

An aerial photograph of a historic town, likely in France, showing a dense cluster of buildings with red-tiled roofs. A prominent stone tower with a conical roof is visible on the right side of the frame. The town is situated in a valley, with rolling hills and greenery in the background.

A photograph of a courtyard in the Old Town of Strasbourg. The image shows a stone building with a large arched gateway on the left. To the right of the archway, there is a balcony with a decorative railing and a window with multiple panes. The building is made of light-colored stone or plaster. The courtyard is paved with cobblestones. In the background, other buildings and a street are visible through the archway.

A photograph of a stone tower with a conical roof, part of a castle or fortress, under a clear blue sky. The tower is made of light-colored stone and has several small, dark windows. To the right, another building with a red-tiled roof is partially visible. The sky is bright blue with a few wispy clouds. In the foreground, there are some green leaves and branches, suggesting the photo was taken from a low angle looking up at the tower.



This house was purchased in 1850 by Mr Bourgogne who gave his name to the building and turned it into a confectionery and a biscuit factory. The shop was closed in 1971. And 40 years after, the city hall acquired it and in 2012 the tourist office was installed in it.

Sur le fronton de la mairie, vous pouvez observer la devise de la ville d'Arnay « Arneti laeta juventus » (joyeuse jeunesse d'Arnay). Ce bâtiment est un ancien tribunal et auditoire royal. Le blason de la ville d'Arnay est composé de trois tours représentant des portes qui s'ouvraient dans la direction du Morvan, de Paris, et de la Bourgogne, car Arnay n'a appartenu au duché de Bourgogne qu'à partir du XIV^{ème} siècle. Continuez le long de la rue St Honoré jusqu'au parking.

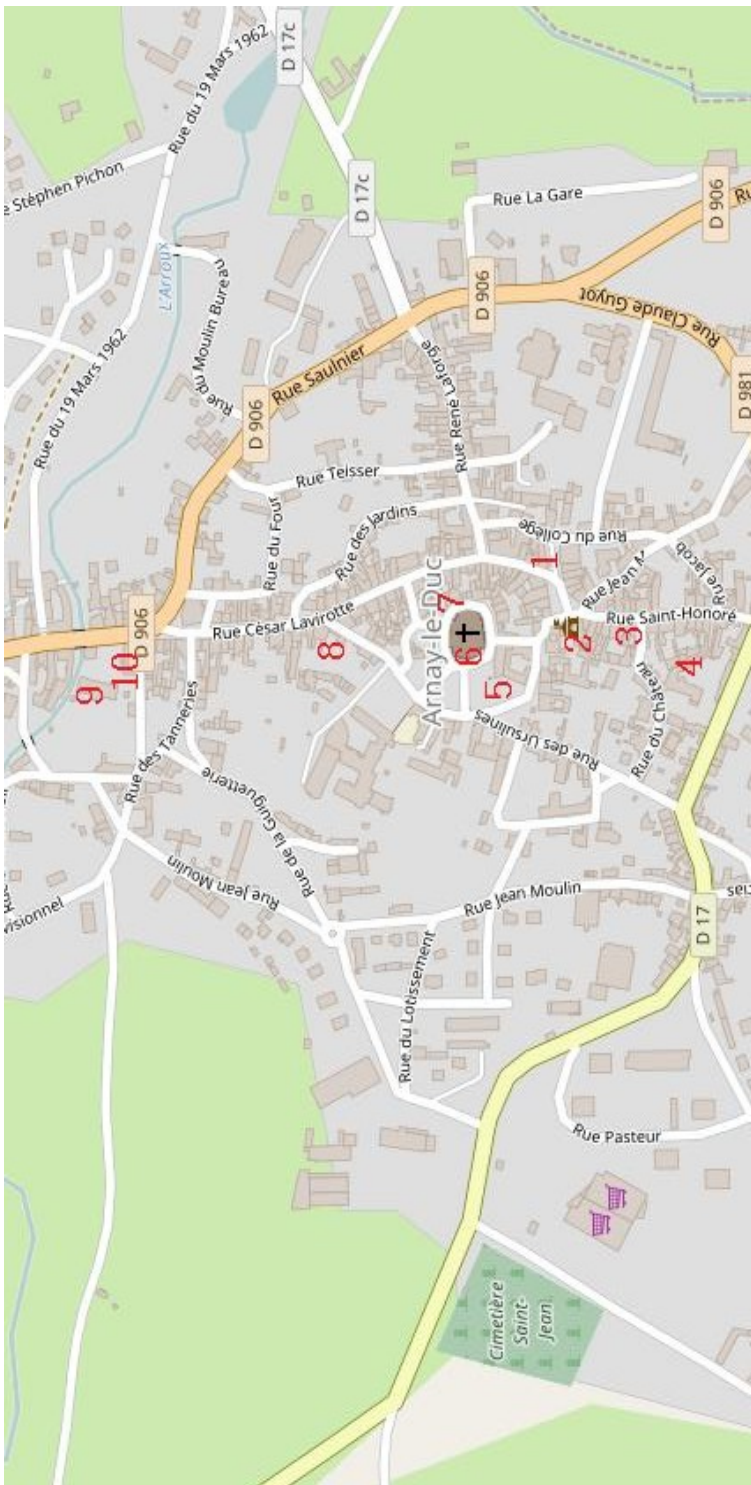
A photograph showing a box of 'Biscuits de Bourgogne' (Bourgeois Biscuits) next to a stone architectural detail, possibly a corbel or part of a vaulted ceiling. The box is open, revealing several golden-brown, rectangular biscuits. The stone detail is made of light-colored stone with a decorative, carved capital.



