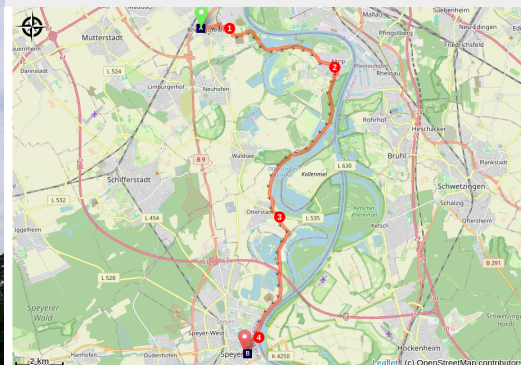


# Rheingonheim to Speyer

Germany - Rheinland-Pfalz



Cathédrale de Spire (Lokilech)



*You will pass through a natural area with leisure centres along the banks of the Rhine.*

A large part of this stage takes place on bicycle paths, which are very busy in summer. Despite this greenery you will not be able to escape the industrial areas of Ludwigshafen before passing through the old villages attached to the city of Ludwigshafen.

## Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 5 h 30

Length : 22.4 km

Trek ascent : 141 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Step

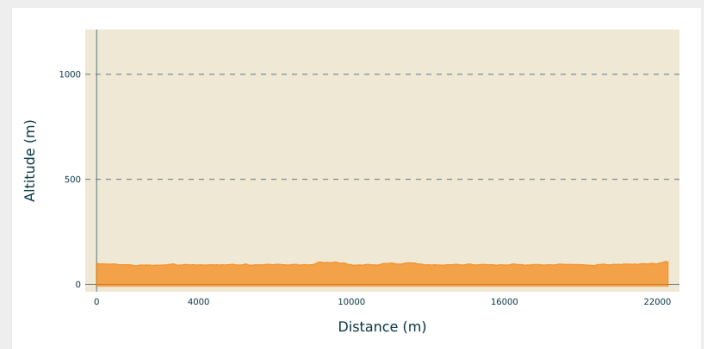
# Trek

**Departure** : Saint-Joseph Church,  
Carolistrass 23, 67067 Rheingönheim

**Arrival** : Speyer Cathedral, Cathedral,  
Domplatz, 67346 Speyer

**Cities** : 1. Rheinland-Pfalz  
2. Baden-Württemberg

## Altimetric profile

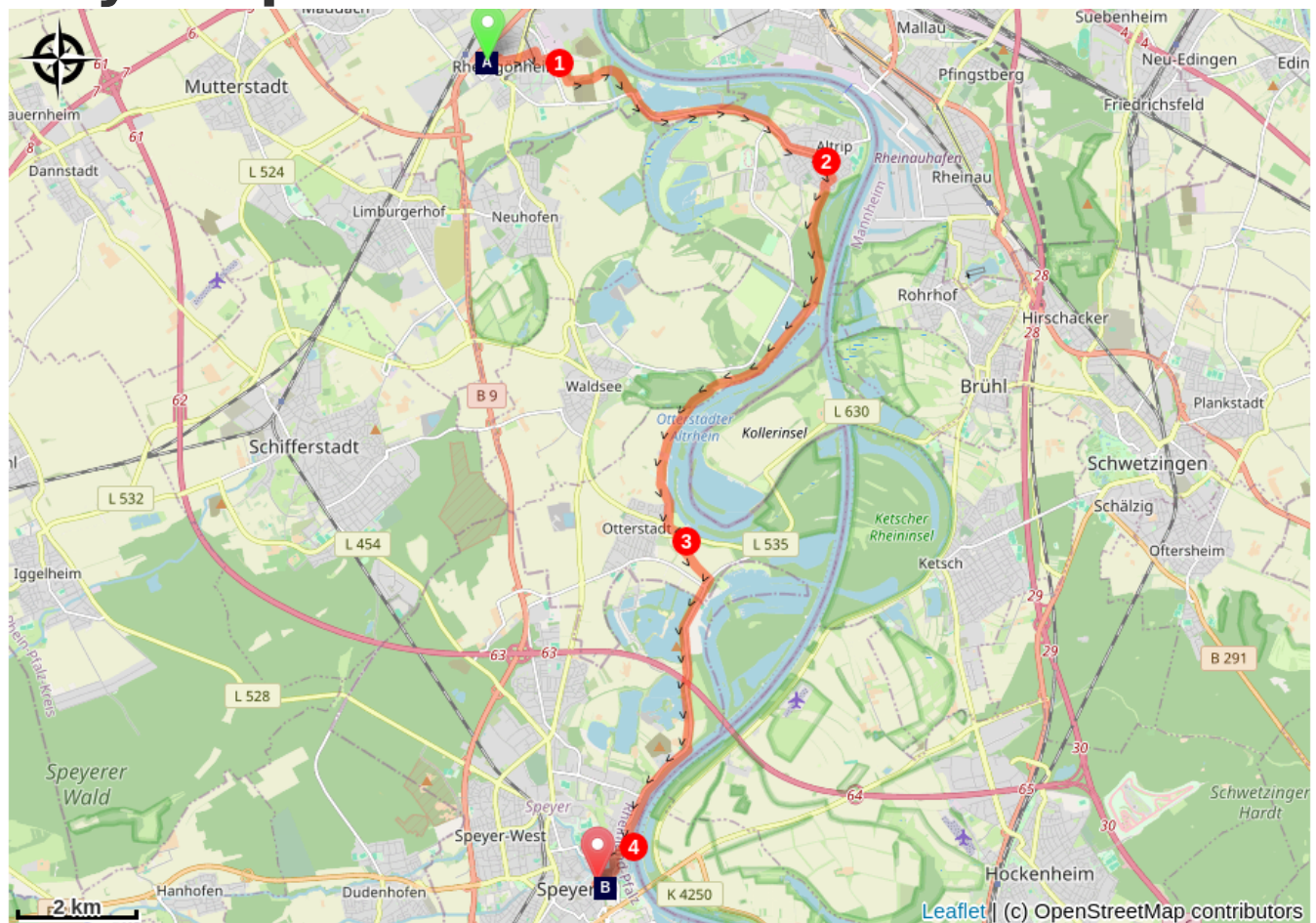


Min elevation 89 m Max elevation 109 m

From St. Joseph's church, turn right and then left into Altfriedhofdstrasse, right and then left into Benngewannstrasse, cross Hauptstrasse, take Mühlweg, pass under the railway line with the underground cycle track, keep to your right, right into Kornackerstrasse, left into Brückweg, cross K7

1. Turn right bicycle path stay on your left to bypass the quarry, at the exit of the wood along K7 and the Kief scher Weiher basin, K 12 Bezirkstrasse with bicycle paths, enter the town of Altrip, Rheingönheimer Strasse
2. Fifth street on the right Goethstrasse, third street on the right Schubertstrasse, left then right on small square, Blechlachstrasse, left and right to the fields, housing the Kollersee
3. After camping Waldsee Otterstadt turn right and left onto L 535 Kollerstrasse, Reffenthaler Weg, right K 31, K23 K 2, pass under the A 61 motorway, right along the Rhein.
4. Before the Rhine embankment turn right into Hefeenstrasse, straight ahead at the crossroads Am Heringsee, left into Nonnenbachstrasse, right into Schillerweg, right into Rheintorstrasse, left into Sonnengasse, Nikolausgasse, you will arrive in front of Speyer Cathedral.

# On your path...



📍 St. Joseph's Church in Rheingönheim (A)

📍 Cathedral of St. Stephen and St. Mary in Speyer (B)

# All useful information

## How to come ?

Transports

