



Dominican Sites

Renewal Leave 2024

St Dominic had significant connections with Toulouse, a city in the southwest of France. In the early 13th century, Dominic was sent to the region to preach to encourage conversions to Christianity through example and debate. St Dominic's approach was preaching, education and a lifestyle of poverty and humility, modelled after the apostles.

St Dominic's work in Toulouse laid the foundation for what would become the Dominican Order, formally established in 1216.

We arrived in Toulouse, France on Monday 26th August to discover both the Church and the convent were closed!





**Couvent des Jacobins
Toulouse**

**Ordre des prêcheurs,
site historique du XIII^e siècle**

Order of preachers, historic site of the 13th Century
Orden de predicadores, sitio histórico del siglo XIII







Ouvert du mardi au dimanche, de 10 h à 18 h
Open Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Abierto de martes a domingo de las 10.00 a las 18.00

◀ **Entrée par l'église**
Entrance by church / Entrada por la iglesia

Suivez nous :
www.jacobins.toulouse.fr




MAIRIE DE TOULOUSE



Un couvent dans la ville

Derrière les hauts murs de cette église consacrée, se cachent les bâtiments du premier grand couvent dominicain de Toulouse.
Construit au XIII^e siècle, il était le lieu d'une vie en communauté dont les missions sont centrées sur la prédication. Aujourd'hui classé Monument Historique, le couvent est ouvert à la visite et permet de découvrir une histoire et une architecture exceptionnelles.

A convent in the city
Hidden by the high walls of this consecrated church, is the first large Dominican priory in Toulouse. It was built during the 13th century for friars sharing life as a community, the mission of which is centred on preaching. Today the convent is a listed historic monument, of exceptional historic and architectural interest and open to the public.

Un convento en la ciudad
Detrás de las altas paredes de esta iglesia consagrada se esconden los edificios del primer gran convento dominico de Toulouse. Construido en el siglo XIII, albergo en él una vida en comunidad cuyas misiones están centradas alrededor de la predicación. Hoy día clasificado como Monumento histórico, el convento está abierto a las visitas y permite descubrir una historia y una arquitectura excepcionales.

Cette architecture de brique est caractéristique d'un style gothique local développé durant le XIII^e siècle. This brick architecture is typical of a local Gothic style developed during the 13th century. Esta arquitectura de ladrillo es característica de un estilo gótico local desarrollado durante el siglo XIII.

Ouvert toute l'année, du mardi au dimanche de 10h à 18h.
Open all year round Tuesday to Sunday from 10 am to 6 pm.
Abierto todo el año de martes a domingo de las 10.00 a las 18.00.

Vous entrez dans un lieu de culte, votre conduite doit être adaptée.
You are visiting a place of worship, we please dress and behave accordingly.
Entrada a un lugar de culto, su conducta debe de adaptarse a él.













www.jacobins.toulouse.fr










House of St Dominic in the city of Fanjeaux

St Dominic's connection to Fanjeaux, a small village in southern France, is central to his life and the origins of the Dominican Order. Fanjeaux served as Dominic's base for nearly a decade while he was on a mission to combat the spread of the Cathar heresy in the region. His time there was marked by important events and decisions that would ultimately shape the foundation of the Dominican Order.

St Dominic's home was being restored at the time of our visit.

La Maison Saint-Dominique

L'édifice, restauré entre 1958
et 1960 conserve dans
la « chambre de Dominique » :



Une cheminée
monumentale
du XIII^{ème} siècle, remaniée
aux XIV^{ème} et XV^{ème} siècles.



Un tabernacle
en bois doré représentant
saint Augustin.



Une reproduction
en bois de la Vierge de Proult.

Des vitraux de Jean Hugo, arrière petit-fils de Victor Hugo.

Le sape volt en songe
Dominique soulignant l'Eglise

La scène du Sengradou
(Beur du signe)

Cordelette (ou miracle du feu)
rapportée au roi
par les conseillers de Farjeux.



L'envoi en mission et la dispersion
en 1217 des premiers frères
dominiens jusqu'aux extrémités
du monde.

Le miracle des épis
du 24 juin 1207

La conversion des 9 hermites
cathares dans l'église paroisserie.

Dès le début du XIV^{ème} siècle
(1330), ce quartier est
appelé « Bourguet, san
Domenge », avec sa rue San
Domenge attestant le souvenir du
séjour de saint Dominique dans
cette partie du village.

Cette maison fait mémoire de la
présence de Dominique à Farjeux
entre 1206 et 1215.

En 1897, les frères prêcheurs, dits
« dominicains », ont acquis cette
maison. Ils en conservèrent la par-
tie ancienne et aménagèrent dans
cette maison un oratoire perpétuant
le souvenir du grand prédicateur,
leur patriarche et fondateur.



