A brief history of Saint-Malo

6thc.

Mac Low, a welsh monk established his bishopric in Alet, a stone's throw away from the rock where the walled city now stands.



$13^{th}c$. > 15thc.

The "Malouins" were already quite successful at catching enemy ships. In 1308, they instated a sworn city and from 1395 to 1415, they swore allegiance to King Charles VI of France who granted their port tax-free practice.



It was to keep the Malouins under control that the Dukes of Brittany had the main castle built, which was overtaken by its inhabitants in 1590. Later, they declared themselves an independent republic. which lasted 4 years

1534

Appointed by King François I Jacques Cartier discovered the St Lawrence estuary and took possession of Canada.



1661

1424

>1590

Formerly called «Saint-Malo de l'Isle», the City, within its enclosed 16 hectares, burnt down for the first time. In the following years, the architects Vauban and Garangeau rehabilitated it and extended it to 24 hectares, in 4 steps.



17th > 18thc.

merchant ship owners. who commissioned vessels to the Eastern Indies, China, Africa and the Americas, the City enjoyed prodigious prosperity; many contributed to Saint-Malo's prestige, such as the writer Chateaubriand. However, this prestige is mostly down to the famous seafarers and privateers, including Duguay-Trouin, who conquered Rio de Janeiro in 1711, and Surcouf a few decades later.

1815

When in 1815 the Privateers' Commissions were abolished, the ship owners of Saint-Malo commissioned their ships to Newfoundland and kept developing their port.



Unfortunately, the liberation battles in 1944 devastated the town and destroyed the walled city by 80%. It is from those preserved and restored ruins that Saint-Malo rose again, thanks to a careful and heritage-conscious reconstruction design





St-Malo has been a sea fortress since the Middle Ages. The oldest witnesses of this are the Petit Donjon in the walled city and the Solidor Tower in Saint-Servan. Grand Donjon the Main Tower, and the 4 huge angled towers, prefaced the bastion-oriented design created by Vauban in the late 17th C. The islet forts at sea (Fort National, Fort du Petit Bé, Fort de la Conchée...) made it impossible to attack the city. The magnificent ship owners' mansions near Porte de Dinan and Porte Saint-Vincent were built in the 17th c. The wealth of the traders cannot be better expressed than by their dwelling.

the traders cannot be better expressed than by their dwelling legacy.

- Saint-Servan and the Cité d'Alet, a peninsula overlooking the Saint-Malo Bay; the Solidor Tower with its entrance bastion and 3 towers erected at the end of the 14th c. helps make up this a fortified complex.
- La Digue, a seafront wall and promenade linking Saint-Malo and Paramé
- Rothéneuf with the Manoir de Limoëlou, the manorhouse of Jacques Cartier
- Mansions specific to the region of Saint-Malo, called "Malouinières"



Situated between the Mont-Saint-Michel, Cancale, Dinard, Dinan and Cape Fréhel, Saint-Malo is on the so-called "Emerald Coast" ("Côte d'Emeraude") and surrounded by a number of natural, cultural and historical sites. It's definitely worth a visit!

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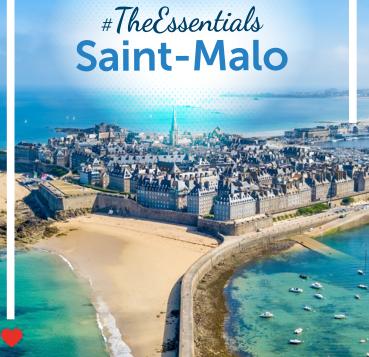
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