



LOUVRE

Press kit

Reception of the general public

July 6, 2016

Sully wing

The Pavillon de l'Horloge

Discover the Louvre

Press contact

Marion Benaiteau

marion.benaiteau@louvre.fr

+33 (0)1 40 20 67 10

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Press release

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Sully wing



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The Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan Center, dedicated to the history and to the collections of the Louvre Palace, located in the Pavillon de l'Horloge, pays tribute to the late founding Father of the United Arab Emirates Nation.

Practical Information

Opening hours

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Tuesday. Night opening until 10 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Admission

€15 (permanent collections + exhibitions)
Free for visitors under the age of 18, 18-25 year-old residents of the European Union, teachers with a "Pass Education" card, unemployed individuals, holders of the Youth, Professional, Family, and Ami du Louvre cards. From October to March: free for all visitors on the first Sunday of each month.

Further information: www.louvre.fr/en

External Relations Department

Anne-Laure Béatrix, Director
Adel Ziane, Head of Communications Subdepartment
Sophie Grange, Head of Press Division

The Pavillon de l'Horloge

Discover the Louvre

On July 6, 2016, the Pavillon de l'Horloge (the Clock Pavilion) is opening its doors to address questions visitors may have about the palace, its collections, and its missions.

What traces can still be seen from the major periods of construction of the palace? Which kings actually lived there? Why did it become a museum? How were the first Egyptian sculptures acquired? What are the Louvre's current large-scale projects?

Located in renovated historic areas between the Cour Carrée and the Cour Napoléon, the Pavillon de l'Horloge welcomes visitors and takes them through the transformation of the palace—once home to the kings of France—into a museum. Interactive models, digital displays with archived documents, films, and artworks from the Louvre collections help tell the story.

The Pavillon de l'Horloge spans three levels in the Sully wing:

* **Level -1: From palace to museum**

On the lower floor, in the medieval moat, visitors will learn about the rich story of a fortress transformed into royal palace, before becoming a museum.

* **Level 1: One museum, many collections**

On the first floor, in the Salle de la Chapelle, visitors will discover the varied and rich collections of the Louvre, the story of how they were established, and different trails within the museum.

* **Level 2: The Louvre today and tomorrow**

On the second floor, visitors will better understand the breadth of the Louvre with news not only of its current projects and missions (acquisitions, restorations, scientific research), but also its satellite locations (Lens, Abu Dhabi), and its partners, explaining that the Musée du Louvre is part of an extensive network of museums in France.

These are the three stops of the Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan Center, which pays tribute to the late founding Father of the United Arab Emirates Nation, in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement signed in 2007.

As the backbone of the museum, the Pavillon de l'Horloge plays a role of introducing visitors to the Louvre and will spark their interest in the new trails. Building on renovation of the welcome areas under the Pyramid and the opening of the Petite Galerie, the Pavillon de l'Horloge is in line with the determined efforts of Jean-Luc Martinez, the president-director of the Musée du Louvre, to make the museum more accessible, easier to understand and more welcoming.

Organized by:

Jean-Luc Martinez, President-Director of the Musée du Louvre.

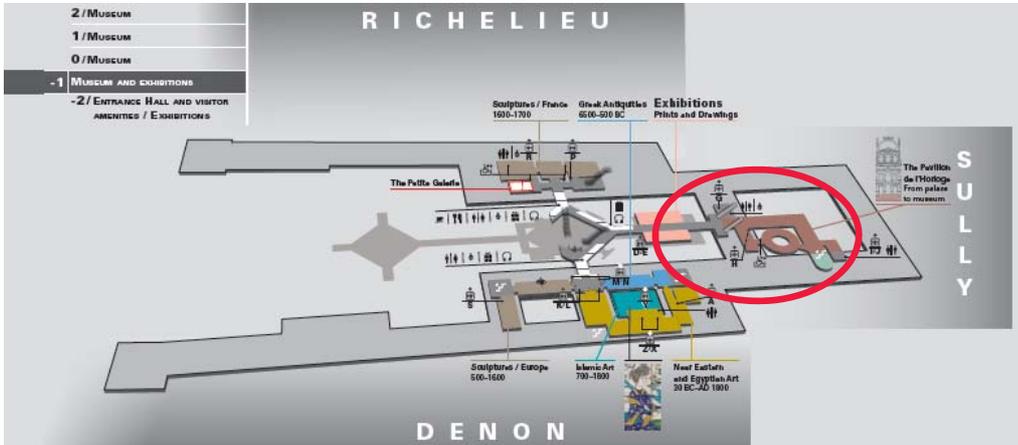
Project Manager:

Néguine Mathieux, Head of the History of the Louvre Division, Research and Collections Department, Musée du Louvre.

