

# TROYES

## in Champagne



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## ANCIENT TIMES

- The Town of Tricasses, a very important tribe, recognised by the Romans.
- **22-21 BC:** Construction of the "Agrippa Way" linking Milan to Boulogne sur Mer, a determining factor in the town's future development.
- Troyes became Augustobona Tricassium (mentioned by Pliny the Elder and Ptolema).

## MIDDLE AGES

- **451 :** Attila was stopped at the Gates of Troyes by the Bishop of St Loup. Plundering was avoided.
- **892 :** The Normans burned the town.
- **9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>c.:** The Troyes Council was formed, with the House of Vermandois. It passed into the hand of the House of Blois in the 11<sup>th</sup> c..
- **1040 :** Birth of RACHI, great Jewish scholar, commentator of the Bible and the Talmud. He died in Troyes in 1105.
- **12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>c. :** Beginning of the lineage of the Counts of Champagne (Henri I le Libéral, Thibaut IV) and the great period of Champagne Fairs. Troyes rapidly expanded, becoming the capital of Champagne. The numerous streams and rivers encouraged the development of draperies, mills, tanning, weavings and paper manufacture. Troyes paper became known throughout Europe from the 14<sup>th</sup> c. onwards.



- **Marie de France**, the wife of Henri I, created in Troyes her "courses in loving". Literary art flourished with Chrestien de Troyes, Thibaut IV Le Chansonnier [the Song Writer], Geoffroy de Villehardouin and Jean de Joinville, historian of Saint Louis (Louis XIII).
- **1118:** Hugues de Payns created the Order of the Knights Templars. In 1128 Bernard de Clairvaux had the rules approved by the Council of Troyes, whose seat was the Cathedral.

# TROYES' TIMES OF GLORY



## STRANGE... AND UNIQUE! "Champagne Cork"

The original form of the town results from various factors: modifications, over the years, to the limits of the Gallo-Roman town based in the median axis constituted by the Agrippa Way (now rue de la Cité), the successive diversions of the course of the Seine and the fortifications (ditches, towers and gates) erected at the time of the Champagne Fairs and replaced, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, by the boulevards and gardens which now enclose the town.



- **1264:** Pope Troyen URBAIN IV instituted the Fête du Saint-Sacrement (Fête-Dieu).
- **1285:** Troyes, Champagne, and Navarre were united under the Crown of France by the marriage of Jeanne de Navarre, last Countess of Champagne, with the future King Philippe le Bel.
  - **21 May 1420 :** Treaty of Troyes. King Charles VI promised the realm with the hand of his daughter, Catherine de France, to his future son-in-law, Henry V of England. The marriage took place on 2 June in the Church of St-Jean-au-Marché.
  - **10 July 1429 :** Joan of Arc led Charles VII to Reims and freed the town from the English.

## TWO TREATIES FOR TROYES

Though all the history books still talk about the famous treaty of Troyes in 1420, which handed France over politically to the English, they have all forgotten the "glorious" Treaty of 1564. And yet, on 11 April, it was in great splendour, and again in



## RENAISSANCE 15<sup>TH</sup>-16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES



An era when arts flourished with the famous Troyes Schools of Sculpture and Painting.

- **The Master Glassmakers.** Their talent already recognised in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, were to create marvellous works and make Troyes a "blessed town of stained glass".
- **1524:** The Great Fire destroyed a large part of the upper districts of the town (the "body" part of the cork-shaped town), constructed mainly of wood. Its reconstruction gave the town its present aspect.
- **Around 1560:** The town was in the hands of the Leaguers, headed by the Duke de Guise, Governor of Champagne.
- **30 May 1595:** Triumphant entry of Henri IV. The town surrenders.

## 17<sup>TH</sup>-18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

- The town lost its powers with State centralism (the number of inhabitants decreased from 27,000 under Louis XIV to 13,000 under Louis XV).
- **1745:** Appearance of the first hosiery trades, an activity that gave Troyes the title of Hosiery Capital.

## 19<sup>TH</sup>-20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

- **1814:** Napoleon's French Campaign, around Brienne-le-Château in the Aube département, where he studied at the Military School. Troyes and the north of Aube are considerably damaged.
- **1870 :** Occupation by the Prussian army.

Troyes Cathedral, that the marriage was celebrated between Elisabeth Queen of England and Charles IX, son of Catherine de Medicis (and regent of France), who was declared an adult although he was till only 14 years old. Following this, the English renounced all their claims in France.



- **1939/1945 :** 4 years of German occupation. The town centre escaped bombing.
- The day after the Liberation of Paris on 26 August 1944, Patton, the American General, freed Troyes.
- **1963:** Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Republic, visited Troyes.

## 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

### Towards international recognition

Since 2004, Troyes Council has been committed to developing its heritage (staggered up until 2008-2009) by registering and applying for various international Labels.

- **"UNESCO World Heritage Site" Label**, under the heading "immaterial domain", based on the great names of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries, such as Chrestien de Troyes, Rachi and Bernard de Clairvaux.
- **"UNESCO World Memory Register" Label** with the Clairvaux Abbey document collection (12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> C.) kept in Troyes.
- **"European Heritage" Label** as the Knitwear capital in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries.
- **"Architecture and History" Label** focused on "Troyes' Great 16<sup>th</sup> Century" for architecture, sculpture and stained glass.



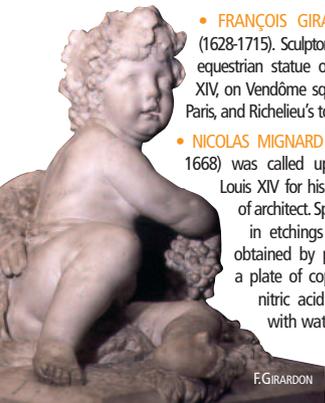
# OUR FAMOUS PEOPLE

## LITERATURE

- **GEOFFROY DE VILLEHARDOUIN** (1167-1218). He participated in the 4<sup>th</sup> crusade (1202-1204). Author of the famous chronicle "Histoire de la conquête de Constantinople" [History of the conquest of Constantinople] the first prose to be written in French.
- **THIBAUT IV "LE CHANSONNIER"** Count of Champagne (1201-1253). Having become King of Navarre in 1234, he set off for the Holy Land in 1239 and helped to restore Jerusalem to the Christians. He was responsible for the motto of the Counts of Champagne – "Passavant le meilleur" – and is known for his unfortunate love affair with Queen Blanche de Castille, and also for his love songs, which were inspired by the great themes of courtly poetry.
- **CHRESTIEN DE TROYES** (12<sup>th</sup>c.- circa 1135-1183). Little is known about the life of France's greatest medieval author. He attended the court of Marie de Champagne circa 1170. A highly cultivated man, he wrote five novels in verse about King Arthur and the "Knights of the Round Table" and added a "Christian" dimension to the Celtic myth and the Arthurian legends, with their combination of courtly love and chivalrous virtues.

