



ESTATE OF TRIANON



CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES



Occupying the former site of the village of Trianon, the Estate of Trianon was purchased by Louis XIV in 1661 and was gradually expanded and transformed up until the end of the *Ancien Régime*.

Originally comprising a single palace – the Grand Trianon, built by Jules Hardouin-Mansart for Louis XIV in 1687 – the Estate subsequently saw the construction of a second palace, known as the Petit Trianon, commissioned by Louis XV and built by Ange-Jacques Gabriel, from 1761 to 1768. Queen Marie-Antoinette, who regularly spent time on the Estate, added a quaint model village known as the Queen’s Hamlet, built by Richard Mique between 1783 and 1786.

Considered during the reigns of Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI as havens of privacy and relaxation, especially during the summer months, these palaces gave the royal family somewhere to enjoy a few days’ respite from the rigours of life at court in Versailles. The sovereigns would go for walks, hold dinners and put on parties and shows.

It was not until 1810, during the reign of Napoleon I, that the Estate of Trianon was formally created, establishing a clear distinction with the Estate of Versailles. It was at this time that the fences and railings were installed, with the construction of gatehouses at the point where the walks leading to



the two palaces meet. The Estate only remained separate for a century, however, before being reunited with that of Versailles in 1910.

Designed in a rustic style that was radically different from the grandeur of Versailles, the palaces of Trianon offer a fascinating glimpse into the private lives of the French royal family, and particularly the last Queen of France, Marie-Antoinette, who remains forever the symbol of the Petit Trianon. The whole Estate was refurbished by Napoleon I in 1810.

The defining characteristics of these palaces are their innovations and their sense of fantasy, making them architectural masterpieces in their own right.

1. Queen's Hamlet

AR BRES ADMIRA BLES I

DOMAINE DE VERSAILLES

ADMIRABLE TREES

Along your visit, explore the Admirable Trees of the Trianon Estate and marvel at their outstanding age and majestic proportions. (pp. 26 to 29).

WITH PATRONAGE OF
MAISON RÉMY MARTIN

Download the free **audioguide** to the 5 visit routes of the Estate of Trianon from onelink.to/chateau



With the free “Château de Versailles” app*, explore the Grand Trianon, the Petit Trianon, the Queen's Hamlet, the gardens and the Admirable Trees of Trianon.

Use the interactive map to find your way around the Estate.

Find practical information, opening hours and suggestions for visits. To get the most out of your visit, the app provides you with information in real time.

The app also includes a tour of the gardens, the Palace of Versailles and the Gallery of Coaches.

*available for iOS and Android, in French, English and Spanish.





GRAND TRIANON

Museums

"A little palace of pink marble and porphyry with marvellous gardens", influenced by Italian architecture, the Grand Trianon was built by Jules Hardouin-Mansart in 1687, on the orders of Louis XIV.

Access via the Grand Trianon ▲



PETIT TRIANON

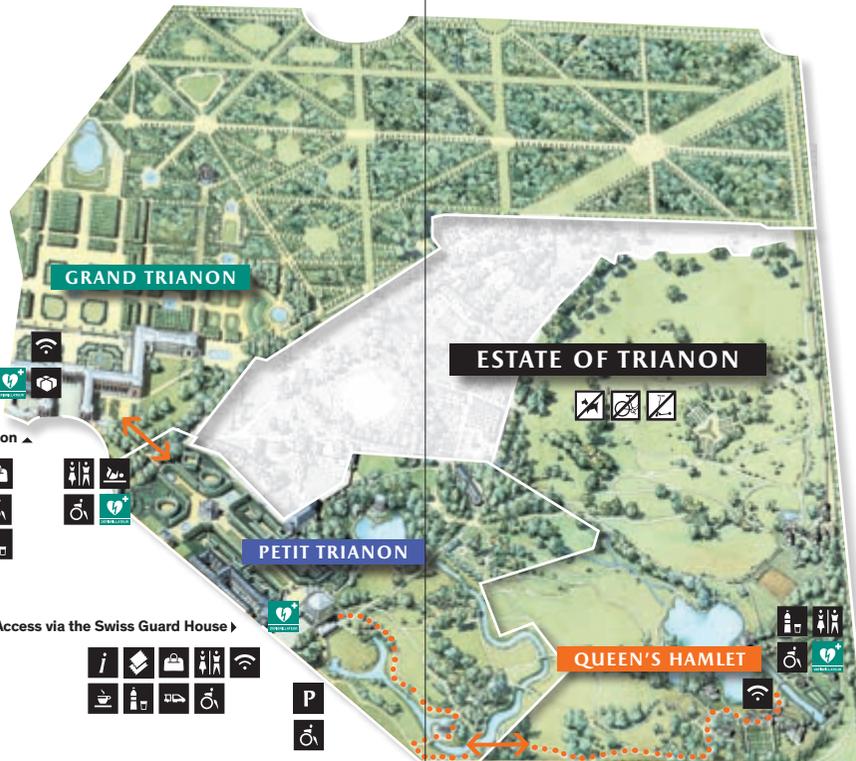


A leisure pavilion built by Ange-Jacques Gabriel between 1761 and 1768 for Louis XV and the Marquise de Pompadour, the neo-Greek style of the Petit Trianon prefigures the neoclassical style and antiquarian tastes of the late 18th century.

Access via the Swiss Guard House ▶



Dogs, bicycles and push scooters are not allowed on the Estate of Trianon and cannot be left at the bag deposit.



QUEEN'S HAMLET



Built in 1783 by Richard Mique at the request of Marie-Antoinette, the Queen's Hamlet is an idyllic place for walking designed in the spirit of the age, reflecting the "return to nature" extolled by philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. It is composed of ten rustic-looking buildings dotted along the banks of an artificial lake.



- Information
- Ticketing
- Facilities and suggested route for visitors with reduced mobility
- Car park
- Free WiFi
- Bag deposit

- Free toilets
- Baby-changing tables
- Coffee
- Refreshments
- Shop
- Mini train
- +33 (0)1 39 54 22 00
- Circuit to the Château.
- Travel time: 15 min

- Defibrillator
- Path Grand Trianon - Petit Trianon - Queen's Hamlet
- Some services are only available in high season.

GRAND TRIANON

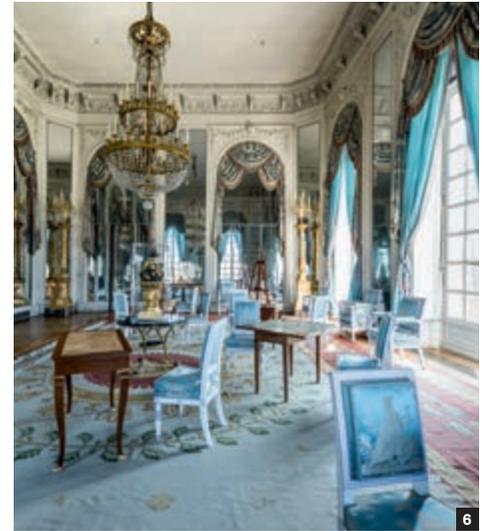


While the Grand Trianon's gardens are rectilinear and in the French formal style, the architecture of the building itself breaks with the tradition of the three-storey palace. Designed on a single level, with its peristyle of pink Languedoc marble opening out on to the gardens and wood-panelled interior décor, it prefigured the 18th century "art of living".

"A little palace of pink marble and porphyry, with marvellous gardens"

Jules Hardouin-Mansart

The Grand Trianon, or "marble Trianon", as it was known due to its pink-marble columns and pilasters, replaced a temporary structure created by Louis Le Vau for Louis XIV in 1670. The earlier structure was called the "porcelain Trianon", on account of its being entirely covered in Chinese-style blue and white earthenware tiles. The idea behind this collection of buildings was that they would accommodate the trysts between the King and the Marquise de Montespan. In 1687, it was destroyed and immediately replaced by the current palace, built by Jules Hardouin-Mansart.



1. Grand Trianon Peristyle

2 and 3. *The marble Parterres of Trianon with Zephyr and Flora sleeping* (details), by Jean Cotelle (1645-1708); gouache on pencil drawing on cream-coloured paper

4. Bedchamber of the Queen of the Belgians

5. Louis-Philippe's Family Drawing Room

6. Mirror Room

Louis XIV took short breaks there with his new wife, the Marquise de Maintenon. After the visit of the Russian Tsar, Peter I, in 1717, it was not until 1750 that Louis XV moved back there, with the Marquise de Pompadour. But he quickly set his sights on new plots of land even further away, which would soon accommodate the Petit Trianon.



1

Somewhat abandoned during the 18th century, the Grand Trianon really only came back into use under Napoleon I – initially in 1805, then in 1810, when he decided to move into it with his new wife, Marie-Louise, great-niece of Marie-Antoinette. During the July monarchy, King Louis-Philippe took up residence there with his whole family. In 1838, he created a huge family room, followed, in 1845, by a bed-chamber for his daughter Louise-Marie, Queen of the Belgians. The new furniture that was subsequently delivered was the last of the historic furnishings in the palace.



2

From the reign of Napoleon III, the Grand Trianon gradually turned into a museum of eclectic objects, and it wasn't until the early 20th century that it regained its status as a palace. In 1963, General de Gaulle had it converted into a presidential residence suitable for receiving foreign guests on behalf of France, so the palace was completely refurbished and fitted with all mod cons.



