

UNESCO BIKE TOUR

LUXEMBOURG-CITY



1 Citadel on Saint-Esprit Plateau
2 Pétrusse park
3 Upper town park
4 Corniche ramparts
© Vic Fischbach



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de la Culture

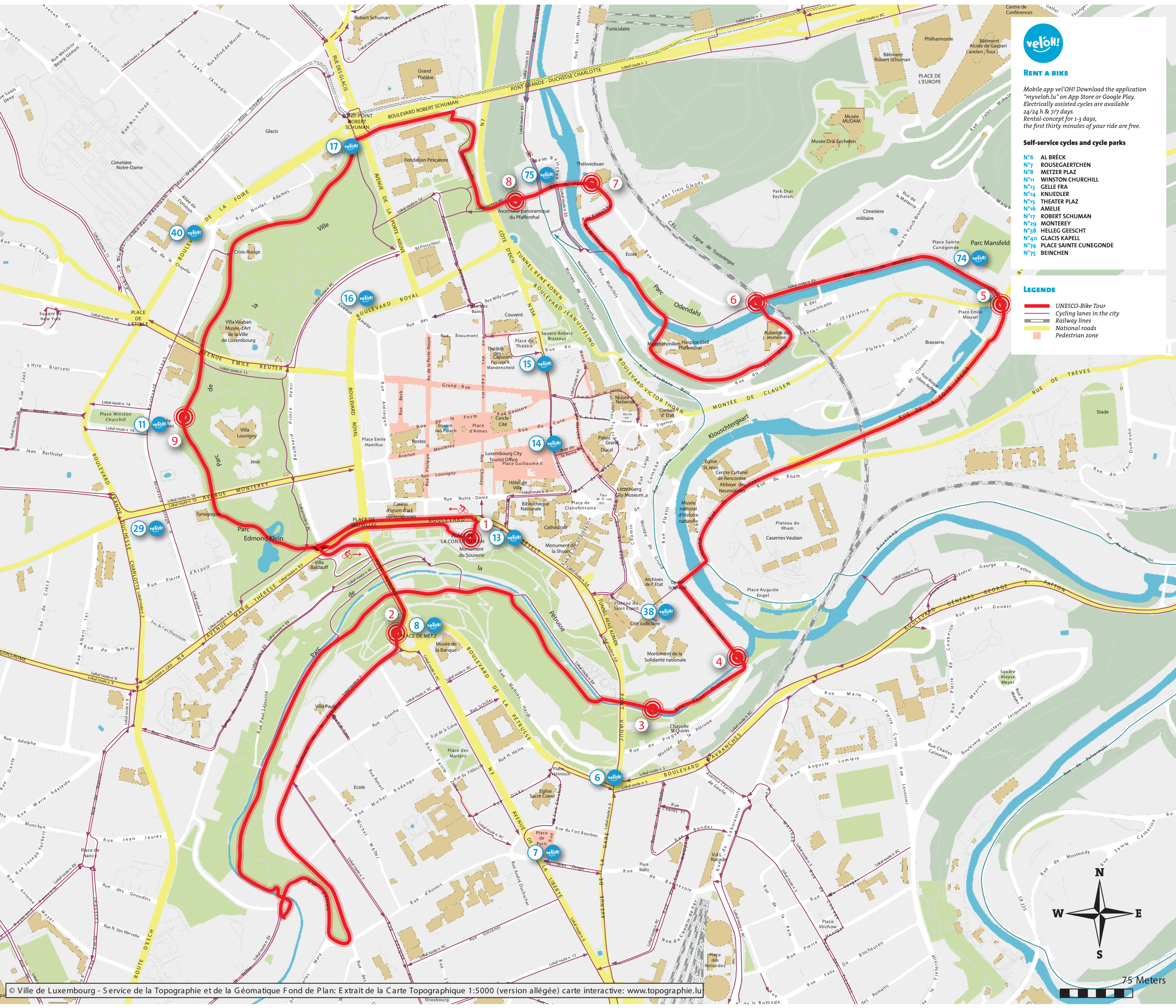



VILLE DE
LUXEMBOURG



Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Commission luxembourgeoise
pour la coopération
avec l'UNESCO





