



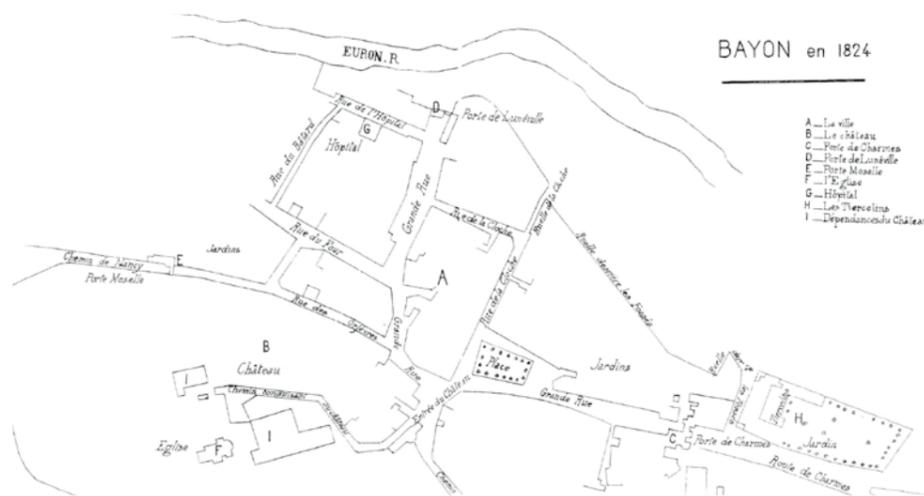
THE GATES OF THE VILLAGE

THE OLD TOWN HALL STREET

From the 15th century, the city of Bayon was protected by a fortification with three gates. In 1475, these will be opened to let in the troops of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy and enemy of the Duke of Lorraine. The town will be looted the following year.

After the 30 years' War (1618-48), the walls (except the gates) were demolished and the stones were used to dam up the Moselle.

However, the Naudin map (1730) still gives us the outline. The gates of Charmes, Lunéville and Nancy still appear on the Napoleonic cadastral plan of 1824.



The gates had a grant pavilion for the collection of taxes on goods entering the city. The pavilion of the *Porte de Lunéville* is the only trace still visible from this period...



DID YOU KNOW ?

From 1207 to 1470, Bayon was in full feudalism. The lords, at the head of hordes of mercenaries, held travelers to ransom or regularly made armed incursions into neighbouring lands. This armed robbery enriched the city but also gave it a very bad reputation. Have no fear, the Bayonnais are no longer bloodthirsty !

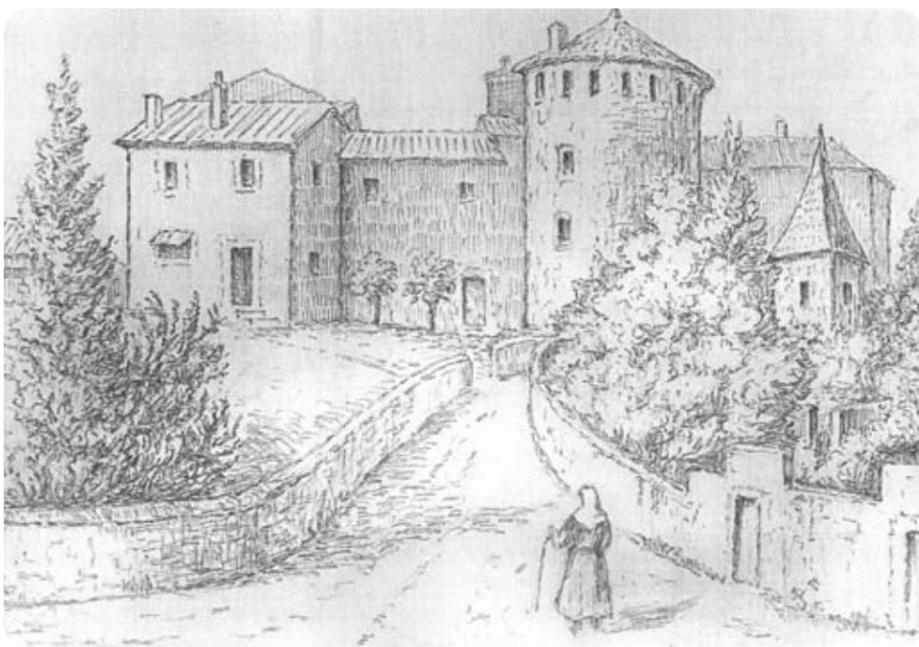
AN APTLY NAMED SQUARE

THE CASTLE SQUARE



From 200 BC the place where you are standing was a Roman camp called Abajum. Occupied since without interruption, it saw three castles succeed one another.

