

VAUBAN CIRCULAR WALK

ON THE TRAIL OF THE FORTRESS
BUILDER. FROM THE BOCK
TO THE KIRCHBERG AREA

Historical overview

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 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, Sébastien 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 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.



1 Bock Promontory



2 National Museum of History and Art, Marché-aux-Poissons

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 fortified castle here in the 10th 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. It was only later, during the reign of Empress Maria Theresa, that the fort was 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 (MNHA). The entrance to this cultural centre is located alongside the main façades of these patrician houses in a modern building on the old **2 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



3 Three Towers



4 Vauban Towers, Pfaffenthal



4 Va

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 watch-towers. We then make our way down the “Montée de Pfaffenthal” into the Pfaffenthal 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 Reims, Arlon 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 Menager, passing the panorama lift (2016), 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 (beyond the Alzette). 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



Urban Tower, Eicher Gate



4 Vauban Tower, Siechen Gate



5 "Béinchen"

with two forts and closed the valley off with a protective wall, which linked Fort Berlaimont on the city side to the new forts on the Grünewald 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 (so called machicolations) in the corbelled walkway. Doors on the first floor opened on to the rampart walkway in the protective walls.

In front of the Eich Gate stands a second, arrow-shaped fortified construction, a so-called ravelin, 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 (1876) 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 "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

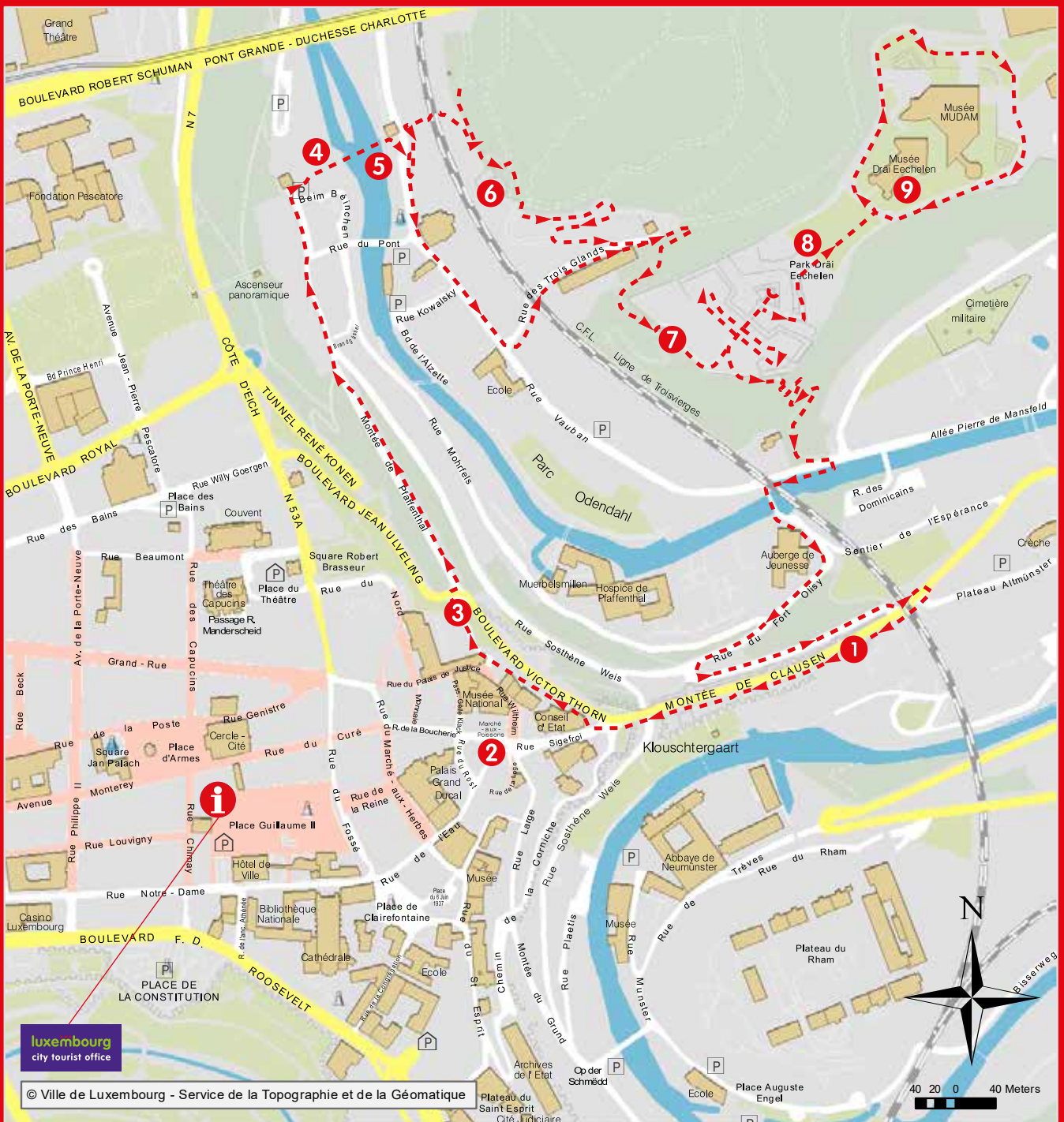


6 Fort Niedergrünwald

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.

