

The Vauban Circular Walk



Luxembourg

the city

bonjour!



The Vauban Circular Walk

The Vauban circuit takes visitors through the historic parts of the city of Luxembourg to the points of strategic importance in one of Europe's most impressive fortresses, through old city gates and dark casemates, across large fortified bridges to caponiers and a series of bastions.

The circuit bears the name of the famous French military engineer, active during the reign of Louis XIV, Sebastien Le Prestre de Vauban (1633-1707). Appointed commissioner for fortifications at the age of just twenty-two, Vauban built or enlarged more than 160 fortresses in total. When he arrived in Luxembourg with the French enemy troops, the Spanish held sovereignty over the fortified city, which from the Middle Ages onward had been ruled by a number of foreign powers in turn. Highly experienced in warfare, Vauban was entrusted with the technical control of the siege of Luxembourg by the French in 1684.

After the capture of the fortified city, he oversaw the reconstruction work on the fortress, turning it into the "Gibraltar of the North", one of Europe's mightiest fortresses of the age.

Even though the fortress was almost totally demolished (starting in 1867), the reconstruction work and the addition of forts, redoubts and barracks built by Vauban between 1685 and 1688 with the help of 3,000 labourers, earned the city



View over the old town

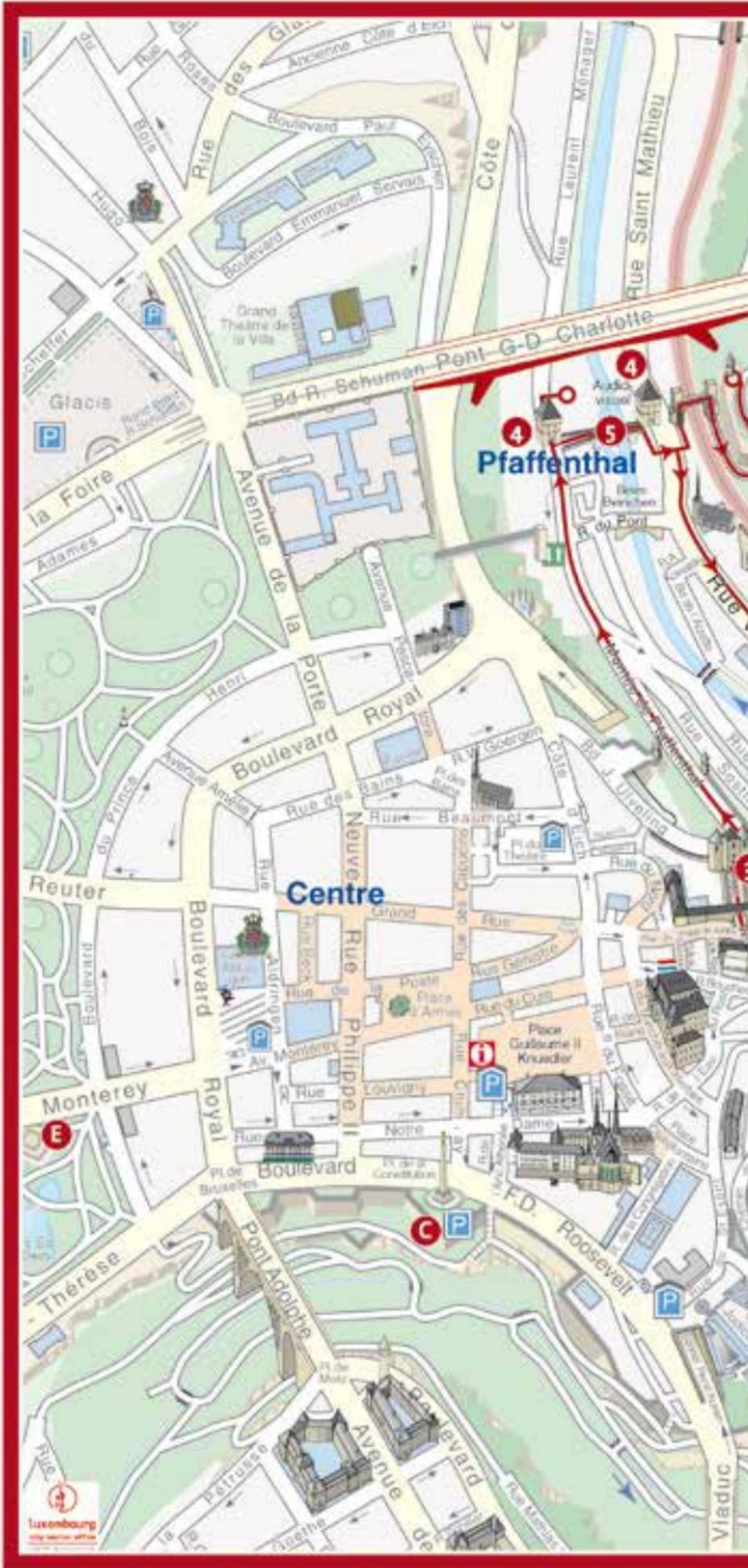
the prestige it still enjoys today. In 1994, sections of the fortifications and the Old Town were listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Following the traces of Vauban (General Commissioner for Fortifications), you will discover sites that bear witness to Luxembourg's military past, experience the medieval charm of the old Lower Town of Pfaffenthal and, from the fortified heights, enjoy breathtaking panoramic views of the city. Developed into a federal fortified city during the Prussian era, Luxembourg was deemed impregnable right up until its demolition.

