



 Route
LA Romane
d'Alsace

THE ROMANESQUE ROUTE IN ALSACE

English version



ROMANESQUE ART IN ALSACE

Alsace has developed its own specific style of Romanesque art, different from that of neighbouring regions, while remaining open to outside influences. It is a natural part of the Rhine region, but at the crossroads of the Latin and Germanic worlds. It has also been enriched by many historical and cultural trends, all of which have left their imprint.

Nothing remains from before the year 1000. The first Romanesque art in Alsace, dating from the 11th century, corresponds to the end of the Ottonian Renaissance. Its architecture is in the Carolingian tradition with a central plan (Ottmarsheim, Epfig, Avolsheim baptistery, etc.) or a basilica plan with 3 naves (Dompeter, Altenstadt, Hohatzenheim). The transept is often low, sometimes exceeding the width of the aisles (Eschau), sometimes not (Hattstatt). Romanesque art reached its golden age in Alsace in the 12th century and the first quarter of the 13th century. The cross basilica with a crossing tower is the most common plan. The facade either reflects the interior structure of the three naves (Rosheim, Altorf, Sigolsheim, Haguenau, etc.) or is treated as a westwork including a porch and two towers (Marmoutier, Sélestat, Guebwiller, Lautenbach, etc.). The buildings of this golden age are distinguished from earlier ones by the widespread use of ribbed vaults and the use of ashlar for the exterior facades. But the most significant change was in the sculptural decoration. The portals are increasingly rich. The tracery and foliage of Byzantine silks and the work of ivory and goldsmiths combine

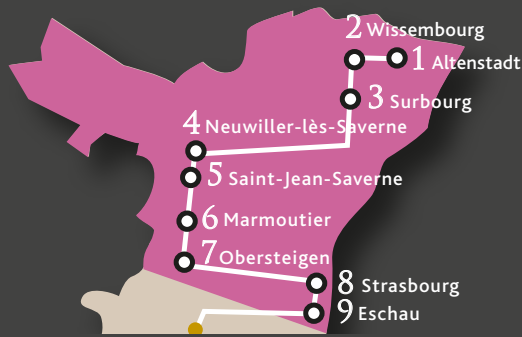
with a fabulous bestiary (Murbach, Sélestat, Sigolsheim...). Figures in the round make their appearance (Rosheim), with man most often confronted with his weaknesses and the burden of his human condition (Andlau, Lautenbach)...

Romanesque traditions were perpetuated late in Alsace, until around 1225, when the first Gothic workshop arrived from the Île-de-France region to work on Strasbourg's Notre-Dame cathedral.

Created in 1999 on the initiative of the Conseil Régional d'Alsace and the Délégation Régionale au Tourisme, the Route Romane d'Alsace presents this little-known component of Alsace's architectural heritage. Crossing the plains, vineyards and mountains of the region, the itinerary covers more than 120 listed sites. 21 of these, from Wissembourg to Feldbach, have been selected as the main stops on the route. The Route Romane d'Alsace is an opportunity to appreciate the extent to which the region has cultivated its originality while remaining profoundly open to exchanges with other major artistic centers, such as Bourgogne, Lombardie, Lorraine, Franche-Comté and the Rhine Valley.

Let yourself be guided by the signs along the Alsace Romanesque Route: they include a presentation of the site, an explanation of its architectural features and a map showing all the nearby Romanesque sites. And for more details, take a look at **route-romane.com**.

Enjoy your visit to Romanesque Alsace!



ALSACE NORD

- **ALTENSTADT**
Église Saint-Ulrich
- **WISSEMBOURG**
Église Saints-Pierre-et-Paul
- **SURBOURG**
Ancienne église collégiale Saint-Arbogast
- **NEUWILLER-LÈS-SAVERNE**
Ancienne collégiale Saint-Adelphe
Église Saints-Pierre-et-Paul
- **SAINT-JEAN-SAVERNE**
Ancienne église abbatiale
Saint-Jean-Baptiste
- **MARMOUTIER**
Église Saint-Martin
- **OBERSTEIGEN**
Chapelle Sainte-Marie-de-l'Assomption
- **STRASBOURG**
Église protestante Saint-Pierre-le-Jeune
Église Saint-Thomas
Cathédrale Notre-Dame
- **ESCHAU**
Église Saint-Trophime

1 ALTENSTADT

Saint-Ulrich

A basilica church with three naves and a porch tower dating from the 12th century. The three apses in the choir are from different periods (Gothic in the north, 19th century in the others). The Romanesque nave consists of five bays opening onto the aisles through round arches resting on ashlar pillars. The pillars, which were originally square, have had their corners cut away to give them an octagonal cross-section. The lintel, carved with seven medallions representing the hand of God in the centre and lambs, plant motifs and geometric shapes on either side, is remarkable.



Altenstadt
Church of Saint-Ulrich



Haguenau
Church of Saint-Georges



Walbourg
Former chapel of
Sainte-Walburge

2 WISSEMBOURG

Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

The present church dates mainly from the 13th and 14th centuries, but the chapel along the east wing of the cloister and the tower bear witness to two Romanesque construction campaigns. The five-storey tower was completed in 1074. The semi-circular arched windows on the first three storeys were replaced by double windows on the top two storeys, increasing in size with the height of the building. The chapel, probably the only vestige of a building campaign completed in 1033, is rectangular in plan with three naves of four bays each with groin vaulting. Some of the column shafts were cut to allow barrels to pass through after the French Revolution.