Please continue the street and turn right.

A photograph of a stone tower with a dark, conical roof and a cross on top. The tower is made of light-colored stone and has several windows. To the right of the tower is a black street lamp with a yellow light. The background is a clear blue sky.

A narrow alleyway between stone walls, showing a wooden balcony on the right side.



A la mort du dernier duc capétien en 1361, le lieutenant du roi céda le château de la Motte-Forte aux habitants d'Arnay. Ces derniers devaient l'entretenir et payer un impôt, mais ils démantelèrent le château et il ne resta du château que la tour.

Arnay-le-Duc became a fortified city at the Middle-Age. The castle was built on a natural clod of earth : the strong clod. When the last capetian duke die in 1361, the lieutenant give the castle to the resident of Arnay. They have to maintain the castle and to pay the castle tax. But they doesn't respect the pact and use the castle as a stone quarry. The last vestige is the Tower.

8. La Chapelle Contaut :

Descendez la ruelle pavée derrière l'église puis continuer tout droit jusqu'à la boulangerie Chez Poinot.

Sur la colline en face de vous, vous observerez un bâtiment dans une prairie. C'est là qu'a eu lieu la 1^{ère} bataille de religion et victoire d'Henri de Navarre, âgé de 16 ans, futur roi Henri IV. Suite à cette bataille, Arnay est devenu un haut-lieu protestant.

Continue on the cobblestone street and go straight until the bakery Poinot.

You can see a building on the hill in front of you. This is the place of the first religion battle and victory of the young Henry de Navarre, 16 years old, the futur Henri IV. After this battle Arnay become a high protestant place.

9. Maison Régionale des Arts de la Table :

Descendez la rue jusqu'à la route principale et entrez dans la cour du Musée des Arts de la Table.

Il s'agit d'un hospice de 1693 composé de deux ailes séparées par une chapelle. Il a compté jusqu'à 27 lits, et en 1935, une maternité, avec 4 lits, fut installée au 15 rue Saint Jacques.



Ce service ferma en 1965 et l'hospice fermera en 1977. Puis il devient un Musée consacrée à l'art culinaire en 1981 avec des expositions annuelles.

Ouvert : 7/7 jours d'Avril à Novembre
Entrée payante.

Go down on the principal street and enter into the Museum yard.

It was an hospice built in 1693 with two wings parts and a chapel. In 1755, there was until 27 bedrooms and in 1935 a maternity with 4 bedrooms, was installed in the 15 Road St Jacques. This maternity was closed in 1965 and the hospice in 1977. After the hospice was turned into a Museum about the culinary art with annual exhibitions.

*Open : 7/7 days from April to November
Paid entry.*

10. La sculpture Lézart de la table :

C'est une sculpture en pierre de Mr Pierre Garçon, installée en 2009 qui a pour thème principal les arts de la table avec l'assiette creuse et l'écumoire, l'escargot de Bourgogne et un visage sur lequel on aperçoit deux yeux, et la langue tirée.

On voit au dos, une girafe qui représente le tableau de Bracassat « Passage de la girafe à Arnay-le-Duc ». Cette girafe était un cadeau pour le roi Charles X. Elle est partie du désert du Soudan puis elle a fait le voyage de Marseille à Paris à pattes en 40 jours, soit près de 900 km. *This is a stone sculpture made by Mr Pierre Garçon, in 2009 which represent the culinary art, with the a plate, a skimmer, a snail and we can see a face with two eyes and a tongue.*

We can observe at the back a girafe representing the painting of Mr Bracassat named »Passage de la girafe à Arnay-le-Duc ». This girafe was a gift for the king Charles X, she came from the Soudan. She travelled until Marseille and finished her travel in Paris, she walked 900 km in 40 days.



À la Découverte de la ville d'Arnay-le-Duc



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