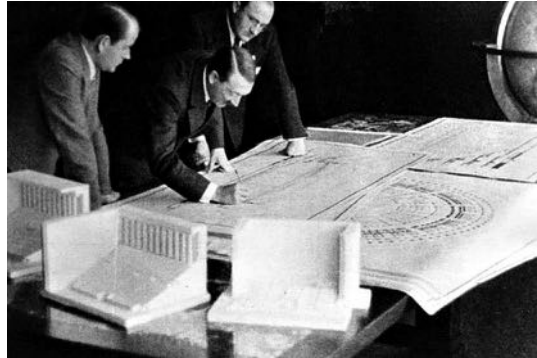
[^] 29.05.1934 | *Dresden, town hall (T) (2), Schauspielhaus (B) (483).*

June 1934

Fr 01.06.1934 Berlin

Visits the exhibition "Deutsches Volk, Deutsche Arbeit" (German People, German Labour) at the exhibition hall on Kaiserdamm.

13:15: Hitler arrives unaccompanied in the Bismarck Room at the Reich Chancellery. Professor Ruff gives a presentation on the *Kongresshalle* in Nuremberg. Hitler approves the plans.



Sa 02.06.1934 Berlin

Reception for the Skagerrak Guard.

Hitler orders Admiral Erich Raeder to keep the construction of submarines secret.

Su 03.06.1934 Berlin

Mo 04.06.1934 Berlin

An alleged five-hour conversation with Röhm. There are neither witnesses nor a protocol.

Tu 05.06.1934 Berlin

We 06.06.1934 Berlin

In a secret order, Hitler gives instructions to triple the number of men in the *Reichswehr* to 300,000 (21 divisions).

Th 07.06.1934 Berlin

Fr 08.06.1934 Berlin

Meeting with Alfred Rosenberg.

Sa 09.06.1934 Berlin

-Tempelhof
AR/Munich
-Oberwiesenfeld
CR/Neubiberg
CR/Ottobrunn
CR/Höhenkirchen
CR/Peiß
CR/Feldkirchen
CR/Bad Aibling
CR/Rosenheim
CR/Endorf

[^] **01.06.1934** | *Hitler looking over the construction plans for the Nazi Party Rally Grounds (308).*

Date	Location	Event
	CR/Lambach	
	CR/Seebruck	
	CR/Traunstein	
	CR/Teisendorf	
	CR/Anger	
	CR/Aufham	
	CR/Bad Reichenhall	
	CR/Bayerisch Gmain	
	CR/Bischofswiesen	
	CR/Berchtesgaden	
	CR/Obersalzberg	
Su 10.06.1934	Obersalzberg	
Mo 11.06.1934	Obersalzberg	
Tu 12.06.1934	Obersalzberg	
We 13.06.1934	Obersalzberg	
Th 14.06.1934	Obersalzberg	
	CR/Berchtesgaden	
	AF /Bischofswiesen	
	CR/Bayerisch Gmain	
	CR/Bad Reichenhall	
	CR/Aufham	
	CR/Anger	
	CR/Teisendorf	
	CR/Traunstein	
	CR/Seebruck	
	CR/Lambach	
	CR/Endorf	
	CR/Rosenheim	
	CR/Bad Aibling	
	CR/Feldkirchen	
	CR/Peiß	
	CR/Höhenkirchen	
	CR/Ottobrunn	
	CR/Neubiberg	
	CR/Munich	
	-Oberwiesenfeld	
	AR/ <u>LidodiVenezia</u>	
	<u>(Italy)</u>	
		08:20: Departs on his first foreign trip as chancellor.
		12:00: Arrival at the San Nicolo Airfield on Via Giannantonio Selva. Mussolini, dressed in uniform, greets Hitler. Hitler immediately regrets not wearing a uniform.



SH/Venice

CR/Mestre

CR/Oriago

CR/Mira Taglio

CR/Dolo

CR/Fiesso

CR/Stra

CR/Fiesso

CR/Dolo

CR/Mira Taglio

CR/Oriago

CR/Mestre

CR/Venice



Drive to *Grand Hotel des Bains* at Lungomare Guglielmo Marconi 17. The chef, a Jew, has been put on leave.

Via motorboat through the Venetian Lagoon and along the Grand Canal to Piazzale Roma.

Visits Villa Pisani, of the noble Pisani family, at Via Doge Alvise. Conference with Mussolini. A further conversation (one and a half hours) in the park.



Evening: Visits a concert with works by Verdi and Wagner in the courtyard of the *Palazzo Ducale* (Doge's Palace) on the Piazza San Marco (St

Date	Location	Event
Tu 10.03.1936	Munich	Order to found <i>Reiter Korps</i> (NSRK) (National Socialist Cavalry Corps).
We 11.03.1936	Munich -Oberwiesenfeld AR/Berlin -Tempelhof	Evening: Arrival.
Tu 12.03.1936	Berlin -Tempelhof AR/Karlsruhe AR/Munich -Oberwiesenfeld	Order to build barrier fortifications in Saarland and the Upper Rhine. 20:00: Speech in a tent at the university arena.
Fr 13.03.1936	Munich	List of nominated election candidates is approved.
Sa 14.03.1936	Munich	Speech from the exhibition halls at Theresienwiese. Hitler says: "Neither threats nor warnings will divert me from my path. I go with the certainty of a sleepwalker along the path laid out for me by Providence."
So 15.03.1936	Munich -Oberwiesenfeld AR/Berlin -Tempelhof -Schwanenwerder	Evening: Visits the Goebbels family's new villa at Inselstraße Nr. 8-10.
Mo 16.03.1936	Berlin -Tempelhof AR/Frankfurt a. Main -Bockenheimer FR	Decree to the <i>Wehrmacht</i> . Rebstock Airport. Visits <i>Gauleiter</i> Jakob Sprenger at his apartment at Zeppelinallee 8. 21:00: Hohenzollernplatz 22:30: From the balcony at the opera house, Hitler observes the Grand Tattoo. Overnight on plane.



[^] 16.03.1936 | Frankfurt am Main, Festival Hall (549).

Date	Location	Event
Tu 17.03.1936	AR/Berlin	
We 18.03.1936	Berlin -Tempelhof AR/Königsberg -Devau AR/Berlin -Tempelhof	Election speech. Exact location unknown.
Tu 19.03.1936	Berlin	
Fr 20.03.1936	Berlin -Tempelhof TR/Hamburg -Rothenburgsort	Evening: Speech at the new <i>Hanseatenhalle</i> on Zollvereinsstraße (40,000 attendees).
	TR/Berlin	
Sa 21.03.1936	Berlin	Meeting with Ribbentrop.
So 22.03.1936	Berlin -Tempelhof AR/Breslau -Gandau/FR	Speech at the <i>Jahrhunderthalle</i> (Centennial Hall). Overnight on plane.
Mo 23.03.1936	AR/Berlin -Tempelhof	
Tu 24.03.1936	Berlin	Speech at the <i>Deutschlandhalle</i> . Hitler says: "We do not wish to take peace and freedom from other peoples."
We 25.03.1936	Berlin TR/Mannheim TR/Ludwigshafen	16:15: Arrival: Guard of honour formation at Bahnhofplatz. Drive along the viaduct, Humboldtstraße, in the northern part of the city and Kopernikusstraße. Speech in the exhibition hall at Hindenburgpark (200,000 attendees).
	TR/Mannheim/TR	19:55 Departure: Construction work on the extension of the Wachenfeld building at Obersalzberg. Hitler draws the plans to scale himself without help. Hitler stays in the Hoher Göll guesthouse while the construction work is carried out. Overnight on special train.
Tu 26.03.1936	TR/Leipzig/TR	Speech in the mechanical hall at the technology fair. Overnight on special train.

