

# TOUR SEDAN



GRAND EST REGION



VILLES  
& PAYS  
D'ART &  
D'HISTOIRE  
DIRE



**1. Rooftops of Sedan**

**2. Fortified castle**

**3. Plan of the city and castle of Sedan, 18th century**

**Cover illustrations :**  
*Maison du Gros Chien*  
 Photo by Jean-Marie Charlot / City of Sedan

Monument of 1870,  
*Place Alsace-Lorraine*  
 Photo by Jean-Marie Charlot / City of Sedan

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# SEDAN, FROM PROTESTANT PRINCIPALITY TO THE CITY OF TODAY

In the 15th century, when a German nobleman, Evrard de La Marck, had a fortified castle built on the right bank of the Meuse River, Sedan was only a small village comprising the three hamlets of Le Ménil, Le Villers and Le Moulin. The village grew at the foot of the castle and became a city, the centre of an independent principality.

In 1562, Henri-Robert de La Marck and his wife, Françoise de Bourbon, converted to Calvinism. Many Protestants fled to Sedan and contributed to its urban growth and economic development. The city was then given the name “Little Geneva”.

Henri de La Tour d’Auvergne pursued the work of the La Marcks in the early 17th century. A great builder, he continued the construction of ramparts, had edifices of major importance erected and a rectangular town plan implemented.

In 1642, the principality was annexed by France. The governor of the stronghold, Abraham Fabert, attracted Parisian cloth manufacturers who had been granted royal privileges. This led to the creation of a textile

industry in Sedan which was to ensure its prosperity for several centuries.

The military destiny of Sedan, launched by its princes, continued after 1642, when it became part of the defence system of France’s north-eastern border. Its name remains associated with the battle fought in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war, but the city also suffered the full force of both world wars: four years of occupation from 1914 to 1918 and its capture after the Second Battle of Sedan in 1940.

The city centre became a protected “remarkable national heritage site” in 1992 and has been gradually rehabilitated in harmony with its original architectural identity. Since 2013, it has been part of the national restoration plan for old, dilapidated city areas, aimed at renewing the city centre and improving the quality of life of its residents. Three squares have already been entirely renovated as part of this plan.

We invite you on two walks to discover the rich heritage of our former principality: “Sedan before the French Revolution” and “Sedan after the French Revolution”.

# SEDAN BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

(17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES)

**THE OLDEST HOUSES IN THE CITY CENTRE DATE FROM THE EARLY 17TH CENTURY, WHEN HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE HAD MUNICIPAL, RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED. THE RAMPARTS AROUND THE CITY CREATED A RELATIVELY DENSELY BUILT-UP AREA, CONSISTING OF ISLETS OF BUILDINGS SURROUNDING COURTYARDS. AFTER 1642, MANY CATHOLIC ORDERS SETTLED IN SEDAN. DURING THE 18TH CENTURY, THE NUMBER OF MANUFACTORIES GREW AND THE CITY'S BUILDINGS WERE INCREASINGLY ADORNED WITH FAÇADES IN THE FRENCH ROCOCO AND NEO-CLASSICAL STYLES OF THE PERIOD.**

## **THE FORTIFIED CASTLE 1**

This colossal stone building launched the city's development and still holds pride of place today. Set against the Ardennes massif and built from 1424 onwards on a rocky promontory overlooking the Meuse, Evrard de La Marck's original castle was far smaller in size. His successors made it their main residence, continually enlarging it and modernising its fortifications. This did not systematically involve demolishing the earlier construction work, so that Sedan's castle provides a comprehensive repertoire of military architecture from the 15th to the 19th centuries. It is worth noticing the contrasting colours of the ochre limestone from Dom-le-Mesnil and the greyish-blue Ardennes slate used in the entire old city centre.

