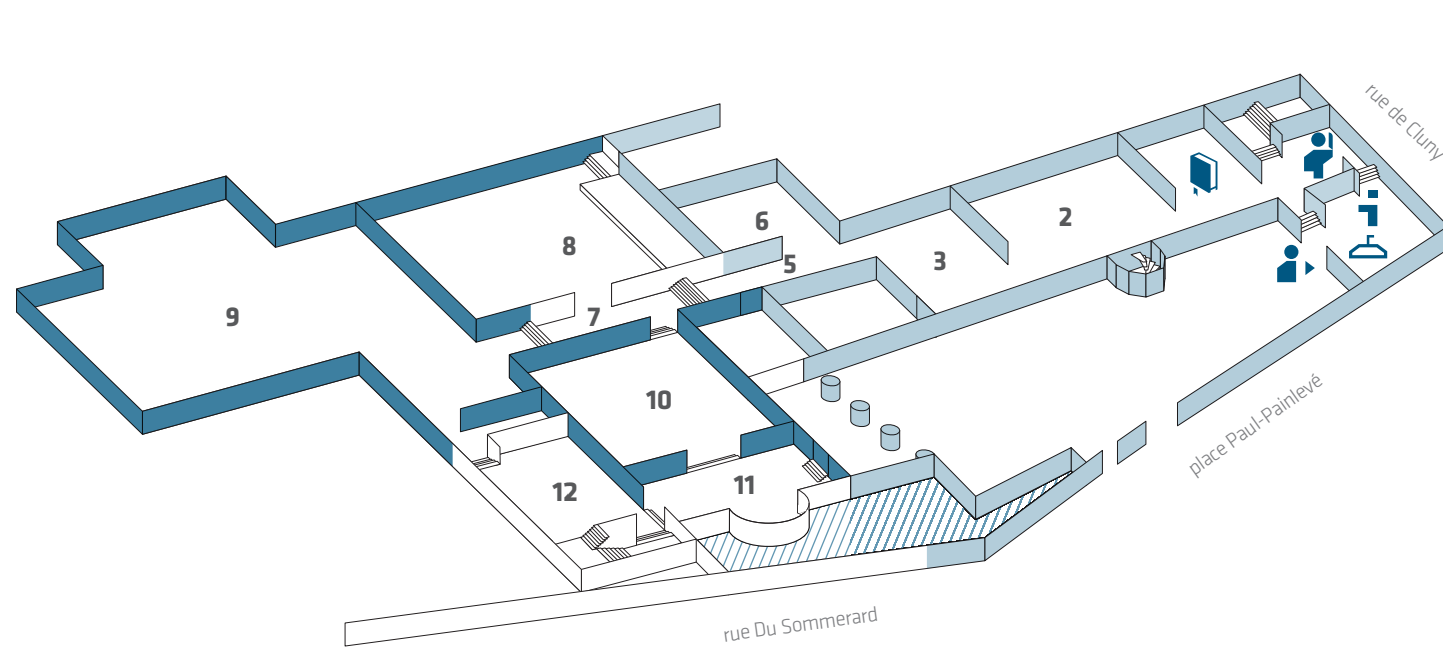
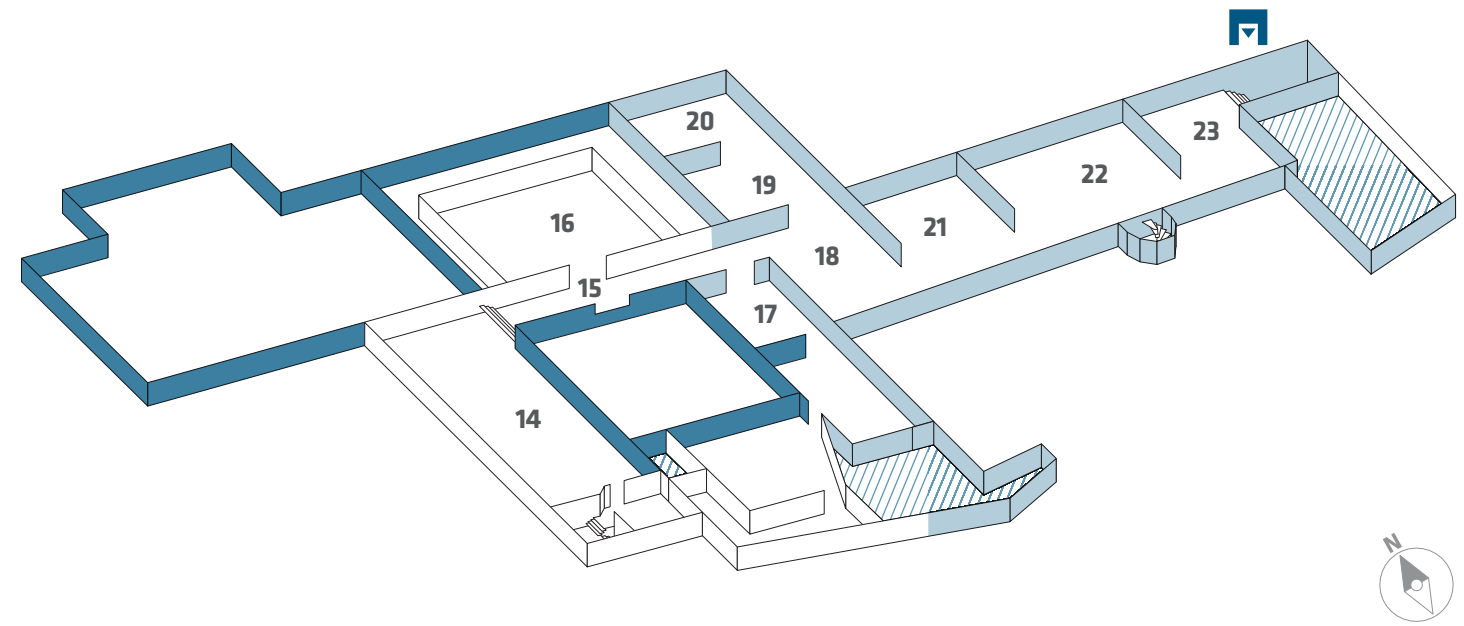