Date	Location	Event
Fr 27.03.1936	TR/Bad Godesberg TR/Essen -Seegrott	<i>Hotel Dreesen.</i> 13:00: Departure. Speech at the Krupp locomotive building on Bot- troper Straße from the frame of a locomotive (120,000 attendees). The speech is broadcast on the radio.
Sa 28.03.1936	TR/Bad Godesberg Bad Godesberg TR/Cologne/TR	Overnight stay at <i>Hotel Dreesen.</i> 14:30: Departure. Speech at the Gürzenich and the exhibition hall. The second speech is broadcast on all channels. Overnight on train.
So 29.03.1936	TR/Berlin	Hitler votes at the Potsdamer Station polling sta- tion. The official result: NSDAP wins 99% of the votes.



[^] 29.03.1936 | Berlin, Potsdam Station (T) (7), Hitler during a phone call in his private room at the Old Reich Chancellery (B) (18).



Mo 30.03.1936 Berlin

Tu 31.03.1936 Berlin

Speech during a Cabinet meeting.

[^] **29.03.1936** | Berlin, after the election, Hitler is in good spirits and talks with NS officials(18).

April 1936

We 01.04.1936 Berlin
Tu 02.04.1936 Berlin
Fr 03.04.1936 Berlin
TR/Munich
Sa 04.04.1936 Munich

So 05.04.1936 Munich



Mo 06.04.1936 Munich
Tu 07.04.1936 Munich
We 08.04.1936 Munich
-Oberwiesenfeld

Secret decree to strengthen the military of the German Reich.
Visits the construction site of the *Haus der Deutschen Kunst*.



AR/Essen
-Haarzopf

Visits the Krupp works. Talk about new war materials and inspection of "special objects."

[^] 05.04.1936 | Munich, with Speer (right) visits the construction site of the *Haus der Deutschen Kunst* (T) (209); 08.04.1936 | Arrival outside the airport at Munich, Oberwiesenfeld (B) (4).

Date	Location	Event
Tu 09.04.1936	CR/Velbert	Overnight <i>Hotel Dreesen</i> Meeting with Ribbentrop
	CR/Solingen	
	CR/Leichlingen	
	CR/Leverkusen	
	CR/Köln/Weseling	
	CR/Bonn	
	CR/Bad Godesberg	
	Bad Godesberg	
	CR/Rhine ferry	
	CR/Königswinter	
Fr 10.04.1936	CR/Petersberg	Trip on the Preußen, a government-owned boat.
	CR/Rhine ferry	
	CR/Bad Godesberg	
	Bad Godesberg	
	SH/Geisenheim	
Sa 11.04.1936	CR/Mainz	
	CR/Mannheim-Neostheim	
	AR/München-Oberwiesenfeld	
	Munich	
	CR/Reichsautobahn Munich	
	Rosenheim	
	CR/Rosenheim	
	CR/Endorf	
	CR/Lambach	
	CR/Seebruck	
	CR/Traunstein	
	CR/Teisendorf	
	CR/Anger	
	CR/Aufham	
	CR/Bad Reichenhall	
	CR/Bayerisch Gmain	
	CR/Bischofswiesen	
	CR/Berchtesgaden	
	CR/Obersalzberg	

Date	Location	Event
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So 12.04.1936 Obersalzberg

Visits the guest house Hoher Göll (clubhouse).
Inspection of the construction work with Sofia Stork. Stork is selected to create designs for the tiled stove (*Kachelofen*) at the Berghof.



Mo 13.04.1936 Obersalzberg

Tu 14.04.1936 Obersalzberg

We 15.04.1936 Obersalzberg

Tu 16.04.1936 Obersalzberg



CR/Berchtesgaden
CR/Bischofswiesen
CR/Bayerisch Gmain
CR/Bad Reichenhall

[^] **12.04.1936** | Obersalzberg, Hitler outside the Hoher Göll guesthouse (T) (4); **16.04.1936** | A cheering crowd at Hitler's departure from Obersalzberg (B) (19).

CR/Aufham
 CR/Anger
 CR/Teisendorf
 CR/Traunstein
 CR/Seebruck
 CR/Lambach
 CR/Rimsting
 CR/Prien
 CR/near Bernau
 CR/Prien
 CR/Rimsting
 CR/Endorf
 CR/Rosenheim
 CR/Reichsautobahn
 Rosenheim-
 Munich
 CR/Pasing
 CR/Unter-
 pfaffenhofen
 CR/Inning
 CR/Schöffelding
 CR/Landsberg a. Lech

Visits the construction site of the Reich motorway.



Around 12:00: Visits the construction site on Neue Bergstraße ("Reichsmusterstraße").



Spends 15 minutes at the prison and his former cell.

CR/Schöffelding
 CR/Windach
 CR/Greifenberg

[^] **16.04.1936** | *Landsberg am Lech, Neue Bergstraße (R, 2013) (7), Hitler at Landsberg Prison (L) (80).*

July 1939



Sa 01.07.1939 Munich/TR

So 02.07.1939 TR/Hamburg/TR

Mo 03.07.1939 TR/Rechlin



Hitler submits a memorandum on the question of fortifications.

23:20: Departure.

Originally, the inaugurations of the West Bridge in Bremen and the launching of the *Lützow* were planned.

Overnight on special train.

State funeral for the general of the cavalry Wilhelm Knochenhauer.

13:00: Funeral outside the city hall.

Hotel Atlantic.

19:00: Departure.

Last visit in Hamburg.



Overnight on special train.

10:58: Arrival.

[^] **Juli 1939** | Hitler during a private stay in the Eagle's Nest, exact date unknown (TR) (18), same site of the room with panoramic view in 2014 (TL) (7); **03.07.1939** | Rechlin, station (B, 1998) (7).

	CR/März CR/Mirow CR/Granzow CR/Roggentin	Inspection of new aircraft prototypes at the <i>Luftwaffe</i> Testing Center with Ernst Udet and Göring. Inspects a Heinkel He 178, the world's first aircraft with a turbojet engine.
	CR/Granzow CR/Mirow CR/März CR/Rechlin TR/Berlin	15:00: Departure.
Tu 04.07.1939	Berlin	Reception for the Spanish Ambassador Marquesado de Magaz and viewing of paintings by Zuloaga, gifts from Franco.
We 05.07.1939	Berlin	Evening: Reception for Hungarian Chief of General Staff General Henrik Werth.
		
		Reception for Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Ivanov Kyoseivano. (name spelling in German)
Tu 06.07.1939	Berlin -Tempelhof	14:00: Departure. First flight onboard Condor aircraft Grenzmark.
		