## **THE MAISON DU GROS CHIEN AND SURROUNDINGS**

Next move on to *Rue Berchet*. If the gate is open, go through the archway 2 over which psalms have been engraved into a slate plaque, and enter the *Académie des Exercices*, a military academy dating from the early 17th century. It was bought and enlarged at the end of the 17th century by the cloth manufacturer Denis Rousseau and, in 1726, became a "cloth manufactory with royal privilege". In the second

courtyard on the right, do not miss the mascarons (grotesque faces) in the *Cour des Têtes* (Courtyard of Heads), nearly all different. Leave through the porch of the *Maison du Gros Chien* (House of the Large Dog) 3, built in 1629 and probably named after a sign there at the time. The *Maison des Petits Chiens* (Small Dogs) 4 opposite was built in 1747, according to the anchor plates on its façade, and is one of the only townhouses in Sedan boasting a front courtyard. In the nearby square, *Place Nassau*, are the Excise building and the *Pavillon d'Oyré* 5, erected in the 18th century to house Ervoil d'Oyré, the director of fortifications in charge of strongholds along the Meuse river.

## **RUE DU MÉNIL**

As you walk up this street, take a look at No. 16 6, in the Louis XV Rococo style, as well as No. 18, the birthplace of the marshal of the Empire, Alexandre Macdonald. In *Rue Turenne*, you will find Louis Labauche's residence and cloth manufactory 7. The townhouse, on the right, with its carved décor is separate from the adjoining factory and its gateway leading to the courtyard. At No. 40 *Rue du Ménil* stands the house formerly called *La Truie qui file* (Spinning Sow) 8, with its stone and wrought-iron parapets forming a finely executed trompe l'œil. The townhouse



at No. 7 is the *Hôtel des Trois Écus* **9**, built by the architect Jean Chardon in 1604. Of unusual width for the time, this building nevertheless has a very simple façade, perhaps due to the influence of Calvinist austerity. In 1666, it became the property of the Congregation of the Mission, founded by Saint Vincent de Paul and also known as the Lazarites, who owned it until the French Revolution.

### **PLACE DE LA HALLE**

The seemingly discreet edifice at No. 15 **10** is remarkable for the quality of its carved façade, with interesting keystones adorning each window. The building at No. 33, somewhat taller than the others, is the *Hôtel Poupart* **11**, once the property of a wealthy cloth manufacturer in the 18th century. Noteworthy features are the continuous bossage on the ground-floor level, thick mouldings around the carriage entrance and the wrought-iron parapets. On entering, you will see a richly decorated stairway in the same round shape as the sections linking the building and its wings. This quarter circle allows for the optimal amount of light to reach the main building.

### **PLACE DU CHÂTEAU (CHÂTEAU SQUARE)**

Take *Rue Jules Rousseau* to return along the *Promenoir des Prêtres* leading to *Place du Château*. The Wilmet townhouse **12**, with its façade on *Rue Sainte-Barbe* boasting Rococo parapets, stands opposite the *Bastion du Roi* (Royal Bastion) and is a reminder of the breadth and shape of the castle moat. The present *Fontaine Dauphine* **13** has replaced an earlier one built in honour of the *Grand Dauphin*, son of Louis XIV. As the story goes, on the day of its inauguration, wine flowed freely from it for the people. The huge building at No. 39, the *Hôtel Montchambert* **14**, erected in 1631, housed the order of the *Sœurs de l'Ouvroir* sisters before the French Revolution. It educated Protestant girls who had recently converted to Catholicism and taught them the art of lace-making.

**1. Palais des Princes**

**2. Mascaron in the Cour des Têtes**



### **PALAIS DES PRINCES (PRINCES' PALACE) 15**

The *Palais des Princes*, or *Château Bas* (Lower Castle), was constructed in 1613 by Jean Chardon, architect to Prince Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, and his partner Jean Mayoul, after plans by Salomon de Brosse, the great French architect. This elegant edifice was built in accordance with the needs and taste of a period when the old fortress was no longer considered comfortable. The entire facing of this building is embellished with sinuously decorated stone bossage and high dormer windows crowned with vases. The curved pediment marks the former entrance to the fortified castle, which was protected by a bridge across the moat, now filled in.