## ARTS

- **FRANÇOIS GENTIL** (early 16<sup>th</sup>-1582). One of the greatest sculptors of the time. His name appears in the Church Registers in 1541 (he produced two statues for the St Jean Church in Troyes) then in 1547 at the Cathedral, in 1548 at Saint Jean again and in 1550 and 1553 at Saint Nicolas. He left some unique works to the town's churches.
- **PIERRE MIGNARD** (1612-1695). Made famous by his portrait of Louis XIV for the Spanish Infanta, he was promoted Royal Painter and Director of les Gobelins.
- **FRANÇOIS GIRARDON** (1628-1715). Sculptor of the equestrian statue of Louis XIV, on Vendôme square in Paris, and Richelieu's tomb.
- **NICOLAS MIGNARD** (1606-1668) was called upon by Louis XIV for his talents of architect. Specialist in etchings (prints obtained by passing a plate of copper in nitric acid mixed with water).



F.GIRARDON

- **JEAN PASSERAT** (1534-1602). Professor at the College de France, he was one of the authors of the "Satire Ménippée", a pamphlet on the Etats Généraux or States General of 1593 about the religious wars, co-written with the Pithou Brothers, natives of Troyes, both men of letters and juriconsults.
- **FLAUBERT ACHILLE-CLÉOPHAS** (1784-1846). Gustave Flaubert's father grew up in Nogent-sur-Seine, then left to become a surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu in Rouen. Nogent was used as the setting for Gustave Flaubert's third novel "Sentimental Education", published in 1869.
- **GASTON BACHELARD** (1884-1962). A philosopher, poet and scientist, he was born in Bar sur Aube. He was the author of an impressive collection of reflections linked to knowledge and research. Each line of his work is a potential quotation and an open door to knowledge.



M.MARINOT

- **LINARD GONTIER** (1566-1641). Master glassworker, specialist in grisaille and miniatures on glass (stained glass windows of the Cathedral and the Church of Saint-Martin ès Vignes).
- **AUGUSTE RENOIR** (1841-1919). In 1895 this great painter, whose son Jean Renoir was a famous film-maker, bought a house in Essoyes, a small village in the Aube and birthplace of his wife, Aline Charigot, where he spent summer with the family for over 20 years. "The Washwomen", "Madame Renoir in the garden" and "The Apple Seller" were painted in Essoyes.
- **MAURICE MARINOT** (1882-1960). Painter whose talent was to assert itself in glasswork that he would even blow himself. Fine collections of glassworks and paintings in the Troyes Museum of Modern Art.

## THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

The Templar order was founded in Troyes in 1118 by Hugues de Payns. In the 12<sup>th</sup> c. the Templars, soldier-monks and knight-monks, ensured the safety of pilgrims going to the Holy Land at the time of the Crusades.



Bernard de Clairvaux approved and drafted himself the rules of this order at the Council that was held in the Cathedral of Troyes in 1128. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century the Templars owned numerous houses in Troyes, occupied, in particular, at the time of the Champagne Fairs. "Rue Sausseier" was called "rue du Temple" until 1906, since there was a Templars Commander's residence at n° 1. It was destroyed in the fire of 1524 and reconstructed in the 17<sup>th</sup> c. In 1988, 708 pieces of silver (dating from 1220-1227) were discovered in the former Commander's house in Payns. This treasure is now at the St Loup de Troyes Museum.

## RELIGION • POLITICS • SCIENCES

- **HASTINGS** (9<sup>th</sup>c.). This norman pirate was born into a humble farming family in the diocese of Troyes!
- **RACHI** (1040-1105). A great Talmudic scholar. He founded his own school at the age of twenty-five. Rachi died in Troyes on 13 July 1105, at the age of sixty-five, but he is still today a leading commentator on the Torah.
- **HUGUES DE PAYNS** (1070-1136). Founder of the order of the Templars. Originated from a small village near Troyes and took part in the first crusade in 1095.
- **BERNARD DE CLAIRVAUX** (1090-1153). In 1128, he had the Order of the Templars approved at a council meeting in Troyes Cathedral.



- **POPE URBAIN IV** (1185-1264). Born Jacques Pantaléon. He was the son of a Troyes cobbler, whose shop is thought to have been on the current site of the Basilica that he had built in his memory, and which bears his name, in Place Vernier in Troyes. Elected Pope on 29 August 1261 at the age of 76, he was the first French Pope since Sylvester II (the scholar Gerbert) and Urban II.
- **PAUL CHOMEDEY**, lord of Maisonneuve (1612-1676). A French officer, born in a village near Troyes. Responsible for founding Montreal.
- **MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS** (1620-1700). She entered holy orders at the age of 18, and in 1653 left for Nouvelle-France (Canada). In 1658 she founded the "Congrégation de Notre-Dame", the first school for girls in Ville-Marie (Montreal). She was canonised as a Saint by Pope Jean-Paul II in 1982, and was a contemporary of Lord Chomedey de Maisonneuve, who founded Ville-Marie. The "Marguerite Bourgeoys arts centre" museum, rue Clémenceau, tells her story.



## • CHARLES BAUDET (1830-1908).

This horticulturalist and nurseryman is famous the world over. A group of Japanese students for whom he was responsible took a few vines home as a gift, and his vines can now be found at the foot of Mount Fujiyama. Some of them have been named "Baltai" in his honour.

• **LÉONIE AVIAT**, (1844-1914). Sister Léonie Françoise De Sales Aviat was the founder of the "Oblates de Saint-François de Sales" order with Father Louis Brisson. She studied at the Visitation in Troyes. Educated at the Saint François de Sales school, in 1868, the young founder of the Saint-François de Sales order became a nun and was given the name of Sister Françoise de Sales. She died in Perugia, Italy (like the Troyes-born Pope Urban IV), on 10 January 1914, she was beatified in 1992, and Pope Jean-Paul II canonised her on 25 November 2001.

## • EDOUARD HERRIOT (1872-1957).

A writer and politician born in Troyes, he was elected Mayor of Lyon, then appointed President of the Council. He was a key figure of the 3rd Republic and in the radical-socialist party, and was elected to the "Académie Française" on 1946. Throughout his life he defended parliamentary democracy, freedom for press, the right to hold meetings, union freedom, economic liberalism, freedom of thought and secularism. A plaque points out the house in which he was born in Place Jean Jaurès.



• **EMILE COUÉ** (1857-1926). psychotherapist and pharmacist, he worked in Troyes. He created the famous "Coué method" and enjoyed an international reputation during his lifetime, but his work was almost forgotten after his death, due to criticism of the summary nature of his theory: our subconscious determines our physical and mental condition, and we can act on it through our imagination.

# TROYES : THE TEN CHURCHES TOWN

## THE RESTORATION OF RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Each year, for decades now, the Town has invested millions of euros in projects to restore the listed heritage, mainly churches, for the churches are as precious as they are fragile – the chalk from which they are made is not good at withstanding changes from dryness to dampness and the low level of the water table is also leading to foundation problems.

**What do you do in Troyes? We ring the bells ... according to an old saying, since churches, convents, abbeys and other religious buildings were once scattered throughout the town.**

(The Tourist Office can provide information on church opening times).

