**Dining room**

Built and named after the century, the dining room was hand-carved by a group of artists, including grand dukes of the same era. The ceiling is adorned with ceiling paintings and sculptures that depict scenes from ancient mythology. It was used by the king and his entourage for state banquets and important receptions. It is also considered one of the most beautiful rooms in the palace, with its rich decorations and grandeur. The current dining room was installed in the 18th century, and the original room was later used as a billiard room. It was damaged by a fire in 1895, which burned its framework, ceiling, and part of the furniture. Nevertheless, the room required restoration after the fire, and it now houses the dining table, which had been transferred from what is now the dining room (1). Although the framework of the 1895 fire, the ceiling and part of the furniture, the room escaped the flames. When it was closed in with parquet was redone in 1907. Nevertheless, the room required restoration after the 1895 fire, and it now houses the dining table, which had been transferred from what is now the dining room (1). Although the framework and parts of the furniture, the room escaped the flames. When it was closed in with parquet was redone in 1907. Nevertheless, the room required restoration after the 1895 fire, and it now houses the dining table, which had been transferred from what is now the dining room (1).

**Main staircase**

Built in 1675 according to the plans made by Pierre Toufaire, the main staircase was originally the access point for the commander’s office. It is a masterpiece of Baroque architecture, with its grandeur and elegance. The stairs are made of white Italian marble and supported by a series of columns. When it was closed in with parquet was redone in 1907. Nevertheless, the room required restoration after the 1895 fire, and it now houses the dining table, which had been transferred from what is now the dining room (1). Although the framework and parts of the furniture, the room escaped the flames. When it was closed in with parquet was redone in 1907. Nevertheless, the room required restoration after the 1895 fire, and it now houses the dining table, which had been transferred from what is now the dining room (1).

**Council room**

A small room on the ground floor for meetings of the naval prefect. It is a classic example of 18th-century French architecture, with its symmetrical layout and elegant proportions. The room is adorned with paintings and sculptures that depict scenes from ancient mythology. The council room has been used for various purposes throughout the years, including as a courtroom and a meeting place for the naval prefect.

**Commander’s office**

Built in the 17th century on a red sandstone tower, the commander’s office has been the residence of the naval prefect since the 18th century. It is currently used as a ceremonial room and a meeting place for the naval prefect. The office is decorated with paintings and sculptures that depict scenes from ancient mythology. The commander’s office has been the residence of the naval prefect since the 18th century. It is currently used as a ceremonial room and a meeting place for the naval prefect. The office is decorated with paintings and sculptures that depict scenes from ancient mythology.

**Guest bedroom**

Designed in the style of its period, the guest bedroom was originally the access point for the commander’s office. It is a classic example of 18th-century French architecture, with its symmetrical layout and elegant proportions. The room is adorned with paintings and sculptures that depict scenes from ancient mythology. The guest bedroom has been used for various purposes throughout the years, including as a courtroom and a meeting place for the naval prefect.
A collection of projects

A two-storey building was constructed in 1660 on the site of Rochefort’s town hall.

The mayor and members of the town council resided in the building, which was flanked by two other buildings, one on the north side and the other on the south, to form a square.

The town hall was then used as a public building, with the town hall on the first floor, the mayor’s residence on the ground floor, and the two other buildings were occupied by the other inhabitants of the town.

In 1770, the town hall was enlarged, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the west.

In 1840, the town hall was renovated and enlarged, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the north.

In 1847, the town hall was enlarged again, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the south.

In 1853, the town hall was enlarged for the last time, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the east.

In 1870, the town hall was enlarged yet again, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the west.

In 1902, the town hall was enlarged for the last time, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the north.

In 1982, the town hall was enlarged for the last time, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the south.

In 2002, the town hall was enlarged for the last time, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the west.

In 2004, the town hall was enlarged for the last time, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the north.

Exceptional visits proposed by the Heritage Service

Learn the story of Rochefort, a town of art and history…

Visit the Hôtel de la Marine.

An iconoclastic gallery

An exceptional and unique building, the Hôtel de la Marine is a captivating story of the town of Rochefort.

In the heart of the town, the Hôtel de la Marine stands out as a symbol of the town’s history and culture.

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In 2002, the town hall was enlarged for the last time, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the west.

In 2004, the town hall was enlarged for the last time, and the mayor’s residence was extended to the north.

…in the company of a lecturer-guide certifi ed by the Ministry of Culture and Communication.