

La-Roque-Saint-Christophe

The Roque Saint-Christophe is a big rock formation with Rock shelters at the river Vézère, near Peyzac-le-Moustier in the Dordogne. It is located near the route D706 from Les Eyzies-de-Tayac, at Tursac in the Dordogne in Aquitania, France.



Eine Foto-Dokumentation von Josef Rahm Otto

La-Roque-Saint-Christophe

This large prehistoric settlement complex is found about 9 km north of Les Eyzies, on the south bank of the Vezere River, in a very scenic and attractive location. La Roque St Christophe is the largest such settlement in Europe.

There is an extensive series of caves that have been carved out of the soft limestone cliff, initially by the action of the river. The cliff is almost a kilometre in length and 80 metres high.

Approximately 55,000 years ago man first started to inhabit these natural caves. It was from the 6th - 16th centuries that the cliff also became developed as a village, with numerous buildings and fortifications backing onto the cliff. It seems likely that the village was occupied continuously during this entire period, until it was finally abandoned in 1588.

You can now see numerous visual remnants of the dwellings that once covered this section of the cliff. There are also various reconstructions at the site, showing the dwellings as they would have been, the types of tools and winches used during construction, and so on. You can also learn the fascinating history of the fort built up the cliff in the 10th century, and the treasure abandoned by the English that might just still be hidden somewhere in the cave system.

<http://www.roque-st-christophe.com>

La ROQUE St CHRISTOPHE

La falaise de la Roque St Christophe domine la vallée de la Vézère de ces 80 mètres de hauteur. Sur plus de 500 mètres de longueur, nous trouvons ici des abris sous roche, s'échelonnant sur 5 étages. Ce site fut occupé dès l'époque moustérienne, il y a 70000 ans, jusqu'au moment de la Révolution française. La partie aménagée au public est un gigantesque fort troglodytique édifié sur la terrasse supérieure au X ème par Frotaire, évêque de Périgueux pour empêcher les Vikings de remonter la Vézère. Le fort fut pris par les anglais en 1401 puis repris par les français, 5 ans plus tard. Au plus fort de son occupation, on estime que plus de 1000 personnes y vivaient.

Les différents forts troglodytiques de la vallée de la Vézère formaient un réseau défensif qui communiquait entre eux, à l'aide de signaux lumineux ou sonore.

Dans ce vaste site ont été aménagées différentes scènes retracant l'histoire des lieux, depuis la préhistoire jusqu'à nos jours.





























































































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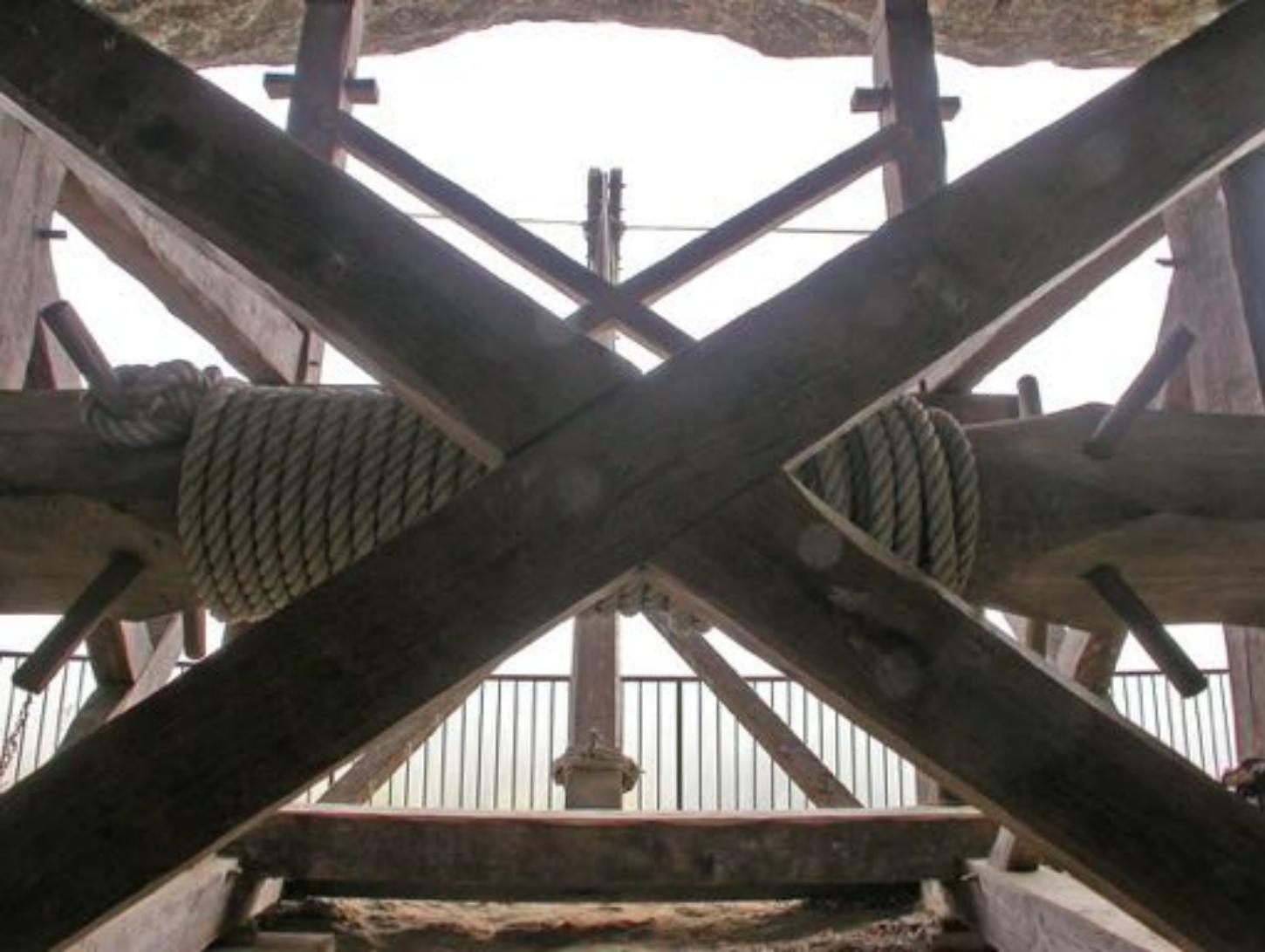
























