

On the
Heritage's
side

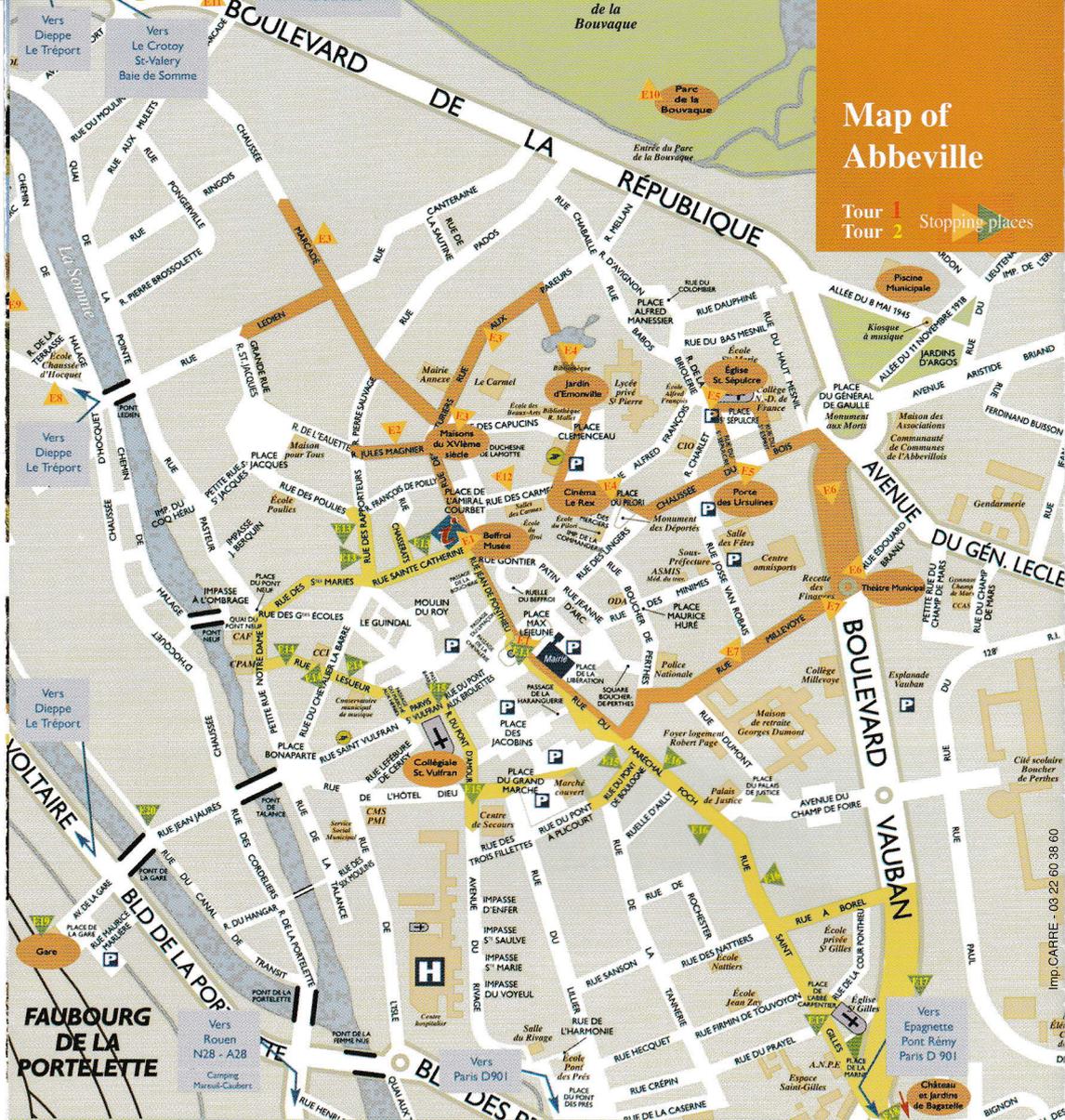
Abbeville

Let's discover differently...



Tours in the city centre
What's to see, to visit...





