

4 day in Dijon tourist circuit



Novitaqua

New Generation
Laundromat
18 passage Darcy 21000 Dijon

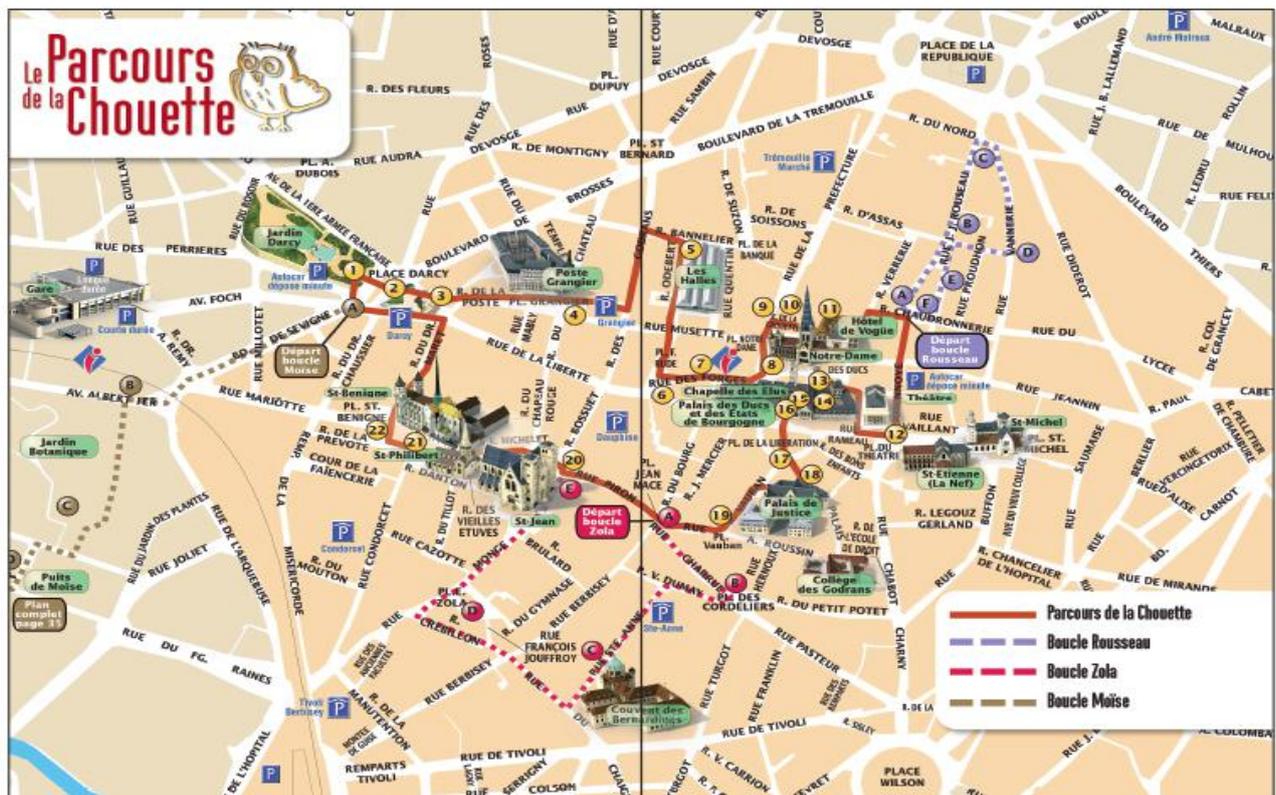
Offers you to
wash your
clothing
while you
visit the
heart of Dijon.



Beyond its well-known culinary specialties, you will discover through this visit of Dijon some of its main monuments, heritage of a city whose history is full. She has been built in the Gallic period under the name of "Divio", which meant "two ways". If this name has been chosen, it's because the city was at the intersection of two important Roman roads, one of which south-west / north-west connecting Morvan and Alsace, and the other southeast / northwest connecting Italy and basin Parisian. At that time, it was already the capital of the Lingons, one of the peoples of Gaul. The city is changing little by little until asserting itself under the authority of the Dukes of Burgundy, whose prosperous period from 1363 to 1477; period during which it is the capital of the Duchy of Burgundy, which extends Netherlands. The duchy joins the kingdom of France only after the defeat of Charles the reckless, last Duke Valois of Burgundy during the Battle of Nancy against Louis XI and the Duke of Lorraine Rene II.

