

THE PETIT TRIANON, DESIGNED BY ANGE-JACQUES GABRIEL, THE KING'S FIRST ARCHITECT, AND DECORATED BY THE SCULPTOR HONORÉ GUIBERT, WAS BUILT BETWEEN 1762 AND 1768 AS A PLACE FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF LOUIS XV AND MADAME DE POMPADOUR.

IT STANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF A "GARDEN OF PLANTS" THAT THE GARDENERS RICHARD FATHER AND SON AND THE BOTANIST BERNARD DE JUSSIEU BEGAN CREATING IN 1750. IT WAS INAUGURATED IN JUNE 1769 WITH THE COUNTESS DU BARRY. IN 1774, LOUIS XVI GAVE IT TO MARIE-ANTOINETTE AND IT BECAME HER FAVOURITE PLACE TO STAY. SHE TURNED A PART OF THE GARDEN INTO AN ENGLISH-STYLE PARK WITH FOLLIES AND A HAMLET BUILT BY RICHARD MIQUE.

UNDER THE EMPIRE, THE PETIT TRIANON WAS REFURNISHED FOR PAULINE BORGHÈSE, NAPOLEON'S SISTER, AND LATER FOR EMPRESS MARIE-LOUISE. AFTER THE RESTORATION, THE DUKE OF ORLÉANS, KING LOUIS-PHILIPPE'S ELDEST SON, AND HIS WIFE LIVED HERE. IN 1867, THE PETIT TRIANON HOSTED AN EXHIBITION ON MARIE-ANTOINETTE, ORGANISED BY EMPRESS EUGÉNIE. IN 2008, IT WAS RESTORED WITH FUNDING FROM MONTRES BREGUET SA. IT IS NOW ENTIRELY OPEN TO THE PUBLIC (ENTRESOL AND ATTIC BY GUIDED TOUR ONLY).



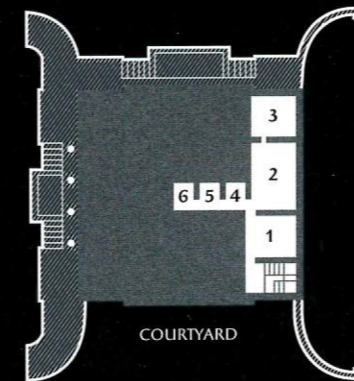
GUIDED TOURS

Visitors can see the entresol and the attic only on guided tours.
Information and booking: 01 30 83 78 00.



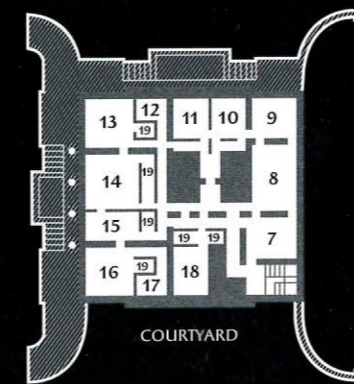
ENTRESOL FLOOR PLAN

- 1 BEDROOM OF MADAME CAMPAN, THE QUEEN'S FIRST LADY-IN-WAITING
- 2 BEDROOM OF THE QUEEN'S MAID-OF-HONOUR
- 3 QUEEN'S LIBRARY
- 4 CHAIR ROOM
- 5 DUKE OF ORLÉANS BATHROOM
- 6 INTERIOR STAIRCASE



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

- 7 ANTECHAMBER
- 8 KING'S BEDROOM
- 9 KING'S DRAWING ROOM
- 10 SUITE ROOM
- 11 SECOND SUITE ROOM
- 12 SERVICE ROOM
- 13 EMPRESS MARIE-LOUISE'S DRESSING ROOM
- 14 MARIE-LOUISE'S BEDROOM
- 15 DRAWING ROOM
- 16 DUCHESS OF ORLÉANS BOUDOIR
- 17 SERVICE ROOM
- 18 EMPRESS EUGÉNIE'S ROOM
- 19 WARDROBES



ÉTABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DU MUSÉE ET DU DOMAINE NATIONAL DE VERSAILLES
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Information and booking at 01 30 83 78 00
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This monumental complex is on the UNESCO's World Heritage List, which consecrates the universal and exceptional value of a cultural or natural property so that it is protected for the benefit of Humanity.



THE CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES THANKS ITS GENEROUS DONORS

The Château de Versailles thanks Montres Breguet SA, a major donor to the Ministry of Culture and Communication, which made it possible to undertake a major restoration of the Petit Trianon and the French Pavillon in 2007-2008.

