

History of the Oktoberfest – And More

Oktoberfest, the annual celebration that since 1810, punctuates the life of Munich and Germany, as a permanent and punctual fixture, except on 24 occasions when it was cancelled due to wars or epidemics.

The origins 1810

The German Empire that had existed for 1000 years had recently been dissolved by the invasion of Napoleon, which brought war and uncertainty. Then the territory of Bavaria had expanded as a result of an alliance with Napoleon. 1810: The time was ripe for the ruling nobility, the Wittelsbach dynasty, to assert itself, show its power, and reaffirm the support and admiration of its people. The marriage of the Crown Prince offered the perfect opportunity to do so. **On 12 October 1810** Crown Prince Ludwig, who later became King **Ludwig I**, **married the Princess Teresa of Sassonia-Hildburghausen**. All the citizens of Munich were invited to attend the celebration held in the fields in front of the city gate to celebrate the happy royal event. Since then, the fields have been called **“Theresienwiese”** (“Teresa’s meadow”) in honor of the princess, shortened to “Wies’n”.

The Parade

To honor the marriage of **Prince Ludwig and Therese of Saxe-Hildburghausen**, a parade took place for the first time in 1810. Since 1850, the parade has become an annual event and an important component of the Oktoberfest.

Eight thousand people—mostly from Bavaria—and dressed in traditional costumes walk from Maximilian Street through the centre of Munich to the Oktoberfest grounds, about 7 miles.

Costume and riflemen parade

In honor of the [silver wedding](#) anniversary of King [Ludwig I of Bavaria](#) and [Princess Therese](#), a traditional costume parade took place in 1835 for the first time.

In 1895, the Bavarian novelist [Maximilian Schmidt](#) organized another parade with 1,400 participants in 150 traditional costume groups.

The present parade has taken place since 1935, when all the breweries first took part. The march is led by the *Münchner Kindl* (meaning "Munich child") in the [Bavarian dialect](#), is the name of the symbol on the [coat of arms](#) of the city of [Munich](#). When the **kindl** is portrayed by a person - for instance, as a [mascot](#) for [Oktoberfest](#) - it is usually enacted by a **young woman**. The *Münchner Kindl* is followed by the incumbent [mayor of Munich](#), since 1950 in the Schottenhammel family carriage. This is followed by the decorated horse carriages and floats of the breweries and the carriages of the other restaurateurs and showmen. The music bands from the beer tents accompany the parade. This event always takes place on the first Saturday of the Oktoberfest and serves as the official prelude to the Oktoberfest celebration.

The entry of the Oktoberfest [restaurateurs](#) and breweries for the opening of the Oktoberfest began in 1887, when the then manager, Hans Steyrer, first marched from his meadow to the [Tegernseer Landstraße](#) with his staff, a brass band and a load of beer to the Theresienwiese.

The Horse Race

The closing ceremony at the Theresienwiese included a horse race and a veritable feast for the whole of Bavaria, the following year the decision to repeat the horse races gave rise to the origin of the [Oktoberfest](#) tradition.

Horse races, in the tradition of the 15th-century *Scharlachrennen* (Scarlet Race at Karlstor), were held on 18 October to honor the newlyweds. It is widely understood that Andreas Michael Dall'Armi, a Major in the National Guard, proposed the idea. However, the origins of the horse races, and Oktoberfest itself, may have stemmed from proposals offered by Franz Baumgartner, a coachman

and Sergeant in the National Guard. The precise origins of the festival and horse races remain a matter of controversy, however, the decision to repeat the horse races, spectacle, and celebrations in 1811 launched what is now the annual Oktoberfest

The fairground, once outside the city, was chosen due to its natural suitability. The Sendlinger Hill (today *Theresienhöhe*) was used as a grandstand for 40,000 race spectators. The festival grounds remained undeveloped except for the king's tent. The tastings of "Traiteurs" and other wine and beer took place above the visitors in the stands on the hill. Before the race started, a performance was held in homage of the bridegroom and of the royal family in the form of a train of 16 pairs of children dressed in *Wittelsbach* costumes, and costumes from the then nine Bavarian townships and other regions. This was followed by the punishing race with 30 horses on an 11,200-foot (3,400 meters) long racetrack, and concluded with the singing of a student choir. The first horse to cross the finish line belonged to Franz Baumgartner (one of the purported festival initiators). Horse racing champion and Minister of State [Maximilian von Montgelas](#) presented Baumgartner with his gold medal.