### **RUE DE L'HORLOGE**

This street owes its name to the clock by Isaac Forfait, which crowned a fortified gateway leading to *Place d'Armes*. The house at No. 39 was once the Town Hall 16, which the Protestant academy provided with a richly endowed library. Notice its resemblance to the *Palais des Princes*. In fact, the building is the work of the same architect, who used several of his designs again here. You will now arrive at the *Hôtel de L'Alouete* 17, on the corner of *Place Cappel*. On its façade facing *Rue de l'Horloge* is a cartouche

dated 1610. This former townhouse on *Place Cappel* was the premises of the Daughters of the Propagation of the Faith order from 1652 until the French Revolution. It has a fine staircase and galleries with wooden balustrades.

### **ÉGLISE SAINT-CHARLES-BORROMÉE 18 (CHURCH OF SAINT CHARLES BORROMEO)**

In 1593, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne had a Protestant church erected on this site. When Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and had all the Protestant churches in the kingdom demolished, the one in Sedan escaped this fate. Instead, it was turned into a Catholic church under the architect Robert de Cotte. This church thus includes parts of one of the oldest Protestant churches in France. Its austere architecture is a mixture of the Protestant and the monumental classical church styles.

### **PLACE D'ARMES (PARADE SQUARE)**

Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne created this square at the end of the 16th century after draining the marsh which then separated the two hamlets, Le Ménil and Le Villers. Opposite the church stands the only remaining house originally built on this square, which was created in the early 17th century: the *Hôtel Stasquin*, at No. 10 19. Stasquin was an important figure, notary to the princes of



Sedan, as is borne out by the outstanding quality of the building, with its décor of garlands and mascarons, as well as a wrought-iron balcony. A Rococo building, with magnificent wrought-iron work, can be admired at No. 16 **20**.

### JESUIT COLLEGE **21**

Now make your way to the former Jesuit College at No. 1 *Place Crussy*. It was founded in 1663 by Louis XIV and built on the terrace of the *Bastion Bourbon* to replace the Protestant academy. Its courtyard was closed off by a church, which has since been demolished.

### HOSPITAL **22**

It is worth taking the time to visit the hospital and the *Dijonval*, on *Avenue Margueritte*. The decision to have the hospital built was made in 1696. It was called *Hôtel de la Miséricorde* (Hospice of Mercy) and was granted numerous donations and bequests over the following centuries. A Latin inscription over the door at No. 2 is a reminder of those made by Marshal Turenne and the Duke de Rovigo. The buildings here today were erected in 1760, but the chapel façade, with its distinctive carved décor, was renewed under the Second Empire. It is surmounted by an aedicula containing a statue of Saint Vincent de Paul, who sent the Daughters

of Charity here to run the hospital, a task they carried out until 1967.

### DIJONVAL **23**

Next to the hospital stands the *Dijonval*, the former royal cloth manufactory, founded in 1646 by three Parisian cloth manufacturers whom the governor of Sedan, Abraham Fabert, had invited here. The building facing the street was erected in 1755, the two side wings in 1778. A superb campanile crowns this palatial manufactory. Notice the great variety of window sills and keystones adorning the numerous bays on the main façade. By taking *Rue Cadeau* leading around the building, you will see the courtyard and one of the two corner pavilions on the bank of the Meuse. For over 300 years, the *Dijonval* remained a workplace where hundreds of men and women contributed to the grandeur and fame of Sedan's textile industry.

