

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 hewn walls surrounding
farm gardens, house doors of hewn sandstone,
and enjoy a village nestled in
a beautiful landscape.*

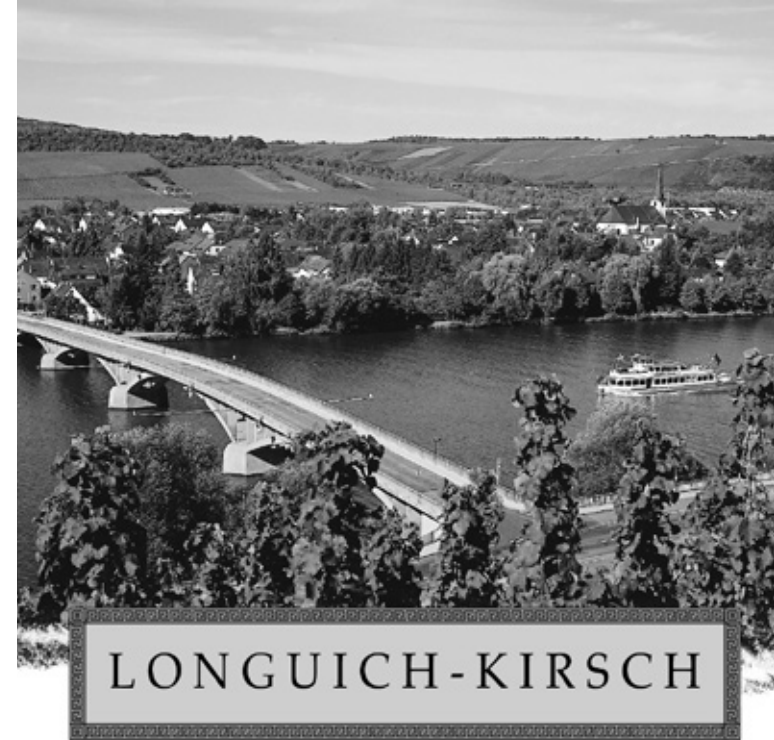
This is where your holiday begins:

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Guided tour through the Roman Villa Urbana

May to October Sundays at 10:30 AM
or by arrangement.
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LONGUICH-KIRSCH

ALONG THE MOSEL

Cultural Historical Tour



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Arbeitskreis Heimat und Geschichte



- 1 *St. Laurentius Parish Church*
- 2 *Maximinerhof*
- 3 *Parish Estate*
- 4 *Kratzenhof*
- 5 *Vintner House – representative bourgeois architecture*
- 6 *Toll Bridge House*
- 7 *Old Castle*
- 8 *Old School*
- 9 *Succursal Church of St. Sebastian – Kirsch Chapel*
- 10 *Pietà*
- 11 *Roman Villa Urbana*
- 12 *Vintner House - gabled Lorraine-style house*
- 13 *Vintner House - eaved-roof Lorraine-style house*
- 14 *Vintner Estate - three-sided courtyard farmhouse*
- 15 *Vintner House - gabled long narrow farmhouse*
- 16 *Vintner House - gabled Lorraine-style house*
- 17 *Stepped gable house*

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 Maximinerhof
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 remodelling 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 Nicetius 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 façade 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 Colinhof 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 façade 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.



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 Benzerath and Laudolf 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 façade 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.



9 Succursal church of St. Sebastian – Kirsch Chapel
Bachstraße

A 1781 three-sided hall church with an vaulted (arched) ceiling. Gable façade accentuated by a sandstone portal with an original panelled, winged door. In the niche above is St. Wendelinus. Octagonal, slated ridge turret with a curved top. Inside are nine paintings of the same theme mainly with paired depictions of the Fourteen Holy Helpers and a statue of the Holy Trinity. In the chancel is the sandstone figure of St. Sebastian (16th Century) believed to be from the workshop of Hans Ruprecht Hoffmann. The succursal church is typical for the late Baroque chapel style in the Trier countryside. It followed a structure that was consecrated between 1599 and 1623.



10 Pietà
Bothgasse

Depiction of the Virgin Mary with the body of Christ on the evening of Good Friday. The pietà (end of the 18th Century) was in a corner of the Ferry Tower for the ferry between Schweich and Kirsch, abandoned in 1902.



11 Roman Villa Urbana
Im Paesch

Bath wing from a magnificent rural villa originating from the end of the 2nd Century. The east wing of a complex that covered a total area of 110 x 28 metres was excavated and reconstructed. Several rooms including the caldarium (hot bath), tepidarium (warm bath), sudatorium (steam bath), frigidarium (cold bath) and praefurnium (furnace room). Outlined column passages around a larger courtyard, remnants of a wall in what was partly a predecessor structure from mid-1st Century (Villa Rustica), in the interior of the heating and drainage systems as well as bathtubs; reconstructed marble flooring. The stone sarcophagus beneath the villa is believed to have belonged to a larger graveyard in the immediate vicinity.



12 Vintner House – gabled Lorraine-style house
Maximinstraße

The dwelling, including an inn, facing the street, forms an extended unit of the same height beneath one gable. Parts of the inn building date all the way back to the year 1744, and the essential structure originates from 1833. The gutter height and thus the clear height of the barn door, is predicated on the necessity to fill the wine press (above the barrel cellar) and to drive the hay wagon inside.

Typical characteristics:

- Half-hipped slate-covered saddle room with steep incline without a roof overhang
- Window and door frames made of sandstone
- Cobblestones made of basalt



13 Vintner House – eaved-roof Lorraine-style house
Mühlenstraße

Residence with slate-covered saddle roof, whose original structure, consisting of a five-axis living area (1836) and an inn section (1842), was expanded in 1902 with a farming tract of a matching size and shape. The residential building with a knee wall is marked by a row of rectangular window trimmings. The representative character of the building is underscored by the lattice windows, original Classicist main door and roof adorned with ventilation dormers.



14 Vintner Estate – three-sided courtyard farmhouse
Bachstraße

A courtyard closed towards the street with an original seven-axis residential structure with Baroque influences. Around 1920 the residential dwelling was expanded on the garden side with two windows, as well as the farming building along the road. On the right side was the old distillery that used for cooling the brook that today runs beneath the road. Sandstone window trimmings, Classicist door panel.



15 Vintner House – gabled long narrow farmhouse
Kirchenweg

The most basic residential section from the year 1844 is followed by the farming wing in the same direction, however, with a modified gutter and gable height. Balanced façade with split entrance, latticed windows and window shutters. Original Classicist main door with split skylight.

Typical characteristics:

- Slate-covered half-hip saddle roof
- Sandstone elements as window and door trimmings
- Natural cobblestones



16 Vintner House – gabled Lorraine-style house
Maximinstraße

The five-axis plastered house dating back to 1855 and facing the road is designed in unified Classicist shapes for representative façade impact. There are rectangular window trimmings with window rooflets in even rows on both floors. In the gable is a domed, round-arched triple window. Portal with an elaborately carved Classicist door panel. The extended inn section bearing two gate archways dating 1852. The core of the estate is considerably older. The former vintner's house is an example for Lorraine-style buildings separated by the courtyard rooms and arranged at a right angle to the road.



17 Stepped gable house
Moselpromenade

A residential structure (around 1600) with the gable side facing the Mosel. Solid-built house with stepped stone panel gable and a chimney protruding from the roof ridge. The Mosel side is marked by a two-storey gable with irregularly-spaced windows and broad trimmings. The dwelling is thought to be related to the feudal tenures passed down in Longuich or originating from the Mosel ferry. There are only few remaining specimens of this type of dwelling remaining on the Mosel.