

"LES PIEDS NICKELÉS"

PELLOS

the Banque Populaire

This building, which was once a castle and a count's residence, was transformed into a town hall between 1858 and 1869 by the architect Paul Abadie jnr. The architect retained only two towers from the former castle : the polygonal keep built by the Lusignans in the 13th and 14th centuries. and the round tower (also known as the Valois tower) from the 15th century, which was said to be the birtholace in 1492 of Marguerite d'Angoulême, the sister of François 1st

CITY HALL HÔTEL DE VILLE

"THE ARCHIVIST"

«L'ARCHIVISTE»

François SCHUITEN

24 avenue Gambetta

(above Angoulême railway stati





"LUCKY LUKE,

LES DALTON

JOLLY JUMPER

MORRIS

58 avenue Gambetta

GOT & PÉTILLON



SALES MIOCHES"

BERLION & CORBEYRAN

his bronze bust is the work of the Chinese sculptor Chang Chong-Chen produced in tribute to his friend, the Belgian cartoonist George émy, otherwise known as Hergé

THE BUST OF HERGE



THE MARKET HALL

Built by the architect Edouard Warin

and the engineer Pommier, in 1888

the market hall replaced Le Châtelet,

former castle dating from the 13th century, later transformed into a The impressive bell-tower-porch on this church built in the 19thcentury by Paul Abadie inr in a neo-mediaeval style leads out onto a huge square. A simple Romanesque church once stood on this spot, surrounded by its

CHURCH OF

ST MARTIAL

"TITEUF

ZEP



"A PICTORIAL JOURNEY"

Philippe DRUILLET

LA



CIRCUIT THE CARTOON & IMAGE CENTRE

coverage for their work and foster their creativity.

THE REGIONAL CONTEMPORARY ART COLLECTION (FRAC)

The contemporary architecture of the new building for the FRAC Poitou-Charentes superbly combines steel, glass and concrete in a design making abundant use of natural light. The transparent nature of its façade means that the building is largely open to the exterior, giving visitors a magnificent

Housed in the Charente bridge building, the Museum has replaced Joseph Bardou's industrial buildings. Their factories produced "JOB" cigarette papers. Some of their production was exported to the Middle East and especially to Egypt. One of their paper varieties was given the brand name "le Nil" (The Nile).

"KIRIKOU"

Michel OCELOT and Rue de St Cybar THE DISTRICT AND FORMER PORT OF HOUMEAU

The district developed around a port created in 1280 by Royal order of Philippe le Hardi. Its heyday was in the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century. This was a trading and commercial port, which prospered until the railway arrived in Angoulême in the mid-19th century.

A GREEN CORRIDOR

The Charente river was once vital to communication and trade. This rich past has left us a fascinating historical and natural heritage to be discovered and protected. Since 1997, the Communauté d'Agglomération du Grand Angoulême has been renovating the towpath along the whole length of the river's journey through the urban area between Saint-Yrieix and Nersac (more than 20 km).



CIRCUIT ANGOULÊME IN THE 19TH CENTURY

he 19th century saw an intense period of urbanisation in the town, including the removal of the ramparts, the demolition of the city gates, the planning and ding of the town squares and the district around the Préfecture, the construction of civil monuments (the Préfecture, the law courts, the theatre, City Hall and the market hall, etc.) and the reconstruction of the town's churches, (the churches of Saint-Cybard, Saint-Jacques, Saint-Ausone and Saint-Martial, etc.).

DR ÉMILE ROUX

(Confolens, Charente 1853 - Paris 1933) - As it's customary to honour of the memory of great men, a work was specially created in tribute to Emile Roux. This doctor devoted his whole career to studying germs and infectious diseases, including tetanus, tuberculosis, syphilis and pneumonia. The carving on the stone pedestal refers to his greatest victory: "The man who defeated diphtheria". A disciple of Pasteur, he was a founder member of the institute bearing the same name, which he managed until his death in Paris in 1933.

This is the 25th painted wall in the town and the first portraying an author (at the corner of Rue Goscinny and Rue Jules Michelet). Produced by MOON and the author CATEL at the request of Anne Goscinny, this colossal 196m work pays tribute to René Goscinny portraying him his studio surrounded some of his most famous

creations: Astérix, Lucky Luke Iznogoud and Le Petit Nico

"THE WORLD OF RENÉ GOSCINNY"

MOON & CATEL At the corner of Rue Goscinny and Rue J. Michelet



CIRCUIT CARTOON BOOKS AT THE RAILWAY STATION

An obelisk for the creator of Astérix This cartoon obelisk created as a tribute to René Goscinny, the man who brought us Astérix, has been erected outside Angoulême's railway station. The monument weighs 7 tonnes and stands 4.5 metres tall. It contains some of the best-known oneliners from the Astérix albums: "These Romans



"THE EXTRAORDINARY GARDEN"

Florence CESTAC

This large, colourful fresco lets us explore the daily lives of the funny little creatures with big noses created by the author Florence Cestac, winner of the Grand Prix de la Ville d'Angoulême in 2000. This exciting garden comprised of giant bamboo stalks can be admired on the wall of the young workers' hostel in the Grand-Font district



Nicolas DE CRECY

This dreamlike 260-square metre trompe l'œil piece is the work of the cartoonist Nicolas de Crécy. Inspired by New-York on Loire", the 3rd part of the "Bibendum Céleste" series, the fresco reminds us that New-York's very first name was New-Angoulême.

