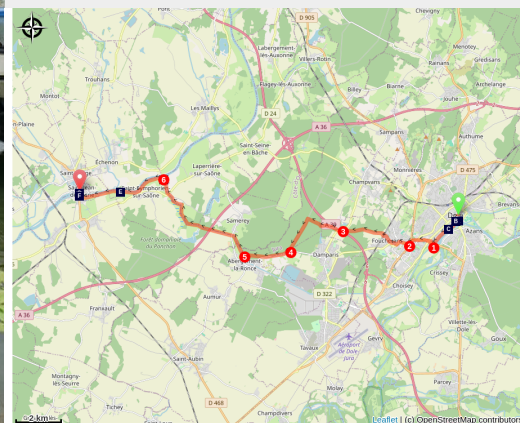


Dole to Saint-Jean-de-Losne

France - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté



Saint-Jean-de-Losne vous attend à la fin de votre étape (Amis saint Colomban)



Your stage starts on the banks of the Doubs to leave Dole and continue towards the state-owned forest of Champvans. The right bank of the Blaine accompanies you to its confluence with the Saône.

Your departure from downtown Dole offers a final look at its renaissance heritage. You pass on the right bank of the Doubs river to leave it after two kilometers. After crossing the Doloise suburbs, you enter the vast state-owned forest of Champvans to admire its vegetation but also its fauna. The cycle path, Eurovélo 6, guides you along the Blaine, observing the left bank with its marshes and natural heritage, as far as the banks of the Saône before arriving in Saint-Jean-Losne. The Rhone-Rhine canal follows the course of the Blaine before being connected by a lock to the Saône.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 5 h

Length : 22.8 km

Trek ascent : 207 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Step

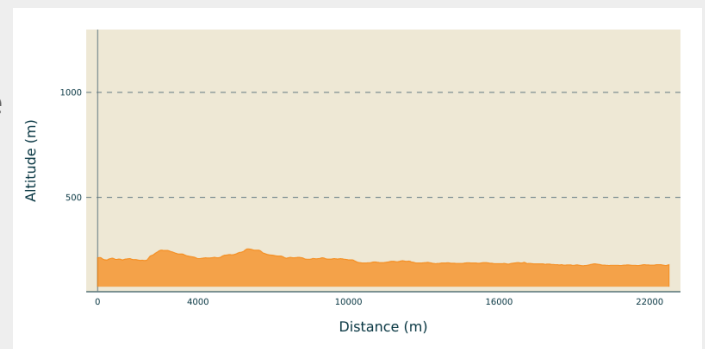
Trek

Departure : Notre Dame Collegiate Church, Place Nationale, 39 100 Dole

Arrival : Saint Jean-Baptiste Church, place de la Libération, 21 170 Saint-Jean-de-Losne

