

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
OF THE
FRENCH CHATEAUX COUNTRY
BY
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TITLES

1. The Pope's Antechamber, Fontainebleau.

Pius the Seventh, refusing to grant Napoleon a divorce from his wife, was captured by that great monarch and held a prisoner from June, 1812, to January, 1814, at the end of which time he yielded, granted the divorce, and was released. This is one of the suite of apartments given over to his use, for he was a magnificently treated prisoner.

2. The Gold Room, Fontainebleau.

The former bedchamber of the Queen Mother.

3. Mansion of the Duke de Guise.

This is said by architects to be the most perfect example of the style of Louis the Fifteenth.

4. Audience Room, Fontainebleau.

Another one of the suite of rooms formerly allotted to the Pope.

5. Chateau of Trecesson.

A most magnificent old chateau near the town of Campagnac in Morbihan. It was one of our "discoveries" in prowling about the less unknown parts of Brittany, and we were more than proud of it. It is at present the property of the eccentric Count of Montesquieu. It is built of a beautiful purply pink stone and in many parts is covered with velvety orange lichens. As the moat around it is still filled with water, you have some idea of the appearance it once presented. Lily pads and willows have somewhat softened its sternness, however. It is rich in the history of upper Brittany, being connected with Dukes John the First and John the Third of Brittany.

6. Armory, Cluny.

About 1339 the abbots of the wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Cluny near Macou, Burgundy, acquired the ruins of the Roman Palace and erected a building there. However, little remains of the building, the present Hotel de Cluny dating from the end of the fifteenth century. It is a very pure specimen of the late Gothic, and was built by the Abbott Jacques d'Amboise.

7. Bed Chamber of Diane of Poitiers, in the Cluny.

In the Cluny, containing some fine old tapestries and a beautiful old carved draped bed.

8. The Chapel, Cluny.

The Hotel de Cluny occupies the site of an old Roman palace founded by the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, who resided in Gaul from 293 to 306. Julian was proclaimed Emperor by his soldiers here in 360, and this was the residence of the early Frankish monarchs until they transferred their seat to the Cité.

9. Tapestry Room, Cluny.

This room contains some fine old fifteenth century tapestries, and a chimney piece illustrating the legend of the Casa Santa of Loretto.

10. The House of Adam at Angers.

One of the few remaining examples of the carved timber houses of the seventeenth century.

11. The Chateau of Chenonceaux.

Famous as the home of the beauty, Diane de Poitiers. It was given her by the adoring Henry, whom she persuaded to allow a spanning of the Cher. After Henry's death, Catherine de Medici, always jealous, took possession of the place, giving Diane in exchange the Chateau of Chaumont on the Loire.

12. Birthplace of Alain the Great.

This is the village of Questember. In the year 907, Alain in this country had a tremendous victory over the pagans, saved the Breton nation from destruction, and made the first successfully desperate stand for the stable introduction of Christianity.

13. Cluny Interior.

14. La Vendee.

A group of houses in the picturesque old town of Vannes, at the head of the bay of Morbihan, all of which country is called La Vendée. The costume worn here is said to be the most picturesque in all Brittany.

15. Ancient Guard Room, Cluny.

16. The Chateau Country.

Looking down onto the village square and the sunken streets in the little hamlet of Rochefort-en-terre, inland Brittany.

17. A Rochefort Peasant.

18. Facade of the Chateau of Blois.

The most famous and the richest in history of all the Chateaux. Its beauty was greatly enhanced by Francis the First, whose salamander appears in many places. Gaston of Orleans gave Mansard full command to rebuild the place, and he succeeded in demolishing a part of the place, when the timely death of Gaston arrested him. Fortunately the beautiful stairway of Francis the First was saved. It was in this chateau that by the order of the timid Henry the Third the Duke de Guise was so treacherously killed. It was here, too, that Catherine de Medici breathed her last.

19. Late Afternoon, Chinon.

Chinon is now a mass of ruins, but it is so vast in extent that its interior has been cleverly and charmingly transformed into a sort of public garden. It was in one of the rooms in this old fortress that Joan of Arc singled out Charles the Seventh, who wore citizen's dress, from an assembly of some three hundred, and went straight to him.

20. Chateau of Josselin.

This magnificent old fortress, which occupies a wonderful site overlooking the river and the town, seems to carry an air of former centuries with it. It has been in the hands of the De Rohan family since 1120, and was added to by Oliver de Clisson, who was constable of France, and by Alain the Ninth, and was a stronghold of that part of Brittany for hundreds of years.

21. The Tower of Elven.

The remaining keep of seven great towers of the fortress of Largoet, the famous stronghold of the Dukes of Brittany, dating from the fourteenth century. It was burned by the order of the tireless Richelieu. The present ruins have been in the hands of the family for two hundred years.

22. The Fortress of Sucinio.

Another one of the powerful fortresses down on the coast. It was built by Jean de Roux, Duke of Brittany, in 1260. Here, as well as Elven, the Earl of Pembroke and Henry of Richmond were for many years held captives.

23. Azay-le-Rideau.

Once the property of Giles Berthelot, mayor of Tours, who died of a broken heart at Cambrai, after having his domains confiscated and his castle given, by Francis the First, to a captain of the body guard.

24. Chateau de Laval, at Chateaubriant.

This castle was built by Brient, the son of Tihern and Innogwen. It was added to in the fifteenth century by Jean de Laval, who had travelled in Italy and brought back ideas from the renaissance there.

25. Amboise, from the Ramparts.

One of the most beautiful situations of all the chateaux overlooking the Loire, but with the goriest history of any. There is the famous tower here with the wide ramp, so gradual that one can ride up it on horseback, and it was here that Charles the Second of Spain with his troops entered in state. It was from a balcony of this chateau, a balcony draped in crimson velvet, that Catherine de Medici and her court watched the massacre of the 1,200 Huguenots in the village below.

26. Sucinio.

27. The Luxembourg.

28. Doorway, Chateau of Plessis.

An old inland Breton stronghold whose first seigneur bore the name of Romadec. It is situated near the little village of Gordello, and is pure Breton both in the character of its architecture and its inhabitants.

29. From the Chateau in Rochefort.

30. Portal of Rochefort.

31. The Suite of the Pope.