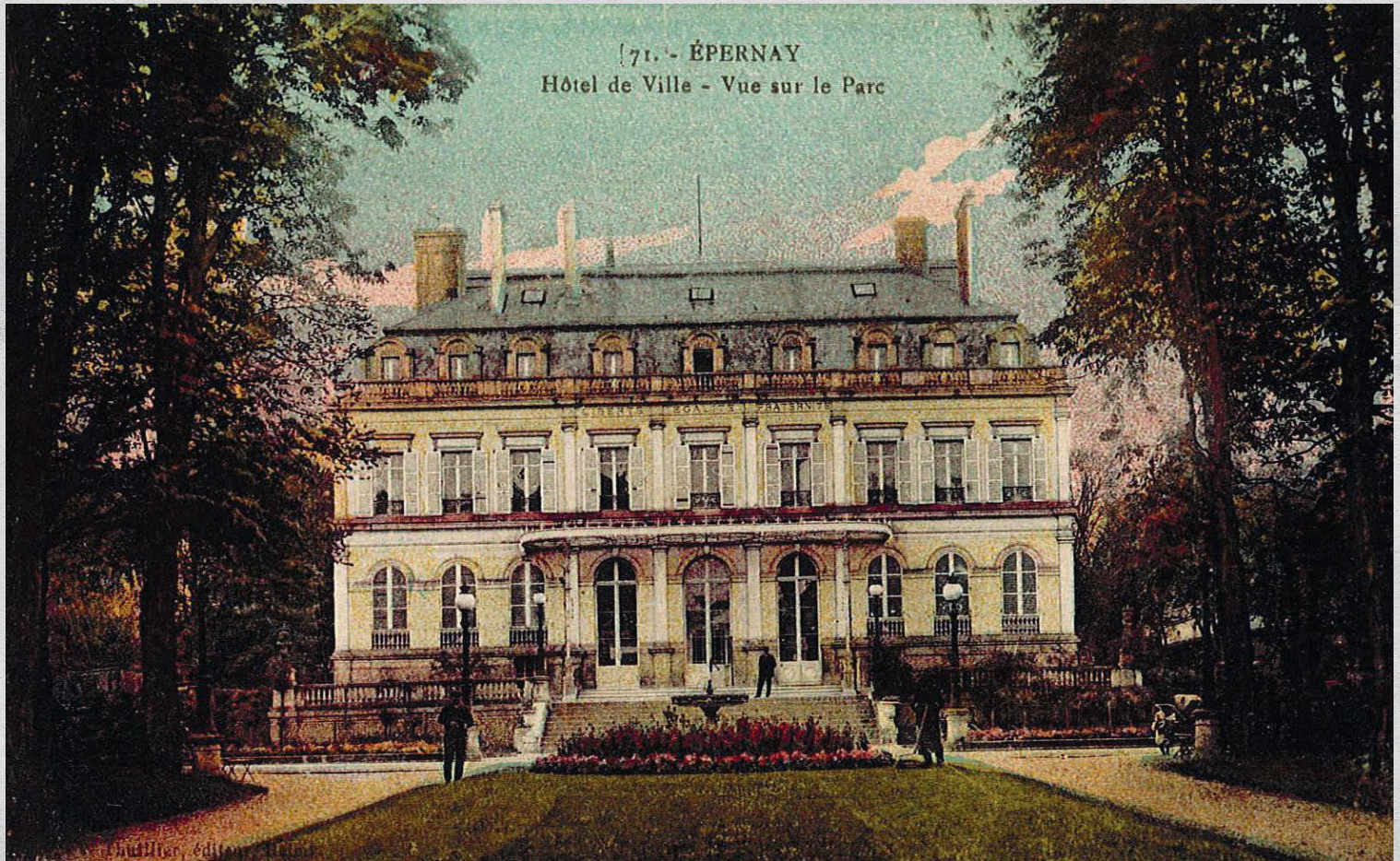


Educational service of Epernay town Archives



Town Hall

Celebrates its *100 year anniversary*

Epernay's town Archives

œ Pupil's file œ

Director : Mme MOREL Marjorie

Teacher organizer : M. de GOSTOWSKI

Special thanks to Mrs Isabelle LINDENBAUM, Mrs Christine PIGOURY and Mr Ted DUDZIAK for their translation help

A CHARGE BEFORE TO BE A BUILDING

1 - Define what a mayor is.

2 - When was the mayor's charge extended to all the royal territory ?

1692

1693

1765

3 - Tick the characteristics of the mayor's charge at that time :

