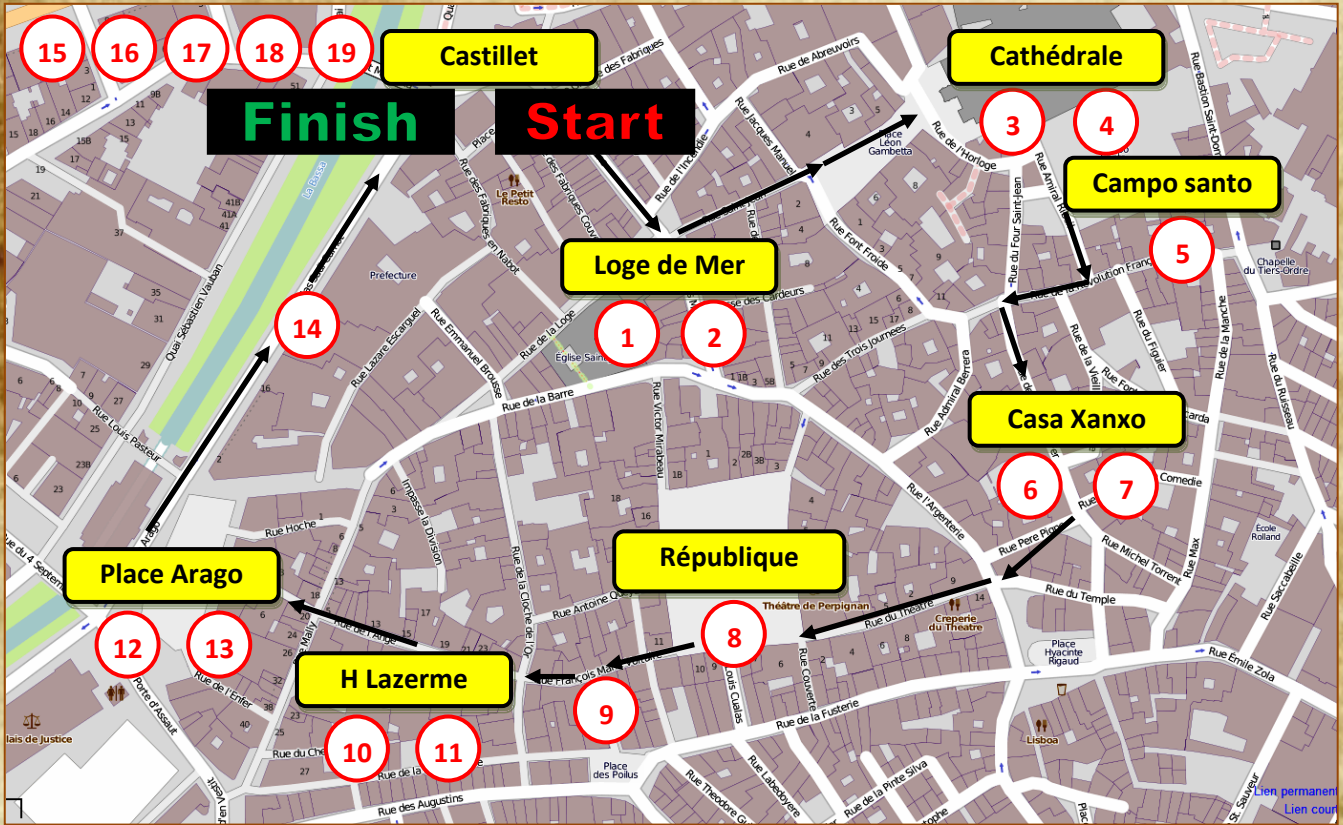




Tresors 66



PERPIGNAN 1



The starting point is : Le Castillet.



PATH : Follow rue Louis Blanc (in the axis of the Porte Notre Dame crossing the Castillet) to the Venus of Maillol, whose model was from the town of Ripoll, located on the Place de la Loge de Mer

Question N°1 :

What was the function of this building until the 15th century?

La Loge de Mer, decorated with a sculpture of a Caravelle (same type as those of Christopher Columbus), was at that time the seat of the Consular Jurisdiction or Consulate of Sea and also served as trading market.

Answer N°1 : stock exchange and maritime tribunal.



PATH : On this same building is the Town Hall's clock with the motto of Perpignan "The fidelissima". This nickname was given by John II of Aragon January 21, 1474 to congratulate the citizens uprising against Louis XI. Near that clock you could notice three bronze hands and a tourism panel with all the explanations.



