

The Val de Loire: from the 17th century to the first

Empire

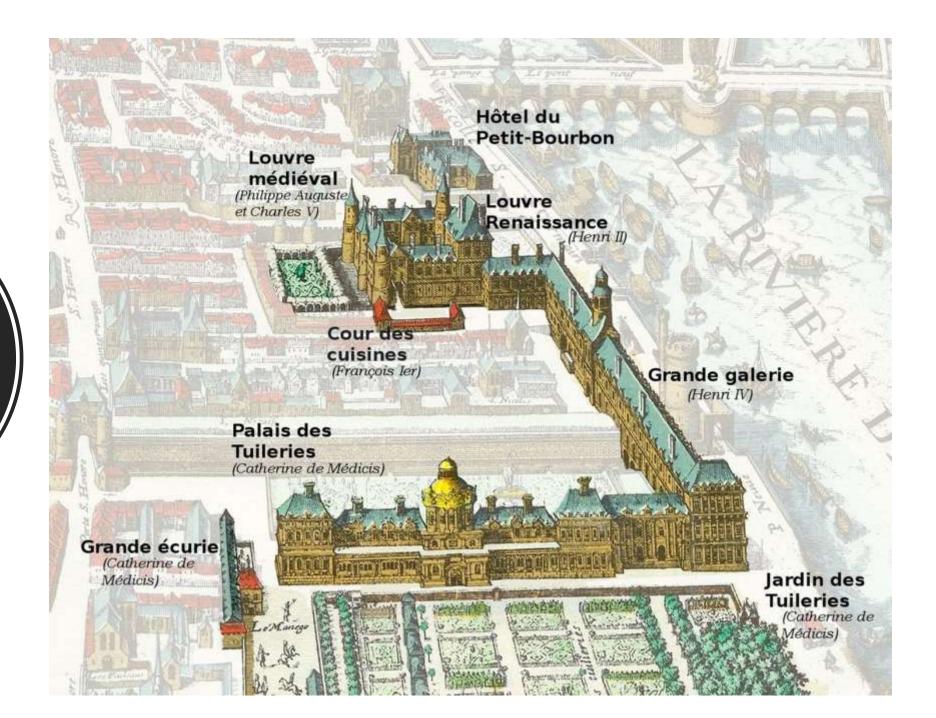
Sophistication and refinement





Francis I: Paris once again France's political capital

The Louvre: the king's residence in Paris





Cheverny (1604-1634): a turning point in the history of the Val de Loire – Classical style (Louis XIII)



