

## Community and Associations

### Media library

### Music and Dance Academy

### Youth Club house

### Culture House (33 sections) :

Salon Dances. Square Dance  
 English training  
 Painting and drawing. Painting beginner (child)  
 Photo laboratory  
 Framing  
 Pottery, modelling, sculpture (child)  
 Pottery (adult)  
 Theatre. Body expression  
 Local area network games  
 Yoga  
 Swimming  
 Sport's Schools. Sports beginner (child). Athletes  
 School. Body building. Stretching  
 Martial arts. Taekwondo. American boxing  
 Gymnast tackles. Soft Gym. Modern Gym  
 Rhythmic and sporting Gym  
 Horse excursion. Hiking  
 Tennis. Table tennis. Badminton  
 Basketball. Volley ball. Handball. Indoor Soccer

### Associations

Veteran's Union  
 French Gardeners  
 Road Safety Organisation  
 Rods of Yore (Old motor bikes Club)  
 Judo Association  
 Racing Club 78 (Soccer)  
 The Friendship Club  
 Les Ergaloux (Ergal hamlet citizen association)  
 Municipal personnel Association  
 French Red Cross  
 Secours Catholique (Caritas-France)

### Worship

Group of Parishes Neauphle-le-Château/Jouars-Pontchartrain, St Lin Parish



**Jouars-Pontchartrain City Hall**  
 Built in 1866

## Jouars-Pontchartrain in a few words

### Location

Country : FRANCE  
 Region : ILE de FRANCE  
 Department : YVELINES

### City

Covers a surface of 965 hectares (2385 acres)  
 Located 16 km (10 miles) from Versailles and 36 km (22 miles) west of Paris  
 Altitude: 112 m (368 feet)  
 Latitude-Longitude : 48° 48' 16" , 1° 54' 6"  
 4624 inhabitants (1999 census)  
 Inhabitants name : The Chartripontain(e)s

### City Hall

F-78760 JOUARS-PONTCHARTRAIN

### Population distribution

#### One center town:

Pontchartrain

#### 6 Hamlets :

- Chennevières  
 - Ergal  
 - Jouars  
 - La Dauberie  
 - La Richarderie  
 - Les Mousseaux

Main residence 1376  
 Secondary residence 156

### Education

Kindergarten	Infant School	Elementary School
Secondary School	High-School	Professional School

### Health

Apartments for senior citizens	58 apartments
Rural Hospital	180 beds

### Annual Celebration

Last Saturday of June



*Mairie de Jouars-Pontchartrain*  
 Jouars-Pontchartrain City Council

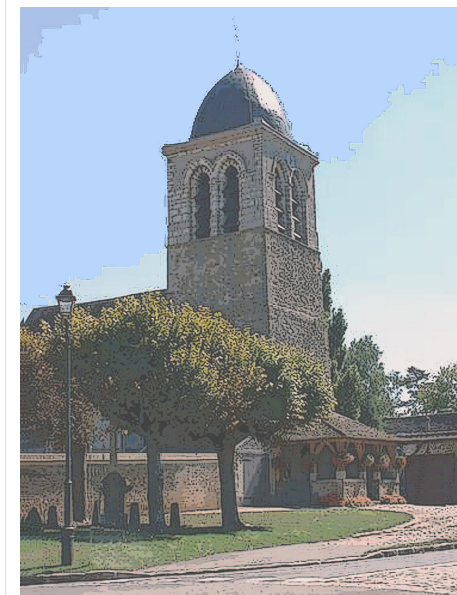
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**" The rural city welcomes you "**

**Jouars-Pontchartrain,  
 a gate to the  
 Historical France**



**Saint Martin of Jouars**  
 12<sup>th</sup> century

Church classified historical building since 2003.

