

The route begins on the outside of the cathedral at the gate of the south wall (Castle Square side). It then continues with the great western facade and extends to the northern entrance. The interior journey is less clear because access is restricted in certain areas. The answers for index A and D are given to you, as a result. For the rest of the letters, please use the descriptions below and the map attached.

Enjoy your visit!

Exterior			
N°	Description	Index	Value
<i>Double gates on the south façade (between L6 and J6)</i>			
2	 <p>The double gates to the South, also called "Portal Solomon", are dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The structure is Romanesque but the décor is likely Gothic. In the center, between the two gates, sits King Solomon, minister of justice on Earth. In the sixteenth century, the great local acts of policy and justice took place at this location. Two of the most advanced sculptures of the cathedral are placed on either side of the double gate. "The Church" and "Synagogue" are portrayed as two young women. These represent the rivalry between the Jewish and Catholic communities in the Middle Ages. On the left, the Church is triumphant, wearing a crown and holding the Holy Grail. On the right, the Synagogue is blindfolded, refusing to recognize the light (the doctrine of the church). The originals of these works are in the Musée de l'Oeuvre Notre Dame.</p> <p>➤ What does the "Synagogue" hold in her left hand? A sword = 15 A book = 25 Nothing = 35</p>	A	
3	<p>The dial (blue, red and gold) above the portal belongs to the second clock (see below "astronomical clock" item 34). Its designer, Dasypodius, originally included 3 hands on the dial; Schwilgue modified the dial so that it now only has 2. The connection is provided by a 17m transmission and 7 shafts.</p> <p>➤ What information is not included on the dial? Hours: 18 Days of the Week: 28 Months: 38 Lunar phases: 48</p>	B	
8	 <p>In the vicinity of the south portal, you will find 5 of the 14 sundials of the Cathedral. 4 are located above the south portal, including 3 on the front of the transept (arms of the cross-shaped church). Their different dials indicate the true time and solar time, depending on the time of year. The one held by the angel in the photo is the "canonical" (prescribed by the clergy) type: it recalls the hours of a part of the cycle of daily prayers.</p> <p>➤ Which animal is placed above the angel? An eagle = 3 A dog = 5 A lion = 7</p>	C	

Note: indices matching the "+" sign require special attention.

Exterior			
N°	Description	Index	Value
<i>Gargoyles on the south façade (from D6 to B6)</i>			
9	 <p>Functionally, the gargoyles are used to route rainwater from the roof to the ground. Spiritually, they symbolize the celestial/heavenly water which purifies the soul; they also keep away the Evil Spirit. These sculptures are mostly monsters or animals; however, rare human figures are visible near the gate Saint Laurent.</p> <p>➤ At the same level (about 7m high) and starting from the position shown in the picture above, note the position (less than 18) of the gargoyle</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">D+</p>	
<i>Riders (D6-A6 and D1-A1)</i>			
12	<p>Statues of monarchs depicted as horsemen stand on the west front; on the north and south towers there were originally only three in 1291. Over the centuries their numbers have grown; Louis XIV was the latest to be added in 1824.</p> <p>Symbolism: the princes who govern us are under heavenly protection to enlighten them in their actions. The first floor of the west façade is topped with a wader bird (bustard, stork or crane), which are symbols of perseverance.</p> <p>➤ How many equestrian statues are there (on 2 levels - total between 15 and 20)? (Take a good look at the East façade of the towers)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">E+</p>	
<i>South portal of the western facade (between A5 and A4)</i>			
13	<p>The main theme is the "Last Judgment" in which ten girls appear. Five of them (the wise virgins) on the right are close to Christ and represent virtue; their oil lamps are lit (and upturned). They received the Light and are ready to be admitted into Paradise. On the left are the other five young girls (the foolish virgins) who symbolize vice (their lamps turned down, are empty). They did not receive the Light and are condemned to hell. They are seduced by the Tempter.</p> <p>➤ What do you see on the Tempter's back? Frogs and snakes: 56 Spiders and snakes: 76</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">F</p>	
<i>Central portal of the west front (between A4 and A3)</i>			

