

Red list of heritage sites in danger

Champigny-sur-Marne - FRANCE



This document contains a list of heritage sites in danger. It is a consequence of the survey results developed within the Erasmus+ project "The Power of Heritage for Civic Engagement and Lifelong Education".



**The Power of Heritage
for Civic Engagement and
Lifelong Education**



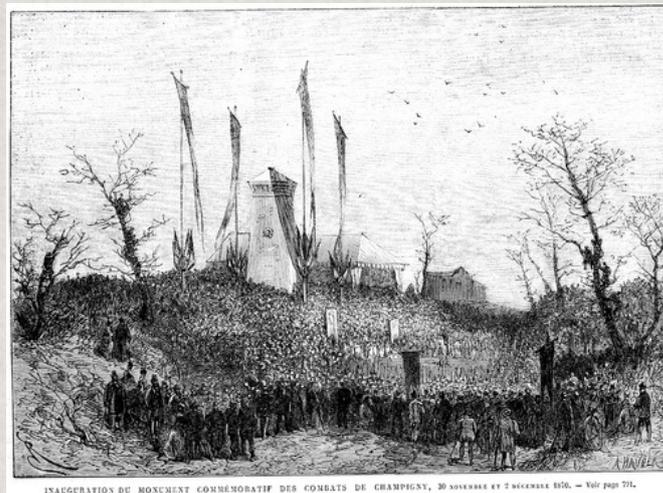
THE FRANCO-GERMAN OSSUARY

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The Franco-German Ossuary, erected in 1873, is one of the principal memorial sites for the Franco-German War of 1870 and the Battle of Champigny. A monument of iconic stature, it houses the remains of more than 1,000 French and 400 German soldiers.

The Franco-German War of 1870 had a profound impact on the lives of the people of Champigny and the French people. To honor the soldiers who died in combat during the Battle of Champigny, three commemorative monuments were erected in the town.

In 1873, the architect Vaudremer built a base and an obelisk, which were enhanced five years later by the crypt, designed by the architect Rivière: the Ossuary was born.



It is one of the few national monuments shared by both countries, bringing together in one place the remains of French and German soldiers, symbolizing peace. Restored the previous day by the French and French governments in 1968-1969.

The starting point of the memories of the war of 1870 is presented in the Val-de-Marne

It is a symbol of reconciliation and a souvenir of the combatants of the 1870 war.

Now, the Ossuary is still co-managed by the French and German states. The crypt is now closed to the public.

FRESQUE LE CIRQUE

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Rue de la République in Champigny-sur-Marne. This fresco is on the wall of a housing project not far from the entrance to the Cité-Jardins. It dates from the 1930s and has never been restored. It is attributed to Marie Viton, whose proper name is "Parade Foraine." Marguerite Koechlin, known as Marie Viton (1893-1954), was a painter, illustrator, costume designer, aviator, and translator of English books, and a friend of Albert Camus.

The fresh Parade Foraine was created to coincide with the construction of the Cité-Jardin. She is Marie Viton's usual fresh girl on the metro.



What to do:

Freshness should be a restoration to preserve your colors and leave them outside the elements, in effect it will be painted on the basis of an immeuble without special protection.



LES FOURS À CHAUX

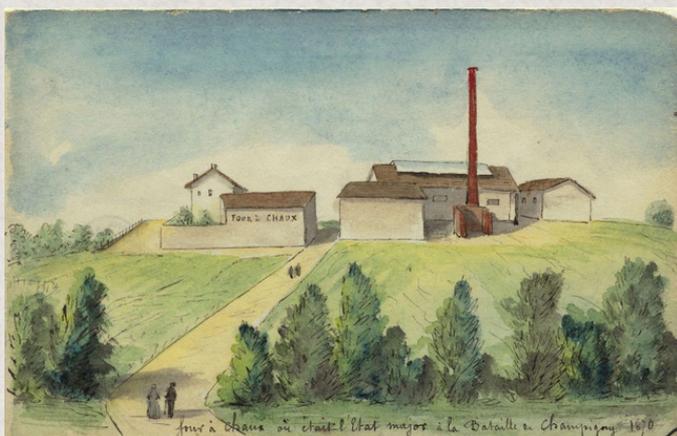
LES FOURS

The commune of Champigny-sur-Marne was known in the 19th century for its lime kilns. Miraculously spared from urbanization, they are still visible today.

Today, only the entrance to the first five kilns is visible from Rue de Bernaü. Since the property is private, one cannot normally enter the courtyard, but the gate is always open...

This site should be made easier and "legally" accessible, and an agreement should be established with the private owner. There were 11 kilns in total; a detailed inventory should be made and visits should be organized.

The site could also provide an opportunity for projections, sound and light shows, or other artistic activities.



Today a discovery tour allows you to learn more about the history of the ovens, the formation of Champigny limestone, the exploitation of the quarries and the rehabilitation of these old operations.

At least Information panels are placed along the paths to discover the history of the site, the exploitation of the quarries and the lime kiln activity.



LE FOUR A CHAUX
BATAILLE DE CHAMPIGNY (1870)

LA STATUE "CHIENNE DOGUE PROTÉGEANT SES PETITS"

THE STATUE

This is a very impressive statue at the intersection of Karl Marx, Proudhon, and Francis de Pressencé streets. It is the work of sculptor Pierre Louis Rouillard and the Durenne Foundry. There's a similar one in the courtyard of a pavilion at the Louvre in Paris. The square in front of the Conservatoire de Musique is very pretty and shady, but the statue is badly damaged; as you can see in the photos, it urgently needs restoration!

It's a place where people could gather and organize readings or other street performances on an animal theme.



PIERRE LOUIS ROUILLARD

Pierre Louis Rouillard, né le 16 janvier 1820 à Paris, où il est mort dans le 14^e arrondissement le 2 juin 1881, est un sculpteur français. Il a été également professeur d'anatomie comparée, après avoir été sculpteur pour le Muséum d'histoire naturelle, ce qui explique la précision de ses sculptures d'animaux qu'il aimait à considérer comme des portraits d'animaux.

Ses œuvres monumentales, en pierre ou en bronze, sont reproduites en fonte de fer pour le décor de parcs et lieux publics, comme au jardin du Grand Rond à Toulouse.