Press contact

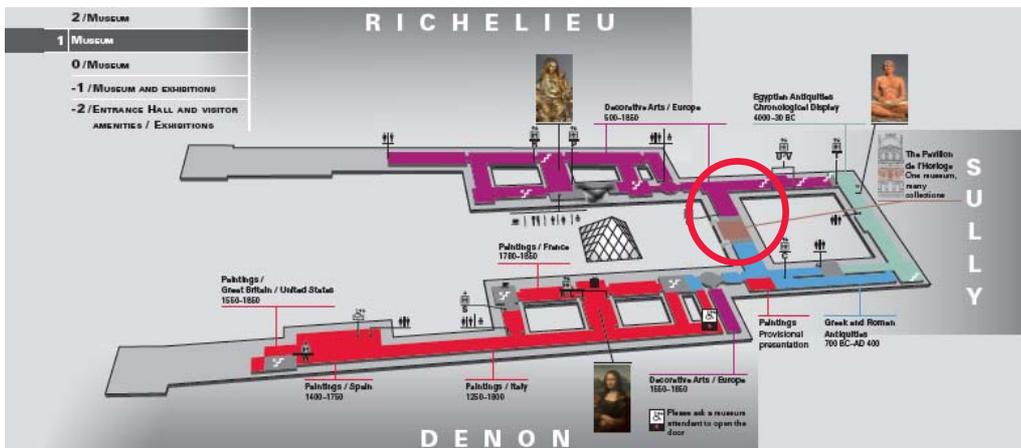
Marion Benaiteau
marion.benaiteau@louvre.fr
Tel.: +33 (0)1 40 20 67 10 / +33 (0)6 88 42 52 62

The Pavillon de l'Horloge within the Sully wing



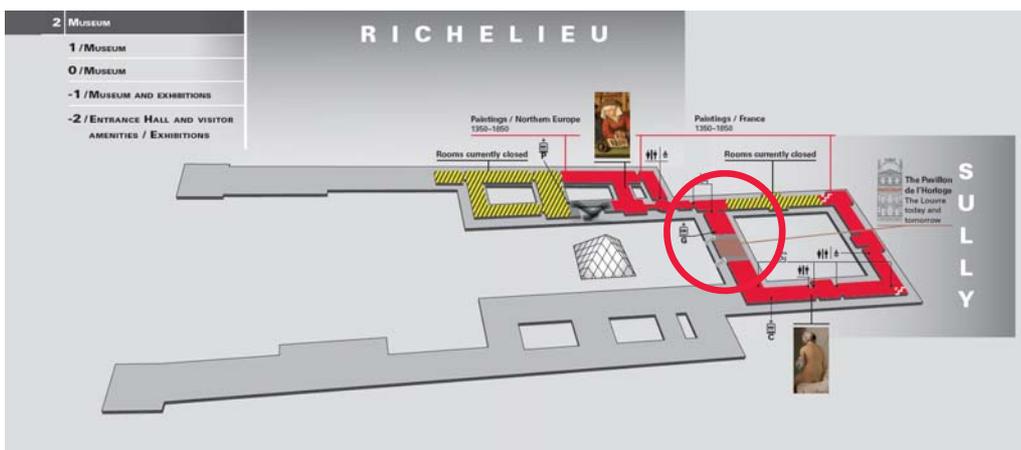
Level - 1 :
From palace to
museum

The Medieval Louvre
 Keep
 Salle de la Maquette
 Salle Saint-Louis



Level 1 :
A museum,
collections

La Chapelle



Level 2 :
The Louvre of
today and
tomorrow

Salle d'actualité

Understanding the trail

The Pavillon de l'Horloge (Clock Pavillion) is located on three levels in the Sully wing:

- The medieval Louvre, the Salle de la Maquette, the keep and the Salle Saint-Louis (level -1)
- The Salle de la Chapelle (Level 1)
- The Salle d'Actualité (Louvre News Room) (level 2)

The Pavillon de l'Horloge, easy to access from the Pyramid, has a thematic trail starting from multiple entrances. Each space can be discovered independently.

Throughout the trail, explanatory signs situate visitors in time and space and provide the keys they need to understand what they are observing.

