

Ingolstadt fortress system



major fortress
system

Ingolstadt was surrounded by a large **city wall** in the late **Middle Ages**, which was impressive in size with 87 semi-circular towers and four main city gates. Large sections of the wall, many towers, the pallas of the first castle (duke's castle), two main gates and the area of the New Castle have been preserved to this day.

As a crossing point for the Danube and a crossroads for trade routes, the town was continually fortified in parallel with the development of the fortifications. The **Renaissance fortress** from the 16th century (1537-1572/73) was followed by further expansion in the Baroque period (1654-1662), after the fortress had already held out against the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War. Around 1800, it was razed by order of Napoleon, leaving only three bastions intact.

Under King Ludwig I, the foundation stone for the new **Bavarian state fortress** was laid in 1828. The first buildings on the south bank of the Danube were realised under Leo von Klenze in an already outdated circular style, but were very aesthetically pleasing. Due to persistent criticism, the majority of the fortress on the north bank was then realised in the then modern polygonal system.

The inner ring of fortifications around the city was followed by the second belt of outworks with earthworks and three large forts in 1866/67. From the mid-1870s, the third ring followed with mighty outer forts and intermediate works. This belt and its buildings were reinforced by modernisations such as armoured observation towers, connecting batteries and hollow battlefield structures around 1890.

In the First World War many parts of the fortress were used as a prisoner-of-war camp. The status of a fortress was canceled shortly before the Second World War and most of the outer fortifications were destroyed after the war. Fort Prinz Karl is the last remaining outer fortress and is therefore unique in Germany and Europe in its state of construction from the end of the 19th century.

Today, „die Schanz“ is an integral part of life in Ingolstadt with numerous uses by schools and government offices as well as exciting tourist attractions.

Event highlights in the Bavarian fortress Ingolstadt

Discover the diverse world of experiences in the fortress city of Ingolstadt at numerous events.



Concerts, exhibitions, lectures, children's and family festivals, markets and much more can be found at www.newcityplatform.de under events. In addition, our city and themed tours offer many opportunities to immerse yourself in history.

APRIL/MAY

Pure Beer Festival 1516,
Scientific congress "WIKOIN" (every 2 years)

JUNE/JULY

Africa Festival, Fortress Day, Audi Summer Concerts,
Citizens' Festival, Festival of Cultures

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER

Wine festival at the Schutterhof, open-air cinema in the
Baur tower, customs series kultURIG

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER

Christmas market

Discover Ingolstadt's historic fortress system at up to 23 stations on the fortress tour organised by the Förderverein Bayerische Landesfestung Ingolstadt e.V. (*at least 3 hours, barrier-free, mostly explorable by bike*).



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Ingolstadt fortress system

Bavarian fortress on the Danube



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Bavarian State Fortress Ingolstadt „die Schanz“

Fortress history and modernity in the city of transformation

1 THE IRREGULAR FRONTS

In contrast to the rest of the city wall, the south-western section was irregular and had a moat in front of it. Today, this ensemble of largely preserved main rampart with its lunette, blockhouses, caponiers and flank battery is a popular local recreation area with walking paths, a sports pool, beer garden, youth centre, schools and a cultural association. The river inlet of the Schutter („Schutterhof“) with its defence works is also located in this area and is used in a variety of ways: the open-air swimming pool, a beer garden, a youth hostel and clubs have found their home in the fortifications. Guided tours of the former air-raid shelter, the „Scherbelberg bunker“, are available from the Tourist Information Centre.



2 THE REGULAR FRONTS

The best-preserved section of the regular town fortifications is the area of the Rechberg front. Parts of a caponier, the main moat with rampart, a counterguard, a traverse building and a reduit, a gate building with guardhouse, a gun emplacement, a counterterminal system in the glacis and a cavalier have been preserved. Some of these facilities can also be visited inside as part of a guided tour (available from the Tourist Information Centre and the Bavarian Fortress Promotion Association). An insider tip is the „Wasserrose“ beer garden.

