

Luxembourg



Luxembourg Travel Guide

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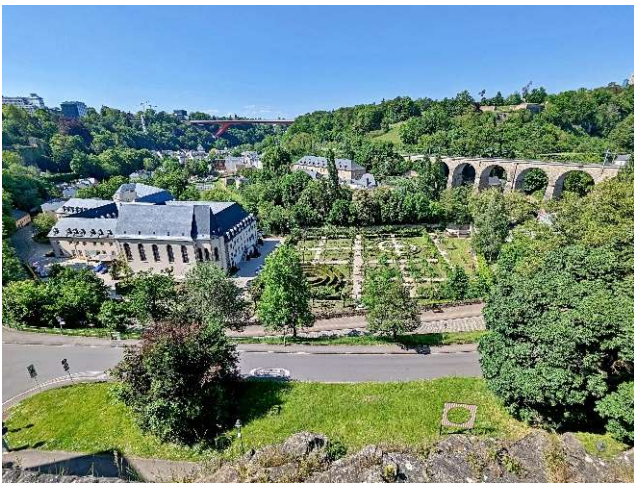
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1. Why should you visit Luxembourg?

Luxembourg is a little-known gem in central Europe. It is known for its fusion of French, German and Dutch cultures, rich history and historical buildings and castles, beautiful scenery, unspoiled nature, good hiking, and warm, welcoming, and open-minded people. This is augmented by good and often free museums and free transportation.

Luxembourg is a small country and can be explored in three full days.



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2.1 Disclaimer

In this guide we are doing our best to give you the most accurate information. Over time, however, prices, times, and even attractions are subject to change. Therefore, I and backpackandsnorkel.com cannot be held responsible for the experiences of users while traveling. I strongly suggest that you write or call the attractions you plan to visit for confirmation when you make your travel plans.

Also, please stay alert, be aware of your surroundings and keep an eye on your belongings. Pickpockets and other criminals can easily ruin even the best planned vacation.

2.2 Copyright

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3. General Information about Luxembourg

3.1 How much time do you need to visit Luxembourg?

Luxembourg is a small country, but it has a lot of attractions. Most visitors visit Luxembourg for 2 or 3 days, people that like to hike the many trails or immerse themselves in the local culture typically stay up to a week.

Our Backpack and Snorkel Luxembourg Travel Guide provides you with a 3-day tour that allows you to see the main highlights of Luxembourg.

In this travel guide, we try to balance historical buildings and castles, museums and outdoor experiences and we try to avoid duplication as much as possible so that you get rich and comprehensive Luxembourgian experience in three days.

The local cuisine is definitely tending towards French eating culture, but you can find lots of German-influenced dishes too. Since Luxembourg is a melting pot of global cultures, you will find a surprising variety of foods from all over the world, and they are there for you to try.

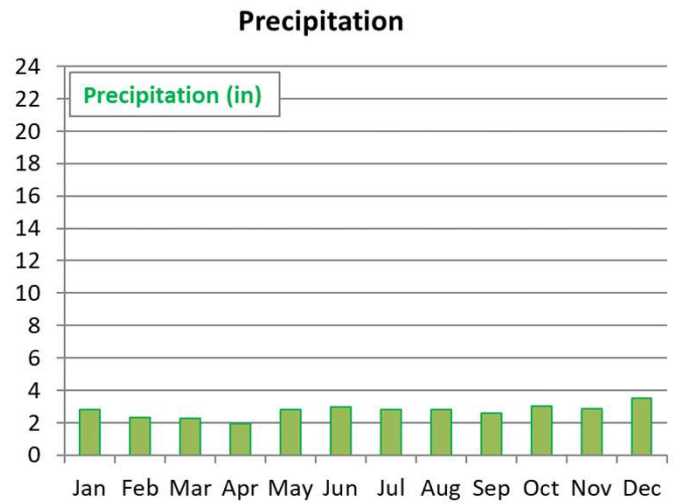
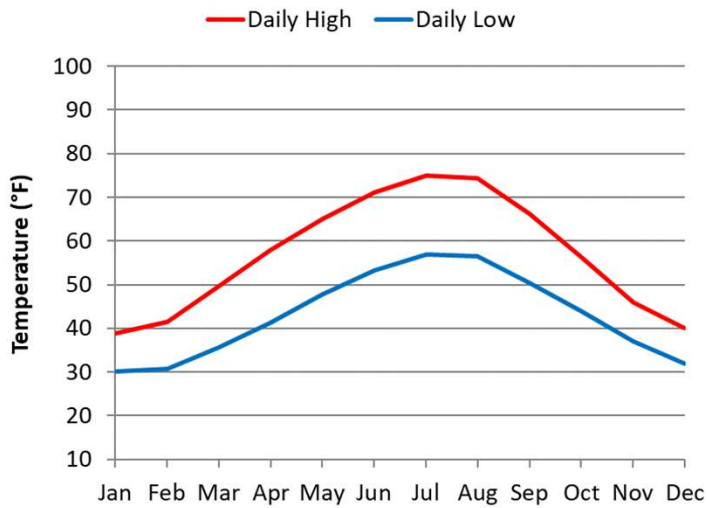
3.2 What is the best time to visit Luxembourg?