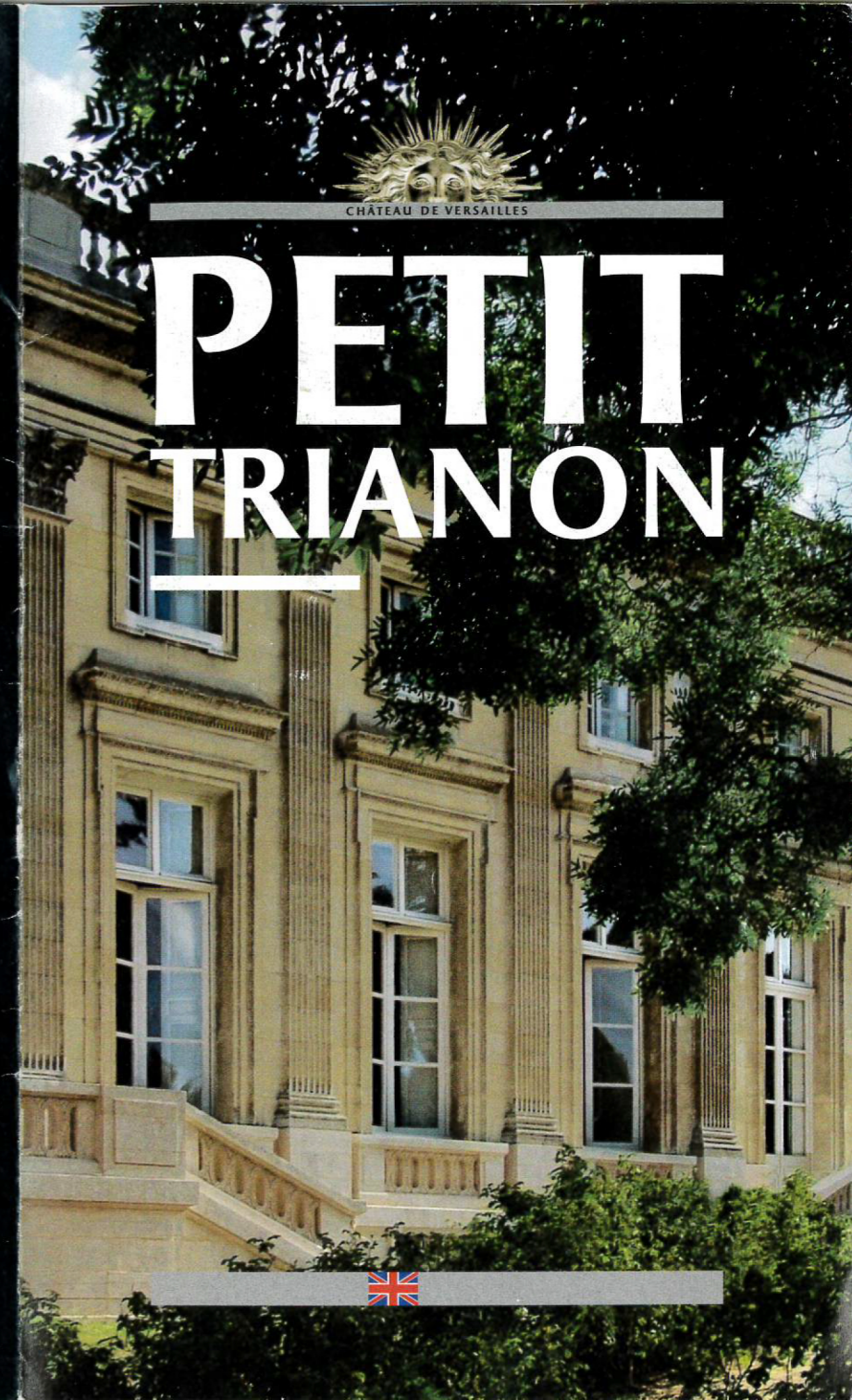


CREDITS

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CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES

PETIT TRIANON





GROUND FLOOR

After the **Chapel**, which features an altar graced with a painting by Joseph-Marie Vien, *Saint William Offering Lilies to Saint Louis and Marguerite de Provence*, the tour starts with the **Guard room**, where you can see a child's goat-drawn carriage that belonged to the dauphin, Louis XVI's and Marie-Antoinette's eldest son, and two paintings by Johann Georg Weikert showing the future queen dancing with her brothers and sisters in the gardens of Schoenbrunn in Austria.

After the hall, is the Louis XV's **Billiard room** (Marie-Antoinette moved it to the first floor). A portrait of Marie-Antoinette by Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun and an anonymous painting of the royal family hang above the fireplace and a bust of the queen by Louis-Simon Boizot sits on the mantelpiece. The billiard table in the middle is a 2005 reconstruction that was made and paid by the Société Chevillotte.



