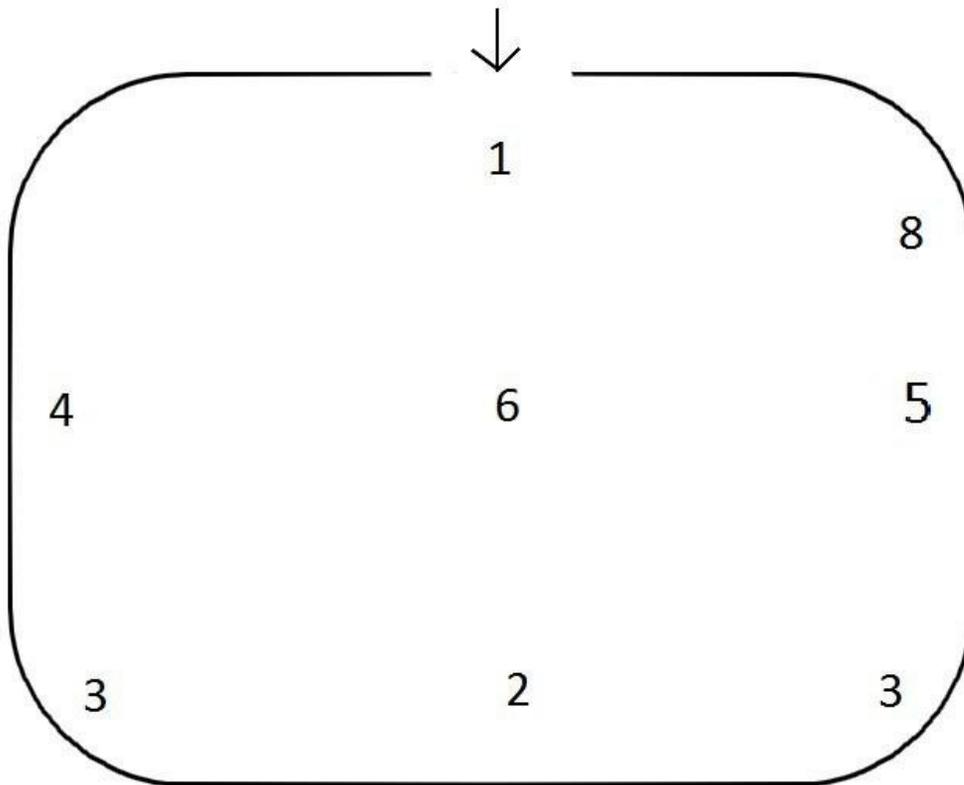


PAVILION FREDERIC HALL (11-C E)

This folly, which closes the perspective perpendicular to the Meuse, is a jewel revealing all the eclectic refinements of the Enlightenment. It was built by Philippe in 1775 for his nephew Frederick, the first Duke of Beaufort- Spontin, and in 1785 was the central point of a ball hosted in the illuminated gardens in honor of Marie-Christine, Archduchess of Austria, Governess of the former Southern Netherlands.

The interior with stuccoes attributed to the Italian brothers Moretti is in a pure Louis XVI style. It is crowned by a dome with a Viennese look (Karlskirche), whose lightness contrasts with the outer heaviness.



The central room contains :

- (1) Above the entrance door: a lion sticks out its tongue to fight off the evil spirits.
- (2) Opposite the entrance door : hunting themes in the mouth of a lion remind us that Freya, the Germanic goddess of hunting, was the sister of Freyr.
- (3) On either side : old men rejuvenated in a bath of youth for so long that they recovered baby skinned faces and returned back in time to the point that their legs transformed into fish tails.

Above the side doors:

- (4) Towards Dinant, on the occasion of the completion of the pavilion: two Putti dedicate themselves to the divine bottle.

- (5) Towards France: the same Putti stagger but retain just enough strength to sign their works (Moretti fecit: the Moretti brothers made this).
- (6) In the dome: the 3 scallops of the Beaufort-Spontin amid a painted sky.
- (6) The checkered pavement, which the Wallonia Region has asked us to protect, given its fragility.
- (7) A letter of King Leopold I to Baron de Rothschild, promoter of the railway line Dinant-Givet, asking the banker to preserve the gardens. Read the last sentence, which begs the question, even in those days: who had the power? The king or the banker?

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