[Railway station in Speyer](#)

# On your path...

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## St. Joseph's Church in Rheingönheim (A)

The town of Rheingönheim was first mentioned in the Golden Book of Prüm Abbey in 831. The church dedicated to St Sixtus is first mentioned in 1204, when Rheingönheim was separated from the mother parish of Altrip. In 1556, the Lords of Hirschhorn introduced the Reformation, with which the first Catholic parish died out. After the integration of Rheingönheim into the Electoral Palatinate, the village church was used simultaneously from 1699 onwards. The Catholics of Rheingönheim were again assigned their own parish, the parish of St. Gallen. In 1793, French revolutionary troops occupied the Palatinate, thus ending the history of the second parish. From 1821, the Catholics were taken over by the parish priest of St. Sebastian Church in Mundenheim.

In 1893, the parish church of St. Joseph was built. In May 1914, the construction of St. Joseph's Church began according to the plans of Albert Boßlet, in November of the same year, the inauguration ceremony could be celebrated and on December 6, 1915, the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Speyer, Michael von Faulhaber. The church was damaged by the explosion of the Oppau nitrogen plant in 1921. During the Second World War, the church vault collapsed after an air raid in 1944. The tower was destroyed shortly afterwards. Until 1952, the church was rebuilt, the main architect again being Albert Boßlet.

[Further information](#): Wikipedia

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## Cathedral of St. Stephen and St. Mary in Speyer (B)

Speyer Cathedral was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1981 as a major monument of Romanesque architecture in Germany. Dedicated to Mary and St Stephen, the cathedral was built in two major phases: from 1025 to 1061 and from 1082 to 1106. It carried to perfection a plan structure that had a great influence on the development of Romanesque architecture in the 11th and 12th centuries. This structure is characterized by a balanced distribution of the eastern and western massing and by the symmetrical arrangement of four towers at the corners of the building's main nave and transept. Source UNESCO

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