Map of Abbeville

Tour 1 Stopping places
Tour 2

Don't miss around Abbeville

The Saint-Riquier Abbey-church : its flamboyant gothic style façade sumptuously sculpted. Every day from 10 am to 13 and from 2 pm to 6 pm - Information: (+)333 22 99 96 25

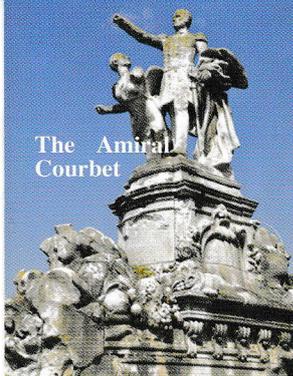
The Chapel of the Saint-Esprit, Rue : Flamboyant gothic style, remarkable sculpted façade. Information: (+)333 22 25 69 94

The Valloires Abbey : the only completely preserved 18th century Cistercian abbey of France. Gardens created by Gilles Clément. Only guided tours from March 16th to November 11th

Also : the Monfières chapel (12th century), Bellancourt - the Chapelle des Marins (chapel of Mariners) (19th century), Cayeux sur Mer - Saint-Pierre church, Le Crotoy - Saint-Denis Saint-Antoine church (16th century), Dominois - the Chapelle du Hamelet, Favières - Saint-Paul and Saint-Pierre church (13th century), Gamaches - Saint-Martin church, Mers-les-Bains - Saint-Martin church, Saint Valery sur Somme...

Photographs and graphic design by Jane Trounev. Mancestier's church windows © Adagp, Paris 2009

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The Amiral Courbet

Born in Abbeville in 1827, he established the French Protectorate of the Annam (1883). Monument by Falguière (1890).

Starting point of the tour

Place Max Lejeune, Town Hall
Take the opposite street Rue Jean de Ponthieu

Place de l'Amiral Courbet

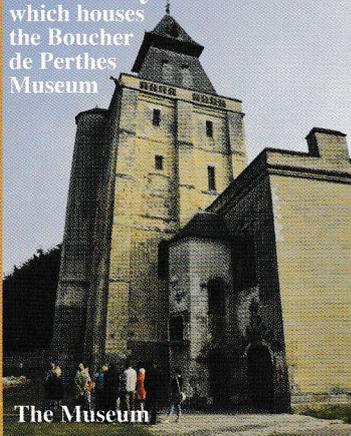
What's to see : The Amiral Courbet monument

16th century house

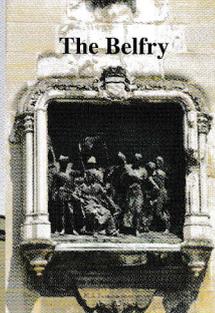
What's to visit : The Belfry and its museum

1

The Belfry which houses the Boucher de Perthes Museum

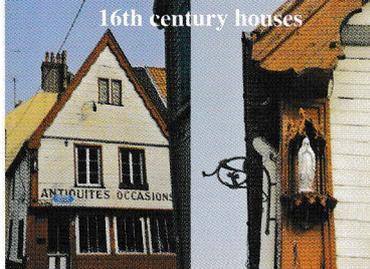


The Museum



The Belfry

The belfry. Bas-relief by Emmanuel Fontaine. It commemorates the Abbeillois Ringois's heroism, thrown into the sea in 1368 after he refused to give oath of allegiance to King Edward.



16th century houses

Built from 1209, it is one of the most ancient belfries of France. The belfry's tower used to serve as a watchtower. Its austere aspect contrasts with the Treasury which is more decorated : it was built in 1467.

Boucher de Perthes

Born in Rethel in 1788, Jacques Boucher de Crevecoeur de Perthes is considered as one of the founders of Prehistory. He died in 1868 in Abbeville. The Museum occupies the remaining buildings of the former City Hall.



the museum, art objects and medieval sculptures



Details

E13 Starting point of the tour

Place Max Lejeune, Town Hall
Take the opposite street Rue Jean de Ponthieu, at the crossroads (in front of the Tourist Office) take on the left Rue Sainte Catherine, from there admire the façades.
Enter the Rue des Chasserats then go back, idem, Rue des Rapporteurs as far as the Rue des Poulies, retrace your steps and take the Rue des Saintes Maries, then Petite Rue Notre Dame.

A beautiful edifice built by the Caisse d'Epargne (French bank). Several 18th century houses. Note the 16th century façade Rue Chasserats (buried woodworks have recently been discovered during works).

Hostelry n°11 Rue des Rapporteurs: built at the end of the 18th century on the site of the former convent of the Visitation. It housed the Public Library many years ago.

