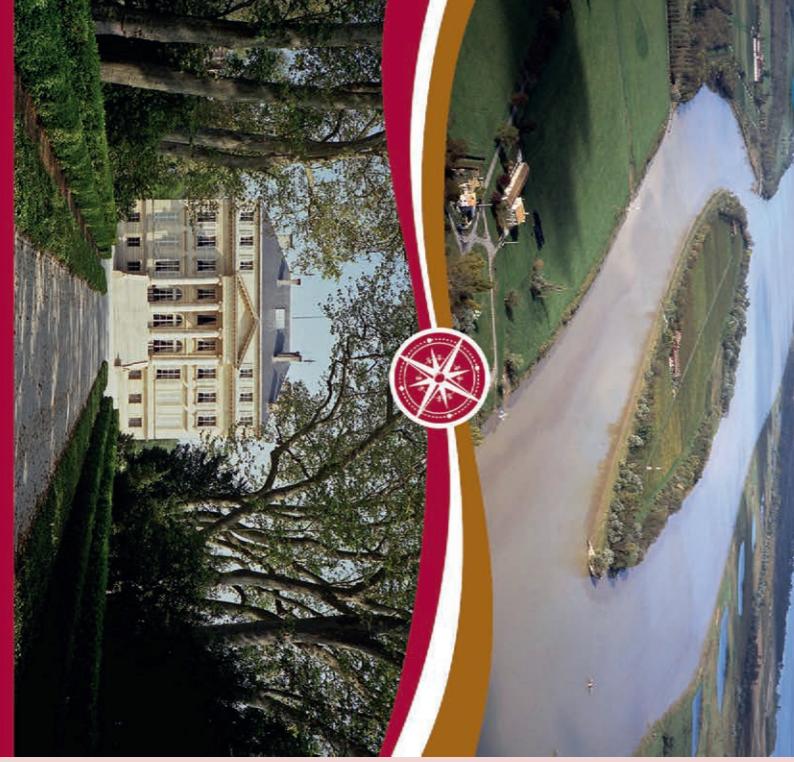




Itinéraires de découverte



Carte touristique

Info Tourisme Médoc Estuaire
Port de Lamarque, 33460 Lamarque
+33 (0)5 56 58 76 19
infotourisme@medoc-estuaire.fr
www.margaux-tourisme.com
Ouvert de mai à septembre / Open from May to September
Coordonnées GPS / GPS address
Latitude : 45.096791 • Longitude : -0.695915

Des remarques ? Des suggestions ?
Faites-nous en part à :
please tell us at :
avantin@medoc-estuaire.fr

Conception et réalisation :
Communauté de Communes Médoc Estuaire
en collaboration avec
les Archives Départementales de la Gironde

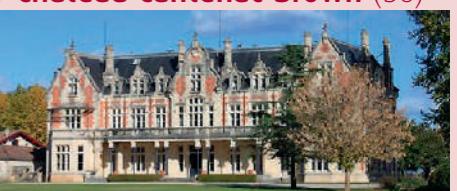
Cartographie, composition, édition :
PUBLICA - 05 46 02 43 09

Couverture / Cover :
Port d'Issan vers l'île Margaux Château Margaux /
Issan port to Margaux Island, Château Margaux

Région Aquitaine - Inventaire général, Barroche Adrienne, 2012,
château Margaux, Château Guy, Grolimund Horan, le Collen
Michel, Martin Anne-Véronique, ODS-Agence Eden, Commune de
Cussac-Fort-Médoc, Cdc Médoc Estuaire, château
Malescasse, château discours, château Lascombes, Publica

18th and 20th century. Built in 1736 by Pierre Mitchell, Irish expatriate and founder of the royal glassworks of Bordeaux. Located on one of the highest hill in Médoc. 5th Grand Cru Classé³.

18 Château Cantenac Brown (D8)



xix^e siècle. Style Renaissance anglaise. 3^{ème} Grand Cru Classé³.
19th century. English Renaissance style. 3rd Grand Cru Classé³.

19 Château Lascombes (D7)



xix^e siècle. Doit son nom au Chevalier Antoine de Lascombes. 2nd Grand Cru Classé³.
19th century. Owes its name to the Knight Antoine de Lascombes. 2nd Grand Cru Classé³.

¹Chartreuse : maison de campagne.
Chartreuse: cottage.

²Palus : terre d'alluvions en zone inondable.
Palus: land due to sediment in a liable to flooding area.

³Grand Cru Classé : classification officielle des vins de Bordeaux, référence établie à la demande de l'empereur Napoléon III pour l'exposition Universelle de Paris de 1855.

⁴Claret : dénomination anglaise pour les vins rouges de Bordeaux. N'est pratiquement plus employée aujourd'hui afin d'éviter toute confusion avec le Clairet (vin rouge peu coloré).
Claret: English name for Bordeaux red wines. Is practically no more used today to avoid misunderstanding with the Clairet (a clear red wine).

⁵Bouillie bordelaise : mélange de sulfate de cuivre et de chaux, utilisé sous forme de vaporisation fongicide pendant les mois d'été pour combattre le mildiou.
Bouillie bordelaise: mixture of copper sulphate and lime used in the form of fungicidal spraying in summer to fight the mildew.

Architecture des châteaux

1 Château Lachesnaye (B2)



xix^e siècle. Style néo-renaissance d'inspiration anglaise.
19th century. Neo-Renaissance style of English inspiration.

2 Château de Lamarque (C4)



xii^e et xv^e siècles. Forteresse médiévale.
11th and 15th century. Medieval fortress.

3 Château Malescasse (C5)



xix^e siècle. Architecture de style classique. Toit coiffé d'un belvédère. Construit sur le point le plus haut de la commune.
19th century. Classical architecture style. Roof with a panoramic viewpoint. Built on the highest spot of the village.

4 Château d'Arcins (B5-B6)



xix^e siècle. Demeure de type chartreuse¹.
Chais de plus de 150 m bordant la route.
Cuvier circulaire.

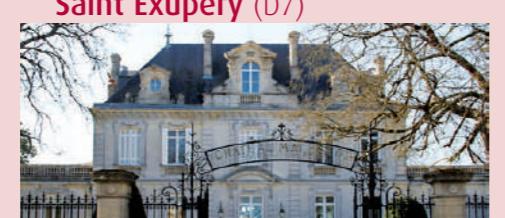
19th century. A cottage with cellars of more than 150 meters long lining the road. Circular vats room.

5 Château Fumadelle (E6)



xix^e siècle. Rare exemple d'une construction en zone de palus², à l'instar des chartreuses de Macau (itinéraire Patrimoine n°9).
Rare example of a building in an alluvium area like the "Chartreuses"¹ of Macau (Heritage Itinerary n°9).

6 Château Malescot Saint Exupéry (D7)



xix^e s. Premier cuvier médocain (à étage) qui mécanise la vinification (1^{re} moitié du xix^e).
19th century. The first storeyed fermenting room in Médoc which mechanizes the wine making (first half of the 19th century).

7 Château Palmer (D8-E8)



xix^e siècle. Construit pour les Frères Pereire, concepteurs de la "ville d'hiver" d'Arcachon. 3^{ème} Grand Cru Classé³.

19th century. Built for the Pereire brothers, the designers of the "ville d'hiver" of Arcachon. 3rd Grand Cru Classé³.

8 Château d'Issan (E8)

xvi^e siècle. Maison noble, entourée de douves; reconstruite par le Chevalier d'Essenault, conseiller au Parlement de Bordeaux. 3^{ème} Grand Cru Classé³.

19th century. Belonged to Camille Godart, benefactor of the City of Bordeaux. It became famous for marketing Claret wine⁴. Splendid landscape park. 3rd Grand Cru Classé³.



17th century. Noblemen's dwelling, surrounded with ditches, rebuilt by the Knight of Essenault, adviser of the Parliament of Bordeaux. 3rd Grand Cru Classé³.

9 Château Margaux (E7)



xix^e siècle. Protégé au titre des Monuments Historiques. 1^{er} Grand Cru Classé³. Architecture néo-classique. Construit en 1811 par Louis Combes, élève de Victor Louis qui fut l'architecte du Grand Théâtre de Bordeaux.

19th century. Inscribed Historical Monument by the French National Trust. 1st Grand Cru Classé³.

Neo-classical architecture. Built by Louis Combes in 1811, pupil of Victor Louis who was the architect of the Grand Theatre of Bordeaux.

10 Château Kirwan (E8)



xix^e siècle. Domaine ayant appartenu au mécène bordelais Camille Godart. Propriété qui se fit connaître en commercialisant du Claret⁴. Splendide parc paysager. 3^{ème} Grand Cru Classé³.

19th century. Belonged to Camille Godart, benefactor of the City of Bordeaux. It became famous for marketing Claret wine⁴. Splendid landscape park. 3rd Grand Cru Classé³.

11 Château Giscours (E9)

xix^e siècle. Modèle de château viticole comprenant château ("vitrine") et parc, cuverie et chai (outil de vinification), ferme (animaux, élevage, pâturage), école pour les enfants du personnel. 3^{ème} Grand Cru Classé³.

14th-16th and 19th century. Medieval château with its four towers with fire holes, its moats and fixed bridge preserved. Abode rebuilt at the beginning of the 16th century, most probably by the Dussaud family.

12 Château La Lagune (F11)

xviii^e et xix^e siècles. Chartreuse¹ construite par le Trésorier de France, Jean-François de Lavaud, dans les années 1730.

17th and 19th century. Chateau from 1600's from which only the entrance porch remains.

Construction of a new dwelling after 1860 by the De Guigné family. Park, gardens, fishponds.

18th and 19th century. Château dated 1780's, built on a cellar foundation. Its large triangular pediment gives it a classical-looking. Protected as Historical Monument by the French National Trust since 1998.

13 Château d'Agassac (G11)



xix^e siècle. Château construit dès 1860 sur un corps de logis plus ancien. Chais bleus aux couleurs de la bouillie bordelaise⁵.

19th century. Chateau from 1860 on a part of an ancient building. Blue wine-storehouses of the same color as the bouillie bordelaise⁵.

14 Château du Terre (D9)



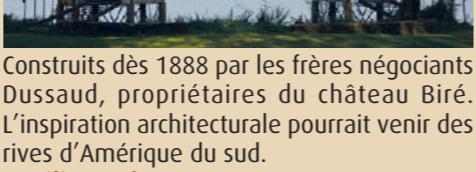
xviii^e et xix^e siècles. Edifié en 1736 par Pierre Mitchell, expatrié irlandais et fondateur de la verrerie royale de Bordeaux. Situé sur une des croupes les plus élevées du Médoc. 5^{ème} Grand Cru Classé³.

17th and 19th century. Medieval château with its four towers with fire holes, its moats and fixed bridge preserved. Abode rebuilt at the beginning of the 17th century, most probably by the Dussaud family.

14th-16th and 19th century. Medieval château with its four towers with fire holes, its moats and fixed bridge preserved. Abode rebuilt at the beginning of the 17th century, most probably by the Dussaud family.

18th and 19th century. Château dated 1780's, built on a cellar foundation. Its large triangular pediment gives it a classical-looking. Protected as Historical Monument by the French National Trust since 1998.

15 Château Sénéjac (D12)



xvii^e et xviii^e siècles. Château des années 1600 dont seul le porche d'entrée subsiste. Construction du nouveau logis entamé après 1860 par la famille De Guigné. Parc, jardins, viviers.

17th and 18th century. Château from 1600's from which only the entrance porch remains.

Construction of a new dwelling after 1860 by the De Guigné family. Park, gardens, fishponds.

18th and 19th century. Château dated 1780's, built on a cellar foundation. Its large triangular pediment gives it a classical-looking. Protected as Historical Monument by the French National Trust since 1998.

16 Château d'Arsac (C10)

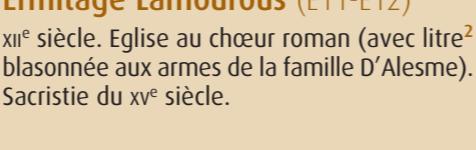


xvii^e siècle. Château construit dès 1860 sur un corps de logis plus ancien. Chais bleus aux couleurs de la bouillie bordelaise⁵.

19th century. Chateau from 1860 on a part of an ancient building. Blue wine-storehouses of the same color as the bouillie bordelaise⁵.

17th and 19th century. Château dated 1780's, built on a cellar foundation. Its large triangular pediment gives it a classical-looking. Protected as Historical Monument by the French National Trust since 1998.

17 Château d'Arcins (C10)



xvii^e et xviii^e siècles. Château construit dès 1860 sur un corps de logis plus ancien. Chais bleus aux couleurs de la bouillie bordelaise⁵.

19th century. Chateau from 1860 on a part of an ancient building. Blue wine-storehouses of the same color as the bouillie bordelaise⁵.

17th and 19th century. Château dated 1780's, built on a cellar foundation. Its large triangular pediment gives it a classical-looking. Protected as Historical Monument by the French National Trust since 1998.

18 Château Cantenac Brown (D8)

xix^e siècle. Château des années 1600 dont seul le porche d'entrée subsiste. Construction du nouveau logis entamé après 1860 par la famille De Guigné. Parc, jardins, viviers.

17th and 19th century. Château from 1600's from which only the entrance porch remains.

Construction of a new dwelling after 1860 by the De Guigné family. Park, gardens, fishponds.

18th and 19th century. Château dated 1780's, built on a cellar foundation. Its large triangular pediment gives it a classical-looking. Protected as Historical Monument by the French National Trust since 1998.

19 Château Lascombes (D7)

xix^e siècle. Doit son nom au Chevalier Antoine de Lascombes. 2nd Grand Cru Classé³.

19th century. Owes its name to the Knight Antoine de Lascombes. 2nd Grand Cru Classé³.

18th and 20th century. Built in 1736 by Pierre Mitchell, Irish expatriate and founder of the royal glassworks of Bordeaux. Located on one of the highest hill in Médoc. 5th Grand Cru Classé³.

Patrimoine

1 Fort Médoc (C3)



xvii^e siècle. Élément du Verrou de l'Estuaire, conçu par Vauban, comprenant le Fort Médoc, le Fort Pâté et la citadelle de Blaye. Inscrit sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial par l'UNESCO.

17th century. Element of the Bolt of the Estuary conceived by Vauban including the Fort Médoc, the Fort Pâté and the citadel of Blaye. Included on the World Heritage list by UNESCO.

2 Eglise (xix^e siècle) et dôme de Lamarque (C4)

