



## A la découverte de Queuleu

Moselle



5 km de promenades par  
chemins, rues et ruelles pour  
découvrir l'histoire,  
l'architecture, l'environnement  
de ce quartier messin.

Set off on a one and a half hour  
self-guided tour !





A la queue leu leu ...

## A circuit to discover the neighbourhood



Whether it's a stroll with the family or a more active outing, factor in approximately an hour and a half to complete this 5km circuit.

There are two car parks available: at the Parc de la Seille in the south west and the Collège Philippe de Vigneulles in the south east.

The circuit will take you down quiet streets, alleys and mews. Be sure to use the pedestrian crossings on busier streets. Immerse yourself in the atmosphere of the neighbourhood: stop to admire the view and to listen for songbirds practising their craft.

The yellow arrows on the map (fold out pages 8 and 9 of this brochure) indicate viewpoints. The path is marked in red. Even if you are not strictly following the circuit as marked, the map may still prove useful.







## Game

For younger group members and the young at heart, there is a game with additional activities, questions and exercises of observation to complete. The numbers indicated next to each activity correspond to the pink numbers on the map on pages 8 and 9. Clues can be found in the text of this brochure, on the map and by casting a keen eye on your surroundings! Write your answers in the column on the left.

## Queuleu and the “Cuculotins”



“Queuleu” has roots in the Latin *cuculus* which can be defined as a bird, a hooded item of clothing or Solanaceae (more commonly known as nightshade) a native flowering plant which can be found growing along walls and in uncultivated areas in the region.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw another possible explanation: during religious processions on Rogation days the population would march in a “queue leu leu” whilst praying for good harvests. This tradition offers a third possibility for the origin of the name: the area abounds with natural springs and in the local dialect as in German, the word for spring is “quelle”.

*Did you know? Inhabitants of the Queuleu are referred to as Cuculotins and Cuculotines.*





1

## Rue des Déportés

1800 people were arrested, detained and tortured between October 12, 1943 and August 17, 1944 at the Fort of Queuleu because they resisted Nazism and were thus considered 'terrorists'. 36 prisoners died at the Fort while 4 managed to escape. The rest were deported to concentration camps: women to Schirmeck and men to Struthof.

2

Spot the hazelnut bushes! Also known as cobnut bushes, their branches were used by water diviners to detect the presence of water in order for wells to be sunk.

3

**Rue Paul Claudel (1868 – 1955)** Playwright, poet, essayist and French diplomat. He was a member of the Académie française (the institution dedicated to guarding the French language) and brother of the sculptor Camille Claudel, a contemporary of Rodin.

Here is an interesting tree: the catalpa.

4

## Ecole Camille Hilaire (1916 – 2004)



Figurative painter and engraver, also known for his tapestries, born in Metz. He travelled widely and painted bright and colourful landscapes from Venice to Normandy, passing through the Lorraine region on the way. He is also famous for his nudes. **Cast an eye through the glass door to see one of his frescoes over the staircase.**

6

## Place St Maximin

Steward of the Bethany family and one of the 72 disciples of Jesus. With the help of Mary Magdalene he began to convert Aix-en-Provence to Christianity. He became the bishop of this town and died on June 7, which is now celebrated as his feast day. He is the patron saint of vineyards.

7

**Take a close look at the mews to see these faces peering from the red sandstone.**

8

## Rue du roi Albert

Albert the First, King of Belgium is also known as "the Soldier King". After the outbreak of WWI in August 1914, Germany gave Belgium an ultimatum: either remain neutral or allow German troops to pass through, or face the prospect of war. King Albert refused and took command of the Belgian army. He stayed at the front near his soldiers, thus earning his nickname. At the end of the war he resisted calls for the total humiliation of Germany in the Treaty of Versailles. He died in 1934 following a fall while climbing.

