



## THRILLING PANORAMAS!

### An ideal location

Built on the top of the mountain, the Hohlandsbourg enjoys an all round panoramic view. It is located in a strategic place easy to fortify. The high granite walls, built from rocks of the site itself, encircle a large courtyard dominated by the upper castle in the north.

### A prehistoric site

In times of the Bronze Age (ca. 1300 to 750 BC), the site was already densely populated. Successful archaeological excavations discovered that the settlement was already then surrounded by a protecting wall.

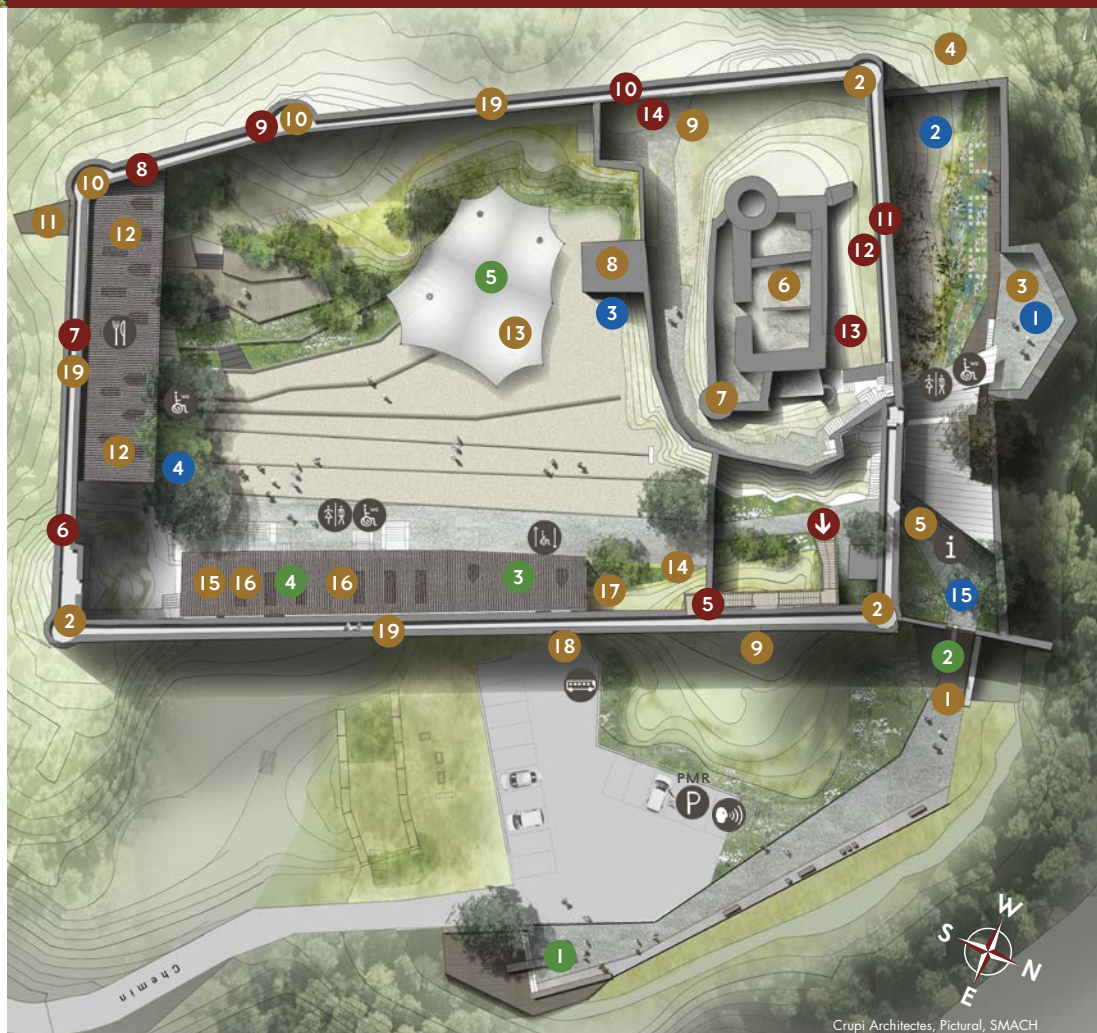
### Historical summary of the Hohlandsbourg