Châteaux of the Val de Loire: pleasure homes



The art of socializing – A new room: the drawing room



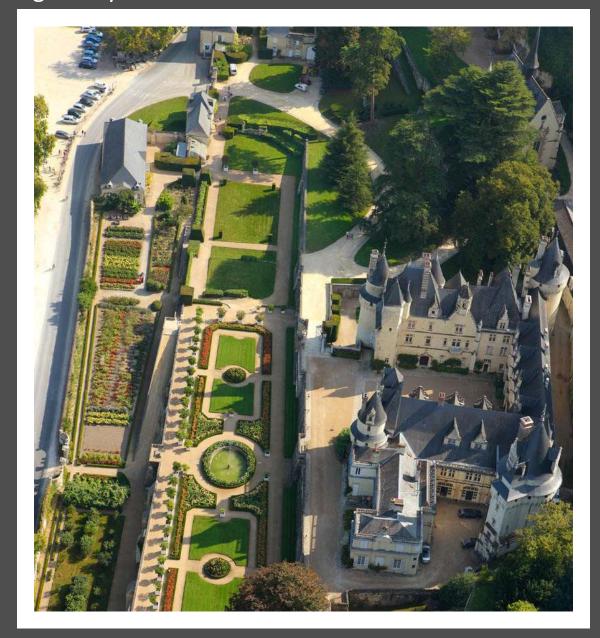


Louis de Valentinay: finance officer at the Court of Louis XIV



The French style gardens designed by André Le Nôtre



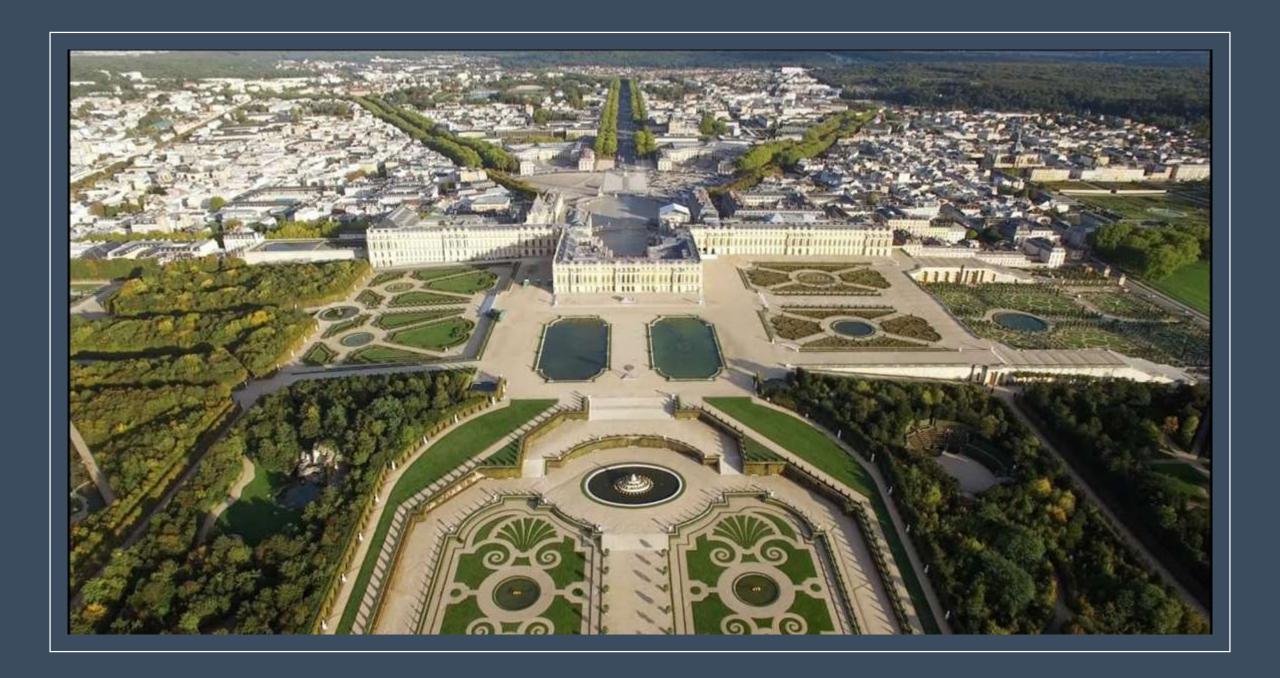




Nature is chaotic and a landscape architect's mission is to bring order & symmetry

