

## Going a bit further...

Head to the hamlet of Cortiambles, to the south west of Givry, by following the Rue de Cluny and then the Rue de Clos Salomon to find...

### The Impluvium Wash house

Built in 1829 on what was left of an old wash house, this one is a bit different due to its overall footprint and half-moon shaped basin, along with the open roof which is curved inwards to allow the collection of rain water into the basin, hence its name of "Impluvium" - Latin for rain water basin - wash house.



### The Church of St Martin of Cortiambles

Originally built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, this Romanesque church was partly demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (removal of the nave, apse and sacristy) when the current church in Poncey was built, which then became the new parish church of Poncey and Cortiambles. One can still admire the belltower and the two bays that were saved and restored since 1997 by the association ASDEC.



### Grand Chalon Tourist Office

4 place du Port Villiers  
71100 Chalon-sur-Saône  
+33 (0)3 85 48 37 97  
officedetourisme@achalon.com

### Givry Tourist Information Office

(April to December)  
13 place de la Poste  
71640 Givry  
+33 (0)3 85 44 43 36  
tourismequivry@achalon.com



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• Rozem Krebel • Chabed • Claude De Bréuer

## Welcome to Givry

During a visit to Givry, Claude Courtépée, an 18<sup>th</sup> century historian from Dijon, noted that the church was "a building of new style", that the clocktower door was "extremely well made" and remarked on the "four jets of clear water from the Dolphins Fountain (Fontaine aux Dauphins) at the junction of perfectly paved roads".

Much later, the Cornmarket (Halle Ronde) would complete the wonderful centre of this old Roman fort.

Wheat, the forest and vineyards are inextricably linked to the development of Givry whose rich hillside is known as the "Volnay du Châlonnois".

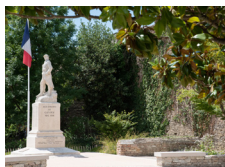
## A walk around Givry



# A walk around Givry

Distance: 1.4km  
Approximate time: 30mins

## 1 The ramparts



Large parts of the ramparts can still be seen all along the Boulevard de Strasbourg, including some that have been incorporated into the walls of the houses there. Next to the Town Hall (Hotel de Ville) a part of the surrounding wall dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century is still visible. These walls formed a quadrangle, flanked by 8 towers and with 4 gateways corresponding to the 4 points of the compass. Each gate had a guard and a draw bridge. At the bottom of Rue Pasteur, the traces of a gate destroyed in 1961 can still be seen. This opening in the wall dated from 1828 and allowed traffic to circulate between the cul-de-sac road called Rue de la Maison Brest (now Rue Pasteur) and Rue des Fosses (now Boulevard Verdun).

## 2 The old town hall



Built between 1759 and 1771, the current building is the work of Thomas Dumorey and Emiland Gauthey. It was classified as an Historic Monument in 1931. It is a solid, cube-shaped building similar to a triumphal arch. It is decorated with rocaille and elements borrowed from the antique style: horns of plenty (to signify wealth), oak leaves (strength) and laurel leaves (victory). The whole is topped by a bell tower with 6 Ionic columns and a roof of glazed tiles. It houses 3 classified bells that were cast in 1643 and 1784. On the east facing side the coat of arms of the kingdom of France have recently been re-painted. On the west facing side, nearest the town, the stone is engraved with the year 1771 in Roman numerals and a shield showing the coat of arms

of Givry called "d'azur à la gerbe d'or liée de queue" that is to say, blue with a wheat sheaf linked by a red ribbon.

## 3 The Cornmarket



The Cornmarket, Round market or "Halle Ronde", located in the centre of town was originally a corn exchange. It was built between 1825 and 1830 by the Chalon architect Lazare Narjoux. The interior height ensures good ventilation and a dry environment suitable for storing grain. The building has a central supporting column encircled by a spiral staircase that was the work of a Compagnon du Devoir and who signed it with the words "FAIT PAR MOI JN BARBESSON DIT LA TENDRESSE DE DURAS". Today, the Cornmarket houses art exhibitions and is open to the public during the summer months.

## 4 The Fountain of the Dolphins



Although this fountain has existed for many centuries, it only took its current form in 1776 due to the talents of the architects Gauthey and Dumorey. Fed by the waters that descend from the Varanges hill, it is made up of a semi-circular basin, a scallop shell (water symbol) and two dolphins spouting water. Above this is a pyramid engraved with the 12 signs of the zodiac and a meridian.

## 5 The Varanges wash house



The building of wash houses (lavoirs) was one of the major achievements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Communities wanted to improve their localities and these communal wash houses responded to the needs of both hygiene and public health. Built in 1803 the Varanges wash house is fed all year

round by copious clean water from the source of the same name. At the time, laundry was considered women's work and on several days each year, these women known as "Les Lavandieres" organized a great washing session using ash as a detergent.

## 6 Rue des Tanneries

A small stream, originating from the Varanges, flows along Rue des Tanneries where, at one time, there were 4 tanneries. These were often situated on or near a river or water source because the repeated washing involved in tanning hides required a lot of water. You can still hear the water flowing under a man-hole cover at the end of the road.

## 7 The statue of St Martin



On the ramparts of Boulevard Saint Martin, there is an equestrian statue of St. Martin. Placed in a niche in the wall, this holy figure protects the town, and in addition, St. Martin is the protector of the Givry winemakers.

## 8 The Dolphin fountain



This work by Narjoux was erected in 1829. The water feeds into the rear of the fountain in order to fill the basin. Initially, the fountain was situated on the corner of the Rue de Cluny, but as traffic increased it became more of an obstacle, and so was moved to its current location in 1965.

## 9 The Georges Laporte park

This is a memorial to the painter Georges Laporte (1926 - 2000) who lived

in Givry. Laporte took his inspiration from landscapes that he passed through throughout his life, the seashore, Scandinavia, Japan... He painted rich landscapes of winter in Burgundy and his works are exhibited all over the world.

## 10 The public scales



There is only a small pavilion remaining from the public scales that were installed in 1880, as the wooden weighing machine which was originally there has

## 11 The Church of St Pierre and St Paul



Located just outside the ramparts, the church was built between 1772

and 1791 by Emiland Gauthey. As the historian Claude Courtépée wrote, the church seems to have been built "in a new style" for this region which is dominated by Romanesque church architecture. Its Neo-classical style is well represented by pyramid shapes, pediments, cupolas and Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns. The church is in Givry stone: rose red on the exterior (stone from the Red Quarries) and with a white interior (stone from the Cras Quarries). The bell tower houses 3 bells from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and culminates at 47 metres from the ground. The building was classified as an Historical Monument in 1913.

