



HERITAGE BUILT OVER THE CENTURIES

With its 2000 years of rich history, the European capital is located at a crossroads between the Latin and Germanic cultures and has a unique architectural heritage. Traces of each period, including the Romanesque period, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, can still be seen today.

Since ancient times, every period has left its mark on Strasbourg. These traces, still visible today, are what make the city's heritage so rich.

From the **Roman camp**, two streets remain: Rue du Dôme and Rue des Juifs.

In the **Middle Ages**, this free city of the Holy Roman Empire acquired its narrow, winding little streets, fortifications (the covered bridges or '**Ponts Couverts**') and the former customs building known as the '**Ancienne Douane**'. It took nearly three centuries (from 1176 to 1439) to build the **Cathedral**, which is why it features both Romanesque and Gothic architecture.

During the **Renaissance**, Strasbourg experienced an intense period of intellectual vibrancy. Fine Renaissance houses remain from that time.

In 1681, Strasbourg was annexed to France. In this **free royal city**, numerous **Parisian-style townhouses** were built.

In **1871**, Strasbourg reverted to German rule and tripled its size with the construction of the **Neustadt** district, in an architectural style echoing the historical eclecticism of the late 19th

century.

In the **20th century**, Strasbourg became a symbol of the reconciliation between France and Germany and of the construction of Europe, with numerous ambitious urban and architectural projects.

Did you know?

Thanks to the richness of Strasbourg's heritage, the city has been inscribed on the World Heritage List: in 1988, the historical centre (**Grande Île**) was listed in its entirety.

In 2017, UNESCO recognised the uniqueness and architectural quality of the imperial quarter, **Neustadt**.



STRASBOURG
GRANDE ÎLE
& NEUSTADT
PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL
WORLD HERITAGE

Ancient times

Middle Ages A free city of the Holy Roman Empire

12 BC



Creation of **Argentoratum**, the Roman military camp that constitutes Strasbourg's original core

451



Total destruction of the city by Attila

496



Restoration of the city by the Franks, under the name **Strateburgum**

1015



Construction of the **Romanesque basilica** that later serves as the foundation on which the Cathedral is built

1176



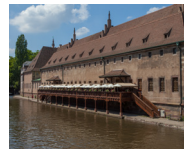
Construction of the **Cathedral's choir**

1230



Construction of Strasbourg's first stone surrounding wall, the **Ponts Couverts** (covered bridges)

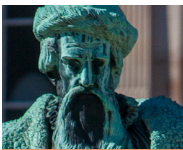
1358



Construction of the **Ancienne Douane**, a warehouse also used for taxing the merchants travelling on the Rhine

Renaissance Centre of Humanism and of the Protestant Reformation

1434-1444



Gutenberg stays in Strasbourg. He is believed to have invented the movable type printing press in Strasbourg.

1439



Construction is completed on the **Cathedral's spire**

1572



Construction of the **Maison des Tanneurs**. During the same period, the entire district of the fishermen and tanners (**Petite France**) is built.

1574



Construction of the **Astronomical Clock** of the Cathedral

1585



Construction is completed on the **Neubau** (currently the Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

1587



Construction of the slaughterhouse (**Grande Boucherie** - currently the Historical Museum)

1589



Construction is completed on **Kammerzell House**

Late 17th century-18th century A free royal city that is prosperous and influential

19th century The industrial revolution

1690



Construction of a **ring of fortifications** by Tarade, according to designs by **Vauban**

1728



Construction of the **Hôtel de Hanau-Lichtenberg** (currently City Hall - Joseph Massol)

1730



Construction of the **Hôtel de Klinglin** (now the Hôtel du Préfet - Jean-Pierre Pflug)

1732



Construction of the **Palais Rohan** (Robert de Cotte)

1764



Construction of the **Aubette**

1805



Creation of the **Orangerie**, in honour of Empress Joséphine (now Orangerie Park)

1811



Building of the **Manufacture des tabacs** (former tobacco factory)

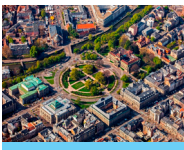
Late 19th century – Early 20th century The Imperial Period

1871



Strasbourg becomes part of the **Second Reich**

1880



Construction begins on the imperial quarter, known as the **Neustadt**

1884



Construction of the **Palais Universitaire** (Otto Warth)

1888



Construction of the **Palais du Kaiser** (now the Palais du Rhin - Hermann Eggert)

1895



Construction of the **Imperial Library** (now the National and University Library)

1899



Construction of the **Representative Assembly House of Alsace Lorraine** (now the National Theatre of Strasbourg)

1910



Launch of the "**Grande Percée**" urban planning operation

20th – 21st century A European city

1994



The **tram** returns to Strasbourg

1995



Human Rights Building (Richard Rogers)

1999



European Parliament (Architecture Studio)

2004



Passerelle des Deux Rives, a footbridge between France and Germany (Marc Mimram)

2007



Glass canopy of the train station (J.M. Duthilleul et E. Tricaud)

2008



The **Zénith** (Massimiliano Fuksas)

2018



Elithis Danube tower, the first positive energy housing tower in the world