The domination of nature by man

The perspective











Ussé: a fashionable pleasure residence A literary salon



Charles Perrault: a frequent guest at Ussé

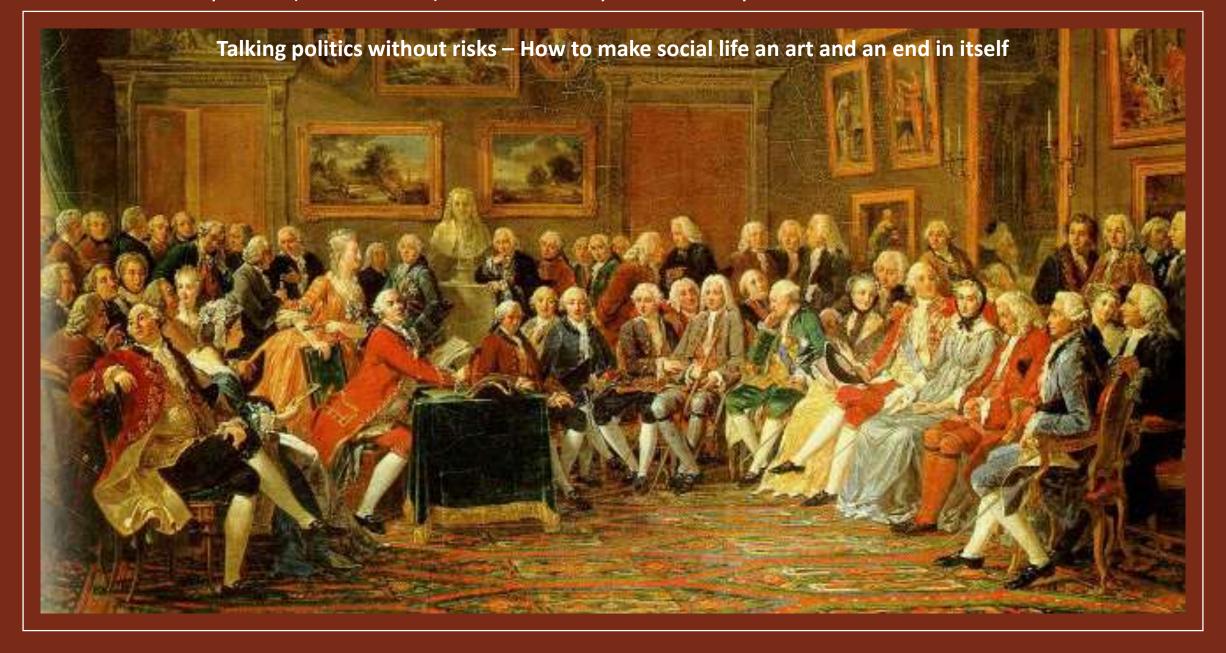
Ussé: a source of inspiration



The 18th century: the art of conversation – The skills of politeness and writing



The literary salon (1610 – 1789): an arena away from the royal court where ideas could be discussed



Marquise de Pompadour: the powerful mistress/friend of king Louis XV



Born in a **bourgeoisie family**

Scandal at Court: the position of "official mistress" normally reserved to women from the aristocracy

Jeanne Poisson
presented at Court – Life
at Court: a constant
struggle





The most powerful (and ambitious) woman at Court

Her initial mission: to entertain a king prone to melancholy & bouts of depression

Mme de Pompadour & Louis XV: from physical love to longlasting friendship





Political "advisor" to the King – Involvement in French politics & foreign affairs





The hôtel d'Evreux (1753)





A passion for châteaux – Champs-sur-Marne







Château de Ménars (Val de Loire) – A retreat away from the stressful life at Court







Ménars: a modern residence



"Pompadour style" – Flowery style





The **dining-room**: a 18th century novelty





The art of conversation at its best

To talk about everything without being boring



1764: her brother (Marquis de Marigny) inherits Ménars

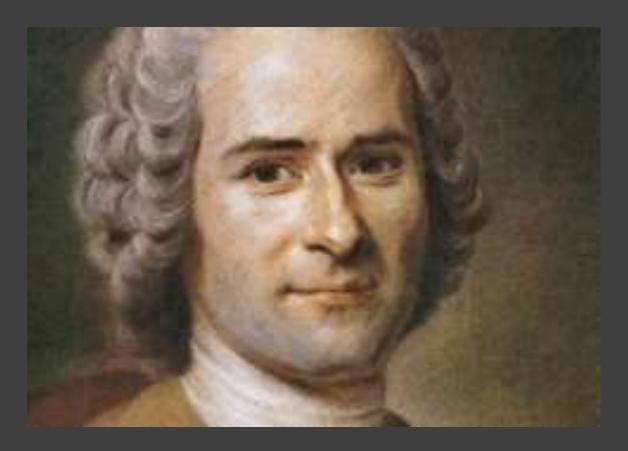
The gardens transformed



Symmetrical gardens no longer in fashion







"Nature plants nothing in line" (Jean-Jacques Rousseau)

