

# pays-bergerac-tourisme.com

Follow the steps of Cyrano



#### 1. Le Quai Salvette

The town was based around its boat port for centuries. Quai Salvette replaced the medieval docks in 1838. Today it stands on the site of the former castle around which the small town grew in the 11th century. **Belvedere over the Dordogne**, archaeological replicas of barges, indication of the height of most important floods. **Picnic facilities**.

#### Quai Cyrano : Tourist Office & House of Wines



#### • Shop - Wine bar

- Bicycle hire
- Gourmet plates

- House of wines
  - P HOUSE OF WINES
  - Panoramic terrace
  - Cloister of the Récollets (17th century)



Wine workshops - Concerts Theatre of improvisation Treasure hunts Winegrower days Guided tours Wine Dating

www.quai-cyrano.com 1 rue des Récollets – 24100 Bergerac - 00 33 (0)5 53 57 03 11

Alcohol abuse is dangerous for your health and should be consumed in moderation.



### Start of the Voie Verte VV91 cycle route

**From Mauzac to Prigonrieux, 38 km** to be walked, cycled, rollerbladed, scootered, strolled, moonwalked... In short, any mode of transport that fits in with the philosophy of soft mobility.

Free leaflet to be collected from the network of tourist offices in the Bergerac region.



From Quai Salvette, take rue des Conférences.

#### 2. La Minoterie des Grands-Moulins

The Flourmill exported its produce to Bordeaux and the Antilles colonies in the 18th century. Remains of the ancient mill. City Museum (history of the town, of barging tradition, of the local vineyard).

From rue des Conférences, take rue du Grand-Moulin, and get to place de la Mirpe.

#### 3. Place de la Mirpe

The flour market used to be held in the middle of the original small town. Picturesque wood-timbered houses - statue of Cyrano de Bergerac (by Jean Varoqueau - 1977).





<u>Cyrano de Bergerae</u>

In 1385 Ramond de la Rivière was awarded lands situated in the Chevreuse Valley south-west of Paris by King Charles VI, for his contribution to recapturing Bergerac from the English. This led him to name the whole estate Bergerac. Some 300 years later, it was in these lands that Hercule Savinien de

Cyrano spent his childhood.

Born in 1619 in Paris, he embarked at a young age on a brief military career as part of the company of Gascon Musketeers (it was at this time that he added "de Bergerac" to his name) ; then, without renouncing his bitter and quarrelsome spirit, he resumed his studies and made a name for himself in the field of poetry and literature with his visionary and libertarian side. His writings constantly move between intellectual and scientific curiosity. He died in an accident in Paris in 1655.

It was Hercule Savinien who inspired the heroic and poignant character created by Edmond Rostand in 1897 when he first wrote "Cyrano de Bergerac" for the Porte Saint-Martin theatre. Today, with no less than 2 statues (**3** and **13**), the town of Bergerac pays homage to this hero, more present than ever, to whom it owes much of its fame.

#### Go on and get to place du Dr. Cayla.

#### 4. Place du Docteur Cayla

Protestant temple, neo-classical façade (1870), Notre-Dame du Château church. Behind these two large openings is the Cloister of the Recollets. This magnificent building from the 17th century was created by the monks of this Franciscan order. Free tour (river side entrance).

#### Take rue de l'Ancien Pont.

#### 5. Les maisons « dites des Consuls »

"Les Consuls" houses, medieval houses exemplifying 14th century bourgeois architecture.

#### Take rue de l'Ancien Pont.







Don't worry! The tobacco museum is neither intended to promote smoking nor is only of interest to smokers. Its collections, unique in Europe, tell the story of an exceptional plant with a singular destiny as both a divine and cursed product. Originating in the Americas, where it was first used more than 3,000 years ago, before it conquered first Africa and then the world.

In the museum auditorium and the galleries displaying rare items, discover the history of the uses of tobacco and objects related to its consumption. **00 33 (0)5 53 63 04 13** 



Free 1st Sunday of the month

# 6. Maison Peyrarède

Built by a wealthy family of fabric merchants in the early 17th century. Called Château Henri IV; legend has it that King Louis XIII stayed in the mansion when he personally came to recapture the city from the Huguenots in 1621.

Rue de l'Ancien Pont. Houses from 16th et 17th century.

To the left of the rue de l'Ancien Pont, on the place du Feu: Entrance to the Tobacco Museum. Wood-timbered house, with wrought corner posts (16th century).

