

Le
de TOUR
France

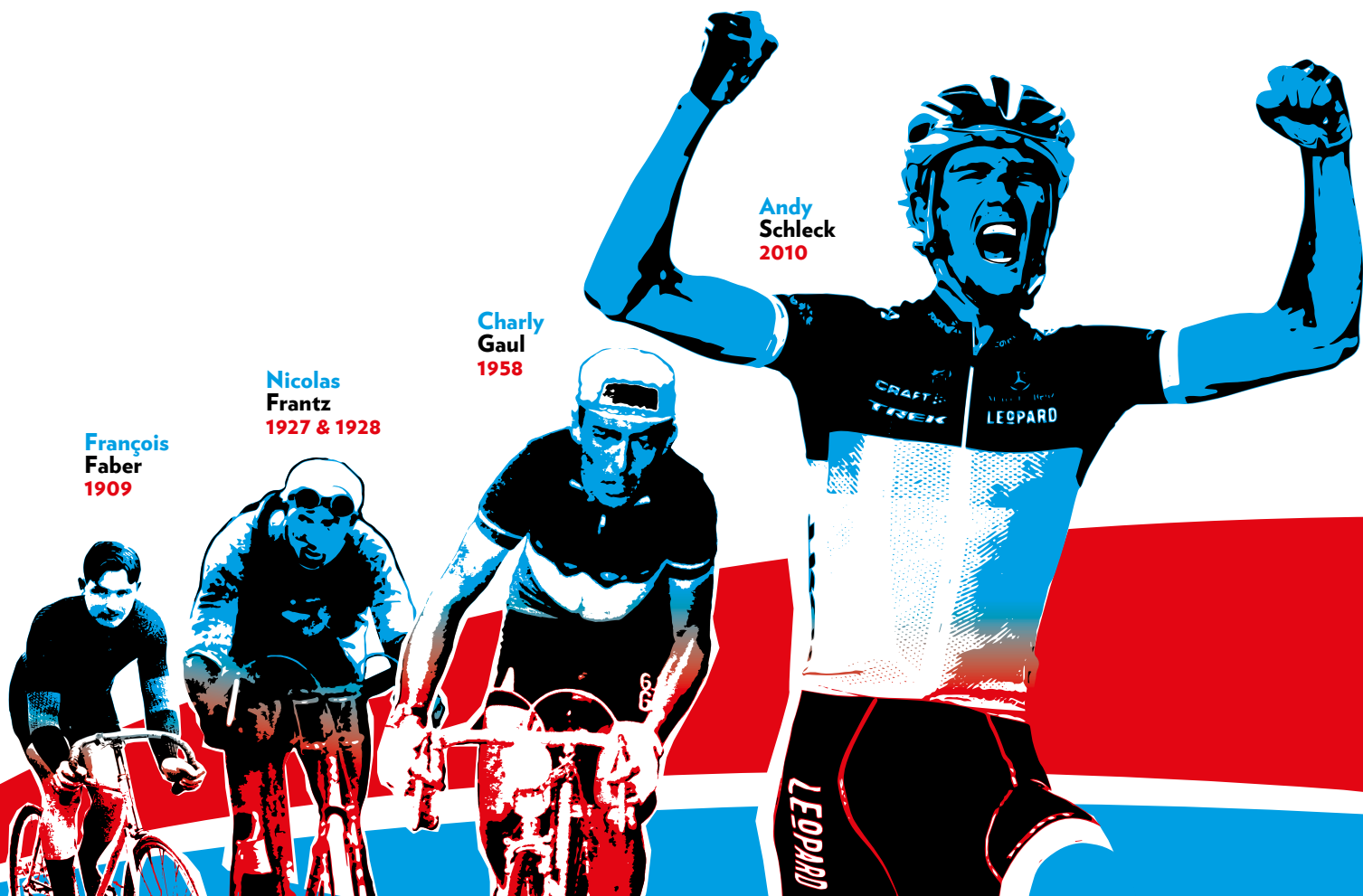
LUXEMBOURG
LET'S MAKE IT HAPPEN

3rd - 4th JULY 2017

PASSAGE OF THE TOUR DE FRANCE 2017 IN LUXEMBOURG

3rd + 4th stage

PRESS KIT



François
Faber
1909

Nicolas
Frantz
1927 & 1928

Charly
Gaul
1958

Andy
Schleck
2010

20 MUNICIPALITIES

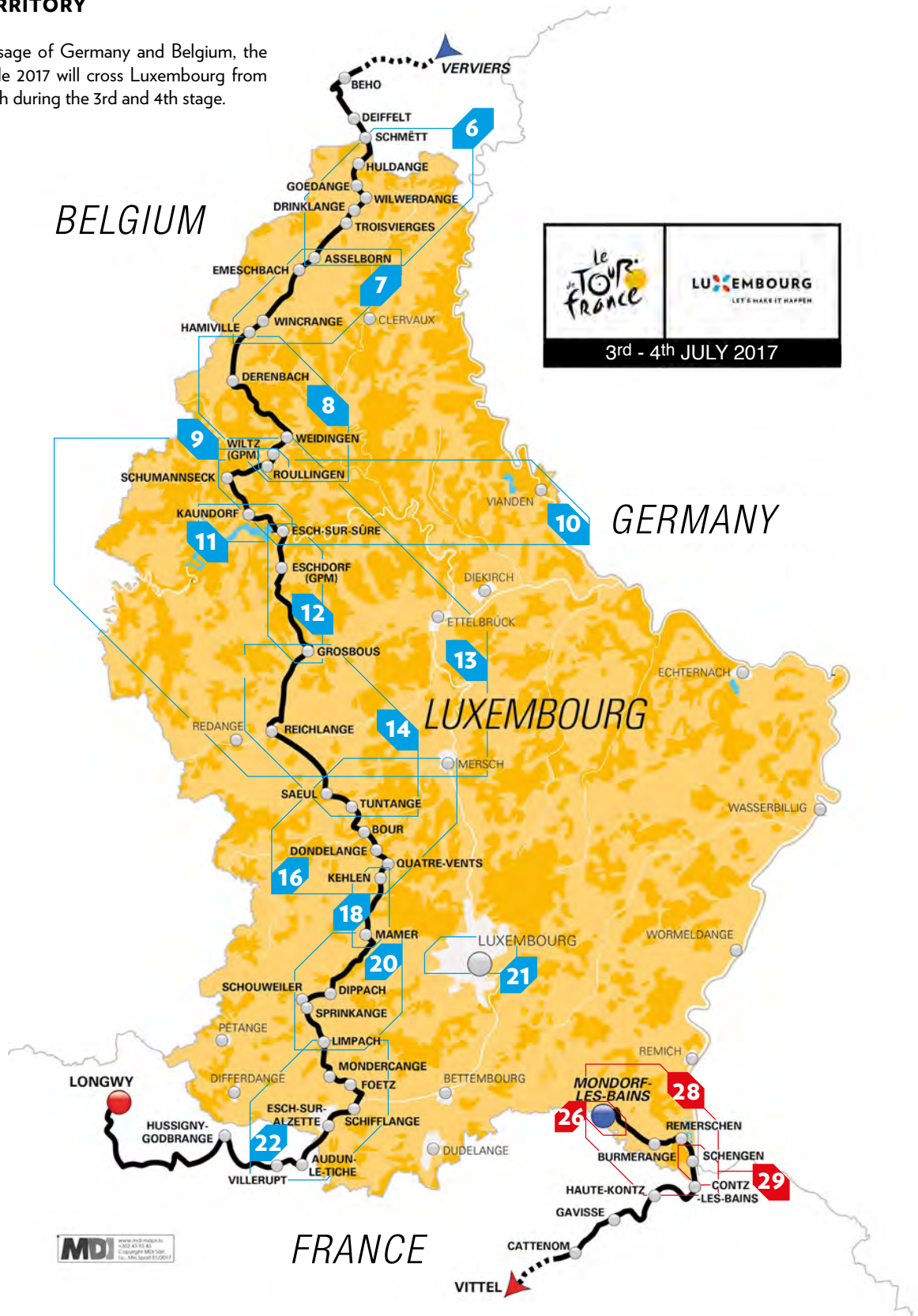
CONTENT

127 KM

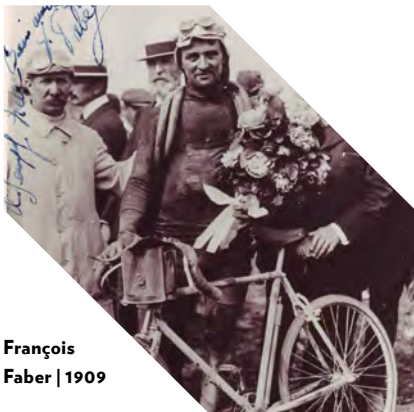
7TH YEAR

THAT LUXEMBOURG WELCOMES A DEPARTURE AND / OR AN ARRIVAL ON ITS TERRITORY

After the passage of Germany and Belgium, the Grande Boucle 2017 will cross Luxembourg from North to South during the 3rd and 4th stage.



A NEVER-ENDING LOVE AFFAIR WITH THE BICYCLE



François Faber | 1909

In the 1950s, the bicycle was the Luxembourgers' most popular means of transport; since then it has become one of their **favourite leisure activities**, and a whole **ecosystem** has grown around it. The state has invested heavily in a **network of cycling routes** that is particularly extensive compared with the size of the population. Enthusiasts and casual cyclists can enjoy **picturesque sceneries**, for instance along the banks of the Moselle river, or more demanding and **spectacular routes**, such as through the country's former opencast iron ore mines. Luxembourg has also hosted five cyclo-cross world championships, including the 2017 event.



Nicolas Frantz | 1927 & 1928

4 TOUR DE FRANCE CHAMPIONS FROM LUXEMBOURG



Charly Gaul | 1958

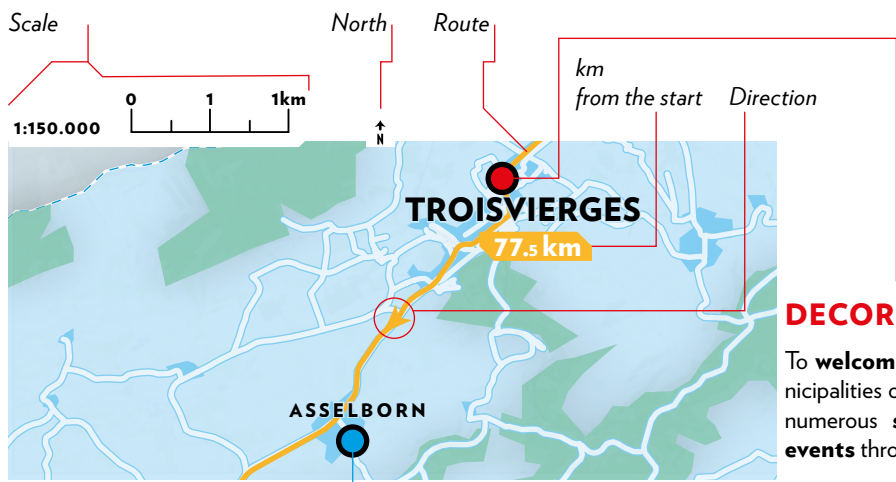
In winning the Tour de France in 1909, **François Faber** became the first in a long list of prominent cycling champions from Luxembourg. **Nicolas Frantz**, who won the Tour in 1927 and who wore the yellow jersey throughout the 1928 event, was followed by the legendary **Charly Gaul**, nicknamed the Angel of the Mountains, and Tour winner in 1958, and more recently **Kim Kirchen**, **Andy Schleck** (winner in 2010), his brother **Fränk** and **Bob Jungels**. Today, young cyclist **Christine Majerus** is demonstrating the passion that knows both genders.



Andy Schleck | 2010



Legend



DECORATIONS / EVENTS

To **welcome** the Tour de France, the municipalities of Luxembourg have organized numerous **site decorations** and other **events** throughout the whole track.

ATTRACTIONS





When the Fox
met the
Rooster



STREET ART

Along the Tour de France track in Luxembourg, the English artist **James Traffon** has created an unique **roadside gallery** - open and accessible to all. Every artwork presents one '**legend**' of the **Tour de France**, four of which are from Luxembourg (**François Faber, Nicolas Frantz, Charly Gaul, Andy Schleck**), with their associated nickname. The artist takes the viewer on a journey of discovery - exploring the myths and folklore of the greatest race in sport - the Tour de France - as seen through the eyes of an inquisitive fox.