Appointed for life

Hereditary

Only for the nobility

Appointed by the king

Elected by the inhabitants

Impossible to inheritate

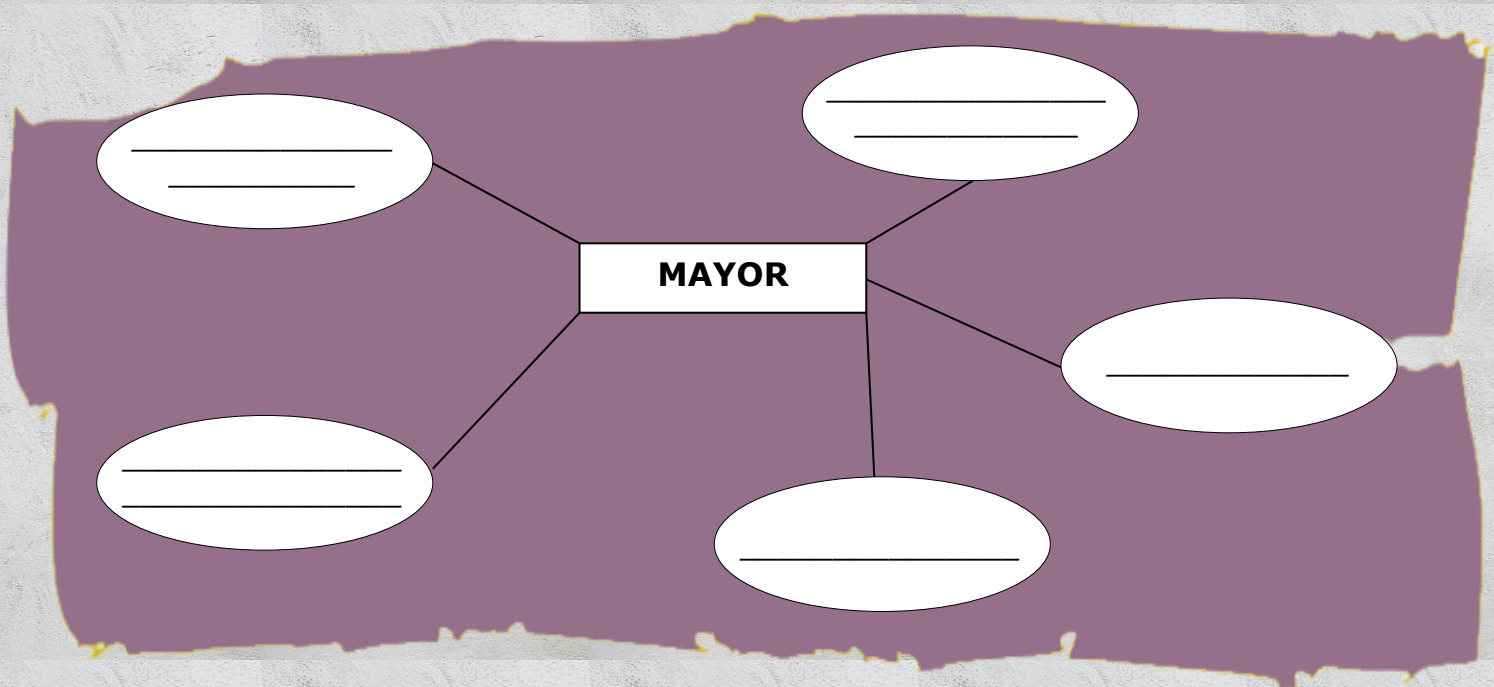
4 - According to the sign, why did the *échevins* (city magistrates) have to swear allegiance to the mayor ?

The échevins had to swear allegiance to the mayor because he was a nobleman

The échevins had to swear allegiance to the mayor because he held reviews of the troops.

The échevins had to swear allegiance to the mayor because he represented the king in the town.

5 - Fill in the balloons with the mayor's responsibilities at that time :



6 – What did the royal edict of 1765 change ?

- Towns elected a council and a mayor. The king approved these elections.
- Towns elected a council which gave the names of three mayor candidates to the king. The sovereign chose among them.
- The king named a council which gave the names of three mayor candidates. The sovereign chose among them.

7 – The royal edict of 1765 set the term of the mayor before the French Revolution. How long was it ?

- 3 years
- 6 years
- For life

8 – Since when has the town of Épernay a mayor ? Who was the first one ?

9 – Was the office of mayor always occupied in Épernay before the French Revolution ? Precise your answer.

10 – Who was the last mayor of Épernay before the French Revolution ?

11 – Which law voted during the time of the French Revolution created the municipalities ?

- The December 5th, 1693 Law.
- The December 14th, 1789 Law.
- The September 5th, 1793 Law.

Épernay's mayors before the French Revolution

Before 1765 :	
NACQUART	1698
Thierry FAGNIER	1703
Antoine QUATRESOUS	1706
Robert SIFFLET, Sieur DULURE	1707
Nobody since 1713 to 1765	

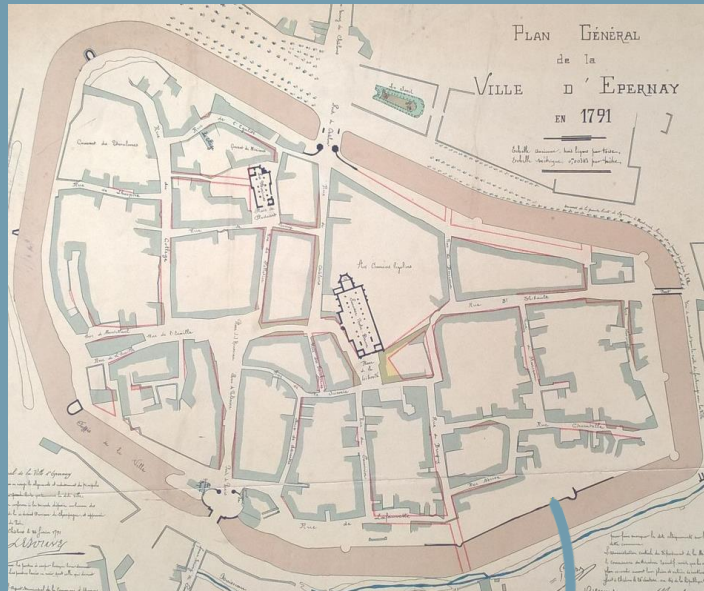
After 1765 :	
Jean-Baptiste PARCHAPPE	1765
François CHERTEMPS	1769
Jean-Baptiste de REIMS	1776
Jean-Baptiste PARCHAPPE	1778
M. GILLET	1781
M. PIERROT	1785
M. PARCTELAINE	1788

THE FIRST TOWN COUNCIL MEETING ROOMS

1 – On the map below :

- Put a black point where the first known Épernay council Hall was located and name it
- Put a purple point where the town council met afterwards and name it

First place : _____



Second place : _____

Extract of the map of Epernay city, 1791, Archives municipales d'Épernay, no classification number.



No commercial picture (Géoportail)



Place of the former Public hall



Place of the former hospital

No commercial pictures (Google Maps)

2 – Did the municipality own this second meeting place ? Why?

3 – In 1749, what was the architectural style for this second meeting place that was part of the planned constructions ?

THE FIRST CITY HALL PURCHASE

1 – When did the municipality purchase a building in order to make it the new Town Hall ?

- December 5th, 1692 March 18th, 1765 March 18th, 1777

2 – What was this building before ?

3 – On the map below, put a brown point where this building was.

Third place :



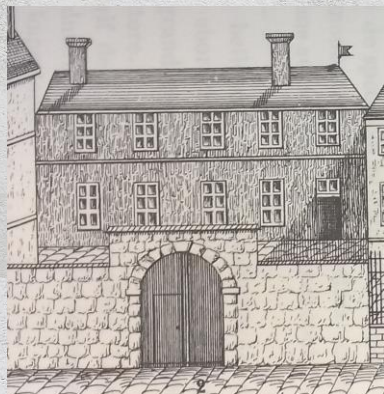
Extract of the map of Epernay city, 1791, Archives municipales d'Épernay, no classification number.



No commercial pictures (Géoportail)



↑ No commercial picture (Google Maps)



← Engraving conserved in Archives municipales d'Épernay, no classification number

4 – What was the problem with this building ?

- A part of this building was still an inn.* *The building was in a very bad state.* *The building was still used as a wheat marketplace.*

5 – Which event put a end to the rebuilding project of that house ?

6 – What did that building become at the end of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century ?

- The building was finally sold in 1794.* *The building was destroyed in 1803.* *The land was sold in 1807.*

A PRESBYTERY AS TOWN HALL

1 – What was a « Société populaire » ?

- The former political parties.* *It was the other name given to the Town Council.* *It was a religious association.*

2 – During which French historical time did those « Sociétés populaires » have a certain power ?

3 – Which building did the « Société populaire » suggest to use as the Town Hall ?

- Our-Lady Church.* *Saint-Martin's convent.* *Presbytery.*

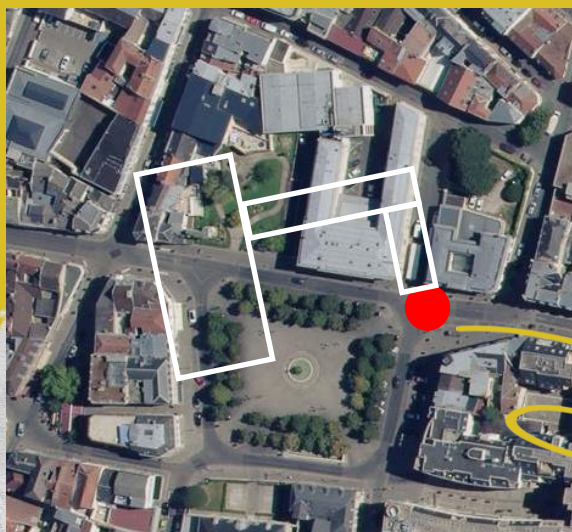
4 – Why that choice ?

- The priest of the parish was gone.* *For the Revolutionaries, the catholic religion was incompatible with the Republic.* *The choice of this place was a way of showing that, from then on, the political authority was above the religious one.*

5 – On the map below, put a red point where this building was.

Fourth place :

Extract of the map of Epernay city, 1791, Archives municipales d'Épernay, no classification number.



↑ No commercial picture (Géoportail). Viewing of the former buildings.

No commercial picture (Google Maps) → « Town celebrates its 100 year anniversary »



6 – Why couldn't the Town Council refuse the proposal of the « Société populaire » ?

7 – When did the Town Council own that place ?

- November 17th, 1793.* *March 18th, 1777.* *December 14th, 1803.*

FROM A PRESBYTERY TO A CONVENT

1 – Why could the Catholics practice their religion again ?

- The end of the Terror time with Robespierre's overthrow in 1794.* *In 1796, Catholics were allowed again to practice their religion.* *The Concordat between French Republic and the Pope in 1801.*

2 – What did the Germinal 18th, Year XI law say ?

3 – Why was this law a problem for the Town of Epernay ?

4 – Which solution had been found ?

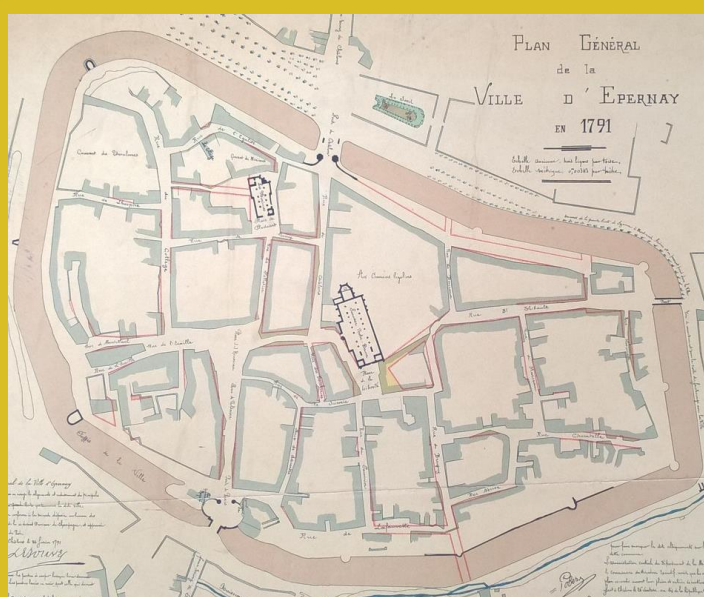
- The Town Hall was moved to Saint-Martin's convent next door in order to free the presbytery for the priest.* *A new Town Hall was built somewhere else in order to free the presbytery for the priest.* *The Town Hall was moved in an opposite building with the Sous-Préfet in order to free the presbytery for the priest.*

5 – When was this solution realized ?

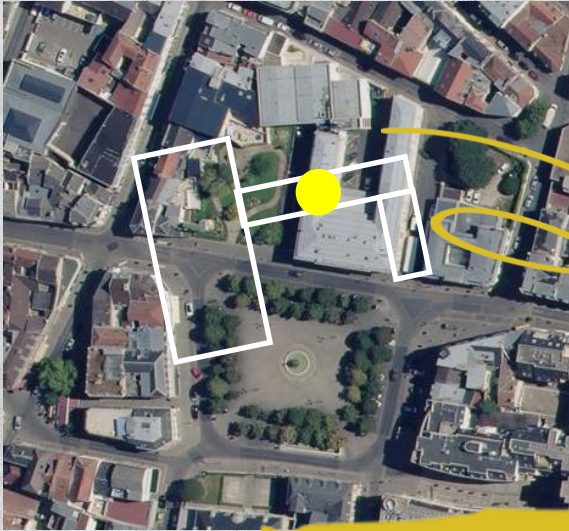
- 1796 1827 1866

6 – On the map below, put a yellow point where this building was.

Fifth place :



Extract of the map of Epernay city, 1791, Archives municipales d'Épernay, no classification number.



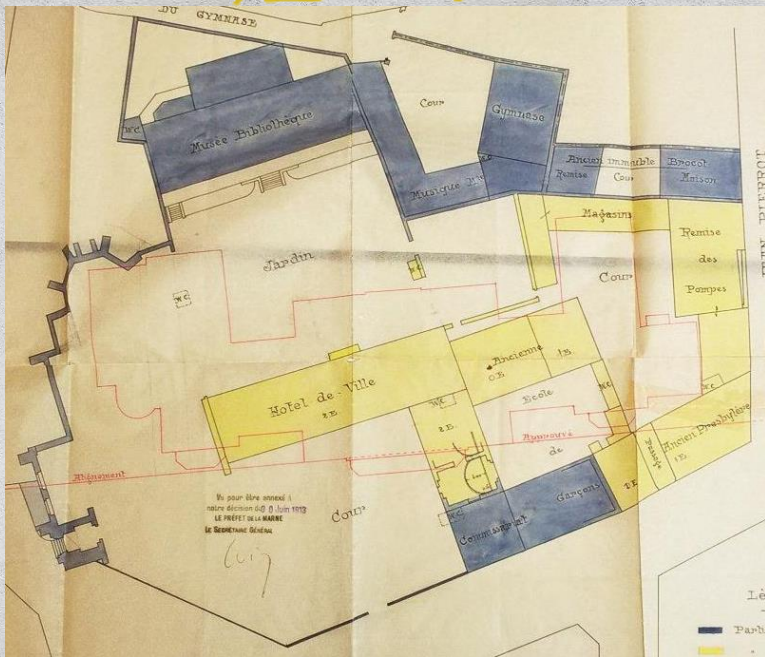
← No commercial picture (Géoportail). Viewing of the former building.



No commercial picture (Google Maps)



Postal card of the Town Hall Square (current Hugues Plomb Square). The Town Hall was the building in the background, Archives municipales d'Épernay, no classification number.



Town Hall spot plan (1913), Archives municipales d'Épernay, 1M1.

7 - According to this document, what were the other buildings added to the Town Hall since 1866 ?

PROJECTS PROMPTED BY AN URBAN GROWTH

1 – Which law made the Town Council and the mayor the real representatives of the local power ?

- Ferry laws.* *The Raoul Chandon charter.* *The charter of the municipal liberties.*

2 – When was this law enacted ?

- April 5th, 1882* *April 5th, 1884* *April 5th, 1906*

3 – Why did Epernay grow a lot during the second part of the 19th century ?

- The champagne sales increased a lot during the second part of the 19th century. Épernay got wealthier and created jobs.* *The building of a new Town Hall and several other buildings created jobs.* *On August 19th, 1849, the train station and the railway line between Paris and Strasbourg were inaugurated. Épernay could increase its business.*

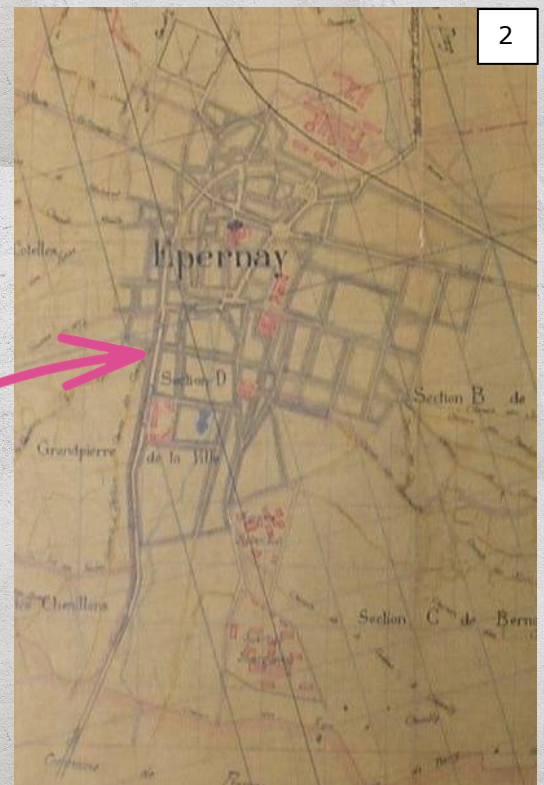
4 – Between 1830 and 1906, Epernay's size increased by...