The Hohlandsbourg Castle was built on an ancient site already inhabited during the Bronze Age. Induced by Habsburg Overlords, Siegfried von Gundolsheim, provost of Colmar, built the fortress in 1279. Gradually, the castle reinforced and enlarged by the Count of Lupfen in the 14th and 15th century, as well as by commander-in-chief and advisor of the Habsburg Emperor Maximilian II. Lazarus of Schwendi in the 16th century. The castle was demolished during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

### A place of cultural and tourist interest

Listed as a historic monument since 1840 and currently owned by the Collectivité européenne d'Alsace, the castle has undergone wide-ranging development to enhance its cultural and tourist value.

Exhibition and reception areas, an open-air theatre, etc. host numerous events.



Crupi Architectes, Pictural, SMACH

## THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CASTLE

- 1 Belvedere - Panoramic table
- 2 Drawbridge - Entrance - Exit
- 3 Temporary exhibition
- 4 Permanent exhibition
- 5 Open air theatre
- 10 Flanking turret
- 11 South postern gate
- 12 Outbuildings, stables covered by a second floor, built by Lazarus of Schwendi at the end of the 16th century.
- 13 Large courtyard, also lower courtyard, with a well dug in the granite.
- 14 Removal of the well
- 15 Kitchen
- 16 Residence from the end of the 13th century, refurbished in the 15th and 16th centuries by one of the Counts of Lupfen and Baron Lazare of Schwendi.
- 17 Baking oven
- 18 East postern gate
- 19 The great 13th century walls include an allure that completely encircles the castle. To facilitate military intervention, it could be accessed by three stairways.

loopholes with an average height of 1.80 m and a width of 8 to 10 cm.

## SERVICES

- PMR
- P Parking lot
- i Reception - Ticket office -Shop
- Toilets
- Videophone for persons of reduced mobility
- Lift for persons of reduced mobility
- Tavern

## SUGGESTED VISITORS' ITINERARY

In red: rampart itinerary cannot be accessed by persons of reduced mobility. Itinerary on touch screen available at the ticket office.

- 1 The artillery bastion
- 2 The garden of simples
- 3 Using water
- 4 The garnison
- Access to the bulwark
- 5 To arms!
- 6 The great courtyard
- 7 An ancient vineyard landscape
- 8 The castle's wooded approaches
- 9 Neighbours
- 10 In the distance
- 11 The castle seen from Turkckheim
- 12 The medieval construction site
- 13 Living in the upper castle
- 14 A prison cell?
- 15 The drawbridge

## HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

- 1 Location of the drawbridges of the 16th century that protected the access to the castle.
- 2 Bartizan
- 3 Built in the 16th century by Lazarus of Schwendi, the bastion protects the upper castle and its northern entrance. In order to make the defence easier, it has strategically placed gunports.
- 4 West postern gate allowing the access to the advanced work and topped by a watch-tower.
- 5 Original main gate
- 6 The upper castle, built on the rock, is the fortified heart of the castle. It was destroyed by the French troops in 1637 during the Thirty Years' War.
- 7 Watch tower of the 14th century and upper cistern
- 8 Square tower of the 14th century with cistern.
- 9 About 30 firing-chambers were set up in the thickness of the wall. They all include



# CHÂTEAU DU HOHLANDBOURG MUSEUM ITINERARY



## MODERN, INTERACTIVE AND LUDIC PRESENTATION

A special itinerary provides a picture of and helps to understand the history, organisation and place of the castle, from the very first Bronze Age site to the contemporary epoch.

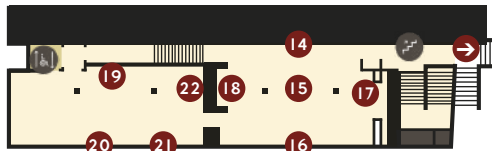
### It highlights:

- the most significant moments and characters in its history;
- the castle's military function exerted over the territory, the strategic political base of the Habsburgs;
- the huge collection of archaeological artefacts (pottery, clothing, finery, stove tile, bucket, etc.) illustrating the day-to-day life of the castle;
- the ruins from the Middle Ages rediscovered by painters and draughtsmen in the Romantic period (19th century);
- a behind the scenes look at the renovation work, etc.

