



E-Class Experience | Paris-Beijing 2006

21st October-27th October 2006 | Paris-St. Petersburg



Mercedes-Benz



巴黎 PARIS > BEIJING 北京

The E-Class Experience 2006

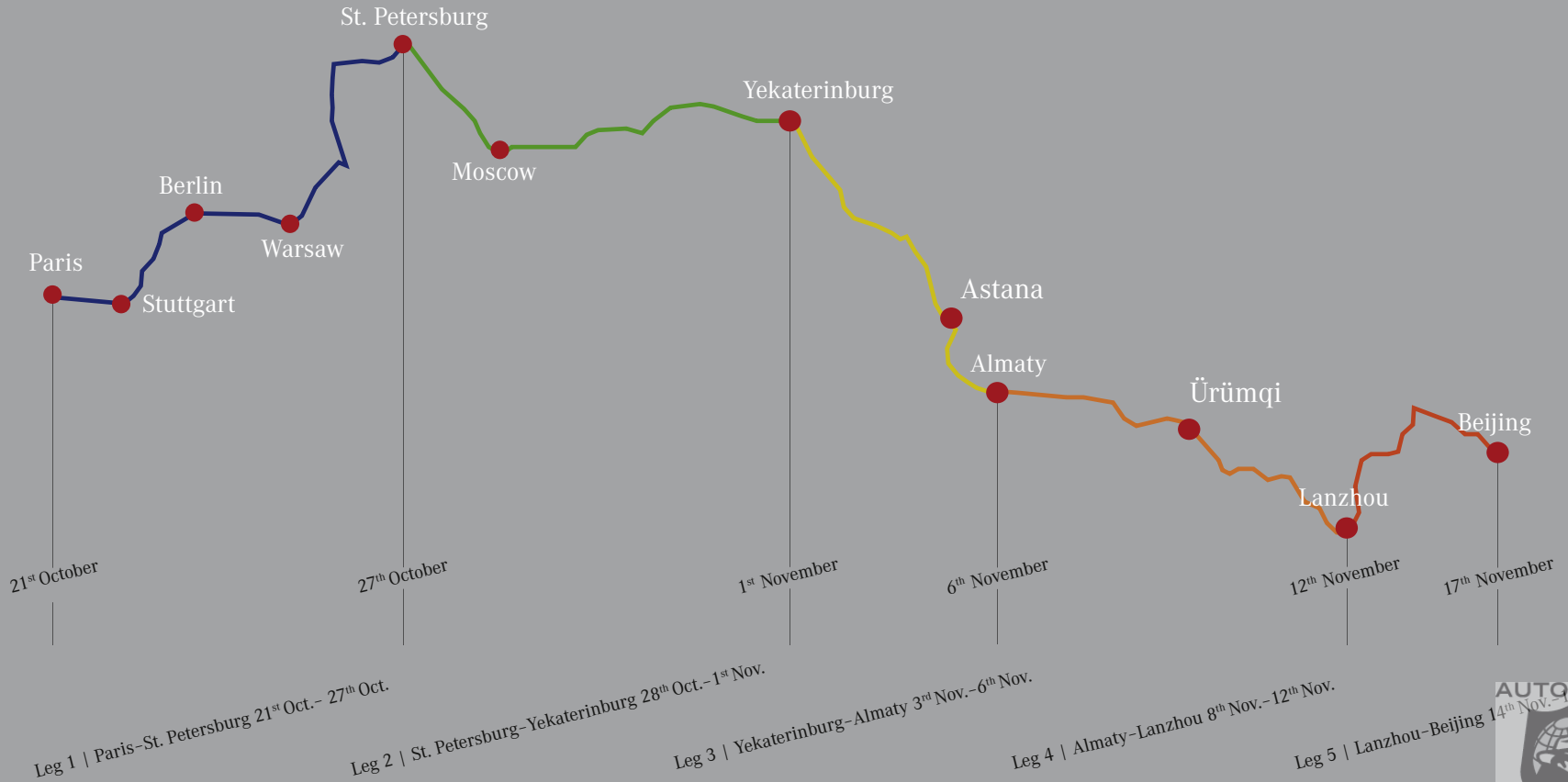


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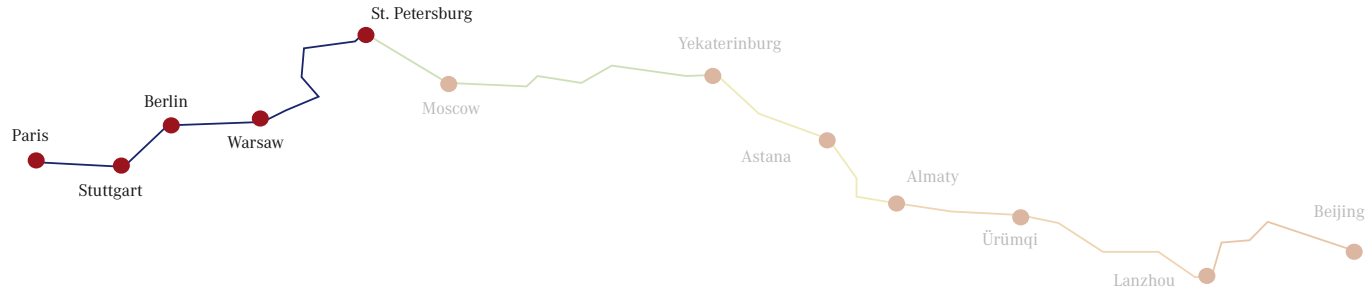
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“The Glamour of the Old World”

“Vive le prince! Vive Borghese!” cheered the people on the streets and boulevards of Paris on August 10, 1907. In the pouring rain, Prince Scipione Borghese was celebrated in his Itala as the winner of the first long-distance race in automotive history. Now, in 2006, the French capital is the start, and not the end, of another adventurous journey across Europe and Asia: the E-Class Experience Paris–Beijing 2006. Paris is a very appropriate starting point: The city on the Seine is not only France’s political, economic and cultural centre, but also the birthplace of motor sport. The world’s first car race started here in 1894, spanning some 126 kilometres from Paris to Rouen. The E-Class Experience, which leaves Paris for Beijing on October 21, 2006, is more than 100 times this distance.



The first of five stages covers 3,400 kilometres. The route leads out of the city via the Champs-Élysées, one of the world’s most famous boulevards, and heads north-east to Nancy, whose historic city centre around Place Stanislaus is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The first destination is around 300 kilometres away: Stuttgart. The capital of the state of Baden-Württemberg is a magnificent location, rich with centuries of wine growing tradition. The Swabian city is home to famous German philosophers, poets and ingenious inventors. Among those who lived here were Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Friedrich Schiller – and, last but not least, Gottlieb Daimler, the great visionary of individual mobility. The History, present, and future of the automobile have now found an appropriate forum in an area of 53,000 square metres located in the new Mercedes-Benz World opened in 2006, with the Mercedes-Benz Museum at its heart.

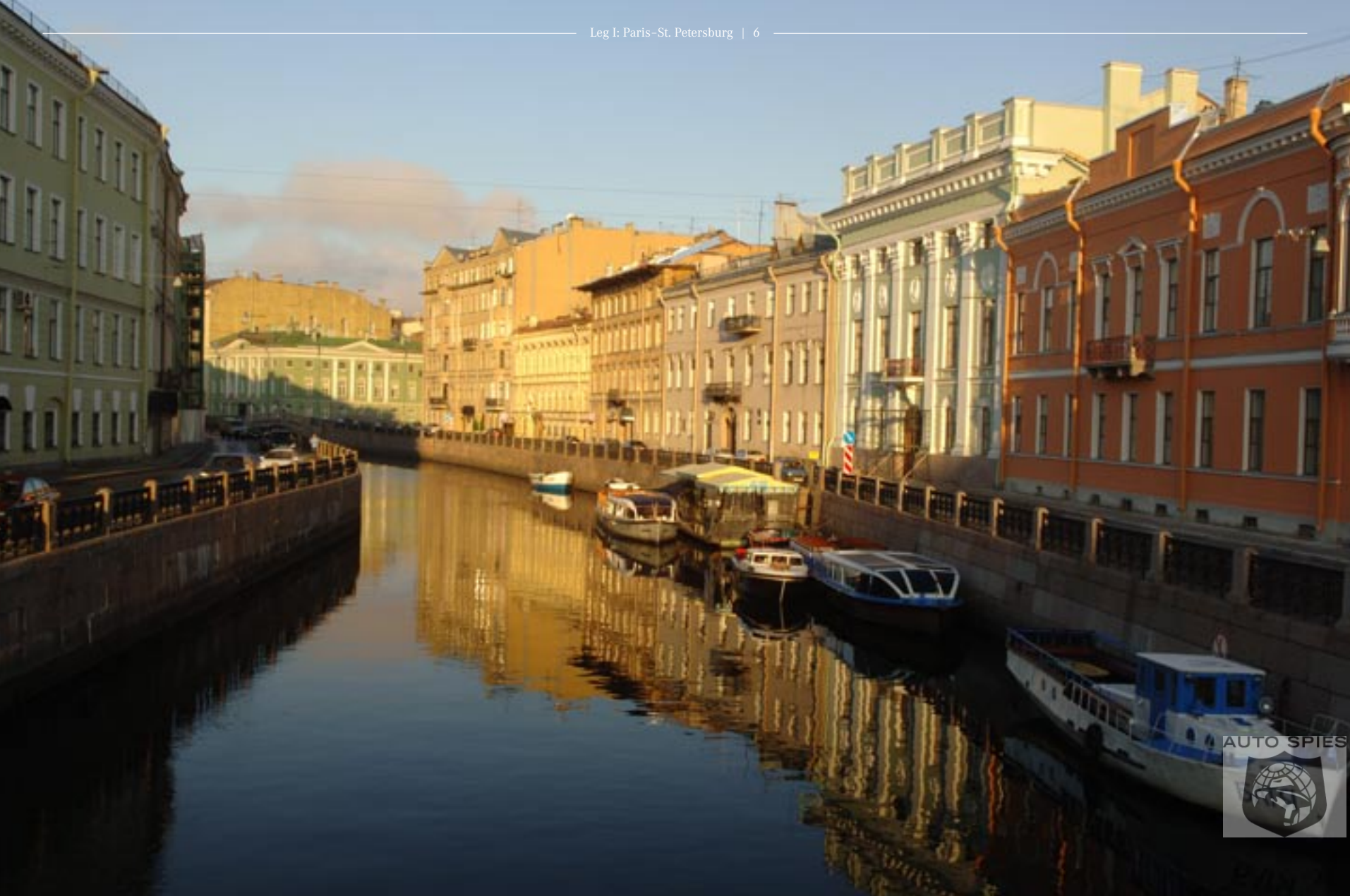
Franconian Switzerland sets the picturesque scene on Day 2 of the tour. Numerous castles and mills are scattered brightly across the landscape. Around 1,000 caves invite you to embark on exciting journeys of discovery. The largest, known as the Devil’s Cave, is situated in the small town of Pottenstein, just 80 kilometres away from the highlight of the next day. Bayreuth owes its international fame to a famous son: Each year an international audience makes a pilgrimage to the Bayreuth Festival to experience the phenomenal opera music of Richard Wagner. Tickets are only available to those who are prepared to part with a lot of money: The average waiting period is seven years. Whilst Bayreuth reflects the musical history of Germany, the German capital symbolizes the history of the country. Numerous memorials and buildings commemorate the past in and around Berlin. However, the city has been undergoing continuous change since German





巴黎 PARIS BEIJING 北京





reunification in 1989: scores of new buildings have been built and other projects are underway, some of them proceeding at a rapid pace. The metropolis is thus just as traditional as it is modern – and extremely lively by day and night alike.

On the way to Warsaw, the capital of Poland and the destination of Day 3, the journey passes by endless forests, beautiful nature preserves and a number of rivers and lakes. The route is lined by great palaces, such as Rogalin Palace, which invites the visitor to make a short stop near the regional capital of Poznan. The journey continues into the heart of the country: Warsaw welcomes its visitors with impressive buildings and plenty of historical charm. The city also showcases itself as one of the most important economic and trade centres in Central and Eastern Europe – as testified by its modern buildings with their impressive architecture.

Day 4 of the E-Class tour marks the entry into the Baltics. The historic landscape of Podlaskie offers a wide variety of different sights. The journey continues further north through the fascinating “land of a thousand lakes”: The beautiful Masuria region does not hold back its charm. Extensive forest areas and countless large and small lakes have made the region a popular holiday destination. Water-sport fans will find themselves in paradise around Masuria’s largest town, Elk. Many of the lakes are connected by rivers and canals and invite you to take a lengthy paddle tour. A trip along the Augustow canal, around 50 kilometres east of Elk, is particularly popular. Its sluices date from the 19th century – a masterpiece of hydrotechnology by Polish engineers of the day. Just across the Polish-Lithuanian border, the architects of Vilnius have also demonstrated their mastery. The Lithuanian capital, fondly dubbed as „Italy of the Baltics“, is known for its unique, extensive old city centre with nearly 1,500 historic buildings, many of which have been restored. From

Vilnius it is around 300 kilometres to Riga, the capital of Latvia and Destination No. 5. Approximately half of this route uses European route E67, also known as the Via Baltica, which is 1,300 kilometres long and connects Warsaw with Helsinki. The destination for the day is the old Hanseatic city of Riga, whose magnificent art nouveau buildings place it in the same architectural league as cities like Paris, Vienna or Brussels.

On Day 6, the E-Class Experience route follows the Riga bay towards Estonia on the Via Baltica. The road here offers frequent views of the sea, finally reaching the farthest north-eastern point of the once powerful Hanseatic League: Tallinn. The Estonian capital, which is only a 90-minute ferry ride from the Finnish capital of Helsinki, has a history that is both long and eventful. Danish, German, Swedish and Russian rulers all left their mark on the city. The past is very much alive here as well: The medieval town centre, which has been preserved almost completely, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.

The Narva River 200 kilometres east of Tallinn marks the temporary end of the coastal route, as well as the start of a new leg of the journey on Day 7. This is where the border between the European Union and Russia lies, between Hermannsburg on the Estonian side and the Russian fort of Ivangorod on the Eastern bank. From Narva, it is only around one and a half hours’ drive to a city that epitomizes the glory of Russian tsardom: St. Petersburg. Designed as the „window to the West“ by Peter the Great more than 300 years ago, this former capital became one of the most influential European centres for politics, art and culture under Catherine the Great. Great buildings, many of which are in the magnificent Petersburg baroque style, still bear witness to this glamorous era. The countless rivers and canals linking the 42 islands that form the city also give it a special flair and its well-deserved nickname of “Venice of the North”.



CITY MAP PARIS

Champs de Mars



Saturday, 21st October | Day 1 | Paris-Stuttgart | 663 km



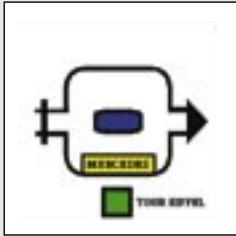
Place Jaques Rueff
Paris

Avenue de Suffren

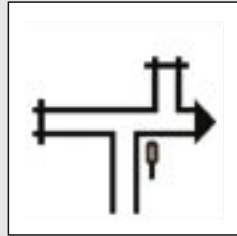
Quai Branly

Iena Bridge

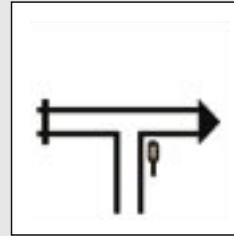
Avenue des
Nations Unies



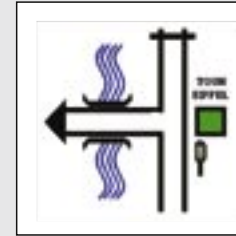
0.00
0.18



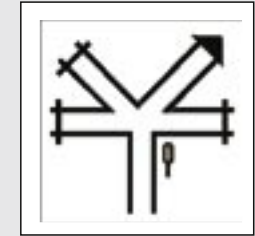
0.18
0.45



0.63
0.22



0.85
0.24



1.09
0.27



WPT 01

WPT 02

WPT 03

WPT 04

WPT 05



Paris

For centuries, the French capital has been the political, economic and cultural hub of the country. Over two million people live in 20 districts and 80 quarters. With the suburbs, Paris has as many as 11.5 million inhabitants. And every year, several million tourists visit the city. The city has about 160 museums and 200 art galleries, which provide art lovers with a broad range of activities. In the Louvre, Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa gives her enigmatic smile to some five million visitors a year. In Paris culture and pleasure go hand in hand. The best example is the still popular cabaret venue opened in 1889, the Moulin Rouge, which was the haunt of such important painters as Auguste Renoir, Vincent van Gogh and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec.

France Traffic Regulations in France



- The following speed limits apply in wet weather: non-residential 80 km/h, motorways 110 km/h
- If the driver has held a driving licence for less than two years, the speed limits are 80 km/h (non-residential), 100 km/h (highway) and 110 km/h (motorway)
- Dipped headlights must be used in rain or snow and when driving through tunnels and galleries
- Telephones may only be used with a hands-free system whilst driving

Emergency telephone numbers:

Police 17 | Fire 18 | Ambulance 15

Blood alcohol limit 50 millilitres

AUTO SPIES



Place du Trocadéro

The Place du Trocadéro is actually called Place du Trocadéro et du 11 Novembre. Originally, it was given its name in memory of the French capture of the Trocadéro fort in the Spanish Bay of Cadiz (1823). Later, 11 November was added, the day on which the armistice ended the First World War. The Place du Trocadéro is part of the Place de Chaillot, located on a hill on the right bank of the Seine. On this square is the Palais de Chaillot, built for the World Exhibition in 1937, which today houses several museums and a theatre. From the splendid Art Deco building, there is a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape of terraces and fountains and the Eiffel Tower.



WPT 06

WPT 07

WPT 08

WPT 09

WPT 10

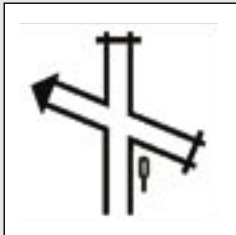
Avenue
Albert de Mun

Avenue du
Président Wilson

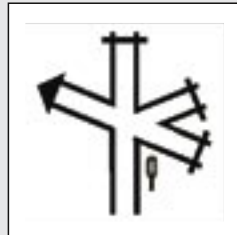
Place du Trocadéro
follow
Avenue
Raymond Poincaré

Place Victor Hugo
follow aéroport
Charles de Gaulle
Lille

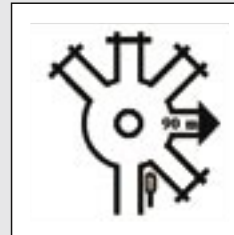
Follow
Avenue Foch



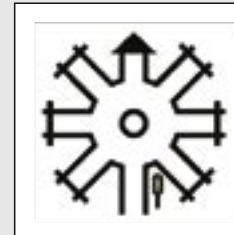
1.36
0.15



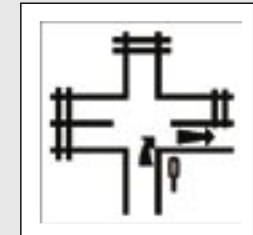
1.51
0.22



1.73
0.76



2.49
0.37



2.86
0.69

AUTO SPIES



The Arc de Triomphe
follow
Avenue des
Champs Elysees
5th avenue at right

Place de la Concorde
follow
Quai des Tuileries
along the river
don't take the tunnels

Keep left and
straight on

Along the river
Concergerie
at right

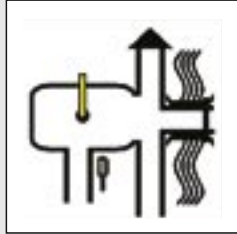
Place du Châtelet
at left

Chathedral
Notre-Dame de Paris
at right

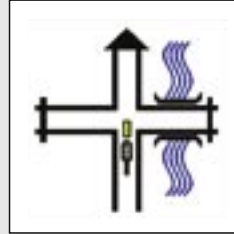
Town Hall
of Paris
at left
Cite Island
and old parts
at right



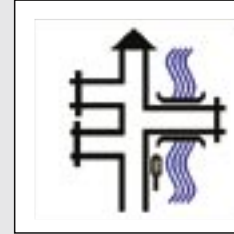
3.55
2.18



5.73
1.92



7.65
0.37



8.02
0.31



8.33
0.96



WPT 11

WPT 12

WPT 13

WPT 14

WPT 15



Paris Landmarks

The Parisian landmarks include the Eiffel Tower which was built for the World Exhibition in 1889. There is another landmark on Place Charles de Gaulle-Étoile: the Arc de Triomphe. The Arc de Triomphe was commissioned by Napoleon in 1806 in order to sculpt his glorious victories in stone. Its location, the Place Charles de Gaulle, is also inextricably linked to French history. It was from here that the guillotine spread fear and terror during the French Revolution. Today, the square is a city traffic hub, which serves as the point of convergence for twelve avenues, including what may be the most famous street in the world, the Avenue des Champs-Élysées.



Champs-Élysées: The Most Famous Street in the World

For a long time, the Champs-Élysées was only marshland. At the beginning of the 17th century, Queen Maria de Medici (1573–1642) had an avenue of trees planted on the site. In 1667, André le Nôtre, landscape gardener of the Sun King Louis XIV, redesigned the avenue and soon the first buildings appeared. More than 150 years later, footpaths, fountains and street lighting were added. Today, the boulevard is France’s showpiece avenue and, with rental levels at EUR 550 per square metre and month, Europe’s most expensive shopping location. Between the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe, numerous luxury stores, cafés and restaurants were established. Since 1919, a military parade is staged on every 14th July to celebrate the national holiday. Traditionally the Champs-Élysées is also the finishing line of the annual cycling race, the Tour de France.