Cities : 1. Bourgogne-Franche-Comté

Altimetric profile

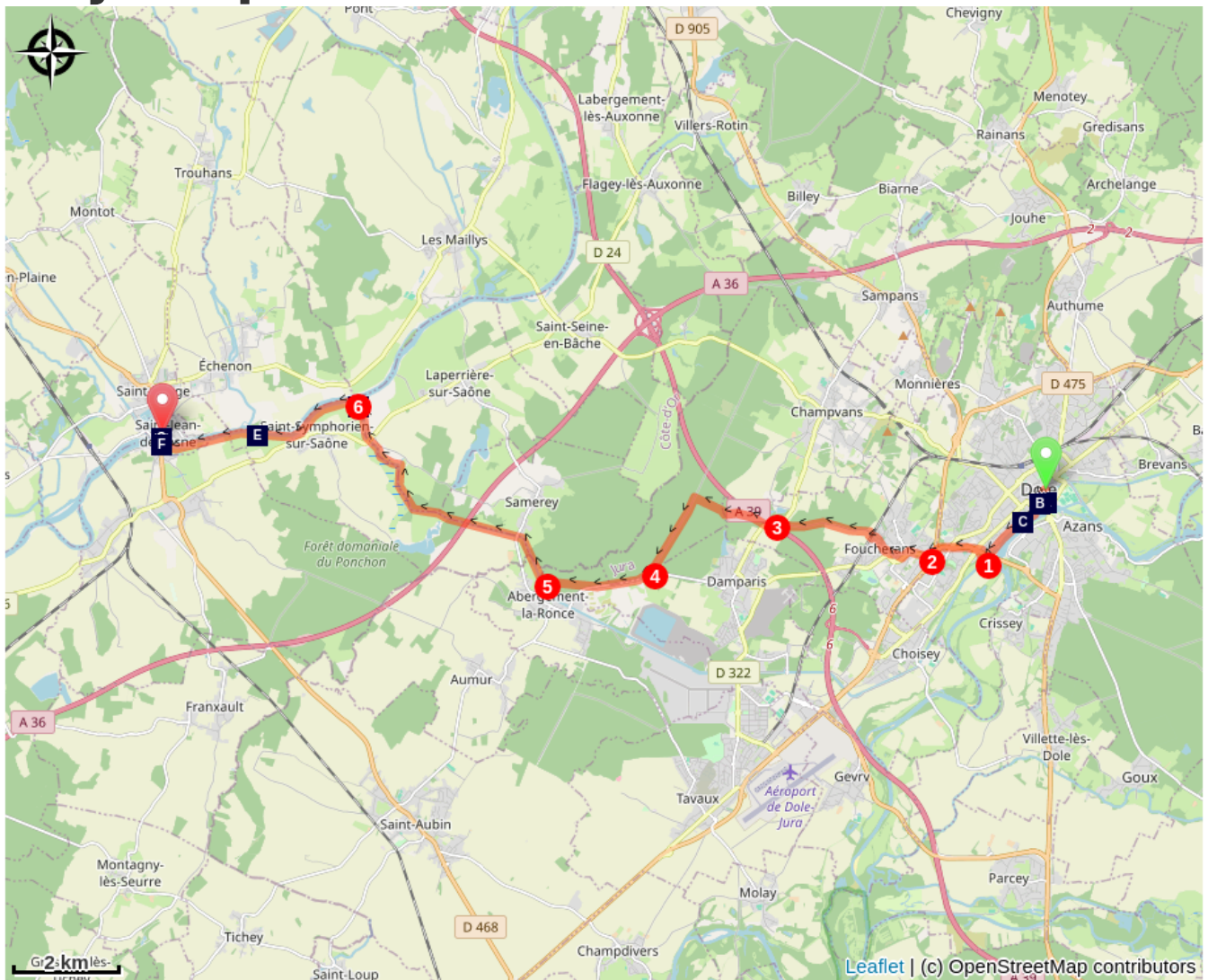






Min elevation 175 m Max elevation 255 m




Cross the square in front of the collegiate church on the left of the covered market, go down rue du Parlement, turn right into Grande Rue, in front of the canal on the left, pass in front of the Hôtel-Dieu, cross the park, go under the street on the right of the park in the direction of the towpath Canal Rhône au Rhin.

1. Go under the bridge, first road on the right, go up, go around the roundabout, second road on the right, rue Charles Laurent Thouverey, D220, route de Dole
2. At the roundabout turn right, Route de Dole, third street on the right, rue Jolie, straight ahead, rue des Jardins, at the crossroads turn right, rue des Chênes, right and left, rue de la Paix, chemin des Vaches on the left pass under the railroad tracks.
3. Carrefour route de Champvans to the left and to the right after crossing the highway, to the left at the crossroads of the dirt road with the asphalt forest road.
4. Crossroads with D 220, on the right take the cycle track, stay on your right to leave the cycle track, dirt and grass path
5. Turn right at the crossroads with bicycle path, along the canal
6. Turn left at the lock of Saint-Symphorien on cycle path, follow the Saône river, at the bridge on the right you arrive at the church of Saint-Jean-de-Losne.

On your path...



-  Old Hospital of Charity and Convent of the Ladies of Ounans at Dole (A)
-  Parc de Scey in Dole (C)
-  La Saône in St-Jean de Losne (E)
-  The Saint-Jean-Baptiste church of Saint-Jean-de-Losne (G)

-  L'Hôtel-Dieu in Dole (B)
-  Rhone-Rhone Canal at Saint-Symphorien-sur-Saône (D)
-  The Saint-Jean-de-Losne bridge: a strategic passage in times of war. (F)

All useful information

How to come ?

Transports

[Trasporto Saint-Jean-de-Losne verso il sito della città](#)

On your path...



Old Hospital of Charity and Convent of the Ladies of Ounans at Dole (A)

This hospital was built in the first quarter of the 18th century to accommodate children and the destitute. Today it is the boarding school of the Lycée Charles Nodier located nearby in the former convent of Ounans, Sisters Bernardines, built at the end of the 16th century.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



L'Hôtel-Dieu in Dole (B)

The Hôtel-Dieu de Dole is a former hospital, built from 1613, at the time Dole was the capital of the County of Burgundy. In 1624, a governess and servants welcomed the first patients in the main building. Quickly overwhelmed, they called upon the hospice sisters of the congregation of Sainte-Marthe des hospices de Beaune, who took over on November 21, 1663. From 1747 to 1753, the chapel was erected at the corner of the main body and the wing of the Rue Bauzonnet. The building was enlarged between 1752 and 1767, as well as in 1840. Classified as a historical monument by decree of 8 June 1928, the building kept its hospital activity until its disaffection in 1992.