Dijon is today a regional capital anchored in the modernity and the future challenges of the transition ecological. You will find white stones, glazed roofs, half-timbered houses, mansions 17th and 18th centuries, Saint Benigne Cathedral, Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy ... Dijon is heiress an exceptional architectural heritage that is easily traversed on foot.

In this tourist guide, we will propose you to go through the circuit of the owl and possibly its complementary loops, which will make you discover in half a day the heart of Dijon historical. Several additional services to your visit will also be indicated: where provide good local produce (one of the best mustards in the area, for example), where dirty laundry that will be washed during the visit, etc. You will also be offered, in addition, parks and museums to freely wander through depending on the weather.



Note: There is a toilet at Darcy parking and the central hall.
The tourist office is located at 11 rue des Forges (street behind the Palace of the Dukes)

Whether your car is parked at Darcy car park (address: Place Darcy 21000 Dijon), or you come from the train station, your visit to Dijon starts at Jardin Darcy (located also place Darcy). You can enter and go around.

Station 1 : Jardin Darcy



It is the first true garden of the city created in 1880. It was imagined around the tank built forty years ago by engineer Henri Darcy for bring water to the city from Val Suzon. This romantic garden is guarded by the polar bear, tribute to the famous animal sculptor, François Pompon.

Today, the reservoir still serves to collect rainwater and allow watering public spaces and in particular tramway tracks vegetated.

Back at the entrance of Darcy Garden, and this one in your back, turn to your left.

Station 2 : Façade de la Cloche

This palace was inaugurated in 1882 on the route of the line " imperial " Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean to welcome the powerful characters of the time. The construction of the building dates from the fifteenth century.



Now head for the Triumphal Arch in the center of Darcy Square.

Station 3 : Porte Guillaume



On the foundations of an old door of the twelfth century wall, the architect Jean-Philippe Maret built in 1788 at the western entrance of the city this Arc de Triomphe in tribute to Prince de Conde, governor of Burgundy. It was originally inserted into the ramparts from the city. It was not until the end of the 19th century that it became isolated after the demolition of battlements.

Now, go to your left in the Darcy Passage, semi covered confidential pass, located between the Columbus café and L'Edito restaurant.

Here, you can drop your dirty laundry bag at Novitaqua, and get it washed, dried or folded at the end of the day.

At the end of the passage, turn right and join the pavers that turn to the left. you will find the number 4 plaque facing the post office.

Station 4 : Poste / Place Grangier

In front of the Post Office, very academic architecture, is established an amazing building from the 20th century Art Nouveau. It is nevertheless realized by the same architect: Louis Perreau. At this site was once a fortress(visible remains at the archaeological museum). The place is named after Henri and Sophie Grangier who had bequeathed much of their fortune to the city of Dijon.



You can continue your journey and then enter the rue des Godrans by turning on your left. Then take the first lane on the right and you will arrive at the market place.

Station 5 : Les Halles



On Market days (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday), animation of this neighborhood is colorful and full of flavors. The appearance of the metal structure is today identical to that which it could be observed at the time of construction of the building. The halls were located on the site of the cloister of the former convent of the Jacobins, whose church was already market. It is possible to cross the halls to go to the Baths of North, located 16 Quentin Street, permanent exhibition space of the Regional Fund of Contemporary Art.

Then walk the market on the right from plate 5. At the intersection, continue straight ahead to place François Rude.

Station 6 : Place François Rude

This square, built in 1904 after the demolition of old houses, owes its name from the famous sculptor dijonnais, born close to here and author of bas-relief " La Marseillaise " on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. It is called also Bareuzai Square, because of the statue of the picker placed above the fountain (after long treading the reason, the vine growers came out with " low rosé ").



Around the square, locate the rue des Forges and go there.

Station 7 : Rue des Forges



There are several beautiful houses along the rue des Forges:
- The Aubriot Hotel (n ° 40), built in the 19th century and which was kept at the cellar the cash deposits of savers;
- the house Maillard (n ° 38), with the characteristic renaissance facade (one can locate the "bourguignon cabbage");
- Hotel Chambellan (n ° 34), representative of the flamboyant Gothic by his side yard, and sporting a remarkable garden visible from the top of the staircase; and others.....

At the end of the forges street, you arrive at the tourist office of Dijon. You can go there for glean some additional information for your stay in the area. Otherwise, turn left then continue 50 meters to get to the foot of Notre-Dame (yes there is also one in Dijon).

