

Discovering European Heritage
in Royal Residences

The Impact of the Royal Residences on their Environment from Past to Present

European Heritage Days
September 2010





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Foreword

Dear visitors,

On the occasion of the 2010 European Heritage Days, we invite you to discover our European Royal Residences.

Palace-museum staff have put together a highly original programme of cultural events for this unmissable annual occasion. The programme forms part of the project: *Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences* (DEHRR), which aims to introduce the most prestigious European Royal Residences to the general public, showcasing their similarities and their distinguishing features.

We hope that many of you will participate in the various activities that have been organised specially for the occasion. These activities differ in theme from country to country, but all sites share the common theme: The Impact of Royal Residences on their Environment, from Past to Present.

To raise public awareness of the wealth and diversity of our common European heritage, participating sites will be offering guided tours, conferences, games, sporting activities and interactive workshops aimed at youngsters and their families. A multimedia exhibition of photos and videos made by young Europeans will take you on a journey from one palace to another and will almost certainly make you want to see them for yourself. To accompany you on your forthcoming travels, we offer you this brochure which is available in twelve languages.

We would like to express our gratitude to all the professionals involved in this project: education and cultural officers, speakers, teachers, photographers and video directors who assisted the youngsters in their creative work, but also the European Commission which supports the DEHRR project as part of its Culture programme.

We hope that you enjoy discovering our Royal Residences!





Introduction to the DEHRR project

Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences (DEHRR) is the first collective educational and cultural project undertaken by the members of the Association of European Royal Residences.

Since October 2009, staff of the ARRE's Education Departments have been meeting to exchange ideas and develop an original programme of events on the theme: 'The Impact of Royal Residences on their Environment, from Past to Present'. A rich new cultural programme aimed at young people, but also at a wider public, has been designed for three major events: European Heritage Classes in spring 2010 (project action 1); European Heritage Days in September 2010 (project action 2) and Spring Day for Europe in spring 2011 (project action 3). These meetings will continue until September 2011.

Institutions participating in the DEHRR project

Coordinator:

The Association of European Royal Residences (project actions 1, 2 & 3)

Co-organisers (project actions 1, 2 & 3)

- The Public Establishment of the National Estate of Chambord, France
- Schloss Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H, Austria
- Former Palace of Brussels-Coudenberg asbl, Belgium
- Patrimonio Nacional, Spain
- The Public Establishment of the National Estate and Museum of Versailles, France
- Wilanow Palace Museum, Poland

Associated Partners (project action 2)

- Historic Royal Palaces, United Kingdom
- Reggia di Caserta, Italy
- Reggia di Venaria Reale & Castello Reale di Racconigi, Italy
- Royal Palace of Gödöllő, Hungary
- Peterhof State Museum, Russia
- Mafra National Palace, Portugal

Aims & Objectives

- To encourage mobility and interaction between staff members of the European Royal Residences, and cooperation between the Education Departments.
- To foster intercultural dialogue
- To promote our European cultural heritage to young people and the general public, drawing their attention to its wealth and diversity
- To 'Europeanise' the cultural programme designed for young visitors to the institutions of the European Royal Residences Network

With this project, the Association of European Royal Residences aims to contribute to the promotion of cultural citizenship: a sense of responsibility for heritage and culture, not only locally, but also at a European level, and to facilitate public access to culture, particularly for underprivileged youngsters.

Action 1 • European Heritage Classes

- > Dates: April–June 2010
- > Target: school children (secondary school pupils aged 13–15)

The Education Departments of the Former Palace of Brussels, The Palaces of Versailles, Wilanow, Madrid and Schönbrunn, and Chambord Castle, have organised European Heritage Classes on the theme of the Royal Residences and their impact on their environment. Various interactive workshops during this intensive week will enable young people to learn about history, architecture and life through the ages in several European royal residences.

These programmes aim to inform and enlighten young people about European heritage, introduce them to architecture, the built environment and its surroundings, and also teach them how to interpret images and film, and how to use their critical judgement, in order to educate them about citizenship.

Audiovisual and photographic creations, produced by the six classes, will be exhibited in various ways to a wider public in the European Royal Residences.

Action 2 • European Heritage Days

- > Dates: September 2010
- > Target: the general public – young people, families and local visitors

On the occasion of the European Heritage Days 2010, partner institutions will be organising special tours and events, and a multimedia exhibition to discover our royal residences. These exhibitions group together photographic and audiovisual documentation produced by young people in each of the residences, and highlight their different perceptions of the theme of the environment. A brochure listing the different programmes is also available in twelve languages.

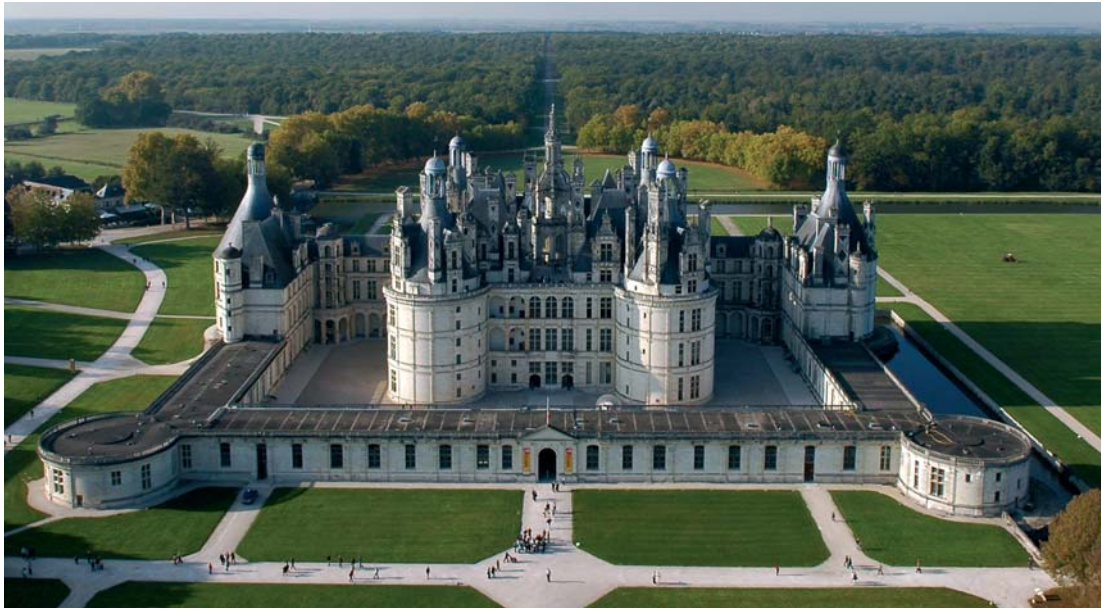
Action 3 • Spring Day for Europe

- > Dates: Spring 2011
- > Target: underprivileged youngsters with fewer educational opportunities

Young visitors are invited to learn about royal residences and their environment through educational games and activities. These activities aim to arouse a sense of responsibility for their national cultural heritage, and in doing so, encourage their cultural citizenship. This event will enable these youngsters to learn about places they would never otherwise have had access to and contribute to the fight against inequality, educational failure and exclusion. The European dimension will be expressed through the themes explored and the teaching methods.

The National Estate of Chambord

FRANCE



> The Castle and its surroundings © DNC

The National Estate of Chambord is the only royal domain to have retained its original boundaries, making it the largest enclosed park in Europe, with a surface area of five thousand four hundred and forty hectares.

In 1519, at just twenty-four years old, King Francis I commissioned the construction of a sumptuous palace in the heart of a game-filled forest. In an attempt to overawe his contemporaries, Francis I immediately extended the surrounding land, moors and woodland to make up a vast domain with a central edifice as imposing in size as it was in splendour. The double spiral staircase is undoubtedly the most extraordinary feature of the castle. It was here at Chambord that Francis I received Charles V for a royal meeting, where he put on a display of pomp and ceremony to honour and impress his

imperial rival. Subsequent residents, including King Louis XIV, embellished and restored the original construction, but never erased the traces of its founder. Even now it is still a glorious symbol of Francis I's reign.

Today the site is listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and receives 1.8 million visitors a year.

Visitors can admire a masterpiece of Renaissance architecture and French cultural heritage while discovering the natural environment which has been preserved and today provides a sanctuary for wild flora and fauna. All year round, cultural activities bring the site to life with a full programme of events, temporary exhibitions and night-time shows.



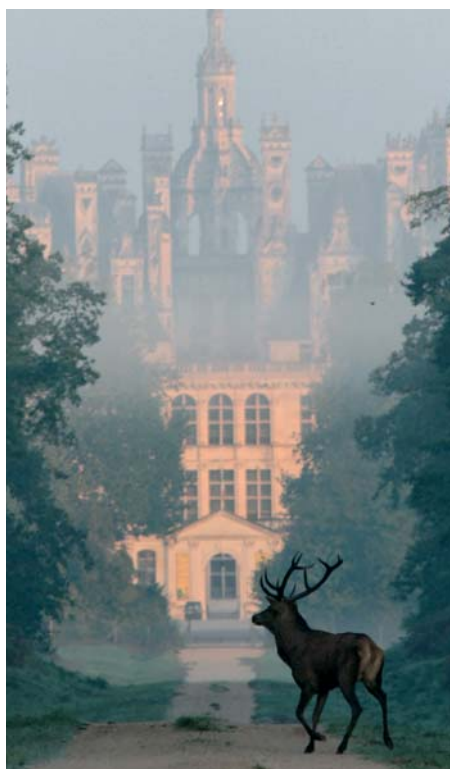
> The summer night show © L. de Serres



> Francis I's bedroom © L. de Serres



> The Grand Staircase under the roof on the 2nd floor © DNC



> The stag's bell in the autumn © DNC



European Heritage Days Programme at Chambord

18-19 SEPTEMBER 2010

National theme

'Great Historical Figures – Men and Women Who Shaped History'

European Heritage Days Theme

'The Impact of Royal Residences on their Environment, from Past to Present'

> Reduced price: Adults: €8. Free for visitors under the age of 26

> Opening Hours: 9.00 a.m.–6.30 p.m. (ticket office closes at 5.45 p.m.)

Exhibition

Photos and videos by pupils of European Heritage Classes

> Free activities, tours and workshops from 10.00 a.m.–5.00 p.m.

- Themed tours
- Heritage Workshops for the general public
- Demonstration of stonework restoration
- Tours for visitors with special needs
- Exceptional access to areas usually closed to the general public

> Further programme details are available on site and at: www.chambord.org

Coudenberg • Former Palace of Brussels

BELGIUM



> Coudenberg • Rue Isabelle © M. Vanhulst

During the Middle-Ages an imposing royal palace dominated Brussels from the Coudenberg Hill. It was destroyed by fire on the night of 3 February 1731, and for forty years its ruins were known as the 'Burnt Court'. At the end of the eighteenth century, the ground was flattened to build the brand new Royal Quarter. Some of the remains, however, were well conserved underground and were almost forgotten by Brussels...

Excavation work over the decades revealed these vestiges of the palace, and they have been converted into an archaeological site. Today, the site contains different areas from the original headquarters of the palace: the cellars of the living quarters and those under the Aula Magna (banqueting hall), built by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; the basement level under the chapel which had been built on the orders of Charles V; part of the Rue Isabelle situated west of the palace, and the remains of Hoogstraeten House, hotel to the Count, containing an elegant gothic gallery. Some of the underground structures still stand today and serve as the foundations of the neoclassical buildings of the Place Royale.

Coudenberg's Influence

Coudenberg Palace was, without a doubt, the main starting point for the development of the City of Brussels. The key figures who lived there ensured that the name and fame

of Brussels spread all over the world. When in the late eighteenth century it was decided to build the Place Royale above the ruins, the town literally grew out above the palace.

In keeping with the artistic traditions of other royal European squares built at around the same time, the Place Royale exercised a strong attraction towards European rulers. The governors of the Austrian Netherlands settled in a renovated hotel on the square, still partially standing today. In the nineteenth century, Dutch and later Belgian rulers also took up residence in the heart of the 'Royal Quarter'. This led towards a gradual extension of the Place des Palais and the Royal Palace. Parliament buildings were erected on the other side of the royal park – formerly the hunting domain of the Coudenberg Palace. And thus, the Royal Quarter confirmed its position as a place of power.

The archaeological site and the Coudenberg Museum are managed by the 'Palais de Charles Quint asbl', an association founded under the protection of the Brussels Capital Region and the City of Brussels. Today, the asbl works closely with the BELvue Museum (Belgian History Museum, with access to the archaeological site), the Royal Palace, the Palais des Académies, the Palace of Charles of Lorraine and Brussels Info Place (BIP), to give this important heritage the place it deserves in Belgian and European cultural history.



> Basement of the chapel © M. Vanhulst



> Jan Brueghel the Younger, The Infanta Isabella walking in the gardens of the palace in Brussels, seventeenth century, © Madrid, Museo Nacional del Prado, inv. 1451



> The Royal Quarter today © Coudenberg



European Heritage Days Programme at Coudenberg

18-19 SEPTEMBER 2010

The theme for this year is 'Stone & Co'. We will be proposing activities where visitors can learn about the building materials and decorations used on the site and in the Royal Quarter.

- The 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences' Exhibition shows a collection of photographs and films made by students whilst working in the historical residences of Brussels, Chambord, Madrid, Schönbrunn, Versailles and Wilanow this spring.
- The discovery tour 'Scissors, Stone, Plaster' leads you underground through the stonework of the archaeological site, along the well-preserved foundations in the museum, towards the coated walls of the Place Royale. Come and discover medieval building materials and techniques compared with those of the eighteenth century. For youngsters aged 7-77 years.

> 18-19 September 2010, from 10.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.

> Brussels, COUDENBERG (entrance via BELvue museum), Place des Palais 7

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.coudenberg.com

With the support of the Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union



Wilanów Palace Museum

POLAND



> Wilanów Palace Museum

Wilanów Palace, is situated ten kilometres away from the historical centre of Warsaw, and was erected for King Jan III Sobieski between 1677–1696, as the sovereign's suburban residence. It closed off the Royal Route which led from the Royal Castle.

Over the course of the centuries that followed, the palace was owned by several Polish magnate families such as the Sieniawskis, Czartoryskis, Lubomirskis, Potockis and Branickis. From 1730–1733, Wilanów was the residence of the Polish monarch known as Augustus the Strong. Subsequent restructuring and expansion work transformed the palace grounds into an exemplary model of baroque landscaping, *entre cour et jardin* (between courtyard and garden). In the Age of Enlightenment its owner, Stanisław Kostka Potocki, created a museum in the palace, showing the Royal Apartments of King Jan III Sobieski and a collection of works of art. Potocki initiated the reorganization of the southern area surrounding Warsaw, creating an enormous park complex with Wilanów as its centre, linked to other residences by strategic viewpoints.

The park directly surrounding the palace is composed of a baroque garden and picturesque landscape parks created in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Boggy land, small rivers, and ponds filled with fish are characteristic of the glacial Vistula River Valley and were defining features of this landscape; the fields and wetlands in

Morysin (a nature reserve belonging to the museum) form an *inselberg*.

In the twentieth century, Warsaw swallowed up the Wilanów countryside and new housing estates were erected in the vicinity of the palace. The palace park was transformed into an urban park, permanently barring the view with its high walls.



> Orangery House



> Antechamber of the King



> Sundial



> Pumping Building



European Heritage Days Programme at Wilanów Palace

18-19 SEPTEMBER 2010

From Idea to Industry

Exhibition: 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'

> 17-30 September 2010 • Garden galleries of the palace are open every day except Tuesdays (free admission on Sundays).

Palace Workshops

- **Ever-changing Paper:** We would like to invite you to a meeting with Karol Schreiber, court printer of His Majesty the King, who will tell you about the process of making paper and printing upon his sovereign's orders. He will also be setting the printing press in motion. > 18-19 September, 11.00 a.m.
- **Visiting the King:** During your visit to King Jan III, you will be shown the most splendid chambers of his palace; you will find out who Jan III Sobieski married, you will discover his favourite book, what he wore and who he crushed in the great Battle of Vienna in 1683. > 18-19 September, 12.00 p.m.

Open Workshops in the Courtyard > 18-19 September, 11.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m. (children aged 5-10 and their parents)

- **Traveling in Jan III Sobieski's Carriage:** During these workshops children will learn about Polish carriages used in the past, how and where the royal couple travelled and what the map of seventeenth-century Europe looked like.
- **Colours of Nature:** You will discover a unique means of dying fabric – unique, as these dyes are created by nature.
- **The Rewards of Recycling:** During this workshop we will transform boxes made of construction paper into a marvellous royal jewellery box, which we will then try to fill with treasures found in the park. We will also be making an amazing pouch using a simple cotton bag.

Eco-tours: During a tour through the park we will discover the different ways in which nature's gifts were used in the past and how they can be used today. We will also be examining the connection between modern-day industry and the gifts that nature has given us. > 18-19 September, 12.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.

Towards Wilanów: Live role-play will give participants an opportunity to discover the Royal Route that Jan III Sobieski used to take when heading for his suburban residence in Wilanów from the Royal Palace.

> 18-19 September, 12.00 p.m. (pl. Zamkowy)

Morysin by Bike: A bike trip to Morysin (former park and nature reserve). > 19 September (Saturday), 2.00 p.m.

The Impact of Royal Residences on their Surroundings: Lecture, 18 September, 1.00 p.m.

> Booking is required for some events • You will find detailed information at www.wilanow-palac.pl

The Palaces of Versailles and the Trianon

FRANCE



> The Palace of Versailles seen from the Parterre du Nord © château de Versailles • C. Milet

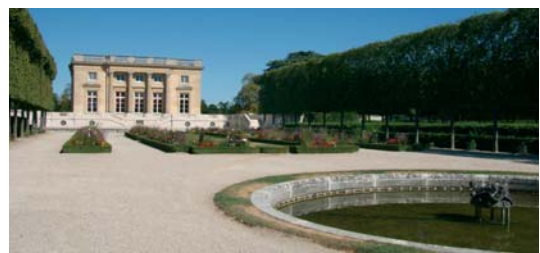
Originally, the Palace of Versailles was nothing more than a humble hunting lodge, built by Louis XIII, twenty kilometres or so from Paris. In 1661, at the start of his reign, Louis XIV decided to transform and enhance the residence, moving the French court and government to Versailles in 1682. The palace was expanded by Louis Le Vau and then Jules Hardouin-Mansart, while the Grand Apartments were redecorated by Charles Le Brun. In the King's view, the gardens were just as important as the palace, if not more so. Louis XIV commissioned André Le Nôtre with the design and laying out of the gardens, requiring an enormous amount of work; vast amounts of earth had to be shifted to create the French garden-style flower beds, the Orangerie, the fountains and the canal, in place of the existing woods, grassland and marshes. The Grand Canal widened and extended the view created under Louis XIII. The Trianon was built close to the Palace of Versailles as a place of private recreation for the royal family. By the end of Louis XIV's reign, the park covered approximately eleven thousand hectares, including Marly Forest, and was enclosed by a surrounding wall, measuring forty-three kilometres with twenty-four monumental gates. An extensive network of water pipes had been laid down to supply water to the garden fountains and the village of Versailles developed into a town. It was laid out in the shape of a 'crow's foot', starting from the palace and forking out into three avenues. In order to blend harmoniously with

the palace, town houses built along the symmetrical roads of the town had to respect very strict criteria in the choice of building materials and in height.

A former royal residence, converted into a museum of the history of France in 1833 by Louis-Philippe and then a national palace where Parliament sits in congress, the Palace of Versailles has been on UNESCO's World Heritage List for over thirty years.



> The Latona Basin © château de Versailles • J.M. Manai



> The Petit Trianon © château de Versailles • C. Milet



CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES



> The Perspective © chateau de Versailles • C. Milet



> The Peristyle of the Grand Trianon © chateau de Versailles • J.M. Manai



European Heritage Days Programme at the Palace of Versailles

17-19 SEPTEMBER 2010

Emperors and Kings and their Palaces

> 17 September

For the eighth edition of Heritage for Children, an event organised for school children in the Ile-de-France region (Greater Paris area), the Palace of Versailles will be hosting free activities for primary and secondary school pupils.

- European Court Music – musical activity
- Snakes and Ladders – a game on the theme of European Royal Residences
- Picture Hunting – photography workshop
- Discovering Art in European Gardens – a tour of the French Garden and the English Garden on Marie-Antoinette's Estate
- Let's Build the Palace of Versailles! – a model workshop
- Once Upon a Time... – palace tales
- Discovering the Trianon – educational tour of Marie-Antoinette's Estate in English
- Discovering European Royal Residences – exhibition

> Booking is required, subject to availability, by e-mail at the following address: activites.educatives@chateauversailles.fr

> 18 & 19 September

Families can enjoy learning about our European Royal Residences and the great historical figures that built and embellished them, while playing a giant game of Snakes and Ladders on Marie-Antoinette's Estate.

In the Pavillon français, the Temple de l'Amour, and the Hameau de la Reine, musical activities will recall the works of eminent composers of the Courts of Versailles, Madrid and Schönbrunn.

The exhibition 'Discovering European Royal Residences' will showcase the photos and videos produced by European youngsters during heritage classes on the theme of 'The Impact of European Royal Residences on their Environment, from Past to Present'.

At the Palace of Versailles, guided tours, talks and viewing galleries of the French History Museum will be devoted to 'Great Historical Figures', which is the national theme of this 27th edition of the European Heritage Days. Visitors will also be able to participate in tours of the Musée Parant, an audiovisual experience on the Napoleonic era, created with the assistance of the Yvelines local council.

> For further information, please visit www.chateauversailles.fr



Schönbrunn Palace

AUSTRIA



> Schönbrunn Palace with the Parade Court and fountains © Schloß Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H. / Julius Silver

It was in 1569 that the Emperor Maximilian II bought the site of today's Schönbrunn Palace. The site was initially used for hunting and only contained a small château de plaisance, which was partially destroyed during the Siege of Vienna by the Turkish forces in 1683. In 1689, Emperor Leopold I had a new baroque palace constructed, which became the summer residence of the imperial family after it had been rebuilt by his granddaughter, Maria Theresa. At that time, the palace was quite some distance from the city and the surrounding area was largely undeveloped.

Around 1900, Emperor Franz Joseph made Schönbrunn his main residence. The growing city soon enveloped the palace, which gradually became a recreational area for the Viennese. Most of the gardens were opened to the public as early as 1779, and are now frequented by joggers and people out for a stroll, while the former reservoir for the fountains has been converted into a swimming pool. Many animals can be found in the park, with the forests on the slopes of the Schlossberg providing a home to badgers, foxes and martens as well as animals on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, such as the Aesculapian snake, bats and rare birds.

The palace was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1996 and is today a museum, although it also contains one hundred and ninety apartments that are let to private individuals. With its distinctive imperial elegance, Schönbrunn has always been a popular film

setting, and venue for the 'Sommernachtskonzert' by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra held each year.

Schönbrunn in figures:

Palace grounds: 180 hectares/445 acres

Main building: ca. 300 rooms

Main and ancillary buildings: ca. 1441 rooms

Annual number of visitors: ca. 2,600,000



> Great Gallery with ceiling frescoes by Gregorio Guglielmi © Schloß Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H. / Alexander Koller



> The Gloriette crowning the crest of Schönbrunn hill © Schloß Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H. / Julius Silver



> The Neptune Fountain by Johann Ferdinand Hetzendorf von Hohenberg at the foot of Schönbrunn hill © Schloß Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H. / Lois Lammerhuber



European Heritage Days Programme at Schönbrunn Palace 25-26 SEPTEMBER 2010

Cross-European Multimedia Exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'

> in the Imperial Court of the Children's Museum at Schönbrunn Palace

Special programme for children and families:

Workshop package: Dance through the Centuries & Baroque Gardens

- **Living History:** Dance through the Centuries

The Imperial Palace of Schönbrunn conjures up the glittering festivities and balls that the imperial family used to hold there. We will demonstrate the dances that Maria Theresa enjoyed and invite you to join in. You can also learn the Quadrille, a popular dance during the reign of Franz Joseph and still the highlight of every ball today.

- **Increasing Your Awareness:** The Baroque Garden Experience

A special tour of the Gardens will highlight the most important fountains and statues. Why are there so many fountains and statues, and what do the hedges look like here? Are they all characteristic of and unique to Schönbrunn or are there similar ones at other palaces? We will try and find the answers.

Clue Finder Trail

A list of questions will take you off on a search for clues in the historical gardens. Several comparisons can be made with other palaces – for example, many royal residences have a Neptune Fountain, but what is special about Schönbrunn's Neptune Fountain?

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.kaiserkinder.at or www.schoenbrunn.at





Patrimonio Nacional

SPAIN



> The Gardens of the Campo del Moro. The Royal Palace. Madrid © DEHRR project



Patrimonio Nacional is the institution responsible for managing state-owned properties linked to the Crown. It is governed by Law 23 of 16 June 1982, which regulates its dual function: on the one hand, these properties are for the use and service of His Majesty the King and the members of the royal family in performing the representative roles assigned to them by the Constitution and Spanish law; on the other hand, Patrimonio Nacional is required to fulfil a cultural role in accordance with the nature and historical importance of these properties, most of which have been designated national treasures of historical and artistic interest. This entails maintenance, restoration, research and conservation, as well as exhibitions, teaching and cultural dissemination.

Patrimonio Nacional manages eight royal palaces, five royal country residences, and ten royally founded monasteries and convents, in addition to twenty thousand five hundred hectares of woodland and five hundred and eighty-nine hectares of historic gardens, one hundred and fifty-four of which have been designated World Heritage Cultural Landscapes.

Patrimonio Nacional also administers the movable assets and art collections housed in these properties, in addition to the assets allocated for the use and service of the Crown, and the donations made to the State by His Majesty the King.

The royal sites provide the setting for state ceremonies and the most important official events of the Kingdom

of Spain, those held at the Royal Palace of Madrid being particularly significant.

The Patrimonio Nacional museums on the royal sites are open to the public. They are visited by over three million people annually, making the institution one of Spain's leading cultural bodies.



> Maella Room. Casita del Principe. The Royal Site of el Pardo. Madrid © Patrimonio Nacional



PATRIMONIO NACIONAL



> The Gardens of the Royal Site of la Granja, Segovia © DEHRR project



> The Royal Palace, Madrid © DEHRR project



> Parade armour of Philip II, 16th century, The Royal Palace, Madrid © Patrimonio Nacional



European Heritage Days Programme

OCTOBER 2010

Exhibitions

Virtual exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'

> at www.patrimonionacional.es

Exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'

Exhibition of photos and videos from European Heritage Classes.

> Place: Nuestra Señora del Pilar school, Madrid. www.nspilar.com

> Free admission

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.patrimonionacional.es



The Royal Palace of Gödöllő

HUNGARY



> Main facade © Gödöllői Királyi Kastély

The beginning of the eighteenth century was a decisive moment for the village of Gödöllő, as Antal Grassalkovich chose the village as the centre for his estate and commissioned the construction of the Gödöllő Palace in 1735. There were several construction phases, resulting in an edifice that was to become a quintessential example of Hungarian baroque architecture, serving as a model for a number of future palaces. Grassalkovich, his son, and his grandson, developed not only the palace, with the construction of the Baroque Theatre and the stable, but the whole village as well, and as a result, Gödöllő was recognised as a market-town in 1763.

The second golden era of the palace began in 1867 when the Hungarian State conferred the use of the palace to Emperor Francis Joseph I and Queen Elisabeth (Sissi) as a coronation gift. The neighbouring forest was rich in game and provided the perfect environment for hunting and equestrian competition. The frequent presence of the royal family brought not only great prosperity to the town, but also the eastern railway. The population of craftsmen and merchants increased as the palace provided opportunities for work, and the town became a popular bathing resort with baths, hotels and restaurants. From 1920 onwards, the palace served as a summer resort for Governor Miklós Horthy and after the Second World War, Soviet troops stationed in the outbuildings, while the main building became a home for old people.

Thanks to the support of the government and the European Union, renovation and reconstruction work of the buildings

began in 1995. Currently some of the wings are also under reconstruction. The continuously restored palace puts on more and more new events every year, thanks to the progressive extension of the museum, where visitors can become acquainted with former residents and their everyday life. Beyond the permanent exhibitions, there are also various temporary exhibitions, just as the Baroque Theatre, renewed in 2003, opens its doors to our internationally acknowledged classical music concerts and festivals. Our ever wider and varied cultural programmes for families have become a popular tradition, and attract a great number of visitors.

The Palace and its Ceremonial Hall are now a favourite venue for several professional conferences and official events. The imminent renovation of the Riding Hall and the Baroque Stable will provide even greater opportunities for a rich and diverse programme of cultural events.



> Ornamental Hall © Gödöllői Királyi Kastély



> Baroque Theatre © Gödöllői Királyi Kastély



> Sissi with the hussars © Gödöllői Királyi Kastély



> View from the garden © Gödöllői Királyi Kastély



European Heritage Days Programme at Gödöllő

18-19 SEPTEMBER 2010

Grassalkovich's baroque palace has several unique features, including the Baroque Theatre situated between the main building and the Riding Hall, and exceptional views of the park surrounding the palace. Many people are unaware that the railway between Budapest and Gödöllő was built to accommodate the frequent presence of the royal family.

In contrast to our customary tours around the ruins of the palace, the Heritage Days programme for 2010 offers visitors the chance to see the renovated areas of the palace.

The Park

As renovation work of the English Garden was completed this spring, the Head Architect in charge of the renovation will be giving a lecture about the transformation of the Baroque Garden into an English Garden. Visitors can then join a guided nature trail, accompanied by the Head Gardener of the palace.

The Baroque Theatre

The second U-shaped wing of the palace used to house the royal apartments and only during renovation did its original function come to light. The Museum Department Head will talk about the renovation and technical aspects of the theatre. A baroque dance workshop will end the tour.

History of the Railway

In this talk by a historian, visitors will learn interesting details about the construction of the railway and royal journeys. Visitors coming to Gödöllő from Budapest can take a trip down memory lane on the royal train.

Multimedia Exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'

Exhibition of photos and videos from European Heritage Classes.

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.kiralyikastely.hu

Royal Residences of Turin and of the Piedmont

ITALY



> The Royal Residences of Turin and of the Piedmont

Crown of Delights

The construction of the capital city of Savoy in the second half of the sixteenth century involved not only the city of Turin, but also the neighbouring countryside.

In an attempt to control the territory, the Savoy family acquired new properties around core government areas in Turin. In addition to the old castles, new residences spread along the river, up the hill and down to the plains: riverside villas, sloping vineyards, hunting residences and royal country retreats, connected by a tight network of tree-lined avenues, radiating outwards into the surrounding countryside from the city centre, shaping the environment and conveying an image of such royal power, that since the seventeenth century, the area has been called the Crown of Delights.

Unique in Europe, the residences of the Royal House of Savoy were added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997.

The Crown of Delights refers to the configuration of the land, and today includes the whole set of royal residences belonging to the Savoy family, with their gardens, properties, furnishings and collections, as well as roads connecting official and administrative buildings to leisure areas and places of royal worship. These residences had a strong impact on their environment: their presence led to changes in the shape and usage of the surrounding land, agricultural holdings and woodlands, at times, contributing to the birth of localized economies or the creation of breeding farms. Activities in the Piedmont region today bear the legacy of ancient trades, and reflect a continued link with the environment: the court gardener is now an experimental farmer, the ancient riding school, a stud farm, the royal kitchens and vineyards have paved the way for Piedmont's gourmet cuisine and modern winemaking – the past still lives on in the present.



> Venaria Reale. View of the Palace © Venaria Reale



> Castle of Racconigi © Racconigi



European Heritage Days Programme in Piedmont

25-26 SEPTEMBER 2010

The Royal Palace of Venaria (Reggia di Venaria Reale)

- Multimedia exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'
Exhibition of photos and videos from European Heritage Classes (Garden House)
- Visual presentation about the social impact of the residence on the surrounding territory
- Exhibition of photos and videos presenting the residence and the city of Venaria before and after restoration (from 25 September until 1st October)
- Entertainment in the gardens: actors will accompany visitors, inviting them to close their eyes and enjoy the verse and words of famous poets and writers; giant toys will be available for children and families to learn about the layout of the gardens; a giant memory game will compare images of the residence and the city before and after restoration.
- Guided tours run by volunteers of the association AVTA on Saturday 25 and Sunday 26; from 28 September until 1st October, tours will be run by secondary-school pupils from Venaria that participated in the project 'A Territory to Discover – Knowledge for Preservation and the Recognition of Value'.

> Entrance fee to the gardens: € 3.00 on Saturdays, € 4.00 on Sundays. All activities are free of charge.

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.lavenaria.it

The Royal Castle and Park of Racconigi

- Multimedia exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'
Exhibition of photos and videos from European Heritage Classes (Spazio Theatrum, free entrance)
- Guided tours on King Carlo Alberto and his Royal House Farm project (free entrance)
- 'Slow visit' by carriage (free entrance to the park, extra charge for carriage tours)
- 'Potager Royal', a market exhibition about gardening and vegetable gardens (Margaria, € 2.00)
- 'The Education of the Little Prince' – guided tour (free entrance)

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.ilcastellodiracconigi.it



Mafra National Palace

PORTUGAL



>Mafra National Palace © Palacio de Mafra

The Impact of the Palace on the Village of Mafra

Mafra was conquered, and taken from the Moors by the first king of Portugal in 1174.

On 17 November 1717, when the first stones of the palace and convent were laid, Mafra was just a small agglomeration of houses, situated one kilometre away from the palace site.

Built on the orders of King John V to honour a vow he had made concerning his succession, the plans for the convent, originally intended for thirteen monks, were increased to forty, then eighty, and finally three hundred monks. The King also added a palace and a basilica.

The magnitude of such a construction had many repercussions not only on the village, but all over the country.

Over the thirteen years leading up to the inauguration of the Basilica in 1730, more than fifty thousand workers were involved in the construction of the palace, while the whole population of Portugal at that time amounted to approximately two million inhabitants.

Workers were recruited all over the country and many of them settled in Mafra, even after the official completion of the building in 1735. Some work continued until the King's death.

Temporary accommodation used by the workers became permanent and a new town centre was born. Still under the King, in 1747, a park was created to serve as a hunting reserve and also to provide timber and firewood for the palace.

Mafra was never the official residence of the Court, but the hunt drew the Royal Family to the palace. After the disappearance of religious orders in Portugal in 1834, the convent was assigned to the army and the parish of Mafra abandoned St. Andrew's church in the old village, for the Basilica.

Because of its colossal size, and even while the monarchy were still in residence, the palace was used to house public services, such as the postal and telegraph services.

Following the proclamation of the Republic in 1910, part of the palace opened as a museum and many areas were allocated to other public services such as the Police, the Town Hall and the Fire Department, encouraging close links between Mafra's population and its historic monument.

Nowadays, the increasing number of visitors has boosted local trade, especially the restaurant business. Images of the monument and even names related to it, such as Small Monk, Carillon or Convent, are commonly found in various sectors of business and industry in Mafra.



> Library • Photo N. Sapiéhas © Palácio de Mafra



> Physics at the Convent © Palácio de Mafra



> Infirmary of the Monks • Photo H. Ruas © Palácio de Mafra



> Mafra National Palace 2 © Palácio de Mafra



European Heritage Days Programme at Mafra National Palace

26 SEPTEMBER 2010

'Physics at the Convent'

Thematic exhibition on how the laws of physics (acoustics, mechanics, forces) apply to the monument.

Thematic exhibition

> Guided tour – 11 am and 15 pm

Multimedia Exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'

Exhibition of photos and videos from European Heritage Classes.

> For further details please visit www.imc-ip.pt/pt/museuspalacios/

Hampton Court Palace - Historic Royal Palaces UNITED KINGDOM



> Banqueting House © Historic Royal Palaces



> White Tower, Tower of London © Historic Royal Palaces



> Kensington Palace © Historic Royal Palaces



> Kew Palace © Historic Royal Palaces

Historic Royal Palaces is the independent charity that looks after five royal palaces: the world-famous Tower of London; Henry VIII's majestic Hampton Court Palace; James I's revolutionary Banqueting House; the elegant Kensington Palace and the most intimate of the royal palaces, Kew Palace.

Each of the five royal palaces in our care has survived for hundreds of years. They have witnessed peace and prosperity and splendid periods of building and expansion, but they also share stories of more turbulent times, of war and domestic strife, politics and revolution. Our aim is to help everyone explore the story of how monarchs and people have shaped society, in some of the greatest palaces ever built.

Historic Royal PALACES



> Hampton Court Palace © Historic Royal Palaces



> Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace © Historic Royal Palaces



European Heritage Days at Hampton Court Palace SEPTEMBER 2010

Hampton Court can be thought of as 'the story of two palaces': a Tudor palace made magnificent by Henry VIII, alongside a baroque palace built by William III and Mary II.

Beyond the Palace

In a wonderfully illustrated talk, the growth and development of Hampton Court Palace will be shown using architectural designs, historical photographs and surveys from Historic Royal Palaces' Architectural Drawings Archive.

Visitors will have the opportunity to join a tour of the surrounding landscape led by Historic Royal Palaces' dedicated volunteers. Local buildings including the Royal Mews and Sir Christopher Wren's former residence will be used to illustrate the impact of the palace on its local environment.

> Tours and talks run regularly from 10.30 - 3pm on Saturday 18 and Sunday 19 September 2010.

> For further details please visit www.hrp.org.uk/adultlearning

DEHRR's European Multimedia Exhibition 'Preserving our Royal Residences, Improving their Environment' will be presented in the Clore Learning Centre from 8–19 September 2010.

Peterhof Museum

RUSSIA



> Grand Palace and Grand Cascade © Peterhof Museum

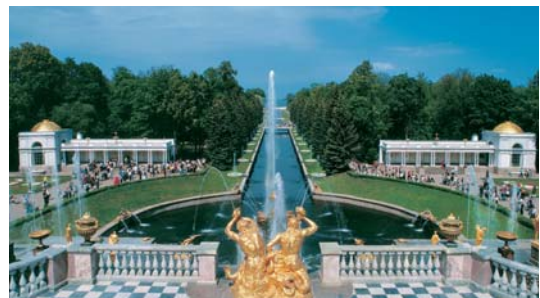
To the east of the Lower Park at Peterhof, which is the main park of the residence, there is a romantic park called Alexandria, created in the early 19th century by Emperor Nicholas I. The park of Alexandria was a summer residence for the Imperial family at the time of Nicholas I. This tradition was maintained during the reign of his successors, Alexander II and Nicholas II. The imperial family had many children, and parents paid serious attention to their education and physical exercise. A children's mill, a little fortress, a dairy farm, a fire observation tower and a small rural house were constructed in the park. The young dukes and duchesses prepared themselves for adult life through play. The children grew vegetables, collected mushrooms and berries, and practiced sports. Near the Cottage there was an athletics field with a complex of gymnastic apparatus. The whole of Nicholas II's family rode bicycles. Alexandria's numerous constructions for children are to be restored over the coming years.

In order to revive some of the old traditions, three different events are currently proposed in the park: 'Children's Alexandria'. Various games and classes for children, held in the park. Young visitors play ancient games, study the 'language' of the fan and flowers, collect herbariums, listen to medieval music and become acquainted with ancient instruments. 'The City of Masters'. Artists, smiths, tanners, weavers and jewellers teach children their crafts.

'Journey Through Time'. Children can observe and take part in knightly tournaments and archery competitions held in the park. They can also take a ride on the mini train through the avenues of the park, listening to a guided-tour about the park, and the life of the imperial family in the nineteenth century.



> Church Wing of the Grand Palace © Peterhof Museum



> View of the Lower Park © Peterhof Museum



> Grand Palace View from Lower Park © Peterhof Museum



> Golden Hill Cascade © Peterhof Museum



> Marly Ponds and Marly Palace © Peterhof Museum



European Heritage Days Programme at the Peterhof Museum 10-30 SEPTEMBER 2010

Exhibition 'From Versailles to Peterhof'

Objects of the 18th-19th centuries from the collections of the Peterhof Museum.

Activities on the theme of the impact of Royal Residences on their environment, based on traditions from the nineteenth century

- In the park of Alexandria: dramatized and guided tours on the mini-train, classes for children on European traditions and customs in Russia, classes on medieval European music and instruments, craft workshops.
- In the Catherine Block: 'At Cinderella's Ball' – interactive classes for pre-school children.

Games

Knightly tournaments and archery competitions.

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.peterhofmuseum.ru



The Royal Palace of Caserta

ITALY



> Caserta, Royal Palace • Main Facade © Soprintendenza BAPSAE



The monumental complex of Caserta contains the Royal Palace, the park and the English Garden: the uniqueness and universal nature of this complex stem from the rich historical and artistic value of the construction and the incorporation of the complex in an exhaustive urban project, placing the palace and the gardens at the centre of a vast domain, brimming with history. Charles of Bourbon (1716–1788), King of Naples from 1734–1759, decided to build a new royal palace as the focal point of the new capital city. In fact, the project presented by the architect, Luigi Vanvitelli (1700–1773), included not only the Royal Palace and its dependencies, but also the plans for a new city that was never built. The Caserta project was characterised by the surrounding natural landscape of the Tifatini Hills and the rectilinear axis that symbolically linked the old (Naples) and the new capital of the Kingdom. It was based on a methodical territorial plan, including: the drainage of the plains; the new capital; the Carolino Aqueduct to guarantee a supply of water to the nascent city of Caserta, and the royal residences (San Leucio Lodge and the Carditello Estate) which were reserved for entertainment, hunting, agricultural activity and silk-manufacturing.

Today, the Royal Palace and the gardens still maintain their eighteenth-century layout intact, thanks to continuous restoration and maintenance of the architecture, the decor and the flora of the gardens. However,

they are located in an area of disorganized and disruptive urban development where the vegetation of the Tifatini Hills has been destroyed by fire and deforestation.

Nevertheless, Luigi Vanvitelli's Royal Palace is an indelible feature on the plains of Campania, symbolizing the capacity of eighteenth-century Neapolitan culture to accomplish a unique project where construction combines harmoniously with the landscape in an urban design that still has its place today.



> Caserta • Royal Palace • Great staircase of honour © Soprintendenza BAPSAE



MINISTERO
PER I BENI E
LE ATTIVITÀ
CULTURALI

DIREZIONE REGIONALE
PER I BENI CULTURALI
E PAESAGGISTICI
DELLA CAMPANIA



SOPRINTENDENZA PER I BENI ARCHITETTONICI,
PAESAGGISTICI, STORICI, ARTISTICI ED ETNOANTROPOLOGICI
PER LE PROVINCE DI CASERTA E BENEVENTO



> Caserta, Royal Palace • Aerial view of the Palace and the Park



> Caserta, Royal Palace • Throne room © Soprintendenza BAPSAE



> Caserta, Royal Park • Fountain of Cerere © Soprintendenza BAPSAE



European Heritage Days Programme at Caserta

25-26 SEPTEMBER 2010

Together with Caserta's high-schools, we will be organizing tours specifically aimed at local residents and families, on the following themes:

- Historical views of the Royal Palace of Caserta from the Royal Apartments (eighteenth–nineteenth centuries)

Park trails 'between nature and art'

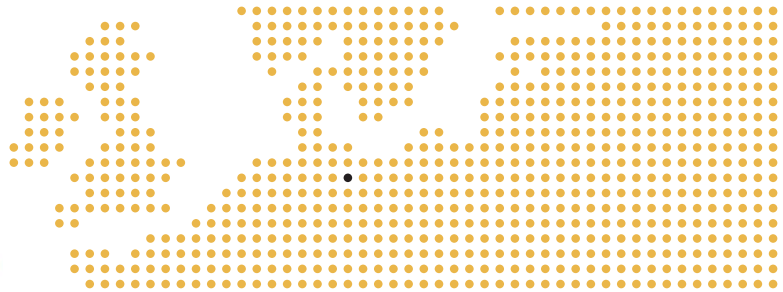
- The 'parterre' and the old wood
- The upper fish-pond
- Waterworks
- Groves and 'big' trees

Multimedia Exhibition 'Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences'

Exhibition of photos and videos from European Heritage Classes.

> Further information and booking details can be found at www.reggiadicaserta.beniculturali.it





The Prussian Palaces and Gardens of Berlin–Brandenburg

GERMANY



> Charlottenburg Palace, Berlin, Garden Side © SPSG

Time travel through four-hundred years of Prussian history and visit the numerous highlights of the Prussian Palaces and Gardens.

More than thirty publicly accessible palaces and gardens in Berlin and Brandenburg invite visitors to travel back in time through the brilliant eras of Prussian royalty. In 1990, the Berlin-Potsdam landscape park (which extends from Sanssouci, the New Garden and Sacrow through Peacock Island and Glienicke in Berlin), was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List. The park comprises a cultural landscape of international status and an inspirational location for art, architecture and garden enthusiasts from around the world. Its breathtaking beauty and integration into the spacious Berlin-Potsdam cultural landscape earned it the appellation 'Prussian Arcadia'.

The nineteenth century was a key period in the history of the region, when the architect, Karl Friedrich Schinkel and the landscape gardener, Peter Josef Lenné created an entire series of palace and garden ensembles. A landscape with wonderful interconnecting panoramic views developed when the eighteenth-century gardens were linked to the newer grounds across the banks of the River Havel.

Following extensive restoration, the Berlin and Potsdam Palaces and Gardens can now be seen in their full splendour, drawing millions of German and international visitors

every year. The Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg (SPSG) is responsible for preserving the artifacts of four hundred years of Brandenburg-Prussian history and making them accessible to the public in a variety of ways. In addition to the world-renowned Hohenzollern Residences, Sanssouci in Potsdam and Charlottenburg in Berlin, the Palaces of the Mark Brandenburg – Rheinsberg, Caputh, Königs Wusterhausen, Oranienburg and Paretz also attract numerous visitors, and are an ideal destination for a day out.

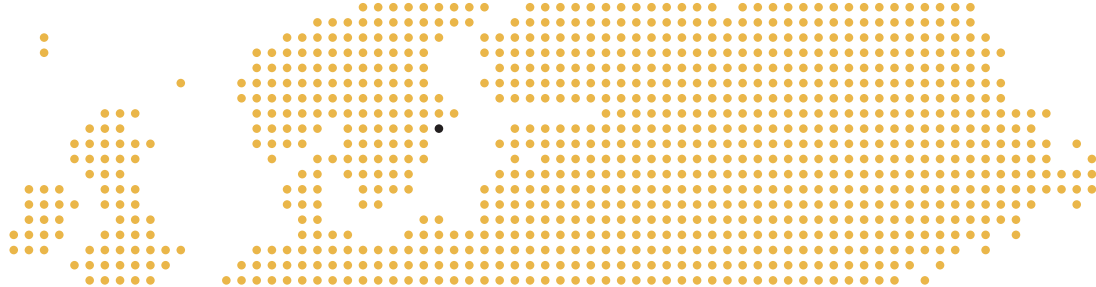
> For further details please visit: www.spsg.de



> The Romans Baths, Sanssouci Park Potsdam © SPSG



> Sanssouci Palace © SPSG



The Royal Palace of Stockholm

SWEDEN



> The Royal Palace © The Royal Collections

Welcome to one of Europe's largest and most dynamic palaces! The Royal Palace of Stockholm is His Majesty the King's official residence and the setting for most of the monarchy's official receptions. The palace is a daily place of work for the King and Queen and the various departments that make up the Royal Court. As a royal residence, workplace and historical monument, open year round to visitors, the Royal Palace of Stockholm is unique amongst Europe's royal residences.

The palace was built in baroque style by the architect Nicodemus Tessin the Younger and is designed like a Roman palace. It includes more than six hundred rooms, spread across seven floors with a state apartment facing the city and smaller living rooms facing the inner courtyard. The Royal Apartments at the palace are a collective name for the magnificent state rooms that are used at The King and Queen's receptions.

There is a banquet hall used at gala dinners, cabinet

meetings, and parliamentary evenings. There is also a guest apartment used as a guest residence for foreign dignitaries on official state visits. The Bernadotte rooms are used at award ceremonies and formal audiences.

The well-preserved interior provides historical insight into the lives of previous monarchs from the 1700s onwards, as each monarch has left traces of his time. Here you can visit Gustav III's state bedchamber, Oskar II's study and the most recently decorated room – King Carl Gustaf's Jubilee Room. The Royal Apartments also include the Hall of State with Queen Kristina's silver throne as well as the Apartments of the Orders of Chivalry, which house a permanent collection of royal orders. Please note that the Royal Apartments may be fully or partly closed in the event of an official reception. See closing dates under Opening Hours.

> For further details please visit: www.royalcourt.se



> The garden – Logården © The Royal Collections



> The Royal Palace © The Royal Collections



Rosenborg Castle DENMARK



> Rosenborg Castle 1 © Rosenborg

Rosenborg Castle was built between 1606 and 1634 outside the ramparts of Copenhagen, as a country residence for Christian IV. The castle was built in the special Dutch Renaissance style.

In 1624, King Christian IV started referring to his 'great house in the garden' as Rosenborg, because a large park surrounds the castle. Rosenborg was used as a royal residence until around 1710, when Christian IV's great grandson, Frederik IV, gave it up in favour of the other summer residences. Rosenborg Castle became the setting for the Royal Collections, which explains why much of the unique interior is exceptionally well-preserved.

After the reign of Frederik IV, Rosenborg was only used as a royal residence twice: in 1794 after Christiansborg Palace burned down, and in 1801 during the British attack on Copenhagen.

Today, the whole castle is open to visitors, who can admire one of the most important collections of jewels in Europe – the Crown Jewels.

> For further details please visit: www.rosenborgslot.dk



> Rosenborg Castle 2 © Rosenborg



> Rosenborg Castle 3 © Rosenborg



Paleis Het Loo | NATIONAAL MUSEUM

Het Loo Palace NETHERLANDS



> Aerial view, around 1990 © Stichting Paleis Het Loo Nationaal Museum • Apeldoorn

Het Loo Palace lies in the heart of the Netherlands, close to the town of Apeldoorn. It was built and enlarged on the request of King William III of Orange between 1685 and 1700 as a hunting lodge. The interiors and gardens were designed by Daniel Marot. The fountain water came from natural springs in the surrounding hills. For nearly three centuries it was the main residence of the Dutch Royal Family. This former Royal Palace and the gardens have been open to the public since 1984.

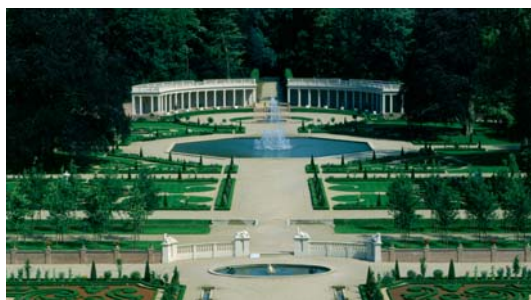
The rooms of the palace bear witness to three hundred years as the abode of the Orange-Nassau dynasty, while the development of the interior from the seventeenth to the twentieth century can be seen in the variety of furnishing styles. The baroque parterre gardens are newly planted each spring and summer in typical seven-

teenth century Dutch traditional style. Carriages, sleighs and cars, still in use by the Royal Family, are displayed in the Royal Mews.

> For further information about this Palace museum, please visit: www.paleishetloo.nl



> Palace façade © Stichting Paleis Het Loo Nationaal Museum, Apeldoorn



> View of the upper garden © Stichting Paleis Het Loo National Museum, Apeldoorn



> William III's bedroom (1650-1702), Prince of Orange, King of England © Stichting Paleis Het Loo Nationaal Museum, Apeldoorn





The Association of European Royal Residences

Since 2001, the institutions in charge of the most prestigious Palace Museums in Europe have come together to form the Association of European Royal Residences (ARRE). The Association enables them to work together and to share their knowledge and experience in the preservation and promotion of the rich cultural heritage in their care, to the benefit of the millions of visitors they receive each year.

ARRE's goal is to develop and manage the network of European Royal Residences, notably by organising experience-sharing and training activities, as well as partnership, promotional, co-production and co-editing projects.

The first project **Heritage and History** (2002-2004), co-financed by the European Commission **Culture 2000** programme, gave the members of the Association the opportunity to get to know one another better, to work in synergy and to identify their common goals.

In order to intensify this cooperation and contribute to bringing European cultural identity to life, the network's activities have three objectives:

- Improving the access of Europeans to their shared history
- Raising the awareness of European citizens about the importance of preserving their common heritage.
- Developing 'good practices' and 'new experiences' in the areas of cultural tourism, receiving the public and site management.

Current membership of ARRE, which has its headquarters at the Palace of Versailles, comprises sixty royal residences in thirteen European countries. The official languages of the Association are French and English.

Institutions members of the Network:

Stiftung Preussische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg, Germany ; Schloss Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges.m.b.H., Austria ; Palais de Charles Quint asbl, Belgium ; De Danske Kongers Kronologiske saml Rosenborg Slot, Denmark ; Patrimonio Nacional, Spain ; Etablissement Public du musée et du domaine national de Versailles, France ; Établissement public du domaine national de Chambord, France ; Gödöllői Királyi Kastély Kht, Hungary ; Regione Piemonte (Direzione Cultura, Turismo e sport), Italy ; Ministero per i beni e le Attività Culturali, Italy ; Paleis Het Loo Nationaal Museum, The Netherlands ; Muzeum Pałac w Wilanowie, Poland ; Palácio Nacional de Mafra, Portugal ; Historic Royal Palaces, United Kingdom ; Royal Collections Kungl. Slottet, Sweden. **Associated institution:** Peterhof State Museum Reserve, Russia.



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- The 8th grade pupils of the Léonard de Vinci secondary school in Romorantin (France) and their teachers, Emmanuel Marcos and Jérôme Leroux;
- The 3rd and 4th year pupils and teachers of the Institut Frans Fischer (Secretarial and Tourism Section) in Schaerbeek (Belgium), and the video maker, Johann Dumortier;
- The pupils and teachers of the secondary school, Zespół Szkół Przymierza Rodzin nr 3 in Warsaw (Poland), and the video makers, Tomasz Jurkiewicz and Zbigniew Niciński;
- The 8th grade pupils and teachers of the Schlierbach secondary school (Austria), and the photographers, Linda Rief, Natalie Winkel and Udo Somma;
- The 8th grade pupils and teachers of the Nuestra Señora del Pilar secondary school in Madrid (Spain), and the photographer, Enrique Perelátegui Muñoz;
- The pupils of class 4.1 of the La Fosse aux Dames secondary school in Clayes-sous-Bois (France) and their teachers, Corinne Mutter and Estelle Belin; the photographer, Xavier Zimmermann and the Head of the Audiovisual Department of the Palace of Versailles, Christian Milet;
- The 12th grade pupils of the Jose Saramago School (Mafra), their Physics teacher, Dr. Marília Peres and the Town Hall of Mafra (Portugal).



Discovering European Heritage in Royal Residences



European Heritage Days
A joint action of the Council of Europe and the European Commission

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