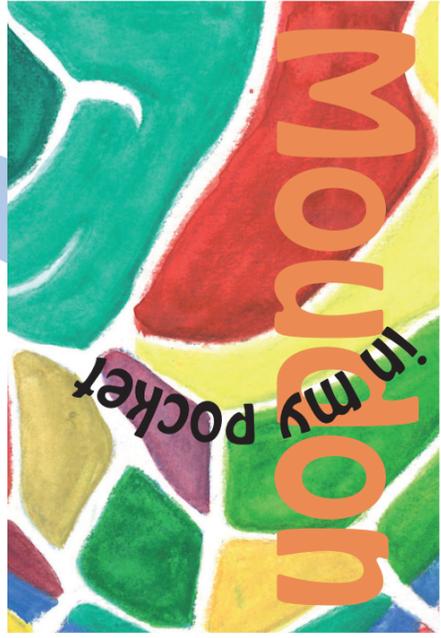


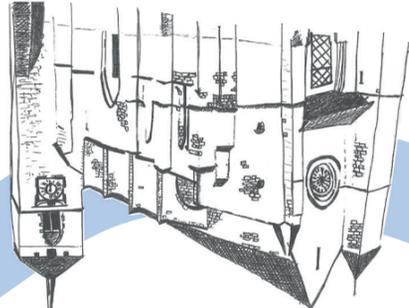
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|----|--|----|--|
| 1 | Église Saint-Étienne / Saint Stephen's Church | 15 | Maison de Mézières / Mézières House |
| 2 | Grenier Bernois, caserne / Bernese grain storage house, barracks | 16 | Maison de Denezzy / Denezzy House |
| 3 | Maison Loys de Villardin / Loys de Villardin House | 17 | Maison de Rochefort / Rochefort House «Old Moudon» Museum |
| 4 | Maison Bize, puis cure / Bize House, then parish house | 18 | Fontaine de Moïse / Moses Fountain |
| 5 | Maison Clavel / Clavel House | 19 | Château de Carrouge / Carrouge Castle |
| 6 | Hôtel-de-ville / Town Hall | 20 | Maison Perrier / House Perrier |
| 7 | Stèle / Stele | 21 | Quartier du Bourg / The «Bourg» |
| 8 | Maison Burnand / Burnand House | 22 | Hôtel du Pont |
| 9 | Maison Tacheron / Tacheron House | 23 | Maison Delacour, hôpital bourgeoisial / Delacour House, former town hospital |
| 10 | Grenette | 24 | Maison neuve du Pont |
| 11 | Fontaine de la Justice / Fountain of Justice | 25 | Ancienne maison de ville / Old Town Hall |
| 12 | Donjon du château seigneurial / Keep of the seigneurial castle | 26 | Maison Wagnières / Wagnières House |
| 13 | Maison des États de Vaud / House so-called of the États de Vaud | 27 | Maison de Forel / Forel House |
| 14 | Maison bernoise / So-called Bern House | 28 | Ancien stand de tir / Former shooting range |



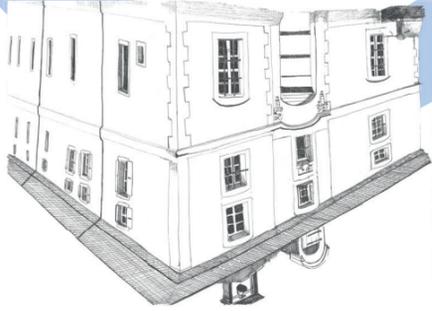
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28



1 **Église Saint-Étienne**
Saint Stephen's Church
Largest church of the Canton of Vaud after the Lausanne cathedral, Saint Stephen's has been built between 1281 and 1333. Its choir stalls are from the 16th century and its fortified bell tower with its battlements served as city gate. It also owns the oldest organ of the canton.



2 **Grenier bernois, caserne**
Bernese grain storage house, barracks



Built in 1774 by the Bernese, the cereal storage house could hold all the grain harvests of the "Pays de Vaud". In addition, it served as customs. In the 19th century, the storage house was transformed into the arsenal of the Canton of Vaud and later into barracks.

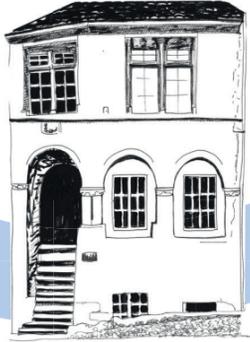
4 **Maison Bize**
Dwelling of the notary Bize, linked to the nobles of Villardin who lived in house no. 34. His house, no. 32, has been built in the style of a Bernese house. The prison of Chavannes-sur-Moudon stood between these two buildings.



