



Collégiale Sainte-Begge



Porte Saint-Etienne et Maison dite de «Sainte-Begge»

Begga saw a hen and seven chicks ("poussins") and interpreted that as God's sign showing her the spot where she had to set up her convent. Begga died in 694 and her grave, together with her relics, are to be found in the present-day Sainte-Begga Collegiate church. Pass round the Collegiate church (visit to the Museum and the collection of relics and ornaments of the Collegiate church on request by phoning +32 (0)85 84 13 44) to notice, in a flowerbed, to the right of the Collegiate church, the **fontaine aux faisans**, (pheasant fountain) a work by Arthur Craco. The Sainte-Begga Collegiate church was built between 1764 and 1773 as a replacement for the seven churches of the former convent. The architect Laurent-Benoît Dewez (1731-1812) was entrusted with designing and building the church. At that time, he had already been the originator of the abbeys of Orval, Gembloux or Afflighem, together with Seneffe castle.

Next, take the Rue Charles Lapierre, second on the right, pass in front of the **Ceramics Museum (7)** (visit to the Museum on request by phoning +32 (0)85 84 41 81) which presents some of the finest pieces of earthenware and ceramic in Belgium

and continue straight ahead as far as the **Place du Perron (8)**. That square remained for many centuries the main square around which commercial life was organised. Its name recalls the so-called "Pairon" fountain, which was built in 1764. Formed of eight basins, placed on two rows, it had mainly been set up to extinguish any fires that might break out in the borough. In 1992, at the time of the town's 1,300th anniversary, as a result of the demolitions of the previous two, a third fontaine du Perron was built there. The old Town Hall occupies a place of honour in the square. It is a fine listed building in the classical style, built between 1772 and 1780.

Pass along one of the sides of this building and behind the building you come out in the Rue Winand. Turn



right into this street. It is almost empty nowadays but this cobbled street used to be one of the main thoroughfares of the borough under the Old Regime (before 1789). Continue along the street as far as the T-junction, then turn right for a few yards and then straight left into the Rue Hanesse and the Rue d'Horseilles as far as the **fontaine de l'Ours (9)** (bear fountain) which recalls the feats of Charles Martel, grandson of Saint Begga. In fact, this is the spot where he is supposed to have killed a bear that was terrorising the region; hence the theme of the Bear Carnival and the symbol of the town. At the fountain, turn back and take the second street on the left, the Rue de Loen to come to the Rue Bertrand. In this street, some **"Art Nouveau" façades (10)** are to be seen. Continue along the street until the first junction and turn right to go back to the **Place des Tilleuls**, your starting point.

Several maps and other proposals for walks are available from the Tourist Office of the Town of Andenne.



ANDENNE

Nature and walks



Andenne – A walk around Andenne to explore the Old Town

Length: 7,5 km

Time: 2hrs (excluding any visits)

Accessibility: easy

Starting point: The walk leaves from in front of the Tourist Office, 48, place des Tilleuls

The **Tourist Office** (i) stands at 48, **Place des Tilleuls** (1). Andenne has always had a Place des Tilleuls (Lime tree Square). It was formerly called "promenade des Tilleuls", because it used to be a huge meadow where lime trees were planted. The Tourist Office is housed in a magnificent mansion in the "Art Nouveau" style. That house was built in 1907 by the

architect Achille Simon, son of the mayor of that time. The building that serves today as a **Town Hall** used to be a casino (entertainment hall) at that time. It was inaugurated in 1871 and became a Town Hall in 1922. The **bandstand** is the work of the Simon d'Andenne Society. The bandstand was originally built in the middle of the square in 1879, and was taken

down as soon as people became aware that the location produced a disastrous acoustic effect. It was rebuilt shortly afterwards at the place where it stands at the present time. From 1905, a market was set up Tuesday morning at the Perron and Friday morning on the Place des Tilleuls. The market at the Perron disappeared very quickly but the Friday morning market on the Place des Tilleuls became busier and busier. Level with No. 17, there used to be a chapel and a hotel that was converted into a café when the neighbouring cinema was built. Bullet marks can still be seen on the neighbouring wall. They remain evidence of the tragic shooting of 21 August 1914. It was the place where the German troops gathered together over 800 persons from Andenne and Seilles before executing a large number of them. In 2001, development work took place on the square and the "**Porte du Millénaire**", a sculpture by Félix Roulin, was erected at the entrance to the square. Standing with your back to the Town Hall, level with the chemist's shop, take the Rue Brun on the right. Level with the Christ (called "Vieux



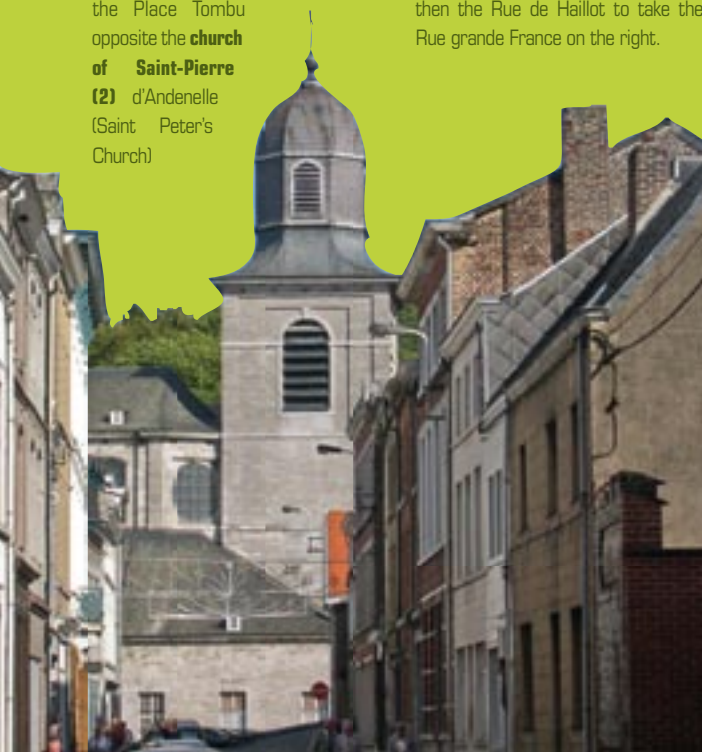


Place des Tilleuls - Hôtel de Ville et kiosque

Bon Dieu”), take the Rue Janson on the left. Go straight on by taking the Rue de l’hôpital and the Rue près des dames. Turn left at the T-junction into the Rue Arthur Charles to reach the Avenue Roi Albert level with the castle (château Noël) (between the railings, you can see the foundations of the fontaine aux chimères, a fountain by Arthur Craco depicting fabulous beasts). Take that road on the right heading for Huy. At the traffic lights, turn right to reach the Place Tombu opposite the **church of Saint-Pierre (2)** d’Andenelle (Saint Peter’s Church)

referred to as the church of the Saracens (Romanesque church from the middle of the 11th century). On the square, take the street on the right, the Rue du chalet and next on the left into the Rue Cuvelier. Pass in front of the last clay pipe factory in Belgium; the **Piperie d’Andenelle (3)** (visit to the Pipeworks on request by phoning +32 (0)472 25 10 75) and its Estaminet, where tobacco can be smoked in clay pipes. Continue to your right through the Rue des moulins then the Rue de Haillot to take the Rue grande France on the right.

Follow the road that turns on the right then turn into the lane on the left, the Rue sur les vignes and go up the path. Take the path on the right before reaching the Chaussée de Ciney. Make a detour towards **“Le Calvaire” (4)**. The path is interspersed with 6 small chapels, built in the 17th century after a serious epidemic, and a larger one of the top of the hill. From the top, you have a vast panorama over the town and its surrounding area. Go back and turn right into the Rue du Calvaire as far as the Chaussée de Ciney and go back down into the town by taking the second alley stairs on the right. Make your way towards the **Sainte-Begga Collegiate church (5)** and take the Rue des chanoinesses in which one of the oldest houses in the town stands on the right (at No. 5). It is referred to as the **“Sainte Begga” house (6)** and dates back to 1623. Walk under the Saint-Étienne door, a beautiful classical portal, the only remains of the period of the seven churches that Begga had built there, in memory of her journey to Rome and its seven basilicas. Go down to the **Place du Chapitre** and walk alongside the **Sainte-Begga fountain**, on your right. This fountain, formerly called the fontaine aux poussins, recalls the legend according to which Saint





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