### 39 SAINT URBAIN BASILICA (13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> c.)

#### Place Vernier

Saint-Urbain was the seat of the brotherhood of painters, glassmakers and embroiderers (1645). Rue Urbain IV is now called rue Pipejai (from the name of a parrot sign), rue de la Bourserie ("bourse" meaning purse - kid skin and gold thread purses were made there) and rue Moyenne (Vicus Medicus that separated the town in two in 1260).

Consecrated as a basilica in 1964, it's a pure jewel of Gothic art similar in style to the St-Chapelle in Paris and the Church of St-Ouen in Rouen. Founded by Jacques Pantaléon, who was elected Pope in 1261 under the name of URBAIN IV, it was erected on the site of his father's cobbler's shop. His remains were brought back from Perouse (Italy) and placed in the Choir in 1935. The Basilica was rapidly erected between 1262 and 1286, but it took 6 centuries for the nave vault in stone to be built.

**Not to be missed:** the tympanum of the main gate (13<sup>th</sup> c.), which represents the Last Judgement. Its gargoyles, realistic bestial works of art. In the chapel on the south side, the ravishing "Vierge au raisin" [Virgin with grapes"] (16<sup>th</sup> c. Troyes School) whose dress was once in bright colours. 13<sup>th</sup> c. stained glass windows in the chevet.



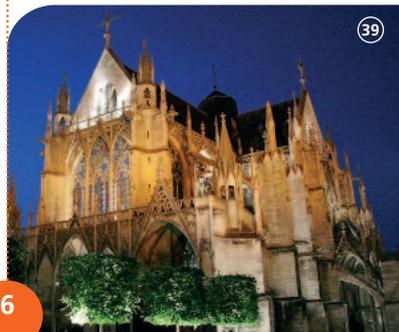
33 SAINT-PIERRE-SAINT-PAUL CATHEDRAL (13<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> c.)

#### Place Saint Pierre

Measuring 114 meters in length, 50 meters in width and 28.50 meters in height under the vaults, the cathedral is a fine example of Gothic architecture. The façade with its three superb gates is the work of Martin Chambiges. Saint-Paul's steeple is incomplete, still as it was left in 1545. The choir rail, removed in the 19<sup>th</sup> c., now marks the entrance to a room in the New York Metropolitan Museum. The Tower houses an interesting treasure with, in particular, the Saint-Bernard de Clairvaux Shrine, a marvellous 13<sup>th</sup> c. chape (a liturgical ornament in red silk embroidered with 53 medallions) and a fine collection of Mosan and Limousin enamels (12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Not to be missed:** its 1500 m<sup>2</sup> of stained glass dating from between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> c. make it a fantastic book of images.

*Opposite the Cathedral, the Cellier St-Pierre is the former storeroom of the Cathedral chapter. The Canons stored their wine and corn here. Its framework dates back to the 13<sup>th</sup> c. and may be most ancient civil building in France..*



6



1 P. MIGNARD

### 1 ST-JEAN-AU-MARCHE CHURCH (13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Rue Mignard - Place du Marché au Pain**  
At the heart of the Middle Age Champagne Fair district. It was here that on 2 June 1420 the marriage of Henry V of England with Catherine de France was solemnised. Marguerite Bourgeoys was baptised here on 17 April 1620.

**Not to be missed:** tabernacle of the altar masterpiece by François Girardon (1693) Above, painting "Baptême du Christ" [Christ's baptism] by Pierre Mignard (1667).

### 5 SAINT PANTALEON CHURCH (16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> c.)

#### Rue de Vauluisant

Parish of the Troyes' Polish community. Supposedly built on the site of a synagogue, it is a true museum of 16<sup>th</sup> century Troyes statuary, since statues saved during the Revolution were hidden here. Certain are by Dominique le Florentin, a Troyes artist and decorator for François I.

**Not to be missed:** "grisaille" stained glass, dating from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

## THE MISADVENTURES OF ST JEAN CHURCH

On 7 September 878, Pope John VIII place the crown on the head of Louis II the Stammerer (also known as "the Idler") from the line of descendants of Charlemagne. He died the following year. A 16<sup>th</sup> c. stained glass window reminds us of the event in the church. Up to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> c. little wooden shops known as "logettes" were still standing alongside the church. While they were being demolished in 1911, a large 14<sup>th</sup> c. belfry fell and destroyed the West Porch. The 2 bells, weighing approximately 2000 kg, were left intact on the ground until 1973, then housed in the church nave.



### 26 SAINT REMY CHURCH (14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> c.)

#### Place St Rémy - the Halles covered market district

During archaeological digs in the Saint Rémy district in 1986 bones and more than 700 objects of daily life in the 12<sup>th</sup> century were discovered along with Gallo-Roman remains and traces of a cemetery. Its originality stems from its helicoid 60m spire. Curiously, this church has hardly any foundations, almost resting on the ground.

**Not to be missed:** bas-reliefs in white marble, and Christ in bronze, by François Girardon. Paintings by Jacques de Létin (Troyes painter of the 17<sup>th</sup> c.).

### 13 STE MADELINE CHURCH (mid 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> c.)

#### Rue de la Madeleine

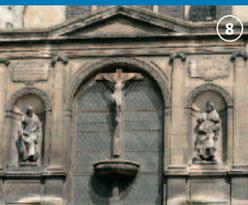
Famous for its stone jubé, true chiselled lace, sculpted by Jean Gualde (early 16th century) who, according to the legend, is buried beneath it. His epitaph said "may he await the blessed Resurrection without being squashed". The wood railing that was under the jubé is now in the Vauluisant Museum.

**Not to be missed:** statue of Sainte-Marthe, a typical example of Troyes 16<sup>th</sup> c. art, said to have been produced by the "Master of Sad Faces" Workshop. Stained glass windows of the 16<sup>th</sup> c. Champagne School ("Création du Monde" [Creation of the World], Arbre de Jessé [Jessé's or Isaï's Tree]).



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**8 SAINT NICOLAS CHURCH (16<sup>c.</sup>)****Bd Victor Hugo/rue Huguier Truelle**

Once it was up against the ramparts and had no gate to the west. Two large gates were pierced after the demolition of the fortifications in the 19th century.

**Not to be missed:** inside, curious "Chapelle du Calvaire" [Chapel of the Calvary] loggia with access via a monumental staircase. On the southern door (rue H. Truelle) the statues of David and Isaiah, the only statues that can be attributed with certainty to the Troyes sculptor François Gentil.

**34 SAINT NIZIER CHURCH (16<sup>c.</sup>)****Place St Nizier (behind the Cathedral)**

It is pleasant to stroll around this square, with its fountain, well and 3 bronze statues, reproductions of works by Troyes and Auban sculptors (Dubois, Boucher and Simart). The church is interesting by its Renaissance Gothic architecture (1522-1629). The gate in its façade has a triangular pediment decorated with the blazon of Charles IX.