**1. Cartouche on the Hôtel de l'Alouette**

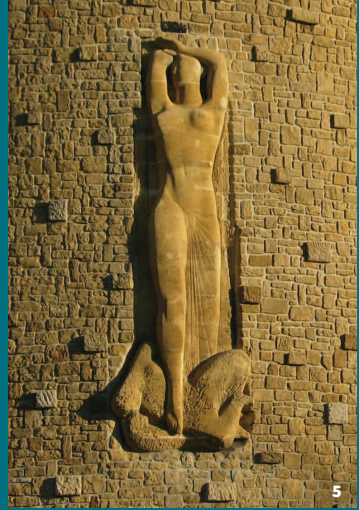
**2. Church of Saint Charles Borromeo**

**3. Façade of the hospital chapel**

**4. The Dijonval courtyard**







**1. Façades on Rue Saint-Michel**

**2. Fontaine Dauphine**

**3. Aerial view of the city centre**

**4. Collège Elisabeth de Nassau**

**5. Sculpture “Sedan arising from its ashes”**

**6. Botanical Garden**

# SEDAN AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (19TH – 20TH CENTURIES)

**THOUGH A PROSPEROUS CITY, SEDAN WAS, HOWEVER, LIMITED BY ITS RAMPARTS. AFTER THE DEFEAT OF 1870, THESE WERE DEMOLISHED AND SEDAN BROKE FREE TO BEGIN A PERIOD OF UNPRECEDENTED URBAN EXPANSION. AT LAST, IT SAW THE CREATION OF LARGE TREE-FILLED SQUARES, LONG, STRAIGHT AVENUES AND NEW DISTRICTS WHERE FACTORIES AND DWELLINGS WERE INTERWOVEN. AFTER THE MAY 1940 BOMBINGS, AN ENTIRE DISTRICT ON THE BANK OF THE MEUSE HAD TO BE REBUILT ; CREATIVE ARCHITECTURE STILL HAS ITS PLACE THERE TODAY.**

## **RUE DE BAYLE**

On leaving the Tourist Office, head towards *Rue de Bayle*. The house at No. 9 is a former cloth manufactory ❶, constructed around a central courtyard. In 1840, its owner, Laurent Cunin-Gridaine, became minister of trade for King Louis-Philippe and had a Parisian-style façade of the period added to his home at No.8 ❷. The door is embellished with a cast-iron carving of Hercules bringing down the Nemean lion.

## **PLACE NASSAU (NASSAU SQUARE)**

Continue on towards the *Collège Elisabeth de Nassau* ❸, a school built in 1894 after plans by the architect Léon Henri Couty. The façade consists of motifs in alternating stone and brick, and the pediment is adorned with three vases and the city's coat of arms. The war memorial ❹ in the centre of the square was designed by Auguste Théâtre and its foundation stone laid in 1922 by Philippe Pétain. From here, there is a clear view as far as the railway station, built in 1884 at the end of *Avenue Philippoteaux*.

## **AVENUE DE VERDUN**

The magnificent building you see as you walk up *Avenue de Verdun* is a synagogue ❺. After the 1870 war, the Jewish communities from Alsace and Moselle fled these territories annexed by Germany and took refuge in the north of France. The synagogue was erected in 1878, after plans by the architect Alfred Mazuel. Its façade is crowned with an aedicula representing the Tables of the Law, and the rose window tracery forms a Star of David. A little further to the left, in the *Rue de Phalsbourg*, is a house dating from 1902 ❻, an superb example of the Art Nouveau style, with its typical plant motifs on the window frames and ironwork.

## **BOTANICAL GARDEN ❷**

This “green lung”, created in 1875 when the city outgrew its walls, was designed by René Richer, the city landscape designer. The cirriform stonework on the bridge, gazebo and transformer cabin was carved by the cement sculptor Eugène Bourdet. From 1880, the residents of Sedan would come here to listen to music, dance or simply stroll along the banks of the pond.



**PLACE ALSACE-LORRAINE :  
A REMINDER OF THE 1870 WAR  
(ALSACE-LORRAINE SQUARE)**

After the defeat of 1870 and the annexation of Alsace and part of Lorraine, many Sedan streets and, in particular, this square were named after towns or “lost provinces”. In the centre of the square, the war memorial **8**, carved in 1870 by Aristide Croisy, represents a soldier in uniform collapsing beside a canon. A statue of Fame (*Gloria Victis*) with outspread wings holds a laurel wreath above his head. On its base, France engraved a Latin inscription meaning “Fearless, he was conquered by numbers alone”. The bas-reliefs on the sides depict the Battles of Bazeilles and Floing.

