

Mapping Luxembourg

EN | LU

Cartography Quiz of Luxembourg

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Made with



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Maps and Scale

Maps provide a representation of the Earth and have been used throughout human history. They have played an important role in the development of society and continue to do shaping many aspects of our lives.

The mapmaker has a responsibility to produce a map that models the world in a considered and appropriate way. They must avoid techniques that exaggerate, overemphasise and mislead the map-reader. If a map is purely about design aesthetics then it will fail to meet its purpose. Indeed there are many examples of when used to lie.

An important concern of all mapmakers is the issue of scale. Scale influences how the Earth is visualised on paper or in a computer. It effects the types of features, symbols and details visualised on the map. Scale indicates the relationship between the distance on the ground and the distance on the map. It is often shown as a ratio or a fraction.

	1:5,000	1:20,000	1:50,000	1:100,000
Ratio Scale	1:5,000	1:20,000	1:50,000	1:100,000
Map Type	Large Scale	Small Scale		
Map Features	Lots of details	Less details		

Large scale maps show a small area of the Earth and have lots of details. This is because the ratio used is large – such as 1:10,000, so for every 1 cm on the map it corresponds to 1km in the real world. The first number is the (map distance) which is always 1 and the second number (ground distance) is different for each scale.

Maps that show large areas of a country or continent are called small scale maps. The larger the ground distance is the smaller the scale of the map. They use scales such as 1:50,000 or even 1:1,000,000. As the scale changes

from a large scale to a small scale the data used in the map changes, details become simplified.

In this booklet you will observe maps drawn at different scales. What differences do you observe between the maps?

Topographic Maps

Topographic maps are also called reference maps. They provide us with spatial facts that accurately represent natural and man-made features on the Earth's surface. There are many types of topographic maps. They can be in the form of street maps (think of the background map in Google Maps) or more specialised map such as aero-charts that are used by airplane pilots, road atlases or hydro-charts for sea navigation.

Many topographic maps represent features such as streets, buildings, streams, vegetation using different symbols and colours. In this book you will see a number of different types of topographic maps e.g. page 7,9,13....

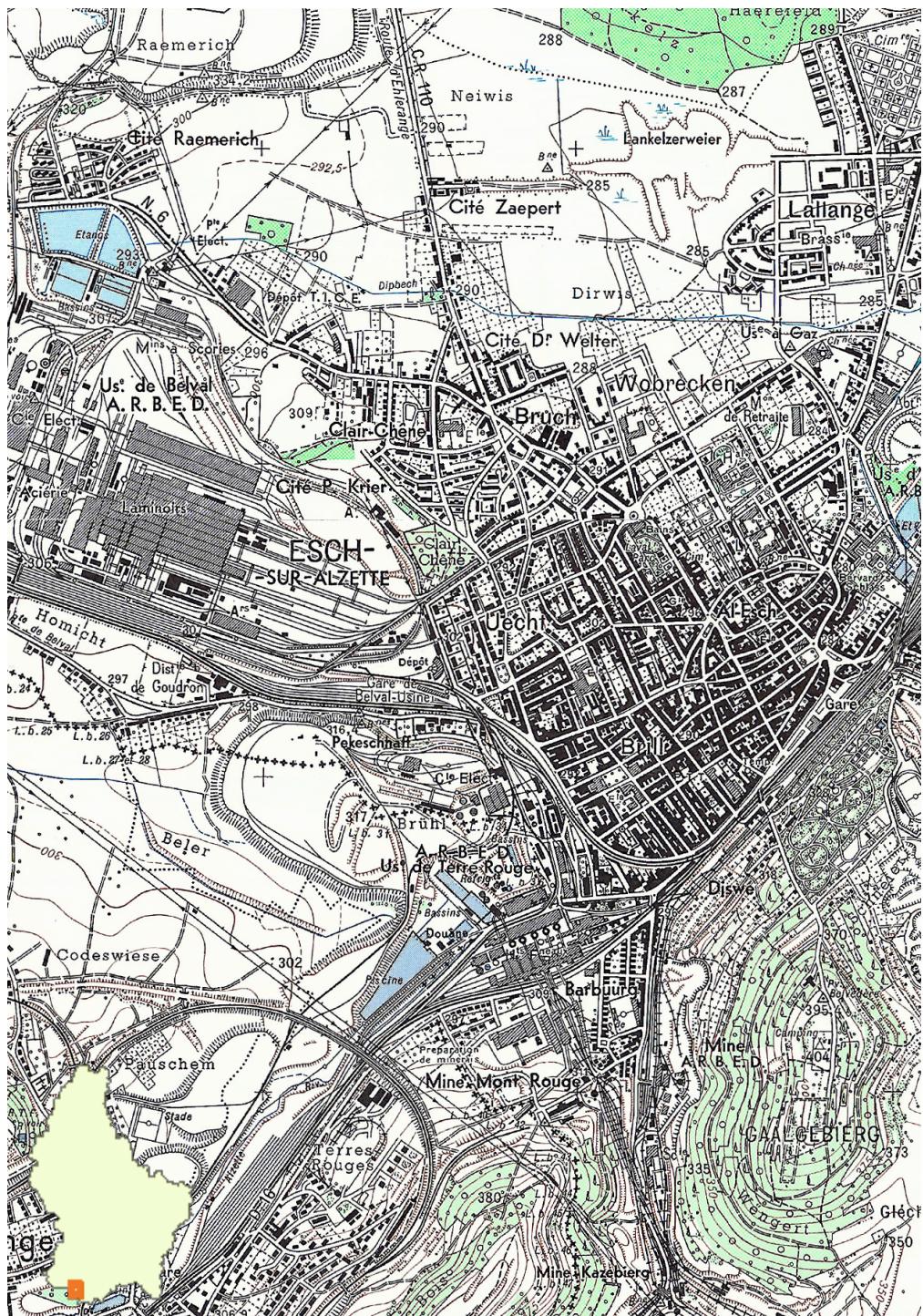
Contour Maps

Contour maps show map-readers the shape of the Earth's surface. They are imaginary lines that connect points of the same, usually measured as the distance above sea level. A closed or lopped contour line symbolize mountains and contour lines never cross each other. Lines drawn closer together represent steep slopes. Using contour maps, you can identify valleys and hills and determine the steepness of the slope as the contour lines are in a v-shape. Examples of contour maps are seen on page 10, 14 and 17.