** During the touristic season, a film on the history of the city is shown inside.*

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



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7 Fort Obergrünwald

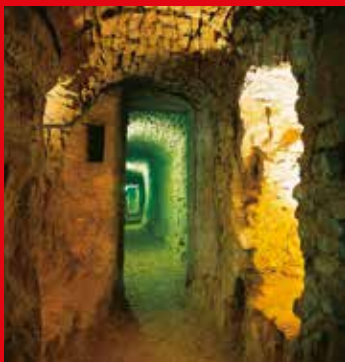


8 Fort Thüngen, Musée Dräi Echelen

From Fort Niedergrünwald we descend (again) into the "Höhletal" ("valley of caves"), also called "Hiel". In 1684-85, Vauban had the Grünwald Gate, or "Höhlentor", 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. We pass through the remains of **7 Fort Obergrünwald**, which we will also pass on our way back, until Fort Thüngen, named after sergeant-general Adam Sigismund von Thüngen. The fort's remains disappeared after the dismantling in 1876 under a layer of earth. After the Dräi Echelen site was transformed into a park by landscape architects, it became a place of recreation and relaxation for the local population.

The **8 Fort Thüngen, Musée Dräi Echelen** is located in the parc bearing the same name. The name is derived from the three gilded stone acorns crowning the towers of Fort Thüngen réduit. The Austrians built the fortress with its spectacular casemates, galleries and mines in the years 1722-23. It is still largely in its original state dating from the last extension in 1836-37 by the Prussians.



8 Fort Thüngen

9 Gallery carved into the rock

The fortress' and country's history are interlinked. This historical development is portrayed by more than 600 displayed objects and original documents from the outgoing Middle Ages to the beginning of the 20th century. The permanent and special exhibitions provide us with a general overview of the "Gibraltar of the North" and tell us notable features of the "Luxembourg Fortress". Since 2018, the exhibition as well as the fort's casemates can be explored interactively in 3D from home or while on the move.

The museum building itself attests in a unique way to the link between past and present. Through a 169-metre-long **9 gallery* carved in the rock**, we can walk subterraneously from Fort Thüngen back to Fort Obergrünwald, the latter been built under Vauban after 1684.

** This gallery is accessible together with a museum employee during the museum's opening hours. Visitors are asked to direct themselves to the reception desk at the museum.*

The remains of this fort were unearthed and partially rebuilt in 2009. 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



A Rham Plateau

B Plateau du Saint

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) 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 **Rham Plateau** **A**, 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 (1685) 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. These barracks, together with the ones Vauban had built in the Upper Town, spared the town's residents the dif-



Esprit

C Beck Bastion

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 bombproof powder magazines.

Now turn your gaze beyond the Alzette valley and to the right. Above the valley extends the **Plateau du Saint-Esprit** **B**, 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 (1860, it now houses the national Archives) built in 19th century Neo-Romanesque style. In the background, we can see the buildings of the Courts of Justice (Cité Judiciaire). Together with the **Jost, Louis and Beck bastions** **C**, 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 fortress, the so-called Diederhofener Front. Vauban reinforced this front with a chain of forts along the edges of the Pétrusse valley opposite. Among other remains, a Prussian bartizan called **"Schänzchen"** **D** 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 **Lambert** **E**, Vauban and Royal redoubts. After their dismantlement, the city gardens were



D "Schänzchen"

E Lambert Redoubt, constructed by Vauban, with reduit

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 dismantlement 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 demolition of the massive fortified constructions, which covered an area of 180 hectares, allowed the rapidly growing city finally 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 will give visitors further insight into the history of the city.



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VAUBAN CIRCULAR WALK

Highlights	Enjoy the breathtaking panoramic views of the fortress of Luxembourg and follow the footsteps of military engineer Vauban. The trail leads downhill to the historic Pfaffenthal neighbourhood and up again via a forest path to the Dräi Eechelen Parc in today's Kirchberg.
Tour	Walking.
Duration	3 hours. 4.5 km.
Difficulty	Not accessible in wheelchair. Height difference: +/- 200 m
Free tour	See brochure and signage on site.
Guided tour with your private guide	One guide for maximum 25 persons. Price: 150 €. Reservation: Luxembourg City Tourist Office, tel.: (+352) 4796-2709, guides@lcto.lu, or on www.luxembourg-city.com