

IFLA 2014 LYON

WALKING TOURS

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TOURISME ET CONGRÈS



THE PRESQU'ÎLE DISTRICT

Situated between the Rhône and Saône rivers, the Presqu'île district has plenty to offer, including huge shopping streets (15000 shops) and emblematic monuments. From Place Bellecour to Place des Terreaux, come along and feel Lyon's vibrant beating heart!

1 Place Bellecour

Taking its name from the Latin expression "Bella Curtis" or beautiful garden, Place Bellecour was used as a military site during the religious wars of 1562. A royal square, in the middle stands a statue of King Louis XIV produced in 1825 by Lemot. On either side of this statue the Rhône and the Saône are represented as a man and a woman.

2 Théâtre des Célestins

Built on the site of the former Celestines monastery, the first theatre was erected in 1792. Rebuilt several times following a number of fires, the current theatre dates from 1880 and was built by Gaspard André. It features an Italian-style theatre with a gold and red decorative scheme.

3 Place des Jacobins

This square was laid out in the 16th century near the Jacobin monastery. Its central fountain produced in 1885 by Gaspard André pays tribute to four artists from Lyon: the architect Philibert Delorme, the engraver Gérard Audran, the sculptor Guillaume Coustou, and the painter Hippolyte Flandrin.

4 Passage de l'Argue

This covered passage produced in 1825 is still home to some authentic old shops. Its name comes from the argue, a machine used to convert precious metals into thread which can be woven, which was located nearby at that time.

5 Rue de la République

Standing as a symbol of the urban planning projects of the 19th century, Rue de la République is today the city's main shopping street. Take the time to admire the buildings on either side of it, including the major store chains and fashion shops.

6 The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Lyon

This huge building was erected in 1860 along the new Rue de la République. A living symbol of Lyon's economic might, it is richly decorated. On its left hand side we see a red cobblestone which reminds us of the assassination of President Sadi Carnot in 1894 by the anarchist Caserio.

7 Rue Edouard Herriot

Formerly known as Rue de l'Impératrice, Rue Edouard Herriot was opened shortly after Rue de la République, which for its part was known as Rue Impériale. It is today home to Lyon's "golden triangle" and its luxury and designer shops.

8 Rue Mercière

The oldest street in the city centre, Rue Mercière was successively known for its merchants and its printers in Renaissance times. Still flanked by superb 16th century buildings, it is today known for its many restaurants and Lyonnais "bouchons" (traditional eateries).

9 The church of St-Nizier

Built on the ruins of a fifth century church which was said to have contained the relics of the martyrs of Lyon, this gothic church was built in the 15th century. Its two asymmetrical spires give it its distinctive look: the brick spire dates from the 15th century whereas the stone one was erected in the 19th century.

10 Rue Paul Chenavard

This shopping street proposes a wide variety of stores, from a bookshop to a furniture and decoration store, not forgetting ready-to-wear clothes shops.

11 Place des Terreaux and the Opera

A former execution site, Place des Terreaux is today home to the Museum of Fine Art, a former convent built in the 17th century. Rebuilt on several occasions during the 17th century, Lyon's hôtel de ville (town hall) houses a number of noteworthy interior decorative features. Behind the town hall, the opera has retained its outer walls dating from the 19th century and was totally refurbished in 1993 by the architect Jean Nouvel.