In 1960 the horse racing ended and **the Oktoberfest became the huge festival** now recognizable as the one we know today.

History of Oktoberfest – from 1811 to 1900

In 1811, in order to promote agriculture and the Bavarian economy, an agricultural fair was also organized. The agricultural fair is held once every four years, at the southern end of the Wiesn. In 1818 the first ride and two swings made their appearance.

The horse races were accompanied by tree climbing, bowling alleys, and swings and other attractions. In 1818, [carnival](#) booths appeared; the main prizes awarded were of silver, [porcelain](#), and jewelry. The city fathers assumed responsibility for festival management in 1819, and it was decided that Oktoberfest become an annual event. Thereafter, the duration of the Oktoberfest was lengthened and the start date brought forward, to take advantage of the longer and warmer days of September.

In 1832, the date was moved some weeks later, as a Greek delegation came. It inspired them for the [Zappas Olympics](#) which became in 1896 the modern Olympic Games.

Since 1850 the statue of Bavaria built by Johann Baptist Stiglmaier and Ferdinand von Miller on a design by Leo von Klenze and Ludwig Michael Schwanthaler, has "watched over" the Oktoberfest.

In 1885, electric lighting lit up the Oktoberfest tents for the first time. You don't need to be Albert Einstein to work at Oktoberfest; however, Einstein *did* work there once. Way back in 1896, at the age of 17, little Al worked as an electrician and helped set up one of the beer tents.

From 1887 onwards the tradition of the opening parade was resumed, as in the first edition in 1810.

Since 1892 beer has been served in glass jugs (Maß).

Since 1896, due to an initiative by the hosts in collaboration with the brewers, the first large halls were built to replace the old sheds.

At the end of the 19th century, a re-organization took place. Until then, there were games of [skittles](#), large dance floors, and trees for climbing in the beer booths. Organizers wanted more room for guests and musicians which resulted in the booths becoming beer halls which are still used today.

History of Oktoberfest – from 1900 to the present day

In 1910, the Oktoberfest celebrated its 100th anniversary with the consumption of about 120,000 liters of beer ... a record for that time!

In 1913, the [Braurosl](#) was built, the largest tent with 12,000 seats.

On 26 September 1980, at 22:19 precisely a bomb exploded in a dustbin in a toilet at the main entrance. The bomb was made from a vacuum filled fire extinguisher with 1.39 kg of TNT. Thirteen people lost their lives, more than 201 were wounded, of which 68 were serious. This was the second deadliest terror attack in the Germany's history after the massacre at Munich, Bavaria. Responsibility for the attack was attributed to Gundolf Köhler from Donaueschingen, a right-wing extremist. He himself died during the attack, operating alone. This theory however leaves several questions unanswered and still has unanswered questions.

In 1984 the metal barrels were covered and lined with wood to maintain efficiency and also to observe tradition.

Since 2005 onwards, in order to make the Oktoberfest more amenable for the elderly and families, the music has finished at 8:00 pm and has been limited to 85 decibels.

Paris Hilton received a ban from Oktoberfest in 2006. She showed up that year dressed in a traditional dirndl dress and braids as part of an advertising campaign for canned wine, which patrons and organizers believe cheapened the festival. Don't worry; she has since also been banned from two Las Vegas hot spots and the entire country of Japan

2010 was the 200th anniversary of the Oktoberfest.

For the occasion, a horse race took place in historical costumes on the opening day. In the southern part of the Theresienwiese the "History of the Wiesn" (**historic Oktoberfest**) is held where a special beer is served for the occasion. This background has given visitors a sense of going back in time and reliving the atmosphere of Centuries past.

BEER

Beer barrel tapping

After the parade of the restaurateurs on carriages from downtown to the festival grounds, at exactly 12:00 clock the lord mayor opens the first beer barrel in the Schottenhamel tent. With the initial pass and the exclamation "**O'zapft is!**" ("It's tapped!") the Oktoberfest is declared as opened.