**AROUND PLACE ALSACE-LORRAINE**

The admirable main façade of the *Collège Turenne* **9** was designed in 1884 by the architect and townplanner Edouard Depaquit. The high-reliefs “Science and Work” and “Turenne asleep on a gun-carriage” are the work of Gustave Deloye, a sculptor from Sedan. The bossages on the façade, with their convoluted ornamentation, recall those of the *Palais des Princes*. Opposite the school is the *Caisse d’Épargne* **10**, a savings bank built in a vari-

ety of styles in 1881 by Eugène Lemaire, a Parisian architect. The Renaissance influence can be clearly seen in the columns, pilasters and capitals, while the pediments are in the classical style. Notice also the lion and cornucopias. Several metres further on stands the Protestant church **11** in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles. It was built in 1896 by the architect Léon-Henri Couty and financed by the pastor Charles-Auguste Goulden.

**AVENUE DU MARÉCHAL LECLERC**

The monumental statue of “Sedan arising from its ashes” **12** symbolises the rebuilding of the city after the Second World War. One third of the old centre was destroyed in May 1940 by British and French bombing intended to slow down the advancing German army. During the 1950s, a whole district was reconstructed after plans designed by Jean de Mailly, an architect who had been awarded the *Prix de Rome*. *Avenue Leclerc* was created. The new edifices remain relatively close to the original architectural style in both size and building materials, as rubble from the bombing was used as cladding.



### **PÔLE CULTUREL (CULTURAL CENTRE) 13**

Designed by the architects Isabelle Richard and Frédéric Schoeller, the cultural centre has included, since 2012, the municipal department for clubs and cultural events, a youth cultural centre and a dance centre. Four blocks, in the shape of parallelepipeds overlapping on three sides, are a clear statement of the building's modernity. Raw concrete and clear or coloured glass create an interesting interplay of opaque and transparent surfaces. The large glass walls offer a sweeping view of the urban landscape and the canal.

### **“LES PEIGNES” (THE COMBS) HOUSING ESTATE 14**

Jean de Mailly, in charge of the entire reconstruction of Sedan, has created a more personal work in these three buildings, placed on an angle between the street and canal and called “*Les Peignes*”. The ground-floors on stilts, mono-pitched roofs, extensive use of concrete, the position of the balconies and lowered corridor floors along each storey to allow for innovative lighting, all these elements bear witness to a stylistic and formal creativity which earned these buildings the label “*Patrimoine du XXème siècle*” (20th Century Heritage).

### **CORNE DE SOISSONS (HORN OF SOISSONS)**

Cross the bridge to the *Corne de Soissons*, a former fortification. In front of the multimedia library and lecture hall 15, built in 1983 by the architects Halleux, Gottardi and Poirier, stands a granite sculpture by Tetsuo Harada called “*Bouillonnement de culture*” (Effervescent Culture). The public baths 16 some distance away were completed in 1921 and used until the 1970s by many residents of Sedan who did not yet have modern conveniences in their homes. The building will soon house the city's Architecture and Heritage Interpretation Centre. The water mill 17 overlooking the canal was used to mill flour from as early as the 15th century. The left section was erected in 1885, while the right section had to be reconstructed after the Second World War. Flour production continued here until 1986.

### **PLACE GOULDEN (GOULDEN SQUARE)**

The bank 18 on the corner of the *Rue de la Comédie* is an impressive Art Deco building erected on the site of the theatre that burned down in 1922. The letters S and N in the ironwork of the windows refer to the former name of the bank, the *Société Nancéienne*. Over the entrance to *Rue Gambetta* 19 opposite is an inscription “*UNDIQUE ROBUR*” (Strength on all Sides), the motto of the princes of Sedan, as well as the date “MCMIL”, 1949 in Roman figures.