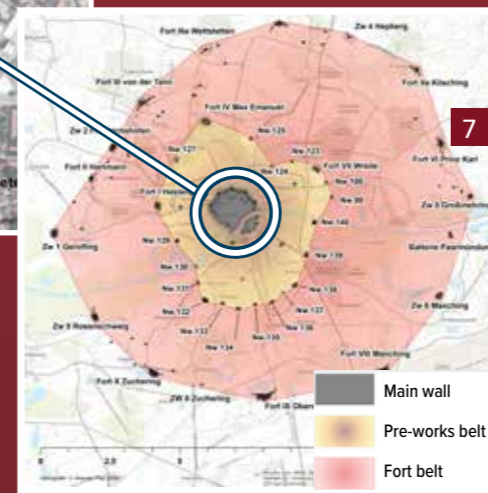
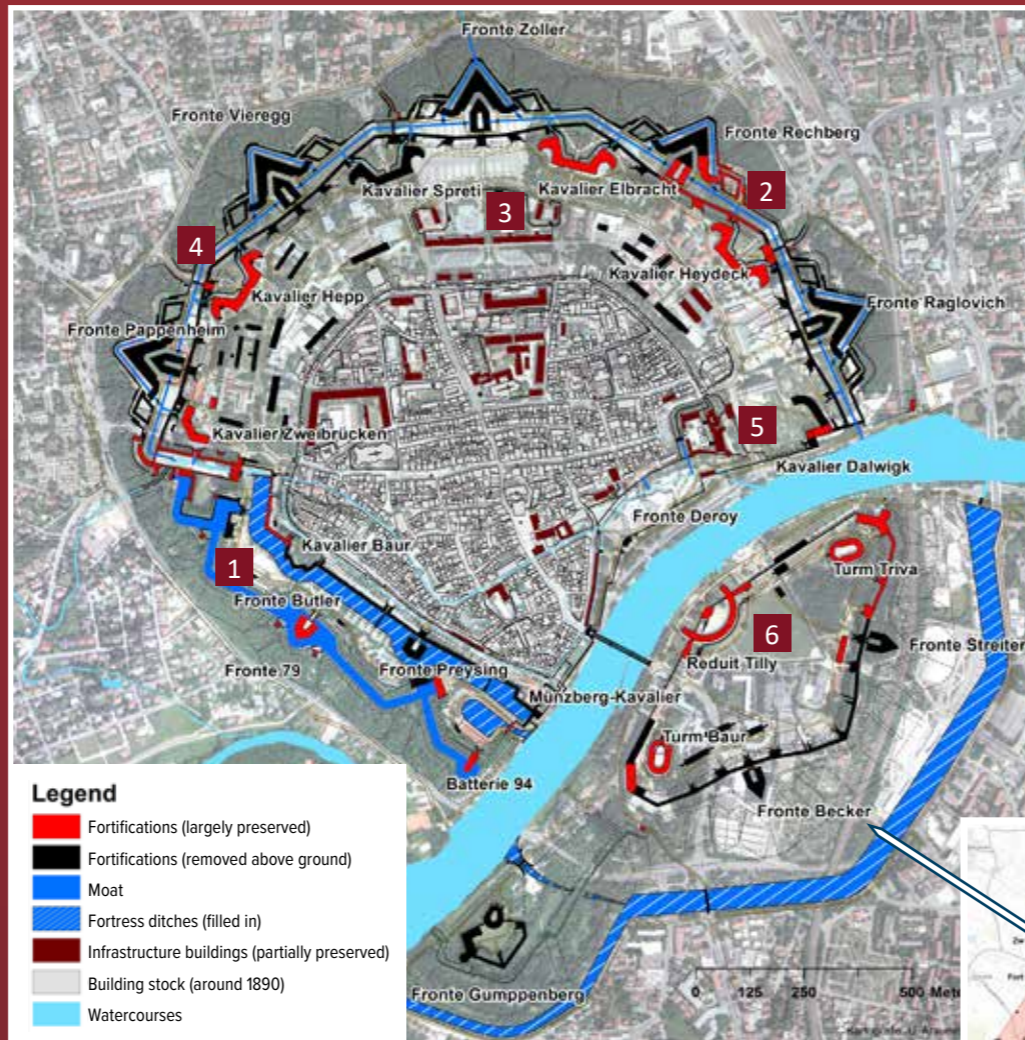


3 FORTRESS INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDINGS

Some secondary and infrastructure buildings are still preserved in Ingolstadt. In this area in the north of the old town in front of the Cavalier Elbracht, there are two large barracks buildings, two family residential buildings, two officers' residential buildings and two war powder magazines. The buildings are now used by authorities such as the police and tax office, but are freely accessible from the outside.

4 CITY MUSEUM IN THE KAVALIER HEPP

The Cavalier, which was completed in 1843, is now the Centre for City History. This includes the city museum with important exhibits such as the Swedish grey horse, the city archives and the scientific city library. In front of the Cavalier, the „New Cross Gate“ designed by Leo von Klenze, a gate building of the inner city wall, has been preserved.



5 „QUARTIER G“ AND „NEW CASTLE“

East of the 15th century New Palace is the „Quartier G“, a newly created area comprising a hotel, start-up centre, technical college and art museum. The name is reminiscent of the gun and bullet foundry on this site from the end of the 19th century. The foundry hall is being renovated for use as a museum for concrete art and design, the Cavalier Dalwigk is the digital start-up centre brigk, Uferbatterie VII east of the railway bridge houses a restaurant and the palace is home to the Bavarian Army Museum with its important collections.



6 THE BRIDGEHEAD

The fortified bridgehead on the south bank of the Danube is characterised by the buildings Reduit Tilly, Turm Triva and Turm Baur designed by Leo von Klenze. Several flanking batteries, parts of the main rampart and a parade house have also been preserved and are located in and around Klenzepark, one of Ingolstadt's largest public parks. In addition to being used for educational purposes, the fortifications also house a restaurant as well as the First World War section and the Police Museum of the Bavarian Army Museum.



7 FORT PRINCE CHARLES

Completed in 1881, the fort served to defend the national fortress in the third, outer fortress belt. After being used as a prisoner of war camp during the First World War (most famous prisoner: Charles de Gaulle) and Europe's first deportation camp in the early 1920s, it was used to manufacture munitions during the Second World War. This was followed by the storage and disposal of munitions after 1945. Today, the fully preserved site can be visited on guided tours organised by the Bavarian Army Museum in cooperation with the fortress association mentioned below.



Förderverein Bayerische Landesfestung Ingolstadt e.V.
Information, guided tours and more

