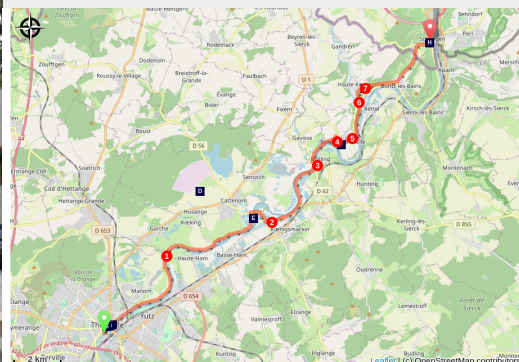


Thionville to Schengen

France - Grand Est



Musée Européen à Schengen (Amis de saint Colomban)



A day to follow the meanders of the Moselle, observe the fauna and flora of the ponds and river banks. Discover the heritage of Berg-sur-Moselle and Schengen.

Leaving Thionville the Moselle will accompany you during several stages. During this stage you will discover ponds and cereal crops. The maritime traffic on the Moselle will distract your walk as well as the heritages you will encounter.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 7 h

Length : 25.4 km

Trek ascent : 264 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Step

Themes : 610, St Colomban

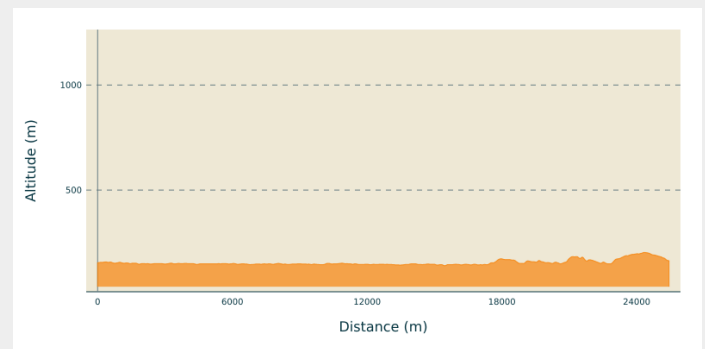
Trek

Departure : Saint Maximin Church, 3 place de l'église, 57 100 Thionville

Arrival : Saint Sauveur Church, Place des enrôlés de force, 5444 Schengen, Luxembourg