3



4

1. Cotelte Gallery

2. *Morpheus awakening as Iris draws near* (detail), by René-Antoine Houasse (1645-1710); oil on canvas

3. Emperor's Map Room

4. Malachite Room



5

Among the notable guests hosted at the Grand Trianon, which had been decorated with paintings commissioned by Louis XIV and furnished with objects chosen by Napoleon I, were Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, King Hassan II of Morocco, American President Jimmy Carter and Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

5. Official visit of Queen Elizabeth II to France in 1972;

in the foreground, the Queen is accompanied by President Georges Pompidou through the Grand Trianon Peristyle

South Wing

Empress Marie-Louise's Boudoir (1)

Mirror Room (2)

Chamber in which Louis XIV held council with his ministers; this room, with its view of the Grand Canal and its mirrored décor, is one of the most beautiful in the Grand Trianon. The floral-patterned wainscoting dates from the reign of Louis XIV; the Jacob-Desmaller furniture from 1810 is from the private apartment of the Empress Marie-Louise.

Empress's Bedchamber (3) Originally Louis XIV's second bedchamber, this vast double room became the bedchamber of the Empress Marie-Louise in 1810. The bed, by Jacob-Desmaller, is Napoleon I's, from the Tuileries Palace. It was in this bed that King Louis XVIII died, in 1824. It was extended by Louis-Philippe and his wife, Marie-Amélie, when they brought it to the Grand Trianon, in 1837.

Chapel Room (4)

Lords' Room (5)

Peristyle

The Peristyle was designed as the grand entrance hall to the Grand Trianon and is open between the courtyard and the gardens. It is one of the Grand Trianon's main

decorative features and one of its most innovative, perhaps because of Louis XIV himself.

North Wing

Round Room (6)

Emperor's Family Drawing Room (7)

Bedchamber of the Queen of the Belgians (8)

This occupies what was once Louis XIV's third bedchamber and was converted in 1845 into a bedchamber for Louis-Philippe's daughter, Louise-Marie, wife of the King of the Belgians, Leopold I. The furniture – bed and chairs – belonged to the Empress Josephine at the Tuileries Palace.

Music Room (9)

Louis-Philippe's Family Drawing Room (10) The right-hand side of this room used to be the Games Room and the left-hand side – featuring Houasse's *Iris* and *Morpheus* – was Louis XIV's first bedchamber. In 1838, Louis-Philippe merged the two rooms into one in which his family could gather.

Malachite Room (11)

This room is one of the most prestigious in the palace and became the Emperor's Living Room. It gets its name from the green malachite pieces from the Urals – gifted by Tsar Alexander I of Russia to Napoleon I in

1808. Having been mounted in ebony and bronze by Jacob-Desmaller, they were permanently positioned in 1811. The room contains two of the Grand Trianon's most beautiful paintings: *Clytie turns into a sunflower* and *Apollo visiting Thetis*. They date from the reign of Louis XIV and are attributed to Charles de La Fosse.

Map Room (12)

The Emperor's office, created in 1810 by Jacob-Desmaller.

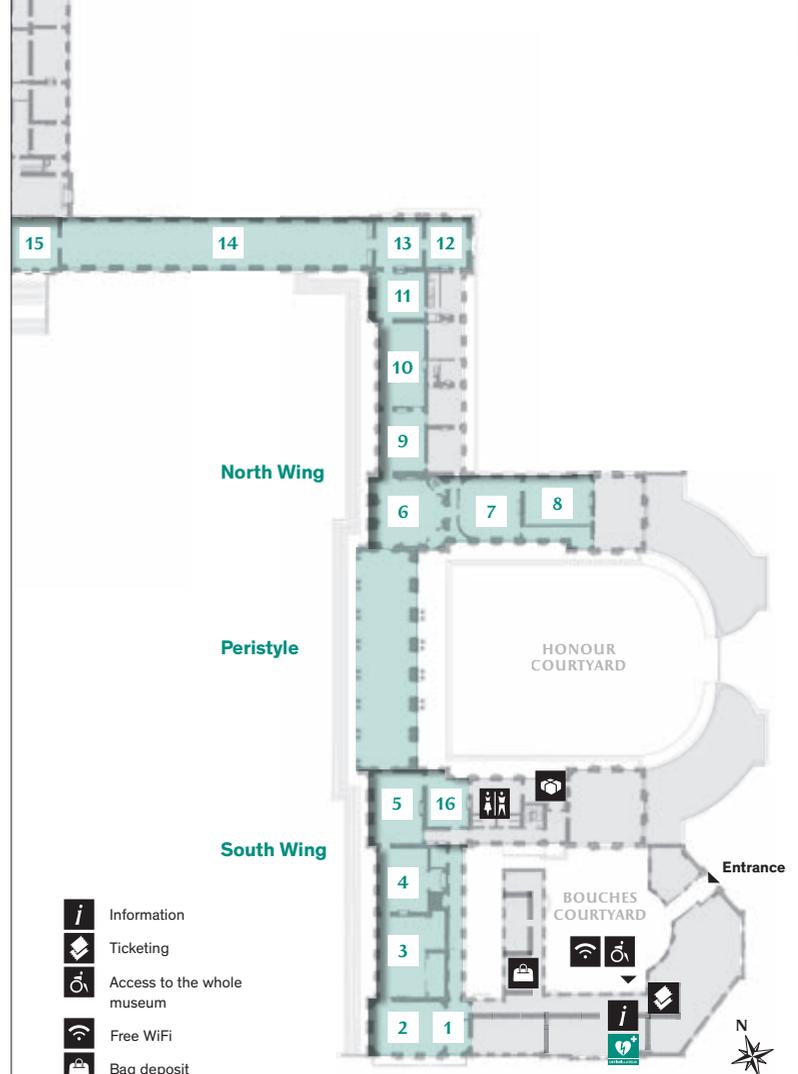
Cool Room (13)