2

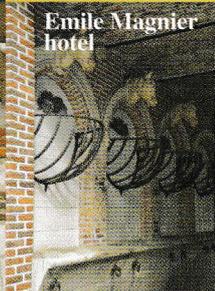
Place Max Lejeune, Town Hall



E14

Take on the left the Rue Lesueur (several 18th century hotels).

Keep walking that street as far as the Passage du Marché aux herbes.



Emile Magnier hotel

The Bains Douches of Abbeville



When you leave the museum, take on the right towards the Rue des Teinturiers, then take the second on the left Rue Jules Magnier.

E2 *What's to see: The Bains Douches. Turn right Rue Pierre Sauvage.*

Art Nouveau building erected in 1909 by the architects Greux and Marchand and the Amienois sculptor Leclabart, on a parcel of the ancient cavalry district of St-Joseph.



18th century houses
Chaussée Marcadé

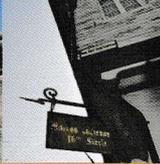


Details and façades.

Take on the left towards Chaussée Marcadé. What's to see : several 18th century buildings. Retrace your steps as far as the Rue des Teinturiers. What's to see : 16th century house and 17th century hostelry. Take on the left, Rue aux Pareurs, note that there are different sorts of modest and "middle-class" architectural styles. Walk along the wall and on the right, come into the Jardin d'Emonville (Emonville Garden)

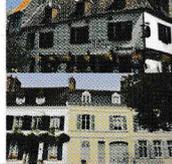
E3

16th century House.



L'Etoile du Jour is a 17th century hostelry on which you can read "Pax hui dormui" (peace in this house), blessing of a prelate satisfied with his hosts' services. Across the street, double corbelled house built in 1526.

17th century Hostelry.



N° 26 - (CCI) Monnecove Hotel. Door carved by Pfaffenhoffen (1715-1784) classified as a historic monument. Its leaves, with particular beading, are decorated with wreaths and a high relief griffon vulture. In the impost, cupid-like figures crown with flowers.

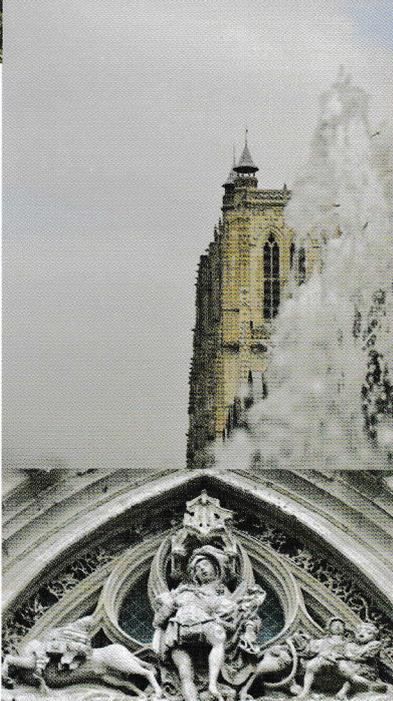


N°22 - Former Banque de France. Building called Maison Neuve by Abraham van Robais who was *Josse van Robais's grandson (*creator of the Hôtel des Rames).



N°37 - Emile Magnier Hotel. Emile Magnier acquired the former Hôtel de Ligny and had it destroyed around 1865 to erect another building. On Emile and his brother Jules's initiatives, the Fourneau Economiques Jules Magnier were created in 1884 in Abbeville with the aim of distributing meals to people in need.

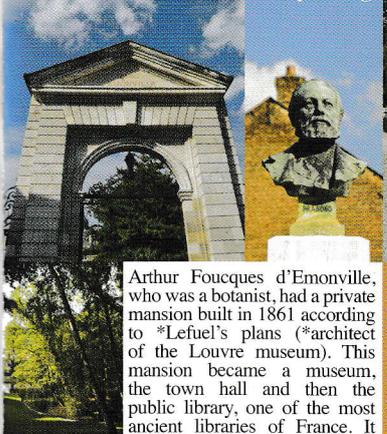
Saint-Vulfran Collegiate church.



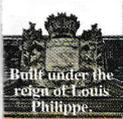
E15

Pass the porch, the Parvis Saint Vulfran is just in front, walk round the collegiate church and take the Rue du Pont d'Amour. Note the hospital. Come back and take the Rue de l'Hôtel Dieu as far as the Place du Grand Marché, walk along the market on the right and reach the Rue du Pont de Boulogne. 16th century house. Keep walking as far as the Rue du Maréchal Foch.

