

Find the CONSULATE UNKNOWN ...

Here you are in his day

Walk according to the itinerary told by a friend

Your goal:

Find the CONSULATE UNKNOWN and say what the consequences of his actions are still today

You're going to earn your team points:

Send your photos and answers to questions as you travel to the address

mbsjeuviolet@gmail.com

Total count on 140 points

9 Steps - 90 Points - At each stage, 10 points

The team's photo - 3 points + 2 questions - 7 points

An answer to the final stage - 50 points

Responses are counted for 120 minutes, from the top start

Will you be the best team?

If you are lost, a HOT LINE phone number:

06 19 86 29 17

The starting point of your journey is:

PLACE DE LA COMEDIE

(Tram Comédie)



Story told by Jean-Antoine C.:

"We come out, my friend, your mystery person, and I, from the François-Xavier Fabre exhibition: his painting, "Nebuchadnezzar has the children of Zedekiah killed in front of their father", is really too classical! How can one paint like that in our century of renewal?! Well, it takes clemency for our natives of Montpellier... And in addition, it let us see the foyer of the brand new theatre rebuilt after the fire! We love the theatre! We'll talk about it tonight in Madame Henrietta's salon... We leave the large Place du Palais-du-Gouverneur, the Hôtel du Gouvernement [Government House] is also on our left... And if, before we parted, we took a short walk: the city has changed so much...

(Today, this place is the Place de la Comédie and it was completely rebuilt in the nineteenth century: the Palais du Gouverneur no longer exists: in its place, the Café du...)

This is the famous Fontaine des 3 Grâces [Fountain of the three graces]: It seems that they have taken almost 20 years to get there! It represents the daughters of Zeus: Aglaia, Euphrosyne and Thalia... The lifestyle of the city, lively but orderly!

Action 1 Photo of the Fountain of 3 Graces, with you

Question 1 What do the three graces symbolize?

Question 1bis Why this fountain took almost 20 years to be installed in the square:

A: Transportation problem

B: Sponsor and Sculptor Dispute

C: Repair because defective marble

(Today, the statues are resin mouldings; the original statues are in the lobby of the theatre)

We retrace our steps to the Rue des Etuves... a name that recalls the collective baths of the Middle Ages... and we take the small Rue du Cygne.

At the end is the amphithéâtre d'anatomie Saint Côme [Saint Como anatomy amphitheatre], a "hospital" built by the renowned architect, Jean-Antoine Giral, and sponsored by the native of Montpellier, François Gigot de Lapeyronie, Louis XV's surgeon: a beautiful octagonal building in the Baroque style! What activity... Montpellier is not just the world of ideas...



(Today, it is the home of Montpellier's Chamber of Commerce and Industry).

Action 2 Photo of the Hotel Saint Como, with you

Question 2 At what age does F. Gigot de Lapeyronie become a doctor?

Question 2bis What surgical act is not of the eighteenth Century?

A: appendectomy

B: cataract surgery by removal of the lens

C: Ligature of the arteries

Opposite, there are beautiful buildings of our time: (No. 27) the Hôtel de Monsieur de Bossugues, a member, with my friend, your mystery person, of the Court of Auditors, and to its left, the

imposing Hôtel Fourque (No. 25) built by our friend, François Lamouroux, the Principal Treasurer: Admire the beautiful frieze carved on the pediment... Thanks to Richelieu, then Louis XIV and Louis XV, the city has become a centrepiece of the Royal Administration in the South. It is the capital of what is called Lower-Languedoc. The seat of an Intendance [Quartermasters] and various institutions (Court of Auditors, Royal Academy of Sciences, etc.), the city is experiencing very good times.



Especially if we add the manufacture of wool and cotton, the production of verdigris, the exploitation of the salt marshes and wine exports. I myself have invented a process of adding sugar in winemaking to improve the quality of

wine, which I hope will go down in history! Montpellier, with all this, explodes and contributes to the renewal of our time!

We decide to go up the Medieval Rue de l'Argenterie, on the left, passing in front of the Hôtel de Pommier-Layrargues (No. 3) with its mascarons in the windows. At the top of the street, in the small Impasse Barnabé, stands the Hôtel Hostelier-Saint-Jean (No. 1) where, in the last century, the Protestants met to decide - or not - whether to convert to Catholicism after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Opposite, and always beautiful, is the former Palais des Rois d'Aragon [Palace of the Kings of Aragon] (No. 10) known as the Hôtel de Clair.

(Today, this street is one of the most commercial, with "trendy" shops)

We arrive at the Place de l'Hôtel de ville, where you can see the Eglise Notre Dame-des-Tables, rebuilt many times, but still the emblem of our city, with its black virgin – deemed to be miraculous.

My friend, elected as Vice-Chairman of the City of Montpellier Council, is very interested in the hectic activity of this place. The Fontaine des Licornes really takes up all the space... one day it will have to be moved somewhere else!



(It is now the Place Jean Jaurès -with the Jaurès statue in the centre - Under the place, the remains of the crypt of the lost church are preserved, where the Montpellier History Museum - closed for renovation - can be found... It is here that Montpellier was born and continues, every night, with major student events. In 1865, the Fontaine des Licornes was moved to the Place de la Canourgue)

Action 3 Photo of the statue of Jean Jaurès, with you

Question 3 Notre Dame des Tables: what were the tables?

Question 3bis From the 18th century on, what energy source was the power supply to the 600 public lanterns?

A: Olive oil

B: Tallow

C: Rapeseed oil

But no time to stop; we cross the place and dash through the Rue de la Petite Loge towards the Rue Loix et Actes de l'autorité publique (which later would become the Place Pétrarque,

named after an Italian humanist who came to study law, like your mystery person, in Montpellier). One day, perhaps, there will be a real place... one which would showcase one of the oldest buildings in the city: the lovely Hôtel de Varennes (No. 2), its stunning Gothic vaulted rooms and its fifteenth-century well...

Don't forget to take a look in the Rue Embouque-d'Or - on the right - lined with the most beautiful residences in the city of our time, notably the Hôtel de Manse (at No. 4). Then, retrace your steps to take a right, onto the Rue de l'Aiguillerie, beautifully developed in the last century: The Hôtel de Planque (at No. 25), beautifully decorated with mascarons where faces symbolise the dawn, day, dusk and night, the Hôtel de Griffy (at No. 26), the Hôtel Estorc Saint Ferréol (at No. 29), the Hôtel de la Société Royale des Sciences, with its pediment decorated with globes and measuring tools... (at No. 31).

Turning left, we arrive in front of the Hôtel de Baudon-de-Mauny

(No. 1 Rue de la Carbonnerie) built for the director of the king's estates: my friend, who loves decorations, smiles at the masks and gargoyles on the oculus and the festoons on the facade... Rather noticeable, like my friend! We turn left into the Rue Delpech: on the Place du Marché aux fleurs (current name,



No. 7) the Hôtel de Mirman, owned by Jean de Mirman, Treasurer General of France: As we know, senior civil servants work for France... but also work for themselves... and a lot! Inside, it looks like the Château de Blois... All that should change... We need a revolution!

That's what we talked about last night at the Café Montpelliérain, the seat of the Jurists' Association...



(Today, it is the Place du Marchés aux Fleurs, with its "trendy Gay" bars)

Action 4 Photo of the porch of the Mirman Hotel, with you
Question 4 In 1762, what did John Montagu invent?
Question 4bis How many people lived in Montpellier in 1793?

A: 32,895

B: 35,410

C: 38,576

We leave in the opposite direction from the Place and pass by the Intendance du Languedoc, housed in the former Hôtel de Ganges, to arrive at the Place Chabaneau.

(Since 1800, the Prefecture of the Hérault department has been housed in this building, which was renovated in the nineteenth century).

My friend especially loves this spot which includes the house where he was born. Recently, a fountain decorated with lions' heads and a statue of a woman was built...

The battle for safe drinking water was fought by the former Mayor of Montpellier, the father of your mystery person: During his second term, he discovered that the Intendant of

Languedoc, the Comte de Saint-Priest, was diverting the city's drinking water to irrigate his land. True to himself, he attacked Saint-Priest, who had him dismissed. After his disgrace, he used his prerogative as an Adviser to the Court of Auditors to systematically monitor the accounts of the Intendant of Languedoc and the new Mayor of Montpellier. Drinking water is important: it means hygiene for all, in homes and in the street!

Action 5 Photo of the statue of Chabaneau Square, with you
Question 5 What symbolizes this statue?

**Question 5bis The only parts of the body cleaned regularly,
from the Middle Ages to the 18th century:**

A: Hands and feet

B: feet and face

C: hands and face

Via the Medieval Rue du Palais, name carved in stone, we continue towards the Place de la Canourgue: fortunately, Richelieu, preferring to renovate the badly damaged Cathédrale Saint Pierre, stopped the work on the new cathedral, intended for this site... otherwise we wouldn't be able to wander through such a charming place! Did you know that in our time, this is the only walk inside the city?!



To the south of the Place, at the corner of the Rue du Palais-des-Guilhems, stands the Hôtel de Sarret, the home of the King's Advisor to the Court of Auditors: A companion (craft apprentice) of the Tour de France, surely a stonemason, carefully studied the wonderful stereotomy of the asymmetric squinch of the Hôtel's corner...

In the street opposite, with its facade with many mascarons, stands the Hôtel de Jerphanion Cambacérés. Opposite, on the Place, towards the Rue du Vestiaire, stands the beautiful Hôtel Richer de Belleval, built on the former site of the 1st Château des Guilhems, the 1st dynasty to have power in Montpellier; we admire the atlantes supporting the balcony of the facade.

(This building is now the Palais de Justice annex; It was home to the Mayor of Montpellier from 1816 to 1971)

Action 6 Photo of the trunk, with you

Question 6 This trumpet is a companionic "remark":

who are the Companions of the Tour de France?

Question 6bis Richelieu stopped the construction of the new cathedral:

A: because he did not want to give money to a city that had supported the Protestant Reformers

B: because the budget was far too high

C: because there have been strong embezzlement of money by the bishop's friends

A little trip round the Cathédrale Saint Pierre? A vestige of the Middle Ages, with its huge pillars and two towers, massive and imposing, it proudly displays the new layout of its forecourt paved with cobblestones... The Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, my friend, your mystery person, absolutely wants to take time to stop at the Couvent Saint Benoit, which became the headquarters of



the Episcopate... He has several people to meet; discussions are underway to transfer the faculty of medicine to these premises...

My friend is very well networked: He knows all the influential people in the city; he has a leading position to drive change! He is a man of power, not for power itself, but to play his part in the progress... of mankind!

(Today, this monument is the Faculty of Medicine, transformed in the eighteenth century by the architect Giral, building the bridge that would be the main entrance; in 1864, bronze statues by Lapeyronie and Barthez were installed; listed as an Historical monument since 2004)

Action 7 Photo of the statues of the faculty of medicine, with your group

Question 7 What are the medieval pillars of the cathedral called?

Question 7bis In what year the Faculty of Medicine moved to the convent of Saint Benoit:

A: 1800

B: 1805

C: 1807

We retrace our steps, going up the Rue Saint Pierre and the Rue Sainte Croix, reaching the Rue Plan du Palais, the seat of the Court of Audit, Aids and Finances, in the former palace of the Kings of Aragon and Mallorca, built on the site of the last of the Châteaux des Guilhems.

(Today, at this location, stands the nineteenth-century Palais de Justice, with a peristyle with 6 Corinthian columns, adorned with statues of Cardinal André Hercule de Fleury, Minister of State of

Louis XV and the Archchancellor of the 1st Empire, Jean-Jacques Régis de Cambacérès)



Here we are in front of the Arc de Triomphe! It was built in place of an old city gate, which gave access to the Puy d'Arquinel, the "stony" location called Peyrou. Before its construction, a drawbridge let you cross a moat that marked the boundary of the ramparts of the "commune clôturée". There is now a stone bridge 28 metres wide. Built in honour of King Louis XIV, the 4 medallions evoke the key moments of his reign: Construction of the canal des 2 mers and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes on the city side, Hercules hunting an eagle (the Empire) and Hercules slaying a lion (England) as well as cities, on the other side... On the cartouche, above, there is a tribute to the King who brought peace!

An irony of history that these sculptures were created by Catholic... as well as Protestant 'compagnon' stonemasons! An ode to peace for a King who revoked the Edict of Nantes and signed the "Code noir" which defined the conditions of slavery! My friend, a humanist, strongly imbued with justice, who found it disgusting ... our country asks for so many changes! The hereditary monarchy is neither legitimate nor fair! He would fight to assert those rights...

Action 8 Photo of the Arc de Triomphe

Question 8 What is the name of the Edit that revoked the Eda in Nantes?

Question 8bis Who was the "keyboardist":

A: The Treasurer of the Consulate of Montpellier

B: The Concierge of City Hall

C: The bell ringer of Notre Dame des Tables

We then return to the Place Royale
(now the Promenade du Peyrou)...

It was the Intendant of the province, Nicolas Lamoignon de Basville, who, in the last century, decided to create this leisure walk, on the highest point of the city, which was previously used for storing grain.

In the middle of the place stands the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. It is said that the sculptor committed suicide because he realised that he had forgotten the stirrups... In fact, this is wrong, since the Sun King is depicted as Emperor Marcus



Aurelius in Rome! At the back of the plaza stands a monumental water tower that distributes drinking water from the source of the Lez. Hexagonal in shape, decorated with Corinthian columns, it is supplied from the 14-kilometre long Saint-Clément aqueduct, which ends with the 51 arches that reach 21.5 metres high, with a double row of overlapping arches... You know the best thing; the masonry contractor is called Ricard!

Action 9 Photo of the Arceaux, taken next to the Water Castle

Question 9 What was the model of the Aqueduct?

Question 9bis How long the construction of the aqueduct

Saint Clement lasted:

A: 11 years and 10 months

B: 12 years and 6 mes

C: 12 years and 10 months

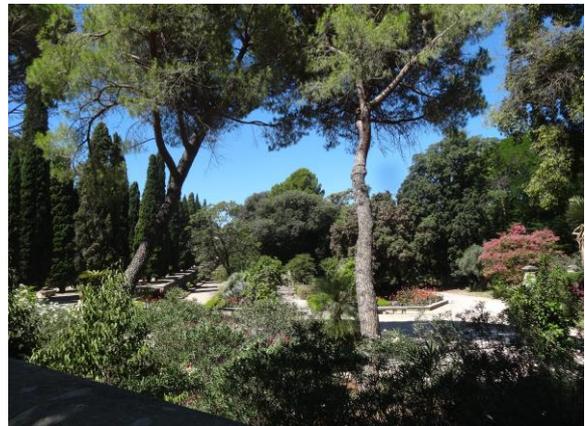
After admiring the view of the city... as far as the sea, we decide to finish our walk in the cool of the Jardin des plantes... a lush garden, so dear to Pierre Richer de Belleval: Imagine, 30 years after its creation, granted by King Henri IV, the garden was severely damaged when King Louis XIII's troops paraded there during the siege of the city that lasted 50 days!

So, Pierre, a medical doctor, who managed the chair of anatomy and botany, rebuilt it with his own money... with 2,000 plant species found in his trips to Italy and the Alps!

It is thanks to this garden, the first one developed in France, that botany as a science in itself developed, around big names like Pierre Magnol or Augustin Pyrame de Candolle.

It is a model of the rational approach to nature, and is therefore closer to the Enlightenment...

My friend and myself are men of our time: We fight against prejudice, which is accepted without examination by reason, and abuse. We believe that a new world order will allow men to live in happiness. Our role is, therefore, to criticise what exists,



to eliminate anything that harms the freedom of the individual. Through his writings, my friend wants to educate people and make them aware of their rights.

In the garden, we like visiting the monument of a precursor: Rabelais, who came to study in Montpellier, Rabelais, the young scholar monk who wrote to Budé, then the greatest scholar in France, that it was time to turn to the sunlight (of intelligence

and knowledge). Rabelais, who does not understand that some still revel in the mists of a bygone era..."

Action 10

Photo of your group

Question 10

Who is Consulate UNKNOWN ?

Question 10bis

**What has it implemented?
What's left?**