The starting point of the Vauban circuit is the **[1] Bock Promontory**, a rocky outcrop bounded by steep slopes, whose strategically favourable location was recognised by Count Siegfried when he built his "Lucilinburhuc" (small fortified castle) here in the tenth century, the origins of what later became the Upper Town. After the castle was destroyed and fell into ruins, the Spanish Habsburgs built the first fort here (completed in 1620); it was destroyed in 1684 when Luxembourg was captured by the French. Subsequently Vauban had the old Bock fortifications restored without too many alterations, constructing the "Large Bock", "Middle Bock" and "Small Bock" forts on the three rocky plateaus. It was only later, during the reign of Empress Maria Theresa, that the fort was



[1] Bock Promontory



Pfaffenthal

Centre



luxembourg

Vauban charity

Length: ± 4,5 km / 2,8 mi
 Altitude Difference: ± 50 m / 54,5 yds

reinforced with twenty-five gun emplacements, the Bock casemates (1744-45).

The Vauban circuit leads across the castle bridge in front of the State Council, continuing behind 19th century houses which now contain various sections of the National Museum of History and Art. The entrance to this cultural centre is located alongside the main façades of these patrician houses in a modern building on the **[2] Old Fish Market** (Vieux Marché-aux-Poissons). We continue under the arch of Pfaffenthal's first gate opposite the museum and walk along the Lower Government Bastion (1606), which points upwards to the sky.

We leave the medieval fortification ring of the Upper Town through the pointed arches of **[3] Three Towers** gate. The square central tower dates from the time of the second fortification ring (probably around 1200), while two circular flanking towers were added in the 14th century.

Taking the pedestrian crossing to the other side of the road, we are greeted by the panoramic view near one of the many bartizans, commonly known as Spanish watchtowers. We then make our way down "Montée de Pfaffenthal" into the Lower Town, which lines both banks of the Alzette river, and which together with Grund Lower Town, forms the city's oldest district. Here, where the old Roman road linking Rheims, Arlon



