## CASTILLON LA BATAILLE WALKING TRAIL TO DISCOVER THE TOWN



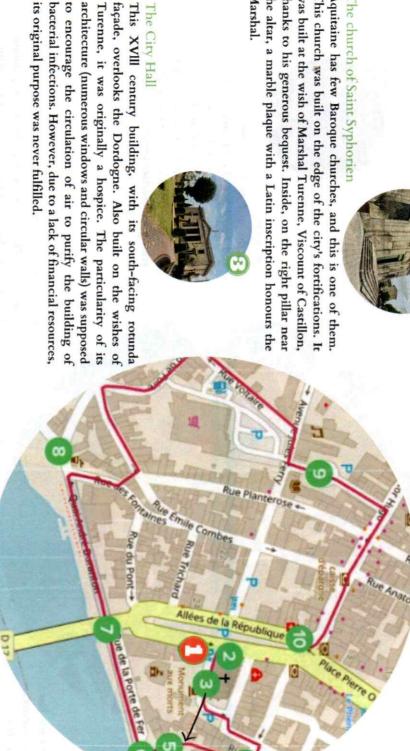
Departure

Symphorien. On leaving the Tourist Office, take the road opposite towards the XVIII th century church of Saint



The church of Saint Syphorien

thanks to his generous bequest. Inside, on the right pillar near the altar, a marble plaque with a Latin inscription honours the was built at the wish of Marshal Turenne, Viscount of Castillon, This church was built on the edge of the city's fortifications. It Aquitaine has few Baroque churches, and this is one of them.



the Catholic siege in 1586. Turenne from gaining access to the town during dam to the east of the river, to prevent Marshal Gate". The large iron chain there dates from the the test of time, earning it the nickname "Iron town, but only the last of these, dating from the Originally, there were three gates leading into the gateway and, more recently, the Iron Gateway. its many names: the river gateway, the postern Continue on your right towards the gateway with 16th century. The Duke of Mayenne used it as a 12th and 12th centuries (restored in 1995), has stood

The quays

event of a siege. A Protestant town with a etc.) that enabled it to live independently in the Once you've passed through the gateway, that ran under the present-day Place des Allées build the quays and fill in a wide, deep ditch demolished. The stones and rubble were used to ruined by 1624. The fortifications and castle, already reputation for rebelling against royal authority, imposing castle and various facilities (mill, well. you're on the quays. In the Middle Ages, de la République (opposite the church). Louis XIII ordered the town's destruction in Castillon was a fortified town consisting of an the Wars of Religion, were



its original purpose was never fulfilled.

The City Hall

Rue Vienne y Vienne

merchandise, most of which passed through via the Dordogne. Visitors were known as "Bienvenus", hence its name, was the extension of a XII / XIII century fortified gateway overlooking the quays and the river, and welcomed and channelled the arrival of travellers and red line on the map. You will come to one of the oldest streets in Castillon, Rue Vienne y Vienne, also known as "Bien y Vienne". In the Middle Ages, it Coming out of the central avenue of the gardens of the town hall, turn right into the narrow, steeply sloping lane (see black arrow on map) or follow the

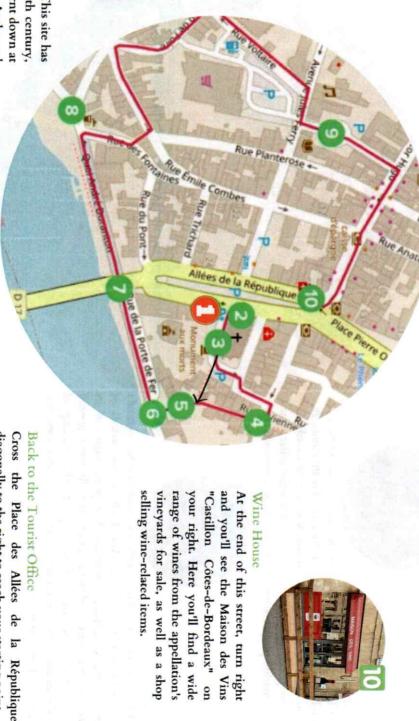


The stone bridge

cross and support the increasingly dense traffic at the turn of the century. The latter was limited to just 3 tonnes. French engineers, as was the metal bridge located downstream. Beyond the arch, you can see the Eiffel bridge, built in 1904 to allow heavier loads to November 1950, it replaced a suspension bridge dating back to 1834, the last toll bridge in the département, which was destroyed in June 1940 by The stone bridge is on your right, spanning the Dordogne. Go down to the right towards the lane that runs alongside the river. Inaugurated on 26

After walking up to the Rowing Club

map until you reach the cultural centre (built in cannon) on the right-hand side. Go up the street to which is discharged through a couleuvrine (small 1950), walk along the building to the right. wash-house - Follow the route indicated on the your left - Or take the small street to the left of the the right of the wash-house and take the stairs on with a roof in 1906. It is fed by a natural spring, professional washerwomen. This one was fitted They were used by the locals, but mainly by house. There used to be several wash-houses here. with the Rugby Club), continue on to the wash-"Rowing Club (the town's oldest association, along



Wine House

range of wines from the appellation's selling wine-related items. and you'll see the Maison des Vins At the end of this street, turn right vineyards for sale, as well as a shop your right. Here you'll find a wide "Castillon Côtes-de-Bordeaux" on

Esplanade Marcel Jouanno

plaque showing the origins of the building. Further along the street Hugo. At the left-hand corner of the street, you can see a historical religious building to provide access to the "main" street, rue Victor structure. A breakthrough was made in the central part of the occupied by a socio-cultural and administrative centre. What of the 18th century, it was a school for boys. Today, the square is because of its concentration of shops. Opposite the bank, turn right. you will come to Rue Victor Hugo, known as the "main street" remains of the convent on the right-hand side is a glazed vaulted the end of the 16th century during the Wars of Religion. At the end there was a convent: the Couvent des Carmes. It was burnt down at undergone many changes over the centuries. In the 12th century, You will then arrive at the Esplanade Marcel Jouanno. This site has

diagonally to the right to reach your starting point.

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