Triumphal Finale (Paris, August 10, 1907)



A brass band blasted out the sounds of the Triumphal March from “Aida” from the top deck of a bus escorting the winners. Borghese’s companion and author Barzini described the scene which reminded him somewhat of Carnival, with the entry of the opera military leader Radames in Paris. However, at the moment of triumph, the inner life of the Italian hero was much more complex: “The Count brakes. The car stops. The journey is over. For us this moment is one of inexpressible solemnity. The ovation from the crowd is loud. We remain in our seats, confused, stunned.” Barzini experienced this moment as if in a dream: “I am not convinced that we have really arrived.”



WPT 1015

WPR 1016

WPT 16

WPT 17

WPT 18

Along the river
straight on



Follow Nancy/Metz

Keep left,
follow



A4 Metz/Nancy

Take the tunnel

Attention
RADAR

Straight on,
follow



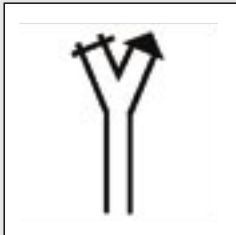
A4 Metz/Nancy

Always follow



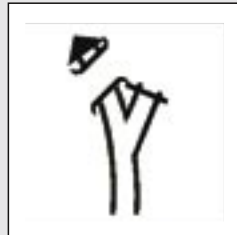
A4 Metz/Nancy

Take the tunnel



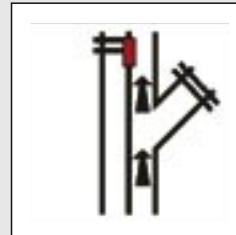
9.29

5.13



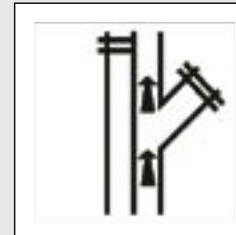
14.42

2.31



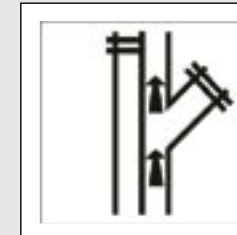
16.73

3.61



20.34

10.39



30.73

3.54

AUTO SPIES

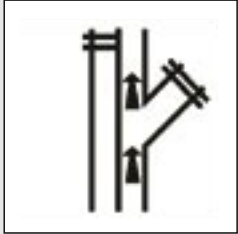


Toll gate
Coutevroult
1.90 EUR

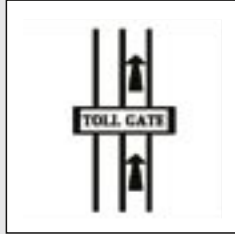
Toll gate
Montreuil-aux-Lions
3.40 EUR
Follow

Toll gate
Dormans
3.70 EUR
Always follow Metz/Nancy

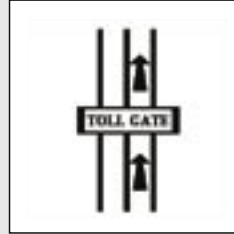
Attention
speed limit: 110 km/h



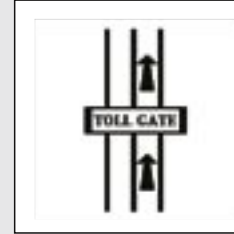
34.27
13.93



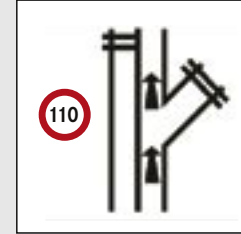
48.20
29.24



77.44
46.93



124.37
20.66



145.03
7.70



WPT 19

WPT 20

WPT 21

WPT 22

WPT 23

City of the Automobile

Paris became mobile at a very early stage. In 1895, the French automobile manufacturer Count Albert Jules de Dion and the Belgian Baron Étienne de Zuylen founded the world's first automobile club in Paris: l'Automobile-Club de France (ACF). The Club House is located at Place de la Concorde No. 6. In 1904, 13 international automobile clubs joined together in Paris to form the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). The first Chairman was Baron de Zuylen. There is also a long tradition of motor sport in Paris. In 1887, the first and, at just under 31 kilometres, the shortest "car race" of the world was held. The winner was the French automobile manufacturer and only participant, Count Albert Jules de Dion. The race was never officially recognized. The first real automobile race did not take place until 1894 – over a stretch of 126 kilometres from Paris to Rouen. Again it was Count Graf de Dion who won. The first transcontinental automobile marathon from Peking to Paris, which was held 13 years later, had two participants from the De Dion Boutons workshop.





Reims, the Capital of Champagne

Reims, some 140 kilometres from Paris, is a name known to all connoisseurs of excellent wine. For the city is one of the most important centres of French champagne production. What is more, the city is home to one of the country's most important Gothic cathedrals. For many years, the French kings were crowned in Notre-Dame.

Champagne in Abundance (Reims, August 9, 1907)



At the French border, *Le Matin* editors met the Italian adventurers with champagne. "In no time at all, the glasses were filled and the bottles empty. All of a sudden, the calm valley resounded with cheers to France and Italy!"

There were special memories of the last stages in the ensuing lunch break in the champagne capital of Reims: "On how many bottles we have seen this name!" In the courtyard of the hotel, the Itala team – lathered and dripping with water – clinked glasses with an American guest. He congratulated them on their performance, but declared openly that he did not understand the pleasure in taking such a journey without the slightest material gain.



WPT 24

WPT 25

WPT 26

WPT 27

Attention
RADAR
speed limit: 110 km/h

Toll gate
ticket only

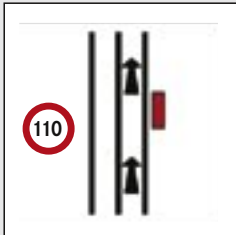
Follow



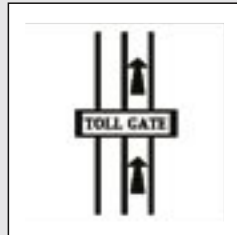
Attention
Exit motorway



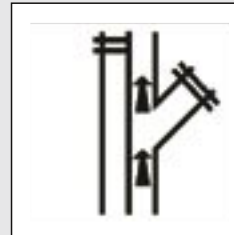
Follow
Chalon/Marne
N 44
2.20 EUR



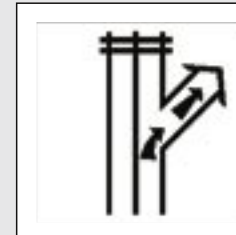
152.73
3.93



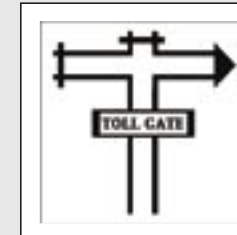
156.66
23.52



180.18
3.23



183.41
0.70



184.11
0.62

AUTO SPIES



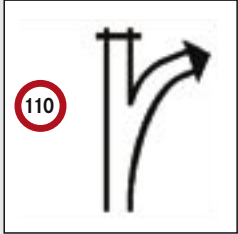
Follow
Chalon/Marne
N 44
Attention
speed limit: 110 km/h

Follow N 44

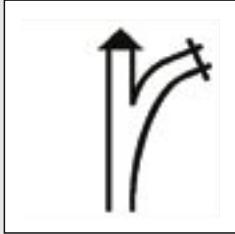
Attention
RADAR

Attention
Chepy
speed limit: 70 km/h

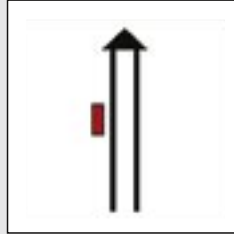
Follow N 44
Attention
speed limit: 110 km/h



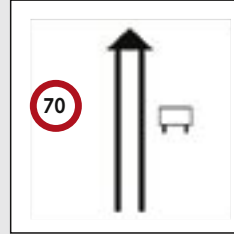
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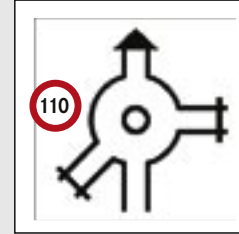
194.66
2.36



197.02
5.66



202.68
2.01



204.69
18.05



WPT 28

WPT 29

WPT 30

WPT 31

WPT 32



Notes



WPT 33

WPT 34

WPT 35

WPT 36

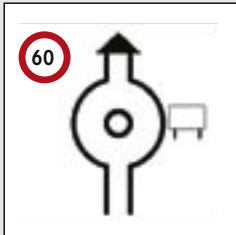
WPT 37

Attention
Couvrot
speed limit: 60 km/h

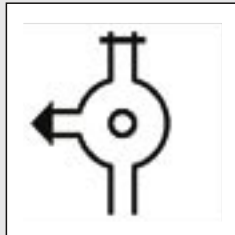
Follow N 4
St Dizier/Nancy

Always keep left

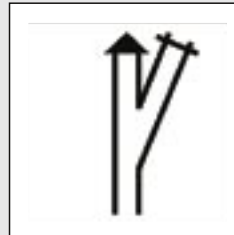
Attention
RADAR
speed limit: 90 km/h



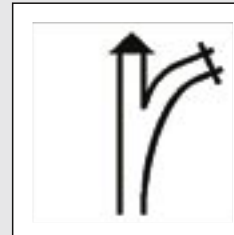
222.74
2.94



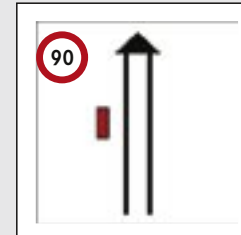
225.68
26.66



252.34
2.53



254.87
39.67



294.54
35.63



Follow A 31 Nancy



Exit Motorway



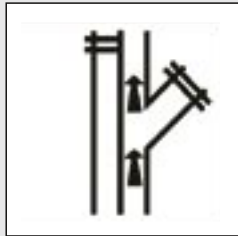
Follow
Nancy Centre
Laxou

Follow
Nancy Centre

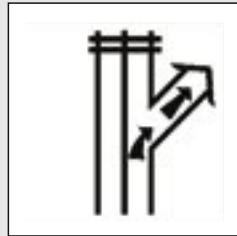
Follow
Nancy Centre

Avenue Foch

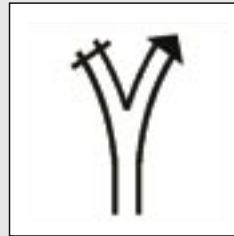
and straight on



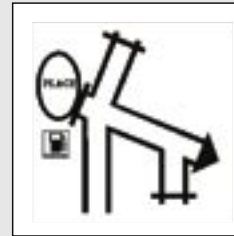
330.17
19.03



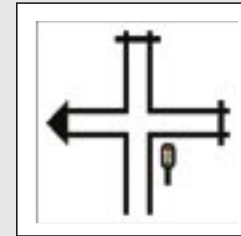
349.20
0.40



349.60
4.15



353.75
0.57



354.32
0.20



WPT 39

WPT 41

WPT 42

WPT 43





 WPT 44
WPT 45
WPT 46
WPT 47
WPT 48

Follow
Veille ville

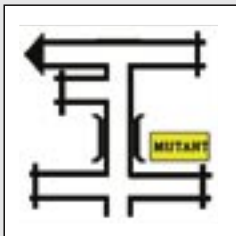
Follow
Veille ville

Follow
Rue Gustave Simon

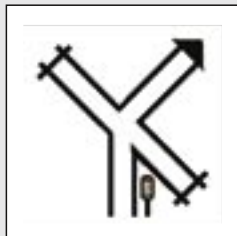
Follow
Veille ville

Place St Avre

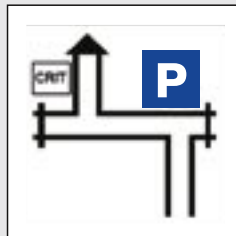
Rue d'Amerval



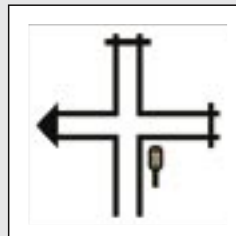
354.52
0.45



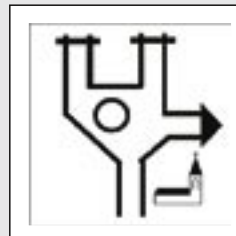
354.97
0.34



355.31
0.17



355.48
0.27

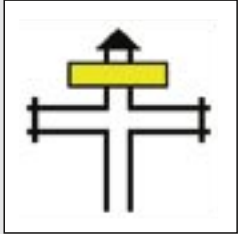


355.75
0.12

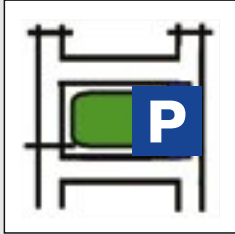


Place Carrière
18th century

Nancy



355.87
0.32



356.19



WPT 49

WPT 50

Nancy

Nancy, a city in the French region of Lorraine, is known for its historical city centre. Since 1983, the complex consisting of the Place de la Carrière, Place d'Alliance and Place Stanislas has been listed as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site. Place Stanislas documents the close relationship between Nancy and Poland. In 1737, the French King Louis XV gave his father-in-law, Stanislas Leszczynski, a former King of Poland, the Duchy of Lorraine. In honour of his son-in-law, Leszczynski then had the "Royal Square", the Place Royale - today known as Place Stanislas - erected in Nancy. In 2005, the city which today has 200,000 inhabitants, celebrated the 250th anniversary of the complex.





WPT 50

WPT 51

WPT 52

WPT 53

WPT 54

Start
Place Carrière

Rue des Dames

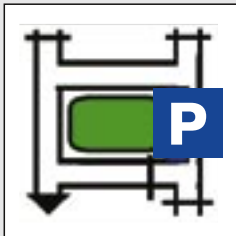
And straight on
Rue Stanislas

Attention
Follow A 330
Epinal/Strasbourg

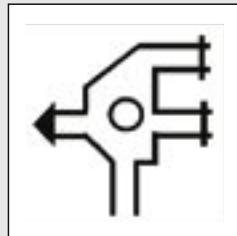
Nancy

Rue
Raymond Poincaré

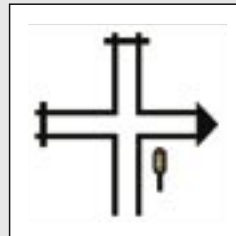
 **A330** and straight on



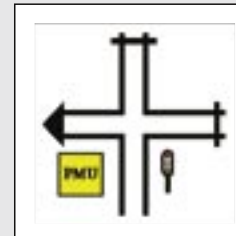
0.00
0.40



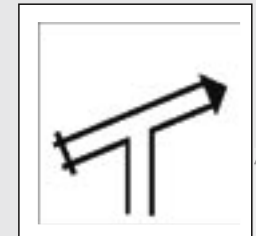
0.40
0.42



0.82
0.91



1.73
2.05



3.78
0.82

AUTO SPIES



Follow



Paris/Metz
Strasbourg
Epinal

Attention



Follow Paris/Metz
Strasbourg
Epinal

Follow



A33

Luneville
Strasbourg
Colmar

Attention follow



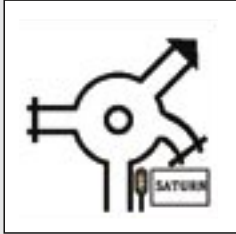
A33

Luneville
Strasbourg
Colmar

Attention

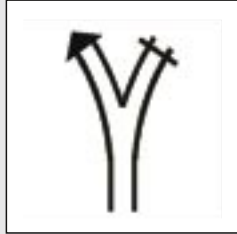
RADAR

speed limit: 110 km/h



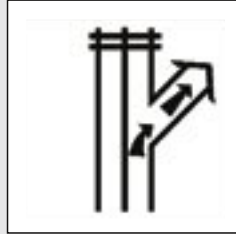
4.60

0.21



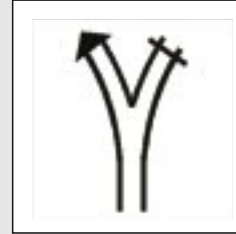
4.81

3.90



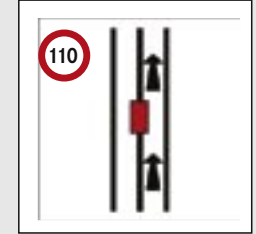
8.71

0.20



8.91

12.60



21.51

3.92




WPT 55

WPT 56

WPT 57





 WPT 58
WPT 60
WPT 61
WPT 62
WPT 63

Follow N 333
Strasbourg



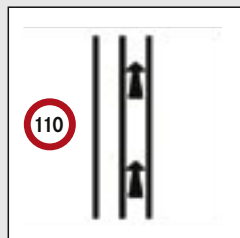
Attention
speed limit: 110 km/h

Follow N 333
and
N 4 Strasbourg

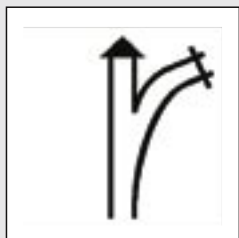
Follow N 4
Strasbourg
Attention
speed limit: 90 km/h

Ogevillier
Follow N 4
Strasbourg
Attention
speed limit: 50 km/h

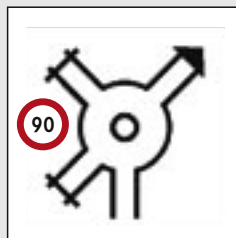
Follow N 4
Strasbourg
Blamont



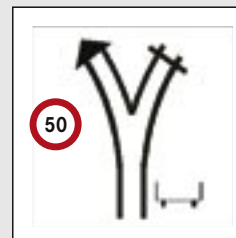
25.43
12.28



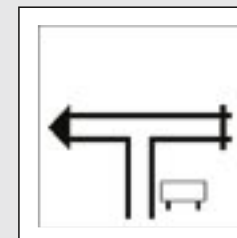
37.71
12.45



50.16
3.20



53.36
10.62



63.98
3.42



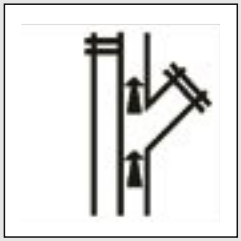


WPT 69 WPT 70 WPT 71 WPT 72 WPT 73

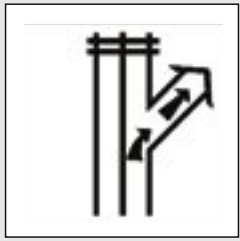
Attention
RADAR Follow A 35
Karlsruhe Follow
Karlsruhe/Basel Follow
Karlsruhe/Basel Follow Karlsruhe



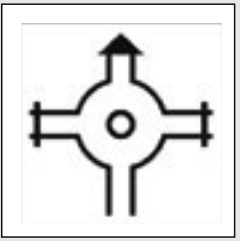
152.06
9.02



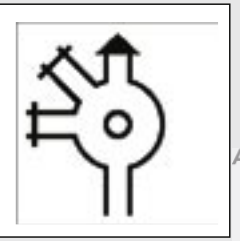
161.08
20.26



181.34
1.14



182.48
2.58



185.06
1.56

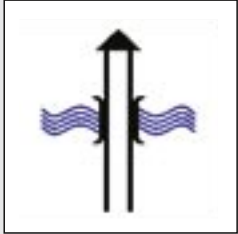


German border
Rhine River
Follow
Karlsruhe
Baden-Baden

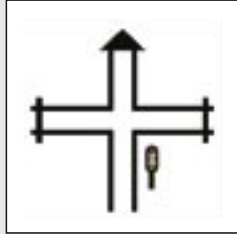
Attention
Follow Mannheim
Karlsruhe N° 5


Follow
München/Stuttgart
N° 8/E 52

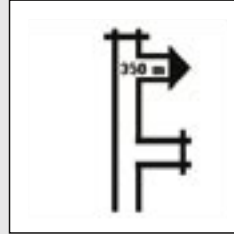
Attention
Follow Degerloch
Stuttgart
Road N° B 27
Möhringen



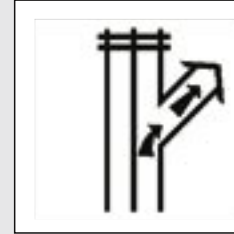
186.62
3.48



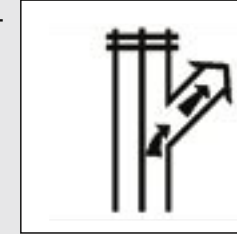
190.10
2.21



192.31
30.13



222.44
67.48



289.91
1.25



WPT 74

WPT 75

WPT 76

WPT 77

WPT 78



Baden-Württemberg

With an area of 35,752 square kilometres, Baden-Württemberg is the third largest of the 16 German states, larger than Belgium and only a little smaller than Switzerland. Approximately 10.7 million people live in Baden-Württemberg, the centre of the automobile industry, which is also Germany's leading health spa centre, with 60 spa towns and therapeutic baths. Its best-known holiday regions are Lake Constance, the Swabian Alb and the Black Forest. The latter is known not only for its beautiful, densely wooded landscapes, but also for its high-quality clockmakers. A world famous example is the Black Forest cuckoo clock, traditionally manufactured in wood in the form of a signalman's house. Every hour a small cuckoo appears punctually to sound the time.