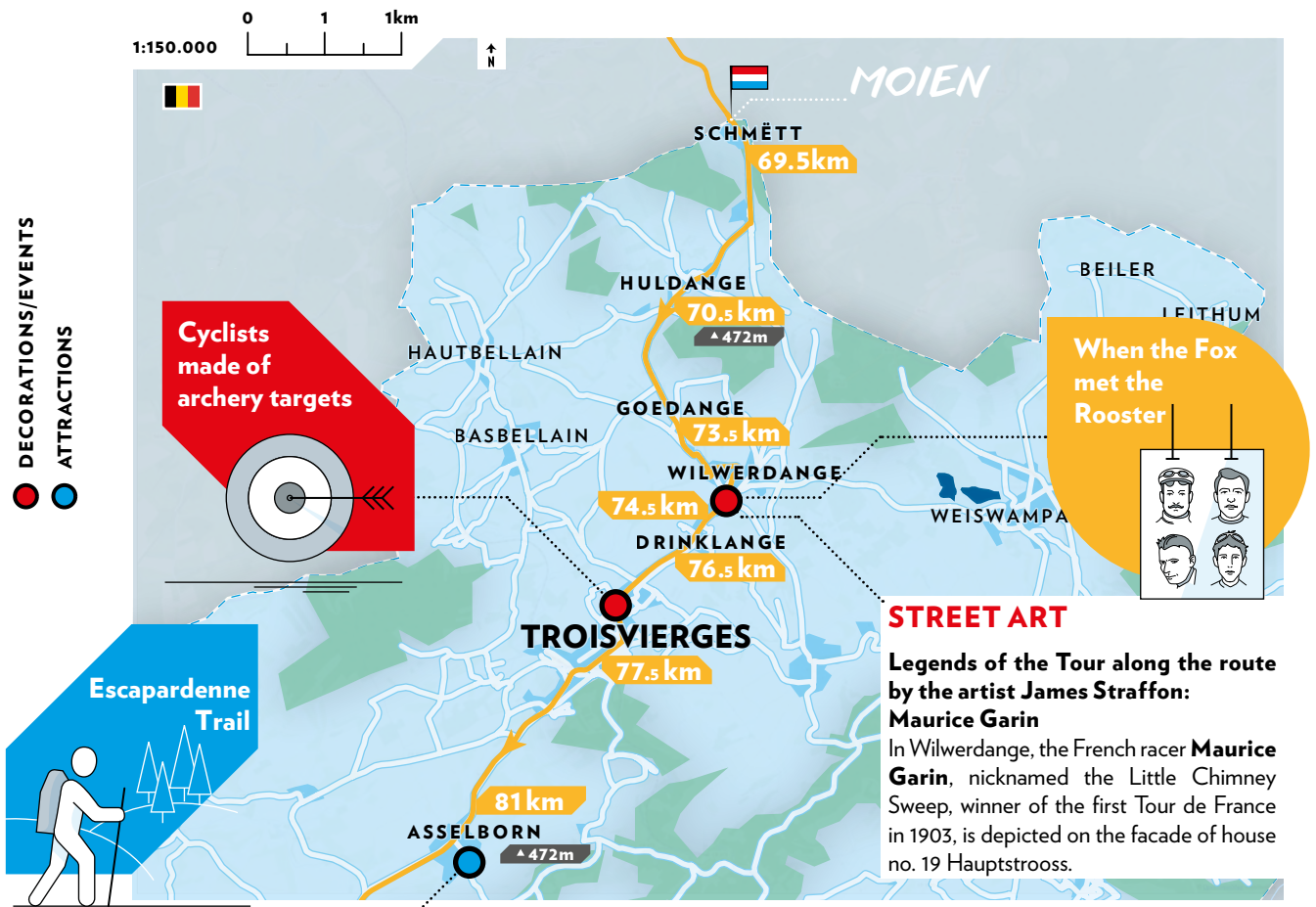
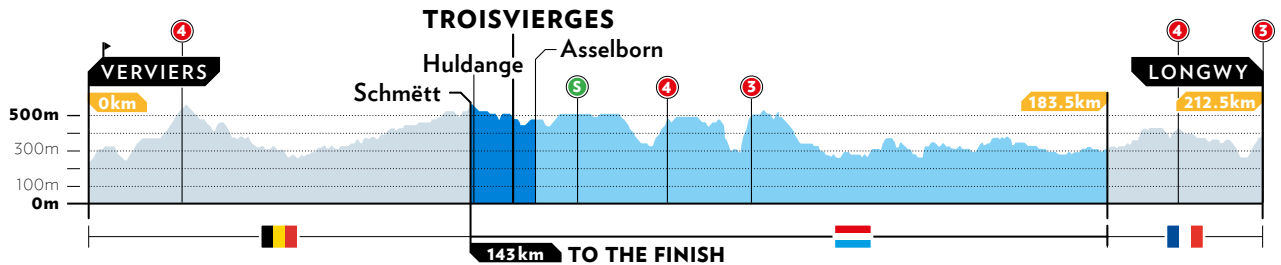
This fable came into being after the artist's research into Luxembourg's rich literary history came upon at Michel Rodange, and his national epic, Renert [Renert oder de Fuuß am Frack an a Maaansgeisst], which was published in 1872. This art project has been carried out in collaboration with the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Luxembourg.

TROISVIERGES

STAGE

The municipality of Troisvierges consists of 8 towns. The Tour passes through **Huldange, Goedange, Wilwerdange, Drinklange, Troisvierges.**

- **Population** : 3.139 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 37,86 km²



ESCAPARDENNE

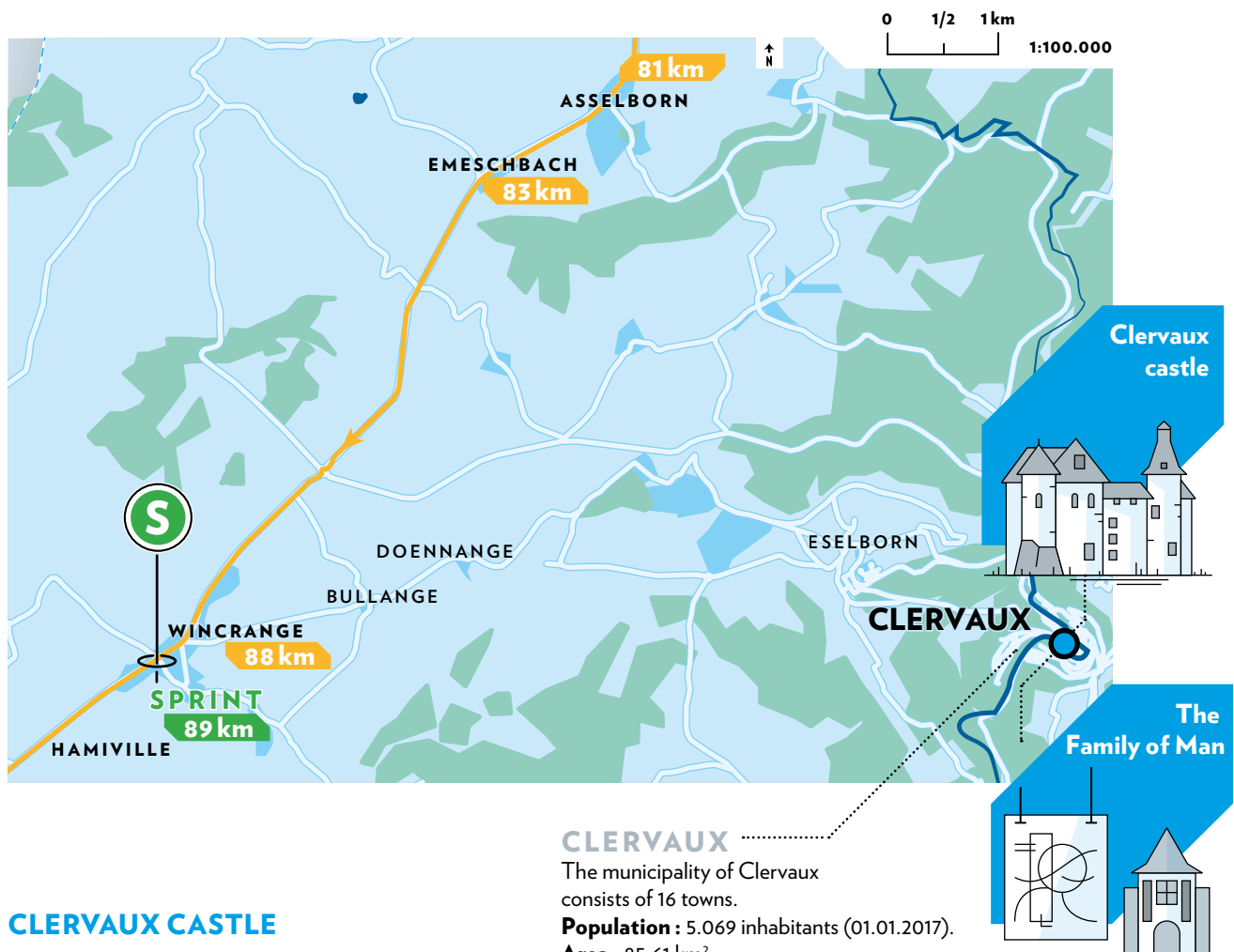
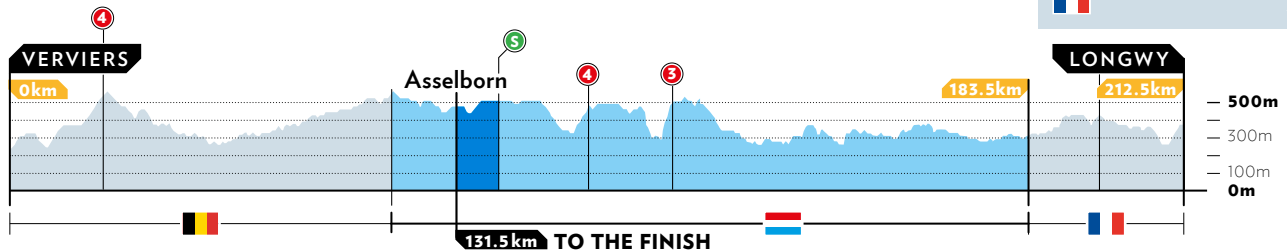
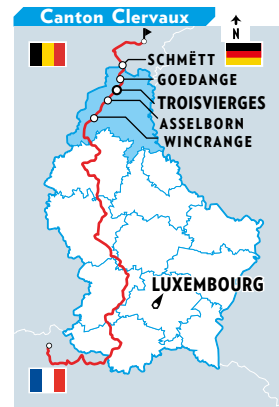
Along a **total length of 157 km**, this **hiking trail**, certificated as a **Leading Quality Trail - Best of Europe**, takes you from **Ettelbruck (LU)** to **La Roche-en-Ardenne (BE)**. The Escapardenne trails are of remarkable quality, and provides visitors the opportunity to explore the beautiful landscapes and **unmissable national heritage and historical sites** along a marked trail. Hiking friendly hotels await you along the trail at regular intervals.

WINCRANGE

The municipality of Wincrange consists of 27 towns. The Tour passes through **Asselborn, Emeschbaach, Wincrange, Hamiville** and **Derenbach**.

- **Population** : 4.227 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 113,36 km²

This is the municipality with the largest surface area in Luxembourg.



CLERVAUX CASTLE

The feudal castle of Clervaux dates back to the **12th century** and overlooks the **medieval village of Clervaux**, in the heart of the **Ardennes countryside**. In **1944**, during the **Battle of the Bulge** (1944-1945), the castle was **seriously damaged** by German bombing. The State bought the castle in its ruined state, and restored it to its former glory. Today, the village's municipal offices, the museum of scale models of the Grand Duchy's impressive castles and the **Museum of the Battle of the Bulge** are housed in the castle. And one wing of the castle is home to **Edward Steichen's famous photographic collection** entitled **"The Family of Man"**.

CLERVAUX

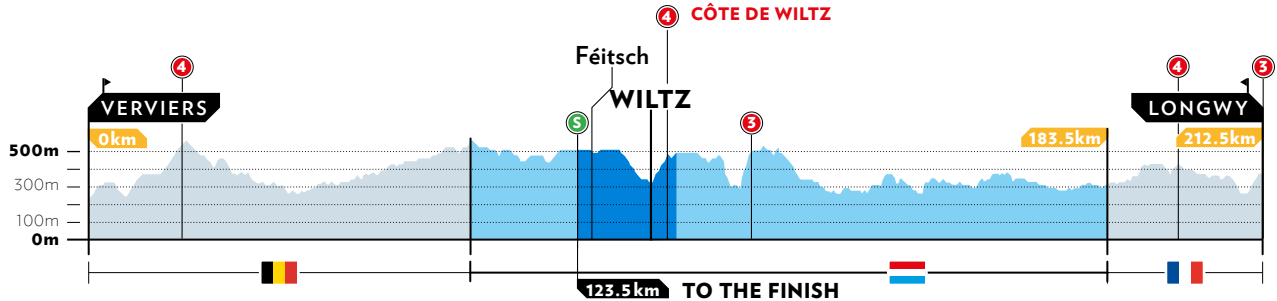
The municipality of Clervaux consists of 16 towns.
Population : 5.069 inhabitants (01.01.2017).
Area : 85,61 km²

EXPOSITION

Collection of photographs created in 1955 by **Edward Steichen** for the **Museum of Modern Art** in New York. The exhibition was added to the **Memory of the World Register of the UNESCO** in 2003.

WILTZ

The municipality of Wiltz consists of 7 towns.
 The Tour passes through **Weidingen, Wiltz** and **Roullingen**.
 - **Population** : 6.730 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
 - **Area** : 39,30 km²



DECORATIONS / EVENTS
 ATTRACTIONS



WILTZ

Charmingly located on a steep hill, the upper half of town with the castle of the former Counts of Wiltz stands high on a plateau and its slopes. The lower town extends in a wide valley to both banks of the river Wiltz. A town rich in history, Wiltz is dotted with the remains of times long past, such as the stone crosses which remember the plague and the feudal justice of former times, the churches of the upper town with marvellous baroque furniture, and the decanal church, which is a jewel of Gothic architecture in Luxembourg. The tombstones of the Lords of Wiltz are preserved there.