**Mairie de Jouars-Pontchartrain**  
 Jouars-Pontchartrain City Council

Phone +33 (0)1 34 91 01 01



## 100.000 years of history

### Short history of Jouars-Pontchartrain

Jouars-Pontchartrain is better known under the name of Pontchartrain. The place was populated during the Neolithic era, it became a significant place at the Roman time. The town of *Diodurum* (The City of Gods), was designed on the *Peutinger Table* (12<sup>th</sup> century), resulting map from the *Antonine Itinerary* of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, it was identified and discovered at the edge of the Pontchartrain castle park. Pontchartrain is named for the first time in a *cartulaire* (Abbey property catalogue) of the Vaux-de-Cernay abbey (12<sup>th</sup>) as *Pontem Canotensem* (Bridge on the way to Chartres). The periods which followed, often unstable and disturbed, led to construction of a strengthened castle. In 1323, *Bagot* is the lord of the stronghold of Pontchartrain. Followed the families *Jean Coquatrix*, *Loyer de Graville*, *Loyer de Bellac*, *Coignet* who sold the castle in 1595 to *Antoine de Buade de Frontenac* who preserves it until 1609. At this time it was bought by *Paul Phelypeaux*, Secretary of State of the Queen Marie of Medicis. His son, *Louis* rebuilt the castle which became, by legacy, the property of the Counts de Pontchartrain and Maurepas till Frederic de Maurepas dead in 1783. The Duke of Brissac, governor of Paris, assassinated in 1792, inherited it. At the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup>, the castle belonged to the Prussian Count *Henckel von Donnersmarck*, husband of the *Paiva*, a well known Parisian Lady. At the end of 19<sup>th</sup> it was acquired by the financier *Dreyfus*, the grid still preserves its initial. Currently, the castle, which is not open for visitors, belongs to the Lagasse Family.

### Diodurum

The Gallo-Roman city located between the castle of Pontchartrain and the Jouars church, was identified as being *Diodurum* at the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Located at 36 km from Paris (15 miles) and 53 km from Dreux (22 miles). *Diodurum* was the crossing of the axes Paris-Dreux and Beauvais-Rouen, it constituted obviously a great exchange and trade center. At the peak of its development, that is to say between 150 and 250 CE, its population is estimated between 1000 and 1500 inhabitants, which makes an important city for

the time. It was as wide as *Lutetia* (former name of Paris), but was regarded as a stage city without much administrative capacity. During the 6<sup>th</sup> century the city disappeared progressively for unknown reasons. The shopping and craft centers moved, involving the populations. Once given up, the city was little by little covered in a layer of mud which currently reaches 6,50'. The silt to some extent was brought by the Mauldre river which at that time furrowed the plain with multiple small and course changing channels. Its current layout, which dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, was created to fill the basins of the Pontchartrain castle. During the summer 1976, characterized by a great drought, a number of pictures from the air revealed, due to the variation of the vegetation colors, the layout of streets and important buildings. Its presence was confirmed by the excavations undertaken in 1994 on 10 of the 124 acres *Diodurum* surface. They updated a part of the foundations and a very great number of artifacts.



Gallo-roman remains  
Diodurum Excavations

### Frontenac, New France Governor

Antoine de Buade de Frontenac who in 1609 sold the castle of Pontchartrain to Paul Phélypeaux had a son, Henri de Buade de Frontenac, married to Anne Phélypeaux, daughter of Paul Phélypeaux. From this union an only son was born, Louis de Buade de Frontenac. Louis de Buade count of Frontenac and Palluau was warmly recommended to the king of France to become the General Governor of New France by the Grandson of Paul Phélypeaux, Louis II. The town of Quebec-City preserves his memory, inter alia, in form of a monumental and spectacular hotel, the Frontenac Castle.



Pontchartrain castle

### The Phelypeaux, Counts of Pontchartrain and Maurepas

The Phelypeaux constituted a dynasty of State Servants, Magistrates, Ministers, Secretaries of State for 115 years. They were five to have followed one another at the high positions of the state. All lived in the Pontchartrain castle.

