

Cette publication présente le programme et les 30 Itinéraires culturels du Conseil de l'Europe qui traversent la France, offrant un voyage dans le temps et dans l'espace à la découverte du patrimoine matériel et immatériel des territoires, constitutif d'un patrimoine culturel commun.

This publication presents the Council of Europe's programme and the 30 Cultural Routes that cross France, offering a journey through time and across distances where one can discover the tangible and intangible heritage of the territories, which constitute a common cultural heritage.

[www.culture.gouv.fr](http://www.culture.gouv.fr)  
[www.coe.int/routes](http://www.coe.int/routes)  
[presidence-francaise.consilium.europa.eu](http://presidence-francaise.consilium.europa.eu)



Direction générale  
des patrimoines  
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Cultural route  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel  
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# 30 ITINÉRAIRES CULTURELS DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE EN FRANCE

30 CULTURAL  
ROUTES OF  
THE COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE  
IN FRANCE

1987-2022

# SUMMARY

**CULTURAL ROUTES  
OF THE COUNCIL OF  
EUROPE IN FRANCE  
PREFACE**

**CULTURAL ROUTES  
OF THE COUNCIL OF  
EUROPE  
PROGRAMME**

**30 CULTURAL  
ROUTES OF  
THE COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE RUN  
THROUGH FRANCE**

**REVIEW, NEWS, AND  
PERSPECTIVES**

**TOURISM  
NEWS, AND  
PERSPECTIVES**

**CALENDAR OF  
RECURRING  
AND ONE-OFF  
ACTIVITIES**

**SANTIAGO DE  
COMPOSTELA  
PILGRIM ROUTES**

**VIKING ROUTES**

**VIA FRANCIGENA**

**PHOENICIANS'  
ROUTE**

**IRON ROUTE  
IN THE PYRENEES**

**EUROPEAN  
ROUTE OF JEWISH  
HERITAGE**

**SAINT MARTIN OF  
TOURS ROUTE**

**ROUTES OF  
THE OLIVE TREE**

**CLUNIAC SITES  
IN EUROPE**

**VIA REGIA**

**TRANSROMANICA.  
THE ROMANESQUE  
ROUTES OF  
EUROPEAN  
HERITAGE**

**ITER VITIS ROUTE**

**PREHISTORIC ROCK  
ART TRAILS**

**EUROPEAN ROUTE  
OF HISTORIC  
THERMAL TOWNS**

**EUROPEAN  
CEMETERIES ROUTE**

**EUROPEAN ROUTE  
OF CERAMICS**

**EUROPEAN ROUTE  
OF MEGALITHIC  
CULTURE**

**HUGUENOT AND  
WALDENSIAN TRAIL**

**RÉSEAU ART  
NOUVEAU NETWORK**

**VIA HABSBURG**

**DESTINATION  
NAPOLEON**

**IN THE FOOTSTEPS  
OF ROBERT LOUIS  
STEVENSON**

**FORTIFIED TOWNS  
OF THE GRANDE  
REGION**

**IMPRESSIONISMS  
ROUTES**

**VIA CHARLEMAGNE**

**LE CORBUSIER  
DESTINATIONS:  
ARCHITECTURAL  
PROMENADES**

**LIBERATION ROUTE  
EUROPE**

**EUROPEAN ROUTE  
OF INDUSTRIAL  
HERITAGE**

**ALVAR AALTO  
ROUTE.  
20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY  
ARCHITECTURE  
AND DESIGN**

**EUROPEAN ROUTE  
D'ARTAGNAN**

**Ministry of Culture**

**Bruno Favel**  
Head of the World Heritage Mission,  
Directorate General of Heritage and Architecture

**Orane Proisy**

Head of the European Heritage Projects  
and Networks Department,  
World Heritage Mission - Directorate  
General for Heritage and Architecture

**Council of Europe****Stefano Dominioni**

Executive Secretary, Enlarged Partial Agreement on  
Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe  
Director, European Institute of Cultural Routes

**Catherine Hannequart**

Executive Assistant,  
Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Cultural  
Routes of the Council of Europe

**Lawrence Bitterly, Graphisme in situ**

Editorial coordination, Graphic design,  
Cartography, and Production

**Jeanne El Ayeb**

Proofreading and Editing, French

**Toby Andris Cayouette**

Proofreading and Editing, English

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that run through France.

**Ministry of Culture**  
182 rue Saint-Honoré  
75001 Paris

**Council of Europe**  
28, rue Münster  
L-2160 Luxembourg,  
Grand Duchy of  
Luxembourg

# CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

## PREFACE

**People's Journeys Shape History**

Mobility is fundamental to the history of our territories: from the nomad *Homo sapiens* to the merchants of Antiquity and the Middle Ages, from the artists of all eras to the great figures who built Europe, mobility is the very essence of development. Human travel has shaped and structured societies, landscapes, architecture, and urban planning. Pilgrimage has become an established part of all religions as a spiritual and sacred quest. The journey is a source of enrichment, exchange, knowledge sharing, and influence. It can be synonymous with loss or flight, exodus or migration, freedom or escape. The road is present in the collective artistic and cultural imagination. Adventure and travel are extraordinary sources of inspiration in all artistic fields, from literature to painting, cinema to theatre, photography to comics, and heritage to architecture. The road marks our territory with hardships and hopes.

**From the Cult of Speed to the Praise of Slowness**

Despite the inventions of trains, cars, and planes, real revolutions in their time, approaches to travel have become slower and more contemplative. Citizens are looking for a change of pace, new modes of communication, as well as new cultural, heritage, and artistic discoveries and rites of passage: "I don't know what I was searching for, but I found it." Times change, but the Council of Europe's Cultural Routes are timeless; after all, they've been meeting all these needs and expectations for 35 years already!

**30 Council of Europe Cultural Routes Cross Through France**

France has consistently supported this innovative Council of Europe programme, launched in 1987 by Catherine Lalumière, then Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes were the first to receive this certification. Since 2019, the World Heritage Mission within the Directorate General for Heritage and Architecture has coordinated this programme.

Heritage has thus been given new momentum within the French network. In 2021, two new routes were certified: the European Route d'Artagnan and the Alvar Aalto Route. These are great projects involving a multitude of public and private stakeholders, organising a large number of activities in the regions and highlighting the local economic fabric and know-how.

### **Charting Paths and Identifying Crossroads**

In parallel with the recognition of routes crossing through Europe, France is committed to promoting “crossroads”, symbolic points where several cultural routes meet. In 2019, Notre-Dame de Paris cathedral was honoured in this way a few months after the tragic fire that destroyed it. The Paris cathedral is located at the crossroads of no less than 8 cultural routes: the European Route of Jewish Heritage, Saint Martin of Tours Route, Cluniac Sites in Europe, Destination Napoleon, the Impressionisms Routes, Liberation Route Europe, Via Charlemagne, and the European Route d'Artagnan. We wish to expand this idea of “crossroads”, places that will make the European cultural routes even more concrete.

### **Making the Tourism and Heritage of the Territories More Attractive**

Since the end of 2020, a working group led by the Ministry of Culture in partnership with the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs has been working on improving the touristic appeal of these routes in order to make them core priorities of France's tourism policy. These 30 routes cover the whole of France and make our tangible and intangible, cultural and natural heritage a primary contributor to the attractiveness of the territories. The routes bring together

different types of stakeholders: professionals (especially SMEs), institutions, and associations. The routes enable cooperation between sectors to be established in many fields, ranging from culture to heritage, including education and tourism. They encourage new forms of tourism (meaningful tourism, intelligent, sustainable, or responsible tourism, etc.) and aim to better distribute visitor flows to avoid over-visiting certain sites. Lastly, they provide many activities (equestrian, pedestrian, sports, heritage, and cultural) to raise public awareness, especially among youth.

### **On to the Next Stage!**

2022 is an important year, since the annual Training Academy of the European Cultural Routes will be held in Fontainebleau, from May 31 to June 3, and will benefit from the “French Presidency of the Council of the European Union” label, which will help give the programme a high profile.

The publication you have in your hands highlights the immense work carried out by the managers of these cultural routes. The challenge now is to continue to raise awareness in stakeholders and professionals who work in the field, to sustain this momentum and this emulation between French and European stakeholders, to generate ideas, projects, and initiatives, and finally, to raise awareness in all citizens of our common European heritage.

An itinerary is never a finished project because, as Jacques Le Goff pointed out, Europe itself is in perpetual motion and is constantly being rebuilt.

### **Jean-François Hébert**

Director General of Heritage and Architecture  
Ministry of Culture



Since 1987, the Pilgrim's Way to Santiago de Compostela, the first of the Council of Europe's Cultural Routes.



© Shutterstock, Chrea.

Neumünster Abbey (Luxembourg), where the European Institute of Cultural Routes (EICR) is located.

# CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

## PROGRAMME

Since its origins, the Council of Europe has understood the crucial role of cultural heritage in promoting intercultural dialogue and, consequently, achieving greater cohesion among Europeans. One of its most important initiatives is the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe programme, which was launched in 1987 with the certification of the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes.

Cultural Routes embody the mission of the Council of Europe: the search for unity based on common values and the building of a future based on the recognition of our roots. Through the Cultural Routes, the Council of Europe seeks to create a concrete and highly relevant tool that offers European citizens the opportunity to rediscover their common heritage, enabling them to better understand their shared sense of belonging.

The Cultural Routes programme has grown and strengthened in recent years: 45 certified Routes now span the 47 member States of the Council of Europe and extend beyond, supported by networks counting more than 3,000 institutional sites, including local and regional communities, museums, and heritage sites. Some Cultural Routes showcase art, architecture, history, and civilisations; others are devoted to landscapes, crafts, music, literature, and religious heritage.

In 2010, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe established an Enlarged Partial Agreement (EPA) on Cultural Routes to foster closer cooperation between countries with a particular interest in the development of Cultural Routes. The Enlarged Partial Agreement benefits from the cooperation of the 35 countries that have joined the initiative to date, as well as regional authorities, local communities, and international organisations such as the European Union, the OECD, UNESCO, and World Tourism Organisation. The Enlarged Partial Agreement defines and implements the programme's strategy; it grants the "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe" certification; and it provides political support for national, regional, and local initiatives towards the promotion of culture and tourism.



The Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

The European Institute of Cultural Routes (EICR), based in Luxembourg, was created in 1998 under a political agreement between the Council of Europe and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. As the technical agency of the programme, the Institute now hosts the headquarters of the Enlarged Partial Agreement and works on the implementation of the programme, maintains the archives, and coordinates a network of universities.

This Council of Europe programme provides a model for sustainable transnational management of cultural heritage, allowing synergies between a wide range of stakeholders. Cultural Routes encourage broad community participation and support SMEs and local economies. They empower local communities and provide opportunities for economic development. In this sense, tourism activities along the Routes enable people to closer engage with cultural heritage and enhance the value of cultural heritage itself. These activities become a driver for sustainable development in the most remote areas of the continent.

Each year, two major events bring together representatives of certified Cultural Routes and candidates for certification, representatives of Member States, international organisations, regional and local authorities, and other stakeholders in culture, heritage, and tourism: the Advisory Forum

on Cultural Routes - organised in cooperation with a Member State of the Enlarged Partial Agreement - and the Training Academy - organised in cooperation with a Cultural Route certified by the Council of Europe. The 2022 Training Academy, co-organised with the Impressionisms Routes, will take place from May 31 to June 3 in France, in Fontainebleau and Barbizon.

France is one of the founding members of the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe programme and its Enlarged Partial Agreement. More Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe run through France than any other country: of the 45 certified Routes, 32 have members of their international network in France. The Cultural Routes that cross through France also encourage responsible cultural tourism through alternative approaches such as rural tourism and slow tourism, with an emphasis on mutual exchanges with local populations, the preservation of natural and cultural heritage, and the use of sustainable means of transport. They encourage the creation of new and innovative cultural products, allowing the revitalisation of lesser-known touristic destinations: the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe thus represent an important source of social, economic, and cultural development, promoting co-responsibility between inhabitants and visitors in the management of the landscape and territory.

The initiatives promoted as part of the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, such as this brochure on the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe in France, celebrate the 30 certified Routes counting one or more French site in their network or having their headquarters in France. These sites offer a magnificent example of the richness of our common cultural heritage, and have become symbolic of a united and solid Europe where cross-border cooperation and exchanges between cultures will safeguard the fundamental values of the Council of Europe.

**Stefano Dominioni**

Executive Secretary, Enlarged Partial Agreement  
on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe  
Director, European Institute of Cultural Routes

# 30 CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE RUN THROUGH FRANCE

1987

Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes

1993

Viking Routes

1994

Via Francigena

2003

Iron Route in the Pyrenees  
Phoenicians' Route

2004

European Route of Jewish Heritage

2005

Cluniac Sites in Europe  
Routes of the Olive Tree  
Saint Martin of Tours Route  
Via Regia

2007

Transromanica. The Romanesque Routes  
of European Heritage

2009

Iter Vitis Route

2010

European Cemeteries Route  
European Route of Historic Thermal Towns  
Prehistoric Rock Art Trails

2012

European Route of Ceramics

2013

European Route of Megalithic Culture  
Huguenot and Waldensian Trail

2014

Réseau Art Nouveau Network  
Via Habsburg

2015

Destination Napoleon  
In the Footsteps of Robert Louis Stevenson

2016

Fortified Towns of the Grande Region

2018

Impressionisms Routes  
Via Charlemagne

2019

European Route of Industrial Heritage  
Le Corbusier Destinations:  
Architectural Promenades  
Liberation Route Europe

2021

Alvar Aalto Route – 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Architecture and Design  
European Route d'Artagnan

# REVIEW, NEWS, AND PERSPECTIVES

2022

2019

## The Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe in France, Exhibition Presented at the Ministry of Culture, Paris

From May to November 2019, France chaired the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The Ministry of Culture organised an exhibition in Paris on “The Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe in France” as part of the French Presidency of the Council of Europe and its 47 member states. The exhibition also highlighted that Notre-Dame de Paris stands at the crossroads of 7 routes. It was organised in partnership with the European Institute of Cultural Routes.

This exhibition marked the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Council of Europe and the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Ministry of Culture and, using some thirty panels, presented the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe that run through France. A panel was designed and dedicated to the Notre-Dame de Paris cathedral, whose tragic fire had occurred two months earlier, to showcase the fact that the cathedral was located at the crossroads of seven cultural routes (eight today): European Route of Jewish Heritage, Saint Martin of Tours Route, Cluniac Sites in Europe, Destination Napoleon, Impressionisms Routes, Liberation Route Europe, Via Charlemagne and, since 2021, European Route D'Artagnan. It was inaugurated by Mrs Catherine Lalumière, former minister and former Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in the presence of many leading figures. The two-month exhibition, which ran from June 17 to August 17, 2019, was a great success and was well attended by the public at the Ministry of Culture, rue Saint-Honoré.

June 1, 2021

## Meeting of the French Representatives of the Cultural Routes by Videoconference

In 2021, the Ministry of Culture wanted to bring together all the French representatives of the Cultural Routes that cross France, in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Council of Europe. The aim was to create a new dynamic, to exchange and share ideas, projects or courses of action with the aim of developing these routes on a territorial scale, and to mobilise European funding where appropriate. The Cultural Routes offer significant heritage, tourism, and cultural potential that can be leveraged by the territories they cross. They enable citizens, professionals, private partners, and institutions to rally around shared values, in particular human rights, cultural democracy, diversity, and cultural identity.



**NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS**  
au cœur des Itinéraires culturels  
du Conseil de l'Europe

© IEC, Fontainebleau.

Exhibition on the Cultural Routes at the Ministry of Culture in Paris, organised as part of the French Presidency of the Council of Europe.

This long-awaited meeting marked an important stage in the creation of a genuine network of Cultural Routes on a national scale. Now this momentum needs to be maintained in order to make the richness of the Cultural Routes better known to all stakeholders and all audiences, to raise citizen awareness of this shared European heritage, and to defend the values promoted by the Council of Europe in this ambitious program.

## 2022

### Publication on the 30 Cultural Routes That Run Through France

The World Heritage Mission wanted to produce a publication that would present the 30 Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe that cross France. This bilingual publication consists of fact sheets with descriptions of each route, containing numerous photographs, maps, historical, heritage, and tourism information, as well as activities and partner network details. Supplements may eventually be provided as new routes are certified. Initially launched during the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the publication was then widely distributed and disseminated online in order to promote the routes to numerous institutional, decision-making, and professional partners, but also and above all to the general public.

## May 31 - June 3, 2022

### 9<sup>th</sup> Training Academy on Cultural Routes, Fontainebleau, France

In 2022, the 9<sup>th</sup> edition of the Training Academy on Cultural Routes will be held in Fontainebleau by the European Institute of Cultural Routes and Impressionisms Routes, Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe, in partnership with the Ministry of Culture and the Departmental Council of Seine-et-Marne. This training academy, scheduled from May 31 to June 3, 2022, will offer conferences and working sessions on the theme of “Cultural Tourism”.

### Perspectives

The Ministry of Culture wants to launch two projects.

The design of an interactive digital map, which could be accessible on different platforms and thus allow all audiences to discover these Cultural Routes, the partners involved in bringing to life the ideas and currents that have shaped Europe, that have given Europeans common roots, and whose shared heritage constitutes one of the foundations of European identity. This digital map could also provide access to data on material or immaterial heritage, culture, education, and tourism pertaining to the territories in question.

The identification of “crossroads”, territories or “nodes” where several routes intersect in order to create synergies and events, and to highlight the richness of the cultural heritage and tourism potential of the Cultural Routes in France. Each route organises numerous activities with a variety of partners for all audiences. The celebration of these crossroads will offer everyone a better understanding of the diversity of local heritage, which intertwine, interact, and offer a different reading of the cultural, heritage, and natural places visited. Finally, this could be a great opportunity to pool communication efforts and thus enhance the value of “smaller” or less “visible” routes.

### Bruno Favel

Head of the World Heritage Mission  
Directorate General of Heritage and Architecture  
Ministry of Culture



**June 11 - 12**

World Art Nouveau Day.

**June 17 - 19**

National Archaeology Days (13<sup>th</sup> edition), which became European Archaeology Days in 2020.

**June 21**

Fête de la musique (41<sup>st</sup> edition).

**June 25 - 26**

Country and Mill Heritage Days (24<sup>th</sup> edition).

**Late June - early July**

Via Sancti Martini Festival.

**JULY****July 25**

Saint James's Day.

**AUGUST****August 13 - 14**

Festival d'Artagnan in Lupiac.

**SEPTEMBER****September 4**

European Days of Jewish Culture.

**September 17 - 18**

European Heritage Days (39<sup>th</sup> edition).

**3<sup>rd</sup> Weekend of September**

Green Olive and Olive Oil Festival, in Mouriès.

**September 26**

European Day of Languages.

**OCTOBER****October 5 - 7**

Annual Advisory Forum on the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe in Chania, Crete, Greece.

**October 9**

European Day of Prehistoric Rock Art.

**October 14**

European Thermal Heritage Day.

**Mid-October**

Fortifications Colloquium in Sarrelouis.

**October 10 - 13**

European Week of Regions and Cities.

**October 14 - 16**

National Architecture Days (7<sup>th</sup> edition).

**October 22 - 24**

International Iter Vitis Phoenicians Route Awards.

**October 27 - 30**

International Cultural Heritage Fair at the Carrousel du Louvre, Paris.

Meeting of the Statutory Committee of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe.

**NOVEMBER****November 8 - 11**

Saint Martin's Day.

**November 13**

Annual celebration of the birth of Robert Louis Stevenson.

**DECEMBER****1<sup>st</sup> weekend of December**

New Olive Oil Festival in Mouriès.

# TOURISM

## NEWS AND PERSPECTIVES

Tourism is a core tenet of this program. The criteria for Cultural Route certification include their capacity to carry out exemplary and innovative initiatives and projects in the field of cultural tourism and sustainable development. They must also lend themselves to the development of tourism products in partnership with tourist agencies and operators aimed at different segments of the public.

The Council of Europe's Cultural Routes program and all the networks it federates pools extremely rich resources that can be leveraged to develop meaningful tourism, values, and cultural exchanges within the territories, along with "off-the-beaten path" wandering-based tourism. In that respect, the Cultural Routes are clearly a step towards the transformation of our tourism development model, and represent a better way of managing tourist traffic across all territories; France and stakeholders involved in tourism have now fully understood this.

The Council of Europe's Cultural Routes, a significant amount of which run through our country, make it possible to highlight rural areas, small towns, and medium-sized cities, where they mobilise a wide variety of public and private partners. They also meet strategic sustainable development objectives related to the renewal of the French climate and biodiversity strategies, the European Green Deal, and the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations, by promoting soft mobility and responsible tourism, an idea that is gaining ground with travellers as well.

Let us add that the health crisis we have just been through bolstered domestic tourism. The impossibility of leaving the country fuelled a growing interest in the values of proximity and authenticity. This, in turn, encouraged people to travel closer to home, and (re)discover their own country and territories at a slower pace and in greater depth. There is now an increased demand for authenticity, meaning, and values (for example, through the promotion of buying local, intangible heritage, know-how, and local economies).

This movement represents a real opportunity to develop tourism in territories that are currently little visited by tourists.

For these reasons, France wishes to increase its support for the Cultural Routes. In the first half of 2021, in conjunction with the National Tourism Sector Committee (Sustainable Tourism Commission), the ministries responsible for tourism, the Executive Secretary of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe, the European Institute of Cultural Routes, the Ministry of Culture, and route representatives examined an initial outline of an action plan for the touristic development of the routes. This was presented at the plenary meeting of the French representatives of the Cultural Routes on June 1, 2021, organised by the Directorate-General for Heritage and Architecture.

On November 20, 2021, the Prime Minister presented “Destination France”, a 3-year plan to win back and transform tourism, with the aim of supporting a sector that has been severely affected by the health crisis, and overcome the sector’s main challenges, including the transition to sustainable tourism. The enhancement of the Council of Europe’s Cultural Routes figures prominently in this plan, in the form of an action plan and additional funding. The Ministry of Culture is in charge of steering and implementing this measure in close cooperation with the representatives of the Cultural Routes registered in France.

#### Nicolas Monquaut

Tourism and Attractiveness Officer  
General Delegation for Transmission,  
Territories, and Cultural Democracy  
Ministry of Culture

# CALENDAR OF RECURRING AND ONE-OFF ACTIVITIES

## Throughout the year

The *Cafés de l’Europe* are organised in 8 European spa towns.

### JANUARY

#### January 27

International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

### FEBRUARY

#### February 22 - April 18

European Citizens Award.

#### February 24 - 25

Meeting of the Governing Board of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe in Luxembourg.

### MARCH

#### March 22

World Water Day.

#### March 31 - April 1

Professional Conservation Days (11<sup>th</sup> edition).

### APRIL

#### March 28 - April 3

European Artistic Craft Days (15<sup>th</sup> edition).

### MAY

#### May 5 - 6

Meeting of the Governing Board of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe in Luxembourg.

#### May 9

Europe Day.  
Annual Transromanica Day.

#### May 14

Night of Cathedrals (15<sup>th</sup> edition).  
European Night of Museums (19<sup>th</sup> edition).

#### May 20 - 22

*Printemps des cimetières* (7<sup>th</sup> edition).

#### May 21 - 22

European Mill and Mill Heritage Days.

## May 31

Council of Europe Cultural Routes Training Academy in Fontainebleau, along the Impressionisms Routes.

## Late May - early June

Week of Discovering European Cemeteries.

### JUNE

#### June 1 - 3

Council of Europe Cultural Routes Training Academy in Fontainebleau, along the Impressionisms Routes.

#### June 3 - 5

Go to the gardens (19<sup>th</sup> edition). 24 countries are participating in 2022 on the theme “Gardens in the face climate change.”

#### June 6 - 10

International Archives Day (June 9), which became International Archives Week in 2009.



On Via Podiensis, pilgrims in Le Puy-en-Velay, view of the rocher Cornaille and the chapel of Saint-Michel d'Aiguille.

The 5 main pilgrimage routes to Santiago de Compostela, in France.

► **VIA TURONENSIS**

The Netherlands – Paris – Tours – Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port

► **VIA LEMOVICENSIS**

Vézelay – Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port

► **VIA TOLOSANA**

Arles – Saint-Gilles – Montpellier – Toulouse – Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port

► **PIEDMONT TRAIL**

Narbonne – Carcassonne – Lourdes – Oloron – Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port

► **VIA PODIENSIS**

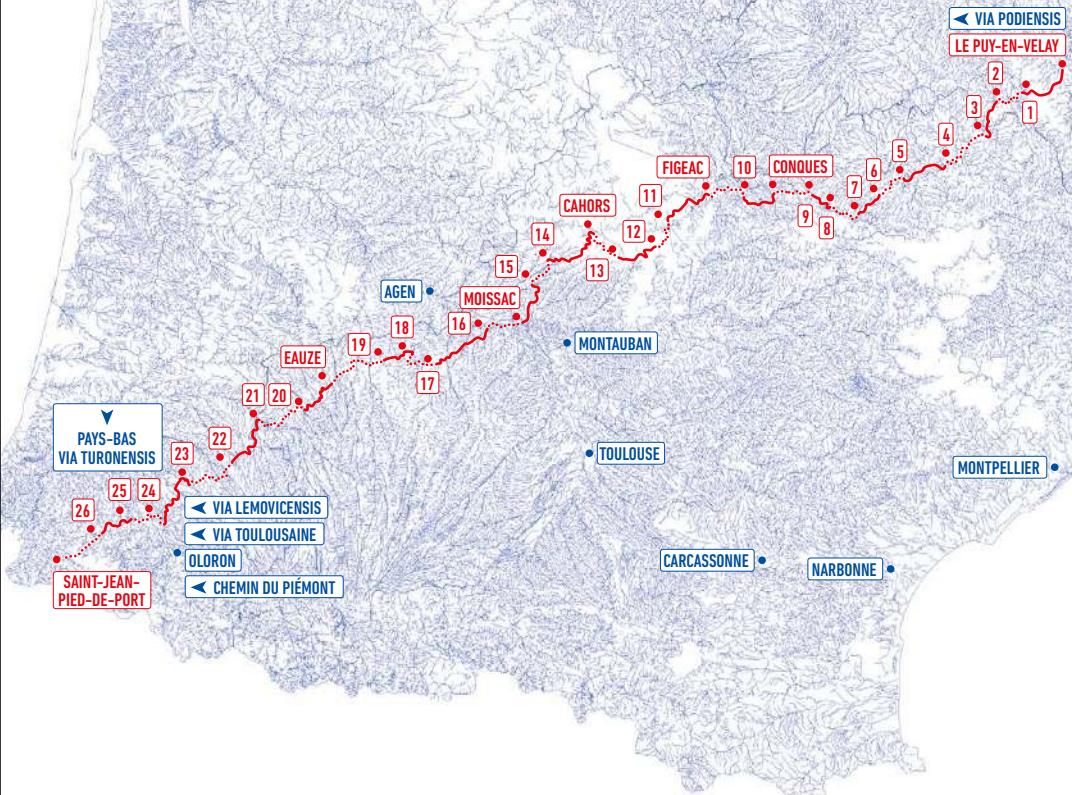
Le Puy-en-Velay

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Saint-Privat-d'Allier | 16. Auvillar          |
| 2. Saugues               | 17. Lectoure          |
| 3. Le Sauvage            | 18. La Romieu         |
| 4. Aumont-Aubrac         | 19. Condom            |
| 5. Nasbinals             | 20. Nogaro            |
| 6. Saint-Chély-d'Aubrac  | 21. Aire-sur-l'Adour  |
| 7. Saint-Côme-d'Olt      | 22. Arzacq-Arraziguet |
| 8. Estaing               | 23. Arthez-de-Béarn   |
| 9. Golinhac              | 24. Navarrenx         |
| 10. Livinhac-le-Haut     | 25. Aroue             |
| 11. Cajarc               | 26. Ostabat-Asme      |
| 12. Limogne              |                       |
| 13. Mas de Vers          |                       |
| 14. Montcuq              |                       |
| 15. Lauzerte             |                       |
- Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, 755.6 km, or 32 days of walking**
- Saint-Jacques-de-Compostelle, 1,567.8 km, or 65 days of walking**

# SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA PILGRIM ROUTES

## VIA PODIENSIS

1987



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 Design & mapping: © Graphisme in situ, Lawrence Bitterly (Sandre data, Rivers in France, BD Carthage).

According to legend, the remains of St. James were transported by boat from Jerusalem to the north of Spain, and buried in the place where now stands the city of Santiago de Compostela. Following the discovery of the supposed tomb of the saint in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the route became one of the most important pilgrimage routes of the Middle Ages, as its completion made it possible to receive a plenary indulgence. The inauguration of the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes marked the launch of the “Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe” programme on October 23, 1987.

The European Federation of Saint James Way was founded in Le Puy-en-Velay on April 1, 2011, to federate all the concerned stakeholders and foster a shared cultural and tourism promotion effort. The number of path combinations is infinite.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of travellers leave “from their doorstep”, travelling on foot, by bicycle, on a horse or donkey like medieval pilgrims, and live an intense human experience with a sense of spirituality, fraternity, and a strong connection with the territories they cross.

#### ACTIVITIES


*Guide européen des chemins de Compostelle.*  
Michel Wasielewski, Jean Bourdarias.  
Sarmet/Jubilé. 2002.

Every July 25<sup>th</sup>: Feast of St. James.

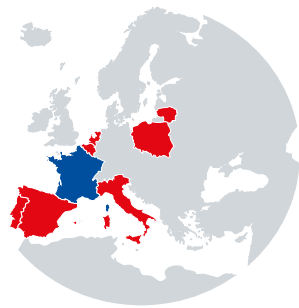
2021: Jubilee Year in Santiago de Compostela, events in France and Europe.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

 [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.saintjamesway.eu](http://www.saintjamesway.eu)

 The European Federation of the Saint-James Way

 Saint James Way



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



Discovering Conques, an important waypoint.



Statue of the Black Madonna, cathedral, Le Puy-en-Velay.

© Canadastock, Shutterstock.



The Vézelay route, Via Lemovicensis, consists of more than 1,000 km to Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port.

© Boris Stroujko, Shutterstock.

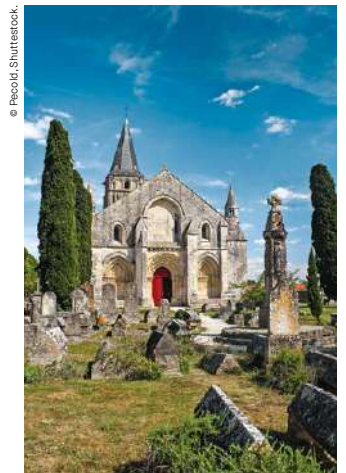


Le Puy-en-Velay in Haute-Loire.