Wissembourg
Church of Saints-Pierre-et-Paul



Neuwiller-lès-Saverne
Former Saint-Adelphe collegiate church

3 SURBOURG

Saint-Arbogast

The origins of the abbey date back to the second half of the 6th century, when Saint Arbogast was bishop of Strasbourg. The present church dates mainly from the first half of the 11th century (early Alsatian Romanesque art). The building has a basilica plan with three naves, ending in a transept and semi dome apses. Inside, the large arches rest on alternating supports: columns with cubic capitals and masonry pillars with simple transoms. The quality of the small, alternating red and grey sandstone rubble (outside of the nave and chevet of the north apsidal chapel) and the decorative latticework of the facings (inside pillars of the nave) are particularly noteworthy.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

WALBURG

- Ancienne abbatale Sainte-Walburge. Lower part of the side walls of the 11th century nave.

HAGUENAU

- Église Saint-Georges. Romanesque facade and nave from the early 13th century.



Surbourg
Former Saint-Arbogast collegiate church

4 NEUWILLER-LÈS-SAVERNE

Saint-Adelphe

The church was built between 1190 and 1225 to house the relics of Saint Adelphe, the tenth bishop of Metz, transferred to Neuwiller in 836. This is an interesting landmark between late Romanesque and Gothic architecture. The two turrets at the front of the church add great originality to the Romanesque pink sandstone facade. Inside, on either side of the pulpit, interesting Romanesque flat sculptures depict the Tree of Life emerging from its egg and an animal's head devouring a plant.

Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

This former abbey church was built between the 9th and 19th centuries. The last double-bay of the nave is Romanesque, as are the transept, the choir and the chapels with flat chevet. These parts date from the late 12th and early 13th centuries. They are representative of a transitional style towards the Gothic period. The great originality of this building lies in its chevet extended by two superb superimposed chapels dating from the 11th century.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

BERG

- Chapelle dite Kirchberg. Circular Romanesque tower.

GRAUFTHAL

- Remains of the former Saint-Gangolphe Abbey (12th century).

ERNOLSHEIM-LÈS-SAVERNE

- Château du Warthenberg. Remains from the 2nd half of the 12th century, discovered during recent excavations.

LA PETITE-PIERRE

- Château. The oldest parts date from the 12th century.

REIPEWILLER

- Église simultanée Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur. Romanesque bell tower, circa 1200.

5 SAINT-JEAN-SAVERNE

Saint-Jean-Baptiste

This foundation of the abbey of Saint-Georges in the Black Forest dates from 1150-1160. The building consists of 3 naves without a transept and 10 bays ending in three semicircular apses. The porch tower (which hides the Romanesque facade) and the outer buttresses of the nave are 18th-century additions. The exterior decoration focuses mainly on the apses and the central apse. Engaged columns and Lombardy strips are the main features of this magnificent apse, which is also decorated with a frieze of billets, arches resting on consoles with abstract or figurative decoration and sculpture in the round. The paintings on the entrance door are a unique masterpiece of Romanesque ironwork in Alsace.



Saint-Jean-Saverne
Former abbey church
of Saint-Jean-Baptiste



Kleingœft
Cemetery chapel



Saverne
Nativity church

6 MARMOUTIER

Saint-Martin

The first abbey of Marmoutier was founded at the end of the 6th century, and in 824 the abbot Maur, who gave his name to the abbey "Maurimonasterium", introduced the rule of Saint Benedict. The 12th century was marked by a period of prosperity, and this period (1150-1160) saw the construction of the west-work, considered to be the most beautiful in Alsace. It consists of a narthex (first double bay) and a robust and harmonious facade. The elevation, the variety of sandstone colours and the Lombardy bands and arches make it a masterpiece. Don't miss the relief of the three-headed monster, testimony to ancient Celtic traditions. The nave and transept are Gothic, while the choir dates from the 18th century.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

HAEGEN

- Château du Grand Geroldseck. Wall and keep from the second half of the 12th century.
- Église Saint-Quirin. Romanesque bell tower.

KLEINGŒFT

- Chapelle du cimetière, dedicated to Saint Alban. Romanesque bell tower and choir.

REUTENBOURG

- Église Saint-Cyriaque. Tower-choir of the former 12th century Romanesque church.

SAVERNE

- Église de la Nativité. Bell tower from the middle of the 12th century.
- Ruins of the château du Haut-Barr. Extended from the 14th to the 16th century.

THAL-MARMOUTIER

- Église Saints-Pierre et Saint-Paul. Partly Romanesque bell tower.

7 OBERSTEIGEN

Sainte-Marie-de-l'Assomption

This former monastery church, completed between 1220 and 1225, is an interesting example of the transition between the Romanesque style (western portal and semi-circular bays) and the Gothic style (buttresses with projecting arches, ogives resting on a ring of columns, hooked capitals, etc.). This new style, which is probably not directly related to the arrival of the Chartres workshop at the construction site of the southern crosspiece of Strasbourg cathedral, is more a reflection of Burgundian influences moving towards Lorraine. Of the conventual buildings belonging to the community of Augustinian canons, only the refectory, a watchtower and the former prior's house are still visible.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

MARLENHEIM

- Église Sainte-Richarde. 12th century tympanum.

WILLGOTTHEIM

- Église Saint-Maurice. Romanesque choir tower.