During this era of explorations and discovery, the Phelypeaux held with talent the difficult roles of monarchs advisers from Louis XIII to Louis XVI (1610-1780 period). They were in charge of the Royal Navy and Colonies. They left in heritage to France, the New France (Canada) and Louisiana which extended at the time, from the Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas in the current state of Louisiana, to *Fort Pontchartrain at the lake Erie straight*, today the City of Detroit, capital of the Michigan state. In 1812, French Louisiana was divided into 13 states by the young American Nation.

The city of Jouars-Pontchartrain owes its current topography from the Phelypeaux. The castle, cultivated spaces, variations, bed of the river and the creation of a new road between the hamlets of Sainte Appoline and Le Pontel left indelible prints. Improving considerably the circulation but diverting it by the same way the village of Neauphle-le-Chateau, the Royal road Paris-Brest changes site. Thought in 1728 it was finished in 1755, that is to say 27 years later, after having leveled a hill, having built a slope which will become the *Pontchartrain Slope*. It crosses through Pontchartrain along the wall of the castle park, from which remains today some stone and brick pillars.

In 1781 a large square being able to receive carriages, horses and other diligences, the *Place Ronde*, was bordered with inns and stables, such as the Royal Post Office building moved from Neauphle-le-Château in 1755. Five streets converge to it for an easy access. New constructions had to answer a schedule of conditions which imposes architectural standards. Dwelling houses, shops and craftsmen benches were built along this new way and gave it its current aspect. Pontchartrain will supplant Jouars which depopulates. It's thanks to Jerome and Jean Frederic Phelypeaux, great grand son and

great great grand son of Paul Phelypeaux, founders of these road, that Jouars-Pontchartrain, traditional weekend and holiday traffic-stopper, planned a bypass and give birth in 1993 to an archaeological excavation on the site of the future road.

In 2000, the new highway finds its bed of origin, the one of the Roman Road. The *Diodurum* history starts.

### The Chartripontain Inheritance

The Middle Ages bequeathed to Jouars-Pontchartrain the church *Saint Martin of Jouars* (Saint-Martin de Jouars), the church is registered by the France Historic Building Repository since 2003. At the same time, a restoration of the paintings gave back their original colors. From the park of the castle, drawn by *Le Notre*, the garden-architect of Versailles Castle, although maintained, it remains only the splendid perspective. Several successive adaptations to the fashions of the moment, the ageing of the trees, lets only an idea of what the park has been at the apogee of the Phelypeaux, it's still very impressive.

In 2004, *La Place Ronde*, today *Place Foch*, and the surrounding buildings preserved from the old time have recovered the aspect they had at the beginning.

The *Saint-Louis Hospital* established in 1698 by the Phelypeaux continues to be modernized to meet the standards of the 21<sup>th</sup> century, its chapel has also been restored in 1998.

### The Jouars-Pontchartrain and the History Association



In 1990, Jouars-Pontchartrain and the History Association was created by the City Council. Open to everybody, its vocation is the study of the city history. Three books were published since its creation.

### The lthe Farm



The archaeological excavations of Jouars-Pontchartrain made it possible to discover the largest Gallo-Roman city known in the Ile de France Region. Nearby are the ruins of an old cistercian\*1 farm house, *La Ferme d'lthe* dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Currently in rehabilitation, it is being converted into an archaeological study place.

In 2003, Pontchartrain and several adjacent villages created an association, APSAD (Association Promoting the Archeological Site of Diodurum) which the goal to safeguard, preserve, emphasize and promote the cultural, historical and archaeological inheritance of the site of *Diodurum*.

\*1 Cistercian : trappist monks

### Tope la ! Twin Cities Committee



The City of Jouars-Pontchartrain tied relationship with the city of Hammond in Louisiana at the time of the tri-centenary of the Louisiana foundation. As the Frontenac and Phelypeaux families were at the origin of the French establishment in North-America, this choice was very natural. Since its creation in 1998, *Tope La !* perpetuates its friendship with Louisiana and remembers that this country was populated by the subjects of the King of France and the King of Spain. In 2004 an other twinning, with the Spanish town of Cella enlarged the Pontchartrain's relationship abroad.