The pantries are behind the classical-style **Grand staircase** (the actual kitchens were near the chapel). The **Réchauffoir**, a room where meals were re-heated before being served, has been restored to its original appearance. It has copper cooking implements and three 19th-century tables. The Sèvres chinés delivered to Louis XV and Marie-Antoinette, as well as plates from 19th-century services and the Chapel under Louis-Philippe, are displayed in three buffets in the **Argenterie** or "Silverware Room", on the right. Traces of Louis XV's private staircase have been found on the wall of the **Room of sliding mirrors**. Gardening implements for the theatre are on display in the showcase. The two **Fruit rooms** were originally intended to contain the "flying tables" that the mechanic Antoine-Joseph Lorient designed for Louis XV, but they were never built. In the bigger room, you can see on the floor where the counter-weights would have been used for raising and lowering the tables.

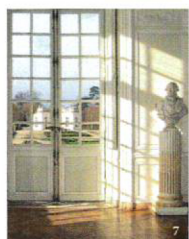
FIRST FLOOR

A Medusa's head by Honoré Guibert and a railing with Marie-Antoinette's initials made by the locksmith François Brochois ornament the **Staircase**. The panelling on this floor is also by Guibert, the bronzes of the doors and windows by Forestier.

In the first **Antechamber**, Philippe Caresme based the panels over the doorway (1772) on Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. *Mint*, the counterpart of *Myrrha turned into myrtle*, has disappeared. The portrait of *Marie-Antoinette with a rose* is by Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun (1783). Louis-Simon Boizot's busts of Louis XVI and the Austrian emperor Joseph II, Marie-Antoinette's brother, were commissioned for this room in 1777. The consoles, attributed to Guibert, bear the stamp of the Queen's furniture depository. The folding stools by Georges Jacob, based on drawings by Hubert Robert (1787), come from the Dairy of Rambouillet.



The **Grand dining room** features wainscoting by Honoré Guibert and a fireplace by Jacques-François Dropsy. The flying tables were intended for this room and the next. The paintings of the Four Seasons – *Fishing* by Gabriel-François Doyen, *The Harvest* by Louis Lagrenée, *The Grape Harvest* by Noël Hallé and *Hunting* by Joseph-Marie Vien – were commissioned in 1754. The panels over the door depict *Zephyr and Flora* and *Boreas and Orythia* by Charles Monnet; and *Venus and Adonis* and *Vertumnus and Pomona* by Clément Belle. A bust of Marie-Antoinette after Louis-Simon Boizot is on the mantelpiece. The chairs, by Georges Jacob, come from the Dairy of Rambouillet (1787). Biscuits from the Niederwiller workshop in Lorraine that surmount the consoles between the windows, are by Martin Carlin.



The **Small dining room**, which became the billiard room in 1784, features three pastorals (*The Concert*, *The Bath and Fishing*) by Jean-Baptiste Pater in the panels over the door and the mirror. They replaced Jacques-François Amand's *Cupids and Graces*, which have vanished. Hubert Drouais painted the portrait of Louis XV (1773) and Carle Vanloo that of Madame de Pompadour as *The Beautiful Gardener* (ca. 1760). The sideboard-console, corner cupboard by Riesener and Jacob chairs come from the Hamlet's dining room (ca. 1785). The small console, by Riesener, bears the stamp of the Queen's furniture depository. The cage-clock by Nicolas Sotiau is from Saint-Cloud (1788). The ostrich eggs, from Louis XVI's collections, were exhibited at the Petit Trianon in 1867. The candlearms are by Quentin-Claude Pitoin (ca. 1775).



The **Salon de compagnie**, game room and music room, feature wainscoting by Honoré-Jean Guibert. The panels over the door and the mirror. They replaced Jacques-François Amand's *Cupids and Graces*, which have vanished. Hubert Drouais painted the portrait of Louis XV (1773) and Carle Vanloo that of Madame de Pompadour as *The Beautiful Gardener* (ca. 1760). The sideboard-console, corner cupboard by Riesener and Jacob chairs come from the Hamlet's dining room (ca. 1785). The small console, by Riesener, bears the stamp of the Queen's furniture depository. The cage-clock by Nicolas Sotiau is from Saint-Cloud (1788). The ostrich eggs, from Louis XVI's collections, were exhibited at the Petit Trianon in 1867. The candlearms are by Quentin-Claude Pitoin (ca. 1775). Gilles Joubert delivered the quadrille table in 1768. The pianoforte, which Pascal Taskin made in 1790, entered the Petit Trianon in 1867. Georges Cousineau made the harp (ca. 1780). Gilles-Paul Cauvet built the music stand for Princess Kinski in 1779 and Pierre-Philippe Thomire made the lamp for Marie-Antoinette (ca. 1784). The candlearms, which are also by Thomire, come from Louis XVI's Game Room in the palace of Saint-Cloud (1787). An organ clock by Antoine Wolff featuring *Astronomy* (ca. 1775) is on the purple breccia mantelpiece.