Traffic Regulations in Germany



- Seatbelts must be fastened for all seats
- Telephones may only be used with a hands-free system whilst driving
- Dipped headlights must be used in tunnels

*recommended maximum speed

Emergency telephone numbers:
Police 110 | Fire 112 | Ambulance 112

Blood alcohol limit 50 millilitres



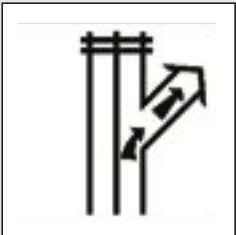
Baden-Baden

Baden-Baden, once the summer capital of Europe, is among the most famous traditional German spa resorts. The Romans appreciated the relaxing effect of the comfortably warm water, constructing extensive spa facilities in Baden-Baden. It was here that the haute volée met during the day for bathing in the hot springs – and in the evening to play in the casino, one of the most beautiful in Germany. The Russian writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky immortalized the building in his novel, “The Gambler”. Today, Baden-Baden is a spa and holiday location, as well as an international festival and congress town. It also plays an important role for lovers of equestrian sport. Horseracing enthusiasts meet at the international horse races on the Iffezheimer Racecourse.



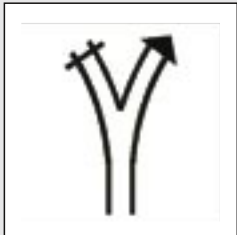
WPT 80

Follow München
Degerloch



291.16
0.20

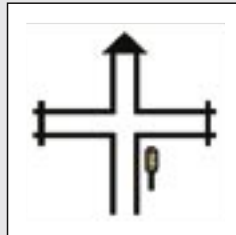
Follow
Möhringen-Ost



291.36
5.12

WPT 81

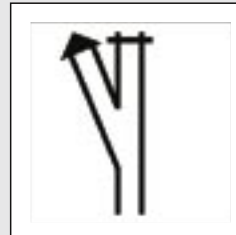
Gradient



296.48
0.73

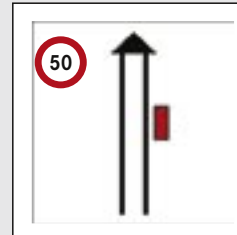
WPT 82

Attention
RADAR
speed limit: 50 km/h



297.21
1.16

WPT 83



298.37
1.56



Along the tramway gradient

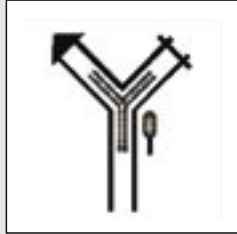
Attention
Take the tunnel

Attention
RADAR
in the tunnel

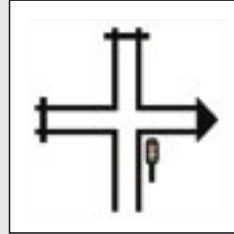
Follow
Bad Cannstadt
and tunnel
straight on



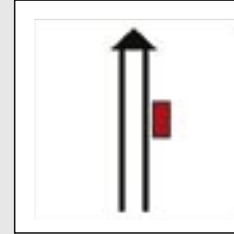
299.93
0.76



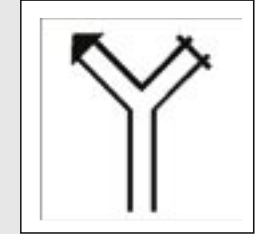
300.69
0.39



301.08
0.69



301.77
0.55



302.32
2.40



WPT 84

WPT 85

WPT 86

WPT 87

WPT 88



Stuttgart

With almost 600,000 inhabitants, the state capital of Baden-Württemberg is one of the ten largest cities in Germany and a major industrial location in the country. Circling the former royal residence city is one of the largest wine growing regions in Germany. The vineyards are cultivated right into the city centre. But there is a great deal more greenery in the city nestled in the Neckar and Nesenbach basin. Parks, woods and fruit fields make up more than half of the city confines of 11,000 hectares. Resplendent castles and buildings provide attractive vistas, and the Swabian cuisine offers enticing egg dough specialities such as Spätzle or Maultaschen. The Stuttgart Television Tower went into operation in 1956, the first television tower in the world made from reinforced concrete. Instead of an iron-grating pole – the normal form for installing antennae to transmit radio and television signals – an elegant concrete needle crowned the upper end. At the top, a basket-like casing was attached for tourist purposes. In this way, the construction, which cost some DM 4.1 million, paid for itself within five years. The concept found numerous imitators internationally.



Mercedes-Benz World

Stuttgart stands for the history of the automobile, for it was here that Gottlieb Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach developed the high-speed petrol engine – which provided the foundation for individual mobility. In May 2006, Mercedes-Benz opened a forward-looking automobile museum in front of the main DaimlerChrysler plant in Stuttgart-Untertürkheim. The new Mercedes-Benz World brings 120 years of automobile history back to life. In a construction period of just under three years, an architectural highlight was created on some 53,000 square metres, a building which sets new trends in urban development. On nine levels, with a floor space of 16,500 square metres, over 160 vehicles and more than 1,500 exhibits are shown. And it is only a stone's throw from tradition to state-of-the-art. The museum has an underground connection to the Mercedes-Benz Centre, which is housed in a new three-storey building. Here, the current passenger car model range is shown, some 130 vehicles, on an exhibition space of approximately 10,000 square metres.



WPT 89

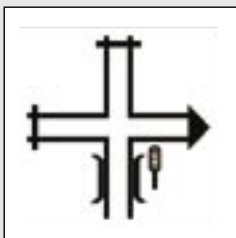
WPT 90

WPT 91

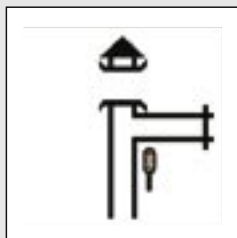
Just after
the bridge
along railway
Follow Schwäbisch Hall B14
Aalen B29

Straight on
Hanns Martin
Schleyer Halle
Mercedes Str.

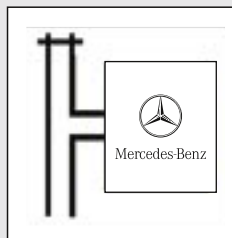
Mercedes-Benz
Center
Stuttgart



304.72
1.28



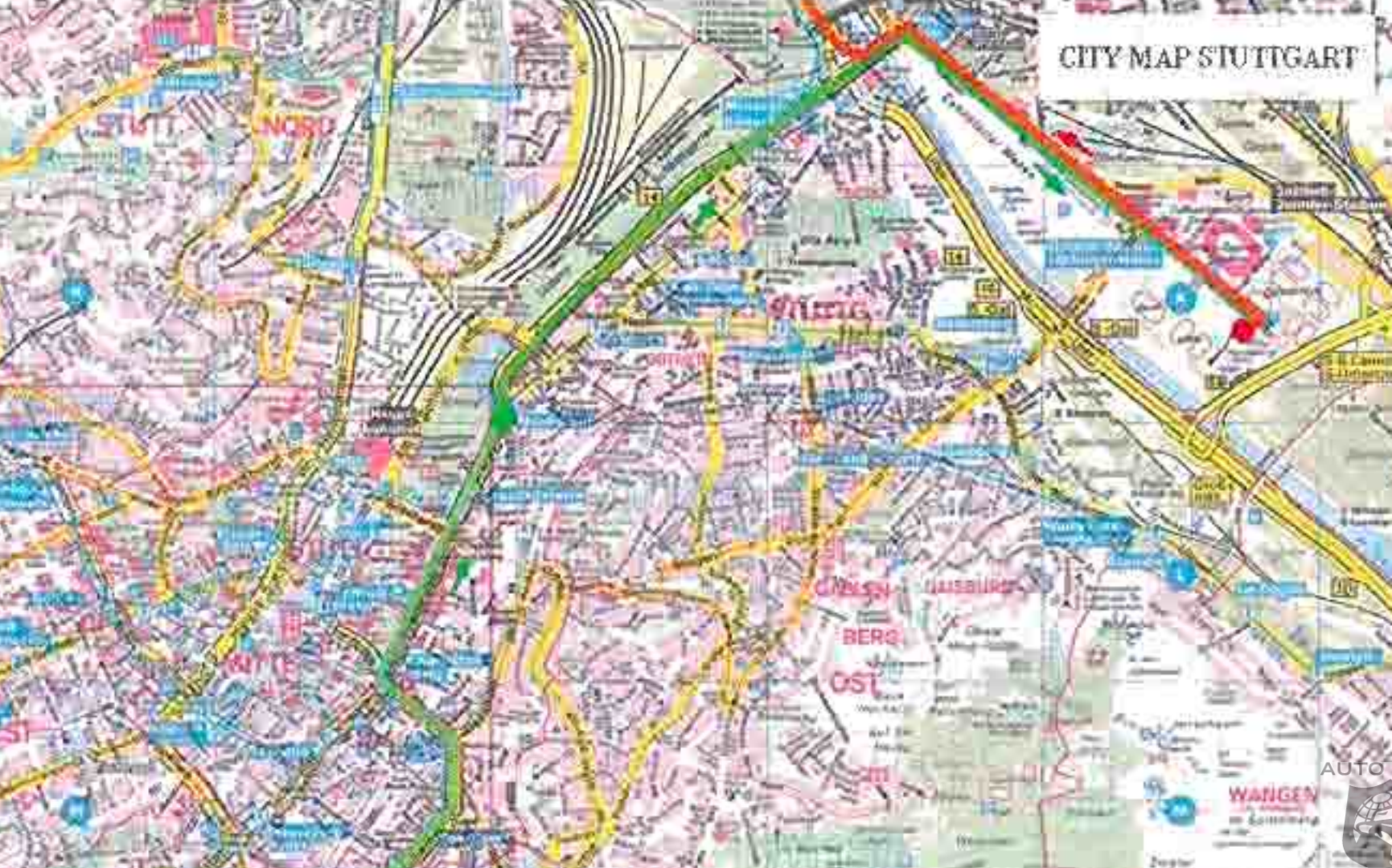
306.00
0.65



306.65



CITY MAP STUTTGART

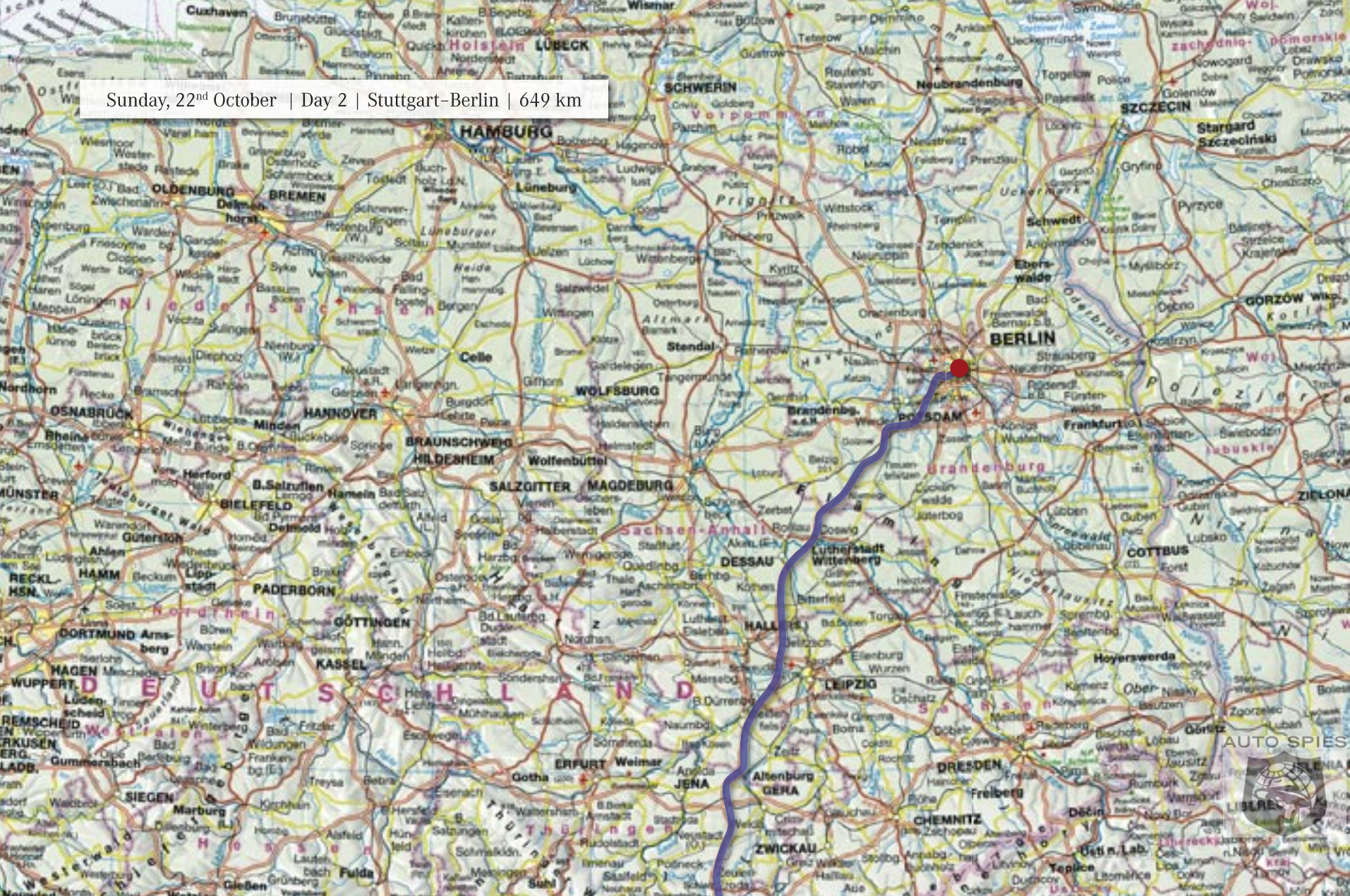


AUTO





Sunday, 22nd October | Day 2 | Stuttgart-Berlin | 649 km





Start Stuttgart
Mercedes-Str.
along railway

Follow Vaihingen
Enz/Böblingen



don't go by tunnel

Attention



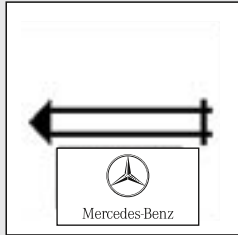
Follow 81 Heilbronn

Follow
81 Heilbronn

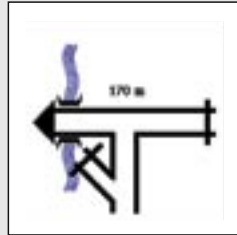


Take the tunnels

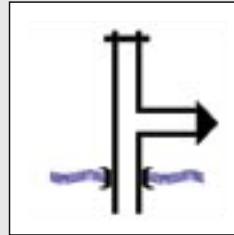
Follow
81 Heilbronn
Karlsruhe



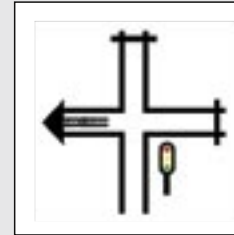
0.00
1.77



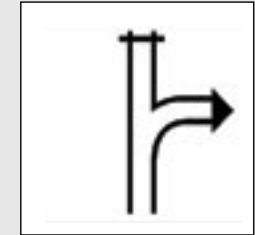
1.77
0.42



2.19
0.81



3.00
3.88



6.88
1.11



WPT 91

WPT 92

WPT 93

WPT 94

WPT 96



WPT 97

WPT 1097

WPT 98

WPT 99

WPT 101

Attention
RADAR

Follow



81 Heilbronn
Karlsruhe

Follow



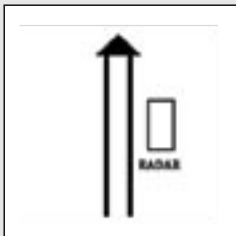
81 Heilbronn

Follow

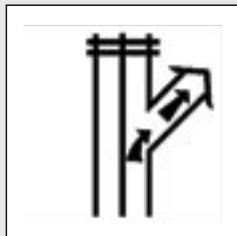


81 Heilbronn

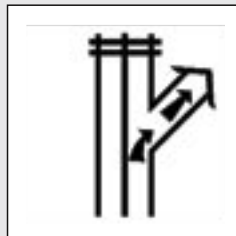
Attention
follow 81-6
Würzburg
Nürnberg



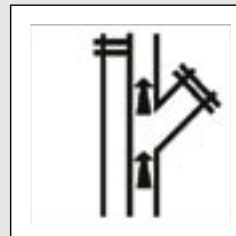
7.99
0.75



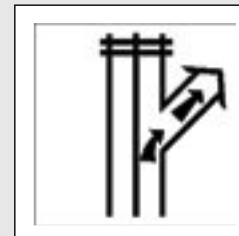
8.74
4.58



13.32
8.04



21.36
29.73



51.09
0.40



Nuremberg

Nuremberg is the birthplace of the famous painter and art theorist, Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528). The city started with mobility at a very early stage. In 1835, the German railway age began on the Nuremberg-Fürth line with the Adler locomotive. Nuremberg itself first flourished during the period between 1470 and 1530. In the 19th century, it underwent a transformation to become one of the most important industrial centres of Franconia. As a result of careful reconstruction after the Second World War, the historical old town was recreated largely in line with the original. Today, the city on the Pegnitz River, with 500,000 inhabitants and some two million overnight guests per year, is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Germany.



WPT 104

WPT 105

WPT 106

WPT 107

Always follow
Berlin/Dresden
Bayreuth

Exit 44
Follow
Pegnitz U 75 Berlin
Road N° 85

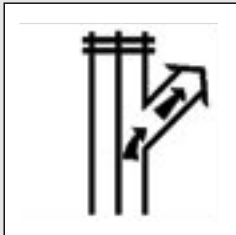
Follow
Pegnitz U 75 Berlin
Road N° 85

Attention follow
Nürnberg
Forchheim
Pottenstein
Road 2-470

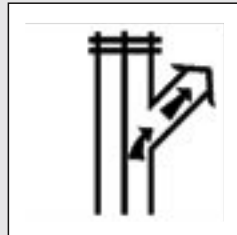
Attention
Follow Forchheim



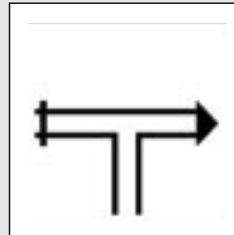
A9



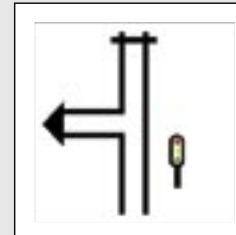
210.48
39.47



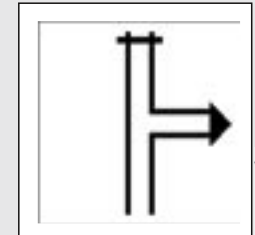
249.95
0.37



250.32
1.07



251.39
2.39



253.78
5.10

AUTO SPIES



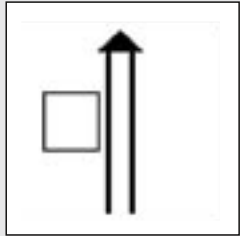
Teufelshöhe
photo spot

Attention

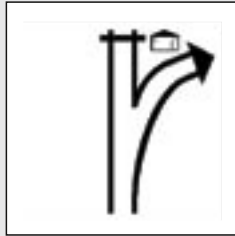
Follow
Bayreuth
Stadtmitte

Follow
Bayreuth
Haselbrunn

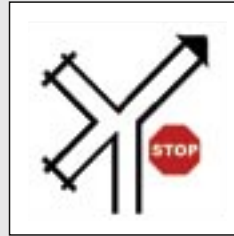
Follow
Bayreuth



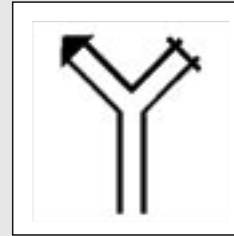
258.88
2.51



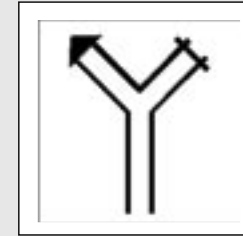
261.39
0.17



261.56
10.32



271.88
3.72



275.60
6.88



WPT 108

WPT 109

WPT 110

WPT 111

Pottenstein

The picturesque city of Pottenstein with its half-timbered houses, whose eponymous 1,000 year castle towers above the town and the landscape is located between Nuremburg and Bayreuth. Pottenstein's particular attraction is underground, in the Devil's Cave, with its huge caverns, seemingly carved out of stone, mighty stalactites, bizarrely formed stalagmites – and the skeleton of a three-metre cave bear that once weighed some 400 kilogrammes. Since 1986, some 150 spa guests a year take their therapy underground. The high humidity and almost complete absence of dust in the cave create an ideal microclimate for patients with asthma, hay fever or bronchitis.





Fränkische Schweiz

Fränkische Schweiz, or Franconian Switzerland, is located in the triangle of Bamberg–Bayreuth–Nuremberg. It is the largest area of sweet cheery cultivation in Europe and one of the oldest and most popular holiday locations in Germany. Numerous small villages with half-timbered houses, some 1,000 grottos and caves, as well as 170 castles and ruins, give the Fränkische Schweiz its particular flair. The extended natural landscape is a paradise for hikers and cyclists and for rock-climbing fans there is a huge area with approximately 5,000 routes on various types of limestone formations. What is more, the region offers the highest density of breweries in the world.