ROSARY SCHOOL



St Dominic's house in Fanjeaux was being renovated – the builders let me into the chapel where he prayed when he lived in Fanjeaux.

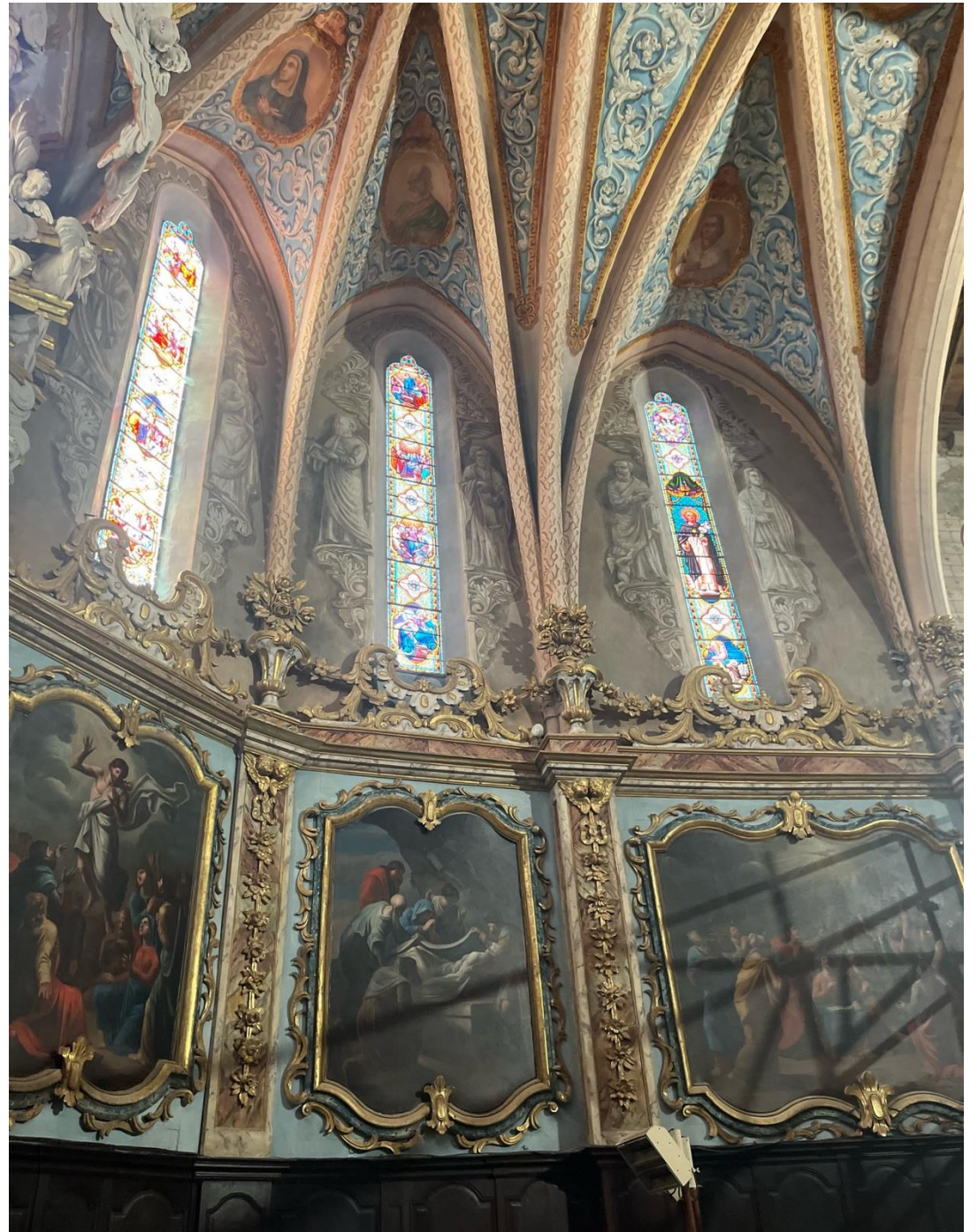


Windows in the Chapel at St
Dominic's home in Fanjeaux



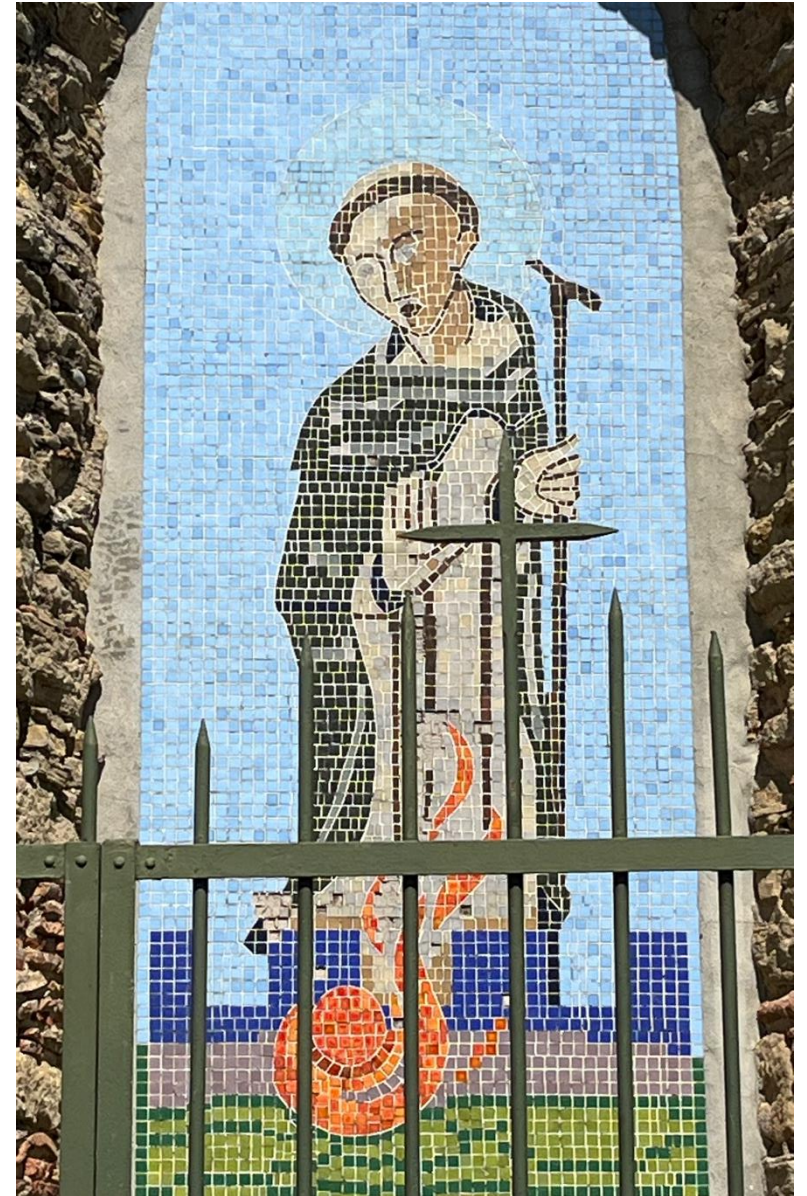


The church in Fanjeaux, often called the **Church of Notre-Dame de l'Assomption**, is a notable place for Dominican pilgrims and those interested in the life of Saint Dominic. It features several elements that commemorate his life and work. It was being restored when we visited!





Art in Fanjeaux honouring the
life and work of St Dominic



More art!



Santiago de Compostela – Hospitalitas – exhibition that focuses on the world of pilgrims and pilgrimages. The exhibition featured a statue of St Dominic who walked a Camino to Santiago.



The ruins of the Convent of San Domingos in Pontevedra are apart of the convent originally built by the Dominican order in the 14th Century.

Monastery of St. Stephen. The Dominicans and Salamanca

Shortly after founding the Dominican Order, St. Domingo, who was aware of the change taking place in the medieval world, sent his monks to live in cities with a university (Paris, Bologna, Oxford and Salamanca).

The first Dominicans arrived in Salamanca in 1221 and settled in San Juan Blanco Church, by the River Tormes, outside the city walls. In 1256 the river burst its banks and flooded the church and the monastery. Thanks to the intercession of the bishop, they moved to this site.

