

Chapter 1 : The gardens | Welcome to the Palace of Versailles

The Legend of Maxim's begins in May Irma de Montigny, an attractive courtesan, opens the door of a small bistro, located at 3 rue Royale. Just a few days earlier, Maxim's was founded as a bistro by Maxime Gaillard, formerly a waiter.

Etymology[edit] To be precise, the real name of the statue is Menneke Pis. From the beginning, the fountain played an essential role in the distribution of drinking water. It stood on a column and poured water into a double rectangular basin of stone. It was probably cast and installed in 1378. During this time, the column supporting the statue and the double rectangular basin collecting water were completely remodeled by Daniel Raessens. Harrewijn During its history, the statue faced many hazards. It survived undamaged the bombardment of Brussels of by the French army, but the pipes having been affected, it could not deliver its water for some time. A pamphlet published the same year recounts this episode. This text is the oldest attesting that Manneken Pis had become "an object of glory appreciated by all and renowned throughout the world". It is also the first time that it served as a symbol for the people of Brussels. It is also traditionally said that after the bombardment, it was triumphantly placed again on its pedestal. On that occasion, the following passage from the Bible was inscribed above its head: *In petra exaltavit me, et nunc exaltavi caput meum super inimicos meos* "The Lord placed me on a stone base, and now I raise my head above my enemies". The water simply flowed through a grating in the ground, which was replaced by a basin, in the 19th century. In its new setting, Manneken Pis gives the impression of being smaller than in its original layout. The latter prevented access to water, relegating the fountain to a decorative and symbolic role. This correlates with efforts by the City of Brussels , starting in 1845, to allow for the distribution of drinking water in homes. Legend has it that the statue was removed, in 1795, and found in the Flemish town of Grammont Dutch: As a sign of their appreciation, the people of Brussels gave this city a replica of the statue. In reality, the first attempted theft was made, in 1795, by a group of French grenadiers stationed in Brussels. The population rebelled against this deed and threatened a bloody revenge. He also authorised him to carry the sword, and decorated him with the Cross of St. The perpetrator was heavily punished; he was condemned to forced labour for life, and was first tied for an hour to stocks on the Grand Place. The original statue was broken into 11 pieces during this abduction and was restored by a specialised welder , under the supervision of sculptor Gilles-Lambert Godecharle. The statue was then screwed onto a new base marked " - REST ". Manneken Pis experienced similar misadventures in the 20th century. Two attempted thefts occurred in 1935 and 1937. Some accounts say that it has been stolen up to seven times; in January 1935, by students of the Antwerp student association "De Wikings" of the Sint-Ignatius Handelshogeschool Higher Business Education , now part of the Antwerp University , who "hijacked" the statue for five days before handing it over to the Antwerp authorities. In June 1937, the Antwerp magazine De Post received an anonymous phone call, signaling that the body was in the Charleroi Canal. It was found there by divers, sent by the magazine, and was brought back to Brussels, on 27 June. In 1937, the troops of this two-year-old lord were battling against the troops of the Berthouts, the lords of Grimbergen , in Ransbeke now Neder-Over-Heembeek. The troops put the infant lord in a basket and hung the basket in a tree to encourage them. From there, the boy urinated on the troops of the Berthouts, who eventually lost the battle. The city had held its ground for some time, so the attackers conceived of a plan to place explosive charges at the city walls. A little boy named Julianske happened to be spying on them, as they were preparing. He urinated on the burning fuse and thus saved the city. There was, at the time middle of the 15th century, perhaps as early as 1465, a similar statue made of stone. The statue was stolen several times. The merchant hastily formed a search party, which scoured all corners of the city, until the boy was found happily urinating in a small garden. The merchant, as a gift of gratitude to the locals who helped out during the search, had the fountain built. The woman, panic-stricken by the loss of her child, called upon everyone she came across, including the mayor of the city. A citywide search began, and when at last the child was found, he was urinating on the corner of a small street. The story was passed down over time and the statue was erected as a tribute to the well-known legend. Since 1937, the costumes are managed by the non-profit association "The Friends of Manneken-Pis", who review hundreds of designs submitted each year, and select a small number to be produced and used. From 1937 to 1999,

he was offered some thirty costumes. But it was especially after that the movement took on an exceptional dimension; he had more than costumes in , more than in , and more than in Many costumes represent the national dress of nations whose citizens come to Brussels as tourists; others are the uniforms of assorted trades, professions, associations, and branches of the civil and military services. Cups will be filled up with the beer flowing from the statue and given out to people passing by. This site is served by the premetro station Bourse on lines 3 and 4 and the bus stops Grand Place and Cesar de Paepe. Although the Manneken Pis of Brussels is the best-known, others exist. There is an ongoing dispute over which Manneken Pis is the oldest – the one in Brussels or the one in Geraardsbergen. It is necessary to distinguish the official copies offered by the City of Brussels from copies and imitations carried out privately by admirers of the little statue. Official copies were offered to:

Chapter 2 : Hotel La Legende, Brussels, Belgium - blog.quintoapp.com

The legend of Maxim's begins in when Maxime Gaillard, formerly a waiter, opens a small bistro at 3 rue Royale. On May 21, , the day of the Prix de Diane, Irma de Montigny, a young Parisian comedian enters Maxim's.

It may be that the facts present a much different story than what has been handed down in legend. The following is excerpted in its entirety from Old New Orleans: Like all such tales, the story has grown in ferocity through its countless retellings and the probabilities are that even the original story of over a century ago was a gross exaggeration. There are those who denounce historical accuracy when it destroys fallacious tradition — those who claim that a good story must never be sacrificed and crucified on the cross of truth. Much as one admires the colorful tradition of old New Orleans, our mission is to give a factual history of the landmarks of the Vieux Carre. As it was part of the tract given the Ursuline nuns, this was the first, and only, house built on this particular site. One of their daughters was christened Marie Delphine Macarty. Louis Cathedral by Luis de Penalver y Cardenas, the first bishop of the diocese of Louisiana, and the marriage certificate was signed by the celebrated Fray Antonio de Sedella. While in Havana, en route to Madrid, Don Ramon suddenly died and a few days later his daughter was born in the Cuban city. Left a widow, Delphine Macarty and her baby daughter returned to New Orleans. Four years later, in , she again married, choosing for her husband a prominent banker, merchant, lawyer, and legislator named Jean Blaque, a native of Bearn who had come to Louisiana with Prefect Laussat in . At the time of his marriage, June 16, , Blaque purchased the residence at Royal Street and in this home Delphine became the mother of four other children: Jean Blaque died in , and Delphine Macarty remained a widow until June 12, , when she again married. Her third husband was Dr. The Lalaurie mansion was erected in and for the next two years was the scene of many fashionable affairs, for the Lalauries entertained on an elaborate plan. On the afternoon of April 10, , an aged cook set fire to the house during the absence of her mistress. When neighbors rushed into the mansion to fight the fire and try to save the furniture and other valuables, slaves were found chained in their quarters. Although the fire was extinguished, the indignation of those who found the helpless slaves blazed high and a newspaper editor, Jerome Bayon of the Bee, published a heated account of the happening and quoted those who had investigated the Lalaurie slave quarters. This newspaper account roused public indignation to such a pitch that on April 15 a mob, led by irresponsibles, charged the house and began to wreck it. The rowdies were finally dispersed by a company of United States regulars who had been called out by a helpless sheriff. During the excitement Madame Lalaurie and her husband took to their carriage and, with their faithful Creole black coachman Bastien on the box, swept through the howling, cursing rabble and, with the horses lashed to a the full gallop, made her way out of the city. It is supposed the carriage reached Bayou St. John where a lake craft was secured, for on April 21, , the Lalauries were in Mandeville, across Lake Pontchartrain, at the home of Louis Coquillon. From Mandeville the Lalauries made their way to Mobile, where a ship took them to France. Neither Delphine nor her husband ever returned to New Orleans. She remained in Paris, living there honored and respected in spite of the lurid tales that lived after her in New Orleans. Following her death on December 7, , her body was secretly returned to New Orleans and buried in St. Another tale, equally untrue, was that the mistress of the mansion buried all her victims in the courtyard well. The general impression that the place was haunted was sufficient to keep superstitious blacks from passing the house after nightfall. These ornamentations show, in the lower oblong panel, Phoebus in his chariot, lashing his griffins. To save the door from the knives of souvenir-hunters, one owner painted it a dingy brown-black. My account, differing in many respects from those of these earlier writers, is based on recently found documents, notarial acts, and family documents. The fully refurbished house had been restored to its former glory after a century of failed business ventures and apartments. The house is a stop on almost every ghost tour in the Quarter, and many tourists knocked on the doors seeking entry. The owner allowed NOLA in to do a feature on the house in hopes of satisfying the curiosity of some. History And Time Line Of The Lalaurie House Lalaurie Ghost Stories And Haunted Legacy Printed Tales Excerpts "In the Rue Royale stands this quaint, old-fashioned house about which so much has been written, and around which cluster so many wild and weird stories, that even in its