Cities : 1. Grand Est
2. Grevenmacher
3. Saarland

Altimetric profile

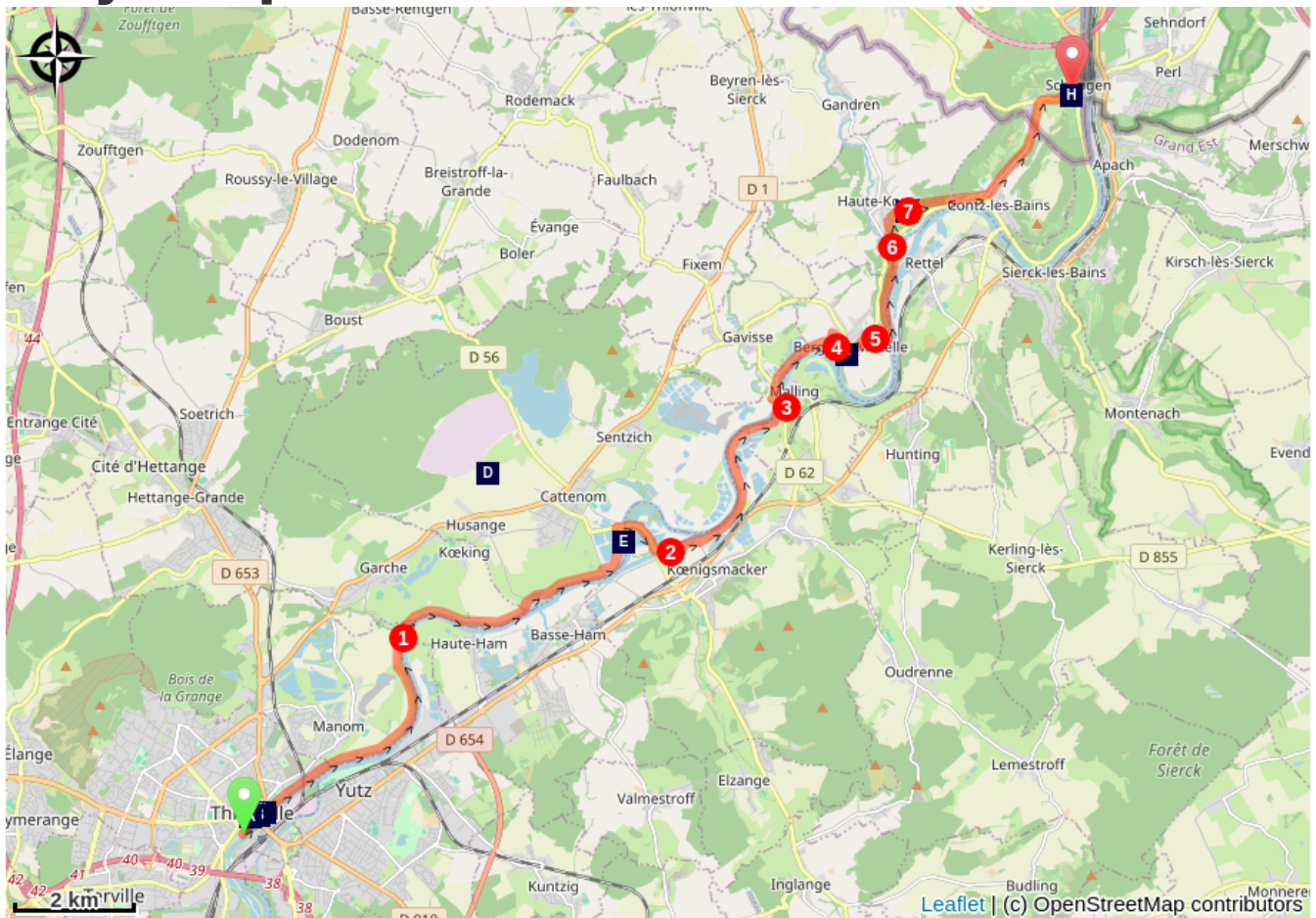


Min elevation 140 m Max elevation 203 m

Departure in front of the Saint Maximin church in Thionville, cross the Nicolas Crauser quay and the car park to reach the towpath, on the left in the direction of the Bastion du Luxembourg, Chemin Rémy Kail.

1. 4 km before crossing the brook La Kiesel turn right on chemin de la Moselle, right at the crossroads with D 56 cross the Moselle.
2. Cross the canal by the Koenigsmaker lock, on the left follow the canal, chemin de la Moselle stay on the Moselle riverside
3. After 4 km turn left at the first bridge, rue de l'ancien Moulin. First road on the right to reach the bank of the Moselle river.
4. On the left in front of the wood and the small car park, go around the wood on chemin du Calvaire, in Berg-sur-Moselle, on the left in front of the church rue des Moulins, on the right Grande-Rue D64
5. In front of the last house on the right, turn left on the towpath and follow the woods, leaving the Moselle bank on the right on the D 64 route de Berg.
6. Left rue du Moulin D 64 A immediately right rue du Tilleul, second road on the right chemin du Haut Edling, left then right rue Principale
7. Right before the church chemin des Vignes, in Contz-les-Bains, left on D 64 route du Vin, left rue Saint-Jean D 64B, second street on the left rue de la Chapelle, cross the border continue on CR 152 B, right rue Wäistrooss until the church Saint Sauveur de Schengen.

On your path...



Thionville Belfry (A)



Bastion du luxembourg in Thionville
(C)



Koenigsmaker hydroelectric dam
(E)



The Saint-Hubert church in Haute-Kontz (G)



La Tour aux puces in Thionville (B)



Cattenom Nuclear Power Plant (D)



Berg Castle on the Moselle (F)



Saint-Sauveur Church in Schengen
(H)

All useful information

Advices

The Charles le Téméraire road is part of the cycle route. AF3V
[More information](#)

How to come ?

Transports

[Information relating to public transport.](#)

Access

Details on access to reach the starting point.

On your path...



Thionville Belfry (A)

The tower of the Belfry of Thionville is mentioned as early as 1363. Topped by one or more bells, it was flanked by an extension housing the aldermen's hall and a hospice for the underprivileged. A rather rare building in Lorraine, it symbolises the communal liberties of the Thionville inhabitants ratified by the Franchise Charter granted in 1239 by Henri, Count of Luxembourg. Of the 14th century construction, only the Gothic style windows and the buttresses visible from the rue de la Tour, remains of a chapel with part of the pointed vault still in place. The current elevation, however, dates from the 16th century and work in the following century will bring its slate roof and onion bulb. A public fountain was installed at the foot of the tower in 1831.

Attribution : Les Amis de saint Colomban



La Tour aux puces in Thionville (B)

Located in the historic centre of the town of Thionville, the Flea Tower Museum benefits from an exceptional architectural setting, in the former keep of the castle that the Counts of Luxembourg erected towards the end of the 11th century. The Flea Tower is an original building with its 14 sides. The tower takes its name from a legend: a princess would have been devoured there by fleas or the tower would have been the last resting place of Emperor Charlemagne's dogs. It presents remarkable archaeological collections discovered in the Pays Thionvillois and the lifestyles of the local population from Prehistory to the Renaissance.

Attribution : Les Amis de saint Colomban



Bastion du luxembourg in Thionville (C)

The "Luxembourg" or Bastion III was built in the 16th century, according to the Thionville fortification project designed by the Flemish architect Jacques Van Noyen, "El destino de Thionvilla", dating from 1568. It consisted of building a hexagonal enclosure protected at the corners by seven bastions intended to defend the corners of the body of the stronghold. Survivor of the destruction at the beginning of the 20th century The siege of Thionville (1558).

[Wikipedia](#)

Attribution : Les Amis de saint Colomban



Cattenom Nuclear Power Plant (D)

Just before the Koenigsmaker dam a little before the place called rue du bac you can see 2,7 Km the nuclear power station of Cattenom.

Attribution : Amis de saint Colomban



Koenigsmaker hydroelectric dam (E)

These so-called "run-of-river" power plants (simple river intakes), of medium and low power (generally less than 1 MW) require only simple and much less expensive developments: small diversion structures, used to divert the available flow of the river to the power plant, possibly a small reservoir when the river flow is too low in order to increase electricity production during times of high demand.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Berg Castle on the Moselle (F)

Berg Castle, formerly known as the "Residence of the Abbots of Echternach", has been on the list of historical monuments since 2003. The village of Berg-sur-Moselle is a remarkable jewel because of the monuments that have accumulated there throughout its history. It remains the dovecote and the main residence. The castle cannot be visited.

If the church of Saint-Michel is open admired its baroque style of the 18th century, facing the castle. To see also an interesting Calvary at the arrival of the Via Colombani with four characters including Santiago de Compostela.

Attribution : Les Amis de saint Colomban



The Saint-Hubert church in Haute-Kontz (G)

Village belonging for two thirds to Lorraine and one third to Luxembourg. It was formerly an autonomous middle and landed seigniory; the high justice system remained prevostal.

The church was rebuilt in 1734 on Roman foundations. The bell tower (12th century) is the only Romanesque vestige. Local rumour has it that there is a crypt under the choir.

The interior of the church was renovated in 2012.

Attribution : Les Amis de saint Colomban



Saint-Sauveur Church in Schengen (H)

After 1801, Schengen freed itself from the mother parish of Perl and became an autonomous parish. The old parish church was the victim of a fire on January 29, 1947. Nevertheless, the church tower and the bells were not destroyed in the fire and are preserved. The foundation stone of the church was laid on May 8, 1949, Kermesse Sunday.

Attribution : Les Amis de saint Colomban