The modern presentation showcases the castle in a ludic, interactive way, comprising scale models, archaeological collections, illustrations and multimedia games.

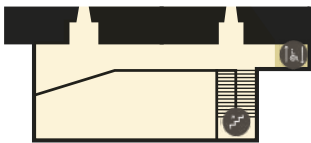
### LEVEL 2

Continuation permanent exhibition



### MEZZANINE

Continuation temporary exhibition

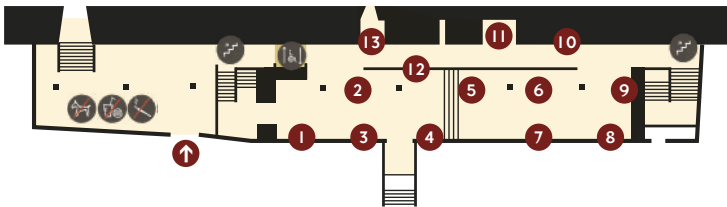


### LEVEL 0

Entrance - Temporary exhibition

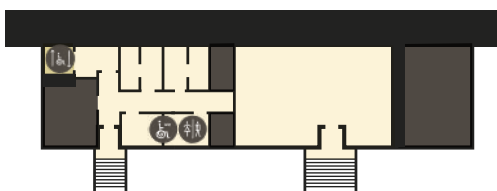
### LEVEL I

Permanent exhibition



### LEVEL - I

Toilets - Recreational area



## LEVEL I

### The castle, its site, its territory

- 1** *A strategic position*  
Multimedia: animated maps on screen.
- 2** *The castle's defence system*  
Scale model: stages in development in the 13th, 15th and 16th centuries.
- 3** *Historic atlas of Alsace*  
Video: evolutive maps showing the constitution of Alsace from the 10th to the 17th centuries.
- 4** *Keeping watch and sounding the alarm*  
Animated game.

### The military function

- 5** *Armaments of the castle garrison*  
Archaeological items: firearms, bladed weapons and throwing weapons.  
Crossbowman's outfit.
- 6** *An artillery piece*  
Archaeological items: bombard (or cannon) and cannonball.
- 7** *Hohlandsbourg, a vital position*  
Illustrated panel: construction, transmission, destruction.
- 8** *The land of 500 castles*  
Multimedia: the tangible, symbolic expression of the political division of land in medieval times.

### The sleeping castle

- 9** *The romantic ruins of the castle in the 19th and 20th centuries*  
Lithographs.
- 10** *The romantic ruins of the castle in the 19th and 20th centuries*  
Reproductions: photos and prints.
- 11** *The romantic ruins of the castle in the 19th and 20th centuries*  
Slide show: drawings of the castle.

### And before the castle existed? Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 12** *Occupation of the Hohlandsbourg site in the Bronze Age*  
Archaeological items: spearhead, fusaroles, counter, chasing-tool, rolled-head pin, vase.
- 13** *Occupation of the Hohlandsbourg site in the Bronze Age*  
3D animation: the protohistoric site.

## LEVEL 2

### Room 1 – Day-to-day life at the castle

#### The great figures

- 14** *Diptych of the great figures*  
Projection on the wall:  
The Habsburgs, Lupfens, Schwendis, etc.

#### Day-to-day life

- 15** *Day-to-day items*  
Archaeological items: accessories from the kitchen, service, entertainment, finery and clothing.
- 16** *Around the table*  
Decorative hanging: banquet scene.

#### The residence

- 17** *The residence*  
Archaeological items related to the residence, the fireplaces and the use of water.
- 18** *Comfort and refinement*  
Archaeological items related to heating, flooring and roofing.

### Room 2 – A behind the scenes look at the renovations

- 19** *The renewal of the castle from the 20th century*  
Video: restoration works (1985-2000) and archaeological excavations (2008-2013).
- 20** *Enhancement works*
- 21** *2011-2014*
- 22** *Photographs of the renovations*

Un site de la Collectivité européenne d'Alsace