CÔTE DE WILTZ

CATEGORY 4

3.1 KM

CLIMB AT 4.8%

107km TO THE FINISH

SUCCESSSES:

TOUR DE FRANCE:

WINNER 1909

SECOND 1908

SECOND 1910

25 RACE DAYS IN YELLOW JERSEY

19 STAGE VICTORIES

When the Fox met the Rooster



STREET ART

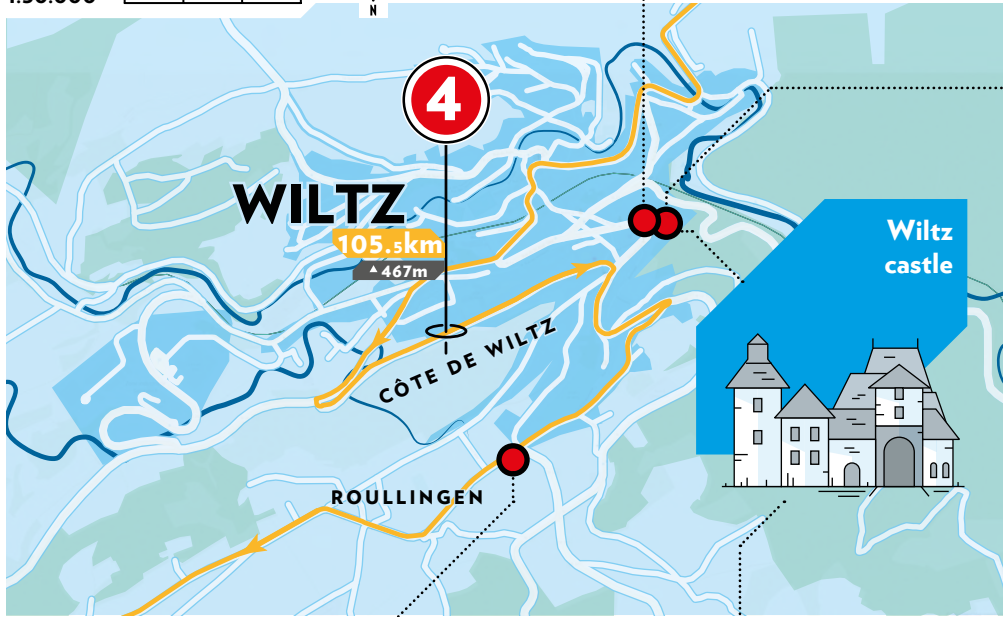
Legends of the Tour along the route by the artist James Straffon:

François Faber

In **Wiltz**, the Luxembourgish racer **François Faber**, winner of the Tour de France in 1909, decorates the Grand-Rue in Wiltz.



1:50.000 0 250 500 750m



Giant bicycle

GIANT BICYCLE

in the castle courtyard, formed by the students of the Lycée du Nord.

The students of the Lycée du Nord de Wiltz will form a giant bicycle in the castle courtyard, which will be visible from the sky. The students will run to give the appearance of rotating bicycle wheels.



Giant painting

GIANT PAINTING

(biodegradable airbrush), in a field by the artist SAYPE; portrait of the racer **François Faber**, whose father lived in Wiltz.

WILTZ CASTLE

The original castle of the **former Lords of Wiltz** was situated in the lower town where the parish church is located nowadays. This fortification could not resist, during **the Norman invasion**, the unceasing enemy attacks. Therefore - in the late **XIIth century** - the Lords of Wiltz built another larger castle at the eastern end of a rocky promontory above the banks of the river Wiltz. During the **XIVth century**, the **fortifications** were demolished and replaced by a new larger rampart.

In **1388**, the castle was destroyed by soldiers of the King of France during an expedition against the Duke of Juliers. At the beginning of the **XVth century**, the **town and castle were set on fire** by the Count of Nassau. In **1453**, scarcely rebuilt from its ruins, Wiltz was again destroyed under Philippe de Bourgogne, by de Croy, Governor of Luxembourg.

On the **23rd of May 1631**, **Jean VI of Wiltz** built a **new castle** on the same location. Of the preceding fortifications only the old tower of the witches and the square tower remain, integrated among the buildings on the north-western side. This tower used to be the main entrance, reached over a drawbridge.

Count Jean began building the **castle in the renaissance style in 1631**, which still exists. The Thirty Years War, various sieges, famine and epidemics, however, were delaying the works. And so it was that Count Charles-Eugène completed the castle only in 1720. The latter built, within the walls of the castle, a **chapel in the renaissance style** and stairs to the gardens opposite of the manor house. Since the 1950s the magnificent staircase leading up to the castle garden and the facade of the castle have served as the backdrop for the open-air European festival of theatre and music in Wiltz.

François FABER

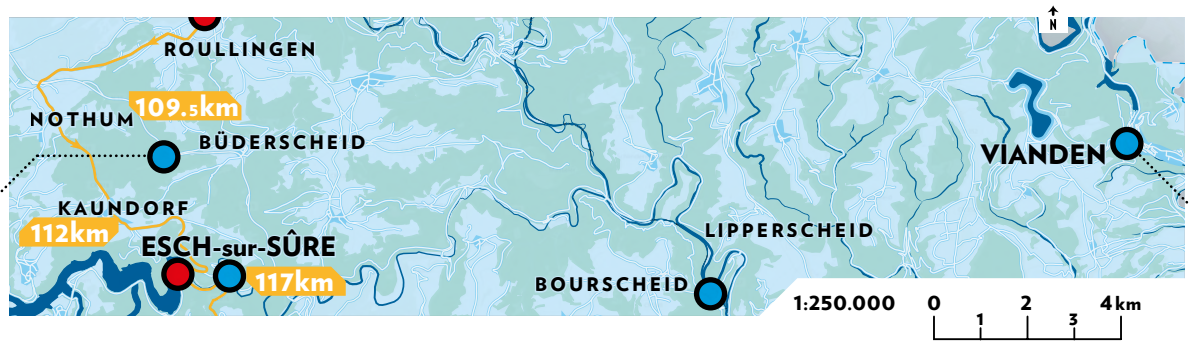
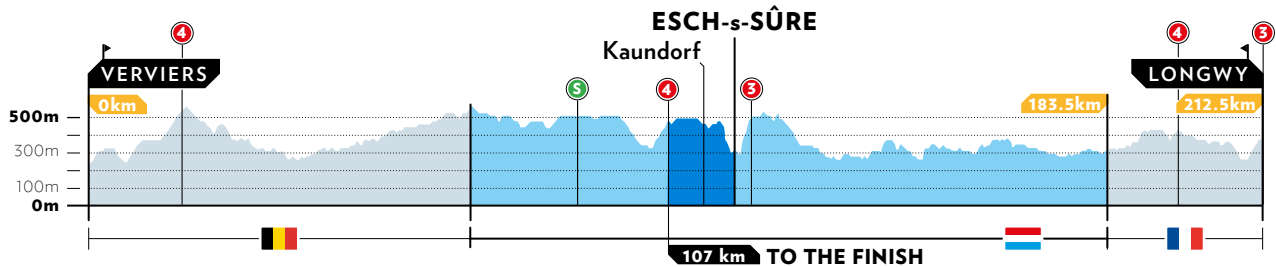


LAC HAUTE SÛRE

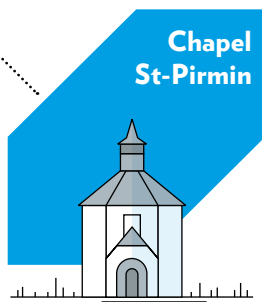
In the direction of Kaundorf, the view on the gently undulating high plateau is breathtaking. Here, the cyclists enter the Upper Sûre National Park, whose dam has shaped one of the most magnificent landscapes in Luxembourg.

The municipality of Lac Haute Sûre consists of 8 towns. The Tour passes through **Kaundorf**.

- **Population** : 1.865 inhabitants (07.03.2017)
- **Area** : 48,50 km²



● DECORATIONS/EVENTS
● ATTRACTIONS



CHAPEL ST-PIRMIN

National heritage monument

The location was already a **sacred site during the Roman period** and before. The octagonal **chapel** now in place dates from the 18th century. **The water** was used just until the beginning of the 20th century to **cure childhood illnesses**. In 1159, Count Henri IV of Luxembourg ceded the sanctuary on the plateau, and the surrounding grounds, to the Abbey Notre-Dame de Luxembourg.



VIANDEN CASTLE

Built on the **foundations of a Roman fort** and a **Carolingian refuge**, this **fortification** is considered one of the **largest and most majestic feudal manors dating from Romanesque and Gothic periods in Europe**.

The origins of the castle date back to the **third century**, when the **Romans** erected a **fortress** at this location. After the decline of the Roman Empire, the Carolingians settled there (ninth century). In the **eleventh century**, the **chapel** and the **small palace** were built, the most notable parts of the castle. The **twelfth century** saw the construction of the **grand palace**, the thirteenth that of the knights' hall.

From the **eleventh to the fifteenth century**, the castle was the residence of the **powerful Counts of Vianden**. In **1417**, it was bequeathed by inheritance to the younger branch of the **German House of Nassau**. In **1890**, it eventually fell to **Grand Duke Adolphe** of the elder branch of Nassau. Vianden is often considered to be the **symbolic birthplace of the Orange-Nassau dynasty** to which the **Grand Ducal** family belongs.

Since 1977, when the castle became the **property of the state**, it has experienced a series of **restorations** and is now an important element of the cultural heritage of Europe.

VIANDEN

The municipality of Vianden consists of 1 town.

- Population** : 2.008 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- Area** : 9,67 km²

ESCH-SUR-SÛRE

The municipality of Esch-sur-Sûre consists of 12 towns. The Tour passes through **Esch-sur-Sûre** and **Eschdorf**.

- **Population** : 2.640 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 50,59 km²

UPPER SÛRE LAKE

The lake dates from **1961** and lies 1 km west of Esch-sur-Sûre, in the middle of the **Upper Sûre National Park**. The lake has a surface area of 380 ha and secures not only a steady **supply of drinkable water and electricity**, but also presents a **beautiful recreational area**. Beyond the 5km protective perimeter at the main dam, a wide range of water sports can be enjoyed, including swimming, rowing, diving, wind-surfing and sailing.

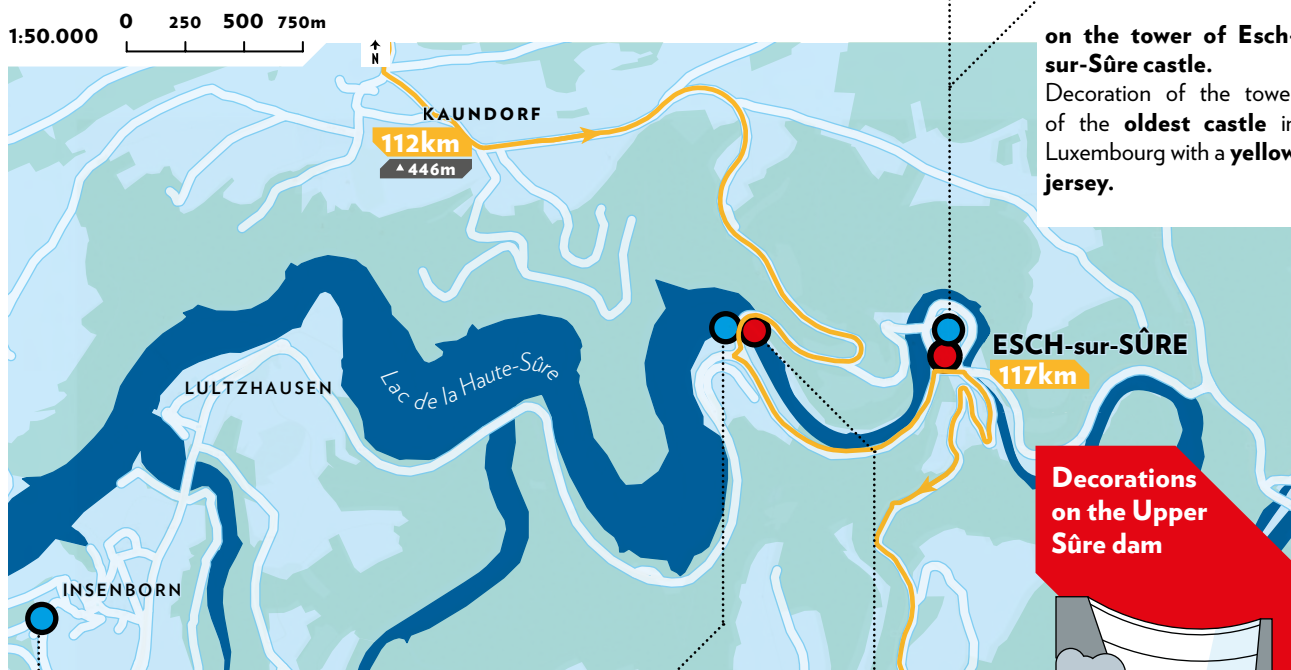
ESCH-SUR-SÛRE CASTLE

The centre of Esch-sur-Sûre is dominated by the **remains of a castle** the origins of which date back to **927** and which saw a great deal of activity right up to the French Revolution. The **first famous knights from the House of Esch** were **Henri I and Godefroy I**, who served at the side of Godfrey of Bouillon in the First Crusade. Over the course of history, several Lords of Esch were among the most **influential advisers** to the **Counts of Luxembourg**. During the Night of Legends (1 July) the castle Esch-sur-Sûre is transformed into a magical and wonderful place by dancers, storytellers, musicians, jugglers and fire-eaters.

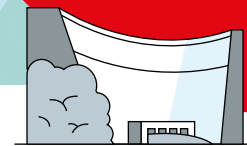


DECORATION

on the tower of Esch-sur-Sûre castle.
 Decoration of the tower of the **oldest castle** in Luxembourg with a **yellow jersey**.



Decorations on the Upper Sûre dam



NATURE AND FOREST CENTRE

The **nature and forest centre Burfelt** lies on a peninsula away from the main roads on the shore of the upper Sûre lake, in a picturesque set of **farm buildings** dating from the **18th century**. Managed by the national forest and nature agency, the centre is open to the public throughout the year, offering an exhibition and activities on the multifunctionality of forests.

UPPER SÛRE DAM

The **dam** was constructed during the **1950s**. It is **47 m** high, and **1.5-4.50 m thick**. It was filled for the first time in 1959. At the **treatment facility** of Esch-sur-Sûre, the reservoir waters are **treated in five phases**: namely ozonation, flocculation, sand bed filtration, deacidification and disinfection. At the end of this treatment, the water fulfills the strict **criteria for drinking water**. The water treatment facilities can be visited.

