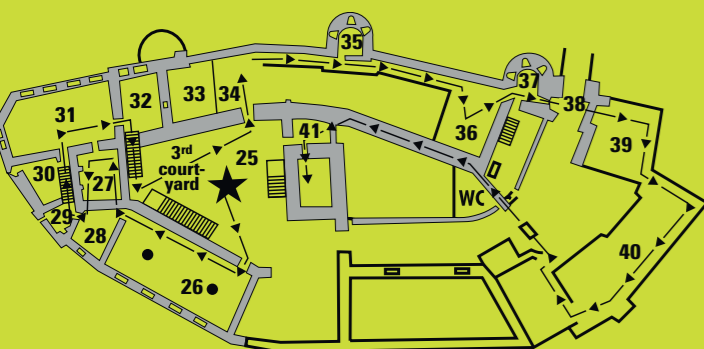


systematically scraped, reinforced and restored, particularly the walls where the paintings were most damaged. Spoilt by water seepage, they were partly restored between 1985 and 1995 and most of the repainting undertaken between 1914 and 1916 has been removed.

Despite their fragmented appearance, these paintings were designed as a scholarly whole around a central subject, Christ, to satisfy the request of their sponsor, Amédée V. The vaults present figures from the Old Testament and John the Baptist, whereas the walls show figures from the New Testament.

Go back down the stairs and cross the courtyard!

25. 3rd COURTYARD (F) | The 3rd courtyard, known as the courtyard of honour, was surrounded by the private apartments of the Savoy family.



26. AULA MAGNA (U1) | In the Middle Ages the Savoy family used this room as a reception, banquet or feasting hall. Here they received their vassals and dispensed justice. Called the *Aula Magna* or *Aula Magna Inferior* (large lower room) in the 13th century, it became the milling room during the Bernese period, as a mill and press had been installed. From 1839 it was given the name 'Hall of Justice'.

The black marble columns and lakeside windows date from the 13th century. The ceiling and chimney date from the 15th century.

This room and the two which follow can today be rented for gala dinners, cocktail receptions and concerts. They are therefore sometimes closed to the public.

27. ALLINGES' ROOM (X) | This room was a bedroom in the 13th century and then a powder-house and a wine press during the Bernese period. In the 19th century it was used as an artillery storehouse.

It bears the name of a powerful family who probably occupied the castle during the 12th century, the likely construction date for this tower built to defend the castle.

28. SO-CALLED TORTURE ROOM (U2) | This room was a small sitting room or dressing room during the Savoy period. In the 17th century it was used as an interrogation or torture room.

The murals and ceiling were restored in 1898. Marks on the walls are the result of a subdivision of floors dating from earlier times.

The remaining painted decorations of the transom, capital and post are exceptional as they are very rare. They date from the last third of the 13th century.

29. LATRINES (V) | The privy construction dates from the 13th century.

30. CAMERA NOVA (W) | Like the one above, this room was reserved for the Savoy family at the end of the 14th century. It was called *Camera Nova Juxta Magnum Pelium*, or 'the new room next to the large stove'.

More recently, it has also been known as the Committee Room as the committee of the *Association pour la restauration de Chillon* met there during the 1930s. This association, founded in 1887, was responsible for restoring and running the castle with the support of the State of Vaud until 2002, when it was succeeded by the *Fondation du Château de Chillon*.

31. DOMUS CLERICORUM (G) | In the 13th century the *Domus Clericorum* (the clerks' abode) housed the administration of the Chillon castellany and the bailiwick of Chablais on two floors. This building either collapsed or was demolished in the 16th century. The clerks' room on the lower floor was entirely restored in the first half of the 20th century.

Between 1947 and 1948, the wall paintings were reproduced based on remnants of the 13th century decoration. Remaining decoration found in the torture room was used as a model for painting the ceiling.

32. MODEL ROOM (Y) | This area located beneath the private Savoy chapel dates back to before the 13th century. The models found here today are from the beginning of the 20th century. The result of 38 years of work by the archaeologist Albert Naef, the models show the consecutive stages of the castle's construction.