Emonville library and garden



Arthur Foucques d'Emonville, who was a botanist, had a private mansion built in 1861 according to *Lefuel's plans (*architect of the Louvre museum). This mansion became a museum, the town hall and then the public library, one of the most ancient libraries of France. It was founded in 1643 by the canon Jean de Boulenois. On the square, houses built at the beginning of the 19th century. La Poste, Sélincourt hotel, was built in 1785 and at n°8 Place Clémenceau the 17th century hotel of the Justice Consulaire.



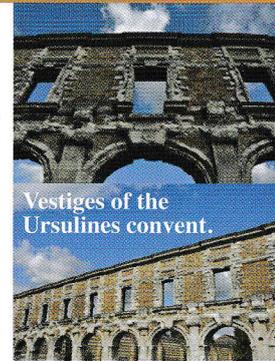
16th century house

Cross the garden, on the left : the Carmel's garden. Leave the garden to go Place Clémenceau, on the left : St-Pierre school, ancient priory church founded in 1100 on the site of the castle built by Hugues Capet. Go towards the Place du Piloni, 16th century house decorated with a statue representing a pilgrim of Santiago de Compostela.

E5

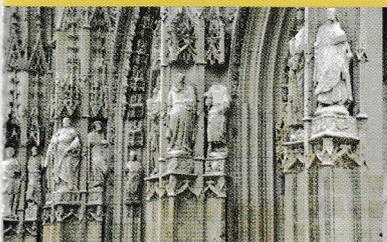
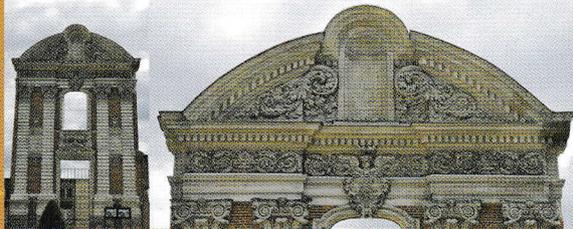
After the Place du Piloni, take on the left to the Chaussée du Bois. On the square on your right : the vestiges of the Ursulines convent. Cross the street and take the Rue St Sépulcre on the left to reach the Place St Sépulcre.

Only the gate of the chapel and part of the façade of the Louis XIII cloister remain. In 1642 the nuns settled in this building which was built according to Mother Anne de Saint Paul's plans. The convent was protected during the revolutionary era and became St Stanislas College in 1869 until 1905. Then it became an ancillary barrack, and in 1925 a school for girls. Requisitioned as a military hospital in 1939, it was almost completely destroyed on May 20th 1940.



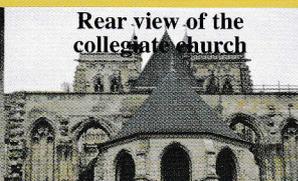
Vestiges of the Ursulines convent.

Gate of the Ursulines Convent

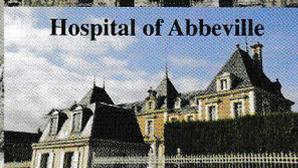


Saint-Vulfran Collegiate church :
Nave (1488-1539), choir (1661-1663)

Unfinished, the collegiate church is a remarkable flamboyant gothic style monument. Renaissance central gate. Different elements are worth admiring: the two 55.8m high towers, the elegant and ordered Western façade with finely sculpted porches. The decoration forms one body with the architecture of the building. Far from being of secondary importance, the decorative elements command attention namely with its opulent variety and harmony. Near the altar, a 15th century Catalan Christ can be seen (area reserved for worship).



Rear view of the collegiate church

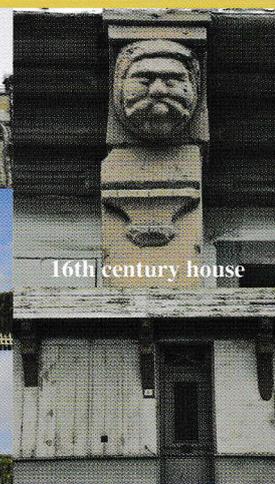


Hospital of Abbeville



Hospital of Abbeville
16th century house, n°4 Rue du Pont de Boulogne.

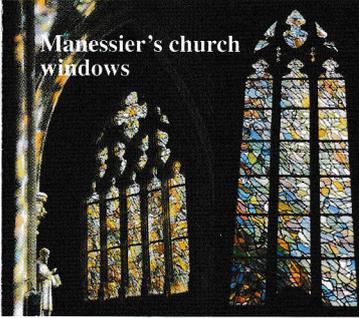
N°60 Rue du Maréchal Foch, Sanson de Frières hotel. Beautiful porte-cochère finely carved with patterns characteristic of the Louis XVI period.