"THE 1ST MARINE INFANTRY REGIMENT'S **ROOTS IN THE TOWN"** Fawzi BAGHDADLI de l'Atelier du Marquis

Angoulême's 26th painted wall featuring Angoulême's 1st Marine Infantry Regiment inaugurated November 2020. Situated in Rue du tunnel, this wall is visible from Boulevard de la République. This fresco comprised of highlights from the regiment's history was created by Fawzi Baghdadli from the Atelier du Marquis. In partnership with the 1st Marine Infantry Regiment, Angoulême's City Hall gave Cité Création the task producing the work.

prison. This attractive architectural "LA FILLE "WITH TIME" design combining glass and wood DES REMPARTS" "SATURDAY is directly inspired by the Parisian N MALAKOFF models and particularly Paris's François SCHUITEN Max CABANES central market halls. Franck MARGERIN CHAGNAUD CO **LÉGENDE *** 4,5 km - 1h30 / 2h ~~~~~ Circuit classique Angoulême au 19° siècle BD en gare Musées Office de tourisme Cité de la BD & de l'image Points d'information -- Sentier de la Coulée verte THE MAROUE L'HOUMEAU BOULEVARD BORDEAUX DE BOULEVARD S AINT-ROCH PLACEDE LA BUSSATTE DE SAINT-MARTIN SQUARE SAINT-GELAIS

PLACE DU PALET

From the Middle Ages through to the late 18thcentury, this square was home to the town's largest market hall. Not far from here was the main entrance to the town, through which official processions would enter. The name "palet" refers to the executions and the stake which stood here until the 14th century, alongside the road which linked the Abbey of Saint-Cybard, situated further downhill, to this Palet Gate.

PLACE BEAULIEU

The work to convert this square into

a place ideal for walking and lined

with trees, at the far end of the

plateau, formed part of the urban

development work undertaken by Bernage, the intendant of the

Généralité de Limoges, during the

17th century.

18 THE CHURCH OF ST ANDRÉ

Situated in the very heart of old Angoulême, Saint-André is one of the town's oldest churches, along with the cathedral and the Cordeliers Chapel.

JARDIN VERT

Created in 1860, this park covering

approximately 4 hectares is laid

out below the town's ramparts. This

picturesque area is ideal for walking and is very popular with the town's

residents. It features a number of

winding paths bordered by large

DU XXEME CIEL"

YSLAIRE

THE LAW COURTS

Ruilt in 1826 in a neo-classical style by the architect Paul Abadie snr, the Palais de Justice overlooks Place Francis Louvel It is built on the site of the former Jacobin monastery, the gardens of which gave way to a public area decorated with a fountain dating from the 19th-century.

THE HOTEL DE BARDINE



THE CORDELIERS

MERGENCY EXIT" Marc-Antoine MATHIEU

century with a fountain decorated with cherubs riding tritons and others holding wheat in memory of the grain and fish market which had stood on this spot since the 14th

SAINT PIERRE CATHEDRAL

The square was laid out in the 19th

the late Roman Empire onwards which were subsequently rebuilt and extended the Middle Ages then reinforced once again in late 16th and 17th centuries. When they became obsolete, they were completely levelled and the city gates destroyed from the late 18th century onwards to enable the town to expand outside its walls.

THE RAMPARTS

The town was protected by ramparts from

In the 13th century, two mendicant orders were established in Angoulême: the Ruilt by the De Bardines family, the Hôtel de Bardines is one of Angoulême's finest examples of a private residence dating from Jacobins and the Cordeliers. The latter built a monastery to the west of the town, of which the church still remains, being attached to the Hôpital de Beaulieu, including two buildings and few traces of

Angoulême is unusual in that it has a Romanesque cathedral instead of a Gothic one like many other French towns and cities. The highly sculpted façade is the cathedral's main feature. It portrays several major themes: the Evangelisation, the Ascension of Christ and the Last Judgement. To the right of the portal we find a hunting scene and a carved frieze featuring knights in battle, inspired by the Song of Roland. The architect Paul Abadie jnr undertook a huge restoration project in

This stone statue was produced in 1871 by Jacques Joseph Emile BADIOU DE LA TRONCHERE in memory of Marguerite de Valois, the

STATUE OF MARGUERITE DE VALOIS

Based since 1920 in the former episcopal palace near the Cathedral of Saint-Pierre, this museum, hich was upgraded between 2005 and 2008, nosts three major collections along with new nuseum scenery: archaeology in Charente, the art Africa and Oceania, an extensive international llection, and the fine arts.



the late 18th-century.

THE THEATRE The theatre was built between 1868 and 1870 by the Parisian architect Antoine Soudée

square.

Allegories to Comedy, Drama Music and Dance are carved into the façade facing "New-York"



sister of King François I, who was born in Angoulême on 14 April 1492 in the round tower of Angoulême's former count's castle.