WPT 112

WPT 113

WPT 114

WPT 1114

WPT 115

Follow
Bayreuth

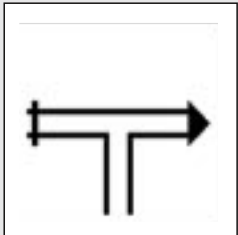
Follow
Bayreuth/Berlin
Nürnberg



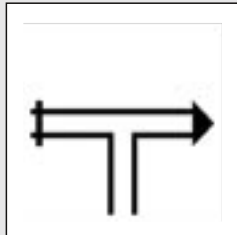
Follow
Stadtmitte

Follow
Amberg/Weiden
Flughafen

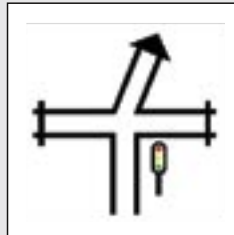
Follow
Weiden
Bad Berneck



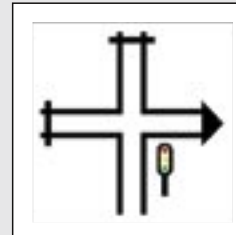
282.48
3.51



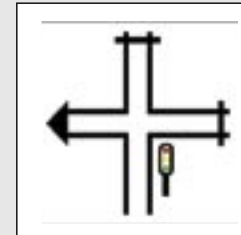
285.99
2.08



288.07
0.99



289.06
1.00



290.06
0.67

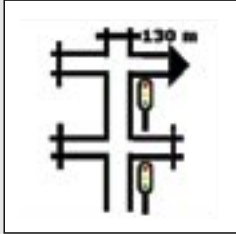


Follow Weiden
and
follow Eremitage
at 130 m

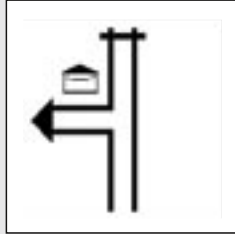
Follow
Weidenberg
Eremitage

Park
Eremitage
Bayreuth

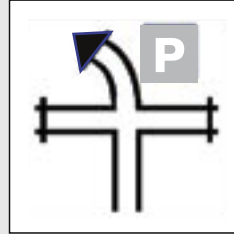
Follow signs for parking



290.73
2.02



292.75
0.94



293.69



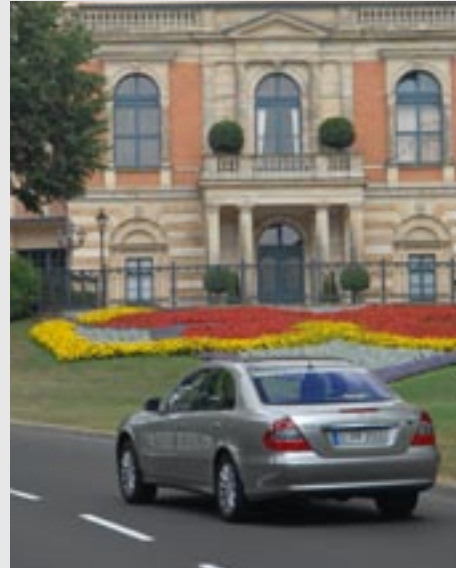
WPT 116

WPT 117

WPT 118

Bayreuth

Bayreuth (73,000 inhabitants) is the gateway to the Fichtel Mountains and the Fränkische Schweiz. The former Margravian residence town is now a modern business, congress and university centre. The Opera House is probably the most beautifully preserved baroque theatre in Europe. Internationally the city is known as a result of its connection to Richard Wagner (1813–1883). With the support of the Bavarian King Ludwig II, the composer had his own theatre built. From 1876 onwards, it is here that the world-famous Richard Wagner Festival has been staged. Until 1882, Wagner personally directed the progress of the theatre on the legendary Green Hill. Right to the present day, this position has been held traditionally by a member of the family. Today the General Director and Wagner's grandson, Wolfgang Wagner, has already been responsible for over 1,200 performances.





Hermitage in Bayreuth

The Hermitage in the St Johannis suburb is one of the most important sights in Bayreuth. In 1715, Margrave Georg Wilhelm built a palace with an expansive parkland in the Hermitage Court Garden. On the site, which was part of his father's zoological garden, the members of the court played at being members a hermit order, which was a popular leisure activity in the 18th century. Later, Margravine Wilhelmine extended the artificial hermitage with a little summer palace, picturesque avenues and playful fountains which can be visited today.



WPT 118

Start
Bayreuth
Park Eremitage

WPT 119

Follow
Berlin/Nürnberg



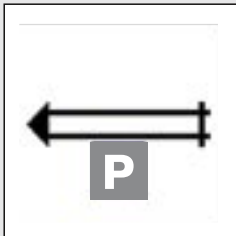
WPT 120

Follow
Berlin/Nürnberg

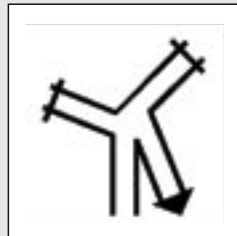


WPT 121

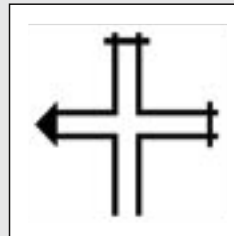
Follow Berlin



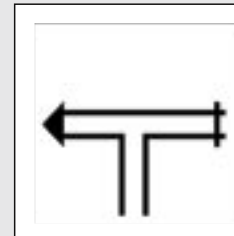
0.00
0.10



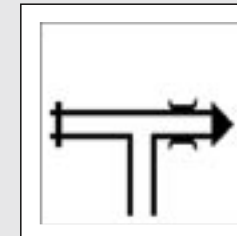
0.10
0.19



0.29
1.54



1.83
0.23



2.06
1.03



Follow
Berlin/Nürnberg



Always follow
Berlin



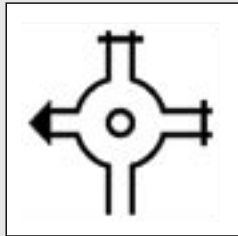
Follow
Berlin Zentrum



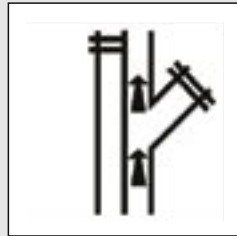
Follow
Berlin Zentrum



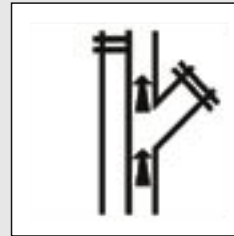
Follow Zentrum



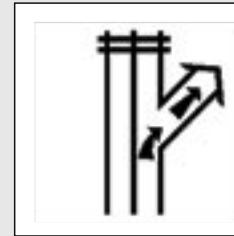
3.09
6.08



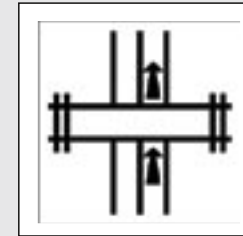
9.17
294.94



304.11
11.94



316.05
17.41



333.46
10.62



WPT 122

WPT 123

WPT 128

WPT 129

WPT 130

Autobahn A9 (E51)

The Federal a A9 is one of the country's oldest motorways of national significance. From the end of the Second World War to German reunification, it was one of the three transit routes from West Germany to West Berlin. Some 60 kilometres beyond Bayreuth, the Paris–Beijing 2006 route moves into the state of Thuringia and thus over the former border to the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Right until 1989, Hirschberg–Rudolphstein was one of the official road border crossings. Today, the Iron Curtain is only history.

German Thoroughness (Russian-German Border, August 4, 1907)



On the German side, gendarmes saluted with a hand to the spiked helmet. And the formalities at the border posts were also got through quickly. Barzini recorded the proper process: "A number was attached to the car and we received permission to travel freely on German territory; it is accompanied by a driving licence which was handed over to the Count without a test."



DaimlerChrysler District

The centre of the new old capital and epitome of the ongoing construction boom is Potsdamer Platz. Within four years, a completely new area originated on a space of 120,000 square metres with office and residential space, cultural facilities, shops and restaurants. The DaimlerChrysler district alone takes up 70,000 square metres. The city within a city was constructed according to the master plan of Italian star architect Renzo Piano, in cooperation with Christoph Kohlbecker. It covers 19 buildings, ten streets and two squares, and integrates a huge three-floor shopping mall, a musical stage, a casino and a cinema complex. In this area, 10,000 new jobs were created.



WPT 131

WPT 132

WPT 133

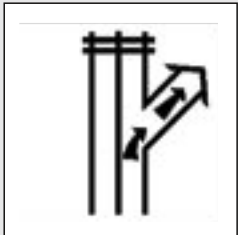
WPT 134

WPT 135

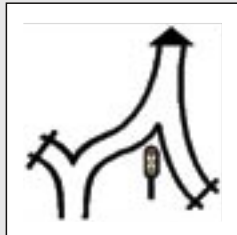
Follow
Hamburg
Wedding
Zentrum

Follow
Zentrum
Messedamm

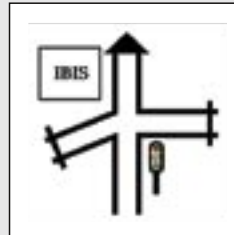
Follow
Tiergarten
Zentrum
Kaiserdamm Ave



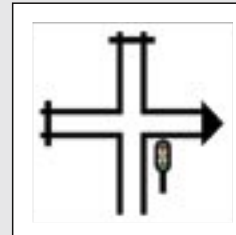
344.08
1.13



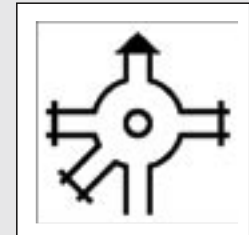
345.21
0.69



345.90
0.43



346.33
2.63



348.96
0.78

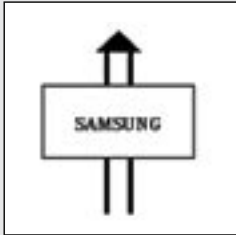


Follow
Potsdamer Platz

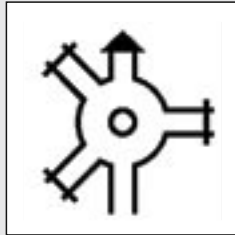
Brandenburger Tor
photo stop

Follow Mitte
Behrensstraße

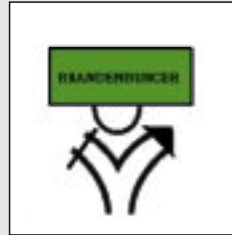
Follow
Unter den Linden



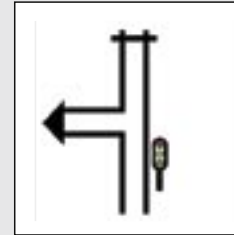
349.74
1.17



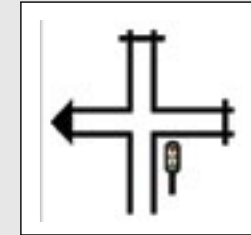
350.91
1.96



352.87
0.23



353.10
0.55



353.65
0.13



WPT 136

WPT 137

WPT 138

WPT 139

WPT 140



Berlin

With a population of 3.4 million on an area of 892 square kilometres, the German capital of Berlin, which is also the seat of government, is the largest city in Germany. Each year, the cultural metropolis is visited by some 6.5 million overnight guests. After all, it is hardly possible to experience German history more directly than here. Between 1961 and 1989, the city was divided into two zones by the Berlin Wall. Today, little is left of the famous construction. The Eastern and Western zones of the city have converged and Berlin has established itself as one of the tourist centres of the country. The Reichstag, Gendarmenmarkt, Alexanderplatz, Brandenburg Gate and numerous other historic locations and buildings exercise a magnetic influence on visitors from all over the world. One of the fascinating features in Berlin is its ability to transform itself. The capital city has been undergoing continuous change since the reunification.



In the Capital City of Punctuality (Berlin, August 5/6/7, 1907)



The Itala, which made excellent progress on the good roads, reached Berlin on August 5 - one day earlier than foreseen. The Count made good this faux pas, enjoying drives through the summery Mark Brandenburg. On the following day, the Itala plant prepared the planned reception for its heroes in the German capital, combined with a huge advertising campaign. In the end Barzini stated: "Popularity is bothersome. The Gobi Desert does have its advantages after all." But finally it was too much for Borghese when, after the wide variety of festivities and activities, he recovered his Itala garlanded with flowers and laurels in the Unter den Linden shop window of the Itala company.

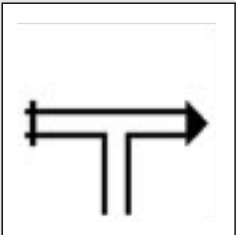


WPT 141

WPT 142

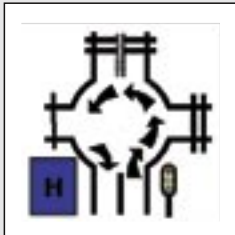
Follow
Unter den Linden
Avenue

U-turn
Radisson Hotel
Berlin



353.78

1.37



355.15

AUTO SPIES



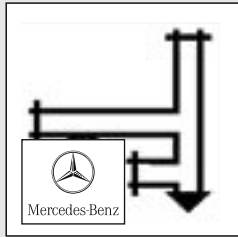
CITY MAP BERLIN



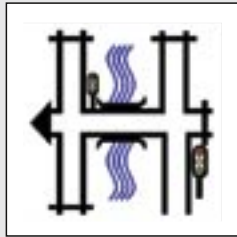
Monday, 23rd October | Day 3 | Berlin - Warsaw | 632 km



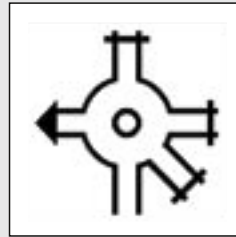
Start Berlin
Mercedes-Benz Center



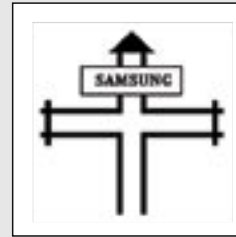
0.00
0.57



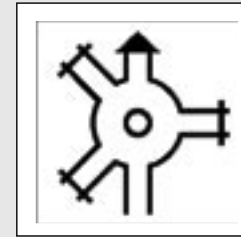
0.57
0.52



1.09
0.82



1.91
1.25



3.16
1.97



WPT 150

WPT 151

WPT 152

WPT 153

WPT 154

Mercedes-Benz Center Berlin

As the first of currently four Mercedes-Benz Centers in Germany, the Mercedes-Benz Welt am Berliner Salzufer opened its doors to visitors on July 28, 2000. With its area of 35,500 square metres, the tradition-rich location provided the grounds for the impressive exhibition space of 14,000 square metres, on which customers can experience over 300 vehicles. As a combination of Autohaus, brand experience and event location, Mercedes-Benz Welt attracts more than a million visitors to the German capital each year. The professional elegance of the modern building radiates harmony of nature and technology with its bright open halls, the arrangement of exotic plants and the 20 metre high water wall. The Center has also become well-established as a popular event location: Each year, it hosts over 200 events from the most diverse fields, including the national Athlete of the Year award.





Berlin Avus

The Berlin “Automobil-Verkehrs- und Übungsstraße” (automobile traffic and training artery – known by its German acronym Avus) is the first street in Europe created only for cars and was released for general traffic in 1921. Until 1940, it was a toll road. On the stretch of 19.6 kilometres, the first German Grand Prix started in 1926. Its winner was Rudolf Caracciola, who also won in the next race in 1931 – on both occasions in a Mercedes. In 1932, Manfred von Brauchitsch prevailed against the competition on the Avus with a private Mercedes, and in 1935 he was succeeded by Luigi Fagioli in a new Mercedes-Benz Silver Arrow, which also dominated the race in 1937. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, city traffic increased rapidly, making it increasingly difficult to close off the Avus for motor sport. In 1998, racing was discontinued.



WPT 155

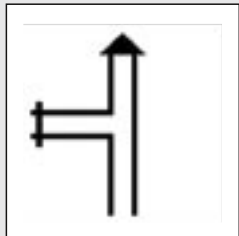
Brandenburger Tor



5.13
0.15

WPT 156

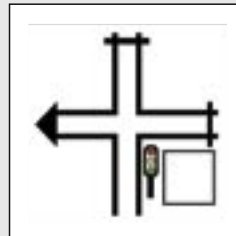
Straight on
Leipziger Avenue
Bahnhof
Potsdamer Platz



5.28
0.58

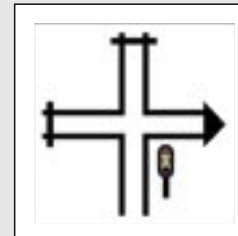
WPT 157

Follow
Frankfurt/Oder
Marzahn
after tunnel

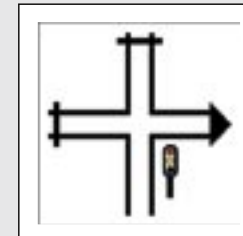


5.86
3.70

WPT 158



9.56
0.70



10.26
0.54



Follow
Frankfurt/Oder
Frankfurter Allee



Go through the tunnels

Follow
Berliner Ring
Frankfurt/Oder



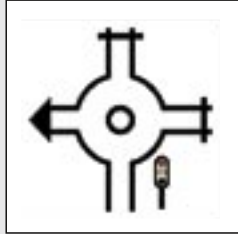
Attention
Always follow Dresden
Frankfurt/Oder



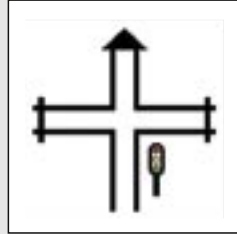
Follow
Frankfurt/Oder
Warschau



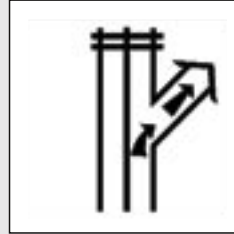
Poland Border
Follow
Poznan Road N° 2



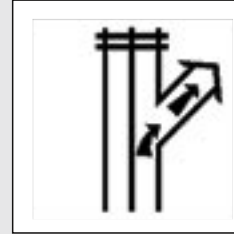
10.80
9.25



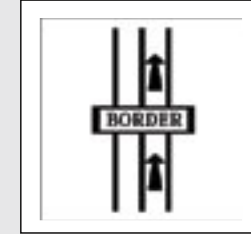
20.05
12.81



32.86
21.12



53.98
59.61



113.59
67.91



WPT 159

WPT 160

WPT 161

WPT 162

WPT 163

Frankfurt an der Oder

In the middle ages, Frankfurt an der Oder (63,000 inhabitants), located in the state of Brandenburg, was one of the most important Hanseatic cities. Today, the birthplace of the German poet, Heinrich von Kleist (1777–1811), is known primarily as a border crossing. Three bridges cross the river to the neighbouring country of Poland. Over the city bridge, it takes only ten minutes on foot to reach the Polish town of Slubice.

A Knavish Trick (Küstrin, 80 km East of Berlin, August 22, 1907)



The convoy consisting of the two De Dions and the stronger Spyker made excellent progress in Europe. Even so, the managing director of Le Matin, Jules Madeline, feared that the Spyker driver Godard would drive off shortly before reaching Paris, leaving his two competitors behind him. He thus saw his aim of giving the French car industry an international boost as jeopardized. So without further ado the director of Le Matin had Godard arrested by the German police on the grounds of obtaining money by false pretences in China. Even though Godard was released quite quickly, Madeline achieved his objective – the Spyker was out of the race.

Traffic Regulations in Poland



- Dipped headlights must be used during the day between October 1 and March 1
- Parking lights must be switched on when parking in the dark
- 100-metre stopping restriction before and after railway crossings


Emergency telephone numbers:

Police 997 | Fire 998 | Ambulance 999

Blood alcohol limit 20 millilitres





 WPT 164
WPT 165
WPT 166
WPT 167
WPT 169

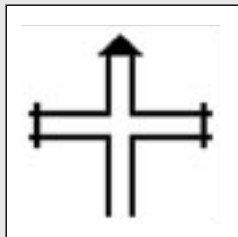
Follow Poznan
Road N° 2 - E 30

Attention

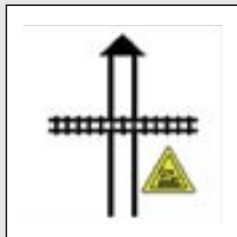
Follow Poznan
Platna

Follow Poznan

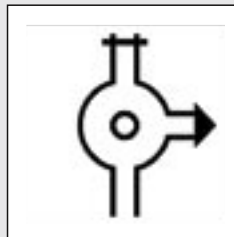
Toll gate
11 Zloty



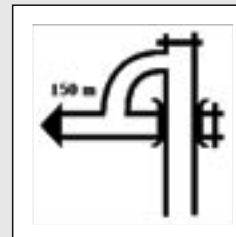
181.50
20.25



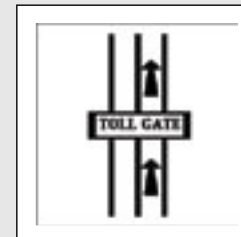
201.75
24.37



226.12
2.20



228.32
44.70



273.02
6.55



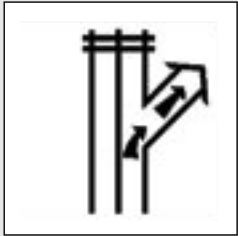
Attention
Follow Wroctaur
Road N° 5

Attention
Follow Wroctaur
Road N° 5

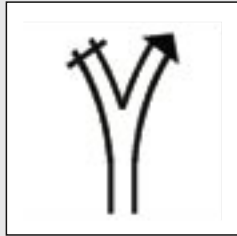


Attention
Follow Wiry 3
narrow road

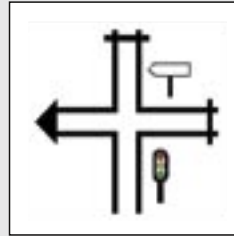
Attention
narrow bridge



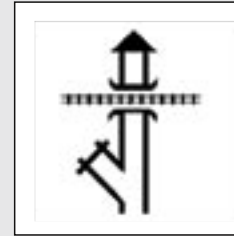
279.57
0.27



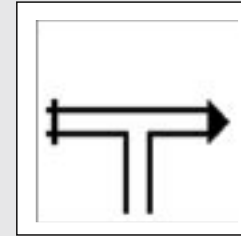
279.84
1.79



281.63
4.30



285.93
1.28



287.21
6.82



WPT 170

WPT 171

WPT 172

WPT 173

Voivodeships

Since 1999, Poland has been divided into 16 voivodeships, or administrative districts. With over five million inhabitants, Mazovia is the largest voivodeship. Its territory also includes the country's capital, Warsaw. The next-largest voivodeships are Silesia with 4.7 million, Greater Poland with 3.4 million and Lesser Poland with 3.3 million inhabitants. The long-distance route Paris–Beijing travels through the voivodeships Lubucz, Greater Poland, Łód , Mazovia, Podlasia and Warmia-Mazuria.