Marmoutier
Church of Saint-Martin



Obersteigen
Church of Sainte-Marie-de l'Assomption

8 STRASBOURG

Saint-Pierre-le-Jeune (protestant)

All that remains of the first building, dedicated to Saint Columban and dating from the 7th century, is a vault. Construction of a Romanesque church began in 1031. The lower floors of the bell tower date from the 12th century; the three galleries of the cloister are considered to be the oldest surviving cloister north of the Alps. The present Gothic-style church was built in the second half of the 13th century and consecrated in 1320. Chapels were added in the 14th and 15th centuries. In 1524, the church became Protestant. In 1682, Louis XIV restored a Catholic parish to which he gave the choir. A wall, supported by the rood screen, separated the choir from the nave. This allocation to the two faiths continued until 1898.

Saint-Thomas

Saint Florent, bishop of Strasbourg who lived at the end of the 6th century, was buried in the first religious building on this site. Bishop Adeloach rebuilt the building around 820. The monks of Saint-Thomas showed their gratitude by commissioning him to make a sarcophagus, a masterpiece of Romanesque sculpture in Alsace (south-east part of the church), around 1130. A fire in 1007, followed by a lightning strike in 1144, completely destroyed the building. In 1196, it was rebuilt in its current form as a hall church with 5 Gothic naves. The only Romanesque features are the Saint-Blaise chapel (12th century) and the single-tower westwork (1200-1220).

Saint-Etienne

Adalbert, Duke of Alsace and brother of Saint Odile, who died in 722, is credited with founding the monastery of Saint Stephen. The relics of St Attale, Adalbert's daughter and the site's first abbess, attracted so many pilgrims that their donations enabled the church to be rebuilt in the last quarter of the 12th century. Already badly damaged during the 19th century, when it was used as a theatre, the Romanesque church was destroyed by aerial bombardments in 1944, leaving only the transept and the choir with its three barrel-vaulted apses. A fine Romanesque lintel depicting two dragons facing each other can be seen in the south transept. The nave is modern (1961).

Cathédrale Notre-Dame

This jewel of medieval architecture contains numerous Romanesque elements that predate the arrival of the Chartres workshop, which introduced the Gothic style when it built the upper storeys of the south transept (around 1220). The crypt, built in two phases during the 12th century, contains some magnificent sculpted elements. The choir (built from 1176 to 1210) ends in a semi-circular apse decorated with a blind arcature. Its Byzantine-inspired decoration dates from the 19th century. It is flanked by two Romanesque chapels: Saint-André to the south (1190-1200) and Saint-Jean-Baptiste to the north (partially Gothic). The north transept and the lower level of the south transept are also Romanesque.



Kuttolsheim
Chapel of Sainte-Barbe



Strasbourg
Church of Saint-Étienne

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

BRUMATH

- Église Notre-Dame de Stephansfeld. Westwork of the former Romanesque church.

FESSENHEIM-LE-BAS

- Église Saint-Martin. Romanesque base of the bell tower.
- Chapelle Sainte-Marguerite. Partially Romanesque tower-choir.

GINGSHEIM

- Église Saint-Nicolas. Bell tower from the end of the 12th century.

GOUGENHEIM

- Église Saint-Laurent. Bell tower from the end of the 12th century.

HOHATZENHEIM

- Église Saints-Pierre et Saint-Paul. Dates back to the 1st half of the 12th century. Restored at the end of the 19th century.

KUTTOLSHEIM

- Chapelle Sainte-Barbe. 13th century bell tower.

MUNDOLSHEIM

- Protestant church. Romanesque remains: base of bell tower and sculpted portal.

OFFENHEIM

- Église Saint-Arbogast. Romanesque bell tower in brickwork.

SCHAFFHOUSE-SUR-ZORN

- Église Saint-Sébastien. Romanesque base of the bell tower.

TRUCHTERSHEIM

- Église Saint-Symphorien. Romanesque bell tower.

Saint-Trophime

In 929, the Hungarians destroyed the abbey that Rémi, Bishop of Strasbourg, had founded in 770 to house the relics of Saint Trophime and Saint Sophie. The monastery was re-established in 996, but today's church dates mainly from the first half of the 11th century. On the outside, only the apse is decorated with fine arcatures, while the interior is typical of early Alsatian Romanesque art, influenced by Ottonian architecture: basilical plan, nave resting on squared pillars, transept with low crosspieces. Some of the finest parts of the 12th-century cloister remain in the Œuvre Notre-Dame museum in Strasbourg. Don't miss the monastic garden opposite the church.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

BLAESHEIM

- Ancienne église Saint-Blaise. All that remains is the porch tower on the Gloeckelsberg hill, dating from the 1st half of the 12th century.

ENTZHEIM

- All that remains is the porch tower on the Gloeckelsberg hill, dating from the 1st half of the 12th century.



Eschau
Church of Saint-Trophime



ALSACE CENTRE

- **ROSHEIM**
Église Saints-Pierre-et-Paul
- **ANDLAU**
Abbatiale Saints-Pierre-et-Paul
- **EPFIG**
Chapelle Sainte-Marguerite
- **SÉLESTAT**
Église Sainte-Foy
- **SIGOLSHEIM**
Église Saints-Pierre-et-Paul
- **KAYSERSBERG**
Église Sainte-Croix

Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

The current church was built in local yellow sandstone during the second third of the 12th century. Saints-Pierre-et-Paul is the most homogenous example of Romanesque-Alsation art at its most mature, with a remarkable decorative repertoire on the outside, consisting of twisted columns, Lombardy bands, chequered cornices, friezes with palmettes and interlacings, and sculptures in the round. Inside, the rib-vaulted bays are punctuated by alternating strong columns and cross-shaped pillars. The most astonishing capital is the second in the north row, decorated with a crown of 21 different happy faces.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

ALTORF

- Église Saint-Cyriaque. Nave circa 1200. Reliquary bust of Saint Cyriaque, 2nd half of the 12th century and beginning of the 13th century.

AVOLSHEIM

- Chapelle Saint-Ulrich. Centered plan from the end of the 10th century, bell tower from the 12th century.
- Dompeter. Consecrated in 1049 by Pope Leo IX, 12th century bell tower.



Rosheim
Church of Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

BALBRONN

- Protestant church. Romanesque bell tower, nave and choir.

BÆRSCH

- Église Saint-Médard. Base of the tower from the late 12th century.

DANGOLSHEIM

- Église Saint-Pancrace. Bell tower from the 12th century.

DORLSHEIM

- Protestant church of Saint-Laurent. Late 12th century and early 13th century.

ERGERSHEIM

- Église Saint-Nicolas. Romanesque base of the bell tower.

MOLLKIRCH

- Chapelle de Laubenheim. Remains of the 12th century chapel.
- Château fort du Guirbaden. Remains of the 12th century keep.

OTTROTT

- Chapelle Saint-Nicolas. 12th century plan.
- Château fort de Rathsamhausen. 12th century dwelling.
- Couvent du Mont Sainte-Odile. 12th century parts.
- Chapelle Saint-Jacques. 12th century remains.

SAINT-NABOR

- Abbaye de Niedermunster. 12th century ruins.

SCHARRACHBERGHEIM

- Protestant church. 11th and 12th century bell tower.

TRAENHEIM

- Protestant church. Romanesque tower.

WORTH A VISIT:

ROSHEIM

The Romanesque House of Rosheim, known as the "Maison Païenne", an urban fortress or "ortified house" dating from the 12th century.



Rosheim
The Romanesque House

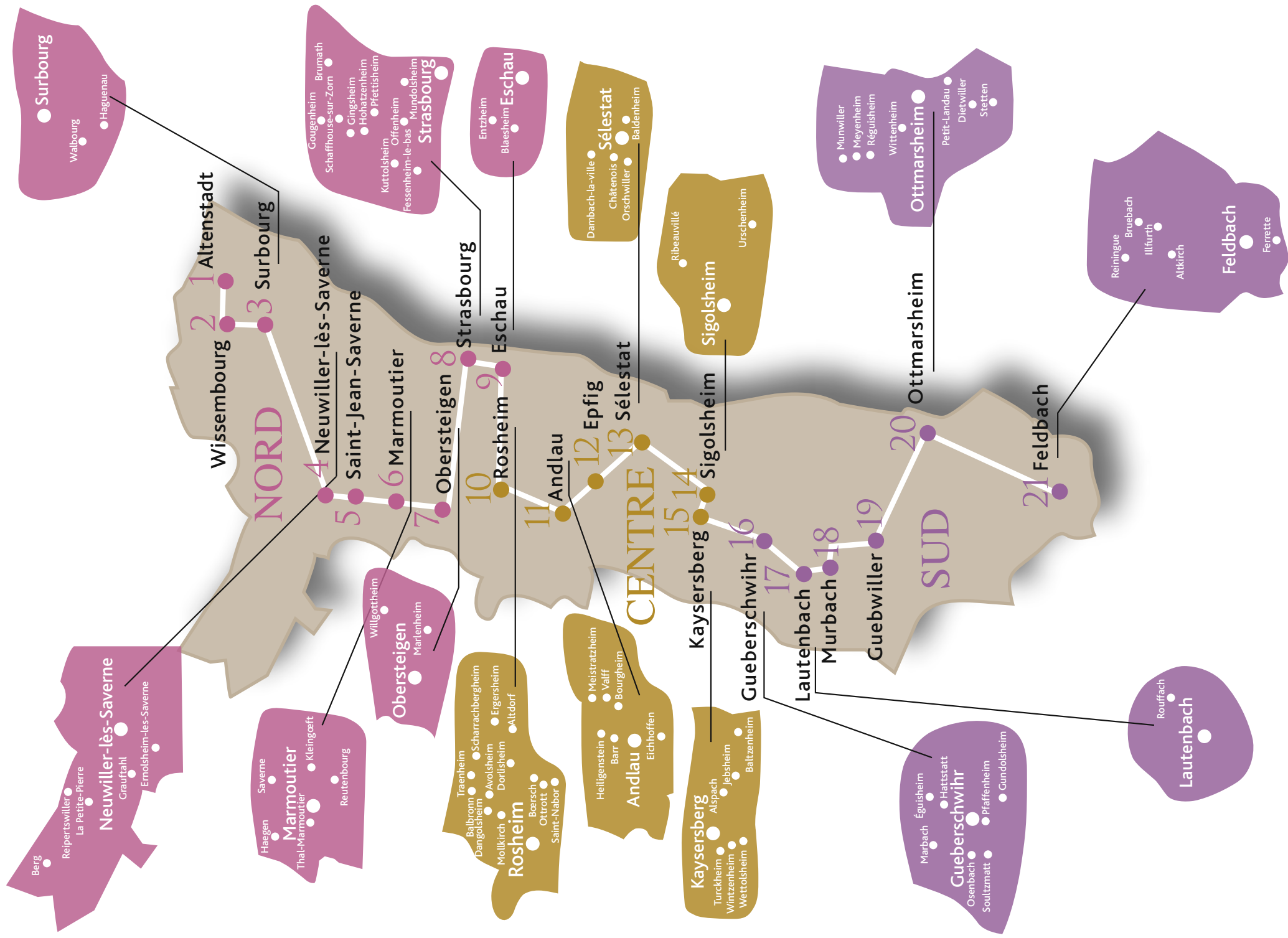


Mont Sainte-Odile
Convent



Altorf
Church of Saint-Cyrique

LOCATIONS OF THE ROMANESQUE ROUTE IN ALSACE



11

ANDLAU

Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

The monastery was founded in 880 by the Empress Richarde. In 1049, Pope Leo IX canonised her and consecrated to her the altar of a building under construction. The crypt dates from this period, while the apse and the first two levels of the westwork date from the 12th century. The porch contains several masterpieces of Romanesque sculpture in Alsace: the tympanum, in which Jesus gives a key to Saint Peter and a book to Saint Paul, is surrounded by representations of scenes from Genesis. The remarkable historical frieze of 48 slabs that runs the length of the facade depicts scenes of hunting, combat and the daily life of knights.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

BARR

- Protestant church. Late 12th century tower-choir (except last level).

BOURGHEIM

- Église Saint-Arbogast. Romanesque tower and choir, sculpted tympanum mid 12th century.

EICHHOFFEN

- Chapelle Saint-Jean-Baptiste. Sculpted portal mid 12th century.

HEILIGENSTEIN

- Château fort du Landsberg. Keep and dwelling from the late 12th century.

MEISTRATZHEIM

- Chapelle Saint-André. Chor und Carved choir and tympanum from the 12th century.

VALFF

- Église Saint-Blaise. Romanesque base of the tower.

12

EPFIG

Sainte-Marguerite

This church, dating from the first quarter of the 11th century, has two distinctive features that make it unique in Alsace. The first is that it is vaulted in a semi-circular arch (the ribbed vault over the transept crossing is Gothic), and the second is that it is bordered by an external gallery on its west facade and along the south side of the nave. The small semicircular arches in this gallery are supported by curved transverse mouldings, decorated with cylinders supported by short, squat columns, the base of which is in the form of an inverted capital. This type of gallery, common in the Marne, gives the building a rusticity and picturesque unrivalled in Alsace.



Bourghem
Church of Saint-Arbogast

13

SÉLESTAT

Sainte-Foy

The former conventual church of a priory belonging to the Benedictine abbey of Conques, Sainte-Foy was built between 1152 and 1190. The decorative richness of the two storeys of arcatures set with billet chords on the octagonal tower of the transept crossing contrasts with the elegant simplicity of the smooth stone spire that towers over it. In the same way, the smooth walls of the foundations of the towers on the west facade contrast with the network of arcatures and colonnettes inspired by Lorraine that decorate the entrance to the porch. The nave, vaulted with ribbed crossbeams resting on whistles, consists of three double bays alternating strong and weak piers.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

BALDENHEIM

- Protestant church. Partly Romanesque nave.

CHÂTENOIS

- Église Saint-Georges. Romanesque tower, 17th-century church.

DAMBACH-LA-VILLE

- Chapelle Saint-Sébastien. 12th century bell tower.
- Château fort du Bernstein. Mentioned as early as the 2nd half of the 12th century, the present castle was built after 1200.

ORSCHWILLER

- Château fort du Haut-Kœnigsbourg. Attested in the 12th century (lintel with the Hohenstaufen coat of arms), rebuilt between 1900 and 1908 as it was at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century.

14

SIGOLSHEIM

Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

The church dates back to the end of the 12th century, but underwent numerous changes during the 19th century and was damaged in the 1944-1945 bombings. Its Italianate facade is a perfect reflection of its interior structure. The capitals of the colonnettes in the doorway feature a repertoire of real or fantastical animals in luxuriant vegetation. The lintel is adorned with five medallions depicting the Paschal Lamb surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists, and a beautiful tympanum shows Christ giving the key to Saint Peter and the book to Saint Paul, surrounded by two donors, one holding out a purse and the other a cask of wine.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

RIBEAUVILLÉ

- Château Saint-Ulrich. Overlooking the town of Ribeauvillé, the castle was first mentioned in 1084. It still preserves remains dating from the 2nd half of the 11th century: square keep and knights' hall.

URSCHENHEIM

- Église Saint-Georges. Romanesque tower, 19th-century church. Painted decorations from the Middle Ages.



Sélestat
Church of Sainte-Foy



Kaisersberg
Church of Sainte-Croix



Sigolsheim
Church of Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

15

KAYSERSBERG

Sainte-Croix

The main nave and portal were built between 1230 and 1235. This building is an example of late-Romanesque art, contemporary with the Chartreuse workshop that introduced the Gothic style to the south transept of Strasbourg cathedral. The tympanum of the portal depicts the Coronation of the Virgin by Jesus, surrounded by the archangels Gabriel and Michael. A self-portrait of the sculptor appears in the right-hand corner of the tympanum (a figure holding an open book bearing the name „Conradus“). This tympanum is an archaizing version of a Francilien model in vogue in the early 13th century, which appeared on the south portal of Strasbourg cathedral around 1225.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

ALSPACH

- Ruins of the abbey church consecrated in 1149 (cannot be visited). Some elements are in the Musée Unterlinden in Colmar.