**Not to be missed:** roof covered with multi-coloured varnished tiles, "Mise au tombeau" [Placing in the tomb], "Pietà" and stained glass windows of the 16<sup>c.</sup>

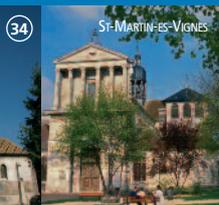
**SAINT-MARTIN-ES-VIGNES CHURCH (late 16<sup>c.</sup>-17<sup>c.</sup>)****Rue de la Reine Blanche**

Saint Martin was a village in the Troyes suburbs until 1856. The arms of Henry de Montmorency-Luxembourg, Abbey of Montieramey, Lord of "Saint Martin", are sculpted on the façade gates.

**Not to be missed:** remarkable 17<sup>c.</sup> stained glass windows by the master glassworker Linard Gontier, a native of Troyes.

**NOTRE-DAME DES TREVOIS CHURCH (20<sup>c.</sup>)****97, bd Jules Guesde**

First 20<sup>c.</sup> building to be listed, it was erected between 1931 and 1934 by Dom Bellot, architect-monk (1876-1944), who designed 15 churches throughout the world (Argentina, Canada, etc.) of which 7 in France. This "poet of brick" combined this latter material with Byzantine style mosaics and Hispano-Moorish colours.



SF-MARTIN-ES-VIGNES



N.D. DES TREVOIS

**THE ART OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OR THE "MEMORY OF GLASS"**

It is one of the most admirable heritages that the artists of the Middle Ages left the town of the Counts of Champagne. The art of stained glass blossomed in the 13<sup>c.</sup> The Master Glassmakers worked closely with the Cathedral Builders Trade Guild. The



most reputed artists founded a true School (16<sup>c.</sup>) in Troyes. The last great known artist is Linard Gontier (early 17<sup>c.</sup>) before the rebirth of the great dynasties in the 19<sup>c.</sup>

Our town has perpetuated the "Memory of Glass". The method has

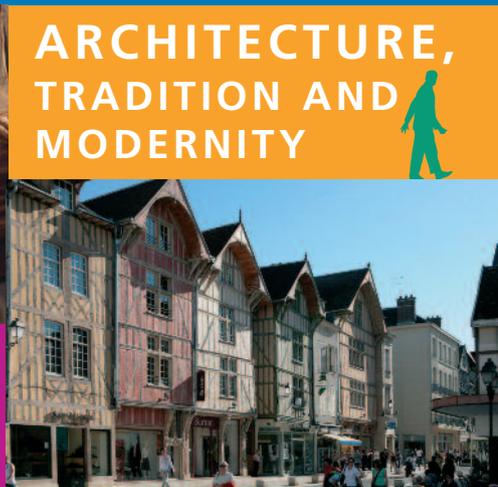
remained the same but enriched by considerable technical improvements: better quality lead, improved soldering techniques, palette of dyes passing from some ten or so colours to close to 3000.

Troyes is a true "in situ" experimental laboratory for the protection and restoration of ancient stained glasswork. Thus certain stained glass windows in the Cathedral are equipped with computer-analysed protection systems. The Aube département has the richest heritage of this type in France with 9,000 square meters of stained glass dating from between the 13<sup>c.</sup> and 19<sup>c.</sup> - Troyes is known among specialists as the "Ville Sainte de Vitrail" [Holy Town of Stained Glass].

**THE TOWN OF A THOUSAND COLOURS**

Troyes is a masterpiece of colored black and white. Without turning its back on its inheritance from the

Middle Ages, the town, in its current configuration, dates back to the Renaissance, to what is known here as the "Great 16th Century", when the town flourished in a period of cultural and artistic revolution. Five hundred years later, Troyes is enjoying a second Renaissance. In the '60s, the first restoration of a timbered house (1963-64), the "Baker's House", was a major event. The movement accelerated in the mid-'90s with the introduction of colourwashes made with natural pigments, décors painted on frontages and sculpted, finely worked windows. Then, in 2003, came the approval of a Plan to Safeguard and Develop the ancient centre. Troyes the monochrome was caught up in a frenzy of gaiety, carried away by exuberant colours. A real blaze of fireworks to celebrate the arrival of the new millennium. Green, pink, yellow, blue and red, all competing to dazzle the eyes of astonished visitors.

**23 TOURELLE DE L'ORFÈVRE (16<sup>c.</sup>)**

**Rue Champeaux - rue Paillot de Montabert.** This house with a tower, known as the Silversmith's House, is a typical example of Troyes architecture. It was built between 1578 and 1618 for François Roize, a silversmith and Nicole Boulanger's husband. The tower is borne by three caryatids in the shape of animals and houses the staircase. In 1300 the silversmith community occupied the rue Paillot de Montabert and held meetings celebrating St Eloi at the nearby Church of Sainte Madeleine. In 1594 there were 28 masters.

**21 THE BAKER'S HOUSE (16<sup>c.</sup>)**

**Rue Champeaux - rue Paillot de Montabert** (opposite the Tourelle). On the ground floor there used to be a baker's shop, which gave it its name. A pulley fixed under the roof would take bags of flour up to the attic. Formerly, the small squares in the sash window of the two floors were covered with oiled paper.

**22 HOTEL JUVENAL DES URSINS (16<sup>c.</sup>)**

**Rue Champeaux.** Jean Juvénal des Ursins (1360-1431) magistrate and merchant, was the man in whom Queen Isabeau de Bavière placed her trust.

**ARCHITECTURE, TRADITION AND MODERNITY****COUR DU MORTIER D'OR**

**Access from rue Champeaux and rue des Quinze Vingts.** Admire the wooden gate on which the Annunciation is portrayed.

**HOTEL D'AUTRUY (16<sup>c.</sup>)****104, rue Général de Gaulle.**

Jean d'Autruy was ennobled by Henri IV in 1594. A typical residence in the Champagne chequered style (combining brick and stone).