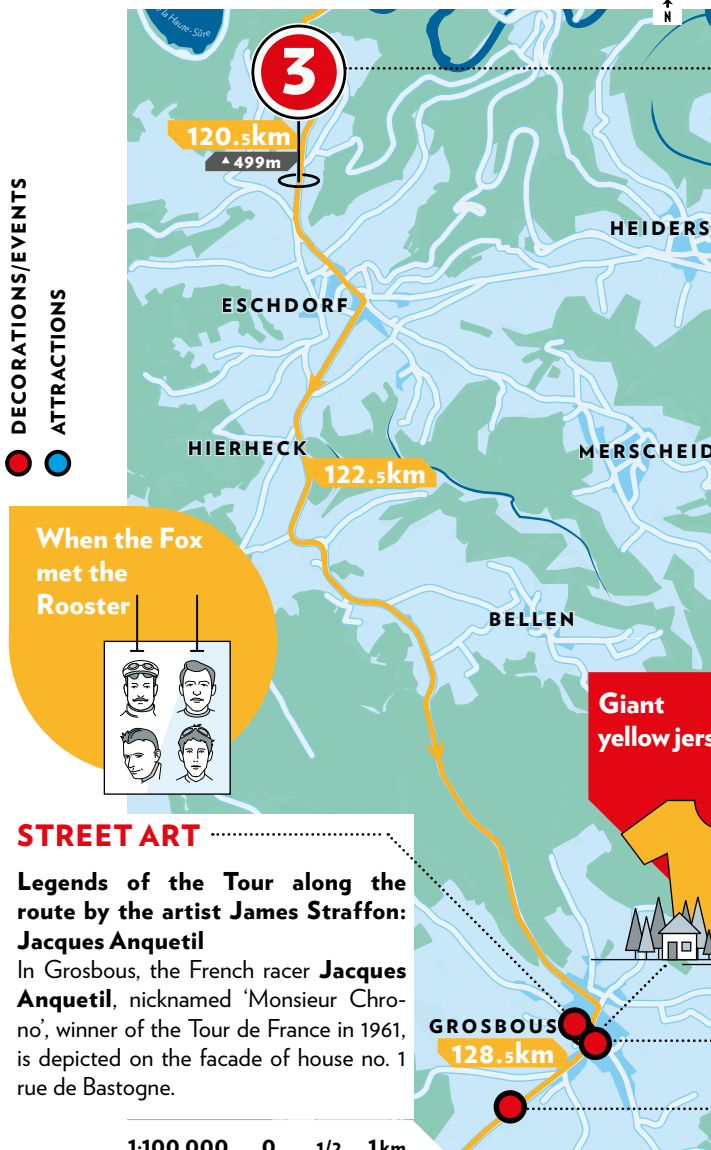
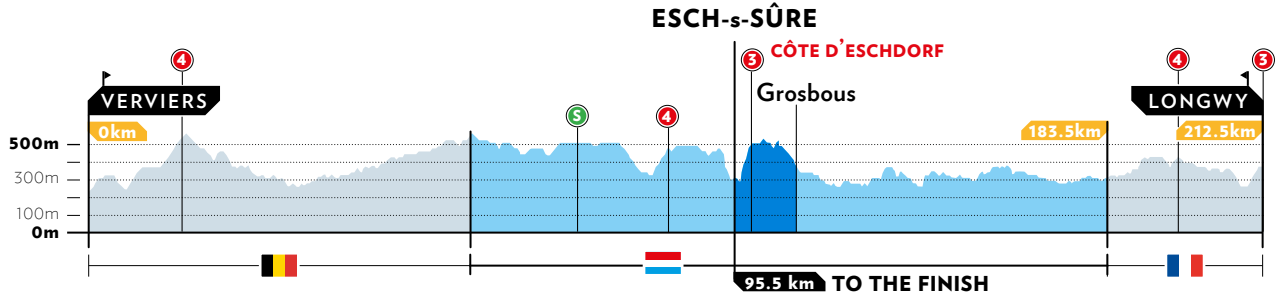
DECORATIONS

on the Upper Sûre dam.
 Giant tarpaulin to pay **tribute** to the **four Luxembourgish winners** in the history of the Tour de France:

1. **François Faber (1909)**
2. **Nicolas Frantz (1927, 1928)**
3. **Charly Gaul (1958)**
4. **Andy Schleck (2010)**

GROSBOUS

The municipality of Grosbous consists of 4 towns.
 The Tour passes through Grosbous.
 - **Population** : 1.026 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
 - **Area** : 20,11 km²



CÔTE D'ESCHDORF

CATEGORY 3

2.3 KM

CLIMB AT 9.3%

92km TO THE FINISH

When the Fox met the Rooster

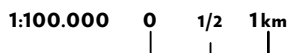


STREET ART

Legends of the Tour along the route by the artist James Traffon:

Jacques Anquetil

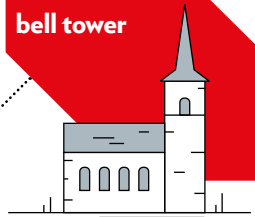
In Grosbous, the French racer **Jacques Anquetil**, nicknamed 'Monsieur Chrono', winner of the Tour de France in 1961, is depicted on the facade of house no. 1 rue de Bastogne.



Giant yellow jersey

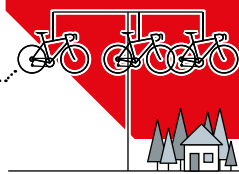


Decoration of the bell tower



The bell tower, constructed in 1719, salutes for the first time in its history the Tour.

Giant bicycle mobile



Bicycles do the "Tour" in the air.

BOURSCHEID

BOURSCHEID CASTLE

Bourscheid Castle is not only the **largest in the country** but also one of the **largest between the Rhine** and the Meuse. It was enlarged in four stages, the last of which ended in 1430 with the construction of the large enclosure and its many towers.

Its story begins with the first Lord of the castle, **Bertram of Bourscheid**, whose name was mentioned in **1095** for the first time in the castle history. The construction of the castle began **around the year 1000** by the replacement of older fortified constructions.

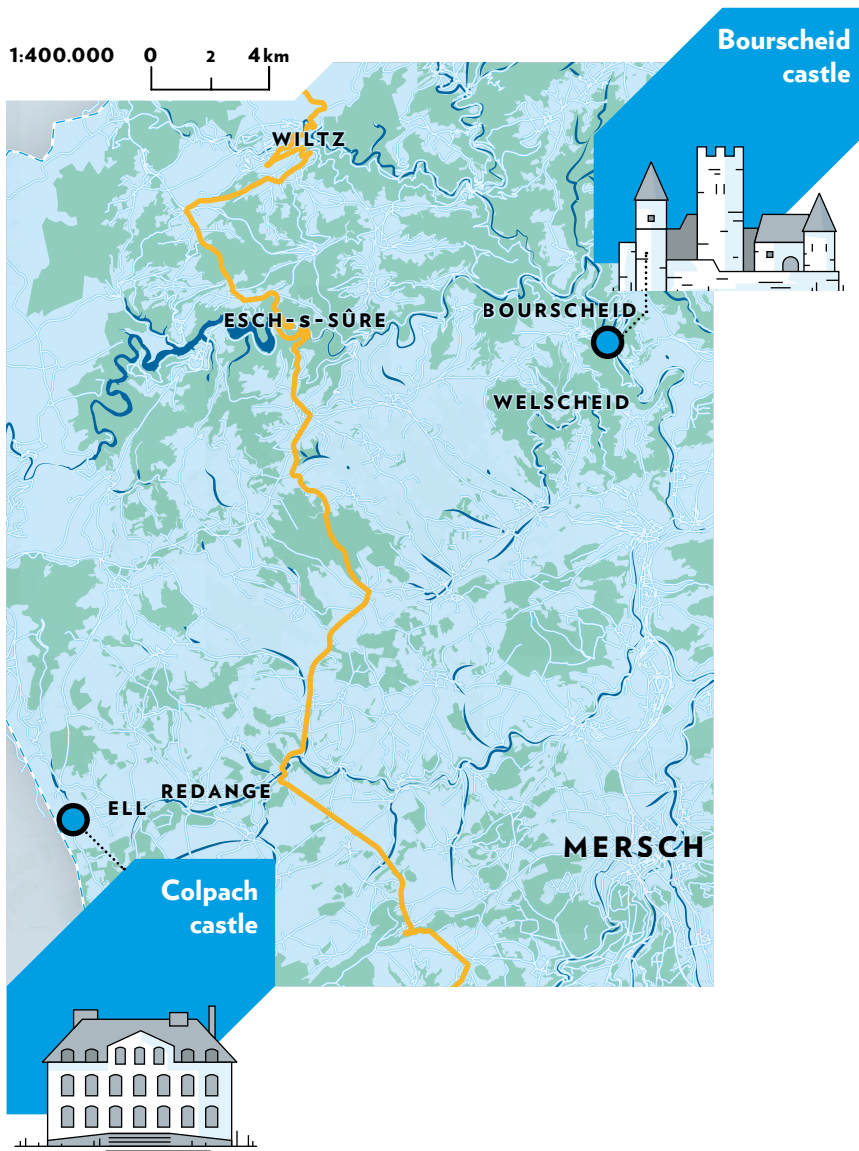
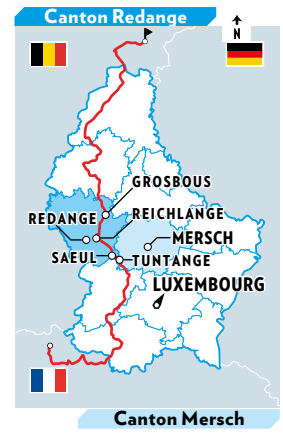
The **Lords of Bourscheid**, who lived in the castle at the time, belonged to the **most respected chivalric families** in

the region. Loyal **vassals of the Duke of Luxembourg**, they also were his counselors and fought at his side during armed conflicts. The House of Bourscheid was replaced by that of Metternich in **1626**, before the French Revolution put an end to feudal power. **Abandoned in the 19th century**, the imposing castle finally fell into **ruins**.

It is on these ruins that **Victor Hugo**, the famous **French writer** of the **Romantic movement**, wrote two **texts in his "Carnets"**. He also immortalised the castle's appearance at the time in numerous sketches.

In **1972**, the Luxembourg government acquired the property and had significant

restoration work done. That same year the Association of Friends of Bourscheid Castle was founded, to manage the castle. The association organises cultural events, among others.

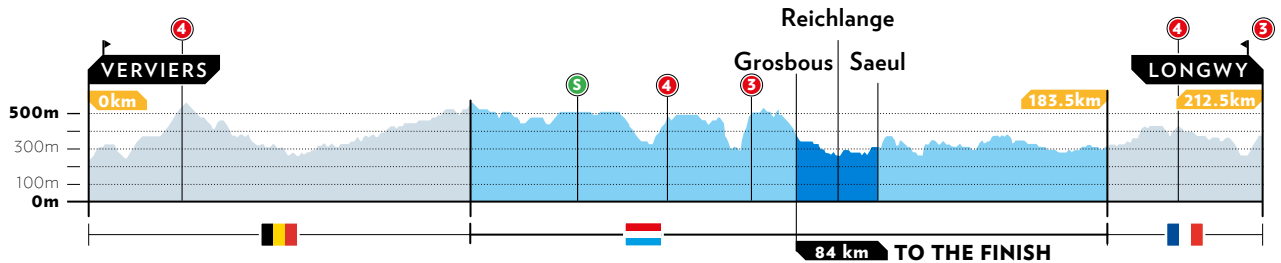


ELL
COLPACH CASTLE

The **Luxembourgish industrialist Émile Mayrisch** was more than just the general manager of the Steel works in Burbach-Eich-Dudelange (Arbed). He also was a philanthropist and a proponent of understanding between peoples, in particular the **reconciliation between the French and the Germans after the Second World War**. Together with his wife Aline de Saint-Hubert he welcomed a great number of illustrious **guests at Colpach castle, from literary grandoes to scientist, economists, or politicians**: André Gide, Annette Kolb, Karl Jaspers, Jacques Rivière, Jean Schlumberger, Ernst Robert Curtius and Marie Delcourt, Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi or Walter Rathenau. The castle grounds contain magnificent sculptures by Maillol, Despiau, Bourdelle and Kolbe.