BALTZENHEIM

- Partly Romanesque church.

JESBSHEIM

- Protestant church. Renovated after 1945, it partly preserves the layout of the 11th-century church of Saint-Martin and reuses the 12th-century facade.

TURCKHEIM

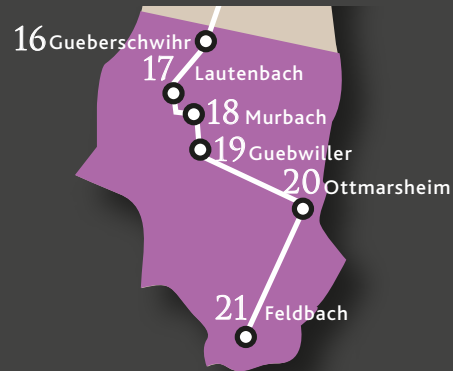
- Église Sainte-Anne. Base of the former bell tower.

WETTOLSHEIM

- Château fort du Hagueneck.

WINTZENHEIM

- Château fort du Pflixbourg. Circa 1200.



ALSACE SUD

- **GUEBERSCHWIHR**
Église Saint-Pantaléon
- **LAUTENBACH**
Église Saint-Michel et Saint-Gangolphe
- **MURBACH**
Ancienne église abbatiale Saint-Léger
- **GUEBWILLER**
Église Saint-Léger
- **OTTMARSHEIM**
Église Saints-Pierre-et-Paul
- **FELDBACH**
Église Saint-Jacques

16

GUEBERSCHWIHR

Saint-Pantaléon

Only the imposing bell tower, 36 m high, remains from the Romanesque building erected in the 12th century by the knight Burkhard de Gueberschwihr, founder of Marbach Abbey. The current neo-Romanesque church dates from 1882. Built slightly apart, it turns the Romanesque tower into a campanile, the interest of which lies in its last four levels, which impose a growing rhythm thanks to their bays, which become more numerous as the height increases. The blind arches give way to twinned openings and then triple bays. The tower's elevation is similar to that of Meyenheim, Murbach and Soultzmatt, and its gable roof is typically Alsatian.



Gueberschwihr
Church of Saint-Pantaléon

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

EGUISHEIM

- Église Saints-Pierre et Saint-Paul. Carved portal, circa 1230.
- Château Saint-Léon. Early 13th century.
- Château-fort de Haut-Eguisheim. Keep and north palace from the 12th century. Three square towers.

GUNDOLSHEIM

- Église Sainte-Agathe. Bell tower, 2nd half of the 13th century.

HATTSTATT

- Église Sainte-Colombe. 11th century nave, 12th century bell tower (1120-1140).

MARBACH

- All that remains of Marbach Abbey, founded in 1090 by the knight Burckard de Gueberschwihr and sold as national property, are the portal and part of the narthex dating from around 1140.

OSENBACH

- Église Saint-Etienne. Square Romanesque choir.

PFAFFENHEIM

- Église Saint-Martin. Remains of the building constructed between 1215 and 1230: choir (former base of the bell tower) and apse.

SOULTZMATT

- Église Saint-Sébastien. Arcades of the aisle. North of the nave and bell tower, 1st half of the 12th century.



Pfaffenheim
Church of Saint-Martin

17

LAUTENBACH

Saint-Michel et Saint-Gangolphe

In 810, Irish monks from Honau, near Strasbourg, founded a convent here, which was destroyed in 1080 by order of Emperor Henry IV. It was rebuilt by Augustinian canons in the 12th century. The current church has a basilica floor plan with three timbered naves. The westwork houses the porch, a pure jewel of 12th-century Romanesque art, with three naves and two bays covered by ribbed vaults. It protects a doorway whose doorways are decorated with colonnettes. The capitals form a frieze depicting scenes of adultery (and the punishments incurred) in connection with the life of Saint Gangolphe, the patron saint of "unmarried men".

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

ROUFFACH

- Église Notre-Dame.



Lautenbach
Church of Saint-Michel and Saint-Gangolphe

18

MURBACH

Saint-Léger

All that remains of this powerful abbey, founded in 726 by Saint Pirmin and rebuilt in Romanesque style during the 12th century, is the impressive choir with its flat chevet flanked by side chapels and a projecting transept flanked by two square towers. The Romanesque nave was demolished in the 18th century to make way for a Baroque construction that was never built. The chevet, whose proportions and monumental layout are reminiscent of a cathedral, rises over 5 levels. The third, and most sumptuous, is a gallery of 17 different colonnettes. The sculpted decoration incorporates oriental motifs, such as the superb "Gate of the Lions" in the tympanum of the south arm of the transept.