GROUND FLOOR



- Museum Entrance
- Informations / Audioguides
- Ticket desk / Reception
- Bookshop / Store
- Cloakroom / Toilets
- Exit

1ST FLOOR



Date of the buildings

- Gallo-roman baths
- 15th century Gothic Mansion
- 19th and 20th centuries
- Non-accessibles zones

2 & 3 TEMPORARY EXHIBITION ROOMS

The first rooms on the tour host rotating presentations of pieces from the permanent collections (sculptures and tapestry work from the 15th century) or temporary exhibitions.

5 CORRIDOR OF ALABASTERS

Polychromed alabaster reliefs were produced extensively in 14th and 15th century England and exported throughout Europe.

6 STAINED-GLASS ROOM

Most of the stained-glass panels shown here date from the 12th and 13th centuries. Many are of prestigious origin: Saint-Denis (circa 1140-1144), Troyes (circa 1170-1180), Gercy (circa 1230-1240), the Sainte-Chapelle de Paris (1243-1248), Rouen (most probably the royal palace, circa 1270-1300).

7 CORRIDOR OF TOMBSTONES

Tombstones were one of the dominant forms of funereal art from the 12th century onwards. On the right, the *portal of the Chapel of the Virgin* at Saint-Germain-des-Prés is a true jewel of Gothic art from the Saint Louis era and serves as an introduction to the Notre Dame room.

8 NOTRE-DAME ROOM

The sculptures from the Paris cathedral exhibited in this room testify to the various stages of the building's construction. The most spectacular exhibits include the remnants of the *Sainte-Anne portal* (circa 1145) and the twenty-one monumental heads from the gallery of the Kings of Juda (circa 1220-1230) buried during the French Revolution and discovered by chance in 1977, as well as a delightful *Adam* (circa 1260).

