

3 The central square

Until the 19th century, the central square of Grenade was surrounded on all four sides by covered areas, as shown on the 1742 plan. The roads leading to Grenade met in this square. As in the Middle Ages, the square is still used on Mondays for fairs and markets. At the beginning of the 19th century, it was also used for Landes races.

In the south-east corner of the square, rue du Tursan gives access to the bridge over the Adour, mentioned as early as 1358. Originally made of wood, it was regularly repaired or rebuilt following each major flood. It was rebuilt in metal, on masonry piers, between 1922 and 1925. The current fountain replaces the first “gushing fountains” built in 1840. It was rebuilt around 1955, following the collapse of the crater (a large, antique-shaped vase) on top of the previous fountain, caused by tipsy conscripts.

The façade of the church shows the main floods of the Adour

Plan of 1742

In the center of the square stood the covered market, built around the town hall, a meeting place for the municipality. This hall was destroyed in 1794. It was topped by a bell tower. The covered areas, indicated by dotted lines, extend along the main streets outside the square. The ramparts and ditches are also clearly visible.

6 Landes history museum

Le petit musée de l'Histoire landaise is an ethnographic museum hosted by the commune of Grenade. Its founder, Marina Toribio, has collected objects from everyday life, mainly from the first half of the 20th century, along with anecdotes about them and the history of their owners.

The expression “casse can” refers to the man in charge of going into houses to invite guests to a wedding, singing. He was also responsible for kicking out the last guests when the wedding was over.

Pavillon de la Résistance et de la Déportation (Resistance and Deportation Pavillon)

The Pavillon de la Résistance et de la Déportation is a municipal museum that tells the story of Grenade during the Second World War.

The FFI group photographed in August 1944, some two months after the attack by a group of German soldiers on June 13th and the resulting reprisals.

4 The Saint Pierre & Saint Paul Church

The church is not oriented east-west with its apse to the north and its entrance portal to the south. This may not have been the case as early as the 14th century, as the church underwent so many subsequent transformations. The current construction therefore seems to post-date the Hundred Years' War. The church was burnt down during the Wars of Religion, when Protestant troops occupied the town in 1569, and was unusable for worship for many decades. The south façade was refurbished and the two towers built in 1836, on the initiative of the parish priest Bernard Minimum Destenave.

“This church was built by Jean Gachard d'Arzac in the year 1770.» After the Wars of Religion, repairs to the church began in the 17th century, but were not really completed until 1770 by a mason from Arzacq in Béarn.

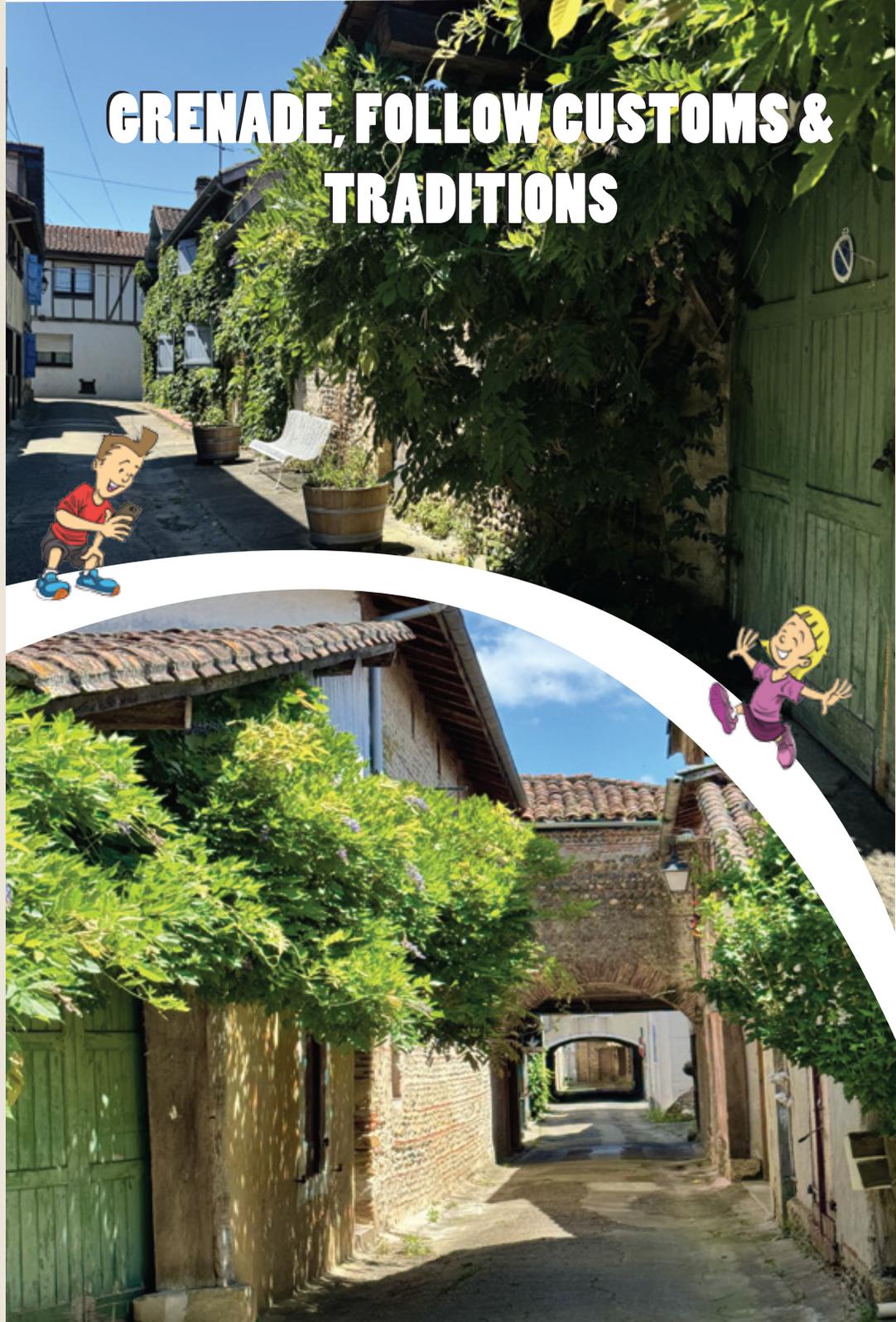
Until 1960, the church was decorated with murals and furnishings (chandeliers, statues, pulpit...) dating from the 19th century. The pulpit, listed in 1911, comes from the former abbey of Saint-Jean-de-la-Castelle (commune of Duhort-Bachen)