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Self-service cycles and cycle parks

N°6	AL BRÉCK
N°7	ROUSEGAERTCHEN
N°8	METZER PLAZ
N°11	WINSTON CHURCHILL
N°13	GELLE FRA
N°14	KNUEDLER
N°15	THEATER PLAZ
N°16	AMELIE
N°17	ROBERT SCHUMAN
N°29	MONTEREY
N°38	HELLEG GEESCHT
N°40	GLACIS KAPELL
N°74	PLACE SAINTE CUNEGONDE
N°75	BEINCEN

UNESCO Bike Tour

UNESCO recognized Luxembourg City's fortifications and historical quarter as a World Heritage Site in 1994.

Even if you only have an hour or two to spare, explore the city on foot or by bike and take in some remarkable attractions. The bike trail is about 9,5 km. The walking trail about 2,5 km.

“The old quarters and fortifications of Luxembourg City feature impressive remains of the old town in an attractive natural environment. Founded around 963, Luxembourg has played an important role in European history in subsequent centuries,” was the assessment of UNESCO’s 18th World Heritage Committee, which met in Phuket from 12th-17th December 1994. According to UNESCO criteria, Luxembourg is a prominent example of an architectural or technological urban landscape that illustrates significant periods of human history.

1) PLACE DE LA CONSTITUTION AND BOULEVARD F.D. ROOSEVELT

The Place de la Constitution is situated on the Beck Bastion platform. Created in 1644, Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban, King Louis XIV of France's celebrated architect and military engineer, re-designed it in the late 1680s. The modern setting makes these military tunnels ("Casemates") a true experience. They are part of the galleries that run beneath the city.

The platform offers an exceptional panoramic view over the lush Pétrusse valley, the Adolphe Bridge, and the Bourbon plateau.

Gëlle Fra
“Gëlle Fra” (Golden Lady) is the national monument of remembrance. It was created by the Luxembourgish sculptor Claus Cito, and represents the Greek goddess of victory Nike. It was erected in 1923 in memory of Luxembourgers who fought in the French army during the First World War. In 1940, under the Nazi occupation, the sculpture was removed and the plinth destroyed. Full restoration of the monument, with its 21 metre (70ft) plinth, was completed in 1984.

The Notre-Dame of Luxembourg Cathedral was originally built in 1613 as the church attached to the Jesuit priests' monastery. It is a prime example of late Gothic architecture, with a range of Renaissance-style ornamentation and architectural features. The statue of the Comforter of the Afflicted (patron of the city since 1666 and of the country since 1678) was given a permanent home in the church in 1794. The church was elevated to cathedral status by Pope Pius IX in 1870. Extension work on the southern wing was carried out between 1935 and 1938. The crypt contains the tombs of several notable people in the country's history, including bishops of Luxembourg, members of the Grand Ducal family, and Count John the Blind, who died in 1346 at the battle of Crécy.

The buildings near the cathedral and the Place de la Constitution housed the Jesuit training college, which became the Grand Ducal Athénée in the 19th century. From 1973 to 2019 it was home to the National Library. The cathedral courtyard was the site of Luxembourg's first synagogue, and a memorial to Luxembourg's victims of the holocaust was erected here in 2018. Franco-Israeli artist Shelomo Selinger, himself a holocaust survivor, created the memorial sculpture.

To the left, further along the edge of the valley towards the Adolphe Bridge, is the Casino Luxembourg - Forum d'art contemporain. It is primarily an exhibition space for young, mostly international contemporary artists, and it also offers the public different possibilities for formal and informal gatherings in attractive surroundings. The Forum is located in the old Casino bourgeois (1880), where the Hungarian composer Franz Liszt gave his last recital in 1886. The building was also used as the cultural centre and meeting place for the European Coal and Steel Community from 1959 to 1990.

2) GRAND DUKE ADOLPHE BRIDGE, PLACE DE METZ AND VILLA PAULY

By the Adolphe Bridge is a stone marking the Liberty Road (“Voie de la Liberté”). This 1,446 km (900 miles) route, running from the D-Day landing beaches in Normandy, through France, Belgium and Luxembourg, commemorates the liberation of these countries in the Second World War. It follows the Itinerary of the US Third Army, commanded by General George S. Patton.