REDANGE

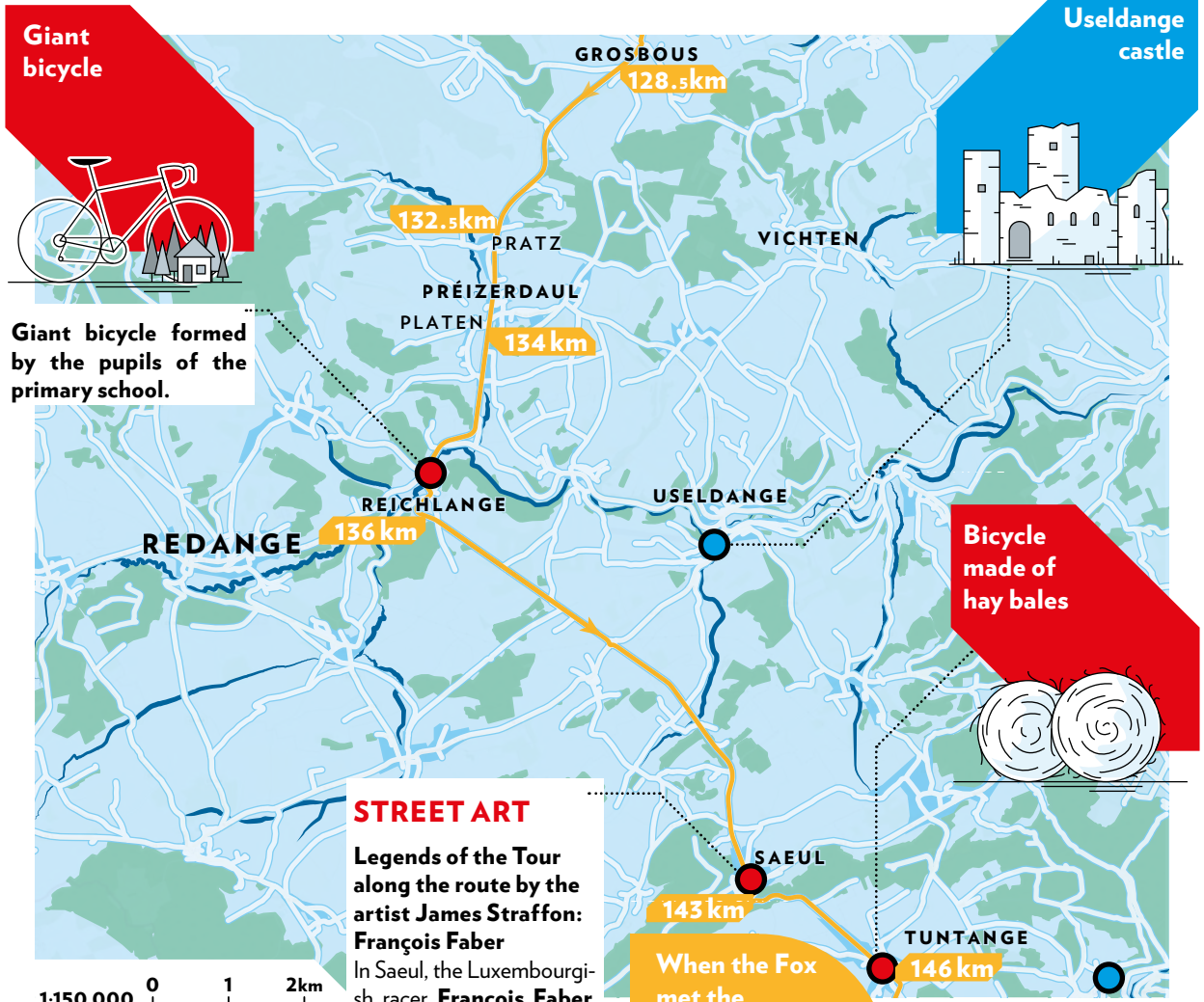
The municipality of Redange consists of 6 towns.
 The Tour passes through **Reichlange**.
 - **Population** : 2.795 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
 - **Area** : 31,95 km²



PREIZERDAUL

The municipality of Preizerdaul consists of 4 towns.
 - **Population** : 1.800 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
 - **Area** : 15,60 km²

DECORATIONS/EVENTS
 ●
 ATTRACTIONS
 ●



Giant bicycle

Giant bicycle formed by the pupils of the primary school.

Ueseldange castle

Bicycle made of hay bales

STREET ART

Legends of the Tour along the route by the artist James Straffon:
François Faber
 In Saeul, the Luxembourgish racer **François Faber**, winner of the Tour de France in 1909, decorates the rue Principale in Saeul.

When the Fox met the Rooster

USELDANGE

The municipality of Useldange consists of 4 towns.

- **Population** : 1.705 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 23,92 km²

USELDANGE CASTLE

The division of estates created the Lordship of Useldange around the year **1100**. Inside the castle there is a square donjon 25 meters high, as well as an **archeological crypt**. There are also remains of a rectangular building in the north-eastern corner of the castle. Nowadays, the castle ruins are integrated in an educational trail specifically designed for people with sight impairments.



SAEUL

The municipality of Saeul consists of 5 towns.

- **Population** : 780 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 14,86 km²

TUNTANGE

The municipality of Tuntange consists of 4 towns.

- **Population** : 1.720 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 18,74 km²

SUCCESSSES:

TOUR DE FRANCE:

WINNER 1958



2



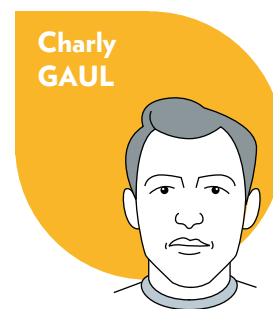
RACE DAYS IN YELLOW JERSEY

THIRD 1955

THIRD 1961



10 STAGE VICTORIES



PLACE OF CHARLY GAUL'S CHILDHOOD

Charly Gaul, winner of the Tour de France in 1958, spent his childhood in Tuntange.

BEST CLIMBER IN



1955

1956

MERSCH
SCHOENFELS CASTLE
(under renovation, 13th century)

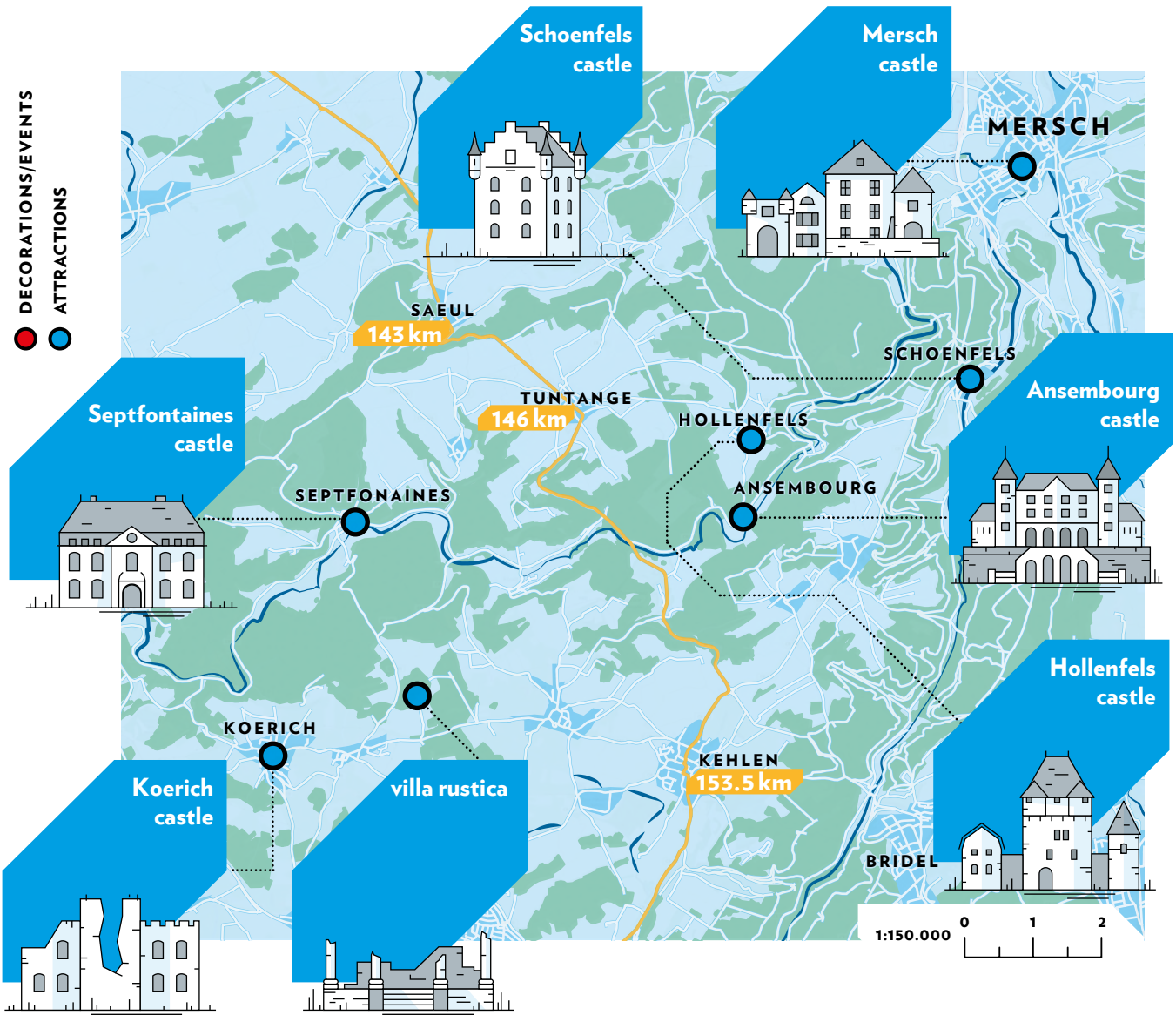
The hamlet of Schoenfels is first mentioned by the name of Scindalashheim in a deed of **846** as a gift by Bishop Hetto of Trier to Dean Marcardus. The name probably derives from scindula (roof tile, shingles, shingle roofing), Schindel or from Schinder (hewer). In the 12th Century a person by the name of Theodorus of Schonevels is known. In 1292, before the invention of artillery, a primitive castle was erected by a certain Ferri, also known as Frederic of Schoenfels. It passed through marriage to the Lords of Ansembourg, and later to the Sassenheims.

In the early 16th century, Henry Schloeder von Lachen, Lord of Schoenfels and Busbach, acquired the estate. The **Schloeder von Lachen coat of arms decorates the entrance to the tower**. The feudal castle of Schoenfels -of no great strategic value- **was stripped of its fortifications by the French Army in 1683...**

MERSCH CASTLE
(administrative centre, 13th century)

The **first Lord of Mersch**, Theodoric, appears in a **1232** text as: "miles, dictus de Maresch, dapifer comitissae de Lucenburch". He was one of the knights of Countess Ermesinde. In this document a "turris" (tower) is mentioned. Theodoric was to build a new, **fortified castle**. Burgundian troops stormed this castle and **burned it down**. A plan of the fortified castle was commissioned by **Paul von der Veltz in 1574**. The castle measured 61 x 71m, the moat was 11 m wide, the enclosure wall was 1.35 metres thick and was flanked by seven towers. When Paul von der Veltz became sole owner, large windows were fitted in the keep, transforming the medieval building into comfortable living accommodation...

In 1930 the castle was restored by its owner Mr Uhres. In **1938**, a **youth hostel** was added in a new building right next to the castle. The municipality acquired the castle in 1957; three years later it was ceded to the state.



KOERICH

KOERICH CASTLE

(ruins, 12th and 13th century)

Koerich Castle, situated in the Goebelange brook valley, is a **typical example of the lowland castles**. With its impressive donjon and its exterior walls **arranged in an almost perfect square**, it forms a remarkable unit with Koerich's baroque church and old houses. Wirich I, Lord of Koerich, Seneschal of the court of Luxembourg, started building the castle in the late 12th and early 13th century. The donjon (also known as the tower of witches) and the exterior walls are of late Romanesque style.

With a base of 12 x 11.6m and a thickness of 3 à 3.5m, the **donjon**, and -though currently only 11 metres high- its estimated original height of 25 to 30 metres made this **one of the most imposing towers in our region**. A reconstruction in the Gothic style took place in 1300. Between 1380 and 1385, Gilles d'Autel-Koerich made some important modifications: gothic living quarters, and two rectangular towers in the southern wall.

In **1728**, the **southern wing** was rebuilt in the **Baroque style**. After the 2nd half of the 18th century the castle was no longer used by the Lords of Koerich, and hence -due to lack of maintenance- it eventually became uninhabitable. In the early 1950s the last owner, Mr P. Flammang, undertook building works to safeguard the crumbling structures. Currently, the castle is owned by the Luxembourg State.

TUNTANGE

The municipality of Tuntange consists of 4 towns.

- **Population** : 1.720 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 18,74 km²

ANSEMBOURG CASTLE

(hotel, 14th century)

The "grand castle" - Built in the first half of the **17th century** as "House of the Ironworks" by pioneer iron industrialist Thomas Bidart, the new castle of Ansembourg underwent a large transformation in the **18th century**, when the heirs of Thomas Bidart elevated themselves to the rank of Baron (1728), then Count de Marchant and Ansembourg and the countship of Saint-Empire (1749-1750). The gardens hark back to 1750 and are decorated with statues, ornate stairs and fountains in the usual style of the age.

THE VILLA RUSTICA

of Goebange-Miecher

The **villa rustica**, built around the **first half of the first century A.D.** consisted of at least seven stone buildings spread over an area of 5 hectares, and was enclosed by an earthen wall. Display panels guide the visitor through the **stone and bronze ages, from the Celts right through to the stone buildings of the Romans**. The six buildings with reconstructed foundations, the partial reconstruction of the mausoleum and the defensive bulwark from late antiquity can be visited free of charge all year round. Visitors wanting to visit the five burial mounds of the Celtic landowners follow the forest path for about 500 meters and reach a path marked with an amphora symbol. These panels lead to the necropolis of Goebange-Nospelt counting some 13 Celtic graves.

SEPTFONTAINES

SEPTFONTAINES CASTLE

It is unknown when the first castle at Septfontaines was built. All that is known to historians today is that the castle is first mentioned in 1192, when a certain Tidier was Lord of Septfontaines.

In 1233 Jean de Septfontaines placed his property under the rule of Princess Ermesinde.

At the beginning of the 14th century, Thomas de Siebenborn, the friend and companion of the Emperor Henry VII, was the Lord of the manor of Septfontaines.

In 1600 Christophe de Criechingen built a **massive Renaissance tower** at the northern entrance.

HOLLENFELS CASTLE

(Youth hostel, 11th century)

Perched high at an altitude of **315 metres**, the castle of Hollenfels - which is **part of the "Valley of the Seven Castles"** - watches over the narrow valley of the Eisch, thus offering a sight of impressive beauty.