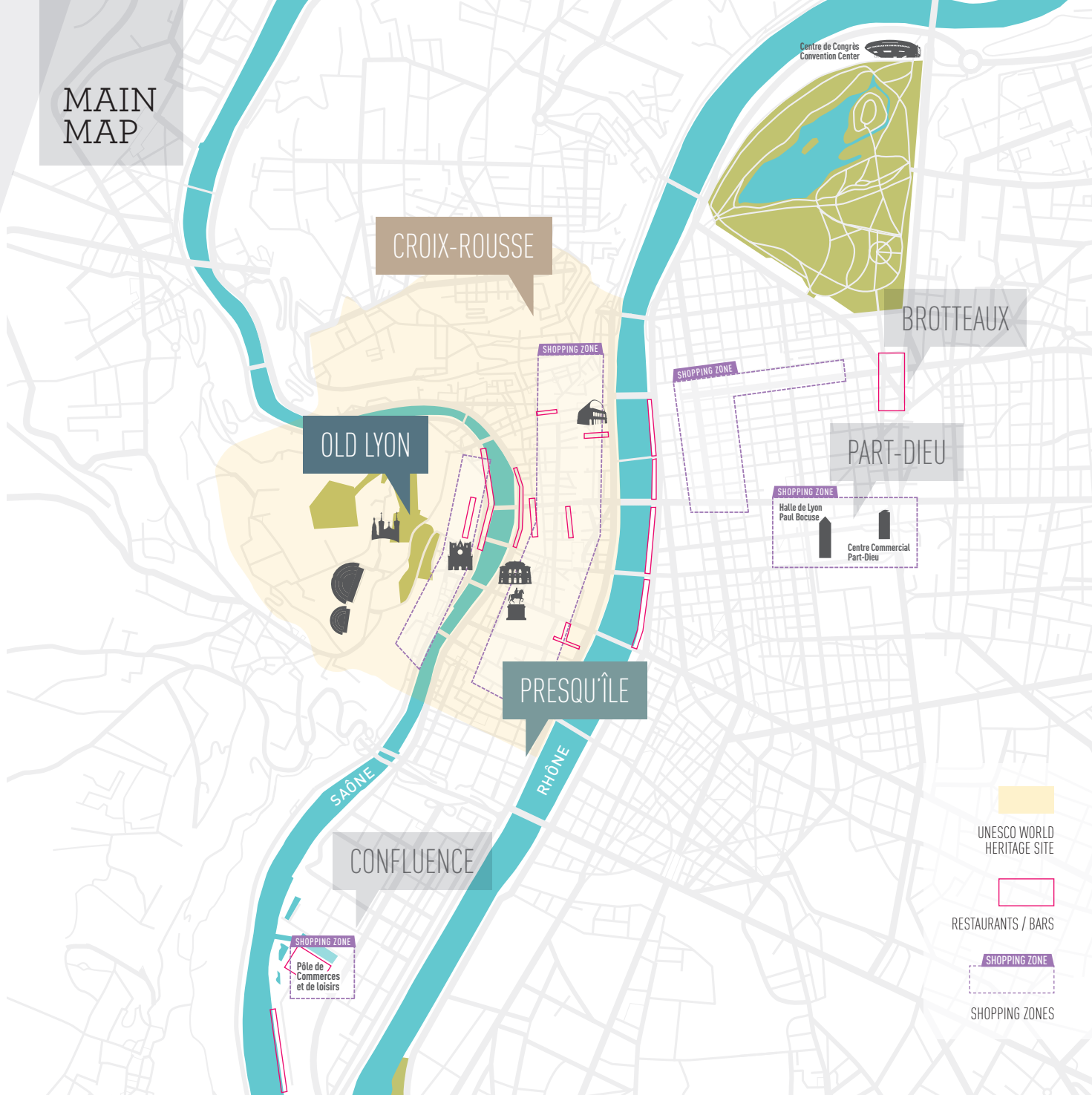


CURRENCY EXCHANGE AGENCIES



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MAIN MAP



CROIX-ROUSSE

OLD LYON

PRESQU'ÎLE

CONFLUENCE

BROTTEAUX

PART-DIEU

SHOPPING ZONE
Pôle de
Commerces
et de loisirs

SHOPPING ZONE
Halte de Lyon
Paul Bocuse
Centre Commercial
Part-Dieu

UNESCO WORLD
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SHOPPING ZONE
SHOPPING ZONES

OLD LYON

Welcome to Renaissance Lyon. With its cobbled streets and its buildings dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, take the time to enjoy a journey back in time and discover the city's golden age. Prepare to be surprised by its unusual architecture as you explore its courtyards and traboules.

1 The Cathedral of St-Jean and the Manécanterie (choir school)

Although work began in 1180, the construction of the cathedral of St-Jean took 300 years. A gothic styled building, it was damaged in 1562 during the religious wars and hosted the wedding of King Henry IV and Marie de Medici in 1600. Situated to the right of the cathedral, the 11th century Manécanterie building was once home to the St-Jean Choir School.

2 The archaeological gardens

The ruins of the former churches of St-Etienne and Ste-Croix bear witness to the scale of this site in the Middle Ages. Previously connected to the cathedral, to your right the church of St-Etienne houses a former fourth century baptistery.

3 Musée de la miniature (the Museum of Miniatures): Place de la Basoche

With their Renaissance galleries visible from the street, these buildings provide a reminder that the Old Lyon district was almost partially demolished in the 1960s, being considered unsanitary at the time. After being declared a protected area in 1964, it was subsequently renovated. Part of the building today houses the Museum of Miniatures and Cinema.

4 The Law Courts

Built by the architect Louis-Pierre Baltard between 1835 and 1847, Lyon's historical law court is nicknamed the "24 columns" by the people of Lyon. In 1987 the trial of Klaus Barbie, the former head of Lyon's Gestapo, was held here.

5 Rue St-Jean

As the main thoroughfare in Old Lyon, Rue St-Jean is simply perfect for a relaxing stroll. With its authentic restaurants and shops, you can soak up the unique atmosphere of the old town as you explore its Renaissance buildings.

6 Place du Change

Once the economic heart of the city, Place du Change stands as a reminder of the importance of Lyon's major fairs held here from the 15th century onwards. These international fairs attracted many foreign traders to the city, who settled in Lyon permanently. Today a protestant church, the Loge du Change was once used as a currency exchange.