**1. “Les Peignes”**

**(The Combs)  
housing estate**

**2. Pôle culturel**

**(Cultural Centre)  
(Richard & Schoeller  
architects)**

**3. Town Hall**

**4. École Blanpain  
and Little Venice**



**PLACE TURENNE (TURENNE SQUARE)**

In the early 19th century, the Floing Bastion was razed to the ground, making way for a new square designed in a relatively homogeneous style. It was the work of two architects, but the buildings by Avrillier-Grange, which framed the *Rue de La Rochefoucauld*, were destroyed in 1941. Those by Joseph Amédée Delerue, on the other hand, can still be seen here today: the Law Courts <sup>20</sup> on the corner of the *Rue de la Comédie*, and the Town Hall (1822-1824) <sup>21</sup>. The neoclassical style is evident in the orders of the columns: Doric on the ground-floor and Ionic on the first floor. The Town Hall is particularly conspicuous due to its large balcony with a stone balustrade, and its pediment bearing the arms of the city (a boar in front of an oak tree). The imposing bronze statue of Marshal Turenne <sup>22</sup> in the centre of the square was carved in 1823 by the sculptor Edme Gois. Near the bridge over the Meuse, a bank was built in 1880 to replace a fulling mill <sup>23</sup>. It was used as headquarters by the German army during the First World War. The left section was demolished in 1940 when the bridge exploded. The lavishly decorated façade is crowned with Atlantes.

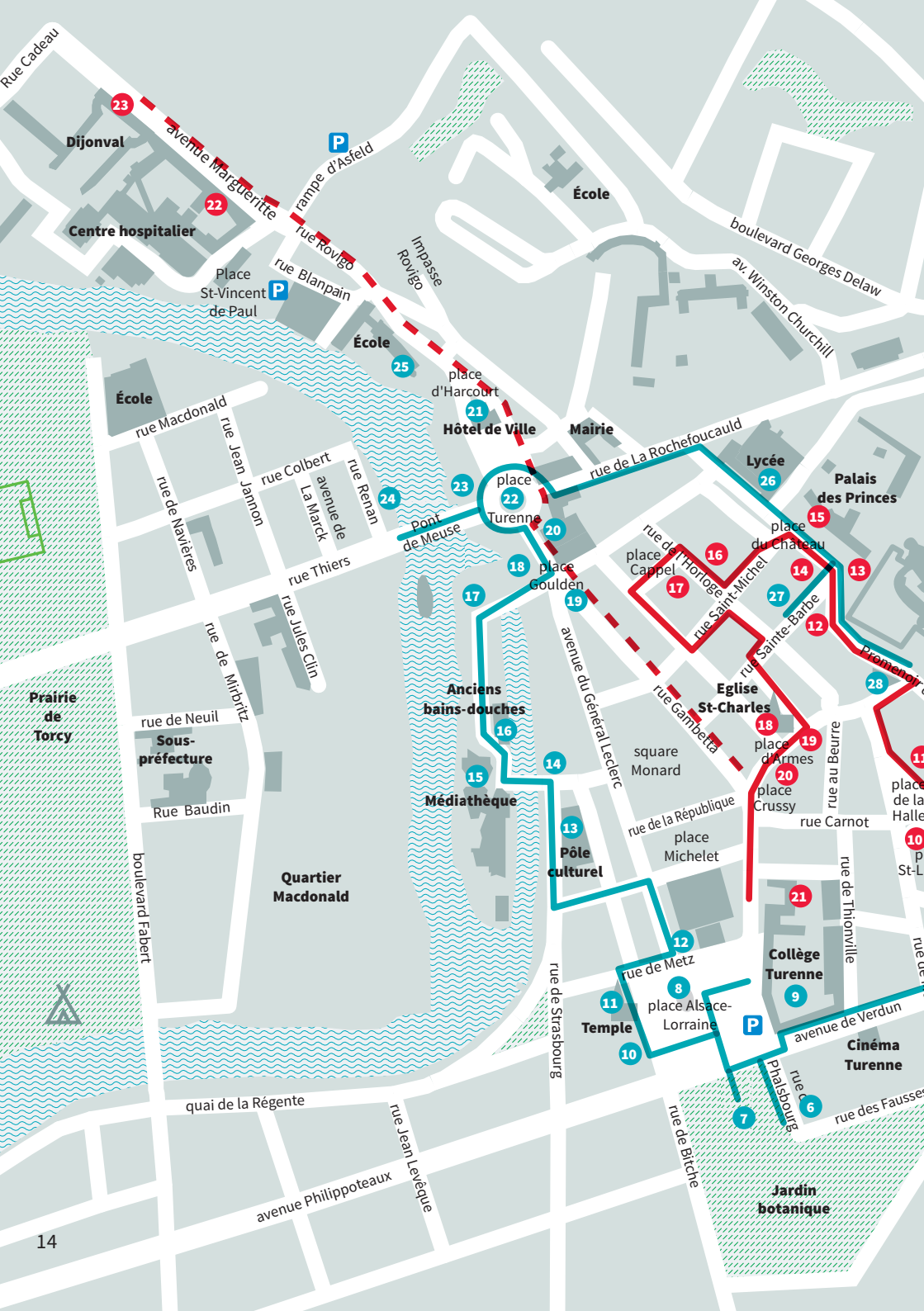
**LA SORILLE ET LA PETITE VENISE  
(LITTLE VENICE)**