- ... 2 ... 4 ... 6

5 – Here we have two maps of Épernay. The first shows the town limits in 1830 and the second one those of 1906. Circle on document n°2 the area of the 1830 town.



Epernay's maps of 1830 and 1906, aux Archives municipales d'Épernay, no classification number.

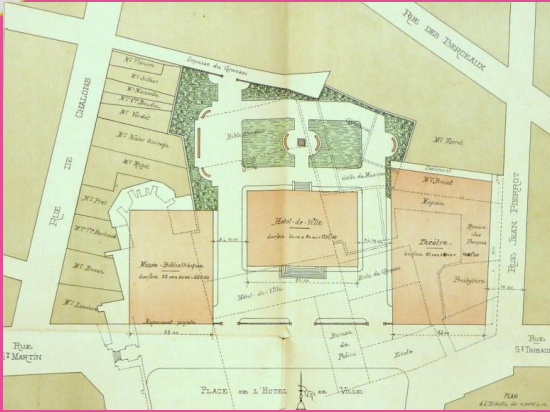


6 – Why were all the Épernay buildings projects different from the classical French model ?

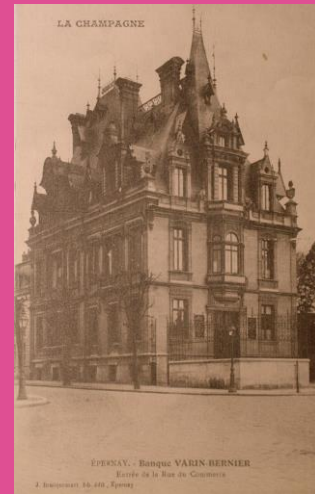
7 – Why did Epernay have this distinctive characteristic ?

ORIGINAL PROJECTS UNDER REVIEW

1 – Whose projects are illustrated on the pictures below ?



Map of the town hall, the theater and the museum-library, Archives municipales d'Épernay, 1M1.



Postcard, Archives municipales d'Épernay, Fonds Jarc, 4Num 476.

_____ project

_____ project

2 – What was the name of the mansion Raoul CHANDON proposed to buy in order to become the new Town Hall ?

- Chandon mansion Thévenin mansion Gérard mansion

3 – Why was this mansion chosen ?

- It was at the entrance of the « rue du commerce » (the current « avenue de Champagne »). It was a place with a lot of important roadcrossings.
- It was at the entrance of the « rue du commerce » (the current « avenue de Champagne »). It was a place which symbolized the wealth and the success of the town.
- It was at the entrance of the « rue du commerce » (the current « avenue de Champagne »). It was a place which enabled the building of a new church next to it.

4 – Why was this project dropped ?

1913 : THE CHIFFLOT PROJECT

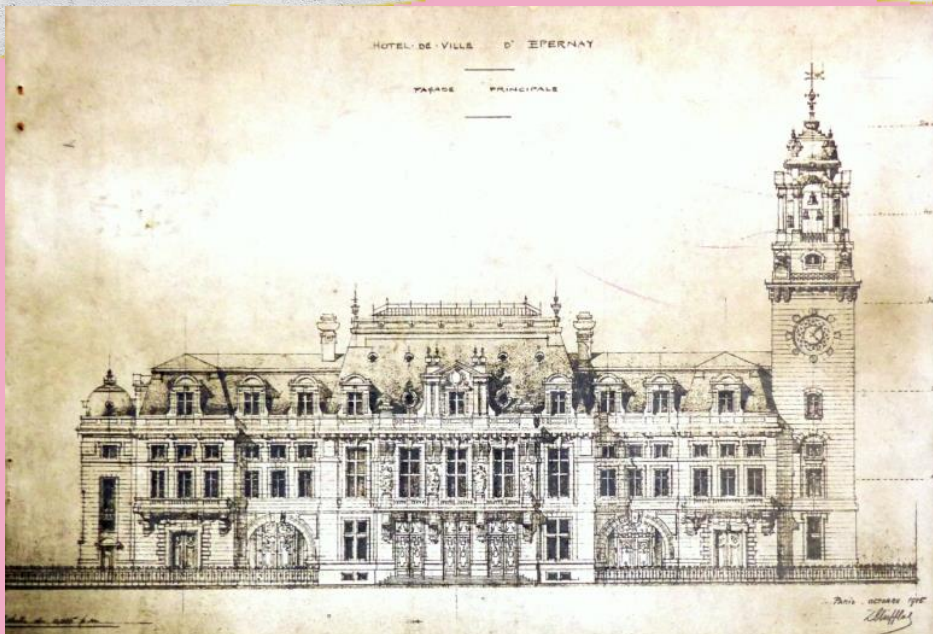
1 – When was the Town Hall Square renamed Hugues PLOMB Square ?

2 – Why was that square named after Hugues PLOMB ?

