



**Coteaux
Béarn
Madiran**
Tourisme & Loisirs

GARLIN

Bastide of Béarn

Circuit : 2 km ♦ 2h



Commune de GARLIN



Garlin has been inhabited since the Bronze Age and was known as GASLII around 984. In 1302, Marguerite, Viscountess of Béarn, decided to make Garlin a fortified town on the border with Tursan.

Traces of the primitive bastide can still be seen in the chequered layout of the old Garlin, in its central square (now the Place de la Liberté), which is rectangular in shape and in the centre of which, in the 19th century, still stood the covered market which, at the time, also housed the town hall.

PORTE DU BEARN

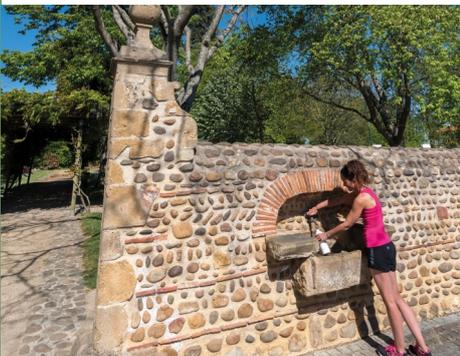
Of the houses surrounding it, only one has retained its original appearance, with a canopy supported on three pillars and an upper storey topped by a double attic, a reminder that Garlin, as well as being a wine and livestock market, was also renowned for its wheat and oats.

The former Château de Hiton, the current seat of the Town Hall, is located to the north-west of the square and is a very fine 17th and 18th century residence.

Garlin, a fortified town in the far north of Béarn, was built to face down the English, who controlled Sarron, Geaune and Pimbo, and so deserves to be called the "Gateway to Béarn".

As far back as the Middle Ages, the Cami de Sen Pé linking Saint-Pé-de-Marsan to Saint-Pé-de-Geyres in Bigorre, an ancient transhumance route, and the Roman road from Beneharnum to Vicus Julii (Lescar to Aire) crossed here.

Today, Garlin is an economic and tourist crossroads for the Landes, Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées departments.

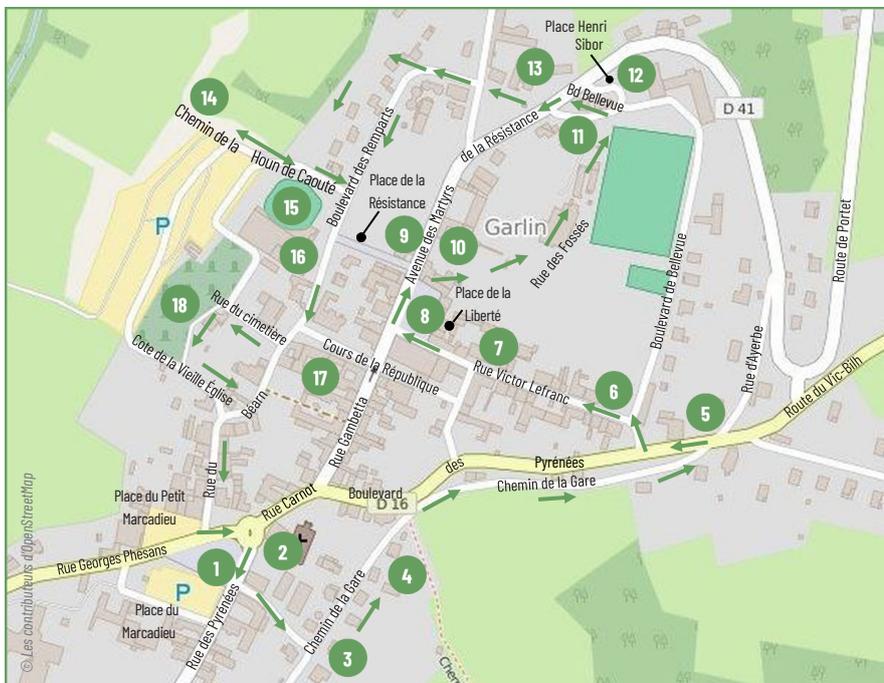


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1 Place of Marcadiou

Lou Marcadiou, a fairground created in 1823 to accommodate the two annual fairs and the livestock market (cattle, pigs and sheep), when the municipality expanded towards Les Barthès. From the early 20th century onwards, the streets and public squares (Marcadiou, Rue Gambetta, Cours de la République, Place de la Liberté) were taken over every Wednesday by fairground traders (camelots).



