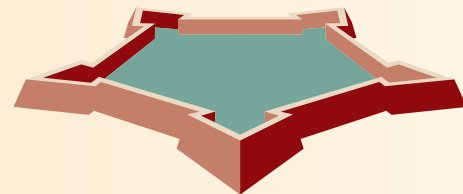


Baltic Cultural and Tourism Route Fortresses

Germany · Poland · Lithuania · Russia

Baltic Fort Route



Sightseeing and Excursions

along the European Cultural Heritage "Fortresses" in the Baltic Sea Region



- ▶ *New life in historical fortresses*
- ▶ *Culture and art in casemates*
- ▶ *Entertainment in secret architecture*
- ▶ *Events in the vicinity of fortress monuments*
- ▶ *Excursions into attractive nature*



This project is part-financed by the European Union (European Regional Development Fund) within the BSR INTERREG-III-B program



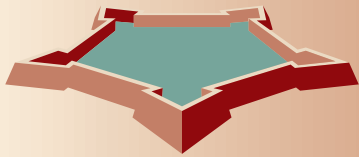
Photo: S. Rytczyński



Photo: Tomasz Kulik



Baltic Fort Route



The European Cultural Heritage "Historical Fortresses" presents its first Culture Route

Contacts to Fortress Tourism:

Information of all fortresses can be obtained at the named contact partners. More information about the "Baltic Fort Route":

**Main Co-ordination Centre
Baltic Fort Route**
Municipality of Kostrzyn nad Odra,
Poland

Mrs. Agnieszka Żurawska-Tatała
ul. Kopernika 1
PL-66-470 Kostrzyn nad Odra
Phone: +48 (0)95 / 727-81-24
Fax: +48 (0)95 / 727-81-93
zurawska@kostrzyn.um.gov.pl
www.bfr.pl
www.balticfortroute.eu

Contacts to Scientific Information and Consulting of Fortification Monuments

Specialists obtain scientific information and competent expert advice.
For contact see page 35/36

**Co-ordination Centre
Baltic Fort Route Management**
Berlin, Germany

Hartmut Röder, Chairman
Dr. Hans-Rudolf Neumann,
Centre Manager
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www.bfr.pl
www.balticfortroute.eu



Project is part-financed by the European Union (ERDF) within the BSR INTERREG III B programme.

Trans-national Fortress Cooperation for Culture, Tourism and European Integration

With the help of funding from the European Union it became possible to present the European Cultural Heritage "Historical Fortresses" through a new special Culture Route for Tourism.

The "Baltic Cultural and Tourism Route Fortresses" opens new ways to explore mostly unknown secret areas that have been built to protect cities, regions and countries. Fortress tourism has a high potential. It combines excitement and surprises with cultural entertainment, information, knowledge, leisure and reflection.

Fourteen fortresses from four Baltic countries took the first step of trans-national cooperation and formed a network. Their attractive offers for youngsters and elderly people are presented in this brochure. All around the Baltic Sea many more fortresses present pieces of thrilling European history and culture.

They are definitely worth a visit.

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Baltic Fort Route

discover unknown and secret Areas

vacation from the ordinary

Explore unusual Architecture, Nature and European History

European military architecture evolved throughout ages, which contributed to a great diversity and unique functionality of fortifications. The enormous edifices were usually hidden from the public's eye. It was not before the end of the cold war that these fortresses became available to visitors all over Europe.

European Cultural Heritage from War to Peace

At a certain point in history the fortresses lost their military function. Today they serve as witnesses of the European history, which was often written with blood and iron. The preservation of the strongholds is crucial since they constitute a valuable cultural heritage. They have been transformed in culture and entertainment centers whose new role is to promote peace in an interesting setting. Some Eastern European fortresses were severely damaged during wars and demand urgent renovation. The Old Town of Kostrzyn in Poland, for example, is a place where warfare left an indelible mark.

A Look at hidden Spots

Travelling along the Baltic Fort Route gives you a unique opportunity to:

- learn about the last 500 years of the European history, about mighty empires of the past and fortifications protecting their borders
- discover historical military structures hidden behind embankments and moats, concealing underground gunpowder magazines, casemates and underground passages
- experience idyllic nature in all its diversity, which can be found in parks and gardens, as well as on river banks and meadows
- take part in many multicultural events in an extraordinary setting

Monuments full of Life

The fortresses give you a unique opportunity to enjoy various events, such as concerts in the Spandau Citadel, military events in the Kostrzyn Fortress, the Christmas market in Gorgast, the chanting festival in Giżycko, or even observing the habits of bats. You can also learn about a famous stopover place on Napoleon's route, discover the traces of Prussia in Kaliningrad and visit Holocaust memorials in Kaunas.



Photo: PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk

History



Architecture



Nature



Attractions



Fun

Baltic Fort Route

Travel through the Vicinity of Fortress Monuments

The Baltic Fort Route is a result of trans-national cooperation between 14 European fortresses to develop these historical buildings into places of culture, art, leisure, tourism and fascinating nature. The collaboration took place under the philosophy "From war to peace", "From mystic, unknown places to public areas" and "From military to culture".

travel recommendations

The Fortresses at the Baltic Coast

Copenhagen – Kiel – Stralsund – Świnoujście – Kołobrzeg – Gdańsk – Kaliningrad – Klaipeda – Liepaja – Riga

Very special fortress architecture for the defense of famous coastal towns, get insight of yet unknown and rarely presented places, combine fortress tourism with relaxing recreation- and sea tours and fun at the Baltic Coast

Adventure Middle European Fortresses

Kostrzyn nad Odrą – Gorgast – Berlin-Spandau – Dömitz – Magdeburg – Torgau – Peitz

The monumental "Pompeji at the Oder River" in Kostrzyn, preciously renovated castles in the Mark, the Spandau Citadel full of life, the Elbe Fortresses in Dömitz, Magdeburg and Torgau in the process of turning into places of culture and recreation

Fortresses of past Empires – hidden Architecture

Poznań – Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – Lomza – Osowiec – Giżycko – Kaunas – Daugavpils – Narva – St Petersburg – Kronstadt

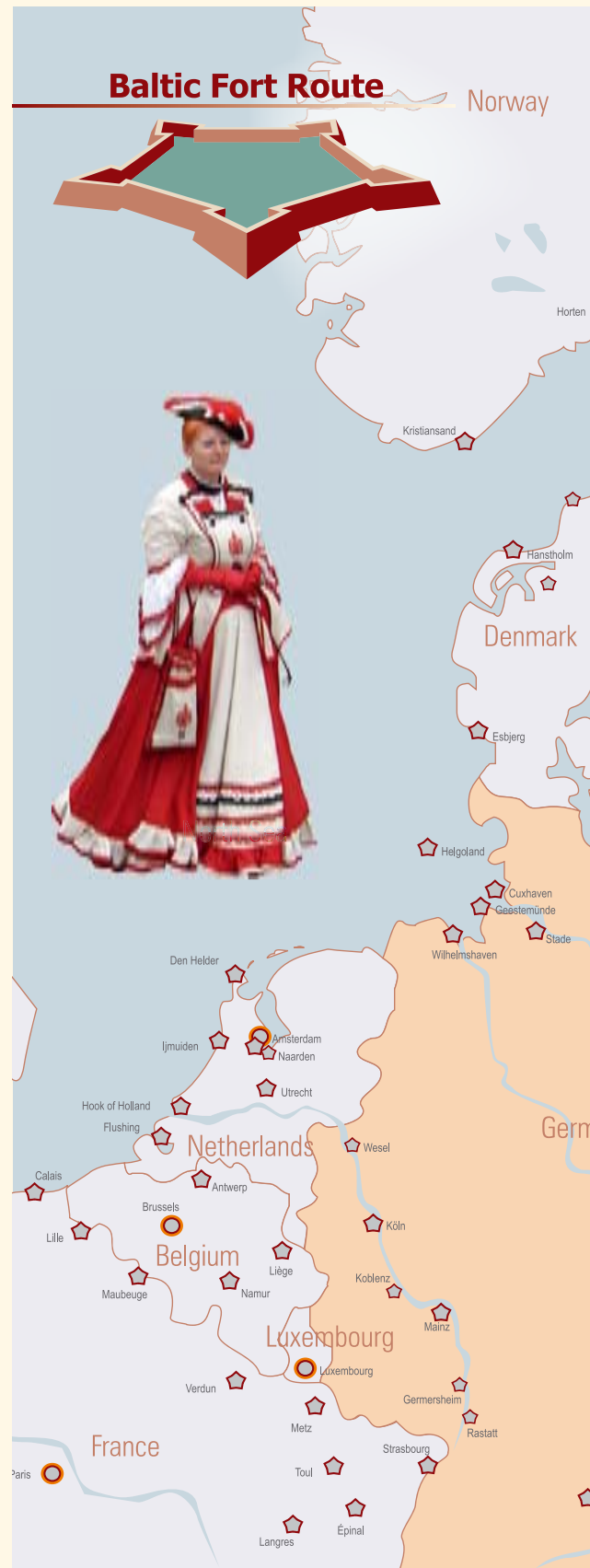
Prussian, Russian and Polish fortress architecture in the course of time and under great empires, hidden places of the Cold War open their gates to the public

3 – Country Fortress Tour Germany – Czech Republic – Poland

Peitz – Dresden – Königstein – Terezín – Jaromer – Olomouc – Kłodzko – Srebrna Gora – Wrocław – Glogow – Nowa Sol

Meaningful monuments of fortress architecture on the borderline of Germany, the Czech Republic and Poland, the fortress in the cultural City of Dresden, the Fortress Königstein that can be seen from far away, the destiny of the Czech Fortresses Terezín and Josefov, amazing ramparts of Srebrna Góra as well as the Fortresses Kłodzko, Poznań and Wrocław

Baltic Fort Route

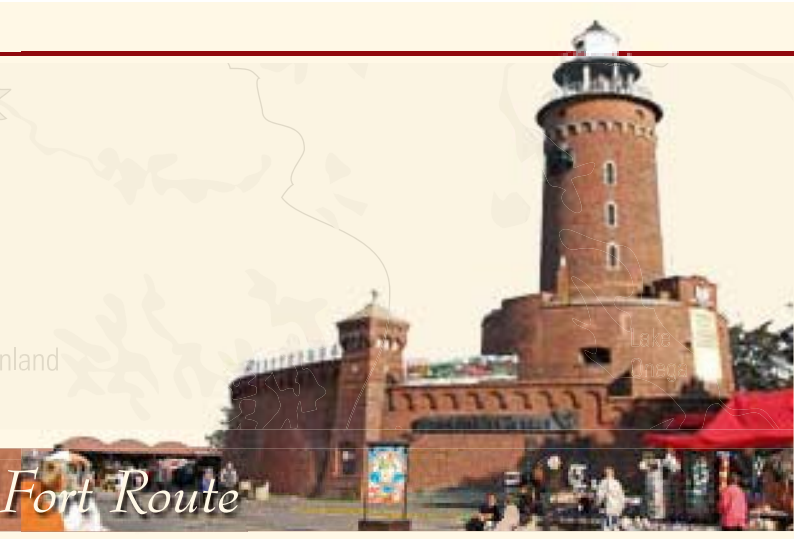


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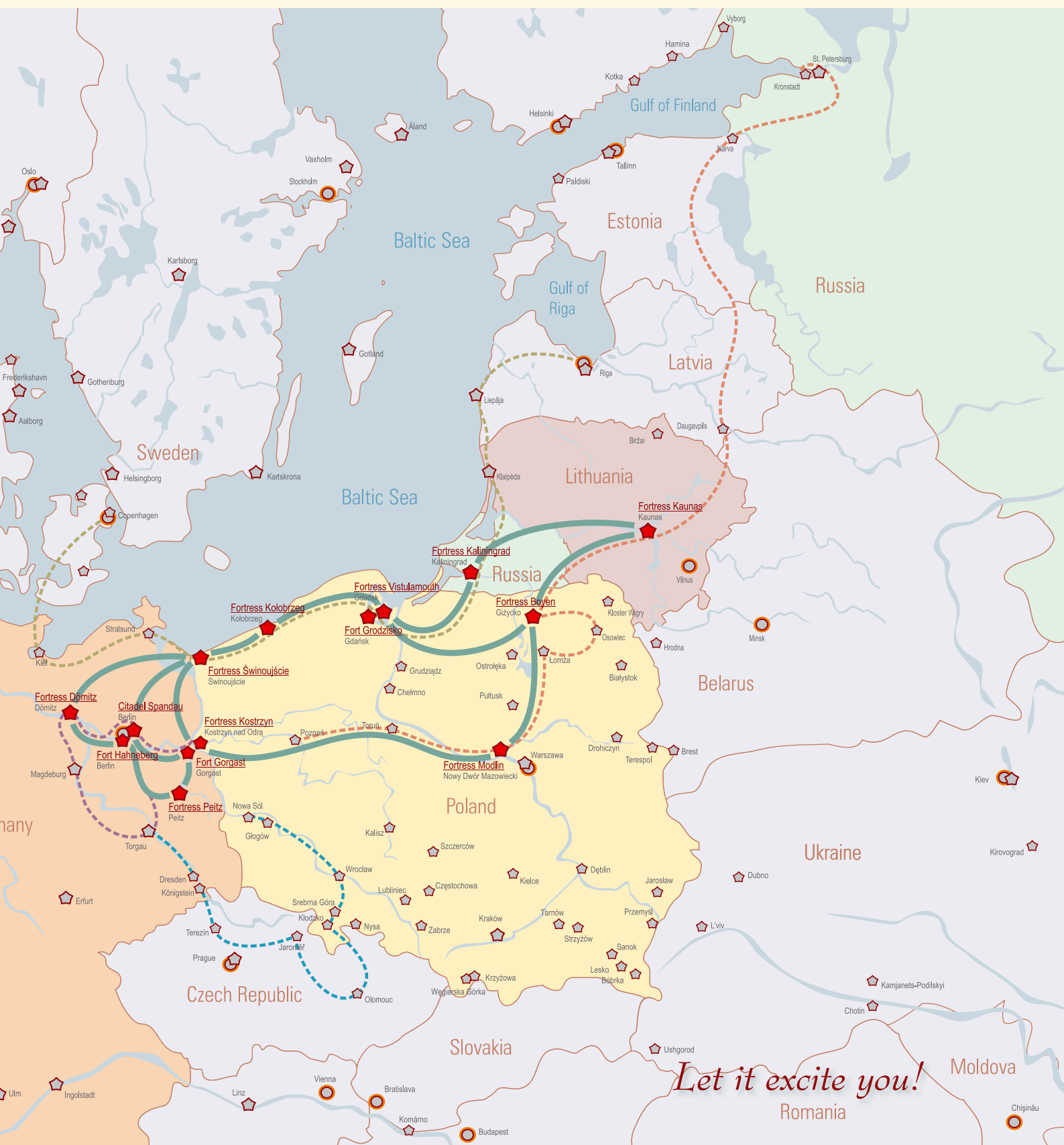
www.bfr.pl
www.balticfortroute.eu
www.KulTour.pl
www.gku-se.de



- ◆ Baltic Fort Route Fortresses
- ☆ European Fortresses
- Baltic Fort Route
- - - The Fortresses at the Baltic Coast
- - - Adventure Middle European Fortresses
- - - Fortresses of past Empires – hidden Architecture
- - - 3 – Country Fortress Tour

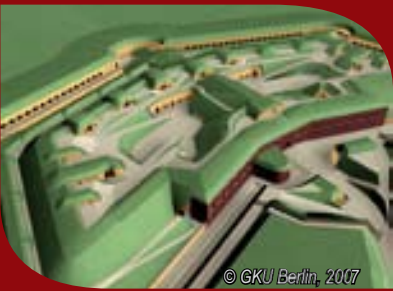


explorations along the Baltic Fort Route



Let it excite you!