Plot Square, Le Puy-en-Velay.

© Pécopé, Shutterstock.



Romanesque church, St.-Pierre, Aulnay.



Walkers at the Saint-Roch de Montbonnet chapel, near Bains, in Haute-Loire.



© Dimm3d, Shutterstock.

The Porte des Champs of Caen Castle built around 1060 by William the Conqueror.



Lionheart Tours: guided by Rollon "The Walker" dressed in authentic weapons and armour; follow the footsteps of the Viking raiders who made Rouen their capital!

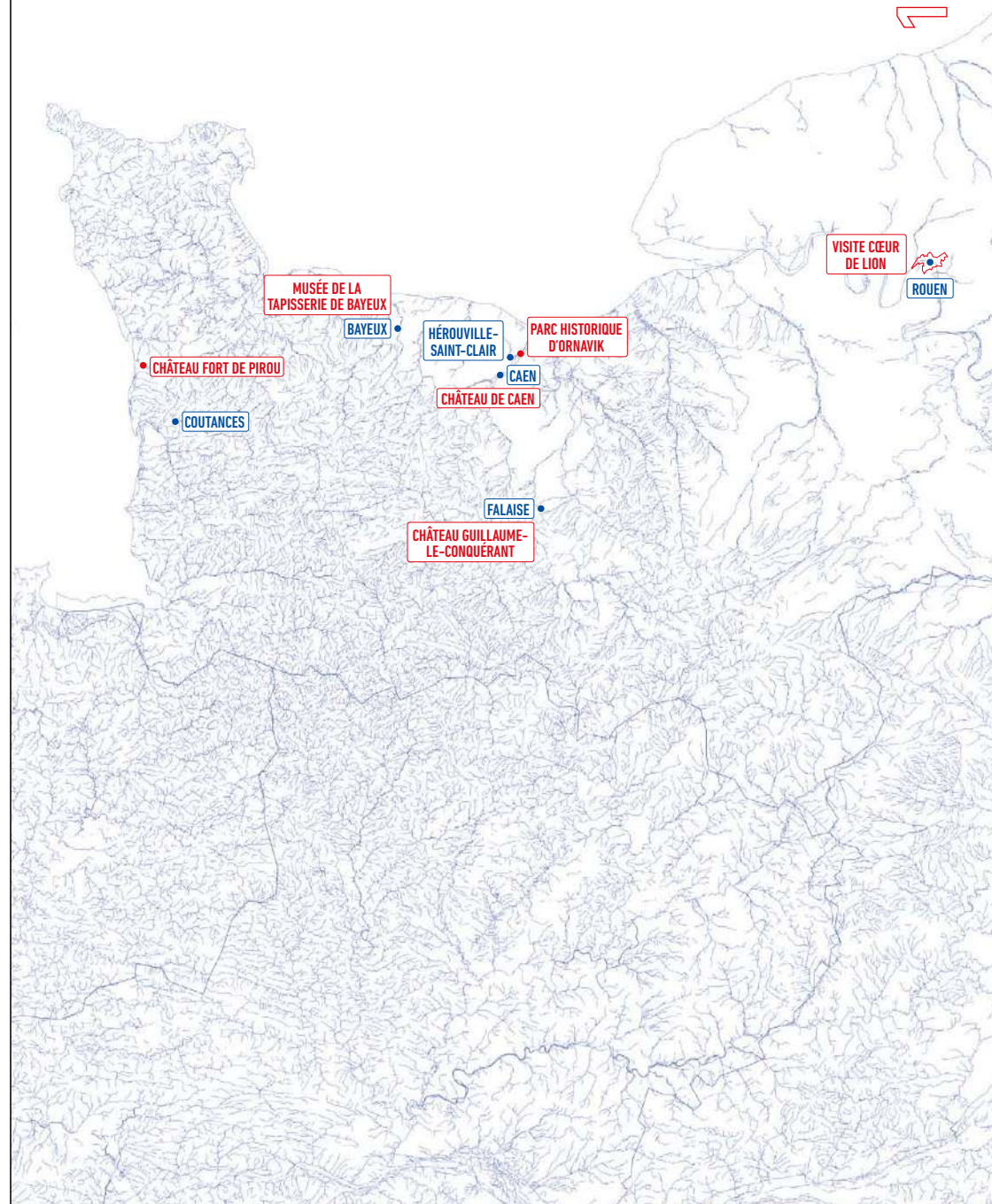


© Thuisan, Shutterstock.

William the Conqueror's castle and its dungeon-palaces, rare examples of medieval architecture combining military and residential functions, Falaise.

# VIKING ROUTES

1993



VISITE CŒUR DE LION  
ROUEN

MUSÉE DE LA TAPISSERIE DE BAYEUX  
BAYEUX

HÉROUVILLE-SAINT-CLAIR  
CAEN

PARC HISTORIQUE D'ORNAVIK

CHÂTEAU FORT DE PIROU  
COUTANCES

CHÂTEAU DE CAEN

FALaise  
CHÂTEAU GUILLAUME-LE-CONQUÉRANT



Direction générale des patrimoines et de l'architecture



Cultural route of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel du Conseil de l'Europe



Unless otherwise stated, all photographs © Destination Viking Association.

Design & mapping: © Graphisme in situ, Lawrence Bitterly (Sandre data, Rivers in France, BD Carthage).

The Viking Age extends from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, during which time they developed unparalleled skills in shipbuilding, navigation, and seamanship, and thus travelled to northern Europe (Iceland) and western Europe, the North Atlantic (Greenland and Canada), the Mediterranean, and deep into the rivers of Russia and Ukraine.

The itinerary brings together a wide range of sites, stories, and historical elements attesting to this shared heritage (forts, villages, farms, quarries, ships, objects, etc.). The Vikings established important trading centres such as Rouen (France), Hedeby (Germany), Birka (Sweden), York (UK), Dublin (Ireland), and Kiev (Ukraine), and left clear marks of their passage everywhere they went.

The traveller can discover the surviving traces of this fascinating culture, such as their courts, called *things*, local place names, their impact on language and social structures, artistic and literary heritage, as well as the archaeological sites that remain standing. Much of the Viking story has taken the form of intangible heritage, which today translates into epic tales of Viking achievements and journeys.

#### ACTIVITIES

*Hugin & Munin* Annual Review: exclusive stories and articles on the Viking world, from new archaeological discoveries to hit TV shows like “Vikings” and “The Last Kingdom”.

June 9-19, 2022: 1150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the unification of Norway, in Stavanger, Norway.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.followthevikings.com](http://www.followthevikings.com)

[www.facebook.com/FollowtheVikings](https://www.facebook.com/FollowtheVikings)

[www.instagram.com/followthevikings](https://www.instagram.com/followthevikings)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

The equestrian statue of William the Conqueror in Falaise.



© Peck-Shot, Shutterstock



Since 1911, a granite copy of a runic stone from Jelling, near the Saint-Ouen de Rouen abbey.



Ornavik's objective is to pass on medieval culture and knowledge of ancient crafts.



Educational activities to immerse yourself in another world, another time, at Ornavik Historical Park.



The Bayeux Tapestry, embroidered account of the conquest of England in the year 1066 by William, Duke of Normandy (detail).

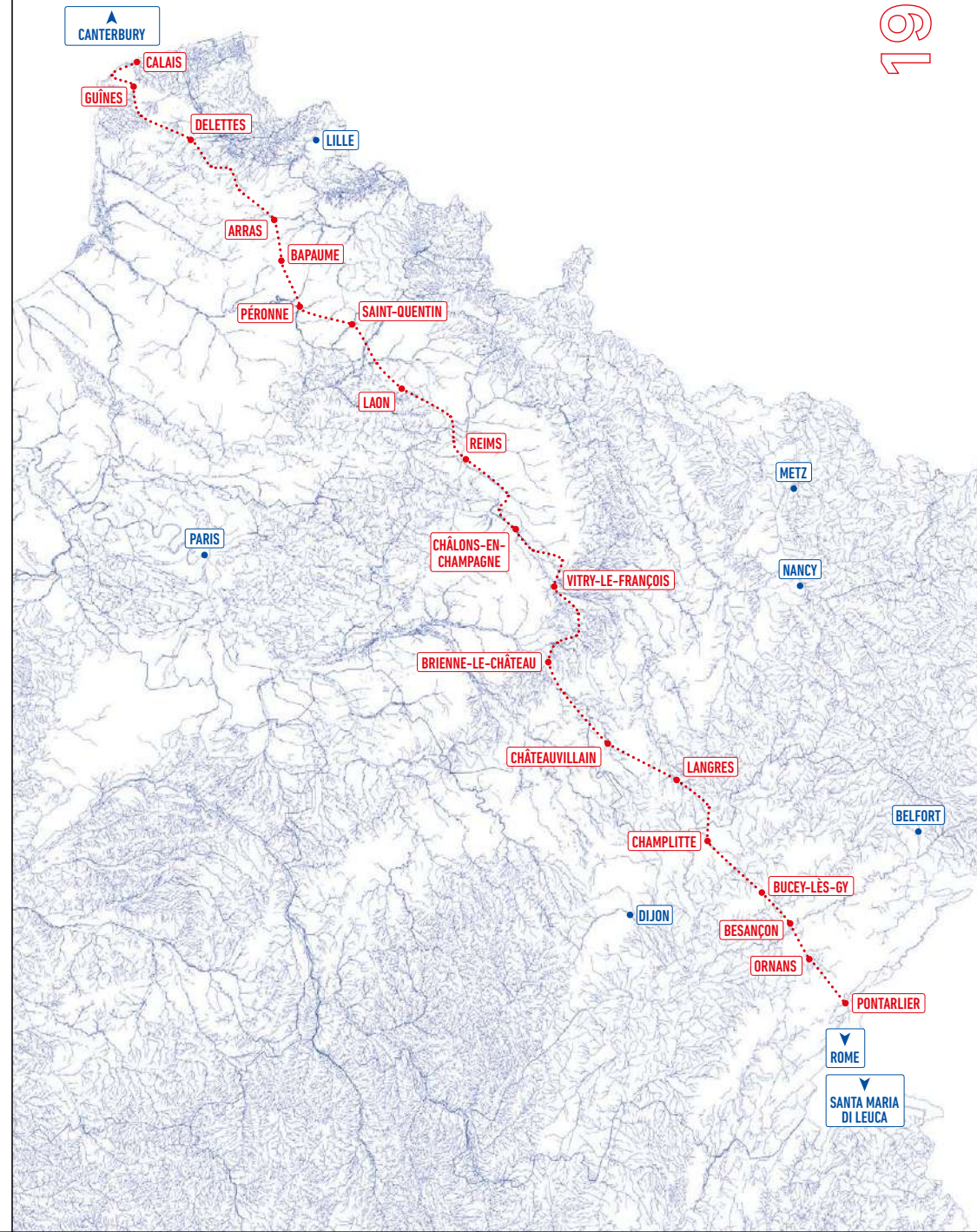
© Jorjens, Shutterstock



From the Hauts-de-France through the Grand Est region to Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, on foot or by bike, the Via Francigena reveals its landscapes, contemplations, and encounters.

# VIA FRANCIGENA

1994



For all photographs:  
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Association of the Via  
Francigena Ways.

Design & mapping:  
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Lawrence Bitterly  
(Sandre data,  
Rivers in France,  
BD Carthage).



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Between the first and second millennia, the practice of pilgrimage grew steadily. As Jerusalem, Santiago de Compostela, and Rome were the holy places of Christianity, the Via Francigena became the juncture of all the great routes of faith. This ancient route has been reconstructed today, largely thanks to the notes of a famous pilgrim: Sigeric. In 990, after being ordained Archbishop of Canterbury by Pope John XV, he returned home and wrote down the names of the 80 places where he had stopped to spend the night on two pages.

The itinerary aims to increase the appeal of this transport route, which contributed to the cultural unity of Europe in the Middle Ages and which is considered a bridge between the cultures of Anglo-Saxon and Latin Europe.

Today, travellers can follow this pilgrimage route from Canterbury to Rome for almost 2,200 km, then to Santa Maria di Leuca in Puglia for about 3,200 km in total. Today, nearly 50,000 pilgrims travel this route every year, on foot or by bicycle, enjoying the scenery and heritage. There are about fifty waypoints over the 1,000 km of the French section of the route.



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.viafrancigena.org/en](http://www.viafrancigena.org/en)

[@ViaFrancigenaEU](https://www.facebook.com/ViaFrancigenaEU)

[@ViaFrancigenaEU](https://twitter.com/ViaFrancigenaEU)

[@via-francigena-eu](https://www.linkedin.com/company/via-francigena-eu)

[@ViaFrancigena\\_EU](https://www.instagram.com/ViaFrancigena_EU)

[@ViaFrancigenaEU](https://www.youtube.com/ViaFrancigenaEU)

#### ACTIVITIES

Year 2021: *Via Francigena* magazine, n° 51 and n° 52.

May 23, 2021: France 3, *À Calais débute la Via Francigena*.

June 1, 2021: L'Est républicain, *Un nouveau chemin reliant Nantes à Bucey-lès-Gy*.

June 15, 2021: the Secretary General of Europe received a delegation from the Via Francigena for the "Road to Rome 2021" initiative.

June 16, 2021 – October 18, 2021: "Road to Rome 2021."

June 17, 2021: Calais created a rose for the pilgrimage.

June 18, 2021: photographic report of the Via Francigena kick-off from Calais.

On foot or by bike, using official guidebooks or the GPS navigation application detailing the 104 waypoints, it's easy for anyone to plan their journey along the Via Francigena. Get your pilgrim's passport, the *credencial*, which gives access to reception facilities, and will allow you to obtain the *Testimonium* (certificate).







© Loic Damalet, CCI-CNRS, Lattara archaeological site, musée Henri Prades, Lattes.

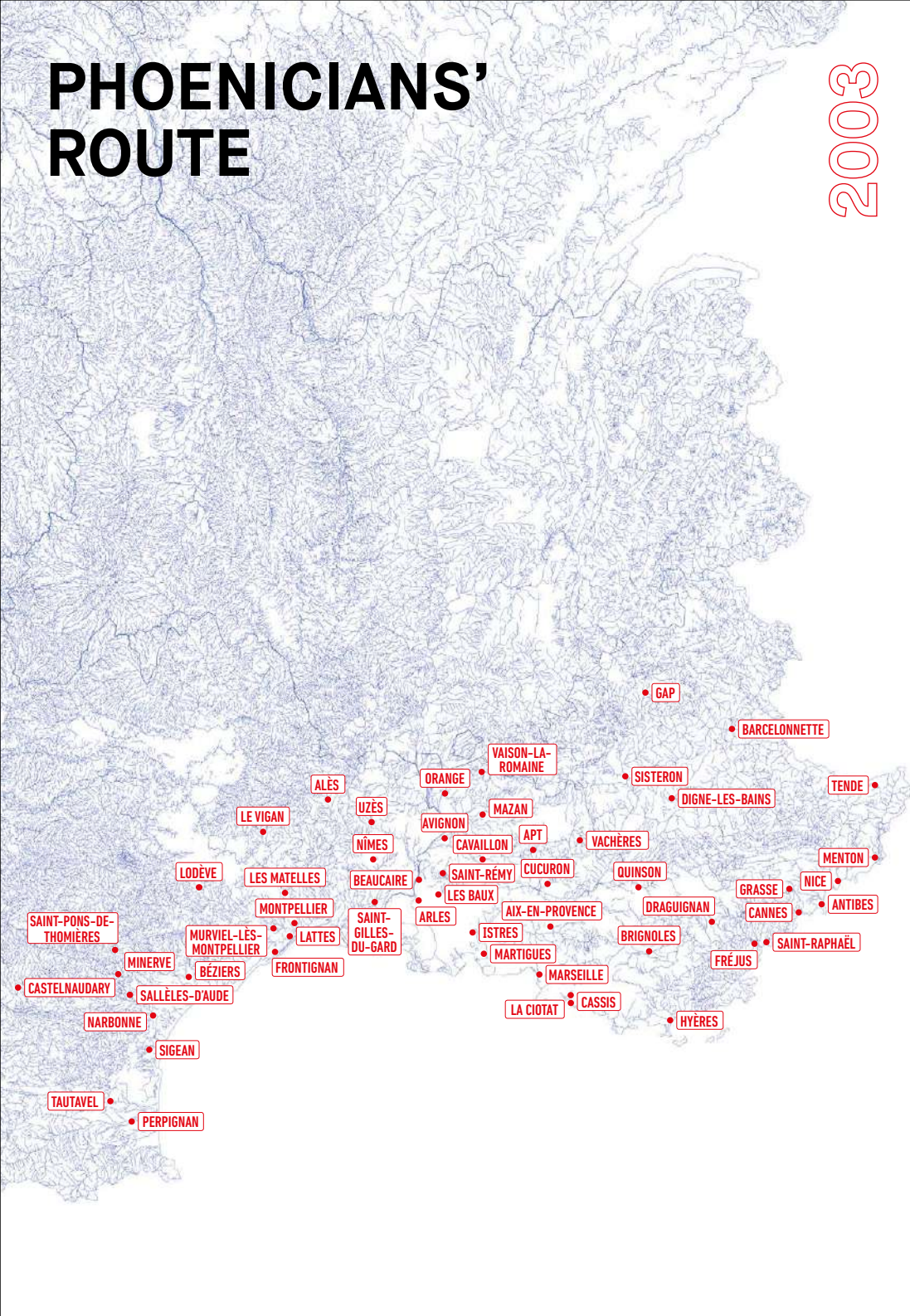
Carved feet in the shape of water birds and feline paws, three-footed wooden pedestal table from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, Lattara archaeological site & musée Henri Prades, Lattes.

## ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUMS, PACA and LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON REGIONS (association Musées Méditerranée)

**Aix-en-Provence:** musée Granet; **Alès:** musée du Colombier; **Antibes:** musée d'Archéologie; **Apt:** musée municipal d'Histoire et d'Archéologie; **Arles:** musée départemental de l'Arles antique; **Avignon:** musée Calvet & musée Lapidaire; **Barcelonnette:** musée de la Vallée; **Beaucaire:** musée Auguste-Jacquet; **Béziers:** musée du Biterrois; **Brignoles:** musée du pays Brignolais; **Cannes:** musée du Masque de fer et du Fort royal & Musée des Explorations du monde (ancien musée de la Castré); **Cassis:** musée municipal méditerranéen Arts et Traditions populaires; **Castelnaudary:** musée archéologique du Lauragais; **Cavaillon:** musée archéologique de l'Hôtel-Dieu; **Cucuron:** musée Marc Deydier; **Digne-les-Bains:** musée Gassendi & crypte archéologique Notre-Dame du Bourg; **Draguignan:** musée d'Art et d'Histoire; **Fréjus:** musée archéologique; **Frontignan:** musée municipal; **Gap:** musée muséum départemental; **Grasse:** musée d'Art et d'Histoire de Provence; **Hyères:** musée et site d'Olbia; **Istres:** musée archéologique intercommunal; **La Ciotat:** musée Ciotaden; **Lattes:** site archéologique Lattara & musée Henri Prades; **Le Vigan:** musée Cévenol; **Les Baux-de-Provence:** château des Baux et tour de Brau; **Les Matelles:** musée du Pic Saint-Loup; **Lodève:** musée Fleury; **Marseille:** cabinet des Monnaies et Médailles, musée d'Archéologie méditerranéenne, musée d'Histoire, musée des Docks romains & muséum d'Histoire naturelle; **Martigues:** musée Ziem; **Mazan:** musée municipal Camille Pautet; **Menton:** musée de Préhistoire régionale Stanislas Bonfils; **Minerve:** musée d'Archéologie et de Paléontologie; **Montpellier:** musée Languedocien; **Murviel-lès-Montpellier:** musée archéologique; **Narbonne:** Narbo Via; **Nice:** musée archéologique de Nice-Cimiez, Cemenelum & musée de paléontologie humaine de Terra Amata; **Nîmes:** musée de la Romanité; **Orange:** musée d'Art et d'Histoire; **Perpignan:** musée des Monnaies et Médailles Joseph Puig; **Quinson:** musée de Préhistoire des gorges du Verdon; **Saint-Gilles-du-Gard:** musée de la Maison romaine; **Saint-Pons-de-Thomières:** musée de Préhistoire régionale; **Saint-Raphaël:** musée archéologique; **Saint-Rémy-de-Provence:** musée des Alpilles; **Sallèles-d'Aude:** Amphoralis & musée des Potiers gallo-romains; **Sigean:** musée des Corbières; **Sisteron:** musée Gallo-Romain d'histoire et d'archéologie; **Tautavel:** Centre européen de recherches préhistoriques; **Tende:** musée des Merveilles; **Uzès:** musée Georges Borias; **Vachères:** musée Pierre Martel; **Vaison-la-Romaine:** musée archéologique Théo Desplans.

# PHOENICIANS' ROUTE

2003



Cultural route of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel du Conseil de l'Europe



Photographic credits:  
1. © Musée de la Castré, Cannes. 2. © Chad Taylor, musée Gallo-Romain, Sisteron. 3. © Musée archéologique de Nice - Cemenelum. 4. © Arcadio Cazarez Rodriguez, musée muséum départemental, Gap. 5. © Musée Ziem, Martigues. 6. © Musée des Alpilles, Saint-Rémy-de-Provence.

Design & mapping:  
© Graphisme in situ, Lawrence Bitterly (Sandre data, Rivers in France, BD Carthage).

Since the 12<sup>th</sup> century BC, historical, commercial, and cultural relations have been established along the maritime routes and trading posts on the Mediterranean coasts by the Phoenicians, skilled sailors and merchants, and by other ancient Mediterranean civilisations (Greeks, Romans, Etruscans, Iberians, Celts, Gauls, and many others).

The route promotes intercultural dialogue in the Mediterranean and involves 12 countries in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. It represents an intercultural model that aims to promote Mediterranean culture and strengthen the links between countries that share the same history. It is a permanent laboratory of good practices for the promotion of tangible and intangible heritage and the implementation of sustainable local development strategies.

Several tools have been put in place to achieve these objectives, such as cultural and tourism networks (Smart Ways and interpretation centres). The itineraries allow the traveller to discover the heritage of the cities and ports of call where thousand-year-old Mediterranean civilisations exchanged artefacts, knowledge, and experiences.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

-  [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.fenici.net/en](http://www.fenici.net/en)
-  [www.facebook.com/larottadeifenici](https://www.facebook.com/larottadeifenici)
-  [www.instagram.com/rottadeifenici](https://www.instagram.com/rottadeifenici)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

Mediterranean Archaeological collections, musées de France.

1. Relief fragment, musée des Explorations du monde (former musée de la Caestre), Cannes.



1.

#### ACTIVITIES

Smart Ways and interpretation centres: a sustainable and creative tourism approach that identify points of interest in the concerned territories and highlight them through networking activities (stakeholders in tourism and culture, local institutions, professional institutes, associations, museums, cultural and heritage sites).

Research and education work conducted by the *Phoenicians' Route* network of Universities (International Universities Network - IUN).

Intercultural Travels, by the Schools Network (edu.net).

Strategic actions for the museums of the Mediterranean Museums Network (Me.Mu.Net.).

*Phoenicians' Route* Tour Operator Alliance.

October 22 – 24, 2021: Phoenicians' Route and Iter Vitis, "International Prize for Archaeology and Wine Culture".



Marseille, a port and trading post in 600 BC, was the site of a confrontation between the Phoenicians and the Greeks to extend their sphere of influence in the Mediterranean.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

2. Mask, musée Gallo-Romain, Sisteron.

3. Mask, musée de Nice-Cimiez, cité antique de Cemenelum.

4. Double herm of Jupiter Ammon, bronze, musée muséum, Gap.

5. Stemmed glass, musée Ziem, Martigues.

6. Small three-horned bull sculpted out of bronze, musée des Alpilles, Saint-Rémy-de-Provence.



© Iron Route in the Pyrenees, Renaud Fourcade.

The forges of Pyrène in Montgailhard, where craftsmen and workers re-enact the life and work of the past.

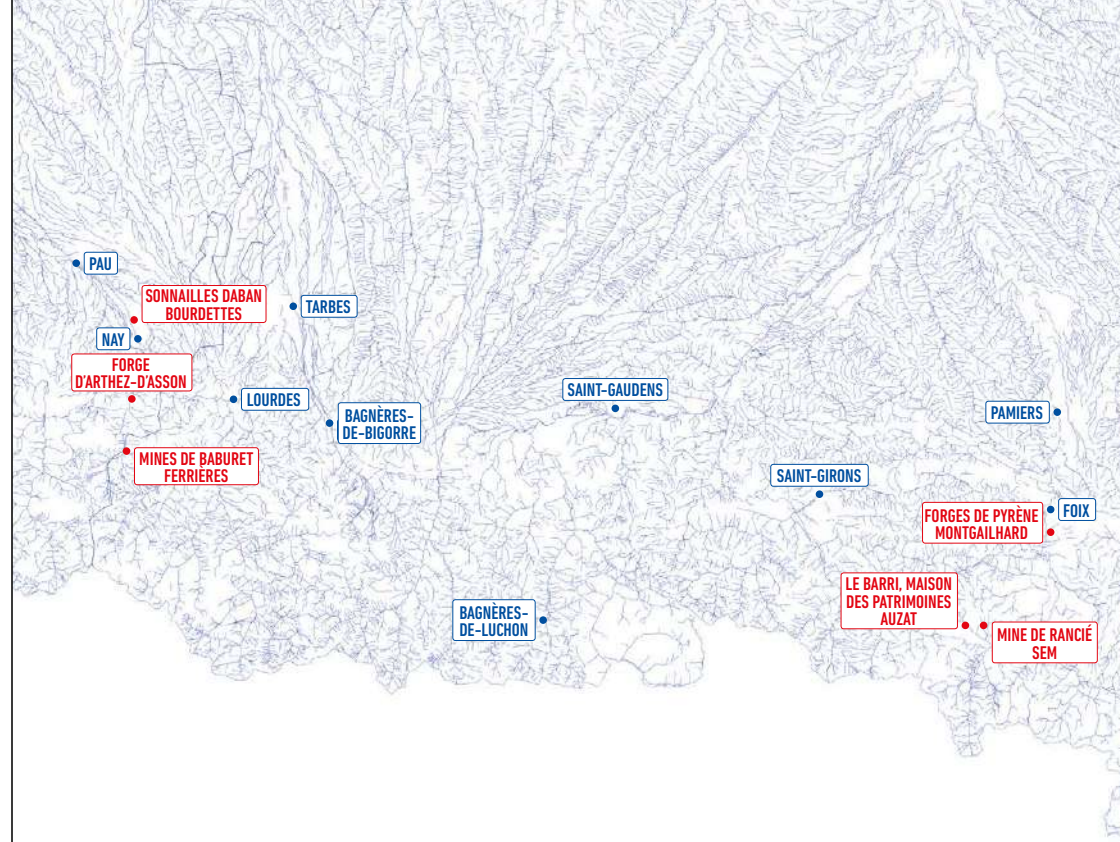


© Iron Route in the Pyrenees, Stechi, Sonailles Daban.

Bells, "musical instruments" for mountain herds, from the Daban craft workshop in Bourdettes.

# IRON ROUTE IN THE PYRENEES INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

2003



Direction générale  
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Cultural route  
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Design & mapping:  
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The Pyrenees region, rich in iron ore, has a very old ironworking tradition. The industrial activity that resulted from this has generated a certain economic wealth throughout the mountain range, and for some communities, a strong social development and a common cross-border identity. This production has also left a legacy in the landscape and in urban construction, from forestry and mining to the creation of factories. For centuries, iron production has fostered industry and trade between European countries, contributing to the development of economies and creating a shared cross-border identity.

The itinerary invites the traveller to discover the transformation and commercialisation of iron ore from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to the tangible and intangible industrial heritage (mines, coal furnaces, ironworks, houses for miners and workers, contemporary sculptures), it offers a parade of mountainous landscapes, culture, and industrial history about forges, mines, and ironworking, suitable for all audiences.

#### ACTIVITIES

Since July 15, 2021: launch of a smartphone application with two geolocated walking routes about the heritage of the iron and steel industry, forges, mines, and railroads.

September 2021: Fire Arts Biennial.

February 2020: opening of the crystallisation site of the remains of the forge in Arthez-d'Asson.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
<https://ironrouteinthepyrenees.com>



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

Three themes for this route: mines, forges, and iron work.



Le Barri, heritage house in Auzat.



The cultural and artisanal heritage of iron work.



The village of Arthez-d'Asson came into being in 1749 with the growth of a forge created in 1588. Devegetation of the remains.



The Baburet mines, an important site in the history of the industrial and social development of the Pays de Nay, Ferrières.



Walking trail to the iron mines of Baburet in the Upper Ouzom Valley.



© AEPJ



© AEPJ

Interior courtyard of the Troyes synagogue (17<sup>th</sup> century), which includes, for example, a museum, the Maison Rachi, which evokes the living environment of the city's famous rabbi.



© AEPJ, Thierry Koch

View of the interior of the synagogue in Bayonne, listed as a historical monument since 1995.