5 **Maison Clavel**
Jean-Pierre Clavel built his house in 1772 for his personal living on the upper floors and a cabaret on the ground floor. On its front, coloured reliefs have been sculpted representing the four seasons as four persons of different ages.



The name of this bourgeois arcaded building is due to the tradition that it hosted official meetings. Even if there is no proof of this tradition, it has anyway been an important building because of its position at the doorstep of the seigneurial castle and in front of the Court of Justice.



13 **Maison dite des États de Vaud**
House so-called of the États de Vaud

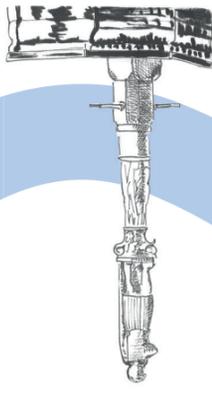
Originally twice as large as now, the keep – also named Tour (Tower) – contained the seigneurial lodgings and the prisons. The entrance door is situated 10 meters above the soil. You had to cross a drawbridge and climb a spiral staircase in order to reach the entrance.



12 **Donjon du Château seigneurial**
Keep of the seigneurial castle

18 **Fontaine de Moïse**
Moses Fountain

Made in 1559, the Moses statue has been carved by the same artist as the statue of Justice. The choice of Moses would come from the vicinity of the former church of Notre-Dame. This statue adorns one of the oldest stone fountains of the town.



With its painted front and its carved windows, this house is indeed a picturesque. In the 16th century, it belonged to the mason Perrier who engraved his name into the front. At the same time, in the next building (no. 2), lived the executioner of the "Pays de Vaud".



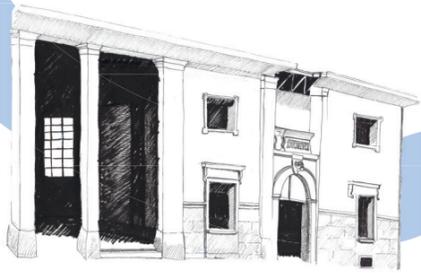
20 **Maison Perrier**

11 **Fontaine de la Justice**
Fountain of Justice

Made by Laurent Perroud in 1559, the Statue of Justice has decorated this fountain since 1963. Sultan, pope, emperor and king have been placed at its feet. Its twin statue, situated in Place de la Palud in Lausanne, was made by the son of the artist.



Built in 1861, this covered hall sheltered the grain market and a slaughterhouse, disposing of their garbage into the neighbouring river Mérine. In the 20th century, the slaughterhouses have been converted into the communal library. It is one of the few preserved grenettes in the Canton of Vaud.



10 **Grenette**

21 **Le Bourq**
The «Bourq»

First extension of the medieval town, this area housed craftsmen, while the noble families lived in the rue du Châteu. The cellars have been carved into the sandstone rock.



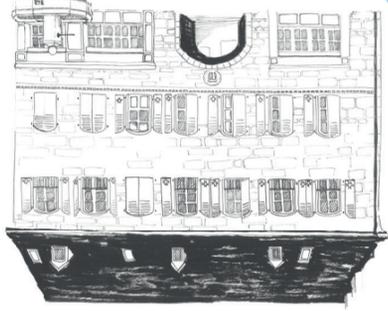
6 **Hôtel-de-ville**
Town Hall

The Hôtel-de-ville has been built in 1837 in place of the old slaughterhouses. The construction of this building with the neo classical front (symmetry, row of arcades, etc.) was part of the layout adjustment for the

two streets Mauborget and Grenade.

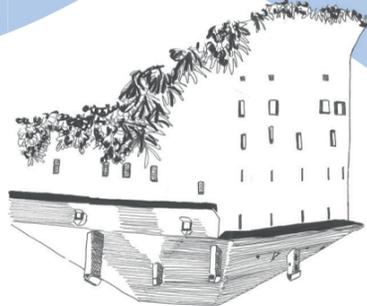


23 **Maison Delacour, hôpital**
Delacour House, former town hospital



Home of notaries in the 16th century, in 1737 the building has been converted into a paupers hospital. Armories of the town's citizens, who contributed to the transformation, decorate the eaves. Since 1827, the house has been used as a girls' school.

In the 16th century, the building belonged to the d'Estavayer family, coregent of Mézières. In 1711 it was transformed to a storage house, in 1818 it became prison of the district and finally, in 1929, it became a theatre and a cultural centre. It also housed the last executed prisoner of the canton, Héli Freymond.



15 **Maison de Mézières**

14 **Maison dite bernoise**
So-called Bern House

Seigneurial residence of the Cerjat family, rebuilt in 1646 with a new front and a raise of the building. It owes its name to its eaves, which are actually typical Geneva style, and which housed the market benches. Its cellars from the 14th century served as main

goods warehouse or wine taverns.



Practical Information

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