Landlocked Luxembourg has an oceanic climate with warm summers, cold to cool winters and moderate precipitation throughout the year. It is cloudy about two-thirds of the year.

- **Spring (late March - June):** Mild temperatures, less precipitation than in winter and blooming spring flowers make this a good time to explore Luxembourg. The tourist season in Luxembourg begins in June.
- **Summer (late June - September):** This is the peak tourist season in Luxembourg with the highest prices, warm temperatures, and plenty of outdoor activities to enjoy. September is the time when you will find wine festivals in many towns around the country.
- **Fall (late September - December):** Fall brings mild weather, fewer tourists, and, typically in October, stunning fall foliage. Late October often brings cloudy skies and rain, and November brings falling temperatures.
- **Winter (late December - March):** December and January are the coldest months in Luxembourg. Christmas time can be busy – people visit Christmas markets, and the Winter Lights Festival. The cities are decorated for Christmas and the locals embrace the holiday spirits. January through March is the least busy time for visitors in Luxembourg and hotel rates are at their lowest. The weather is cold and rainy or snowy, the days are short, and the sky is cloudy. This is a good time for indoor activities like visiting museums, shows and concerts.

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Below is the climate that you can expect on your trip to Luxembourg:



3.3 The highlights of the history of Luxembourg

- 35,000BC: first traces of settlements.
- 2nd century BC: Celtic tribes settle in the region.
- 58 to 51BC: The Romans invade the Celtic territory under Julius Caesar. The area will be part of the Roman Empire for the next 450 years.
- 406AD: Rome abandons this area after it is infiltrated by the Franks (Germanic people). The area becomes part of the Kingdom of the Franks and the predecessor of what is now Luxembourgish language is introduced.
- 694: Willibrord and other monks establish the Abbey of Echternach in 698, which is instrumental in the Christianization of the locals.
- 843–855: What is now Luxembourg is integrated into the Kingdom of Middle Francia
- 855–959: What is now Luxembourg is part of the Kingdom of Lotharingia.
- 959–1059: What is now Luxembourg is now part of the Duchy of Lorraine.
- 963: The recorded history of Luxembourg officially starts in the year 963, when Count Siegfried acquires a rocky promontory (Bock Rock), with a small Roman fortification on it and its immediate surrounding area from the Imperial Abbey of St. Maximin in Trier. This area is known as Lucilinburhuc (little castle).

- ...continued: accordance with the Nassau Family Pact. This ends almost 40 years of foreign rule over Luxembourg.
- 1914: Imperial Germany invades Luxembourg during World War I on their way to conquer France. Germany officially allows Luxembourg to maintain much of its independence and political system, while secretly planning to annex the country after they conquer France. The Luxembourg government believes that Germany will not annex Luxembourg and stays strictly neutral. This neutrality will almost get Luxembourg dissolved after World War I as France and Belgium interpret it as collaboration with Germany.
Unlike their government, many Luxembourgers fear that Germany will eventually annex their country. Approx. 3,700 Luxembourgers serve in the French army against Germany and about 2,000 die. Their sacrifices have been commemorated at the Gëlle Fra monument.
- 1919: 77.8% of the Luxembourgish population vote to maintain the monarchy and reject the establishment of a republic.
- 1940: During World War II, Germany invades and annexes Luxembourg. Luxembourg's government flees to London and supports the Allies.
- 1945: 2.45% of Luxembourg's pre-war population is killed, and about one third of all buildings are destroyed or heavily damaged. Luxembourg becomes a founding member of the United Nations.
- 1949: Luxembourg becomes a founding member of NATO.
- 1950's: Luxembourg is one of the founding members of the predecessor organizations which are now the European Union.

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4. Three-day itinerary for your Luxembourg visit

The best way to experience Luxembourg is on a 3-day or longer trip.

Our itinerary allows you to discover Luxembourg City for two days and brings you to Vianden Castle and the city of Echternach on the third day.

You can use this itinerary as it is or modify it to fit your interests and travel style.

	Day
Day 1	Arrive in Luxembourg; Grand Rue ; Dicks-Lentz monument ; Place d'Armes ; Place Guillaume II ; Grand Duke William II statue ; Luxembourg City Hall ; Gëlle Fra - Monument of Remembrance on Constitution Square ; Pétrusse Casemates ; Pont Adolphe Bridge ; Boulevard Franklin Delano Roosevelt ; Notre-Dame Cathedral ; Grand-Duchess Charlotte Statue ; Grand Ducal Palace
Day 2	National Museum of History and Art ; Saint-Michel Church ; Pont du Château Bridge ; Bock Casemates ; The Three Towers ; Spanish Turret ; Chemin de la Corniche ; The Grund towards Viaduc Ferroviaire ; La Hiel Flour Store House ; Hike to Fort Obergrünwald ; Fort Thüngen ; INFINITY Shopping Center ; Parc Fondation Pescatore ; Pfaffenthal Panoramic Elevator
Day 3	Vianden Castle ; Echternach (Abbey of Echternach ; Orangerie ; City Hall ; Croix de Justice ; City Wall ; Villa Romaine ; Lake Echternach)
Day 4	Depart Luxembourg

4.1 Self-guided walking tour of Ville-Haute in Luxembourg City

This self-guided walking tour of Luxembourg City requires about 2 miles (3.2 km) walking, not counting the distances you walk in the museum and the casemates. You can start the tour at any point as it ends where it starts.