On the other side of the Meuse lies the district

of *la Sorille*, originally reserved exclusively for the military. It was not until the second half of the 19th century that homes and factories were set up here. On the façade to the right <sup>24</sup> can still be read the name of Auguste Dehan, a cloth manufacturer. As you walk further along the bridge, you will see, on the right bank, the district called “*La Petite Venise*”, where tanning, dyeing and degreasing works were built close to the water indispensable to their activity. The *École Blanpain* <sup>25</sup>, designed in 1952 by Jean de Mailly, was also awarded the “20th Century Heritage” label.

**AROUND THE CASTLE**

As you return towards the castle, you will come to the *École Textile du Nord-Est* of 1929 <sup>26</sup>, today a vocational high-school, with a simple, imposing façade typical of the 1930s. Make a detour to *Rue Sainte-Barbe* to admire the *Maison Rozoy* <sup>27</sup>, which belonged to a 19th century wine and spirits merchant and is very aptly adorned with bunches of grapes. Finally, take a walk along the *Promenoir des Prêtres* to a house that is very different from the others <sup>28</sup>. A fine example of the Art Deco style, which is quite rare in Sedan, it was built by the architect Jean Brincourt when the *Rue Jules Rousseau* was created here in the 1930s.



Dijonval

Centre hospitalier

Place St-Vincent de Paul

École

boulevard Georges Delaw  
av. Winston Churchill

École

rue Macdonald

rue Jean Jannon

rue Colbert  
avenue de La Marck

rue Renan

rue de Navières

rue Thiers

rue de Mirbriz

rue de Neuil  
Sous-préfecture

Rue Baudin

boulevard Fabert

Quartier Macdonald

Anciens bains-douches

Médiathèque

Pôle culturel

Eglise St-Charles

square Monard  
rue de la République  
place Michelet

Collège Turenne

Cinéma Turenne

Jardin botanique

Hôtel de Ville

Mairie

rue de La Rochefoucauld

Lycée

Palais des Princes

place du Château

place Cappel

rue de l'Horloge

rue Saint-Michel

rue Sainte-Barbe

rue Gambetta

avenue du Général Leclerc

place d'Armes

place Crussy

rue Carnot

rue de la Halle

place de la Halle

place St-L

place de la Beurre

place de la Halle

place de la Halle

place de la Halle

place de la Halle

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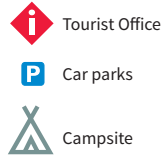
place de la Halle