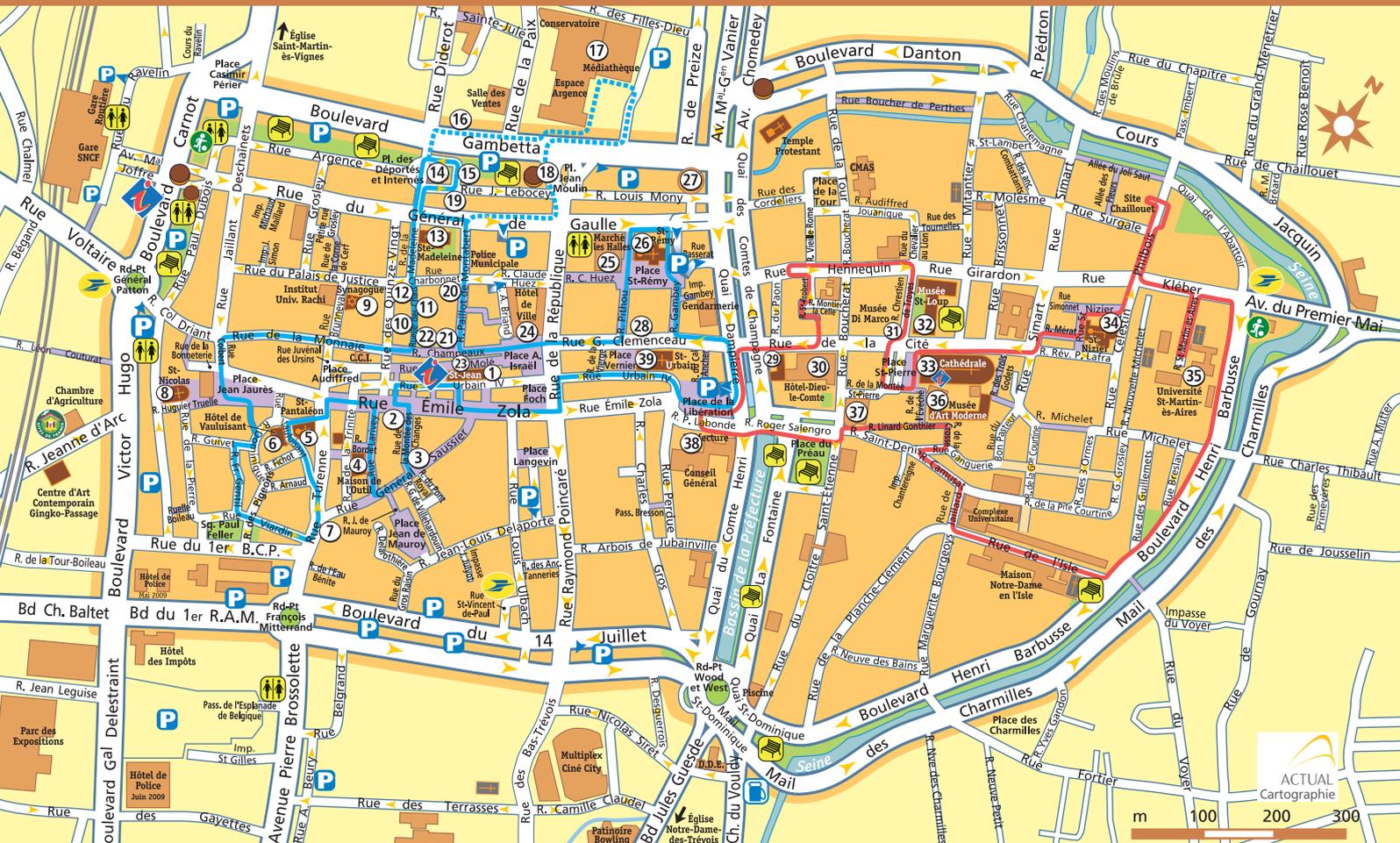
Note: its shutters are inside, as they always used to be.

**THE TROYES WEIGHTS**

The 'marc de Troyes' is a weight (244.75g) that a number of European countries used to weigh gold and silver in the Middle Ages. Today, the English still use the "once troy", or Troyes ounce (31.103 476 8 g), symbol ozt, one-twelfth of a Troyes pound, for quoting the price of precious metals.



# "LE BOUCHON DE CHAMPAGNE" OR THE CHAMPAGNE CORK



Some churches remain open all along the year.

Check the opening hours with the Tourist information Center.

1 St-Jean-au-Marché church

2 Hôtel du Lion Noir

3 Hôtel des Angoisselles

4 Maison de l'Outil et de la Pensée Ouvrière (Tool and Workers' Thinking Centre)

5 Saint-Pantaléon church

6 Hosiery Museum - Museum of 16<sup>th</sup> c. Art in Troyes  
Hôtel de Vaultuisant

7 Hôtel de Chapelaines

8 Saint-Nicolas church

9 Synagogue - Institut Rachi

10 Cour du Mortier d'Or

11 Ruelle des Chats

12 Hôtel de Marisy

13 Sainte-Madeleine church

14 Theatre of the Madeleine

15 Bandstand - Rocher Gardens

16 Gaston Viardot Villa

17 Argence Area - Medialibrary

18 Memorial to those who died in the Resistance - Argence Fountain

19 Hôtel d'Autruy

20 Hôtel du Moise

21 Maison du Boulanger - Cultural Centre

22 Hôtel Juvénal des Ursins

23 Tourelle de l'Orfèvre

24 Town Hall

25 Halles "Baltard" - covered market

26 Saint-Rémy church

27 Champagne Theatre - Rachi Memorial

28 Marguerite Bourgeoys Cultural Centre

29 Apothicairerie (Museum)

30 Hôtel Dieu-le-Comte (University)

31 Di Marco Museum

32 Saint-Loup Museum (Fine Arts, Archaeology, Natural History) - Saint-Loup abbey

33 Saint-Pierre-Saint-Paul cathedral - Treasure

34 Saint-Nizier church

35 Saint-Martin-ès-Aires abbey - University site

36 Museum of Modern Art - Bishop's Palace

37 Hôtel du Petit Louvre

38 Département Building - Prefecture - (Notre-Dame-aux-Nonnains abbey)

39 Saint-Urbain basilica

Tourism circuit

Tourism circuit

«The Cat circuit»

«The Canons' circuit»

Pedestrian and semi-pedestrian precinct



Tourist Office



Post Office



Public Convenience



War heroes memorial



Green area



Car Parks



Playground



24-hour petrol filling station

## THE CHAMPAGNE FAIRS AND SAINT-JEAN-AU-MARCHÉ DISTRICT

In the Middle Ages, the Counts of Champagne promoted prosperity through trade. They were the first to organise Fairs and to put in place a market police ensuring both the safety of travellers and traders, and the fairness of operations. Six major Fairs were organised throughout the year: 2 in Provins, 1 in Lagny, 1 in Bar-sur-Aube and 2 very large ones in Troyes

("Hot" St. Jean Fair in July and August and "Cold" St. Remi Fair in October).

Moneychangers and bankers played a major role, for only the currency of the Counts and the

King were accepted. St-Jean-au-Marché Church was the centre of the Fair district. Some streets still bear the picturesque names recalling this period, for instance rue de la montée des Changes ["exchange rise"], rue du Coin Coignier ["quince sellers' corner"] and place du Marché au Pain ["bread market square"].

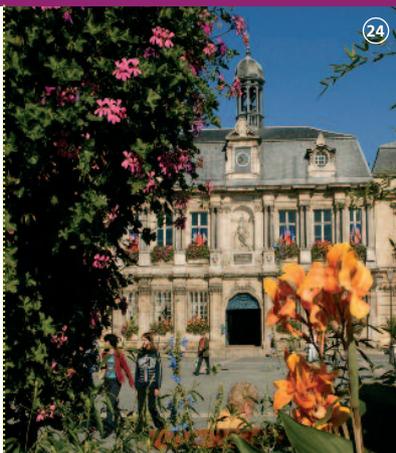
These Fairs gathered traders from throughout the western world selling Flemish, English and Spanish wool, silks, leathers, furs, spices, precious wood, and silverware.

### 11 RUELLE DES CHATS

**Access by rue Champeaux and rue Charbonnet.** In English "Cat Alley", so named because the houses are joined by the roofs thus enabling cats to pass from one attic to another.

### 20 HOTEL DU MOÏSE (1553)

**On the corner of rue Charbonnet and rue Paillot de Montabert.** This Renaissance building in the Champagne chequered style was the main Post Office from 1844 to 1927. Its corner niche houses a statue of the prophet Moses, dated 20<sup>th</sup> c.