Level -1

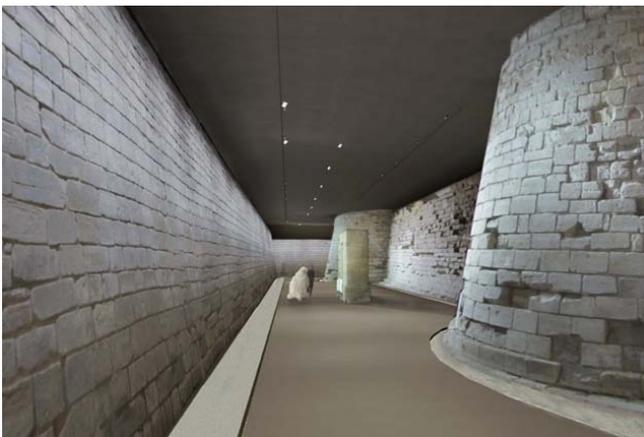
Entrance by the Sully crypt

Just before entering the medieval Louvre, the Sully crypt offers visitors an introduction to the Louvre in a short film describing the different stages of the construction of the palace from 1200 to 2016.

The purpose of this silent film is to be understood by all visitors, regardless of how they choose to visit the museum (alone, as a family or in a group), where they are from or how much they initially know about the history of France.

The medieval Louvre and keep: From palace to museum

The remnants of the first Louvre, the fortress built by King Philippe Auguste starting in 1190, immerse visitors in a multi-secular past. Its new design restores the monumental size of this exterior architecture. Visitors are invited to walk along the castle walls and can sit and take a break on one of the stone benches to take in the incredibly special atmosphere of this place.



© musée du Louvre / Ingélux



© musée du Louvre / Donato Di-Nunno

Two 3D films provide keys to understanding the remnants: the first one, in the moat, explains how the castle evolved from the times of King Philippe Auguste to those of King Charles V (roughly from 1190 to 1360); the second one, in the keep, focuses on the keep itself and the interior courtyard of the castle during the times of King Charles V.

There are also maps posted along the moat so that visitors can situate themselves on the trail and better understand the surrounding space.

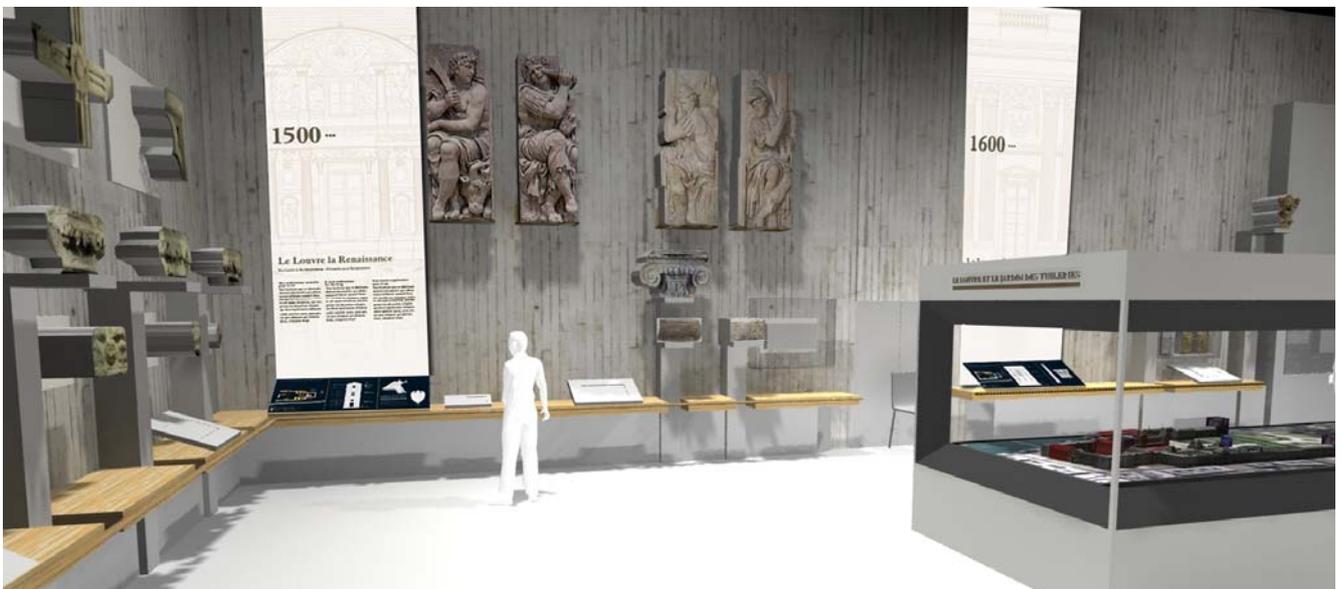
Level -1

Salle de la Maquette: The Louvre's architecture

Before entering the Salle de la Maquette, opposite the entrance leading to the keep, visitors will see a large-scale model (5 meters by 2 meters) of the present-day Louvre. Using lighting techniques, it reveals the different stages of the construction of the palace, from the 12th century to the present day, as well as the structure and history of the Tuileries Garden.

Alongside the model, digital touchable displays are available for visitors so that they can see the extremely rich iconography at the origin of the palace's history. This technology replaces fragile materials that can no longer be displayed such as drawings and prints that document the projects of Louvre architects and the facades that were missing.

