

TO CONCLUDE . . .

A fun fact

In 2004, Langon implemented a conveying warehouse for pieces of the Airbus A380. The ship docked in Pauillac after it went through England, Spain and Germany. The pieces were then transported to the conveying warehouse in Langon by a yawl which was 13,50m wide and 75m long.

Due to the termination of production of Airbus A380, this activity stopped in 2021.



WE HOPE THAT THIS WALKING TRAIL THROUGH LANGON HAS GIVEN YOU A NEW LOOK ON OUR CITY AND WE WISH YOU A VERY NICE DAY!

TOURIST OFFICE LA GIRONDE DU SUD

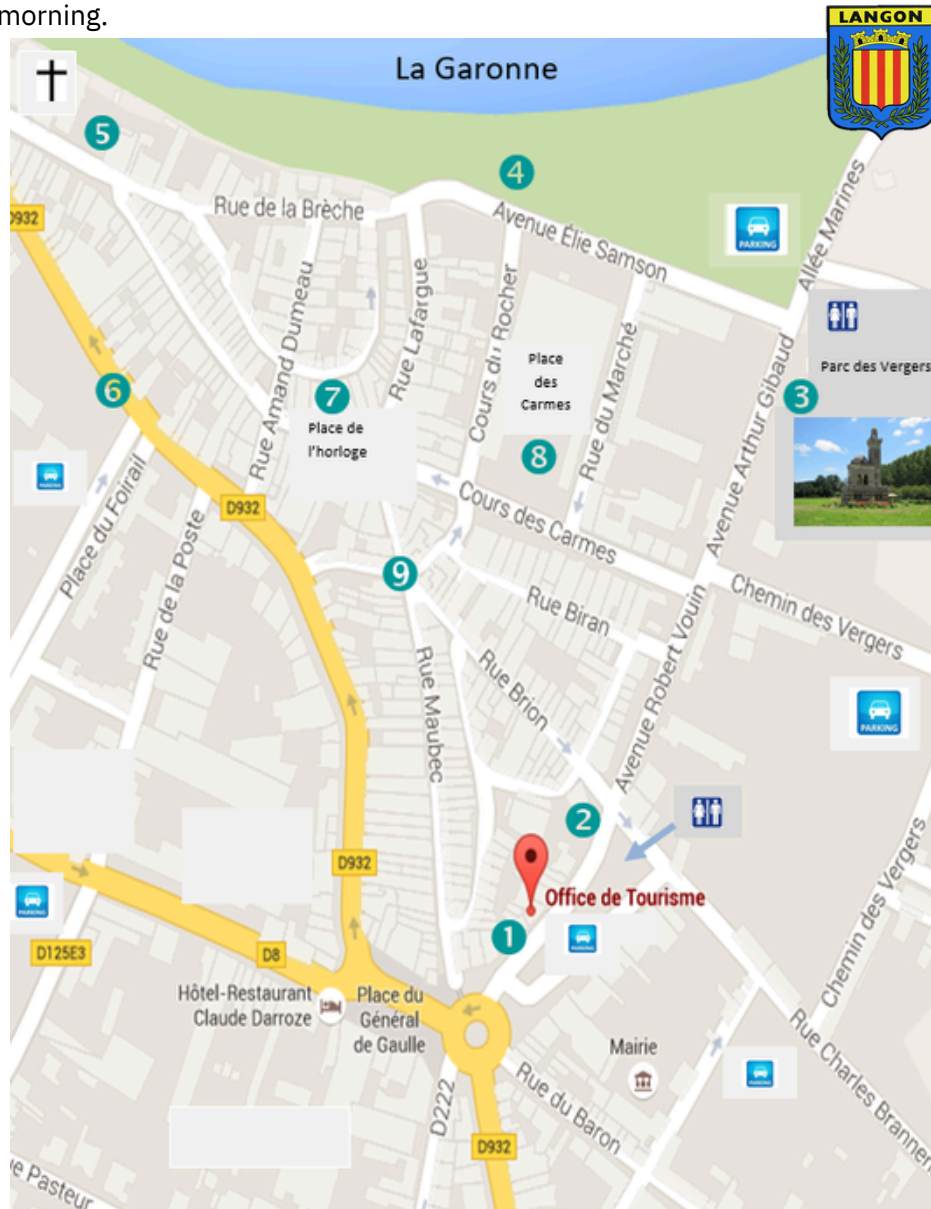
WALKING TRAIL THROUGH LANGON



Langon

IN A FEW WORDS

Langon is located less than 50 km south of Bordeaux on the left riverside of the Garonne. The city is the site of the subprefecture of Gironde and has more than 7800 inhabitants. You can enjoy your stay here by exploring the vineyards of Garnes, the landscape of the Garonne, the hiking trails and our local products at the big market which takes place every Friday morning.



FAMOUS

persons



Louis Ducos du Hauron was born in Langon in 1827. He was the inventor of colour photography and applied for 28 invention patents, some of them revolved around cinematography.



François Mauriac (1885 Bordeaux -1970 Paris) The roots of this writer trace to Langon, because his grandfather lived in the chemin de Cantau. He called this house an “enormous residence even though his sleep was disturbed by the noise of the trains between Bordeaux and Sète“. The drama “Genitrix“ is set in this house. You can visit the writer’s house which is located 4 km away from Langon, le Domaine de Malagar. The Mauriac’s family’s vault is located in Langon’s cemetery.



Bernard Hazembat was a seaman born in Langon in 1778. Author and journalist Robert Escarpit from Saint-Macaire wrote a heroic epic about his crossing of the oceans and seas in a three – volume saga.