Cotelle Gallery (14)

This room is decorated with 24 paintings, 21 of which are by the artist Jean Cotelle, hence its name. These works provide invaluable insight into how the groves and gardens of Versailles and Trianon looked in 1688, during the reign of Louis XIV. The gallery leads into the Garden Room, offering a view that reveals the full elegance of the palace architecture and the parterres looking on to the Grand Canal. It is here that the grand gala dinners were held during General de Gaulle's time.

Garden Room (15)

The tour ends after the visit of the First Room (16)



Continue your tour
in the Grand Trianon gardens.



1

Grand Trianon Gardens

These French-style gardens overlooking the Grand Canal, along which Louis XIV liked to take a boat to get to Trianon, were designed by Michel Le Bouteux, André Le Nôtre's nephew.

Orderly and geometric, the gardens were planted with thousands of valuable and fragrant flowers: tulips – which were very expensive at the time – hyacinths, anemones, lilies, jasmine, daffodils, wallflowers... Rather than being planted in the ground itself, these flowers were placed into the soil in pots, so they could be changed every day and act as a dynamic and fragrant decorative counterpoint to the architectural perfection of the Grand Trianon – a veritable “palace of flora”, completely at one with its gardens.

Featuring an **upper parterre (1)** with two fountains and



8

a **lower parterre (2)** with one fountain, the gardens culminate in a view over the dragon-festooned **Lower Fountain (3)**. Running perpendicular to this axis is another axis, which leads from the **Antiques Room (4)**, decorated with busts, and follows the **Trianon-sous-Bois Wing (5)** towards the **Horseshoe Fountain (6)** down below, leading on to the Grand Canal.

Beyond lie various groves and fountains, including the **Triangular Grove (7)** and the **Water Sideboard Fountain (8)**, designed by Jules Hardouin-Mansart. This spectacular fountain of white Carrara marble and pink Languedoc marble is embellished with a lead décor that was originally gilded. All of the marine gods are represented here: Neptune, Amphitrite and the sea nymph Thetis.

In Louis XIV's day, the King's Apartments looked out over

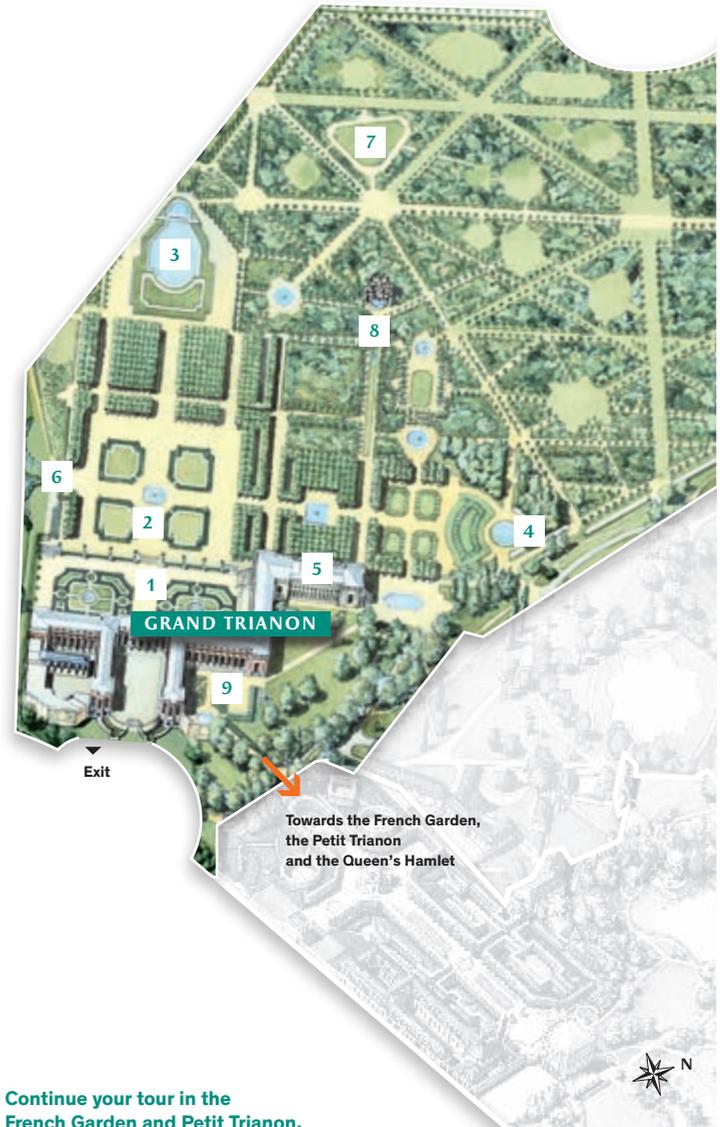
a small secret garden – the **King's Garden (9)** – which was once completely enclosed by walls, part of which was destroyed by Napoleon I to create a passageway linking the Grand Trianon and the Petit Trianon. As it does now, it comprised a pool and boxwood embroidery embellished mainly with blue, white, red and pink flowers.

It was in this garden that the pharmacist and agronomist Parmentier experimented with growing potatoes, in the late 18th century.



One Admirable Tree

to be discovered in the Grand Trianon gardens (see map p. 28).



Exit

Towards the French Garden, the Petit Trianon and the Queen's Hamlet

Continue your tour in the French Garden and Petit Trianon.

PETIT TRIANON



The neo-Greek-style Petit Trianon prefigured a return to the antique and neo-classical style in the late 18th century. The decision by Louis XV, who had moved into the Grand Trianon in 1750, to install new, more private areas, led to the creation of the French Pavilion – a small summer dining room built by Ange-Jacques Gabriel in 1750 and completed by the addition of the Cool Pavilion in 1753. These buildings, erected in the French Garden – one of the last of this style – were surrounded by a menagerie and a kitchen garden, where the King was able to sample farm produce.

The Marquise de Pompadour urged the King to block off the view of the garden by building a new palace, the Petit Trianon, which was built between 1761 and 1768 by Ange-Jacques Gabriel. This extremely cramped palace was initially occupied by the Countess Du Barry, who had become the King's new favourite following the death of Madame de Pompadour, in 1764.

“You like flowers, so I have a bouquet for you: Petit Trianon.”

Louis XVI to Marie-Antoinette

1. View of the Petit Trianon from the French Garden

2. Queen's Bedchamber

3. Temple of Love

4. Reception Room

5. “Movable Mirrors” Boudoir

6. Portrait of Marie-Antoinette with rose (1755-1793),

by Élisabeth Louise Vigée Le Brun (1755-1842); oil on canvas

In 1774, King Louis XVI offered it to his wife, Marie-Antoinette, who made it her private retreat and completely transformed the gardens, creating a single, Anglo-Chinese-style garden with a grotto, waterfall and various small buildings. It was accomplished by her architect, Richard Mique, whose construction of the Queen's Hamlet, between 1783 and 1786, was his crowning achievement. Thus, not far from the palace, the Queen had a place of relaxation and enjoyment, including a small private theatre.



As a way of escaping from Court, Marie-Antoinette spent most of her time at Petit Trianon as a simple “lady of the manor”, surrounded by her children and close friends, Princess de Lamballe and Countess de Polignac, and receiving distinguished visitors such as her brother, Emperor Joseph II, in 1777, King Gustav III, and the future Tsar Paul I.

The Revolution saw the Petit Trianon abandoned and its furnishings sold. It was rented by an innkeeper and wasn't occupied again until the time of Napoleon I, who in 1805 gave it to his sister, Pauline Borghese. Then, in 1810, it was completely refurbished for the Empress Marie-Louise, who had her private apartments there, lavishly decorated in swathes of pale-blue, gold-lamé silk.

The palace was occupied one final time from 1837 by King Louis-Philippe's younger brother, Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, and his wife, Helene of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III, subsequently converted it into a museum, where, in 1867, she organised an

1. Honour Staircase

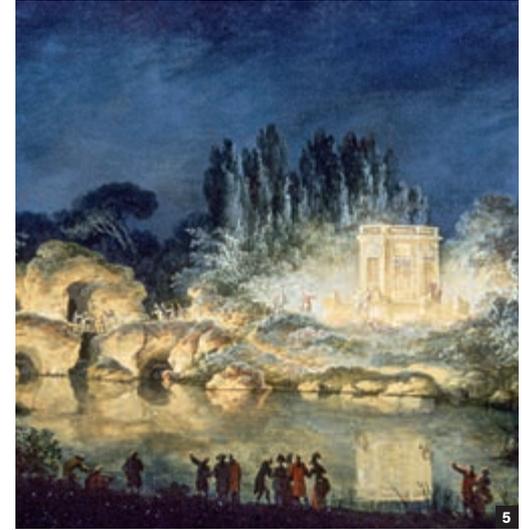
2. Main Dining Room. Bust of Marie-Antoinette, Queen of France, by Louis-Simon Boizot (1743-1809); biscuit porcelain, hard-paste porcelain (pedestal), Manufacture de Sèvres

3. Triumph of Amphitrite or Fishing (detail), by Gabriel-François Doyen (1726-1806), canvas begun by Jean-Baptiste-Marie Pierre (1714-1789); oil on canvas

4. Marie-Antoinette's Bedchamber, detail of an armchair from the so-called "sheaves" furniture made by Georges Jacob for the Queen's Bedchamber; carved and painted beech, embroidered seat



5. Illumination of the Belvedere Pavilion and the Rock in the gardens at the Petit Trianon, 3 August 1781, during the nocturnal party given by Queen Marie-Antoinette in honour of her brother, Joseph II (detail), by Claude-Louis Chatelet (1753-1794); oil on canvas



exhibition dedicated to Marie-Antoinette. In the 20th century, work began to restore and refurbish the palace. Finally, in 2008, Maison Breguet sponsored its complete restoration.