33. DWELLING (H) | Built between the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries, this main building was used as a storehouse and defensive cover. In the 14th century it was also used as a prison. It collapsed in the 15th century and was only restored at the beginning of the 20th century.

Climb the stairs to the model room, cross the third courtyard and go straight to the fourth courtyard on your left!

34. 4TH COURTYARD (H) | The 4th courtyard, known as the curtain-wall courtyard, was entirely designed to defend and control the old road: thick walls, narrow openings (loopholes and embrasures, for example) and defensive architecture such as hoardings, machicolations and the glacis or defensive apron slope.

35. BASTION (Z1) | The three semi-circular towers were built in about 1230 and then their height raised in several stages and often modified to be adapted for defending the castle. This tower was the second defence tower.

A collection of armour is on display here.

36. LOGIA PARLAMENTI (L) | Between the 13th and 15th centuries this area was a large parlour in the shape of a loggia, which is where its name *Loggia Magna Parlamenti* comes from. The Savoy princes and constables granted audiences and dispensed justice there.

This room was then used as a kitchen until the end of the 15th century and subsequently partly destroyed in the 16th century and turned into a command post to guard the first courtyard. A blacksmith's forge was installed at the end of the 17th century. Finally, in 1836 it was used as a storage area for artillery crates.

37. BASTION (C) | Built for the soldiers of the garrison responsible for guarding the entrance between the 16th and 17th centuries, this third defence tower is the same type as the one described above.

To reach the ramparts and keep, follow the numbers and go straight on!

38. GATEHOUSE (A) | Built in the 15th century, this building is found above the castle entrance.

Enter the watchtower!

39. WATCHTOWER (B) | Located near the entrance, the watchtower, also known as the clock tower, appears to have been built to defend the bridge and castle entrance.

There was probably accommodation for the guards on this floor. Today, the tower houses a service apartment.

40. SENTRIES' GALLERY (N, N1, P, E) | The sentries' gallery has magnificent views over the castle's inner courtyards on one side and the lake, Villeneuve and the Pre-Alps on the other. In the corner, the watchtower rises up like the prow of a ship.

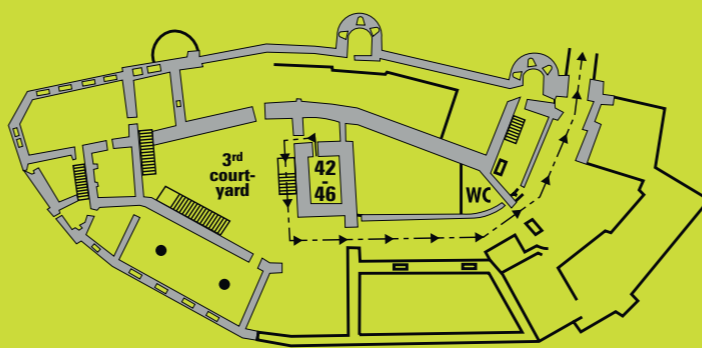
Cross the building housing the castle's administrative offices and come out onto the ramparts overlooking the castle's first and second courtyards, and then the rampart dating from the Savoy period.

Enter the treasury building!

41. TREASURY BUILDING (K) | Dating from the end of the 13th century, this building housed valuable items, deeds of ownership and other documents, particularly the House of Savoy archives. It was turned into a stairwell in 1815.

Follow the numbers to reach the keep!

42-46. KEEP (I/J) | Located near the centre of the Chillon rock, the keep probably dates from the 11th century.



A refuge tower and symbol of power, the keep was also used as a defence observation post, provisional residence, storehouse and, more recently, a prison and powder house. For safety reasons the door of the keep, which is located high from the ground, could only be reached by a ladder or a drawbridge. The height of the keep was raised for the first time at an unknown date and then a second time at the beginning of the 14th century to reach its current height (approx. 25 metres).

In the past only the first floor was habitable. During restoration of the keep in the 20th century, stairs were added to provide access to the top which has a 360° view over the castle and the surrounding area.

The weapons collection (cross-bows, swords, muskets, pikes, halberds, etc) is on display in rooms 43 and 44.

At the bottom of the stairs of the keep and Treasury building, you can reach the exit by crossing the second and first courtyards.

We hope your discovery of the castle has been pleasant and interesting, and we thank you for coming!

If you would like to take home a souvenir of the castle, head for the Museum Shop (No. 2) where you can purchase the renowned *Clos de Chillon* wine, a fabulous Chasselas white wine made and bottled here at the castle. Many books, souvenirs, postcards and toys are also on sale.

Did you use an audio guide? Please return it to the place where you picked it up to claim your ID.

Some rooms in Chillon Castle can be hired for special occasions such as gala dinners, cocktail receptions or concerts.

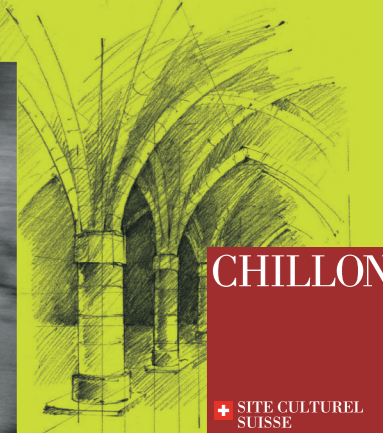
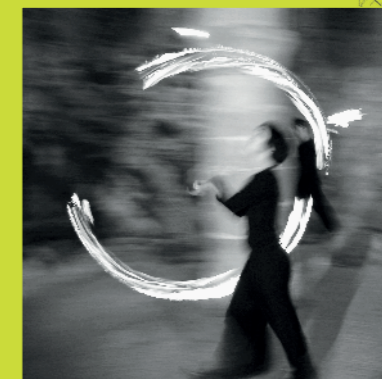
You can also celebrate your child's birthday (7 to 12 year-old) in this idyllic setting or organise a private visit.

To keep up to date with what's happening at the castle, sign up to our monthly newsletter.

You can also join the Association *Amis du château* and get many advantages as free access to the castle and better prices for the *Clos de Chillon*.

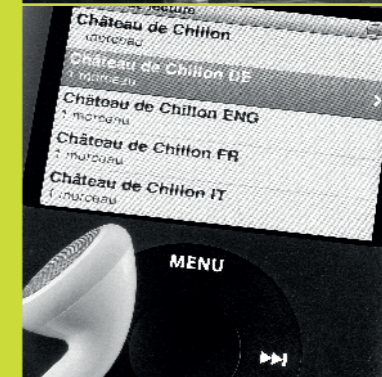
For more detailed information, go to our website www.chillon.ch.

Our team will be delighted to welcome you again!



CHILLON

SITE CULTUREL SUISSE



Dear visitor,

We are delighted to welcome you to Chillon Castle!

This brochure suggests the itinerary you can follow to discover the castle. The numbers indicate the direction of the visit and can be found on different maps. A special guide for children aged between 6 and 10 is available in French, English and German and can be obtained at the ticket office, the Museum Shop (No. 2) and the audio guide desk (No. 4).

You can also rent audio guides there (iPods) which provide a commentary on the castle's architecture and tell its story in French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Chinese and Japanese.

The recommended route is also marked with information about the building and its history, as well as the life of its occupants during various periods, in French, English and German.



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With collections from the **mcah** Musée cantonal d'archéologie et d'histoire Lausanne

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#ChateauChillon
#Chillon

Chillon Castle is a historical monument. It is under video surveillance. Respecting a few rules will allow everyone to enjoy their visit in the best conditions and to preserve its heritage for future generations.

It is strictly forbidden:

- **To smoke inside the castle, including the courtyards.**
- **To eat and drink inside the castle, except in the areas specifically provided.**
- **To bring in animals, other than guide dogs for the blind.**
- **To write signatures or to tag the walls in the castle.**
- **To touch the murals, tapestries, furniture and the weapons collection. They can be damaged by just the slightest touch.**

We would also greatly appreciate your speaking softly and not using your mobile phone. Other visitors will then be able to discover this monument in a calm atmosphere most favourable for enjoying the visit.

As this is a listed medieval building many hundreds of years old, it is not always possible to ensure usual safety norms. We therefore recommend that you pay particular attention to any obstacles that might be in some way dangerous (low doorways, steep stairs and so on). Visitors are responsible for their own safety, as well as that of any person in their charge.

Join us on the first leg of the journey and discover Chillon Castle and its history. We hope you enjoy your visit!

HISTORY | In its current form Chillon Castle is the result of several centuries of different constructions and alterations.

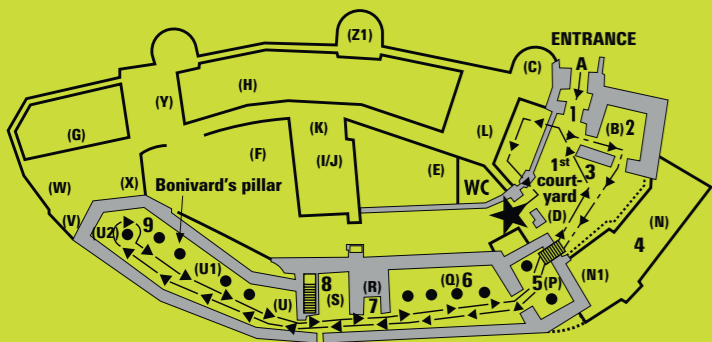
The small rocky island on which the castle is built acted both as natural protection and a strategic location to control movement between the north and south of Europe.

The castle's history was marked by three important periods:

- (1) The Savoy era (12th century to 1536);
- (2) The Bernese era (1536 to 1798);
- (3) The Vaudois era (1798 until today).

Excavations carried out from the end of the 19th century, particularly those by the cantonal archaeologist Albert Naef (1862-1936), indicate that the site of Chillon has been occupied since the Bronze Age.

The oldest written mention of the castle dates back to 1150 and establishes that the Savoy family already controlled the fortress and hence the path along the lake shore.



The Swiss, more specifically the Bernese, conquered the Vaud region and occupied Chillon in 1536. For more than 260 years the castle was used as a fortress, arsenal and prison. The Bernese left Chillon at the time of the Vaud revolution in 1798. The State of Vaud became its owner when it was created in 1803.

Restoration of the monument began at the end of the 19th century and continues today.

The names of the rooms are followed by a letter which refers to the castle's classification system. This means that you can differentiate between the various main buildings which are grouped around five courtyards and a central keep. On the land side, the castle is designed for defence, while the lakeside buildings were the residence.

1. ENTRANCE (A) | You have just passed an 18th century bridge which straddles a natural moat. Excavations carried out at the start of the 20th century led to the discovery of several objects which played a part in Chillon's history: stove tiles, pieces of leather, shards of crockery and glassware, etc.

2. MUSEUM SHOP (B) | In its current form this tower dates from the 15th century. It ensured defence of the bridge and the castle entrance.

The walls and chimney hood are decorated with paintings done in 1898 -1899 from elements kept in the castle. Like much of the castle's decor, they were created using tempera, a technique used in the Middle Ages involving mixing coloured pigments with water and glue.

Today this area houses the castle's Museum Shop and audio guides for hire.

3. 1st COURTYARD (D) | The 1st courtyard was surrounded by castle services. Originally, this courtyard was not so large; it was only laid out as it is today after an earthquake in 1584.

4. CASTLE MODEL (N) | In the past, ancient pigsties and stables dating from the second half of the 16th century were located here.

Today, the area is also used for reception purposes. You can rent audio guides here and see the castle model.

Leave the room and go down to No. 5. Watch your head and mind the steps!

5. CELLAR (P) | Probably dating back to the 11th century, this area was subsequently extended and reorganised. In its current state it dates from the 13th century; the Gothic vaults are typical of this architectural period. It was used as a wine cellar and storeroom.

6. STOREHOUSE (Q) | Here, you can see the rock on which the castle is built. This storehouse dates from the 13th century, as do the next ones. Originally, this room was used to store goods and as a shelter for the garrison. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was turned into an arsenal for the Bernese squadron.

7. PRISON (R) | In the past, prisoners were kept here.

8. POSTERN (S) | This area was originally used as a cellar.

The postern gate (a small door built into the castle wall or fortification) possibly allowed the castle's occupants to unload goods or, if necessary, escape via the lake, as occurred in 1536 when the castle was taken by the Bernese.

It probably became an execution room in the 16th century.

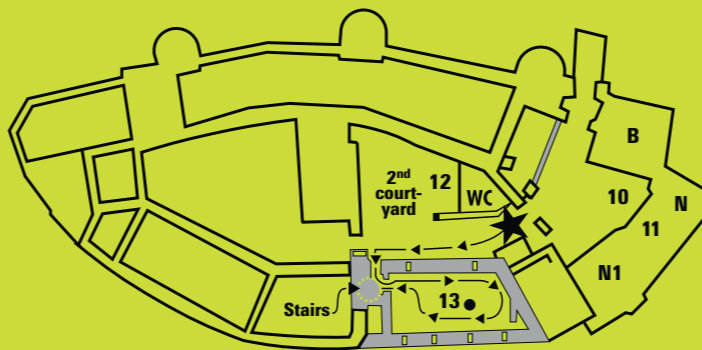
9. BONIVARD'S PRISON (U, U1, U2) | This store for supplies and weapons was turned into a prison in approximately 1290.

The prison owes its fame to the English poet Lord Byron who, in 1816, recounted the captivity of François Bonivard (1493-1570) in his poem *The Prisoner of Chillon*.

Retrace your steps and take the stairs to go straight to the second courtyard (No. 12), or go down to the crypt (No. 10).

10. CRYPT (D) | Located in the first courtyard, this crypt was discovered during excavations at the end of the 19th century. It was doubtless part of a chapel which probably dated from the 11th century and served the village of Chillon which, at that time, was located between the cliff and the castle (under the current road and railway lines). The chapel must have been abandoned in the 13th century when the chapel in the upper part of the castle was built.

Today, only remnants of the altar and the stairs remain.



11. ANCIENT WALL (N1, N, B) | The walls of the fortification which can be seen here are the first fortified extension, dating from before the 13th century.

Leave by the stairs at the far end of the fortification to reach the fountain terrace. From there, go to the 2nd courtyard.

12. 2nd COURTYARD (E) | The passageway between the 1st and 2nd courtyards was much narrower originally. It was enlarged in 1836 to allow canons to pass through.

In the Middle Ages the castle administrator, a Savoy officer known as the castellan or constable, lived in the buildings around the courtyard.

The keep built at the center of the fortification in the 11th century is the oldest building still visible today in Chillon.

13. CONSTABLE'S DINING ROOM (Q) | Restoration of this room at the start of the 20th century has given it a medieval look. Here, as on most of the castle's walls, the decor has been created using tempera (see No. 2 above) from models dating from the end of the 13th century. However, the oak columns are original ones from the 13th century. The coffered ceiling and chimney date from the 15th century.

This room is in the part of the castle previously used as a residence, explaining the large windows dating from the 13th century. During the Savoy period, it was used as a dining room for the constable. During the Bernese period, it was divided in two: one part was used as a kitchen and the other as a sitting room.

Leave the dining room and make your way to the next floor.

14. AULA NOVA (Q) | This room, restored in the 20th century, was probably a large ceremonial room for the constable.

The tunnel vault ceiling was restored between 1925 and 1926 by the archaeologist Albert Naef.

The decorations on the walls, painted at the start of the 20th century, are inspired by examples preserved in the *Camera Domini* (No. 19). The large shield with the Savoy coat of arms on the far wall dates from the 15th century.

Leave the room and visit the following rooms on the same floor.

You are now entering the part of Chillon used as a private residence by the House of Savoy. In principle, these rooms were only opened, furnished and occupied when the Savoy were at the castle.

15. ANTECHAMBER (S) | This antechamber provides access to the Bernese bedroom. It was probably occupied by staff and servants. The Bernese-style ceiling was restored in 1931.

16. BERNESE BEDROOM (S) | Used as a bedroom in the Middle Ages, this room probably had the same function during the Bernese period. The Bernese decor, painted on a white background and adorned with plants, fruit and animals, dates from the start of the 17th century.