Every year, visitors eagerly await to see how many strokes the mayor needs to use before the first beer flows. Bets are even made. The best performance is still two strokes ([Christian Ude](#), 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013; [Dieter Reiter](#), 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019), and there were also 19 strokes required ([Thomas Wimmer](#), 1950).

Twelve gunshots are then fired on the stairway of [Ruhmeshalle](#). This is the signal for the other restaurateurs to start with the serving of beer.^[20] Traditionally, the [Bavarian Minister-President](#) is served the first liter of beer. Then in the other tents, the first barrels are tapped and beer is served to the visitors.

Prior to 1892, the steins were made of stone or metal. The glass versions are still quite heavy, weighing about 5 pounds each when full. Since 1892 beer has been served in glass jugs (Maß) which holds 1 liter of beer. Each beer is required to have certain head size dictated by each brewery. Cost for a beer at the 2019 Oktoberfest is between 11 and 16 Euro (\$12.00 to \$17.50).

German Oliver Struempfel holds the Guinness World Record for most beer steins carried more than 40 meters by a man, hauling a staggering 24 to achieve the title earlier this year. For women, the record stands at 19, which was set by fellow German Anita Schwarz in 2008.

Since 1896, due to an initiative by the hosts in collaboration with the brewers, the first large halls were built to replace the old sheds.

In 2015, the festival officially served 7.3 million litres (62,000 US bbl) of beer; for perspective, that is enough to fill nearly three Olympic-size swimming pools

Only beer conforming to the [Reinheitsgebot](#), and brewed within the city limits of Munich, can be served at the Munich Oktoberfest. Märzen is the beer style served and comes from the German word for the month of March, *März*. The beer was called this because a Bavarian ordinance from 1553 decreed that beer may only be brewed between Sept. 29 and April 23 each year, so special recipes had to be used in March that would allow the beer to last through the summer and, once the annual festival was conceived, through Oktoberfest.

Beers meeting these criteria are designated [Oktoberfest Beer](#).

The breweries that can produce Oktoberfest beer under the aforementioned criteria are:^[25]

- [Augustiner-Bräu](#)
- [Hacker-Pschorr-Bräu](#)
- [Löwenbräu](#)
- [Paulaner](#)
- [Spatenbräu](#)
- Staatliches [Hofbräu-München](#)

Oktoberfest Beer is a registered trademark by the Club of Munich Brewers, which consists of the above six breweries.

Many toasts translate to "To your health". Toasting originated in ancient Greece, and developed from the practice of the host pouring and drinking wine before serving his guests to show that he wasn't trying to poison anyone. Poisoning was a major concern in those days. Cholera epidemics are thought to be the inspiration for the two most popular toasts during Oktoberfest. "Prost" (cheers) is the most popular followed by "Zum Wohl" (to your health).

TRADITIONAL DRESS

During Oktoberfest, some locals wear [Bavarian hats](#) (*Tirolerhüte*), which contain a tuft of chamois hair (*Gamsbart*) from a goat. Historically, in Bavaria chamois hair was highly valued and prized. The more tufts of chamois hair on one's hat, the wealthier one was considered to be. Due to modern technology, this tradition has declined with the appearance of chamois hair imitations on the market.

Pay attention to the ladies' Dirndl dresses during Oktoberfest, as a little bow can tell you a lot about the person wearing it. If the bow is on the left side, it's understood she is single and willing to mingle. However, if her bow is on the right side, her affections are already given to someone else.

Traditionally, a virginal woman will place the bow in front of her Dirndl dress. If you're looking to meet a man, it's a little trickier, since sadly; the same rules don't apply to lederhosen.

MEDICAL

For medical treatment of visitors, the Bavarian branch of the [German Red Cross](#) operates an aid facility and provides emergency medical care on the festival grounds, staffed with around 100 volunteer medics and doctors per day.^[7]

Every year, people overestimate their drinking capabilities. This results in the Theresienwiese being littered with what the Germans call “**bierleichen**” or “beer corpses” — folks who have passed out from drinking too heavily.