© AEPJ, Thierry Koch

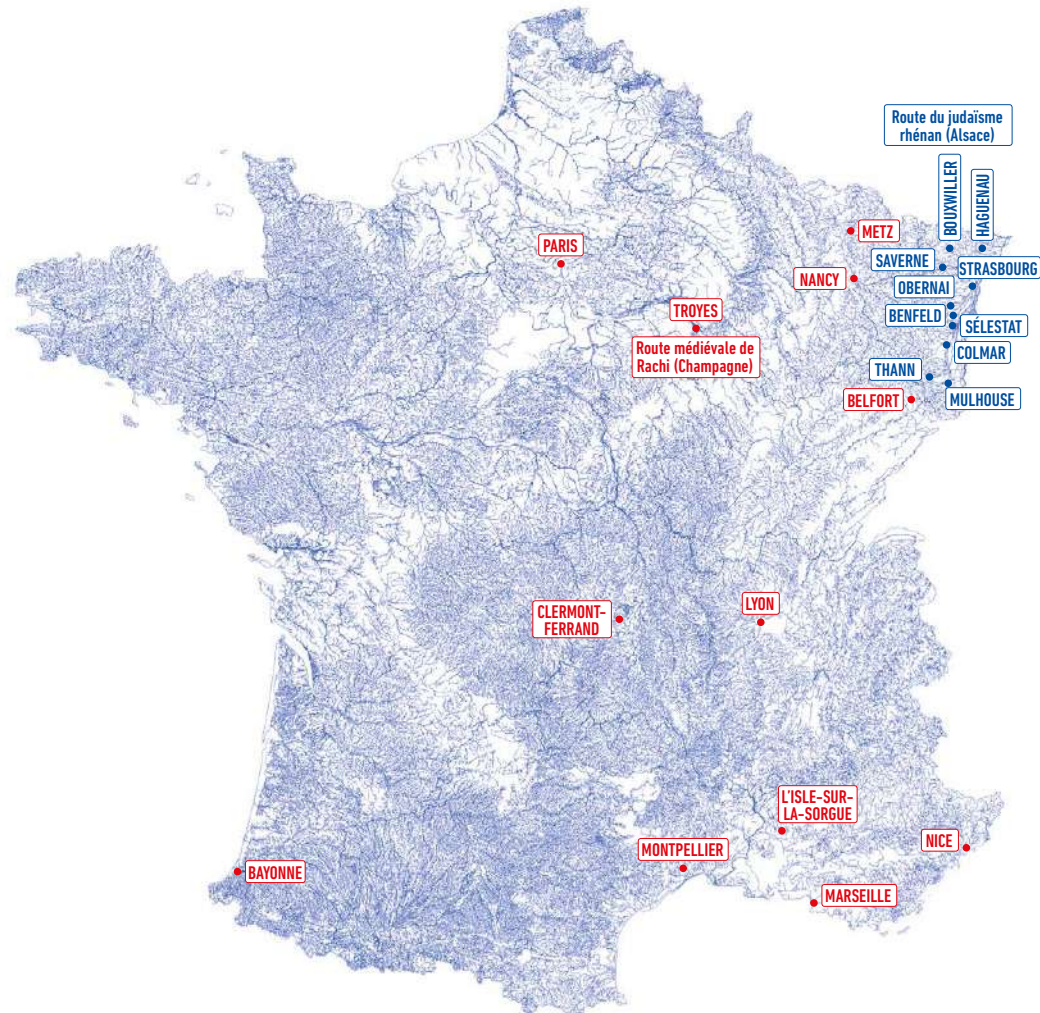
Medieval Mikvé of Montpellier, 12<sup>th</sup> century.



© AEPJ, Institut culturel du judaïsme, Lyon

Judaism under its different aspects: religious, cultural, and historical, for visitors to discover at the Institut culturel du judaïsme in Lyon.

# EUROPEAN ROUTE OF JEWISH HERITAGE



## Rhenish Judaism Road (ALSACE)

**Baths:** Strasbourg: medieval Jewish ritual bath.

**Cemeteries:** Ettendorf, Rosenwiller, Saverne, Sélestat, Jungholtz.

**Museums:** Bischheim, musée du Bain rituel juif; Bouxwiller, musée judéo-alsacien; Marmoutier, musée du Patrimoine et du Judaïsme alsacien; Pfaffenhoffen, musée de l'Image populaire (former synagogue); Soultz, château-musée du Bucheneck; Strasbourg, musée alsacien, musée historique de la ville, musée de l'Œuvre Notre-Dame.

**Jewish heritage:** Rosheim, in the footsteps of Yossel.

**Synagogues:** Colmar, Haguenau, Ingwiller, Mulhouse, Obernai, Reichshoffen, Saverne, Sélestat, Strasbourg, Thann, Wintzenheim.

## MEDIEVAL ROAD OF RACHI (CHAMPAGNE)

Troyes: Maison Rachi, synagogue, Troyes.

## OTHER ROUTES

**Jewish ritual bath:** Montpellier.

**Cemetery:** L'Isle-sur-la Sorgue.

**Museums:** Paris, musée d'Art et d'Histoire du judaïsme (MAHJ); Bayonne, musée basque et de l'histoire de la ville; Clermont-Ferrand, centre culturel Jules Isaac (former synagogue Beït-Yacov); Lyon, Institut culturel du judaïsme; Montpellier: Institut Maimonide.

**Jewish heritage:** L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue: Carrière (Jewish community).

**Synagogues:** Bayonne, Belfort, Marseille, Montpellier, Metz, Nancy, Nice.



MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE  
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Cultural route of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel du Conseil de l'Europe



The Jewish population is an integral part of European civilisation. Its history is one of migrations, persecutions, tragedies, and precariousness, but also of exchanges, humanism, and mutual enrichment. The European Route of Jewish Heritage functions as a platform for the development of tourism, cultural initiatives, and educational programmes, in order to foster intercultural dialogue and a better knowledge and understanding of Jewish, European, and universal history.



**CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OF EUROPE IN FRANCE**

The platform also forms the basis of a network for experience sharing and support between many partners from 15 different countries, and promotes its various itineraries to audiences and organisations interested in travelling through European Jewish history.

The traveller can discover itineraries of very different sizes, some of them covering only a district or a city, others crossing a region, a country, or even several, providing a journey beyond borders and centuries. The Route works with site operators to improve the visitor experience as part of a quality assurance programme, aiming to increase local business capacity and invest in infrastructure improvements.

**ACTIVITIES**

Early September: European Days of Jewish Culture and Heritage in France (JECPJ).

New itineraries, publications, symposiums, conferences, etc.

**SOCIAL NETWORKS**

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.jewishheritage.org](http://www.jewishheritage.org)  
[www.jecpj-france.com/itineraires](http://www.jecpj-france.com/itineraires)

Jewishheritage  
 @jewishheritage  
 @jewishheritage

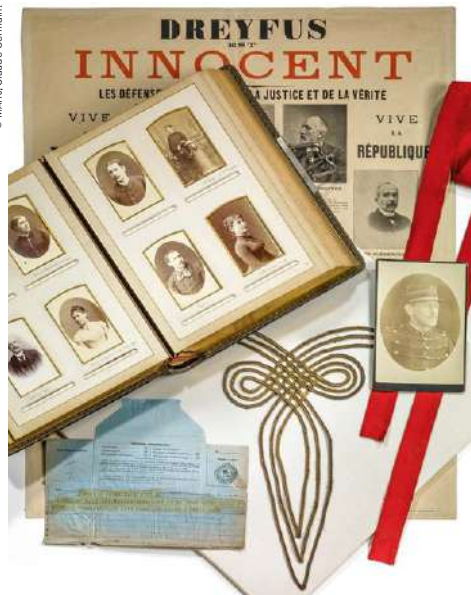
© MAHJ, Christophe Fouin.



*Hommage au capitaine Dreyfus*, sculpture by Tim [Warsaw, 1919 - Paris, 2002], courtyard of the musée d'Art et d'Histoire du judaïsme, Paris.

3,000 historical and family documents related to Alfred Dreyfus and the Dreyfus case donated by the captain's grandchildren are held there.

© MAHJ, Claude Germain.



© Demeiries Nouvelles d'Alsace.



Visit of the Jewish cemetery of Ettendorf, one of the oldest in Alsace, during the European Days of Jewish Culture. It has been listed as a historical monument since 1995.

© Françoise Elkouby.



Jewish ritual bath in Strasbourg, discovered in 1985.

© Carole Wenner



Dating from 1890, the synagogue of Sélestat, of Romanesque inspiration.

© MAHJ, Claude Germain.



© MAHJ, Christophe Fouin.



Through 700 original works and objects, the permanent exhibition of the musée d'Art et d'Histoire du judaïsme (MAHJ) in Paris offers a history of the Jewish communities of Europe and the Mediterranean, from the Middle Ages to the present day.



© Office de tourisme du Kochersberg.



Interior view of the Reichshoffen synagogue.

© APTL



© MAHJ, Claude Germain.



Fostering cultural, social, and sustainable tourism, the Via Sancti Martini is being tested as a green and civic belt.



Arrival in Indre-et-Loire after 2,500 km on foot along the Via Sancti Martini.



Statue of Saint Martin, Saint-Martin de Tours basilica.

4 roads from Szombathely (Hungary), Trèves (Germany), Zaragoza (Spain) and Utrecht (Netherlands) cross France and converge on Tours.

In Touraine-Poitou, 4 paths are marked out and form a large 500 km-long "Boucle Saint-Martin" in the centre of France:

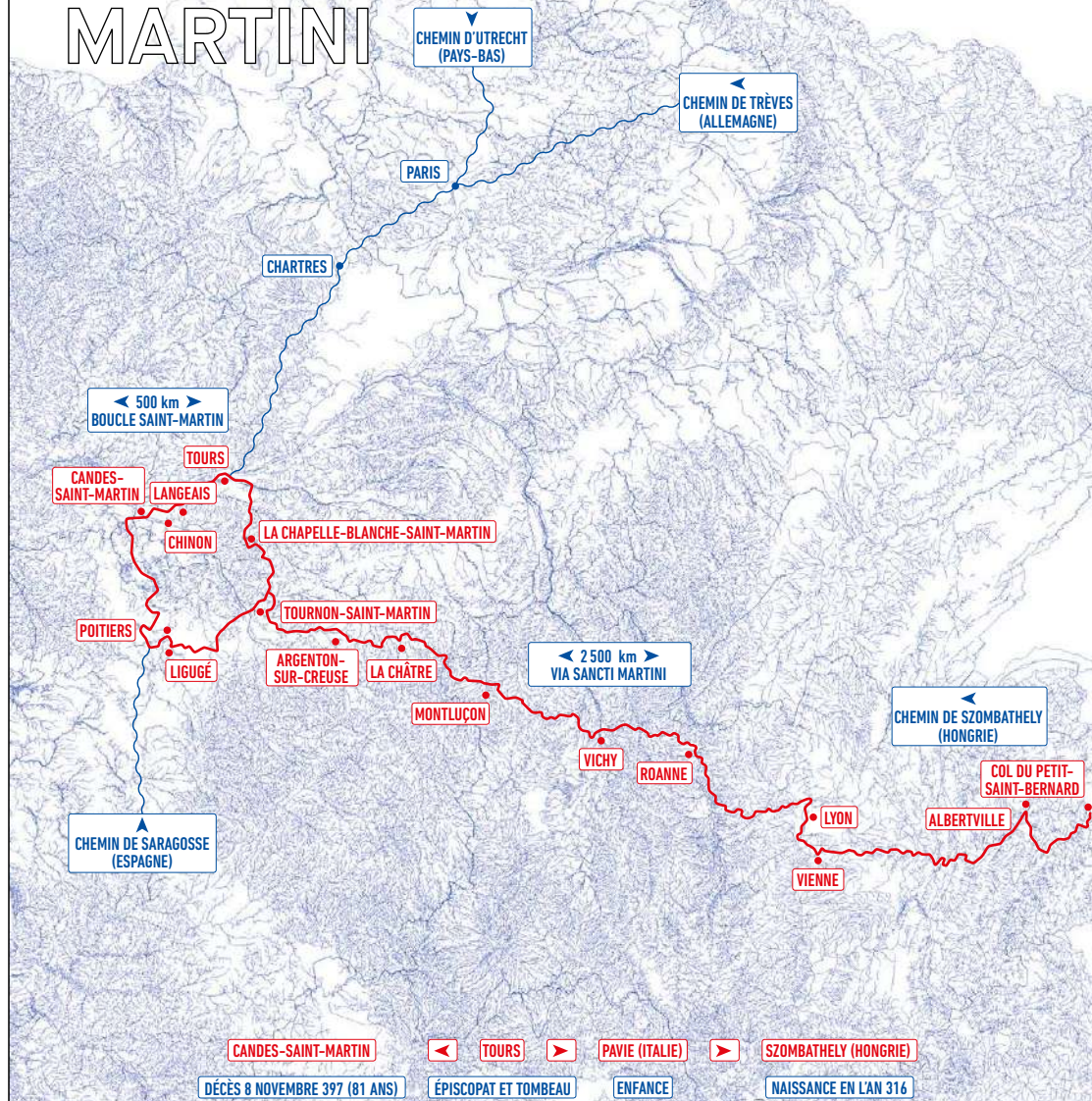
**The Bishop of Tours Way**  
Poitiers - Ligugé - Tours (230 km)

**The Trèves Way**  
Vendôme - Amboise - Tours (130 km)

**The Saint Martin Summer Way**  
Chinon - Candes-Saint-Martin - Langeais - Tours (108 km)

**The Ligugé Way**  
Ligugé - Poitiers - Vouillé - Fontevraud - Candes-Saint-Martin (170 km)

# SAINT MARTIN OF TOURS ROUTE VIA SANCTI MARTINI



Unless otherwise noted, all photographs © FECC St Martin.



Design & mapping: © Graphisme in situ, Lawrence Bitterly (Sandre data, Rivers in France, BD Carthage).

Saint Martin of Tours is a European historical and religious figure, a symbol of the value of sharing. Born in Pannonia (now Hungary), this 4<sup>th</sup>-century Roman Empire soldier is famous for the iconic scene in which he shared his cloak with a beggar at the gate of Amiens. After becoming a Christian, he founded the first monasteries in the West, at Ligugé near Poitiers, then at Marmoutier near Tours, where the crowd named him bishop. When he died on November 8, 397, at Candes, the transfer of his remains to Tours on the Loire gave rise to the legend of Saint Martin's Summer. Known throughout Europe, the legend gives its name to the few days of thaw before November 11. For centuries, his tomb has been one of the most coveted places of pilgrimage, on par with Jerusalem and Rome.

The network is a tribute to his memory, which has marked Europe for 17 centuries, and its traces are present both on a material level (archaeological remains and artistic expressions) and on an immaterial level (myths, rites, legends, beliefs, or traditions). The routes cover more than 5,000 km and link the towns where Saint Martin lived and worshipped, a great way to discover his history and legacy: abbeys, churches, fountains, bridges...

#### ACTIVITIES

Late June – early July: Via Sancti Martini Festival.

November 8 to 11: *Summer of Saint-Martin Festival*.

Since 2005, in November: the Citizen Sharing Prize rewards concrete citizen sharing initiatives or actions and/or projects aimed at societal progress.

2021: development of the green and civic belt on the Via Sancti Martini in Europe.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.saintmartindetours.eu](http://www.saintmartindetours.eu)

 St Martin's routes



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



Stained glass window, *Saint Martin shares his cloak.*



Walking in the footsteps of Saint Martin. *Saint Martin's footsteps mark out paths and buildings.*



Candes-Saint-Martin (Indre-et-Loire), the place where Saint Martin died.



Costume parade, giants, music, lantern procession for Saint Martin's Day in Tours.



In Saint-Martin's Summer, during the transfer of Saint Martin's remains from Candes to Tours, it is said that the bushes began to bloom white as he passed along the Loire.





Meeting the olive tree: picturesque villages, olive groves, and century-old olive trees, magnificent cultural landscapes to discover...



Design & mapping:  
© Graphisme in situ,  
Lawrence Bitterly  
(Sandre data,  
Rivers in France,  
BD Carthage).



Discover the steps involved in soap making and its history at the musée du savon, Marseille, in the heart of a historic site, the former galley arsenal built by Louis XIV.

**Guided tours:** Bize-Minervois, L'Odyssée de l'olivier-L'Oulibo; Clermont-l'Hérault, Maison de l'olivier.

**Festivals:** Montpellier, festival Arabesques, festival du cinéma méditerranéen.

**Celebrations:** Mouriès, fêtes de l'huile d'olive; Nyons, fête de l'Alicoque, fête de l'olive et de l'huile d'olive.

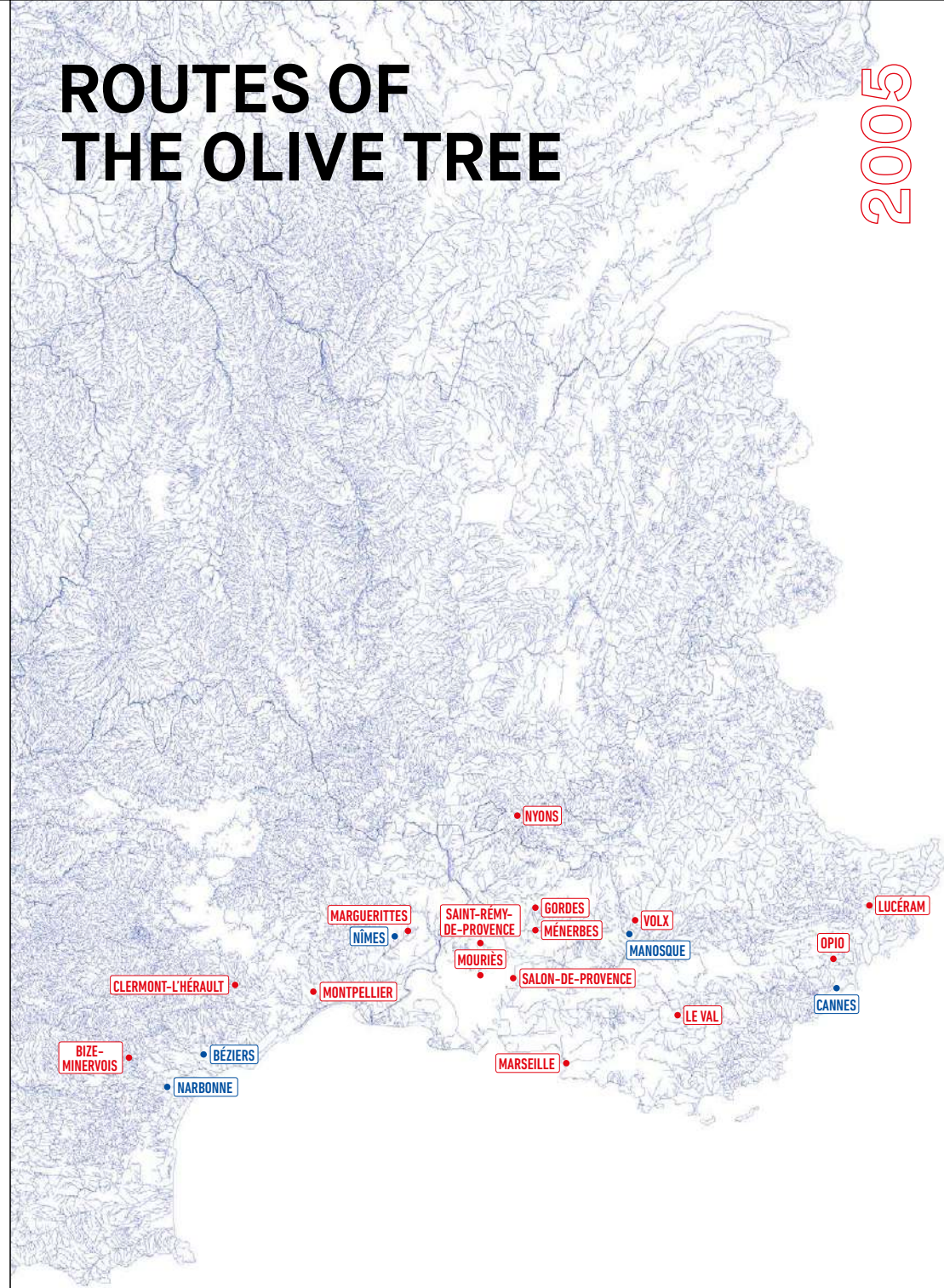
**Museums:** Le Val, maison de l'Olivier; Lucéram, musée du Moulin; Marguerittes, maison de la Garrigue et des Terroirs de l'olivier; Marseille, Mucem, musée des civilisations de l'Europe et de la Méditerranée; centre culturel de la Vieille Charité (quartier du Panier); rencontres d'Averroès (themes and issues common to the two shores of the Mediterranean); Savonnerie marseillaise de La Licorne; PriMed, Prix international du documentaire & du reportage méditerranéen; Ménerbes, musée de la Truffe et du Vin; Nyons, espace Vignolis, musée dédié à l'olivier; Salon-de-Provence, musée du Savon de Marseille et de la Savonnerie Marius Fabre; Volx, écomusée de l'Olivier.

**Mills:** Bize-Minervois, moulin de L'Oulibo et coopérative oléicole; Saint-Rémy de-Provence, moulin du Calanquet; Gordes, moulin des Bouillons; Nyons, moulin Dozol-Autrand, les Vieux Moulins; Opio, moulin d'Opio.

**Regional Nature Parks (RNP):** parc naturel régional des Alpilles; parc naturel régional des Baronnies provençales, route de l'Olivier en Baronnies, Buis-les-Baronnies & la vallée de l'Ouvèze...

# ROUTES OF THE OLIVE TREE

2005



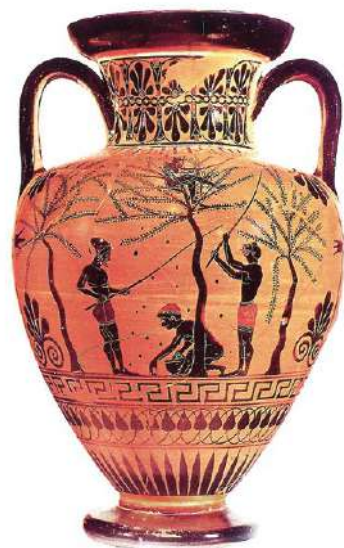
A universal symbol of peace, the olive tree has shaped not only a wide variety of living natural and cultural landscapes, but also the daily life of the Mediterranean peoples. As a mythical and sacred tree, it is associated with their rites and customs and has influenced their way of life, creating a two-thousand-year-old civilisation, the “civilisation of the olive tree.”



**CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OF EUROPE IN FRANCE**

Through various activities in all concerned countries, from Greece to the Black Sea, passing through the entire Mediterranean basin, the network highlights this cultural heritage and strives to have it presented to the general public and be recognised as part of humanity’s intangible cultural heritage. The intercultural approach proposed by the route offers a model for the management of cultural diversity, a window to the present and future.

The promotion of the olive tree’s heritage allows travellers to discover landscapes, products, and traditions on a local scale, involving all concerned parties, including economic stakeholders (artists, small producers, and farmers, young entrepreneurs, etc.), along different routes, including maritime ones.



*Olive harvest, amphora, Greece, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.*

© Cultural Foundation The Routes of the Olive Tree.

**SOCIAL NETWORKS**

- [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france/olivetreeroute.gr/en](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france/olivetreeroute.gr/en)
- [www.facebook.com/OliveTreeRoutes](https://www.facebook.com/OliveTreeRoutes)
- [routesolivertree](https://www.instagram.com/routesolivertree)
- [www.linkedin.com/in/the-routes-of-the-olive-tree-17044b214](https://www.linkedin.com/in/the-routes-of-the-olive-tree-17044b214)

**PUBLICATIONS**

- L’Olivier*. Patrick Langer. “Petite Bibliothèque”. Edisud. 2008.
- Le Grand Mezzé*. Exhibition catalogue. Mucem/Actes Sud. 2021.

**ACTIVITIES**

- 2021: participation of the “Routes of the Olive Tree” Cultural Foundation in the *Le Grand Mezzé* project, a part of the permanent exhibition of the Musée des Civilisations de l’Europe et de la Méditerranée (MUCEM).
- Green Olive and Olive Oil Festival*, Mouriès: on the 3<sup>rd</sup> weekend of September, to celebrate the previous harvest and launch the next harvest. In addition to the celebration of the olive, this traditional festival also allows other artisanal products to be showcased over the course of a weekend.
- New Olive Oil Festival*, Mouriès: the first weekend in December.

Unless otherwise stated, all photographs: © Cooperative agricole L’Oulibo.



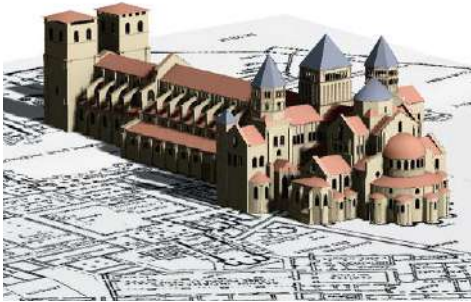
© Cultural Foundation The Routes of the Olive Tree.

**A land full of riches, carefully preserved olive-growing heritage and traditions, know-how handed down from generation to generation... At L’Oulibo mill, L’Odysée de l’olivier is an interpretation centre in Occitanie that tells the story of the olive tree and describes its culture through the ages.**

# CLUNIAC SITES IN EUROPE



© EFCS - Clunypedia.



© EFCS - Clunypedia.



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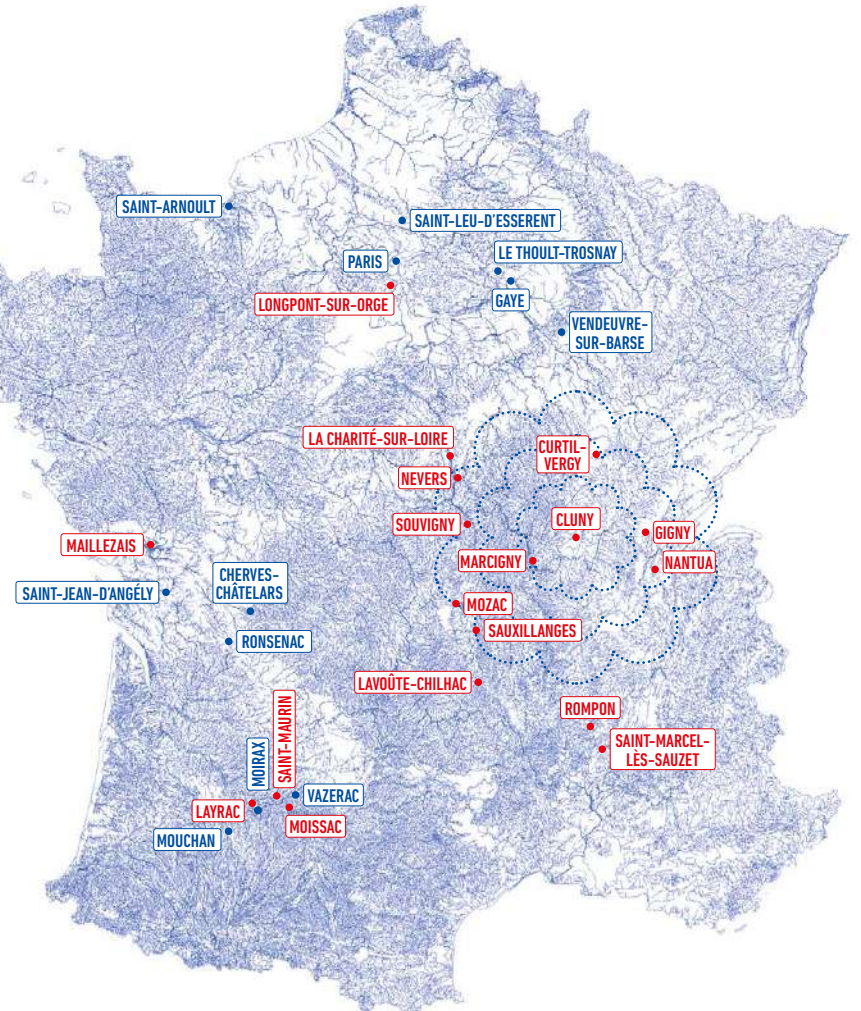
## Sites with more than 10 buildings:

- Cluny: abbaye Saint-Pierre & Saint-Paul
- Curtil-Vergy: abbaye de Saint-Vivant de Vergy
- Gigny: abbaye Saint-Pierre
- La Charité-sur-Loire: prieuré Notre-Dame
- Lavoûte-Chilhac: prieuré Sainte-Croix
- Layrac: prieuré Saint-Martin
- Longpont-sur-Orge: prieuré Notre-Dame
- Maillezais: abbaye Saint-Pierre
- Marcigny: prieuré de la Sainte-Trinité
- Moissac: abbaye Saint-Pierre
- Mozac: abbaye Saint-Pierre-Saint-Caprais
- Nevers: prieuré Saint-Etienne
- Rompon: prieuré Saint-Pierre
- Saint-Marcel-lès-Sauzet: prieuré
- Saint-Maurin: abbaye
- Sauxillanges: prieuré Saint-Pierre-Saint-Paul
- Souvigny: prieuré Saint-Pierre-Saint-Paul

## Some examples of members of the European Federation of Cluniac Sites, in France:

- Cherves-Châtelars: prieuré Sainte-Marie-Madeleine du Chatelars
- Gaye: prieuré Sainte-Marie
- Le Thoult-Trosnay: prieuré Notre-Dame
- Moirax: prieuré Notre-Dame
- Mouchan: prieuré Saint-Austrégésile
- Ronsenac: prieuré Saint-Jean-Baptiste
- Saint-Arnoult: prieuré
- Saint-Jean-d'Angély: abbaye Saint-Jean-Baptiste
- Saint-Leu-d'Esserent: prieuré Saint-Leu
- Vazerac: église Saint-Julien
- Vendeuvre-sur-Barse: prieuré Saint-Georges

Cluny Abbey, 3D restoration (top left), from the *tour des Fromages* (top right), the gardens, the 18<sup>th</sup>-century façade with the *Clocher de l'Eau-Bénite* (bottom).



At the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> century, Guillaume le Pieux, Duke of Aquitaine, founded the Benedictine abbey of Cluny in Bourgogne. In the Middle Ages, the influence of the Abbey of Cluny was spiritual, architectural, artistic, economic, political, and social, and spread with the development of more than 1,800 sites throughout Western Europe. The monks have bequeathed us a multifaceted heritage over the centuries without us necessarily being aware of its origin.

The European Federation of Cluniac Sites (EFCS) strives to promote and highlight the traces of the civilisation the Cluniac monks developed, which infused all of medieval Europe and shaped today's mentality, landscape, and built heritage. 200 sites in 8 European countries are working on transnational projects in the heritage, culture, tourism, and digital fields.

Thanks to adapted heritage signage, travellers can discover the Cluniac Routes over more than 1,000 km of walking paths. A project for the inclusion of a transnational list, "Cluny and the European Cluniac sites," on the UNESCO World Heritage List is underway.

#### ACTIVITIES

Publication of *The Cluniac Letter* (annual bulletin).

Coordination of the UNESCO World Heritage nomination for the "Cluny and the European Cluniac Sites" list.

Digital project: Clunypedia.com

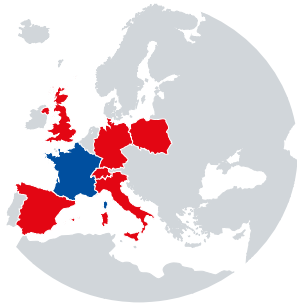
*The Cluny Routes*: identification of walking routes (1,000 km in Europe) and heritage signage in 7 countries.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.sitesclunisiens.org](http://www.sitesclunisiens.org)

[@federationsitesclunisiens](https://www.facebook.com/federationsitesclunisiens)

[@SitesClunisiens](https://twitter.com/SitesClunisiens)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



Notre-Dame de Déols Abbey in the Indre.

