



Research

The historical importance of Ilseburg Abbey goes well beyond its immediate surroundings:

The former Benedictine Abbey at Ilseburg was founded during the years following 1003, replacing a former Royal Hunting Palatinate.

The second Romanesque Abbey church was built between 1078 and 1087 in Ilseburg. It was the first German Benedictine church to have a triple nave at the east end and other reform characteristics which were then taken over by the so-called Hirsau churches – i.e. before the famous monastery church of Ss Peter & Paul was built in Hirsau between 1082 and 1091.

The partially preserved, patterned plaster floor in the abbey church represents one of the few precious objects of this size on European soil to date from the 12th century.

According to Hallinger the Ilseburg Abbey reform of the 11th century represents a reform movement within the Benedictine Order, which became established partly independently of the Cluny reform. Although recent research shows that this claim has to be seen in relative terms, it is still justified to speak of an Ilseburg reform (so-called Herrand reform after Abbot Herrand).

The Ilseburg Abbey library was once one of the most significant in the Harz region. A few works from the abbey scriptorium have survived. Recent research shows that the original of the famous illuminated manuscripts of the *Sachsenspiegel* [a comprehensive book of law from the 13th century] is most likely to have originated here.

At present there are separate research programmes on Ilseburg as Benedictine reform building (2), the plaster floor (3), the Herrand reform (4), and the library (5).

Literature

The current state of research on the history of the Abbey can be found in

Vol. 21 of “Harz-Forschungen” [Research in the Harz Region]:

“Kloster Ilseburg - Geschichte, Baugeschichte, Bibliothek”

[Ilseburg Abbey - History, Architectural History, Library]

by Dieter Pötschke (Berlin 2004).