First a seaman of the republic then of the empire, Hazembat took part in the battle of Trafalgar at which he was held captive.

After that he became captain of trade and crossed the seas until his retirement during the second empire. He then went back to Langon where he liked to contemplate the Garonne. Hazembat lived until 92 years old and saw the rise of the 3rd Republic which he had been supporter of.



Raymond Oliver was a chef born in Langon (1909-1990). Today his birthplace is the hotel and restaurant Claude Darroze , once known as Le Lion d’Or.

Raymond was born in bedroom no. 4.

After working in Langon, he became the owner of the Grand Véfour in Paris. He got famous in 1954, after he had created the first television cooking show “Art et magie de la cuisine“.



Claude Darroze opened his restaurant in Langon in 1974, after he had finished his apprenticeship in his father’s kitchen, Jean, in Villeneuve-de-Marsan. He gathered experience in Biarritz, Paris and even in Switzerland.

As he was the best apprentice of France in 1961, he received his first star in 1976 , his second in 1980 and 1990. Today his restaurant is still open and is kept in business by his son, Jean-Charles.

The place

8 DES CARMES

In the 13th century the monastery of Carmes was built thanks to the order of the Carmelites.

At the end of the 14th century the monastery was destroyed, because it has become very worn out. Until a few years ago the doorway in the classical style of the 18th century remained. Then the building was changed into a school. Today it is the cultural center of Langon, which offers several rooms for exhibitions and events.



Start

1 ALLÉES JEAN JAURÈS

In the 18th century this place between the city wall and the vineyards was just a lonely and dull area. Between the 12th and 18th century, Langon was a fortified city surrounded by a city wall which united two villages: the village Saint-Gervais in the west and Notre-Dame in the southeast of Langon. The townhall, which is located opposite the tourist information, was one of the most beautiful house of the city.

The remains of the church

2 NOTRE DAME DU BOURG

In 1125 the bishop of Bazas allowed the abbot of the benedictine abbey to build a church in Langon in honour of Holy Mary. This church has been overhauled several times and was destroyed by different wars and invasions. During the Revolution, it became a state property, then a meeting place. Many performances took place there, and it later was used as a cinema. In 1926, the church owner decided to sell most of the columns' capitals to an American collector. Eight of them are exhibited today in the museum of Cloître in New York.

The remains were only discovered in 1977 during the building of a parking place. A lot of changes were done between the street Maubec and the remains of the church Notre Dame du Bourg in order to show the historic value of this place.

A few examples: a pedestrian conjunction, lights, planting of massive trees as well as a new floor cover.



The street

9 MAUBEC



This is one of the oldest street of Langon. The pedestrian area forms the traffic and the commercial route. Gabled houses were demolished. Nevertheless a few houses remain: one house in the style of the French history painting of the 14th century (no. 24), which evokes the gothic style and the Middle Ages; a middle-class house (no. 32) with a classic decoration (trims, pilaster, gable) and the house "Biros" (no. 51) with its frontage in the style of Henri IV.

The park

3 DES VERGERS

This communal park was redesigned in 2012. There is a playground with a slide, walkable pathways, an outdoor theater and picnic tables.

Furthermore athletic and cultural events take place there. The mosque is the thing that makes the park unique.

There is no source which quotes where the mosque takes its origin. The only known information is that it was built to remind of different journeys to the Orient. Later the park was sold to the horsecompany of Langon and since 1904 the mosque has been used to weight the horses in the middle of the riding area. The riding ground has been closed since 1979.



The riverside

4 DE GARONNE

During the 17th century, the harbour area of Langon was developed and five harbours were created: the harbour of Chais, Rocher, Brèche, Religieuses and Bazas. Each one has its unique feature.

The dock of Langon was especially the trade centre of wine as well as cereals, wood and cattle.

In 1818, a steamer was set up, which carried passengers for five hours between Bordeaux and Langon. By the time the railway was invented in 1855, the port traffic was shut down.

In the corner of the street Lafargue you can see a scale which shows the most important floods of the Garonne.

Today the riverside road is the starting point for the cycleway to Castets and Castillon and the "Canal des 2 Mers". Every Friday morning the market takes place here.

The jetty Hambezat was finished in November 2020 in order to explore the Garonne by boat. It has a length of 25m and pleasure vessels, barges and all other sorts of water crafts land there.



The church

5 SAINT-GERVAIS

This church was destroyed, overhauled and restored a few times. In the 11th and 12th century, the church presented a romanesque style, then after the 12th century, a gothic one. However the choir and the transept date back to the 14th/15th century, the nave and the bell tower to the 19th century.

Regarding the church stained glass windows, they were destroyed during the Second World War and date back to the 20th century. The most interesting part of this church is the painting "L'Immaculée Conception", which was painted by the Spanish artist Zurbaran (17th century) in 1661.

In addition this church is equipped of an organ "Cavaillé Coll", which dates back to 1857 and follows the round lines of the church's rose window.



The street

6 DES FOSSÉS

This street's path follows the old city wall, which surrounded the town during the 9th century. At house number 21 is the administration building of the subprefecture, which was once a lordly townhouse. It belonged to the Baron Jérôme David, grandson of painter Louis David (1748 – 1825, leader of the neoclassic school) and son of Jérôme Bonaparte. On the left of this building is the place du Foirail where different cattle markets have taken place since 1845.

The place

7 OF THE CLOCK

In the Middle Ages this place was the link between the two villages; the village Saint-Gervais and Notre Dame. Furthermore this was previously the location of the castle's chapel during the 13th century. The place got its name because at the top of the main building was always a clock.

The townhall of Langon was located here until 1945.