Treasures 66



Question N°2 :

Which hand symbolizes the drapers?

- Major Hand = Honored bourgeois and merchants.
- Middle Hand = Drapers, doctors, notaries.
- Minor Hand = Gardeners, craftsmen.

Answer N°2 : The middle Hand

The "hands" were the social classes of medieval Catalonia. By analogy, we can compare them to the Clergy, Third States, and nobility of the French Revolution.



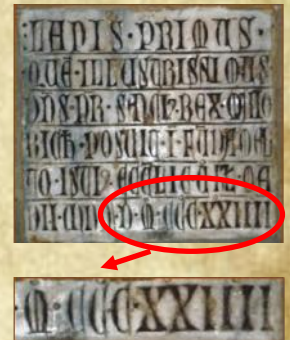
PATH : You had to go to St John's Cathedral through the Place Gambetta (represented by the Greek letters "γβ" Gamma and Beta)

Question N°3 :

What year was the construction begun?

The cathedral was built from 1324 (MCCCXXIII mentioned on the 4th post on the left from the entrance) but the first mass was celebrated 129 years later and consecration only happen May 16, 1509. Finally the St Jean's church was erected in Cathedral in 1601.

Answer N°3 : 1324



Question N°4 :

What important person is buried there?



Sanche, son of Jaume de Mallorca and Esclarmonde of Foix was the 2nd King of Majorca. Born in 1276, he reigned from 1311 to 1324 and was the only one of three Kings of Majorca to really reside in Perpignan. Without direct descendant, Sanche gave his throne to his nephew, Jaume II.

Sanche is buried in the chapel of Correchs which means "ravine" in Catalan.

Answer N°4 : Sanche



PATH : The 12 pillars of the cathedral bear representations of the 12 Stations of the Cross of Jesus before his crucifixion. Between pillars 10 and 11, a back door leads directly to the Campo Santo: the largest cloister cemetery of France, built between 1300 and 1330. The galleries are about 54 meters long and protect on three sides marble tombs carved out of Baixas quarries. They are decorated with coats of arms of the noble families. They are buried in a standing position. People of more modest conditions lie at the center of the court, in the common grave.

Question N°5 : Who is buried there?

Tomb 1 Joseph Moliner died in 1703.

Tomb 2 "desire eternity" died in 1706.

Tomb 3 Jean Pancou died in 1607.

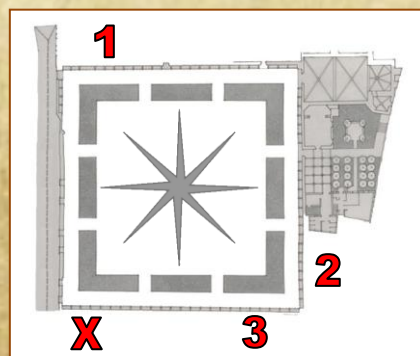
The tomb marked X is on the south side.

23rd grave (6 + 19 - 2 = 23)

His neighbor is Mr. Vernet, died in 1697.

And his name is inscribed on the epitaph

Answer N°5 : M. Guarric (died in 1317)





Treasures 66



PATH : You had to take the Rue de la Revolution et la Rue de la main de fer until No. 8 where is the home of a former draper, Mr. Bernat Xanxo.

Question N°6 :

What are the seven elements of the left part of the frieze on the house of M Bernat X?

The outer frieze represents the seven deadly sins on its left hand side, and on the right one, Hell.



The lion and the peacock				Pride
The owl and the monkey	"			Greed
The turtle	"	"	"	Sloth
The wolf	"	"	"	Wrath
The pig	"	"	"	Gluttony
The goat and the snake	"			Lust
The dog	"	"	"	Envy



Answer N°6 : The 7 Deadly Sins (connected by the rope that will take them to hell)

Question N°7 :

What were the three gates of Perpignan?



At the 1st floor of the Casa Xanxo you could find the 3D map of Perpignan and explanations. It clearly distinguishes the fortifications destroyed in 1904, major buildings (Palace of the Kings of Mallorca Cathedral of St John, Castillet) and the three medieval gates.

**Answer N°7 : Notre Dame Gate (North)
Canet Gate (East)
St Martin Gate (West)**



PATH : You had to exit through the South, the only cardinal point not served by a medieval gate, then take the Rue du Pere Pigne, the legendary founder of the city and then Rue du Theatre to get to the place de la republique. Finally, you had to go to the corner of a famous jewel store.

