Establishment of the Museum and National General Manager of the Public

Under the direction of Béatrix Saule,

IN THE ROYAL COURT.

THE CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES was above all the place of power.

Each aspect is covered in a section it presents the state of the night sky at celestial globe, symbol of science in under a reproduction of Coronelli’s IN VERSAILLES Outline of the exhibition by Béatrix Saule

At this time, everywhere in Europe, THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES went to Versailles to present its anatomy, botany and chemistry.

The King is surrounded by his brother, Jean-Dominique Cassini who was to go to Versailles to present its state. In 1666, he gathered twelve scientists the sciences to serve the good of the kingdom, subsidised expeditions administration, medicine and pharmacology for public health, botany and studies of the friction and the impossibility of tapping the water for the buildings, these new needs and techniques. More so than the consumption of water was reduced. and, thanks to the advice of Huygens, the doctor of Madame de Pompadour, the water jets of Versailles were improved by the Francini family and the Engineering school in Mezières. Picard was capable of measuring angles and levels. Thanks to this, he proved the land around the palace had to be fountains. Before any work could begin, the land that surrounded the Château was to be

Empirical practices gave way to scientific and calculations taking the roundness operation. Finding the water required the engineer of the system. A technological development, but that was because of the philosophical power did indeed ban the

Science and techniques were taught in the name of the Academy, and the Royal Academy as well as its regulations which set up its 6 sections: physics for its technical applications, etc.

Henri Testelin in 1666, Colbert Presents to the Academy. This period, in France notably through the Academy of Sciences, founded by the King to the Academy. Jean-Dominique Cassini who was to

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and acting as intermediary, presents the state of the night sky at celestial globe, symbol of science in under a reproduction of Coronelli’s IN VERSAILLES Outline of the exhibition by Béatrix Saule

Colbert, in the centre of the composition

To accompany the promotion of

For fortifications, and the School of Mines. In Versailles, the ministers in charge of official science.

Towards the end of the 17th century, in France, all links between the state, medicine and the arts were strengthened, and a true discipline of the arts was created, the Academy of Sciences.

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but also for useful purposes: and an aviary. It was built to entertain, Mme de Pompadour, the great friend (the future Louis XV, then Buffon, the specialists in the medical care of merino sheep, drawing on experimentation directed by Daubenton of fundamental for the evolution of species. The corpses of its animals to scientists. Furthermore, in the mezzanine scale use of very expensive cloches

AGRONOMY

Created to supply the royal tables, his son acclimatized coffee and pineapple crops. Furthermore, in the mezzanine improvement of fodder and vegetable

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were conducted around Trianon on the use of new remedies based on the operation on the fistula of Louis XIV, Lémery and the Boulduc dynasty marked the greatest scientists at the cutting edge of their speciality. His practical devotion to science, took part in the preparation of the in geography and cartography; was just 7 he was passionately interested in the analysis of military maps and plans, Th e scientific subjects focussed on were geometry for the art of fortifi cations or manuscripts for, although any astronomical event. In the park any of pioneering researchers. When Th e culture of Louis XV was de the young Louis XV also the ethnographic cabinet shows. They entertained and satisfied of ROYAL PRACTICAL WORK

WErE TAUGHT

In the Presence of the Mathematisc Lesson Th e Anatomical, Jacques Gautier

Angel 21. Th e Dulcimer Player, acquired by the Queen countries attended (1783).

A Pineapple 24. The Scientist and the Dulcimer Player, François de La Girodet

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The Architectural Office at Versailles 1755-1789

The Château is open

CrEDITS

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