

A village showcases its history

While our village isn't a museum, we still have quite a lot on display for you!

Join us for a journey through the history of a

Mosel community! Marvel at the architecture representing outstanding art history and

discover the farmhouses typical of the region.

There are many specimens revealing a keen eye for detail, skilled artisanship and a rich tradition. Admire the decorative wrought iron, the mystique of the heun walls surrounding farm gardens, house doors of heun sandstone, and enjoy a village nestled in a beautiful landscape.

This is where your holiday begins:

Tourist Information Longuich-Kirsch

Maximinstraße 18

D-54340 Longuich-Kirsch / Mosel

Along the Roman Wine Route

Phone: +49 (0) 6502 - 17 16

www.longuich-kirsch.de

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Guided tour through the

Roman Villa Urbana

May to October Sundays at 10:30 AM

or by arrangement.

Phone: +49 (0) 65 02 . 57 95 or 99 41 11



LONGUICH-KIRSCH

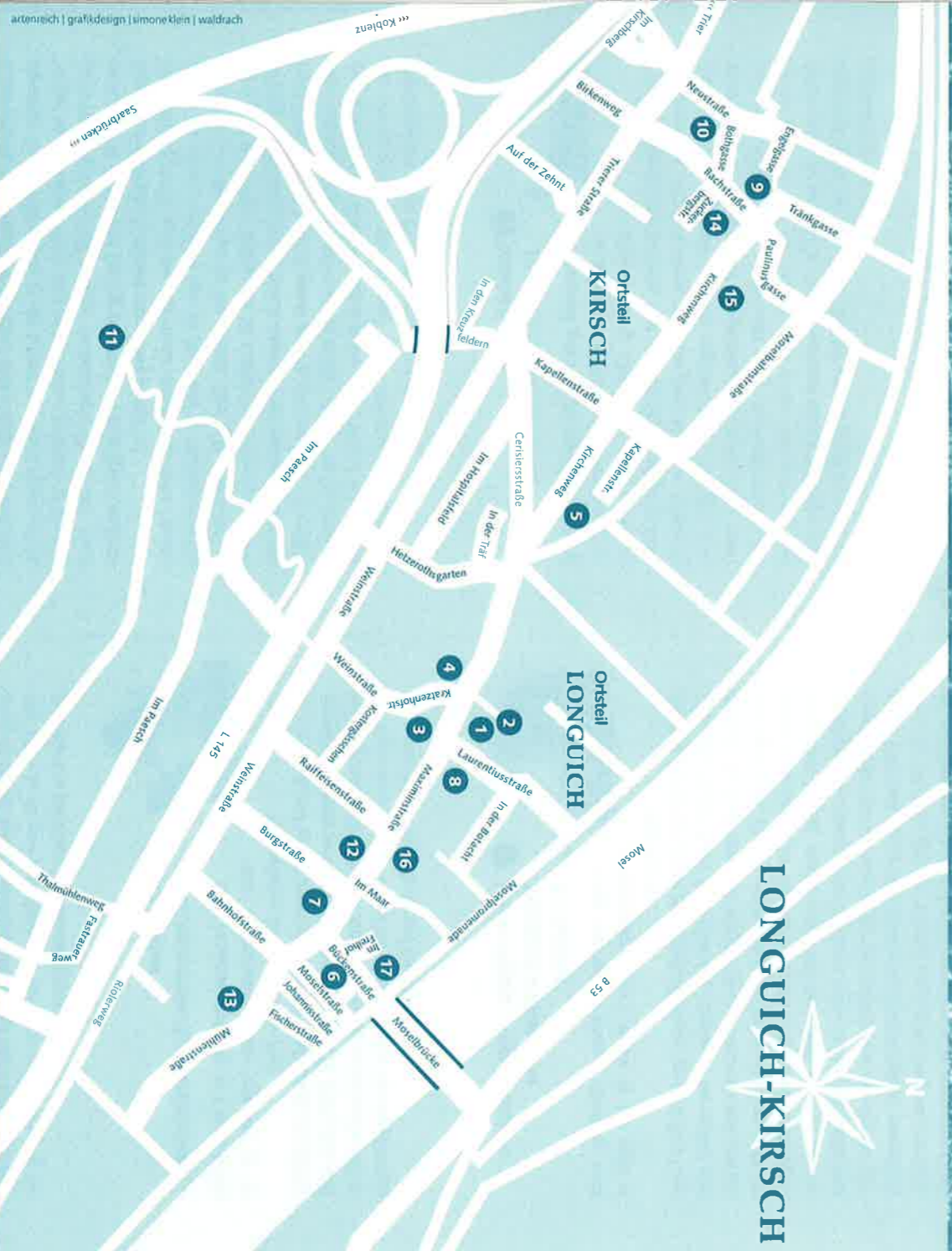
ALONG THE MOSEL

Cultural Historical Tour



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Arbeitskreis Heimat und Geschichte

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Take a stroll in an historic village along the Mosel!



1 St. Laurentius Parish Church
Maximinstraße

A Baroque hall church built around 1771 according to plans by Johannes Seitz, encompassing a Romanesque tower of the previous church, built two storeys higher, with a sleek octagonal slate pyramid. In the fifth storey of the tower is a stone figure of the Virgin Mary (Immaculata), and on the corner pedestals of the roof-gable the larger-than-life bishops St. Maximin (facing the courtyard) and St. Willibrord (facing the street). The original uniform interior architecture is almost completely preserved.