Château de Meung-sur-Loire





A "natural" garden





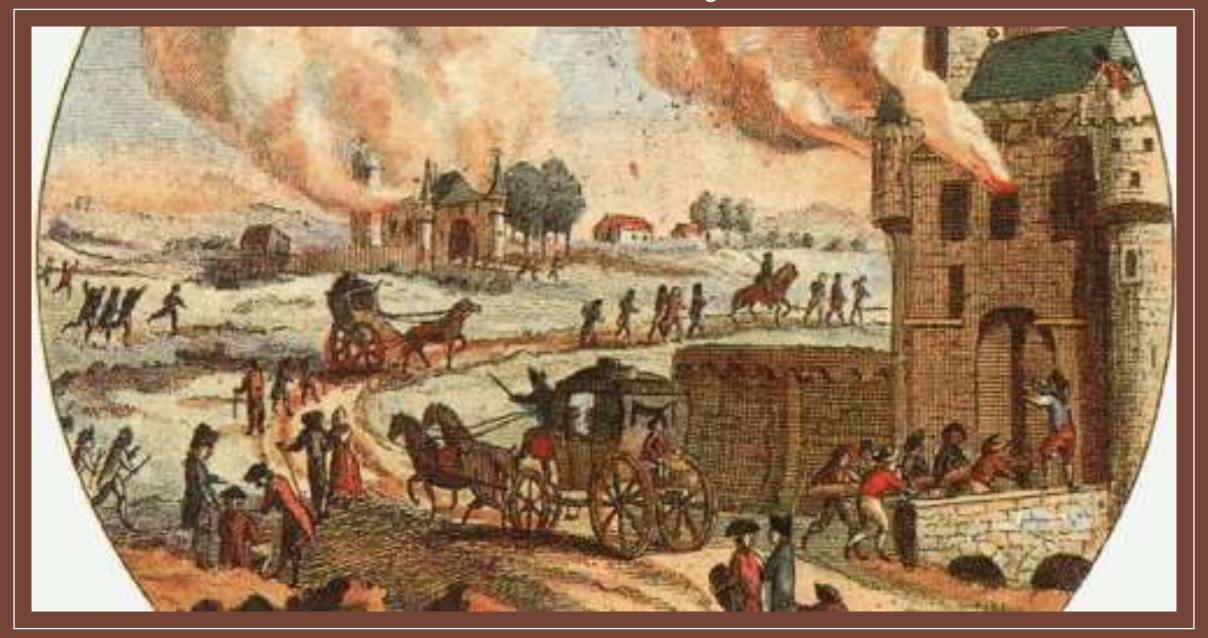




The French Revolution: most of the châteaux of the Val de Loire survived



The "Great Fear" of 1789: violence against the châteaux



Château de Luynes (in the hands of the same family since 1610)



Many châteaux had changed ownerhip in the 18th century (Château de Langeais)



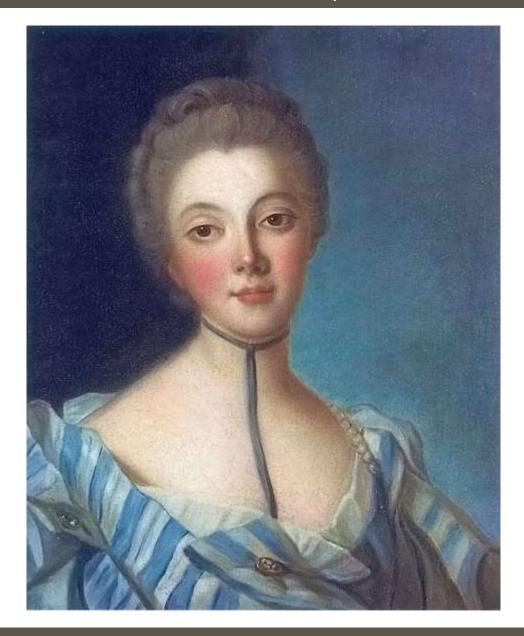
Château de Chaumont acquired in 1750 by a wealthy tradesman





Chenonceau acquired in 1733 by a wealthy finance officer (Claude Dupin)

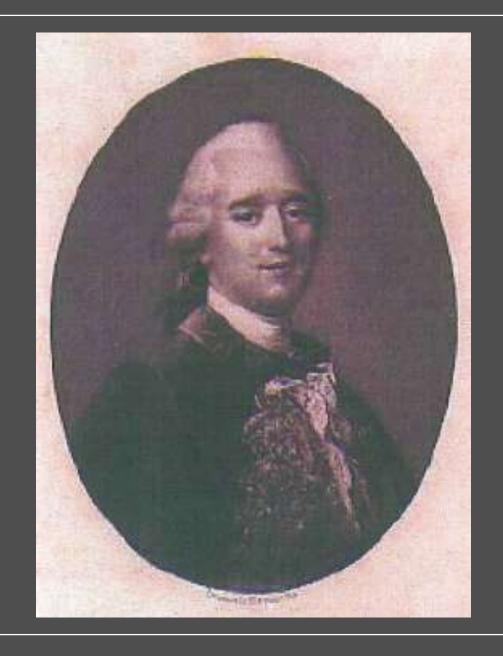
Marie-Madeleine Dupin: one of most famous literary salon ("liberal" ideas discussed)











1764: Nicolas Durfort (in charge of the protocol at Versailles) acquired Cheverny



Arrested in 1794 but quickly liberated No longer able to maintain Cheverny (sold to a banker in 1802)







Azay-le-Rideau





The fate of the **royal residences** – What to do with Chambord?