Question N°8 :

Which Generals, heroes of the War of 1793 against Spain, were buried on this square?



As indicated in the history panel located at the mouth of the Rue Querya: "On August 6, 1800 the Conseil General did bury the bodies of General Dagobert and Dugommier there. On May 20, 1826 their remains were transferred to St Martin Cemetery"

Answer N°8 : Dagobert et Dugommier



PATH : You had to join the No. 19 Rue Voltaire. 19 was obtained by adding the digits of the year 1826 with a coefficient three for the first one. Indeed $3 + 8 + 2 + 6 = 19$



Tresors 66



Question N°9 :

Where in France did the Aspirant Buffet become famous?

Answer N°9 : Fort de Vaux (Verdun battle 1916)



PATH : You had to go to the Hall Lazerme, located rue de l'Ange, this gallery which was used by Pablo Picasso (an anagram of Pascal Obispo) between 1953 and 1955, is housing a collection of a local painter: Hyacinthe Rigaud.

Question N°10 :

Which Catalan painter specializing in royal portraits is on display here?

Born in Perpignan July 18, 1659, rue de la Porte d'Assault, and died in Paris on 19 December 1743. He was the official painter to the court of Louis XIV.

Answer N°10 : Hyacinthe Rigaud.



Question N°11 :

Which king posed for the most famous of all his paintings?

All history books of France took over this painting of Louis XIV dressed as monarch created by Hyacinthe Rigaud in 1701. The old king is shown triumphant in his heavy Royal coat. We can also see the crown, the golden scepter, the hand of justice of Charles V and the Charlemagne's sword, nicknamed "The Happy One" by legend.

Answer N°11 : Louis XIV



PATH : Thanks to the commemorative plaque from the 16th century and the decoding model (row / column) you could determine that you had to go to the Place Arago. Once there, studying the base of the statue and the historical panel appointed by the direction of the finger -30 ° (which you led before the Court House), you could easily answer the two questions on François Arago.



François Arago was born in Estagel in 1786 and died in Paris in 1853. He was a pupil of the X1803 Promotion of the Polytechnic School of Paris. He was the author of several discoveries in optics, magnetism and Photography. He promulgated the decree abolishing slavery in the France 27 April 1848.

Question N°12 :

How old was he when he graduated from l'Ecole Polytechnique?

Answer N°12 : 17 y.o

Question N°13 :

For which great humanitarian cause did he campaign?

Answer N°13 : The abolition of slavery



PATH : Follow the Quai Sadi Carnot in the direction of the Castillet.



Treasures 66



Question N°14 :

In which year of the twenty-first century did it (finally) come back to Perpignan?



The Shop of the USAP, besides the Conseil General, will undoubtedly be able to give you details about the reconquest of the Brennus Shield (also called: Planxot). The first victory of the XXI century was acquired against Clermont-Ferrand on the score of 22 to 13 (and celebrated as it should ...)

Answer N°14 : 2009 (6th June)



PATH : Back to Castillet to visit the Casa Pairal, Museum of Popular Traditions. All questions were taken from elements of the first floor rooms. Salle Grando and Salle Fabre.

- Salle Carles Grando



Question N°15 : In which year did Perpignan acquire its "free city" status?

Answer N°15 : 1097

Question N°16 : Which county, owned by the Kings of Majorca, was the most northerly?

Further north than the lordship of Montpellier, the small county of Carladès near Aurillac was an ephemeral possession of the Catalan Kings.

Answer N°16 : County of Carladès

- Salle Pompeu Fabre



Question N°17 : In what year was celebrated the royal wedding which was the foundation of the union of Catalonia and Aragon?

This wedding between Ramon Berenguer IV and Petronilla of Aragon Catalonia started the Catalano-Aragonese confederation that lasted until 1556.

Answer N°17 : 1137

Question N°18 : Who owned this seal?

Answer N°18 : Innocent III



Question N°19

The Catalan King riddle.

The study of the family tree of the Kings of Aragon (Panel No. 23) was used to find the result of that puzzle.

Note 1: from the end of the reign of Ramon Berenguer IV of Barcelona, the Catalan counts carry the title of King of Aragon.

Note 2: during the troubled period between 1464 and 1472, two kings were appointed by Parliament Catalonia (Generalitat). These two kings were Pedro IV of Portugal and the Good René of Anjou..

Answer N°19 : Joan el Caçador (Jean the Hunter)