Many people see the Adolphe Bridge as a symbol of Luxembourg itself. Made from local sandstone, cement and reinforced concrete, it features traditional building materials supplemented by products of the country's once-powerful steel industry. An innovative suspended cycle-path and walkway was opened in 2017, attached to the underside of the road, itself adapted to incorporate a new tram-line. Cycling along this path offers a close-up of the beauty and ingenuity of the construction, as well as a panoramic view over the valley.

The bridge was built between 1900 and 1903, and at the time had the largest central span of any stone bridge in the world (84,55 m). Designed by the engineer Paul Séjourné, it features two parallel arches made from hewn stone. It forms a contrast with the viaduct built further along the valley, which has 24 arches – a construction dating from when Luxembourg was still a fortress city.

On the other side of the valley, turn right after leaving the suspended walkway-cycle-path. Here you will see the "Tree of Peace" monument, erected in 2018 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Voluntary Army Corps and the 175 years of the Musique militaire Grand Ducale (The army band). The work seeks to promote intercultural dialogue and social inclusion, and was created by Hedva Ser, a UNESCO artist for peace.

Place de Metz is dominated by a neo-Renaissance style building with a polygon shaped tower. It currently houses the head office of the Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État (State Savings Bank) and was built in 1911 to the design of the architect Jean-Pierre Koenig. The “Musée de la Banque” (Bank Museum) is located in the main hall where the cashiers used to work. It details the 150-year history of Luxembourg's financial sector. The building to the right has had many important occupants since it was built in 1913, to plans by Joseph Jüsgen. It has been the headquarters of the Guillaume Luxembourg Railway Company, and during the liberation period (1944-1945), of General Omar Bradley, the commander in chief of the US 12th Army. The building then played a significant role in Europe's post-war reconstruction, as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was based here. This was the founding institution of what was later to become the European Union. Since the 1920s, Luxembourg has been firmly committed to supporting cooperation at the European level.

The building at 57, Boulevard de la Pétrusse, Villa Pauly, was built in 1923 as a private home for Dr Norbert Pauly. During the war, it served as the local headquarters of the Gestapo. It stands as a memorial to the more than 2,000 people who were interrogated there, often under torture. Commemorative plaques beside the road remind passers-by of the “members of the resistance tortured in this place” as well as the “patriots who, striving for freedom and their country, suffered under the Nazis in this building.” A further plaque recalls that the deportation of Jewish men, women and children was organized here from 1941 onwards, resulting in the deaths of 1,300 Jewish people in the Holocaust. The building at 74, boulevard de la Pétrusse served until the deportation as school for Jewish girls and boys.

3) PÉTRUSSE PARK AND ST QUIRIN CHAPEL

The Pétrusse Park was designed by the French landscape-architect Edouard André (1840-1911) towards the end of the 19th century. It was influenced by the Romantic Movement, as it incorporates into a harmonious whole the rugged terrain, the rock formations and the ruins of the fortifications. This attractive green space also provides a channel of fresh air at the heart of the upper town. Not only is this a good place to cycle but it is an educational experience, thanks to the information boards (created by the National Natural History Museum) explaining local geology. Some south-facing slopes were terraced for use as vegetable gardens, and these have been preserved as historical artefacts. Cyclists can then ride on past the Beck-Jost defensive wall, the Pétrusse Ravelin triangular fortification, the 27 m (89 ft) high Beck and Louis bastions, built by the celebrated French military engineer Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban (1633-1707), and the vestiges of the Bourbon sluice gate, built in the 18th century. The St Quirin Chapel was partly hewn out of the rock and has a façade dating from the 14th century. It is thus one of the oldest religious sites in the city. It provides a contrast with the nearby modern skate-park, designed for both skateboarders and BMX enthusiasts. The viaduct, known as the Al Bréck (Old Bridge), was designed by the engineers Népomucène Achille Grenier and Auguste Letellier. Built between 1859 and 1861 to link the railway station to the town centre, it was widened in 1958 and again in 2018.