Château de Blois saved by... the Revolution!

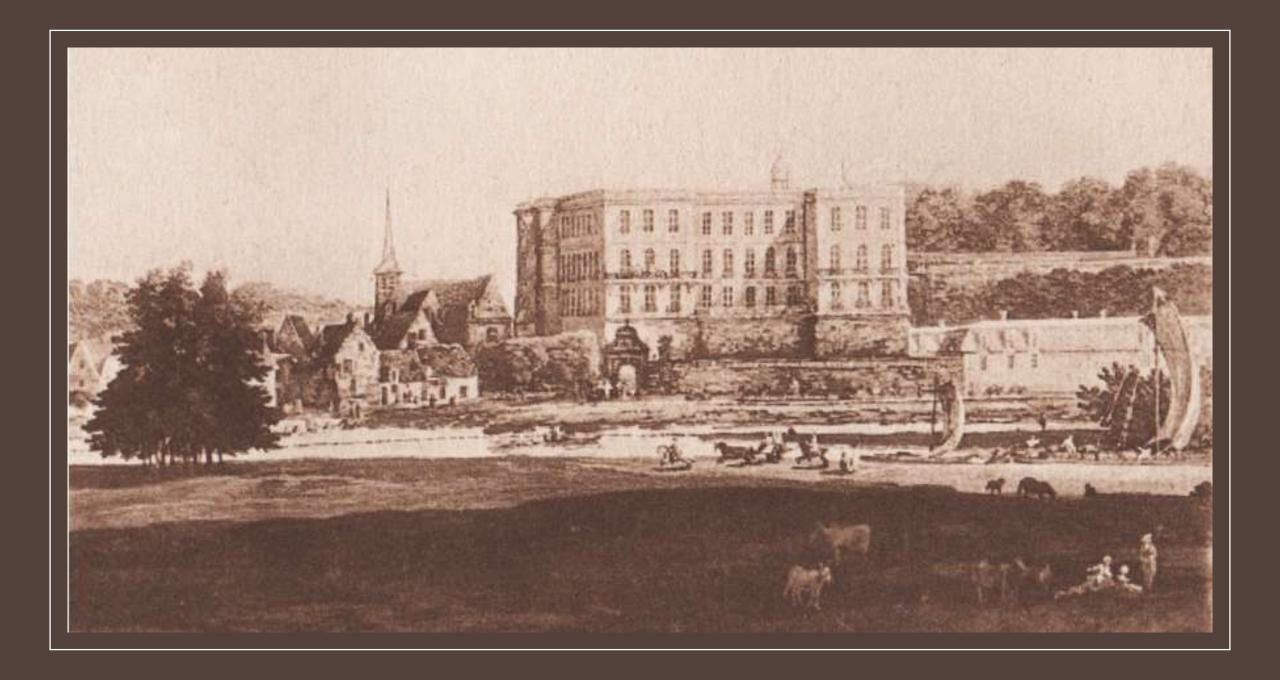


Revolutionary vandalism – Royal symbols removed



Amboise also transformed into military barracks







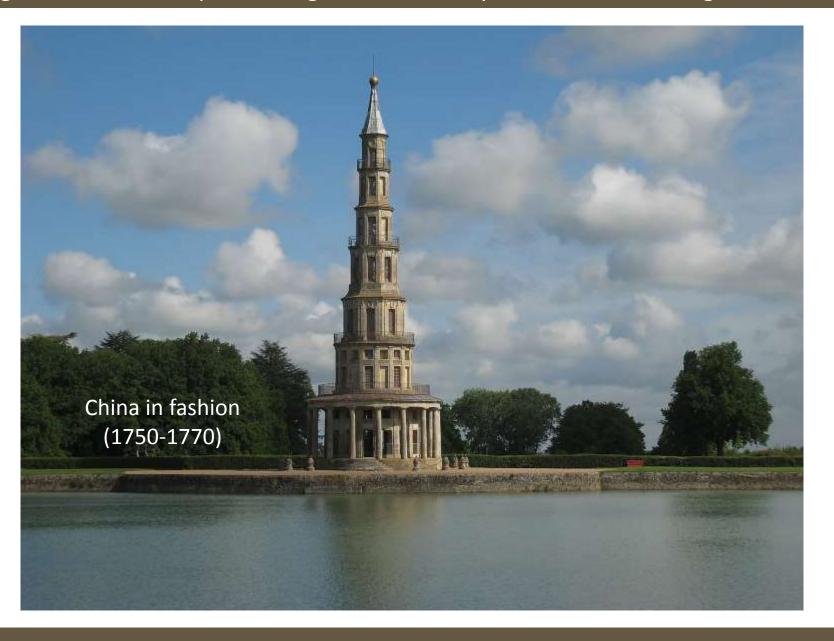


Philippe d'Orléans (Louis XVI's first cousin)
"D'Orléans, a vase in which one has thrown all the garbage of the Revolution" (Talleyrand)