Esch-sur-Alzette, 1964

Topographic map, 1:20'000

1. LU: Wéi vill Minnen gesidd dir op der Kaart?
EN: How many mines are marked on the map?
2. LU: Den Numm vun der berühmter Lëtzebuerger Stoolfirma ass op der Kaart. Wéi heescht déi Firma ? Wéi oft fannt dir se op der Kaart?
EN: The name of the famous Luxembourgish steel company is featured on the map. What is it called? How many times does it appear on the map?
3. LU: Wéi oft ass d'Wuert «Cité» op der Kaart ze fannen?
EN: How many times is the word «Cité» marked on the map?
4. LU: Wéi héich ass den héchsten Punkt op der Kaart?
EN: How high is the highest point on the map?
5. LU: Wéi een franséischt Wuert fir eng Faarw as op der Kaart ze fannen an wei oft kënnt et fir?
EN: What French word for a specific colour is written on the map and how often does it appear?
6. LU: Wann een bei der Gare steet, an an Richtung Norden op Bruch geet, wéi eng 3 Points d'Interet giff een passeiren?
EN: If I am at the train station of Esch/Alzette (marked as «Gare» on the map) and I walk in a straight line towards Bruch, which three points of interest do I pass by?

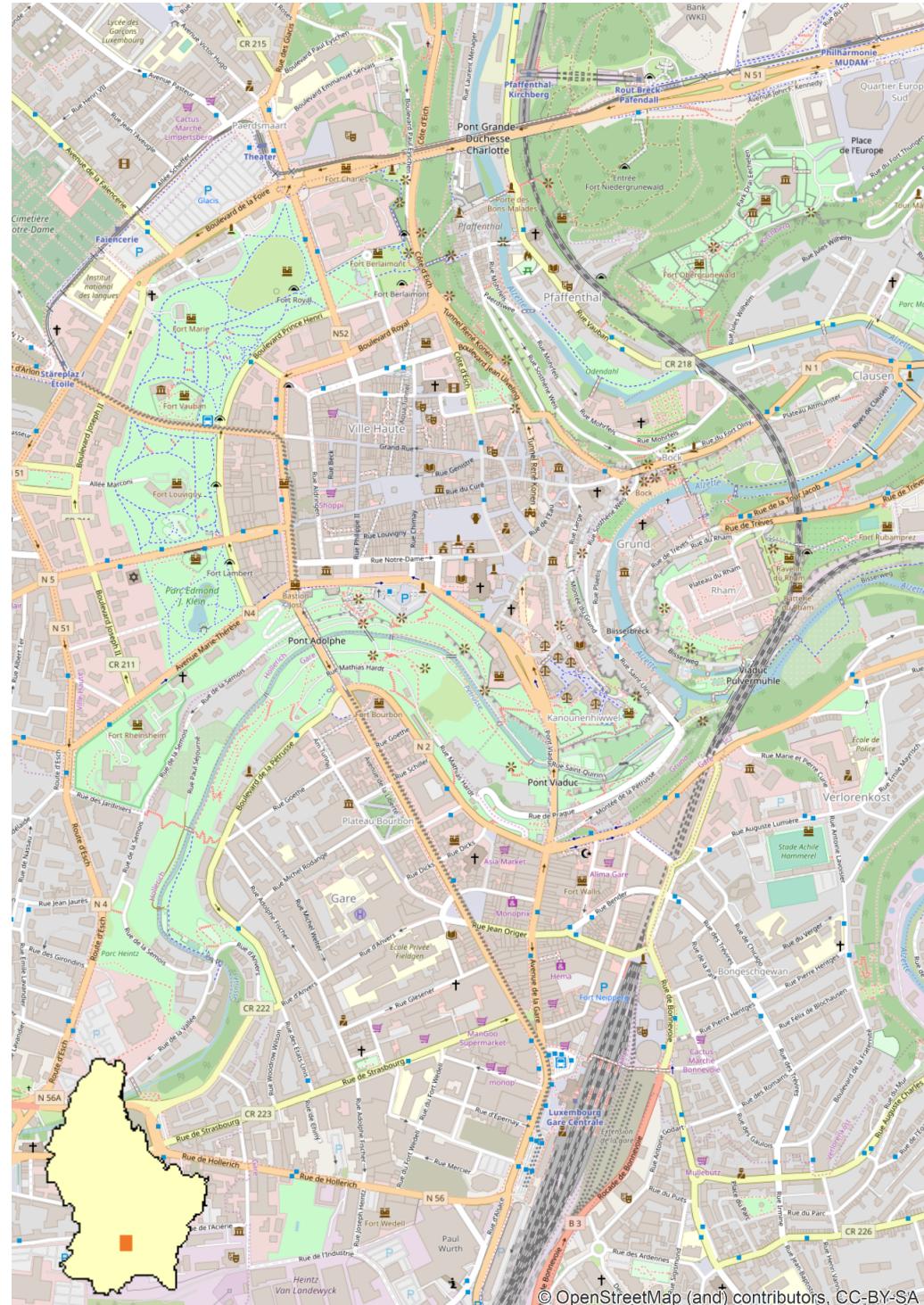


Luxembourg City, 2019

Topographic map with OpenStreetMap

1. LU: Wéi vill Aussichtspunkten, déi mam Aussichtspunktsymbol markéiert sinn, fannt dir op der Kaart?
EN: How many viewpoints are marked on the map using the viewpoint symbol?

2. LU: Wéi heescht déi Lëtzebuerger Strooss déi engem bekannten italieneschen Erfanner am Beräich vun der Laangstrecken Radiotransmissioun gewidmet ass?
EN: What is the name of a Luxembourg street that shares its name with an Italian inventor of the long-distance radio transmission?
3. LU: Wéi vill Gotteshauser (Kierchen) ginn et op der Kaart?
EN: How many places of worship are marked on the map?
4. LU: Wéi heescht di bestueten Koppel, no där eng Strooss benannt ass?
EN: Which married couple have a street named after them?
5. LU: Déi Strooss, déi nom däitschen Auteur benannt ass, deen 1774 «Die Leiden des jungen Werthers» geschriwwen huet, ass verbonnen mat welchem Boulevard?
EN: A street named after the German author, who wrote Die Leiden des jungen Werthers in 1774, is connected to which Boulevard?
6. LU: Wéi vill Stroossen sinn no aneren Stied benannt?
EN: How many streets are named after other towns or cities?

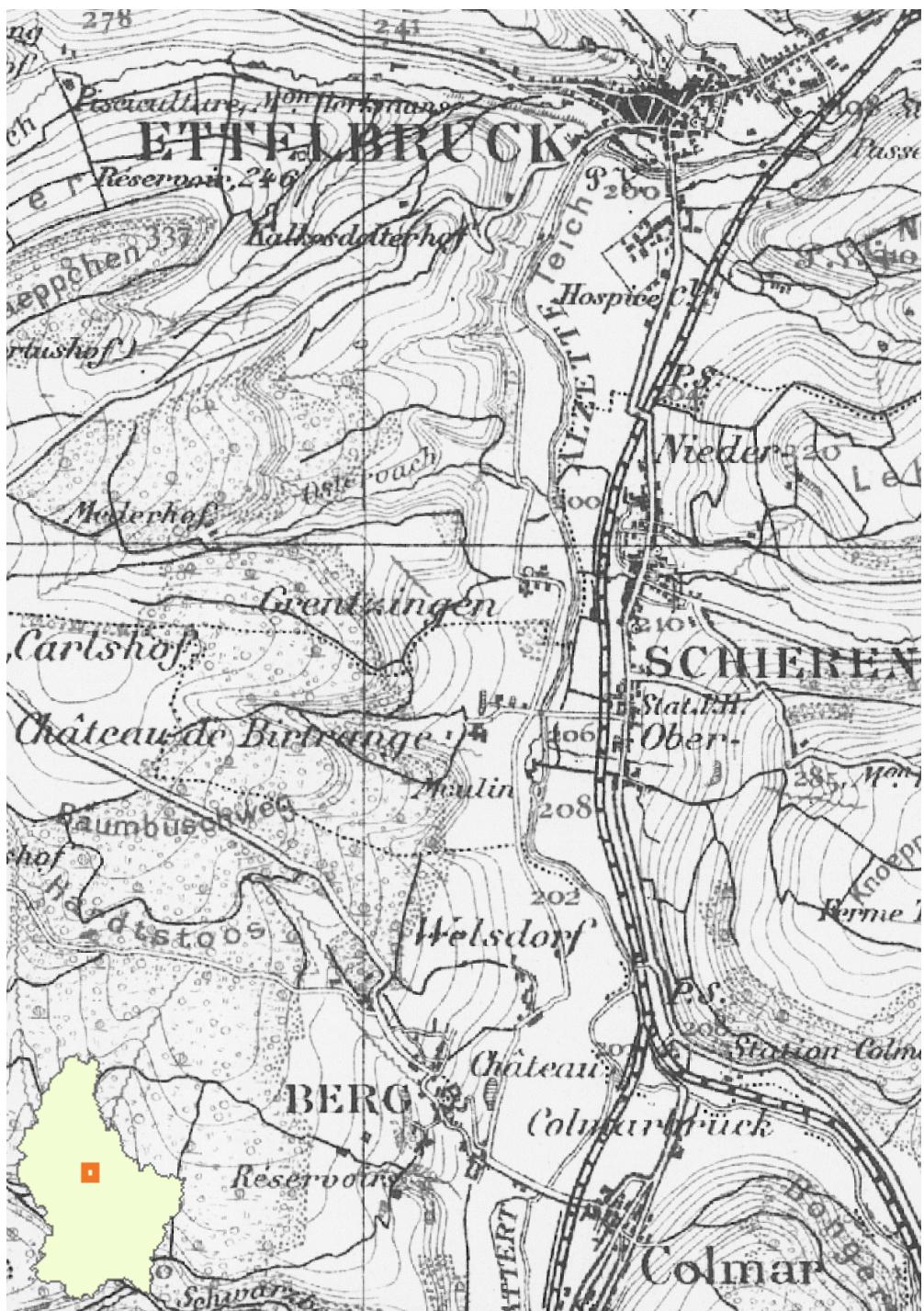


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Ettlebrück, 1907

Hansen map

1. LU: Wéi oft fannt dir déi däitsch Bezeechnung fir en Bauerenhaff («Hof»)?
EN: How many times do you see the German word for farm (<<Hof>>) written on the map?
2. LU: Wat ass deen héchsten Punkt deen vun enger Kontourlinn op der Kaart duergestallt ass?
EN: What is the highest point marked by a contour line on the map?
3. LU: Fannt dir d'Platz wou 1834, den *Félix Baron de Blochausen*, en fréieren Lëtzebuerger Staatsminister, gebuer gouf?
EN: Can you find the place where *Félix Baron de Blochausen*, a former Prime Minister of Luxembourg was born in 1834?
4. LU: Ech befannen mech zu Schieren, ginn do iwwert d'Uelzecht an ginn dann südlech a Richtung Welsdorf. Laanscht wéi eng Orientierungshöllef ginn ech?
EN: If I started in Schieren, crossed the river Alzette and headed south towards Welsdof, what landmark would I pass on my way?



Wiltz and surrounding area, contemporary map

Topographic map, 1:100'000

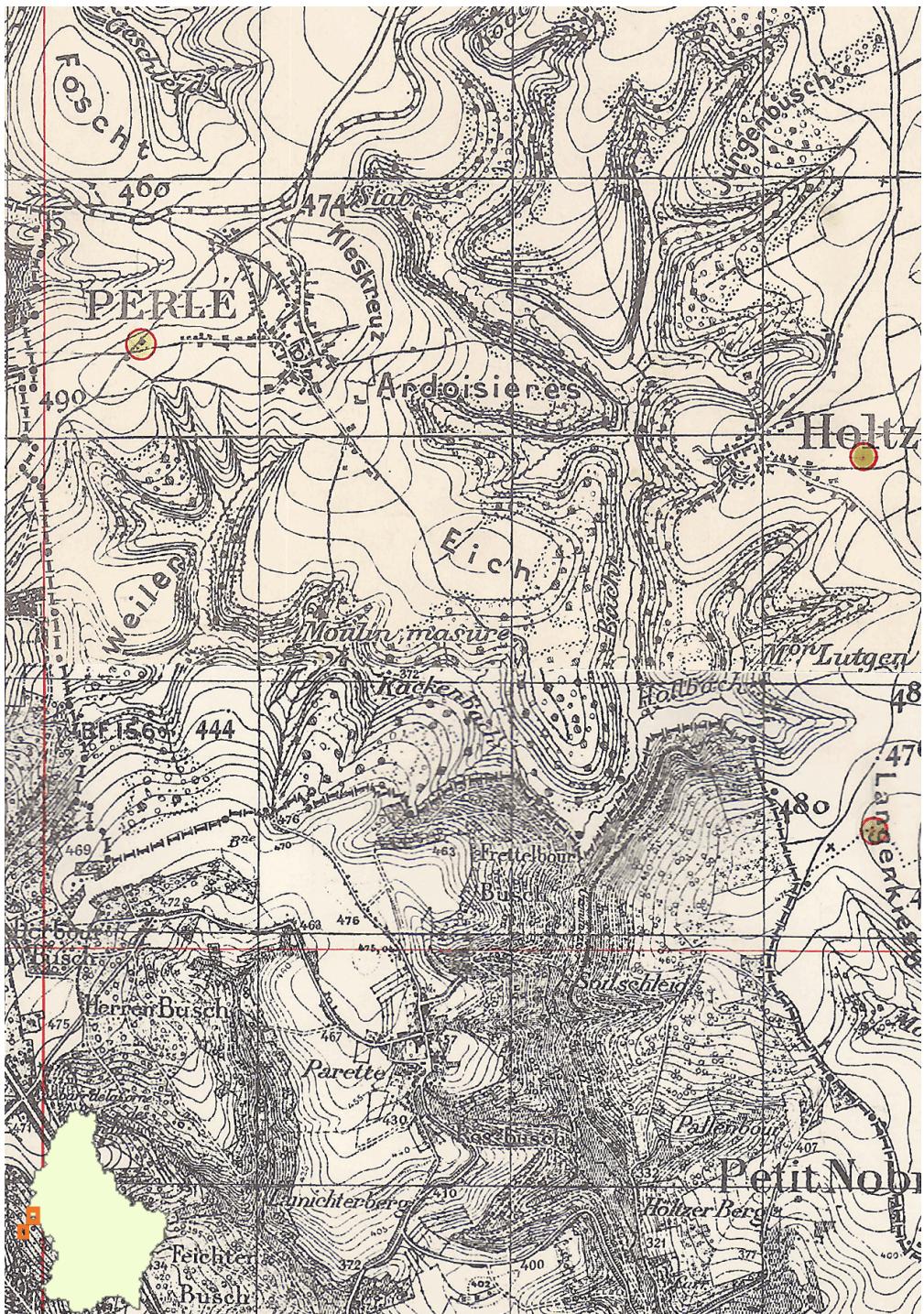
1. LU: Wéi eng Nationalstrooss huet déi héchsten Nummer?
EN: Which major road is marked with the highest road number?
2. LU: Wéi eng Nationalstrooss huet déi héchsten Nummer?
EN: What town has the same name as the British author who wrote stories for children such as Charlie and the Chocolate Factory?
3. LU: Vun Munshausen aus kann een mat dem CR326 an wéi eng aner Uertschaft kommen?
EN: Munshausen is connected via the CR326 to another town. Which one?
4. LU: Wann ech vun Klierf Richtung Wanseler fléien kann ech mat mengem Fliger wou landen?
EN: If I flew in a south-west direction starting in Clervaux towards Winseler – where could I land my plane?
5. LU: Wéi vill Kierchen ginn et op der Kaart?
EN : How many churches are marked on the map?
6. LU: Wéi eng Uertschaften halen mat «-scheid» op?
EN: Which towns end with –scheid?



Perle, 1939

Topographic map, 1:25'000

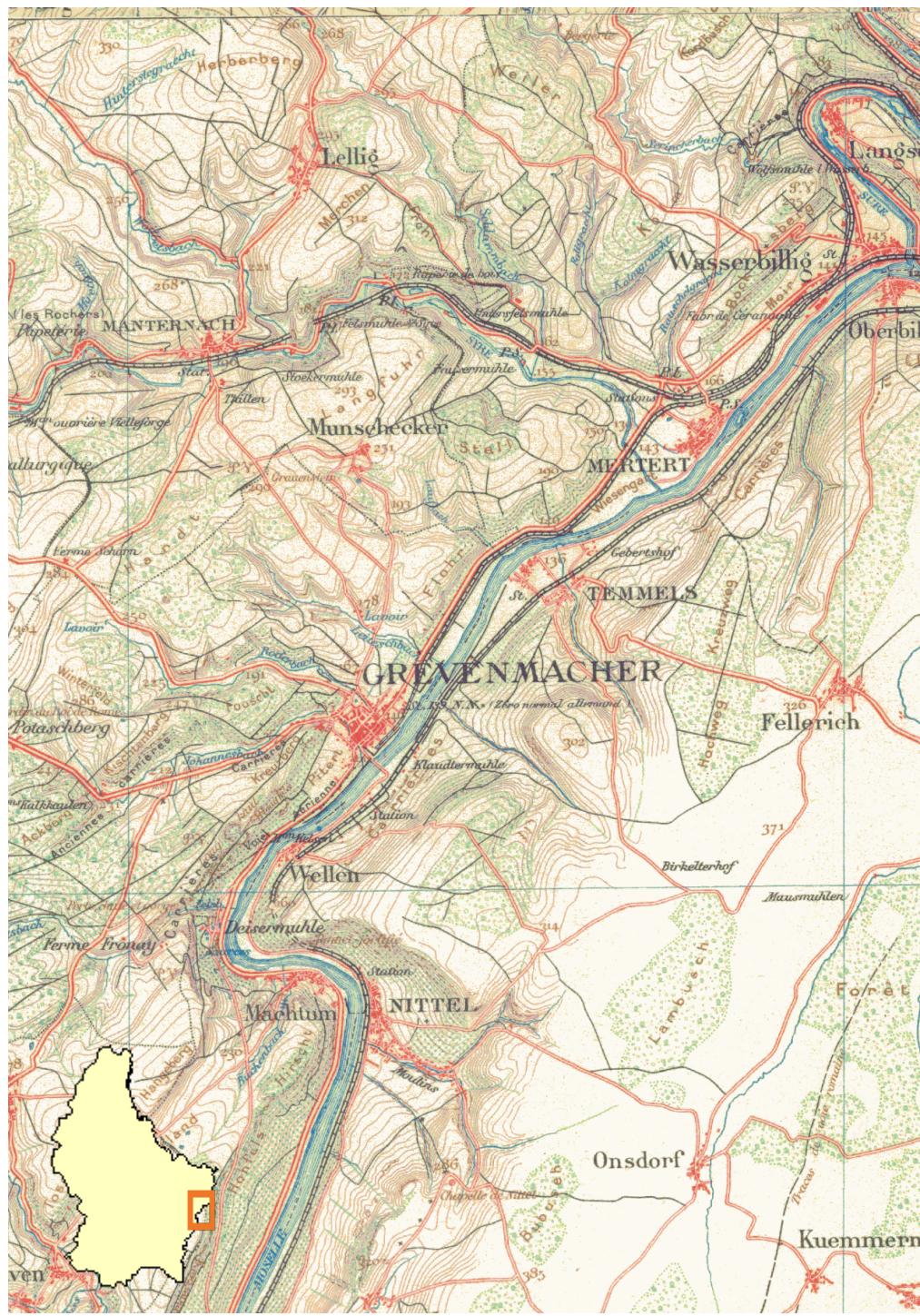
1. LU: Wéi heescht déi Uertschaft am Nordwesten vun der Kaart déi en Musée iwwert US Army Air Force an B-17 Fligeren aus dem 2ten Weltkrich huet?
EN: This town in the north west of the map has a museum that holds a collection related to WW2 US Army Airforce and B-aircraft?
2. LU: D'Kaart weist Lëtzebuerger Ardennen. Wéi héich ass den héchsten Punkt op der Kaart?
EN: This map is located in the Luxembourg Ardennes, what is the highest point on the map?
3. LU: Wéi heeschen di 2 Lëtzebuerger Uertschaften op der Kaart?
EN: What is the name of the two Luxembourgish towns on the map?
4. LU: Wéi oft ass den däitschen Begréff fir eng Heck («Busch») op der Kaart?
EN: How many times do you see the German word for Forest («Busch») written on the map?
5. LU: Wéi en Buschtaf weist d'Grenz téschent Lëtzebuerg an der Belsch?
EN: What letter is used to represent the border between Belgium and Luxembourg?
6. LU: Wéi eng Uertschaft läit am Süden vun der Kaart op ongeféier 457m?
EN: What village in the south of the map lies at approximately 457m?