- Hugues PLOMB was a former mayor of the town.* *Hugues PLOMB did a donation to the municipality in order to build a new Town Hall.* *Hugues PLOMB was a soldier who died during the First World War.*

3 – Which part of this project did Léon CHIFFLOT have to review ? Why ?

- The frontage, which was to fanciful.* *The belfry, which was too fanciful.* *The windows, which were to fanciful.*



Plan of the project, Archives municipales d'Épernay, Fonds 1M1.

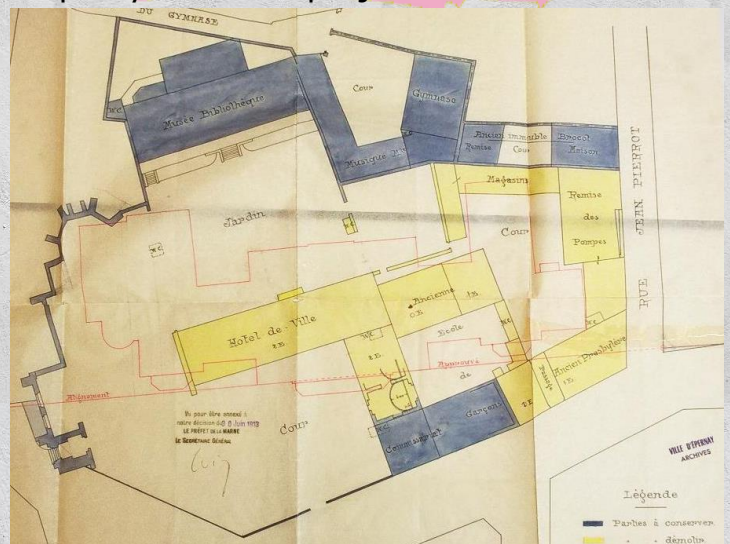
4 – What was the purpose of the municipality with this project ?

5 – Tick below which buildings have been destroyed to realize the project ?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Museum-library | <input type="checkbox"/> | Town hall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Music school | <input type="checkbox"/> | Police station |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sport hall | <input type="checkbox"/> | Former boy's school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Warehouses | <input type="checkbox"/> | Firemen's warehouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Former presbytery | | |

Town hall spot plan (1913), Archives municipales d'Épernay, 1M1.

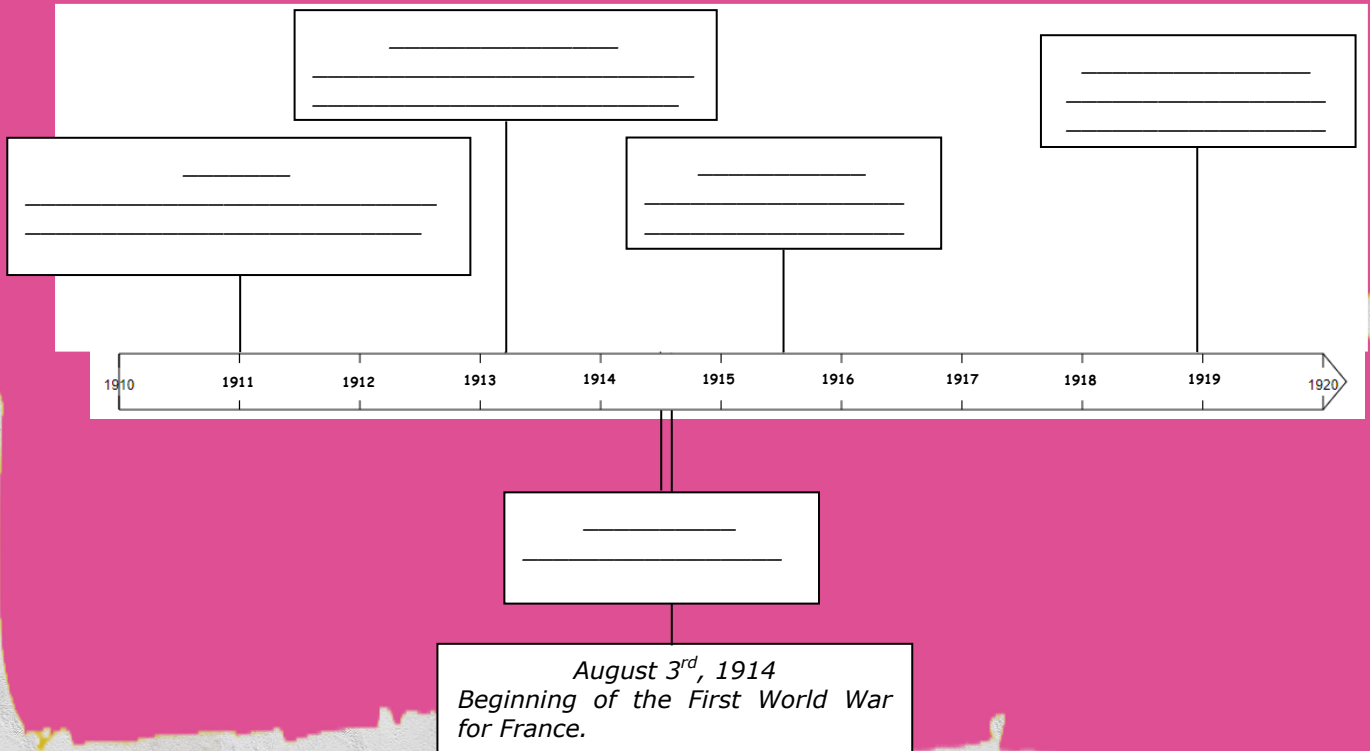
« Town hall celebrates its **100 year anniversary** »



Archives municipales d'Épernay

6 – Complete the timeline below :

- Putting the different dates of the project,
- Writing what happened on those dates.