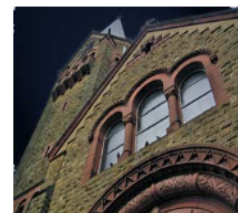


*View of the downtown area of Metz from the bridge.*

9

## Le temple de Plantières-Queuleu

The administrative members and officers in the area at the time of the first annexation by Germany of the Moselle area (1870 – 1918) were Protestants from Germany. Inaugurated in 1904, this imposing temple was constructed close to their residences as a place of worship for the Protestant faith. The new building also symbolised a contrast to the "Dragonnades", a French government policy implemented by Louis XIV to force French Protestants to either leave France or convert to Catholicism which annihilated the Protestant community in Metz. The original plans for the temple were designed by Professor Louis Lévy from Karlsruhe, who submitted them to German Emperor Guillaume II for modifications and approval. Guillaume II offered 5000 marks of his own money for its construction. The steeple resembles a bell tower and is oriented towards the town. The rest of the building consists of a *Saalkirche* or polygonal choir enclosed on 3 sides. There are rosettes carved out of stone on each of the side walls and a statue of Christ preaching between wheat and wine. The ornamentalations around the window and door frames are carved from red sandstone while the rest of the building is constructed from Jaumont stone. It is worth noting the resemblance to the temple in Bad Ems.



**Notice the remarkable tree: the Sequoia. For those undertaking the game, you'll learn how to estimate its height!**



## Rue du 19 Novembre 1918

The armistice that ended the First World War was signed on November 11, 1918. On November 18, the first French troops were jubilantly welcomed to the area which had waited for this day for 47 years. This effectively marked the end of German annexation of the Moselle area and its return to France. The next day, General Pétain, also known as the *Lion of Verdun* after his success in the Battle of Verdun, entered the town and received his marshal's baton. General de Maud'huy, himself born in Metz, was named the Military Governor of the area.

## Rue David Ancillon (1626 – 1719)

A lawyer, born into a Protestant family in Metz, he played an important role in the preaching of this religion in the city. However, in 1685 when Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes (introduced by Henry IV to mark the end of the religious wars between the Catholics and Protestants in France), Ancillon, like many other Protestants from Metz, was forced to leave and seek refuge in Berlin where he was received by the Great Elector as "a minister of the French Church and of the court".

10

11

12



Another view of Metz. See if you can find the villas bearing the first names of the wives of the owners of the buildings.



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13

### Rue de Lorraine et rue Lothaire

In 843, the Treaty of Verdun divided Charlemagne's empire. The area containing the Lorrain and Alsace regions became known as Lotharingia and was passed on to Lothair I, eldest son of Louis the Pious, himself the son and successor of Charlemagne. Lothair's brothers, Charles the Bald and Louis the German received France and the high medieval kingdom of Germany respectively. The northern part of Lotharingia would later become known as Lorraine.



Discover the German style architecture.

14

### Rue de Vieilleville et rue des Trois-évêchés

Vieilleville was the Governor Marshal of Metz from 1510 to 1571. The bishopric of Metz, Toul and Verdun belonged to the Holy Roman Empire. They were occupied by Henry II in 1552 and were placed under French guardianship until being annexed definitively by France in 1648 in the Treaty of Westphalia.

15

### Rue Emile Duployé (abbé Emile 1833 – 1912)

A member of the French clergy who developed shorthand «, a form of writing using abbreviated signs to transcribe speech as it is spoken.

16

### Rue des prés

The hill of Queuleu (**chemin de la colline**) was covered with meadows, vineyards and cultivated fields.



1910: view of Metz from the hill of Queuleu. Photo from the collection of M. Bucciarelli.

17

### Rue de vigneron

The most exposed slopes were covered in vines. The plots were separated by stone bollards called *vignotes* which are still occasionally uncovered when construction works are undertaken. The vines were grown on 1.5m tall stakes which served as a guide for new branches in spring and also as reinforcement against the wind in winter. The region primarily produced Riesling.