Treaty of London
The 11th May 1867 Treaty of London saw the great European powers guarantee the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Central to this agreement was the dismantling of the extensive fortifications, which had led to Luxembourg being called “The Gibraltar of the North”. However, 17 km (10 miles) of the original 23 km of military tunnels (Casemates) were left intact and many can be visited. The 1867 agreement also required that the 4,000-strong garrison of the German Confederation troops should withdraw. They had been stationed here as a requirement of the 1815 Congress of Vienna agreements.

4) THE GRUND

After passing the mini-golf course and miniature train, cyclists reach the Grund quarter. The first thing to notice is a section of wall: the remains of the 14th century defences by the (now dismantled) Porte de Thionville. On the top of the hill you can see a turret from the old Verlorenkost fort. Also of note is 27, rue St Ulrich, the birthplace of Eugène Ruppert, known as the father of modern steel production in China. He managed the Iron & Steel Works of Han Yang between 1894 and 1911, employing 26,000 people. The remains of the Grund sluice gate indicate another of the fortress's lines of defence, which fortunately never had to be used. Conceived by the engineer de Beaufe, in case of attack the sluice gate system would allow the Alzette and Pétrusse valleys to be flooded upstream of the Grund quarter. Plaques on the house standing at number 14 show the level of the flooding that occurred in 1756 and 1806. The building that lies at the foot of the upper town dates from 1809 and was used as a prison until 1869. Opposite, near to the bridge, a plaque commemorates the birth of Count John Aldringen (1588-1634), a commander of the Imperial Army during the Thirty Years War. Located on the banks of the Alzette River, the Grund was one of the first neighbourhoods in the town to be inhabited before the 20th century. It was a home mainly to artisans, tanners, and brewers (who used the Alzette's waters) and shop-owners. This quarter is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site central zone. The cycle route “Centre PC1” which starts in the village of Hespérange, crosses the Grund before looping around Luxembourg City to join the Kirchberg Plateau via the PC2 cycle route.

The National Natural History Museum is also in the Grund. It is located in a former hospice (14th century) which in the 19th century became a women's prison. It was converted into the present museum in 1996. The old Benedictine abbey of “Neumünster” (Neimënster) was built in 1606 but was used as a barracks and then a prison during the French Revolution. The Neimënster Cultural and Meeting Centre has been located here since 2004. Nearby is the former convent-church of St John, built at the same time as the abbey, though the present features of the church date from 1688 and 1705. Many of the furnishings are in a rich, baroque style, particularly the organ and a monument dating from 1710. There is also a 14th century black Madonna, an object of veneration for pilgrims.

The Rue de Trèves climbs up onto the Rham plateau, with its barracks built by Vauban (from 1685) and the Prussians (1862). The site is defended by six lookout towers and the gate known as “Dënselspuert”, also called Porte Jacob – all features of the 14th century Wenceslas fortifications. From here visitors can enjoy breathtaking views of the upper town and the Grund neighbourhood.

5) CLAUSEN LOWER TOWN AND “LA FONTAINE” CHÂTEAU

At the fork in the Rue de la Tour Jacob, the trail crosses the site of the old Porte de Trèves (1590), passing under a footbridge and joining the path round the Wenceslas fortifications. The cycle-track follows the street down into Clausen, a district where beer has been brewed since the Münster Abbey was founded in 1083. Now called “Rives de

Clausen”, the site of the old Mousel industrial brewery has been converted into a nightspot with a number of lively restaurants and bars.

Cyclists then pass by the monumental gate to the old gardens of the “La Fontaine” Château of Count Pierre-Ernest de Mansfeld (1517-1604), Governor of the Duchy of Luxembourg. After moving out local residents and demolishing their homes, Count de Mansfeld built a renaissance-style estate home here. The cycle-path leads under the covered passageway of the old brewery and reaches Mansfeld Park as it is today, laid out on the site of the old upper gardens, which once featured a maze and an orchard. Still uncovered are the remains of two fountains, one dedicated to St Peter and the other to Venus. All of this is now a protected site, and archaeological excavation and restoration is underway. The cycle-path now follows the Alzette River, whose course was diverted by Count de Mansfeld to build his mansion.

Clausen Church, dedicated to St Cunegonde, dates from 1865. It was designed by the state architect Charles Arendt and is one of the first examples of neo-Gothic in Luxembourg. All the original furnishings and artefacts (also designed by Arendt and created by the cabinet-maker Stephan de Cologne) have been preserved. The wall paintings date from 1906.

The road branches off to Rue Jules Wilhelm which leads to the Kirchberg plateau, passing by the house where the statesman Robert Schuman was born. He would become president of the forerunner of today's European Parliament and is known as the “Father of Europe”. Further along this road are the old German military cemetery, the Malakoff Tower (1860), and the capital's oldest Jewish cemetery.

6) ST MARGARET CHAPEL AND ODENDAHL PARK

Underneath the railway viaduct, at the foot of the Kirchberg plateau (with the Obergünnewald Fort, the “Dräi Eechelen” Fortress museum, and the Modern Art Museum (MUDAM)), stands the St Margaret Chapel. Originally dating from the 13th century, the chapel was rebuilt by Count de Mansfeld in the 16th century. It is now a private residence.

Under the rocky outcrop of the Bock, on the banks of the Alzette, is Luxembourg City's youth hostel. A plaque can be seen in the hostel garden commemorating the visit to Pfaffenthal in October 1792 by Germany's national poet Goethe. Next comes the former St Esprit Convent (1690), converted into a manufacturing site and a hospice in the 19th century. Worth noting is that the convent church's organ has been classified as a national monument since 2002. Further along is the old mustard mill “Muerbelsmillen”. The path continues into the Odendahl Park on the banks of the Alzette, named after the family, market gardeners who lived nearby at 16, rue Vauban.

Mustard was produced at Muerbelsmillen between 1922 and 1985, with the origins of the mill dating back to 1083. Visitors will first notice the large water-wheel turning in the millstream. The mustard grains were ground on the first floor; the original millstones and grinding gear, perfectly restored, are displayed there, along with a projection of archive film showing the old working methods.

7) PFAFFENTHAL

A UNESCO world heritage buffer zone, Pfaffenthal has played an important part in the history of the Luxembourg fortress since Vauban incorporated it in the fortifications in 1865. On the “Vauban Circuit”, leading up to the forts in the Grünewald, many remains can still be seen, for example, the Eich and Bons Malades Gates, which were once defended by deep trenches, heavy drawbridges, and loopholes. If the enemy managed to get close they could be bombarded with molten tar or oil, poured through openings in the gallery above the arch. Doors on the upper level led to the defensive walls. A further, arrow-shaped fortification was built in 1743 to defend the trench in front of the Porte d'Eich. The tall chimney beside the river is what remains of an old pumping station that brought water to the upper town. Between the two Vauban Towers is a defensive wall-walkway (called “De Bëinchen”) that crosses the Alzette River. A film showing the history of this neighbourhood is projected in a loop in the Bons Malades Tower. More recently, in 1976, this was the site of a tragic explosion caused by the mishandling of liquid fuel. Three people died and 21 were injured in the incident, which also caused substantial damage to property. The area was restored in 1982 and 1986.

Opposite stands St Mathew's Church, built in 1871/2 in the Byzantine style by the state architect Charles Arendt. Inside is a magnificent painting attributed to Gaspard de Crayer (1584-1669). The site is also noteworthy because six members of the resistance hid for a time in the loft above the side nave during World War II. Today the church is used by the orthodox community.

Further down the valley, as we leave the UNESCO zone, is the Pfaffenthal-Kirchberg railway station and funicular (2017), which links the lower town to the rail network and the Kirchberg European and business district. Here cyclists can choose between taking the PC2 cycle-path to Echternach or the PC4 towards the Moselle River.

To the left of St Mathew's Church is the “Théiwesbuer”, a spring from which water was taken and brought to the upper town. Before pumps were installed, this was mostly done manually. Opposite, underneath the bridge, was a washhouse which was converted into a paddling pool in 2017. The water is a constant (if chilly) 12°C (54F).

Another 100 m (325 ft) from the Pfaffenthal-Kirchberg station is the historic Val des Bons Malades cemetery. It includes tombs of “Communards” (members and supporters of the 1871 Paris Commune), a French memorial monument (1870), and a funeral monument in honour of the Luxembourgish composer Laurent Menager. Dominating the valley is the Grand Duchesse Charlotte Bridge, commonly called the “Red Bridge”. It was built in 1962 to the plans of the engineer Egon Jux and opened to traffic in 1967. It links the Kirchberg European and business zones with the Limpertsberg district and the upper town. It is 355 m (1,165 ft) long and its steel construction stretches 75 m (245 ft) h igh over the Alzette. This sophisticated structure illustrates the level of engineering know-how in this country in the 1960s.

8) THE PFAFFENTHAL LIFT AND THE “GRAND THÉÂTRE”

The panoramic lift links Pfaffenthal and the upper town (65 m / 215 ft) in just 30 seconds. After emerging from the tunnel at the top of the lift you will see a sculpture by Jean-Bernard Métais (“1954) entitled “Passe-Muraille” (literally “pass-wall”) which alludes to the old fortress ramparts. Next to the cycle-path, notice the horse-chestnut tree, planted in 1921 to mark the birth of HRH Prince John, the future Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and father of the future Grand-

Duke Henri. The imposing building with a neo-Gothic façade (1886) is the Fondation Pescatore, an old people's home, named after its founder, the banker and tobacco entrepreneur Jean-Pierre Pescatore. During the 1944/45 Battle of the Bulge (fought in the Grand Duchy and Belgium), General George S. Patton (1885-1945), the commander of the US Third Army, used the building as his headquarters. It was here, in the chapel, that he said his famous prayer for good weather to help the American army's struggle in the Ardennes. In the courtyard of the Fondation Pescatore is a column with a green roof: the air vent of the old Belaimont redoubt and its access tunnels (casemates). The cycle-track continues to the Robert Schuman monument, a commemoration of the Luxembourg-born French statesman who was one of the first to promote the idea of a united Europe. The monument was created by the architect Robert Lentz and inaugurated on 24th October 1966. Engraved in the base is a section of Mr Schuman's landmark speech of 9th May 1950: “Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create de facto solidarity.” Opposite is the City of Luxembourg's Grand Théâtre, built to a design by the French architect Alain Bourbonnais and inaugurated on 15th April 1964.

9) THE UPPER TOWN PARK

After crossing the Rond-Point Schuman junction, the cycle-path enters the town park. This was landscaped by the Frenchman Edouard André between 1871 and 1878 and involved incorporating and covering over a number of military fortifications. The route follows the edge of the “Kinnekswiss”, a lawn created in honour of King-Grand Duke William III. On the right, 100 m (33 ft) from the park's entrance is a monument erected in 1975 to John the Blind, Count of Luxembourg and King of Bohemia. It is located near the “Glacis” site of the annual “Schueberfouer”. Originally founded in 1340 by John the Blind as a regional farmers' and artisans' market, the Schueberfouer is now a funfair, attracting nearly two million visitors each year. This event is part of the city's UNESCO intangible heritage. After this, cyclists pass behind the Notre-Dame de la Paix Chapel (also known as the Glacis Chapel). Built in 1885 by the state architect Charles Arendt, it features the tombs of the first two bishops of Luxembourg, Mgr Adams and Mgr Koppes. In front of the nearby offices of the Luxembourg Red Cross is a stone commemorating Aline Marysch-de Saint-Hubert (1874-1947), a woman of letters who campaigned for public health reforms and education rights for girls, and co-founded the Luxembourg Red Cross. Continuing to the Villa Vauban the cyclist will notice commemorative plaques to four Luxembourgish cyclists: Charly Gaul, winner of the 1958 Tour de France, as well as François Faber, Nicolas Frantz and Elsy Jacobs, first women's world road-cycling champion.

Villa Vauban, Luxembourg City's art museum, is housed in a mansion built by Jean-François Eydl for the glove-maker Gabriel Mayer in 1869. Edouard André landscaped the house's grounds and these were featured in his 1879 work “Art des Jardins”. The works exhibited are from the municipal collection and consist mainly of paintings from the Dutch Golden Age (17th century) and 19th century French landscape and historical paintings. These are completed by pictorial works, sculptures, and etchings by 17th, 18th and 19th century artists from all over Europe. Luxembourgish artists from the 19th and 20th centuries are also represented, notably the “secessionists” from the interwar years, as well as the “iconomaques”, who helped shape the post-war period.

Crossing Avenue Emile Reuter, the path continues to Villa Louvigny, a fine modernist building with art-deco ornamentation. Built on the site of the old Louvigny Fort, (the redoubt has been conserved) to the plans of the architects Etienne Galowich and Pierre Schaack, and enlarged in 1953 by Nicolas Schmit-Noesen, the Villa is now a listed historical building. From 1933 to 1996 it was the headquarters of what in 1966 became “Radio télé Luxembourg” and is now the pan-European radio and TV broadcaster “RTL Group”. The concert-hall of the RTL radio orchestra has been preserved.

The next noteworthy sight is a bust of Mahatma Gandhi by the Indian artist Amar Nath Sehgal (1922-2007), erected in 1973.

Across Avenue Monterey is Luxembourg's synagogue, designed in 1951 by the architects Victor Engels and René Maillet. Written on the pediment is an inscription in Hebrew quoting the prophet Haggaï: “The glory of the latter house shall be greater than the former, says the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace.”

Towards the town centre is the old Lambert Redoubt, now turned into a monument called “Onde”. This work by the French artist Jean-Bernard Métais seeks to portray the absurdity of war. Continuing through the park, cyclists come to an artificial pond, created over the Fort Lambert casemate tunnels. After leaving the park visitors can see Villa Baldauff built by Pierre Kemp for the industrialist Kerckhove in 1880. It too is an official historical monument. It is part of a “ring of villas” which has surrounded the town park since the dismantling of the fortress in 1867. The route then returns to the Place de la Constitution.

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1 Grand Duke Adolphe Bridge : suspended cycle-path and walkway*
2 Alzette, Grund*
3 Saint John's Church, Grund*
4 Old Mustard factory “Muerbelsmillen”, “Pfaffenthal”**
5 Bons Malades Gate, Pfaffenthal**
6 Panoramic lift, Pfaffenthal*
7 Villa Vauban – Luxembourg City's Art Museum*
** © Vic Fischbach / ** © SIP Christof Weber*