Château de Chanteloup: a victim of greed and speculation



A Chinese pagoda at Chanteloup: a homage to Choiseul by his friends following his dismissal (1770)



1785: Chanteloup sold to the duc de Penthièvre (a grandson of Louis XIV)

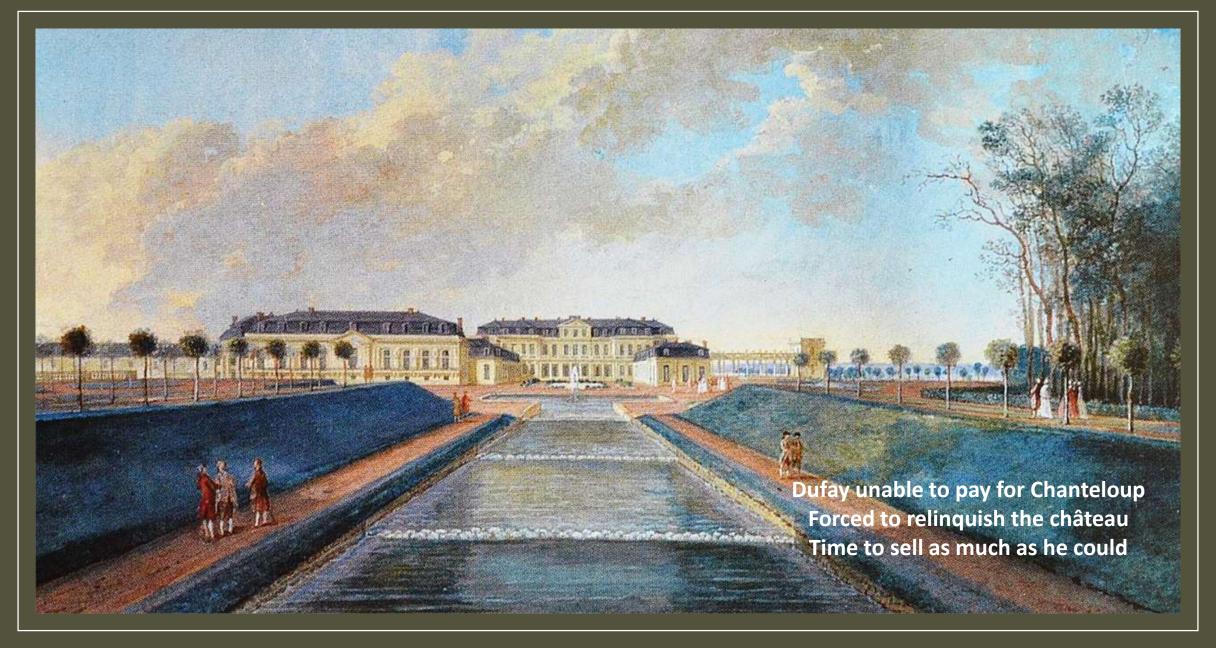








1798: Chanteloup auctioned & acquired by a military officer (Michel Dufay)



Jean-Antoine Chaptal (chemist and agronomist)