Architectural fragments and elements of the sculpted exterior—particularly the carved reliefs of the Jean Goujon workshop from the southern façade of the Cour Carrée, previously displayed in the rotunda overhead in the Hall Napoléon—help explain the evolution of the facades. From the Renaissance to the 19th century, these works remind visitors that the Louvre is also a palace of sculptures, to which many major artists contributed. Paintings can also be viewed throughout the chronological sections.



Museum project © musée du Louvre / Victoria Gertenbach / Marcel Perrin

Focus: A historical space back in the limelight

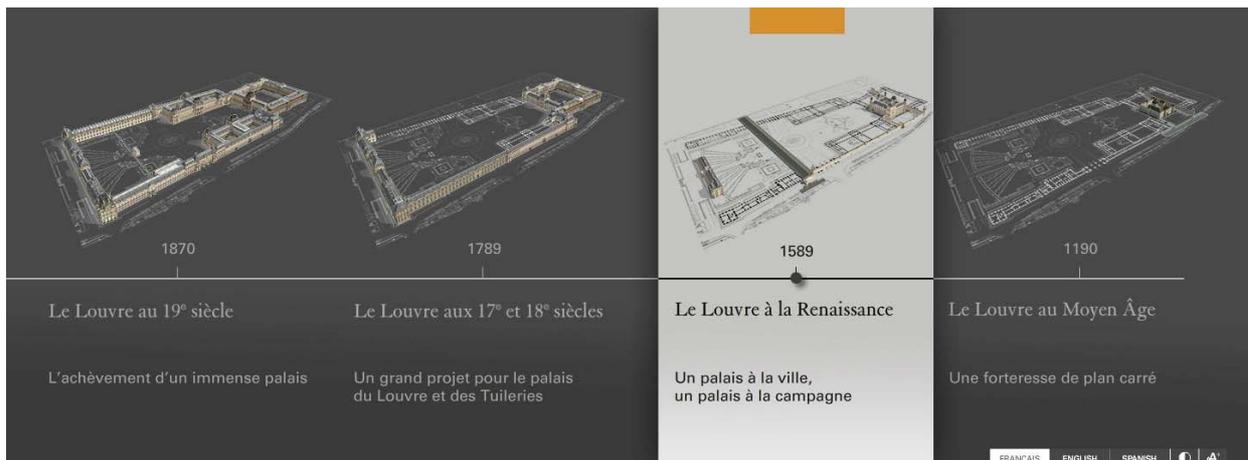
Thirty years after being introduced in the Grand Louvre project, the exhibition space of the medieval vestiges and the Salle Saint-Louis, along with the majestic Henri II and Henri IV staircases, was redesigned in collaboration with a Bâtiments de France architect and a Monuments Historiques architect.

In the moats, the wooden deck was removed and replaced by a polished concrete floor, extending to the base of the walls, so that visitors can enjoy the entire space and optimal visiting conditions. The lighting was redone to better showcase, with natural lighting, the wall and the keep.

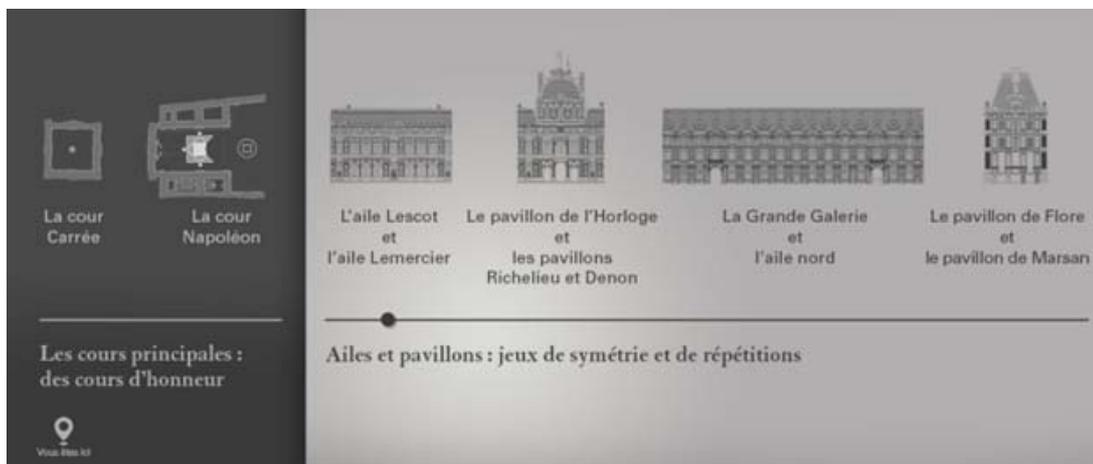
Seeking to constantly improve the experience of visitors, particularly disabled people, the restroom facilities were entirely renovated, the elevators were brought up to standard and the lighting was increased.