Ground floor

Guardroom (1)

Billiards Room (2)

Silverware Room (3)

Two sets of Sèvres porcelain, one featuring “attributes and redcurrants”, produced in 1768 for Louis XV, the other featuring “pearls and cornflowers”, produced for Marie-Antoinette and her sisters-in-law, the Countesses of Provence and Artois.

Mechanism of “Movable Mirrors” Room (4)

The palace kitchens were outside, in the service quarters, where dishes were brought to the **Warming-up Room (5)** to be prepared and heated up. The room is interesting for its vast fireplace and flat stone ceiling.

The **two Fruit Repositories (6)** have a wooden ceiling, the idea being that these would open so that the dishes could go directly up to the dining rooms above. The cost involved in having the system developed by the engineer Lorient meant it never saw the light of day.

Honour Staircase

The Honour Staircase (7)

is where the neo-Greek style is most evident, both in terms of the architecture and the staircase bannister, which is engraved with the Queen’s initials, MA.

A Medusa’s head greets visitors on the landing.

First floor

In the **Antechamber (8)**, the main room on this floor, hangs the portrait of *Marie-Antoinette with rose*, painted by Élisabeth Louise Vigée Le Brun, according to tradition, in the Trianon gardens.

Main Dining Room (9)

Decorated with wainscoting featuring carved fruit and vegetables, the room contains four paintings commissioned by Louis XV in 1764.

Two of the works, *Fishing*, by Doyen, and *Grape-picking*, by Hallé, are reminiscent of the fanciful and exuberant rococo style that was the fashion under Louis XV. The other two, *The Harvest*, by Lagrenée, and especially *The Hunt*, by Vien, show the evolution towards the old neoclassical style. The mahogany chairs by Jacob, based on designs by Hubert Robert, are from the Queen’s Dairy at Rambouillet.

Small Dining Room (10)

The **Reception Room (11)** is decorated with wainscoting bearing the floral monogram of Louis XV. This is where Marie-Antoinette would gather her friends to chat, sing and play.

The Queen’s Apartment, first occupied by Madame du Barry,

comprises three rooms, two of which are open to visitors:

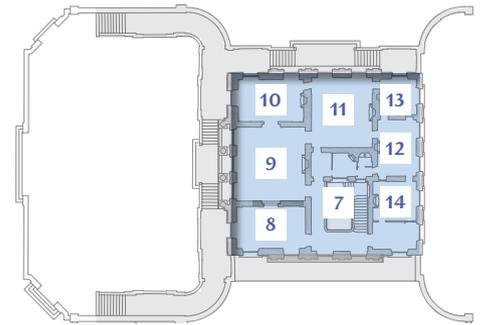
the **Queen’s Bedchamber (12)**, still containing some of the so-called “sheaf” furniture produced in 1787 by Jacob, based on designs by Hubert Robert;

the **“Movable Mirrors”**

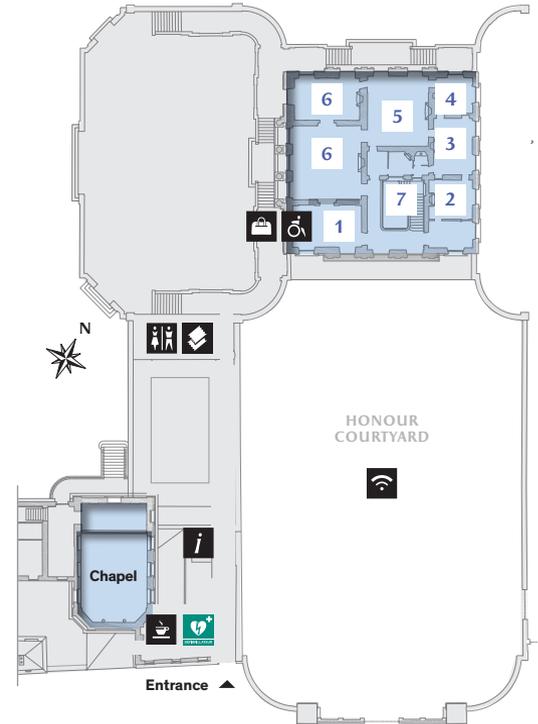
Boudoir (13), occupying what was once Louis XV’s Coffee Room. Completely refurbished for Marie-Antoinette by the Rousseau brothers in 1787, it features a system of sliding mirrors that allowed the windows to be blocked out.