In 1172, Henry the Lombard received the land of Bayon and built a feudal castle there. An engraving (anonymous) shows how it looked around 1600.



Destroyed by order of Richelieu in 1634, it was replaced in 1649 by a castle built by the House of Ludres (ill. 20th century). Through various sales and alliances, it became the property of the Bouvier family.

It was destroyed on June 20, 1940 by German missiles.



In the meantime, in 1884, Madame Gauthier built the neo renaissance castle you can admire today...



DID YOU KNOW ?

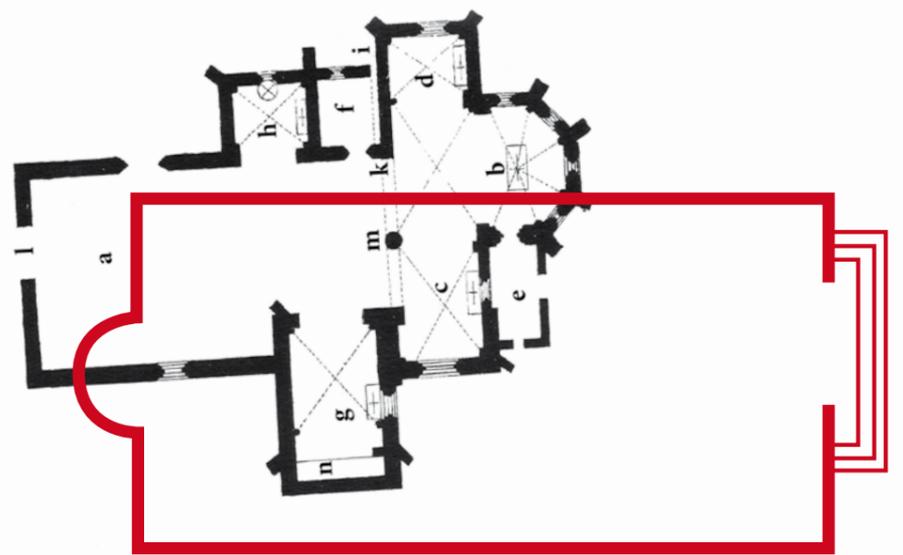
By following the alley of the chestnut trees (*Allée des Marronniers*), below the square, you can still see the surrounding walls of the feudal castle but also the location of its tower ! Its foundations served as the basis for the construction of the annexes to the *Château Gauthier*, which are still visible today.

FROM ONE CHURCH TO ANOTHER

THE CASTLE SQUARE



Shown here in this detail of the painting by J-B Claudot (View of Bayon. Circa 1800. Coll. Musée Lorrain), the castle chapel served as a parish church. It originally consisted of a choir and two transepts dating from the 14th century. The side chapels and the nave, added between the 15th and the 17th century without following a precise plan, gave this building a very irregular shape. This building was destroyed around 1881 to allow the construction of the current church almost in the same location (see plan).



Plan of the old church

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| a. Nave | f. Tower | k. Door |
| b. Choir | g. Chapel of the sepulcher | l. Main Door |
| c. Chapel of the Lords | h. Chapel of the Baptismal Fonts | m. Pillar |
| d. Chapel | i. Gateway | n. Sepulcher |
| e. Sacristy | | |

The new Saint Martin church, in a neo-renaissance style, was blessed in 1884. Its height is 15 meters under the vault and 18 meters under the dome.

The spire culminates at 54 meters.



DID YOU KNOW ?

Inside the church, statues from the 16th century listed as Historic Monuments are present :
> an entombment which some say comes from the school of Ligier Richier > Saint Marguerite > a Trinity > a Pietà > Saint Roch (see photo)



A PLACE OF RETREAT

MAIN STREET



In 1623, the Duke of Lorraine Henri II authorized the building of a Tiercelins convent in Bayon. Ten monks then settled in the outbuildings of the feudal castle which had been granted to them by the local lord, Duke Charles Alexandre de Croy, represented here.