Interactive model of the Palais du Louvre and the Jardin des Tuileries, in the Salle de la Maquette © Anagram Audiovisuel 2016



On both sides, the digital consoles control the interactive model and provide additional information: in this case, for example, 800 years of architecture are explained © Anagram Audiovisuel 2016



Architectural vocabulary of the Louvre © Anagram Audiovisuel 2016

Level -1

Salle Saint-Louis: The many lives of the Louvre



Salle Saint-Louis © musée du Louvre / Antoine Mongodin



Projet muséographique © musée du Louvre / Victoria Gertenbach

The Salle Saint-Louis still bears marks of the medieval past of the Palais du Louvre. Three time periods overlap in this room: the walls date back to the reign of King Philippe Auguste (1180–1223); the vaults, now destroyed, and their interior supports date back to the reign of King Louis IX or Saint Louis (1226–1270)—whose name was given to this room—; and the imposing archways covering a third of the area date back to the 16th century.

At the heart of the Pavillon de l’Horloge trail, this space intends to tell the story of the different lives of the Louvre, from fortress to royal residence, from artist workshops to the official art exhibition of the Académie Royale des Beaux Arts, known as the Salon.

The objects found in archeological digs reveal the life of the palace, the vibrant activity in the surrounding neighborhood of the Louvre, from street stalls to private mansions: a ceremonial helmet and chess pieces, children shoes and fountain frogs, ceramic objects and small furniture, all pieces testify to the multiple lives lived in the Louvre and in homes in the area.



Layout of the model in the Salle Saint-Louis with the presentation of the historical interior © musée du Louvre / AVE Culture

Continuing on the Pavillon de l’Horloge trail, visitors will see a large-scale model in the Salle Saint-Louis. It provides inside views of the rooms and visitors can admire a wide range of exceptional interiors and better understand their location in the palace. Digital displays make the visit even more complete and relate the defining events that occurred in these places.

Under the arches of the Salle Saint-Louis, a 5-minute film explains the history of the Tuileries Garden.

Focus: a new identity for the museum design

The museum design of the Louvre architects and graphic designers is inspired by materials that are already in the historical furnishings of the museum: light wood, light resin and polished brass are adapted to the different volumes and are combined to give a contemporary feel to the space as a whole.

On the stone or wooden floors, in a concrete cube or in a vaulted room, there are windows, furniture and digital interactive consoles following simple lines, establishing a common style for these new spaces that are exhibit rooms and places of discovery.

Level 1

Salle de la Chapelle: One museum, many collections

The second step of the Pavillon de l'Horloge trail, on the main level, tells the story of the “multiple” Louvre museums, from how the collections were acquired to how they are exhibited. It includes the history of the collections and the strategy for displaying them.

Sixteen works representing the story of the collections are the hallmarks of the different visitor trails in the museum. Some are accompanied by digital information displays that explain their incredible history. Others are accompanied by a painting that shows the place of the collection within the palace.

That is for example the case of a very beautiful ewer made of agate from the 17th century, from royal collections, displayed in the Galerie d'Apollon, which is represented around 1880 in an anonymous painting. This work shows to what extent museum spaces are not simply showcases but also places in which their history is intrinsically linked to the history of collections and that of the nation.



Aiguière, vers 1650, Paris, agate, monture en or émaillé, 26,5 x 12,5 cm. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN - Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Jean-Gilles Berizzi



Anonyme, *La Galerie d'Apollon*, vers 1880. Huile sur toile, 46 x 55 cm. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN - Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Stéphane Maréchalle

In the middle of the room, a model of the palace without a façade shows where the collections are located on the three levels.

Digital displays highlight all the trails: they are light up in different colors on the model when you push on the corresponding buttons. Visitors can see how collections are distributed throughout the palace.



Project of the content of the digital console © Anagram Audiovisuel 2016

Focus: digital technology for mediation

Multiple media options provide the visitor with a singular experience. 3D films, interactive models, digital touchable displays are available throughout the three levels of trails. They explain certain points in more detail and provide sources without which would otherwise be inaccessible (drawings, photos). All are available in three languages (French, English, Spanish) and also in French sign language.

With this new approach, the Louvre is changing the way it treats its visitors. The Pavillon de l'Horloge is part of an overall reflection being conducted in the world of cultural heritage. Digital information panels and displays were for example created in collaboration with the Centre des Monuments Nationaux: the Louvre is playing a role in sharing expertise and skills.