High altar of 1772, with the tabernacle and patron saint Laurentius in the centre, on either side St. Peter and St. Barbara. On the ceiling is God the Father in the clouds. Two side altars feature figures of the Virgin Mary and St. Catherine. Particularly noteworthy are the communion bench adorned with rococo ornaments originating from the era in which the church was built, the pulpit, two identical confessionals and the richly carved church benches on the sides. Late Gothic wooden figure of the Virgin Mary with the Christ child on the crescent moon (Madonna of Grapes). Baptismal font from Roman architectural elements.



2 Maximinethof
Entrance on Maximinstraße

Manorial estate of the imperial abbey of St. Maximin in Trier, first mentioned in the 12th Century. Originally an Oberhof, or Medieval administrative body, that also administered the manors of Kenn, Issel and Riol, along with the ferry house in Schweich. Today's closed courtyard complex originated in 1714 after a remodeling and expansion of the previous structure. Stair tower from the 16th Century on the east wing. Archway with a late Gothic keystone and the coat of arms of the Abbey of Niechthaus Andre from the year 1714. The secularised church holdings were auctioned off in the year 1808, divided up and designed as house units used for farming.



3 Parish Estate
Kratzenhofstraße

Baroque mansion, built in 1754. Free-standing with a wall around it along the street and farm buildings. Feudal facade with an array of arched-segment window trimmings and a Classicist door leaf. Next to the gate foundations is the stone coat of arms of the parish priest Johannes Reckschenkel from 1564.



4 Kratzenhof
Maximinstraße / Kratzenhofstraße

Late medieval building of Count Cratz von Scharfenstein, also referred to as Colinshof or Scharfensteiner Hof. In 1786 acquired by the imperial abbey of St. Maximin and following secularisation partially abandoned in 1808. In 1830 a five-axis dwelling was built facing the street, including an inn and a hall on the upper level. At the turn of the 20th Century, the complex was expanded along a slightly curved line of sight.



5 Vintner House – representative bourgeois architecture
Kirchenweg

Long narrow farmhouse dwelling with a sandstone layered facade in the style of Historicism. Profiled sculptured jambs that invoke Baroque (ground floor) and Classicist (upper floor) form elements. Accent on the middle axis through the main entrance, larger side axis intervals and dominating spire light. Double shutter wooden-frame windows with the green glass typical for the Mosel region in the latticed skylights. One-sided hipped saddle roof (half-hip) with a eaved cornice occupying the console, two chimney heads, individual gables and a spire light that is crowned by the weathervane bearing the year 1909. The main house takes architectural and stylistic precedence over the left-hand former farming tract of the long narrow farmhouse. The inner courtyard is designed as a right-angle estate with an additional farm building in Baroque-style shapes. Bakery house with functioning stone oven.

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6 Toll Bridge House
Brückenstraße

Square structure beneath a slate top. The toll house was erected in 1912 along with the first Mosel bridge in Longuich for collecting bridge tolls. The bridge, destroyed at the end of World War II, was restored in 1949.



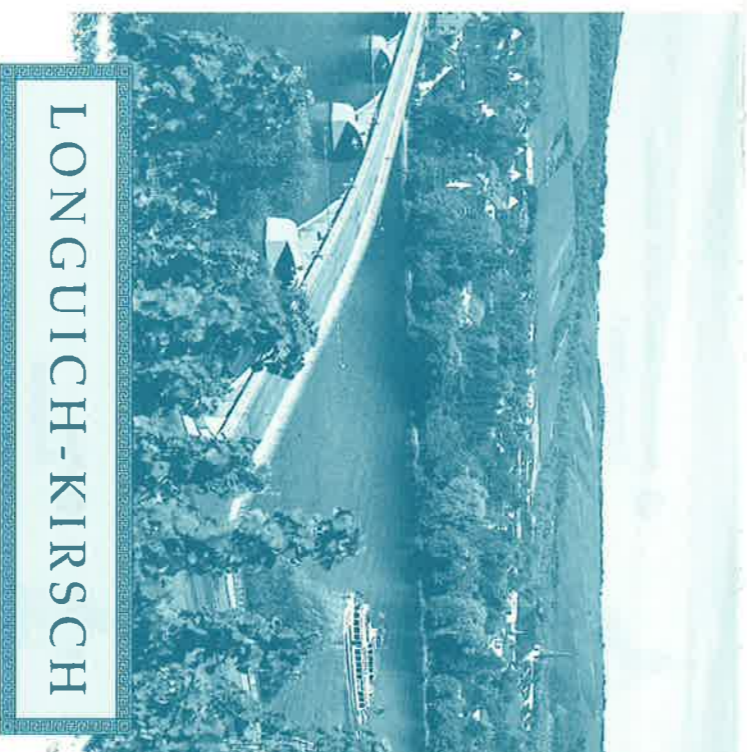
7 Old Castle
Maximinstraße

First mentioned in 1360, fortified dwelling of the Sir Platt von Longuich. In 1496 rebuilt in the Late Gothic style of Trier. In the west wing from this original period are the window jambs with three-piece panels and a straight lintel. Originally a three-storey, square structure made of slate quarry stone with a fortified tower and small corner towers. Concurrent ownership from the 16th Century, including owners from Benzerauth and Landolf von Bitburg. At the end of the 18th Century it belonged to the imperial abbey of St. Maximin. In 1790, dismantling of the third storey and addition of the saddle roof existing today. After secularisation the property was split up and auctioned off. Use of the west wing as a farm building, the east wing was rebuilt as a Lorraine-style farmhouse.



8 Old School
Maximinstraße

Eaved-roof structure erected in 1845 in Classicism style. Sophisticated differentiated facade design consisting of a banded ground floor and a layered panel as a middle accent covering two storeys. Inserted herein is a dated wall pillar portal. Slate-covered saddle roof closely-spaced rectangular windows with trimmings. Window sills and windows shutters on the lower floor. Used as a school building with classrooms and teacher's flat until 1967.



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