Drinking too much beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverages, and possibly combined with the rich food consumed at Oktoberfest, can cause upset stomach. Because this is a common occurrence at Oktoberfest, one company, Adidas, developed vomit proof sneakers for wear during the festival.

CANCELED

- In 1813, the celebration was cancelled due to the war against Napoleon.
- 1854 the Oktoberfest was cancelled due to a cholera epidemic.
- 1854, the festival was cancelled after 3,000 residents of Munich including the queen consort died during a [cholera](#) epidemic
- 1866 festivities are suspended as Bavaria was fighting side by side with Austria in the war against Prussia.
- 1873 cholera struck again, another year cancelled.
- 1914 to 1918, the outbreak of the First World War prevented the Oktoberfest from taking place.
- 1923 and 1924 were other years cancelled due to inflation.
- 1939 to 1945 were war years and the Oktoberfest was again cancelled

FACTS AND DATA

- The Oktoberfest is known as the largest *Volksfest* (folk festival) in the World.
- In 1999 there were six and a half million visitors^l to the 42 hectare [Theresienwiese](#).
- 72% of the people are from Bavaria.
- 15% of visitors come from foreign countries like the surrounding EU countries and other non European countries including the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and East Asia.
- Experienced waiters need an average of only one and a half seconds to fill a *Maß*.
- Letters, which are placed in the Oktoberfest mailboxes, receive a special stamp from the post office.
- One attraction, which does not exist at other festivals, is the [flea circus](#). It has been an attraction at the Wiesn since 1948 and a "team" of about 60 fleas provide for the entertainment especially for the children.^[45]
- After the [attacks on 11 September 2001](#), in the same year, the traditional beer tapping was omitted, instead there was a contemplative celebration in Schottenhamel tent.
- Since 2009, the Theresienwiese is closed off during the construction and dismantling of the festival. The city of Munich wants to prevent any accident to visitors at the construction site for which the city would be accountable.
- One famous song in a beer tent is "Ein Prosit der Gemütlichkeit" which means translated "A toast to cheer and good times". The band leader plays this song several times to invite the guests to toast and drink.
- The usual duration is 16 days and last day of Oktoberfest is usually German Unity Day, October 3rd.
- Bavaria being predominantly Catholic, Mass is held the first Thursday of Oktoberfest
- The largest Oktoberfest celebration in the United States takes place every year in Cincinnati— or, [Zinzinnati](#), as it's called. Unlike its German counterpart, the Ohio festival is much shorter, lasting only three days (Friday thru Sunday), but the party takes up six blocks along Fifth Street, stretching all the way from Downtown Cincinnati's Race Street to Broadway. The festival is free and open to the public and is a blend of the original German Oktoberfest and American cultural influences. The festival kicks off with a parade and a traditional barrel

tapping ceremony similar to Munich's. The sixth annual "Running of the Wieners," a dog race featuring tiny dachshunds dressed in hot dog costumes, will take place in 2012. There's also a Beer Stein race, where contestants carry a tray of, yes, steins full of beer, and points are awarded for the amount left in the steins at the end of the run.

- Considering the amount of drinking that goes on during Oktoberfest, it's not surprising that certain things would get lost—chief among them, clothing. Last year's festival resulted in 1,300 items of clothing and more than 1,000 identity cards being lost, along with 425 lost keys, 390 lost mobile phones, and 370 lost pairs of eyeglasses. Ninety cameras and 80 jewelry items were also turned in to the Lost and Found, along with a set of dentures, Viking helmets, crutches, wedding rings, and even passports. Luckily, the Lost and Found office, or Fundbüro, is open from 12:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. every night during Oktoberfest. But don't wait too long to visit—items are typically held for up to six months, at which point they're auctioned off to the public.
- Originally used as a way for Alpine farmers in Switzerland to communicate with people in surrounding villages—and as a way to calm nervous cows when it was time to be milked—the long, skinny alphorn is now used as a musical instrument, and is often associated with German Oompah bands.
- Although Germany is most famous for beer, they also make some of the best wine in world. Most German wine comes from the Rhine Valley. Franconia is the only official wine region in the federal state of Bavaria. Fifteen different German wines are served at Oktoberfest in the Weinzelt (Wine Tent). Skelt is a very popular wine during Oktoberfest.