Museum project © musée du Louvre / Victoria Gertenbach / Marcel Perrin

Introducing digital materials, a collaborative adventure between the Musée du Louvre and the Centre des Monuments Nationaux

The Musée du Louvre willingly accepted the offer of the Centre des Monuments Nationaux to develop a manageable digital program to address shared needs between cultural institutions in terms of distributing content, ergonomics and technical and maintenance restrictions. Thus their collaborative adventure began.

Initially created for the Château de Champs sur Marne and the Monastère de Brou, the program of the Centre des Monuments Nationaux added a collaborative dimension with a view to pooling resources and sharing expertise and skills.

As a result, the Pavillon de l'Horloge trail has a dozen digital information panels and some then digital information displays, making it possible via a simple interface to communicate different media (video, images, sound) to accommodate many languages (French, English, Spanish and French sign language) and to take functionalities into account for visually impaired people (size of font and contrast). These new tools can be easily added to the permanent collections and exhibitions and used during events. It is the chance for visitors to be able to delve deeper into a specific subject they are interested in by making additional documents available to them.

Level 2

Salle d'Actualité: The Louvre today and tomorrow

The last step of the Pavillon de l'Horloge trail focuses on daily life in the Musée du Louvre by presenting its different missions and projects. Regularly updated, this presentation gives an overview of the latest news in the conservation departments and the museum departments.

For every mission (conserving, acquiring, restoring, studying, displaying, digging, renovating, welcoming, sharing, inspiring), a work or action is presented. Therefore, on the walls, screens illustrate how cultural heritage and knowledge are shared and what we are doing with young visitors and contemporary artists, as well as renovation work on the Louvre buildings and the Tuileries Garden. On a panel, the following works are presented: recent acquisitions, such as *Reading the Bible* by Jean-Baptiste Greuze, recently restored pieces, such as sandals from Egypt during the 4th century or even subjects under examination. Digital information packets are available to visitors and explain in detail the action and research conducted at the museum so that they can understand what a public institution hopes to achieve on a daily basis.



Museum project © musée du Louvre / Victoria Gertenbach

A spotlight is put on the Louvre satellites:

- The **Louvre-Lens** has exhibited, since December 2012, the Louvre's collections in the Hauts-de-France region and holds two temporary large-scale exhibitions a year;

- The **Louvre Abu Dhabi**, the first universal Arab museum in the world, will display its works of historical, cultural and sociological interest, both ancient and contemporary, from all over the globe.

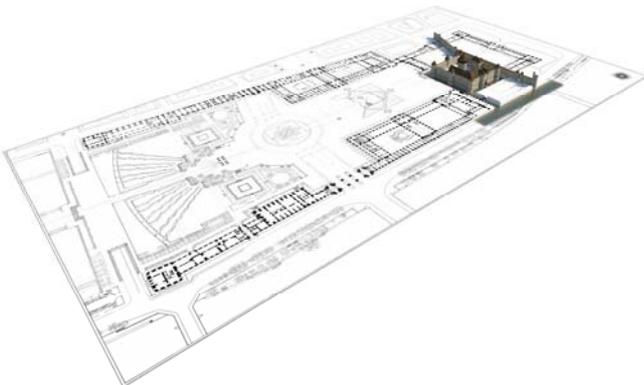
A large-scale model of the Louvre Abu Dhabi makes this presentation even more interesting.



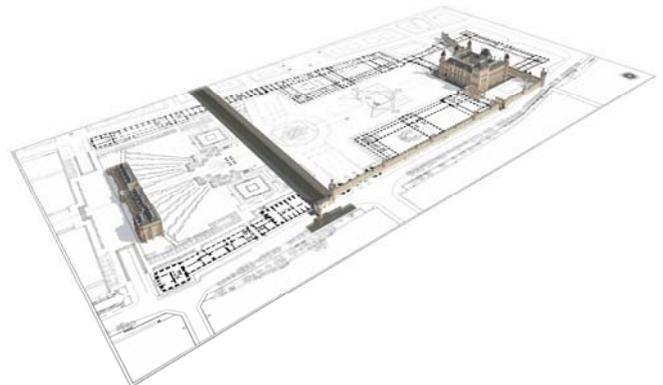
Museum project © musée du Louvre / Victoria Gertenbach

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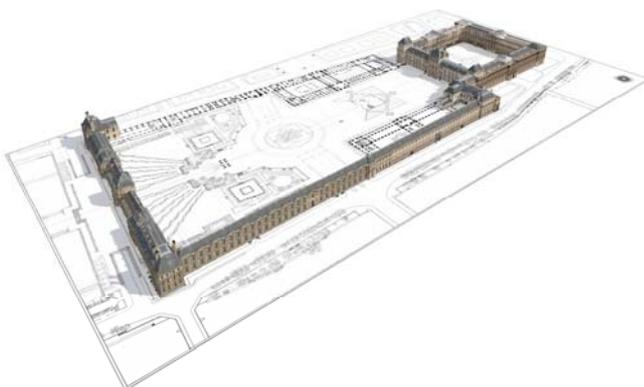
Architectural Evolution of the Louvre Palace (3D Views)



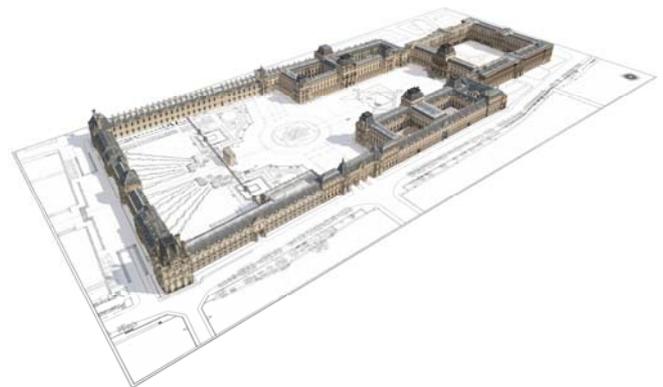
1_The Louvre under Philippe Auguste © Aristeas 2016 / musée du Louvre



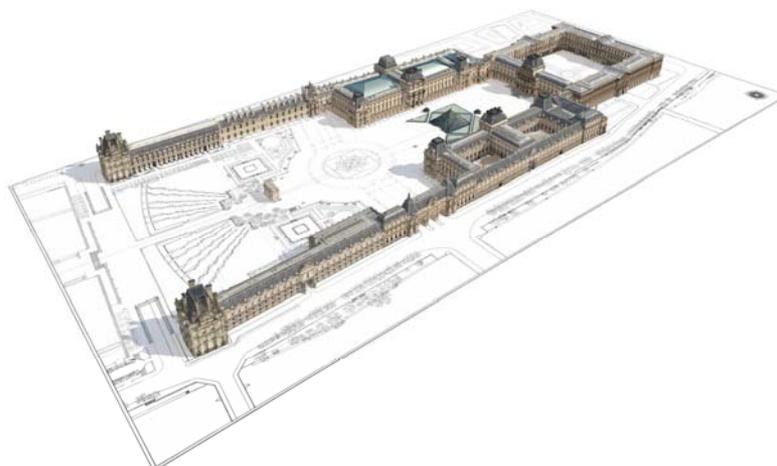
2_The Renaissance Louvre and Tuileries © Aristeas 2016 / musée du Louvre



3_The Louvre during the Revolution © Aristeas 2016 / musée du Louvre



4_The Louvre under Napoleon III © Aristeas 2016 / musée du Louvre



5_The Louvre today © Aristeas 2016 / musée du Louvre

The History of the Louvre in images

The Medieval and Renaissance Louvre



6_Les frères Limbourg, *Château du Louvre, vue depuis la rive sud de la Seine*, détail des *Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry*, vers 1440-1450, peinture sur velin, 29 x 21 cm. Chantilly, musée Condé © RMN-GP (domaine de Chantilly) / René-Gabriel Ojéda



7_Casque dit aussi chapel doré de Charles VI (1368-1422) et couronne à fleurs de lys (fragments). Avant 1411, cuivre battu, gravé, émaillé et doré. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Jean-Gilles Berizzi



8_École française, *Bal donné le 24 septembre 1581 à la cour d'Henri III au Louvre, à l'occasion du mariage du duc de Joyeuse et de Marguerite de Lorraine*, vers 1581-1582, huile sur cuivre, 41 x 65 cm, Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN - Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Stéphane Maréchalle



9_Chapiteau de la salle Saint-Louis, Paris, musée du Louvre © 2003 musée du Louvre / Erich Lessing



10_Israel Silvestre, *Vue du jardin des Tuileries*, Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Jean-Gilles Berizzi



11_Louis Poisson (?-1613), *Vue cavalière du Grand Dessein du Louvre*, début du 17^e siècle, huile sur enduit, château de Fontainebleau, galerie des Cerfs © RMN-Grand Palais (Château de Fontainebleau) / Gérard Blot

The Louvre under the Ancien Régime



12_Pierre-Antoine Demachy, *Dégagement de la colonnade du Louvre*, 1772, huile sur toile. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Jean-Gilles Berizzi



13_Hubert Robert, *Projet d'aménagement de la Grande Galerie*, vers 1798, huile sur toile. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Stéphane Maréchal

The Louvre during the 19th century



14_Victor Joseph Chavet, *Le Louvre de Napoléon III*, 1857, huile sur toile, 212 x 222 cm. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Tony Querrec