Fortress Impressions along Baltic Fort Route



© GKU Berlin, 2007

Fascinating Architecture

Casemates - Ramparts
Barracks - Bastions



Photo: Tomasz Kulik

Events in Monuments

Festivals - Show - Acts



Photo: Emilia Rieger

Attractive Nature

Parks - Gardens
Water - Bats



Fortresses offer

- fascinating architecture and constructions, ramparts, towers, brick walls, gates, casemates, tunnels, powder magazines and barracks.



Fortresses offer

- ideal rooms and setting for culture events, open-air-festivals, historical military parades, show acts or biker meetings.



Photo: Tomasz Kulik



Photo: Tomasz Kulik



Photo: Tomasz Kulik

Fortresses offer

- a lot of opportunities for development in an attractive nature, recreation on the ramparts, bats in the casemates, walks through parks and gardens and fishing in the moats



New Life in Historical Fortresses

Entertainment



Culture and Art in Casemates

Concerts - Galleries
Performances



Photo: PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk

Historical Sites

Parades - Battle Skirmish

Fortresses allow

- new life between old walls for children, young people, families, senior citizens as picnic and bivouac, manifold tables of events, interesting gastronomy



Photo: Emilia Rieger



Photo: Tomasz Kulik



Fortresses promote

- Art and culture in the form of concerts, theatre, performance, cabaret, art exhibitions, lectures, readings, games.

Fortresses tell

- about the fascinating history of sunken empires, from emperors and potentates, from master builders and engineers, from power and intrigues, from pacts and traitors, from soldiers and spies, from war and violence, from peace and love.



Photo: PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk





Fortress Peitz



Fort Gorgast



Fortress Dömitz



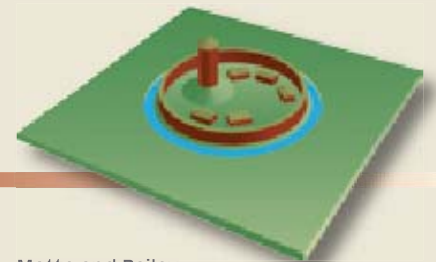
Fortress Gdańsk

historical development of fortress architecture

Fortification before the 16th century



Fortified settlement of the Early Middle Ages



Motte-and-Bailey

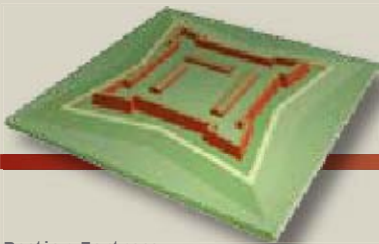


Late medieval Castle



Renaissance Fortress with round Bastion

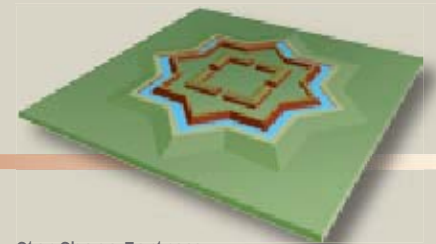
Fortification since the 16th century



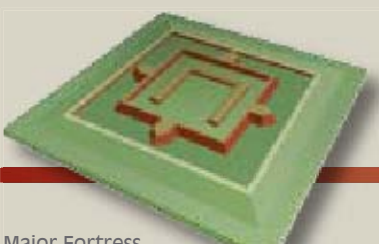
Bastion Fortress



Bastion Fortress with developed Outworks



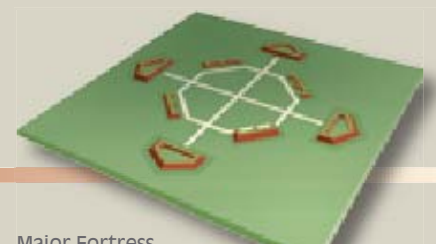
Star-Shape Fortress



Major Fortress with polygonal Front



Major Fortress with central Fortification



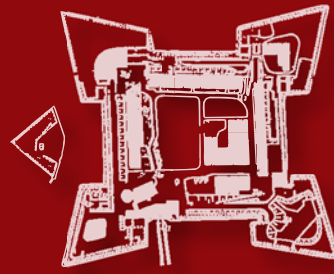
Major Fortress without central Fortification



Fortress Modlin



Fortress Vistulamouth



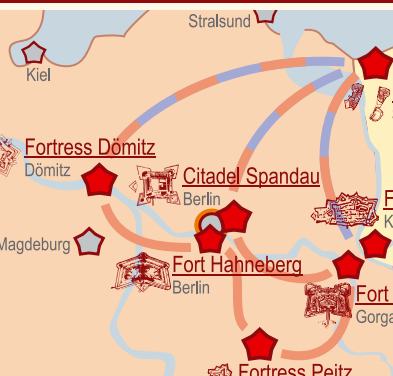
Citadel Berlin-Spandau



Fortress Boyen

Citadel Berlin-Spandau as a typical Bastion-Fortress





Adventure Cultural Fortress Spandau

The Julius Tower in the Spandau Citadel is the oldest remaining structure in Berlin. The fortress was built in the 16th century, but the main tower dates back to the 12th century. Built to protect the court of the Elector of Brandenburg, the Citadel has seen quite a few different uses, including an ammunitions fac-

Germany Citadel Spandau

Berlin



City:

Postal Address:
Town District Spandau von Berlin
Department Education,
Culture and Sports
Carl-Schurz-Strasse 2-6
D-13597 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 3303 - 2230
Fax: +49 (0)30 / 3303 - 3958

Tourist Info:
Spandau Information
Breite Strasse 32
D-13597 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 3 33 93 88
www.spandau-live.de
www.berlin-tourist-information.de

Citadel Spandau:

Postal Address:
Citadel Spandau
Am Juliusturm
D-13599 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 35 49 44-0
Fax: +49 (0)30 / 49 44-296
www.zitadelle-spandau.de

Information:

Opening hours:
Exhibitions, Julius Tower, Museum
Monday - Sunday: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

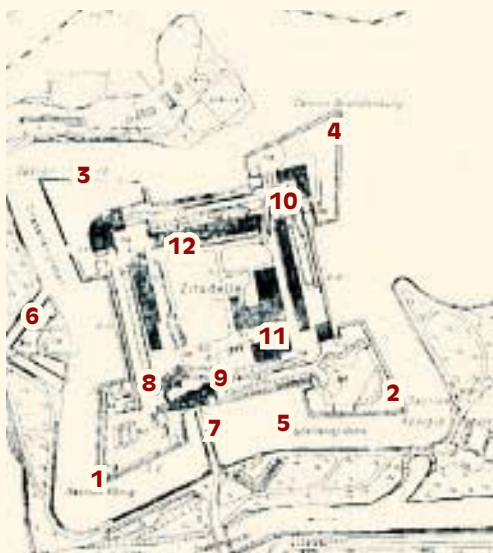
Special opening hours for events

Guidances:

Heimatkundliche Vereinigung
(Guided tours for groups)
Tuesday and Thursday: 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 334 62 70

Berliner Artenschutz Team BAT
(Showroom Bats)
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 36 75 00 61

Tourist Information Center
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 3 33 93 88



- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. King's Bastion | 7. Entrance |
| 2. Queen's Bastion | 8. Julius Tower |
| 3. Crown Prince's Bastion | 9. Commander's Office |
| 4. Bastion Brandenburg | 10. Italian Courts |
| 5. Moat | 11. Arsenal |
| 6. Ravelin Hog's head | 12. Barrack |



Renaissance Fortress with Flair

The Spandau Citadel was built between 1560 and 1594. Work started during the reign of Brandenburg's elector Joachim II. Two Italians, Chiamarella and Rochus Guerini, Duke of Lynar, were employed as master masons. Apart from its military function of securing the roads and waterways, the Citadel had to serve as a safe house for the nearby court as well. This happened in 1757 when Berlin was threatened by Austrian troops.

The Citadel was besieged only once in April 1813, when Prussian troops fired on the fortress while it was occupied by the French in the Wars of Liberation. The powder magazine behind the wall between the King's Bastion and the southern curtain blew up. The

Julius Tower went down in history because of the gold reserves that the Prussians stored there as French reparations in 1874. These reserves had to be returned to France at the end of the First World War.

The Citadel was taken over by the Soviet Army in May 1945 without a shot being fired; the stationed British forces subsequently protected the

structure and maintained it as a historic monument. The site was secured and renovated repeatedly in the following decades. Federal funds were made available for essential repairs and safeguarding work in the 80s under the Future Investment Program.



Former Barrack

Continuous Retrofit

The Spandau Citadel was reconstructed and renovated step by step over the last decades. The county and the City of Berlin invested into the maintenance and the protection of the historical heritage and in attractive tourist offers. The Spandau Citadel sets new standards in the cultural use of European historical fortresses.



tory during the Thirty Years' War and a poison gas repository during WW II. The Citadel Spandau offers a rich year-round cultural program, exhibitions, concerts and other activities for all age groups. The Citadel is one of the most interesting and most visited cultural centers in Berlin.

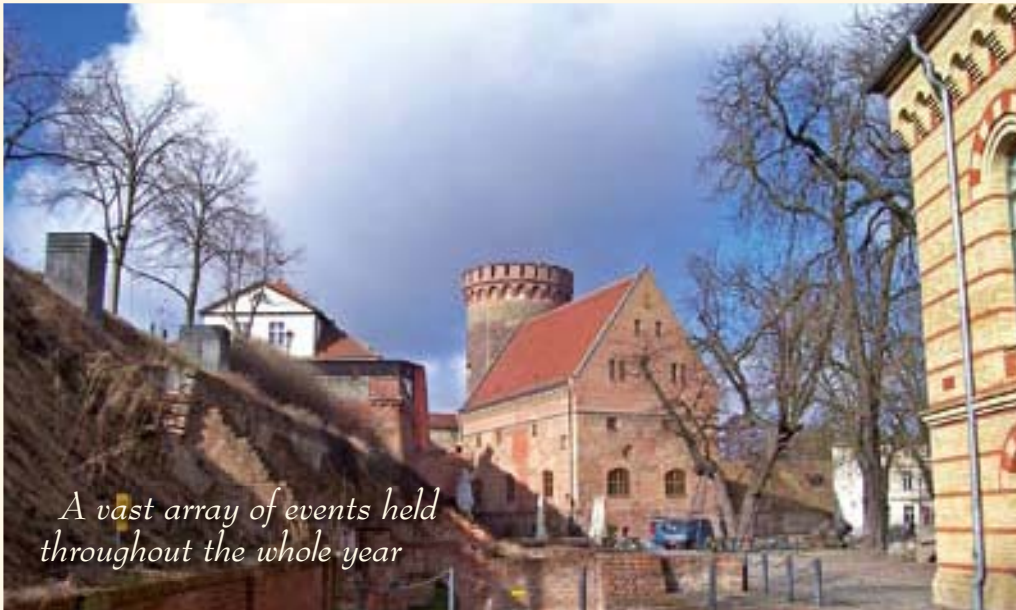


© Stiller / Berlin-Motive.de



Photo: Emilia Rieger

fortress of culture



A vast array of events held throughout the whole year



Photo: Emilia Rieger

Attractive Exhibitions and Entertainment

Inside the different buildings you can find **muse-ums and exhibitions** under different themes. Guided tours give extensive information.

In the rooms of the **Commander's House** different objects bring you closer to the history of the castle and the fortress. Models, maps, paintings and photographs, archaeological finds, weapons and helmets show the life within and with the fortress in the course of the centuries. They show the architectural changes and let us know more about the historical events in which the Citadel played a central role. A special part is dedicated to the fauna.



Inside the **western ramparts** the visitor can see the rests of a late slavic fortress from the 11th century and the fundaments of a ring wall from the 15th century.

The **Armory** is home of the museum for Spandau's city history. It shows everything from the city's development, the governance, the communal institutions, handicraft, trade, military production and industrialization to the cultural life of the inhabitants.



The **Parade Hall** contains a permanent exhibition of historical arms and cannons. The frequent art exhibitions at the Citadel attract people's attention.

The **amazing acoustics** and the medieval atmosphere of the gothic-style hall are very unique in the City of Berlin. The rich cultural concert program is known way beyond the bounds of Spandau. The Citadel is a wonderful place for events. On the open-air grounds as well as in the courtyard of the Citadel, there are numerous open air-events. There is a dazzling array of events throughout the whole year. The Festival

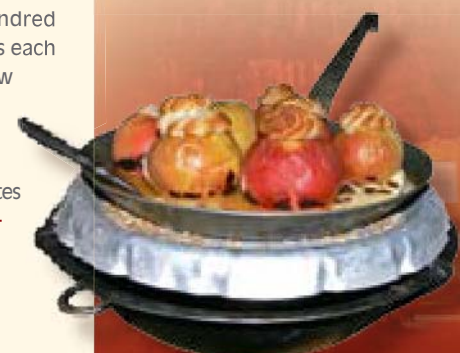


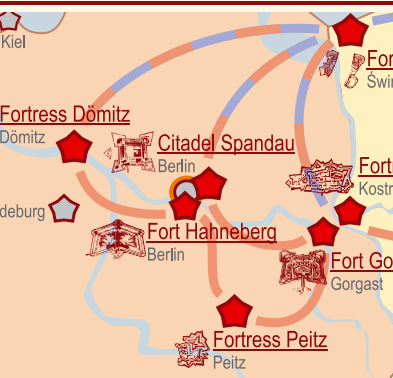
of Bats, the Days of Citadel Spandau, Halloween, Walpurgis Night, the Festival of Lights, the Festival of Magic and live concerts attracting hundred thousands of visitors each year, are only a few to be named.

The **nature** in the water ditch and on the ramparts is very fascinating. The bats use the casemates as shelter during winter season. The **"Zitadellenschänke"** is a place to experience medieval gastronomy.

Fortress events

Easter-Knight-Spectacular	April
The Walpurgis Night	April
Castle Festival of Spandau	May
Festival of Bats	September
Days of Citadel Spandau	September
The Halloween Party	October
Festival of Lights	October
New Year's Eve party	December





Fortress in the Cold-War-Border-Region

Fort Hahneberg was a part of the defense system of Berlin-Spandau connected with the Spandau Citadel. It was built between 1882 and 1886 to protect the growing city with its young industry. Until 1945 it served the most varied military purposes. After the war, the citizens of the surrounding municipalities used the fort as a quarry to repair their own homes. Be-

Fort Hahneberg

Berlin



City:

Postal Address:
Town District Spandau von Berlin
Department Education,
Culture and Sports
Carl-Schurz-Strasse 2-6
D-13597 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 3303 - 2230
Fax: +49 (0)30 / 3303 - 3958

Tourist Info:
Spandau Tourist Information Center
Breite Strasse 32
D-13597 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 3 33 93 88
www.spandau-live.de
www.zitadelle-spandau.de

Fort Hahneberg:

Postal Address:
Fort Hahneberg
Hahnebergweg
D-13593 Berlin
info@forthahneberg.de
www.forthahneberg.de

Management:
Department Art and Culture
Mauerstr. 6
D-13597 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0)30 / 333 40 22
Fax: +49 (0)30 / 333 85 14
info@kulturhaus-spandau.de

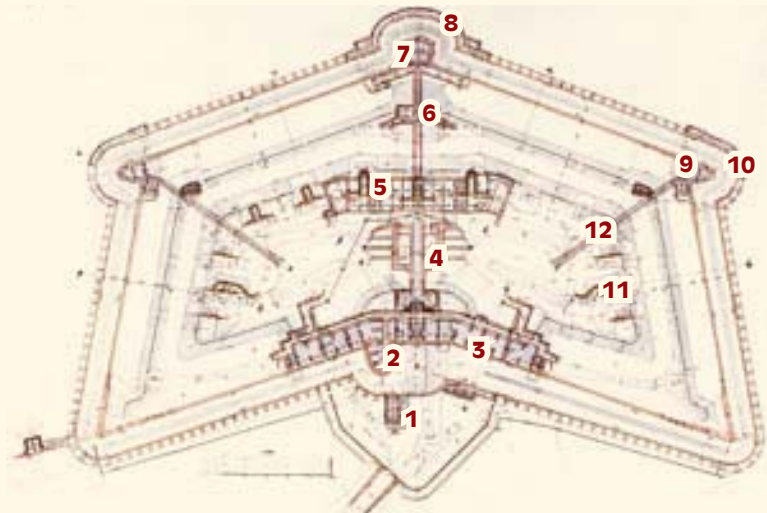
Information:

Open season 2008:
1st April - 31st October
Due to the hibernation of many animals Fort Hahneberg is closed in the winter period.

Guidances:

Regular guided tours:
Saturday, Sundays and public holidays
11 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m., 3.30 p.m.
Duration: 90 minutes
Special guidances are offered

ASG Fort Hahneberg e. V.
Ernst-Bruch-Zeile 39
D-13591 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0)30 3 66 46 05
Fax: +49 (0)30 3 66 49 81
info@forthahneberg.de
www.forthahneberg.de



1. Blockhouse
2. Gorge caponier
3. Gorge barrack
4. Powder magazines
5. Magazine casemates
6. Redoubt
7. Central caponier
8. Central reverse gallery
9. Caponier
10. Revers gallery
11. Traverses
12. Flanking poterne

Place for Recreation and Relaxation

Fort Hahneberg was built as a detached fort of the Fortress Spandau. The strengthening of imperial fortresses such as Metz, Cologne, Ingolstadt and Spandau with a girdle of forts had already been decided in the "Notice concerning the extension of fortifications" of the year 1873. Of the four forts planned for Spandau, only Fort Hahneberg in Staaken was built.

Even before the fort was completed, the so-called "bursting shell crisis" shook the whole basis of fortress construction; with the introduction of high explosives, fort masonry and brickwork became outdated. You can see the pointless attempts at Fort Hahneberg to counter this development by subsequently fitting concrete and iron girders.

Building work was recommenced at Fort Hahneberg with the rearmament in 1934. Apart from the erection of further barrack blocks, substantial conversion work was undertaken in the gorge barracks.



The gorge ditch defense was converted into a canteen and the fort as a whole was electrified and provided with the newest techniques. It sustained no appreciable damage during the war.

However, parts of the wall were demolished on the basis of the Demolition Order of 1949 and the stone was used for reconstruction. These measures are the main cause for the present damage to the masonry.

On its inclusion into the no-go area along the Inner-German border, Fort Hahneberg became a "sleeping beauty" for decades. The border was fixed in 1961 with the construction of the Wall, which runs precisely along the glacis. From now on, the fort was officially fully inaccessible.

Nature took the opportunity to expand unbridled during these years. The Fort was successfully "taken by storm" for the first time in 1990, after the border was opened. The National Monuments Office placed the Fort on the Heritage List in 1991.



Casemated staircase to the right traverse



Cross section of the right salient caponier, escarp and counterscarp and magazine casemates

cause of its position within the inner German boundary, the Fort was situated in the so-called "No man's land" until the reunification in 1989. A non-profit association was founded for protecting the fort. The fort is now in a cross-fire between conservation and nature protection. Due to this it is partially closed up to the present.

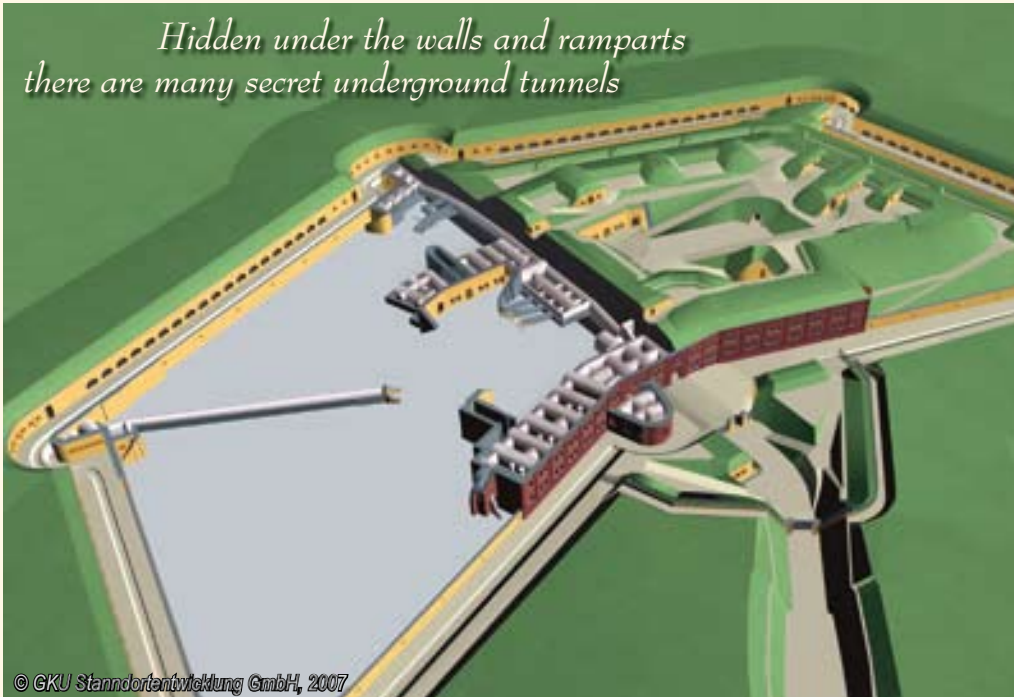


© GKU Standortentwicklung GmbH, 2007



overgrown vegetation expands on the walls

Hidden under the walls and ramparts there are many secret underground tunnels



© GKU Standortentwicklung GmbH, 2007



Fortress events

Easter Festival	March
Hahneberg Festival	August
Night of 1000 Lights	August
Fall Festival	September

Observe the Conflict between Reconstruction and Nature Protection



Being situated within the Inner-German borders for decades, nature recaptured the fort and developed a rich, interesting and precious flora

and fauna. It not only took over the Fort, but it destroyed the structure of some parts of buildings. The reconstruction and renovation has started but monument and nature protection still needs harmonization.



Invisible Under ground Architecture

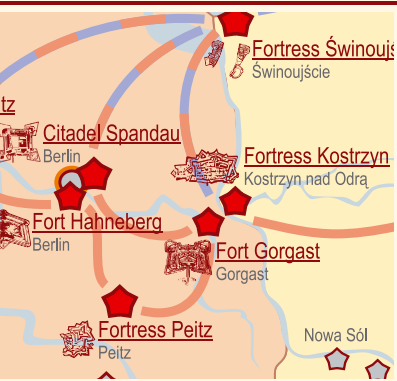
The defense function of Fort Hahneberg required a hidden architecture. Many parts of the building have been built underground and are connected by a large system of tunnels.

The entrance to the Fort is dominated by a barrack in the gorge that served as home to the garrison. The powder magazine can be reached through the poterne in the capital that was saved by a bascule bridge.

From the traverses the battery-platform can be seen very clearly. The site of Fort Hahneberg is very popular as film scenery, for military festivals and for the education of young construction workers.

There are numerous events, festivals and theatre plays in the interesting setting of Fort Hahneberg. It is a great spot for recreation and relaxation at the boundary of Berlin.





Idyllic Place in exciting Architecture

The fort was built from 1883 to 1889. It appears as an old bastion, due to the outwardly extending blockhouse and the gatehouse, the actual entrance to the entire building. The fort was constructed on flat farmland and

Fort Gorgast

Gorgast



City:

Postal Address:
 Amt Golzow
 Seelower Str. 14,
 D-15328 Golzow
 Phone: +49 (0)33472 / 669-0
 Fax: +49 (0)33472 / 66913
 sekretariat@amt-golzow.de
 www.amt-golzow.de

Fort Gorgast:

Postal Address:
 Association Fort Gorgast e.V.
 Mrs. Christina Schulz
 Im Fort Gorgast
 D-15328 Küstriner Vorland OT Gorgast
 Phone: +49 (0)33472 / 51632
 Fax: +49 (0)33472 / 58139
 info@fort-gorgast.de
 www.fort-gorgast.de

Information:

Opening hours year-round:
 Monday – Friday: 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.
 Additionally May through October
 Saturday and Sunday: 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Rooms of the Fort can be rented for parties, celebrations, seminars, conferences and music events.

Guidances:

Guided tours are available with preservation.



© marplon 4 formforschung

Underground constructions of the fort

1. Blockhouse
2. Gatehouse
3. Central barracks
4. Front barracks
5. Powder magazine
6. Bastion
7. Infantry rampart
8. Moat

Fort Gorgast - Part of the historical Fortress Küstrin

To the order of the Imperial Cabinet in 1883, Fortress Küstrin was to receive a strong defensive ring of four forts as part of the modernization work in Germany after the Franco-Prussian war. Gorgast, built between 1883 and 1889, is the best preserved of the external fort of the former Fortress Küstrin. As an isolated fort, it was to control the western bank of the River Oder and formed a strategic troop concentration point.

The fort was built of fair-faced brick on farmland and is surrounded by a wet 42 m wide and 3 m deep ditch. It was designed for a 310-men-garrison (200 to 300 infantrymen and 60 artillerymen) and consists of single-storey fair-faced brick buildings. They include, amongst other facilities, the so-called blockhouse, the war powder magazine, barrack blocks, and a water drawing installation (artesian well with tank), which still functions today.

The fort's residential and working accommodation was equipped with stove heating. The vaulting over the powder magazine and the

ammunition stores was already strengthened with a layer of concrete in 1892/1893. Even though the fort was militarily outdated at its completion as a result of the advances in the development of weapons technology and changed military strategies, it chiefly served as a depot and barracks in the following years.

The fort survived the slighting of Fortress Küstrin following the First World War unscathed. Despite the fierce battles for the Seelow Heights in the spring of 1945, Fort Gorgast, then in use as an auxiliary hospital, also survived the end of the Second World War undamaged. The fort was occupied by the Red Army, who demolished parts of the site after 1945 with explosives.

The Red Army subsequently handed it over for use by the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic (i.a. as ammunition store). Following the German reunification, the Gorgast Municipality obtained possession of the fort and together with the Association Fort Gorgast takes care of its maintenance and its usage as an historic monument.



Drawing: Marcin Wichrowski

encircled with a 3-meter deep and 42-meter wide moat. It is the best preserved outer fort of the Fortress Kostrzyn and a place for culture, events, galleries, recreation, leisure time and nature observation.



© marplon 4 formforschung



bats in tunnels



Generous casemates have high potential as exhibition rooms



Culture and Art in Casemates



Today, Fort Gorgast is a monument that serves as a historical, mysterious setting for art and culture. Galleries and exhibitions can be presented, and music and literature can be discussed in a creative atmosphere. This place inspires all generations.

Change of Function

The military has left the site forever. Fort Gorgast has changed its function for a peaceful and monumental future. It became a place to meet people, to relax and to organize cultural leisure time.



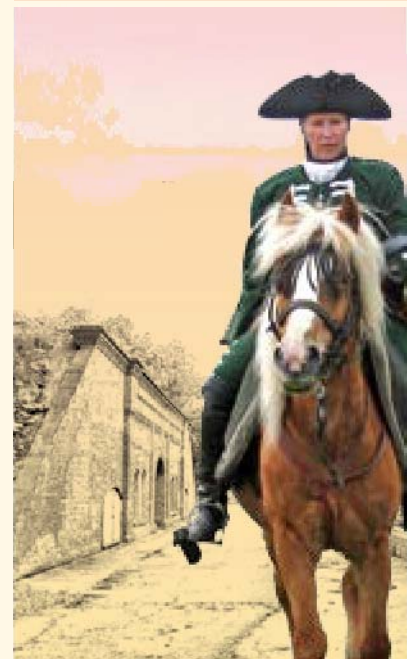
The Event-Fort

In spring, historical military events take place at the fort. Under the thunder of cannons, historical uniforms are presented to the public. Furthermore there are Biker meetings, concerts of all music styles and historical roll plays. Visitors can relax at the romantic bonfire or visit the yearly Christmas market. Fort Gorgast has interesting year-round offers and is worth a visit!



Fortress events

The Military Event	April
OBOA The Oderbruch Open Air	August
Ship model competition	August
Christmas market	December
Trike and Bike parade in the Oder region	
Art exhibitions	
Role Plays	
Choir meetings	





Fortress Dömitz – Gate to the River Elbe

To the order of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg Castle Dömitz was built from 1559 to 1565 on the ruins of an early Middle Ages fortress. In the basic form of a regular pentagon the castle is a military installation in the Italian castle style.



Fortress Dömitz

Dömitz



City:

Postal Address:

Municipality of Dömitz
 Mayor Mrs. Renate Vollbrecht
 Rathausplatz 1
 D-19303 Dömitz
 Phone: +49 (0)38758 / 31620
 Fax: +49 (0)38758 / 31655
 mail@amtdoemitz-malliss.de
 www.amtdoemitz-malliss.de

Tourist Info:

Dömitz Tourist Information
 Mrs. Marina Möller
 Rathausplatz 1
 D-19303 Dömitz
 Phone: +49 (0)38758 / 22112
 Fax: +49 (0)38758 / 35815
 tourismus@doemitz.de
 www.doemitz.de

Fortress Dömitz:

Postal address:

Auf der Festung 3
 D-19303 Dömitz
 www.festung-doemitz.de

Management:

Museum Fortress Dömitz
 Mr. Jürgen Scharnweber
 Phone: +49 (0)38758 / 22401
 Fax: +49 (0)38758 / 36086
 museum@festung-doemitz.de
 Museum-doemitz@t-online.de

Information:

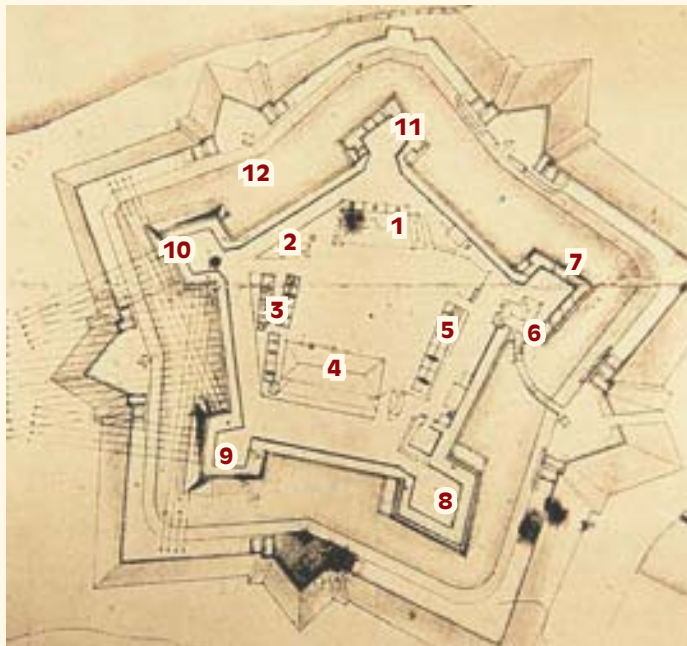
Opening hours:

May – October
 Tuesday – Friday: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
 Saturday – Sunday: 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
 November – April
 Tuesday – Sunday: 10 a.m. – 4.30 p.m.
 Holidays: 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Guidances:

Tour Reservation:

Phone: +49 (0)38758 / 22401
 Phone: +49 (0)38758 / 22112



1. Commander's house
2. Coach house
3. Armoury
4. Arsenal
5. Main guard building
6. Gateway to outer ward
7. "Cavalier" Bastion
8. "Held" Bastion
9. "Drachen" Bastion
10. "Greif" Bastion
11. "Burg" Bastion
12. Fortress ditch, counterscarp

Unique Example of Military Architecture of the Renaissance

The Dömitz Citadel, located on the bank of the River Elbe in Mecklenburg, is one of the few very well maintained 16th century flatland fortresses of Northern Germany. Arranged in the form of a pentangle, with bastions and vaulted casemates, it is a textbook example of the impressive military architecture of the Renaissance.

Fortress Dömitz gives a good insight into its almost 800-years of history in the powder magazine, the Museum's finest and most expressive exhibition area. The Governor's house and the tower are attractive and interesting as well.

On the bastions and in the casemates the visitor will get an insight of the installation and the defense systems of the castle.



Through one of the five bastions of castle a tunnel leads the visitor directly to the large courtyard. The visitor's view falls directly on the large former Commander's House.

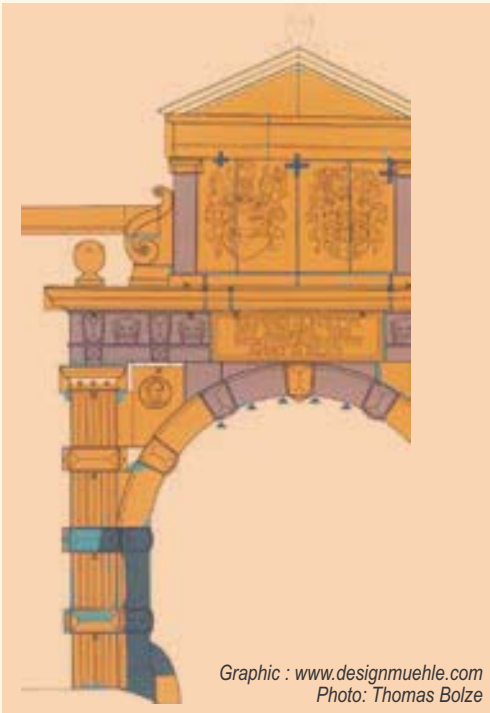
The fortress was placed under monument protection in 1975 because of the special nature, of its structure and its extraordinary state of preservation. In 1953 a museum for the history of Dömitz' city and region was founded in the fortress rampart.



Purpose and task of this castle was to secure the south-western border of Mecklenburg, to control the crossings of the River Elbe as well as ensuring the Elbe customs in the harbor of Dömitz. The former military fortress has now become a place of culture.



exhibitions in powder magazine



Museum presents the Regional Culture

The Dömitz Fortress Museum is an essential civic history museum with a versatile, well mounted display of the city's historical development from the 17th century up to the present. The regional history character of the museum is further stressed by an exhibition on the importance of Dömitz at the navigation of the River Elbe and an extensive ethnographical department concerned with the "Griese Area".

The museum has a large number of working and household tools in the folkloristic exhibition, which lets the visitor immerse into the work of a blacksmith or in the daily work of the housewives and their daughters. There is another exhibition about the importance of shipping on the River Elbe.

For the economical and characteristic regional development of Dömitz it played a major role. Now it is part of the historical themes of the museum as well.



Sandstone Portal Restoration - a Step towards Completion



The entrance to the Dömitz Fortress is an extravagantly designed portal built towards the "Cavalier" Bastion. The "Sandstone Portal" was erected in late Dutch Renaissance style. With help of the European Union it was reconstructed and renovated in 2006 and 2007 and now adorns the fortress.



Fortress events

The Art of "Kitsch "	March
The Holiday of the Northern Germany	May

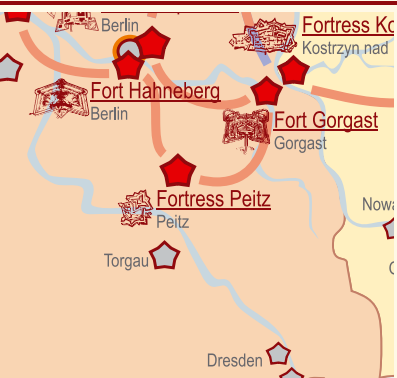


Photo: Vattenfall Europe Mining AG

The last Remains of a former great Fortification

In a sales document from the year 1301, Peitz was first named as "opidum et castum" (city and castle).

Not only because of its border situation to Saxonia and Böhmen, Peitz experienced a frequent change of owners. By building the fort-

Fortress Peitz

Peitz



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www.peitz.de

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Fax: +49 (0)35601 / 81515
tourismus@peitz.de
www.peitz.de
www.lausitzer-museenland.de

Fortress Peitz:

Postal Address:
Festungsturm Peitz
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Management:
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der Stadt Peitz e.V.
c/o Christoph Malcherowitz
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Phone: +49 (0)35601 / 33307
malchi@museumsverein-peitz.de
www.museumsverein-peitz.de

Guidances:

Phone: +49 (0)35601 / 33307



Historical map 18th century



1. Upper fortress (Citadel)
2. Lower fortress (town)
3. Large counterscarp
4. Small counterscarp
5. Parade ground
6. Arsenal bastion
7. Main guardhouse
8. Cottbus gate
9. Town church
10. Commander's office
11. Arsenal
12. The fortress tower ("Big Tower")
13. Windmill Bulwark
14. Powdertower Bulwark
15. Malthouse Bulwark
16. Office's Bulwark

Fortress Peitz – one of the oldest Settlements in Central Europe



The Malzhaus-Bastei (Malthouse Bulwark) is also called the "Small Bulwark" above the Malthouse". It was built in

the mid-16th century and consisted originally of five casemate-type vaults, put to both military and civil use. These casemates originally contained the former maltings of the Peitz Civic Administration.

The beer regulations by the Margrave Johann von Küstrin declared in 1567 that all thirteen baronial villages had to obtain their beer from the City of Peitz. It was only allowed to mix pure springwater, hops and malt to produce the beer.



Copper engraving of 1758, Coll. Chr. Malcherowitz

The Malthouse Bulwark is a brick-built building whose vaults were rendered bomb proof through the application of heavy layers of earth and loam. The bastion's gun platform was reached by a ramp on the western side.

This served as an extensive cavalier for the fortress artillery. The bulwark was defended by a protective earthwork and a wet ditch. This earthwork and the ditch secured the northern side of the fortress and prevented enemies from penetrating it.



The Malthouse Bulwark was originally square in plan, with the magazine building (Mauerstrasse) adjoining its western side. It contained the fortress stores. Smaller civil houses flanked the eastern side of the bulwark.

ress from 1559 to 1562 the possession of the margrave should be protected in a long term. Over the centuries this building was character-determining for the city. Many parts of the fortress were taken down during the expanding of the City of Peitz.



Photo: F. Knorr



Photo: F. Knorr

feel the middle age



© Förderverein für die Museen der Stadt Peitz e.V



Fortress events

Sightseeing – admiring ponds and visiting an opencast mine	June
Music Festival by the Pond	June–July
The long Museums' Night	September
The Carp Day in Peitz	October

Rudiments of the Fortress

The fortress is situated in Europe's largest Lakeland. You should plan on an original Peitzer Fish-Dinner when visiting the fort. For the last four centuries, the famous Peitzer carp has been bred in these lakes - a very special treat.

The Lakeland invites to a bike tour on one of the extensive bike paths.



Photo: Vattentall Europe Mining AG

The Fortress affected the Development of the City and its Structure

The structure of Fortress Peitz in the 16th century determined today's street and place system. People can easily see the places where ramparts, bastions and ditches used to characterize the city's appearance. Follow these structures to the Malt-house Bulwark and the fortress tower on an interesting sightseeing tour! This can be organized and booked at the Association for museums.

Interesting Exhibitions in Fortress Buildings

The fortress tower, built from the 13th to the 16th century, has up to 6-meters thick walls and is the oldest building of the region. There is a museum for city and fortress history inside. The Malthouse Bulwark, a famous preserved building of the Peitz Fortress was renovated and also presents an exhibition about the fortress itself.



Drawing by K. Janck



New Life in Ruins

Plans for the reconstruction and restoration of the Old Town and Fortress are successively taking shape. The rubble has been removed from the ruined houses and streets. The Old Town is now a favourite destination and major attraction for tourists. The "Küstriner Festungstage" ("Küstrin Festival") has been held here regularly

Fortress Kostrzyn

Kostrzyn nad Odrą



City:

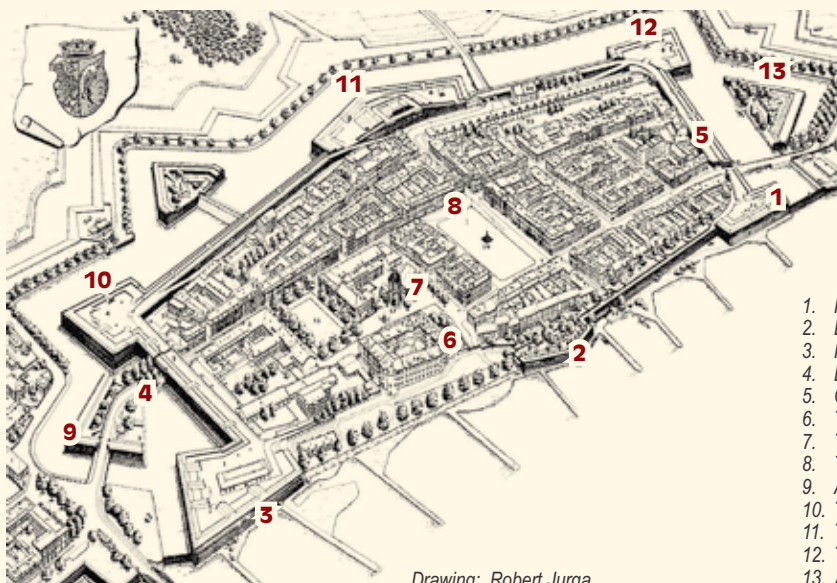
Postal Address:
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PL-66-470 Kostrzyn nad Odrą
Phone: +48 (0)95 / 727 8100
Fax: +48 (0)95 / 727 8102
urzad@kostrzyn.um.gov.pl
www.kostrzyn.pl

Tourist info:
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promocja@kostrzyn.um.gov.pl

Fortress:

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PL-66-470 Kostrzyn nad Odrą

Tourist info:
Tourist Information point
it@kostrzyn.um.gov.pl
Phone: +48 (0)607 770 603



Drawing: Robert Jurga

1. Philipp Bastion
2. Brandenburg Bastion
3. King Bastion
4. Berlińska Gate
5. Chyżyńska Gate
6. The Castle
7. The Parish Church
8. Town Hall
9. Albrecht Ravelin
10. The Queen Bastion
11. The Prince Bastion
12. The Princess Bastion
13. August Wilhelm Ravelin



Fortress Systems around Oder and Warthe Rivers

The beginnings of the Kostrzyn Fortress date back to 1537 - 68 when, at the will of Jan Hohenzollern the fortress was created in the form of a terrestrial rampart. Later the fortress's extension was realized by two Italian builders - Francesco Chiaramella and Roch Guerrini-Linari.

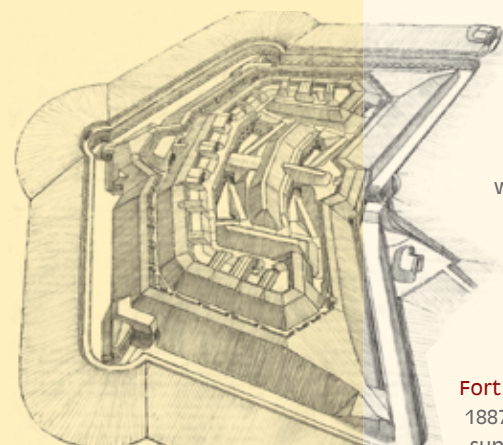
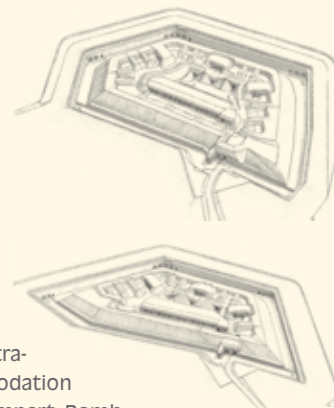
After its completion in 1590 the fortress was one of the greatest works of fortification architecture of contemporary Europe. It was composed of six bastions: "King", "Queen", "Princess", "Philipp" - corner bastions, the "Prince" bastion and the "Brandenburg" bastion - middle bastions. Since 1860 the fortress was given new defensive architecture components in the form of lunettes and guardrooms, which controlled the road, water and newly created railway routes. After the war with France in 1870, there was an agreement to extend the fortress again and build covering forts: Sarbinowo (Zorndorf), Czarnów (Tschernow), Żabice (Säpzig) and Gorgast.

Fort Sarbinowo was built between 1883 and 1887 as a brick structure with an outer and a supporting wall. It was again strengthened

1890/91. The fort has two separate water supply systems. The surrounding dry ditch was protected by a brick wall that is approx. 7.50m in height.

Fort Czarnów was built between 1888 and 1890. The construction of bomb-proof gorge barracks was deferred to the armament works in 1914 on the bottom of the sea. Parts of the barbettes can still be recognised beneath the undergrowth on the embankment.

Fort Żabice was built as a closed redoubt at the south-western angle of the girdle of the forts around Fortress Küstrin from 1879 - 1890. It consists of a ditch-and-rampart system, a glacis with a covered way, hollow traverses with accommodation and barbettes on the rampart. Bomb-proof gorge barracks covering an area of 1,08 m² were built as late as 1914. The accommodation for garrison, workshops, magazines etc. still exists today.



since the year 2000. Many cultural and open-air activities are offered in the Old Town; concerts and exhibitions of contemporary art are organised in the Philipp Bastion; Artists from all over Europe exhibit at this location. A "Virtual Reconstruction of the Fortress and the Old Town of Kostrzyn nad Odrą" still exists.



3-D Visualisation: Redan, Szczecin



Photo: Tomasz Kulik

the Pompeii on the Oder river



Photo: Tomasz Kulik

Place for Remembrance and European Integration

In the Second World War (1939-1945) the City of Küstrin and its fortresses were almost completely destroyed. They were not rebuilt and are uninhabited today. Some fortress installations have survived: the ramparts, the Berlin Gate, the Kietz Gate, two Ravelins - August Wilhelm-Ravelin, and remains of the Christian Ludwig-Ravelin, three bastions: the King, Philipp and Brandenburg Bastions and the inner ditches.

The streets and remains of buildings were uncovered in the 1990s. Only entrances, ground floor walls and the remains of the foundations of the buildings are still visible. They are including the castle and city church. The Old Town is now also known as "Pompeji on the Oder River".

New Functions in Old Town

The City of Kostrzyn nad Odrą supports the introduction of new buildings, forthcoming functions, preservation and maintenance. The forming of a basis for future activities and plans for the rehabilitation of the Old Town area is in the process. The inner rooms of the Berlin Gate have been turned into a tourist information centre.

Exciting Brandenburg-Prussian History

From 1627 to 1633, the Brandenburg Prince Palatine and subsequent elector Frederic William lived in the fortified old tower. He developed Fort Küstrin into one of Germany's strongest fortresses.

From 1730 to 1732, the Prussian Crown Prince Frederic was kept a prisoner in Küstrin's Castle by his father King Frederic William I, following his attempted escape from Prussia. 1730 the King had the Crown Prince's friend and abettor in his escape, Hans Hermann von Katte, beheaded on the Brandenburg Bastion in front of the Crown Prince's eyes. Küstrin was besieged by Russian troops in 1758 and set on fire, after the fortress was captured.

King Frederic II relieved the fortress and defeated the Russians to the East of Küstrin at the Battle of Zorndorf.



In 1806, Fortress Küstrin was handed over to the French without any struggle and capitulated after only one year's siege in 1814.



Photo: Heinrich und Friedl Winter

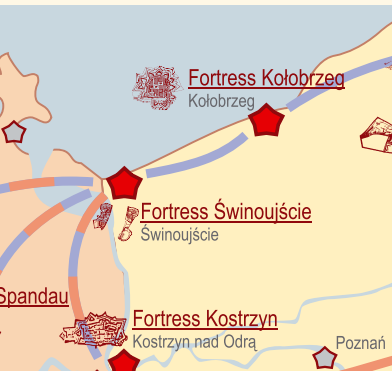
Fortress events

City Festival	June
The Kostrinella Festival	June
Station Woodstock	August
„Art at the Border “	August–September
The Kostrzyn Fortress day	August



Photo: Tomasz Kulik





Fort Gerhard Photo: S. Ryfczyński

An endless Horizon between Water and Land

Świnoujście is an island city with international atmosphere that is surrounded by the Baltic Sea in the North, by the Swine River in the East and by the Stettiner Haff in the South. Świnoujście belongs to the most famous resorts on the Polish Baltic Coast and has a high frequency of in-



Fortress Świnoujście

Świnoujście



City:

Postal Address:

Municipality of Świnoujście
Wojśka Polskiego 1/5 street
PL-72-600 Świnoujście
Phone: +48 (0)91 / 327 86 06
Fax: +48 (0)91 / 321 56 23
promocja@um.swinoujscie.pl
www.swinoujscie.pl

Tourist Info:

Tourist Information Centre
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PL-72-600 Świnoujście
Phone: +48 (0)91 / 322 49 99
Fax: +48 (0)91 / 327 16 29
cit@um.swinoujscie.pl
www.swinoujscie.pl

Fortress Świnoujście:

The Angel's Fort

Leaseholders: E. & P. Kośmider
Jachtowa street
PL-72-600 Świnoujście
Mobile: +48 (0)601 76 71 71
Phone/Fax: +48 (0)91 321 35 71
www.fortaniola.pl
fortaniola@gmail.com
dystans@uznam.net.pl

The Gerhard's Fort

Leaseholders: Piotr Piwowarczyk
Karol Estraicher's
Scientific Association
Bunkrowa street
PL-72-602 Świnoujście
Mobile: +48 (0)503 741 307
www.fort-gerharda.pl
fort@fortyfikacje.pl

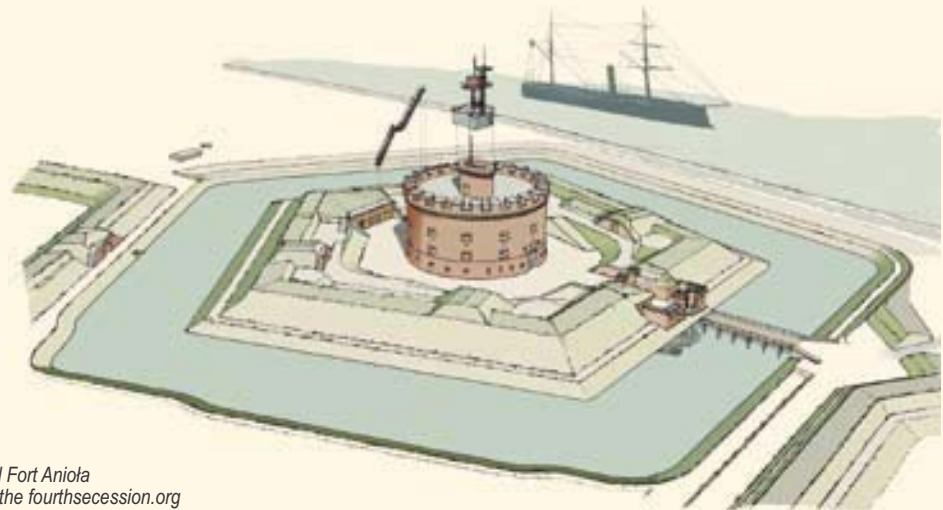
The Western Fort

Leaseholders: Association of
Fort Enthusiasts - "Reduta"
Piotr Laskowski
Jachtowa street
PL-72-600 Świnoujście
Mobile: +48 (0)508 738 118
www.westbatterie.prv.pl
westbatterie@wp.pl

Guidances:

Each fort has its own characteristics and their guides

Guides from tourist offices are in Polish, German and English



3-D Model Fort Aniola
© infort & the fourthsecession.org

Coast- and River constructions

Fortress Świnoujście consists of a series of new-period and modern defensive works, which have survived in good condition. They were built at the mouth of the River Swine. This position has always had a strategic importance for the military. The oldest 19th century defensive works, still extant and accessible for visitors, protected the Swine estuary and the port from water or land attacks. Conversions were made in the course of time and heavy batteries were added.

Further extensions and additions for heavy artillery were made in the early 20th century and again in 1934. Long-range, anti-aircraft and shore protection batteries were built up to the Second World War.

After the war, Świnoujście became a marine base for the Soviet Baltic fleet. At the same time, the forces of the former People's Republic of Poland were given the task of coastal defense. Several works (Eastern Beach barrier battery, Batterie Leśna (Forst battery), fire control for Batterie Göben, battalion defensive area) will be discussed further on account of their architectural and technical interest.

Fort Aniola (Engelsburg of "Angel Fort", Werk III) on Uznam Island

The tower Fort (1854-58) is situated on the left bank of the Swine River and was intended to protect the Swine estuary together with Fort Gerhard on the opposite side. The regular pentagonal layout was surrounded with a double wet ditch and a rampart. Gun positions were placed in the tower casemates, on the rampart and on the terrace. A Soviet radio post was located here in the post-war period. The fort owes its name to its similarity to the eponymous mausoleum of the Roman emperor Hadrian.

Fort "Gerharda" (Eastern Battery) on Wolin Island

Work on the Eastern Battery (Fort Gerhard) began in 1856 situated on the right bank of the Swine close to the lighthouse, the entire site was long covered with bushes and trees. It was leased by an enthusiastic "Fortress commander" who wanted to restore it as an attraction to open it to the public in 2001.

The Western Fort on Uznam Island

The Western Fort (1856-1861) was a Prussian fort to protect the port from enemy ships. The original name of the fort "Werk IV" was changed from "Batterie A" into "Westbatterie" and later to "Batterie Henningsen". Its construction is based on a one-storied redoubt on a square plan. It was fortified until the year 1863 with brick wings and surrounded by earth embankments and a moat.



Pilots watchtower Photo: M. Kubiak

ternational tourists. It is situated in a Seascape of amazing natural beauty. Of 44 islands only the three islands Uznam/Usedom, Wolin/Wollin and Karsibór/Kaseburg are inhabited. This natural paradise makes Świnoujście so favorable as a tourist place.



Fort Gerhard Photo: M. Piasta



Photo: W. Rusak

biking between fortifications



Fort Anioła Photo: S. Ryczyński

Get around the fortresses on a bike!



Photo: A. Jackowski



Fort Anioła Photo: P. Kośmider

Walking along Fortress Locations



Photo: P. Kośmider

It is possible to order a tour guide for organized groups and to buy some souvenirs connected with the fort and town.



Fort Gerhard Photo: S. Ryczyński

Prussian Drill in a historical setting

The Gerhard's Fort offers visits in the company of Prussian soldiers and the Fort's Commanding Officer. Obligatory, it is drill supervised by the Commanding Officer and a ubiquitous, voracious goat regiment. The tour ends with the receiving of a certificate and a shot from the XIX-century-canon. This is a tough training, a journey in time, during which visitors are going through the darkness test. They learn the army drill and spend some time with the ghost of Julia of Świnoujście in the underground dungeons. The army secret! It is also possible to come for night visits and organize all kinds of parties, bon fire or stay in one of the fort's chambers.

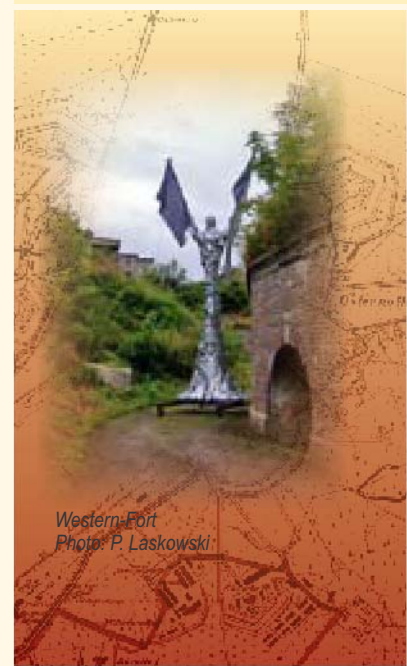


Fort Gerhard Photo: J. Arsoba

There are also the open-fort-days called the Days of Maritime Fortress, where all kinds of surprises for the tourists, i.e. the Commanding Officer's sword tournament, night drills and treasure hunting are offered.

Fortress events

Sea Day	June
Days of Navy International Music Festival "Organ Evenings in Świnoujście"	June
Artistic Festival of Academic Youth - FAMA	July
Regattas	July
International Floating Festival of Marine	August
International Świnoujście - Wolgast Marathon	September
Uznam Music Festival	October



Western Fort Photo: P. Laskowski

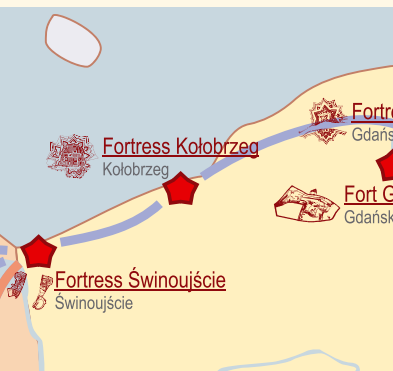


Photo: Robert Gauer

Fort Münde in the Centre of Sea Tourism

Built in the 18th century and modernized in the first half of the 19th century, Fort Münde and its lighthouse from 1945 are the symbols of the city.
Situating at the delta of the Persante River into

Fortress Kołobrzeg

Kołobrzeg



City:

Postal Address:

Municipality of Kołobrzeg
Architecture and Town planning
Department
ul. Ratuszowa 13
PL-78-100 Kołobrzeg
www.kolobrzeg.pl

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turystyka@home.pl

Main in the city centre

pl. Ratuszowy 2/1
PL-78-100 Kołobrzeg
Phone: +48 094 354 72 20
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www.turystyka.kolobrzeg.eu

Administration:

Person responsible for BFR
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(Architecture and Town
Planning Department)
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Fax: +48 (0)94 / 35515 72
k.bilska@um.kolobrzeg.pl

Fortress Objects:

Morast Redoute:

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Phone: +48 (0)94 / 354 43 01
Fax: +48 (0)94 / 352 87 07
arkcharter@tc.pl
www.arkcharter.portkolobrzeg.pl

Salinen Redoute (Management):

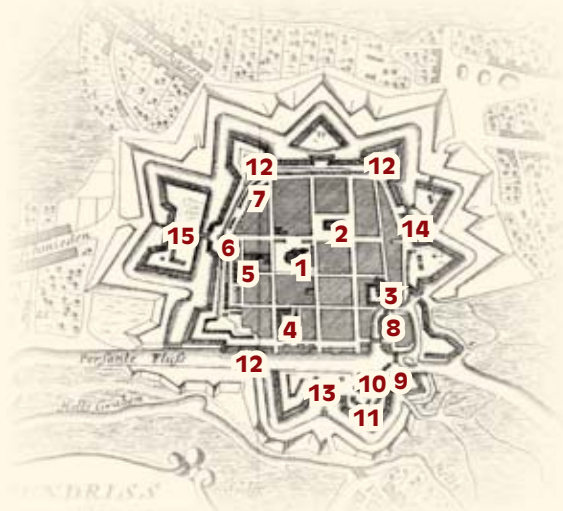
Usługi Edukacyjno-Rozrywkowe Tadeusz
Waško & Violetta Nadolna
ul. Gierczak 36/4
PL-78-100 Kołobrzeg,
Phone: +48 (0)94 / 35 442 40
Mobile: +48 692 479 218
piracka-przygod@wp.pl
www.piracka-przygoda.webpark.pl

Fort Ujście/Münde:

Latarnia Morska Kołobrzeg
ul. Morska 1
PL-78-100 Kołobrzeg
Phone: +48 (0)94 / 35-204-47
Mobile: +48 502 058 767
m.kuzniewicz@op.pl
www.latarnia.kolobrzeg.pl

Fort Wolfsberg (Management):

Agencja Imprez Artystycznych
ul. Okopowa 6A/4
PL-78-100 Kołobrzeg
Phone: +48 (0)94 / 35 411 51
www.amfiteatr.kolobrzeg.eu



- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Marienchurch | 9. Small Mill |
| 2. Townhall | 10. Hospital |
| 3. St. Spiritus Church | 11. Barracks |
| 4. Monastery | 12. Powdertowers |
| 5. Storehouse | 13. Mill- or Gelder Gate |
| 6. Calvinist Church | 14. Lauenburger Gate |
| 7. Governor's House | 15. Münder Gate |
| 8. Big Mill | |



Tracks of the 7-years War

The hardest battles for Kołobrzeg were fought during the 7-years War. The fortress was besieged by the Russians three times until it was finally taken over in 1761. In 1807 the fortress was too strong to be taken over by Napoleon's army. Because of this it became a legend in German history and literature. In 1872 the city made the decision to demolish the fortress and since that time Kołobrzeg is a Sea Resort. Until today only a few objects of the former fortress remained:



Gelders-Gate

It was built in 1708. The exit road from the fortress towards the West formed a large arc from the defended bridge over the Persante to the bridge at Holzgraben. Today it is privately owned.

Fortified bridge (Batardeau)

It is the only remaining bridge across the Persante of the medieval town and from the fortified period. There were gates to regulate the water level in the ditches and to conduct artificial flooding round the fortress. There are galleries with embrasures facilitated artillery and rifle fire along the river. The Northern Gallery still existed up to 1988.

Fort Münde

Built from 1770 to 1774, the fort had the form of a three-storey tower with a well similar to the forts

that existed in France at that time. Its function was to defend the entrance to the port. It was rebuilt from 1832 to 1836. A lighthouse, built in 1945, now stands on the fort.

Morast-Redoubt

The redoubt was built from 1770 to 1774 on the northern tip of the Salt Island between the Persante and Holzgraben as part of the port defensive system. Nowadays it is used as a marina.

Saltings Redoubt

The redoubt was built from 1832 to 1836 as part of the port defense system. It now acts as a water sports centre for the Polish scout federation "Związku Harcerstwa Polskiego".



Wolfsberg-Entrenchment (Fort Wilczy)

It was built in 1806/1807 to defend the port entrance from the East, and scene to heavy fighting in 1807. It was extended from 1822 to 1836. The interior of the entrenchment was converted to an amphitheatre in 1925.

Waldenfels-Entrenchment (Szaniec Kamienny)

The entrenchment was built from 1832 to 1836 to defend the port entrance and the coast from the East. At the end of the 19th century, it was converted into a restaurant. The entrenchment was used as defense area in March 1945.

the Baltic Sea, it dominates the view from the six kilometer long beaches of the Sea Resort Kołobrzeg. It reminds of the city's former fortress history and its rich moving past.



Photo: Przemysław Gryń



Photo: Przemysław Gryń

beach, fortress and live



Photo: Przemysław Gryń



Photo: Przemysław Gryń



Photo: Przemysław Gryń

Coast Fortress under Wallensteins Influence

The first modern defenses in Kołobrzeg were built by occupying city soldiers of Wallenstein's imperial army (November 30th, 1627 – February 1st, 1631). The weak points of medieval walls and towers were fortified from the outside with different sizes of earthwork defenses, mostly small strongholds. The building of earthwork defenses was continued by the new occupants – the Swedes (February 2nd, 1631 - June 15th, 1653). Then a regular stronghold Dutch-style polygon was created outside the medieval walls.



After the 30-years War, Kołobrzeg became part of Brandenburgia. New lord and great elector Frederic William I granted

the city the fortress status. First, Kołobrzeg was the capital of the Brandenburgian part of Pomerania. Here were the war harbor, the shipyard and the military academy.

Brandenburgian engineers gave the fortress its final shape. The city was surrounded by eight strongholds, horn work and tens of smaller defenses. Besides the typical military architecture natural conditions in Kołobrzeg were used for military purposes: fens and swampy meadows. In case of



Photo: Przemysław Gryń

war these low located areas were flooded by water from the river Parseta. For that the Batardeau at the bridge over the Parseta was used.

Relax and enjoy the Sea

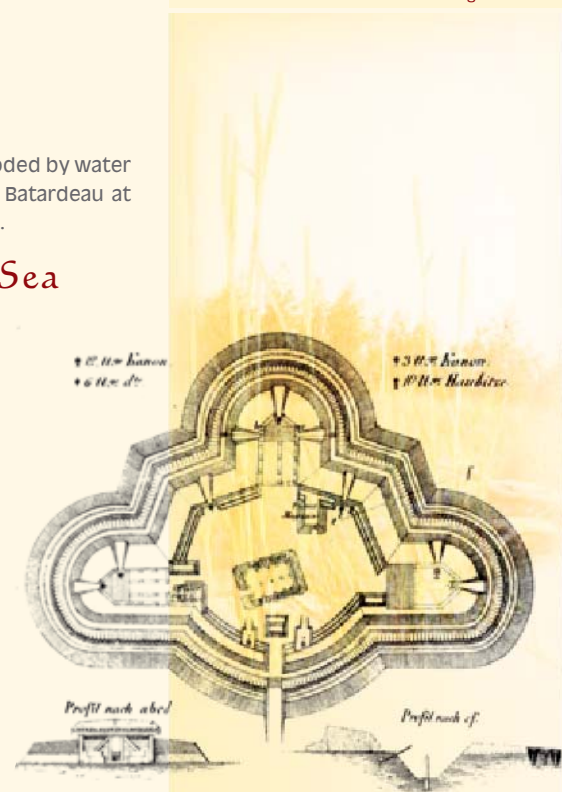
Today, Kołobrzeg is one of the most famous Sea Resorts in Middle Europe. The city at the Baltic Sea has a very modern infrastructure that connects relaxing nature and high quality beaches with fun activity programs, culture and leisure all surrounded by great historical fortress buildings. Kołobrzeg is definitely worth a trip.



Photo: Przemysław Gryń

Fortress events

Pirate Adventures	July–August
Regatta	July
Summer Night Concerts in the Morast Redoubt	July–August
The Caribbean Festival	August





Fortress on the Hill

Grodzisko Fort is located in the very center of Gdańsk, in the closest distance to the Main Railway Station and Central Bus Depot. It is situated on the Gradowa Hill, which is of more than 40 m height and dominates over the center of Gdańsk. The place was fortified around the 17th century

Fort Grodzisko

Gdańsk



City:

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Municipality of Gdańsk
ul. Nowe Ogrody 8/12
PL-80-802 Gdańsk

Phone:

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+48 (0)58 / 323 60 05
+48 (0)58 / 323 60 30 (info)
Fax: +48 (0)58 / 302 39 41
umg@gdansk.gda.pl
www.gdansk.pl

Tourist info:

PTTK O/Gdańsk (tourist information, city-guiding and city excursions)
ul. Długa 45
PL-80-827 Gdańsk
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Fax: +48 (0)58 / 301 13 43
biuro@pttk-gdansk.pl
www.pttk-gdansk.pl

Gdańska Organizacja Turystyczna (tourist information)

ul. Heweliusza 29
PL-80-861 Gdańsk
Phone/Fax:
+48 (0)58 / 301 43 55
+48 (0)58 / 301 66 38
+48 (0)58 / 305 70 80
www.got.gdansk.plgot@got.gdansk.pl

Fortress Grodzisko:

Postal Address:

Park Kulturowy Fortyfikacji Miejskich "Twierdza Gdańsk"
(administration of Grodzisko Fort)
Director: Przemysław Piotr Guzow
ul. 3 Maja 9a,
PL-80-802 Gdańsk
Phone: +48 (0)58 / 30 00 842
Fax: +48 (0)58 / 322 03 85
pg@grodzisko.pl
twierdza@grodzisko.pl
www.grodzisko.pl

Guidances:

Mrs. Sylwia Bryła
sylwia.bryla@nck.org.pl
Mr. Piotr Stoppa
pstoppa@wp.pl
(English, Polish)

Photo:
PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk



GStA PK, Berlin-Dahlem



Napoleons Stay in Gdańsk

After the siege of Napoleon I against Frederic William III, Prussia had to place the just recently at the second Polish division annexed Gdańsk territory at France's disposal in the treaty of Tilsit from July 7th and 9th, 1807. This happened after the occupation of the city through French troops from the middle of March until May, 27th, 1807 - the day of the capitulation.



Napoleon's table on the fort
Photo: PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk

It became the Free City of Gdańsk and even though Samuel Pullet temporarily fortified the Bishops- and Hagelshill in 1806, Napoleon started the occupation on April 21st, 1807 with the first parallel against both hills. A week after the opening of the third parallel on May 11th, 1807 the

blockhouse at the Hagelshill fell on May 19th; shortly after, on May 26th the capitulation followed after 54 days of open battles. 4,000 civilians died under the deprivations of war. On July 21st, 1807 the Republic of Gdańsk was called out in the City of Gdańsk and the neighboring Vistula mouth regions.

After Napoleons failure in Russia in the winter of 1812, the Russian army surrounded the fortress at the end of January 1813. About 40,000 French soldiers were in the city at that time. After their withdrawal on January 1st, 1814 under general Rapp, the Free City of Gdańsk was reunited with the Province of West Prussia for the next 100 years and thus following the regulations of the Wiener Congress.



Plan: BG PAN, Gdańsk



and - together with Bishop's Hill - formed the western front of Gdańsk's fortifications. In its present shape the Grodzisko Fort origins from the 2nd half of the 19th century when the great building works were undertaken by the Prussians. It was rebuilt as a polygonal fort.



Photo: MHMG Gdańsk



Photo: PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk

rich history of fortress town



Photo: PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk



Photo: PKFM Twierdza Gdańsk



Culture Park Concept nearby the Old Town

In the 1920s, after demilitarization of Gdańsk, the area was redeveloped as a town park and became a popular place for recreation. Without any military importance the whole area survived the time of the 2nd World War almost without any destruction.

Today, Grodzisko is a very attractive place for inhabitants and tourists. The area of over 20 ha is open all year round. It is a great place for sight-seeing. Historical buildings, some of which are underground, can be explored by tourists (only with guide).



Photo: Maciej M. Soldenhoff

A few viewpoints at the Gdańsk Bay, shipyards and the Old Town are very picturesque. The biggest post-fortification park, in the city center, is a habitat for many species of animals and plants. Because of that, the educational route for ecology was created. In the closest future Grodzisko will become a place of big investments and redevelopment. All buildings will be repaired and adapted to new functions.

New exhibition areas will be created. New walking paths, lamps and small architecture will be built.



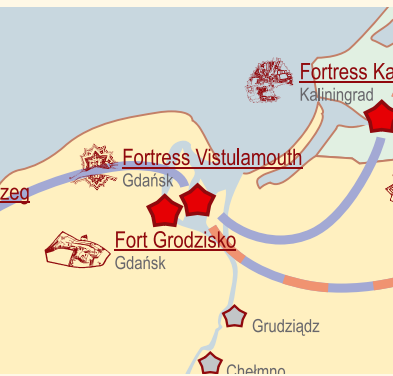
Fortress events

Historical plays	July-August
Picnic	March, September
The Knight Tournament	May
The Baltic Festival of Science	June

Reenactment of Military History

In the memory of Napoleons occupation in the year 1807, the first big reenactment took place at Grodzisko Fort in April 2006. This great event, with only a short history in Poland, attracted thousands of visitors.





Unique Fortification Monument on the River Vistula

A unique fortification monument – the Wislouiście Fortress – is located in the close vicinity of the Westerplatte peninsula.

The name Wislouiście (the mouth of the Vistula) dates back to the time when the Vistula had

Fortress Vistulamouth

Gdańsk



City:

Postal Address:

Urząd Miejski w Gdańsku
Paweł Adamowicz
ul. Nowe Ogrody 8-12
80-803 Gdańsk

Tourist info:

PTTK O/Gdańsk (tourist information, city-guiding and city excursions)
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Phone: +48 (0)58 / 301 91 51
Fax: +48 (0)58 / 301 13 43
biuro@pttk-gdansk.pl
www.pttk-gdansk.pl

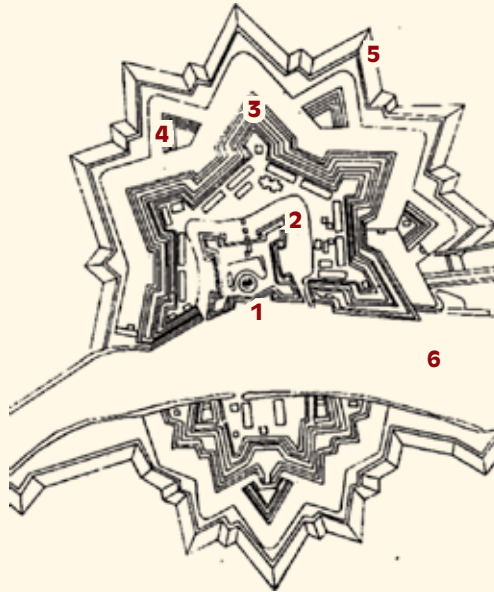
Gdańska Organizacja Turystyczna

(tourist information)
ul. Heweliusza 29
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+48 (0)58 / 301 43 55, 301 66 38
www.got.gdansk.plgot@got.gdansk.pl

Fortress:

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Historical Museum of Gdansk
Director: Adam Koperkiewicz
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Phone: +48 (0)58 / 7679128, 7679143
Fax: +48 (0)58 / 7679102
kancelaria@mhmg.gda.pl



1. Fortress
2. Ditch
3. Bastion
4. Ravelin
5. Glacis
6. Vistula River



Typical Barrier Fortress for protecting the Vistula River

In the close vicinity of the Westerplatte peninsula lies a unique fortification monument - the Vistulamouth Fortress. The former Port of Gdańsk was situated on the Motława River, a few kilometers away from the coast.



Foto: Barbara Zajackiewicz



One-of-a-kind Flemish Housing ensemble around the Tower



The houses of officers around the tower were probably built in the first decades of 17th century in the form of two-floored houses

with triangle-shaped roofs. It is assumed that their designer was the Flemish architect Antoni van Obberghen who lived in Gdańsk.

This gave Vistulamouth a key position shielding Gdańsk from the sea and protecting the city and the port from a surprise enemy attack. The strategic importance of the place was quickly recognized - there may have been a look-out here during the rule of the Pomeranian Dukes.

its estuary north of the Wisłoujście Fortress. The site had a strategic importance as it gave control over the ships moving into and out of Gdańsk's harbor and also into the famous cities along the river like the former Grudziądz, Toruń, Kraków and Warsaw.



bivouac on the river



Splendid regular Fortress star of the 16th Century



The first structural works at this location are known from the 14th century. A brick tower and a lighthouse were built here as a defense in 1482. Timber defenses were placed around the tower between 1518 and 1521. The fortress achieved its present form with a four-bastion trace in 1586, replacing the timber fortifications. The work was surrounded with wet ditches, which have remained to the present. An advanced work was added to the East from 1624 to 1626, comprising five earthworks with ditches, with a further advanced work on the west still latter, on the left side of the Vistula. Both sites were continuously used throughout the 18th century. Prussia took over the fortress in 1793 and strengthened it further during the Napoleonic wars. It lost its military function after the First World War.

The structure was destroyed during military operations in 1945 but was partly reinstated during the 1960s. Fortress Vistulamouth has been under the care of the Gdańsk Historical Museum since 1974.

The structure was destroyed during military operations in 1945 but was partly reinstated during the 1960s. Fortress Vistulamouth has been under the care of the Gdańsk Historical Museum since 1974.

Fascinating view onto the River landscape of the Vistulamouth

On the fortress tower the view goes from the estuary of the Vistula River at the Baltic Sea far into the country up to Gdańsk. It takes the visitor from the rich-in-history Westerplatte over to the other side of the riverbank and the numerous shipyards that lie along the riverside up to Gdańsk. On sunny afternoons you can see tourist cruise ships going up and down the river.



Fortress events

The Knight Tournament	May
The Baltic Festival of Science	June





Photo: Marek Jakuczek

One-of-a-kind Bastion at the Confluence of the Rivers Vistula and Narev

Modlin is probably the largest-in-size historical fortress site in Poland today.

Napoleon began to expand the fortress to both sides of the River Narev at the estuary into the Vistula to secure his leadership



Fortress Modlin

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki



City:

Postal Address:

Municipality Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
Promotion and Development Department
Zakroczyńska 30
PL-05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
Phone: +48 (0)22 / 775-16-73
Fax: +48 (0)22 / 775-55-57
sekretariat@nowydwormaz.pl
www.nowydwormaz.pl

Tourist Info:

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Fax: +48 (0)22 / 775-70-58
biuro@3rzeki.pl
www.3rzeki.pl

Local Division of Polish Tourism and Landscape Society
Chairman Piotr Skonieczny
Zakroczyńska 36 Street
PL-05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
Phone: +48 (0)22 / 775-25-05
+48 (0)22 / 775-93-37

Fortress Modlin:

Postal Address:

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
District Modlin Twierdza
PL-05-160 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
www.pttk.pl

Military Officer Club

Chairman Andrzej Swider
Phone: +48 (0)22 / 686 24 90

Foundation "Military Park of Modlin Fortress"

Chairman Michał Janson
Mobile: +48 (0)604 528 293
+48 (0)600 456 959
info@modlintwierdza.pl

Information:

Association of Admirers of Modlin Fortress
Chairman Grzegorz Sokolowski
Gen. Ignacego Ledochowskiego 160 St.
PL-05-160 Modlin Fortress
Phone/Fax: +48 (0)22 / 686 21 35

Generally most of the objects are open for tourists all year round.

Guidances:

Sightseeing with qualified guides through the whole complex of Modlin Fortress.
Touring through underground construction fragments.



Citadel area at Modlin
Prospectus by the City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki



Two rings of forts around the Citadel Modlin
© Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki City Administration, revised by R.-S. Dornbusch

Architecture of different Empires

As the Swedish king Charles Gustavius, Napoleon recognized the strategic importance of the area. On January 8th, 1807 he ordered the construction of new fortifications. The original design was by the French general Chasseloup-Laubat. Building work continued up to 1812. The French troops capitulated on December 25th, 1813 and the fortress fell into Polish hands. Russia took over the fortress in 1830 when the Polish kingdom lost its autonomy.



Photo: Marek Jakuczek

Fortress Modlin was given the name of Novogeorgiyevsk in 1834. The Russians completely modernized the fortress from 1832 to 1841 on the basis of the designs by the generals Jan Dehn and Alexander Ivanovich Feldman. A lot of forts were still under construction when the First World War broke out. The Germans broke through in 1915 and after a week's siege, took both Warsaw and Modlin on August 20th, 1915.



Photo: Marek Jakuczek

Modlin was reoccupied by Polish troops in November, 1918 and became a prominent military garrison in the following years. Considering the political developments in Europe and according to military requirements at that time, the construction of five reinforced concrete bunkers was started on the fortress lands in April 1939. They built two additional bridges across the Vistula and Narev and numerous tank barriers and field fortifications in the fore field of the fortress.

Despite the heaviest bombardment, the German forces took over the fortress after an 11-day siege on September 22nd, 1939. The fortress played no particular role during the Second World War, but Fort III served the Nazis as a torture center for thousands of civilians.

German occupation continued up to January 18th, 1945. The local authorities of Modlin, Nowy Dwór and Zakroczyń erected a memorial for the victims in 1957. Fortress Modlin is being decorated with the Order of the Grunwald Cross, Class II.



in Eastern Europe. During the 19th century the Russian Czar considerably expanded the fortress again employing Polish construction workers. Here, the architecture of different empires can be seen.



Photo: Marek Jakuczek



a giant fortress system



Fortress events

Exhibition of paintings, sculptures, drawings and photographs	every month
Cabarets	every month
The international rally of historical vehicles	August
Historical performance	September

Largest Barracks at that time Wide ranging Girdle of Forts

After 1840, one of the longest barrack of all time, measuring 2,25 meters, was built within the Citadel for a garrison of 20 to 30,000 men over a period of ten years. Nowadays, this architectonic barrack is the center of the Citadel. It is partly used for some State archives. From both corner towers on the Vistula River, one has a fantastic view over both rivers and on clear days up to Warsaw.



The forts, built from 1810 to 1812, were developed into larger, regular works, surrounding the fortress. Eight brick forts were built from 1870 to 1880 at distances from 2 to 6 kilometers from the citadel. A further girdle of forts was erected from 1912 to 1914 with 10 concrete structures at distances from 5 to 10 kilometers from the citadel, forming a ring of approx. 50 kilometers.

The forts serve different functions today and have different owners.

Completely preserved Citadel architecture

The heart of the major fortress Modlin is the citadel. With her 2.2 km long barrack and the bastioned enceinte, it is almost completely preserved. Many parts of the fortress and constructions such as walls, ditches, gates, sheds and outer defenses make the citadel an open air museum of a special kind. There are many unknown things that can be explored.



Photo: Marek Jakuczek





Historical Fortress Monument with manifold Utilization Perspectives

The Boyen Fortress was built between 1844 and 1856 and presents an excellent example of Prussian fortification. The Fortress obtained its name after the Prussian general, Hermann von Boyen, who as the first presented the idea of

Fortress Boyen

Gizycko



City:

Postal Address:

Deputy Mayor of Gizycko
Mr. Paweł Czacharowski
14 1-Maja al.
PL-11-500 Gizycko
Phone: +48 (0) 87 / 428 39 38
Fax: +48 (0) 87 / 428 52 41
www.gizycko.pl
urzad@gizycko.um.gov.pl

Tourist Info:

Promotion and Tourist Information Centre
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PL-11-500 Gizycko
Phone: +48 (0) 87 / 428 52 65
Fax: +48 (0) 87 / 428 57 60
www.gizycko.turystyka.pl
Infogizycko@post.pl

Fortress Boyen:

Postal Address:

1 Turystyczna st.
PL-11-500 Gizycko
www.boyen.gizycko.pl

Management & Guidances:

The Boyen Fortress Appreciation Society
Mr. Wojciech Chodakowski
1 Turystyczna st.
PL-11-500 Gizycko
Phone: +48 (0) 87 / 428 29 59
www.festeboyen.pl
tmtb@poczta.onet.pl

Information:

Opening hours:

Summertime: 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Other months: 9 a.m. - 5 a.m.
Students hostel: May to October



Fortress Boyen, 1859.

© Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika I Stowarzyszenie Wspólnota Mazurska



Gizycko. Boyen fortified complex.

Ground plan of the installation as a whole. Redrawn by Ernst Ludwig von Aster in 2006. Many of the buildings shown on the parade either no longer exist or are in ruinous condition.

Barrier Fortress on the Masurian Lake Plateau

The fortress protected the East Prussian region against the north-eastern Russian empire and the Baltic region. The defense system included the natural conditions and geography of the Masurian Lakes and the Rivers.

During World War I, the Boyen Fortress proved its strategic importance when a very tough battle between Russian and Prussian troops took place in August, 1914. Furthermore, the fortress was defended

once more in February, 1945 when the Red Army had to retreat after an unsuccessful attack against German soldiers.

After World War II, the Boyen Fortress was used by the army until 1957. After that it became the property of the town of Gizycko and several local firms were located there. Since the early 90s the fortress

has been considered as a tourist product, therefore various initiatives to develop its functionality were undertaken.



Gizycka Gate

building such military structure in the center of the Great Masurian Lakes region. Today, the great historical Fort Boyen is a place for events, leisure time and relaxation as well as an information center for the place's history.



Miss World's Contestants



Caponier inside the Gizycka Gate

lifestyle, art and events



Sailing and Maritime Festival „Shanties in Gizycko“

Chanting behind the fortress's embankments



Barrack



Miss World's Contestants

Fortress events

Heavy and Vintage Motorcycle Rally	February / July
The Gizycko Days	Mai
The Chant Festival	July
The Cabaret Night	July
The Summer Festival	July
St. Brunos Fair	July
The Jazz Festival	August



Gizycka Gate

Hidden Architecture in attractive Nature

The fortress is surrounded by a 2,30-meter-long stone-brick wall and composed of six bastions. The name of the bastions derived from the three first names of general von Boyen: Leopold, Ludwig and Herrmann. The other bastions have the names Law, Sword and Light.

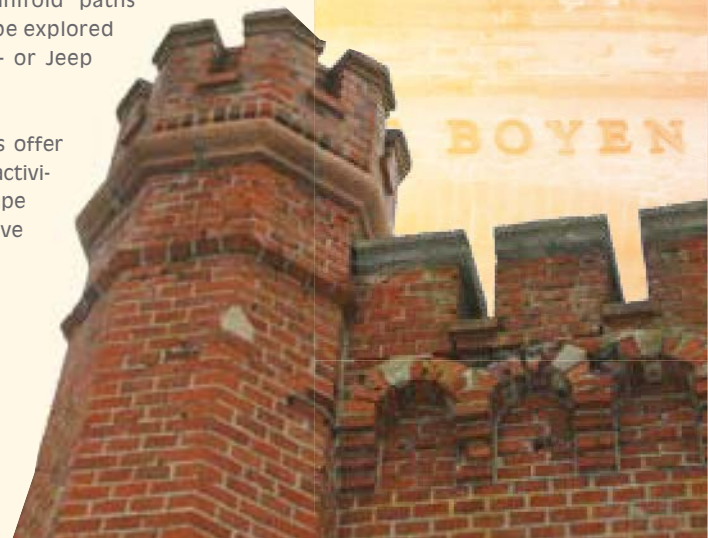
Four gates lead to the internal part of the Boyen Fortress where the following buildings can be found: barracks, arsenal, artillery positions but also a bakery and a pigeon post station.

The fortress is completely surrounded by forest.

Leisure and Relaxation in a Historical Setting

The combination of a historical building and fascinating nature offers numerous possibilities for leisure and relaxation. Project camps, theater plays, competitions and events take place at the inner parts of the fortress. A museum describes the history of the place. A gallery shows handicraft art. The manifold paths around the fort can be explored on an exciting Quad- or Jeep ride.

The neighboring lakes offer many water sports activities and the landscape invites to extensive tracking tours.