**Specific signage is located at the entrances to the communes and near the sites concerned, for the benefit of motorists and tourists:**

- The Cluniac seal is the common denominator for all the member sites of the network, wherever they may be in Europe;
- The heritage plaque presents the history of the site and places it in its medieval and European context;
- The town sign is placed at the entrances of the town and along its main roads.



The Saint-Pierre-et-Saint-Paul de Souvigny priory in the Allier.



The Saint-Pierre-et-Saint-Caprais abbey of Mozac in the Puy-de-Dôme.



The Charité-sur-Loire and its Notre-Dame priory in the Nièvre.



The Cluniac abbey of Saint-Pierre in Moissac in the Tarn-et-Garonne.



The Cluniac abbey of Saint-Pierre de Beaulieu-sur-Dordogne in Corrèze.



© Romas Photo, Shutterstock.

The Porte des Allemands in Metz, Moselle.

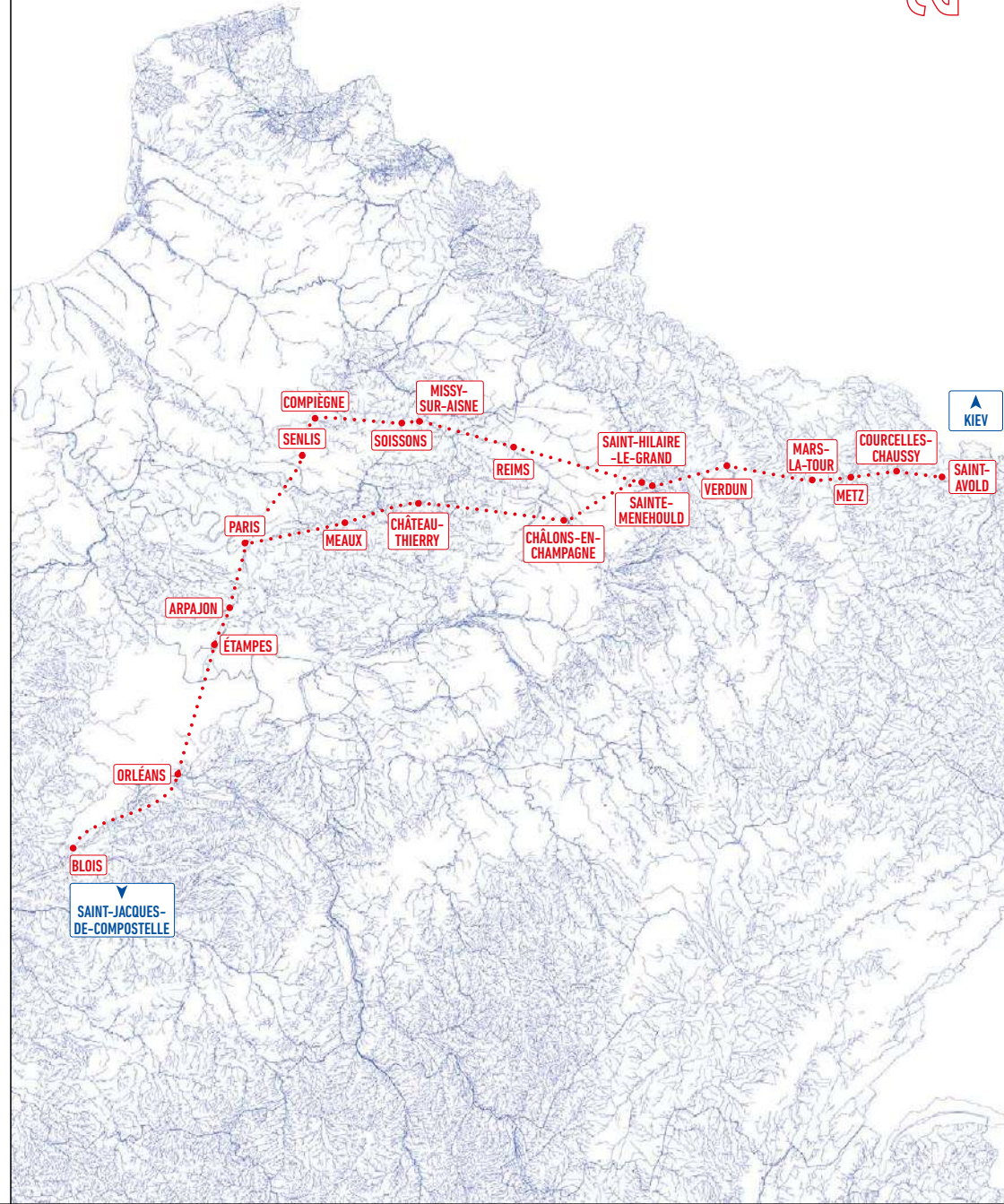


© Archives Via Regia, Alexandre Prevot.

The Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

# VIA REGIA ROYAL WAY

2005





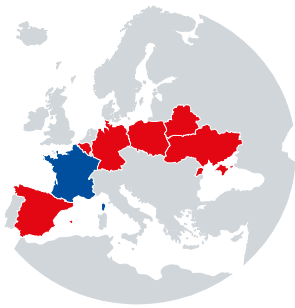
The Via Regia, also called the “Royal Way”, is the longest and oldest overland road link between Eastern and Western Europe since the High Middle Ages. As early as the Stone Age, this corridor was the preferred route for migrating peoples, south of the ice cap and north of the central uplands. Over time, the route of this pan-European transport corridor changed, adapting to political, economic and commercial contexts and linking new regions. This 4,500 km long route, used by merchants, soldiers, kings, pilgrims, refugees, and other travellers, allows us to discover a rich and varied historical and cultural heritage as well as the intangible traditions and footprints left by these travellers who have shaped the European continent.

The members and partners of the network (7 European countries today) wish to promote the Via Regia as a journey and particular way of experiencing the European cultural space, and whose infrastructure, which preceded the roads, encourages “deceleration” and wandering.

The traveller is offered various walking, cycling, motorcycling, and camping possibilities. Finally, numerous cultural activities and events punctuate the multiple paths of this “historic traffic corridor” whose course has evolved over time.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

-  [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)
- [www.via-regia.org/eng/index.php](http://www.via-regia.org/eng/index.php)
-  [www.facebook.com/VIA.REGIA](https://www.facebook.com/VIA.REGIA)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



The cathedral of Reims.



La vieille Cassine in Compiègne.



Anne of Kiev statue in Senlis, by Mykola Znoba.

© Leokle, Shutterstock.



The historic crossing of the Loire at Blois in the Loir-et-Cher.

#### ACTIVITIES

In France, the VIA REGIA - Europe, Cultures and Heritage Association is dedicated to the development and implementation of workshops for children to help them discover and understand the history and heritage of the Via Regia in 7 countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Republic of Belarus, Spain, Ukraine).

For example, by following the sometimes complex journeys undertaken by princesses and queens (Radegonde in the 6<sup>th</sup> century and Anne of Kiev in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, among others), the children are led to understand both the constraints and context of the time while at the same time constructing their own account and images of the journey.



Travelling exhibition on the history of the Via Regia.

© Archives Via Regia, Marie Gaillard-Raguet.



The tomb of Saint Radegonde in Poitiers.



12.



13.



14.

12. Paray-le-Monial, basilique du Sacré-Cœur, Charolais. 13. Bissy-la-Mâconnaise, église Saint-Cyr-et-Sainte-Julitte, Mâconnais, circuit Tournus. 14. Mazille, église Saint-Blaise, Mâconnais, circuit Cluny. 15. Laizé, église Saint-Antoine, Mâconnais, circuit Mâcon. 16. Besanceuil, chapelle Saint-Pierre, Mâconnais, circuit Cluny. 17. Bonnay, ancienne église priorale Saint-Hippolyte, Mâconnais, circuit Cluny.



16.








15.



17.

**The example of *Les Chemins du Roman* in Southern Bourgogne (detail)**

-  Major Romanesque sites
-  Romanesque churches
-  Romanesque churches studied by the CEP
-  Romanesque churches studied and equipped by the CEP
-  Important cities

Unless otherwise stated, all photographs, © Centre international d'étude des patrimoines culturels (CEP): Mathilde Gardeux; 6; Patrick Gellet: 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; Jens Reiche: 1, 8, 9, 10, 11. © Nigel Jarvis, Shutterstock: 12.

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Direction générale des patrimoines et de l'architecture



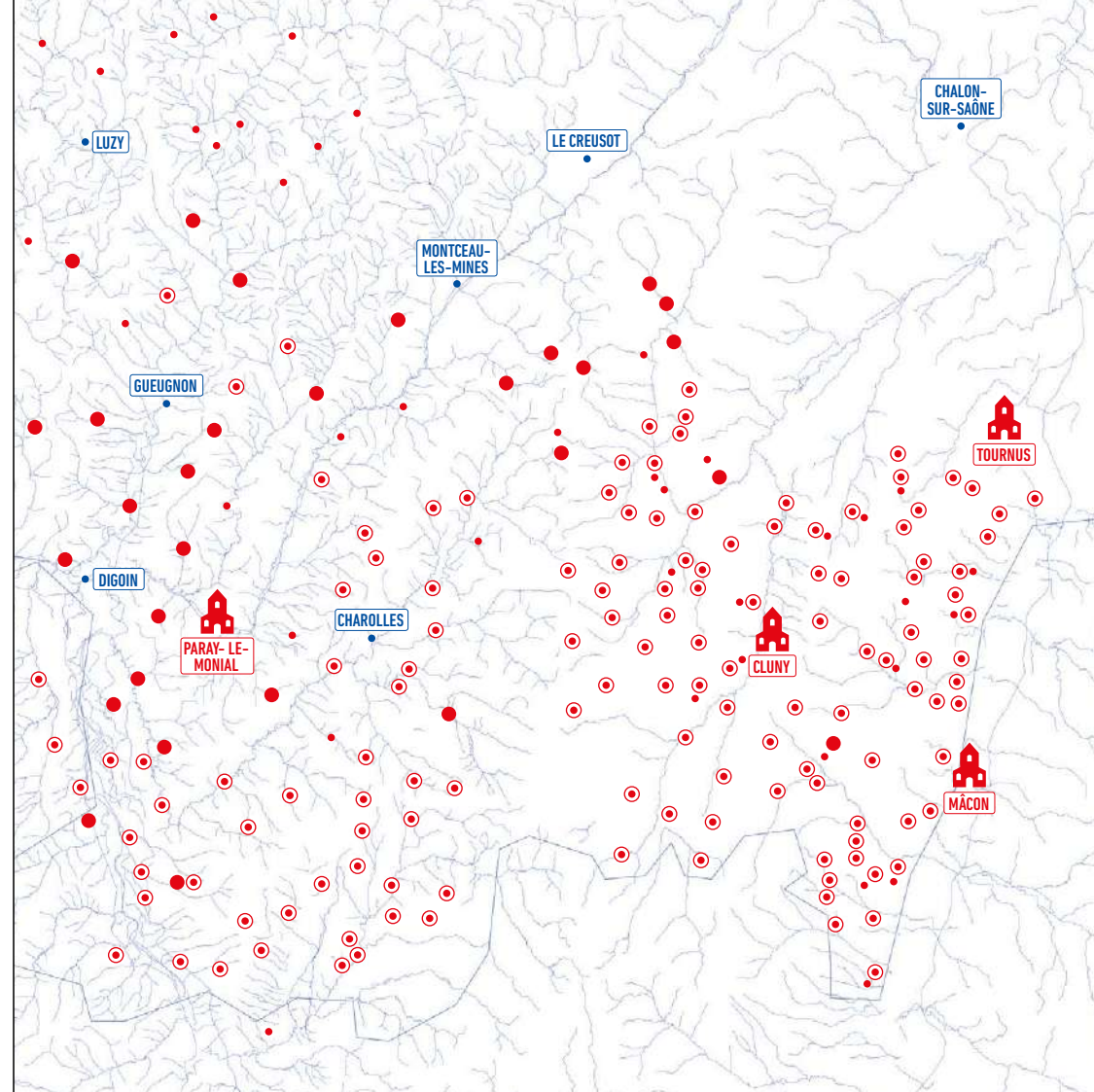
Cultural route of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel du Conseil de l'Europe



# TRANSROMANICA

## THE ROMANESQUE ROUTES OF EUROPEAN HERITAGE

2007



Around the year 1000, European artists drew inspiration from thousand-year-old Roman and Christian traditions and created a unique architectural style: the Romanesque style. The Route links the shared cultural heritage of the Romanesque period that spans 9 European countries where this new art of building developed over more than 300 years.

The network works to support Romanesque heritage and architecture throughout Europe, to promote it through tourism and thus to support sustainable regional economic development, to study Romanesque heritage in the member countries, and to make the buildings and sites accessible to the public. It also aims to safeguard the buildings through sustainable tourism and cultural development and targeted tourism marketing.

In France, this network is represented by *Les Chemins du Roman*, which links almost 200 Romanesque buildings equipped with interpretation tools in several languages around the Bourgogne centres of Paray-le-Monial, Cluny, Tournus, and Mâcon. The traveller can thus follow paths lined with impressive Romanesque monuments and walk in the footsteps of historical and spiritual figures.

#### ACTIVITIES

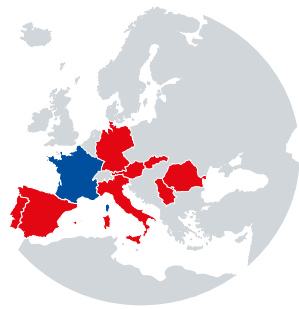
Publication of travel magazines, desk calendars, colouring postcards.

May 9: Europe-wide Transromanica Day celebrated on Europe Day.

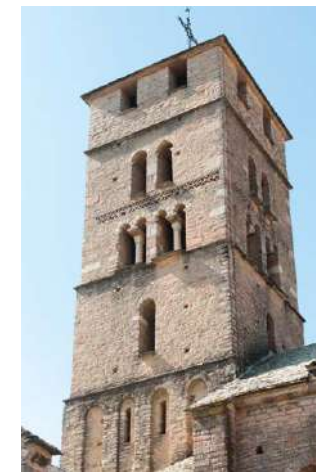
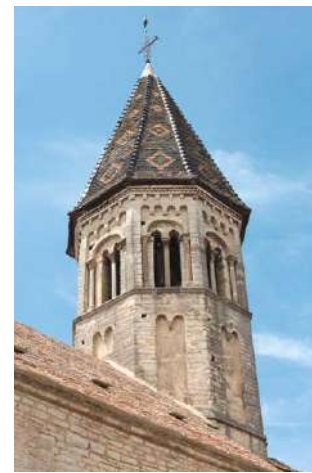
3<sup>rd</sup> weekend in September: participation in the French component of the European Heritage Days.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

- [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)
- [www.transromanica.com](http://www.transromanica.com)
- [www.cep.charolais-brionnais.net](http://www.cep.charolais-brionnais.net)
- [www.facebook.com/transromanica](https://www.facebook.com/transromanica)
- [www.instagram.com/transromanica](https://www.instagram.com/transromanica)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



3.

4.

5.



6.

7.



8.

9.

10.

11.

Almost 300 churches, among which 239 have been fully or partially inventoried or equipped by the international Centre for Cultural Heritage Studies (CEP), located at the Montsac in Saint-Christophe-en-Brionnais (Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Region).

1. Paray-le-Monial, basilique du Sacré-Cœur, Charolais.
2. Chânes, église Saint-Pierre-et-Saint-Paul.
3. Clessé, église Notre-Dame, Mâconnais, circuit Mâcon.
4. Uchizy, église Saint-Pierre, Mâconnais, circuit Tournus.
5. Farges-lès-Mâcon, église Saint-Barthélémy, Mâconnais, circuit Tournus.
6. Saint-Julien-de-Jonzy, église Saint-Julien-de-Brioude, Brionnais.
7. Blanot, église Saint-Martin et ancien domaine clunisien.
8. Anzy-le-Duc, église Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption, Brionnais.
9. Perrecy-les-Forges, église Saint-Pierre-et-Saint-Benoît, Charolais.
10. Anzy-le-Duc, église Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption, Brionnais.
11. Bois-Sainte-Marie, église Notre-Dame-de-la-Nativité, Brionnais.





© ADT Marne, champagne Heuq Pêre & Fils.



© ADT Marne, champagne F. Vauresin-Oger, Dites-nous Tout.



© ADT Marne, champagne Debong Marlies « Esprit Naturel ».



© ADT Marne, champagne Boude Baudin.



© ADT Marne, champagne C. Richomme, E. Vidal.



© ADT Marne, champagne Heuq Pêre & Fils.

In Champagne, after winegrowing, the harvest leads to pressing, fermentation, clarification, then vating or barrelling for ageing; then comes disgorging for the “champagnisation”, then bottling and tasting following a visit of the cellars.



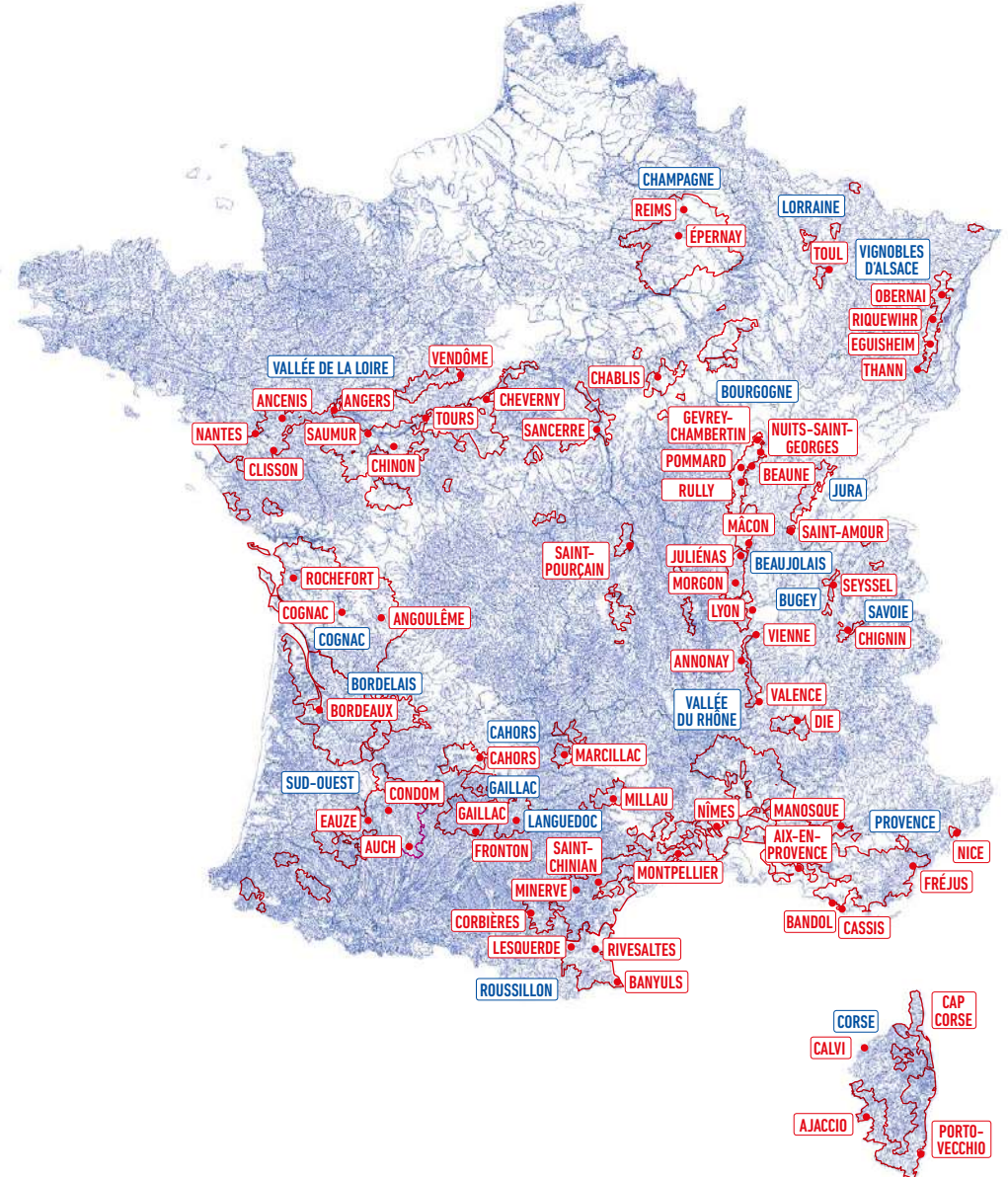
© ADT Marne, champagne Barrat Maasson.



© ADT Marne, Coopérative Collat-Cogevi, E. Vidal.

# ITER VITIS ROUTE THE WAYS OF THE VINE

2009



Since the domestication of the vine several thousand years ago, wine growing, wine making, and wine landscapes have been particularly important to European and Mediterranean gastronomy. Its evolution and spread have shaped European territories and identity through a rich and varied heritage: wineries, know-how and technologies, oral traditions, and quality of life.

Iter Vitis France aims to promote, develop, and safeguard the European heritage, both tangible and intangible, of vine and wine culture. Numerous educational and cultural activities are organised in the countries along the route to enable travellers to discover vineyards, landscapes, villages, monuments, and wine-growing areas with a thousand years of history, through conscious and sustainable forms of tourism that are also aimed at young people.

By discovering wine, winemaking, and winegrowing work, the traveller can venture to the Caucasus or to the vineyards of Western Europe, learn about the techniques used in the various stages of winemaking, the aging of wine and its preservation, and become familiar with the myths and symbols that have enriched this culture.



**CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE**





Chapel of Saint-Urbain, patron saint of winegrowers, Thann.



Cité du champagne Collet Cogevi, Aÿ-en-Champagne.

**SOCIAL NETWORKS**

-  [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)
- [www.itervitis.eu](http://www.itervitis.eu)
-  [www.facebook.com/pg/itervitis](https://www.facebook.com/pg/itervitis)



The Rangen vineyard, classified as a *Grand Cru*, grows 4 grape varieties: riesling, pinot gris, gewürztraminer and muscat, Thann.



The Pays d'Armagnac, a cultural wine tourism centre counting 20 heritage sites in the middle of the Gers vineyards.



Vallon de Marcillac, the vineyards of Cassagnes in the mist.



Marcillac, a vineyard on thousand-year-old terraces.



Vineyard lodge in Cumières, Champagne.



Hiking in the vineyards in autumn, Damery.



**In Vallon-Pont-d'Arc, a replica of the Chauvet cave.**  
Stroll on a footbridge in the middle of stalagmites and stalactites, in a display of light and shadow that brings the walls to life and reveals a painted bestiary.



**The Parc de la Préhistoire in Tarascon-sur-Ariège.**  
A playful and immersive park, where you can walk in the footsteps of our Cro-Magnon ancestors: prehistoric camp featuring flint knapping, tool making, a bison cave you can paint with natural pigments, hunting or archaeology workshops, footprint trail, and a labyrinth of sounds where you can immerse yourself in the sounds of nature.



**The Centre international de l'Art pariétal in Lascaux.**  
Inside, the atmosphere of a real cave, wet and dark with muffled sounds, where your flashlight will let you discover and contemplate the facsimiles of the Lascaux cave paintings.



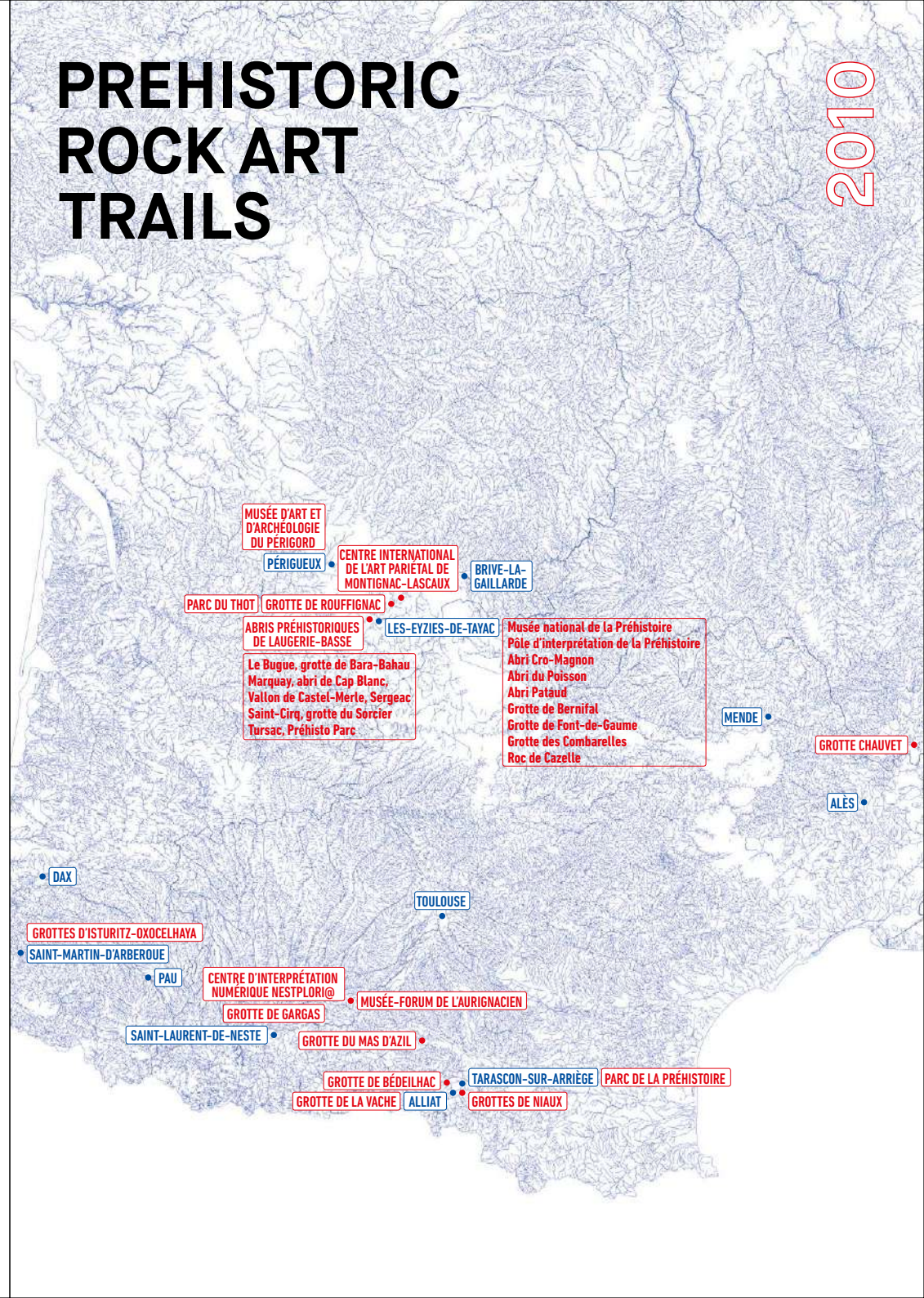
**The Pôle d'interprétation de la Préhistoire in Les Eyzies.**  
A place to discover and be introduced to prehistory in connection with the sites of the Vézère valley. The reconstitution of an archaeological excavation site allows you to find out about the different trades involved in excavations.



**The Bédouilh cave.**  
A walk underground combining geology (spectacular concretions) and prehistory: huge rooms decorated with paintings, engravings, and even clay modelling.

# PREHISTORIC ROCK ART TRAILS

2010



Prehistoric rock art is the art of the first Europeans, the first major form of human cultural, social, and symbolic expression. It appeared in Europe 42,000 years ago and is today an important cultural and touristic resource.

Prehistoric Rock Art Trails (PRAT) is a large European network created in 2007 following a cooperation project funded by the European Commission on the art of the first settlements and communities that lived in Europe. This network now includes a large number of partners in France and Europe, all focused on the management and promotion of rock art sites and the regions where they are located, particularly in rural areas.

The traveller can thus discover the value of rock art and their landscapes thanks to the work of conservation, research, staff training, sustainable archaeological tourism, and development of rural areas, which are the main objectives of this cultural itinerary, which currently offers over 160 rock art destinations in 8 different countries.



**CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE**



Caves of Isturitz and Oxocelhaya:  
"There are places where the spirit breathes."  
In *The Sacred Hill*, Maurice Barrès.








Cave of Rouffignac, a huge cave where more than 250 animal figurations are scattered throughout its underground labyrinth.

**ACTIVITIES**

October 9: Since 2019, European Day of Rock Art; in 2021 the theme was "All-inclusive."

July 2021: A *Rock Art Passport for south-western Europe*, including promotions in partner establishments and gifts every 10, 15, and 32 visits.

**SOCIAL NETWORKS**

-  [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.prehistour.eu](http://www.prehistour.eu)
-  [www.facebook.com/EuropeanRockArt](https://www.facebook.com/EuropeanRockArt)
-  @EuropeanRockArt
-  prehistour
-  Prehistoric Rock Art Trails

© Association des Chemins de l'art rupestre préhistorique.



The prehistoric caves of Gargas are painted with more than 200 negative hand stencils, made 27,000 years ago.



The shelters of Laugerie Basse, an exceptional site due to the diversity and quality of the prehistoric objects that were found.



The cave of Mas d'Azil, a geological curiosity featuring a huge entrance, a river, and prehistoric remains.



The Salon Noir of the cave of Niaux, with more than 70 paintings of bison, horses, ibex, and deer.



The old station built in 1931 for the spa clients of Nérès-les-Bains became *Pavillon du Lac* after redevelopment.