5 Rue des Remparts, former « dark street »

The « pountets » (small bridges) that cover this alley are an evolution of the principle of covered roofs, making it possible to increase the built-up area while leaving circulation free on the first floor. Like most of the houses on the street, the current pountets were rebuilt after the Middle Ages and up to the 13th century, with the notable exception of the first floor of the first house on the left-hand side, which is medieval. The north wall of the houses on the right-hand side of the street formed the outer city wall, hence the name Rue des Remparts. Since 2009, an association of local residents has been passionately restoring the rue des Remparts.

Built in 1833, the town hall had an enclosed courtyard on the north side and a small 9m² prison built against the church. The former street is now a dead end.

GRENADE, FOLLOW CUSTOMS & TRADITIONS



Grenade, follow the customs...

Grenade is a bastide town founded by the English in 1322. The harmony of the arcades in the central square, the picturesque streets that recall the existence of ancient fortifications, the Gothic church... So many treasures you just have to see !

Don't miss it !

The Adour bidge offers a fine view of the Adour and the back of the houses lining the square. It was last rebuilt in wood in 1893, before the current bridge was built between 1921 and 1925. On March 1, 1814, a span of the wooden bridge was deliberately destroyed by the French army commanded by Marshal Soult, to protect its retreat towards Toulouse. It was repaired the very next day by the Anglo-Spanish army commanded by General Wellington.

1 Grenade, follow the customs

Grenade is a bastide founded in 1322 by "paréage" (which is a feudal contract of association between two or more lords, giving them equal rights and undivided possession of the same land) between Jeanne d'Artois, niece of King Louis IX, and Jean de Chanauld, commander of the hospital of Saint-Antoine de Goloni (commune of Bats). Jeanne d'Artois was also the widow of Gaston VIII, Count of Foix and Lord of Béarn, and guardian of his son, Gaston IX, Viscount of Marsan.

The name Granada was inspired by the wealthy capital of Spain's last Muslim kingdom, a vassal of Catholic Castile. This wealthy city must have been perceived as an El Dorado by Catholics, particularly north of the Pyrenees. The name had already been used when the bastide town of Grenade (-sur-Garonne) was founded in 1290, hence the official addition in 1962 of the name of the Adour, the river that borders the town.

Grenade remained essentially enclosed within its fortifications until the 18th century, although it timidly began to break out of its medieval confines from the 17th century onwards. After the French Revolution, construction gradually expanded, gates were demolished, ditches filled in and new roads laid out.