16th century house

E16

Take on the right Rue du Maréchal Foch which turns into Rue Saint-Gilles and keep walking as far as the Saint Gilles church, then after the Place de la Marne take the Boulevard Vauban. To see on the right : the ramparts.



Manessier's church windows

On the church's site, *Godefroy de Bouillon* is said to have passed in review his barons before the first Crusade. The church was built during the 15 th century. The church tower and the transept were reconstructed in a neo-gothic style in 1864. The church's stained-glass windows were designed by Alfred Manessier and inaugurated in 1993.

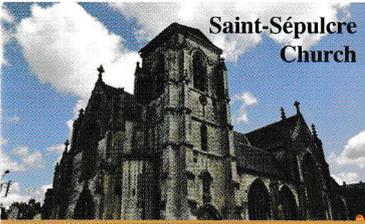
The entombment, visible in the chapel, is worthy of a visit. Only the Christ on tomb is antique: it is made of wood and dates back to the 15 th century. The statues around date from later and are from a different workmanship. A statue of *Godefroy de Bouillon* dominates from the right-hand transept gable.



Boulevard Vauban

Opposite the theatre, take the *Rue Millevoye*. What's to see : several houses, façades and porches. Continue as far as *Rue du Maréchal Foch* and take on the right to reach the *Place Max Lejeune* (starting point).

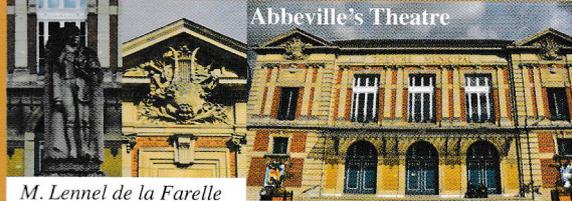
E7



Saint-Sépulcre Church

E6 Take the *Rue du St Esprit*, the *Chaussée du Bois* on the left as far as the *Place du Général de Gaulle* then the first street on the right *Boulevard Vauban* as far as the Theatre.

To see : the *Belle Époque* houses.



Abberville's Theatre

M. Lennel de la Farelle

was one of the first to have a traditional hotel (tax office) erected on the *Boulevard Vauban*. A few luxurious villas influenced by Anglo-Norman style and a performance hall (lately dedicated to cinema) were also constructed. The construction of the Theatre began in 1911.



Rue Millevoye



N°79 - The Courthouse, built in 1950, has a Neo-classical façade which reminds of the façade of the former Courthouse erected in 1830. Across the street, pass under the 17 th century *Hôtel de Rambures*'s vault. N° 21 *Rue Saint Gilles*, the *Hôtel de Gaillon*, built under the reign of Louis XVI. Door carved with displays of weapons, large suns, cartouches with figures and lion heads attributed to *Pfaffenhoffen*.



Revised several times - particularly in 1636 during the war with the Spanish - the fortifications of Abbeville were removed from the list of ancient monuments as soon as 1867.

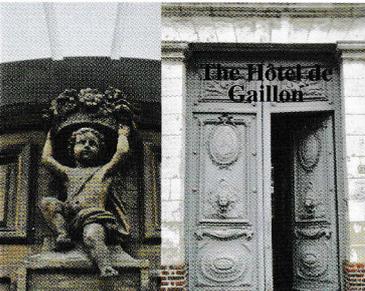


The Carré de Six

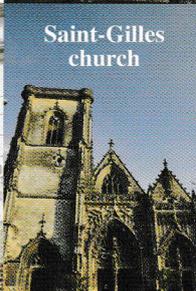
The bastion of *Longueville*, called *Carré de Six*, dates back to the reign of *Henri II* whose coat of arms had been sculpted onto the salient angle.



The *Saint Gilles* church was largely destroyed on May 20 th 1940 and only the central gate kept the original features of the 15th century. Its decoration is flamboyant gothic styled. The interior of the church is modern and was rebuilt after WW2.



The Hôtel de Gaillon



Saint-Gilles church

E17

Walk up the *Boulevard Vauban* and take the first street on the right *Rue A Borel*, then take the *Rue Saint Gilles* again on the right. Then, *Rue du Maréchal Foch* as far as the *Place Max Lejeune* your starting point.