[^] **05.07.1939** | Meeting with the Hungarian general Henrik Werth (T) (4); **06.07.1939** | Before departure with the new plane in Berlin-Tempelhof (B) (4).

Date	Location	Event
	AR/Munich -Oberwiesenfeld	Flight over Munich. It is Hitler's last flight to take off from Oberwiesenfeld Airfield.
	TR/Berchtesgaden CR/Obersalzberg	21:00: Departure.
Fr 07.07.1939	Obersalzberg	
Sa 08.07.1939	Obersalzberg	
So 09.07.1939	Obersalzberg CR/Berchtesgaden CR/Bischofswiesen CR/Bayerisch Gmain CR/Bad Reichenhall CR/Reichsautobahn Bad Reichenhall- Munich	
Mo 10.07.1939	Munich	Visits Hermann Giesler's studio. The studio is housed in an annexe to the Bavarian National Museum in Prinzregentenstraße 3 / corner Oettingenstraße. Hitler inspects a model of the 214-meter-high "Monument of Movement," which is to be built on the site of the former central station.
		
	Munich- Bad Reichenhall CR/Bad Reichenhall CR/Bayerisch Gmain CR/Bischofswiesen CR/Berchtesgaden CR/Obersalzberg	
Tu 11.07.1939	Obersalzberg	
We 12.07.1939	Obersalzberg	
Tu 13.07.1939	Obersalzberg	Talk (90 minutes) in the <i>Bechsteinhaus</i> with the newlywed wife of adjutant Alwin Albrecht about her past. After their departure, Hitler awaits Adjutant Engel. Both go to the teahouse, then return in Engel's car.
		

[^] 10.07.1939 | Munich, Prinzregentenstraße 3 (T, 2013) (7); 13.07.1939 | Obersalzberg, Bechsteinhaus (B) (15).



Fr 14.07.1939 Obersalzberg
CR/Berchtesgaden
TR/Munich

12:00: Departure.

20:00: Reception for Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri at the *Führerbau*.

Evening: Festive reception for the Day of German Art. Hitler states that the Adolf-Hitler-Platz in Berlin will be renamed Mussolini-Platz and the newly built station for state guests will be renamed "Mussolini."

Sa 15.07.1939 Munich

Attending the ceremonial session at the meeting of the Reich Chamber of Fine Arts in the ballroom of the *Deutsches Museum*.

Attends a performance of the opera *Tannhäuser*.

So 16.07.1939 Munich

12:00: Visits Troost's studio.

Day of German Art

Meeting at the *Deutsches Museum*.

Lays a wreath at the grave of Professor Troost at the Nordfriedhof cemetery.

Speech at the *Haus der Deutschen Kunst* to mark an hour of remembrance. It is Hitler's last cultural speech.

[^] 13.07.1939 | Obersalzberg, Bechsteinhaus (65).



Mo 17.07.1939 Munich

Tu 18.07.1939 Munich
CR/Reichsautobahn
Munich-Felden
SH/Herrenchiemsee



Festival parade “2,000 Years of German Culture” at Odeonsplatz. The VIP stand is at the *Feldherrnhalle*.

Besuch im *Künstlerhaus*.

Midday: Reception with breakfast for Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri in Hitler’s private apartment.

Visits Herrenchiemsee with Eva Braun and Goebbels.

[^] 16.07.1939 | Munich, tour of the Haus der Deutschen Kunst (TR) (4), Haus der Deutschen Kunst (TL) (2); 18.07.1939 | Hitler with Eva Braun at Herrenchiemsee Castle (B) (16).

SH/Felden
 CR/Reichsautobahn
 Felden-
 Traunstein/
 Siegsdorf
 CR/Siegsdorf
 CR/Hammer
 CR/Inzell
 CR/Weißbach
 CR/Schneizlreuth
 CR/Unterjettenberg
 CR/Ramsau
 CR/Engedey
 CR/Berchtesgaden
 CR/Obersalzberg
 CR/Kehlstein

We 19.07.1939

Obersalzberg
 CR/Kehlstein



CR/Obersalzberg

Tu 20.07.1939

Obersalzberg

Visits the Leys (married couple) and lunch in the tea house.



Production of a series of portraits in white uniform in the study and on the terrace by Heinrich Hoffmann. It is the last series of portraits; they are not published.

Hitler shows construction plans for Linz to a group of BDM girls. Statement: "How happy I am when I am here. I have had enough trouble. I need my rest now. Oh, how I would like to stay here and work as an artist."

[^] **19.07.1939** | Kehlstein, Bormann, Schaub, Hitler and an adjudant outside the Eagle's Nest (R) (18), Hitler with Inge Ley on the way to the Mooslahnerkopf (L) (18).



Fr 21.07.1939 Obersalzberg
Sa 22.07.1939 Obersalzberg
So 23.07.1939 Obersalzberg
 CR/Berchtesgaden
 CR/Bischofswiesen



[^] **20.07.1939** | *Hitler explains his construction plans for Linz to members of the BDM. (T) (18), portrait photo by Heinrich Hoffmann (B L) (18), souvenir photo (B R) (18).*

	CR/Bayerisch Gmain CR/Bad Reichenhall CR/Reichsautobahn Bad Reichenhall- Munich	19:55 until 21:25: Inspects pictures at the <i>Führerbau</i> . Hitler's essay "Die Reichskanzlei" is printed in several newspapers.
Mo 24.07.1939	Munich CR/Garching CR/Reichsautobahn Schleißheim- Nuremberg	Short visit to the Nazi Party Rally Grounds. Overnight stay at the <i>Hotel Deutscher Hof</i> . Visits the construction site of the congress hall.
Tu 25.07.1939	Nuremberg CR/Reichsautobahn Nuremberg- Bayreuth	Attends a performance of <i>Der fliegende Holländer</i> at the Festival Theatre. Overnight stay at <i>Siegfriedhaus</i> .
We 26.07.1939	Bayreuth	Attends a performance of <i>Tristan and Isolde</i> at the Festival Theatre. Overnight stay at <i>Siegfriedhaus</i> .
Tu 27.07.1939	Bayreuth	Instruction to the OKW for the "Occupation of the German Free State of Danzig." Meeting with British newspaper publisher, Gomer Berry, 1st Viscount Kemsley at <i>Villa Wahnfried</i> .



Attends a performance of the opera *Parsifal* at the Festival Theatre. Reception for artists at the *Villa Wahnfried*. Overnight stay at *Siegfriedhaus*.

[^] **27.07.1939** | Bayreuth, Hitler with Winifred Wagner and Mr and Mrs Ley at the Wahnfried Villa (4).

Date	Location	Event
	CR/ <u>Rembertów</u> CR/ <u>Struga</u> CR/ <u>Kobyłka</u> CR/ <u>Struga</u> CR/ <u>Radzymin</u> CR/ <u>Wyszków</u> AR/ <u>Danzig</u> -Langfuhr CR/ <u>Danzig</u> -Langfuhr CR/ <u>Oliva</u> CR/ <u>Zoppot</u>	North of Warsaw. Drives past the troops of the 11th Division. Lunch. 14:00: Departs from the airfield near the train lines. 16:00: Arrival. Colonel in Chief Freiherr von Fritsch dies in battle. Overnight stay at the <i>Kasino Hotel</i> . Permission is given to the German Navy to attack French ships. Overnight stay at the <i>Kasino Hotel</i> . Command to extend the operational area of the army. Overnight stay at the <i>Kasino Hotel</i> . 07:00: German air raid against Warsaw. It is the most significant air raid in history so far. In a total of 50 German air strikes, 25,000 civilians are killed. Decree for instruction No 4 (continuation of the war). 08:40: Departure. On this day, special circumstances mean accompaniment is kept to a minimum.
Sa 23.09.1939	Zoppot	
So 24.09.1939	Zoppot	
Mo 25.09.1939	Zoppot	
	CR/ <u>Oliva</u>	



^ 25.09.1939 | In the car with Generaloberst Blaskowitz (4).

CR/Danzig
-Langfuhr
AR/Guzów (Poland)

CR/Gut Guzów



09:00: Departure on plane D-AVAU.
Commander in Chief of the Army reports.
Talk by General Reichenau.
Talk by General von Blaskowitz at *Sobański Palace*.



CR/Wiskitki
CR/Zyrardów
CR/Nadarzyn
CR/Wolica
CR/Dawidy

CR/Warschau

Greets the 1st SS Panzer Division.

Addresses staff of the 10th Division of General von Cochenhausen on the attack on Warsaw.
Drive probably through the (today named) Kine-tyczna, Karnawal and possibly Poloneza or the Poleczki to the Służewiec racecourse.
From a water tower at the corner of Galopu and Poleczki, Hitler uses a telescope to observe the artillery attack over Warsaw.

CR/Dawidy
CR/Wolica
CR/Nadarzyn
CR/Zyrardów
CR/Wiskitki
CR/Guzów
AR/Lauenburg
(Lebork)
CR/Goddentow-Lanz
Goddentow-Lanz
TR/Berlin

Tu 26.09.1939

Lunch at the *Sobański Palace*.

16:30: Departure, 18:30: Arrival
Overnight on special train.
09:30: Departure.
17:30: Arrival at Stettiner Station.
Reception of the Swedish diplomat Birger Dahlerus and the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin.
De facto end of the campaign in Poland.

[^] 25.09.1939 | *With the generals near Guzów (R) (134), Hitler looks at a seized Polish flag (L) (334).*

HARALD SANDNER

HITLER

THE ITINERARY

Whereabouts and Travels from 1889 to 1945

VOLUME IV
1940–1945

AR/Poltawa



Change to a faster, but colder Heinkel He 111 at the airfield at Marshala Berusova, seven kilometres west of the city.

AR/Mariupol

(Soviet Union-
Ukraine)

Airfield south of Ahrobaza and west of the city.



The journey goes on in Sepp Dietrich's vehicle.

CR/Shyrokyne
CR/Bezimenne
CR/Samsonove
CR/Nowoasowsk
CR/Lakedemonovka
(Soviet Union-
Russland)

[^] **02.12.1941** | *Hitler at the airfield in Poltava (T) (19), arrival in Mariupol (C) (19), dinner with General Field Marshal von Reichenau in the headquarters of Army Group South near Taganrog (B) (98).*

	CR/near <u>Taganrog</u>	Headquarters of Army Group South (exact location unknown). Meeting with Rundstedt. Directive 38 (German Forces in the Mediterranean). Overnight in headquarters.
We 03.12.1941	near <u>Taganrog</u> CR/ <u>Lakedemonovka</u> CR/ <u>Nowoasowsk</u> (Soviet Union-Ukraine) CR/ <u>Samsonove</u> CR/ <u>Bezimenne</u> CR/ <u>Shyrokyne</u> CR/ <u>Mariupol</u>	Decree on the simplification and increased efficiency of armaments production. Receives a new pair of winter boots. The soldier delivering them demands a receipt from Hitler—and receives it.



	AR/ <u>Poltawa</u>	Lands due to bad weather. Overnight in the old and dilapidated castle, possibly the estate of Kotliarewski, or in the monastery.
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[^] 03.12.1941 | *Hitler's new winter boots in front of his plane in Mariupol (19).*

Date	Location	Event
Th 04.12.1941	<u>Poltawa</u>	Take off is delayed due to bad weather and Hitler has to wait in the overheated office of the airfield commander.
	AR/Wilhelmsdorf CR/Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	<i>Wehrmacht</i> units invade Moscow suburbs, but are stopped by fierce resistance.
Fr 05.12.1941	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	
Sa 06.12.1941	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	100 fresh Soviet divisions with a million soldiers make a counterattack outside Moscow.
Su 07.12.1941	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	Reception for Spanish General Moscardo. Japanese attack on the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbour, Oahu. Upon hearing the news, Hitler goes unaccompanied, without a cap and coat, to the bunker of the <i>Oberkommando der Wehrmacht</i> (high command), 100 meters away to pass on the message in person. Introduction of the death penalty for all foreigners, who act against the power and security of Germany. Hitler issues a directive <i>Nacht und Nebel</i> (Night and Fog), which means the death penalty for 7,000 resistance helpers. Commander in Chief of the German Army Walther von Brauchitsch offers his resignation. Himmler orders that at least 5,000 stonemasons and 10,000 masons be trained in the concentration camps to have enough construction workers available to construct buildings for the regime after the end of the war. 20:00: Meeting with Himmler.
Mo 08.12.1941	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	Directive 39 (Defense on the Eastern Front). Reception Bulgarian Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Lukasch and Spanish General Moscarde.

CR/Görlitz station/TR

Chelmno extermination camp starts the murder of European Jews as part of the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question."

Tu 09.12.1941 TR/Berlin

America and Britain declare war on Japan.
Overnight on special train.

11:00: Arrival.

Reception for the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Mohammed Amin al-Husseini.

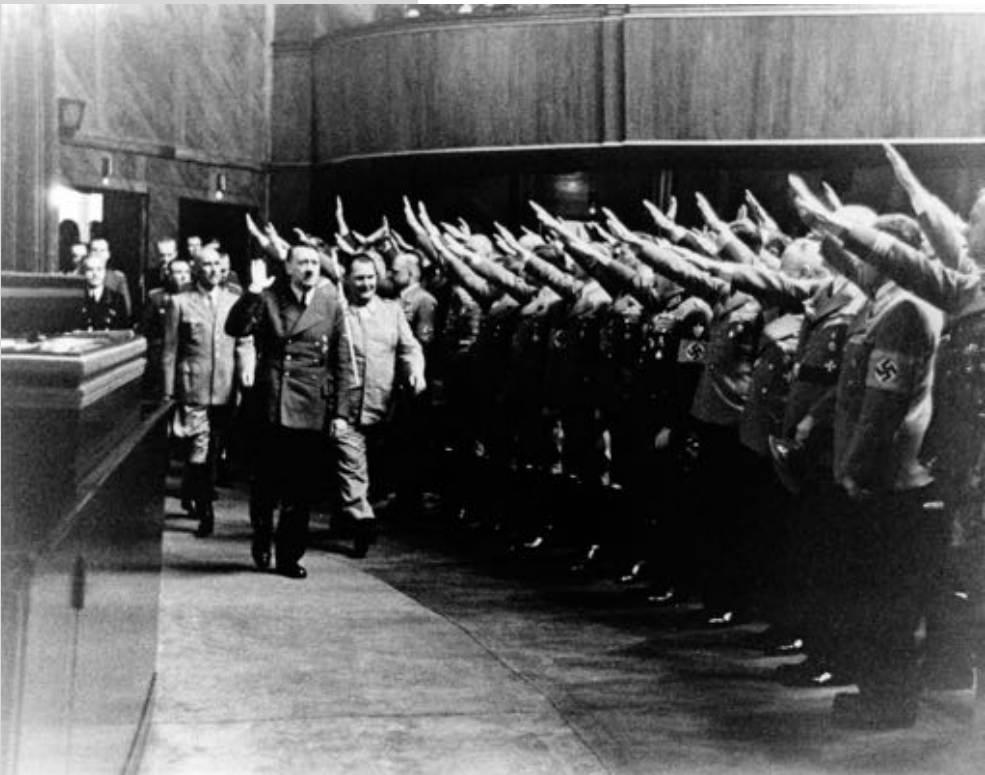
Declaration of war from China.

We 10.12.1941 Berlin

Bormann delivers a threat from Hitler against the former Commander of the Sturmabteilung (original paramilitary wing) Franz von Pfeffer.

Th 11.12.1941 Berlin

15:00: *Reichstag* speech in the Kroll Opera House with declaration of war against the USA. Agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan on joint warfare until "the victorious end."



[^] 11.12.1941 | *Hitler enters the Kroll Opera in Berlin (4).*



Declarations of war from the Philippines, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic.
Italy declares war on the USA.

Fr 12.12.1941 Berlin

15:00: Reception for head of the Nazi movement in the Netherlands, Anton Mussert.
During a meeting with Raeder, Hitler orders the dispatch of six large submarines to the US coast.
16:30 until 19:00: Speech to *Gauleiter*, *Reichsleiter* and Himmler at the Old Chancellery. Hitler emphasises that the announcement on the extermination of the Jews on 30.01.1939 was "not an empty phrase."
Declarations of war from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Haiti.

[^] 11.12.1941 | *The Kroll Opera during the Reichstag meeting (L) (139); Hitler at the end of his speech declaring war on the United States (R) (300).*

Date	Location	Event
Sa 13.12.1941	Berlin	<p>Reception and decoration ceremony for Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Ōshima during a special audience.</p> <p>Reception for Anton Mussert.</p> <p>Statement in a table conversation: "The war will come to an end and I will see my last life's work in resolving the problem with the church. (...) Christ was an Aryan."</p>
Su 14.12.1941	Berlin	<p>Meeting with Himmler.</p> <p>Meeting with Rosenberg.</p> <p>Hitler announces the expansion of defences along the entire coast from the North Cape to the Spanish border.</p> <p>Hanns Kerrl, <i>Reichsminister</i> of Church Affairs, dies.</p> <p>Directive 39a (security in the Balkans).</p> <p>19:00: Departure.</p> <p>Overnight on special train.</p>
Mo 15.12.1941	Berlin/TR	<p>11:00: Arrival.</p> <p>Order to the Eastern Front. Hitler fears the collapse of the front and forbids any backward movement without his express permission and calls for "fanatical resistance."</p> <p>Declaration of war from the government of Czechoslovakia (in exile).</p>
Tu 16.12.1941	TR/Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze CR/restricted area I	<p>Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Army, retires after differences with Hitler. On the Eastern Front, freezing (up to minus 40 degrees) is the cause of death for a third of German soldiers who have died. The common phrase goes: "Fallen in military duty for the Führer, the people and the fatherland." It is the end of the German Blitzkrieg.</p>
We 17.12.1941	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	

CR/Berchtesgaden
 CR/Bischofswiesen
 CR/Bayerisch Gmain
 CR/Bad Reichenhall
 CR/Piding
 CR/Hofham
 CR/Freilassing
 TR/Linz (Ostmark)



CR/Klein-Munich
 CR/Ebelsberg
 CR/Asten
 CR/Enns
 CR/St. Valentin

Visits the Reichswerke Hermann Göring, the iron-works, the Nibelungen Bridge and the house of the *Gauleiter* (country house).



Tour of the Nibelungenwerk (Steyrer Straße), the most modern and largest tank assembly plant.

[^] **20.06.1942** | *Linz, Landhaus (CL, 2013) (7), with architect Hermann Giesler on the Nibelungen Bridge (C R T) (18), comparison in 2013 (C R B) (7).*



TR/Munich

Su 21.06.1942 Munich/TR

Preview of the art exhibition in the “House of German Art.”

[^] 20.06.1942 | *St. Valentin, Hitler on his tour of the Nibelungenwerk (T) (18) and on his departure from the Nibelungenwerk (18).*



15:00: In the dome hall of the Army Museum at the Hofgarten (today Franz-Josef-Strauß-Ring), the funeral service for the NSKK Corps Leader Hühnlein takes place.

[^] **21.06.1942** | *Munich, Hitler leaves the Haus der Deutschen Kunst (T) (18), army museum (B, 2014) (7).*

Date	Location	Event
		Visits Adolf Wagner in his house at Kaulbachstraße 15.
		
		The fortress Tobruk is conquered by German and Italian troops.
Mo 22.06.1942	TR/Berlin	Overnight on special train.
		Midday: Arrival.
Tu 23.06.1942	Berlin/TR	20:30: Dinner with Goebbels and Himmler.
		Meeting with Himmler.
		Directive to increase merchant ship tonnage.
		21:35: Departure.
		Overnight on special train.
We 24.06.1942	TR/Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	14:35: Arrival.
	CR/restricted area I	Dines with Himmler.
Th 25.06.1942	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	14:00: Dines with Himmler.
		After 16:00: Meeting with Field Marshal General von Bock.
		Oberleutnant Marseille is awarded the Knight's Cross with Swords.
Fr 26.06.1942	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	SS Gruppenführer (group leader) Eicke is awarded the Knight's Cross.
Sa 27.06.1942	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	Visit from Finnish Marshal Carl Gustav von Mannerheim.
		10:20: Mannerheim boards Hitler's special train.

[^] 21.06.1942 | Munich, Kaulbachstraße 15 (2014) (7).

CR/Görlitz station
CR/restricted area I

CR/Görlitz station
TR/OKH Mauerwald



10:45: Hitler greets Mannerheim on the train.
Breakfast in the tea house.

12:15: Situation update in the map room of the
Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, OKW (high com-
mand).

14:00: Lunch.

15:30: Departure on a diesel multiple unit. A mili-
tary unit secures the track. Hitler visits the *Ober-
kommando des Heeres*, OKH (High Command).



TR/Führer
Headquarters
Wolfsschanze
CR/restricted area I

17:30: Hitler says goodbye and travels back alone.
Order to place mines at the Suez Canal.

[^] **27.06.1942** | *Hitler and Mannerheim leave Görlitz Station (T) (18), Hitler before the return journey at the High Command of the Army Mauerwald station (B) (4).*

Date	Location	Event
Su 28.06.1942	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	<p>Captain Gollop and <i>Oberleutnant</i> Ostermann are awarded the Knight's Cross with Swords.</p> <p>Start of the German summer offensive in the Volga and Caucasus.</p> <p>Meeting with Speer.</p> <p>Hitler shows Göring what his dog, Blondi has learned.</p>
Mo 29.06.1942	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	<p>Dines with Himmler.</p> <p>Decree on driving violations.</p>
Tu 30.06.1942	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	<p>Order for the preparation of the gas warfare.</p>

July 1942

We 01.07.1942 Führer Headquarters
Wolfsschanze

Talk given by Himmler.

In the dining room, a special announcement is made on the radio about the fall of Sevastopol. For five days, 1,300 artillery pieces had continuously fired on the city. Here, for the first time, the largest gun ever built (Heavy Gustav) was used. Crimea is now completely in German hands. Hitler stands up, giving a German salute for the German national anthem.

Establishment of the "Crimea Shield" and the "Cholm Shield."

Construction of the Treblinka extermination camp.

Th 02.07.1942 Führer Headquarters
Wolfsschanze

Fr 03.07.1942 Führer Headquarters
Wolfsschanze
CR/Wilhelmsdorf
AR/Poltawa
(Soviet Union-
Ukraine)

04:00 until 07:00: Flight accompanied by Himmler.
07:00 until 09:00: Meeting.

AR/Wilhelmsdorf
CR/Führer
Headquarters
Wolfsschanze

The German *Afrika Korps* comes to a halt outside El Alamein.

Sa 04.07.1942 Führer Headquarters
Wolfsschanze

Meeting with Göring about ensuring grain for bread.

Su 05.07.1942 Führer Headquarters
Wolfsschanze

Meeting with Backe.

Mo 06.07.1942 Führer Headquarters
Wolfsschanze

Meeting with Field Marshal General Erich von Manstein.

Tu 07.07.1942 Führer Headquarters
Wolfsschanze

We 10.11.1943	TR/Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	<p>23:30: Tea.</p> <p>Overnight on special train.</p> <p>02:30: Hitler leaves.</p> <p>11:00: Wake-up call.</p> <p>12:00: Breakfast.</p> <p>12:30: Situation briefing.</p> <p>13:30: Rear Admiral Puttkamer, group leader Bormann.</p> <p>14:00: Lunch with Hoffmann.</p> <p>15:30: Private.</p> <p>18:50: Arrival.</p> <p>19:10: Major Waizenegger.</p> <p>20:00: Dinner with Hoffmann.</p> <p>21:00: Situation briefing.</p> <p>21:50: Jodl.</p> <p>23:30: Tea.</p>
Th 11.11.1943	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	<p>02:10: Hitler leaves.</p> <p>10:30: Wake-up call.</p> <p>11:10: Morell.</p> <p>11:30: Walk with group leader Bormann.</p> <p>11:50: Breakfast.</p> <p>12:25: Schmundt.</p> <p>12:30: Situation briefing.</p> <p>14:10: General Hoßbach.</p> <p>14:40: Lunch with Hoßbach.</p> <p>15:45: General Riegel and Grossmann.</p> <p>16:15: General Jacob, Colonel Claus.</p> <p>16:45: Major Waizenegger.</p> <p>17:15: Private.</p> <p>21:00: Dinner with Hoffmann.</p> <p>21:50: Schmundt.</p> <p>22:00: Situation briefing.</p>
Fr 12.11.1943	Führer Headquarters Wolfsschanze	<p>00:15: Tea.</p> <p>02:10: Hitler leaves.</p> <p>10:30: Wake-up call.</p> <p>11:30: Walk with group leader Bormann and Darges.</p> <p>11:50: Breakfast.</p>

Date	Location	Event
	CR/ <u>Schloss Kleßheim</u>	16:55 until 18:15: Reception for Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Ōshima.
	CR/ <u>Reichsautobahn Kleßheim-Salzburg-Süd</u>	
	CR/Markt-schellenberg	
	CR/Berchtesgaden	
	CR/Bischofswiesen-Stanggaß	Wishes von Lammers a happy birthday.
	CR/Berchtesgaden	
	CR/Obersalzberg	
Su 28.05.1944	Obersalzberg	13:15 situation report Himmler and walk to the tea house
Mo 29.05.1944	Obersalzberg	Walk to the adjutancy.
Tu 30.05.1944	Obersalzberg	
We 31.05.1944	Obersalzberg	15:00 lunch with Himmler 16:00 Himmler Awarding of the oak leaves. to the Iron Cross. Adolf Hitler presents the Oak Leaves to the Iron Cross to Sergeant Major Martin Hrustak, Major Walter Mix, Major Wilhelm Drews, Lieutenant Colonel Max Sachsenheimer, Lieutenant Colonel Kilian Weimer, Lieutenant Colonel Wilhelm Eggmann, Lieutenant Colonel Erich Lorenz, Colonel Herbert Schwendner, Major General Dr Hermann Hohn, Major General Eduard Hause and to SS <i>Obergruppenführer</i> (senior group leader) Gille.

June 1944

Th 01.06.1944 Obersalzberg

Fr 02.06.1944 Obersalzberg

Hitler visits Göring's country home and wishes Edda Göring a happy 6th birthday.



Sa 03.06.1944 Obersalzberg

Wedding of Hermann Fegelein to Ilse Braun, Eva Braun's sister. The wedding celebration with food takes place on the Kehlstein, Hitler does not participate.

Su 04.06.1944 Obersalzberg

Reception for Croatian Envoy Vladimir Kosak.

[^] **Juni 1944** | *Hitler and Himmler in a convertible VW Beetle on the way back from Mooslahnerkopf to the Berghof* (48) (711); **02.06.1944** | *Hitler visits the Göring family in their home at Obersalzberg* (C) (18).

Date	Location	Event
March 1945		<p>Hitler shows <i>SS Gruppenführer</i> (group leader) Ernst Kaltenbrunner the model of Linz.</p> <p>12-year-old members of the Hitler Youth are deployed with anti-aircraft guns.</p> <p>Hitler has his former cook Helene Maria von Exner Aryanized.</p> <p>Early in March, at noon, a bomb destroys the laid tables in the dining room of the Old Reich Chancellery.</p> <p>Hitler walks for half an hour every day with his dog in the garden.</p> <p>The move to the <i>Führerbunker</i> takes place in a steady stream, first because of the constant air raids. After that, all activities are gradually re-located. Hitler takes books about opera house architecture, as well as paintings and his sketch-book with watercolours. Hitler has a 17th-century painting, entitled <i>Still Life with Landscape</i> by Dutch painter Jan Davidsz, hung above his sofa.</p>
Th 01.03.1945	Berlin	<p>01:00: Telephone conversation Mr Sauer.</p> <p>01:15: Situation briefing.</p> <p>02:30: Tea.</p> <p>05:15: Hitler leaves.</p> <p>Mönchengladbach is the second west German city to fall into Allied hands.</p> <p>Start of the Soviet advance to Pomerania.</p>
Fr 02.03.1945	Berlin	
Sa 03.03.1945	Berlin -Prenzlauer Berg -Weißensee -Hohenschönhausen	<p>Drive with six off-road Mercedes G5 along Wilhelmstrasse, Unter den Linden, Alexanderplatz, Frankfurter Allee to the worker district in the northeast.</p>
	CR/Ahrensfelde CR/Blumberg CR/Seefeld CR/Werneuchen CR/Wertpfuhl CR/Prötzel	

CR/Sternebeck
CR/Harnekop



Arrival at the division command post of the 101st Army Corps of the 9th Army (General Busse) at *Schloss Harnekop* (Schloss Monchoix) after a 90-minute drive.