Rare Example of a well preserved Major Fortress in Europe

The focus of fortification on the German Empire's eastern frontier was Fortress Kaliningrad. To secure the border against Russia, the Prussian King Frederic William IV ordered the city to be fortified. The city was circumvallated



Fortress Kaliningrad

Kaliningrad



City:

Postal Address:

Kaliningrad City Hall
RU-236040 Kaliningrad
1, Ploshad Pobedy
Phone: +7 (4012) 923 122
Fax: +7 (4012) 211 677
cityhall@kigd.ru

Tourist Info:

Info tourist centre
RU-236039 Kaliningrad
10, Epronovskaya St.
Phone: +7 (4012) 631 400
Fax: +7 (4012) 630 100
marera@mail.ru

Info tourist centre "Royal Castle"
RU-236000 Kaliningrad
81, Leninskiy Prospect
Central hall of hotel "Kaliningrad",
ground floor
Phone/Fax: +7 (4012) 350 782
mail@kaliningradinfo.ru
www.kaliningradinfo.ru

Fortress:

NGO "Museum of Fortifications and military equipment Fort No 5"
RU-236000 Kaliningrad,
Sovetskiy Prospect,
at the exit to Svetlogorsk roadway
Phone: +7(4012) 453 902
www.museum.ru/westrussia/warsexp.html
Tue-Sun 10:00-18:00
(box office 10:00-17:00)
Mon - closed

Museum Friedland Gate

RU-236004 Kaliningrad
30, Dzerzhinskogo St.
Phone: +7 (4012) 644 020
museum@friedlander-tor.gazinter.net
www.museum.gazinter.net
Tue-Sun 10:00-17:00
Mon - closed

Amber Museum

RU-236016 Kaliningrad
1, Ploshad Marshala Vasilevskogo
Phone: +7 (4012) 466 888
info@ambermuseum.ru
www.ambermuseum.ru
Summertime:
Tue-Sun 10 a.m.-7 p.m.
Wintertime:
Tue-Sun 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
Mon closed



Fascinating Fortress System of Kaliningrad

The uniqueness of the Kaliningrad Fortress system comes from the mostly well preserved site, a complete brick stone architecture, the visibility of the fortress structure and of the fronts in the city's ground plan, the massiveness of its walls, the one-of-a-kind gate architecture and the massive rings of the outer forts and intermediate works. The system mainly consists of the fortress gates that belong to the enceinte, the walls and the fronts as well as the outer forts.

Walls and Fronts of the Enceinte

The area is protected by a number of fronts within the rampart ring:



Fortress guiding in Kaliningrad

The "Northern Front"

The Lower Grolman's Front: Bastion Lithuania, Envelope Lithuania / Copper Pond, fronted by the place d'armes and Reduit, the main wall between the Bastions Lithuania and the Copper Pond, the Reduit caponiers and Raveline Sackheim and the Upper Copper Pond.

The Upper Grolman's Front: Bastion Copper Pond and Copper Pond reduit caponiers, the main wall between the Copper Pond and Grolman Bastions, Bastion Grolman and Grolman Reduit, main wall bet-

ween the Bastions Grolman and Upper Pond, Bastion Upper Pond and the Upper Pond Reduit caponiers.

Upper Pond-Front: The main wall between Bastion Upper Pond and the Dohna-Tower, the Dohna Tower, the crenellated wall at the Upper Pond between the Dohna and Wrangel towers, the Wrangel tower, the main wall between the Wrangel tower and Bastion Tragheim.

The Upper Krauseneck Front: Bastion Tragheim and the Tragheim Reduit, the main wall between Bastions Tragheim and Krauseneck, the Bastion Krauseneck and Krauseneck Reduit, the main wall between Bastion Krauseneck and the Observatory, the Observatory Bastion and the Observatory Reduit.

The Lower Krauseneck Front: The main wall between the Observatory Bastion and Pregel River (in the section of the main wall with the Bastions Butterberg and Laak).

The "Southern Front"

The "Brandenburg Front": Fort Friedrichsburg with protecting envelope, the connecting front, the Railway Salient, the Old Garden Bastion, and Bastion Brandenburg.

The "Haberberg Front": Bastion Haberberg, Ravelin Haberberg, Cavalier Haberberg, Ravelin Friedland, Cavalier Friedland and Bastion Pregel.

from 1843 to 1862 in the "new Prussian system"; the "Friedland Gate" was inaugurated in 1862. The circumvallation was finished in 1889/90 with the completion of the Meadow Front between the Pregel and Lithuania Bastions.



gates to Europe



Gates controlled the Ways

The fortress gates within the city walls opened the fortress to the outside. They have a characteristic romantic architecture with Neo Gothic forms. The ceremonial laying of the foundation stone for the Kingsgate (1843 – 1850) took place in presence of the Prussian King Frederic William IV in 1843. Ernst Ludwig von Aster, the architect Friedrich August Stüler and the sculptor Wilhelm Stürmer are known to be creators and master builders of the gates.

The statues of the three rulers King Ottokar, King Frederic I and Duke Albrecht crown the top of the middle tower.

After a very complex restoration for the 750-year anniversary celebration of the city, the reopening ceremony took place in the presence of the Russian President Putin, the German Chancellor Schröder and the French President Chirac. The Sackheimer Gate (1855 – 1860) and the Roßgärter Gate (1852 – 1855) are also well preserved. The entrance gate to the Friedrichsburg (1858) remained in ruins up to modern days. The relief of the Brandenburg Gate (1850, Stüler) presents the medallions of the Generals von Aster and von Boyen. The gate is still used as a traffic gateway. The Friedländer Gate (1857 – 1862) is now a frequently visited museum.

12 Forts around the City



By the Government order of June 24th, 1872, the construction of a detached fortification was also initiated for Kaliningrad. The fortress was supplemented from 1874 to 1885 by a ring comprising 11 forts, another two intermediate works and a 12th fort were added between 1887 and 1890. Under the renaming of the forts in 1894, the detached Contienen Redoubt, belonging to the inner defensive ring, was given the name "Auerswald Work".



The system was consolidated up to the outbreak of the First World War with 280 chambers (infantry, artillery, machine gun and accommodation positions), 9 support points and 25 sconces and several outposts along the Lauther position to the north-east.

Fortress events

The International Knight Festival "Regiomons. Königsberg"	July
Rock-Bike Festival "Baltic Storm"	Summer

Forts of Fortress Kaliningrad

Fort I	Fort Stein
Int.work Ia	Intermediate work Göben
Fort II	Fort Bronsart
Int.work IIa	Intermediate work Barnekow
Fort III	Feste König Friedrich III.
Fort IV	Fort Gneisenau
Fort V	Fort König Friedrich Wilhelm III.
Int.work Va	Intermediate work Lehnendorf
Fort VI	Fort Königin Luise
Fort VII	Fort Herzog von Holstein
Fort VIII	Fort König Friedrich I.
Fort IX	Fort Dohna
Fort X	Fort Kanitz
Fort XI	Fort Dönhoff
Fort XII	Fort Eulenburg





Attractive City on the Nemunas River

Kaunas, the second biggest city of Lithuania, lies at the confluence of the two rivers Nemunas and Neris and has a very interesting Old Town. The Major Fortress Kaunas defended famous buildings as the cathedral, the Jesuit Church and the historical City Hall from this strategic place. Close to the Town Hall Square the ruins

Fortress Kaunas

Kaunas



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The Kaunas Fortress

Location:

Survived objects of the Kaunas Fortress (about 200 separate objects) are located in all territory of the City of Kaunas, Lithuania.

Military Museum of Vytautas the Great

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Museum of Fort No IX of the Kaunas Fortress

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Kaunas Fortress in 1915 (The plan is made according to the Kaunas Fortress plans of 1912-1915 and naturalistic investigation data)

Defensive objects:

- fully or nearly completed objects
- objects at the initial stage of construction
- the administrative center, barracks, storage, etc

Rescue the Major Fortress Kaunas as European Cultural Heritage

After the third partition of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Russian Empire began to make a lodgment in the occupied territory. The first fortification for Kaunas on the dominating hill remained unfinished. Being perturbed by the outcome of the Franco-Prussian War, Russia resumed the construction of fortresses at its western borders. Chains of fortresses were mapped out for defense against a potential invasion from Germany in the West. 1879 the Russian Emperor Alexander II approved to build the fortress in Kaunas.



In 1882 the general layout of the Fortress was configured the city's encirclement with a ring of seven forts and nine interjacent stationary artillery batteries, equipping the central fortification lines with artillery redoubts, laying of roads, erection of a military railway station, military barracks, workshops, food warehouses, ammunition magazines etc. Later the Kaunas fortress was modernized and enlarged several times. The Kaunas Fortress was a totally independent, one of the strongest and most modern fortress system in the Russian empire.

1915 the Kaunas Fortress garrison in separate Fortress units persistently struggled against Kaiser Army, but after the attack that lasted 11 days, the fortification ring was broken. The Kaiser's Army crossed the Nemunas and entered Kaunas. The garrison of Kaunas fortress was evacuated.

During the Second World War the Kaunas Fortress was not used for military purposes. 6th, 7th and 9th forts were converted into concentration camps. Thousands of war prisoners and civilians were imprisoned and killed in them. After the Second World War the museum and the monument for the Holocaust victims were erected at the ninth fort.

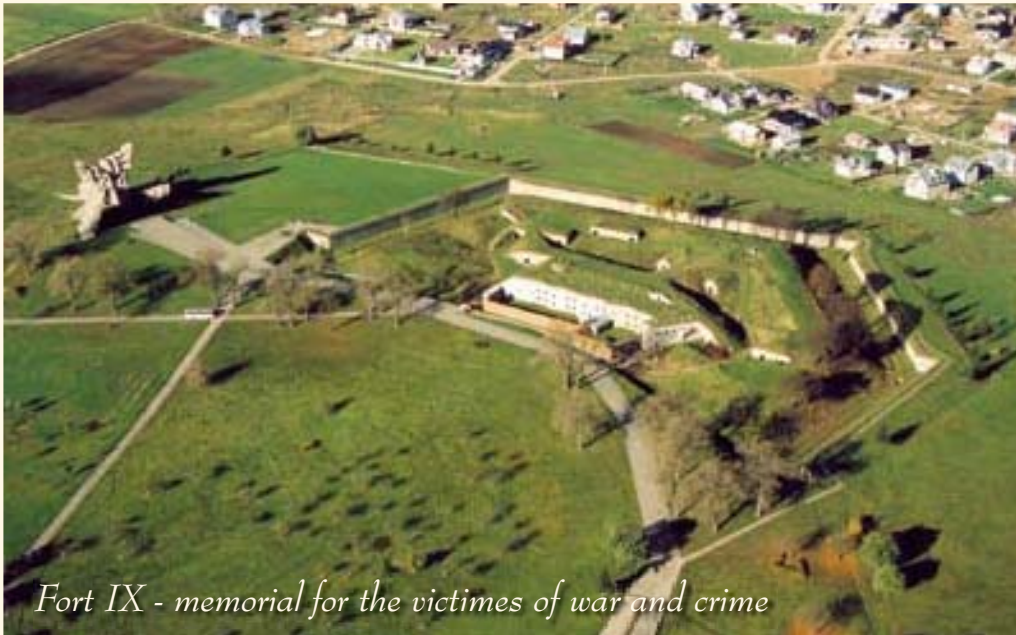
The unique complex of Kaunas Fortress that has survived till the present time is part of history and culture not only of Lithuania, but Europe as well. Kaunas Fortress is remarkable in historic, urban and architectural aspects.



of the Kaunas castle and the St. Georgs-Church can be found. In one of the side streets of the square you can find the Perkunas House, a late gothic middle-class house. Two historical cable funiculars still take passengers onto the high terraces above the Nemunas valley on the both sides of the Old Town.



monuments around the city



Fort IX - memorial for the victims of war and crime



The City of Science promotes the Renovation of the Fortress

Kaunas and its universities are actively involved in preserving and modernizing the Fort No V for a cultural-historical utilization. It is situated close to the Kauno Mare reservoir and is planned to become leisure- and meeting point for the unified European youth.



Students of all Kaunas universities work on use strategies that are in line with generally accepted conservation practices. The Holocaust monument and the prison of the czar in Fort No IX attract thousands of visitors each year. Interesting cultural experiments, events and plays are in the public eye quite often.



City of Museums and Culture

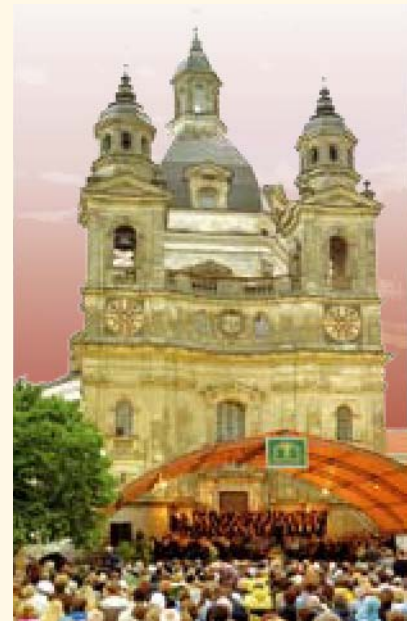
Kaunas – provisional capital of Lithuania may be rightly called the capital of the museums – the number approaches to forty. Moreover, the very first Lithuanian museums were established here. Kaunas' most famous museum is the M. K. Čiurlionis National Art Museum founded in 1921. The collections include heritage of works by famous painter and composer of the Lithuania M. K. Čiurlioni



These are lot of art galleries, presenting works of professional Lithuanian and foreign painters and inexhaustible treasures of folk creation, the memorial museums of history, pedagogy, nature knowledge, Lithuanian writers, composers and culture workers.

Fortress events

Kaunas City Days	May
Kaunas Jazz Festival	April-May
The Pažaislis Classical Music festival	May-August
The Kaunas' Song and Dance Festival	May-June



Join the Highlights of European Cultural Heritage – historical Fortresses

Some of Europe's historical fortresses, like Suomenlinna Fortress in Helsinki (FI), Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg (RU), the Fortresses in Karlskrona (S) and Toruń (PL) are part of the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage. They are witnesses of Europe's history of the past 500 years, of famous personalities and various events. They enrich Culture Tourism and invite to explore a diverse, highly interesting adventure world of the joint Europe. The Baltic Fort Route presents a very important part of it.

Baltic Fort Route – Part of European Fortress Tourism



Peter and Paul Fortress
St. Petersburg, Russia

© State Museum of the History of St. Petersburg



★ Fortresses of Project Baltic Fort Route
⬡ Further important Fortresses
 Territorial Fortresses

Fortress Josefov
Jaroměř / Czech Republic



Middelgrundsfortet
Copenhagen / Denmark



Machicoli Tower
Würzburg / Germany



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Citadel, Besançon
France



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St. Martin-de-Ré
France



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Forte Marghera
Venice, Italy



© Consorzio Venezia Nuova

Suomenlinna Fortress
Helsinki, Finland



© Suomenlinnan hoitokunta

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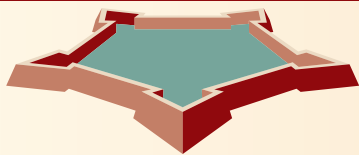
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