**Ephemeral art** is a form of contemporary art which is characterised by its ephemeral, fleeting nature. Ephemeral works of art are often found *in situ* and work with the surrounding environment. In the case of installations, independent elements are set up to create a unified work.

## Réponses aux questions du rallye

1	A flame	2	B	3	1869 20th century	4	Clove	5	E	6	G	7	I, J, K	8	N	9	The cathedral	10	Approx. 35m	11	An agreement to stop fighting a war
12	Carola, Elisabeth, Marguita, Marie-Cécile	13	R, S	14	Metz, Toul, Verdun	15	Cuculotins Cuculotines	16	Meadows, vineyard and fields	17	J	18	Moselle	19	3	20	Glass painter	21	Schloss Tivoli 1895	22	Linden Chestnut Maple Ash



By taking these meandering paths you are following in the footsteps of winemakers and farmers who used them to reach their fields a hundred years ago. Even though buildings and houses have now replaced the vines, Queuleu retains a calm and bucolic feel.

In the “new town” the official buildings were built in typical Germanic styles: Romanesque revival, Renaissance revival or Baroque revival. The Emperor naively believed that by surrounding the local buildings in Metz with German-style ones, the town would feel more Germanic.

The decoration often featured references to German mythology or the myth of Charlemagne. Red, pink and grey sandstone was used.



The train station, post office and the governor’s palace are prime examples of German architecture from this era. They are a stark contrast to the simpler classical French style which primarily used Jaumont stone and is characteristic of buildings in the “old town”.

Private residences were often a mix of the French and German styles with the addition of Art Nouveau influences. You will see examples of this in the course of the circuit.



Carte postale de la collection Maxime Bucciarelli

Queuleu was a part of the wider community known as the “Plantières” situated on a hill accessible by a road built by the Romans which linked Metz to Strasbourg. The territory of Plantières-Queuleu was a part of the “ban des Treize”, administratively separate from the town of Metz. The border was marked by stones and the roads, although often damaged, were routinely used to transport the rich variety of produce grown in Queuleu to Metz. On the eve of the French Revolution, wealthy inhabitants of Metz began to construct mansions on the hill which was considered to be pretty and also close to town. This was the case with Gardeur-Lebrun, the town engineer whose mansion became known as “Le Château” (the castle). Mr. Ladoucette, a lawyer in the parliament in Paris, restored and renovated a former leper hospital which became known as “Mon Plaisir” (my pleasure).

**In 1789** when the municipalities were created, Queuleu was considered a part of Plantières. It became affiliated with Metz in 1908 during the first annexation of the Moselle area by Germany (1870 – 1918).

**In 1801** the census counted 91 inhabitants dispersed amongst the fields and vineyards in Plantières-Queuleu.

**In 1817** there were 93 inhabitants on 345 hectares of agricultural land: 136 hectares of vines and 87 hectares of fields.

**In 1834**, the Cimetière de L’est was constructed. Retired military personnel, the gentry and artists moved into the mansions amongst the vineyards.

**In 1844** wells and pumps were present in all the houses and gardens. Wheat, barley, potatoes, vegetables and grapes were cultivated.

The population continued to grow and beautiful houses began to appear complete with gardens and conservatories in which their inhabitants could enjoy the summer months. A new church and school were constructed. During the first annexation, a military hospital was built in the “Kolossal” style.

Today Queuleu remains a residential neighbourhood of Metz.

## Le rallye



### The Fort de Queuleu

Situated 200m from the car park at the Collège Philippe de Vigneulles, the Fort is one of the rare examples of the fortifications constructed between 1868 and 1870 to defend Metz. Used by the SS as a detention centre during World War 2, it is now a memorial to the French Resistance and Deportation of prisoners held there during WWII.

The undulating surroundings of the Fort contain a 2.7km walking circuit with areas suitable for games and picnics.

### Centre Pompidou-Metz

Designed by architects Shigeru Ban and Jean de Gastines, it is the first example of the decentralisation of a public cultural establishment (the Centre Pompidou) in France. It draws from the collection of the Centre Pompidou in Paris which, with its 60 000 works, possess one of the best collections of modern and contemporary art in the world. Its multiple exhibition spaces allow visitors from all over France and the world to experience this art.