Meeting (30 minutes). It is filmed for the newsreel.



[^] 03.03.1945 | *Schloss Harnekop* (T, 1932) (572), briefing at *Schloss Harnekop* (C) (48) (B) (250).



[^] 03.03.1945 | Hitler leaves Schloss Harnekop (T) (48), same site in 2005 (CL) (7), Hitler on the left side of the castle on the way to the car (B) (4), same site in 2005 (CR) (7).

CR/Haselberg
 CR/Lüdersdorf
 CR/Kunersdorf
 CR/Metzdorf
 CR/Gottesgabe
 CR/Neuhardenberg

Visits the division command post of the 303rd Division *Döberitz* (General Hübner).



CR/Platkow
 CR/Gusow
 CR/Seelow
 CR/Friedersdorf
 CR/Dolgelin

Hitler gives a speech, loudly speaks of victory and shakes hands with everyone. He orders a spring offensive.

The visit lasts one hour.

Visits the division command post of the 309th Division *Greater Berlin* (Colonel Voigtsberger).



[^] **03.03.1945** | *Schloss Neuhausen* (T, 1998) (7); *Dolgelin, station* (B L, 1998) (7), near the station (BR, 1998) (7).

Date	Location	Event
	CR/Friedersdorf CR/Seelow CR/Diedersdorf CR/Müncheberg CR/Herzfelde CR/Rüdersdorf CR/Vogelsdorf CR/Hoppegarten CR/Berlin -Mahlsdorf -Lichtenberg	17:00 Arrival. It is Hitler's last car journey. American troops take Trier.
Su 04.03.1945	Berlin	The apartment and the study of the Old Reich Chancellery have been in use until this day.
Mo 05.03.1945	Berlin	Anyone born in 1929 is drafted. The city of Graudenz, declared a fortress, falls into Soviet hands.
Tu 06.03.1945	Berlin	Order to remove works of art from Berlin. Allied troops occupy Cologne. Start of the last German offensive in Hungary by the 6th SS Panzer Army.
We 07.03.1945	Berlin	20:14: Eva Braun arrives in a courier car from Munich. American troops cross the Rhine near Remagen.
Th 08.03.1945	Berlin	
Fr 09.03.1945	Berlin	Considers the possibility of relocating the Führer headquarters to the Jonas Valley between Arnstadt and Crawinkel. Hitler orders the immediate establishment of a "flying court-martial": "The court is directly subordinate to me (...) The right to mercy does not exist."
Sa 10.03.1945	Berlin	Hitler decides to stay in Berlin.
Su 11.03.1945	Berlin	Day of Commemoration of Heroes There is no public appearance. Göring stands in for Hitler at the wreath-laying ceremony. Proclamation to the <i>Wehrmacht</i> : "It is, therefore, my firm decision (...) not to give posterity a worse example (...). Drunk on the frenzy of victory, our opponents made it clear: the extermination of the German nation!" A bomb destroys the conference hall at the Old Reich Chancellery.

Mo 12.03.1945 Berlin

Tu 13.03.1945 Berlin

15:00: Briefing in Hitler's office at the New Reich Chancellery.

Command to activate Nazi leadership work in the *Wehrmacht*.

Evening: Meeting with Prof. Buchner.

At night: The Propaganda Ministry is destroyed during an air raid.

We 14.03.1945 Berlin

A photograph shows the central part of the Old Reich Chancellery completely destroyed.



Th 15.03.1945 Berlin

The first deployment of an Allied 10,000 kilo bomb near Bielefeld.

The German offensive in Hungary is aborted.

Order to implement measures to better supply the enclosed city of Wroclaw from the air.

Fr 16.03.1945 Berlin

Meeting with Colonel General Schörner and Field Marshal General Busch.

Hitler is angered by the retreat of the 6th SS Panzer Army and orders the 1st SS Panzer Division *Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler* to remove their stripes.

Sa 17.03.1945 Berlin

Meeting with Kaufmann and Dönitz.

Su 18.03.1945 Berlin

The most severe bombing of the war over Berlin. USAAF American planes drop over 3,000 tonnes of bombs.

[^] 14.03.1945 | *The destroyed old Reich Chancellery* (48).

Side Note:

**What happened to
Hitler's body?**

Monday, 30. April 1945

Berlin—Reich Chancellery



15:00: In the depths of the Führer bunker, eight meters below the garden of the Reich Chancellery, Hitler kills himself on the sofa (left corner from the entrance) in his study. He shoots himself in his right temple with a Walther PPK 7.65 mm. At about 3:50 pm, as Linge, Günsch and others enter the room, Hitler is sitting with his eyes open on the right corner of the sofa (from the door in the left corner), his forearms on his thighs, his head to the right and leaning slightly forward. Valet Linge and another person lay the body on a blanket on the floor. Linge takes hold of Hitler's body on the feet end. They cover the body with a blanket.

Approximately 15:40: The body is picked up and carried through the outer office and the central corridor and up the 38 steps to the emergency exit of the bunker. Above ground, Linge notices that two SS men are helping to carry the body. According to Günsche's statement, Linge was carrying the top of the body and Peter Högl, *SS-Hauptsturmführer* Lindloff and *SS-Obersturmführer* Hans Reiser were carrying the bottom. Together with Eva Hitler's body, Hitler's body is placed on the ground about 2.5 to four metres from the emergency exit where they are covered in petrol and ignited. Eva Hitler's body lies to the left of Hitler, viewed from the emergency exit to the right of Hitler. Those present give the Hitler salute one last time.

Whereabouts of Hitler's guns: Arthur Axmann gives the (unused) Walter PPK 6.35 mm pistol to wounded BDM leader Gisela Herrmann so that she can shoot herself if necessary. Herrmann stays in the underground pharmacy of the New Reich Chancellery. She hides the gun under her mattress, and its whereabouts are now unknown. Reich Youth Leader Arthur Axmann takes the weapon used in Hitler's suicide (7.65 mm Walther PPK) with him when he escapes. At Friedrichstrasse train station, Axmann climbs onto the railway embankment and runs

[^] 30.04.1945 | Aerial view of the Führerbunker with emergency exit, dining room and winter garden (T) (48), reconstruction of the transport of corpses from the emergency exit to the cremation site (C) (75), site of cremation (x) and burial of the remains (xx) (B) - (55).



Tuesday 1 May 1945
Moscow, 05:00 local time

along the tracks towards Lehrter Bahnhof. On the way, he hides the pistol under stones on the embankment. The rails have since been removed and replaced. The whereabouts of the weapon remain unknown.

Approx. 16:00 to around 18:20: The corpses burn; artillery fire continues. According to *SS Rottenführer* Herman Karnau, "The flesh moves up and down". He touches the remains with his feet so that they collapse.