HOTEL DE VILLE (13<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Place Alexandre Israël.** In the Louis XIII style (1624-1672). Above the entrance porch the statue of "Minerve casquée" [Helmeted Minerva] replaced that of Louis XIV, smashed in 1793, and is accompanied by the revolutionary motto in its original form "Freedom, Equality, Fraternity or Death" (rare). In the Council Room, medallion in marble of Louis XIV by François Girardon (1690).

HOTEL DE MARISY (16<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Located on the corner of rue des Quinze-Vingts and rue Charbonnet.** Its corner tower, a corbelled construction, used to be an oratory and was ideal for keeping a watch on all the surrounding streets!

**Not to be missed:** The ironwork of its window. The iron was twisted with a hammer with practically no soldering (rare). This type of ironwork was found on the windows of wine merchants.

HOTEL DU LION NOIR (16<sup>th</sup> c.)

**111, rue Emile Zola.** Erected at the end of the 16th century by a rich merchant related by marriage to noble Troyes families, on the same site as a building destroyed by the fire of 1559 and on the street that was called, at that time, rue de l'Epicerie. Its restoration revealed a superb Renaissance sculpted façade under the roughcast.



12



3 HOTEL DES ANGOISSELLES (16<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Corner rue Saussier and Montée des Changes.** It is said that it was once called Hôtel Gandelus, after an Italian family who came to Troyes for the Champagne Fairs sometime around 1256.

**Not to be missed:** tower in chestnut shingle and curious assembly of stone, brick, chalk and wood.

9 SYNAGOGUE - RACHI INSTITUT

**5, rue Brunneval.** The Synagogue recalls the importance of the Jewish community in Troyes, making their presence felt back in the 11<sup>th</sup> c. with the famous scholar RACHI, (abbreviation of Rabbi Chlomo Ben Isaac) known worldwide for his works, in particular, his commentaries on the Bible. He is still considered an authority in the field. Opposite the Synagogue, the Rachi University Institute, the European Centre for Hebraic Studies and Research. On the esplanade in front of the Champagne Theatre you can see the RACHI Memorial, the "monument de la lumière" [monument of light] inaugurated in the presence of Elie Wiesel, Winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace.



7 HOTEL DE CHAPELAINES (16<sup>th</sup> c.)

**55, rue Turenne.** Erected in 1536 by the Largentier family, cloth dyers, it was then called Grand Hôtel de Clairvaux. One of the sons, gave it its new name. After Louis XIII in 1629, it received the visit in 1814 of the King of Prussia, Frederic William II, the Tsar Alexander I and Francis I of Austria. The latter presented his hostess with a magnificent diamond with which he engraved on one of the windows a mysterious word (Henrig ?) that is still there today.



13



ABBAYE ST-MARTIN-ES-AIRES (17<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Rue St Martin-ès-Aires - University site.** Founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, "ès Aires" then meant "in the fields". In the 16th century, one of its Abbots was the famous Italian painter-architect Le Primatice. Reconstructed between 1656 and 1759 (Louis XIII style) it housed successively a cotton mill, an orphanage and a Soeurs du Sacré-Coeur boarding school. Chapel (1890) in the "Baltard" style with beams and balustrade in iron.

LA PREFECTURE (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Place de la Libération.** On the site of the former Abbey of Notre-Dame aux Nonnains, the largest abbey for women in the Troyes diocese in the Middle Ages, the current building, designed by the architect, La Brière, was completed in 1781. The clock replaced a bronze bust by Désiré Briden (1899), which was melted during the 1939-44 war. A group in white marble by Suchetet, "Le rapt" (a triton kidnapping a nymph) decorates the square.

HOTEL DU PETIT LOUVRE (16<sup>th</sup> c.-19<sup>th</sup> c.)

**On the corner of place du Préau, rue de la Montée Saint-Pierre and rue Linard.** This old canonical house of the Saint-Pierre chapter was erected on the remains of a Gallo-Roman enclosure. It was in this district that, until the Revolution, the Palace of the Counts of Champagne stood. In the 19<sup>th</sup> c. the buildings were occupied by the stagecoaches that travelled between Troyes and Paris, and by the Postal Horses. It would appear that the postillons used to depart from the Louvre in Paris and this is how it got its name.



37

# 19<sup>TH</sup>-20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES



In addition to its rich traditional architecture, Troyes has an industrial heritage of great cultural value dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> c. Alongside the factories that made the town's reputation there are also the employers' houses (or mansions), workers' districts, and financial and social monuments that today are attracting the interest of historians and architects.

## 16 VILLA GASTON VIARDOT (1908)

### 26, bd Gambetta

The Belle Epoque transformed bourgeois houses into truly decorative objects, with rich decorations. One of the examples of this "Modern Style" is the Gaston Viardot Villa next door to the Hôtel de la Caisse d'Epargne.

## VILLA AU HERAUT

### 4, bd Carnot

(continuation of boulevard Gambetta)  
Also in the 1900 style, a villa in a cut-off pyramid shape, surmounted by a herald statue dating from the Middle Ages.



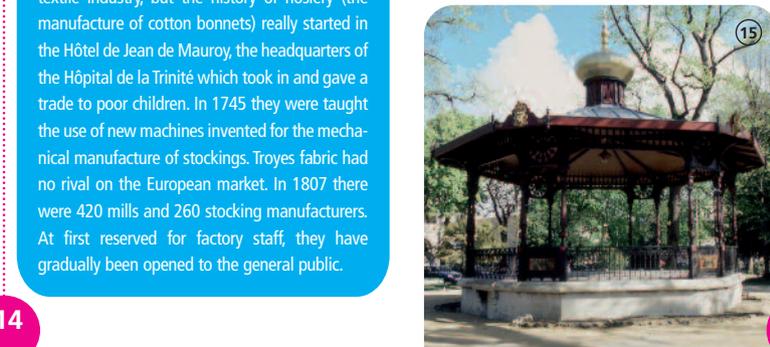
16



## TROYES: FABRIC AND FASHION

Back in the 12<sup>th</sup> c. Troyes became known for its textile industry, but the history of hosiery (the manufacture of cotton bonnets) really started in the Hôtel de Jean de Mauroy, the headquarters of the Hôpital de la Trinité which took in and gave a trade to poor children. In 1745 they were taught the use of new machines invented for the mechanical manufacture of stockings. Troyes fabric had no rival on the European market. In 1807 there were 420 mills and 260 stocking manufacturers. At first reserved for factory staff, they have gradually been opened to the general public.

14



15

## 25 HALLES BALTARD (1874)

### Saint Rémy district

covered market open every day – large market on Saturdays. The Halles were constructed on the house of the Pithou Brothers, Périsé and Moisant, by Bataille in the pure Baltard style that combines iron, cast iron and glass. In 1900, for a town of 38,000 inhabitants, this market, already futuristic in design, covered an area of 60 m by 42 m, with 297 stands rented to traders - it was one of the largest in France.

