Welcome to Camaret-sur-Mer !

LA FAUNE ET LA FLORE / NATURAL HERITAGE

La lande pourpre, riche d'ajoncs et de bruyères, les dunes charnues de la plage de Pen-Hat, les falaises tourmentées de la Pointe de Pen-Hir… Camaret-sur-Mer offre autant de paysages variés aux promeneurs, que de refuges et d'habitats à la faune et la flore évoluant sur nos côtes.

The flora and fauna

Walkers or flora and fauna won't be disappointed either, as

Camaret-sur-Mer has many coastal walks and a large area of outstanding natural beauty. From *Pointe de la Tavelle*, covered with furze and heathers like a purple land, to Beach of Pen-Hat over which the Breton wind blows its thick sand dunes, to *Pointe de Pen-Hir*, imposing high cliffs in a stormy sea.

Camaret-sur-Mer rich history guarantees that visitors to the town will never be short of venues to visit and sights to see. Please, follow gannets and crabs!

Situated in the heart of *Parc Naturel Marin d'Iroise* (The Iroise Marine Natural Park) and of *Parc Naturel Régional d'Armorique* (The Armorica Regional Natural Park), *Camaret-sur-Mer* belongs to **Natura 2000** ecological network.

Les plages / Beaches

Sable fin, cordon de galets, mares dans les roches à marée basse… Farniente, "bassins tactiles", pêche à pieds, activités nautiques… Cinq plages bordent Camaret-sur-Mer : un grand terrain de jeu pour tous les goûts.

Camaret-sur-Mer encompasses five beaches to enjoy everyone: whether you are looking for water-based recreational activities or for idleness then *Camaret-sur-Mer* is the place for you.

La Plage du Corréjou Correjou Beach

This fine sand beach is safe and accessible to all.

La plage de Pen-Hat Beach Pen-Hat

Pen-Hat is a beach dedicated to surfers where bathing is sternly prohibited.

Nevertheless, you will be able to watch the sun set or the moon rise, with the

semaphore of the *Pointe du Toulinguet* in the background.

Warning: in *Camaret-sur-Mer*, beaches are unpatrolled, so you must be careful. Besides, pets are not allowed there.

Le Parc Naturel Marin d'Iroise / The Iroise Marine Natural Park

Créée en Septembre 2007, cette aire marine protégée prend en compte la richesse et la biodiversité des milieux marins de la Pointe Finistère, entre Ouessant et l'île de Sein. Elle a également pour objectif de promouvoir le développement durable des activités maritimes, professionnelles ou de loisirs.

Created in 2007, *The* Iroise Marine Natural Park is a marine protected area off the coast of *Finistère* between the islands Ushant, *Molène*, and *Sein*, and the coasts of *Crozon* headland and *Douarnenez*. This area is remarkable for its amazing biodiversity which contains dozens of less well-known or more discreet marine species. Therefore, one of the aims of this marine natural park consists in boasting the sustainable development in all maritime activities, from professional to leisure ones.

For further information, please visit the official website at: http://www.parc-marin-iroise.com/

Pourquoi "Mer d'Iroise" ? / What is the origin of the name "Iroise Sea"?

Le terme d'Iroise n'apparaît que tardivement sur les cartes marines anciennes du XVè et XVIè siècle. En 1705, la Carte du Gouvernement Général de Bretagne mentionne pour la première fois le « passage de Lyroise ». En 1770, la carte générale des côtes de Bretagne mentionne elle aussi le passage de l'Iroise, entre la Chaussée des Pierres Noires et la Chaussée de Sein.

The name "Iroise" appeared for the first time in the nautical charts dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries. Actually, in 1705, the Map from the General Government of Brittany mentioned *Le Passage de Lyroise* (The Passage of Lyroise). Then, in 1770, a map of Brittany coastlines also inscribed *Le Passage de Lyroise* between *La Chaussée des Pierres Noires* (The Blacks Rocks' Causeway*)* and *La Chaussée de Sein* (The Sein Causeway).