Lubucz

The voivodeship of Lubucz stands for unending forests, beautiful nature reserves, magnificent landscape parks and well as innumerable rivers and lakes. Points of architectural interest can be found in the capital Gorzów Wielkopolski – for example, the Gothic cathedral dedicated to St Mary.

Posen

Posen (570,000 inhabitants) is the capital of the Greater Poland voivodeship and one of the oldest cities in the country. Located on both banks of the Warta, on the old trading routes between East and West Europe, in the 16th century the city developed to become one of the key-trading spots in the country. Today, Posen is one of the most important locations for industry and commerce as well as a centre of economic cooperation between Germany and Poland. The old town with the Old Market and the renaissance Town Hall are a tourist attraction. Every day at noon, the doors over the clock tower open up for the famous Posen billy goats.





Rogalin

The 700-inhabitant village of Rogalin is some 20 kilometres south of Posen. Located here is one of the most beautiful gardens in the west of Poland, with the palace of the Raczynski family. Count Edward Raczynski, from 1979 to 1986 Polish President in exile, bequeathed the complex to the Polish people, so that the former Baroque palace is now the National Museum of Posen. With its extensive painting and art collections, Rogalin is one of the most important cultural centres in Poland. The park has the largest collection of 1,000 year old oak trees in Europe. The estate is home to some 1,500 trees with a trunk circumference of up to ten metres.



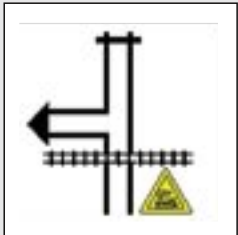
WPT 174

WPT 175

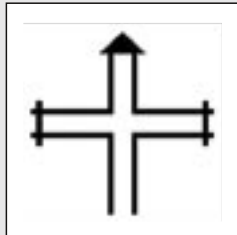
Attention
Follow Kornik
Road N° 431

Attention

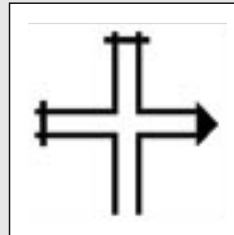
Rogalin Castle



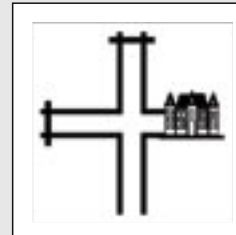
294.03
0.19



294.22
6.62



300.84
0.12



300.96





Warsaw

The capital of Poland, Warsaw, is part of the Mazovia voivodeship. With a population of 1.7 million, it is the largest city of Poland and one of the most important transportation, economic and business centres in Central and Eastern Europe. Since the end of communism, growth in the banking and financial services sector has been particularly fast-paced. The Warsaw Stock Market is the fastest growing market in the world. Worth seeing is the Old Town with its magnificent buildings, a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site.

Warsaw Culture Palace

The Palace of Culture and Science, previously named after Josef Stalin, was built between 1952 and 1956. 231 metres high with 42 floors, it is the highest building in the city. The Stalinist building, known by the people of Warsaw as the “elephant in lacy underwear”, houses the largest congress centre in Poland.



WPT 179

WPT 180

WPT 182

WPT 183

WPT 184

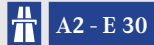
Toll gate

11 Zloty

Toll gate

11 Zloty

Follow Warszawa



Follow Warszawa

Road N° 14

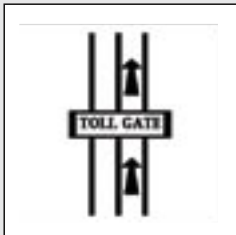
Attention traffic

Follow Warszawa

Road N° 14

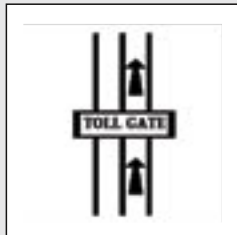
Attention

only one way



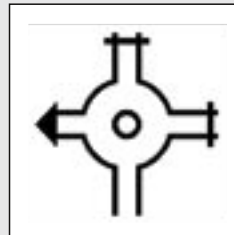
33.78

56.86



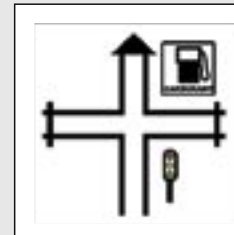
90.64

122.10



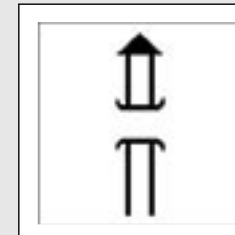
212.74

12.50



225.24

13.32



238.56

7.38

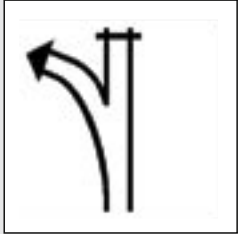
AUTO SPIES



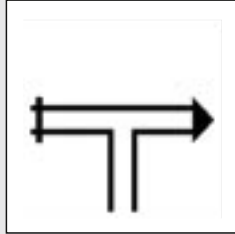
Follow Warszawa
Road N° 14

Follow Warszawa
Road N° 2-E 30

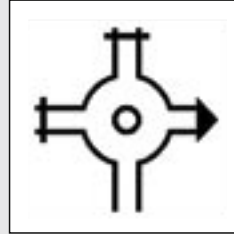
Always follow
Warszawa
Road N° 2-E 30



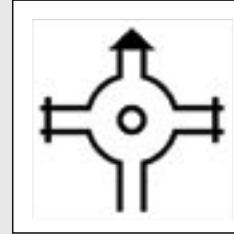
245.94
4.21



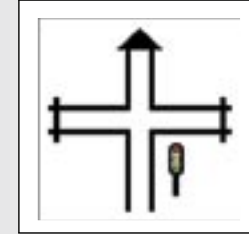
250.15
23.18



273.33
3.77



277.10
46.74



323.84
0.45



WPT 185

WPT 186

WPT 187

WPT 188

WPT 190



The origin of Warsaw

According to the legend, Warsaw originated as a result of a prophecy. The fishermen Wars and Sawa were fishing in the Vistula, when a mermaid appeared and invoked them to build a city. According to the siren, the city would be indestructible. The city “Warszawa”, named after the two fishermen, was built, and the mermaid is now on the city’s coat of arms.

Hospitality in Poland (Warsaw, August 19/20, 1907)



In many towns and from quite different sides, the Raiders were given a high level of attention and great recognition. Thus, the three French teams proceeded to Warsaw with a huge hang-over, after they had spent a night on the town with officers of the Polish dragoons in Sidlice. During the day they were suitably welcomed in Warsaw by the daily newspaper, the “Courier de Varsovie”. For dinner, the adventurers put on their finest suits, which had been right at the top of the luggage since Moscow. And the cars did not miss out either. The ladies decorated them with a splendid floral arrangement.



Warsaw Palaces

In the 16th century, Warsaw was named as the seat of the “sejm”. In this area, the nobles made their political decisions and elected the king. Subsequently many magnate families moved their residences to the place where politics took place. Numerous palaces sprung along the city’s main axes.

Presidential Palace

The Namiestnikowski Palace was built in the middle of the 17th century and served as the residence of prominent noble families. In 1674, the Radziwill family acquired the house which it sold to the Russian government in 1818. In the years that followed, the viceroy of the tsar in the Kingdom of Poland resided in the palace. Since 1994, the neo-classical building has been the residence of the Polish President.



WPT 194

WPT 195

WPT 196

WPT 197

WPT 198

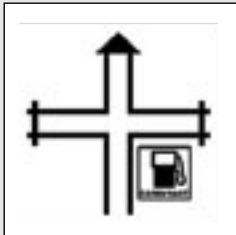
BP Station

Attention
Follow Centrum
Keep right

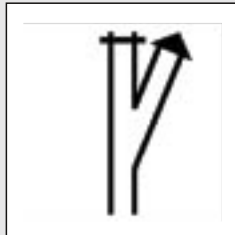
Before bridge
follow
Terespol 2
Krakow 7
Wroctaw 8

Before the bridge
follow Krakow
and
take the bridge

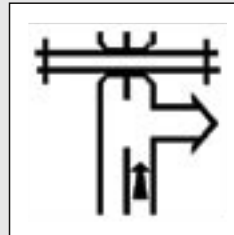
Attention
after bridge



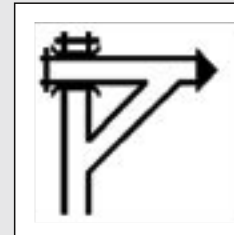
324.29
1.79



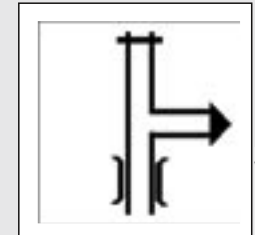
326.08
1.16



327.24
1.23



328.47
2.11

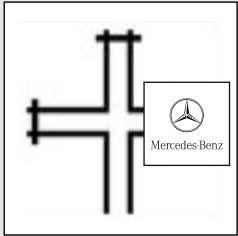


330.58
0.05

AUTO SPIES



Mercedes-Benz
Warsaw



330.63



WPT 199



Mercedes-Benz

Warszawa

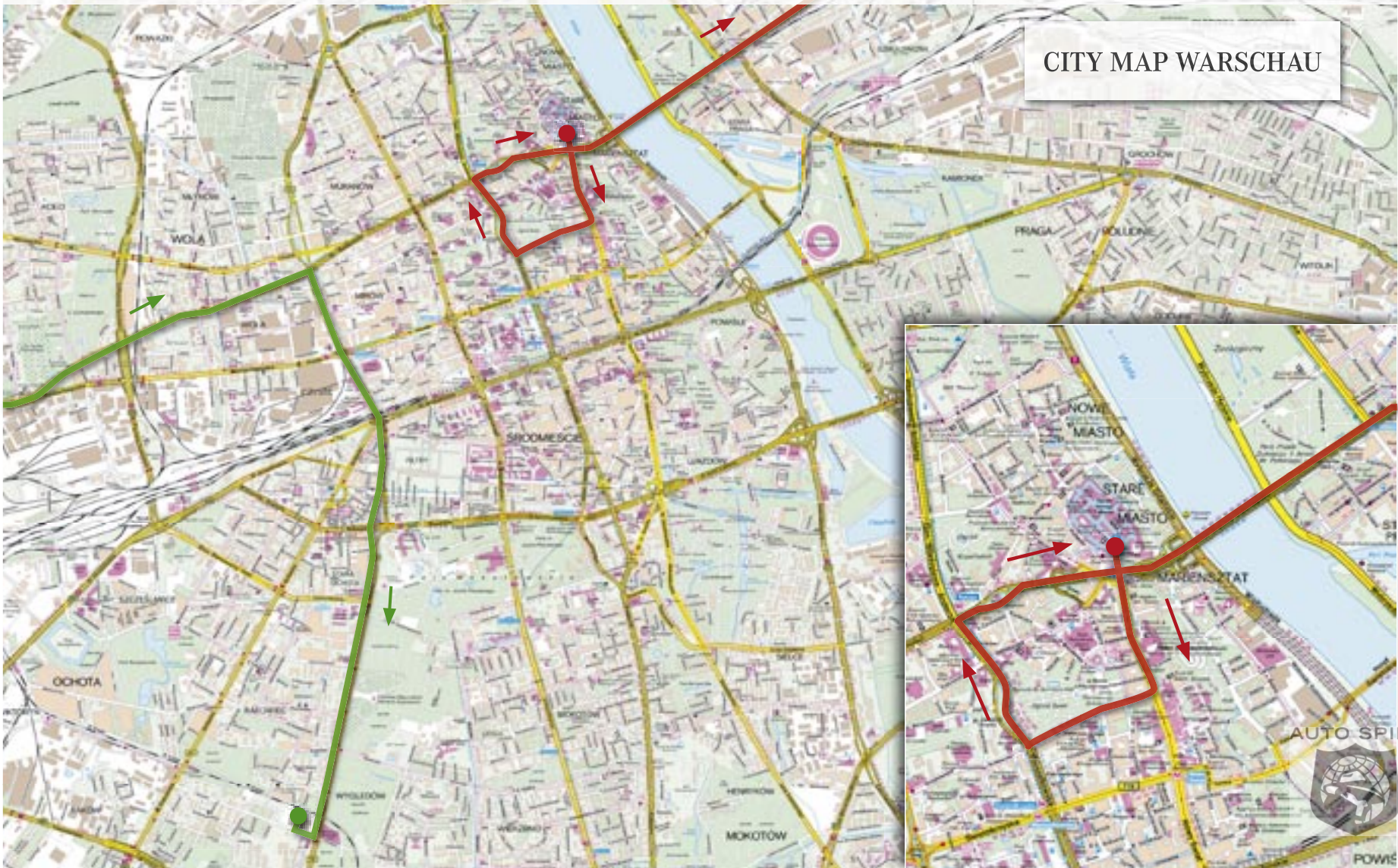
巴黎 PARIS BEIJING 北京

S PP 3500

AUTO SPIES



CITY MAP WARSCHAU



Tuesday, 24th October | Day 4 | Warsaw-Vilnius | 573 km

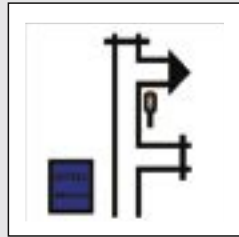


Start
Warsaw

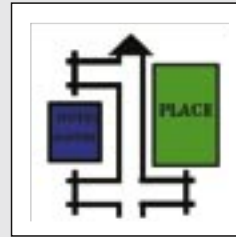
Attention
and straight on
Solidarnosci Ave
follow
Biatystok
Road N° 8



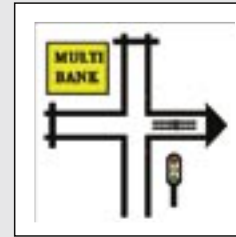
0.00
0.60



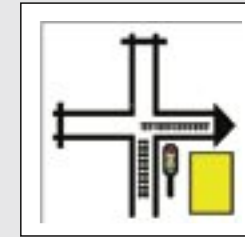
0.60
0.27



0.87
0.45



1.32
0.78



2.10
2.59



WPT 222

WPT 226

WPT 221

WPT 227

WPT 228



Puszcza Biala

Some 50 kilometres to the north of Warsaw – between the Narew River and Bug River – is the primeval landscape of Puszcza Biala. The wooded areas in the Mazovia voivodeship are part of the Green Lung of Poland, a region along the Narew which extends to Mazuria. A characteristic feature of this area is its considerable variety of flora and fauna.



🌐 WPT 229 WPT 230 WPT 231 WPT 232 WPT 233

Shell station

Follow Biatystok

Attention

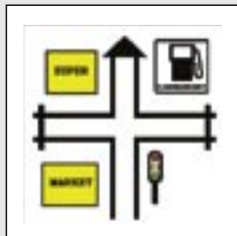
Attention



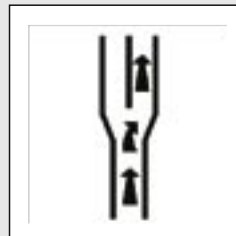
N° S 8



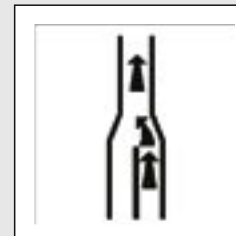
4.69
6.73



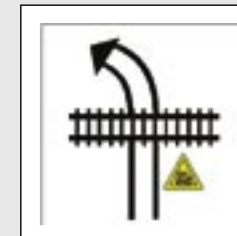
11.42
12.25



23.67
6.65



30.32
19.96



50.28
2.98



Wyszkoj

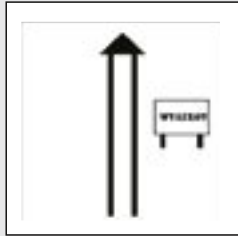


N° S 8

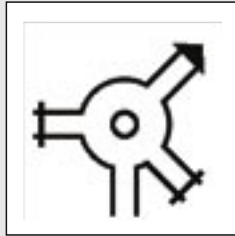


Attention

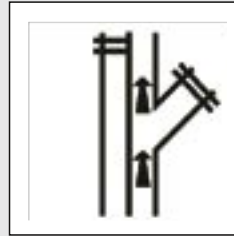
Zambrow



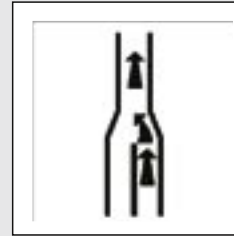
53.26
1.53



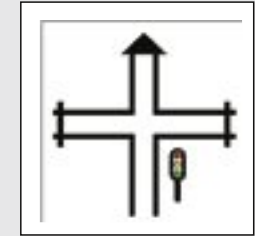
54.79
34.42



89.21
7.61



96.82
27.66



124.48
0.79



WPT 234

WPT 235

WPT 236

WPT 237

WPT 238





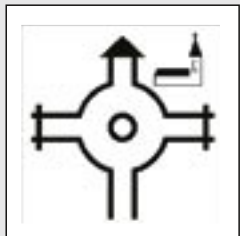
🌐 WPT 239 WPT 240 WPT 241 WPT 242 WPT 243

Follow Biatystok
Road N° 8

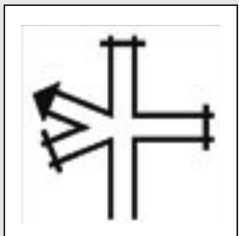
Follow Tykocin
Road N° 671
Attention bad road

Attention paved road
Tykocin
Follow Knyszyn
Road N° 671

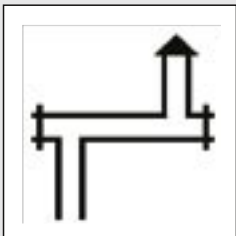
Krypno



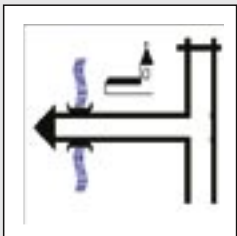
125.27
37.41



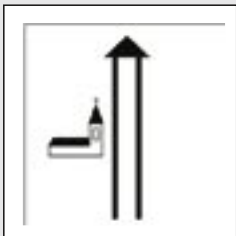
162.68
7.96



170.64
0.78



171.42
10.96



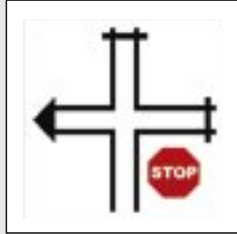
182.38
1.53



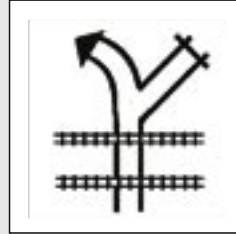
Attention Always follow Elk
Road N° 65
Knyszyn Attention Grajewo Attention



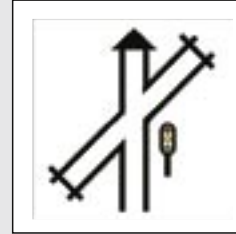
183.91
2.90



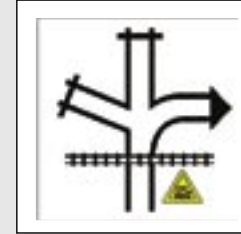
186.81
26.76



213.57
23.86



237.43
6.94



244.37
13.56



WPT 244

WPT 245

WPT 246

WPT 247

WPT 248

Elk

Elk, located in North East Mazuria, is the largest city in the voivodeship and the birthplace of the German writer Siegfried Lenz (born 1926). The main attraction of the town, with its population of 56,000, is an old narrow-gauge railway, which went into operation between 1910 and 1917 and today is used for tourists. The old steam locomotive takes a little over an hour to traverse the 20 kilometres between Elk and Zawady Tworki. A hilly landscape surrounds the city. Embedded in the morainic hills which exceed an altitude of 200 metres is the Elk District, the basin for some 100 lakes.

Mazuria

With over two million visitors a year, the Warmia-Mazuria voivodeship is one of the most important tourist regions in Poland. The thickly wooded and largely untouched area includes the Mazurian Lakeland with several thousand smaller and some 1,600 larger lakes, also including Lake Sniardwy and the Mamry lakes complex, the largest inland waters in the country. Mazuria offers a great biodiversity of flora and fauna. Lynxes, elks, wolves, wild horses and otters are to be found here.