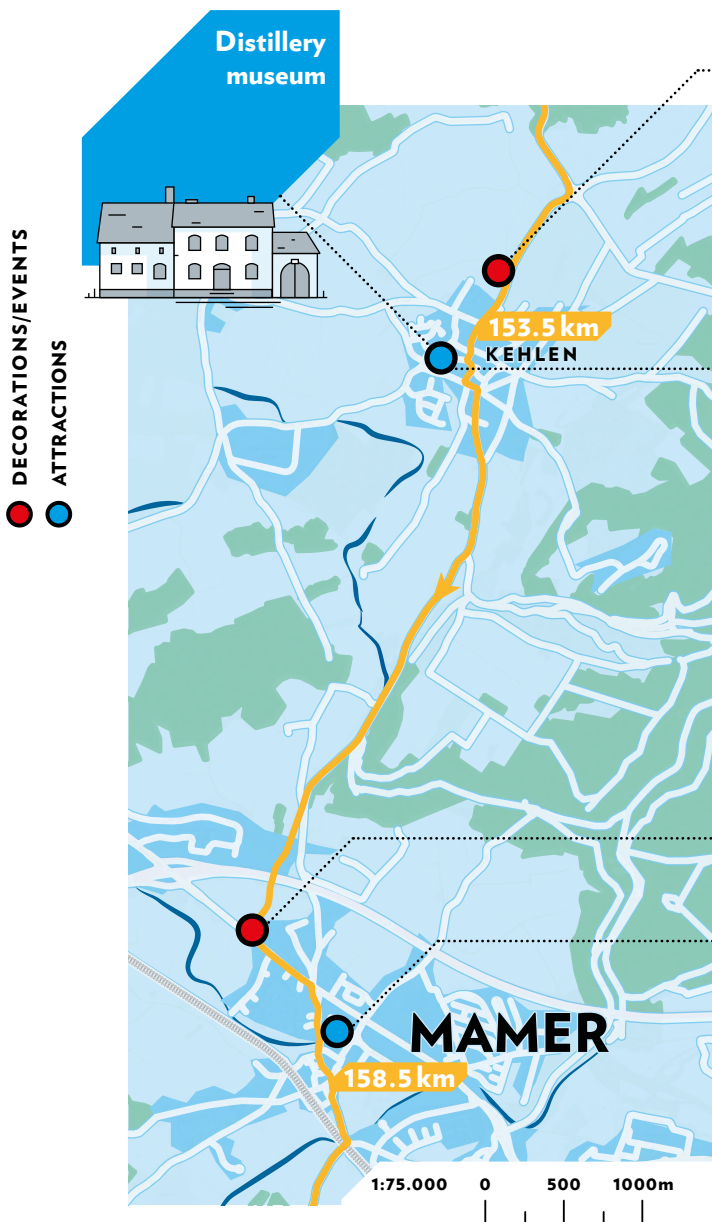
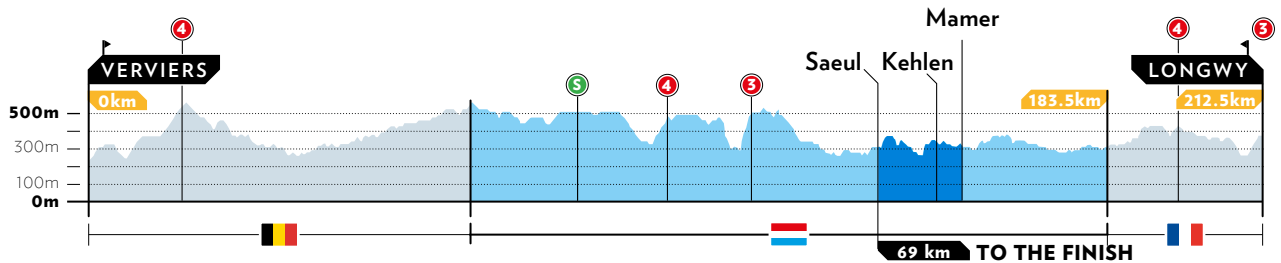
Hollenfels Castle consists of a **donjon** of almost 40 m high, an **angular tower** and a **curtain wall** as well as living quarters. The castle is accessed over a brick bridge. **The old manor house with the donjon has been converted into a youth hostel and an ecological centre.**



KEHLEN

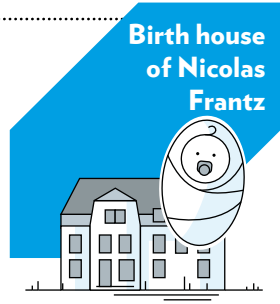
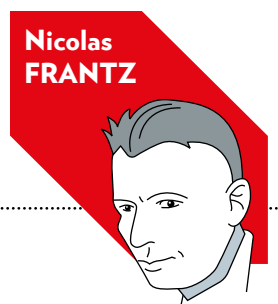
STAGE

The municipality of Kehlen consists of 6 town.
 - **Population** : 5.903 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
 - **Area** : 28,18 km²



DISTILLERY MUSEUM

The museum is located in a **farm dating back to the 18th century**. Visitors can admire an **old steam engine**, twenty or so stills from the 19th and 20th centuries, or an impressive collection of about **2.500 brandy glasses of all ages**. Or how **twenty different brandy** are produced: mirabelle, williams, kirsch, but also a dozen liqueurs...



MAMER

The municipality of Mamer consists of 3 towns.
 - **Population** : 9.185 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
 - **Area** : 27,54 km²



SUCCESSSES :

TOUR DE FRANCE:

WINNER 1927

5340 km in 198h 16' 42"
 Ø 26.931 km/h

WINNER 1928

5476 km in 192h 48' 58"
 Ø 28.400 km/h

37 
 DAYS WEARING THE YELLOW JERSEY

SECOND 1924



SECOND 1926



20
 STAGE VICTORIES

OTHER GREAT SUCCESSES:

TOUR OF THE NETHERLANDS 1928

PARIS-BRUSSELS 1927

PARIS-TOURS 1927

LUXEMBOURGISH NATIONAL ROAD RACE CHAMPION 1923 – 1934

2ND RESP. 3RD AT THE ROAD RACE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN 1929 – 1932

BIRTH HOUSE

Mamer, birthplace of Nicolas Frantz.
 Nicolas FRANTZ, born in 1899 in Mamer, deceased in Luxembourg in 1985. He wore the yellow jersey from the first (following his victory in 1927) to the last stage in 1928.

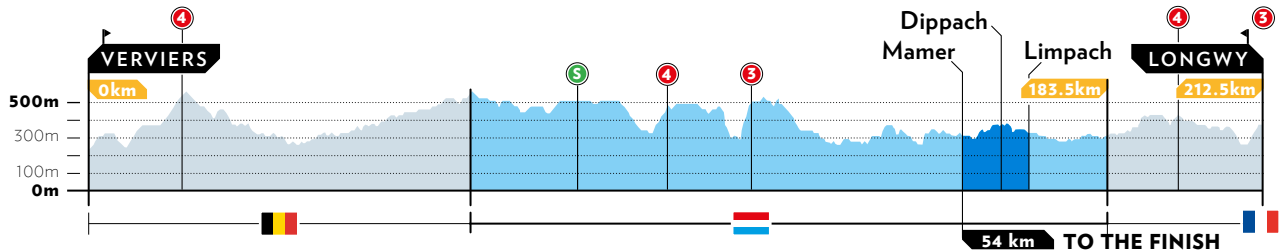
PORTRAIT OF NICOLAS FRANTZ

A portrait of Nicolas Frantz by Alain Welter, will be placed at the point of entry into the town from the direction of Kehlen.

DIPPACH

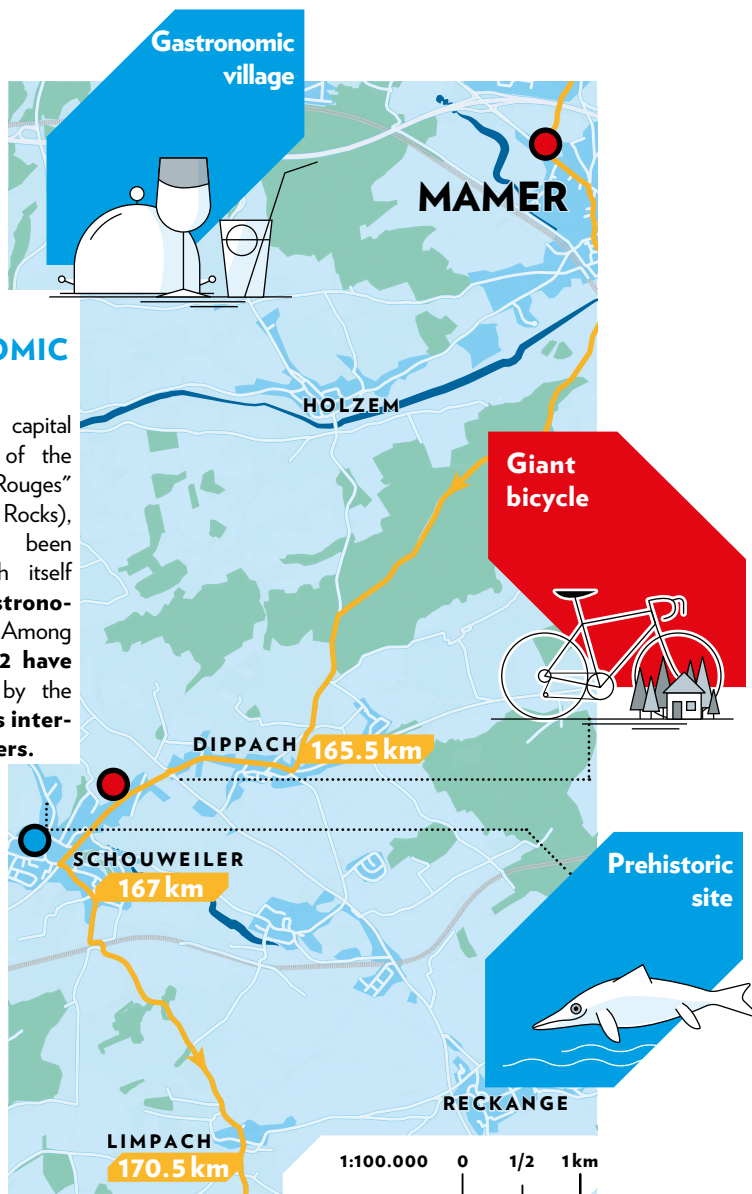
STAGE

The municipality of Dippach consists of 4 towns.
 - **Population** : 4.178 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
 - **Area** : 17,42 km²



THE GASTRONOMIC VILLAGE

Connecting the capital with the towns of the "pays des Terre Rouges" (the Land of Red Rocks), Schouweiler has been able to establish itself considerable **gastronomic renown**. Among **5 restaurants**, **2** have been acclaimed by the most **prestigious international reviewers**.



GIANT BICYCLE

Large bicycle sculpture with rider and moving wheels with a diameter of 20 m constructed from natural materials by the Parents' Association of Mentally Handicapped Children (APEMH), whose seat is in Bettange/Mess (municipality of Dippach).

The design shows on the one hand the great affection the municipality of Dippach has for cycling, given the impressive list of prizes won by members of the local cycling union, to which count numerous cycling celebrities, graduates of Dippach, such as **Charly GAUL**, **Elsy JACOBS**, **Johny SCHLECK**, **Lucien DIDIER**, and recently, **Laurant DIDIER** and **Bob JUNGELS**. On the other hand it showcases the **hard work of the disabled individuals** supervised by the **APEMH**, who have assembled this visual feat with their supervisors, and demonstrates their skills. The bicycle will be visible from above, so it is possible to film it from a helicopter.

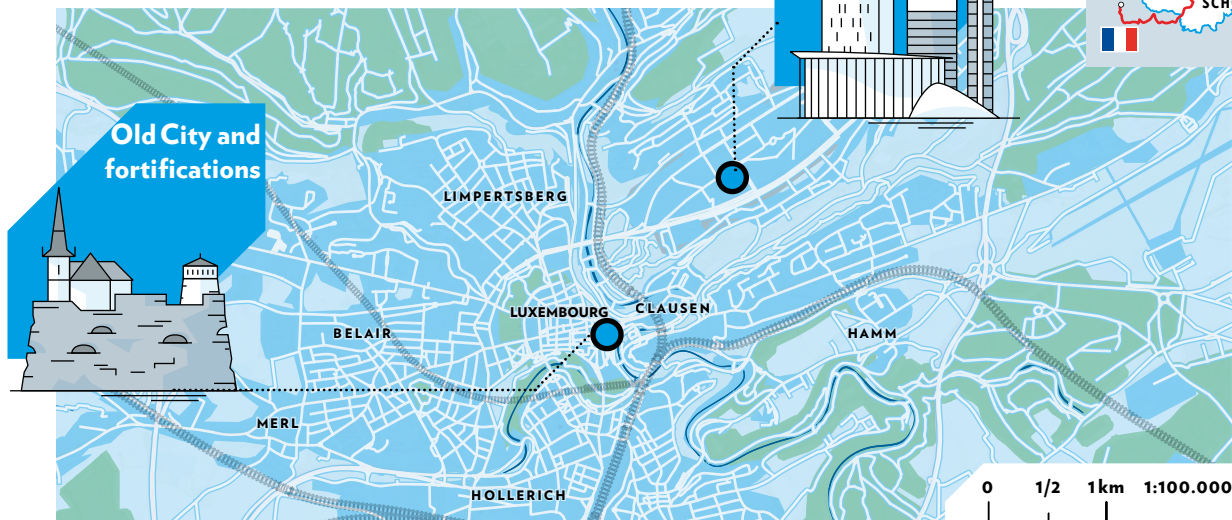
PREHISTORIC SITE

Two fossil Ichthyosaurs (3.20 and 2.20 m, respectively) were found close to the Schouweiler railway station. The tail of a third animal was successfully excavated, next to a few fossilised branches (calcinated lignite) and nearly intact skull of an Ichthyosaurus now preserved at the Natural History Museum Luxembourg.

LUXEMBOURG CITY

Luxembourg, often called Luxembourg-City, is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its most populous city.

- **Population** : 114.303 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 51,73 km²



KIRCHBERG PLATEAU

European quarter

Luxembourg has always held a **privileged position in the process of European integration**. Since the **creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1952**, several **European institutions have set up in the capital**. The birthplace of one of the fathers of Europe, **Robert Schuman**, Luxembourg has the vocation of playing the role of one of the European capitals not only due to its geographical situation right in the heart of Europe, but also due to its **multilingualism**. **Cosmopolitan and welcoming**, with a population made up of almost **170 different nationalities**, the city is a real **economic, social and cultural melting-pot**.

Besides Brussels and Strasbourg, the capital city of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is one of the **three European cities** hosting the **most important European institutions**. Luxembourg houses the General Secretariat of the European Parliament, the **European Investment Bank**, as well as the **Court of Justice and the European Court of Auditors**.

Moreover, on the Kirchberg plateau stands the **The Museum of Modern Art** Grand-Duc Jean MUDAM, one of the most ambitious architectural and cultural projects ever undertaken in the Grand Duchy. The Chinese American **architect Ieoh Ming Pei** came up with, designed then transformed the Thüngen fort, a **highly strategic military location** at the time in a strategic location for artistic creation. Close to the MUDAM is the **Philharmonie**, another architectural gem on the Kirchberg plateau which hosts some of the most **prestigious musical groups**.

THE OLD CITY AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Founded in the year **963**, the **Old City of Luxembourg** turned a rock into a legendary **fortress among the most powerful in Europe of the 16th century**. The **17th century** saw the **creation** of the famous **casemates**, subterranean vaulted spaces for refuge during military attacks. Despite the dismantling of this spectacular defence complex in the **19th century**, the most visually arresting **parts of the fortress have survived** and can be **visited** during your travel to Luxembourg City. The **fortress and the Old City** are listed as **World Heritage by UNESCO since 1994**.

Whilst the Luxembourg fortress was a true textbook example of European military architecture, it has changed hands many times over its existence. **Italian, Spanish, Belgian, French, Austrian, Dutch and Prussian engineers** have been **involved in progressively extending the fortifications of this stronghold**. Traces of their work remain, and what traces! **An extraordinary network of 23km of underground galleries**, the famous casemates, which were **carved from the city's rocks** constitute the city's main attraction.

The Grand-Duke's residence, the **Grand-Ducal palace**, has an exceptionally beautiful **facade in Flemish Renaissance style** (16th century), and a majestic interior and ceremonial rooms open to the public during the summer only. In the **Notre-Dame Cathedral**, **17th century** rood screen contrasts with the 20th century windows.

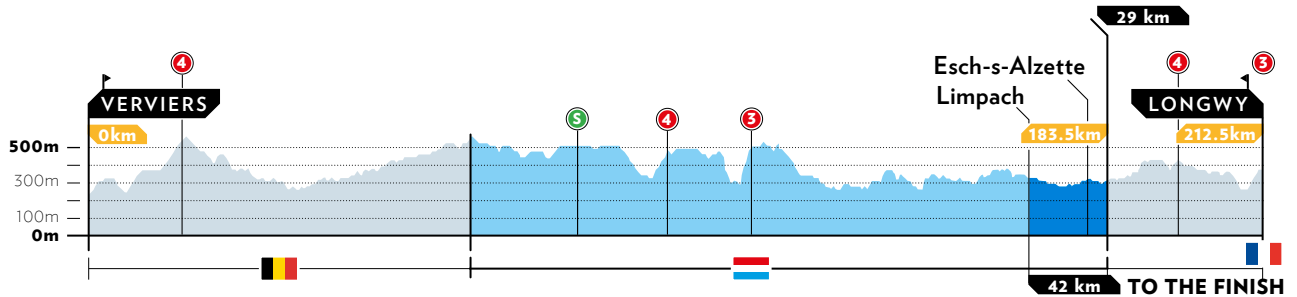
The **medieval houses in the outlying** areas harmoniously blend with the avant-garde architecture of the Kirchberg plateau, the European institution area.

MONDERCANGE

STAGE

The municipality of Mondercange consists of 4 towns.

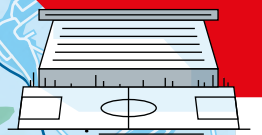
- **Population** : 6.708 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area** : 21,40 km²



When the Fox met the Rooster



Decoration of the football pitch

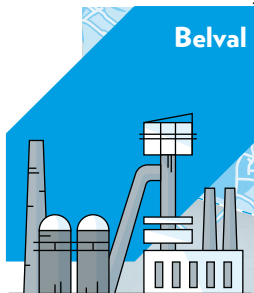


- DECORATIONS/EVENTS
- ATTRACTIONS

STREET ART

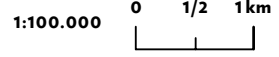
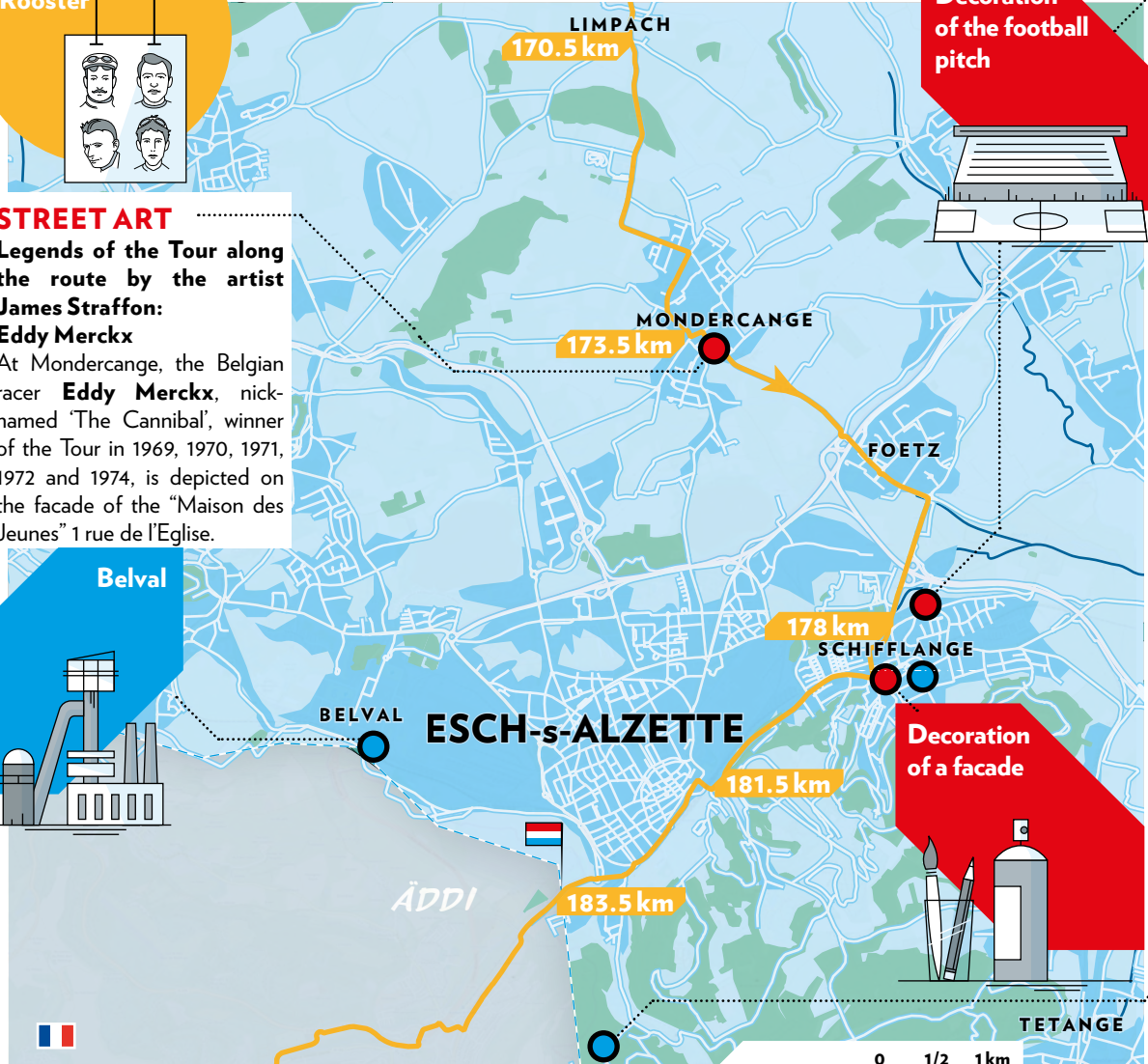
Legends of the Tour along the route by the artist James Straffon: **Eddy Merckx**

At Mondercange, the Belgian racer **Eddy Merckx**, nicknamed 'The Cannibal', winner of the Tour in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1974, is depicted on the facade of the "Maison des Jeunes" 1 rue de l'Eglise.



Belval

Decoration of a facade



SCHIFFFLANGE

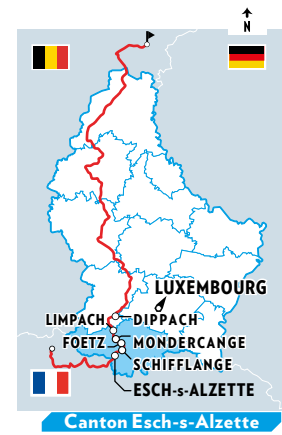
The municipality of Schiffflange consists of one town. City of origin of **Ben Gastauer (AG2R – La Mondiale)**, 21st at the Tour de France 2014 and winner of the team classification that same year.

Stage winner and overall winner of the Tour of the Haut Var 2015.

Currently, **Jempy Drucker (BMC)**, stage winner at the Tour of Spain and the Tour of Luxembourg and winner of the Ride London-Surrey Classic in 2015, lives at Schiffflange.

- **Population:** 10.379 inhabitants (01.01.2017)

- **Area:** 7,71 km²



DECORATION OF THE FOOTBALL PITCH

Decoration of the football pitch (rue Denis Netgen): giant logo of the municipality formed by flowers and a **yellow jersey** made of **about 100 people**.

DECORATION OF A FACADE

Decoration of the facade of the "Schou" house, the art gallery of the municipality of Schiffflange and seat of the "Syndicat d'initiative" (47, avenue de la Libération) **by the artist Raphael Gindt**. The artwork will depict the face of the **Schiffflange cyclist Ben Gastauer**.

ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE

The second largest city in Luxembourg (according to the number of inhabitants) and seat of the **University of Luxembourg**. Esch-sur-Alzette looks back on a **century of steel and iron production** and is a **cosmopolitan and multicultural city**, with **important architectural and industrial heritage** and with a **city centre to make shopping a real pleasure**, as it has the longest pedestrian

zone in the country. The city is also crowned with a **rich array of natural areas** thanks to its location in the valley.

The city of **Esch-sur-Alzette already hosted the Tour de France in 1968 and 2006**.

The municipality of Esch-sur-Alzette consists of one town.

- **Population :** 34.378 inhabitants (01.01.2017)

- **Area :** 14,35 km²

VISITOR CENTRE ELLERGRONN

with its **Nature Reserve**

The visitor centre is aimed at all sections of the public, and contains the following spaces: - permanent and temporary exhibitions on natural heritage, **the work in the mines, and the ecology of the nature reserve Ellergronn**. The nature reserve Ellergronn extends over 110 ha in what **once was an open mine**, and contains calcareous beech forests, several ponds, an alder-ash forest, dry lawns and **beautiful mountain bike trails**.

BELVAL BLAST FURNANCES

Classified national heritage monument

Since 2000, a modern **urban district** with a **university campus** (University of Luxembourg) is developing on the **site of the former iron and steel works in the South of Luxembourg**. One of the most ambitious urban development programs in Europe is unfolding here on an area of 120 hectares. The site is **an open air museum of nationally and internationally renowned architects**.

In Belval, one can also find a **concert hall: the Rockhall**, which can accommodate an **audience of up to 6.500 people**.



MONDORF- LES-BAINS - VILLE DE DÉPART :

Birthplace of the "Schleck" tribe

Johny Schleck, team mate of Jan Janssen at Pelforth and of Luis Ocana and Jean-Marie Leblanc at BIC; 19th at the Tour de France 1970, 20th in 1967, 32nd in 1973, the year in which his team mate Luis Ocana won; stage winner at the Tour of Spain in Madrid in 1970.

Fränk Schleck, twice stage winner at the Tour de France (Alpe d'Huez in 2006 and Grand Bornand in 2009), 3rd place at the Tour de France in 2011, winner of the Amstel Gold Race 2006, of the Tour de Luxembourg 2009, the Tour de Suisse 2010, the Critérium International 2011, stage winner at the Tour of Spain in 2015.

Andy Schleck, winner of the Tour de France 2010, 2nd in 2009 and 2011, three-time stage winner in the Tour de France (Morzine Avoriaz in 2010, Tourmalet 2010, Galibier 2011), winner of the white jersey in 2008, 2009 and 2010, winner of the Liège-Bastogne-Liège in 2009, winner of the white jersey at the Giro 2007.





SCHENGEN, A SYMBOLIC PLACE:

In **1985**, the so-called “**Schengen Agreements**” are signed on board of the boat MS Princess Marie-Astrid in **Schengen**. These agreements launched the process that led to the **disappearance of the borders** in 26 European countries, an **essential step** in the **European construction process**.

The **municipality of Schengen** launches several activities to **demonstrate** that the spirit of the ‘**Schengen agreements**’ and of an ‘**Europe without borders**’ is still alive and that Luxembourg is living this reality on a daily basis.



©ORT Visit Moselle

MONDORF-LES-BAINS

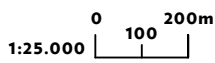
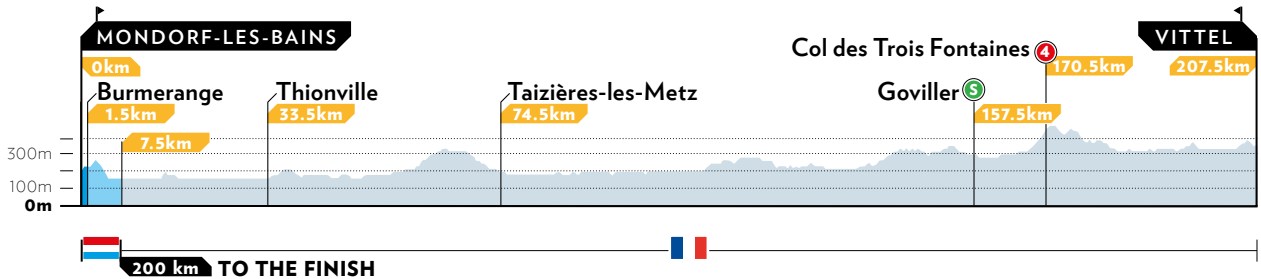
STAGE

The **only spa town** in the Grand Duchy. Well protected from the wind, Mondorf Le Domaine Thermal is situated in a magnificent **flower park** dotted with open air exhibitions. Mondorf-les-Bains offers high-profile cultural and sporting events: tennis, fencing, archery and horse show jumping. In the evenings, the **Casino 2000** organises shows and

concerts with famous international artists. The municipality of Mondorf-les-Bains consists of three towns.

Population : 5.000 inhabitants (01.01.2017)

Area : 13,66 km²



STREET ART

Legends of the Tour along the route by the artist James Straffon: Andy Schleck

In Mondorf-les-Bains, the Luxembourgish racer **Andy Schleck**, winner of the Tour de France in 2010, decorates the square in front of the town hall.

Human Luxembourgish flag

HUMAN LUXEMBOURGISH FLAG

Luxembourgish flag formed by the **students** of the school of Mondorf-les-Bains.

Thermal establishment

THERMAL ESTABLISHMENT

Spa facilities fed by a thermal source rich in minerals, heated at 36°, massages, wraps, fitness pavillon, sauna pavillon and the Mondorf Parc Hotel Conference and Spa.



SUCCESSSES:

TOUR DE FRANCE:

WINNER 2010



8



RACE DAYS
IN YELLOW
JERSEY

SECOND 2009



SECOND 2011



3 STAGE
VICTORIES

BEST YOUNG
RIDER IN



2008

2009

2010



SUCCESSSES:

TOUR DE FRANCE:

THIRD 2011



2



RACE DAYS
IN YELLOW JERSEY

2 STAGE
VICTORIES

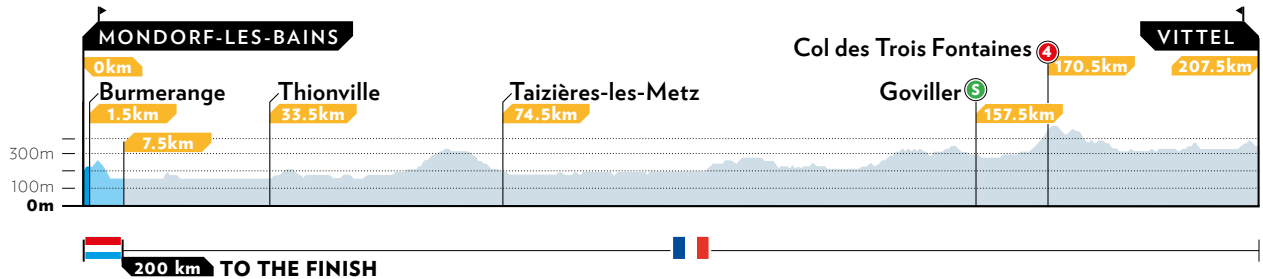
SCHENGEN

STAGE

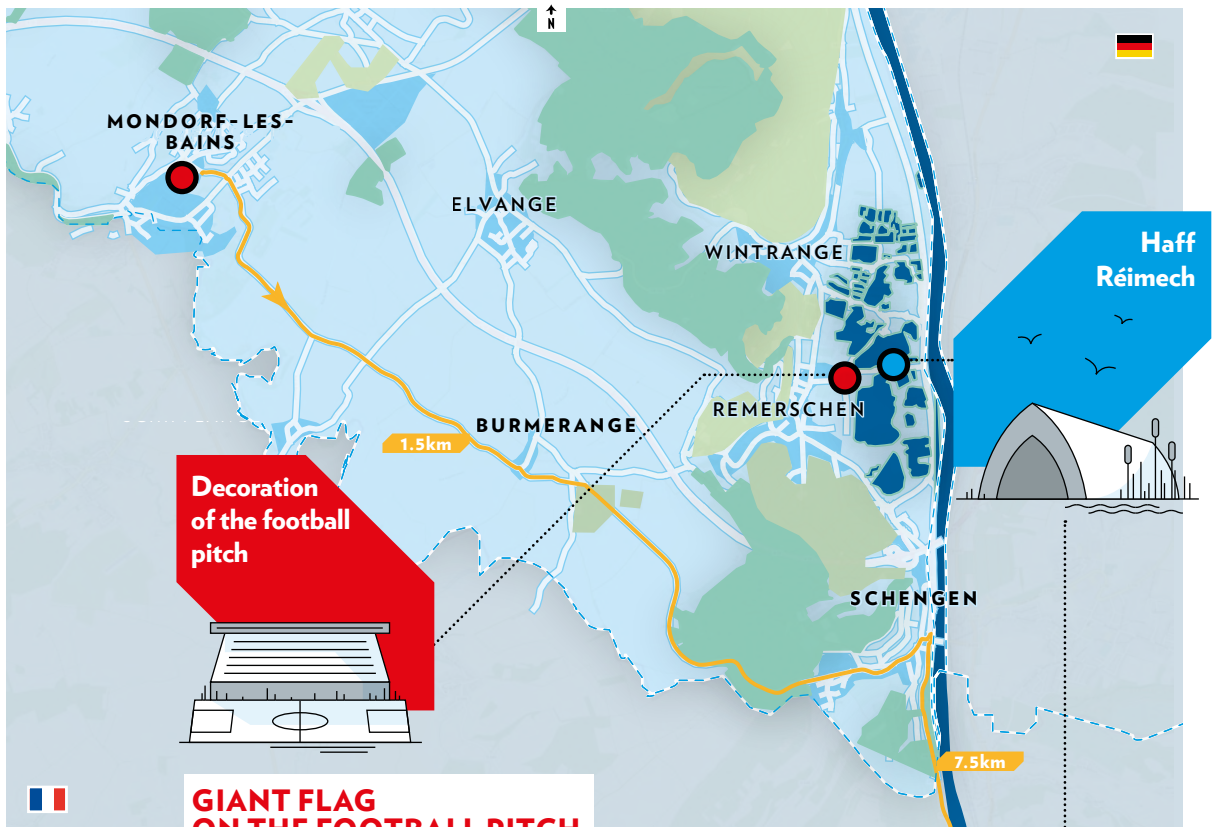
The municipality of Schengen consists of 9 towns. The route of the Tour goes through Burmerange, Remerschen and Schengen.

- **Population:** 4.805 inhabitants (01.01.2017)
- **Area:** 31,42 km²

In **1985** the **Schengen Agreement** was signed on board of the **passenger vessel MS Princesse Marie-Astrid**. This initiated the process leading to the **disappearance of borders between 26 European nations**.



DECORATIONS/EVENTS
ATTRACTIONS



GIANT FLAG ON THE FOOTBALL PITCH in the recreational/sports area with the slogan "Schengen is alive".

Schengen: Europe, Wine and Nature. Schengen, **the cradle of a Europe without borders** is also the municipality where wine culture meets modernity, in close proximity to nature, with its **natural reserves**, its recreational centre and the visitor's centre "Biodiversum", with its **remarkable architecture** surrounded by ponds.

HAFF RÉIMECH

The **nature reserve Haff Réimech**, with an **area of 80ha**, lies on the site of old gravel pits in the Moselle valley between Remich and Schengen. It is **one of the most important and bird species-rich wetland** in the Grand Duchy. After the gravel pits were abandoned, the land was left to itself and transformed slowly into a species-rich habitat. **Over thirty ponds**, often bordered by reed fields and marshes, form the heart of this reserve.

ROOF COVER

of the "Centre Européen" in Schengen with the slogan "Schengen is Alive" and the logo of the Greater-Region.

Schengen is where the Schengen Agreements were signed that guarantee free movement in Europe. The summit of the Greater-Region will take place in the building before the tour passes through Schengen.



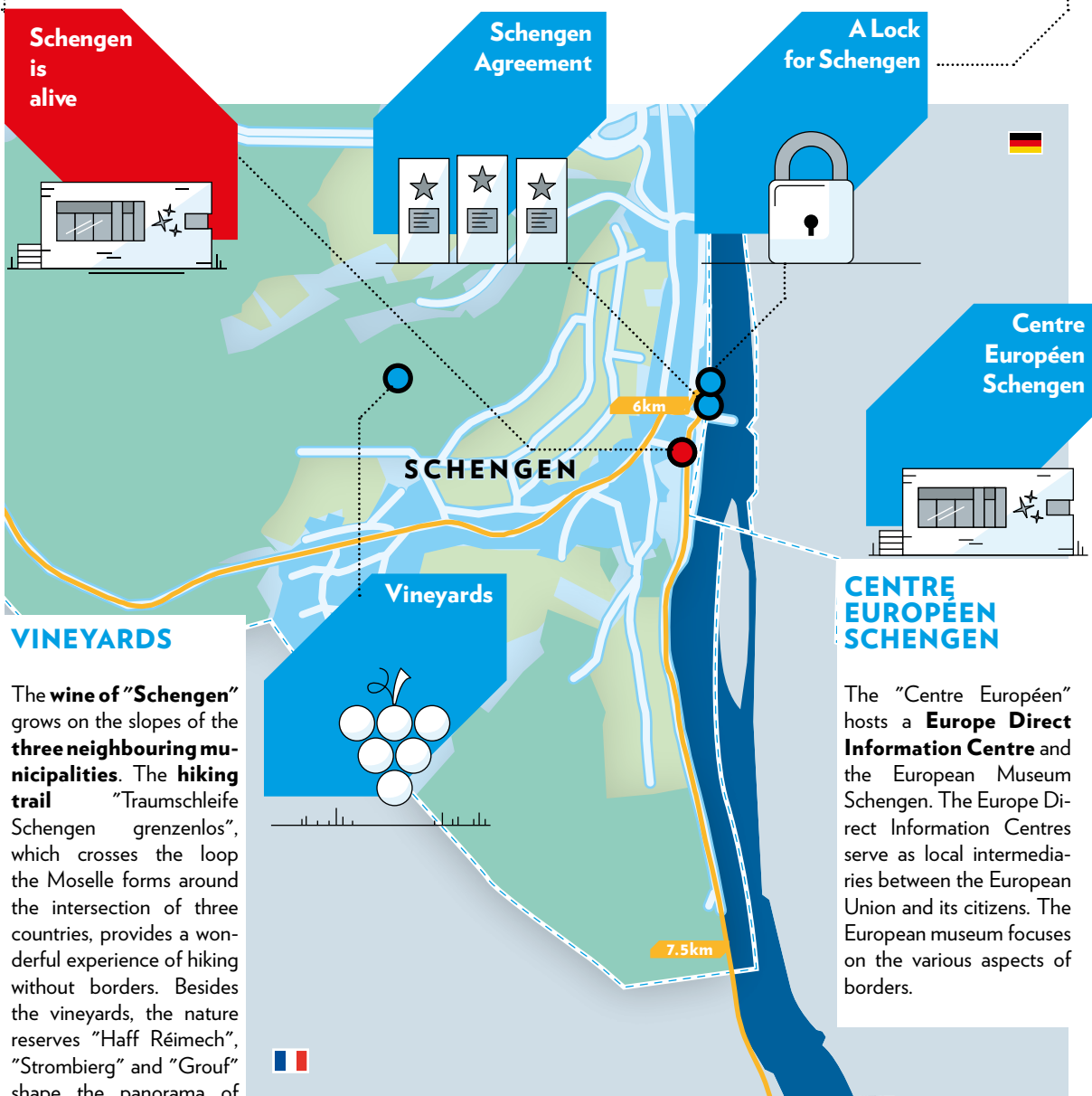
"SCHENGEN IS ALIVE":

Rally of about 500 students of the schools of the "Pays des 3 Frontières", wearing yellow jerseys on the Place des Etoiles close to the European Museum Schengen.

Symbolic action to prove that the the spirit of the 'Schengen agreements' and of an 'Europe without borders' is still alive and that Luxembourg is living this reality on a daily basis.

A LOCK FOR SCHENGEN

Symbolising the 26 countries that form the Schengen Area, the Columns of Nations in front of the European Centre allow visitors to identify all member states and their respective symbols. In the vein of the idea of "love locks", visitors are invited to express their attachment to the idea of open borders and the spirit of the Schengen Agreements by adding their personalised "love" padlock to a specially designed sculpture. This symbol confirms the endurance of a space without borders.



VINEYARDS

The wine of "Schengen" grows on the slopes of the three neighbouring municipalities. The hiking trail "Traumschleife Schengen grenzenlos", which crosses the loop the Moselle forms around the intersection of three countries, provides a wonderful experience of hiking without borders. Besides the vineyards, the nature reserves "Haff Réimech", "Stromberg" and "Grouf" shape the panorama of Schengen.

CENTRE EUROPÉEN SCHENGEN

The "Centre Européen" hosts a Europe Direct Information Centre and the European Museum Schengen. The Europe Direct Information Centres serve as local intermediaries between the European Union and its citizens. The European museum focuses on the various aspects of borders.