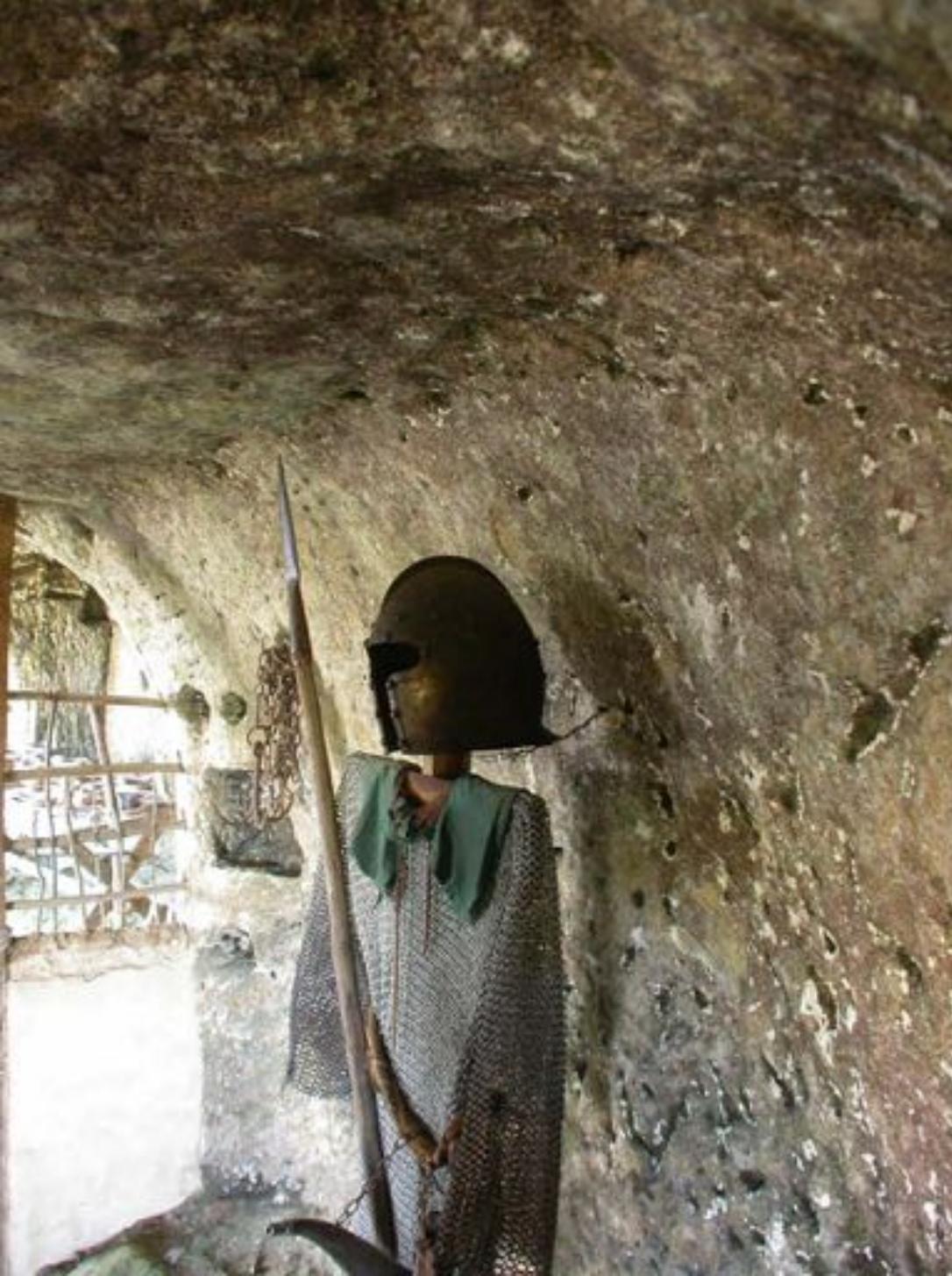












































































































































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