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Strolling
the streets of Anse

1 *Towers Castle*
(pl. du 8 mai 1945)



It was built during the 13th Century and houses a Gallo-Roman mosaic and a small archaeological museum.

2 *Vestige of the medieval rampart*
(square F. Brossat)
Former door of the city. Notice the thickness of the walls.

3 *Rue Bretèche*

Its name is an alteration of "Bretèche" - a kind of stone niche fixed on the outside of a rampart. The street used to have loopholes from which archers shot their arrows.

4 *Rue du Puits la Chaîne*



The well was restored recently. It used to provide Anse with drinking water during the Middle-Ages.

5 *Gallo-Roman Castrum tower*

It is one of the 15 towers that protected the Gallo-Roman Castrum (3rd century)

6 *Poterne du Trou du Chien*

(Rue Puits de la Chaîne) - Poterne = hidden door



Here the Castrum was demolished to create a new path when the city expanded with new houses. The upper part of the Castrum's tower was turned into a habitation.

7 *Place des Frères Fournet*



Facing North, you can see a big house, built on the site called 'Grenier d'Abondance'. In the Middle-Ages, it was the tax collector's office. It became a court of justice during the 18th Century. For many years it has been the weekly market place.

8 *Former school*

On the right side, a building built in 1736. It was a school dedicated to lower-class children. The building now houses the occupational health services.

9 *Saint-Cyprien chapel*
(rue Saint Cyprien)



It is the original church of Anse. Its foundations date from the 4th Century. Its damaged facade seems to be dating back to the Burgonds' time (457-534 AD). From its garden, you can see the elevated wall and medieval frescoes on the eastern wall.

10 *Poterne du Trou du Chat*

Its curious name «Trou du Chat» comes from the word 'cato', which might be the end of 'dedicato'. Our ancestors suggested that the word 'cattus' meant 'cat' in Latin. On the lower part of the wall, you can see the roman wall.

11 *Saint Cui*



This low-relief comes from Saint Martin Chapel which was built at the end of the Azergues Bridge. The chapel was destroyed by a flood in 1607. It represents, on the left, the Christ rising from the dead. In the middle, the Crucifixion and on the right, the Angel of Judgement.

12 *Rue Saint Abdon*

Abdon and Sennen were the holy Saints of Anse during the Middle Ages. They were celebrated on the first Sunday of August and were considered as protectors of the vineyards.

13 *Rue du Four Banal*

Here stood the banal oven (collective oven). In 1733, it was the biggest in France, where 34 breads of 60kg each were baked.

14 *Former Grande Rue*

Before the 'Royal street' was built in 1752, the 'Grande Rue' was the main street of the city. Legend has it that a coaching inn for diligences stood at n°20, at which Napoleon 1st, on his way back from the island of Elbe, stopped and ate an egg.

15 *Saint Pierre church*



This church was built in 1860, on the site of a 13th Century chapel. The sacristy of the transept, named the Chapel of Ambérieux, dates back to the 15th Century, and belonged to the old church. The bell tower, now topped by a modern arrow since 2005, was destroyed

during the Second World War and firstly rebuilt in 1950.

16 *Marcel Pagnol primary school*

The Mayor decided to build a girl school and a boy school in 1881, under the impulsion of Jules Ferry, the Education Minister.

17 *La Mairie*



Formerly known as the «Bonamour Castle», the town hall was built in 1795. You can see 3 pyramids in the middle of the square, designed by Marc Da Costa, a local artist: those pyramids represent the different times of Anse history: wine growing through the seasons and local historical and geographical references.

18 *Rue des remparts*

Go back to the Castle through the rue des Remparts, built in an arc to fit the curves of the Middle Ages ramparts.

19 *Former hospital*
(pl. du 8 mai 1945)



It was built between 1877 and 1880. Today, it is René Cassin Primary School.