9 FRIGIDARIUM

The surviving facings and renderings of the *frigidarium* (cold room), the major remnant of the "Northern thermal baths" of Lutetia, underwent global restoration. This exceptional vaulted space (almost 15 meters high) hosts the *Pillar of the Nauti*, offered to Jupiter by the Parisian Nauti and dated 14-37 AD precisely by its dedication to Tiberius, making it the most ancient known monument of Lutetia. Other antique works are exhibited, among which a mosaic which probably adorned the thermal baths of Cluny and the *Pillar of Saint Landry* (2nd century).

10 ROMANESQUE ROOM (Works planned for 2013-2014)

This room contains stone, wood and ivory sculptures: capitals from the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés and from the abbey of Sainte-Genevieve, One of the *Three Marys* and Catalan capitals, as well as Auvergnat Christs. The ivories inside the display cases illustrate, from the 4th to the 12th century, the evolution of this precious material, much favoured in the Middle Ages.

11 & 12 GOTHIC ROOMS

Between the Romanesque room and the first Gothic room the heads of column-statues from Saint-Denis can be seen. The evolution of monumental sculpture between the late 13th and the early 14th centuries is masterfully represented by the statues of Apostles from the Sainte-Chapelle and the hospital of Saint-Jacques-aux-Pèlerins, as well as those from Poissy. They sit alongside Parisian ivory masterpieces: Blessed Virgin Madonnas, *triptych from Saint-Sulpice-du-Tarn*, *crozier*, *casket showing the Assault on the Castle of Love*. The second room is chiefly dedicated to ornamental sculpture of the 13th century, when an inclination for truthful and recognizable representation of nature began to flourish on capitals, keystones or mullions coming from prestigious monuments such as the Saint-Martin-des-Champs priory or the abbey of Saint-Denis.

13 ROTUNDA OF THE LADY AND THE UNICORN (Closed for works until the end of 2013)

Discovered in the Château de Boussac and acquired in 1882, the *Lady and the Unicorn* is one of the most stunning examples of "millefleurs" style tapestries. Its six pieces, commissioned by a member of the Le Viste family from Lyon, whose coat of arms appears throughout, illustrate the five senses along with a sixth sense, that of love and understanding.

14 ROOM OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES FROM THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

The sheer diversity of the materials, forms and themes of 14th and 15th century sculpture is amply illustrated in this room. In particular, the art of altar pieces is illustrated by various works. The painted panels feature outstanding pieces such as the *Life of the Virgin Altarpiece*, an English work dating from the first half of the 14th century, and the *Pietà* from Tarascon painted in Provence around the middle of the 15th century.

15 CORRIDOR OF THE NATION OF PICARDY

Opposite the furniture from the chapel of the Nation of Picardy, built around 1500 in the Latin Quarter, the window cases contain items illustrating a number of material aspects of life in the Middle Ages, such as books and writing, the use of water (aquamaniles) and lighting (candlesticks).

16 GOLDSMITH WORK ROOM

The display cases are evoking of a church treasure and host a number of precious antique works and a remarkable collection of medieval goldsmithing. Religious goldsmithed pieces, which are in the majority here, have been better preserved than secular items. The various materials and techniques used in the Middle Ages are shown in this room. The museum boasts an extensive collection of *champlevé* Limoges enamels.

17 GALLERY OF THE HÔTEL DE CLUNY (Partly closed for works until the end of 2013)

This part of the gallery hosts French and Germanic stained glass windows from the 14th and 15th centuries.

18 ROOM OF THE BEAUVAIS STALLS

The stalls from the church of Saint-Lucien at Beauvais (1492-1500) have been reassembled along three sides of this room. The illustrated misericord sculptures depict fables, professions and other aspects of daily life with a certain spirit and humour.

19 ROOM OF THE BASEL ALTAR FRONT

The golden altar front from the treasury of the Basel Cathedral, an imperial commission executed in the early 11th century faces the *Pentecost Altarpiece*, both remarkable examples of the Meuse region's goldsmithing in the 12th century.