#### From « rue de l'Ancien Pont », take « rue Hyppolite Taine » towards the bridge.

#### 7. Pont de Bergerac

From the Middle Ages to the end of the Old Regime, Bergerac was the only town in the Dordogne Valley where travellers could find a bridge to cross the great river. The river flooded in 1783 and swept away the original bridge. It was replaced by the current stone and brick bridge between 1822 and 1825.

# From one bank to the next go up Faubourg de la Madeleine to see the city's riverside and follow $n^{\circ}$ 8,9,10; otherwise you can squeeze and directly get to $N^{\circ}$ 11: red Tour.

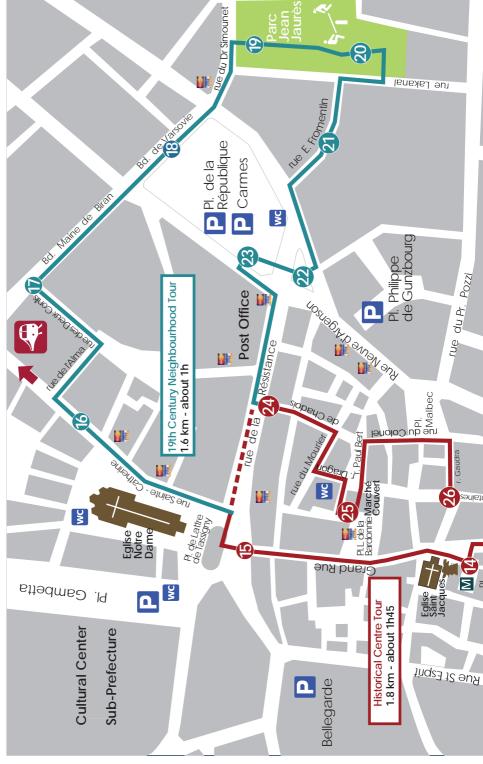
### 8. Place Barbacane

Abutment of the former medieval bridge, belvedere over the city's riverside, picnic and rest area. From square Marcel GUICHARD, there's a ramp to go to the edge of the Dordogne.

# 9. Place de La Madeleine

La Madeleine Church : neo-classical style, market on Friday morning, the "Fountain of Salmons" : a sculpture by Videaux, celebrating the Dordogne's wealth of fish; Café Vedry : one of the oldest "café" in France.











#### Tuesday

Parvis de l'Eglise Notre Dame (15) Organic market from 4pm to 7pm

#### Wednesday and Saturday

Parvis de l'Eglise Notre Dame (15) et Place Louis de la Bardonnie (25) Market from 7am to 1pm.

Friday Place de la Madeleine (9) Market from 7am to 1pm

# 10. Rue Fonsivade



**Tuesday to Saturday** 7am to 1pm and 3pm to 7pm

Butcher, charcutier, caterer, bakery, pastry shop, cheese, seafood, fruits & vegetables, restaurant, oriental products.

Just below place de La Butte, Fonsivade washhouse, bridge vista. **Come back to northside, straight on, rue Neuve d'Argenson and first street on the left : rue du château then on the right rue St Clar. Picturesque wood-timbered houses , 16th – 18th century. At the end of rue St Clar, turn right in rue d'Albret then left rue Neuve d'Argenson until place** Doublet.

# 11. Hôtel de Ville

The City Hall, formerly an Hospital (XVII-XIXth century). Take on your left rue Albéric Cailloux.

# 12. La Maison Doublet

During the Wars of Religion in May 1577, plenipotentiaries from the "Bergerac peace" conference preparing the Edict of Nantes (1598) met in the Doublet family home which is next to the fontaine de Mazeaux.

#### 13. Place Pélissière

Pilgrimage stop on the Santiago de Compostela route. Statue of Cyrano de Bergerac, polychrome bronze by Mauro Corda :inaugurated in 2005, this bronze celebrates both Savinien Cyrano (1619-1655), the libertine musketeer author of "Voyage dans les États et Empires du Soleil" and the heroic and poignant theatre character that he inspired Edmond Rostand to create in Cyrano de Bergerac, first performed in Paris in 1897. Go down the stairs to the square and head for the place de la Petite Mission.

# 14. La Petite Mission

Built in the 18th century to house a small seminary ; today, its vast vaulted cellars are home to the Costi Museum.







# Free

Under the remarkable vaults of the cellar of the Small Mission, nearly 60 sculptures made from bronze and plaster are on display, created between 1929 and 1973 by Constantin Papa-



christopoulos (Athens 1906 - Paris 2004), known as Costi. This student of Bourdelle belonged to the figurative current in sculpture from the first half of the 20th century, artists who claimed their independence both from the Expressionism of Rodin and from the Modernists who revolutionized art at the beginning of the century. These portraits full of sensitivity stand out against the warm stone of the cellars, as works that can be read as a tribute to the female body. **00 33 (0)5 53 63 04 13** 

#### Keep on uptown, via Grand Rue and get to place de Lattre de Tassigny.

# 15. L'Église Notre-Dame

Completed in 1865 and designed by famous Paul Abadie, the building is among the architect's most exemplary neo-gothic projects. Inside: two major Renaissance paintings: "L'adoration des bergers" by Godenzio Ferrari (1484-1550) and "L'adoration des Mages" by Licinio Regillo a.k.a. Pordenone (ant. 1550). In front of the church: the war memorial, bronze by sculptor Gabriel Forestier (1927).

Bergerac during XIXth and XXth centuries (19th century neighbourhood Tour). On the right side of the church, take rue Sainte Catherine ; or take right in rue de la Résistance if you want to shorten and stay on the red tour.

# 16. Rue Sainte-Catherine

N°39, birth home of the philosopher Maine de Biran (1766 – 1824); the façade was rebuilt during the Restoration period. **Take right rue de l'Alma the left rue des Deux Conils.** 

# 17. Boulevard Maine de Biran

Shaded boulevard, nineteenth and early twentieth's architecture, at N°16, today Departmental Services Building, formerly Chamber of Commerce, Art Deco architecture (1939).

Take on your right, boulevard de Varsovie and follow to place de la République.

#### 18. Monument à la mémoire d'Albert Claveille (1865-1921)

Major republican meritocracy figure, minister of Public Works 1917-1920. Former Caisse d'Epargne Bank , Art Deco style (Letelier archi. 1932).

#### Straight on till rue du Dr Simounet.



# 19. Parc Jean Jaurès : Jardin Perdoux

Public park founded in 1929 after buying grounds from the Perdoux nursery gardeners ; they were the talented Bergerac horticulturalists that acclimatised the Lageströemia Japonica and helped save old French vineyard grape varieties after the great phylloxera crisis of 1870-1880.

#### 20. Parc Jean Jaurès : monuments

Monument honouring Bergerac playwrights Paul Mounet (1847-1922) and Mounet-Sully (1841-1916), headstone in memory of the poet Jacques le Lorrain (1856-1904).

At exit of Jean Jaurès Park, facing the entrance of Henry IV College, take right rue Lakanal then left rue Eugène Fromentin.

# 21. Collège Henri IV

The school was built using the architect Paul Abadie's designs and opened in 1869. It epitomises the architectural structure that was believed to best suit the needs of education in the 19th century.

#### At the exit of rue Eugène Fromentin take left rue Neuve d'Argenson.

#### 22. Square des Mobiles

Mémorial from 1870 war. Palace of Justice, neo-classical architecture. **Place de la République.** 

# 23. Pointe de l'Éperon des Carmes

This archaeological relic (16th c.) reminds us that Bergerac was among the most powerful fortified town from 1577 to 1621. It was controlled by the Huguenots such as a lot of towns in the south-west of the kingdom.

# 24. Rue de la Résistance

Shopping area, architecture from 19 and 20th c.

Take left rue du Colonel de Chadois, then right rue du Mourier, then left rue du Dragon.

#### 25. Place Louis de la Bardonnie (former covered market place)

Shopping district, Baltard style Market Hall, outdoor market on wednesday and Friday, maison Daix known as King Charles the Xth house.

#### Cross the market hall then take right rue des Fontaines.

# 26. Carrefour de la Font-Peyre

Former local electricity plant, exhibition. Rue Saint-James, 14th-18th century manors.







Quai Cyrano 1 rue des Récollets 24100 Bergerac 00 33 (0)5 53 57 03 11 www.quai-cyrano.com Mairie de Bergerac 19 rue Neuve d'Argenson 24100 Bergerac 00 33 (0)5 53 74 66 66 www.bergerac.fr

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# Découvrez les vins de Bergerac & Duras \*Bergerac \* Duras \* MONBAZILLAC \* MONTRAVEL \* PECHARMANT \* ROSETTE \* SAUSSIGNAC



ABUS D'ALCOOL EST DANGEREUX POUR LA SANTE. A CONSOMMEN AVEC MODERATION: