

ARTH

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Site Summary-The Château de Chambord

Introduction

The Château de Chambord, located in Chambord of Loir-et-Cher in France, is the grandest and most significant of all the castles in the Loire Valley. It is originally designed by Leonardo da Vinci and initially served as the hunting palace for King François I. The construction takes more than a hundred years. The castle combines the grandeur of the medieval fortress with the richness of the Italian Renaissance.

Timeline – From 16th century to present

1515 - King François I acceded the throne.

1519 - The construction of The Château de Chambord started.

1547 - His son Henry inherited the throne and continued the construction.

1626 - The Château de Chambord was a gift to Gaston d' Orléans.

1660 - Gaston d' Orléans died, and The Château de Chambord was returned to the royal family.

1809 - Napoléon I gave it to Prince de Wagram and Louis Alexandre Berthier.

1840 - The Château de Chambord was included in the first list of French historical monuments.

1923 - The Château de Chambord became a tourist attraction.

1981 - The Château de Chambord was listed in UNESCO.

Architecture and Visiting Sites – Exterior to Interior

- Influenced mainly by the Italian Renaissance, the middle of the square is the main fort, on both sides of the six conical giant turrets.

- Renaissance-style 365 chimneys whose building materials are embedded with slate.

Double Spiral Staircase: Designed by Leonardo da Vinci, it staggered up around a shared hollow axis.

The Governor of Chambord's Suite {first floor}: The king's suite, the queen's chamber, the guest suites; Viewing the changes of the internal layout from the Renaissance and the French Revolution.

Carved Vault {second floor}: Emblem and monogram of King François I, salamander.

Reference:

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