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Exterior			
N°	Description	Index	Value
14	 <p>This portal is particularly instructive. The five archivolts (lower curves of an arch) and gable spaces have very many scenes but a group of 14 people draws particular attention. They are the prophets. By observing their faces, a marked difference appears. Indeed, the majority of them have beards, but some are beardless. They symbolize the Access to Knowledge ("contemplation, reflection..."). The one located in the center of the group on the left wearing the typical hat of architects of the time is known as Erwin von Steinbach, a German architect who was a central figure in the construction of the cathedral.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">State the number of beardless prophets.</p>	G	
North portal of the west front (between A3 and A2)			
15	 <p>This portal shows the Virtues triumphing over the twelve Vices. These are represented by women whose spears each point to the head of a character who symbolizes a vice. Previously, the name of the Vice such as "Greed," "Anger," "Lust" etc. appeared on the banner carried by each character. An "anomaly" (deviation from the standard) breaks the uniformity of the whole; one of the statues is left-handed, while the others are right-handed.</p> <p>➤ What is special about the left-handed statue above?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the only animal of the composition: 3 • The character turns his/her back: 5 <p>➤ To the left of the gate, at the height of the knee, identify a small carved animal: A salamander: 28 A dog: 48 A bird: 68</p>	H I+	
Portal of the north façade (between J1 and L1)			
17	<p>The gate Saint Laurent masks the old Romanesque portal. Forming a sort of canopy decorated with garlands of carved stone, the work breaks with the overall cohesion of the majority of the building which is purely Gothic.</p> <p>Above the double doors is the martyr, St Laurent. To the right, the group of doctors of the Church (in which we find St Laurent) symbolize, among other things, the intelligence of the mind. Their heavy clothes are an outward sign of their internal activity. On the left, the Virgin Mary, baby Jesus and the Magi (member of priestly cast) reflect the intuitive intelligence of the heart.</p> <p>At the feet of Melchior (one of the Magis), a small dog peeps out of the folds of his master's garment. This image represents fidelity, and is also a guide to lost souls.</p> <p>➤ What does Melchior have in his left hand? A cup = 5 A box = 7 A book = 9</p>	J	

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Interior				
N°	Description	Index	Value	
Vestibule (between H2 and G2)				
19	 <p>Logic dictates you enter the building through the St Lawrence portal to go directly to the baptismal font, the essential place of Christian initiation. As the area between the gate and the north transept housed a chapel and then a sacristy, access to the interior of the cathedral is through a small room built in 1904. This piece, which is called a "lobby", has two bronze doors each with 24 square images.</p> <p>The right door is undeniably of alchemical (speculative philosophical) symbolism. In the central part, two figures are opposed; in the top left, an angel is diametrically opposite to the devil. This door is usually closed. In addition to the 12 signs of the zodiac, the left door has in its upper part the alpha and omega framed by two eight-pointed stars. All motifs represent the universe: a world to discover inside the building. The center of the room, where the floor is covered with engraved tiles, is occupied by an octagonal black marble stoup (basin of holy water). To the right and left of it, two enigmatic characters ensure the tranquility of the place that remains an airlock between the material world and the spiritual world, between external noise and inner silence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Which animal is placed to the right of the cat on the right outside door? A fish = 56 A dog = 16 A bird = 36 ➤ To the left of the entrance, inside. What does the character hold in his hands? A lantern = 28 Keys = 18 	K L		
Baptismal fonts (between L1 and L2)				
21	<p>The baptismal fonts are at the bottom of the north transept. They were carved in 1453 and are visible behind a wrought iron gate. On the left, a siren (women in Greek myth whose singing lured sailors onto the rocks) breastfeeds her baby: a symbol of spiritual nourishment to the newly baptized. On the right, a "master leads his pupil." Next to the font, the Chapel of St. John the Baptist can be seen, and is dedicated to the celebration of worship. It houses the lying figure of Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg. This place of the cathedral is where the manifestation of telluric forces (of the earth) is the most important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How many sides does the baptistery have? 		M+	
Scene of "Gethsemane" (between J1 and J2)				
22	<p>The imposing sculpture (1510) by Veit Wagner facing the Baptistery is the scene of Gethsemane and the Crucifixion on Mount Golgotha. Initially inside the St. Thomas cemetery, the complex was transferred to the crypt of the cathedral in 1667 and to its current position in 1925.</p>	N		

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Interior			
N°	Description	Index	Value
	 <p>➤ On the left, what is the pattern shown at the top of the mountain"? A cross = 28 A virgin = 48 An angel = 68</p>		
Pulpit			
24	 <p>➤ Under the little dog, count the number stamped on the right of the omega.</p>	O	
28	 <p>This vast area was previously reserved for the unbaptized. In the center, on the pillar between the big gate, stands St Peter, the first of the Apostles and guardian of Paradise. He holds a key, the image of the initiation to come. The bolt is the key brand of the stonemasons of the Society of Our Lady. Here, the two great pillars of 23m in circumference (C3 and C4) support the huge load of the west front. The north pillar (C3) supports the tower and the spire (10,000 tons). This pillar, called "pillar Knauth," has its own history.</p> <p>In the seventeenth century, a crack became visible in the pillar. Investigations carried out at that time revealed a foundation settlement. These foundations are based largely on wooden stilts whose conservation is ensured by the presence of groundwater. In the early twentieth century, the situation had worsened. The frequent changes in the level of the water now resulted in rotting piles. Eventually, the tower and spire were doomed to collapse on the nave. Extensive work, led by the architect Johann Knauth then started. Using eight cylinders and a network of 650 metal rods driven into the pillar, St Peter was raised a few inches from his seat in order to inject a mass of concrete to compensate for the sagging. The work began in 1912 and was completed in 1926. In this pillar (C3), you can see an engraving in golden letters.</p>  <p>➤ Count the number of lines in the engraving (odd number)</p>	P	
The pillars (space between C4-C5 and I4-I5)			
29	<p>Small figures (of vegetation and animals) were carved at the foot of some of the pillars of the nave and aisles. Carried out mostly in the thirteenth century, they represent various animals whose presence at these locations could serve as a guide when moving into the building.</p>		