7 Rue Juiverie

Formerly the street of the city's Jewish merchants, Rue Juiverie is today home to artists, craftsmen and designers. The interior courtyards of its magnificent Renaissance buildings often feature remarkable decorative schemes and carved galleries.

8 The Gadagne museum

As Lyon's largest Renaissance building, the Gadagne Museum owes its name to the wealthy family of Florentine bankers who acquired it in the 16th century. It is today home to Lyon's history museum and the puppet museum. Its café situated in the hanging gardens on the hillside offers an amazing view over the rooftops of Old Lyon.

9 The Tour Rose (16 Rue du Bœuf)

At no. 16 Rue du Bœuf, the inner courtyard of the Tour Rose features an impressive staircase inside a tower. On the other side of the courtyard, the hanging gardens overlook Fourvière hill.

10 The Grande Traboule (27 Rue du Bœuf)

The word "traboule" comes from the Latin expression "trans ambulare", which means "passing through". These passageways through the buildings are today one of Lyon's most emblematic symbols. Built as shortcuts, they were also used by the resistance fighters during the Second World War. This traboule is the longest in the district as it runs through the courtyards of four buildings.



CROIX-ROUSSE

Clackety-clack, clackety-clack, clackety-clack... Today the Croix-Rousse district still echoes to the sound of the weaving looms which made the city so famous in the 19th century. As you make your way down the hill, take a stroll through the “canuts” district. The word “Canut” is the name for a silk worker.

1 Le Gros Caillou (The “big rock”)
Discovered in 1861 during the digging of the route for the funicular railway connecting the Presqu’île district to La Croix-Rousse, this block of stone was deposited here by the ice from the Alps during the great glaciations. It is today one of the district’s most distinctive symbols.

2 The view from the Esplanade de la Grande Côte

As the oldest thoroughfare on the hillside, making it possible to reach the Terreaux district, the street known as the Montée de la Grande Côte is flanked by Renaissance buildings. From the esplanade, Fourvière hill and Old Lyon can be admired from a new angle.

3 La Cour des Voraces

This is the best known trabouline in the district, thanks to its monumental staircase. An area profoundly marked by the workers’ revolts of the 19th century, it doubtless owes its name to a group of revolutionary silk workers who met here in secret.

4 L’Amphithéâtre des 3 Gaules (Amphitheatre of the Three Gauls)

As a meeting place for the representatives from the provinces of Gaul in Roman times, this amphitheatre was also the place of martyrdom of Lyon’s first Christians in 177. These included the slave Blandine who is today the city’s patron saint. With an original capacity of 20,000 people, this amphitheatre was seriously damaged by urban planning activities in the 19th century.

5 Rue Burdeau: art galleries

Rightly famous for its art galleries, Rue Burdeau proposes a fascinating selection of works and artists from the contemporary scene. Whether you are simply curious or an enthusiastic collector, a lover of paintings, sculptures or drawings, a visit to the galleries is a “must”!

6 Passage Thiaffait: the designers’ village

Lyon has retained a significant heritage from its past as a textiles centre, particularly in the fashion field. Created in 2001, the Village des Créateurs (Designers’ Village) provides assistance for emerging young talent in the fashion and design fields. The designers found in Passage Thiaffait are residents for a period of 23 months to give them an opportunity to open their first shop.

7 The church of St Polycarpe

This 17th century church whose façade was completed in 1756 by Loyer is the only church on the hill still in use today. On its façade, we can still see the marks from the cannonballs fired by the Convention during the siege of Lyon in 1793.

8 La Condition des Soies (the Silk Conditioning Centre)

Built in 1814 this building played a central role in the district’s textile industry until the Second World War. Its purpose was to check the humidity level of the silk and the quality of the materials produced. In the mid-19th century more than 30,000 weavers were based in the city, making the silk trade Lyon’s main source of income.

9 Rue Sergent Blandan: designers’ shops

A district synonymous with second hand clothes and design, at the foot of La Croix-Rousse hill shoppers looking for antique and retro items or unique designer goods will find a wealth of highly original stores!

10 The fresco of famous Lyonnais

Produced in 1998 by the Cité de la Création, this trompe l’œil fresco pays tribute to 30 famous historical or contemporary figures from Lyon. We find the Roman Emperor Claudius who was born in Lyon in 10 BC, the Lumière brothers who invented cinema in 1895, and Antoine de St-Exupéry and his Little Prince, written in 1943.



LYON TOURISM AND CONVENTIONS

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OPENING HOURS

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www.lyon-france.com

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20, place des Terreaux - Lyon 1

LYON PRINTING MUSEUM

13 rue de la Poulallerie - Lyon 1

GADAGNE MUSEUMS

1, place du Petit Collège - Lyon 5

MODERN ART MUSEUM

81, quai Charles de Gaulle Lyon 6

RESISTANCE AND DEPORTATION HISTORY CENTRE

14, avenue Berthelot - Lyon 7

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