7 – Why was the project suspended in 1915 ?

- The project was too expensive.* *The materials were too expensive.* *France was at war.*

8 – Why was this project finally definitely abandoned in 1918 ?

- The project was too expensive.* *The materials were too expensive.* *France was at war.*

9 – Where can we still see the scars of this project ?

- The current bank located on Hugues Plomb Square Plomb is the building which was expected to be the Town Hall.* *The current bank and Post office located on Hugues Plomb Square are on the foundations on which the Town Hall was to be built.* *The Simone Veil multimedia library located on Hugues Plomb Square is on the foundations on which the Town Hall was to be built.*

THE PURCHASE OF AUBAN-MOËT MANSION

1 – Who was the architect of the Auban-Moët mansion ?

- Victor LENOIR Eugène BÜHLER Eugénie von BOMBERGHEM




2 – When was the Auban-Moët mansion built ?

- Between 1854 and 1919 Between 1858 and 1919 Between 1854 and 1858

3 – Who ordered the Auban-Moët mansion to be built ?

- Victor LENOIR Victor MOËT-ROMONT Eugénie von BOMBERGHEM

4 – What is the style...

... inside the building	... outside the building	... of the garden
 <p>Council room, 2013, © Ville d'Épernay.</p>	 <p>Personal picture</p>	 <p>The park, October 2015, © Ville d'Épernay.</p>
<p>- _____</p> <p>- _____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>- _____</p> <p>- _____</p> <p>- _____</p>

5 – Who built the garden ?

- Victor LENOIR Les frères DENIS Eugène BÜHLER

6 – This mix of different styles purpose was to make of this mansion a symbol. Which one ?

7 – Who sold this mansion to the town of Épernay ?

- Victor LENOIR Victor MOËT-ROMONT Eugénie von BOMBERGHEM

8 – When was this mansion sold ?

March 18th, 1854

March 18th, 1858

March 18th, 1919

9 – According to the sign « 1913 : the CHIFFLOT project », why this choice ?

10 – According to the sign « Original projects under review », which project does that choice remind of ?

WORKS AND RENOVATIONS

1 – When did the Auban-Moët mansion officialy become Épernay Town Hall ?

- February 8th, 1920 February 21st, 1921 July 6th, 1924

2 – What were the new functions of the rooms in the Auban-Moët mansion in 1919-1920 ?

Former function of the room	New function of the room
 <p data-bbox="113 1283 770 1368">Picture from the inside of Auban-Moët mansion, 1920, Archives municipales d'Épernay, « Album rouge », no classification number</p> <p data-bbox="185 1384 1404 1422">The _____ became _____</p>	 <p data-bbox="815 1227 1481 1283">Picture from the inside of the Town Hall, 2019, © Ville d'Épernay.</p>
<p data-bbox="108 1659 734 1697">The great lounge became _____</p>	 <p data-bbox="810 1939 1474 1995">Picture from the inside of the Town Hall 2019, © Ville d'Épernay.</p>



Picture from the inside of Auban-Moët mansion, 1920, Archives municipales d'Épernay, « Album rouge », no classification number



Picture from the inside of the Town Hall, 2019, © Ville d'Épernay.

The _____ became the _____

The stables became _____



Picture from the outside of the Town Hall, 2019, © Ville d'Épernay.



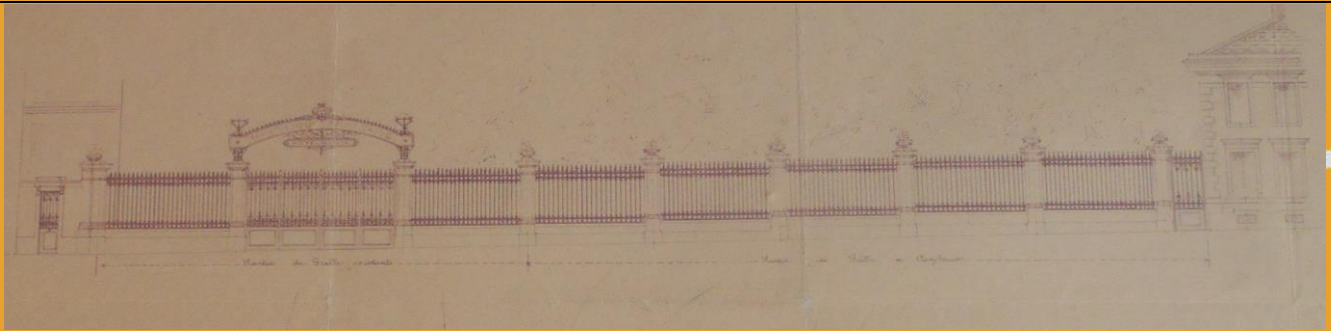
Auban-Moët mansion, early 20th century, Archives municipales d'Épernay, collection Jarc, no classification number



Frontage of the Town Hall, 2019, © Ville d'Épernay.

The building became a public place. Symbols of French Republic are added :

- _____
- _____



Gate project of the Town Hall, Archives municipales d'Épernay, 1M2

The walls around the gardens of the Auban-Moët mansion were replaced by _____ in order to :

- _____
- _____

3 – Fill the identity card of the monument below.



Town hall from the « avenue de Champagne » side, 2002, © Ville d'Épernay.