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Interior					
N°	Description		Index	Value	
	 Q	 R	 S	Q R S	
	 T	 U	 V	T U V	
	<p>➤ Identify the position of each pattern carved on the plan and calculate the value of each index. (The index is expressed by multiplying the value of the letter associated with the number. Example: G3 = [7 (alphabet value) x 3] = 21 (Note: a single column may have multiple motifs)</p>				
<i>The old well (between G4 and G5)</i>					
31		<p>A fourteenth century well was formerly found at this location. It was 9 meters deep, and its existence is primarily justified by the stonemasons' need of water. The water for baptism was also drawn from this well, hence the name "Kidelsbrunne" or children's well. It is here that the stork had taken delivery of the small Strasbourg children after they were caught in the underground lake of the cathedral. The well was filled by a concrete slab in 1766 but its location is still clearly visible.</p> <p>➤ State the number of the nearest station of the cross.</p>		W	
<i>The old well (between G4 and G5)</i>					
32		<p>Viewed from outside, the chapel of St. Catherine (1340-1349) appears to be an ornate shrine (holy place) where the relics (part of a deceased holy person's body) were once placed. From the inside, the intense clarity provided by the south-facing windows contrast with the ambient light of the aisle. The chapel has two altars, including that of the Virgin of Mercy.</p> <p>Five statues face the nave against the pillars of the chapel. St Catherine stands at the center carrying the wheel of her torture. St. Elizabeth of Thuringia gives a loaf of bread to a beggar. (This chapel is a place reserved for prayer).</p> <p>➤ What does St. Elizabeth hold in her left hand? A book = 8 A cross = 7 A vase = 6</p>		X	
<i>Pillar of Angels (K5)</i>					

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Interior			
N°	Description	Index	Value
33	 <p>The "Pillar of Angels" or "Pillar of Judgment" is a masterpiece unparalleled in this period (c. 1230). It consists of a round pile surrounded by 8 columns. The set comes alive with a triple row of 4 statues in which the characters represent emphasized attitudes and gestures, expressions unprecedented at the time.</p> <p>At the first level, the four Evangelists (Mark, Luke, Matthew and John) carry the gospel to the four directions of the universe. Above them, smiling angels are ready to sound the hour of the "Last Judgment" as announced by the Evangelists (those who seek to convert others to Christianity). At the last level, three more angels bearing the instruments of the Passion who flank Christ turn to the nave (central part of a church building where the congregation sits).</p> <p>➤ Which animal lies beneath this Evangelist? A dog = 11 An eagle = 12 A bull = 13</p>	Y	
<i>Astronomical clock (L5)</i>			
	 <p>The clock in place today is the 3rd; it was established in 1842. Previously, the Habrecht brothers had designed the first and second clocks; Jean-Baptiste Schwilgué is the brilliant designer of this gigantic mechanism that today provides a wealth of information, much of which is animated by robots. The animation shows the "hours" when each age (child, adolescent, adult and old) passes Death: he strikes the hour with the bone he holds in his hand. This animation is even more demonstrative at noon (actually 12: 30 pm), when the apostles pass before Christ. The latter then blesses the passage of the last apostle, after the cock placed above the left turret crowed 3 times in memory of the denial of St Peter.</p> <p>➤ What does the character diagonally opposite the girl above hold? An hourglass = 38 An arrow = 68</p>	Z	

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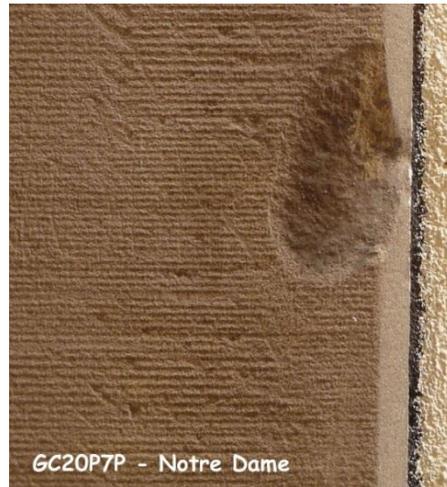
The indices should now be complete. Enter the results into the attached table, in the following manner: for A = 25, place an 'X' in row A, columns 2 and 5. For a number like 32, place an 'X' in columns 2 and 3. Once the table is complete, add up the number of X's in each column to obtain T1 to T8. Finally, plug your values for T1 to T8 into the GPS coordinates below.

