



Hôtels:

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 du Parc****, Martigny | 6 de la Poste***, Martigny | 11 City Garni, Martigny-Bourg |
| 2 Porte d'Octodure***, Martigny-Croix | 7 Motel des Sports****, Martigny | 12 de la Douane, Martigny |
| 3 Alpes & Rhône***, Martigny | 8 Le Transalpin**, Martigny-Croix | 13 du Pont-du-Trient, Vernayaz |
| 4 Forclaz-Touring***, Martigny | 9 Relais Grand-Quai**, Martigny | 14 Camping TCS, Martigny |
| 5 Forum****, Martigny | 10 Vieux-Stand**, Martigny | |



EXPOSITIONS - AUSSTELLUNGEN - EXHIBITIONS

- E4 Fondation Pierre Gianadda, art, archéologie, automobiles
- E5 Musée et Chiens du St-Bernard



1 THE COUCHEPIN HOUSE

This imposing master property has been built in 1907 from the local architect François-Casimir Besson. Its monumental character and the materials used are making from this building a typical example of its time, namely be the use of the building stone. One must equally point out the iron works on the guardrails as well as the wood pigeon roof. The interlaced initials of both the brothers Arthur and Louis Couchepin can be seen on the beaten out iron of the front door.

2 THE HÔTEL DES TROIS-COURONNES

The original edifice may date from 1609. The arms of Bishop François-Joseph Supersaxo are visible above the Gothic pediment of the door leading to the turret, bearing the date 1731 and the abbreviation WGW-the motto of the Supersaxos: Was Gott Will. Erected to serve also as a prison, the edifice became, at the end of the Ancien Régime, the Hôtel de l'Ange and, finally, the Hôtel des Trois-Couronnes. Its old sign is preserved in the present-day dining hall (restaurant).

3 THE GRENETTE BUILDING

Erected in 1841-1842 by the Martigny-Bourg Commune, which had just broken away from that of Martigny-Ville. Originally designed as a granary-»grenette «-, it acted as the Town Hall until Martigny-Bourg reunited with Martigny-Ville in 1964.

4 THE FORMER MAISON DE COMMUNE, OR «MAISON DE L'HORLOGE» (CLOCKHOUSE)

Erected in 1645, the building was for a few years, no doubt as the result of a donation, the property of the Brig Ursulines. The Sisters sold it off as early as 1685 to the Martigny-Bourg Bourgeoisie (Burgesses), who turned it into a Maison de Commune. Later used a prison, then as a school, the building has retained its graceful arches.

5 ST MICHAEL'S CHAPEL

In Martigny-Bourg a chapel dedicated to Saint Michael is mentioned as from 1345, but the present edifice dates most likely from 1606. On the portico keystone one may read the inscription D A P M E, indicating the donors: donaverunt Antonius Pellissier Michaëlla Eschelley. Inside the tribune and frescoes, painted by the Valaisan artist Albert Chavaz, saw the day during the 1937 renovation. The belfry bears the branded date 1786. At the base of its octagonal steeple, a larch-tree rooted itself around 1820, joined later by a small birch. Since 1968 the chapel has been used exclusively as a mortuary.

6 SEMBLANET MILL

This water mill is a rare relic of industrial technology, harnessing hydraulic power to a grindstone by the method known as des Artifices (used by forges, sawmills, fullers, tanners, etc.) and mentioned already in the 14th century. This ancient mill was bought from Élie Pict by Auguste Semblanet in 1885 and remained in his family until 1946, hence the name. Since 1994 the mill has been incorporated into the official heritage of local industrial know-how.

7 THE PRÉ DE FOIRE (FAIRGROUND)

From the 14th century onwards, this area accommodated local market stalls. In 1392, Countess Bonne de Bourbon, Regent of Savoy granted Martigny the right to hold two annual fairs, each one lasting three days as from St Barnaba's Day (11 June) and St Luke's Day (18 October). After 1800, Martigny-Bourg held two other fairs, the latter (first Monday in December) being the Faire au lard (Bacon Fair). But for many years now this has taken place in the Bourg's main street. On 23 May 1831, at this site, the population erected a Tree of liberty marking local opposition to a change in electoral procedure. This event brought about the military occupation of Martigny, ordered by the Cantonal Diet, and the imprisonment of the mob leaders. A street recalls this event.

8 ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH

The new church of St Michael, consecrated on 27 October 1968, is the work of the local architect Jean-Paul Darbellay. Its interplay of wood and concrete, direct and indirect lighting, the outer yard prolonging the altar space, and the sober quality of the whole-all combine to create a harmonious atmosphere for prayer and meditation.

9 THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE

The remains of this ancient monument are those that have been visible throughout the centuries. Excavated as from the end of the 19th century, it was only in, after its acquisition by the Swiss Confederation, that its full restoration was undertaken. Its structures and dimensions are relatively modest (75.50 x 63.70 m), but nevertheless bear witness to the flourishing of the Roman city of Octodurus, also named Forum Claudii Vallensium. Presently this precinct affords opportunities for various entertainments (concerts, cow fights, etc.), seating for over 5,000 spectators.