Outside the ramparts, the Tiercelins then built a new convent. It corresponds to the left wing of the building facing you !

At the corner of the courtyard, a stone from the first convent was embedded in the facade. Almost illegible today, it expresses the devotion of the Duke of Croy for the Kingdom of Heaven...



It was only from 1680 that the monks settled there. During the Revolution, the whole property (house, convent, chapel, vegetable gardens, etc.) was seized and then sold as national property.

The last owner, General de Bouvier, then offered it at the beginning of the 20th century to the Sisters of Saint Charles on the condition that they create a hospital-hospice there (ill. 20th century). The Saint Charles residence is now an EHPAD (old people's residence).

DID YOU KNOW ?

Above a window, you can see the coat of arms of Lorraine. It is golden, covered with an oblique red band (reminiscent of the pattern of the coats of arms of neighbouring Alsace) and adorned with three silver alerions. The term « alérion » is an anagram of Loreina, an old spelling to designate Lorraine...



THE COMMERCIAL HEART

LORRAINE SQUARE



Since the Middle Ages, the *Place de Lorraine* (Lorraine Square) has been surrounded by bourgeois residences but also by shops ! From family-owned shops to large franchises (ill. 20th century), the services have adapted to the times and needs of the people of Bayon and neighbouring towns. Today, the city center is home to many local shops.



DID YOU KNOW ?

- On July 6, 1769, Antoine de Ravinel was born in Bayon at 3-5 *Place de Lorraine*. Refractory priest who refused to take the civic oath, he was executed in Paris on September 2, 1792 during the massacre of the Carmes chapel.
- A 16th century door still adorns *Place de Lorraine* today. Can you find it?



THE LOWER PART OF BAYON

CORNER OF MOSEL STREET AND OLD TOWN HALL STREET

The *rue de l'Ancienne Mairie* (Old Town Hall Street), represented here on a postcard from the beginning of the 20th century, was originally called the *Grand Rue* (Main Street). In the Middle Ages, it went from the *Porte de Lunéville* (Gate of Lunéville) to the current *Place du Château* (Castle Square) and served popular streets including the *rue de l'Hôpital*, *du Four* and *des Orfèvres*... In the *rue de l'Hôpital* (now *rue de l'Euron*) there was... a hospital. From this ancient period, you can still see a gate dated 1585.

In the *Rue du Four* (Oven Street), still named as such, an oven was set up ! The communal oven was made available to all the inhabitants by the lord provided they paid a tax called « le ban ».

Until the end of the 19th century, this part of town was occupied by craftsmen : saddlers, shoemakers and blacksmithfarriers (a stud farm was located in the alley between *rue de l'Euron* and *rue du Four*) but also carpenters, locksmiths and watchmakers (hence perhaps the origin of the name of *rue des Orfèvres* (goldsmiths), now called *rue de la Moselle*).



DID YOU KNOW ?

Street names tell us a lot about the history of a village. In Bayon, you can take the *impasse du Moulin* (mill cul-de-sac), the *impasse des Remparts* (ramparts cul-de-sac), the *rue des Tuileries* (tile factory road), the *avenue de la Gare* of course but also the *ruelle des Bâtards* (Bastards' lane). Located at the back of the *rue de Moselle*, it is said that some bourgeois went there to mingle with the girls of the lower classes...



THE OLDEST RESIDENCES

CORNER OF SCHOOL STREET AND BELL STREET

In the *rue des Écoles* (Schools Street), you can see the oldest buildings in Bayon.



Trust their typical 17th century architecture, but also the inscriptions engraved on their door frames !
The house at the left corner of the *rue de la Cloche* and the *rue des Écoles*, for example, has a lintel dated 1597.



On the right sidewalk going down *rue de la Cloche*, the houses (including one dating from 1708) are a succession of dwellings of wealthy winegrowers.



Passing over the Petit Euron bridge to go up to their land on the vineyard coast, they sharpened their tools on the balustrade, whose hollow stones still bear the traces of wear.

In these streets, many families have succeeded one another. Important buildings have also seen changes such as a convent that has become a school for young girls or even a foundry... Which explains in particular the origin of their names !

DID YOU KNOW ?

In 1910, a certain Henri Gaudel moved to Bayon and devoted himself to writing. His numerous press articles, novels and plays made him famous. In his honour, the cultural center set up in this neighbourhood bears his name.