Indice n°	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A								
B								
C								
D								
E								
F								
G								
H								
I								
J								
K								
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W								
X								
Y								
Z								
Total	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8

N 48° 3 (T2) . (T3) (T5) (T4) Checksums - Latitude : 9 - Longitude : 5 E 07° 4 (T1) . (T7-1) (T8) (T6)

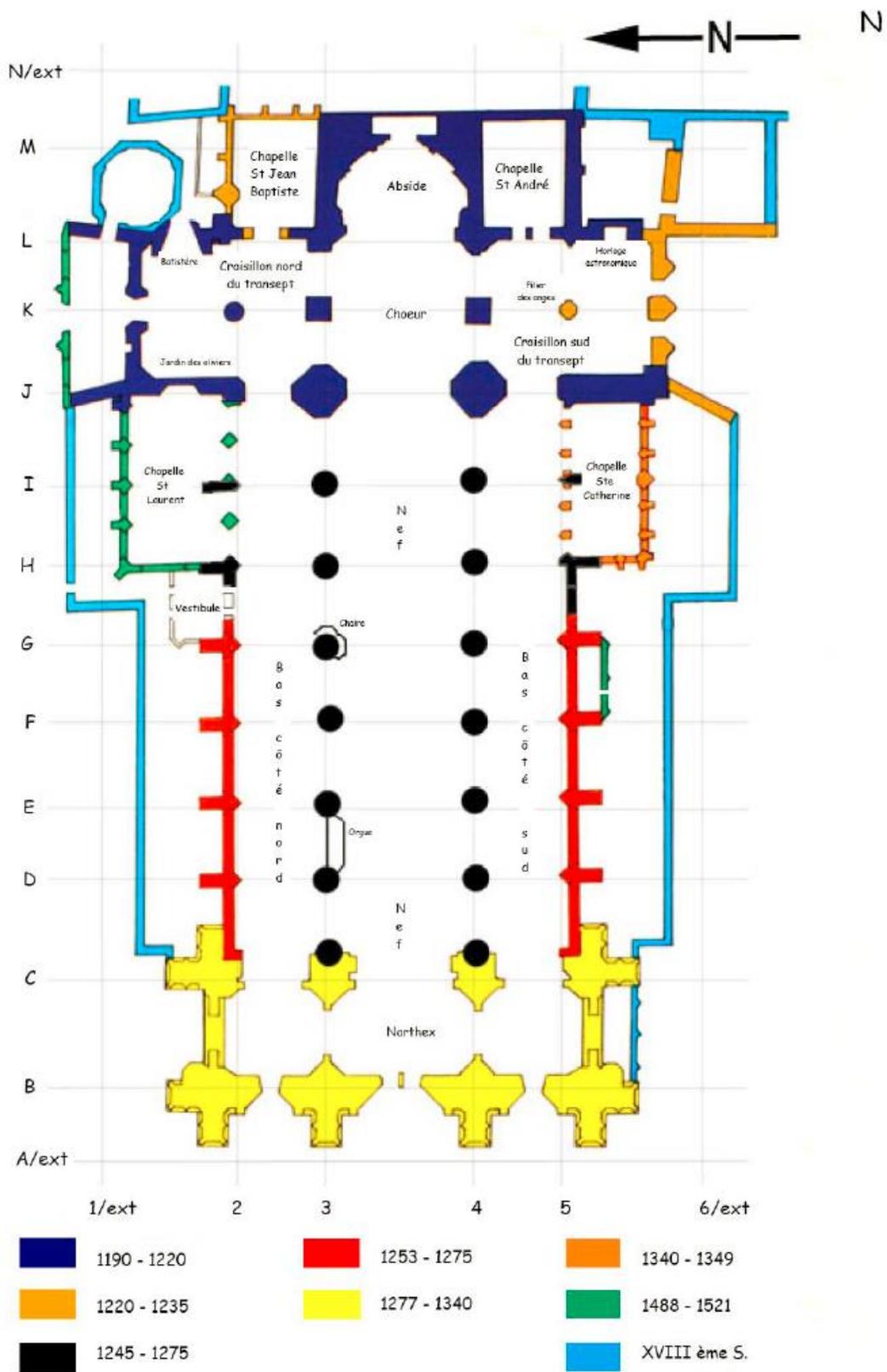
Note: indices matching the "+" sign require special attention.

Now, go to the location indicated by the coordinates, using this image as a guide once you reach it:



You're looking for a small box (about the size of a small lunchbox). The hint for finding it is: below, then top left ;)

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