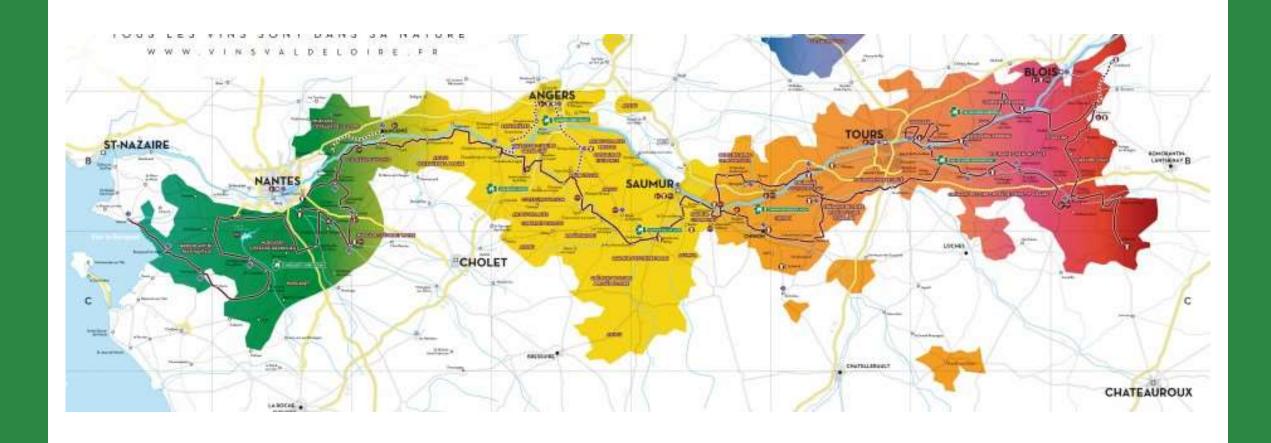
A model farm for the cultivation of sugar beets

A treatise to revolutionize the art of wine-making

New procedure of adding sugar to increase the final alcohol content of wines

("Chaptalization")

The vineyards of the Val de Loire: success and reputation thanks to the kings of France

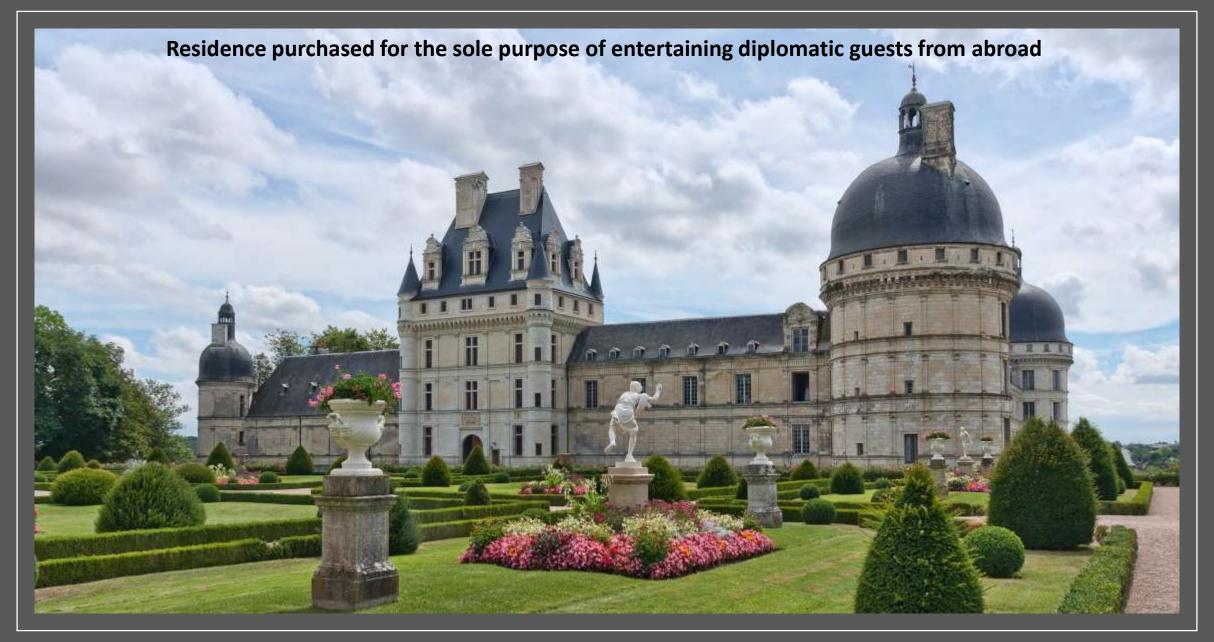


An extraordinary variety (soils, climate...): Pinot noir, Sauvignon, Sancerre...