## 27 CHAMPAGNE THEATRE (20<sup>th</sup>c.)

### Boulevard Gambetta

Rebuilt in stone by H. Schmit, architect for the Société des Bains de Mer, on the base of the old wooden circus that burned in 1892.

The horseshoe emblems that decorate the capitals of the facade indicate that it was an Equestre Circus.

## 15 THE BANDSTAND (1889)

### Jardin du Rocher (bd Gambetta)

Constructed in 1889 thanks to the generosity of a Troyes hosier, it is in the oriental style.



25

## TROYES AND THE HOSIERY TRADE

In 1914, the town had 58 hosiery companies, employing nearly 13,000 workers. Following the oil crisis in the 1970s and globalisation, most of the large factories have closed their gates and have often been restored as "industrial heritage" in the form of housing or business centres. Three great names in textiles are still associated with Troyes: Lacoste (Devanlay), Petit Bateau (Valton) and DD (Doré-Doré) for footwear articles (stockings, tights, socks).

Lacoste still has 1160 employees in the Aube (and 7000 worldwide). The famous crocodile was adopted in 1927 as René Lacoste, international tennis champion and founder of the company, had been nicknamed "the alligator" by an American journalist because he never let go of his opponent.



Petit Bateau, famous panty company (originally a pair of leggings with the legs cut off) took its name from the children's song "Maman les p'tits bateaux qui vont sur l'eau ont-ils des jambes ?" (Mum, do the little boats that go on the water have legs?) hummed by the founder's 13 children.



15

## BUFFALO BILL IN TROYES

On 27 July 1905, Buffalo Bill, alias Colonel William Cody (born in Kansas, USA, in 1846), arrived in Troyes with 3 trains and 200 people, including a hundred Indians, 180 horses, 80 bison, 10 moose, 10 mules, 4 donkeys and 2 fallow deer for his famous "Wild West Show". He played the fearless, honourable rider, the outstanding marksman, the buffalo hunter and the enemy, then friend, of the Indians. It was a huge success up until his retirement.



14

# FOR LOVERS OF FINE COLLECTIONS



\* Subject to modifications

36

## MUSEUM OF MODERN ART IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE (16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>c.)

(donated by Pierre and Denise LEVY, industrial hosiery manufacturers in Troyes)

Place St Pierre

Tel. 03.25.76.26.80

Open 10.00 to 13.00

and 14.00 to 18.00

except Mondays and

certain public holidays. \*

Housed in the former Bishop's Palace, this museum groups some 2000 works representing the main pictorial movements from Courbet (1850) to De Staël (1950) with special emphasis on the fauve and expressionist movements. A few of the well-known artists: Vlaminck, Derain, Matisse, Modigliani, Dufy, Van Dongen, Degas, Rouault, Daumier, Maillol, Picasso, Seurat...

 **Not to be missed:** a rare collection of glasswork (transparent bottles, bowls, vases with enamelled, engraved or cut decorations... and blistered, cracked glass interspersed with decorations) by Maurice Marinot, the famous Troyes glassmaker, in addition to a fine collection of African art, a source of inspiration for modern art.



DE LA FRESNAYE

16



## MAISON DE L'OUTIL ET DE LA PENSEE OUVRIERE

4

### Tool and Worker's Thinking Centre

Hôtel de Mauroy (16<sup>th</sup>c.)

7, rue de la Trinité - Tel. 03.25.73.28.26

Open 10.00 to 18.00 every day

(except 25 December and 1<sup>st</sup> January) \*

Private mansion built in 1560 by Jean de Mauroy, "aides" and "taillies" tax collector, transformed into an orphanage, the so-called "Trinité des Enfants Bleus" [Trinity of Blue Children], directed by the Frères de la Rédemption de Paris. It was here that the hosiery industry was born in 1746. Les Compagnons du Devoir du Tour de France journeymen restored it from 1969.

 **Not to be missed:** A collection of 30,000 tools dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, of which 10,000 displayed, represent a tribute to manual trades, with sections focusing on stone, earth, iron, wood and leather.

The library of 35,000 books, of which two thirds concern manual trades, has a Vitruve dating from 1572 and a first edition of the Diderot and Alembert Encyclopaedia (35 volumes). Created under the impetus of Father Paul Feller (1913-1979) the Tool Centre has become one of the largest museums for manual tools in the world, not only for the quality, quantity and exhaustiveness of the tools presented, but also for the unique, timeless presentation that transforms it into the "Manual Worker's Louvre".



4



29

## APOTHECAIRERIE DE L'HOTEL-DIEU-LE-COMTE (18<sup>th</sup>c.)



### Quai des Comtes de Champagne

Tel. 03.25.80.98.97

Open 9.00 to 12.00 and

13.00 to 17.00 except

Mondays and certain

public holidays. \*

The founding of Hôtel-Dieu goes back to Henri I Le Libéral (12<sup>th</sup>c.). This fine building of the 13<sup>th</sup>c. has gathered a rare collection of painted medicine boxes in wood, earthenware and pewter and different objects linked to pharmacopeia, such as bronze mortars (16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>c.).

 **Not to be missed:** rue de la Cité superb gilded wrought iron grille by the Parisian decorative ironworker P. Delphin.

6

## VAULUISANT MUSEUM

Rue de Vauluisant - Tél. 03.25.73.05.85

Open 9.00 to 12.00 and 13.00 to 17.00 except

Mondays and certain public holidays. \*



Two museums in this former private mansion, originally the guest quarters of the Cistercian monks of the Abbey of Vauluisant:

- **Museum of 16<sup>th</sup>c. Art in Troyes:** Paintings, sculptures and stained glass windows of the famous Troyes School that blossomed in the 16<sup>th</sup>c.

- **Hosiery Museum:** Fine collection of knitted articles (ancient stockings, bonnets, vests, etc.) Some hundred or so machines recall the history of an activity that made the wealth and reputation of Troyes and its region.

 **Not to be missed:** one of the first wooden looms dating from the 18<sup>th</sup>c.



## THE POUAN TREASURE

One of the jewels of the archaeological museum's collection for 2 reasons:

- its 14 pieces (5<sup>th</sup>c. gold and garnet weapons and jewellery) are masterpieces of gold work and include a gold ring engraved "Heva".
- discovered by a farm worker in 1842, virtually all the treasure was bought personally by Emperor Napoleon III. Two years later he offered them to the museum with these words: "Objects of national antiquity should be kept in the places in which they were discovered. That is where they take on their full significance".

## SAINT LOUP MUSEUM (FINE ARTS, ARCHAEOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY)

32

### Saint Loup Abbey (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>c.)

Access from the garden, rue de la Cité

Tel. 03.25.76.21.68

Open 9.00 to 12.00 and

13.00 to 17.00 except

Mondays and certain

public holidays. \*

• Major collections of paintings and sculptures from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (with particular focus on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) comprising works by Champaigne, Rubens, Mignard, Watteau, Fragonard, Greuze, Bellotto, David, Girardon, Natoire...

 **Not to be missed:** the gallery of medieval sculptures and its bestiary.

- Archaeology from Prehistory to the Merovingian period. Pouan Treasure (Aube): arms and jewellery of a heathen chief in gold dating from the 5<sup>th</sup>c. Apollon de Vaupoisson: rare bronze from the Gallo-Roman period. Ruins of a Gallo-Roman villa "in situ".