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

La Tour Vauban (The Vauban Tower)

Projetée dès 1683 sous le règne de Louis XIV, les plans de la tour sont tracés dès 1689 par Vauban, afin d'assurer la défense du port-arsenal de Brest. Encore inachevée, elle fait son baptème du feu le 18 juin 1694 lors de la bataille de Trez-Rouz en brisant l'assaut de 147 vaisseaux

de la flotte anglo-hollandaise. La Tour Vauban est en cours de restauration, afin de réaliser les tranches de travaux requises dans le cadre de l'inscription à l'Unesco – Réseau des Sites Majeurs de Vauban, inscrit au Patrimoine Mondial, le 7 Juillet 2008.

Drafted in 1683, *La Tour Vauban* (The Vauban Tower) is a defensive tower designed in 1689 by *Vauban* in order to guard the port of Brest. Completed in 1696, the tower played a significant role during the Battle of *Camaret* (18th June, 1694) in forcing the English fleet back out to sea.

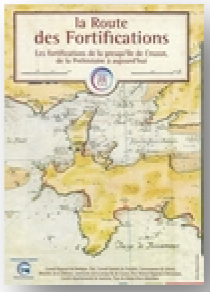
La Tour Vauban (The Vauban Tower) is called *La Tour Dorée* (The Gilded Tower): in 2008, it has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as part

of the "Fortifications of *Vauban*" group.

La Route des Fortifications / A map of *Camaret-sur-Mer* fortifications

De la préhistoire à aujourd'hui, venez découvrir les ouvrages de défense qui s'étendent tout au long de la Presqu'île.

Imposing bastioned fortifications built as costal defence retrace the history of the *Crozon* Peninsula, from prehistory through to the present day.



La Maison du Patrimoine Maritime de Camaret / Camaret-sur-Mer Maritime Museum

Située dans une ancienne

conserverie, la Maison du Patrimoine vous invite à partager le passé des camarétois : construction navale, pêche à la sardine et à la langouste, femmes au travail, mareyage… constituent les thématiques de cette exposition permanente, qui se veut technique, mais surtout témoin d'un temps révolu.

Ouvert tous les jours en juillet/août de 14h30 à 18h30. Quai Kléber.

Situated at the very end of the Peninsula, *Camaret-sur-Mer* had been playing a strategic role in the maritime heritage throughout the ages. At first, the town was the guardian of the *Goulet de Brest* (Narrow of Brest). Until the beginning of the 20th century, *Camaret-sur-Mer* was well-known for its sardine fishery. After living its most prosperous period with the crayfish fishery, the town has become a yachting harbour to preserve its maritime heritage.

The curved shape of the Kameled [1]port

The Maritime Museum is located on *Quai Kléber*, near the Artists' District where the fishers were formerly living. Actually, the current museum is an ex-fish canning factory.

Here, you will find all about the fishers' diary life in the *Camaret-sur-Mer* of the 1930s: unpublished photographs, testimonies, genuine tools and working clothes could take you on a journey through time.

[1] Kameled is the Breton translation for *Camaret-sur-Mer*.

In those years, a dozen of shipyards lead the local maritime activity and not far off 200 ships were drawn alongside the port.

Notre-Dame de Rocamadour Chapel

En l'an 1527 fut fondée la

chapelle Notre-Dame du Roc (Roch A Ma Dour), du Breton "roc au milieu des eaux". Cette interprétation tient compte de la situation géographique, puisque la chapelle se situe sur un piton rocheux. Une autre hypothèse, en relation avec le pèlerinage de Rocamadour dans le Quercy, veut que les pèlerins nordiques, soucieux d'emprunter une route maritime plus sûre et rapide, auraient fait escale pour y fonder ce sanctuaire afin de perpétuer le culte de Notre-Dame et servir d'abri. Lors de la tentative de débarquement des anlgo-hollandais en juin 1694, un boulet décoiffa la flèche du clocher qui ne fut jamais remplacé. Un incendie en 1910 nécessita

la restauration de la chapelle : disparition de nombreux ex-voto. A l'initiative du Poète St-Pol-Roux, un Comité fut fondé pour collecter les fonds.