20 THE CHAPEL

A masterpiece of flamboyant Gothic art, the chapel of the Hôtel de Cluny has survived almost in its original state. The niches housed the statues of the members of the Amboise family. The first panels of the *Saint Etienne's Tapestry set*, devoted to the story of the saint and his relics, are exhibited there. The twelve pieces from this long tapestry set woven around 1500 for the Cathedral of Auxerre are displayed in rooms 20, 19 and 18.

21 THE ROOM OF DEVOTION

This room is devoted to certain aspects of public and private devotion in the late Middle Ages: pilgrimages (badges), processions (*Palm Sunday Christ*), and varied manifestations of the then fast-growing private devotion (books of hours, domestic images, small relics).

22 DOMESTIC LIFE

Life in country chateaux or city residences in the late Middle Ages is illustrated by the representations on the tapestries or stained glass windows and by the other objects shown here: interior decor (furniture, wall decorations, fireplace), furnishings, garments and adornments, domestic activities (meals, games).

23 WARFARE, HUNTING AND TOURNAMENTS

Warfare, along with hunting and tournaments which represented both a source of entertainment and a means of preparing for a battle, were the main activities of Medieval knights. However, the offensive and defensive arms on display here were part of the equipment carried by foot soldiers.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE UNTIL THE 5TH CENTURY

100

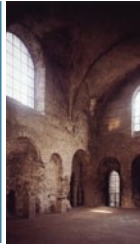
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Pillar of the Nauti, detail: Esus, Paris, 14-37



Cluny thermal baths: the frigidarium, Paris, 1st-3rd century



Pavement mosaic: Love riding a dolphin, Paris, late 2nd-early 3rd centuries



Leaf of a Symmachii-Nicomachi diptych, Rome (?), circa 400



Coptic textile: Jason and Medea, Egypte, 4th-5th centuries

58-51 BC
Conquest of Gaul by Julius Caesar

Beginning of the Christian Era

2nd century
"Pax romana"

306-337
Reign of Constantine the 1st, Emperor, Christian, founder of Constantinople

395
Division of the Roman Empire between the Eastern and the Western Empires

476
The last Western Emperor is deposed

THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES 5TH-10TH CENTURIES

500

600

700

800

900



Ariana and her procession, detail: first half of 6th century



Votive crown, Visigothic Spain, 7th century



Quadriga shroud, Constantinople, 8th century



Sword, Vincelles (Marne), 9th-10th century



Scabbard chape, Lotharingia, late 9th-early 10th century



Binding plate: Couronnement d'Otton II et de Théophano, Empire germanique, 982-983

Late 4th-5th centuries
Great migrations (Huns, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Suebi, Alans, Alamanni, Vandals, Burgundians, Franks)

571-632
Life of Muhammad

7th-8th centuries
Arab conquests, from Spain to Samarkand

732
Charles Martel defeats the Muslims near Poitiers

800
Charlemagne crowned Emperor

843
Treaty of Verdun: division of the Carolingian Empire

909-910
Foundation of Cluny

962
Start of the Germanic Empire

THE ROMANESQUE ERA 11TH CENTURY-MIDDLE OF 12TH CENTURY

1000

1100



Altar-front of Basle cathedral, Germanic Empire, early 11th century



Capital of Saint-Germain-des-Prés: Christ in majesty, Paris, circa 1030-1040



Olifant, southern Italy, late 11th-early 12th century



Lectionary folio of Cluny: Ascension, Burgundy, circa 1100



Stavelot Altarpiece: Pentecost, Meuse region, circa 1160-1170



Crucified Christ, Auvergne, 12th century

987
Advent of Capetians

1054
Schism between the Eastern and Western churches

1095-1099
First crusade: conquest of Jerusalem and creation of the Crusader states

1140-1144
Consecration of the façade of the Saint-Denis abbey church

1163
Start of reconstruction of Notre-Dame of Paris

THE GOTHIC ERA MIDDLE 12TH -15TH CENTURY

1200

1300



Head of the Queen of Sheba originating from Saint-Denis, before 1140



Plaques from the Grandmont altar: Worship of the Three Kings, Limoges, circa 1190



King's head, Paris, Notre-Dame cathedral, circa 1220-1230



Stained-glass window from the Sainte-Chapelle: Samson and the lion, Paris, 1243-1248



Angel from the Poissy Prioral church, Ile-de-France, after 1297



Casket with chivalric romance scenes, Paris, early 14th century



Leopard embroidery, England, first third of the 14th century

1180-1223
Reign of Philippe Auguste

Late 12th century
Construction of the Chartres and Bourges cathedrals

1204
Conquest of Constantinople by the crusaders

1226-1270
Reign of Louis IX (Saint Louis)

1243-1248
Construction of the Sainte-Chapelle of Paris

1291
end of the Crusader States

1309-1316
Avignon Papacy

1337
Start of the Hundred Year War

1400



Golden rose, Minuccio da Siena, Avignon, 1330



Altar-front: Scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary, England, Suffolk, circa 1335



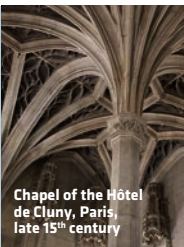
Stained-glass panel, Chess players, Burgundy, Lyon workshop, circa 1430-1440



Annunciation Virgin, Normandy, circa 1490



The Lady and the Unicorn, detail: Sight, circa 1500



Chapel of the Hôtel de Cluny, Paris, late 15th century

1348
The Black Death hits the West

1356
The French defeated at Poitiers

1364-1380
Reign of Charles V

1378-1417
Great Western Schism

1415
French defeated at Agincourt

1429
Jeanne d'Arc liberates Orléans. Charles VII crowned in Reims

1453
End of the Hundred Year War. Constantinople falls to the Turks

1492
Discovery of America. End of the Muslim kingdom in Grenada

The collections of the Musée de Cluny, which were originally formed by the collection of Alexandre Du Sommerard and the lapidary collection of the Paris municipality, have been supplemented over the centuries by numerous purchases, donations and legacies as well as the acquisition of major pieces such as the tapestries of the *Lady and the Unicorn* in 1882. They have also been refocused on the Middle Ages through deposits and by the now comprises almost 24,000 numbers, deposits included. The museum, which also society from the 5th to the 15th centuries, thanks to its highly varied collections: tapestries, fabrics and embroidered works, stained-glass windows, sculptures, paintings, goldsmith pieces, ivories and items from daily life.

THE COLLECTIONS

Although extensively restored in the 19th century, the facades of the courtyard and the chapel are fine examples of the flamboyant Gothic style. The building has retained its internal configuration and original circulations. Between a courtyard and a garden, featuring a U shape closed to the outside world by a century, with a fashionable building. The oldest Parisian example of a private mansion He replaced the Parisian residence of the Cluny abbots existing on this site since the 13th century at the investigation of Jacques d'Amboise, abbot of Cluny in Burgundy. Important antique structures surviving north of the Loire. The Hôtel de Cluny was built in reaches a height of 14.70 m, makes the "northern thermal baths" one of the most elevated portion remaining in the late 1st century common era and remained in active use for assigned to services (administration, laundry, sewerage, wood storage). The only and hot rooms devoted to baths, palestras for physical exercise and underground rooms about two centuries. This significant architectural ensemble was comprised of cold, tepid thermal baths of Lutetia, the only important Gallo-Roman monument surviving in Paris. The Musée de Cluny is housed in two outstanding Paris monuments. The "northern

THE BUILDINGS

The Musée de Cluny - National Museum of the Middle Ages, founded in 1843, sprang from the collection compiled by Alexandre Du Sommerard (1779-1842), an enthusiastic amateur who was one of the first to take an interest in the Medieval era. He moved into an apartment laid out on the first floor of the Hôtel des abbés de Cluny in 1833. At his death, the state purchased his collection and the medieval building housing it. The Paris municipality also contributed the adjoining Gallo-Roman thermal baths and the lapidary collection of Paris which was housed there. This sculpture collection was comprised of remarkable fragments of Parisian edifices.

THE MUSEUM FOUNDATION

Musée de Cluny - National Museum of the Middle Ages
6 place Paul-Painlevé 75005 Paris - Tél. +33 (0)1 53 73 78 00 - Fax +33 (0)1 46 34 51 75
www.musee-moyenage.fr - twitter.com/museecluny

Open from 9am to 5.45pm, every day except tuesday
The ticket desk closes at 5.15pm - closed 1 may, 25 december and 1 january
Opening of gardens / every day: from 8am or 9am (depending on the day) to 5.45pm (winter) or 9.30pm (summer) - Terrace open: from 9.15am to 5.45pm.

Métro / RER C and B: Cluny-La Sorbonne, Saint-Michel, Odéon
Bus n° 21 - 27 - 38 - 63 - 85 - 86 - 87
Car parks at rue de l'École-de-Médecine, rue Soufflot, Saint-Michel car park (entrance at place Saint-André-des-Arts)
Vélib bicycle stations: 20 rue Du Sommerard, 42 rue Saint-Jacques, 5 rue de la Sorbonne, 6 rue Pierre Sarrazin

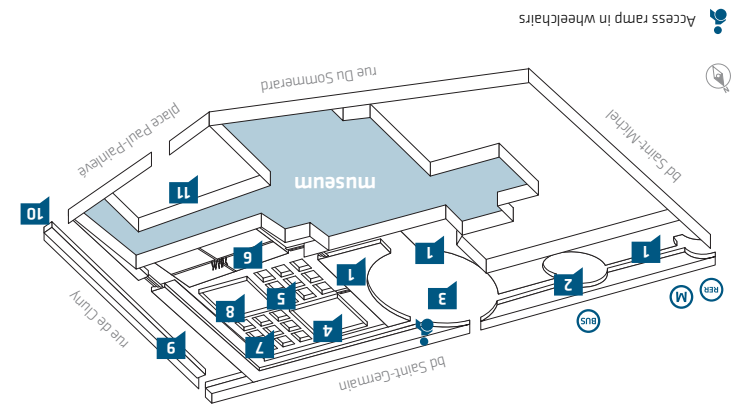
Visit aids: Audioguides for children and adults - Visiting aids
Cultural activities: Conference visits on the collections, buildings and gardens - Group visits - Workshops, story-telling for children, families and school pupils - Concerts of medieval music - Lectures and stories - Roundtables, conferences relating to the exhibitions or topical themes concerning antiquity and the middle ages

Bookshop/Store: free access from 9.15am to 6pm every day except tuesdays
Tél. +33 (0)1 53 73 78 22 - Fax +33 (0)1 40 46 03 39

Information and reservations by telephone at +33 (0)1 53 73 78 16 (9h15 à 17h30)

Unicorn's forest **1** represents untamed nature; it encircles the small clearing **2**. A rest area, and the children's clearing **3**. The terrace evokes domesticated nature with the various facets of the medieval garden: The ménagerie **4**, or kitchen garden, features the most popular "kettle vegetables"; Basic medicines **5** feature nine plants essential to medieval medicine. The meadow **6** is dotted with flowers. The celestial garden **7** is where flowers symbolising the Virgin Mary blossom. The garden of love **8** evokes courtly and sensual love through its sophisticated architecture. To return to the museum entrance, take the sunken path **9**: it is evocative of the ancient footpaths of the Montagne Sainte-Geneviève, cross Rue Du Sommerard, enter Square Paul-Painlevé **10** and the museum courtyard **11**.

Visit starts on the corner of Boulevards Saint-Michel and Saint-Germain



THE MUSEUM'S GARDENS

MUSÉE DE CLUNY
le monde médiéval

VISITOR'S GUIDE
ENGLISH

musee-moyenage.fr