TENTS

There are currently fourteen large tents and twenty small tents at the Oktoberfest. The tents are wooden non-permanent structures which are constructed for and only used during the festival. The beer (or wine) served in each is in the table attached.

Armbrustschützenzelt means "crossbow-shooting" tent. The crossbow is a bow mounted on a stick and fires a "bolt" via a trigger mechanism. This weapon was used extensively in warfare from ancient times until firearm use became widespread. The first crossbows date from the fifth century BCE when the Greeks developed a giant crossbow called a ballista.

Trash and toilets

Nearly 1,000 tons of trash results annually from the Oktoberfest. The mountains of trash are hauled away and the ways cleanly washed down each morning. The cleaning is paid for in part by the city of Munich and in part by the sponsors.

In 2004 the queues outside the toilets became so long that the police had to regulate access. To keep traffic moving through the toilets, men headed for the toilets were directed first to the urinals (giant enclosed grates) if they only needed to urinate. Consequently, the number of toilets was increased by 20% in 2005. Approximately 1,800 toilets and urinals are available today

Many guests would visit the quiet stalls to use their mobile phones thus causing longer lines and wait times. More recently, amplifying live music in the toilets has led to them no longer representing a quiet retreat for telephoning.

Schunkeln (*shun-keln*) is the name in the German language used to describe a certain rhythmic movement to the beat of a song, people link arms and sway side to side on the spot. This is done either standing or sitting where people move side to side on their seats via the upper body. Sometimes people will also move backwards and forwards, as well as stand up sit down movements.

The word is believed to derive from the German word for an outdoor [swing](#), this being in reference to the similar movement of a swing which is *Schaukel* and *Schunkel* which is the [Upper Saxon German](#) dialect version of the same word.

This form of dance is popular in German speaking countries at [Oktoberfest](#) where [volksmusik](#) and the popular [volkstümliche Musik](#) is often played. It is also performed by audience members on TV shows such as [Musikantenstadl](#).

In English speaking countries such as [Britain](#) it is often referred to as simply *swaying*; the form of dance would often be performed by audience members in British [music halls](#)^[2] and later [working men's clubs](#) when people would sit together and listen to live entertainment with [popular music](#), or in pubs. Sometimes the style of movement was taken part in by audience members of [Wheeltappers and Shunters Social Club](#) TV show. Commercial German style beer houses also perform the dance with oom-pah style music.

Traditional Schunkel (sway) songs

German]

- "So ein tag so wunderschön wie heute"
- "Links, Rechts, Vor, Zurück"
- "Trink trink Brüderlein trink" - (shares a similar tune with the English "Down at the Old Bull and Bush")
- "Auf und nieder immer wieder"
- "Es gibt kein Bier auf Hawaii"
- "In München steht ein Hofbräuhaus: Eins, zwei, g'suffa!"

English]

- "[Daisy Bell \(Bicycle Built for Two\)](#)"
- "Lean forwards, lean backwards, to the left, to the right..."
- "[My Bonnie Lies over the Ocean](#)"
- "[Did You Ever See a Lassie?](#)" or "[The More We Get Together](#)"
- "Hands, knees and booms a daisy"
- "Down at the Old Bull and Bush"
- "Oh Oh Antonio"
- "She's a lassie from Lancashire"
- "[Oom-Pah-Pah](#)" - not traditional, from the musical [Oliver!](#)
- "[Que Sera, Sera](#)" (Whatever Will Be, Will Be)

Tents

There are currently fourteen large tents and twenty small tents at the Oktoberfest. The tents are wooden non-permanent structures which are constructed for and only used during the festival. The beer (or wine) served in each is in the accompanying table.