15_Anonyme, *La Galerie d'Apollon*, vers 1880, huile sur toile, 46 x 55 cm. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Stéphane Maréchal



16_Giuseppe Castiglione, *Le Salon Carré au musée du Louvre*, huile sur toile, 69 x 103 cm. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Stéphane Maréchal



17_Anonyme, *Incendie des Tuileries, le 24 mai 1871*, huile sur toile. Paris, musée Carnavalet © Musée Carnavalet / Roger-Viollet

The Louvre during the 20th century



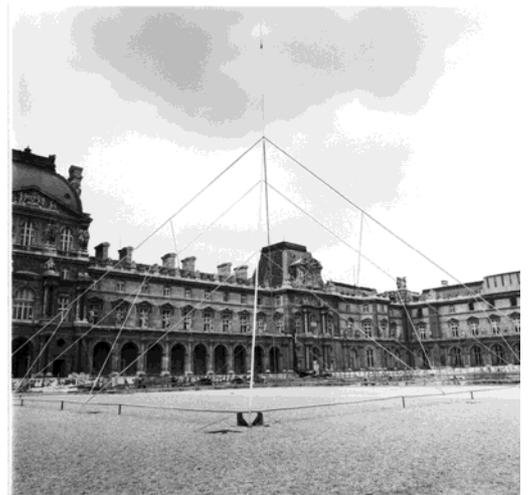
18_Marc Vaux, *La Grande Galerie abandonnée*, semaine du 16 sept. 1939 ? Contretype ancien fait pour le Louvre par Alexandre Séarl. Musée du Louvre ; fonds Aulanier, photo n° 1389 © musée du Louvre / © Centre Pompidou MNAM Bibliothèque Kandinsky / Marc Vaux



19_Pierre Jahan, *Le Dévoilement de la Joconde*, 17 juin 1945 ? Musée du Louvre, histoire du Louvre, photo 2005-87 © musée du Louvre / Photo Pierre Jahan



20 Vue générale des fouilles depuis l'aile est (cour Carrée). État en 1984. Paris, palais du Louvre © musée du Louvre / Histoire du Louvre



21_Cour Napoléon, simulation de la pyramide avec des câbles, printemps 1985 © Musée du Louvre (EPGL)/ Claude Bricage



22_Marc Riboud. *Ieoh Ming Pei et François Mitterrand observant des échantillons de plaques de verre sur le chantier de la Pyramide*, 1988 © Marc Riboud. Ne pas recadrer sans accord du photographe.



23_Marc Riboud. *Ieoh Ming Pei devant la pyramide du Louvre*, 1989 © Marc Riboud. Ne pas recadrer sans accord du photographe.

Works on display in the room dedicated to the museum's latest news

Studying



24_Étienne Bobillet et Paul Mosselmann, *Pleurants du tombeau du duc de Berry*, après 1450, albâtre, reste de dorures, 39,14 cm. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Stéphane Maréchalle

Conserving



25_Paire de sandales coptes, 4^e—7^e siècle après J.C. Paris, musée du Louvre © RMN - Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Mathieu Rabeau

Acquiring



26_Chandelier au nom du sultan rassoulide du Yémen *Malik al-Mujahhid 'Ali*. Paris, musée du Louvre © musée du Louvre, dist. RMN-Grand Palais / Hervé Lewandowski



27_Jean-Baptiste Greuze (1725-1805), *La Lecture de la Bible*, 1755, huile sur toile. H. 0,653 ; L. 0,824 m. Paris, musée du Louvre © 2016 musée du Louvre / Philippe Fuzeau

The Louvre Palace and the Tuileries Garden (model)



28_Maquette animée du palais du Louvre et du jardin des Tuileries, présentée dans le pavillon de l'Horloge © Anagram Audiovisuel 2016



29_Maquette animée du palais du Louvre et du jardin des Tuileries, présentée dans le pavillon de l'Horloge © Anagram Audiovisuel 2016

The Louvre of Today



30_ Vue aérienne du palais du Louvre
© 2009 Yann Arthus-Bertrand / ALTITUDE / musée du Louvre



31_ Vue du Pavillon de l'Horloge
© musée du Louvre, dist. RMN-Grand-Palais / Olivier Ouadah



32_ Le palais et la pyramide du Louvre
© musée du Louvre, dist. RMN-Grand Palais / Olivier Ouadah



33_ La grande allée du jardin des Tuileries
© musée du Louvre, dist. RMN-Grand Palais / Olivier Ouadah



34_ La Toiture du département des Arts de l'Islam, 2012
Architectes : Mario Bellini et Rudy Ricciotti. Paris, musée du Louvre © M. Bellini – R. Ricciotti / musée du Louvre
© 2012 musée du Louvre / Philippe Ruault