NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY
Saint-Germain Castle
Tel.: 01 39 10 13 00
Open everyday except Tuesday from 10am-5:15pm
from May to 30 September. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 10am-6:15pm
Full price ticket: 6 € • reduced price: 4,50 €
Free under 26 years old, for students
and the first Sunday of each month.

MAURICE DENIS COUNTY MUSEUM
THE PRIORY
2 bis rue Maurice Denis
Tel.: 01 39 73 77 87
Open from Tuesday to Friday from 10am-5:30pm
Weekends and bank holidays until 6:30pm
Closed: 1st January, 1st May and 25 December
Full price ticket: 4,50 € • reduced price: 2,50 €
Free under 26 years old,
and the first Sunday of each month.

CLAUDE DEBUSSY MUSEUM
38 rue au Pain
Tel.: 01 30 87 20 63 (for information)
Open from Tuesday to Friday from 2-5:45pm
(Nov.-Feb.: from 2:30 to 5:15pm)
Saturday from 10am-12:45pm and from 2-5:45pm
(Fri.-Nov.: 10:30am-12:30pm and 2-3:45pm)
Free entrance

GARDENS AND TERRACE OF THE STATE
PROPERTY
Close to Saint Germain Castle
Open everyday.
Winter hours: 8 am - 5pm. Summer hours: 8am-8pm
(until 9:30pm in July/August)
The opening hours (which vary each month)
are indicated on the entrance gate to the park.
Free entrance

TOURIST OFFICE***
High season (May to September)
Monday: from 2pm-6pm
From Tuesday to Friday from 10am-6pm and from 2-6pm
Sundays from 10am-6pm
Sundays and bank holidays: from 9am-6pm
Low season (October to April)
From Monday to Saturday from 10:30am-1pm and from 2pm-5:30pm
Saturday from 10:30am-6pm
Closed on Mondays, Sundays and bank holidays

A warm welcome
to all of you
who have come
to discover our city!

Emmanuel LAMY
Mayor of Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Discovering Nature

1. French Gardens
The gardens were completely redesigned between 1662 and 1675, by Le Nôtre, who created the Boulingrin (Bowlinggreen), the Grand Parterre (the Great Flowerbed), and the Jardins de la Dauphine (The Dauphine’s Gardens).

2. Grottoes Vineyards
Cross the English gardens, which will take you back to the Small Terrace and you can admire the view overlooking the 1,850 grapevines: two varieties of grapes compose a "pinot noir", carrying on a 13 century old tradition.

3. Viewpoint Indicator
Situated at the height of 84 meters, which offers a breathtaking view of the West of Paris.

4. The Terrace.
From 1668 to 1675, Le Nôtre created a set of gardens near the two castles: le château-vieux (the old castle) under the reign of Henri IV and le château-neuf (the new castle) under the reign of Henri IV (1553-1600). This new castle and its gardens were demolished towards the end of the 18th century. Le Nôtre finished off the construction with a terrace 30 meters wide and 2,400 meters long. The wrought iron railing was put up between 1857 and 1871.

5. The English Oak
Location: Near the Half Moon (Demi-Lune)
It was at the foot of this oak tree, and in front of a statue of the Virgin, that Jacques II Stuart (1689-1701) would come to pray. He lived in exile in Saint-Germain-en-Laye near the two castles: le château-vieux (the old castle) and le château-neuf (the new castle) under the reign of Henri IV (1553-1600). This new castle and its gardens were demolished towards the end of the 18th century.

6. The Francois I Oak (Francis I)
Parcel 204, following the "path of the shrines" itinerary marked in blue. The tree was to the left, right before the y-road junction. This was one of the oldest trees in the forest and it carried the name "Francois Ier" because he was an avid hunter and undoubtedly passed in front of this oak on his way to his hunting meets at his lodge built at the Muette. This area of the forest, called "le Petit Parc" (The Small Park), was completely enclosed by François I to protect the royal children from wolves and thieves while strolling in the gardens.

7. The English Garden
In 1845, the railroad line was extended straight through the Grand Parterre (Great Flowerbed) and the station was set up in front of the castle on the site of the ornamental basin designed by Le Nôtre. The English Garden, created out of a part of the forest on the request of Louis Philippe, was a welcome addition to the changes.

For further information on the State Property (Domaine National), several documents are available for purchase at the Tourist Office: * Guide book on "Trails and shrines" * State Forest maps and booklets

Louis VI le Gros
Towards 1222, the king had a fortress built on the wooded plateau "Laye" which dominated the loop of the Seine.

Saint-Louis
The castle’s chapel was built in 1238 at the request of Saint Louis (Louis IX) and predates the Sainte-Chapelle in Paris by a few years.

Charles V
The castle’s dungeon is the only feature remaining from medieval times and all that is left of the 14th century fortress which burnt during the 100 years war.

Francois I
The Château-Vieux (old castle) was built in the 16th century at the request of Pierre Champhiges who used the existing foundations, including the chapel. Several salamanders (the king’s emblem) evoke his presence throughout the castle. His "Renaissance style" can be easily distinguished in the courtyard.