Grevenmacher, 1927

Hansen Map

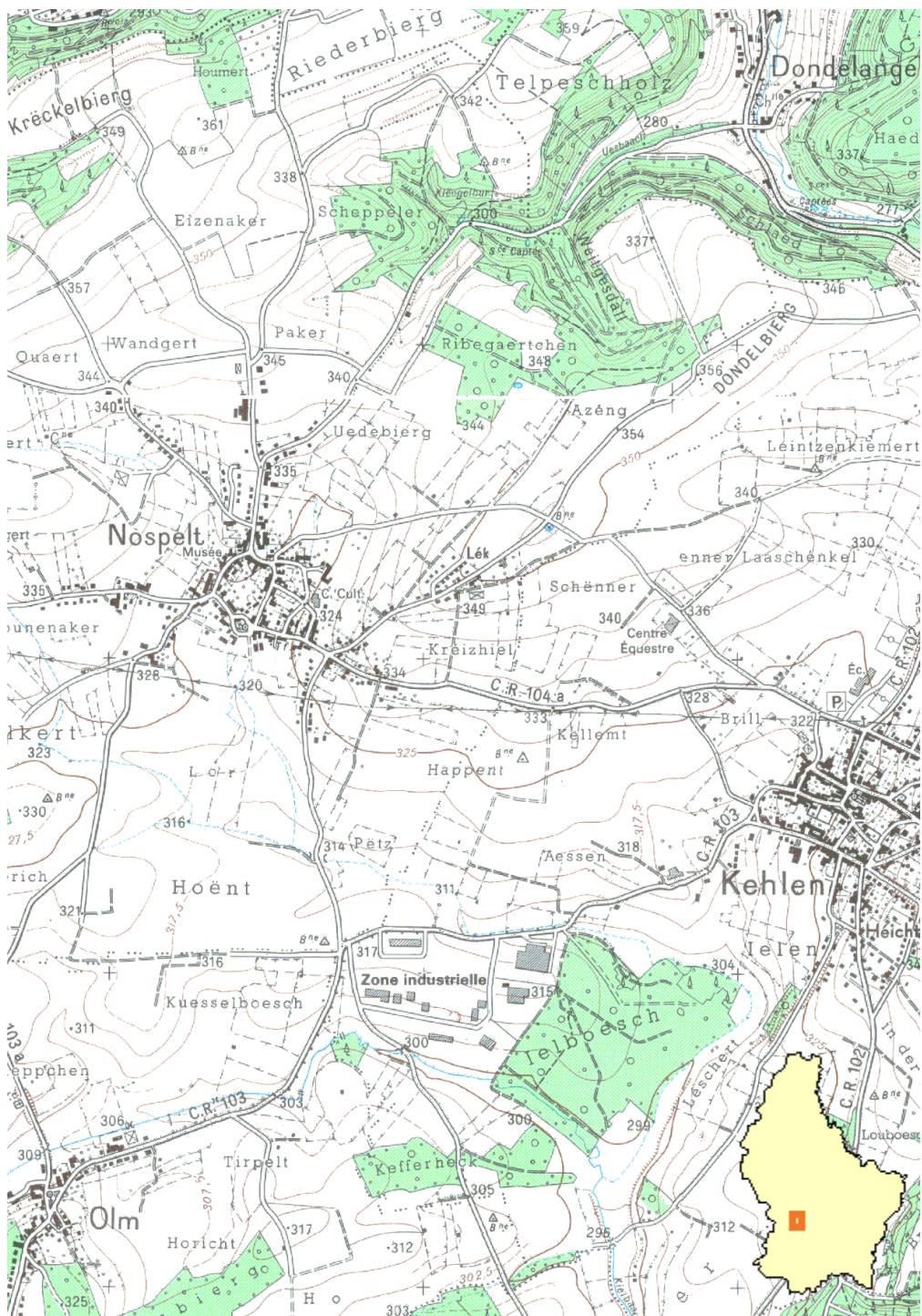
1. LU: D'Hinterstegraecht fléisst an wéi eng Baach?
EN: The small river Hinterstegraecht runs into what larger river?
2. LU: Wéi eng Spueren vun den Réimer fënnt een op der Kaart?
EN: What evidence of the Romans are depicted on the map?
3. LU: Wéi héich läit «Winterfeld»?
EN: At what height is «Winterfeld»?
4. LU: Wéi eng Uertschaft op der Kaart huet eng (regional) méi wichteg Funktioun?
EN: Which town on the map has a (regionally) bigger importance?