WPT 249 WPT 250 WPT 251 WPT 252 WPT 253

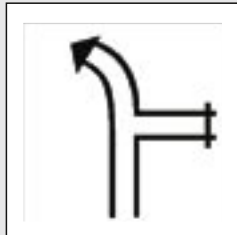
Elk entry
Follow Olsztyn

Olsztyn
Follow Road N° 16

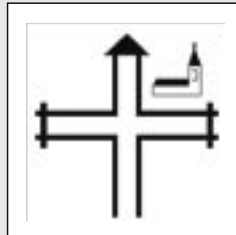
Attention
quit main road



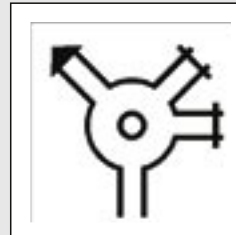
257.93
2.86



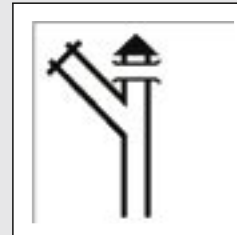
260.79
0.92



261.71
0.92



262.63
1.00



263.63
0.62



Attention

Attention

Follow Stare Juchy

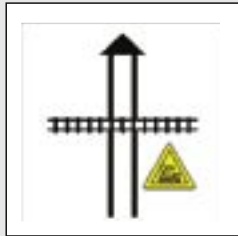
Danger

On coming traffic

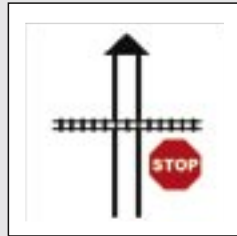
gravel road

Follow Morena Lasmiady

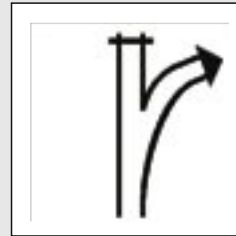
Attention
bad road



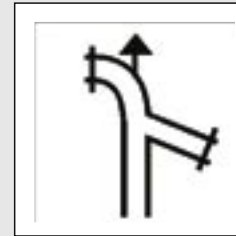
264.25
2.66



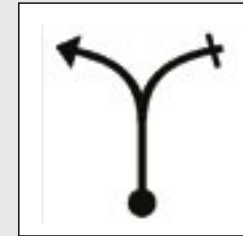
266.91
3.23



270.14
4.53



274.67
1.79



276.46
1.50



WPT 254

WPT 255

WPT 256

WPT 257

WPT 258

Lake Tatar

In the middle of the 17th century, East Prussia was invaded by an army of Tatar mercenaries in Polish service. They destroyed numerous towns and villages, killing or abducting 60,000 people. Some 80,000 starved to death or died from the plague. The city Elk also suffered from the invasion. According to the legend, the Tatars overpowered the men of the district, bound them and dragged them away to the neighbouring lake, tied to the cantle of their horses. The Elk women hatched up a plot. They flirted with the enemy, got them drunk, freed their men and threw the Tartars into the water, which is now known as "Lake Tatar".

Stare Juchy

Up to 1945, today's Stare Juchy (4,000 inhabitants) was called Alt-Fließdorf and is one of the eldest towns in Mazuria. The town is located in the middle of the glacial morainic landscape of the Elk lakes – with gently undulating hills, splendid forests and lakes. Originating from the ice age is an erratic block which the original inhabitants of Mazuria used as a sacrificial site right into the 16th century. The stone is 80 centimetres high with a diameter of some 11.50 metres. From the visible dent on its top it is evident that animal sacrifices were made on the stone surface. The nearby church was built in 1585, the intention being to counteract the heathen customs.

AUTO SPIES



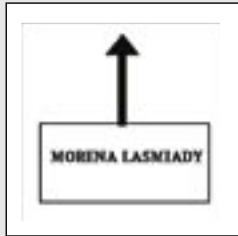
Start
Morena Lasmiady

Danger!
Oncoming traffic

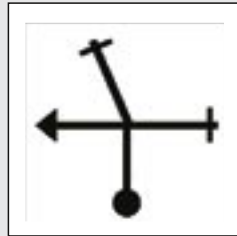
Attention

Follow Elk

Follow Olecko
Road N° 65



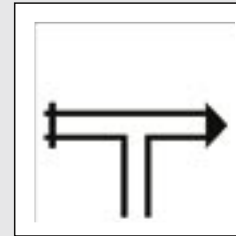
0.00
0.32



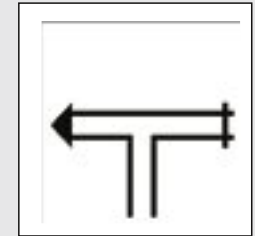
0.32
3.29



3.61
5.17



8.78
2.79



11.57
20.58



WPT 260

WPT 261

WPT 262

WPT 263


WPT 264



AUTO SPIES





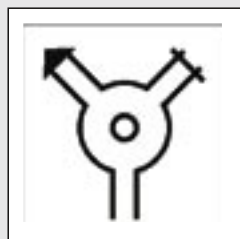
 WPT 265
WPT 266
WPT 267
WPT 268
WPT 269

Follow Goldap
Road N° 65

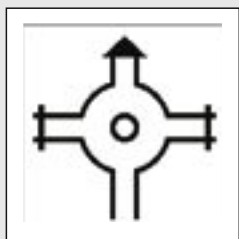
Always follow
Suwalki
Road N° 653

Attention
Follow Suwalki
Road N° 653

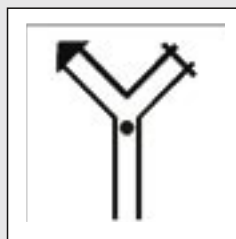
Road works
Follow bypass
Suwalki



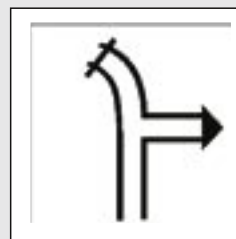
32.15
1.20



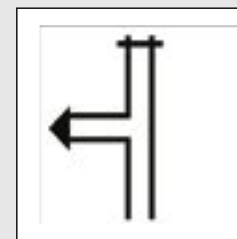
33.35
0.21



33.56
2.14



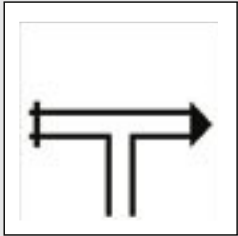
35.70
30.06



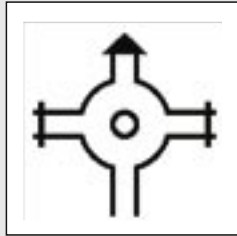
65.76
0.97



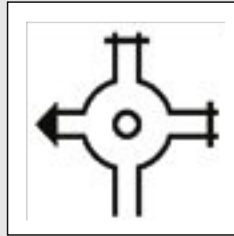
Always follow
Budzisko
Road 8-E 67



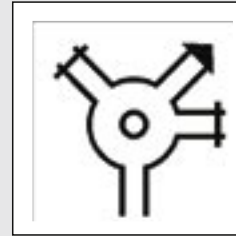
66.73
0.61



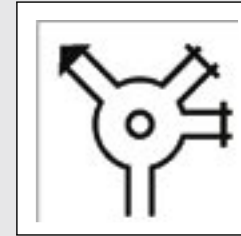
67.34
1.32



68.66
0.60



69.26
0.17



69.43
25.6



WPT 270

W PT 271

WPT 272

WPT 273

WPT 274



Traffic Regulations in Lithuania



- Dipped headlights must be used during the day between October 1 and March 1
- If the driver has held a driving licence for less than two years, the speed limit is 70 km/h
- Seatbelts must be fastened for all seats
- Vehicles must carry a fire extinguisher
- Filling a fuel can with petrol or diesel is not permitted
- Telephones may only be used with a hands-free system whilst driving

Emergency telephone numbers:

Police 110 | Fire 112 | Ambulance 112

Blood alcohol limit 0 millilitres

Kaunas

Kaunas derives its special charm from its picturesque location at the confluence of the Nemunas and Neris. The former capital (1919–1940) and second-largest city in the country, which is regarded as an industrial, educational, academic and cultural centre, is also viewed as the heart of Lithuania. Whilst the original Lithuania has its origins in Kaunas, the actual capital of Vilnius has unmistakable Polish and Russian influences. What is more, in comparison to the capital, which is located 100 kilometres further east, Kaunas also has a key locational advantage. In the city with a population of 360,000, two important trading routes cross. The Via Baltica runs from south to north, connecting Warsaw via Riga and Tallinn to Helsinki. The second route starts to the east in the Lithuanian port town Klaipeda and runs westward, through Vilnius and Minsk to Moscow. This makes Kaunas the most important transport hub in the country.

Feeling at Home in Kaunas (Kaunas, August 3)



In Kaunas, Borghese and his comrades unexpectedly encountered familiar names – Hotel Venezia, Napoli, Italia. Barzini could not explain this predilection for Italian. But on the very same day, the Raiders again encountered a pro-Italian disposition. Polish journalists travelled specially from Warsaw to accompany them across the border.

In describing the meeting, Barzini wrote: “They break out in cheers for Italy, caused by the revolutionary flavour they consider these words to have. In Poland Italy is venerated as a slave which arose, fought and liberated himself.”



WPT 275

WPT 276

WPT 277

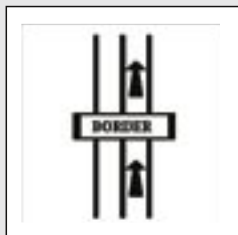
WPT 278

Border
Poland/Lithuania
Always follow
Kaunas
Road A5/E 67

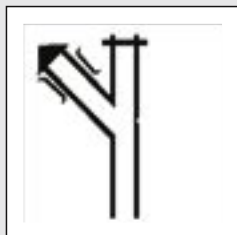
Always follow
Kaunas
Road A5/E 67

Attention after the bridge
always follow
Vilnius
A 1/E 85
4 ways

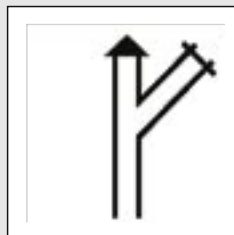
Follow
Vilnius
A 1/E 85



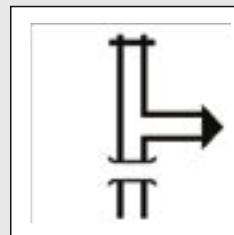
95.03
38.72



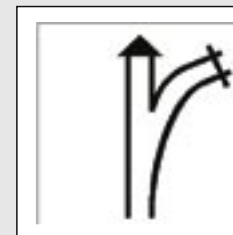
133.75
5.89



139.64
36.22



175.86
16.59



192.45
94.31

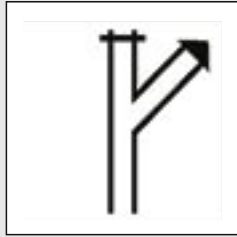


Neste station

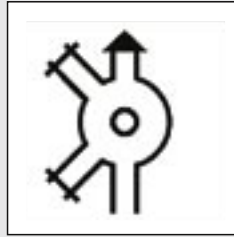
Follow
Minskas A 3
Lyda A 15



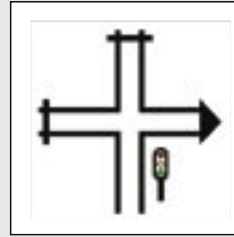
286.76
3.26



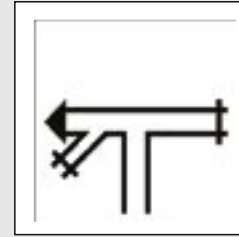
290.02
0.14



290.16
1.26



291.42
0.77



292.19
0.69



WPT 279

WPT 280

WPT 281

WPT 1281





WPT 282

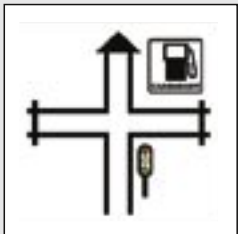
WPT 283

WPT 284

WPT 287

Neste station

Parking
market hall



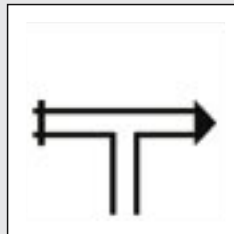
292.88

0.88



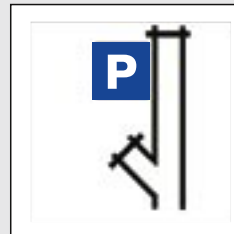
293.76

0.31



294.07

0.19

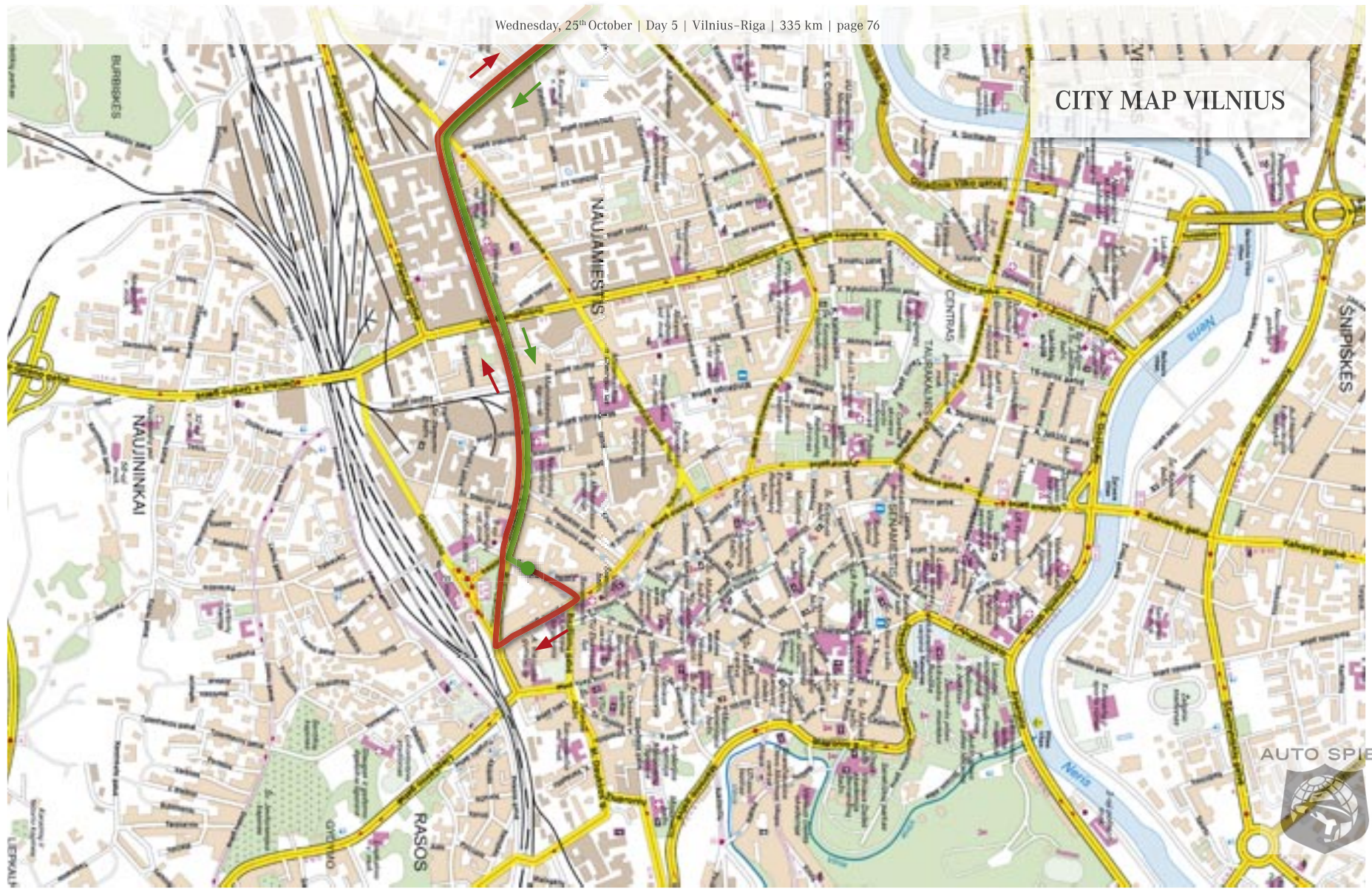


294.26

AUTO SPIES



CITY MAP VILNIUS

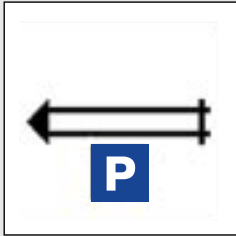




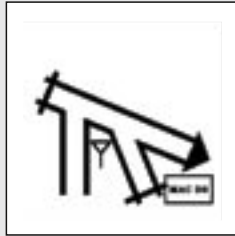
Start
Vilnius

Follow
A1/Kaunas

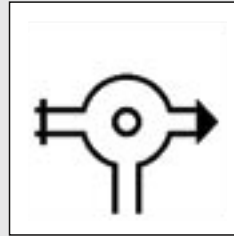
Follow
A1/A2/A3/A14



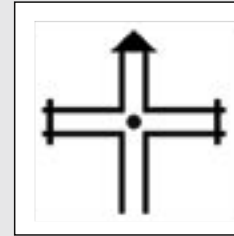
0.00
0.15



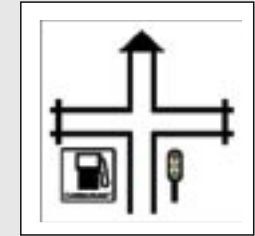
0.15
0.21



0.36
0.19



0.55
0.88



1.43
0.68



WPT 287

WPT 288

WPT 289

WPT 290

Vilnius

With a surface area of 65,300 square kilometres and approximately 3.5 million inhabitants, Lithuania is the largest of the three Baltic republics, in terms of both area and population. 550,000 people live in the capital, Vilnius, which is located 40 kilometres from the Belarus border. Vilnius has a unique historical centre, which is one of the largest preserved old towns in Europe and which has been a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site since 1994. On 360 hectares, there are roughly 1,500 buildings, in a dazzling array of different architectural styles, of which baroque predominates. Thus, it is no accident that Vilnius is known as the Baroque City. The buildings include numerous churches, which also testify to the impact of Polish culture and Catholicism. Up to 1791, the city was part of the Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth. What is more, before the Second World War, Vilnius was an important Jewish city. Even today, it carries the epithet of the “Lithuanian Jerusalem”. However, only one of the some 100 or so synagogues remains.





Baltics

In everyday parlance, the Baltics cover the area of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. From 1944 to 1990, the three countries were part of the former Soviet Union. They did not declare their independence until 1991. Since the 1990s, the Baltic States have generated very strong economic growth. As a result, they were given the name the Baltic Tigers after the Tiger States of South-East Asia. The reasons for the rapid growth are the close relationships to the European states and membership of the European Union since May 2004.



WPT 291

WPT 292

WPT 293

WPT 295

WPT 296

Follow A2/A14

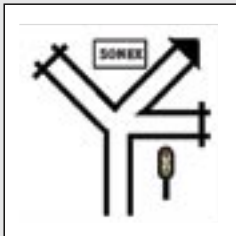
Follow A2/A14

After the bridge
always follow
Ryga
Road A2/E272

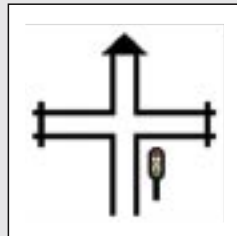


Always follow
Road A2/E272
Panevezys

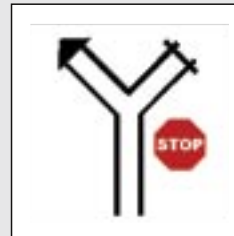
Follow A 10/E 67
Ryga



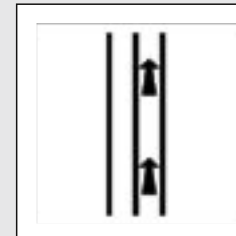
2.11
0.79



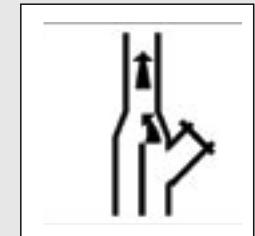
2.90
3.66



6.56
8.57



15.13
116.40



131.53
22.75



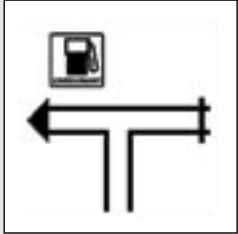
Follow A 10/E 67
Ryga 144
and road works
Attention

Follow Ryga 103

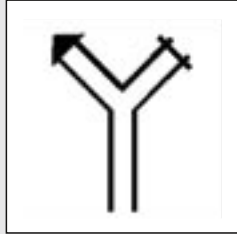
Latvia border
Grenctale
and road works

Very nice windmill

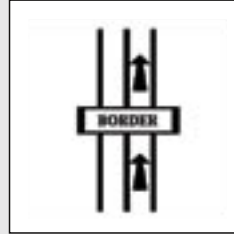
Follow
Eleia/Debele
Road P 103



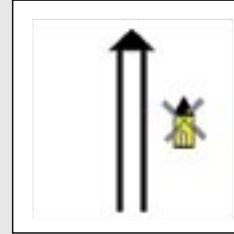
154.28
37.29



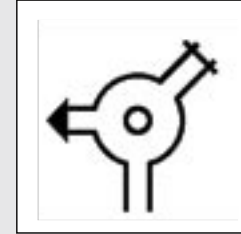
191.57
20.07



211.64
10.76



222.40
8.32



230.72
1.08



WPT 297

WPT 298

WPT 299

WPT 300

≡ Traffic Regulations in Latvia

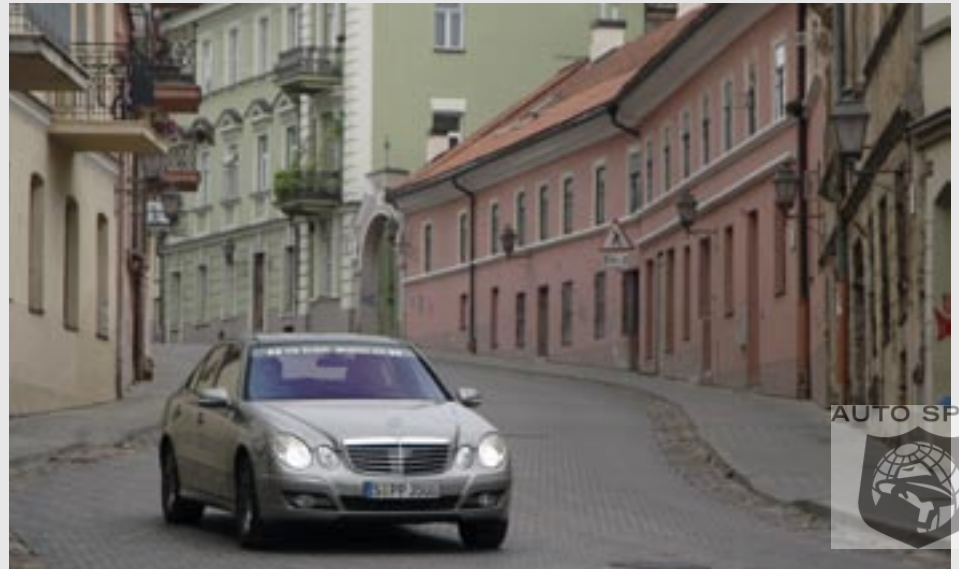


- If the driver has held a driving licence for less than two years, the speed limit is 70 km/h
- All vehicles must use dipped headlights at all times during the day
- Trams and buses always have right of way
- Crossing may not be crossed when traffic lights have turned amber
- Telephones may only be used with a hands-free system whilst driving