philosophic day, few in the old faubourg care to pass the place after nightfall, or, doing so, shudder and hurry on with bated breath, as though midnight ghouls and ghosts hovered near, ready to exercise a mystic spell over all who dare invade its uncanny precincts. Delphine Lalaurie rises to a position of social prominence. She is seen cowhiding the child of a slave when the young girl breaks away and runs onto the balcony. Madame Lalaurie chases the child - who falls and is killed. Madame Lalaurie has her secretly buried at night in an old well in the rear courtyard of the house. She convinced relatives to buy the slaves back for her at auction and return them to her. April - A fire breaks out at the house. Rescuers discover tortured, tormented slaves locked and chained in rooms in the attic. More than a dozen slaves are found - some chained to a wall and in a horrible state. Some were strapped to crudely fashioned operating tables while others were confined in cages made for dogs. Human body parts were scattered around the attic. Some firefighters are said to have fainted at the sight. The entire neighborhood gathers and storms the house. Madame Lalaurie escapes by carriage just ahead of the mob and takes a schooner from St. She is said to have gone to Paris but her whereabouts remain unknown. Rumors persist that she lived on the Northshore, near Covington or Mandeville, Louisiana until her death. The following is the initial local account of the fire at the Royal Street home of Madame Lalaurie. It is reprinted in its entirety. We would shrink from the task of detailing the painful circumstances connected herewith, were it not that a sense of duty and the necessity of exposing and holding to the public indignation such a wretch as the perpetrator, renders it indispensable for us to do so. The flames having spread with an alarming rapidity, and the horrible suspicion being entertained among the spectators that some of the inmates of the premises where it originated, where incarcerated therein, the doors were forced open for the purpose of liberating them. Previous however, to taking this liberty, if liberty it can be called, several gentlemen impelled by their feelings of humanity demanded the keys which were refused them in a gross and insulting manner. Upon entering one of the apartments, the most appalling spectacle met their eyes. Seven slaves more or less horribly mutilated were seen suspended by the neck, with their limbs apparently stretched and torn from one extremity to the other. Language is powerless and inadequate to give a proper conception of the horror which a scene like this must have inspired. These slaves were the property of the demon, in the shape of a woman whom we mentioned in the beginning of this article. They had been confined by her for several months in the situation from which they had thus providentially been rescued and had been merely kept in existence to prolong their suffering and to make them taste all that the most refined cruelty could inflict. But why dwell upon such aggravating and painful particulars! We feel confident that the community share with us our indignation, and that vengeance will fall heavily upon the guilty culprit. Without being superstitious, we cannot but regard the manner in which these atrocities have been brought to light as an especial interposition of heaven. At the time of inditing this fury of the mob remained still unabated and threatens the total demolition of the entire edifice. The New Orleans Bee April 12, The popular fury which we briefly adverted to in our paper of yesterday as consequent upon the discovery of the barbarous and fiendish atrocities committed by the woman Lalaurie upon the persons of her slaves continued unabated the whole of the evening before last and part of yesterday morning. It was found necessary for the purpose of restoring order for the sheriff and his officers to repair to the place of riot and to interpose the authority of the state, which we are pleased to notice proved effectual, without the occurrence of any of those acts of violence which are common upon similar occasions. We regret, however, to state that previously some indignities had been shown to Judge Caponage who ventured to expostulate with the assailants upon the propriety of ceasing their operations and that during the same, deadly weapons were in the hands of many persons, a resort to which at one time was seriously apprehended. Nothing of the kind happily, however, transpired. Nearly the whole of the edifice is demolished, and scarcely any thing remains but the walls, which the popular vengeance have ornamented with various writings expressive of their indignation and the justness of their punishment. This is the first act of its kind that our populace have ever engaged in and although the provocation pleads much in favor of the excesses committed, yet we dread the precedent. Summary punishments the results of the popular excitement in a government of laws can never admit of justification, let the circumstances be ever so aggravating. The whole of yesterday and the preceding day, the police jail was crowded by persons pressing forward to witness the unfortunate wretches who had escaped cruelties that would compare with those of a Domitian a Nero or a

Caligula. Four thousand persons at least, it is computed have already visited these victims to convince themselves of their sufferings. The next owner only lives in it for 3 months. The house is rented out; a furniture store occupies the basement for a short time. The house is a barbershop for a few months. No tenant or business stays too long. It is rumored that there is a curse on the location and that nothing will last long there. What became of the coachman I do not know. The carriage was broken to pieces and thrown into the swamp, and the horses stabbed and left dead upon the road. The house was gutted, the two poor girls having just time to escape from a window. They are now living, in great poverty, in one of the faubergs. The piano, tables and chairs were burned before the house. The feather beds were ripped up, and the feathers emptied into the street, where they afforded a delicate footing for some days. The house stands, and is meant to stand, in its ruined state. It was the strange sight of its gaping windows and empty walls, in the midst of such a busy street, which excited my wonder, and was the cause of my being told the story the first time. Stories were told and retold of the strange lights and shadow objects that were seen flitting about in different apartments, their forms draped with sheets, skeleton heads protruding. School becomes high school for black girls only. It stays as a school just this one year. Dismal failure when rumor spreads about owner of school and no one attends planned soiree and concert. Owner closed the Dance school the very next day. That night, it is rumored that the spirits of the Lalaurie house held a wild carnival to celebrate their triumph. He was thought to be a pauper. Contents of house auctioned off. Beoubay owner at the time found a tenantâ€”Mr. Joseph Edouard Vigneâ€”a few days ago it was discovered that Mr. Come and be convinced. The Consistory sold the house in

Chapter 3 : Corinthia Hotels :: Corinthia Hotel Brussels

Step into a mysterious and captivating world at the Legend Hotel! This boutique hotel located on the famous rue de Rennes proposes 38 rooms imaginatively decorated with warm colours.

Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The family struggled financially after hurricanes destroyed their estate in This marriage would be highly beneficial for the Tascher family, because it kept the Beauharnais money in their hands; however, year-old Catherine died on 16 October , before she could leave Martinique for France. She married Alexandre on 13 December , in Noisy-le-Grand. They had two children: He was jailed in the Carmes prison in Paris. In June , a new law allowed her to recover the possessions of Alexandre. Marriage to Napoleon[edit] Bust of Josephine Bonaparte, c. Marble, from Paris, France. Bequeathed by Miss F. In , she met Napoleon Bonaparte , six years her junior, and became his mistress. In a letter to her in December, he wrote, "I awake full of you. During their separation, he sent her many love letters. In February , he wrote: In , he said, "Power is my mistress. The party travelled in two carriages. Eventually, however, through the efforts of her daughter Hortense, the two were reconciled. Napoleon began to create lists of eligible princesses. The divorce ceremony took place on 10 January and was a grand but solemn social occasion, and each read a statement of devotion to the other. Napoleon once remarked after marrying Marie-Louise that despite her quick infatuation with him "he had married a womb". Commissioned by Napoleon as a present to Josephine but she rejected it. She remained on good terms with Napoleon, who once said that the only thing to come between them was her debts. Her daughter Hortense is interred near her. Napoleon learned of her death via a French journal while in exile on Elba , and stayed locked in his room for two days, refusing to see anyone. Lucia in and stated on page that: Lucia, who entertain the conviction that Mademoiselle Tascher de La Pagerie, better known as Empress Josephine, was born in the island of Saint Lucia and not Martinique as commonly supposed. Amongst others the late Sir John Jeremie appears to have been strongly pressed with the idea. The grounds of belief rest upon the following circumstances to which I find allusions are made in a St. Lucia newspaper in Lucia after the Peace of ; that upon a small estate on the acclivity of Morne Paix Bouche which was called La Cauzette , where the future Empress first saw light on the 23rd of June of that year; and they continued to reside there until , at which period the father was selected for the important office of the Intendant of Martinique, whither he immediately returned with his family. Lucian families, including the late Mme. Darlas Delomel and M. Raphael being in France many years after, was induced to pay a visit to Malmaison on the strength of his former acquaintance, and met with a gracious reception from the Empress-Queen Dowager. It is also assumed that the de Taschers estate in Martinique was a pied-a-terre [occasional lodging] with his mother-in-law.

Chapter 4 : Jason Robards - IMDb

Step into a mysterious and captivating world at the Legend Hotel! This 4-star boutique hotel located on the famous rue de Rennes proposes 38 rooms imaginatively decorated with warm colours.

Close Versailles Gardens Boutique The Gardens Boutique offers numerous collections of books, souvenirs and gifts based around the theme of the gardens or Marie-Antoinette. Open every day except Monday from: Orange trees from Portugal, Spain and Italy and lemon and pomegranate trees. Some of the trees are over years old. During winter, pink laurels and palm trees are kept there. Visitors cannot enter the Orangerie without a guide. The central group was sculpted in marble by the Marsy brothers and represents Latona and her children. The statues were originally set on a rock, in The two groups of horses that surround the sculpture are the work of Gilles Guerin and brothers Gaspard and Balthazar Marsy. It has scarcely been modified since its creation. Louis XIV extended and decorated it with the impressive and celebrated group in gilded lead representing Apollo on his chariot. At that time, it was referred to as the "water feature beneath the Dragon" or the "Pines feature". Ange-Jacques Gabriel modified the outlines slightly in , and saw the sculpted decorations set in place. The new fountain, inaugurated by Louis XV, contains ninety nine water jets and effects. It features a peristyle with 32 marble columns. Proserpine Ravished by Pluto. Although innocent in this case, it was indeed the location favoured by the Queen for her nocturnal meetings. The subject is taken from the myth of the fall of the Titans, who were buried under the rocks of Mount Olympus, which they had tried to climb in defiance of the prohibition of Jupiter. The sculptor depicts a giant half-buried under the rocks and in the throes of death. The original design no longer exists. The features sculpted in lead served to decorate the fountains of the Grand Trianon garden at that time. It consists of three terraces, each with a different fountain. It was restored to its former glory in , with its magnificent design and its fountains as envisaged by the King. However, during the reign of Louis XIV, a large triumphal arch existed here, giving its name to this green space. The fountains of Glory and Victory did not survive the passage of time. Close Electric vehicle hire - Little Venice From the North terrace, the electric vehicles with audioguides will help you to discover the park of Versailles at your own pace. January to 14 February:

Chapter 5 : LALAURIE HOUSE blog.quintoapp.com

Images of the legend exhibition The exhibition presents a large selection of the Napoleonic collection from the palaces of Versailles and Trianon, which is the world's largest on the subject.

Staff is very kind and helpfull. Francois, Switzerland The staff was very kind and helpful! The room was very clean and the bed was very comfortable! Zinonas, Cyprus The was exceptionally large. The hotel was only one block away from the Grand Place. Family room was enormous apartment. Tony, United Kingdom The staff are very nice. The location is excellent. Chocolate stores across the street, waffle store on the corner. We arrived early, at noon, and were able to checkin. Simple, but adequate room. Misthiker, United States of America The staff at front desk were very helpful. They went above expectations to make our stay relaxing and worry free. Loved the chocolate eggs at front desk. Barbara, United States of America Easy and close access to everything. They even offered to drive me to the train station. I already had transportation booked, but just the offer made me definitely want to give them my business in the future. I will make sure to say here next time I am in Brussels. Alexandra, Lebanon Great visit and my room was at the right temperature. Bed had exactly the right level of comfort and new showers have been fitted into the room which was a welcome treat. The breakfast offerings have been tweaked a little which was very much to my liking.

Rue Royale. Restaurant at Saint-Cloud. Bois de Boulogne. English bars at Madeleine. rue Cardinal-Lemoine. Anne-Marie's Fontainebleau Forest. Rue Mouffetard. Saint-Marcel. Gobeline district.

Royal de Luxe Story of the Company This is a company of inventors, stuntmen, poets and scrap-dealers all at once, led by Jean-Luc Courcoult. Royal de Luxe are currently considered to be an iconic, almost mythical, street theater company - equal to the Theatre du Soleil for conventional indoor theatre. Convinced that it was easier to reach an audience by going outside rather than dragging them into a room, the show was played on the streets and in public open spaces. The trio did not stop there, but increased performances with a new production in , "The Mysteries of the big freezer" and took the name of Royal de Luxe, a nod to the model of multi-track tape they used for writing their shows. The titles chosen reflect how important urban culture, objects from modern day life, and a taste for the unorthodox, is for the company. These shows were played in France and abroad, including Germany and Italy, and started to attract growing attention from the general public and theater programmers. In , the company expanded and moved to Lavaur, near Toulouse. There, they developed a collective brand image and began to work on varying forms of entertainment. Specifically, they developed a show extending over three days: Shows were held in French train stations until In , two parades the first of many , were also emerging in two different cities: In , the company produces "Desgarones" Valladolid and Amsterdam , a ritual whereby cars are put to death by putting them on a spit in public on a bus or a tram. Finally, the company explores the joys of the fifteen minute production by reviving "The Semi-final Waterclash" and taking up residence in a space in Toulouse with "The Tree House" and taking "Cars In Trees" to Lisbon in This form is based on the idea of a rendezvous with the audience every day in the same place and at the same time, around an unusual event such as a couple moving into a tree. Thanks to its devastating humour and social relevance, it had great success both nationally and internationally. In , Royal de Luxe packed up and headed for North Africa. They settled in southern Morocco for ten weeks in order to conduct research and development into the souks and markets. The purpose of this long stay was to find new inspiration and to develop new forms of theater that would differ from what Western audiences were accustomed to. This idea would lead the company to make several more trips abroad during the following years. In October , having returned to Toulouse, the company received a call from the mayor of Nantes, offering them funding and the use of a disused warehouse on the banks of the Loire river. It is an offer they cannot refuse. This marks the first official programming for the company and also the first sign of recognition by the French theater institutions. The festival kicks off with a series of twenty-three performances in a further ten French cities as co-production. By , "The True History of France" had been played sixteen times in Europe and nineteen times in France, twice at La Defense in Paris to more than 10, spectators. It is part of the commemoration of the fifth centenary of the discovery of America and receives financial support from the City of Nantes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture. However, Cargo 92 is unlike most other tours: In the cargo hold, Royal de Luxe team builds a French city street where they welcome the public at each stop in South America. In early , on their return from Latin America, the company shut for four months in Nantes to work on a new production, a show without notice. The show "The Traffic-Jams" is born: With this production, the company hoped to engage the audience with accidental theatrical scenes during their daily journeys. Chance and surprise are essential ingredients ; the public should be surprised and unprepared. Motorists and passers-by in Dijon, Antwerp and Saint-Brieuc have all been witness to these imaginary meetings and have had their daily commute enriched by this show. In Royal de Luxe is contractualised and receives assistance from the state becoming an independent company free from commission. One day he fell from the sky and onto a boulevard. When he awoke, the humans had tied him up. The following day, they walked him through the city in a large cage for the entertainment of all. But every night the Giant dreamt, and the humans were afraid of his dreams. So they built a big wall of light to prevent him from sleeping. That night the Giant dreamt so hard he broke his cage and disappeared into the light Although the story is presented in this way, the audience does not know how each day will unfold and they must search for the Giant to find

out what happens next. The Giant is manipulated in full view by a team of actors all dressed in red. With tousled hair, a black look in their eyes and bare legs up to the knee. Faced with this Giant, these friendly characters are reminiscent of Jules Verne and the Lilliputians and add something to this fantastical world. It is these same characters who, using pulleys and strings, will bring to life, through movement and breath, the other Giant characters yet to be born. The following year is devoted to this Giant who has been invited to many cities. He can be spotted in the streets of Calais, Nimes, Nantes and Bayonne. Since escaping Le Havre, the Giant had never stopped traveling, encountering cities and mountains. Exhausted, he enters into the belly of a volcano the name refers to Le Havre national theatre Le Volcan out of the earth and return to this city. So, the humans build him a large raft and the Giant disappears, carried away by the waves. Thus, after passing through other cities, the legend continues to the great delight of audiences. The show is a huge success in its first touring year: In it is played thirty-nine times in eleven cities all over Europe. In , ten performances are held in Australia, and a further twelve in Europe. We estimate that saw the show between and The show is a great success and it is estimated that to people attended. In the same year another show is created, "The Rhinoceros," and with it a new machine. It is previewed in Arles during the Rencontres Internationales de la Photo and is performed every day at the Universal Exhibition in Lisbon in From October to March , Royal de Luxe commits itself to a six month theatrical adventure in Cameroon and moves to Foulou, in the North of the country. The theater happenings take place in village market places in Cameroon. The company draws on African tales to create all sorts of mechanical objects and operated puppets to be manipulated on demand by several actors during these short performances. Of all the shows created during this adventure, "Around Cameroon By Bike" made the greatest impact due to it involving the audience in comedy cycling competition in front of a map of Cameroon. It is during this trip that the Little Black Giant, key character of the next show, takes his first steps. In , Royal de Luxe is back on European soil with a series of shows based on Africa and devised for large cities. A new story-line with the Giant, following the blueprint of previous shows one arrival and one departure with two days in between , is presented to audiences in a show called "Return From Africa". The Giant on his raft is carried to the coast of Africa where he discovers a village of black Giants who welcome him and give him a son, to whom he tells his stories about the small white men. One day, discovering his son has left, the Giant begins his search for him perched on the roof of a bus. Both march in a parade to the rhythm of four huge music machines brought to life by fifty-five musicians from Burkina Faso. The audience, sitting on a bench especially designed for the company, pulls the order of the stories to tell out of a hat and in this way participate directly in the running of the show. Co-produced by Mission in France, it is performed in a dozen cities during the summer and opens the Avignon Festival. Seventy-two performances take place from June to October to about 70, spectators. In , the company returns to story-telling, this time in Spanish, and fly to South America. From May to July of that year, a new European tour enables them to perform the show in a dozen cities. From August , the company continues its work on parades with the creation of two new puppets. Created in Nantes, this story is then told in Le Havre and Calais before tens of thousands of spectators. Since , these three cities have been the key stages of these Giant stories and have followed the saga with care and attention. In May, the show is shown in Seoul, Korea. Initially, with the complicity of the festival of Aurillac, the company performs this production in several cities in Auvergne. In January , invited by the Festival International Teatro a Mil, a Spanish adaptation of the show is presented during a Chilean tour. This takes the cast through Valparaiso, Santiago and to the northern region of the Atacama Desert. Fourteen shows are performed with a total of over 20, spectators. From mid-April to late October , the show is played eighty times in twenty-nine cities, twenty-one of which welcome Royal de Luxe for the first time. The company moves from a regional tour to small towns to an international tour passing through Madrid and Pamplona. During the spring-autumn tour, an estimated 72, spectators see the production. The show is performed at the International Theatre Festival in Santiago, Chile before embarking on a tour of several festivals in Latin America and Europe. It is the story of a sultan who travels around the planet through time and space on an elephant. The openings take place in Nantes and Amiens in connection with the Jules Verne centenary. Hundreds of thousands of people attend to enjoy this new story: In Nantes, the reunion with this fascinating giant saga enlivens the city and talk is of little else for several days, whilst audiences in

Amiens are surprised to discover the encounter between a little girl-giant and a royal elephant. In July and then again in October, the company resume performances of "Sale! Later that year they start to work with patients from Nantes Psychiatric Hospital. London audiences welcome the visiting sultan with wonder and surprise, while the French spectators applaud these new giant characters. In , at the request of the International Festival Teatro a Mil, Royal de Luxe dreams up a new Giant story featuring a meeting between the Little Girl-Giant and, not an elephant from India, but a rhinoceros, A production that the Royal De Luxe faithful had already seen a decade ago. In autumn , Royal de Luxe develops a new form of street theater, the window show, and proposes a new production "The Revolt Of The Mannequins". In the form of urban comics in shop windows, mannequins rebelled for nine days in Charleville for the twentieth anniversary of the National College of puppetry. Having been fed with new stories and influences since the first performance, the production now comprises of a dozen windows. After Nantes, the Royal de Luxe mannequins invaded the shop windows of several cities throughout Europe and appeared in Maastricht in March, and Amiens and Antwerp in the months that followed. Along with the activity of the Royal de Luxe, Jean Luc Courcoult embarks upon a new project with Gran Reyneta and creates a new show in a genre unexplored by the Chilean company or even Royal de Luxe: After more than seven months in France for its creation, the opening takes place in May at the Art Rock Festival in Saint-Brieuc, before starting a big tour throughout Europe seventy-seven dates and then to Chile in South America in early , during another Festival Teatro a Mil in Santiago. This tour is currently still going and will continue for the foreseeable future.

Chapter 7 : Manneken Pis - Wikipedia

For the first time I remarked the sparkling clearness of the air, the deep blue of the sky, the gay clean aspect of the white-washed or painted houses; I saw what a fine street was the Rue Royale, and, walking leisurely along its broad pavement, I continued to survey its stately hotels, till the palisades, the gates, and trees of the park appearing in sight, offered to my eye a new attraction.