Around 18:30 pm: The first funeral in a bomb crater in the garden of the Reich Chancellery, about three meters to the left of the emergency exit of the Führer bunker. The remains are slid onto wooden boards and buried about 90 cm deep. Harry Mengershausen and his colleague Glanzer from the Reich Security Service dug out the hole.

Around 18:30: Notification of the removal of the remains by *SS Hauptsturmführer* Ewald Lindloff. One could call him Hitler's gravedigger.

Stalin is woken and informed by telephone of Hitler's death. Comment: "So he did it, the bastard. Too bad we didn't get our hands on him alive."



[^] 30.04.1945 | Site of cremation (T) (55), Site of cremation (x) (C) (69); 02.05.1945 | Newspaper report on Hitler's death (B) (48).



Friday, 4. May 1945
Berlin—Reich Chancellery

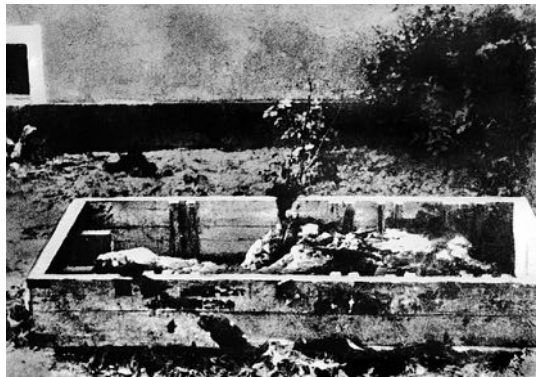
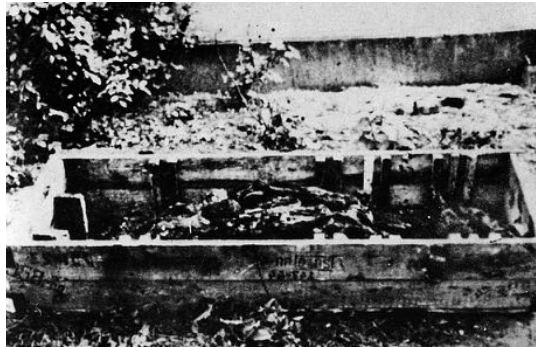
Fighters of the 3rd Shock Army, including Ivan Curakov, discover two bodies, a man and a woman, burned beyond recognition in a bomb crater. Both are severely burned. Since it is suspected at this point that Hitler's body had already been found, the remains are wrapped in blankets and buried in the same place (first exhumation and second funeral).

^ 02.05.1945 | Newspaper report on Hitler's death (TL) (301), newspaper report about Hitler's death (TR) (7), US American soldiers in Paris with newspaper report about Hitler's death (TR) (4); 03.05.1945 | It is not until 3 May that the Dresdner Zeitung reports on the death (CL) (48).

Sa 05.05.1945 Berlin—Reichskanzlei



Soviet Smersh members of the 3rd Shock Army, Captain Derjabin and chauffeur Cibochin, as well as the head of the 79th Battalion Ivan Klimenko, excavate the bodies early in the morning (second exhumation) and put the human remains, wrapped in a blanket, in an ammunition box. They then transport them approximately 20 kilometres from the district of Mitte through the districts of Prenzlauer Berg, Weissensee, Heinersdorf, Blankenburg and Karow to the Soviet field hospital No. 496 in Berlin Buch to the hospital grounds on Wiltbergstraße 110 (Institute of Pathology House 132). There they are put on ice in the basement of the morgue. A commission is formed and a protocol drawn up. The bodies of the Goebbels family had previously been taken to the Plötzensee prison where they were filmed.



[^] 05.05.1945 | Soviet soldiers Deryabin and Tsybochkin dig up Hitler's corpse (T) (55), The pit in which the bodies were found (CL) (55), the ammunition box with the body of Eva Hitler (CR) (55), the ammunition box with the body of Adolf Hitler (BR) (55).

Aircraft

Rohrbach Ro VIII Roland

The first election campaign flight took place in July 1930. From April 1932, the aircraft was then used several times a day. Initially, a Rohrbach Ro VIII Roland was the machine of choice. The plane was brought to the Aviation Museum in Berlin-Mitte after 1933 and relocated to Pomerania during World War II. Its whereabouts are now unknown. It was probably sunk in a lake at the end of the war.

Technical data

Crew: 2, passengers: 10, length: 16.30 m, wingspan: 26.00 m, height: 4.50 m, top speed: 195 km / h, service ceiling: 4,300 m, range: 875 km, engines: three BMW IV six-cylinder in-line engines with 169 kW each.

Junkers Ju 52



EA Junkers Ju 52 followed. The pilot from 1932 to 1945 was Hans Baur. The aircraft had different markings: Ju 52 Richthofen and D-2600 Immelmann III. Hitler valued it because of its reliability even in adverse flight, take-off and landing conditions.



For this reason, he still used Junkers during the war. For example, on 25 September 1939, he flew a Ju 52 with the designation D-AVAU. Flying were: Hitler, *Obergruppenführer* Brückner, Colonel Schmundt, Captain von Below, Captain Engel, SS-Untersturmführer Linge, SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr Brandt, SS-Sturmbannführer Kempka.

Hitler's Ju 52 was exhibited at an air show in Miami / Florida (USA) after the war. Hitler had a specially built door in the rear, which made them easy to spot. After the war, floats were installed to enable flight from fjord to fjord as an air taxi in Norway. The plane later sank in the port of Oslo. It was recovered and sold to one of Hitler's pilots. He then gave it to an airline in Ecuador. The plane rotted in the jungle and was discovered by the Ameri-

[^] *Junkers Ju52 (m., 2010) (146), Hitlers Ju52 on approach to Nuremberg (u.) (234).*

Technical data

From 1939

Cargo plane Junkers Ju 52



Focke Wulf 200 Condor

can writer Marty Caiden; it was completely intact. Caiden paid 100,000 DM and invested 600,000 DM to modernise the plane.

Seventeen passengers, 1.52 tons of load capacity, take-off and landing on reasonably firm ground (grass, concrete, gravel, asphalt) possible without any problems. It needed a short take-off distance of approx. 255 metres and a landing distance of approx. 155 metres.

Marking D-2600 Immelmann III, engine: three BMW, nine-cylinder radial engines 830 hp each, armament: one 13 mm MG 131, two 7.9 mm MG 15, crew: three men, load capacity: 16-18 fully equipped soldiers, travel speed: 290 km / h, range: 850 km, takeoff weight: 10,990 kg, wingspan: 29.25 metres, length: 18.90 metres, height: 6.10 metres.

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The aircraft was constructed in 1936 as a four-engine, low-wing, long-haul airliner. It made its first non-stop flight from Berlin to New York in 1938. Hitler's first touring plane, the FW 200 V 3 Immelmann III (factory number 3099), was part of the prototype production. In 1937, the



[^] Focke Wulf 200 V3 „Immelmann III“ (CL) (3), Focke Wulf 200 V3 „2600“ (BL) (3), Focke Wulf 200 V3 with Hitler's seat (BR) (3).