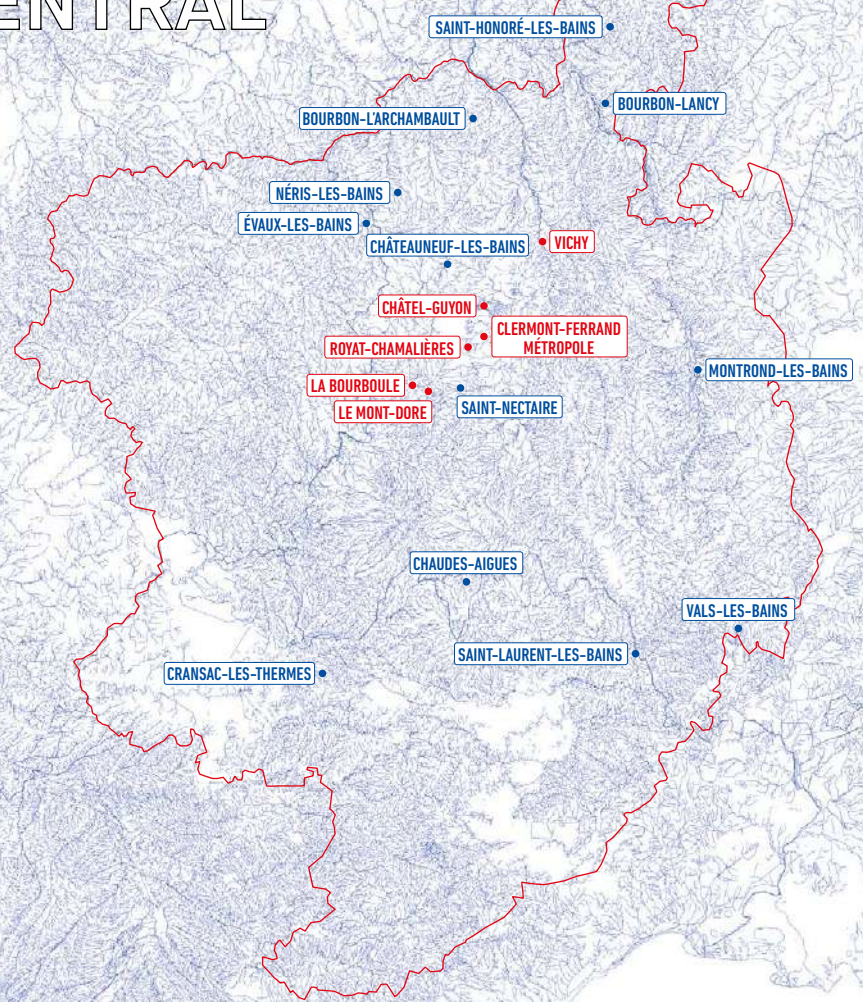


A neoclassical building houses Vichy's *Fontaine des Célestins*, the embodiment of spa life in the 1900s.

# EUROPEAN ROUTE OF HISTORIC THERMAL TOWNS

## ROUTE DES VILLES D'EAUX DU MASSIF CENTRAL

2010



MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE  
Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité

Direction générale des patrimoines et de l'architecture



THE EUROPEAN ROUTE OF HISTORIC THERMAL TOWNS

Cultural route of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel du Conseil de l'Europe



Unless otherwise stated, all photographs: © Mariëlsa Niels.

Design & mapping: © Graphisme in situ, Lawrence Bitterly (Sandre data, Rivers in France, BD Carthage).

The spa towns of Europe have developed since antiquity thanks to natural mineral springs, and their curative, therapeutic, and social functions. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, “taking the waters” for health purposes became a certain form of lifestyle.

The spa towns have hosted major political events and today are among the most creative cultural places in Europe, boasting cultural and artistic infrastructure (theatres, opera houses, art galleries, and casinos) and events (festivals, exhibitions); these towns rival the biggest European cities. The itinerary connects these cities and resorts dedicated to health, leisure, and encounters, and their rich thermal history and distinctly European cultural heritage. It counts 10 members, including 3 outside the Massif central: Bagnoles-de-l’Orne, Enguien-les-Bains, and the French Thermal and Climatic Federation.

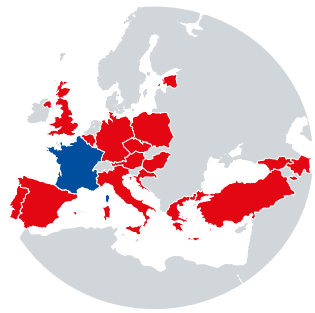
The traveller can enjoy the pleasures and benefits of hot springs while discovering the architecture, parks and gardens, natural and therapeutic landscapes, hotel infrastructures, and the tradition of hospitality displayed by these pioneers of sustainable tourism.

#### ACTIVITIES

Route brochures (English and French).  
*Les Cafés de l’Europe* round tables.  
 October 14: European Thermal Heritage Day.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.ehtta.eu](http://www.ehtta.eu)  
 @HistoricThermalTowns  
 @thermaltowns  
 european-historic-thermal-towns-association  
 @HistoricThermalTowns



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



Ceramic oriental decoration in Bourbon-l’Archambault.



Neo-Byzantine dome in Vichy.

© Compagnie de Vichy, Shutterstock.



Gallo-Roman swimming pool in the site of Nérès-les-Bains.



Decorated façade, courtyard, Sarciron Hotel, Mont-Dore.



The theatre, symbol of the Belle Époque in Châtel-Guyon.



Art Nouveau mosaic floor in Saint-Honoré-les-Bains.



Thermes du Mont Dore, neo-Byzantine palace of the 19<sup>th</sup> c.



In neoclassical style, the Buvette Eugénie in Royat.

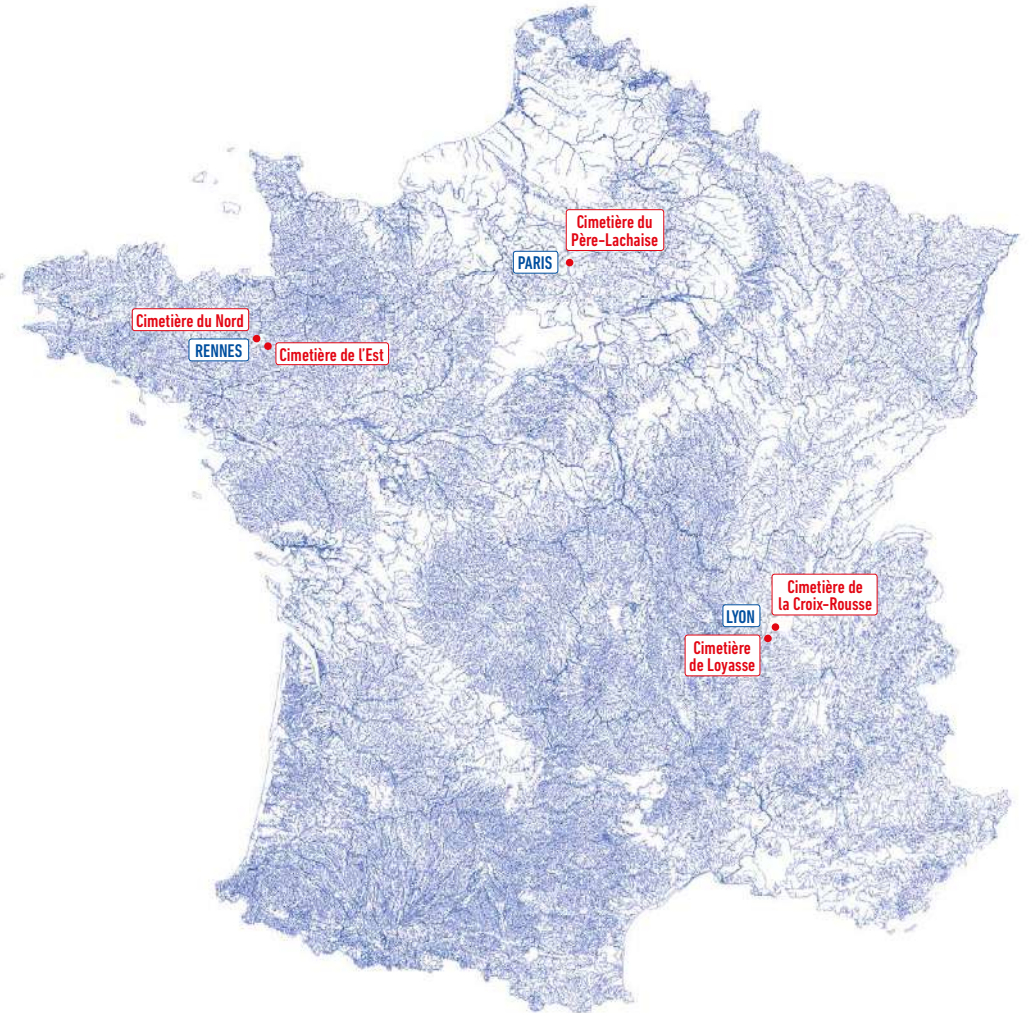


Cupolas of the Casino Chardon’s hall in La Bourboule.

# EUROPEAN CEMETERIES ROUTE



The Père-Lachaise cemetery, established in 1804, was classified as a historical monument in 1983. Its architectural heritage, park, Romantic-period design, exceptional number of personalities –from Chopin to Jim Morrison– as well as its memorials –from the Mur des Fédérés to the concentration camp memorials– have made it world-renowned.



Throughout history, cemeteries have been an essential part of our civilisation. These sacred and emotionally charged places also bear witness to the local history of cities (both in terms of their leading figures and monuments). They are common to all cities in Europe and have a well-defined cultural and religious function.

The network believes it is also important to consider them as living spaces! Cemeteries are indeed part of our material heritage because of the works, sculptures, and engravings they contain and the way they are laid out. The memories and symbols engraved on the tombstones reflect our intangible heritage, the values, customs, and habits associated with death and life in the city. They are places that express local history, which must be remembered, preserved, and passed on to future generations.

The itinerary allows visitors to literally walk through this local memory, to discover local, national, or European heritage and leading figures, from a multicultural perspective.

#### ACTIVITIES

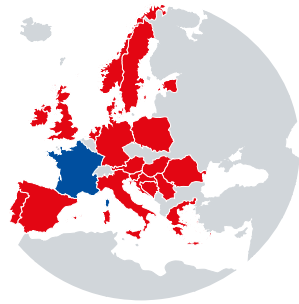
Late May – early June: Week of Discovering European Cemeteries (WDEC).

2021: The Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe (ASCE) celebrated its 20th anniversary under the theme “Crossroads of Diversity” (Week of Significant Cemeteries in Europe).

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france-cemeteriesroute.eu/european-cemeteries-route.aspx](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france-cemeteriesroute.eu/european-cemeteries-route.aspx)

[www.facebook.com/CemeteriesRoute](https://www.facebook.com/CemeteriesRoute)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



**The Croix-Rousse cemetery is part of Lyon’s history, but also that of its neighbourhood.**

A stroll through its alleys is an opportunity to discover the anecdotes and great stories of its illustrious residents – weavers, artists, and political figures – who make this district stand out.



**East Cemetery of Rennes, where diversity and innovation are key, reflecting the contemporary city.** One can find sociological aspects –evolution of funeral practices since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century– and architectural aspects –European military heritage, including German and Commonwealth military sections.



**The North Cemetery of Rennes, designed as a English-style romantic garden, is an invitation to stroll.** Built in the aftermath of the French Revolution, it’s a place to discover centuries of Rennes’ history through the public figures –politicians, scientists, architects, painters, academics, writers– who are buried there.



**The Loyasse Cemetery, remembering the people of Lyon since 1807.** The resting place of the influential inhabitants of Lyon, it is rich in remarkable architecture, allowing visitors to grasp sections of history, art history, and the city’s mentality.

© Remainberber, CCO.



# EUROPEAN ROUTE OF CERAMICS



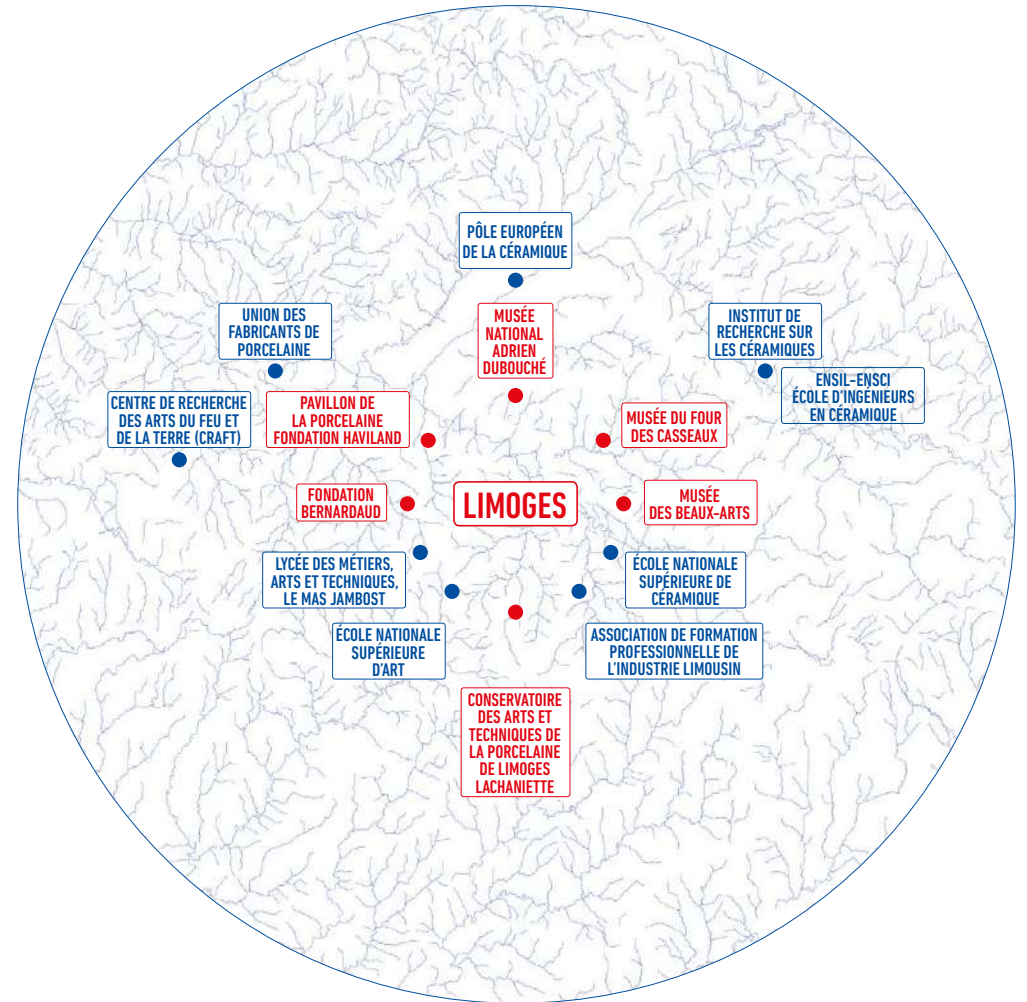
The musée national Adrien Dubouché in Limoges: façade by Boris Podrecca and historical façade.

The contemporary extension inserted between two existing buildings preserves the historical character of the site, while providing the museum with a different entrance and a bright reception area which serves the permanent exhibition spaces.



Educational activity: "Au pied du mur, une initiation à l'art contemporain."

The esplanade in front of the museum's new glass and porcelain façade hosts *Une Suite*, a work by Haguiko and Jean-Pierre Viot.



Humans already used ceramics in prehistoric times, and they are still manufactured and in use today. In Europe, the art and industry of ceramics has marked the economic development of the territories, shaped heritage, and contributed to the construction of a strong identity, and continues to shape many cities in Europe today.



## CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



The aim of the route is to create a sustainable and competitive tourism offer focused on ceramics, in order to make the theme more accessible to European citizens, by conveying a dynamic image of this heritage, both tangible, consisting of objects used in many sectors (tableware, medicine, or architecture...) and intangible, covering know-how and manufacturing techniques.

The traveller can discover this particular identity, its history, techniques, and current trends by following the European Route of Ceramics. The route includes visits to cities such as Limoges, Delft, Faenza, Selb, or Höhr-Grenzhausen, and gives travellers a chance to go behind the scenes by observing the manufacturing process or trying their hand at it.

### ACTIVITIES

The musée national Adrien Dubouché is launching its digital visitor application. "MNAD Limoges" is an interactive and easy-to-use tool for all visitors that includes an ERU (Easy to Read and Understand) tour.

### SOCIAL NETWORKS

-  [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)
- [www.musee-adriendubouche.fr](http://www.musee-adriendubouche.fr)
-  [www.facebook.com/mnadlimoges](https://www.facebook.com/mnadlimoges)
-  [twitter.com/mnadlimoges87](https://twitter.com/mnadlimoges87)
-  [www.linkedin.com/company/musee-national-adrien-dubouche](https://www.linkedin.com/company/musee-national-adrien-dubouche)
-  [www.instagram.com/mnadlimoges](https://www.instagram.com/mnadlimoges)



Fountain in the Hôtel de ville garden (1892-1893), detail.



Cup with dragonfly, hard porcelain and translucent enamels, Limoges, Pouyat factory, between 1902 and 1906.

© Fanny Veilla, Shutterstock.

© RMN-Grand Palais (Limoges, Cité de la céramique), Hervé Lewandowski.



Musée national Adrien Dubouché, Limoges: reception and mezzanine featuring the techniques display.

© RMN-Grand Palais (Limoges, Cité de la céramique), Marine Beck-Coppola.



"Baizi" dish, Jingdezhen kilns (China), mid-14<sup>th</sup> century (Yuan dynasty).



View of the room dedicated to Limoges porcelain (conch-shaped display cases and porcelain signage).

© RMN-Grand Palais (Limoges, Cité de la céramique), René-Gabriel Ojeda.

© RMN-Grand Palais (Limoges, Cité de la céramique), René-Gabriel Ojeda.



View of the room dedicated to 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics.



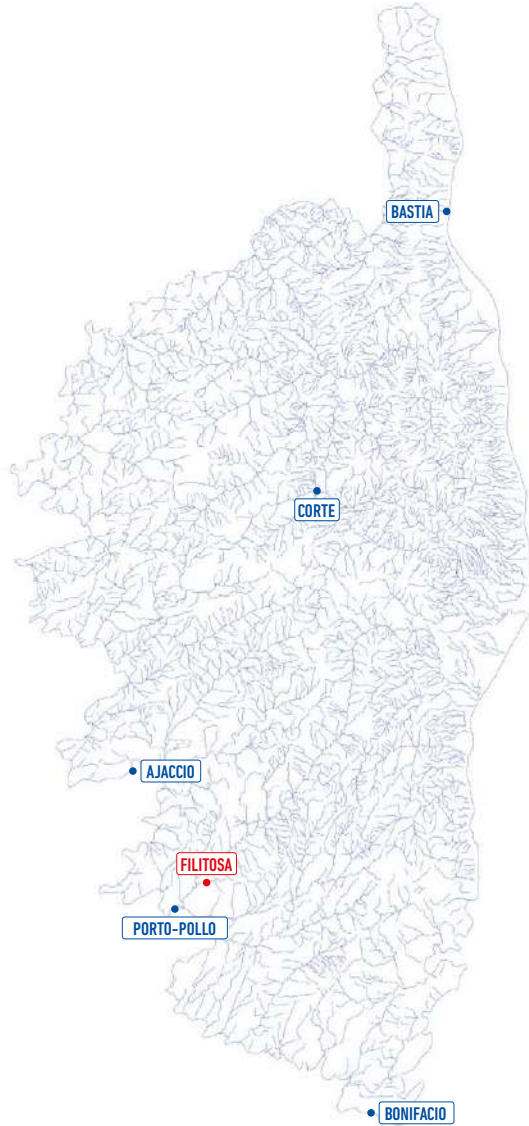
Overview of the mezzanine featuring the techniques display.

© RMN-Grand Palais (Limoges, Cité de la céramique), Marine Beck-Coppola.



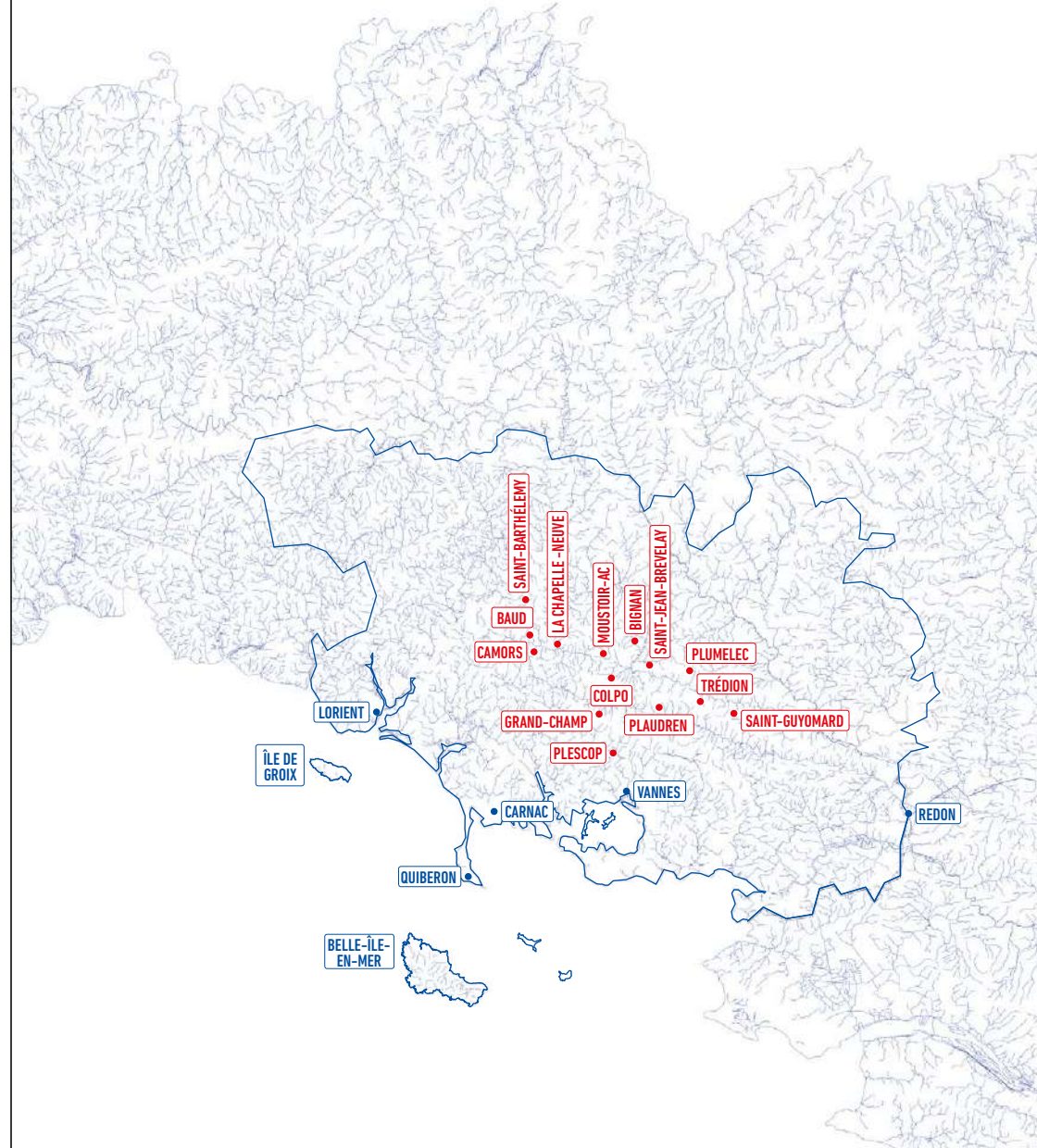
**FILITOSA SITE IN SOUTHERN CORSICA**

The prehistoric site of Filitosa in Corsica is an exceptional green setting containing an impressive megalithic site composed of intriguing and imposing monuments and strange engraved statues-menhirs. Testimonies left by mysterious consecutive Mediterranean civilisations; living space or place of worship dedicated to their beliefs, it remains an enigma that should be discovered by all.



# EUROPEAN ROUTE OF MEGALITHIC CULTURE

2013



Direction générale  
des patrimoines  
et de l'architecture



Cultural route  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel  
du Conseil de l'Europe



All photographs of  
the Filitosa site:  
© Famille CA CESARI.

Design & mapping:  
© Graphisme in situ,  
Lawrence Bitterly  
(Sandre data,  
*Rivers in France*,  
BD Carthage).

In prehistoric times, megaliths (literally large stones) were used in large quantities to build monuments, burial places, and sanctuaries. Megalithic tombs, dolmens, and other monuments represent the oldest indigenous architecture in Europe. These monuments are oriented according to the movement of the sun. Some are considered to have been observatories from which it is possible to trace the movement of celestial bodies, others, like Stonehenge, are considered to have been tools for predicting solar and lunar eclipses.

This route follows the principles of “low-impact tourism” and avoids any irreversible changes to the natural environment. Priority is given to the use of existing roads, nature trails, and the promotion of mobility in harmony with nature.

One of the key principles is to highlight and preserve the essential link between nature and culture. Work is also being done in collaboration with museums, schools, universities, and charities to develop specific programmes for travellers, especially children and young people.

#### ACTIVITIES

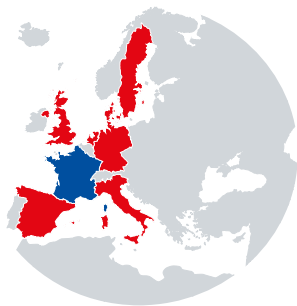
Corsica: Opening of the musée de l'Art statuaire corse in Filitosa. Excavations will resume in 2020 and should last 3 to 5 years.

Landes de Lanvaux: Tour of 38 megalithic sites with interpretation panels. Excavation site at Trédion until 2025.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.megalithicroutes.eu](http://www.megalithicroutes.eu)

[www.facebook.com/groups/megalithic.routes/about](https://www.facebook.com/groups/megalithic.routes/about)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

FILITOSA SITE IN SOUTHERN CORSICA



The central monument of the Filitosa site in Corsica.



Interior view, the monument's diverticula and chambers.



Five engraved statues-menhirs surround a thousand-year-old olive tree certified *Arbre remarquable de France* at the Filitosa site in Corsica.



© A. Lantouraux, Goffe du Morbihan, Vannes Tourisme.

View of the Larcuste cairns at Colpo in the Morbihan.



© Philippe Couszín, Goffe du Morbihan, Vannes Tourisme.

In Trédion, the necropolis of Coëby, megalithic site.



© Philippe Couszín, Goffe du Morbihan, Vannes Tourisme.

In Saint-Jean-Brévelay, the Goeh menhir is 6 m high.



© Philippe Couszín, Goffe du Morbihan, Vannes Tourisme.



© Philippe Couszín, Goffe du Morbihan, Vannes Tourisme.

In Plumelec, the dolmen of La Milgourdy, a Ø 35 m cairn.

#### IN THE HEART OF THE GRANITE MASSIF, THE LANDES DE LANVAUX

The megalithic sites of the landes de Lanvaux display certain original architectural traits: the height of certain monoliths reach dimensions that make them the highest standing stones in the department; atypical architecture highlight unusual arrangements; the archaeological density of certain sectors attests to considerable Neolithic necropolises, like in Trédion, with its 90 listed megaliths. To this day, few of these monuments have been searched, which suggests this territory harbours great archaeological potential.



The path at the edge of Lake Bourget in Aix-les-Bains, Savoie.



Panoramic view of Grenoble, Isère.

Hike or bike alone, in a group, or with the family on the GR® trails with the help of TopoGuides, local information sheets, or even download your logbook...

Each day, these routes, variants, and loops carry the promise of encounters and the discovery of landscapes starting from Cévennes or Luberon, passing through the Diois massif, gateway to Alpine pastoralism, to reach the Rhône-Alpes vistas and finally, the Genève plain.

#### French Huguenots and Waldensian Trails

- Path of the exodus of the Huguenots and Waldensians
- ⋯ Path from Cévennes
- Path from Luberon and the Mediterranean
- - - Path of the exodus of the Waldensians from Piedmont and Huguenots from Queyras and Oisans
- ~ Path of the Glorious Return of the Waldensians

# HUGUENOT AND WALDENSIAN TRAIL



In 1685, the revocation of the *Édit de Nantes* by Louis XIV led to an era of persecution for Protestants. Some 200,000 Huguenots left France in search of safety in other Protestant countries in Europe and beyond. The Waldensians took similar routes out of the valleys of Piedmont. This international route of about 2,500 km traces the historical path taken during this exile.

Since 2007, the *Sur les pas des huguenots* project has been implementing a long-distance hiking trail following the historical route of the exile of the Huguenots from Dauphiné to Switzerland and Germany. The historical and cultural aspects resonate with the contemporary history of our countries and regions and with a reality that is still relevant today: flight, exile, intolerance, and integration are still dominant social and political issues today.

The traveller can thus discover the rich Huguenot and Waldensian cultural heritage through numerous actions: raising awareness of cooperation and European citizenship; supporting the development of territories through quality tourism. Hiking, cycling, and horseback riding trails retrace these paths of exile (Drôme, Cévennes, Luberon, Queyras, etc.).



## CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



*L'Édit de Fontainebleau, 1685, revoking L'Édit de Nantes, which caused the oppression of the Protestants and their flight into exile.*

### ACTIVITIES

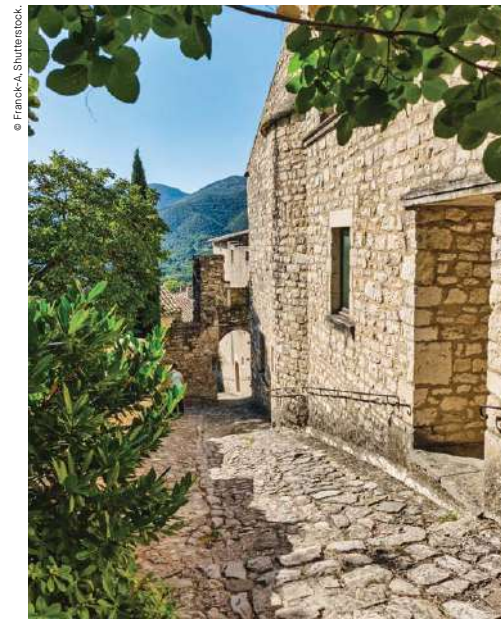
September 2021: Exhibition on the paths of the Huguenots at the temple in Saillans during the European Heritage Days. "Sur les pas des huguenots" musical hike and visits to farms in Ardèche.

October 9-11, 2021: inauguration of the Luberon - Baronnies provençales - Dauphiné. Méridol - Lacoste - Saint Pantaléon walk: walls and activities, conferences.

Spring 2022: exhibition on "The exile of plants, agriculture, and the use of agricultural products", a major element of the Huguenot contribution to the Refuge countries (panels, wooden puzzles, culinary workshops, conferences).

### SOCIAL NETWORKS

- [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)
- [www.surlespasdeshuguenots.eu/en](http://www.surlespasdeshuguenots.eu/en)
- [www.surlespasdeshuguenots.eu/brochure-nationale-sur-les-pas-des-huguenots-21.pdf](http://www.surlespasdeshuguenots.eu/brochure-nationale-sur-les-pas-des-huguenots-21.pdf)
- [www.facebook.com/surlespasdeshuguenots](https://www.facebook.com/surlespasdeshuguenots)



Le Poët-Laval, one of the most beautiful villages in France.