2 The Capucins monastery

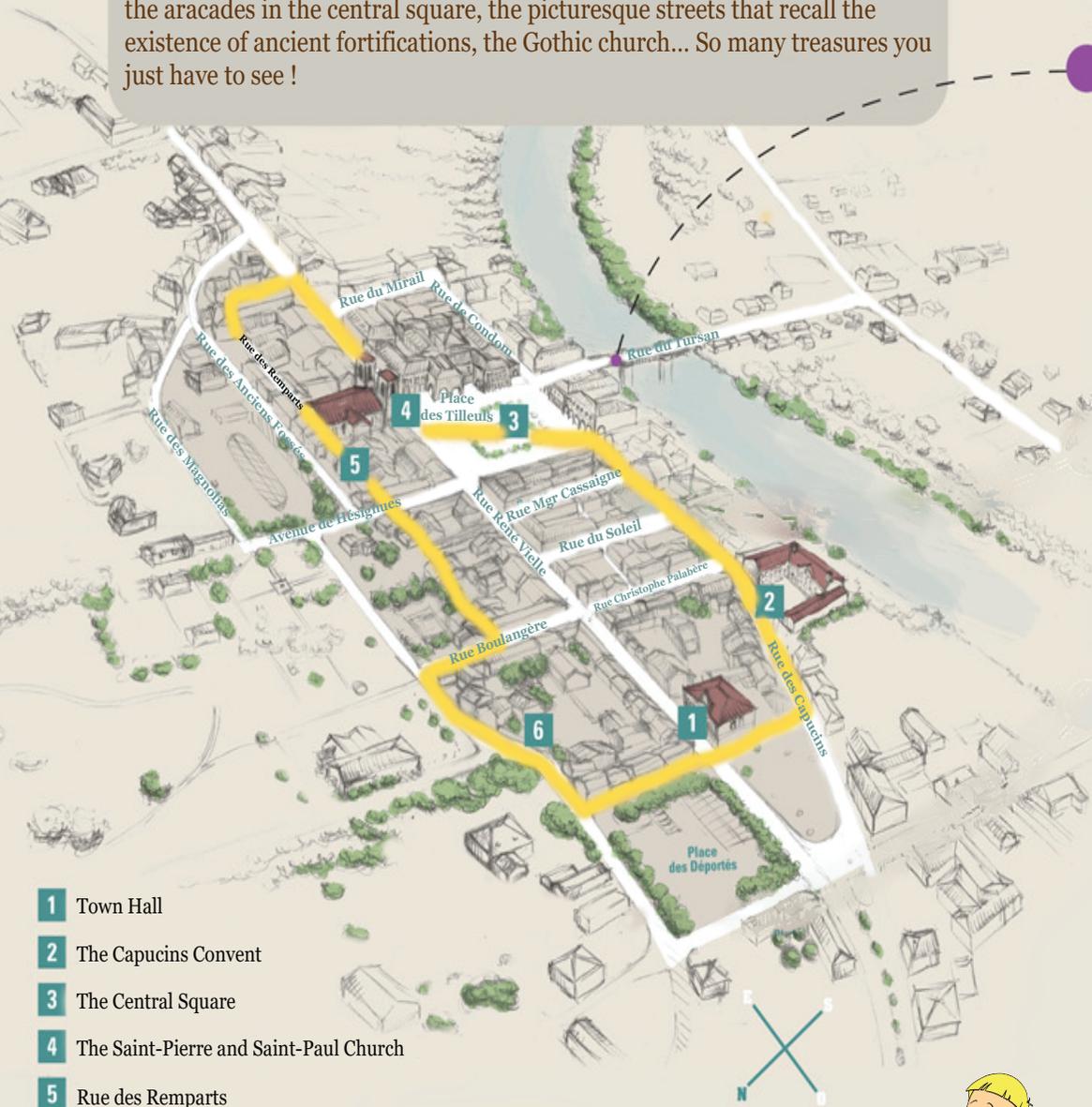
The Capucins convent was only founded in 1642, and closed in 1792. Confiscated by the municipality during the French Revolution, the building was used in turn as a saltpetre factory for gunpowder, a town hall, a school and housing for the "National guard" by turns. It was finally sold in 1796 to a wealthy merchant, then shared between several owners during the 19th century, one of whom, the parish priest of Grenade, set up a girls' school there. During the First World War, the former convent was transformed into a hospital. Today it is the parish center.

You can see on the sign an engraving from the mid-19th century showing the southeast corner of the convent. It was built on the banks of the Adour, outside the medieval town, on the site of the former moat.

The Capucins

A reform of the Franciscan order, the Capucins Friars Minor order was founded in Italy in 1525 and authorized by Pope Clement V in 1528. The Capucins derive their name from the pointed hood, or capuce, with which they cover their heads. From 1574, these preaching monks spread throughout France, then in the throes of the Wars of Religion.

Jean Cassaigne was born in Grenade on January 30th 1895. Ordained a priest, he was sent as a missionary to Indochina in 1927, where he was assigned to the mountain people. He soon came across lepers and decided to care for them "La Cité de la Joie". In 1941, he was appointed Bishop of Saignon, a position he held until 1954. Afflicted with leprosy in his turn, he chose to join his "leper children", with whom he died on October 31 1973. The house where he was born can be seen at 20 rue des Capucins.

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- 1 Town Hall
 - 2 The Capucins Convent
 - 3 The Central Square
 - 4 The Saint-Pierre and Saint-Paul Church
 - 5 Rue des Remparts
 - 6 Landes History Museum / Museum of Resistance and Deportation