[2] Old Fish Market,
National Museum of History and Art



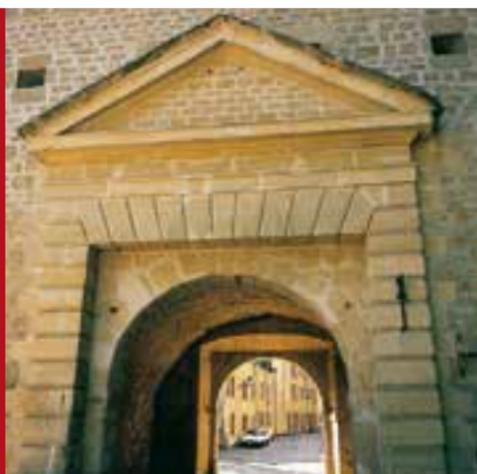
[3] Three Towers

and Trier crosses the Alzette, a small settlement existed during Roman times. In the Middle Ages, craftsmen and modest tanners, brewers and wool-dyers settled in Pfaffenthal, which owes its name to the monks of the Benedictine Abbey in Altmünster, who tilled the earth in this fertile valley. The narrow lanes of this charming district still retain the lively atmosphere of yesteryear.

We follow rue Laurent Ménager to reach Pfaffenthal's famous landmark, the massive, well-preserved **[4] Vauban Towers**, named after the medieval constructions they replaced: the Eich Gate and the Bons Malades Gate (audiovisual). During the French siege, Vauban identified the largely unfortified Pfaffenthal and the adjacent heights as the fortress' weak points. Consequently, in 1685 he had these sections incorporated into the fortress. He reinforced the heights with two forts and closed the valley off with a protective wall, which linked Fort Berlaymont on the city side to the new forts on the Grünwald heights opposite. Vauban also strengthened the valley's defences by erecting two defensive towers there. In addition, deep moats (uncovered 1997-98), heavy drawbridges and loopholes helped to keep the enemy at bay. If the enemy managed to reach a tower nevertheless, the defenders could always pour pitch or boiling oil through the apertures (machicolations) in the corbelled walkway. Doors on the first floor opened on to the rampart walkway in the protective walls.



[4] Towers Vauban, Pfaffenthal



[4] Vauban Tower, Eicher Gate

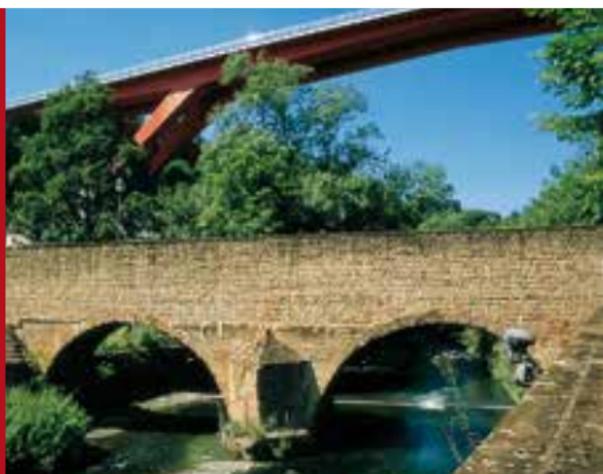
In front of the Eich Gate stands a second, arrow-shaped fortified construction (caponier), which protected the gate's moat after 1743. Its surface stonework was demolished in 1872 and recently rebuilt. The slender chimney on the river bank is the remains of a pumping station which pumped well-water from the valley bottom to the Upper Town.

Between the two Vauban Towers, a protective wall spans the river in the form of a narrow bridge, known as [5] **“De Béinchen”** in the vernacular. We proceed along its walkway, which once bristled with parapets and loopholes (partially rebuilt a few years ago) to the opposite bank of the Alzette, access to which could be shut off by means of grates in the three arches of the bridge. From the river bank, we look towards Pfaffenthal bridge, of more recent construction. Further upstream, the foundations of a Roman bridge, the main crossing until the Middle Ages, were unearthed in 1990. From Bons Malades Gate, we can either ascend directly to Niedergrünwald up a long modern stairway that follows the contours of the historic surrounding wall or continue our visit along a more gently sloping path without steps, via rue Vauban and rue Trois Glands, known as “Hiel”, which also provides access to Fort Niedergrünwald.