- Museum of Natural History: fossils, insects, birds, animals, etc. Megalithic monuments in the garden (polissoir, dolmen and menhir).



## "SALTED FLESH" HAUNTED TROYES

In the early years of the Christian era, a horrible dragon was devouring the children of the town. Bishop St Loup killed it with his sword. Since then, the custom has been, every year, to kill the beast once again during 3 days of processions and public prayers.

Made of beaten copper, its back covered in scales, it was paraded around the streets. Then the monks put it in a salting room to keep it better, hence its name.



17

## THE PEDLARS' BOOK

Troyes was the French home of "colportage" books. These were originally sold by pedlars travelling the countryside. They eventually became known as the "bibliothèque bleue" (blue library) due to the colour of their covers. Troyes now has one of the largest collections of these blue books. In 2008, 22 new works have been added to the already large collection in the Media Library (2700).



MEDIA LIBRARY

17

**Boulevard Gambetta - Espace Argence**  
Tel. 03.25.43.56.20

Open Monday to Saturday

10,000 m<sup>2</sup> with 500,000 ancient and contemporary works, 575 reading places and 60 multimedia terminals.



"Ecrit dans le coeur des objets"  
[Written in the heart of objects] (Weiner USA) - this motto appears on the wall of the new library. The entire collection of works in the former library was transferred to this large architectural "vessel" in glass and metal in June 2002. Originally open to the public in the former Cordelier Convent in 1651, it is one of the oldest libraries in France, enriched at the time of the Revolution by the substantial resources of the Abbey of Clairvaux. The Grande Salle was fully recreated in its original form: with 450,000 ancient books on 18 shelves, 50 meters long, 10 m wide and 7 m high. The oldest book: "liber pastoralis" by Pope Gregory I (7<sup>th</sup> c.)

**Exceptional:** large Bible by Clairvaux in 5 volumes, a Bible in 2 volumes by Montieramey (12<sup>th</sup> c., 1700 manuscripts from the 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> c.). One of the largest collections of incunabulars (700 books printed before 1500) and a very rich collection of medieval bindings including some very rare Romance bindings.

**Original:** a "theatrical" circuit (lasting 1 hour) follows the history of the collection from our time back to the 12<sup>th</sup> c. and is deployed in the reconstituted Grande Salle.



18

## GOURMETS WILL BE DELIGHTED!



Gastronomy is very much present with, of course, champagne, for the Aube département is the second producer of this marvellous nectar. It also produces other famous wines such as Rosé des Riceys and Côteaux

Champenois, as well as Noisette de la Forêt d'Othe (rare hazelnut brandy) sloe gin, Ratafia, cider and Cacibel, all ideal to accompany or to use as ingredients in dishes of meat or fish (trout and salmon), but, above all, there is the famous Andouillette de Troyes.

Then again, we must not forget the Sauerkraut, la Potée Champenoise (hotpot), Troyes cheese and Chaource, (one of the 27 registered designation of origin cheeses), its sweet delicacies (Bouchons de Champagne [chocolate Champagne corks with liqueur], chocolates, marzipan) and cakes ("Pavé de l'Aube", "Forêt d'Othe", "Champenois" etc.).



**ANDOUILLETTE DE TROYES**  
A LONG HISTORY.

(small sausage made of chitterings) This speciality was first mentioned in the year 878 when Louis II known as Le Bègue (the Stammerer) was crowned King of France in TROYES. According to the tale, he was served andouillettes for dinner! In 1560, the Royal Army crossed the TROYES ramparts to take over the town from the Leaguers, under the Duke de Guise, Governor of Champagne. But the royal soldiers discovered the triper's houses and these delicious andouillettes. They dawdled and were surprised by the Leaguers who threw them out of Troyes! Other famous people passing through also appreciated this typical sausage dish (Louis XIV, Napoleon I, etc.)



THE « A.A.A.A.A. » (= THE 5 A S)

The "Association Amicale des Amateurs d'Andouillette Authentique" (the Friendly Association for Lovers of Authentic Andouillette) groups manufacturers, restaurant owners and gastronomy critiques, all lovers of this famous sausage. Its mission: to maintain the prestige of the authentic andouillette and to defend, by all means, the qualities of manufacture and presentation of this speciality.

DID YOU KNOW?

Troyes andouillette can be enjoyed on a brochette, with a sauce, barbecued, baked in aluminium foil, cold cut into slices as an aperitif or (really delicious) with fresh cream, mustard, white wine and shallots.

## 31 DI MARCO MUSEUM

Dedicated to the Press carton

61, rue de la Cité

Tel. 03.25.40.18.27

E Mail : musee.dimarco@netcourrier.com  
www.museedimarco.com

The first museum in France to be dedicated to the press carton.

An undisputed master of this art : Angelo di Marco, allows us to revisit the popular history of the last century.

He sketched the most important and incredible events. Its collection of 4000 cartoons, this unique place is not to be missed.



## 28 MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS ART CENTRE

38, rue G. Clemenceau

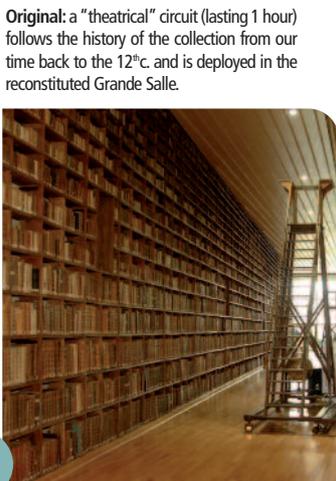
Tel. 03.25.73.37.30

• Admission free of charge Tuesday to Saturday, 10.00 to 18.00

• Sunday and Public Holidays, 14.00 to 18.00.

• In July and August, open Tuesday to Saturday, 14.00 to 18.00.

Recall of the Life and Work of Marguerite Bourgeoys (1620-1700). Born in Troyes, she left for Ville-Marie that was to become Montreal, in Canada, with Master Chomedey de Maisonneuve (a native of Aube) and founded the "Soeurs de la Congrégation de Notre-dame de Montréal".



## TROYES – PRACTICAL INFORMATION

62,612 inhabitants in Troyes and 124,966 with Troyes agglomeration according census in 1999.

Twinned with Chesterfield (GB), Darmstadt (G), Tournai (B), Alkmaar (NL), Zielona-Gora (POL).

Troyes is at the centre of an urban area with more than ten communes: Barberey, Bréviandes, Buchères, La Chapelle-Saint-Luc, Lavau, Les Noës, La Rivière-de-Corps, Pont-Sainte-Marie, Rosières, Saint-André-les-Vergers, Saint-Julien-les-Villas, Saint-Parres-aux-Tertres and Sainte-Savine... each of these has its own personality. If you are a lover of sacred art, do not hesitate to visit these communes.

Most of them offer fine examples of religious architecture, dating, in particular, from the 16th century... Some, by the edge of the Seine, are ideal for country walks. Another reason to make a detour ...



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