Name of the monument :	
Location :	
Name of the architects :	
Inauguration date :	
Why was the Italian Ambassador invited ?	

Description : Complete the legend describing the monument



	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

A CENTURY OF EVENTS

1 – Find the different events which happened in the town hall.

Timeline of events in the town hall:

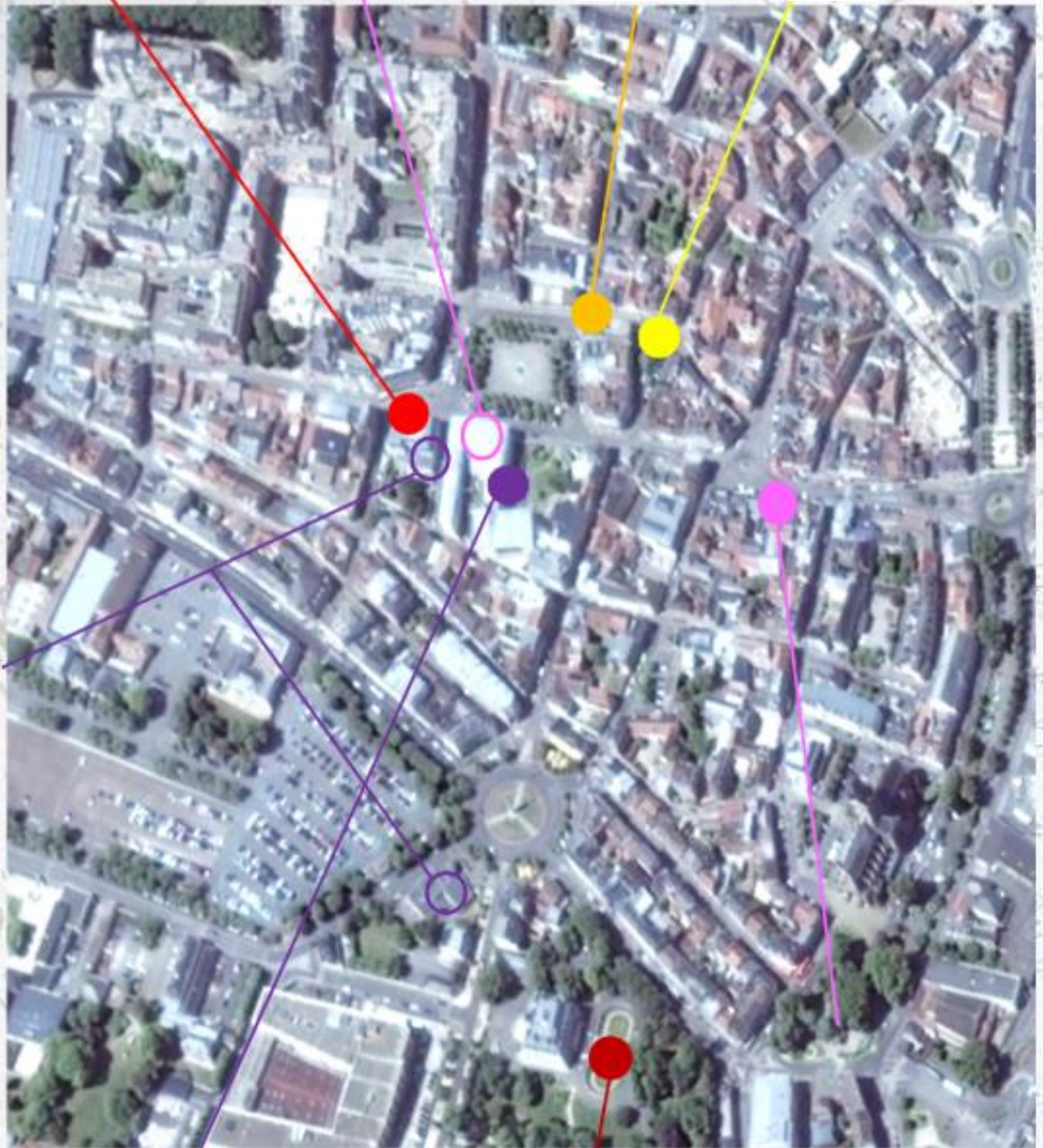
- 1920-1930:** Photographs of the town hall exterior and interior. Captions: "Photographie aérienne 1A82/1818", "Photographie conservée aux Archives municipales d'Epernay, non coté. 27/08/1928", "Photographie conservée aux Archives municipales d'Epernay, 144. 20/07/1930", "Photographie conservée aux Archives municipales d'Epernay, non coté. 18/02/1934", "Photographie conservée aux Archives municipales d'Epernay, non coté. 26/08/1933".
- 1963:** Charles de GAULLE, Président de la République, est reçu par Roger MENU, Maire d'Epernay 23/04/1963.
- 1982:** Photograph of a group of people. Caption: "Photographie conservée aux Archives municipales d'Epernay, fonds photographique, non coté. 51/07/1982".
- 2000:** Video thumbnail of the town hall facade at night. Caption: "Maquillage vidéo Ville d'Epernay 16/12/2000".

**Public hall
(before 1690)**

**Hospital rented
building
(1690-1793)**

**Project of a
new Town
Hall on the
Saint-Martin
convent land
in 1793**

**Town Hall in
the presbytery
(1793-
1827)**



**Projects of the Town Hall
(Gerard mansion, building in 1913)**

**The Town Hall
bought in 1777
and sold in
1807 (former
Hermitage inn)**

**Current Town
Hall until 1919**

**Town Hall in the
Saint-Martin's
convent
(1793-1919)**