<p>SOME KEY DATES</p> <p>In the Roman period, two consular roads cross what is now Luxembourg City near the Marché-aux-Poissons square. Watch is kept from a fortified tower.</p>	
963	Count Siegfroi acquires the Bock and builds a castle on the site. This was Luxembourg City's founding act.
963-1354 1083	Luxembourg is an autonomous county. Altmunster abbey is founded next to the count's castle. The classes in Latin, German, and French dispensed by the monastery school are considered to be the beginnings of Luxembourg's tradition of multilingualism.
1244	Coutess Ermesinde enfranchises the city, granting its citizens a number of rights and freedoms which encourage economic development.
1340	The annual "Schueberfouer" is founded by Count John the Blind. The fair helps position the city on the burgeoning Italy-Gothard-Flanders trade route.
1354 21 Nov. 1443 1443-1506 1506-1684 1554	The county of Luxembourg becomes a duchy. City occupied by the Burgundians. Burgundian rule (1443-1506). Major gunpowder explosion and subsequent fire destroys much of the upper town.
1684	Luxembourg is conquered by the forces of Louis XIV and incorporated into France. Under the French rule, the fortress is enlarged by Vauban (1684-1697).
1701 1715-1795 1795	War of the Spanish succession (1701-1714). Austrian rule (1715-1795). French Revolutionary Army occupies Luxembourg and the duchy is incorporated into France as the "Département des Forêts" (Department of Forests). French republican rule (1795-1814). Luxembourg becomes a Grand Duchy, with the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke. A Prussian garrison is stationed in the fortress and Luxembourg becomes part of the German Confederation.
1815-1890 1839 1867	Reign of the House of Orange-Nassau. The Grand Duchy gains political independence. The Treaty of London grants Luxembourg political and military neutrality – the fortress is dismantled and the city declared open.
1890	Reign of the House of Nassau-Weilburg (1890 till today).
1914-1918	First World War. Luxembourg's neutrality is breached by force.
1940-1945	2 nd World War. Luxembourg's neutrality is breached by force.
1952	Headquarters of the European Coal and Steel Community are established provisionally in Luxembourg.
1992	The Edinburgh EU summit confirms Luxembourg City as one of the headquarters of the EU institutions, together with Brussels and Strasbourg.
1994	The Fortress and the old town are included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.
1995 2007	Luxembourg European City of Culture. Luxembourg and Greater Region, European Capital of Culture.
<p>ALONG THE WAY:</p>	
<p>Cathedral of Our Lady of Luxembourg Opening hours: every day 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Rue Notre Dame / L-2240 Luxembourg T: +352 46 20 23 / E. archeveche@cathol.lu I. www.cathol.lu</p>	
<p>Casino Luxembourg - Forum d'art contemporain* Opening hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday: 11 a.m.-7 p.m. Thursday: 11 a.m.-11 p.m.; closed on 1st January, 1st November, 25th December 41, rue Notre-Dame / L-2240 Luxembourg T: +352 22 50 45 / E. info@casino-luxembourg.lu I. www.casino-luxembourg.lu</p>	
<div> <div> <div>izi</div> <div>TRAVEL</div> <div>the storytelling platform</div> </div> <div> </div> <div> <p>UNESCO World Heritage - Bike Tour Luxembourg – UNESCO Walking Tour”, download the app “Spoticle” or izi.TRAVEL on you smartphone, and open the website UNESCO.lu</p> </div> </div>	
<div> <div> </div> <div> <div> <div>SYNDICAT DU STADTGRUND</div> <div>www.grund.lu</div> </div> <div> <div>SECURITE ROUTIERE LUXEMBOURG</div> <div>www.securite-routiere.lu</div> </div> </div> </div>	
<p>Recommendations of the Road Safety Administration:</p> <p>Two cyclists can ride side-by-side except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on bends • when approaching a level crossing • when approaching the top of a hill • at night • if they are inconveniencing other road users unnecessarily <p>- Indicate any change of direction clearly and early with a hand signal</p> <p>- Wearing headphones is forbidden</p> <p>- When vehicles are stationary at an intersection or a railway crossing, go around then on the right-hand side.</p> <p>- You can use the pavement when pushing your bicycle. When there is no pavement you must walk on the right-hand side of the road.</p>	
<p>Obligatory equipment on a bike</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a bell 2. two brakes 3. a white or yellow light at the front 4. at least two reflectors per wheel or reflective strips on the wheels 5. reflectors on the pedals 6. a red reflector and a back light 	
<p>Editor: Luxembourgish Commission for cooperation with UNESCO in collaboration with: City of Luxembourg, Luxembourg City Tourist Office, Comité d'Astung, Syndicat des Intérêts Locaux Pfaffenthal-Siechenhof, Syndicat des Intérêts Locaux du Stadtgrund, Les Amis du château de Clausen, Frënn vun der Festungsgeschicht, Geschichtsfreenn St. Quirinus.</p> <p>Layout: binsfeld Photos: Vic Fischbach Print: Printing Ossa, print run: 1000. Published: 2020.</p>	

Musée de la Banque

Opening hours: Monday-Friday: 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

1, Place de Metz / L-2954 Luxembourg
T: +352 40 15 24 50 / E. kettel@bcee.lu
I. www.bcee.lu

National Museum of Natural History*

Opening hours: Tuesday 10 a.m -8 p.m. /

Wednesday - Sunday: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed on Mondays

24, rue Münster / L-2160 Luxembourg

T: +352 46 22 33 1 / E. musee-info@mnh.lu

I. www.mnhn.lu

Neimënster Cultural Exchange Centre

Opening hours: Monday-Friday: 8 a.m.-7 p.m. /

Weekend 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

28, rue Münster / L-2160 Luxembourg

T: +352/2620521 / E. contact@neimeinster.lu

I. www.neimeinsterer.lu

Mansfeld Park

Opening hours:

1st November-28th February 7.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m.

1st March-31st March 7.30 a.m.-8.00 p.m.

1st April-30th September 7 a.m.-10 p.m.

1st October-31st October 7.30 a.m.-8 p.m.

A section of the gardens of “La Fontaine” Castle,

built by Count Peter-Ernest de Mansfeld (1517-1604).