Ville-Haute is the historic center of Luxembourg City that is located on top of the [rocky promontory \(Bock Rock\) that Count Siegfried acquired in 963](#).

It is important to note that today's walking tour includes a guided tour of the Casemates (Pétrusse or Bock Casemates). The Pétrusse Casemates are open all year, but the Bock Casemates can be accessed only in summer. Since the Bock Casemates are the more popular of the two, tickets for the English tour may sell out. It is therefore advisable to purchase your admission tickets days or even weeks (in the high season) in advance. Admission to the casemates is only by guided tour and you need to make sure to adjust your itinerary so that you don't miss your tour. The good news is that downtown Luxembourg is very walkable and the part of the city that we are visiting today allows you to reach the entrance to the casemates within a few minutes.

Much of downtown Luxembourg is a car-free zone. So, your best option is to come to downtown Luxembourg City with one of the [free buses \(or trains\)](#) or, if you have a car, you will either need to park at a paid parking lot outside the city center or at paid street parking near one of the attractions that we are going to see.

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- 1 [Grand-Rue](#)
- 2 [Dicks and Lentz Monument](#)
- 3 [Place d'Armes](#)
- 4 [Place Guillaume II](#)
- 5 [Grand Duke William II statue](#)
- 6 [Luxembourg City Hall / Hôtel de Ville](#)
- 7 [Gëlle Fra on Constitution Square](#)
- 8 [Pétrusse Casemates](#)
- 9 [Pont Adolphe Bridge](#)
- A [Boulevard Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#)
- B [Cathédrale Notre-Dame](#)
- C [Statue of Charlotte](#)
- D [Palais Grand-Ducal](#)

4.1.1 Grand-Rue ([map](#))

Grand-Rue is a popular east-west facing pedestrian-only shopping street in Luxembourg City's historic district. You can find famous international brands, department stores, local artisan shops, banks, restaurants, and offices here.

The upper floors of most buildings are residential.

The Royal-Hamilius shopping center is located at the street's western end and worth a visit.

Please be advised that nearly the entire center is a walking and shopping district, but Grand-Rue has the most high-end international brands.



4.1.8 Pétrusse Casemates ([map](#), [reviews](#), [website](#))

The Pétrusse Casemates and [Bock Casemates](#) are medieval fortifications that were built into the hillside side of the Bock Rock on which historical Luxembourg City is built.

There is no need to see the Pétrusse Casemates and the Bock Casemates – you can decide which one you are more interested in seeing.

Admission to the Pétrusse Casemates is by guided tour, only. Tours are available year-round, but there are only two daily tours in English (12:30pm and 3pm at the time of writing). They start at the downward stairs near the souvenir shop at the northern end of [Constitution Square](#) and last approx. 45min.

At the time of writing, tickets cost €15 per adult and discounts are available for children, seniors, and students. Tickets can be bought online and at the tourist office at [Place Guillaume II](#). No tickets are sold at the entrance to the Pétrusse Casemates. Since English tours may sell out, it is advisable to buy tickets online days or weeks before the tour.

The first casemates in Luxembourg City were built in 1644 by the Spanish in their effort to improve the fortifications of the city. The part of the casemates that is known today as Pétrusse Casemates got its present shape 40 years later.

In 1745, the Austrians built what is today known as the Bock Casemates, which were 360 ft (110 m) long and 23 ft (7 m) wide. At their peak, there were 14 miles (23 km) of casemates on multiple levels, up to 131 ft (40 m) deep.

The Bock Casemates held up to 1.200 soldiers and 50 canons.

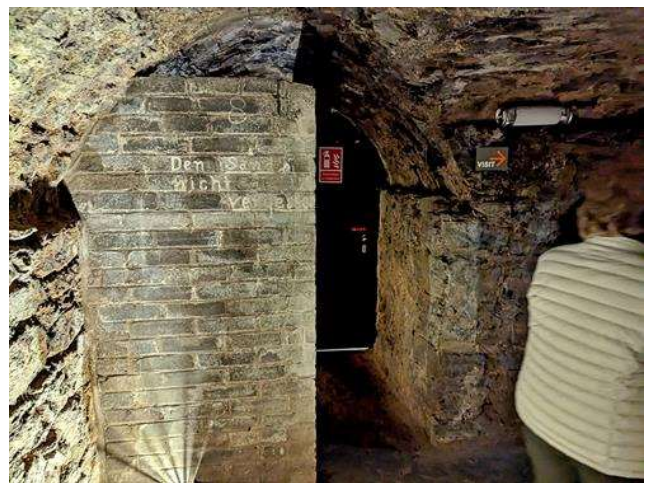
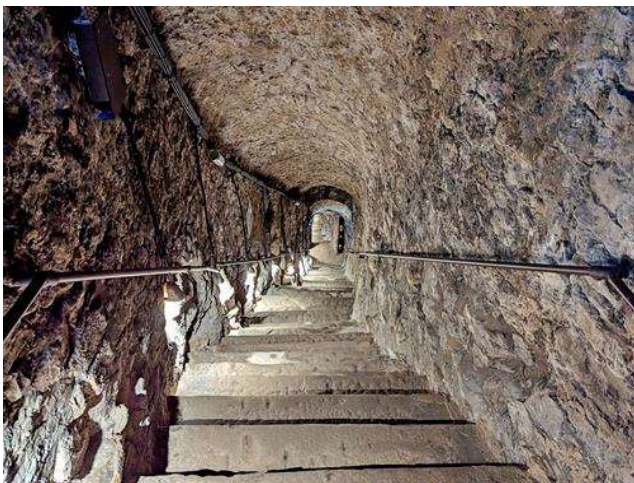
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After the Treaty of London in 1867, Luxembourg's fortifications were largely dismantled and most of the entrances to the casemates were bricked up and about 3.7 miles (6 km) of the casemates were destroyed.