Nospelt, 1999

Topographic map, 1:20'000

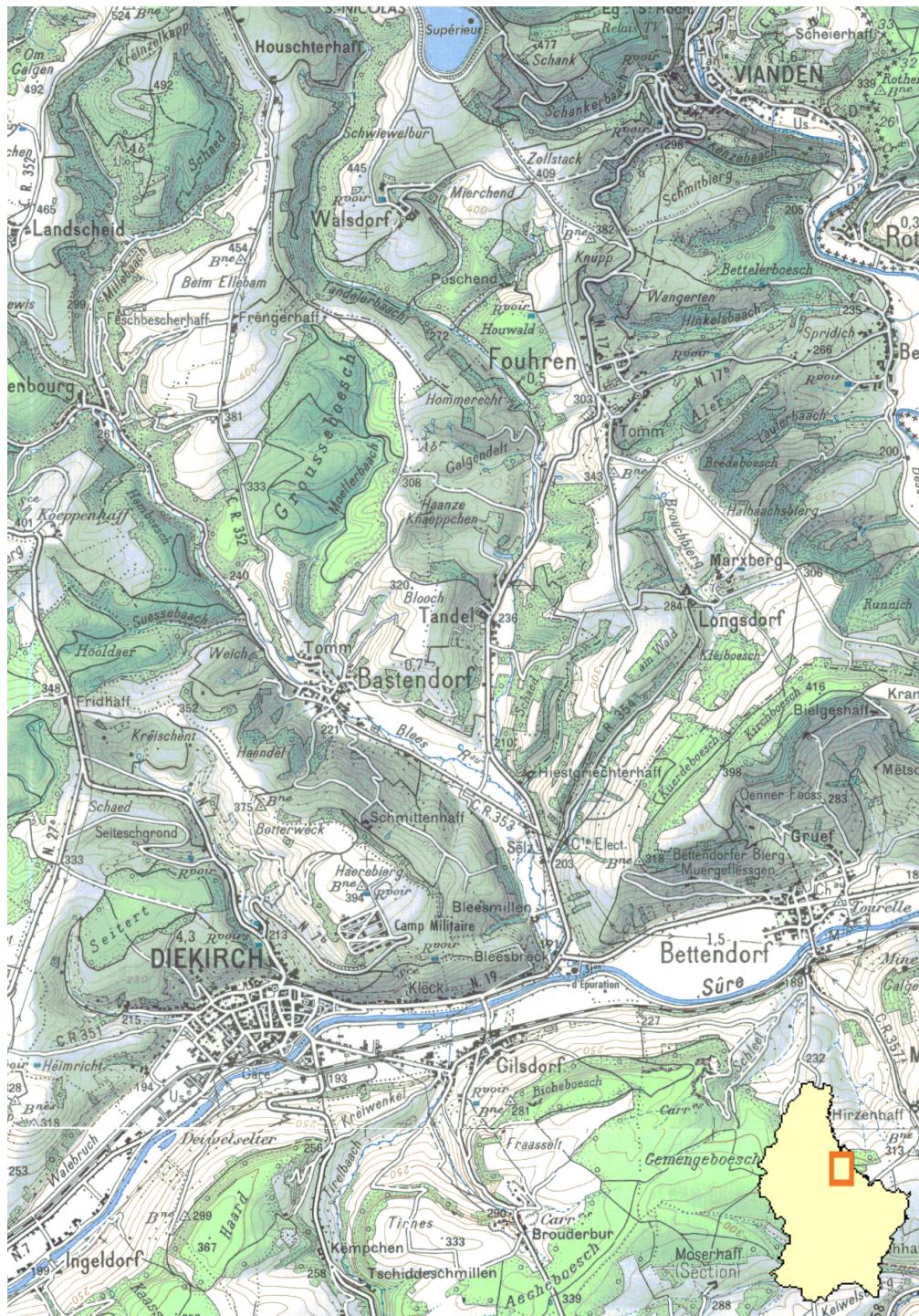
1. LU: Welch Uertschaft huet den längsten Numm op der Kaart?
EN: What is the longest name on the map?
2. LU: Wou kann een d'lëtzebuerger Wuert fir eng Plaatz wou een kann Waasser zaappen op der Kaart fannen?
EN: Can you find the Luxembourgish name for a well written on the map, What is it?
3. LU: Wéi niddreg läit deen déifsten Punkt op der Kaart?
EN: How low is the lowest lying area on the map?
4. LU: Wéi heescht den Hiwel deen 356m heich ass op der Kaart
EN: What is the name of the hill whose height is at 356m on the map?
5. LU: Mäin Startpunkt ass den Parking zu Kehlen. An enger riichter Linn ginn ech Richtung Uedebierg. Ech treffen op en Zenter wou Déierenaktivitéiten gemaach ginn. Welchen?
EN: I am at the parking in Kehlen and I go in a straight line in a North-west direction to Uedebierg – what animal activity centre do I pass on my way?