Henri II
Henri II had "le Château-Neuf" (New Castle) and its gardens built at the end of what is now the Terrace, which was completed by Henri IV. The Henri IV Pavilion is all that remains of the "Château-Neuf", which is now a hotel and restaurant.

Louis XIII
The king commissioned the paintings which decorate the castle’s chapel. One can view works of Poussin, LeBrun, Simon Vouet, and Stella.

Louis XIV
Born and christened at the "Château-Neuf" on September 5th, 1638, Louis XIV made the Old Castle his main residence from 1666 to 1681. In 1682, Hardouin Mansart was put in charge of adding 5 corner pavilions to allow for more visitors. He was also commissioned to carry out the construction of the "Château du Val".

Louis XV
The Church, commissioned by Louis XIV in 1683, was built with its back to the castle. In 1765, Louis XV had the church "disconnected" by Potain (churches at that time faced east), it was not completed until 1827.

Napoléon I
A boarding house for young girls was founded by "Madame Campan", a former lector to Marie-Antoinette. Her most famous pupil was Hortense de Beauharnais. Madame Campan was put in charge of the first orphanage of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon, founded in Ecouen. During the Emperor’s reign, the castle was converted into a school for the National Guard from 1809 to 1812.

Napoléon III
He created the "Gardens of Corps", (ensuring the safety of the royal family), which often trained at the Royal Riding School, in an equestrian training center built in 1866 and measuring 50 by 48 meters, with an impressive timber roof frame resembling the inverted hull of a ship.

Napoléon III
In 1863, he created the museum of Celtic and Gallo-Roman Antiquités in the Château-Vieux (Old Castle) which was restored by the architect Eugène Millet in 1867.
1. French Gardens
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Tourist Sights and Museums

Plan on one entire day to visit all of the sights

A. The Chateau-Vieux (the Old Castle)

The chateau was built at the request of François I by Pierre Chambiges, who used the penta-gon-shaped foundations of a fortified castle which was built in the XIV century by Charles V. Chambiges incorporated the chapel commissioned by Saint Louis in 1238. François I and the successive kings stayed there frequently. Louis XIV was born on September 5th, 1638, in the Château Neuf (New Castle) of which little remains, and set up his main residence in the existing chateau from 1666 to 1668. From that day on, Saint-Germain-en-Laye became the seat of the royal government. The overall layout of the town centre dates from that period. Napoléon III had the Chateau Vieux restored by Eugène Millet, who demolished the pavilions which had been added by Louis XIV. In 1867, the Emperor created the Museum of Celtic and Gallo-Roman Antiquities, which is housed within the castle walls.

B. The National Museum of Archaeology

The collection of the National Museum of Archaeology traces the life of man in France from the beginning of time right up to the Middle Ages. Today, the museum houses the world’s largest collection of prehistoric art and one of the richest archaeological collections in Europe. Nearly 30,000 artefacts are on display, one of the most noteworthy items is the famous “Dame de Brassempouy” (“Lady of Brassempouy” which is a tiny sculpted head).

C. The Church

The present building was consecrated in 1827. Just like the two previous ones, it was built on the site of the small priory. Its patron saints are St Vincent and St Germain, to whom our city owes its name since the beginning of the XIth century. The top of the church steps offers a panoramic view which stretches from the Chateau’s flowerbeds to the “Jardin des Arts”, where the very modern Alexander Dumas Theatre is located.

D. The Claude Debussy Museum

This is the first museum in France dedicated to one of the greatest composers, (1862-1918) whose innovative work marked a major step in the history of music. On display at the composer’s birthplace, you will find some of his personal belongings and historical documents pertaining to his life, his work and his artistic affinities.

E. The Maurice Denis County Museum – the Priory

The museum founded in the former home of Nabis school Painter Maurice Denis (1870-1943) holds his works, as well as a collection of symbolist and post-impressionist artwork from the Pont-Aven School (Brittany). You will discover the paintings of Paul Gauguin, Émilie Bernard, Paul Sérausier, Pierre Bonnard, Edouard Vuillard, Paul Élie Ranson and more.

F. The Arcades

Built in the beginning of the 19th century, these houses (1820 for the arcades) form a harmonious whole. The covered wheat and flour market was once located on the opposite side of the square. Built in 1770, it was replaced by the post office in 1911. The present day “New Market” held on this location since 1776, replaced the old cemetery, which was relocated further west. The market square has remained the heart and life of the city ever since, especially on market days: Tuesday, Friday and Sunday mornings.

During our walk “Historical Dwellings of Saint-Germain-en-Laye”, you will discover the Hôtels de Villerey, de Guise, de Crequy, de Soissons (SaintThomas de Villeeneuve Institute) and the present-day Town Hall, set up in the Hôtel de la Rochefoucauld after a great deal of restructuring. The other buildings called “hôtels” are either mansions or more modest dwellings occupied during the 17th century by aristocrats or “residential properties,” built in the 18th century replacing “hôtels” which in the meantime had disappeared, as for example the “Soubise” or the “de Conti” hôtels located on the Place du Château.
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Plan on one entire day to visit all of the sights

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Historical Dwellings

Time of walk: 1 1/2 hours

1. Starting Point: Tourist Office

38, rue au Pain

This street dates back to the 17th century, with an extra floor added in the 18th century. Like many of the more modest dwellings of the town centre built at that time, it is made up of two buildings separated by a courtyard. Points of interest: a well which adds a charming touch to the courtyard, along with a magnificent wooden staircase which leads up to the Claude Debussy birthplace, birthplace of the composer in 1862.