Climbing the steps, halfway between the suburb and Niedergrünwald we meet the Luxembourg-Ettelbruck railway



[4] Vauban Tower,
Siechen Gate



[5] De Béinchen

line. The railway entrance to the city dating from 1859 passes through a fortress gate studded with loopholes. At the end of our climb, we reach [6] **Fort Niedergrünwald**, built by Vauban in 1684-85.

Fort Niedergrünwald consisted of three bastions, two ravelins and an extensive network of underground chambers. Following the demolition of the fortifications, a section of the left-hand terraced bastion was preserved. Slightly higher up was the “Pfaffenthal Redoubt”, a small projecting construction built by Vauban to reinforce the fort in 1688; it was knocked down during more recent construction works.

From Fort Niedergrünwald we descend (again) into “Hiel” valley. In 1684-85, Vauban had the Grünwald Gate, or “Hiel” Gate, built to defend the narrow transverse valley of the Alzette, the route of the old Roman road to Trier (now rue des Trois Glands). Originally reinforced with a moat, drawbridge and a machicolation, this tower was subsequently altered and an extra storey added. The adjacent protective walls were demolished in 1875. The three one-storey flour stores, located slightly below the tower, are almost fully preserved.

Above the Grünwald Gate, a narrow forest path takes us up to the heights again. These were fortified during the siege of Luxembourg by the French in 1684. We pass through the



[6] Fort Niedergrünwald

remains of **[7] Fort Obergrünewald**, returning there after viewing Fort Thüngen, named after Oberstfeldwachtmeister Adam Sigismund von Thüngen. Following its demolition, it disappeared under a layer of earth and vegetation. After the Dräi Eechelen site was transformed into a park by landscape architects, it became a place of recreation and relaxation for the local population.

[8] Fort Thüngen was rebuilt to house the Dräi Eechelen Museum and is now managed by the National Museum of History and Art (documentation centre on Luxembourg's fortress). The history of the fortress and its impact on the country's history is presented on the ground floor, which also contains a database as part of an interactive space. The opening of the Adolphe Bridge in 1903 brings the museological tour to an end. On the first floor, which comprises an auditorium and a temporary exhibition space, rotating exhibitions are organised on identity issues and other topics connected with the history of the fortress.

The first casemate on the ground floor of Fort Thüngen does duty as the Museum's reception area and is an integral part of the Vauban Circuit, acting as an information base. It provides an insight into the history of the Dräi Eechelen site in general and the history of Fort Thüngen in particular. From this first casemate, visitors can access the 169 metre long



[7] Fort Obergrünewald



**[8] Fort Thüngen,
Three Acorns Museum**

[9] underground passageway, which connects Fort Thüngen with Fort Obergrünewald, built by Vauban.

At the end of the passageway we come to the counterscarp opposite the ravelin that defended Fort Obergrünewald's two bastions. The remains of this fort were unearthed and partially rebuilt. Today, the furthestmost point of the south-eastern bastion is still guarded by a Spanish bartizan, an old watchtower. The city-side edge of the Fort provides a breathtaking panoramic view of the Upper Town. In the foreground we can see the Bock promontory with its cannon emplacements broken and blasted into the rock (casemates), rendered unusable after 1867 when their apertures were enlarged.

The Vauban circuit then leaves Grünewald heights and leads us down to Clausen Lower Town. Here the Mansfeld Gate (built before 1600 by Count Mansfeld and reinforced in 1684-85 by Vauban) – no traces of which remain – closed off access to the fortress from the north-east. We cross the Alzette and pass under the high arches of the elegant viaduct dating from 1858-61 to reach the Youth Hostel on rue du Fort Olizy. From there we return to the starting point of our tour along the foot of the Bock promontory.