Vianden, 1966

Topographic map, 1:50'000

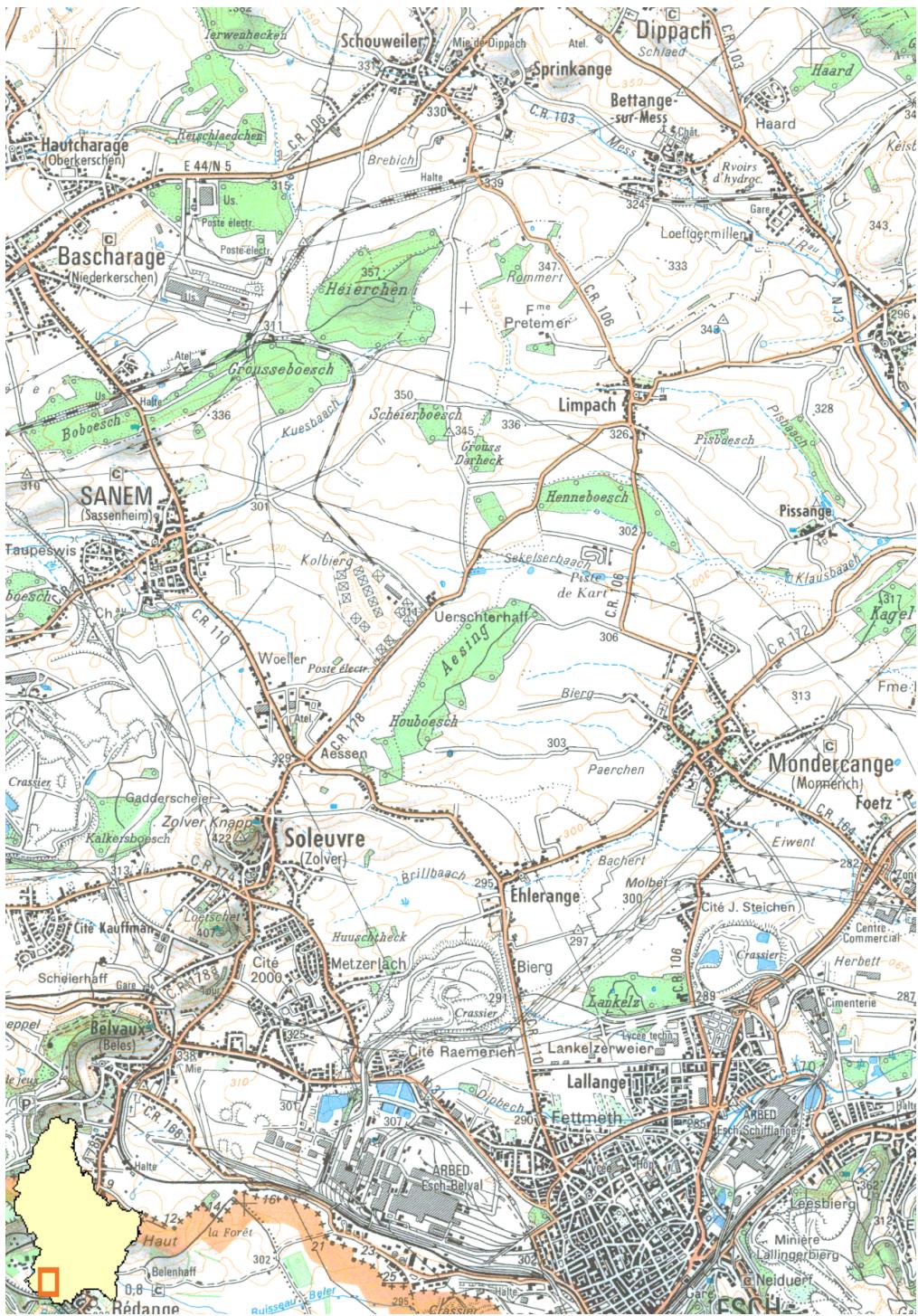
1. LU: An wéi eng Himmelsrichtung fléisst d'Sauer aus der Kaart?
EN: Towards which geographic direction does the river Sauer leave the map?
2. LU: Ass folgend Ausso richteg: op der Kaart gesäit een nämmen en Ausschnëtt vum Létzebuerger Territoire?
EN: Is the following statement true: the map only shows the Luxembourgish territory?
3. LU: Wou läit den héchsten Punkt op der Kaart an wéi héich ass en?
EN: Where is the highest point on the map and how high is it?
4. LU: Wéi heescht déi Platz wou op der Kaart d'Ofwaasser gekläert gëtt?
EN: What is the name of the village where wastewater is treated?
5. LU: An wéi enger Uertschaft huet den franséischen Auteur Victor Hugo en Musée?
EN: In which town is there a muesum dedicated to the famous French author Victor Hugo?