2. Rue de la Salle

The name “la Salle” is the name of several commanding officers (governors) of the castle in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was demolished in the 18th century to facilitate local traffic. It was refurbished in the 18th century to facilitate local traffic.

24a. The hôtel called “la Foillade” belonged to Jean Bertrand de Masgontier, the king’s personal procurator during the reign of Henry IV, and another one was a forest officer during the reign of Louis XIV.

23. The mansion called “Hôtel de la marquise de Maintenon” was built in 1643 and purchased by Madame de Maintenon in 1680.

16. The traffic of the 18th century, belonging to the Duke de Montausier during the 19th century, belonged to the Duke de la Feuillade and the queen’s chancellor. He acquired the hôtel in 1760 and resold it in 1763. A second floor was added in 1790.

17. Place des Rues

In 1620, at the request of the parish priest and a group of officers (governors) of the castle in the 16th and 17th centuries, was reassembled on the square by the Duke de la Rochejoucauld which was built in 1788. The room used for wedding ceremonies has kept its classic appearance since the latter part of the 19th century (1893).

18. Last stop: Place Charles de Gaulle

Just across the street you will discover two magnificent residential properties built between 1724 and 1718, replacing the “Conti” and “Soubise” hotels.
Historical Dwellings

Time of walk: 1 1/2 hours

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#38, rue au Pain
This house dates back to the 17th century, with an extra floor added in the 18th century. Like many of the more modest dwellings of the town centre built at that time, it is made up of two buildings separated by a courtyard. Points of interest: a well which adds a charming touch to the courtyard, along with a magnificent wooden staircase which leads up to the Claude Debussy birthplace, birthplace of the composer in 1862.

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The name “la Salle” is the name of several commanding officers (governors) of the castle in the 16th and 17th centuries.

3. Rue du Viel Abreuvoir
Called “Abreuvoir” for the large drinking trough which dates as far back as 1547 and which was once used by villagers, Louis XIII gave up the land containing the remains of a 15th century hospital on condition that the religious services of St-Éloi be maintained.

4. Rue Voltaire
#2: The “Hôtel de Feuillet”. The house was enlarged and embellished by Gaspard de Feuillet, personal advisor to Louis XIV. He acquired the house in 1670 and resold it in 1693. A second floor was added in 1700.

5. Rue Saint-Pierre
Point of interest: Iron fence (1870). In 1790, the mansion called “Hôtel de la marquise de Maintenon” was built at this request, thanks to which local trade and commerce flourished. He created what was once called “le Grand Carrefour”, at the present day junction of the rue au Pain/ de Paris/ du Marais.

6. Rue du Gast
This street was named after an eminent family of the 16th century. One of the family members was a hunting procurator during the reign of Henry IV, and another was a forest officer during the reign of Louis XIV. The façade contains a small niche which holds a statue of Saint Christopher. Just opposite, a wrought iron railing which replaces the old wall, opens onto a view of the gardens of the “Creyquy Hôtel” (mansion between the courtyard and garden). The entrance which can be found between 10 and 12 rue de Paris. The 17th century house was reconstructed and enlarged in the 18th century and again in 1979.

7. Rue du Vieux-Marché
This building was reconstructed and enlarged in the 18th century and again in 1979. A passageway was made into the main house and enlarged in 1708.

8. Rue du Louviers
12. Rue des Ecouyres (Ecouerry street)
7: The “Hôtel de Soissons”, with the classic layout - a courtyard and garden - built for Eugène Maurice, Duke of Soissons and his wife Olympe Mancini (1639-1708).

15. The Town Hall
In 1842, the town hall was set up in the “Hôtel de la Rochefoucauld” which was built in 1788. The room used for wedding ceremonies has kept its classic appearance since the latter part of the 19th century (1893).

16. Hôtel de Noailles
This lavish dwelling was the home to the three dukes of Noailles, governors of Saint Germain until the Revolution. It was built at the end of the 17th century, by Hardouin Mansart on a 40 hectare estate. Reststructured in 1836, a passageway was made through the central part of the building. The two wings still exist today, situated at 10 and in rue Alais. Mozart stayed here in 1787.

17. Rue Roger-de-Nézot
#9: Traces of the “hôtel de Reims”, Residence of Cardinals Barberini and le Tellier in the 17th century.

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SAIN'T-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE
IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING, HISTORICAL CITIES IN THE PARIS AREA.
IT HAS BEEN FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO HAVE KEPT MUCH OF ITS ORIGINAL URBAN LAYOUT, WHICH DATES BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES. ITS WINDING ROADS AND ALLEYS WILL TAKE YOU ON A HISTORICAL JOURNEY BACK IN TIME.

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Emmanuel LAMY
Mayor of Saint-Germain-en-Laye