The chapel was built in the year 1527. There are two main reasons why the chapel was called *Rocamadour*. The first rests on that *Rocamadour* could derive from the Breton appellation "*Roch A Ma Dour*" meaning "*rock in the middle of the waters*". Actually, this appellation refers to the geographic place of the chapel which is on a rocky peak, under the water during the periods of large tidal coefficients. The second reason is related to the pilgrimage to *Rocamadour* town in *Quercy* province: actually, Scandinavian pilgrims, who were seeking for a safe maritime road, might have put in at *Camaret-sur-Mer*. During their stay, they could have set up a sanctuary dedicated to worship *Notre-Dame's* memory and to shelter the next pilgrims.

Later, during the Battle of *Camaret-sur-Mer* in June 1694, a cannonball destroyed the Chapel's steeple which had never been restored since.

Les alignements mégalithiques de Lagatjar / Standing stones in the *Lagatjar* alignment

Edifiés vers 2 500 avant J.C. et classés au titre des Monuments Historiques depuis le 8 juin 1883, ils ne comprennent plus de nos jours que 65 menhirs, qui s'étendent sur plus de 200 mètres. L'ensemble dessine une ligne orientée N35°E et S35°O, d'où partent à angle droit deux lignes parallèles. Cette orientation est associée à la constellation des Pléiades, en breton « ar yar » (la poule), d'où la toponymie du lieu-dit de Lagad-yar (l'œil de la poule)

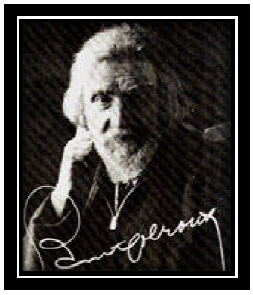
The *Lagatjar* alignment includes 65 stones which were erected around 2500 BC over more than 200 meters along. Their layout is associated to the astronomic orientation of the *Pleiades* constellation (Seven Sisters).

This standing stones alignment was called *Lagatjar* in reference to the Breton interpretation "*lagad ar yar*" meaning "*the eye of the hen*".

This site is classified as *Monument Historique* (Historic Monument, in other words a National Heritage Site of France), since the June 8th, 1883.

Le Poète St-Pol-Roux / The poet called Saint-Pol-Roux

Symboliste et précurseur du surréalisme, Pierre Paul Roux est né le 15 Janvier 1861 à St-Henri (Marseille).



Saint-Pol-Roux was a French Symbolist poet and the forerunner of the Surrealism movement.

Born Paul-Pierre Roux in St Henri (Marseilles) on 15th January 1861, he studied in *Notre-Dame des Minimes* College where he passed the Baccalaureate in Literature.

At first, he wrote some plays thanks to which he became better known; from 1890, he began to sign his work under the pen name "*Saint-Pol-Roux*".

A year later, he met *Amélie Bélorgey*, his wife. From Brussels, to the Ardennes, to Paris, he finally settled in *Roscanvel* where his daughter *Divine* was born. Then, he moved to *Camaret-sur-Mer* town which was to become the source of his inspiration.

There, *Saint-Pol-Roux* bought in 1903 a fisherman's cottage which overlooked the Beach of Pen-Hat. He transformed this cottage into a manor which was named firstly *Le Manoir du Boultous* and, after the death of his son in 1914, *Le Manoir de Coecilian*.

During the night of 23 to 24 June 1940, a German soldier invaded the manor, killed the governess and injured *Divine*.

Lastly, the manor was burned down with the manuscript what lead to the death of the poet *Saint-Pol-Roux*.

The ruin of *Saint-Pol-Roux Manor* resulted from an allied air raid in 1944.