The southern region

Topographic map, 1:50'000

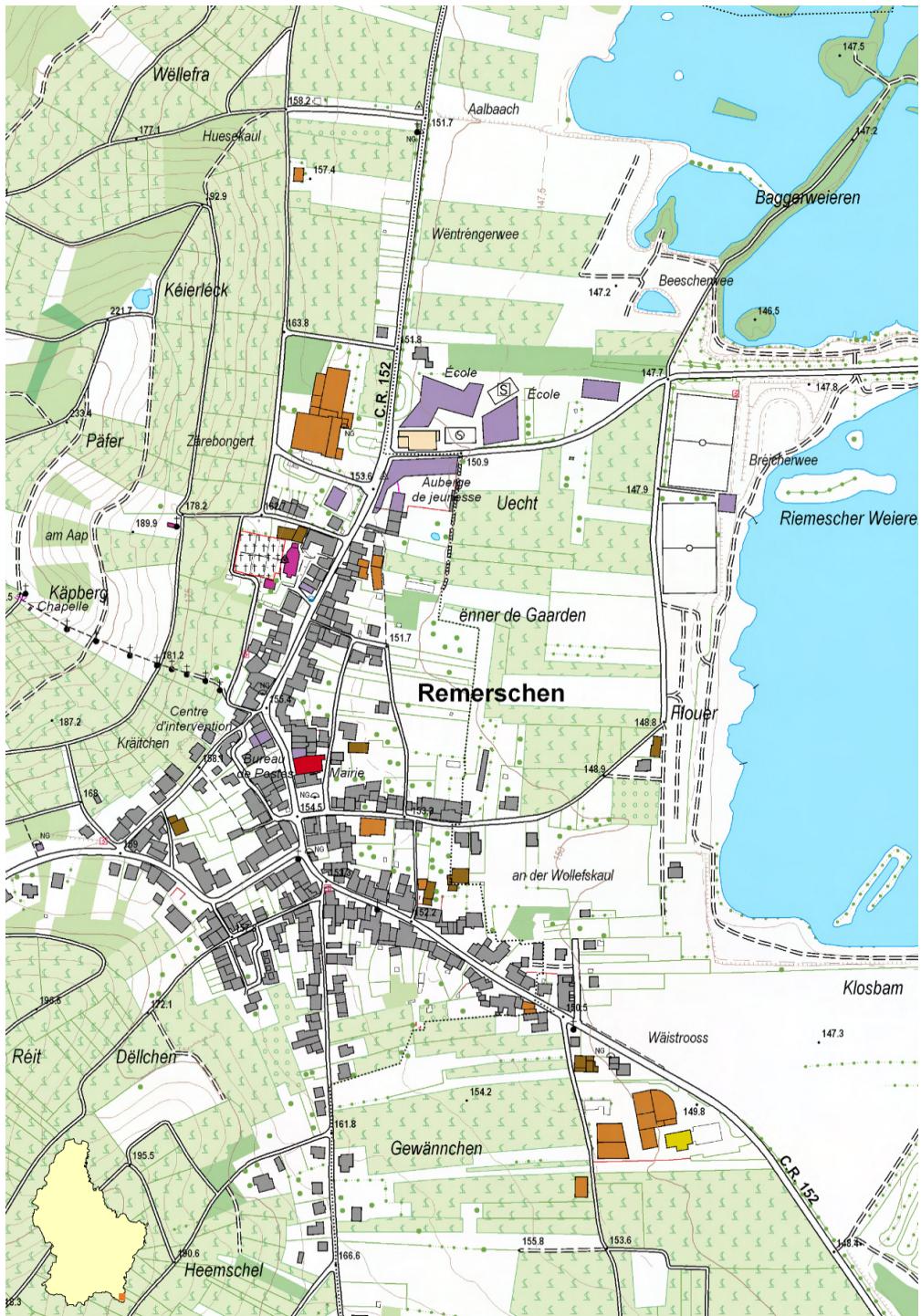
1. LU: Wéi vill Erhiewungen sinn op der Kaart méi wéi 400m héich an wéi heeschén se?
EN: How many points are higher than 400m and what are their names?
2. LU: Op wéivillen Plaatzen kann een als Zuchpassagéier eran-/erausklammen?
EN: How many places are marked on the map where a train passenger can get on or off a train?
3. LU: Ech fueren vun der Cartingspiste heem. Wéi ass d'Zuelenkombinatioun vun der éischter Strooss op déi een kennt?
EN: I drive back home from the carting circuit. What is the number of the first road I drive on?
4. LU: Op där Strooss fueren ech Richtung Norden. Bei der Kräizung wou 339 steet, fueren ech no lénks an fueren op där Strooss weider. Op der 5. Kräizung fueren ech no riets. Op deenen nächsten Kräizungen du kommen fueren ech no lénks, dann lénks, dann lénks an dann riets. Ech fueren esou laang weider, bis ech op en Kräizung treffen, wou eng Nationalstrooss kräizt. Wou sinn ech respektiv wou wunnen ech?
EN: I continue towards the north on that road. On the crossroads where the map shows a 339, I turn left and continue on that road. On the 5th crossroad I turn right. The next crossroads I drive left, then left and then again left and afterwards right. I continue my ride home until I cross another national street. In whch town do I live?
5. LU: Wéi heescht déi Gemeng, wou den Numm komplett op der Kaart steet?
EN: Name the commune which is completely written out on the map.



Ramerschen, 2019

Topographic map, 1:5'000

1. LU: Ass folgend Ausso richteg: Zu Remerschen gëtt et eng Post, eng Gemeng, Weieren an eng Schoul?
EN: Is the following statement correct: in Remerschen there is a post office, a commune, ponds and a school?
2. LU: Ass folgend Ausso richteg: op der Kaart gëtt et keng Platz déi énnert 147m läit.
EN: Is the following statement correct: the map only shows areas that are above 147m.
3. LU: Wéi heescht d'Haaptstrooss déi duerch Remerschen geet?
EN: What is the name of the principal road that runs through Remerschen?
4. LU: Duerch wéi eng Faarwen ginn d'Gebaier zu Remerschen duergestallt?
EN: What are the different colours used to represent buildings in Remerschen?
5. LU: Firwaat hunn verschidden Gebaier op der Kaart eng aaner Faarw?
EN: Why are several buildings shown in different colours on the map?
6. LU: Wei eng Faarw get benutzt fir Schoulgebaier duerzestellen?
EN: What colour indicates buildings that are used as schools?



Answers

Esch sur Alzette

1. 3
2. A.R.B.E.D., 3
3. 4
4. 404m
5. Rouge, 3
6. Park, church and swimming pool

Luxembourg City

1. 31
2. Allée Marconi
3. 20
4. Rue Marie et Pierre Curie
5. Boulevard de la Pétrusse
6. 14: Arlon, Altmünster, Trèves, Prague, Anvers, Bender, Strasbourg, Chiny, Épernay, Esch, Nassau, Eich, Chimay, Aldringen,

Ettelbruck

1. 5
2. 337
3. Château de Birtrange
4. Moulin

Wiltz and surrounding area

1. N27
2. Dahl
3. Wilwerwiltz
4. Aerodrome de Wiltz-Noertrange
5. 48
6. 7: Alsccheid, Bourscheid, Büderscheid, Grümmelscheid, Heiderscheid, Knaphoscheid, Selscheid

Perle

1. Perlé
2. 490m
3. Perlé & Holtz
4. 5
5. I
6. Parette

Grevenmacher

1. Woilbetsbach
2. Traces de voie romaine; traces of the old Roman road -> bottom right of the map
3. 286m
4. Grevenmacher (it is written in capital letters)

Nospelt

1. Léintzenkiemert
2. Pëtz
3. 280
4. Dondelbierg
5. Centre Équestre, equestrian centre

Vianden

1. East (river names are written in the direction of flow)
2. No, on the north-eastern part of the map is Germany
3. In the northwest of the map, next to «Kréinzelkapp» with 524m
4. Bleesbreck (station d'épuration)
5. Vianden

The southern region

1. 2: Zolver Knapp (422m) & Loetschet (407m)
2. 8 (Halte: Bascharage, Schouweiler, Belvaux, Esch-Belval, Schiffange; Gare: Esch/Alzette, Belvaux, Dippach-Gare)
3. 106 (CR106)
4. Bascharage
5. Sanem

Ramerschen

1. Yes, this statement is correct
2. Wrong, there is a little island at 146,5m
3. CR152
4. Orange, Purple, Red, Mauve, Brown, yellow and grey
5. The different colors show different usages of the buildings
6. Purple

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