Emergency telephone numbers:

Police 02 (110) | Fire 03 (112) | Ambulance 03 (112)

Blood alcohol limit 0 millilitres





WPT 301

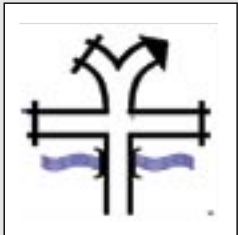
WPT 302

WPT 303

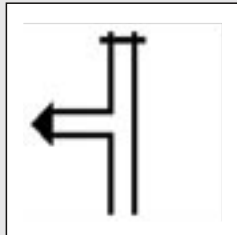
WPT 304

Follow
Pils Rundaļes
1.5 km

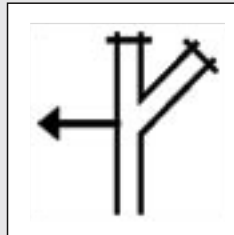
Castle entry
Pils Rundaļes



231.80
9.21



241.01
1.25



242.26

AUTO SPIES

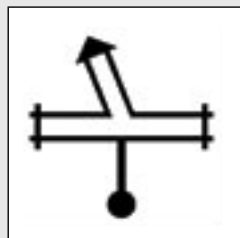


Start castle

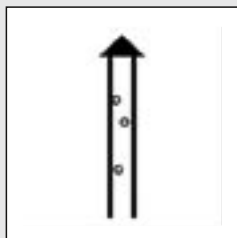
Attention
bad road
and gravel

Follow Jelgava
raod N° A8

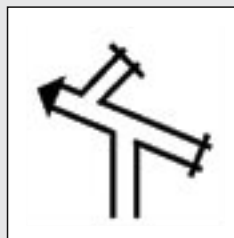
Follow Stalgene
A 8 Riga



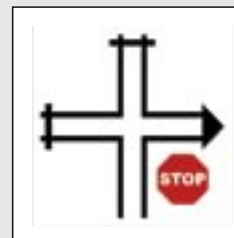
0.00
2.35



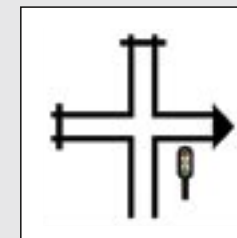
2.35
1.28



3.63
18.18



21.81
23.99



45.80
1.45



WPT 304

WPT 305

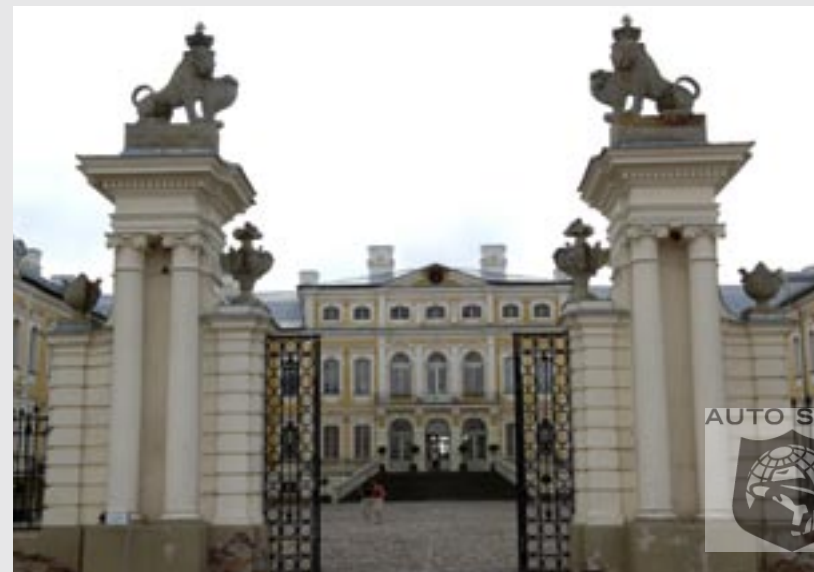
WPT 306

WPT 307

WPT 308

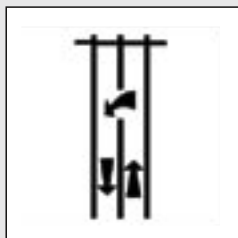
Rundale Palace

The former summer residence of the Duke of Courland Ernst Johann Biron (1690–1772) goes back to the 18th century and is one of the most impressive buildings in the baroque and rococo style in Latvia. The palace close to Bauska was designed by the Italian architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli. In 1795, Russia annexed the Duchy of Courland-Semgallen and Rundale Palace went into the ownership of the Russian family Zubov. Only 125 years later, it was returned to the Republic of Latvia. Following extensive renovation work, some of the 138 rooms, such as the Room of Roses and the bedchambers of the duke and duchess, are open for public viewing. But now the original fittings are spread all over Europe, with only a few pieces returning to the heirs of Ernst Johann Biron.

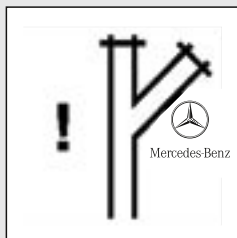


Attention
U-turn

Finish
Mercedes-Benz
Riga



91.81
0.47



92.28
201.41



WPT 314

WPT 315



Via Baltica

Around 300 kilometres separate Vilnius and Riga, the capital of Latvia. European Route 67 covers approximately half of the distance, joining the Baltic countries to Central and Western Europe. The so-called Via Baltica starts in Warsaw, runs through Suwalki as well as Vilnius and Riga, before ending after 1,300 kilometres on the shores of the Gulf of Finland. The Estonian capital is the gateway to Scandinavia. The ferry from here to the Finnish capital Helsinki takes only two hours.

Teamwork (on the Road in Europe, August 15-30, 1907)



After leaving Moscow, the Raider experienced much better road conditions. In the convoy with the two De Dions and the Spyker, Godard assumed the vanguard. Thanks to his excellent performance, he was able to reconnoitre which cities had chemists with sufficient petrol supplies and suitable accommodation. Completely in contrast to Borghese, who presumably at no time - as stipulated in the regulations - wished to cooperate on the adventure, Godard placed himself quite unselfishly in the service of the others.

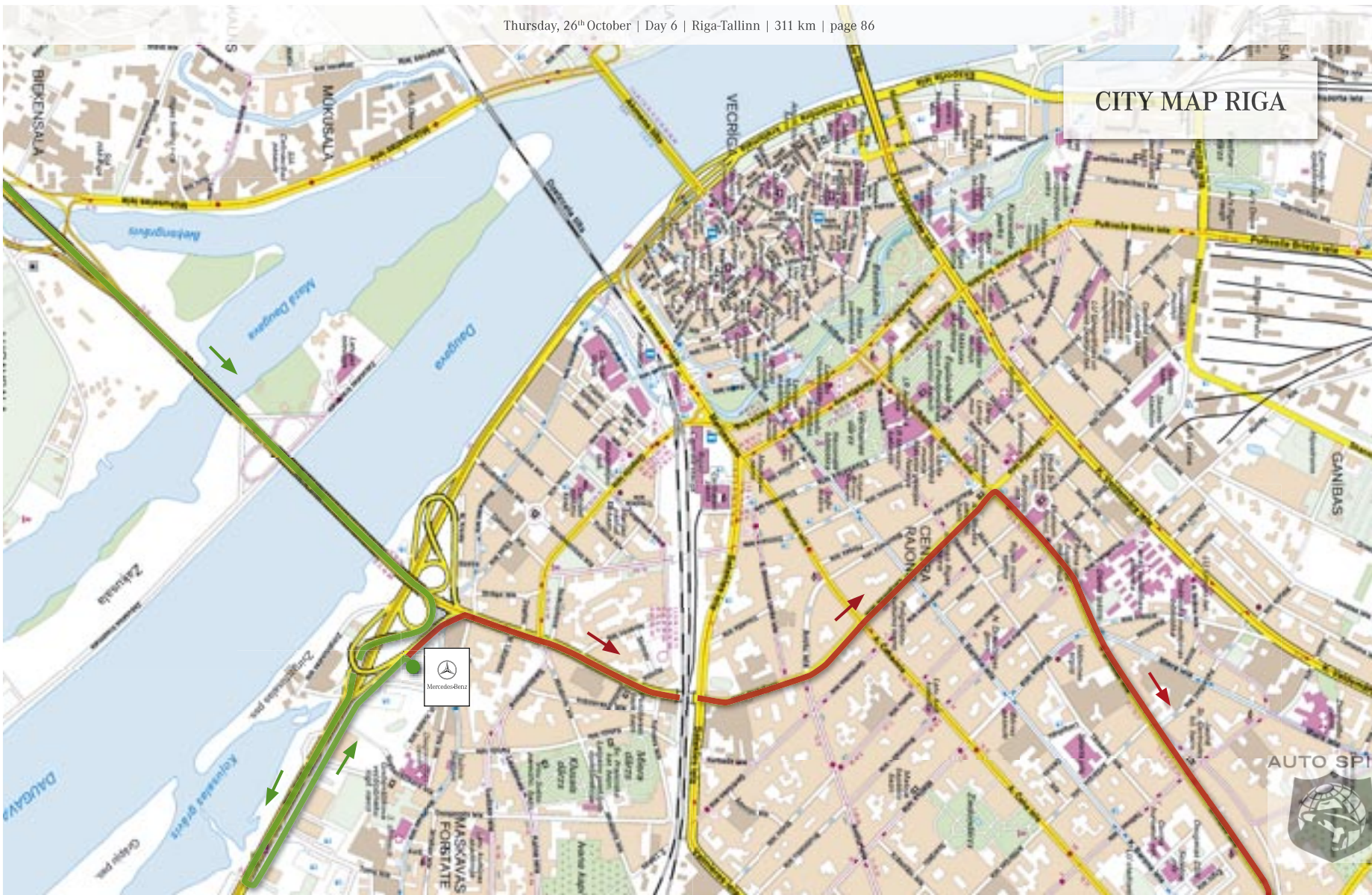




AUTO SPIES



CITY MAP RIGA



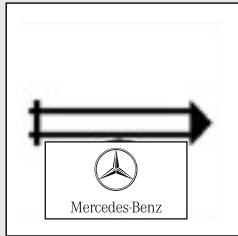
Thursday, 26th October | Day 6 | Riga-Tallinn | 311 km



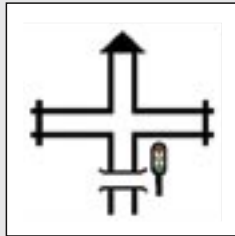
Start
Mercedes-Benz Riga
Straight on
follow
Lacplesa iela

Satekles iela

Follow
Brivibas iela



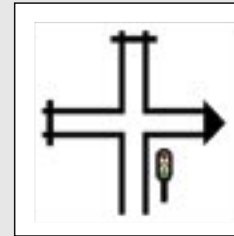
0.00
1.25



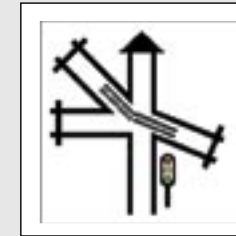
1.25
0.71



1.96
0.64



2.60
0.58



3.18
0.52



WPT 328

WPT 329

WPT 317

WPT 331

WPT 332





Gulf of Riga

The Gulf of Riga is a bay of some 18,000 square kilometres on the Latvian-Estonian coast, shielded from the Baltic to the north by Estonia's largest island Saaremaa. There kilometres of fine white sandy beaches generate a stream of tourists, especially in the summer months. Even though the Gulf ices over on the surface from December to April, the most important ports, Pärnu and Riga, are accessible during the entire year.

Ocean in Sight (Frisches Haff, August 5)



The drive through the East Prussian landscape provided the Italian Raiders with a very special surprise: At Frisches Haff, the Itala team spotted the sea with white sailing boats in the distance as moving points. The team was deeply moved: "Thank God, our own sea! We bring you greetings from the Pacific Ocean."



WPT 333

WPT 335

WPT 336

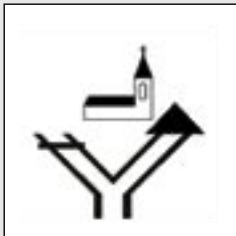
WPT 337

Red Chruch

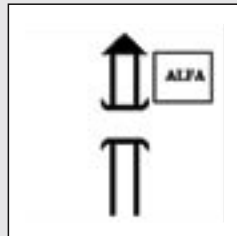
Always follow
Ainazi/Tallina
A 1/E 67

After the bridge
attention
Follow Ainazi/Tallina
and possibly
road works
until Tallina

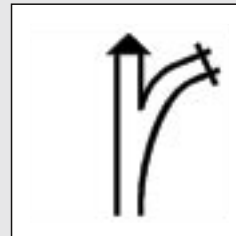
Follow
Tallina
and A 1/E 67



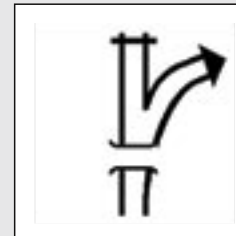
3.70
4.79



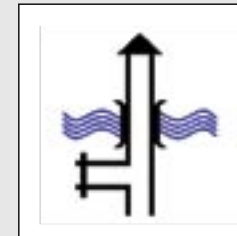
8.49
6.27



14.76
0.84



15.60
13.02



28.62
23.28



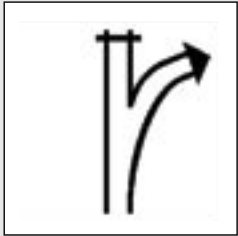
Attention

U-turn

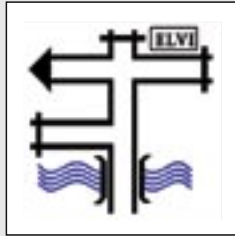
Latvijas Roberjas

Border Estonia
Ainazi Ikla

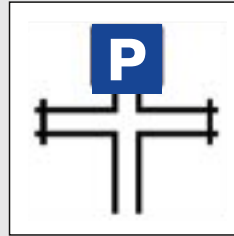
photo spot



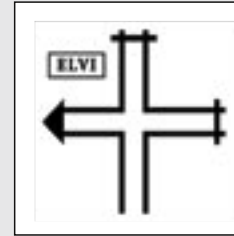
51.90
51.48



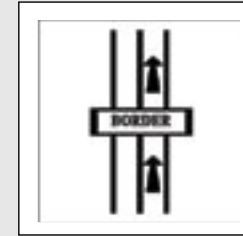
103.38
0.20



103.58
0.20



103.78
14.18



117.96
16.40



WPT 339

WPT 343

WPT 344

WPT 345

Pärnu

Pärnu (43,000 inhabitants) is the summer capital of the Estonians. In 1838, the first public swimming area was opened at the port. Since then it has developed into a popular spa and bathing resort, due not only to its favourable location, but also the excellent sea climate, the splendid surroundings and the three kilometre long beach. Last but not least, the medicinal quality of the Baltic Sea mud has attracted guests from the Baltics and Russia for more than 170 years. What is more, the former Hanseatic town has established itself as an economic centre with some 2,400 companies.

Traffic Regulations in Estonia



- If the driver has held a driving licence for less than two years, the speed limit is 70 km/h
- All vehicles must use dipped headlights at all times during the day
- Telephones may only be used with a hands-free system whilst driving

Emergency telephone numbers:

Police 110 | Fire 112 | Ambulance 112

Blood alcohol limit 0 millilitres





WPT 346

WPT 347

WPT 348

WPT 349

WPT 350

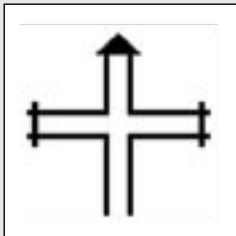
Always follow Tallinn/Pärnu A 4/E 67

At left option church at 2.46 km along the beach

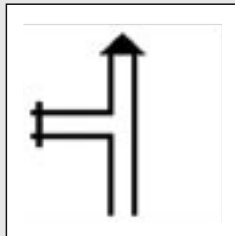
Follow Tallinn Road N° 4

Follow Tallinn Road A 4/E 67 possible road works

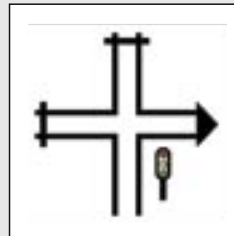
Always follow Road A 4/E 67



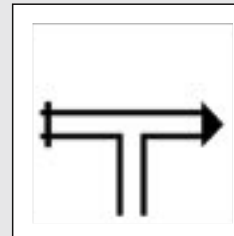
134.36
27.03



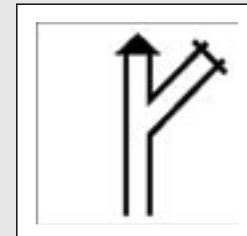
161.39
17.38



178.77
6.50



185.27
97.11



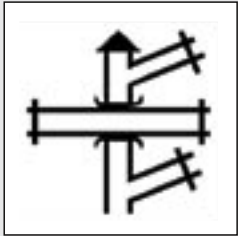
282.38
9.47

AUTO SPIES

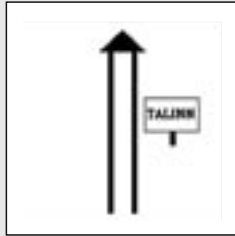


Tallinn

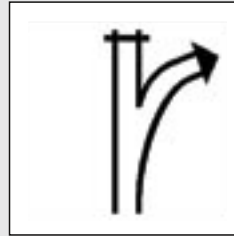
Attention
Follow Narva
Vadabuse Ost Ave



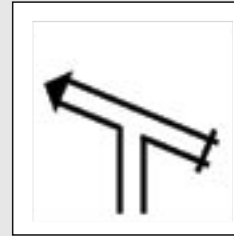
291.85
5.37



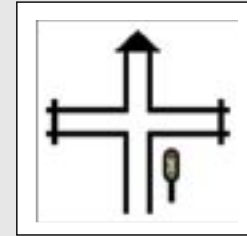
297.22
1.31



298.53
6.02



304.55
0.72



305.27
0.93



WPT 351

WPT 352

WPT 353

WPT 354

WPT 355





WPT 356

WPT 366

WPT 362

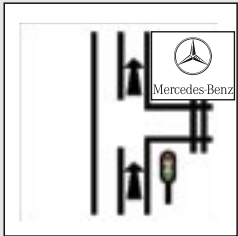
WPT 363

Follow
Pärnu Mnt

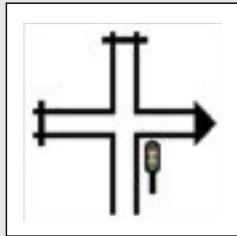
Follow
Liivalaia Pronski Avenue

Follow
Kreslinn Centre
Ravala Pst

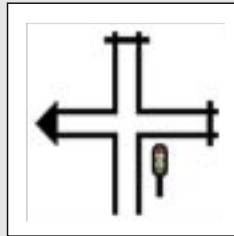
Radisson SAS
Hotel



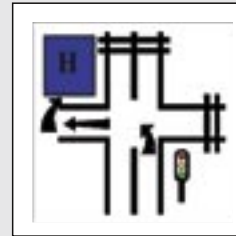
306.20
2.98



309.18
1.33



310.51
0.25



310.76

AUTO SPIES



CITY MAP TALLINN



Friday, 27th October | Day 7 | Tallinn - St. Petersburg | 387 km



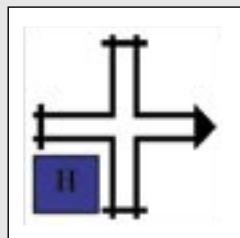
Start
Radisson SAS
Hotel
Tallin
Ravala Pst

Liivalaia Pronski
Follow
Road 4 Parnu

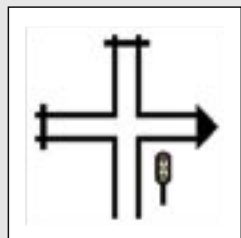
Pärnu Mnt
Follow
Road 4 Pärnu
and straight on

Follow
Road N° 1
Narva

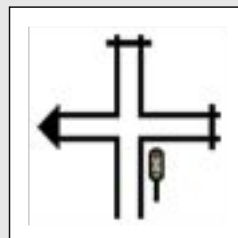
Jarevana Tee



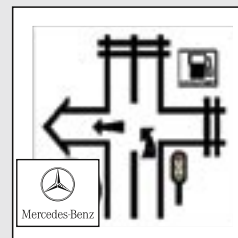
0.00
0.25



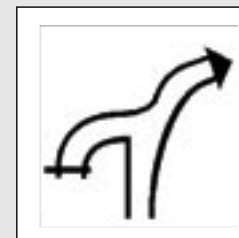
0.25
1.33



1.58
2.98



4.56
0.40



4.96
4.00



WPT 364

WPT 365

WPT 366

WPT 367

WPT 368



Tallinn

Some 392,000 people live in the Estonian capital which was founded in the 13th century by the Danes. Previously called Reval, the city was the most easterly port in the Hanseatic League, a fact that is testified to by the lovingly restored merchant housing and splendid buildings. In 1997, UNESCO declared the historical centre as a World Cultural Heritage Site. However, the middle ages in Tallinn – the Estonian “taani linn” means quite simply “Danish town” – are only a facade. On the other side of the mighty town wall, a modern Tallinn has sprung up over the last few years, with glass shopping malls and impressive high-rise buildings. But the unwritten law still applies. No building may be higher than the 159-metre tower of St Olai Church located in the heart of the old town. However, Tallinn has shown courage not only in terms of architecture. Since declaring independence in 1991, the whole of the country has been progressive. Parking fees are paid by mobile phone, votes cast in elections at the click of a mouse, cabinet meetings held in a networked system (E-government) – the small Baltic state has become an IT pioneer. So it is not a surprise that Tallinn is the working place of the development department of Skype, the young company which makes free telephoning possible via internet by means of the software carrying the same name.