Name	Brewery	Seating	
		inside	outside
Large Tents			
<p>Marstall</p> <p>One of the larger tents, it's the first tent that many visitors see at the fest. Traditionally, in the evening, the Oktoberfest band "Münchner Zwietracht" plays all the Oktoberfest classics.</p>	Spaten-Franziskaner-Bräu	3,200	1,000
<p>Armbrustschützenzelt</p> <p>Translates as the "Crossbowman's Tent", a competition that has been a part of the Oktoberfest since 1895.</p>	Paulaner	5,839	1,600
<p>Hofbräu-Festzelt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The counterpart to the famous Hofbräuhaus, this tent is especially popular with Americans, Australians and New Zealanders. 	Hofbräu München	6,896	3,622
<p>Hacker-Festzelt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the largest tents on the <i>Wiesn</i>, they have a rock band that plays during the evening break of the brass band. This tent is marketing itself as <i>Himmel der Bayern</i> (Heaven of the Bavarians). 	Hacker-Pschorr	6,900	2,400
<p>Schottenhamel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reckoned to be the most important tent at the Oktoberfest, mainly because it is located at the beginning. On the first 	Spaten-Franziskaner-Bräu	6,000	4,000

<p>Saturday of the event, no beer is allowed to be served until the Mayor of Munich (currently Dieter Reiter) taps the first keg, at exactly high noon.^[41] Only then can the other tents begin to serve beer. The tent is very popular among younger people. A substantial part of the tent is guaranteed to traditional <i>Studentenverbindungen</i> (a particular form of student fraternities) and outfitted with their distinctive colors and coats of arms.</p>			
<p>Winzerer Fähdnl</p> <p>Literally translates as "Winzerers little flag" and refers to the name of an old crossbowmen's guild, itself referring to a military unit for the Thirty Year's War: "Fähnlein" being an ancient 16th/17th century German word for the equivalent of a company/battalion of ca. 400 mercenary soldiers. Kaspar III. Winzerer was the famous bavarian captain of such a unit. This tent is noted for its huge tower, with a <i>Maß</i> of Paulaner beer sitting atop it.</p>	Paulaner	8,450	2,450
<p>Schützen-Festhalle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a mid-sized tent. Situated under the Bavaria statue, the current tent was newly built in 2004. 	Löwenbräu	4,442	0
<p>Käfer Wiesn-Schänke</p> <p>The smallest of the large tents at the Oktoberfest, it is frequented by celebrities, and is known for its especially good – and expensive – food. In contrast to the other tents (which must close by 11 pm), it is open until 12:30 am, and it can be very difficult to gain admittance.</p>	Paulaner	1,000	1,900
<p>Weinzelt</p> <p>Translates as "wine tent". This tent offers a selection of more than 15 wines, as well as <i>Weißbier</i></p>	<p>Nymphenburger Sekt</p> <hr/> <p>Paulaner Weißbier</p>	1,300	600
<p>Löwenbräu-Festhalle</p>	Löwenbräu	5,700	2,800

<p>Above the entrance is a 4.50-meter (15 foot) high lion who occasionally drinks from his beer. This is overshadowed by yet another tower where an even larger drinking lion sits</p>			
<p>Bräurosl</p> <p>Translates as "brewers Rosemary". Named after the daughter of the original brewery owner (Pschorr), this tent has the usual brass band and yodeler. On the first Sunday of the festival, this tent hosts the hugely popular gay & lesbian party, Rosa Wiesn</p>	Hacker-Pschorr	6,000	2,200
<p>Augustiner-Festhalle</p> <p>Considered by many locals to be the best tent, due to the fact it sells the favourite local brew, Augustiner, from individually tapped wooden kegs rather than stainless steel vats used by the other tents</p>	Augustiner Bräu	6,000	2,500
<p>Ochsenbraterei</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True to its name, this tent offers a great variety of roasted ox dishes. 	Spaten	5,900	1,500
<p>Fischer-Vroni</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates as "Fishers Veronika". Another of the smaller tents. <i>Fisch</i> is the German word for fish and this tent carries a huge selection on its menu. The main dish is Steckerlfisch, which is grilled outside of the tent. 	Augustiner	2,695	700
<p>Small Tents</p>			
<p>Able's Kalbs-Kuchl</p> <p>Resembling a large Bavarian hut, the "calf kitchen" is traditional and inviting yet still has a lively party atmosphere which Oktoberfest fans crave</p>	Spaten	300	0
<p>Ammer Hühner & Entenbraterei</p>	Augustiner	450	450