Before finishing the circuit, take a glance south beyond the Alzette valley. Spread out before us, on our left, is the **[A] Rham**



[8] Fort Thüngen



[9] Underground passageway

Plateau, watered by the Alzette river. The large semi-circular towers in the foreground are part of the medieval Wenceslas Wall, whose history is explained in detail in the “Wenzel Circular Walk”. The Spanish strengthened the Rham Plateau’s defences in the 17th century, constructing a small redoubt and some casemates. After the French captured the fortress, Vauban had the Rham promontory refortified. He also built four identical barracks which were preserved, having been continuously inhabited since the federal fortress was demolished. They have now been turned into a state home for the elderly (CIPA). From the Bock promontory, the date “1685” can be made out on the gables across the construction anchors. These barracks, together with the ones Vauban had built in the Upper Town, spared the town’s residents the difficult task of accommodating the soldiers in their own homes. In a bid to improve the military infrastructure inside the fortress, Vauban also had a military hospital built in Pfaffenthal (not preserved) and started construction of new wells in the Upper Town, as well as bomb-proof powder magazines.

Now turn your gaze beyond the Alzette valley and to the right. Above the valley extends the **[B] Holy Ghost Plateau**, which Vauban transformed into a large citadel that could be shut off from the Old Town in the event of war. In the foreground lies the former Prussian military war hospital (it now houses the national Archives) built in 19th century Neo-Romanesque style.



[A] Rham Plateau

In the background we can see the buildings of the Courts of Justice (Cité Judiciaire). Together with the **[C] Jost, Louis and Beck bastions**, partially reinforced by Vauban, and the Grund lock bastion, the Holy Ghost citadel, located on the edge of the Upper Town, was connected to the southern face of the Diederhofener Front fortress. Vauban reinforced this front with a chain of forts along the edges of the Pétrusse valley opposite. Among other remains, a Prussian bartizan called **[D] “Schänzchen”** has been preserved, and juts out over the valley at the confluence of the Alzette and the Pétrusse.

The city map shows that the fortified ring was closed to the north and the west by the fortifications of the Front de la Plaine to which Vauban added the **[E] Lambert, Vauban and Royal redoubts**. After their demolition, the city gardens were laid out here based on the blueprint produced by Parisian landscape architect Edouard André. In 1687, Vauban, later appointed Marshal of France, was recalled from Luxembourg, and died in Paris in 1707. Luxembourg Fortress was altered and reinforced several times over the years that followed, first by the Austrians (1714-1795) and then by the Prussians (1815-1867), who developed Luxembourg into one of the biggest fortified cities of the German Confederation. The demolition of the fortress, which took sixteen years, was ordered under the terms of the 1867 Treaty of London, which declared Luxembourg to be a neutral and demilitarised area. The



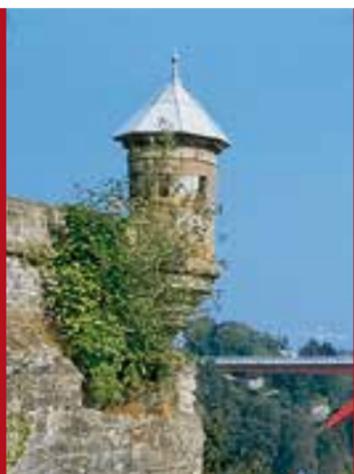
[B] Holy Ghost Plateau



[C] Bastion Beck

demolition of the massive fortified constructions, which covered an area of 180 hectares, allowed the rapidly growing city to expand beyond its previous borders. Several of the casemates were put to use again during the Second World War as air raid shelters for the city's residents.

The Vauban circuit ends here with these superb views from the Bock Promontory. A visit to the depths of the casemates and the archaeological crypt with its audiovisual programme will give visitors further insight into the history of the city.



[D] "Schänzchen"



[E] Redoubt Lambert

Guided tours on request

Duration: **3 hours**

One guide for maximum 25 persons.

Prices: **90 €**

Reservations: **Luxembourg City Tourist Office**

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Visit the Museum 3 Eechelen!

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Opening hours: **Tuesday - Sunday, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.**

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Eurobus 1, 16, 192, 194, 165, 120: Stop at Philharmonie/MUDAM

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