



CAUSSADE HISTORY

The Gallo-Roman stations are numerous around Caussade. Especially at La Bénèche, vases, medals, bronzes, gold coins and silver coins struck especially in the Titus era, wooden spindles attesting wool textile activity were discovered at bottom of a network of wells formerly filled around 1710.

However, most deposits of ceramic material can not be associated with the Gallo-Roman period. The observation shows that they date from the end of the medieval or especially the modern era. These remains of furnaces or the remains of deposits of their productions, in the form of bricks and tiles, are located near inhabited places, farms or villages.

Southern Quercy is already a world apart from the clearing of the twelfth century. The prodigious boom of the bastide of Mons Albanus or Mont Alban, allows the new town of Montauban to shine on the flat country where rivers Tarn and Aveyron converge towards the river Garonne and its close surroundings. At the expense of the old abbey of Moissac, the austere Cahorsin Jacques Duèze, Pope under the name of John XXII, seals this domination by creating the diocese of Montauban in 1317.

Following the dismemberment of the county of Rodez in 1486, Caussade became the Barony fortified town chief. The last Count of Rodez, Charles d'Armagnac has constituted in favor of his bastard son Pierre this lordship encompassing La Française, Molières, Montalbat and Sainte-Livrade. In 1562, the Barony became Cardinal Georges d'Armagnac. In retaliation, it is sacked by the Duras huguenot. Georges d'Armagnac sells it in 1583 to Jacques de Villeneuve, prior of the Daurade in Toulouse. The nephew of the prior resells it to the Duke of Sully. The son of the duke gives it as a pledge to the family Allies who keeps it until the Revolution.

The bishopric of Montauban legitimizes the public space emancipated even more vigorously with the French generality of Montauban, under the administrative name of Bas-Quercy, in 1635. Caussade depends on the election and stewardship of Montauban and the Toulouse Parliament. Contrasting with the slow erasure of Haut-Quercy, the last two centuries of the Ancien Régime attest to the economic apogee of this intelligent and prosperous southern country, through diversified agriculture, fine viticulture and arboriculture and a remarkable industrial dynamic driven by textile and milling. Caussade became in 1560 a Protestant bastide in the orbit of Montauban, the capital of the Reformed Southwest. Besieged, the small Calvinist stronghold surrenders to the troops of Louis XIII during the first campaign of 1621.