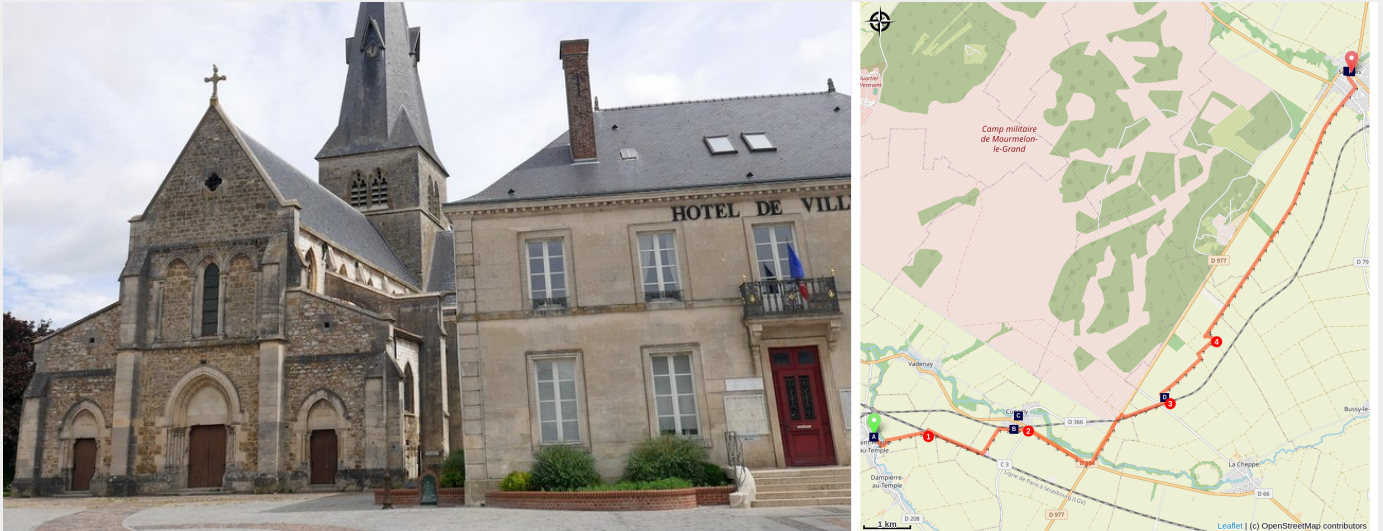


St-Hilaire-au-Temple to Suippes

France - Grand Est



L'église Saint-Martin et l'Hôtel de Ville à Suippes (Image : Amis de saint Colomban)

A stopover in the fields of Champagne which have been marked by History to join the heritage of Suippes.

At the exit of Saint-Hilaire-au-Temple you will follow the TGV line and then the old railway line from Saint-Hilaire-au-Temple to Hagondange in Moselle. After a tribute to the soldiers of the Great War in front of the National Necropolis of Mont Frenet, you will stay on the agricultural paths in the middle of cereal crops until Suippes where a historical heritage awaits you.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 4 h 30

Length : 17.5 km

Trek ascent : 132 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Step

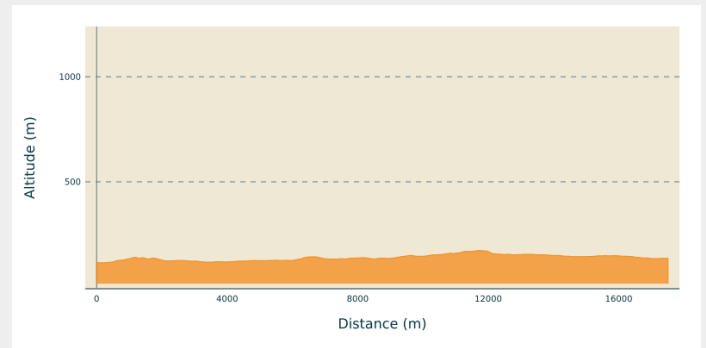
Trek

Departure : Saint-Hilaire Church, rue de l'Abreuvoir 51 400 Saint-Hilaire-le-Temple

Arrival : Saint-Martin Church, place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, 51 600 Suippes

Cities : 1. Grand Est

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 115 m Max elevation 173 m

You leave the church of Saint-Hilaire-au-Temple, rue de la Chalaide, at the bend towards rue Georges Giraud keep to the left, straight ahead, you cross the Vesle after a left turn in the woods turn right on a stone path in the fields.

1. Take the bridge on the TGV line on the right at the exit of the bridge, on the left at the electric station straight ahead between the fields do not bypass the electric station.
2. Go along the railway without crossing it, on the right at the junction with D 994 chemin agricole parallel to the departmental road, at the roundabout on the left towards Suippes cross the railway to follow it
3. After crossing the D 366, turn left in front of the National Necropolis of Mont Frenet and go around the Necropolis.
4. At the crossroads turn left then right straight ahead to Suippes, Chemin des Hautes Voies de Châlons, cross rue du Faubourg Saint-Jacques, rue Neuve, left avenue de Roanne, rue Geneviève Dévignes, fourth street on the right rue du Presbytère you arrive in front of the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and in front of the Saint-Martin church.

On your path...



- Saint-Hilaire Church in Saint-Hilaire-au-Temple (A)
- Sainte-Madeleine Church in Cuperly (C)
- Centre d'Interprétation Marne 14-18 in Suippes (E)

- Railway line from Saint-Hilaire-au-Temple to Hagondange (B)
- National Necropolis of Mont Frenet (D)
- Saint Martin's Church in Suippes (F)

All useful information

On your path...



📍 Saint-Hilaire Church in Saint-Hilaire-au-Temple (A)

Saint-Hilaire au Temple is located in a large fertile plain that man cultivated during the High Antiquity and the High Middle Ages, but it was the arrival of the Knights Templar, an order of religious knights, and the installation of a Commandery in the region in the 12th century, which will be the origin of a barn of the Commandery and then a village from where its current name comes from.

The statues preserved in the church date from this period.

Attribution : Image : Amis de saint Colomban



🚊 Railway line from Saint-Hilaire-au-Temple to Hagondange (B)

The line was wanted by the cities of Reims and Metz after the disappointment of the line's route from Paris to Strasbourg. It was first mentioned by the Prefect of the Moselle, Albert-Edmond-Pierre-Stanislas Germeau, on 22 December 1841. After the War of 1870, the Treaty of Frankfurt, by modifying the border between Germany and France to the detriment of the latter, required the construction of a railway line to re-establish a link between the north of the new department of Meurthe-et-Moselle and the town of Nancy, its capital. Serving Longwy is also an important factor, given the importance of its iron mines and ironworks, which have been isolated by this new configuration.

The Saint-Hilaire section in Verdun was twin-tracked on March 10, 1880. After the 1914-1918 war, the remaining part of the line was twin-tracked.

The line was restored to single-track between Saint-Hilaire and Conflans - Jarny between 1972 and 1975 and intermediate stations were closed.

Today the line is used by grain trains and military trains.

Attribution : Image : Amis de saint Colomban



📍 Sainte-Madeleine Church in Cuperly (C)

Church built in the 19th century.

Attribution : François-Goglin, Wikimedia commons



National Necropolis of Mont Frenet (D)

Creation of the cemetery in 1915, Battle of Champagne, near a field hospital.

Arrangements from 1916 to 1918, 1929. 1930: regrouping of bodies exhumed from military cemeteries east of Reims (Mont-Frenet, Tahure, Souain, Mesnil, Beauséjour, Sainet-marie-à-Py). 8,485 m² - 2,307 bodies

14-18: 2,282 French - 12 British - 3 Czechs - 1 American.

During the Second World War (1940 - 1944), the bodies of 9 French soldiers are buried.

Attribution : Image : Amis de saint Colomban



Centre d'Interprétation Marne 14-18 in Suippes (E)

Suippes was part of the various World War I front lines linking the Chemin des dames and Verdun. The Interpretation Centre offers a reconstruction of the history and course of this war, accompanied by a large collection of archives and numerous testimonials.

[More details](#) : Marne 14-18 Interpretation Centre of Suippes

Attribution : Image : Amis de saint Colomban



Saint Martin's Church in Suippes (F)

The pillars connecting the nave to the transept of the church of Saint Martin date from the 15th century but the building replaced an older church of which we know nothing.

The church has a nave with five bays and a bell tower surmounting the transept crossing. The vaults of the main nave have been rebuilt several times, especially after the two World Wars.

The organ of the church of Saint-Martin de Suippes

The organ alone deserves to enter the church of Suippes. As early as the beginning of the 17th century the church of Saint-Martin had a single manual organ which was restored at the end of the 19th century. Damaged during the First World War it was restored. On the threshold of the Second World War the organ was dismantled and left abandoned in the building. In 1989 the municipality decided to build a new organ in the 18th century Central German style which was the work of Rémy Malher. It was inaugurated in 2003.

Attribution : Image : Amis de saint Colomban