Many believe that the city is among the most haunted in the United States. Locals say there is a reason behind the reported haunting. Here are a few of the reported hauntings and the legends behind them. Born in New Orleans, the prominent Delphine LaLaurie was married three times over the course of her life. The origin of the ghostly tale begins in when Dr. Known for their wealth and prominence, the house was attended to by dozens of slaves. Legend has it that behind a barred door in the attic was a torture chamber for those enslaved. Many stories detail the cruelty involved; men and women chained to the walls, children shut inside cages and body parts strewn across the floor. LaLaurie later fled to Paris, believed to be run from town by an outraged mob. Tales of lingering are said to haunt the grounds. Others say the ghost of Delphine LaLaurie herself haunts the mansion. Phantom figures and yellow fever victims reportedly stalk the rows of crypts. Some believe that Laveau materializes annually of St. The antebellum plantation sits in St. Since it was erected, it has been the home to many prominent figures. Some claim the home has seen ten murders on the grounds. However, historical records show just one. In the s, William Winter was shot and killed on the porch of the home. His killer is unknown. Aside from Winter, numerous other figures reportedly haunt the grounds. The home is said to be built on an Indian burial ground. Two particularly frightening stories stem from photographs showing alleged spirits and ghosts. Another photo depicts what appears to be a young, antebellum girl staring out of a window behind two visitors photos in slideshow above. Philip, it is one of the oldest surviving buildings in New Orleans. From and , the property was believed to have been used by Jean and Pierre Lafitte. It was used as a New Orleans base for their Baratavia smuggling operations, according to legend. A fireplace grate in the downstairs of the bar is rumored to be the resting place of some of the plunder. Some say a pair of ghostly red eyes can be seen staring from the grate. Other legends say the ghost of a pirate guarding the treasure haunts the bar. Some also say the spirit of Jean Lafitte roams the tavern. The hotel reportedly has a restaurant door that opens and closes every night, even though it is locked. Elevators stop on wrong floors, leading visitors down eerily chilly halls. Legend states that a former employee, a man named William "Red" Wildemere, died inside the hotel of natural causes. Visitors reports seeing him inside. He allegedly died in the hotel and his distraught parents returned frequently in hopes he might visit them.

Chapter 8 : Design Hotel Paris | Legend Hotel Paris by Elegancia - OFFICIAL SITE

Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle" have been called the first American short story. Both are Americanized versions of German folktales. The main character of "Rip Van Winkle" is a henpecked husband who sleeps for 20 years and awakes as an old man to find his wife.

Black Death image by Monroe S. Wellcome The bubonic plague wreaked havoc in Europe off and on for about years before peaking in the s. Century after century, as late as the s, outbreaks claimed up to half the population. The plague had a big influence on the life of William Shakespeare , having claimed the lives of some of his siblings as well as causing his theater to be shut down during several especially nasty outbreaks in London between and A lesser known fact is that there were many more victims than those bitten by fleas. It turns out that the bubonic plague was often the first step of a progressive series of illnesses. Two other types were pneumonic and septicemic. There was actually method to the madness. These beaks held dried herbs, spices and essential oils which the physician breathed. The robe was doused with a similar fragrant concoction. The earliest online English reference found so far is in the Pharmacologia. The first plague raged in , whereas Wolsey died in Apparently doctors who carried garlic in their pockets were protected from the plague as were French priests who ate garlic and safely ministered to the dying while the garlic-free English priests fell ill. Some say that the preparation originated with four thieves who confessed that they used it with complete protection against the plague while they robbed the bodies of the dead. However, with the passing of time, his surname became corrupted to Four Thieves. At a time when miasma theories of disease – the idea that disease was carried by foul air – were dominant, carrying a vinaigrette was considered a protective measure. If a person felt faint they could also sniff their vinaigrette and the sharp vinegar smell might shock the body into action. The skull was probably hung from a piece of cord or necklace and carried at all times. Science Museum, London , Wellcome Images Could it really be true that the infamous four thieves never existed?! We may never know. Fast forward to the end of the last century and the barely-remembered story takes its first steps toward legendhood. Christopher , probably the most popular of pioneering US herbalists[14], attached the story to a garlic-heavy formula he created and about which he began educating people. His formula, the story of the four thieves and the possible contribution of the mysterious Mr. He claims the original recipe was revealed by corpse robbers who were caught red-handed in the area around Toulouse in Given the virulence and deadliness of the plague, the judges were astonished by the indifference of the thieves to contagion. Gary Young, founder of Young Living , is probably most responsible for the story reaching the legendary status it enjoys today. While at his clinic in Mexico, Young was introduced to the therapeutic possibilities of premium essential oils. The revelation reshaped his life as he saw dramatic results in his own clinical studies. He went on to start Young Living, a company which now has farms all over the world for the production of essential oils. Thieves Oil was born. Many of these legends took place in the 15th century, but still others put the date in the 18th century. The formulas also varied from one story to the next, but through my research, I was led to four key botanicals that were mentioned again and again. The legends speculate that the thieves believed that wearing this special combination of botanicals provided protection while they were stealing. To round out my modern Thieves formula and add another element of protection, I included eucalyptus radiata, which would have been rare to find in those days. An entire line of household and hygiene products have sprung up around it. And the taste of Thieves toothpaste , mouthwash and lozenges will certainly be more pleasant than the brew offered by either the four thieves or Mr.

Chapter 9 : Ice Fantasy (TV Series â€“) - IMDb

Legend has it that behind a barred door in the attic was a torture chamber for those enslaved. Many stories detail the cruelty involved; men and women chained to the walls, children shut inside.

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