The Menée pass in the Vercors massif.



Baronnies provençales, an invitation to the Pre-Alps.



Vineyard landscape in Savoie.



Pathway from the Southeast.

© Franck-A. Shutterstock.

© Association « Sur les pas des huguenots », Pierre Malhié.

© Association « Sur les pas des huguenots », Pierre Malhié.

© Union internationale « Sur les pas des huguenots et des vaudois ».

© Association « Sur les pas des huguenots », Laure Alvarez.

© Archives nationales, domaine public.



The north façade of the Majorelle villa.



The dining room published in the Majorelle catalogue, 1905.



The living room of the villa with its set of *Pommes de pin* benches and armchairs and *Les Butomées* tea table.

Open to the public since 2003, the Villa Majorelle, an icon of Nancy's Art Nouveau architecture, has just been restored. It was both a family home and that of artist and industrialist Louis Majorelle, who also collaborated with the Daum factory for the creation of lighting fixtures.

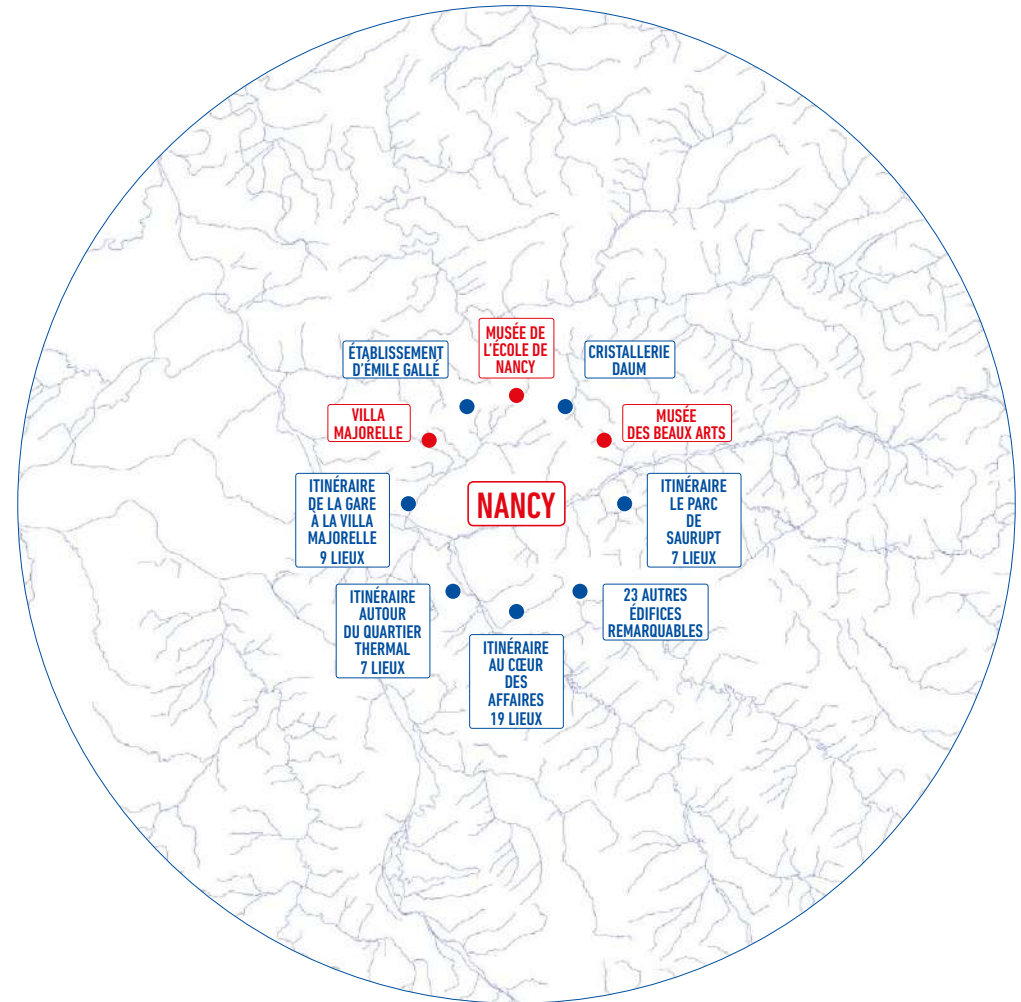


Exceptional furniture set for the bedroom.

The Villa Majorelle, designed by architect Henri Sauvage and built around 1901-1902 for artist Louis Majorelle, bears witness to the notion of unity of art advocated by Art Nouveau artists such as Jacques Gruber for the stained glass windows, Alexandre Bigot for the stoneware, Francis Jourdain and Henri Royer for the paintings, not to mention Louis Majorelle himself for the ironwork, woodwork, and furniture, and Lucien Weissenburger for the execution and supervision of the building site.

# RÉSEAU ART NOUVEAU NETWORK

2014



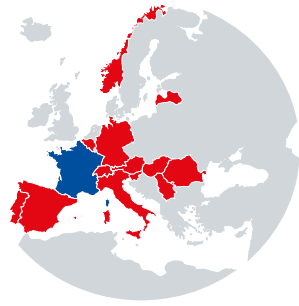
Born at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Art Nouveau spread rapidly throughout Europe thanks to world exhibitions, travelling artists, correspondence, and magazines. This artistic revolution was mainly inspired by natural forms and structures, especially flowers and plants, but also by curved lines. The Art Nouveau style was driven by aesthetic ideals and a taste for modernity, leveraging the possibilities offered by industrial technologies and new materials, combined with meticulous workmanship and a keen sense of detail.

The itinerary thus highlights the creative centres of each nation that has given the style its own variation, adding local specificities, resulting in a coherence between architecture, furnishings, and decoration, called a “complete work of art” (*Jugendstil* in Germany, *Stile Liberty* in Italy, *Style Sapin* in Switzerland, *Modernismo* in Spain, *Sezessionsstil* in Austria).

This itinerary offers numerous activities enabling visiting adults and children to understand and appreciate the richness of this heritage, its relationship with nature, society, ecology, and technical innovations, in 20 European cities.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

-  [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.artnouveau-net.eu](http://www.artnouveau-net.eu)
-  [www.facebook.com/ReseauArtNouveauNetwork](https://www.facebook.com/ReseauArtNouveauNetwork)
-  [www.linkedin.com/company/reseau-art-nouveau-network](https://www.linkedin.com/company/reseau-art-nouveau-network)
-  [www.instagram.com/reseauartnouveaunetwork](https://www.instagram.com/reseauartnouveaunetwork)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

In the garden of the musée de l'École de Nancy, the aquarium pavilion and its panoramic terrace.



#### ACTIVITIES

June 11-12, 2022: World Art Nouveau Day on the theme of glass and typography.  
January-December 2022: cycle of 10 lectures on the theme of “Women in Art Nouveau.”

#### ONLINE PUBLICATIONS OF THE RÉSEAU ART NOUVEAU NETWORK

*A Strange World - Metamorphosis and Hybridisation in Art Nouveau and Symbolism*, catalogue for “The Nature of Art Nouveau” exhibition, 2013.  
*Art Nouveau & Ecology Miscellany*, symposium proceedings, 2015.  
*Art Nouveau Interiors: Research, Reflect, Restore, Reuse*, symposium proceedings, 2020.



J. Gruber, *Luffas et Nymphéas*, stained glass, 1907-1908.

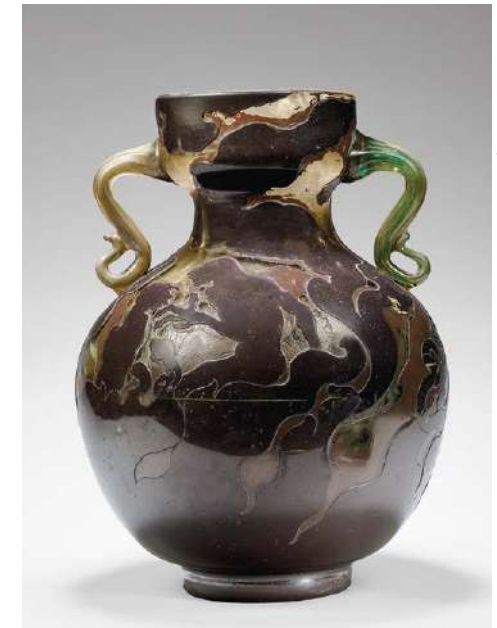


The *Nénuphar* sitting room by Louis Majorelle, 1900.

The musée de l'École de Nancy is one of the few French museums dedicated to a single artistic movement: Art Nouveau. Its collections reflect the diversity of the fields developed in the decorative arts –glass, stained glass, lighting, furniture, ceramics, leather, and textiles– but also painting, sculpture, graphic arts, and photography.



Émile Gallé, *Passiflore* vase, 1900.



Émile Gallé, *Les Hommes noirs* vase, 1900.

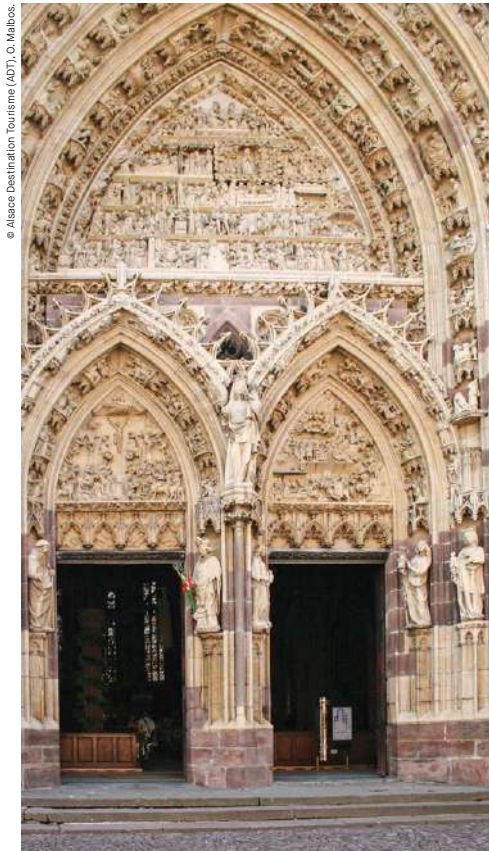




Thann at the foot of the castle of Engelbourg.



The abbey church of Ottmarsheim, consecrated in 1049.



The large portal of the collegiate church of Saint-Thiéobaut in Thann, which was built from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and includes all the Gothic styles, from primitive to flamboyant.



Ferrette and Thann passed to the House of Austria through the marriage of Jeanne de Ferrette to Duke Albert II of Habsburg. The 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this union will be celebrated in Alsace in 2024.

**Centre of power of the Habsburgs**

Ensisheim, palais de la Régence  
Ottrott, mont Sainte-Odile

**Castles, forts, and life at the Habsburg court**

Wintzenheim, château du Hohlandsbourg  
Ferrette, château de Ferrette

**Churches, monasteries, and abbeys**

Ottmarsheim  
Thann  
Ottrott, mont Sainte-Odile, abbaye de Hohenbourg

**Discover the landscapes of old Austria**

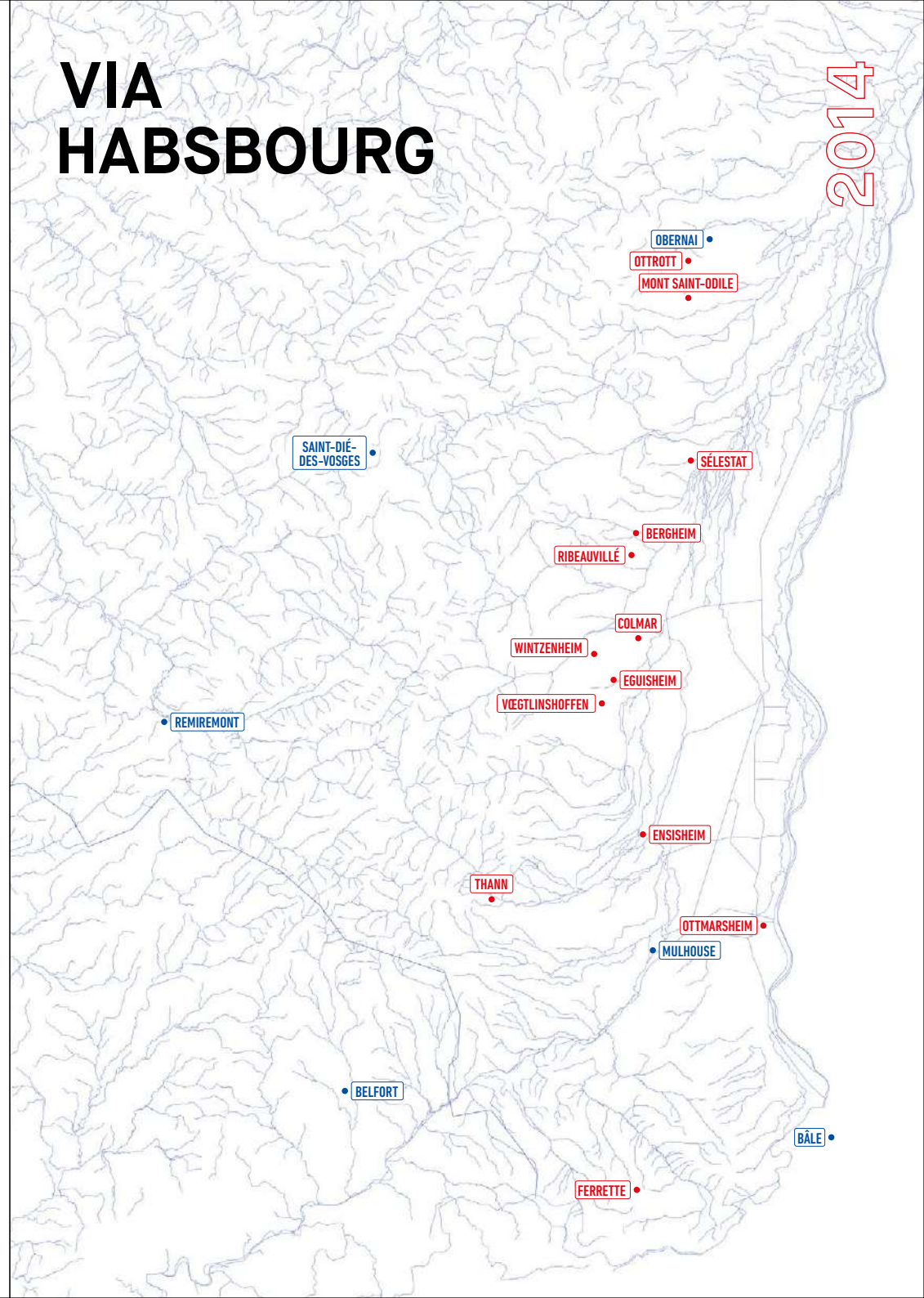
Bergheim; Colmar; Eguisheim; Ensisheim;  
Ferrette, château de Ferrette; Nancy;  
Ottmarsheim; Ottrott, mont Sainte-Odile;  
Ribeauvillé; Sélestat; Thann; Vœgtlinshoffen;  
Wintzenheim, château du Hohlandsbourg.

**Historic minting cities (Thalers)**

Ensisheim

# VIA HABSBOURG

2014



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Direction générale  
des patrimoines  
et de l'architecture



VIA  
HABSBOURG

Cultural route  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel  
du Conseil de l'Europe



Design & mapping:  
© Graphisme in situ,  
Lawrence Bitterly  
(Sandre data,  
Rivers in France,  
BD Carthage).

The House of Habsburg or House of Austria is an important European royal house from which originated most of the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire and an important line of Spanish and Austrian imperial rulers. From 996 to 1815, the House of Habsburg was one of the most influential royal houses in Europe and the personalities of this great dynasty have indeed influenced the history, geography, and thus destiny of Europe. From alliances to discord, from quests for power to territorial conquests, from periods of war to times of peace, the history of the Habsburgs has separated, but above all united, peoples. And these ties are still very much alive today.

This led to the creation of a cultural and touristic route called “Via Habsburg”: 800 years of European art and cultural history in the footsteps of the Habsburgs. The aim of this route is to enable travellers to discover the historical, cultural, and artistic heritage of this iconic dynasty via more than 150 tourist destinations (palaces, castles, churches, monasteries, abbeys, museums, etc.).

#### ACTIVITIES

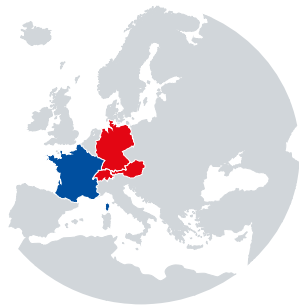
December 13, 2020-2021: St. Odile's Day celebration with numerous events organised for the opening and closing of the jubilee. Open-air cinema in several towns along the Via Habsburg.

2021-2022: “*Les Portes du Temps*” cultural season in the Alsatian castles built in the foothills of the Vosges mountains and overlooking the Rhine plain.

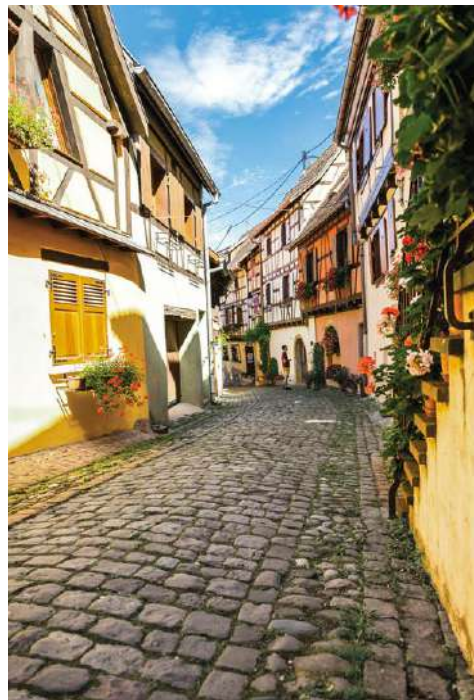
Rhineland legends and tales: create your own adventure by downloading the app and going on a treasure hunt with John Howe (illustrator and art director of *The Lord of the Rings* film trilogy). <https://www.portes-du-temps.eu>

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.viahabsburg.online](http://www.viahabsburg.online)  
[www.visit.alsace/en](http://www.visit.alsace/en)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



Built around its castle, Eguisheim, a typical Alsatian medieval city with authentic charm, fans out in concentric circles.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Map, timeline, family trees, portraits, stories, and other information published on the website.

Via Habsburg brochure, 2014.

*Via Habsburg* tourist guide, 2020, and new guide, late 2021.



The Mont Sainte-Odile and the abbey of Hohenbourg overlook the Alsatian plain.



Sélestat, a humanist library since the 15<sup>th</sup> century.



Ribeauvillé and the castles of Girsberg and Saint-Ulrich.



The Château du Hohlandsbourg watches over Colmar.



Bergheim, medieval city sold to the Habsburgs in 1313.



Colmar, former imperial free city around 1220.



Palais de la Régence in Ensisheim, capital from 1363 to 1411.

800 years of art and cultural history in the footsteps of the Habsburgs in Alsace for history buffs, lovers of grandiose landscapes, legendary castles, or remarkable religious monuments!



Memorial to Napoléon I<sup>er</sup>, known as *Le Casone*, in Ajaccio, Corse-du-Sud. The statue is a copy of the one located in the main courtyard of the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris. Born in Ajaccio on 15 August 1769, Napoléon I<sup>er</sup> spent his childhood and early youth here. The city will be forever marked by this man's destiny.

**List of member cities in France**

Ajaccio, Autun, Bocognano, Calvi, Colpo, Corte, Coudekerque-Branche, Grasse, Île d'Aix, La-Roche-sur-Yon, Montereau-Fault-Yonne, Montpellier, Paris, Rueil-Malmaison.

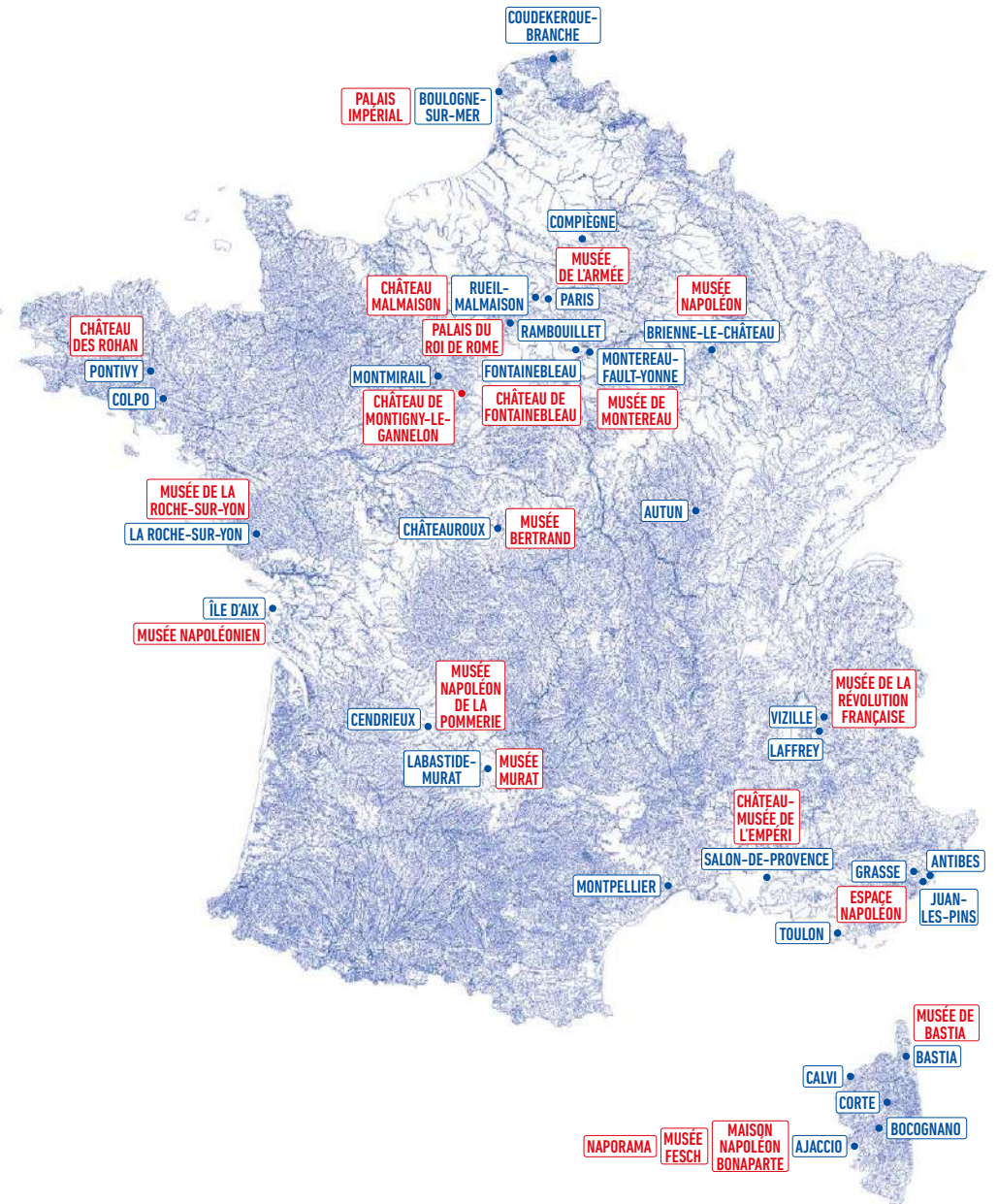
**List of partner cities in France**

Antibes, Bastia, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Brienne-le-Château, Châteauroux, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, Juan-les-Pins, Laffrey, Montmirail, Rambouillet, Toulon.

**List of museums in France (Destination Napoleon network)**

Ajaccio, maison Napoléon Bonaparte, musée Fesch, NapoRama; Bastia, musée de Bastia; Boissy-Saint-Léger, château de Grosbois; Boulogne-Billancourt, bibliothèque Paul Marmottan; Boulogne-sur-Mer, palais impérial; Brienne-le-Château, musée Napoléon; Châteauroux, musée Bertrand; Cloyes-les-Rivières, château de Montigny-le-Gannelon; Fontainebleau, château de Fontainebleau; Gif-sur-Yvette, château de l'Hermitage; Grasse, espace Napoléon; Île d'Aix, musée napoléonien; La Bastide-Murat, musée Murat; La Pommerie-Cendrieux, musée Napoléon; La-Roche-sur-Yon, musée de La Roche-sur-Yon; Montereau-Fault-Yonne, musée de Montereau; Paris, musée Carnavalet, musée de l'Armée; Pontivy, château des Rohan; Rambouillet, palais du Roi de Rome; Rueil-Malmaison, château Malmaison; Saint-Cloud, domaine national de Saint-Cloud, maison Walewska; Salon-de-Provence, château-musée de l'Empéri; Vizille, musée de la Révolution française.

# DESTINATION NAPOLEON



Napoléon Bonaparte [1769-1821], a historical figure who influenced the European and world geopolitical context for more than a decade, has had a definite impact on Europe's tangible and intangible heritage. The European Federation of Napoleonic Cities (founded in 2004 by Charles Bonaparte) brings together more than 50 European cities in 13 countries whose histories have been marked by Napoleonic influence.

The comparative reading of these particularly important and contrasting pages of European history is intended as a major contribution to our shared culture and definition of our common heritage.

In 2015, the European component of its work was recognised through certification as a Cultural Route of the Council of Europe, giving birth to Destination Napoleon, an itinerary promoting and creating a network of Napoleonic heritage, a shared European heritage. The itinerary offers tours and events allowing the public to discover the cities, sites, buildings, monuments, furniture, works of art, and intangible heritage linked to the Napoleonic myth.

#### ACTIVITIES

1821-2021: bicentennial of Napoleon's death.

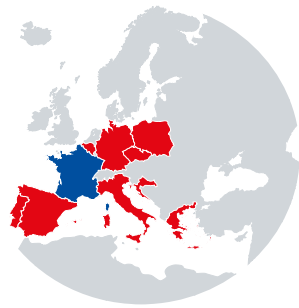
2021: 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the "Destination Napoleon European Week" (webinars, tourism trade shows, conferences, visits to sites on the route).

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[destination-napoleon.eu](http://destination-napoleon.eu)

[www.facebook.com/destinationnapoleon](https://www.facebook.com/destinationnapoleon)

[twitter.com/DestiNapoleon](https://twitter.com/DestiNapoleon)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

The island of Aix fortifications, which became Fort Liédot under Napoléon I<sup>er</sup>. The island remains the last place he stayed on French soil, from July 12 to 15, 1815, before his exile to the island of Saint Helena.



Visitez l'Île d'Aix (Visit Aix Island), poster by N. Béraud, 1939.



Historical re-enactment, dramatised visit to the island of Aix...



In 1810, the Empress Joséphine acquired the Château de Bois-Préau with its vast English-style garden in the centre of Rueil-Malmaison.



Napoleon Bonaparte Day for his bicentennial in Valence, where he completed his training after attending military school in Paris.



Acquired in 1799 by Joséphine Bonaparte, the Château de Malmaison, the residence of the First Consul and his wife and the seat of the French government, along with the Tuileries, from 1800 to 1802. The Château de Malmaison and Bois-Préau have become a national museum dedicated to Napoleonic history.



On the canals and rivers of the north, from Antwerp to Pontoise, along Escaut, Sambre, and Oise in the wake of Stevenson.



Discover the paths through the forest of Fontainebleau.



Family walk with a donkey in the Cévennes.



Direction générale  
des patrimoines  
et de l'architecture

Design & mapping:  
© Graphisme in situ,  
Lawrence Bitterly  
(Sandre data,  
Rivers in France,  
BD Carthage).



Cultural route  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel  
du Conseil de l'Europe



Three territories in France and  
three ways to follow in the footsteps  
of Robert Louis Stevenson:



The canals and rivers of northern France,  
following the writer's canoe route

Escaut ► Sambre ► Oise  
Anvers, Bruxelles, Maubeuge, Pont-sur-Sambre,  
Landrecies, Ors, Etreux, Alaincourt, La Fère,  
Chauny, Noyon, Pimprez, Compiègne, Creil,  
Auvers-sur-Oise, Pontoise

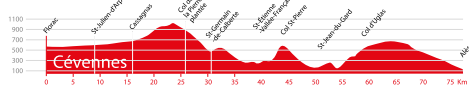
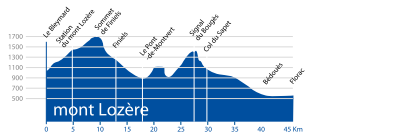
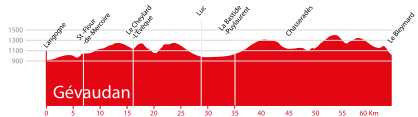
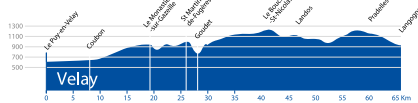


From the Fontainebleau region  
to the banks of the Loire

Barbizon ► Grez-sur-Loing ► Châtillon-sur-Loire



The Stevenson Trail [GR®70] in the Cévennes  
Le Puy-en-Velay ► Alès



# IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

2019





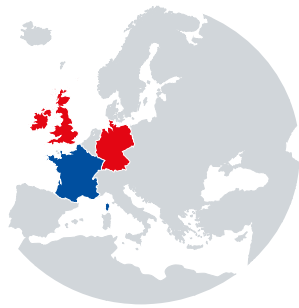
Robert Louis Stevenson [1850-1894], the author of such worldwide bestsellers as *Treasure Island* and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, was not only a famous writer but also a great traveller, adventurer, and humanist. Apart from his journeys from Scotland to Samoa, in Oceania, he also travelled across Europe: by canoe, from Antwerp to Pontoise, and on foot in the Cévennes, accompanied by his donkey, Modestine.

Since 2013, this network has been advocating the values of this humanist and avant-garde European: tolerance, support for minorities, bringing people together, the search for peace. The Route thus promotes the memory and work of the writer as well as the cultural and natural heritage of the territories concerned, and conducts research on the place of literature in the European consciousness.