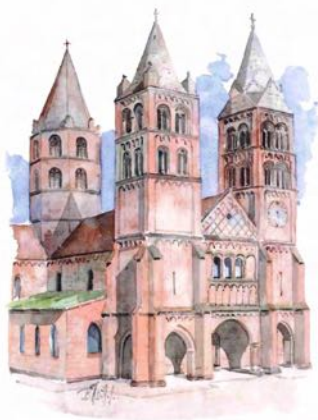
Murbach
Former abbey church of Saint-Léger

19

GUEBWILLER

Saint-Léger

Built from 1182 by Conrad d'Espach, abbot of Murbach, this parish church was completed around 1230-1235. It bears witness to a period of transition between the Romanesque and Gothic styles. Its facade, comprising a porch and two towers, is the most remarkable feature of the building. It is representative of Alsace's Rhenish Romanesque style (Sélestat, Marmoutier and Lautenbach), but here the porch is over the entire width of the facade; it is even accessible from the side, as in many Burgundy churches. The latticework decoration on the gable bears witness to a Parisian influence. The fine columns and projections of the doorway are superbly decorated. The tympanum depicts Christ surrounded by the crowned Virgin Mary and Saint Léger.



Guebwiller
Church of Saint-Léger

20

OTTMARSHEIM

Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

The octagonal plan and four-storey elevation topped by an octagonal dome are directly inspired by the Palatine Chapel in Aachen. This former abbey was consecrated in 1050 by the Alsatian Pope Leo IX. It is a Romanesque (or even Ottonian) interpretation of a Carolingian model. This rare example of a building with a centred plan is a jewel of early Romanesque architecture (11th century) in Alsace, as can also be seen in the use of small Brunstatt limestone rubble, which gives the building its special luminosity. The beautiful 15th-century frescoes under the vaulted ceiling of the upper choir and the gallery are also worth seeing.



Ottmarsheim
Church of Saints-Pierre-et-Paul

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

DIETWILLER

- Old tower. Bell tower of the former 13th century church.

MEYENHEIM

- Église Saints-Pierre-et-Saint-Paul. The parish church was built in the 12th century near a feudal mound that served as a platform for a castle. Only the tower remains.

MUNWILLER

- Église Saint-Arbogast. Old choir tower from the late 11th century.

PETIT-LANDAU

- Château de Butenheim, Town mentioned from the 11th to the 14th century, near the Rhine, with church and castle on a motte.

REGUISHEIM

- Église Saint-Étienne. Old choir tower from the 12th century.

STETTEN

- Église Saints-Pierre-et-Saint-Paul. The choir tower of a building mentioned in 1196 has been preserved.

WITTENHEIM

- Église Sainte-Marie (built in 1959). Preserves a 12th century baptismal font.

21

FELDBACH

Saint-Jacques

This sober building dates from the second third of the 12th century and is a former Benedictine convent church under the obedience of the Abbey of Cluny. It is built on a basilica plan with three timber-framed naves, each ending in a semi-circular apse. The transept does not project. The facade, known as "Italianate", follows the interior structure. The originality of the building lies in the way it is laid out. The first three bays of the nave, which housed the parishioners, open onto the aisles through semi-circular arches resting on columns, while the last three eastern bays, which housed the nuns, are solid, blocked off by a wall.

ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS

ALTKIRCH

- Église Saint-Morand. Sarcophagus of Saint Morand (12th century).

BRUEBACH

- Bell tower of the church of Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur.

FERRETTE

- Castle.

ILLFURTH

- Chapelle Saint-Brice.

REININGUE

- Remains of the priory church of the Oelenberg convent.
- Église paroissiale Saint-Romain: two reliquary shrines.



Feldbach
Church of Saint-Jacques

TOURIST OFFICES

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Mail: tourisme@alsace-verte.com
www.alsace-verte.com

Main associated locations:

Altenstadt, Surbourg, Wissembourg

Secondary associated locations:

Walbourg

• **Office de Tourisme du Pays de Haguenau**

1 place Joseph Thierry
67500 HAGUENAU

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Mail: tourisme@agglo-haguenau.fr
www.visitaguenau.alsace

Secondary associated locations:

Brumath, Haguenau

• **Office de Tourisme intercommunal de Hanau-La Petite Pierre**

2a rue du Château
67290 LA PETITE PIERRE

Phone: +33 3 88 70 42 30

Mail:

tourisme@hanau-lapetitepierre.alsace

www.tourisme.hanau-lapetitepierre.alsace

Main associated locations:

Neuwiller-lès-Saverne

Secondary associated locations:

Eschbourg, La Petite-Pierre, Reipertswiller

• **Office de Tourisme de l'Alsace Bossue**

90 rue Principale
67430 LORENTZEN

Phone: + 33 3 88 00 40 39

Mail: tourisme@alsace-bossue.net

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• **Office de Tourisme et du Commerce du Pays de Saverne**

37 Grand' rue
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Phone: +33 3 88 91 80 47

Mail: contact@tourisme-saverne.fr
www.tourisme-saverne.fr

Main associated locations:

Marmoutier, Saint-Jean-Saverne,

Secondary associated locations:

Ernolsheim-lès-Saverne, Haegen, Kleingoeff, Reutenbourg, Saverne, Thal-Marmoutier

• **Office de Tourisme intercommunal Mossig et Vignoble**

32a rue du Général de Gaulle
67710 WANGENBOURG ENGENTHAL

Phone: +33 3 88 87 33 50

Mail:

contact@mossig-vignoble-tourisme.fr

www.mossig-vignoble-tourisme.fr

Main associated locations:

Obersteigen

Secondary associated locations:

Balbronn, Dangolsheim, Marlenheim, Scharrachbergheim, Traenheim

• **Le Beau Jardin - Office de Tourisme du Kochersberg**

4 place du Marché
67370 TRUCHTERSHEIM

Phone: +33 3 88 21 46 92

Mail: contact@lebeaujardin.alsace

www.lebeaujardin.alsace

Secondary associated locations:

Fessenheim-le-Bas, Gingsheim, Gougenheim, Hohatzenheim, Kuttolsheim, Offenheim, Pfettisheim, Schaffhouse-sur-Zorn, Willgottheim

• **Office de Tourisme de Strasbourg et sa Région**

17 place de la Cathédrale
67082 STRASBOURG Cedex

Phone: 03 88 52 28 28

Mail: info@visitstrasbourg.fr

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Main associated locations:

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Secondary associated locations:

Blaesheim, Entzheim, Mundolsheim

ALSACE CENTRE

• **Office de Tourisme intercommunal du Mont Sainte-Odile**

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Mail: contact@mso-tourisme.com

www.mso-tourisme.com

Main associated locations: Rosheim

Secondary associated locations:

Boersch, Meistratzheim, Mollkirch, Ottrott, Saint-Nabor

• **Office de Tourisme de la Région de Molsheim-Mutzig**

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Phone: +33 3 88 38 11 61

Mail: infos@ot-molsheim-mutzig.com

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Secondary associated locations:

Altorf, Avolsheim, Dorlisheim, Ergersheim

• **Office de Tourisme du Pays de Barr**

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Phone: +33 3 88 08 66 65

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Main associated locations:

Andlau, Epfig

Secondary associated locations:

Barr, Bourgheim, Dambach-la-Ville, Eichhoffen, Heiligenstein, Valff

• **Sélestat Haut-Koenigsbourg Tourisme**

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Maison du Parvis
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Main associated locations: Sélestat

Secondary associated locations:

Baldenheim, Châtenois, Orschwiller

ALSACE SUD

• **Office de Tourisme du Pays d'Eguisheim et de Rouffach**

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Mail:

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www.tourisme-eguisheim-rouffach.com

Main associated locations:

Gueberschwihr

Secondary associated locations:

Eguisheim, Gundolsheim, Hattstatt, Marbach, Osenbach, Pfaffenheim, Rouffach

• **Office de Tourisme de la région de Guebwiller**

3 rue du 4 février
Château de la Neuenbourg

68500 GUEBWILLER

Phone: +33 3 89 76 10 63

Mail: info@tourisme-guebwiller.fr

www.tourisme-guebwiller.fr

Main associated locations:

Guebwiller, Lautenbach, Murbach

Secondary associated locations:

Soultzmatt

• **Office de Tourisme et des Congrès de Mulhouse et sa région**

1 avenue Robert Schuman
68100 MULHOUSE

Phone: +33 3 89 35 48 48

Mail: info@attractive-mulhouse.com

www.tourisme-mulhouse.com

Main associated locations:

Ottmarsheim

Secondary associated locations:

Bruebach, Dietwiller, Petit-Landau, Reiningue, Wittenheim

• **Point Information Tourisme Ottmarsheim**

4 rue de l'église

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Mail: tourisme@ottmarsheim.fr

www.ottmarsheim.fr/visiter-l-abbatiale

Main associated locations:

Ottmarsheim

• **Communauté de communes du Centre Haut-Rhin**

6 place de l'église
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Secondary associated locations:

Meyenheim, Munwiller, Reguisheim

• **Office de Tourisme du Pays de Saint-Louis - Région des Trois Pays**

81 rue Vauban
68128 VILLAGE-NEUF

Phone: +33 3 89 70 04 49

Mail: info@saintlouis-tourisme.fr

www.saintlouis-tourisme.fr

Secondary associated locations: Stetten

• **Office de Tourisme du Sundgau, Sud Alsace**

13 rue du château
68130 ALTKIRCH

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Mail: info@sundgau-sudalsace.fr

www.sundgau-sud-alsace.fr

Main associated locations: Feldbach

Secondary associated locations:

Altkirch, Ferrette, Illfurth

festival VOIX & ROUTE ROMANE



The festival “Voix et Route Romane”, which has been bringing the Romanesque Route in Alsace to life for over 30 years, offers an annual series of concerts focusing exclusively on medieval music - a unique event in France! The vocal and instrumental ensembles that perform between the last weekend in August and mid-September excel in their field and offer us music of the highest quality: based on the rediscovery of ancient manuscripts, their work is a genuine creative process. The festival is also

keen to ensure that its events are accessible to all audiences, connoisseurs and novices, young and old. So each date is enhanced by guided tours of Romanesque sites, discovery workshops and social events. Above all, a festival is a celebration!

These summer events are the perfect embodiment of the mission of the association “Arts et Lumières en Alsace”: to help as many people as possible discover the richness of the region’s Romanesque heritage, while providing an exceptional setting for this unjustly little-known medieval music that puts our contemporary music and society into perspective.

In addition to its artistic excellence and accessibility, the festival is also strengthened by its partnerships with neighbouring regions, such as the Festival des Abbayes in Lorraine and the Via Mediæval festival in Germany. All of which makes it an exceptional event in the regional, national and cross-border cultural landscape, and a great place to discover and exchange ideas. So don’t miss this original event, at the crossroads of the worlds of heritage, music and tourism, the ultimate moment of conviviality at the end of summer!

www.voix-romane.com