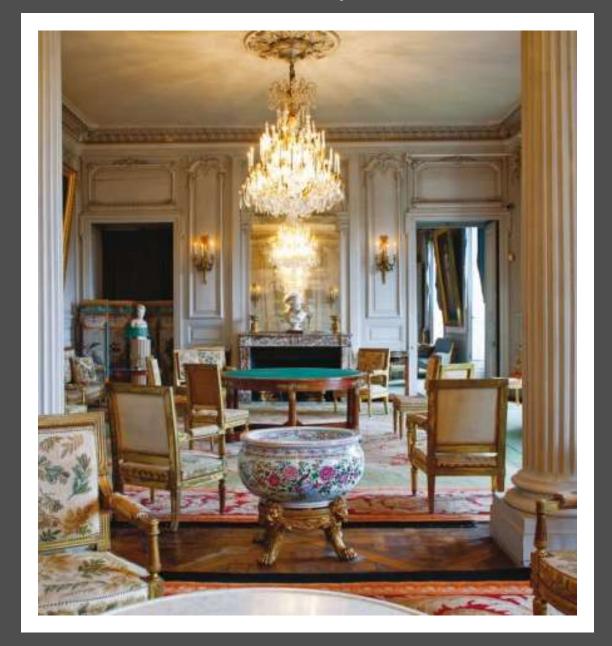


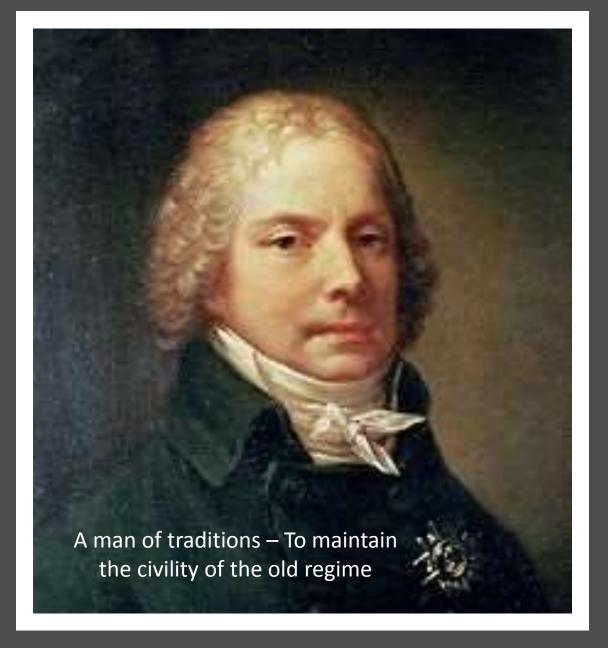


Valençay bought by Talleyrand (Napoleon's foreign affairs minister) in 1803



Talleyrand: the art of conversation to the service of diplomacy





"There is no good diplomacy without good food" (Talleyrand)



Talleyrand involved in the menus





Antonin Carême: the invention of French *haute cuisine*

From poverty to fame

The most famous French Chef of the First Empire (1804-1814)

Spectacular pastry sculptures (pièces montées)

The invention of the toque blanche (white hat)

"Cooking is brings good health" – No greasy food (improved diet)





French style service « Service à la française »

Courses all **on display** from the start

The host has the responsibility to slice the roasts in front of his guests

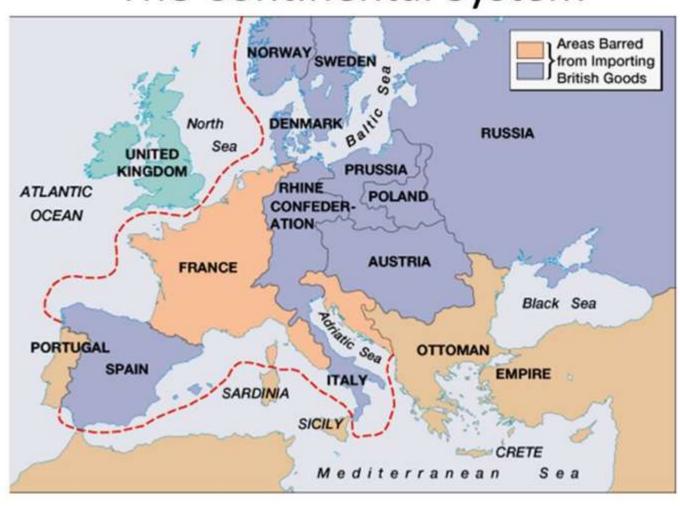


1810: the Russian style service (*« service à la Russe*) replaced the French style service





The Continental System



The whole of Spain in open rebellion against the French: Napoleon is furious



Valençay: a royal prison

Talleyrand no longer foreign affairs minister

Napoleon chose Valençay to punish Talleyrand

A 6 year stay

