<p>In 1885, poultry dealer Joseph Ammer was allowed to construct his small booth at the Oktoberfest, creating the world's first chicken roastery. Duck is offered as well</p>			
<p>Bodo's Cafezelt</p> <p>Don't come to Bodo's looking for beer. Instead you'll find, exotic cocktails, Prosecco, champagne, coffee, donuts, ice cream, pastry, and strudel variations of all kinds</p>	<p>Exotic Cocktails</p>	<p>450</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Café Kaiserschmarrn</p> <p>Beautifully created by Rischart, the Café holds a daily commemoration of the occasion of the first Oktoberfest – the wedding of Ludwig I and Therese of Saxony</p>	<p>Cocktail bar</p>	<p>400</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Café Mohrenkopf</p> <p>Since 1950 Café Mohrenkopf has been baking cakes and pies fresh daily in the Oktoberfest tent</p>	<p>XXL- Cocktails</p>	<p>420</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Feisingers Ka's und Weinstubn</p> <p>Cheese and everything that complements it is the specialty of the house in this unique tent</p>	<p>Wine & Wheat Beer</p>	<p>92</p>	<p>90</p>
<p>Glöckle Wirt</p> <p>A visual treat, decorated with oil paintings, antique instruments and cooking utensils, the Glöckle Wirt offers its visitors an authentic Oktoberfest experience in a warm, welcoming atmosphere</p>	<p>Spaten</p>	<p>140</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Heimer Hendl- und Entenbratere</p> <p>Very popular among the locals, Heimer's is a family-friendly tent where authentic Oktoberfest tradition is timeless</p>	<p>Paulaner</p>	<p>400</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Heinz Wurst- Und Hühnerbraterei</p> <p>Since 1906, the Heinz sausage and chicken grill has been a fixture on the <i>Wiesn</i>, specializing in authentic Oktoberfest tradition</p>	<p>Paulaner</p>	<p>360</p>	<p>0</p>

<p>Hochreiters Haxnbraterie</p> <p>Quality is paramount in Hochreiter's tent, where their BBQ experts prepare mouth-watering pork knuckles in the only <i>Haxenbraterie</i> on the Oktoberfest</p>	Löwenbräu	250	0
<p>Münchner Knödelei</p> <p>The dumpling is an icon of Bavarian cuisine, and "preserving and spreading the dumpling culture" is the motto of this smaller tent</p>	Paulaner	300	90
<p>Poschners Hühner- Und Entenbraterie</p> <p>Poschner's famous roasted chicken and duck have been a tradition on the <i>Wiesn</i> for four generations</p>	Hacker-Pschorr	350	0
<p>Schiebl's Kaffeehaferl</p> <p>With seating for about 100, Schiebl's comfy coffeehouse tent is a friendly meeting place for the whole family. – <i>Haferl</i> is the bavarian term for a (coffee, tea...) mug or pot</p>	Irish Coffee	100	0
<p>Wiesn Guglhupf Café-Dreh-Bar</p> <p>A <i>Guglhupf</i> is a German cake, like an English bundt cake, and this slowly moving carousel bar is easy to spot because it's shaped like one</p>	Mix Bar	60	0
<p>Wildmoser Hühnerbraterie</p> <p>– Owned by the family Wildmoser since 1981, this small tent has been adopted and popularized by the Munich locals</p>	Hacker-Pschorr	320	0
<p>Wildstuben</p> <p>The newest tent at Oktoberfest, you'll appreciate the intricate details of the woodwork and the homey hunting-lodge ambiance</p>	Augustiner	271	0
<p>Wirtshaus im Schichtl</p> <p>"The Schichtl is as essential as beer, radish and chicken." former mayor Christian Ude once wrote: "An Oktoberfest without</p>		120	0

Schichtl is inconceivable."			
Zum Stiftl famous for its traditional duck and roasted chicken dishes, cozy atmosphere, and daily entertainment	Paulaner	360	0
Zur Bratwurst Debuting in 2007, the Hochreiter family has brought back the former <i>Bratwurstglöckl</i> (a restaurant) in the spirit of good old Munich Oktoberfest	Augustiner	160	0