1. Portrayal of the ballet-pantomime *The Triumph of Love* by J.G. Weikert
2. Staircase (ground floor)
3. Staircase (1st floor)
4. Grand and small dining rooms
5. Grand dining room
6. Salon de compagnie
7. 1st Antechamber
8. Room of sliding mirrors
9. Bathroom

10. Salon de compagnie
11. Queen's bedroom
12. Petit Trianon (courtyard side)
13. Portrait of Marie-Antoinette with a rose by E. Vigée-Lebrun
14. Table in the King's drawing room
15. King's attic storey bedroom

In 1776, Jean-Tobie Merklein provided the **Inner drawing room**, also known as the **Room of sliding mirrors**, with an ingenious system of mirrors that covered the room's windows as the Queen wanted. The panelling, which bears Marie-Antoinette's initials, is by the Rousseau brothers (1787). Augustin Boccardi made the fireplace in 1777. The pedestal table by Gaspard Schneider is ornamented with bronzes by Thomire, arabesques by Lagrenée and cameos from the Sèvres workshop (1786). The Jacob chairs, delivered for the pavilion of the Count of Provence and the Countess de Balbi at Versailles, are upholstered in a "Vulcan's forges" lampas (1758). On the mantelpiece, the *Bird Mourner* clock by François Vion, with a movement by Lépine, is based on a model similar to that of the queen. The Sèvres biscuit busts depict *Catherine II of Russia* and her son, the future *Paul I*, who visited the Trianon in 1782.

The **Chair wardrobe** was remodelled for the Duchess of Orléans in 1837; so was the **Bathroom** that follows, for which Riesener delivered the console made by Daniel Deloosse in 1774.

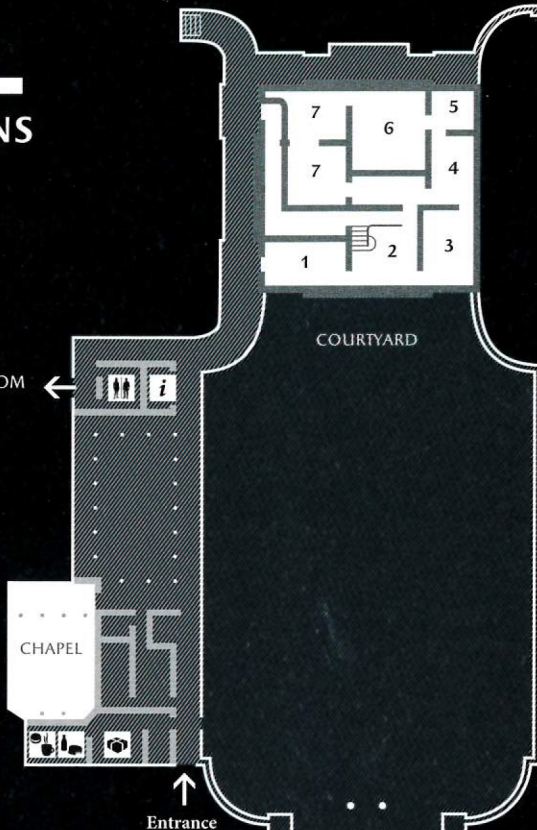
The Countess Du Barry used the **Queen's bedroom** before Marie-Antoinette occupied it from 1777 to 1789. Pauline Borghèse, Marie-Louise and the Duchess of Orléans lived there afterwards. Paris porcelain vase-candelabras (ca. 1780) grace the brocatelle fireplace, which was planned for the Château de Saint-Hubert in 1763 but put here in 1764. Georges Jacob built the wheatsheaf furniture for this room in 1787. It still has its original embroidered upholstery (the bed is a reconstruction). The console and table are by Jean-Ferdinand-Joseph Schwerdfeger, the clock with eaglets by Pierre-Philippe Thomire and Robert Robin. All the pieces were delivered for this room in 1788. Marie-Antoinette's country chest is by Jean-Henri Riesener.

FLOOR PLANS

GROUND FLOOR

- 1 GUARD ROOM
- 2 GRAND STAIRCASE
- 3 BILLIARD ROOM
- 4 SILVERWARE ROOM
- 5 SLIDING MIRRORS ROOM
- 6 RÉCHAUFFOIR
- 7 FRUIT ROOMS

- Tickets and information
- Souvenirs
- Toilets
- Take-away food
- Hot drinks
- Macaroons



FIRST FLOOR

- 8 GRAND STAIRCASE
- 9 FIRST ANTECHAMBER
- 10 GRAND DINING ROOM
- 11 SMALL DINING ROOM
- 12 SALON DE COMPAGNIE
- 13 INNER DRAWING ROOM, KNOWN AS THE "ROOM OF SLIDING MIRRORS"
- 14 QUEEN'S BEDROOM
- 15 CHAIR WARDROBE
- 16 BATHROOM
- 17 QUEEN'S ANTECHAMBER

