

## THE PUBLIC WEIGHSTATION

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The public weighstation, built in 1907, is situated on the northern side of the village. It was used to control the weight of produce and animals according to the official system, administered by the municipal council.

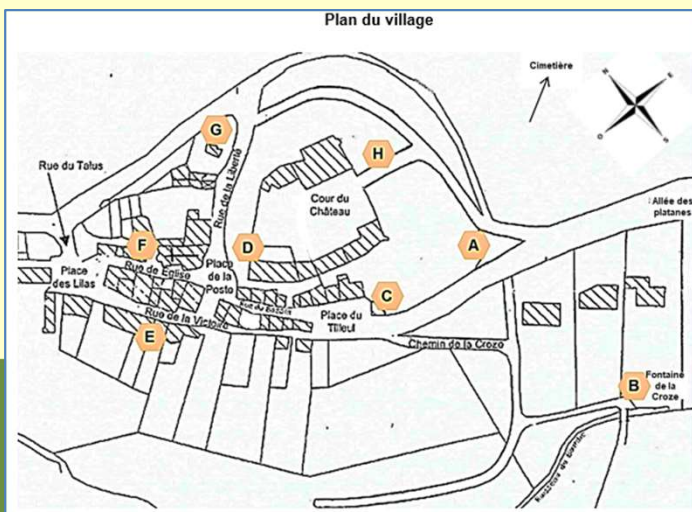


## THE "FONTAINE DE LA CROZE"

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Take the small path down from the "Place du Tilleul". You will arrive at a simple log bridge crossing the Bourdic brook, which leads walkers towards the Tréville and Puginier road.

Just before the bridge, a few meters up on the left, you will find the old village well, sheltered by a brick arch and closed by an iron grid. This is the "Fontaine de la Croze".



To the north-east of the village is the communal cemetery which corresponds to a former ecclesiastical site. This modest mound housed a place of worship, attested to in 1257 as "the old church", and its graveyard. Following a well-known process, this primitive church was replaced by a new church in the present village, chosen before the middle of the XIII C by the community as their new living place. Nevertheless, the cemetery remains in its original location.

## THE LAKE

Situated to the west of the village, the Malfrette Lake is a dammed artificial body of water for agricultural use. It covers 13 ha and has a capacity of approximately 400,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

It is now used by fishermen, walkers, bikers and horse riders alike, with picnic tables where one can enjoy nature with mallards, grey herons and egrets.



**Enjoy  
your visit !**



# LA POMARÈDE

Located in the Lauragais at the foot of the "Montagne Noire", the village of La Pomarède takes its name from the medieval Occitan term "pomareta", which gave La Pomareda and which means the apple orchard.

La Pomarède constitutes one of those rare Lauragais localities (east of Toulouse) already mentioned in the XI C.



**THE "ASSOCIATION PATRIMOINE ET CULTURE" INVITES YOU TO DISCOVER LA POMARÈDE - THE VILLAGE, THE SITE, ITS HERITAGE AND ITS HISTORY WHILST ENJOYING A SHORT FIFTEEN MINUTE WALK.**

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## THE CASTLE H

The construction of the castle, first mentioned in the XI C, began in 1052. At that time, it was a fort (*castrum*) belonging to the fiefdom of Count Guillaume IV de Toulouse. The castle looms over the village, perched on a rocky outcrop which supports the walls. It was partially surrounded by a moat. The original builder of the castle is not known but most probably was a vassal of Raymond-Bernard de Trencavel, who held a vast domain between Castelnaudary and Saint-Félix. Two imposing turrets flank the north-east and south-east angles. Circular to the north-east and resting on three buttressed arches anchored into the curtain wall, the construction is similar to that of the castle keep of Arques. The south-east five-sided turret, supported by a corner buttress, is reminiscent of the architecture of the Quillan castle. These remarkable features date from the XIV C. Our feudal castle was subject to several alterations during the XIV and XVI C, most notably the opening of the portal on the east wall and the creation of the bridge.

The bridge, probably wooden originally, was rebuilt in the XVII C, after the Thirty Years War. The brick arches we see today date from the XVIII C. At the end of the XIX C, the castle underwent further modifications; in particular, the donjon lost its pointed roof.

### A little history...

During the Albigensian Crusade, in December 1211, the castle was attacked by the crusaders of Simon de Montfort.

At the time of the Hundred Years War, in 1355, the army of the Black Prince, son of Edward III, besieged La Pomarède and looted the village.

In the night of the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 1632, Maréchal Schomberg passed through La Pomarède and forded the Fresquel Brook to attack the Duke of Montmorency. The battle was very short and the Duke taken prisoner.

In April 1814, on the return from Spain, the Battle of Toulouse took place between Wellington and Soult. The following day, part of the English army which pursued the French cavalry settled south of the village of La Pomarède at a place called Malou.

## THE CASTLE COURTYARD D

Today, in the courtyard, we find the City Hall, the post-office, the school and a hôtel-restaurant. The building called "Tour Jean XXII" served as a stopping-place for this Pope in 1317.



## THE CARVED STONE LINTELS E

Some of the houses in the "Rue de la Victoire" boast stone lintels on their façades, carved by a stonemason who owned the buildings in the XIX C.



## THE CHURCH OF SAINT-CHRISTOPHER F

The Church of Saint-Christopher, located in the heart of the village and below the castle, dates from before the middle of the XII C. (Perhaps it was originally a pre-Romanesque church). In 1317, it pertained to the diocese of Saint-Papoul. It has a fine neo-gothic doorway and gabled triangular bell-wall pierced with 3 bell bays, in only the center one of which hangs a bell. This bell was donated, in 1732, by Jean-Emeric de Bruyères, Lord of La Pomarède.



The church, which was restored in 2009, presents some interesting details: modern (glass and concrete) stained-glass windows made by the master glassmaker Henri Guérin and dating from 1963; an oil painting by Louis-Marie-François Jacquesson de La Chevreuse (1839-1903), and an old clockwork mechanism for the bell. The church also possesses a fine christening-font in rose Caunes-Minervois marble, dating from 1752. The nave is supported by three double-pointed arches and has three lateral chapels with intersecting ribs vaulting.