Washroom (14)

First floor



Ground floor



- Information
- Ticketing
- Partial disabled access: ground floor only
- Free WiFi
- Bag deposit
- Free toilets
- ANGELINA Coffee
- Defibrillator

Continue your tour in the Petit Trianon gardens.

Petit Trianon gardens

The **French Garden (1)** is the oldest section of the Petit Trianon gardens and features the **French Pavilion (2)** in the centre and, opposite, the **Cool Pavilion (3)**, both the work of the architect Gabriel. The **Chapel (4)**, also built by Gabriel, in 1772, can be found on one side of the French garden. On the other side is the **Queen's Theatre (5)**, built by Richard Mique (1778). This plain building belies a beautiful, gilded interior and a painted ceiling depicting Apollo and the muses. This is where the Queen took to the stage to perform works by authors such as Rousseau or Beaumarchais, and gave concerts by Gluck and Grétry.

The Queen was able to reach the Theatre from Petit Trianon by passing under a tent that sheltered her from the rain. She would pass the **"Jeu de bague" (6)** – a sort of carousel where the spectators would sit beneath a Chinese-style arcade – which has since disappeared but whose existence can be inferred from the circular space with a tree in the middle.

Close by is the Queen's **Anglo-Chinese Garden (7)**, which was redesigned starting in 1774 by Louis XV's gardener Claude Richard, based on designs by the painter Hubert Robert. This large garden gives the impression



9



10

of unspoilt nature and its walks reveal various small buildings, constructed by Richard Mique.

Behind the Theatre, a walk through the woods leads to the **Small Lake (8)**, on whose banks are the **Rock (9)** – an artificial mound complete with waterfall – and the **Rock Pavilion, or Belvedere (10)**, Richard Mique's masterpiece (1778). This elegant structure is adorned with decorative paintings by the artist Leriche and features highly prized marble tiling. Beneath the hill on which the pavilion stands is the **Grotto (11)**. It is here that, on 5 October 1789, the Queen received warning that the people of Paris were marching on Versailles. On 6 October 1789, the royal family were brought to Tuileries, in Paris.

The pathways then lead into the vast rural park, through which an artificial river winds its way to the Great Lake, on whose banks lies the Queen's Hamlet.

On the way is the **Temple of Love (12)** – a small and elegant Greek-style temple, built by Richard Mique in 1778, which contains Bouchardon's statue, *Cupid fashioning his bow from the club of Hercules*.



Nine Admirable Trees to be discovered in the Petit Trianon gardens (see map p. 28).



Suggested route
for visitors with reduced mobility

Continue your tour in the Grand Trianon or Queen's Hamlet.

QUEEN'S HAMLET



The Hamlet is the centrepiece of the gardens of the Estate of Trianon. It was designed as a palace broken up into several rustic structures, called “fabriques” (small buildings), some of whose interiors are luxuriously swathed in silk. Arranged on the banks of the Great Lake in the rural garden, it was built between 1783 and 1786 by Richard Mique in the spirit of getting back to nature, as advocated by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and based on designs by Hubert Robert, who was inspired by the half-timbered houses of Normandy.

Many country parties took place at Trianon during both Marie-Antoinette's time and that of the Empress Marie-Louise. The Hamlet was occupied for the final time, in the 19th century, by the Duchess of Orleans,

*10 small buildings,
2500 m² of kitchen
gardens, around
120 plant varieties,
700 vine plants
and 2 orchards...*



daughter-in-law of King Louis-Philippe.

Each of the small buildings, with the exception of the Marlborough Tower, has its own garden: the Watermill, the Queen's House, the Guard House... All are kitchen gardens, apart from the Dovecote garden, which is largely given over to herbs.

In the 18th century, the gardens were marked off by wooden fences called “paillis”, outside of which flowering shrubs and fruit bushes were planted. Today, the gardeners at Trianon are working to restore this set-up by replacing the low pruned hedges with “paillis” and shrubs. Around one hundred and twenty varieties of plants are grown there, including vegetables, herbs and flowers.

Two orchards, one of which lies behind the Queen's House, contain the Hamlet's fruit trees (apple, cherry, peach, plum, medlar, pear and quince...).

1. Queen's House

2. Marlborough Tower

3. Interior of
the Cleanliness Dairy

4. Boudoir



1

The tour of the Hamlet begins at the **Watermill (1)**, leading on to the **Boudoir (2)** – a small building raised up on a platform.

Next comes the **Queen's House (3)**, the principal structure in the Hamlet. It is the only one that is tiled and it is linked to the **Billiard House (4)** by a wooden arcade. In 2018, these two adjoining buildings were restored to how they were in 1810, with the Empress Marie-Louise's furniture.

NB: The interior of the Queen's House may only be visited as part of a booked guided tour.



3

The tour of the outside continues on beneath the arches of the arcade towards the **Warming House (5)** – a vast kitchen serving the Hamlet. On the other side of the little stone bridge lies the **Dovecote (6)** and the **Guard House (7)**, where Marie-Antoinette's valet lived.

The next two buildings – the Barn, which served the ballroom, and the Working Dairy, where cream and dairy products from the farm were brought – were demolished in 1810 on the orders of Napoleon I. However, small stone walls remain to indicate where they once stood.

Next up is the **Cleanliness Dairy (8)**, decorated in the classical style, where the Queen sampled Farm products. Then there is the Fishery, topped with a lighthouse called the **Marlborough Tower (9)**. This elegant tower gets its name from the song *Marlborough s'en va-t'en guerre* (Marlborough goes off to war), popularised by Beaumarchais and sung at Court by the Dauphin's nursemaid.

With its Roman-like walls, the Fishery provides access to a small jetty, from where boats could be taken on to the lake.

Not far from the Hamlet is the **Farm (10)**, comprising several buildings that were erected in 1784 and recently rebuilt, according to the original plans. It was accessed via a huge gateway that remains in place today.



Five Admirable Trees to be discovered in the Queen's Hamlet (see map p. 28).

RESTORATION AND REFURBISHMENT OF THE QUEEN'S HOUSE SPONSORED BY DIOR



- Free WiFi
- Free toilets
- Facilities and suggested route for visitors with reduced mobility
- Refreshments
- Defibrillator

To leave the Estate of Trianon, go to the Petit Trianon.

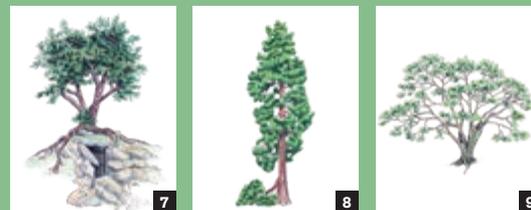
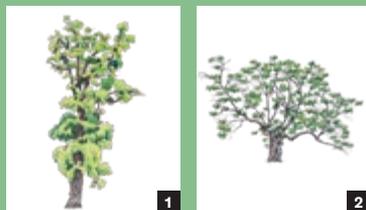
THE HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM TREE TO TREE

Trees have so many stories to tell, hidden away in their shadows. At Versailles, these stories combine into a veritable epic, considering that some of its trees have, from the tips of their leafy crowns, seen the kings of France come and go, observed the Revolution, lived through two World Wars and witnessed the nation's greatest dramas and most joyous celebrations.

Strolling from tree to tree is like walking through part of the history of France, encompassing the influence of Louis XIV, the experiments of Louis XV, the passion for hunting of Louis XVI, as well as the great maritime expeditions and the antics of Marie-Antoinette.

It also calls to mind the unending renewal of these fragile giants, which can be toppled by a strong gust and need many years to grow back again.

From the French-style gardens in front of the Palace to the English Garden at Trianon, the Estate of Versailles is dotted with extraordinary trees. Originally featuring mainly limes and chestnut trees from the local area, the arboreal heritage of Versailles has been enriched by rare species from faraway lands, such as cedars of Lebanon, Virginia tulip and juniper trees, Japanese pagoda trees... Although some historical trees did not survive the storm of 1999, several of the most remarkable specimens did manage to escape and can still be admired today.



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BLES
|

DOMAINE DE VERSAILLES

Gardens of Grand Trianon

1. Virginia tulip tree

Gardens of Petit Trianon

2. Common catalpa
3. Common catalpa
4. Cedar of Lebanon
5. Fastigiate English oak
6. Virginia juniper
7. Common yew
8. Giant sequoia
9. Japanese pagoda tree
10. Weeping Japanese pagoda tree

Queen's Hamlet

11. Bald cypress
12. Weeping beech
13. Corsican pine
14. "Elephant's foot" plane tree
15. Small-leaved lime

WITH PATRONAGE OF
MAISON RÉMY MARTIN

↔ Path Grand Trianon -
Petit Trianon -
Queen's Hamlet



AR
BRES
ADMIRA
BLES
I

DOMAINE DE VERSAILLES

To find out more about the rest of the Admirable Trees of the Estate of Versailles and to follow the walk, download the free "Château de Versailles" app* from onelink.to/chateau

* available for iOS and Android, in French, English and Spanish.

PLANTING OF 15 ADMIRABLE TREES ON THE ESTATE OF TRIANON



ÉTABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DU CHÂTEAU, DU MUSÉE ET DU DOMAINE NATIONAL DE VERSAILLES

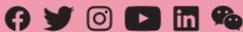
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Information and bookings

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The Estate of Versailles is under **video surveillance**.
Interior Security Code, Articles L.251-1 and seq.



Pickpockets may be operating and we therefore
ask all visitors to remain vigilant.



The use of **extendible monopods** for smartphones
is strictly prohibited inside the Museum rooms.



**This collection of monuments is listed as
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