2 Saint-Jean-Baptiste Church

Construction began in 1856 and the major works were completed in 1863. The characteristic spire is made of stone. The stained glass windows by Toulouse master glassworker Amédée Bergès date from 1863. Ornamentation by Louis Augier (painter) and Millet (painter and decorator) in 1903 in the form of monumental murals.



3 Former P.O.M 4 Station - Former railway line

The goods and passenger station (at N° 14) on the Pau-Garlin link via Saint-Laurent-Bretagne was built in 1904. The Pau Oloron Mauléon rail network, which ran between Pau and Garlin from 1902 to 1931, made it possible to complete this link in 2 hours 45 minutes in 1922. The station wells supplying the public fountains date from 1950.



5 Former public school

This former parish house, owned by the bishopric, dates from the late 19th century. It housed schoolboys and schoolgirls when the communal buildings were requisitioned. Today Villa Burmendaïse, owned by the commune of Burosse-Mendousse.



6 Quartier Maubec 7 Rue Victor Lefranc

The Garlin headquarters of the Reformed religion in the 17th and 18th centuries boasts typical architecture with its small houses separated by alleyways, with gardens at the rear extending as far as the moats of the old bastide. Temple and cemetery (no longer in existence). The layout and general appearance of rue Victor Lefranc are still characteristic of this period.



8 Place of the Liberty - Granary

The former grain market square at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was surrounded by canopied houses known as "garlandes". Only one of these typical buildings remains, with a top floor converted to house a granary.



9 Hiton House - Town Hall

At N° 3, this noble house built in the 17th and 18th centuries belonged to the de Hiton family from 1744 to 1772, then to the Pergade family until 1827. It features Louis XIV panelling, a fireplace and an indoor fountain. Purchased by the commune around 1950, it is now the headquarters of the Garlin Town Hall on the edge of the municipal park (remarkable trees and the remains of a pillar from the old bastide).



10 Capuchin convent

At N° 8, the convent is housed in a building dating from 1696, donated by Jean de Hiton. The convent was extended between 1708 and 1738. Sold as national property, it became an earthenware factory, then the town hall and seat of the Justice of the Peace at the end of the 18th century. It later housed the Post Office. It adjoins the former Boys' School.



11 Shower baths

At N° 3 boulevard Bellevue, the site of the former acetylene factory for street lighting installed in 1910. A shower bath from 1900 to 1934, created by Doctor Paul Dubos and managed by the resident "concierge" at Maison Saint-Pierre.



12 Media library

At N° 1, the Hospice Saint-Pierre dates back to the end of the 19th century. It housed the wounded and convalescents from the 1914-1915 campaigns until 1918. From 1923 onwards, it housed the town hall, the brass band, the Justice of the Peace courtroom and registry, the boys' school and banking services. Retirement home from 1967 to 2005. Media library since 2011.



13 Former girls' school - Collège Joseph Peyré

At N° 3, the former girls' school built in 1880, then the Cours complémentaires de filles with boarding facilities under the roof. Now the Collège Joseph Peyré. The inner courtyard houses an old bell from the Ebrard foundry in Morlaàs.



14 Houn de Caouté (the cauldron)

Built in 1815 on the initiative of Jacques Pargade for the return of the Bourbons (commemorative inscription), this stone-built cauldron is vaulted to keep the water cool and has a shelf for keeping food cool.

A wooden door protects the fountain's water supply. Spring supplying the public fountains (1950).



15 Arena

This arena was built near the Embarrats to replace the old arenas on the Place de la Liberté (1811-1875), then those on the Place du Marcadiou (1875-1937). The Boulevard des Remparts follows the route of the old ditches (palisades) that surrounded the town and are shown on the 1682 census.



17 Cours de la République

The Cours de la République was home to the grain market at the beginning of the 20th century. The market hall was reserved for the poultry and egg market. Fairground traders also set up shop here during the Wednesday markets. The "Jaudet" house, with its characteristic architecture, dates from the early 18th century.



18 Remains of the former parish church of Saint-Jean

Remains of the apse of the former Romanesque parish church of Saint-Jean, burnt down in 1569 and subsequently rebuilt. In 1808, the town council deemed it indecent, in ruins and too small, and it was finally demolished in 1860, when the decision was taken to build the new church. It contains the graves of three former priests, including Abbé Cazou, who played a major role in the construction of Saint-Jean-Baptiste church.