Station 8 : Notre Dame

Notre Dame is considered a masterpiece of Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century. It is estimated that the current building was built from the 1220s to the 1240s. With his high portal surmounted by a double row of arcades with fine columns and its harmonious proportions, she is a masterpiece of Gothic Burgundy. Its facade decorated with false gargoyles redone in the nineteenth century is unique in France. The original gargoyles were destroyed because one of them broke off 1240 injuring a person. The current ones have only been rebuilt by 7 different sculptors 1880 and 1882.

It is surmounted by the " Jacquemart ", taken from Philip the Bold (confiscated from the Flemish of Kortrijk it is placed in 1383 above the facade church), which punctuates the life of the neighborhood (a couple and two children who sound the hour every quarter of an hour). Initially the clock was only the presence of the man; but his celibacy having been mocked, a companion - Jacqueline - was added to her in the 17th century. In the 18th century, it was their sterility that was mocked: then they were given one, then a second child.



When facing Notre Dame, take the street that runs along it to the left. the street of the (famous) Owl!

Station 9 : La Chouette

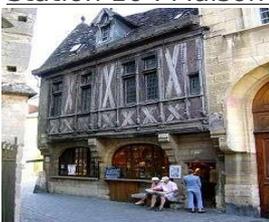
A little owl carved on a chapel adjoining the Church became the lucky charm of Dijon: the caressing of the left hand by formulating a wish is part of the tradition in Dijon !!

A dragon is also carved in the rock. According to the little story, for the vow of the Owl walk, you have to go first in front of the little dragon and then stroke the Owl. Indeed, if we pass in front of the dragon after having caressed the owl, he has the power to remove the vows (The dragon is located under the window to the left of the owl). Note: do not forget to touch the owl with the left hand and make a wish.



Walk about 10 meters more in the street to find yourself facing the Milière house. Just next to find the Fallot Mustard, one of the most famous in the area. You will find quality mustards flavored with many flavors.

Station 10 : Maison Millière



Interesting testimony of these medieval houses alongside the mansions, it was built in 1483 for the merchant Guillaume Millière. It was restored early twentieth century, and served as the setting for the film "Cyrano de Bergerac". This house has retained its typical Middle Age appearance: store in ground floor and the home of the craftsman and his family upstairs. The facade kept its wooden sides and its filling enamelled bricks. The cat and the owl who dominate the frame date from the early twentieth century..

Then continue on the street of the owl. On your left, you will see shortly Multicolored tiles of the Hotel Vogüe.

Station 11 : L'hôtel Vogüé

This is the finest example of a private mansion between courtyard and garden of the seventeenth century. Built in 1614 for Etienne Bouhier, advisor to the Parliament of Burgundy. This hotel is distinguished by the symmetry of the facades and the wealth decorative windows surmounted by arched pediments, enhanced with flowers and of carved fruits.

The particularity of the Vogüé hotel lies in the roofs covered with tiles varnished with diamond patterns. Today, acquired by the city, the hotel serves as a setting for exhibitions, concerts and events theatrical.



At the crossroads of the rue de la chaudronnerie begins the Rousseau loop, which then takes you back to the station 12. Otherwise, turn to the first street on the right and continue straight until the theater square. In front of the theater is the number 12 plaque.

Station 12 : Place du théâtre



The big theater occupies a prominent place in the cultural life of the city. Built in 1828, its last renovation dates back to 2005.

It offers conditions excellent listening and visibility, in the intimate setting of an Italian-style human dimension (692 places). The opera, the theater but also the dance find there their natural place of expression.

From there, you can make a small hook to get out of the owl's path and see two interesting places near this point. Otherwise, go around the theater on your left via the square of the Holy Chapel, to join Longepierre Street. You then face Station 13.

Rude Museum (Vaillant Street)

In the transept of the disused Church St-Etienne, an exhibition of the sculpted works from François Rude. To raise awareness of the work produced by this illustrious Dijon sculptor, the city acquired between 1887 to 1910, castings of the main works of the artist. He spoke in large historical compositions such as the "Departures" Better known under the name of the Marseillaise which we can see here the monumental life-size molding of the famous bas-relief of the Arc de triumph of the Star.

The many exhibits show talent and multiple sources inspired by François Rude In the choir, are still visible the substructures of the crypt of the eleventh century church, as well as an important piece of the wall of the Gallo-Roman Castrum, built in the third century. Open from June to end of October



St Michael's Church (St Michael's Square)

Dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, its portal whose carved composition has for theme the last judgment is an amazing blend of flamboyant Gothic and Renaissance ornaments. She is rich in many works of art, paintings of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, a beautiful Tombstone stone of the 15th century and a graceful pulpit to preach the eighteenth century.

Station 13 : Echauguette Berbis

The watchtowers belonged to the defensive system of the fortified places. Since then, these Turrets were mostly built for decorative purposes.

The elegant watchtower built by Philibert Berbis is typical of art rebirth: a roof in the shape of scales, decorated with cartridge of false hides, laurel. This watchtower looks like a guard sentry and this comparison seems just because in old French, spy was said " escargaiter " hence the name "echauguette" (=watchtower) is drawn..



Continue on your left and pass by the square of the Dukes to enter one of the courses of the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy. You arrive in front of the Bar Tower.

Station 14 : Tour de Bar



Designed on the model of the feudal dungeon, the Tower of Bar was built from 1635 by Philip the Bold.

It is to René d'Anjou, Duke of Bar, of Lorraine, King of Hungary, Jerusalem and Sicily, who was prisoner in the tower from 1431 to 1437, that it owes its name..

You can visit the Museum of fine arts, a must in Dijon.

Museum of Fine Arts (Entrance Bar Course)

The Palace of the Dukes and States now houses the services of the town hall and, in its eastern wing, the huge Museum of Fine Arts, founded in 1787, is one of the oldest in France. The richness of its collections ranks it among the most important of the France. The flourishing era of the Dukes of Burgundy is illustrated by the remarkable tombs of Philippe le bon and of Jean sans Peur, the carved altarpieces of the Carthusian monastery of Champmol and by an exceptional set of paintings of primitive Flemings, Burgundians, Swiss and different schools of painting and western sculpture of the 16th century are well represented. Thanks to the donation Granville Section of Modern and Contemporary Art has become a new highlight of the museum. closed on Tuesdays and holidays.



Continue your way in the course and go under the porch to reach the main courtyard of the palace dukes.

Station 15 : Palais des Ducs et des Etats de bourgogne

High rampart in the third century against barbarian invasions, it is rebuilt from 1366 by the first of the Dukes of Valois, Philip the Bold. It is today, one of the few medieval palaces kept in France. The 'Bar Tower' is the oldest building.

With two sovereign courts, the Palace of the States of Burgundy was started in the seventeenth century under the direction of the royal architect Jules Hardoin-Mansart encompassing the old medieval ducal dwelling.

In the courtyard of Flore, you have access to the Chapel of the Elected and by a staircase built in the eighteenth century by Jacques Gabriel at the Salle des Etats de Bourgogne. (Open at cultural events.)



From the courtyard, you can see the culminating monument of Dijon: the Philippe le Bon tower.