place de la Halle



### SEDAN BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- 1 Fortified Castle
- 2 Gateway to the *Académie des Exercices* (Military Academy)
- 3 *Maison du Gros Chien*
- 4 *Maison des Petits Chiens*
- 5 *Pavillon d'Oyré*
- 6 No.16 *Rue du Ménil*
- 7 Labauche residence and manufactory
- 8 "La *Truie qui file*" townhouse
- 9 *Hôtel des Trois écus* (*Hôtel Dauphin*)
- 10 No.15 *Place de la Halle*
- 11 *Hôtel Poupart*
- 12 Wilmet residence
- 13 *Fontaine Dauphine*
- 14 *Hôtel Montchambert*
- 15 *Palais des Princes*
- 16 Former Town Hall
- 17 *Hôtel de l'Alouete*
- 18 Church of Saint Charles Borromeo
- 19 *Hôtel Stasquin*
- 20 No. 16 *Place d'Armes*
- 21 Jesuit College
- 22 Hospital
- 23 *Dijonval* manufactory



### SEDAN AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- 1 Cunin-Gridaine manufactory
- 2 Cunin-Gridaine residence
- 3 *Collège Elisabeth de Nassau*
- 4 War Memorial
- 5 Synagogue
- 6 Art Nouveau house
- 7 Botanical Garden
- 8 Monument of 1870 (Franco-Prussian War)
- 9 *Collège Turenne*
- 10 *Caisse d'Epargne* savings bank
- 11 Protestant church
- 12 Sculpture "Sedan arising from its ashes"
- 13 Cultural Centre
- 14 "Les *Peignes*" (The Combs) housing estate
- 15 Multimedia library and lecture hall
- 16 Former public baths
- 17 Sedan mills
- 18 Bank (formerly called *Société Nancéienne*)
- 19 Entrance to *Rue Gambetta*
- 20 Law Courts
- 21 Town Hall
- 22 Statue of Turenne
- 23 Former bank
- 24 Auguste Dehan manufactory
- 25 *École Blanpain* and Little Venice
- 26 *École Textile du Nord-Est*
- 27 *Maison Rozoy*
- 28 *Maison Lecaillon* (Art Deco house)

### Illustrations :

No 1 and 2 page 2, No 2 page 6,  
 No 3 page 7, No 1 page 8, No 1 page 11,  
 No 1 page 12 : photos by Jean-Marie  
 Lecomte / LPA  
 No 3 page 2 : Georges-Delaw media  
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 No 3 and 4 page 13 : photos by the  
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“SEDAN, ITS FACTORIES, HOUSES AND SQUARES,  
ITS CASTLE, KEEP, MOATS, ITS RAMPARTS AND FAIRS,  
ITS RIVER AND BRIDGES EVOKE COUNTLESS MEMORIES  
OF THE CITY’S PAST OVER THE CENTURIES.”

Henri d’ACREMONT, *Annales Sedanaises*, No 6, 1939-1945

### **Come hear the tale of Sedan, Town of Art and History**

A qualified tour guide approved by the Ministry of Culture would be delighted to welcome you. Our guides are thoroughly familiar with every nook and cranny and will give you the keys you need to understand the scale of a square, the town’s growth over the centuries, etc. They would be happy to answer your questions. Feel free to ask!

### **Group visits**

Sedan offers tours throughout the year by reservation, with a large variety of themes, including Turenne. For more information, contact the Heritage Activities Department or the Tourist Office.

### **Sedan belongs to the national Towns and Areas of Art and History network.**

The Heritage Department of the Ministry of Culture and Communication awards the Towns and Areas of Art and History label to local communities that develop heritage related activities. It guarantees the competence of the tour guides and heritage activity managers and the quality of their work. From ancient ruins to 21st century architecture, these towns and areas showcase their heritage in all its diversity. Today, a network of 188 towns and areas throughout France offers you its know-how.

### **Nearby,**

Charleville-Mézières, Reims, Châlons-en-Champagne, Troyes, Langres, Amiens, Cambrai, Noyon, Laon, Soissons, Metz and Bar-le-Duc have also received the Town of Art and History label.

### **The Heritage Activities Department**

The Heritage Activities Department coordinates the heritage initiatives of Sedan, Town of Art and History. It offers year-round activities for Sedan’s residents and school groups and would be happy to assist with a project.

Service du Patrimoine  
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### **Information, group reservations**

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