17. PETER II ROOM (U) | This room accommodated guests during the Savoy period. The lower parts of the walls are painted in grey against a white background (1587). Above, very significant remains of designs painted in the 13th century can be seen. The partition was rebuilt in 1921.

18. COAT-OF-ARMS HALL (U1) | The coats-of-arms room was a reception room in the Middle Ages. Its location, just above the *Aula Magna* (the large room, No. 26) gave it the name of *Aula Magna Superior*. The chimney and coffered ceiling date from the 15th century.

The polychrome frieze is decorated with coats-of-arms of the Bernese bailiffs, the Chillon administrators who lived in the castle from 1536 to 1733.

19. CAMERA DOMINI (X) | The *Camera Domini*, (the lord's bedroom) was the bedroom of the counts and then dukes of Savoy. It was created in the 13th century under Peter II of Savoy and then completely refurbished in the 14th century. The painted decor dates from that period.

Remnants of murals show animals in the middle of lush vegetation. Lilies and crosses adorn the ceiling. The latter, which allude to the coats of arms of Savoy, were cut out of shiny sheets of tin .

The spiral staircase, built in about 1336, allowed the lord of the castle to climb up to the ramparts or go down to his private chapel.

20. DRAWING ROOM (U2) | Adjoining the bedroom, this room was used in the Middle Ages as a withdrawing or dressing room. The window, corner chimney and murals date from the 13th century. The ceiling dates from the 15th century.

21. LATRINES (V) | This construction dates from the 13th century. The latrines or privies were originally used for waste, either human waste or household refuse. The double opening could indicate a collective use of the privies.

Go down, mind the steps!

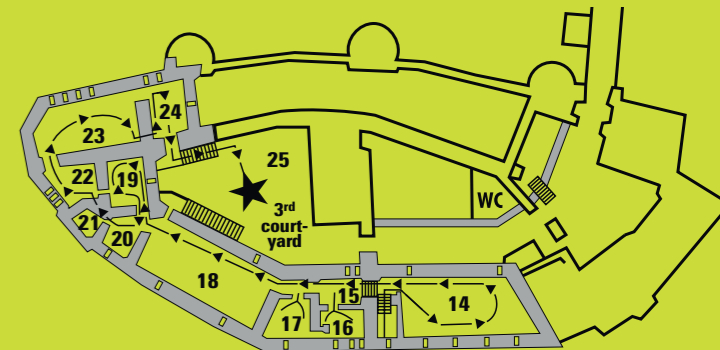
22. WOOD-PANELLED ROOM (W) | This room was probably used in the 14th century to accommodate the ladies of the House of Savoy.

The original 15th century ceiling was moved from Villeneuve to Chillon and put in place in 1931. The panelling, also from Villeneuve, was put in in 1925.

This room has a splendid view over the lake, the town of Montreux and the Chillon vineyards.

The castle's current estate includes 12,500 m² of vineyards. The castle's wine, named *Clos de Chillon*, is produced from a white Chasselas grape of the Vevey-Montreux category, one of the eight Controlled Origin Appellations from the Lavaux and Vaud Chablais. On 28 June 2007 part of Lavaux was added to UNESCO's World Heritage sites.

The wine *Clos de Chillon* is sold exclusively at the Museum Shop and the proceeds go towards conservation and restoration work at the castle.



23. OLD PELIUM (G) | Known as the *Pelium* (stove) in the 13th and 14th centuries, this inner courtyard used to be a large room heated by a stove. In the Middle Ages it was probably used as a workshop for the count's staff for inside work.

The *Pelium* was probably destroyed when the Bernese arrived in the 16th century. The courtyard and room below were restored at the beginning of the 20th century.

Enter the chapel - mind your head!

24. CHAPEL (Y) | Saint-George's chapel was the private chapel of the counts and subsequently dukes of Savoy. Abandoned at the time of the Reformation, it was used as a granary and then a powder-house during the Bernese period. The chapel returned to its original function in the 19th century, becoming the place of worship for prisoners when the castle became a cantonal prison.

The openings date from about 1250 and the Gothic vaults from the end of the 13th century. The original decoration on the walls and ceiling dates from the beginning of the 14th century. Between 1914 and 1916 the paint was