Station 16 : Tour Philippe le Bon



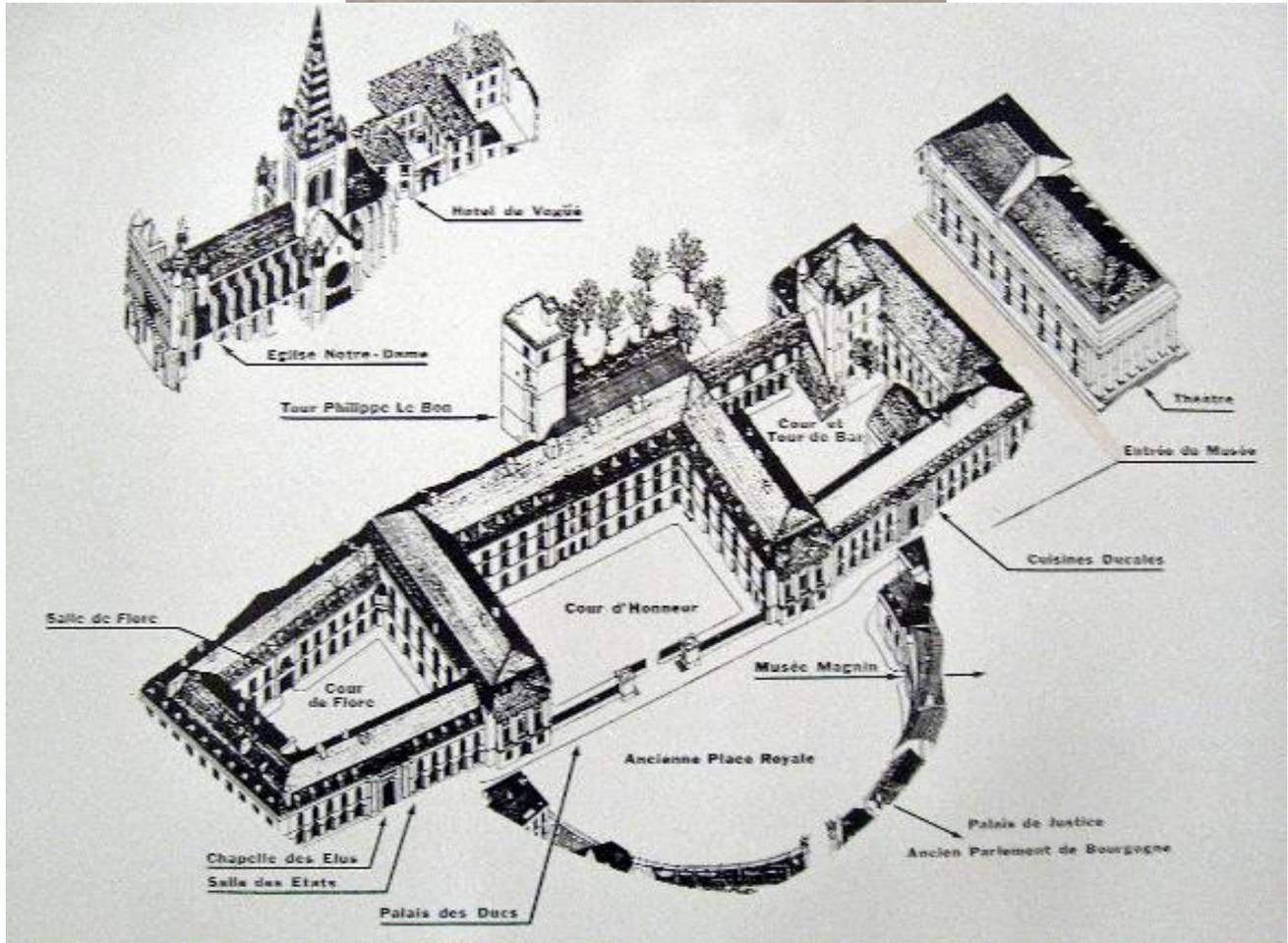
This tower dominates the city from the height of its 46 meters. For 3 €, you can go up there for admire the panorama of the city that is worth seeing.

Raised in the middle of the 15th century and completed under the reign of Philip III, it symbolizes the prestige and power of the Dukes of Burgundy. There are 316 steps.

Turn around and continue your way for 20 meters to get to the Liberation Square.

Station 17 : Place de la Libération

Place Royale until the Revolution of 1789, place d'Armes, place of Marshal Pétain under the Occupation, the Current Liberation Square faces City Hall. Hemicycle square designed in 1685 by Jules Hardouin Mansart to receive the equestrian statue of King Louis XIV. Masterpiece of Architecture 17th century classic in Dijon, it is one of the most beautiful royal squares in France.



Magnin National Museum (4, rue des Bons Enfants)

Created in 1938 in the beautiful Lantini hotel of the seventeenth century, home of the family of Maurice and Jeanne Magnin, enlightened art lovers. The association of painters offers a vast panorama of Flemish schools, Italian and French from the 16th to the 19th century. Furniture and works of art, enhances the character intimate of this very particular museum. Open everyday.

To see also in this spirit (but eccentric compared to this course)

Center for Contemporary Art The Consortium (37, rue de Longvic)

Creative place developed over 4,000 m² halfway between the city center of Dijon and the university of Burgundy, 10 min walk from the Hotel de Ville and the Museum of Fine Arts is a place of life in the service of contemporary art, in which the Consortium brings together and develops its activities: Exhibition spaces permanent and temporary, Plateau meetings and exchanges at the service of artists and the public, Resource location, orientation, information, Concert hall (musical events, dance, reading, projection, performance, meetings ...), Bar and restaurant space, A specific place of reception of teens. <http://leconsortium.fr/>

Get into the Rue du Palais and continue straight until you reach the Palais de Justice (which will be on your right).

Station 18 : Palais de Justice

The Palace of Justice was designed for the former Parliament of Burgundy in the sixteenth century. It houses the Saint Louis Hall known as " Salle des Pas Perdus " (which was one of the the liveliest places in Dijon, having hosted the shop and bar of the parliamentarians) with the remarkable chapel of the Holy Spirit, and the "House of Golden "public hearing room. You can go look through the hole of the lock of the carved door (do not worry about the door, it's a copy: the original is by Hugues Sambin and can be found at the Musée des Beaux Arts Dijon). Through the small end of the telescope, you can take a look at the ceiling (Great ...).