In the 19th century, the remaining casemates were used as storage for local companies, shooting ranges and to grow mushrooms and in the early 20th century, concerts and bazaars were held here.

During both world wars, the Bock and Pétrusse casemates were used as shelters. Your tour guide of the Pétrusse Casemates will point this out to you.

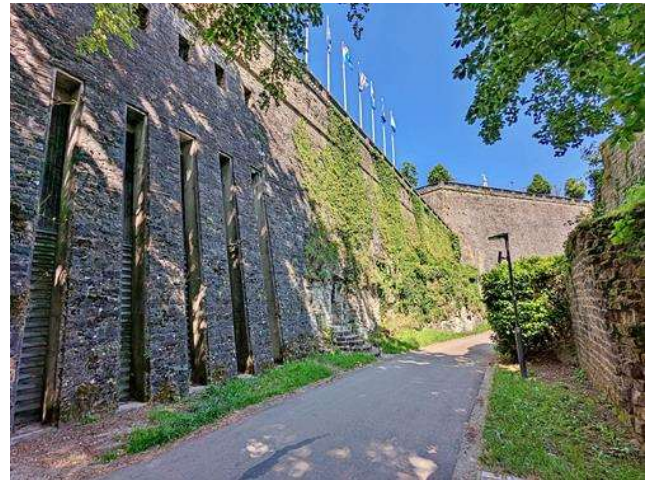
The fortifications of the city of Luxembourg and its old quarters were added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1994.



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Please be advised that the tour does not end where it started. You will be exiting the Pétrusse Casemates a few hundred feet to the south-west on a lower level of the corniche. At the exit, turn left (east) and go up the stairs. At the end of the stairs, turn left (west) and follow the path along the casemate's walls.



You will soon see [Pont Adolphe Bridge](#).

4.1.11 Cathédrale Notre-Dame ([map](#), [reviews](#), [website](#))

Opening Hours: Daily from either 8am or 9am until either 6 or 7pm, depending on the day and month

Admission: Free

Construction of the originally Jesuit church started in 1613 and consecration was in 1621. It was built to serve the local Jesuit college.

The Jesuits left Luxembourg in 1773, and the church was gifted to the city of Luxembourg in 1778. The church was given the name 'Notre-Dame' in 1848, and in 1870, Pope Pius IX elevated the church to the Notre-Dame Cathedral.

From 1935 – 1938, the cathedral was enlarged and expanded, and the east and central towers were added to the original west tower.

On Good Friday of 1985, work on the roof caused the west tower to catch fire. The West Tower collapsed and its bells (Virgin Mary bell, Willibrord bell, Peter bell, Cunigunde bell) were destroyed in the fire. It took 6 months to repair the tower.

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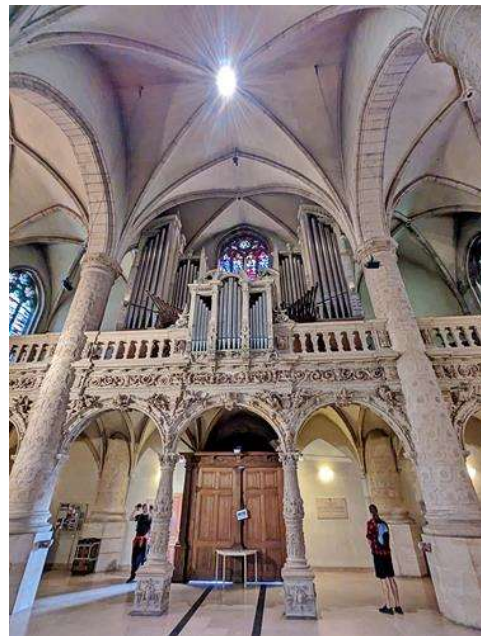
The following people are interred in the cathedral's crypt that is open to visitors:

- John the Blind (1296–1346)
- Marie-Adélaïde, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg (1894–1924)
- Marie Anne, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg (1861–1942)
- Felix, Prince of Bourbon-Parma (1893–1970)
- Prince Charles of Luxembourg (1927–1977)
- [Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg \(1896–1985\)](#)
- Joséphine Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg (1927–2005)
- Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg (1921–2019)

The north gate is built in semi-Renaissance & semi-Baroque style, the choir screen in richly sculpted alabaster and the columns are decorated with arabesques. The beautiful stained-glass windows are from the 19th and 20th centuries.



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- 2 [Saint-Michel Church](#)
- 3 [Pont du Château Bridge / Castel Bridge](#)
- 4 [Bock Casemates](#)
- 5 [Porte des Trois Tours / The Three Towers](#)
- 6 [Spanish Turret / Spanish Watchtower](#)
- 7 [Chemin de la Corniche](#)
- 8 [Viaduc Ferroviaire / Viaduc de Pfaffenthal](#)
- 9 [La Hiel Flour Store House](#)
- A [Hike to Fort Obergrünwald](#)
- B [Fort Thüngen](#)
- C [INFINITY Shopping Center](#)
- D [Parc Fondation Pescatore](#)
- E [Pfaffenthal Panoramic Elevator](#)

4.2.1 Musée national d'histoire et d'art Luxembourg ([map](#), [reviews](#), [website](#))

At the time of writing, the museum is open from Tuesday through Sunday from 10am – 6pm (Thursday 8pm)

Admission for the Permanent Exhibition: free

Admission for the Temporary Exhibitions: 7 € per adult

The National Museum of History and Art is dedicated to displaying artworks and artefacts from Luxembourg's entire history.

The history of the National Museum of History and Art begins in 1845 with the founding of the 'Society for the Study and Preservation of Historic Monuments in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg' which was responsible for maintaining a collection of historic antiquities from Luxembourg City. In 1868, it was merged into the Grand Ducal Institute with additional responsibilities including the conservation of archaeological collections.

In 1939, at the beginning of World War II, the museum moved its collections to secure them. After the war, in 1946, the museum reopened as the Luxembourg State Museums and its collections were moved back.

In 1988, the museum was separated into the National Museum of History and Art and the National Museum of Natural History, which moved to a new building in 1996.

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The museum is located on 5 different floors, starting with Prehistoric Times on the lowest underground floor. On higher floors, there are exhibits from Bronze Times, Roman Times and, on the highest floor, contemporary times.

We found the collections to be worthwhile and educational. All exhibits had French descriptions, many had German descriptions and only very few had English descriptions.

At the entrance of each floor are laminated booklets in English that provide additional information.

But they don't replace the need for the audio guide that you get at the entrance. The audio guide has lots of information which, in my opinion, was often too detailed and time consuming.

No bags or backpacks are allowed in the museum. They have lockers where you can lock your belongings for €1. The Euro is refunded when you open the locker.



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4.2.3 Pont du Château Bridge / Castel Bridge ([map](#), [reviews](#))

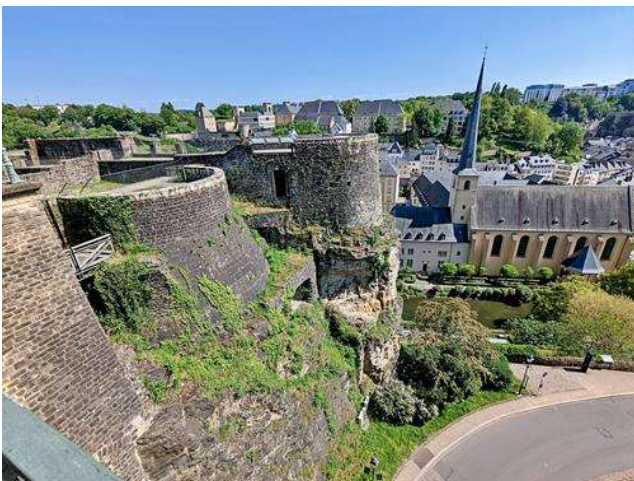
This two-story bridge was built in 1735 out of red sandstone, replacing a wooden construction with a drawbridge. It connects [Ville-Haute](#) with the Bock Promontory. It was completely restored from 1992 - 1993.

Interestingly, the bridge allows four distinct ways to cross it:

- the road on top
- a passage through the four upper arches
- a spiral staircase through the main arch
- a tunnel under the road at the bottom.



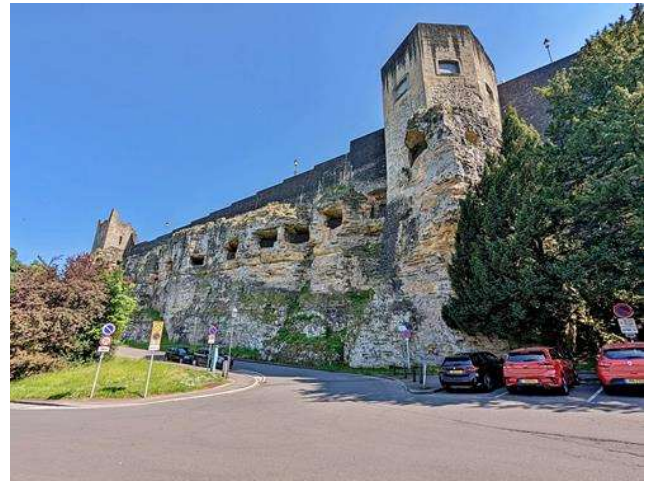
Walk to the Pont du Château Bridge and explore the Crypte Archéologique (Archaeological Crypt) on the right side and the Huelen Zant ruin a bit further down the bridge on the left.



4.2.8 The Grund towards Viaduc Ferroviaire / Viaduc de Pfaffenthal ([map](#), [reviews](#))

When you come to Mnt du Grund, turn right (do not go through the Porte espagnole (Grund) / Spanish (Grund) Gate). After 420 ft (125 m), make a left on Rue Sosthène Weis and follow it for approx. 1,150 ft (350 m) through the [Pont du Château Bridge](#). Shortly behind the bridge at the crosswalk, make a right and then follow Rue du Fort Olisy, which will bring you to Viaduc Ferroviaire / Viaduc de Pfaffenthal after about 650 ft (200 m).

The Pfaffenthal viaduct is an 843 ft (257 m) long railway bridge that crosses the Alzette valley. It was opened for rail traffic in 1862.



4.2.10 Hike to Fort Obergrünwald ([map](#), [reviews](#))

Approx. 160 ft (50 m) after you pass the building, you will see a hiking trail branching off to the sharp right. Follow this trail up the hill.



The trail will split a few times, and it is important that you follow the signs with the red logo and the 'itinéraire Vauban' text.



After approx. 700 ft (200 m), you will come to the ruins of **Fort Obergrünwald**.

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After Luxembourg City was captured by the French in 1684, Vauban, the French military engineer who is considered the greatest engineer of his time, redesigned and reinforced an existing fortifications in 1684. He expanded defensive walls throughout the Pfaffenthal and all the way to the Bock, fortified the heights of Grünewald and, added a redoubt in 1688.

The Austrians took possession of the fortress in 1716 and named the horn work of the bastion Fort Obergrünewald. When Fort Thüngen was constructed, an underground was built to Fort Obergrünewald.

In 1872, the dismantling of the fort began with the demolition of the powder magazine; the redoubt and the gorge wall were destroyed in 1874.

When you get into the fort, make sure to take on of the stairs to the top for good views of the fort and the valley.



4.2.12 INFINITY Shopping Center / Place de Village Kirchberg ([map](#), [reviews](#), [website](#))

When you exit [Fort Thüngen](#), make a right and follow the path along the side of the fort and then to the back of MUDAM (Grand Duke Jean Museum of Modern Art). At the back, you will see the parking lot of the European Parliament (Schuman Building). Walk through the parking lot until you reach the busy Avenue John F. Kennedy. Cross the street and you will come to the INFINITY Shopping Center. After such a long walk, you deserve to relax in one of the cafes or restaurants or you can do some shopping.



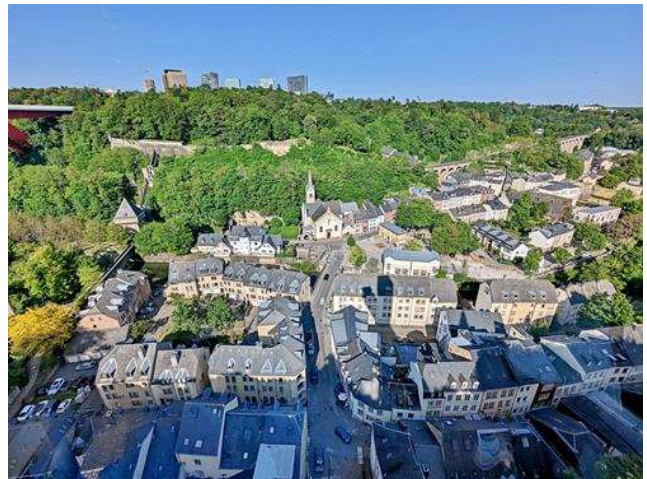
When you are done, you can either take the free tram (T1) or free bus (12, 32, CN4) back into town. The tram station is directly in front of the building (where you crossed the road earlier) and there is a bus stop in the street 'Rue du Fort Niedergruenewald', which is the street that branches off near the tram station.

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The main vertical structure consists of a 245 ft (75 m) tall, 8.5 ft (2.6 m) wide and 8.5 ft (2.6 m) deep hollow tower constructed out of reinforced concrete, which contains the elevator counterweight. The valley-facing side of the tower acts as the backing for the 197 ft (60 m) tall elevator shaft, open on its face and nearly completely open on its sides.

To stabilize the terrain, the excavated hillside is covered with sprayed concrete and secured by 72 anchor bolts which are driven as far as 98 ft (30 m) deep into the hillside, with a 52 ft (16 m) high reinforced concrete retaining wall at its base.

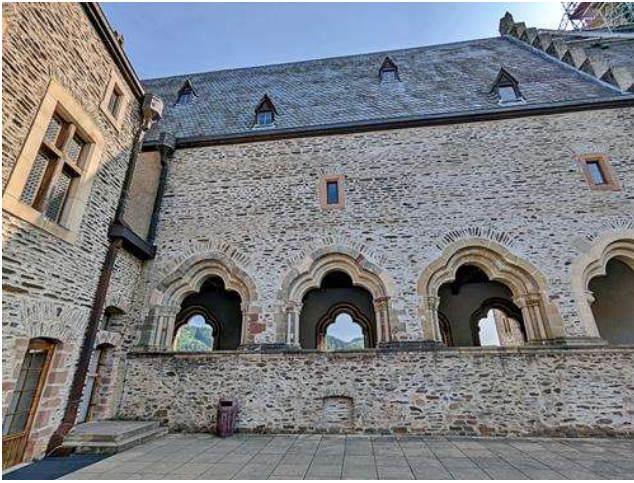
The bridge to the elevator and the elevator cabin have glass walls and allow for fantastic views of the valley.



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4.4 Self-guided walking tour of Echternach in Luxembourg

Echternach is the oldest town in Luxembourg and one of the country's highlights.

Where Echternach lies today, there was a 1st-century Roman villa which is said to have been the largest north of the Alps. This estate was passed to the see of Trier in the 6th century, which built a small monastery on the site.

In 698 Bishop Willibrord, an Anglo-Saxon missionary who was later elevated to Saint Willibrord, established the Abbey of Echternach on the site of a small monastery from the 6th century that was donated to him to build a larger monastery. Soon after, the town of Echternach started growing around the abbey and towards the nearby Sauer river.

In 1236, Echternach was granted a city charter.

During World War II, Echternach was badly damaged, but rebuilt and restored afterwards.

This self-guided walking tour of the town of Echternach requires about 1 mile (1.6 km) walking. It starts at the Abbey of Echternach. There is some limited parking (all paid parking) directly next to the abbey.

After your walking tour in town, you will need to drive to the parking lot south of town next to [Villa Romaine](#) and [Lake Echternach](#). When you get there, it is only a short walk to Villa Romaine and Lake Echternach, and you can walk as little or as much as you like.

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- B [Orangerie / Abbey Garden](#)
- C [City Hall / former Palace of Justice \(Denzelt\)](#)
- D [Croix de Justice / Column of Justice \(Urtzel\)](#)
- E [Echternach City Wall](#)
- F [Villa Romaine](#)
- G [Lake Echternach](#)

4.4.1 Abbey of Echternach / St. Willibrord Basilica

Echternach ([map](#), [reviews](#))

The Abbey of Echternach is a Benedictine monastery in the town of Echternach, near the German border.

In 698 Bishop Willibrord, an Anglo-Saxon missionary who was later elevated to Saint Willibrord, was appointed abbot, and tasked with establishing a larger monastery on the site of a small monastery from the 6th century.

Willibrord opened the Abbey of Echternach in 700 and secured the backing of many Irish monks, who would be part of the first settlement at Echternach.

After Willibrord's death in 739 at age 81, the abbey soon became too small for the large number of pilgrims who came to visit his grave.

In the early ninth century, a larger, Carolingian-style church was constructed, but it burned down about 200 years later.

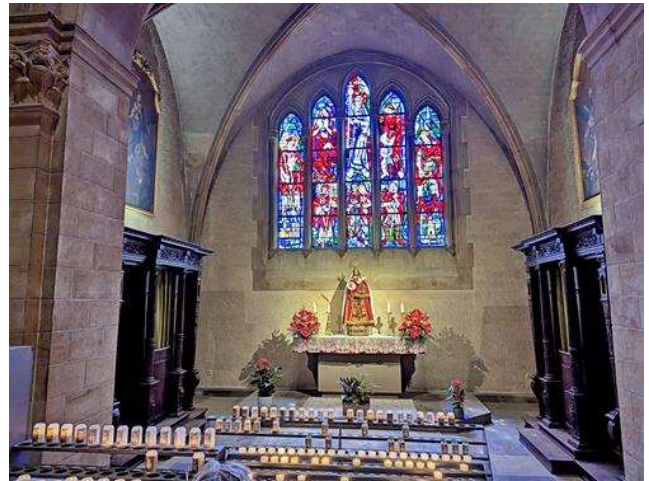
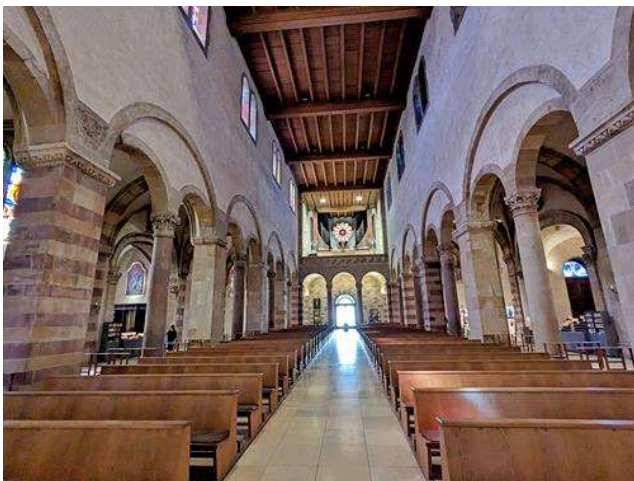
Charlemagne (King Charles the Great) was a strong supporter of the abbey, but when the Frankish state collapsed under his successor during the civil wars in the 830s the power of the abbey faded and in 847, the Benedictine monks were ejected.

