

Les Pas de Cyrano

Another way to visit Bergerac !



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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.

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)

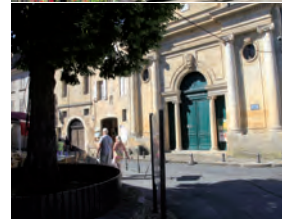
Go on and get to « place du Dr. Cayla »



4 Place du Docteur Cayla

Protestant temple, neo-classical façade (1870); the temple was formerly a church ; Recollets Monks Cloister (17th), today hosts Bergerac Wine House.

Take « rue d'Albret »



5 Les maisons «dites des Consuls»

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

Take « rue de l'Ancien Pont »



Place du Feu Wood-timbered house, with wrought corner posts (16th.)

Musée du Tabac Tobacco Museum. Unique in France and listed as a national interest. The museum doesn't promote tobacco but instead brings to life the incredible story of this American Indian plant that's been used for over 3000 years and the whole world, from the 16th century to the present day, has seen as both divine and devilish.



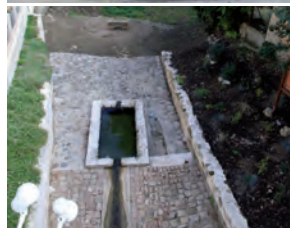
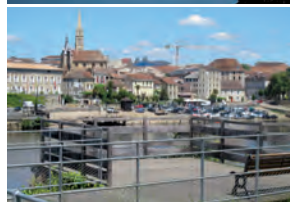
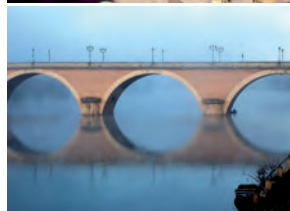
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6 Hôtel des Peyrarède

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.

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°8,9,10)); otherwise you can squeeze and directly get to N°11 : orange 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 Churh : neo-classical style, market on Friday morning, the "Fountain of Salmons" : asculpture by Videaux, celebrating the Dordogne's wealth of fish; Café Vedry : one of the oldest "café" in France.

10 Rue Fonsivade

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.



3 circuits pédestres :

- Le Faubourg 0,800 km, environ 30 minutes (circuit mauve)
- Le Centre Historique 1,800 km, environ 1 h 45 (circuit orange)
- Les Quartiers XIX^{ème} 1,600 km, environ 1 h (circuit rouge)
- Les 3 circuits 4,1 kms, environ 3 h

Pl. Gambetta

Sous-Préfecture

rue Cyrano

du Pont St.-Jean

P

Bellegarde

ne Saint-Esprit

Pl. du moulin de Pites

M

Pl. Pélassière

Pl. du Marché Couvert

rue de la Résistance

La Poste

Pl. des Deux Comils

rue de l'Alma

rue des Deux Comils

Pl. Jules Ferry



rue Sainte-Catherine

P

Pl. de la République
Carmes

Office de Tourisme

rue E. Fromentin

Bd. Maine de Biran

Bd. Victor Hugo

Av. du Pt. Wilson



Pl. du Foirail



Le Pontet



Mairie



Pl. du Feu



Port Quai Salvette

Quartier de La Madeleine

Dordogne

Bd. Jules Michelet

rue du Professeur Testut

rue Clairat

rue Albert Garrigat

Rue Neuve d'Argenson

rue Junien Rabier

rue Candillac

rue Duinguesclin

Pl. Doublet

Pl. De Coyla

Pl. de la Mûppe

Saint-Michel

rue de la Pelouse

Quai de Piles

rue Ca...

Rue Neuve

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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.



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. The museum displays sixty-odd major pieces by the Greek sculptor Constantin Papachristopoulos (1906-2004) who was considered Bourdelle's best student.

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 (red tour :n°16 to 23)

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 orange 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 Bd 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



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

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

Straight on till rue du Dr Simounet



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19 Parc Jean Jaurès

Public park founded in 1929 after buying grounds from the Perdoux nursery gardeners ; they were the talented Bergerac horticulturalists that acclimatised the Lagerströemia 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 (XVI^ès.)

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 (ancienne place du Marché Couvert)

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.



Au fil de l'eau

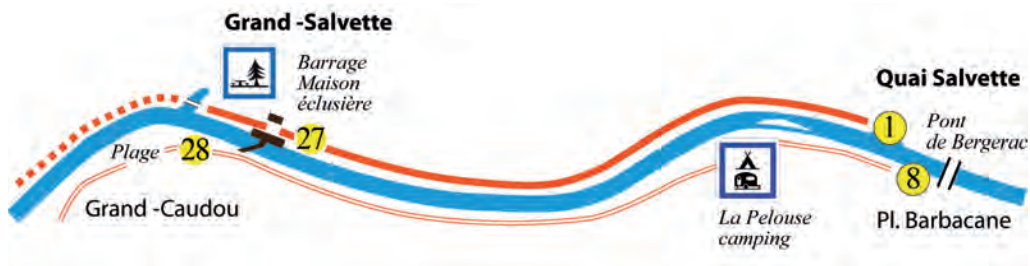
La promenade Pierre Loti

From Quai Salvette (1), get to river bank (west side), walk along Quai Louis Bernicot ; straight on until you get to Grand Salvette (27). Enjoy the panorama ; the Salvette dam was built in 1852 to facilitate navigation. Picnic area available.

The trail is on a towpath which herdsman used for barges. It has always been a favourite among Bergerac's locals. A breath of country air in the heart of town where you can watch the action from athletes at one of the oldest rowing clubs in France, "Sport Nautique de Bergerac"; it's also one of the birthplaces of French rowing.

The SNB was founded in 1860 and initially developed rowing as a sport by using fishermen's and bargemen's boats before designing vessels specifically for competition.

Some of its members took part in the Olympics from 1900 and built their club's reputation in France. The rowing trophy cabinet at the SNB includes a bronze medal from the Beijing Olympics (2008), 4th place at the London Olympics (2012), 5 World Championship titles, 18 World Runner-Up titles, 1 European Championship title and 104 French Championship titles.



La promenade Jean Dalba

From place Barbacane (8), take rue du Quai de la Pelouse, keep on by rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Promenade Jean Dalba.

It starts off more urban than the Pierre Loti trail but this path soon becomes rural; first and foremost, it rewards you with access to a wide open space on the edge of the Dordogne : the Grand-Caudou beach and its spectacular gravel accretions (28).