Turn right from the palace to join Vauban Street and continue to Vauban Square.

Station 19 : Hôtels particuliers



Among the mansions of Dijon parliamentarians, the most famous is the one which was built after 1690 for Charles Legouz de Gerland, master of the wardrobe of the Dauphine. The courtyard and the lodging were clad on the old hotel of Chissey-Varanges built in the 16th century with a primitive Renaissance facade still appears on Rue Jean-Baptiste Liégeard, punctuated by a succession of prismatic turrets. The courtyard, accessible from the street Vauban is completely different and unfolds in a harmonious semicircle, probably inspired by that of the place royal close that had just finished Martin de Noinville. At this round festooned with arches and crowned with a balustrade, answers an elegant facade carved with garlands and flowery falls.

Going to the next station (via Piron Street to Bossuet Square), you at the intersection of rue Charrue, take the Zola loop, which will take you back to station 20, passing through some additional points of interest.

Museum of Sacred Art (15, rue St-Anne)

The circular cupola church of the former convent of Bernardine (late 17th) is assigned to the presentation liturgical objects of French and foreign origin from the 17th to the 19th century. Around the high altar at canopy of porphyry sheltering the group of the visitation, masterful baroque work of Jean Dubois, beautiful collection of religious goldsmiths, liturgical vestments, polychrome statues, wooden sticks procession and paintings, notably from the Burgundian school of the sixteenth century. closed on Tuesdays.

Museum of Burgundy Life (17, rue St-Anne)

Installed in the Monastery of Bernardines, the visit allows discover the richness of the architectural heritage of Dijon and the patrimony cultural bourguignon.

The Museum of Burgundy Life offers a course that spans three levels:
- The gallery of the ground floor, which presents a heritage ethnographic rural and Burgundy of the late nineteenth century, is relayed, on the 1st floor, by the reconstitution of ten businesses staging daily life in Dijon at the end of the 19th century and according to the periods by the temporary exhibitions.

- The second floor is equipped with an audiovisual room where the visitor can watch films about forgotten techniques, life stories, ways of saying and as well as a gallery dedicated to the markers of regional identity. closed on tuesday and festive day Nearby is the Jardin Jean de Berbisey.



Station 20 : Saint-Jean et la Place Bossuet



The church was converted into a theater in 1980 where it hosts the theater Dijon Burgundy, National Dramatic Center.

Jacques Benigne Bossuet is part of the French Academy.

Then continue along rue Michelet until you reach station 21.

Station 21 : Saint-Philibert

The porch of the old church St-Philibert, in the parish of the vine growers, served as place election of mayors of the city until the Revolution. This church was rebuilt in full development of Romanesque art in the middle of the 12th century. At the Revolution, it became stable then salt attic.



Still a few meters to get around the big monument on your right and you are facing Saint-Bénigne.

Station 22 : Saint-Bénigne (Place Saint-Bénigne)

Saint Bénigne de Dijon was a monastery before being a cathedral. The first church, built on the burial of the saint, date of 535. The monastery is created in 871. When it notes, a little more than a century later, the dilapidation of the church, the abbot of Cluny Mayeul decides to entrust the reconstruction of buildings to William of Volpiano, abbot of St-Bégnine and Benedictine renovator. The works are begun in 1001, with the realization among others of a magnificent Romanesque crypt, underground vestige a three-storey rotunda. The 100 m long church is the largest in the Christian world. This Abbey Gothic Burgundian style was then rebuilt between the twelfth and fourteenth century. In 1894 a new boom was built at the crossroads of the transept, it would be the tallest and the thinnest in France. Nearby is the Benedictine Square.



Archaeological Museum (5 rue Docteur Maret, near Place Saint-Bénigne)

The former chapter house and the Scriptorium of the abbey St-Benigne of the eleventh century offer you an exhibition on the popular beliefs of the Gallo-Romans through interesting funerary steles and many ex-voto wooden, stone and metal, deposited near the sources of the Seine divinized under the name of Sequana. Upstairs the former dormitory of the monks houses an exhibition of medieval religious art including a beautiful bust of Christ Claus Sluter. The top floor is dedicated to the model of a tumulus Roman and Merovingian period, in the finery of the Blanot treasure dating back to the Bronze Age and objects of the time neolithic. Closed the Tuesday.

<http://www.dijon.fr/les-musees!0-35/musee-archeologique!1-38/>

After that, you can continue toward Darcy Garden to come back to your starting point. We hope you enjoy this little discover of the Dijon historical center. See you soon !