In the 9th century before the Benedictine monks were ejected, Echternach Abbey was one the most important monastic manuscript writing sites in the Frankish empire – it produced the Augsberg gospel, the Maaseyck gospel, the Trier gospel, and the Freiburg gospel.

In 971, King Otto the Great restored the Benedictines to Echternach and the abbey entered a second Golden Age, as it became one of northern Europe's most influential abbeys once again.

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Admission is free and the abbey is usually open from 8am – 6pm, Sundays from 1pm - 6pm.



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The monument survived the battles of World War II with only a few scratches, but was removed in 1945 for US troop movements. It was re-erected in 1955 near the Abbey.

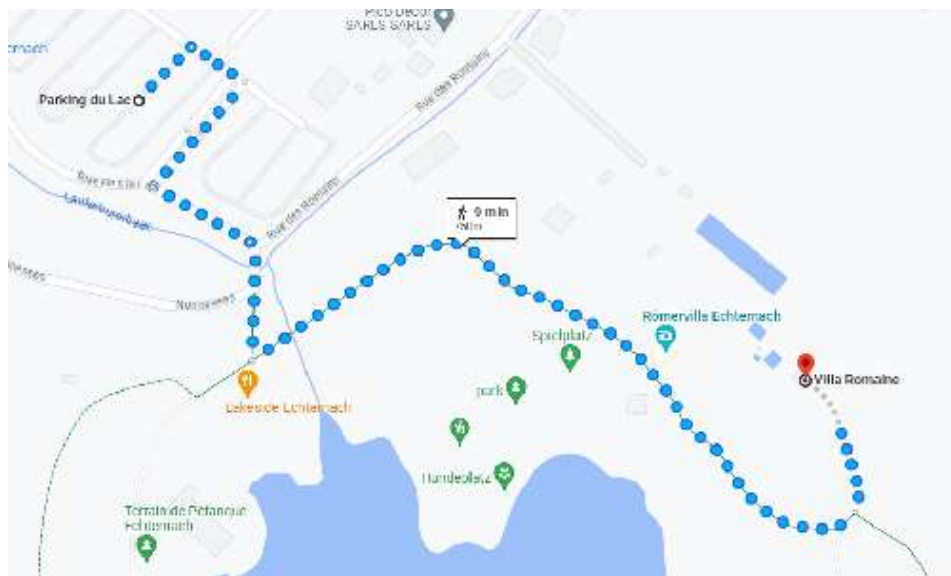
In 1979, the Echternach municipal council approved plans to move a replica of the judicial cross to its original location on Market Square. This was done in 1982 and in 1983, the Luxembourg Post issued a stamp with the Echternach judicial cross on it.



4.4.6 Villa Romaine ([map](#), [reviews](#), [website](#))

Villa Romaine lies on [Lake Echternach](#) and you can visit both attractions together.

To get there, drive to the Lake Echternach parking lot ([map](#)) and then walk to Villa Romaine. Do not use the driving directions to Villa Romaine that google maps suggests from the parking lot, otherwise you will end up at a fence and locked gate.



The tiny visitor center, which has good views on the ruins from the roof platform, is open from mid-April through the end of September from Tuesday – Sunday 10am – noon and 1p - 5pm. They offer periodic guided tours for which you have to pay – ask at the visitor center when those take place.



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This concludes day 3 of your Luxembourg tour.



6. Closing Remarks

ABOUT RUDY FROM BACKPACK & SNORKEL

I was born in Germany and emigrated to the US in 2003. My wife and I are a truly multinational couple: I, with my German background, and she with her Chinese heritage. Both of us live in the USA.

Sadly, working in the US means we have much fewer vacation days compared to other countries like e.g. Germany and thus we cannot travel very frequently.

Through a lot of trial and error, we have found our ideal travel and vacation style. **Making Memorable Moments** by focusing on important destinations, planning time for meeting the locals and, of course, for relaxation are our priorities.

We have also learned to appreciate local foods and try to eat as many local dishes as possible. Just for fun, we try to eat at one Chinese restaurant in each country we visit. It is absolutely amazing how different Chinese food is all over the planet.



MAKING MEMORABLE MOMENTS

You may take 10,000 photos during your vacation, rush from one attraction to the next, but what you will remember in your heart is how you were **Making Memorable Moments**.

For me, that was e.g. Spider Rock in Canyon de Chelly (ever heard of this US National Park?). When I first saw it, I was blown away by this majestic natural obelisk and the beautiful canyon that it sits in. I have been there two more times and still feel the same.

Or think of Isla Mujeres, a small island outside Cancun, Mexico. On the surface, Playa Norte is supposedly Mexico's most beautiful beach and it is always crowded and the boats that anchor there play loud music. Below the surface, Isla Mujeres is very relaxed, quite walkable and it has friendly locals, good authentic Mexican food and good international cuisine and is often very affordable.

Isla Mujeres is our personal paradise!



PACK YOUR BACKPACK & SNORKEL AND LET'S GO

Our travel style has evolved over the years. We are packing light these days when we travel and typically only need a small backpack per person - see my [Traveling Light Guide](#).

With this guide, I want to provide value to you and help you plan your own relaxing vacations with the goal of **Making Memorable Moments!**

Please contact me if you have any questions or comments.