AUTO SPIES



Cities of the Hanseatic League in the Baltics

It was in the 12th century that merchants in Lübeck joined together for the first time to represent their interests abroad. They named the association “Hanse”, after the Old High German word “Hansa”, meaning group. The association of merchants was successful, finding imitators in other cities. Two centuries later, the association of merchants had become an alliance of cities. In its heyday, the Hanseatic League had members in almost 200 ocean and domestic ports throughout Northern Europe. In the Baltics, Riga was the engine of development.



WPT 369

Always follow
Road N° 1 - E 20
Narva
Keep left

Attention
after the bridge
Petersburi Tee
4 ways

Attention
2 ways

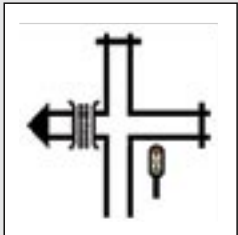
4 ways

Attention
2 ways

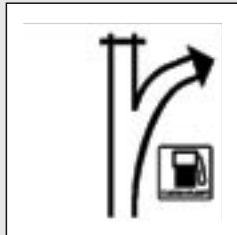
WPT 370

WPT 371

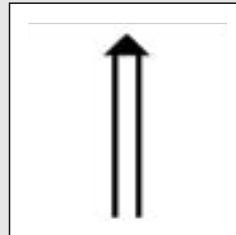
WPT 372



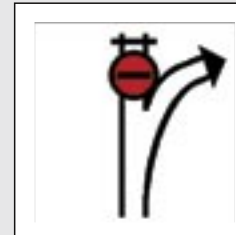
8.96
0.19



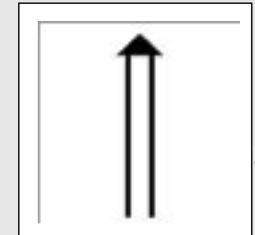
9.15
67.85



77.00
6.48



83.48
3.70



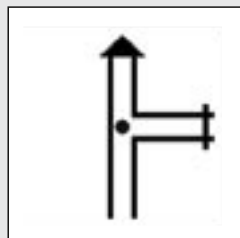
87.18
16.25



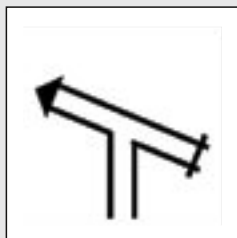
Always follow
Road N° 1 - E 20
Narva

Attention

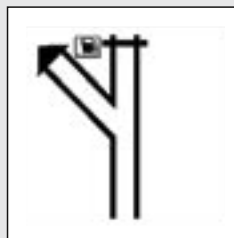
Attention
Piiripunkt
border station



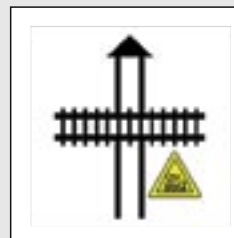
103.43
3.53



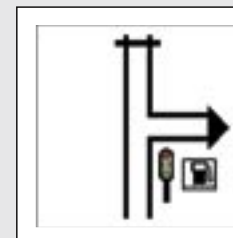
106.96
61.99



168.95
21.58



190.53
25.60



216.13
0.77



WPT 373

WPT 374

WPT 376

WPT 377

WPT 378

Breakdown after the Departure from St. Petersburg (West of St. Petersburg, August 2, 1907)



Only three hours after the end of the banquet which lasted until half past one in the morning, the Itala crew left the capital of the Russian tsar. Was it a punishment for the detour with its many additional kilometres? In any case, right in the middle of a downpour, the right rear spring broke. It was almost a miracle that Borghese's mechanic Guizzardi was able to replace it with a shorter replacement part. As a result, the Itala sagged at the rear on the left. However, after rearranging the luggage and the crew, the trip was resumed. After this, all three travellers had to sit in the front – once again using the footplates as had been the case in Mongolia and in Transbaikalia.

Gulf of Finland

Three of the most important trading cities on the Baltic Sea are located on the Gulf of Finland: Tallinn (Estonia), Helsinki (Finland) and St Petersburg (Russia). In contrast to the Gulf of Riga, these ports cannot be accessed all the year round. This is because the Gulf of Finland, which is 430 kilometres long and up to 120 kilometres wide, ices up between two and six months of the year.

AUTO SPIES



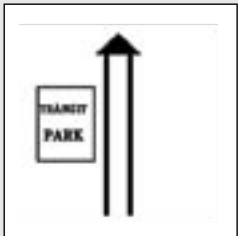


🌐 WPT 379 WPT 380 WPT 381 WPT 382 WPT 383

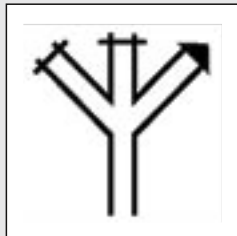
Attention

Follow
Piiripunkt
border station

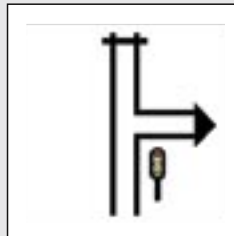
Attention



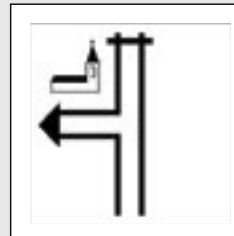
216.90
0.41



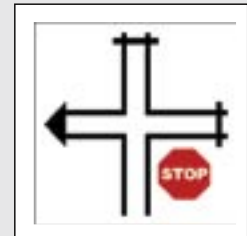
217.31
2.33



219.64
0.44



220.08
0.25



220.33
0.21

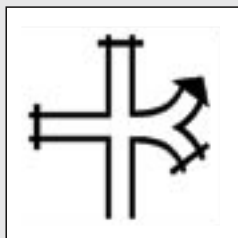


Puskini Street

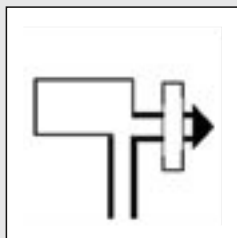
Estonia border
Narva

Russian border
Ivangorod

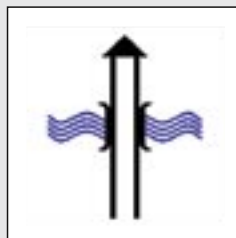
Police
Follow
M 11/E 20
St. Petersburg
Attention bad road



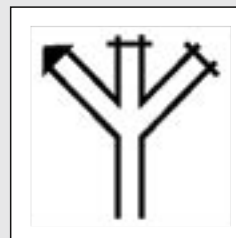
220.54
0.33



220.87
0.13



221.00
0.67



221.67
1.33



223.00
13.69



WPT 384

WPT 385

WPT 386

Narva

The Narva, the 78-kilometre outlet of Lake Peipsi which drains into the Baltic Sea, is the natural border with Russia. Previously, the Danes had conquered North Estonia and built a castle on the West bank of the Narva to secure their trading routes. The city of Narva originated around the Castle of Hermann. Later the castle and the town were taken over by the Teutonic Knights. In 1492, the first Russian Tsar Ivan III built the Ivangorod Fortress on the east bank of the river, which has marked the border between east and west since that time. From 1558 to 1581, Narva belonged to Russia, then to Sweden and finally to Russia again – as a defensive bastion for the capital St Petersburg. The third-largest city in Estonia (67,000 inhabitants) has always benefited from its favourable location. It was particularly the textile industry which flourished. The Kreenholm textile plant built in 1857 was one of the biggest cotton factories in the world at the start of the 20th century.

Traffic Regulations in Russia



- If the driver has held a driving licence for less than two years, the speed limit is 70 km/h
- Vehicles must carry a fire extinguisher
- Vehicles and convoys with flashing lights must be allowed to overtake
- Overtaking is not permitted at junctions and railway crossings
- Foreigners must not accept hitchhikers
- Seatbelts must be fastened for all seats
- Roadside military posts may only be passed at walking pace and with parking lights switched on if at night

Emergency telephone numbers:

Police 02 | Fire 01 | Ambulance 03

Blood alcohol limit 0 millilitres

In the event of an accident, the military and, in Russia, the state insurance company Ingosstrakh must be notified immediately
Ingosstrakh:
095/2 33 20 70, 095/2 32 34 60, 61

Other road signs



Roadside military post



Several railway crossings

AUTO SPIES





WPT 387

WPT 388

WPT 389

WPT 390

WPT 391

Attention
Very bad on the bridge
and bad road
on 80 km

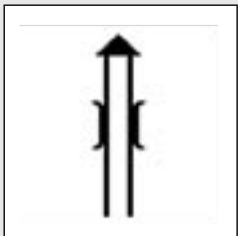
Follow
M 11/E 20
St. Petersburg

Always follow
M 11/E 20
St. Petersburg

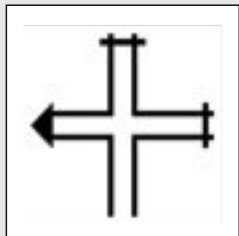
Attention

Danger

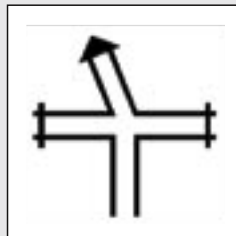
St. Petersburg 124



236.69
5.79



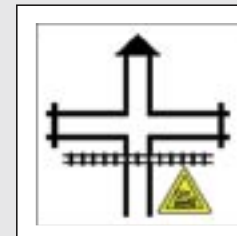
242.48
3.76



246.24
6.93



253.17
4.53



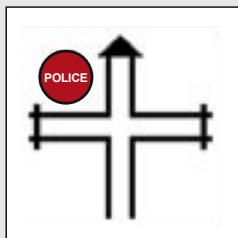
257.70
58.90

AUTO SPIES

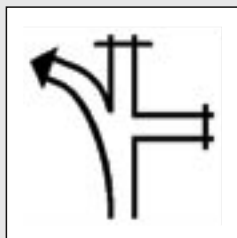


Attention
After the bridge
traffic

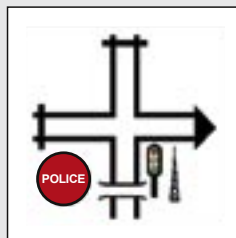
Follow
Aeroport
Attention traffic



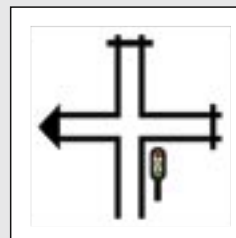
316.60
25.05



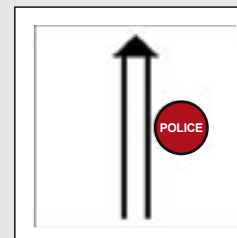
341.65
9.48



351.13
10.57



361.70
6.77



368.47
4.48



WPT 392

WPT 394

WPT 395

WPT 396

WPT 397



St Petersburg

With 4.6 million inhabitants, St Petersburg is one of the largest cities and one of the most important cultural centres in Europe. In 1703, Tsar Peter the Great (1672–1725) had built the city in the Neva estuary literally from nothing. In the middle of a swamp and water landscape, a fortification against Sweden was erected, named after St Peter. But the tsar wanted something larger, a magnificent “Window on Europe”. For this vision, he co-opted numerous workers from across the country. The construction cost many thousand lives. In 1712, St Petersburg replaced Moscow as the capital city for the next two centuries. Only in 1918, Moscow became the seat of government again. At this time, the former capital was called by the Russian name Petrograd. After Lenin’s death, it was renamed Leningrad in 1924 and only received its old name back in 1991. St Petersburg is called the Venice of the North for good reason: The city is made up of 42 islands and innumerable canals which are connected by means of 400 bridges. Located only a few metres above sea level, it was repeatedly subjected to flooding. The water in the Neva has risen above the banks some 300 times, jeopardizing the city with its unique baroque and classical buildings.



Reception with Obstacles (St. Petersburg, August 1, 1907)

Borghese's detour – he felt he had to express his gratitude to the St. Petersburg Peking–Paris Committee – was a hotchpotch of vicissitudes and accidents. His early arrival surprised the organizers of a convoy of cars, so that the Itala had to drive the extra mile, literally, preceded by a committee vehicle waving a white flag with a red dot! The waiting time until the official starting signal for the convoy “was killed in the best possible way, with eating and drinking. The restaurant was stormed; champagne flowing, toasts made.” On the other hand, the Italian compatriots had worse luck with their rented bus. It broke down on the way. When the convoy finally rode into the capital, the overturned wreck of a bus blocked the road. Undaunted, its passengers cheered louder than anyone else.



WPT 399

WPT 401

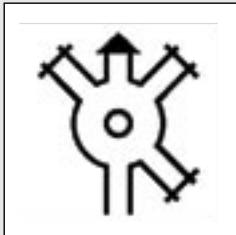
WPT 402

WPT 403

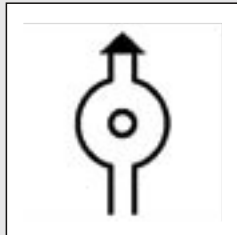
Triumph Arch

Canal

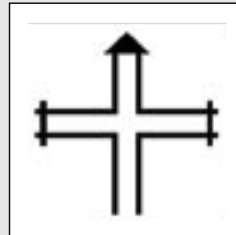
Bridge with
4 columns
Fontonka Canal
along the canal



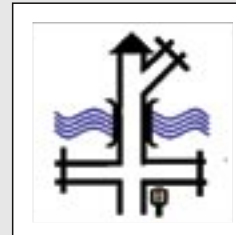
372.95
5.56



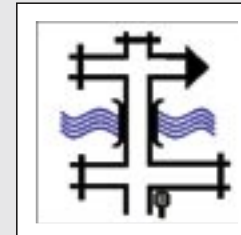
378.51
0.29



378.80
1.63



380.43
1.45



381.88
1.99

AUTO SPIES

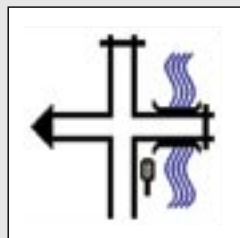


Bridge with horses statues Nevskiy Prospect

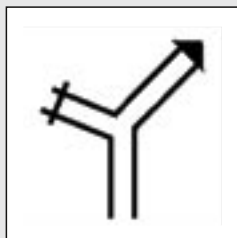
and Alexander Column at right

Bronze Horseman Statue and straight on until parking

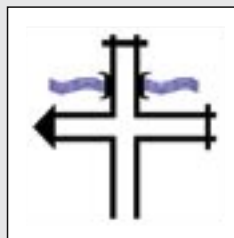
Statue Nicholas I St Petersburg



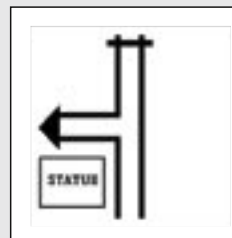
383.87
1.75



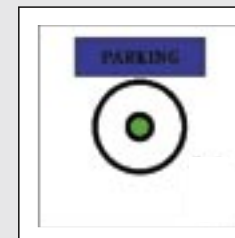
385.62
0.36



385.98
0.64



386.62
0.55



387.17



WPT 404

WPT 405

WPT 406

WPT 407

WPT 409

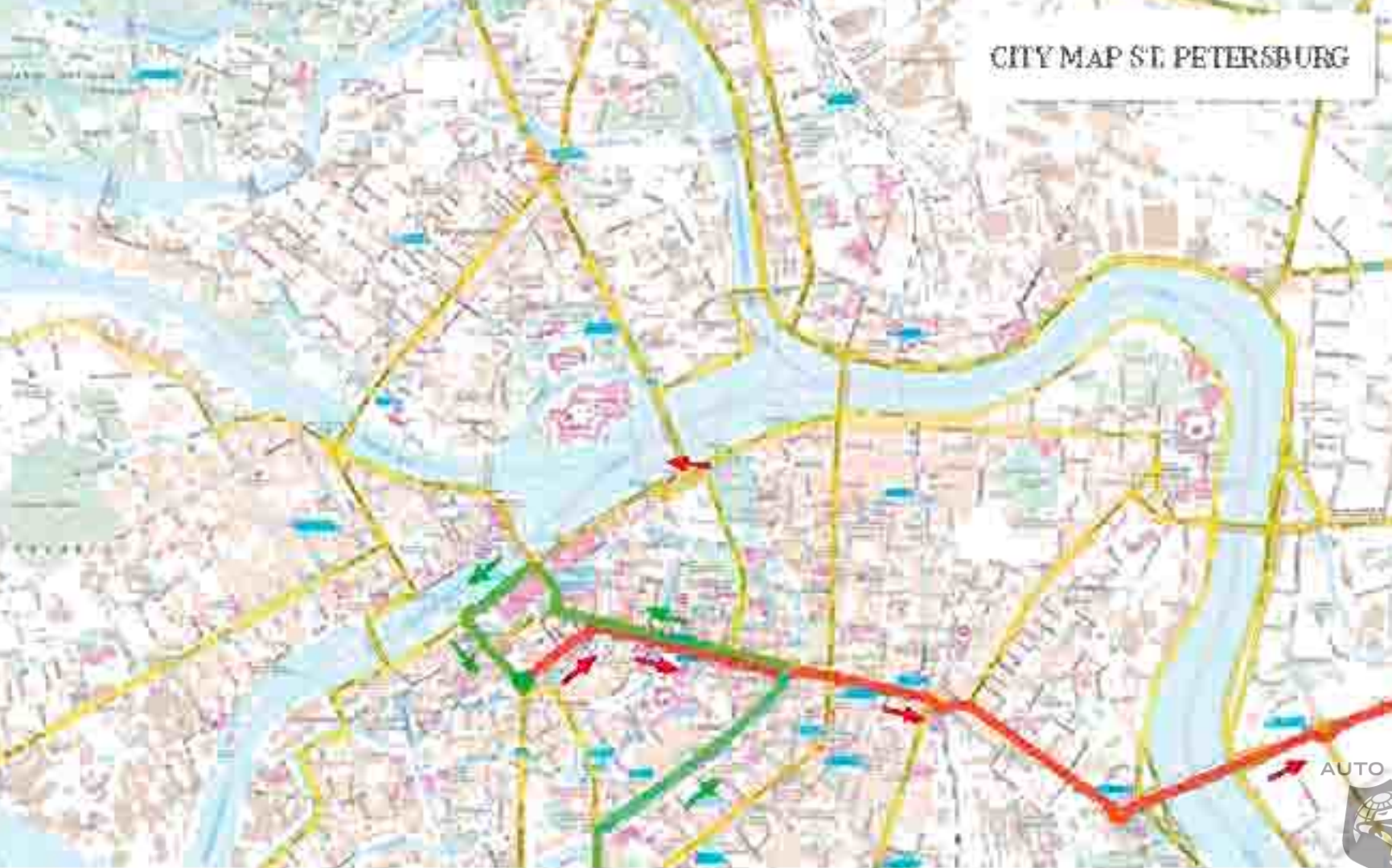
The Hermitage

In 1990, the historical city centre was declared a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site. The most important monument is the Winter Palace, built in 1754, one of the main works of the Russian baroque. Today, the grand building, to which the tsars retired in the cold season, is part of the Hermitage. The complex, which is made up of four splendid palaces and a theatre, houses one of the largest and most important art museums in the world. On a space of 46,000 square metres, there are 1,050 rooms, connected with some 1,900 doors and approximately 120 staircases. The Hermitage has a total of 2.7 million exhibits.

St Isaac's Square

The starting point for participants of the second stage, St Isaac's Square, is one of the most beautiful squares in St Petersburg. It was named after St Isaac's Cathedral - built in honour of the patron saint of Tsar Peter I - which also forms the magnificent centrepiece of the square. 111 metres long, 97 metres wide and over 100 metres high, the cathedral is one of the largest domed buildings in the world. The diameter of its main golden cupola is 26 metres. Inside the former religious building, which is a much-visited museum today, there is space for more than 14,000 people. Close to the cathedral is also a memorial to Tsar Nicholas I. The south part of the square is occupied by the former Mariinsky Palace, which now houses the legislative body.

CITY MAP ST. PETERSBURG



AUTO



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