### Parc de la Seille

Nestled between Les Arènes and the Lothaire swimming pool, the park features spaces suitable for recreational and sporting activities for all ages. Numerous walking paths through the park and along the banks of the river Seille allow visitors to discover the local flora and fauna. Keep an eye out for the hopfields, vines and floral plantations.




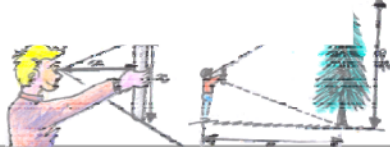


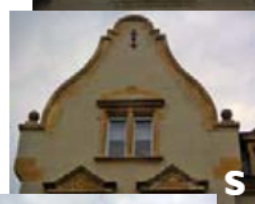


## Aux alentours


Clues may be found around the circuit or in the text and photos in the accompanying brochure.

Answers	Questions	Station
	What does the symbol of the Memorial for the Deported situated at the Fort of Queuleu represent?	1
	What do the leaves of the hazel tree look like? A: homogeneous and smooth B: jagged, alternating and do deciduous	2
	When was Paul Claudel born? In which century did he die?	3
	 The Catalpa is a tree with large leaves in the shape of a heart. What does its fruit resemble?	4
	Which art movement best describes the paintings of Camille Hilaire? Choose out of the 3 possibilities    C: Pop Art D: Cubism E: Figurative	5
	Where is this house situated?  	6
	Which of these gargoyles can be found at stop 7? The others can be found at other points along the circuit     	7





Station	Questions	Answers
8	At this station, you can see the church of Queuleu. What is its style? [N: Romanesque revival] or [O: Gothic revival]	
9	From the bridge you can make out a monument in the distance. What is it?	
10	What is the approximate height of the giant sequoia tree planted next to the temple? <i>Stand in front of the tree and roll your brochure to make a long stick. Holding the middle of the stick, extend your arm in front of you so that the distance between your eye and the hand holding the brochure is the same as the length of the brochure. Find a spot by moving forwards and backwards such that the brochure covers the entire length of the tree in your line of sight. Mark this spot on the ground and count the number of big steps from this point to the base of the tree. (1 big step = approx. 1m)</i>	
		
11	What is an armistice?	
12	Look up and make note of the names of the 4 villas between stations 12 and 15.	
13	Gable game: Which 2 of these 5 gables do not appear in rue de Lorraine?	    

Answers	Questions	Station
	What are the names of the 3 bishoprics?	14
	What is the name given to inhabitants of	15
	What plantations covered the hill of Queuleu last century?	16
	Which sculpted head (see question for station 7) can you find at station 17?	17
	Find the word suggested by the picture? (hint: the French word for water is "L'eau" and wing is "L'aile")	18
		
	How many principle veins are in an ivy leaf?	19
	What was Laurent-Charles Maréchal's profession?	20
	Have a look at gable R from the question at station 13. What is the house called? When was it built?	21
	Unscramble the letters to find the names of 4 trees common in the area: • ILLELUT • NTESH CUT • PALEM • SHA	22
Results:	<p>Answers can be found on page 9 of the brochure.</p> <p>More than 15 correct answers: Fantastic observation skills! You are an accomplished map reader.</p> <p>Between 10 and 14: Good effort! You could work on your attention to detail though.</p> <p>Less than 10: Do the circuit again!</p>	

Information courtesy of:

Ville de Metz  
Service des Espaces Verts  
Tel : 03.87.55.54.00  
<http://www.mairie-metz.fr>

Office du Tourisme  
Place d'Armes BP 80367  
57007 Metz Cedex I  
<http://tourisme.mairie-metz.fr>

Written by:

Students from the Collège  
Philippe de Vigneulles METZ

Translated into English by:  
Justina Lui