The traveller can thus walk from the Highlands and Lothian region in Scotland via Bristol; along the rivers and canals from Antwerp, Belgium, to Pontoise and Fontainebleau; and from Auvergne to Languedoc-Roussillon, from the south of the Massif Central to the Cévennes (GR®70) in France. The aim is to promote cultural and sports tourism that is accessible to all, including people with disabilities, while passing on to younger generations an interest in European culture and citizenship.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

-  [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)
- [www.rlstevenson-europe.org/en](http://www.rlstevenson-europe.org/en)
-  [www.facebook.com/reseau.europeen.stevenson](https://www.facebook.com/reseau.europeen.stevenson)



A cultural and educational game resulting from a cross-border collaboration between France and Belgium, *L'Aréthuse* is a fun way to retrace Stevenson's canoe trip along the canals and rivers in 1876.



#### ACTIVITIES

November 13: annual celebration of the birth of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Since 2017: distribution and planting of a Stevenson rose, created especially for the network by French rose grower André Eve.

June 2021: literary stroll along the Stevenson-GR®70 Way (concerts, lectures, workshops, and a round table on wanderlust, in cooperation with the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes, Mont Saint-Michel Trail, and Huguenot and Waldensian Trail).

#### NETWORK BROCHURES

*Stevenson au cachot, Heurts et malheurs d'un écrivain écossais dans le Giennois en 1875*, Guy Brucy, Association Castellio, Châtillon-sur-Loire, 2017.

*Robert Louis Stevenson in Hyères*, Jean-Luc Pouliquen. CSIP, 2015.

#### PUBLICATIONS AND FILMOGRAPHY

Aurélien Garcia, *Dans le sillage de Stevenson*, CC2V, 2020.

New French translation of *The Master of Ballantrae* by Jean Pierre Naugrette, Le Livre de poche (2020), and *Treasure Island* by Jean-Jacques Greif. Tristram (2018).

Françoise Sylvestre, Robert Louis Stevenson. *Les chemins de la liberté*. Transboréal, 2018.

*Antoinette in the Cévennes*, a film by Caroline Vignal, 2020.

#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE

#### Blind people cross the Cévennes

Thanks to the Open Way GPS guidance software for the blind, an application developed by the Strasbourg-based Association Yvoir, seven blind people have retraced, without human assistance, part of the route followed by Stevenson, a legendary path that has now become the famous GR®70; what an achievement!

For these 4 photographs: Association Yvoir, Michel Helmbacher.



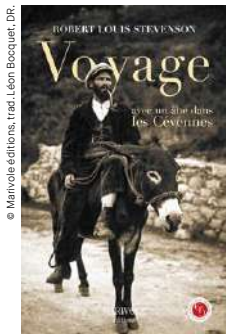
© RLStevenson-Europe.



#### On Stevenson's 272 km walk with his donkey Modestine!

Thanks to a network that is above all human, the association brings together more than 190 economic, tourism, and cultural service providers to help you discover the landscapes of the Velay and Cévennes.

© Marivole éditions, trad. Léon Brocquier, DR.



#### Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes, by Stevenson

Read and relive his experience; discover his literary work!

# FORTIFIED TOWNS OF THE GRANDE REGION



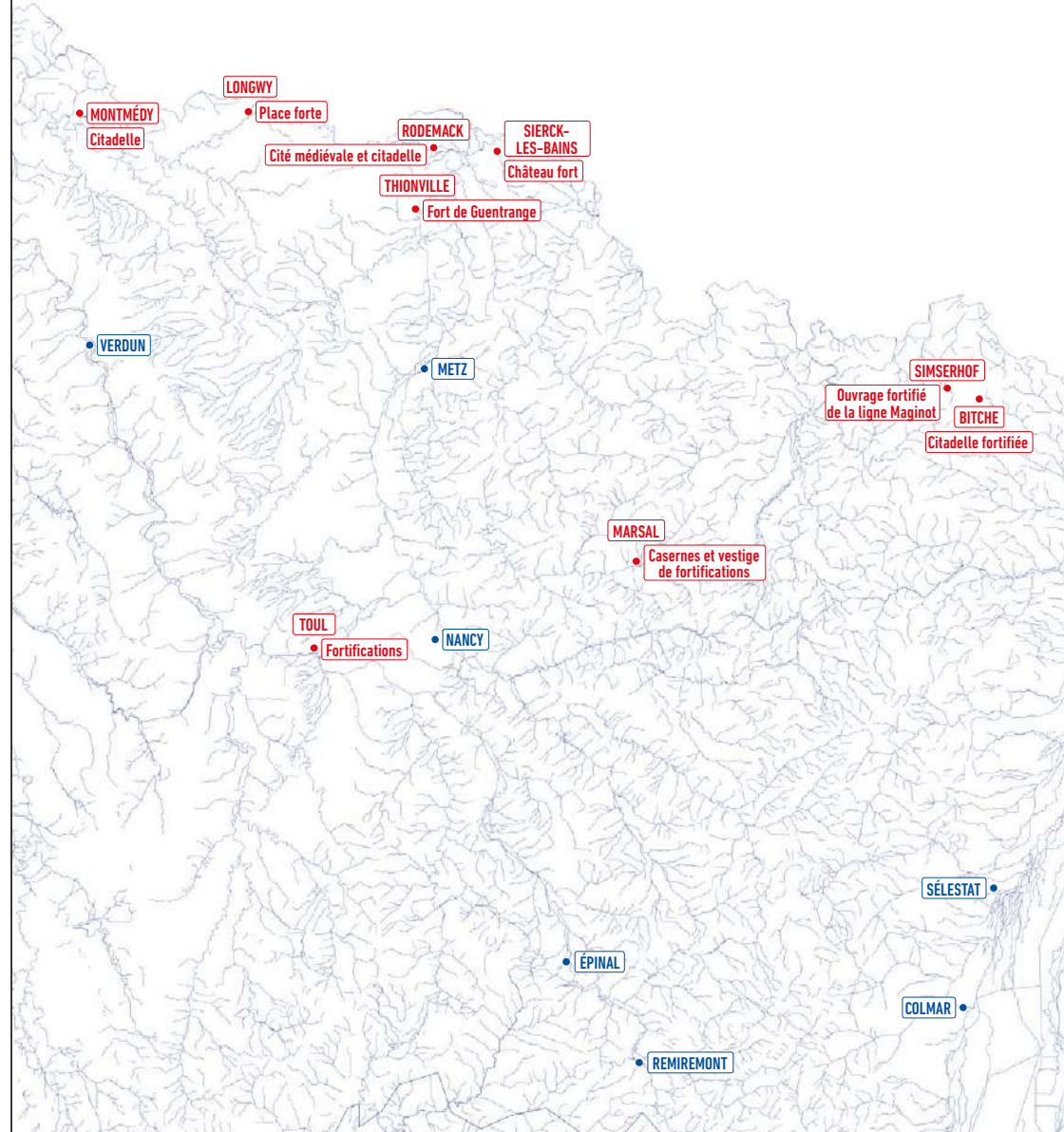
© Fortified Towns of the Greater Region Network, Jean-Claude Kanny.

The citadel of Bitche built by Vauban between 1680 and 1683 then by Cormontaigne between 1740 and 1754.



© Fortified Towns of the Greater Region Network, Bernhard Klär.

The castle of Sierck-les-Bains dominates the Moselle at the crossroads of the German, Luxembourg and French borders.



Located in the heart of Europe, the region between France, Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg was for a long time the scene of bitter military struggles. Today, this transnational area known as the “Grande Region” (Greater Region) has developed into a remarkable model of economic and cultural exchange. The fortresses remain the great witnesses of war and peace past. Few other regions have so many strongholds dating from all periods, from the Middle Ages to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Spectacular citadels and bastions, impregnable forts, mysterious underground passages...

This itinerary brings together 12 prime examples of European military architecture sites with a rich architectural and cultural heritage in a region long considered the battlefield of Europe.

The traveller can thus discover the architectural wealth of the twelve sites that make up the itinerary (Bitche, Homburg, Longwy, Luxembourg, Marsal, Montmédy, Rodemack, Sarrelouis, Sierck-les-Bains, Simserhof, Thionville and Toul), which are set in exceptional natural landscapes and allow all audiences to (re)discover areas known for their culinary arts and gastronomy.

#### ACTIVITIES

Every year in mid-October: “Forum of Fortifications” symposium in Sarrelouis.

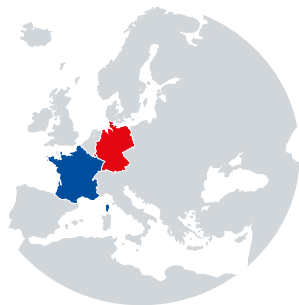
Numerous events and presentations of the sites during the European Heritage Days.

Implementation of digital tools and activities in the 7 most active sites in summer 2022.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

 [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)

 [www.facebook.com/rvfgr](https://www.facebook.com/rvfgr)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



The Place Darche in Longwy.



The Sarrelouis Gate in Thionville.



Aerial view of the bastioned enclosure of Toul.

© Fortified Towns of the Greater Region Network, Christophe Vogele.



The citadel of Montmédy built around 1545.



The castle built around 1190 in Rodemack.



Aerial view of the stronghold and fortified town of Longwy, created between 1679 and 1684 by Vauban.



The fort of Guenrange overlooks the town of Thionville.



The ramparts of Toul, built between 1699 and 1712.



The Salt Museum at Marsal, Vauban's fortified gate.



Simserhof, fortified work of the Maginot Line.



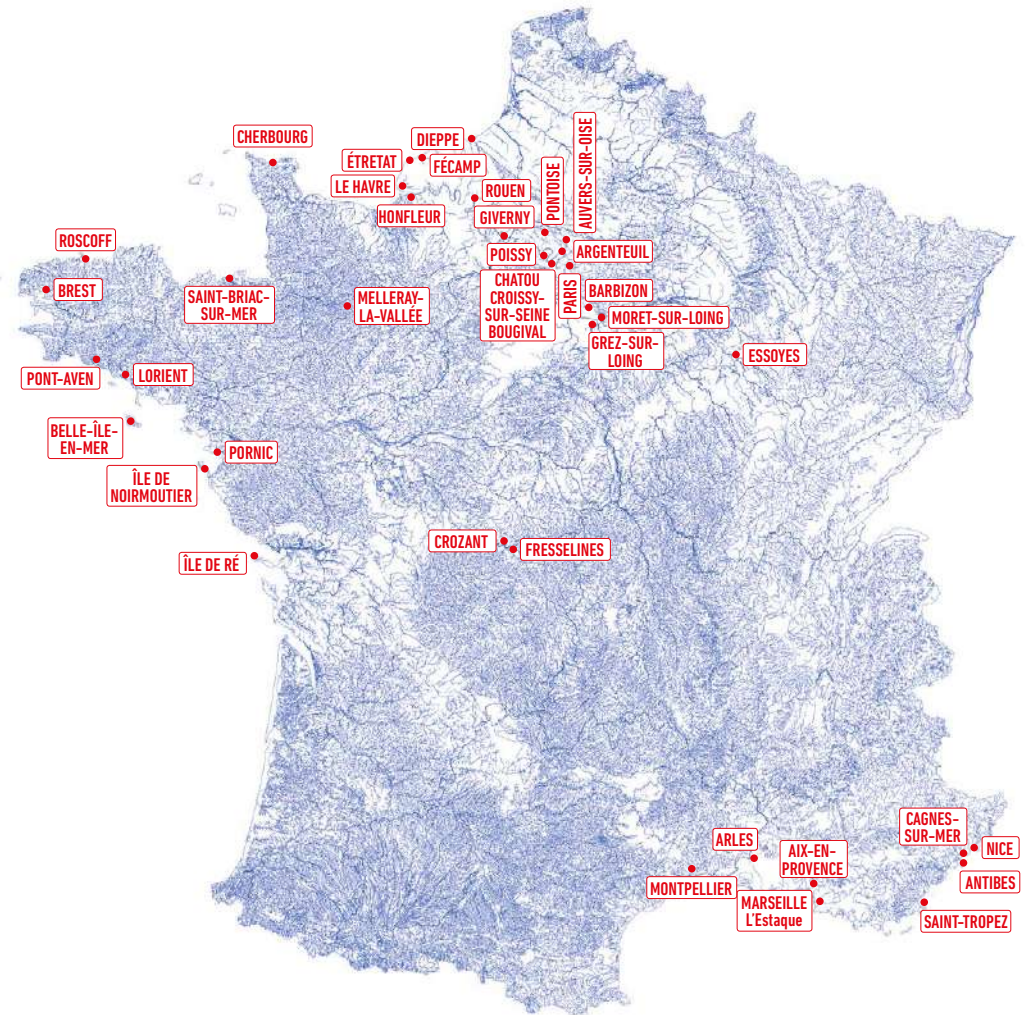


© Eric Valenques Story, Shutterstock.

The water garden created by Claude Monet in 1893 on his property in Giverny.

# IMPRESSIONISMS ROUTES

2018



Born in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Impressionist movement spread widely throughout the European continent thanks to many European painters who were then part of the avant-garde, challenging the prevailing academicism. Strongly contested at first, this revolutionary pictorial movement is now recognised through numerous exhibitions and retrospectives. This itinerary connects the places where the painters lived, those which inspired them, the museums where their works are exhibited, and the artistic communities they founded or frequented.

The itinerary aims to link and showcase a series of significant European 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Impressionist and landscape painting sites. The network's activities aim to highlight the universal character of Impressionism and the important role it plays in the appreciation and preservation of European heritage.

The traveller can thus discover Impressionism through several thematic approaches, in the spirit of the Council of Europe's values: the environment and its protection, the history of the territories and its appreciation by young people, tourism and its judicious and sustainable development.


#### ACTIVITIES

Bilingual *Infoflash* (8-10 per year on average).  
Bilingual *Newsletters* (2 per year).

2012-2019: 24 exhibitions were presented.

May 31 - June 3, 2022: Training Academy for the 45 Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe, Fontainebleau, Moret-sur-Loing, Barbizon.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

 [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.impressionismsroutes.com](http://www.impressionismsroutes.com)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



#### PUBLICATIONS

*L'île de la Grande Jatte. Au cœur du Val de Seine impressionniste*, Monique Lucenet, coll. "Les Itinéraires", Itimédias, 2005, reis. 2015.

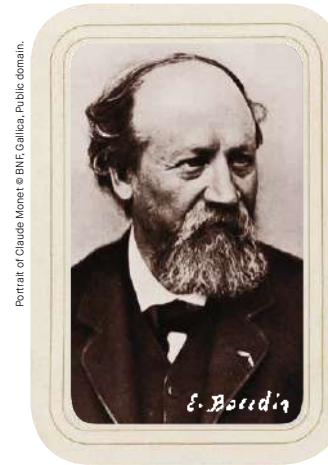
*Impressionisme en Seine*, Monique and Georges Lucenet, coll. "Les Itinéraires", Itimédias, 2012.

*La Route des peintres en Méditerranée*, Monique and Georges Lucenet, coll. "Les Itinéraires", Tourisme et Découvertes, 2014.

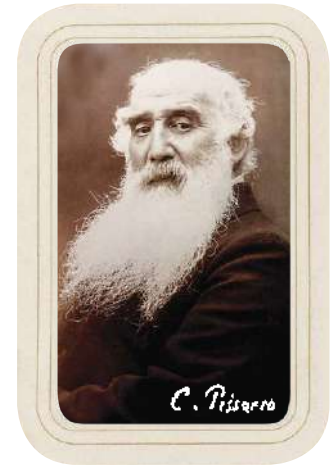
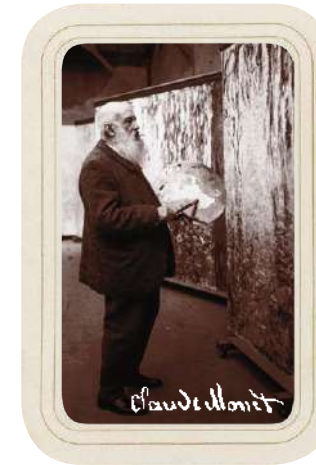
*Balades impressionnistes en bord de Seine*, Monique and Georges Lucenet, coll. "Les Itinéraires", Les Créations du Pélican, 2015.

*Le mouvement impressionniste en Europe*, Monique Lucenet. I et D, 2015.

*Impressionisms Routes*, Monique Lucenet. "Les Itinéraires". Tourisme et Découvertes, 2016, and *Impressionisms Routes*, republished May 2021, 36 countries, bilingual French-English, Impressionisms Routes Network, under the direction of the Council of Europe.



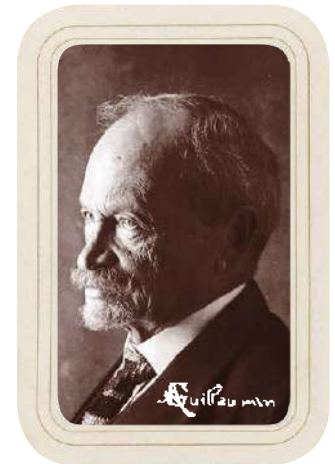
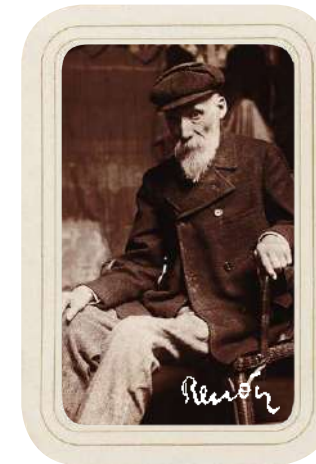
Portrait of Claude Monet © BNF, Gallica, Public domain.

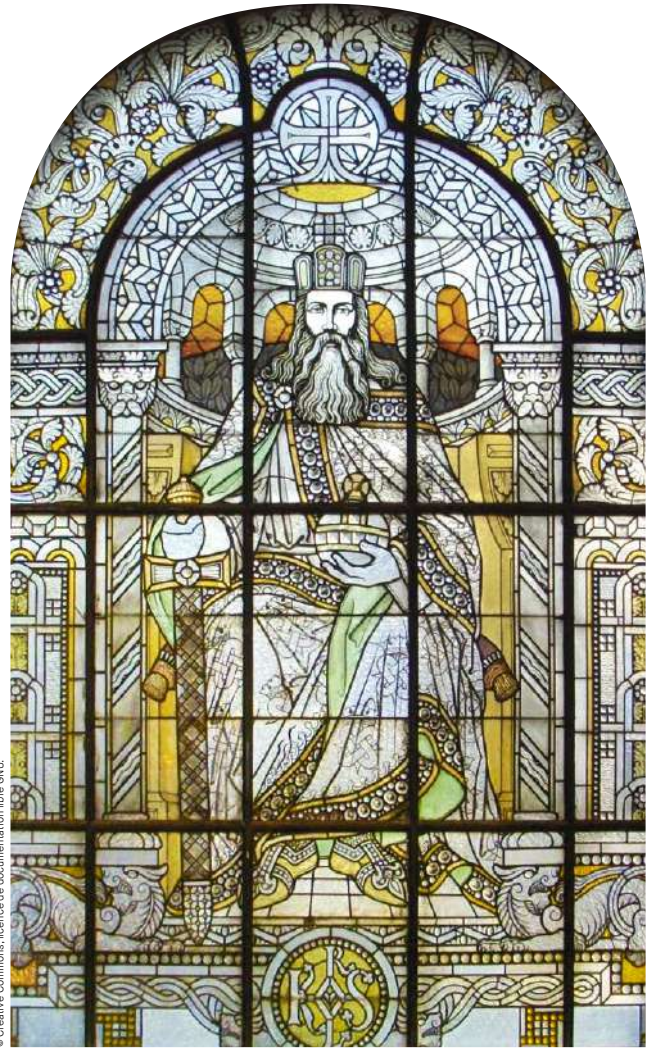


The musée de Montmartre in Paris was a creative centre for many artists like Auguste Renoir.



Paul Gauguin immortalised Pont-Aven while Claude Monet highlighted Belle-Île-en-Mer.





Stained glass window representing Charlemagne, main hall of the Metz train station (detail).

The Via Charlemagne includes 5 routes, 2 of which are in France, which retrace the history of Charlemagne from both a historical perspective –where he went, his decisions, his politics– and a legendary one.

**Route 1**

The route passes through France via Reims and then Paris, Poitiers, Bordeaux, to Roncevaux.

It links Hamburg to Barcelona, the two northern and southern limits of Charlemagne's empire. A variant goes to Pamplona and Santiago de Compostela.

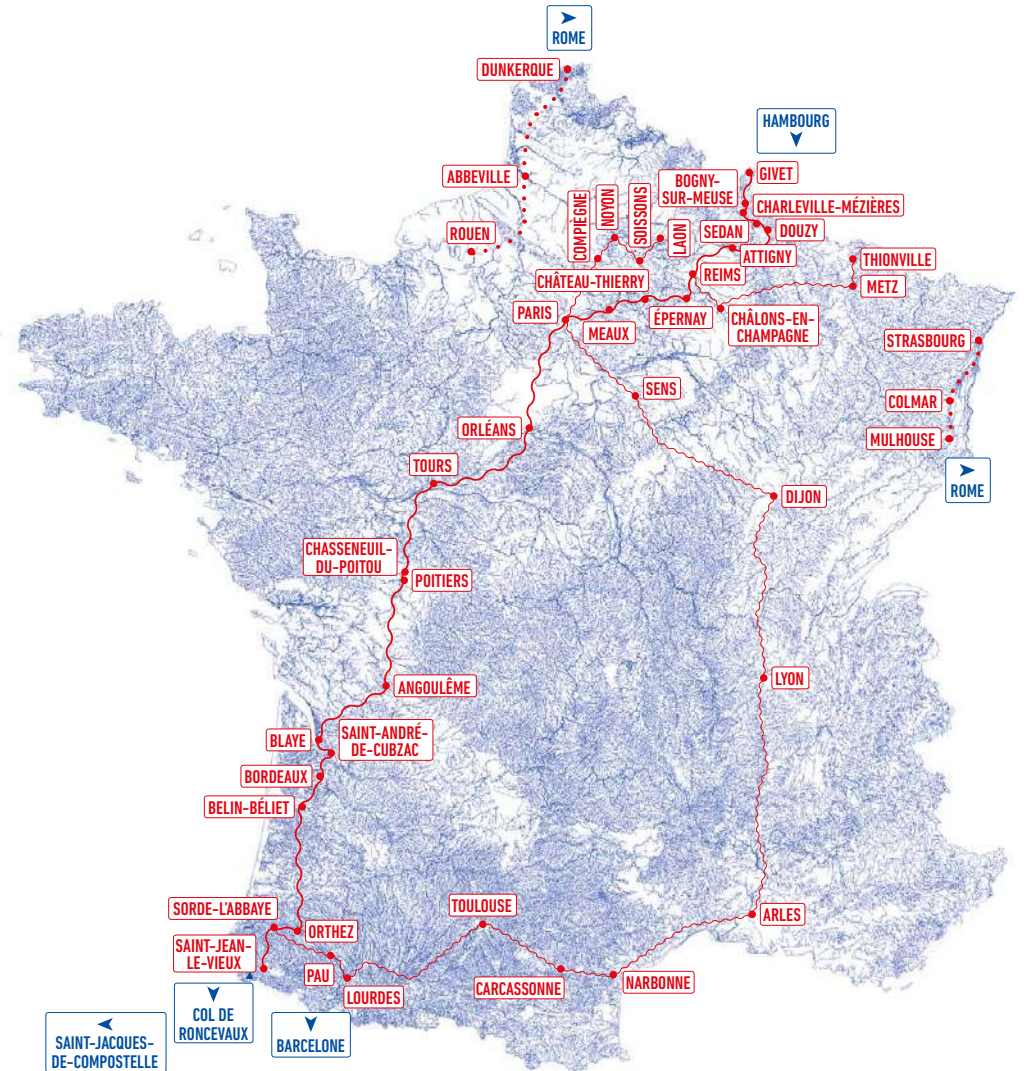
There are secondary paths in Lorraine, Picardie, along the sillon rhodanien, then towards the Pyrénées to finally reach Roncevaux.

**Route 2**

It connects Rouen to Rome, the route taken by Charlemagne in the year 800 to be crowned emperor in Rome, while he was inspecting the Normandy coast.

# VIA CHARLEMAGNE

2018



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Direction générale des patrimoines et de l'architecture



Cultural route of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel du Conseil de l'Europe



Design & mapping:  
© Graphisme in situ,  
Lawrence Bitterly  
(Sandre data,  
Rivers in France,  
BD Carthage).

Crowned emperor of the West in the year 800, Charlemagne still embodies a unifying, consensus-based image. He reunified Western Europe, modernised his empire by imposing a single currency (the silver denier), a common legible script (Carolingian), a schooling reform, a cultural revival in the Carolingian Renaissance, and a more balanced justice system in the *Missi Dominici*... Considered as the father of the first unified Europe, Charlemagne and his dynasty developed cultural values that are still present today.

The itinerary makes Europeans of all ages aware of this shared cultural history, the foundation of European citizenship. Carolingian legends based on this bearer of chivalric and humanistic values are spread throughout the European continent, thus strengthening intercultural relations between European countries.

The itinerary allows the traveller to follow historical, political, cultural, and religious traces, but also the legendary vestiges of the father of Europe through the heroes, magic swords, fabulous horses, and enchanters described in Carolingian myths and legends.

#### ACTIVITÉS

Promotional brochure: *Histoire et images médiévales*, "La grande traversée européenne Nord-Sud du tourisme durable".

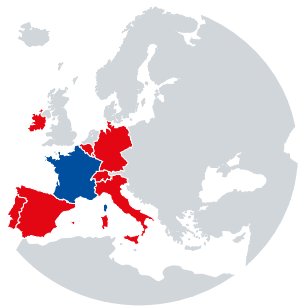
Guided tours and storytelling in French, English, and German, for all audiences.

2021: opening of route 2 of the Via Carolingia.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.via-charlemagne.eu](http://www.via-charlemagne.eu)

[www.facebook.com/viacharlemagne](https://www.facebook.com/viacharlemagne)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



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Drawing of the statue of Charlemagne presented at the Universal Exhibition of 1867 by Charles and Louis Rochet, and the completed

sculpture of *Charlemagne et ses Leudes* (Roland and Olivier), 1878, in front of the Notre-Dame de Paris esplanade (opposite right).

© Lukasz Janyst, Shutterstock.



The *Brèche de Roland* (2,807 m). According to legend, the breach was opened by Roland, Charlemagne's nephew, to cross the Pyrénées and escape his pursuers.

© Dennis van de Water, Shutterstock.



Charlemagne's talisman, portable reliquary from the 9<sup>th</sup> century, treasure of Reims Cathedral, Palais du Tau.



© Bernard Ferragut.



Sicilian *Pupi*, a theatrical form whose protagonists are the knights and great characters of the Middle Ages such as Charlemagne, Roland and Renaud, presented at the musée de l'Ardenne in Charleville-Mézières and during the Festival mondial de la marionnette.

© Bernard Ferragut.



The Maisons La Roche & Jeanneret, a unique avant-garde work, Paris.



The Unité d'habitation, a new form of collective housing, Marseille.



Salvation Army, Cité de refuge, a housing and social reintegration programme, Paris.

© Fondation Le Corbusier, Olivier Martin-Gamblier.

© Fondation Le Corbusier, Cemal Emdin.

© Fondation Le Corbusier, Cemal Emdin.

In France, 43 partners are involved and 17 sites can be visited.

**PARIS**  
Maisons La Roche & Jeanneret, 1923-1925\*  
Cité de refuge, 1929-1933  
Fondation suisse/Pavillon Le Corbusier, 1930-1933  
**BOULOGNE-BILLAN COURT**  
Residential complex, Porte Molitor, 1931-1934\*

**POISSY**  
Villa Savoye and the gardener's lodge, 1928-1931\*

**BRIEY**  
Unité d'habitation, 1956-1963

**SAINT-DIÉ-DES-VOSGES**  
Factory, 1946-1951\*

**RONCHAMP**  
Chapelle Notre-Dame du Haut, 1950-1955\*

**ÉVEUX**  
Couvent Sainte-Marie de La Tourette, 1953-1960\*

**FIRMINY**  
Firminy-Vert site including the Maison de la Culture, 1956-1969\*

**ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MARTIN**  
Cabanon de Le Corbusier, 1951-1952\*

**MARSEILLE**  
Unité d'habitation, 1945-1952\*

**PODENSAC**  
Water tower, 1917

**PESSAC**  
Cité Frugès, 1924-1926\*

**LÈGE-CAP-FERRET**  
Working-class city, 1923-1925

**REZÉ**  
Unité d'habitation, 1948-1955

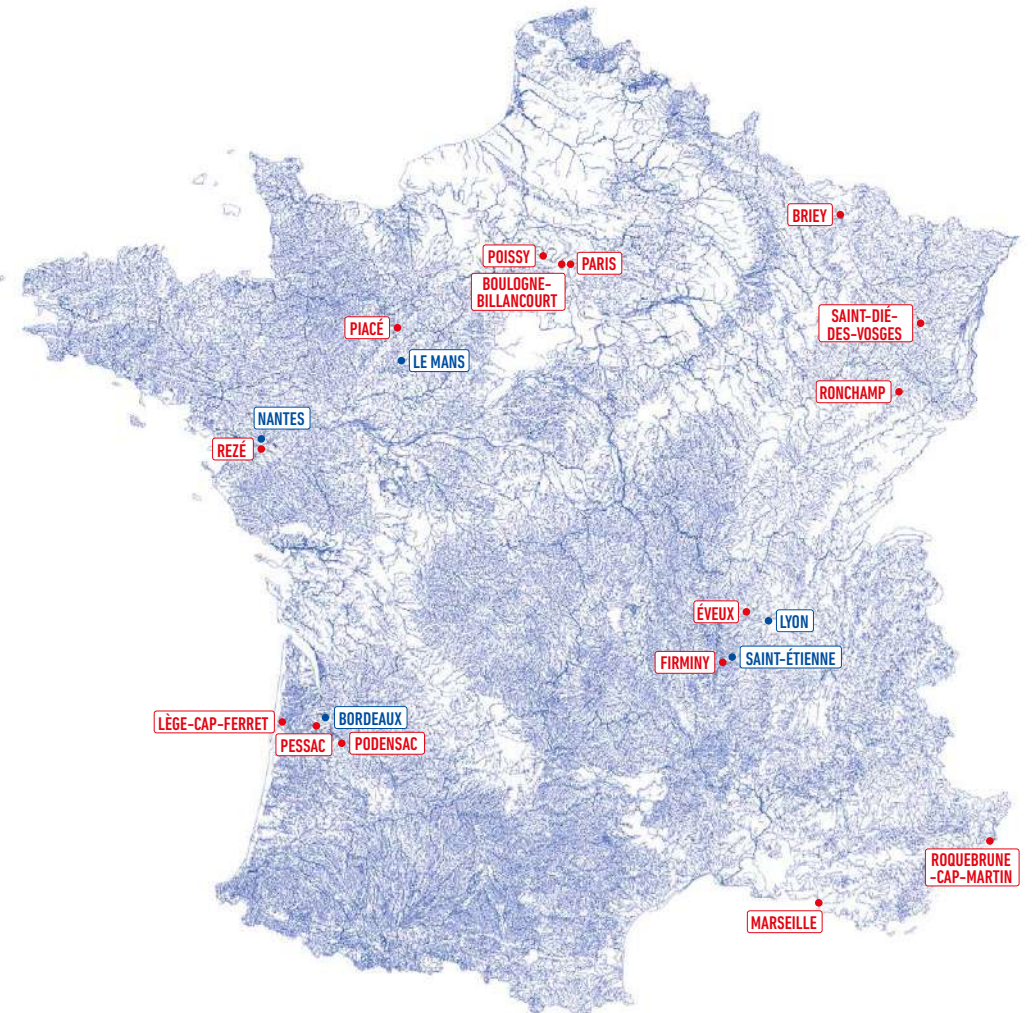
**PIACÉ**  
Radiant Farm and Cooperative Village, 1933

\* Part of Le Corbusier's architectural work, an exceptional contribution to the Modernist Movement placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List on July 17, 2016.

# LE CORBUSIER DESTINATIONS

## ARCHITECTURAL PROMENADES

2019



Charles-Édouard Jeanneret-Gris, later known as Le Corbusier, is a French-Swiss architect, designer, writer, and urban planner [1887-1965], who designed buildings in many European countries, as well as in Japan and North and South America.

The itinerary seeks to create a framework and develop cultural and tourism exchanges and joint activities between European and non-European Le Corbusier sites. The Association des Sites Le Corbusier, with the support of the Fondation Le Corbusier, manages and coordinates this itinerary that brings together Le Corbusier sites that are registered or not registered on the World Heritage List.

Intended for different audiences (families, individuals, groups, universities, and schools), the modular routes invite visitors to discover the work of Le Corbusier and his influence in Europe. Some thirty Le Corbusier sites make up this itinerary, spread over 6 countries. In France, the itinerary passes through 17 Le Corbusier sites.


#### ACTIVITIES

Limited edition personalised Moleskine sketchbooks with sketches by Le Corbusier.

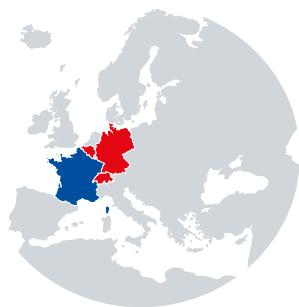
Forthcoming opening of a brand new Internet site intended for the general public.

2023: creation of an educational booklet for use by all sites.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

 [www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.sites-le-corbusier.org](http://www.sites-le-corbusier.org)

 [www.facebook.com/siteslecorbusier](https://www.facebook.com/siteslecorbusier)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



The chapel of Notre-Dame du Haut, Ronchamp.



The Sainte-Marie de la Tourette convent, Éveux.



The Fondation Suisse, Pavilion Le Corbusier, Paris.



The Villa Savoye, archetype of minimum housing, Poissy.



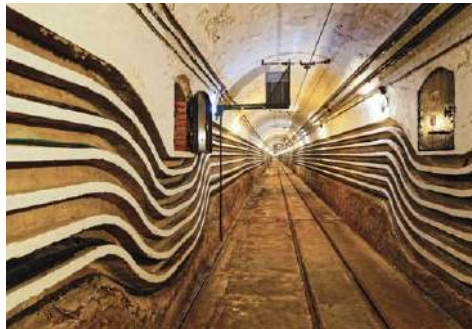
The Cité Frugès working-class single-family houses link art and social progress, Pessac.



The athletics stadium and football pitch at the Firminy-Vert site, Firminy.



The Site-Mémorial du Camp des Milles in Aix-en-Provence, a former French internment camp that opened in 1939, aims to reinforce the vigilance and responsibility of citizens in the face of racism, anti-Semitism, and all forms of fanaticism.



Ligne Maginot fortifications: Schœnenbourg to Hunsbach.

#### SOME POINTS OF INTEREST

##### Beaches

Asnelles, Gold & Juno Beaches  
 Hermanville-sur-Mer, Sword Beach  
 Sainte-Marie-du-Mont, Utah Beach

##### Cemeteries

Bayeux, British military cemetery  
 Colleville-sur-Mer, Normandy American Cemetery  
 Draguignan, American Cemetery and Rhône Memorial  
 Étretat, Bény-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery  
 Saint-Raphaël, Boulouris National Necropolis  
 Sigolsheim, National Necropolis

##### Museums

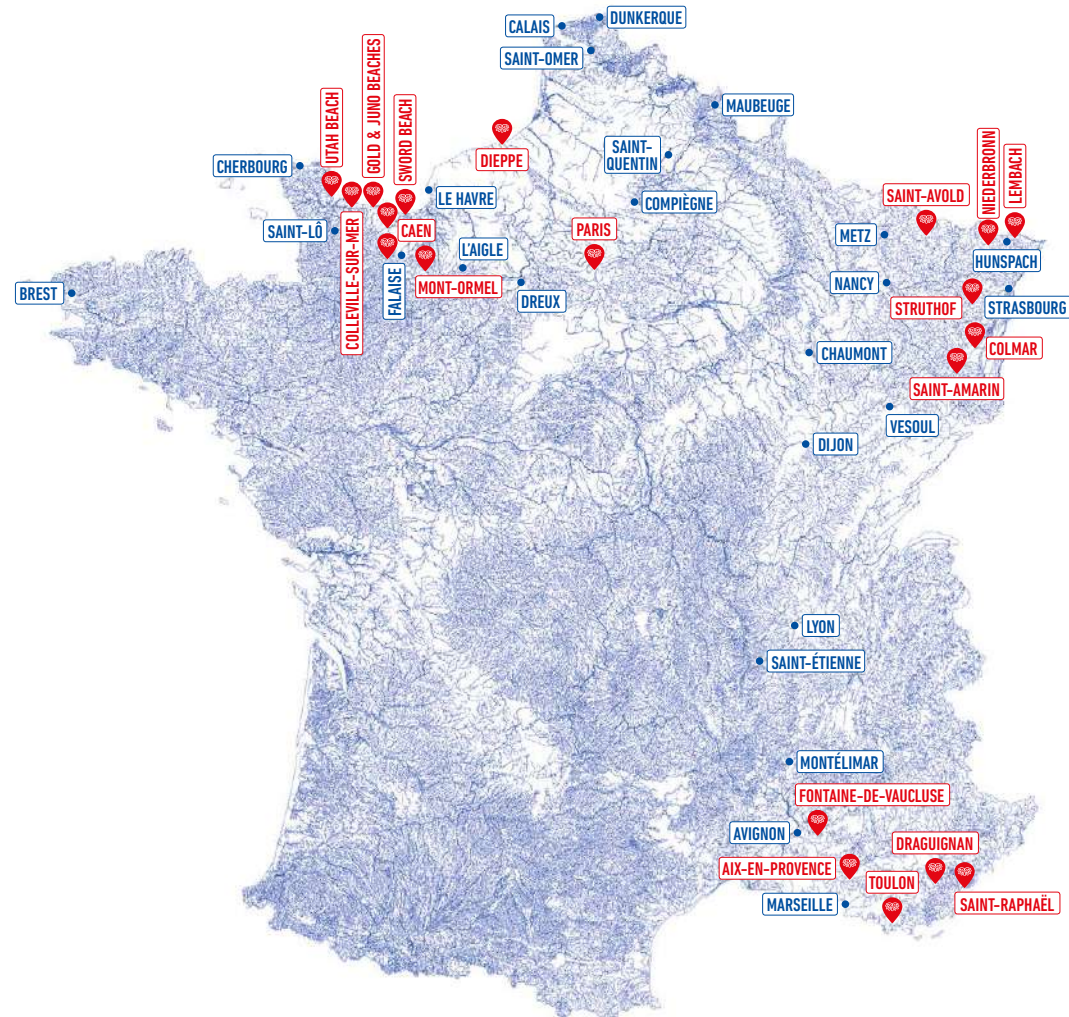
Aix-en-Provence, site-mémorial du Camp des Milles;  
 Bayeux, musée-mémorial de la Bataille de Normandie;  
 Caen, mémorial; Catz, Carentan-les-Marais, musée de la Victoire de Normandie; Cherbourg-Octeville, musée de la Libération; Fontaine-de-Vaucluse, musée d'histoire Jean Garcin: 39-45 L'appel de la liberté; Hunsbach, musée de la ligne Maginot et du fort; La Wantzenau, Musée militaire Park (MM Park); Merville-Franceville-Plage, musée franco-britannique et site de la Batterie de Merville; Natzweiler, camp de concentration du Struthof; Neunhoffs-Dambach, casemate; Oradour-sur-Glâne, centre de la mémoire; Ouistreham, musée du Mur de l'Atlantique, Grand Bunker, musée n° 4 Commando, monument « La Flamme »; Paris, musée de l'Ordre de la Libération; Historial Charles de Gaulle; musée de la Libération de Paris – musée du général Leclerc – musée Jean Moulin; Saint-Amarin, musée Serret; Saint-Marcouf, musée de la Batterie de Crisbecq; Sainte-Marie-du-Mont, musée du Débarquement de Utah Beach; Sainte-Mère-Église, musée Airborne; Schirmeck, mémorial Alsace-Moselle; Toulon, mémorial du Débarquement en Provence.



Located in the northern suburbs of Strasbourg, the MM Park (Military Museum Park) houses an extensive collection of military vehicles and heavy equipment from the Second World War. It also offers a number of war-related attractions and exhibits recommended for any military history buff.

# LIBERATION ROUTE EUROPE

2019



The route connects the countries, regions, places of memory, and stories marking the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi occupation. The route was conceived by the Liberation Route Europe (LRE) Foundation as a multi-national and multi-perspective approach to reflecting on the history of the war and its long-term consequences. Featuring hundreds of sites and stories in 11 European countries, the route connects the main regions crossed by the Allied forces between 1943 and 1945.

The foundation plans on extending the project to many more European countries. Through sustainable and innovative tourism products, the route contributes to the memory and understanding of the Second World War, from liberation from Nazi occupation, to the lasting impact of the conflict on Europe and its people.

The itineraries span almost 10,000 km. They form a tangible link between the main regions crossed by the Allied forces, and pass through countless historical sites, explaining to travellers the final phase of the Second World War and its role in building peaceful, democratic, and inclusive societies.



#### ACTIVITIES

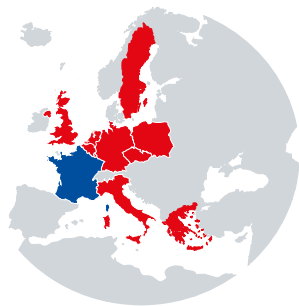
Publication of tourist guides:  
*Liberation Route Europe*, Rough Guide, 2019.  
*Libre Magazine*, bi-annual publication, n° 9.

Partnership with the French Federation of Hiking.  
 Every year, the LRE Forum takes place around February.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.liberationroute.com/en](http://www.liberationroute.com/en)

 Liberation Route Europe  
 @liberationroute



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



9,387 American soldiers fell in the Battle of Normandy and are buried in the impressive American cemetery at Colleville-sur-Mer.



Utah Beach is the code name for the beach where the 4<sup>th</sup> US Infantry Division landed on D-Day.



The American Cemetery and Memorial of the Rhône in Draguignan was created on August 19, 1944, following the landing of the American army in the South of France. 861 American soldiers are buried there.



Nearly 4,000 Second World War soldiers are buried in the British military cemetery at Bayeux.



Omaha Beach, one of the 5 beaches where, on June 6, 1944, over 6 km, the American troops had to face intact German defences.



Following the invasion of the USSR and the United States' entry into the war alongside the British, German strategy in the West shifted from offensive to defensive. Hitler ordered the construction of a line of fortifications along the western coast capable of repelling any Allied invasion attempt. Construction of the Atlantic Wall began in early 1942.



# EUROPEAN ROUTE OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE



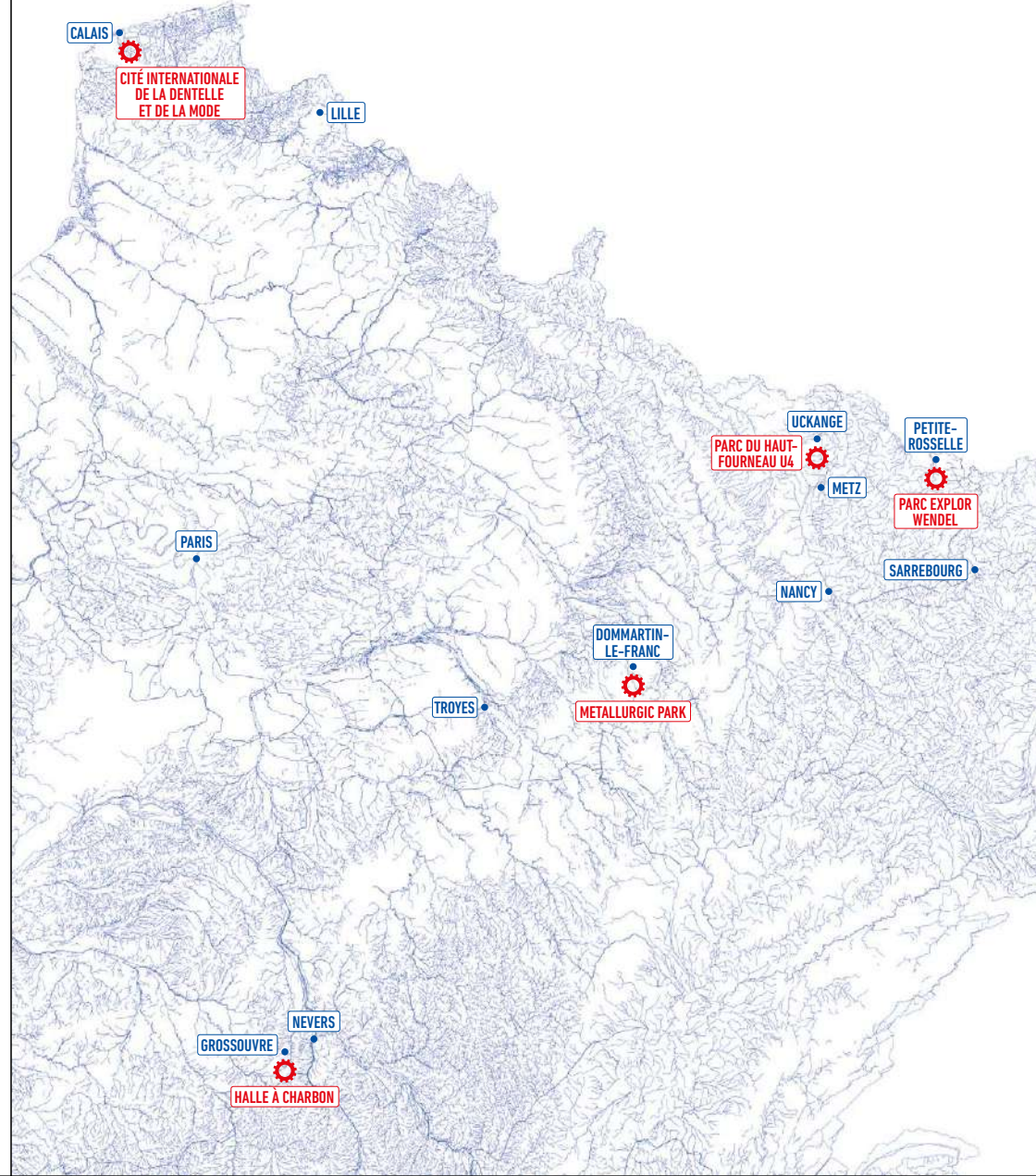
The Grossouvre Charcoal Hall, built between 1841 and 1844, was classified as a historic monument in 1999, and has been restored as a space to discover the history of iron: the *Espace Métal*.

Immersion in the era of the first industrial revolution. Experiments and simulation games allow visitors to understand the extraction and transformation of iron, the working conditions of the time, and to rediscover the great buildings that this material made possible: bridges, viaducts... and, of course, the tour Eiffel!



All photographs of the Espace Métal, halle de Grossouvre; © SPL Les 1000 lieux du Berry.

Unless otherwise stated, all photographs of the Cité de la dentelle et de la mode de Calais; © Gwen Mint.



In the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, new technologies spread rapidly across Europe. Manufacturers built factories, thousands of workers migrated to the emerging urban industrial areas, and trade unions across Europe fought for social progress. Today, some of these industrialisation-era factories are open to visitors and technology museums tell the story of European industrialisation and its cultural, social, and economic legacy.

With more than 1,800 sites in Europe, the route offers 14 thematic itineraries to discover these places of shared European memory that bear witness to scientific discoveries, technological innovations, and the lives of workers.

These itineraries invite visitors to explore the different stages of this European industrial history. More than 100 industrial landmarks offer guided tours, multimedia presentations, and tourist events. The smaller industrial monuments also cater to their audiences with 20 regional itineraries illustrating the geographical and social impact of local industrial installations.

#### ACTIVITIES

October 11: European Conservation and Restoration Days.

#### PUBLICATIONS

*Industrial Heritage Barometer 2020-2021: Survey of European Industrial Heritage Sites*, ERIH, 2021.

Brochure, *European Industrial Heritage: The International Story*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., ERIH, 2021.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.erih.net](http://www.erih.net)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



© Ville de Calais, Cité de la dentelle et de la mode, Florian Nieheferm.



The Cité de la dentelle et de la mode is located in a typical lace factory from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Boulart factory in Calais, which was active until 2000.



© Ville de Calais, Cité de la dentelle et de la mode, Chis-Chia Chang.



Professional demonstration of Calais-Caudry® mechanical lace weaving on Leavers looms.



The vast galleries present the history and techniques of hand and machine lacework. From the Renaissance to the 21<sup>st</sup> century, fashion is honoured through textile collections, costumes, lingerie and *haute couture* pieces with prestigious names.

# ALVAR AALTO ROUTE

## 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN



© Maison Louis Carré, Jani Joutsen.

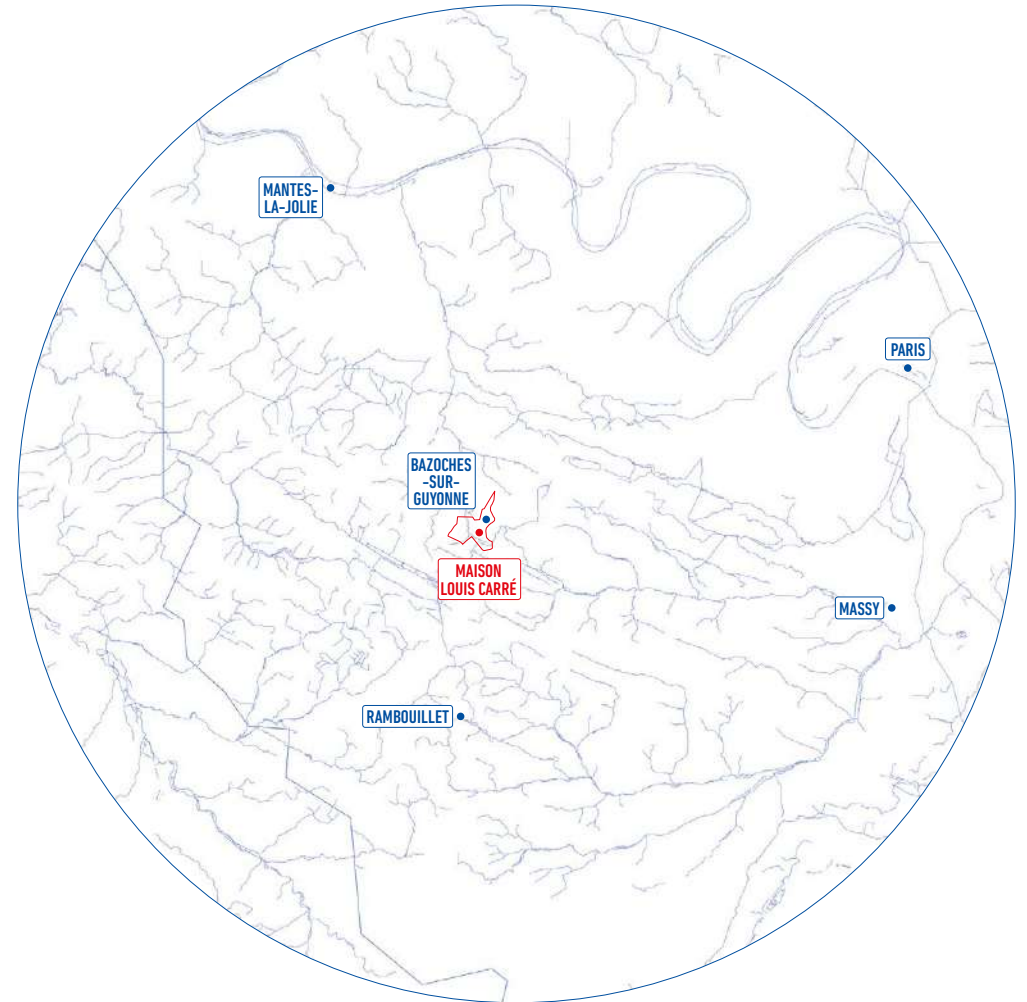
The maison Carré is one of the most carefully executed and detailed private houses designed by Aalto.



© Maison Louis Carré, Lurproductions.

The garden, with its system of grass steps surrounding the maison Louis Carré, was also designed by Alvar Aalto.

The maison Louis Carré (Bazoches-sur-Guyonne) is the only building by Aalto in France, designed for art dealer and collector Louis Carré and built between 1959 and 1963. A remarkably preserved total work of art featuring a garden, buildings, furniture, and interior fittings, which has been open to the public since 2007. Exhibitions and events are held there regularly.



Architect Alvar Aalto [1898-1976], a pioneer of modern architecture and design, had a rich and varied career that included over 200 buildings in Europe and the United States. The international influence of Alvar Aalto's work, both in his time and after his death, is remarkable. His work has influenced international building standards and construction principles. His design solutions for housing have become symbols of the new modern life, which improved the quality of daily life and promoted equal housing for all. His public architecture includes city plans, libraries, theatres, cultural centres, and educational buildings for cities, communities, and organisations. His lighting and glassware creations and the innovative use of wood in furniture are still a source of inspiration for designers today.

The route includes 59 sites in 26 cities in 5 countries and covers almost 11,000 km. The traveller is invited to discover, through numerous activities, the sites designed by the architect and to experience architecture as a work of art, while discovering the cultural identity and heritage of the territories they cross.

#### ACTIVITIES

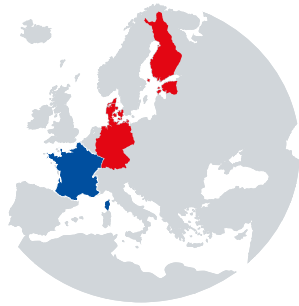
Exhibitions, concerts, performances, publications...

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
<https://visit.alvaraalto.fi/en/maisonlouiscarre.fr/mlc/en>

[www.facebook.com/visitlvaraalto](https://www.facebook.com/visitlvaraalto)  
[www.facebook.com/MaisonLouisCarre](https://www.facebook.com/MaisonLouisCarre)

[www.instagram.com/visitlvaraalto](https://www.instagram.com/visitlvaraalto)  
[www.instagram.com/maisonlouiscarre](https://www.instagram.com/maisonlouiscarre)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



© Collection Maison Louis Carré.



© Collection Maison Louis Carré.

The backyard amphitheatre of the maison Louis Carré and swimming pool in the foreground.



All 9 photographs: © Maison Louis Carré, Kamimoto.



Views of the living room, dining room, and library: stationary and moveable furniture with many unique touches complete the interior; variations of Alvar Aalto's standard furniture; the dining room lamps are a variation of the "golden bell" lamp.



Parade in Crèvecœur-le-Grand, École des jeunes Mousquetaires européens, seen here the school in Péronne, offering fencing, theatre, horse riding, educational activities fostering common European values.

— The *Route royale*, in the service of King Louis XIV  
Lupiac - Auch - Paris - Lille ► Maastricht ► Brühl

~ The *Route de madame d'Artagnan*, the places frequented by d'Artagnan or his relatives  
Maastricht ► Reims - Sainte-Croix - Champlécy - Lupiac

— The *Route des cardinaux*, in the footsteps of Richelieu and Mazarin  
Paris - Blois - Nantes - La Rochelle - Bordeaux - Lupiac

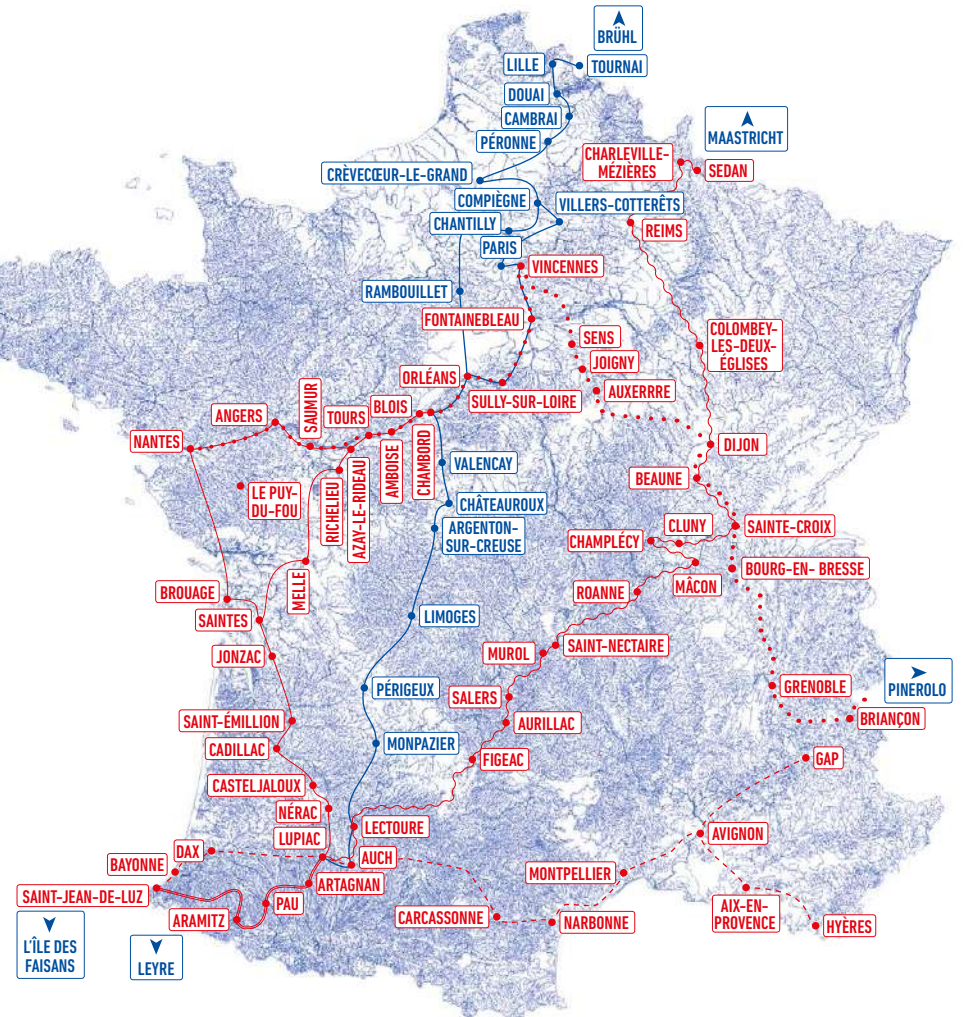
— The *Route des mousquetaires*, from Gascony to Béarn via Navarre  
Lupiac - Artagnan - Aramitz - Saint-Jean-de-Luz

- - - The *Route de l'infante*, to Île des Faisans  
Gap - Avignon - Auch - Lupiac - Saint-Jean-de-Luz

..... The *Route de Pinerolo*, to watch over Fouquet, arrested by d'Artagnan in Nantes  
Nantes - Tours - Fontainebleau - Vaux-le-Vicomte - Sainte-Croix ► Pinerolo

# EUROPEAN ROUTE D'ARTAGNAN

2021



D'Artagnan, a musketeer in the service of King Louis XIV, conveys a positive image representing panache, courage, friendship, and solidarity. The European Route d'Artagnan (ERA) is a physical itinerary based on the historical and literary travels of a character made world-famous by Alexandre Dumas. As the first European equestrian route, it offers a high quality sporting, touristic, and cultural experience for riders and carriages (but also for cyclists and hikers), in countryside landscapes dotted with 170 historical and literary landmarks.

The association in charge of managing the ERA organises annual European meetings bringing together a wide public and supports local stakeholders in the 15 concerned regions with cultural events throughout the year.

The route invites travellers to live an original and unique experience with certified equestrian accommodation providers and gentle roaming professionals. An educational project: *l'École des jeunes Mousquetaires européens*, offers young people aged 6 to 17 the opportunity to discover the history of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, fencing, horse riding, and European values.

#### ACTIVITIES

August, annual: *Festival d'Artagnan* in Lupiac, meeting point of 5 routes (Gers).

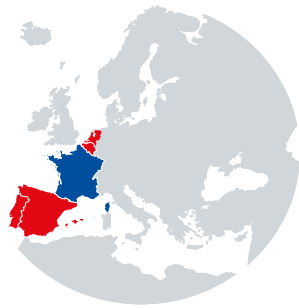
May: *L'Echappée nuptiale*, on the *Route des cardinaux* in Charente-Maritime.

Mid-July - mid-August: *La Caravane madame*, an artistic itinerary on the *Route de madame d'Artagnan*, in Auvergne.

#### SOCIAL NETWORKS

[www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france](http://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/france)  
[www.route-dartagnan.eu](http://www.route-dartagnan.eu)

[www.facebook.com/routedartagnan](https://www.facebook.com/routedartagnan)



#### CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



From the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Renaissance and the chateau de Chambord and its 500 horses and riders, to carriage rides in Charente-Maritime and the Léo Lagrange theatre school in Villers-Cotterêts, there is no shortage of equestrian and costume celebrations on the 6 d'Artagnan routes in France, as shown opposite in Jonzac.

