

FIGEAC, «L'AIGUILLE DU PRESSOIR»

→ SITUATION : Figeac, 70 kms east of Cahors going towards Aurillac

→ START POINT : Tourist Office

GPS Coordinates : : N 44.608061° E 2.032313°

DURATION : 1 hr. 30 mins

LENGTH : 4.5 kms

WAYMARKING : Yellow



1 From the Figeac Tourist Office, Place Vival, go to the Boulevard Juskiewenski and the footbridge to cross over the Célé.

2 Go left along the Allées Jean Jaurès and the right between the wall of the Carmel and the car park. Pass under the railway bridge and go to the right for 100m along the Cingle Bas track.

3 Leave this track going left across the courtyard of the first houses, and follow the Aiguille du Chemin path which goes up the hillside from a sharp bend.

4 Come out on the plateau (memorial monument, panoramic view of Figeac). Follow the little road which leads to the «Aiguille du Pressoir» crossroads.

5 Take the road which goes down to the left towards the town, follow this for 300m.

6 At the first crossroads, carry straight on to pick up the former Roman Road. Come out on the D922, turn left and go down the Avenue Émile Bouyssou. Cross the Gambetta bridge, and turn left to get back to the Tourist Office.

“ Short walk on a portion of the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Way, the Via Podiensis. From the Aiguille du Pressoir, you will have a superb view over Figeac, Town of Art and History, with its beautiful mediaeval architecture ”

TO SEE IN THE AREA...

- Figeac : Champollion Museum-The Writing Systems of the World
- Lacapelle Marival : 13th-16th C. Castle, Church and 15th C. Market Hall

→ FOOD SHOPS/
RESTAURANTS ETC
Figeac

→ INFORMATION
Grand Figeac
Lot and Célé Valley
Tourist Office
05 65 34 06 25
www.tourisme-figeac.com

« I AM TOTALLY DEVOTED TO EGYPT, IT IS EVERYTHING TO ME »

It all began in July 1799, when Officer Bouchard, a member of the expedition led by Bonaparte to Egypt, dug up a stela made of black basalt at the base of the Rashîd fort on the Mediterranean coast. Without realising it, he had unearthed a decree dating from the time of Ptolemy V (196 BC) and inscribed in three languages/scripts : Greek, Egyptian demotic and hieroglyphics : the Rosetta Stone. From the encounter between this historic record and a young man, the linguistic genius Jean-François Champollion, would emerge Egyptology. Born in Figeac at the end of the 18th C., J.F. Champollion is considered as the father of Egyptology. In 1986, Figeac honoured him by creating a museum of Egyptology in the house where he was born. The two «Aiguilles» are stone columns dating from the Middle Ages. Their original purpose is unknown, and no documentation has ever come to light to explain their presence.