The current building, which is the result of many vicissitudes and transformations and which was sponsored by Friar Juan Álvarez de Toledo, Dominican and second Dukes Alba's son, was erected in the 16th century. It replaced another Gothic building from the 14th century which had also in turn replaced one of the Romanesque churches of the resettlement, St. Stephen's Church.

The experience of entering the Monastery

On entering this sacred space, one ought to breathe deeply and walk quietly and respectfully. The Monastery of St. Stephen is not a noisy place; there is no hurry here.

Discover everything the monastery amasses. The modern world started being drawn here (16th century): Christopher Columbus, America, international law, the University of Salamanca and, within it, modern economic science, knowledge of nature...

But we must also let the monastery, with its peace, presence and atmosphere, get to us (silent knowledge).







The cloister is the central part of the monastery.
The different spaces for the life in common
are arranged around this courtyard: the refectory
or dining hall, the chapter rooms, the access
to the church and the sacristy; the library
and the rooms, the access to the bedrooms...



Liturgical celebrations are held in the cloister, mainly processions, which are the collective expression of a praise of God. On those occasions, the doors of the monastery are open so that the faithful participate in the celebrations. The cloister does not keep the monk in isolation. On the contrary, it connects him to the History.





Dominican convent in Salamanca



Even a café is named after St Dominic!