Rehabilitated between 1998 and 2000, it now houses the municipal archives, library and media library of the city.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Parc de Scey in Dole (C)

At the start of your stopover and along the banks of the Doubs, you will discover a beautiful park. This 18th century English garden has many facets. Set out on the hillside, it is preceded, coté Doubs, by an ordered construction of basins around a pavilion. Cast iron dolphins are as many jets of water, while a beautiful pensive statue looks out over the basins. Owned by the city of Dole, it is open to the public.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



⚡ Rhone-Rhine Canal at Saint-Symphorien-sur-Saône (D)

The Rhone-Rhine Canal is a canal that connects the Saône, a navigable tributary of the Rhone, to the Rhine through the Doubs valley and its extension in Haute Alsace to Niffer on the Rhine. Another extension joins Strasbourg through the canalisation of the river Ill. At the time of its construction, it was designed to link the seaports of northern Europe with those of the Mediterranean by creating a river link Rotterdam-Marseille through Germany.

The work on the junction between the Saône and the Doubs rivers from Saint-Symphorien-sur-Saône in Côte-d'Or to Dole in the Jura was carried out with downtimes linked to the Revolution between 1784 and 1802 by engineer Philippe Bertrand. They are continued with interruptions from 1804 to 1832 in the direction of the Rhine under the direction of Joseph Liard. Later, the canal was brought to the Freycinet gauge (a 300-tonne barge) between 1882 and 1921, but its traffic remained limited. The development of maritime traffic between Europe and Asia prompted Germany to build a canal between the Neckar, a tributary of the Rhine, and the Danube, a Black Sea river. The link was inaugurated in 1992 and commercial traffic on the Rhone-Rhine canal is only regional and therefore very limited. Pleasure boating has taken over with limited economic opportunities.

[More information](#): Wikipedia

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



✎ La Saône in St-Jean de Losne (E)

The Saône River originates in Vioménil in the Vosges department at an altitude of 396 metres and its confluence with the Rhône is in the city of Lyon. It is a 480 km long river, the Doubs is its main tributary. Before the confluence with the Doubs and its important flow located in Verdun-sur-le-Doubs, the Saône is called the Petite-Saône.

The river's flow undergoes significant seasonal fluctuations. The Saône is navigable from Corre, an ancient Gallo-Roman city, north of Haute-Saône, to the centre of Lyon, i.e. 365 km navigable, 167 km of which are of European size, from Saint-Jean-de-Losne to Lyon. Forty-one tributaries flow into the Saône. Out of the summer season it is best to check the weather and the floods partially obstructing the river banks.

The fauna :

The European beaver occupies the banks of the Saône. The sheatfish, poison of the rivers of Central Europe, was introduced accidentally in the 1970s, it thrives to reach 2.50 meters in length to the satisfaction of sport fishing enthusiasts.

The river is also a migration route for birds between Africa and Northern Europe: storks, whooping cranes, black-tailed barges? River tourism has become a prosperous economic activity for the happiness of the small municipalities crossed, which deploy significant means to welcome tourists between Northern Europe and the Mediterranean.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



The Saint-Jean-de-Losne bridge: a strategic passage in times of war. (F)

At this place, the Roman road between Salins and Dijon crossed the Saône to transport the salt from Comtois. The town was located opposite on the other bank, at Losne. Notre-Dame-de-Losne, a priory dependent on Cluny had been built. Initially dependent on the Dukes of Burgundy, the town was attached to the royal domain under Louis XI, on the death of Charles the Bold.

On October 28th 1636, the Austrian troops, after entering the kingdom of France from the towns of Gray and Dole in Franche Comté, decided to settle in Saint-Jean-de-Losne for the winter. The town withstood the onslaught in spite of the flooding Saône. The royal troops came to support the besieged and repel the enemy.

In 1814, an Austrian post was set up in front of the town and in a patriotic spirit the inhabitants joined the French soldiers. The war lasted one hundred days and Napoleon awarded the town the Legion of Honour in tribute to this resistance which held back the Austrian advance.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



The Saint-Jean-Baptiste church of Saint-Jean-de-Losne (G)

The Church of St. John the Baptist (16th century) replaced an older building. The town register was already established when the church was built. As a result the building is not oriented.

In 1840, in order to access the new bridge over the Saône, the roadway had to be raised by almost two metres: today one goes down four steps to the gate, whereas before it was necessary to climb nine steps. The whole complex is built in brick with the exception of the limestone portal. The roof is made of glazed tiles, typical of Burgundy. Inside, you will discover the Sampans marble pulpit of a more beautiful effect (quarries in the region of Dole now abandoned). The high altar and the canopy, dating from the 18th century, are the work of an Italian artist, Antoine Marquetty. The organ with a rococo case dates from the same period.

Excerpt from the visitor's guide booklets available in the church.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban