Château de Versailles
Château de Versailles

TUE 6 AUG 2024

Equestrian
Sports équestres
Jumping Individual
Saut d'obstacles individuel
Final
Finale

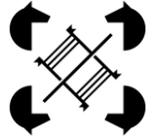# Description of Fences
Description des obstacles

Fence 1 – Olympic Games 2024

Olympic Games 1900, the first to be held in Paris, and noted for its long duration, extending from May 14 to October 28, for its diversity of sports, which included not only traditional disciplines such as athletics and cycling, but also peculiar events such as cricket, croquet, golf and "Pelota Vasca". In addition, it was the first time that women participated in the Olympic Games, with the victory of British tennis player Charlotte Cooper standing out. However, the complexity together with the long duration of the events, marked these Games as unique in their history, contributing to the subsequent evolution of the event.

Olympic Games 1924 marked the eighth edition of the modern era. This event was important for several reasons, including the debut of the Olympic flag with the five interlocking rings, symbolizing the union of the continents. France, as the host country, stood out in the medal standings, leading in the number of gold medals. In addition, these games marked the debut of women in athletics and swimming competitions. Technological innovation also played an important role, with live broadcasting of events via radio, allowing a wider audience to follow the sports competitions. The 1924 Paris Olympics are therefore known for their organization, innovation and significant increase in international participation.

Olympic Games 2024 Paris will host this year's XXXIII Summer Olympic Games, with the intention of becoming the most sustainable and eco-responsible games, giving importance to immersive experiences, with several participatory events for the public, taking place in the heart of Paris, making the most of the potential and historical significance of the city, so that the Champs Elysées will host cycling, Champs de Mars will host beach volleyball, the Seine River itself will be transformed into an Olympic swimming pool, triathlon events under the Eiffel Tower, skateboarding in the Place de la Concorde, tennis at Roland Garros, venues for various disciplines in Versailles, Les Invalides, Grand Palais, in the Arena Bercy... And at the same time sharing the development of the Games with venues all over France, reaching Marseille with sailing and even Tahiti with surfing. In Paris, a new Olympic sport, break dancing, will become an Olympic sport for the first time in history.

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Fence 2 – Ambiance parisienne

The Parisian ambiance encapsulates the unique and distinctive essence of Paris, due to the city's rich history and culture,
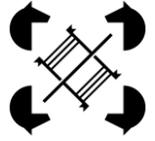
Parisian cafés are known for their cozy atmosphere and classic aesthetic, with wicker chairs and sidewalk tables that invite you to enjoy a coffee while watching life go by. Iconic establishments such as Café de Flore and Les Deux Magots in the Latin Quarter are emblematic of this tradition.

Bistros, on the other hand, are small, informal restaurants that serve homemade French cuisine. These places are known for offering traditional dishes such as cassoulet, coq au vin and bouillabaisse in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. Many Parisian bistros have maintained their vintage charm and focus on the authenticity of the dining experience, making them popular spots for both locals and visitors looking to enjoy authentic French cuisine. The origin of the bistros' name lies in the invasion of the Place du Tertre in Montmartre by the Cossacks in 1814, who came running to the establishments asking for alcohol. As they were not allowed to drink, they urged the waiter saying: 'bistro, bistro' which in Russian means: 'quick, quick', as they did not want to be caught by the officers with their elbows out during service hours.
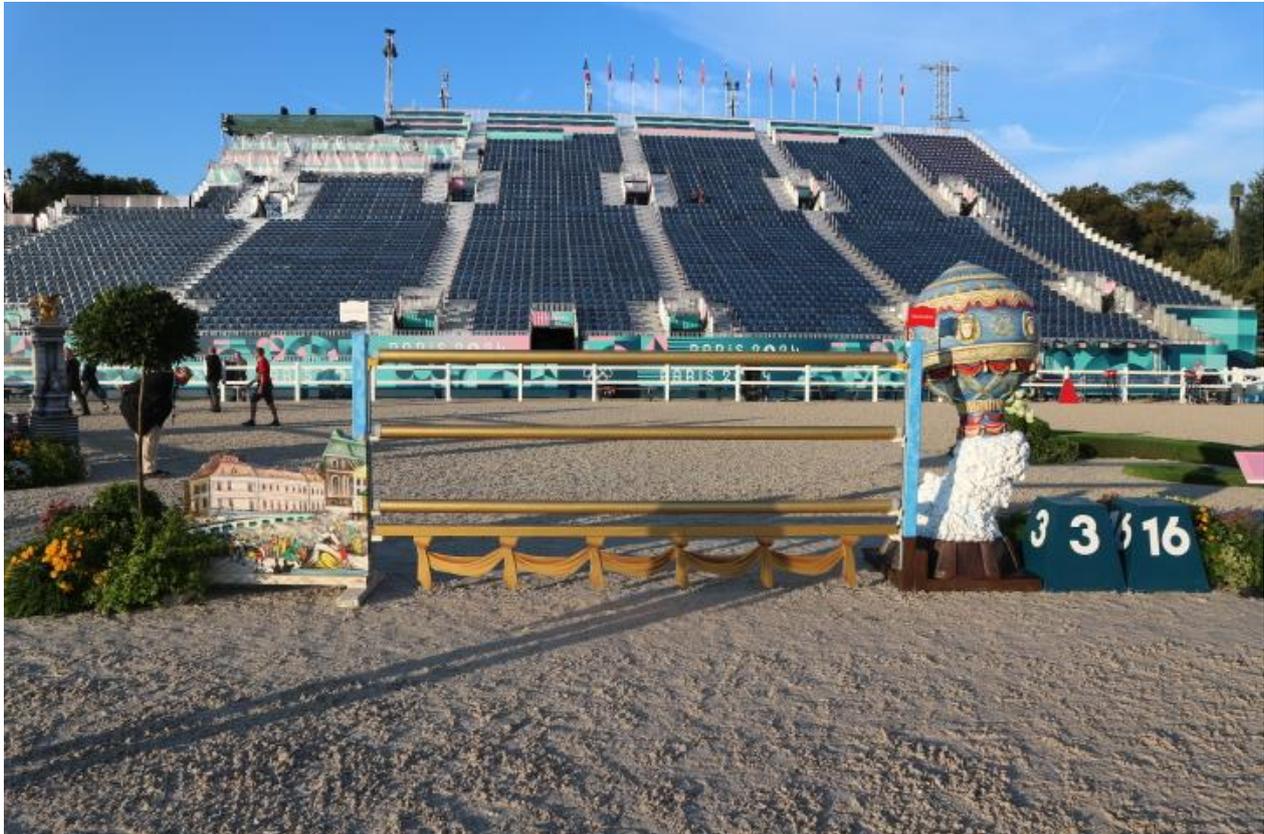
The mythical café terraces with their chairs lined up in parallel, not part of the street furniture per se, but characteristic of the Parisian landscape, all placed in the same direction and facing the street, perfect for the Parisian sport of 'flâner'.

The chair is made of a rattan grill back combined with shapes and colors depending on the style of the brasserie. The tables, called bistro tables, usually have a central black iron leg and a round marble plate. The classic Thonet No.14 or 'bistro chair', made of wood with a slatted seat, was created in 1859 by the eponymous German furniture designer, following a unique technique of steam bending wood that required years of refinement. This design won a gold medal at the 1867 Paris World Exposition.

Over the years coffee became popular among the upper classes, as did chocolate, which created a demand that was met by the first coffee shop in Paris, which opened its doors in 1686 in the Saint-Germain-des-Prés district under the name of Le Procope . Although it was a Sicilian named Procopo, and not a Frenchman, who had the brilliant idea. Only a decade later, coffee shops had already multiplied by 200 throughout the city, thanks to the fact that coffee was more affordable than chocolate and that the middle class became addicted to it.

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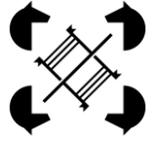**Final**
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Fence 3 – Montgolfier

The best-known flights, considered as the origin of aerostation, are those of Montgolfier's in France, Joseph Michel and Jacques Etienne, who belonged to a dynasty of paper manufacturers from Annonay, south of Lyon. It has been reported that in 1782, when 42-year-old Joseph was in Annonay, south of Lyon, watching a woman's shirt float in the air by the action of a fire, he concluded that hot air lifted things up. Then, accompanied by his brother Etienne Jacques, 37, he proved that hot air or hydrogen were perfectly retained by a silk sheath. These principles had already been formulated 2000 years earlier in Syracuse by Archimedes, the inventor of incendiary bombs. According to Archimedes, a balloon or any other vehicle containing a substance lighter than air would rise until its weight was equal to the surrounding atmosphere.

King Louis XVI, fond of science and technical advances, demanded a demonstration at Versailles. It was scheduled for September 19, 1783. Jacques Montgolfier worked side by side with his friend Jean-Baptiste Réveillon, a paper manufacturer, on the design of a varnished taffeta balloon. In this model, the balloon had a wicker basket attached to it, which housed a sheep, a duck and a rooster. These animals were to be the first aeronauts. After three hours of inflation, the balloon lifted off with its cargo. After about ten minutes of flight and three kilometers of travel, it landed safely with its crew.

The only thing left to do was to take the risk of flying in a balloon. An ambitious and charismatic physicist, Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier, proved to be cold-blooded enough to do so. On October 19, together with the Marquis François Laurent d'Arlandes, he climbed to 100 meters. Shortly after, they performed the feat again, this time in front of Louis XVI. After almost half an hour of flight and nearly ten kilometers of travel, at a maximum altitude of close to one thousand meters, they landed in Butte-aux-Cailles (today a suburb of Paris). The first flight manned by humans was a success.

The Montgolfier's made a public demonstration of their invention on June 4, 1783, on the outskirts of Annonay. They designed a paper-lined linen balloon, which they filled with more than six hundred cubic meters of hot air by burning wet straw and wool in braziers. It took eight men to hold the contraption, which was 11 meters in diameter. When it was released, it rose rapidly to an altitude of 1,800 meters. During the nearly ten minutes it remained in the sky, it moved nearly two kilometers.

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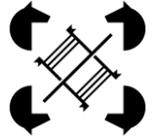**Final**
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Fence 4 – Contes de Charles Perrault

The collection of fairy tales written by Charles Perrault in the 17th century are classics of children's literature and are part of the legacy of French popular literature and have influenced many later adaptations in different forms of media, such as books, films and plays. Some of their most famous tales include Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Puss in Boots and Little Red Riding Hood. Charles Perrault's version of Little Red Riding Hood is notable for its moralizing tone. In this story, Little Red Riding Hood, naive and disobedient, is seduced by the cunning wolf, who tricks her into revealing the location of her grandmother's house. The story warns of the dangers of disobedience and excessive trust in strangers, culminating in the moral lesson that obedience and prudence are essential virtues in life.

This series of stories are collected in his work "Histoires ou contes de temps passé, avec des moralités" (Stories or tales of times past, with morals), first published in 1697, and which have endured over time.
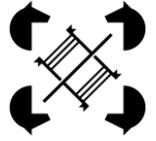
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Fence 5ab – La rue française

In Paris, as in most cities, the urban signs indicating the name of the streets are placed at the end of the roads, usually on the facades. The design of the current plaques was ordered by the Count of Rambuteau in 1847 and is one of the oldest in the world. They are distinguished by their rectangular shape in navy blue enameled metal with a green border and white inscription.
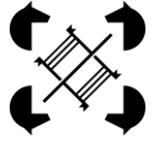
At the top of the plaque, in a semicircle is marked the number of the 'arrondissement' or neighborhood, from 1 to

20. And as an example of cultural city, on many occasions, they indicate a brief description of the character, event or place that they name.

Such is its connection with the cliché image of Paris that there are companies that reproduce personalized plaques as souvenirs.

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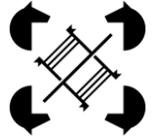**Final**
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Fence 6 – Pont de la Tournelle

The Pont de la Tournelle, located in Paris, is a charming bridge that crosses the Seine River. Built in 1928 in reinforced concrete, replacing the previous wooden model, due to its discomfort when navigating the river. Its distinctive architecture includes two towers and ornate lampposts that make it a visual jewel in the Parisian landscape. This bridge not only offers a convenient crossing between the 4th and 5th arrondissements, but also provides a picturesque platform to enjoy panoramic views of the Seine River, the Île de la Cité and the iconic Notre-Dame Cathedral. The Tournelle Bridge, on the small branch of the Seine, is located upstream of the Archevêché Bridge and the Saint Louis Bridge, downstream of the Sully Bridge.

In addition, the Pont de la Tournelle features a sculpture of Saint Geneviéve, patron saint of Paris on its left side. The combination of unique architectural elements, panoramic views and artistic elements makes the Pont de la Tournelle not only an essential crossing point but also a charming site that contributes to the rich history and aesthetics of Paris.

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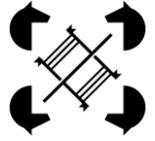**Final**
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Fence 7 – Tour Eiffel

The Eiffel Tower, an architectural masterpiece designed by Gustave Eiffel, is in the heart of Paris and is one of the most recognized icons in the world. It was built over a period of about two years for the Universal Exposition of 1889, celebrating the centenary of the French Revolution. The construction of the tower was initially full of controversy, received a multitude of criticisms, but quickly gained global appreciation and became a distinctive symbol of the City of Light.

The 324-meter-high iron lattice structure offers an unparalleled panoramic view of Paris from its three publicly accessible levels. Visitors from around the world ascend in elevators or take the stairs to enjoy the observation decks, each offering a unique perspective of the city, its iconic monuments, its wide boulevards and the Seine River meandering through the metropolis.

At night, it is spectacularly illuminated, the Eiffel Tower becomes a dazzling spectacle of flashing lights, adding a magical dimension to its visual impact. Not only is it a historical monument, but it also serves a practical function by housing transmission antennas and offers gastronomic experiences in its restaurants on the upper levels. With its timeless elegance and ability to evoke awe, the Eiffel Tower remains a magnet for lovers of architecture, history and the beauty of Paris.

The variable height of the Eiffel Tower should be contrasted every day, because depending on the temperature the Eiffel Tower measures a little more or a little less, as a metal structure that is, it experiences a reaction to temperatures that causes the steel to expand in summer and contract in winter. Gustave Eiffel designed it taking into account this phenomenon and calculated for it a ratio of 70 cm of oscillation (35 cm of expansion and 35 cm of contraction), a point that has never been reached, the maximum heights being: 18 centimeters of expansion during a heat wave in 1976 and 13 centimeters of contraction during a storm in 1999.

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Fence 8 – Horloge d'Orsay

"Horloge d'Orsay," the clock on the façade of the Musée d'Orsay, has become the hallmark and one of the most recognizable architectural features of the museum, which was originally built as a train station, the Gare d'Orsay, for the Universal Exhibition of 1900. It served as a terminus for short-distance trains to the southwest of France.

However, in the 1930s, the station became obsolete for modern trains and was threatened with demolition because it threatened ruin in 1973. Instead, in the 1980s, it was transformed into the Musée d'Orsay, dedicated mainly to the visual arts produced in the period from 1848 to 1914.

Although the upper station has disappeared today, railway activity continues underneath the museum, because underground we can get off at the Museé d'Orsay station of the Regional Express Network, RER.
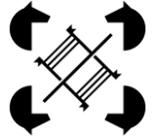
The museum houses some of the most significant works of the Victorian period and the transition to modernism. Among these are:

Edouard Monet with "Breakfast on the Grass" and "Olympia" by, defying the artistic conventions of his time. Gustave Courbet brings his bold realism with "The Piano Lesson" and "The Origin of the World".

Vincent van Gogh, although not belonging to the Victorian period, adds his genius with "Starry Night on the Rhone".

The clock of the Musée d'Orsay is located on the left side of the museum's main façade, facing the Seine River. Its distinctive design, with Roman numerals and wrought iron hands, has become an iconic symbol of the museum and can be seen from the opposite bank of the river and from some key points of the city of Paris. It is one of the most photographed sites in the city. This clock, along with the unique architecture of the building, contributes to the charm of the Musée d'Orsay and its importance as one of the most prominent museums in the city.

In the jump we wanted to contrast the large scale of the clock from the inside against the small scale within the composition of the facade of the museum. Its interior view has also become a strong tourist attraction due to the spectacular views that can be seen through the dial of the enormous clock façade.

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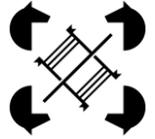Finale

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Fence 9 – Notre Dame

Notre-Dame Cathedral, located on the Île de la Cite, is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture that has played a central role in the history of France. Its construction began in 1163 and was completed in the 14th century, making it the most visited French monument. Designed by Bishop Maurice de Sully, the cathedral was conceived as an impressive testimony to the Catholic faith and a symbol of the greatness of Paris.

Over the centuries, Notre-Dame has witnessed significant historical events. During the French Revolution, the cathedral suffered damages and transformations, and some of its religious elements were destroyed. However, it was restored in the 19th century under the direction of architect Eugène Viollet-le-Duc, who added decorative details and rebuilt parts of the structure.

The cathedral achieved worldwide fame thanks to the novel "Our Lady of Paris" by Victor Hugo, published in 1831, which led to a renewed appreciation for its architecture. In addition, road distances from Paris in France are calculated from point 0 in the cathedral courtyard.

Unfortunately, on April 15, 2019, a devastating fire that rocked the world destroyed the central spire and part of the roof, although the main structure survived.

Restoration efforts since then have been aimed at restoring Notre-Dame to its splendor and preserving its architectural and cultural legacy for future generations.

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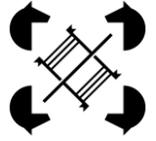Finale

Fence 10abc – Metropolitan

The "Metropolitain" in France, commonly known as the Paris Metro, is a subway transportation system that has played a crucial role in the life of the French capital since its inauguration in 1900 during the Universal Exhibition. Between 1900 and 1912, 141 entrances designed by Hector Guimard, a pioneer of the Art Nouveau aesthetic, were installed and he transferred that aesthetic and elegance to the entrances, reintegrating organic forms in cast iron into functional objects, characterized by their 'dragonfly wings' and other ornaments such as the Dervaux lampposts.

With an extensive network covering the entire city and its suburbs, the Paris Metro has become one of the oldest and most efficient metro systems in the world. Its distinctive Art Nouveau design, with ornaments, mosaics and architectural details, present in many of its stations, gives it a unique charm that reflects the era of its construction. Today only two of the original entrances designed by Guimard remain, including the "Edicule" type metro entrance, with a fan-shaped glass canopy, resembling dragonfly wings, and the other type of entrance, the "encourage", with two stem-like prongs joined by a sinuous arch and each topped by a bright red sphere. Both entrances have been represented in the triple jump.

The iconographic metro logo, a circle with the word "Métro" inside, is internationally recognized, as is the numbering and color coding assigned to each line to facilitate passenger orientation.
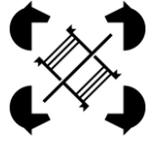
About 80 examples are preserved with two different styles of entrance. That of canopies, of which only two are still in use: Porte Dauphine and the Abbesses entrance. And that of the iron balustrade structure decorated with plant motifs, such as the Louvre-Rivoli, Temple, Denfert-Rochereau or Château-d'Eau. The interior aesthetics have changed over time, initially the walls were covered with white biseauté tiles.

The Metropolitain is not a mere means of transport, it is part of the essence of the French capital, being a cultural and historical element that has contributed significantly to the identity of the city, has left an indelible mark on the culture and literature of Paris, being a frequent setting in films and literary works.
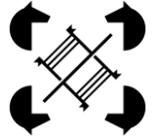
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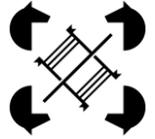**Final**
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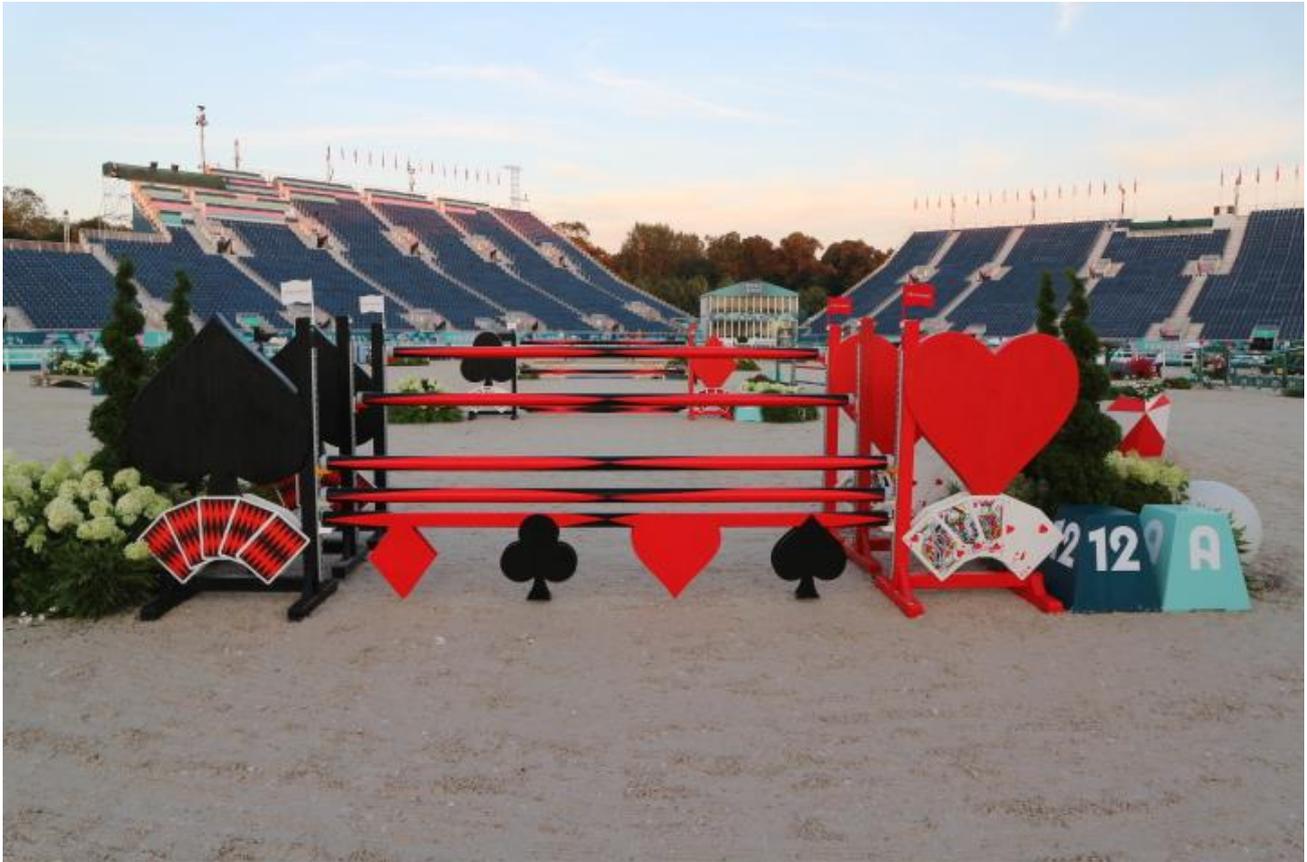---

Fence 11 – Tuileries

The Tuileries Gardens, in the heart of Paris, are a historical and landscape treasure. Originally designed by Queen Catherine de Medici in the 16th century and later remodeled by André Le Nôtre, an important 17th century landscape architect. These gardens are notable for their classical French design, with wide paths, flower beds and elegant statuary. The visual connection to the Louvre, one of the world's most iconic museums, adds a significant cultural component, while the lined avenues, serene ponds and sculptures provide an enchanting setting for visitors.

The landscape of the Tuileries Gardens is enriched by numerous sculptures and fountains, including the impressive Medici Fountain.

This green space, surrounded by history and art, also serves as a perfect place to relax and enjoy serenity amidst the hustle and bustle of the city. In addition, the gardens host events and activities throughout the year, providing visitors with opportunities to participate in fairs, concerts and other cultural events, adding vitality to this iconic Parisian public space.

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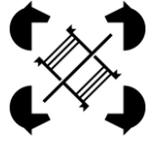---

Fence 12ab – Jeu de cartes française

The French deck has its roots in playing cards introduced in Europe from the Islamic world in the 14th century. It experienced influences from the German deck in the design of the suits and the numbering of the cards. In the 16th century, the French deck adopted its current standard design with 52 cards divided into four suits, clubs and spades in black, and hearts and diamonds in red, numbered from 2 to 10, followed by the figures, the Vallet, the Lady or Queen and the King. This structure was consolidated and has remained practically unchanged ever since.

During the 14th century, King Charles VI of France contributed to the popularization of playing cards at the French court due to his own interest in these games. The French deck spread throughout Europe and beyond, becoming the basis for numerous card games in different cultures. Today, the French deck is the most widely used deck in card games around the world, being recognized for its standard design and its historical and cultural importance in the evolution of card games over the centuries.
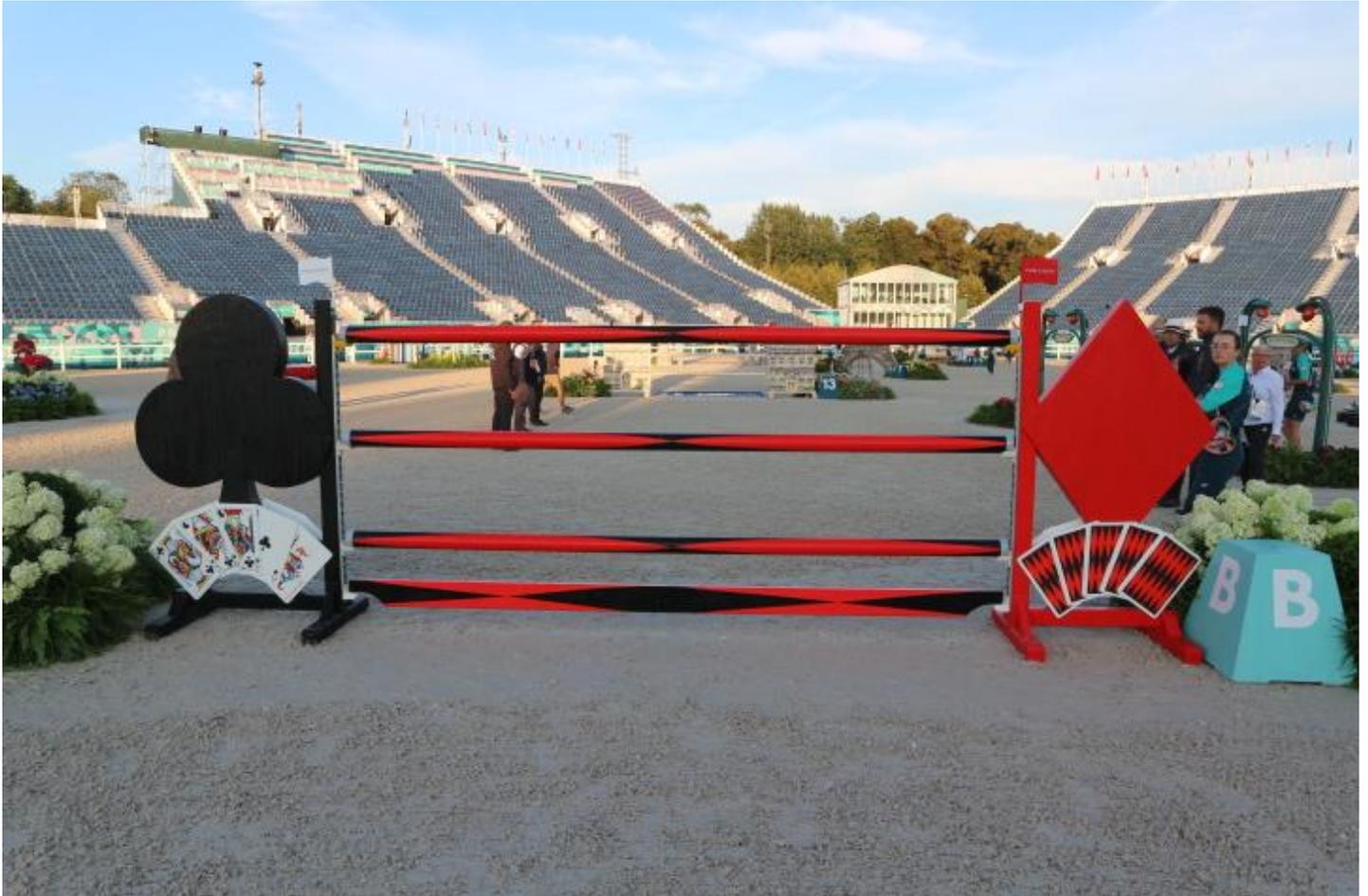
The uniqueness of the French deck is that it has its own names, such as King David, Charlemagne, Queen Mary of Anjou, Rachel, Judith, biblical characters, such as Vallet, Lancelot and Logger, and is original in the adoption of the female figure (Dame), mainly influenced by French queens and heroines, such as Joan of Arc in the 100 Years' War, against the English.
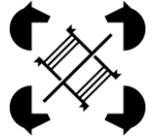
During the French Revolution, kings became citizens and classical characters, famous French writers, or by symbolism of freedom, equality, ...

Today, the French deck of cards is the protagonist of the most internationally known card games, such as poker, blackjack, bridge or solitaire.
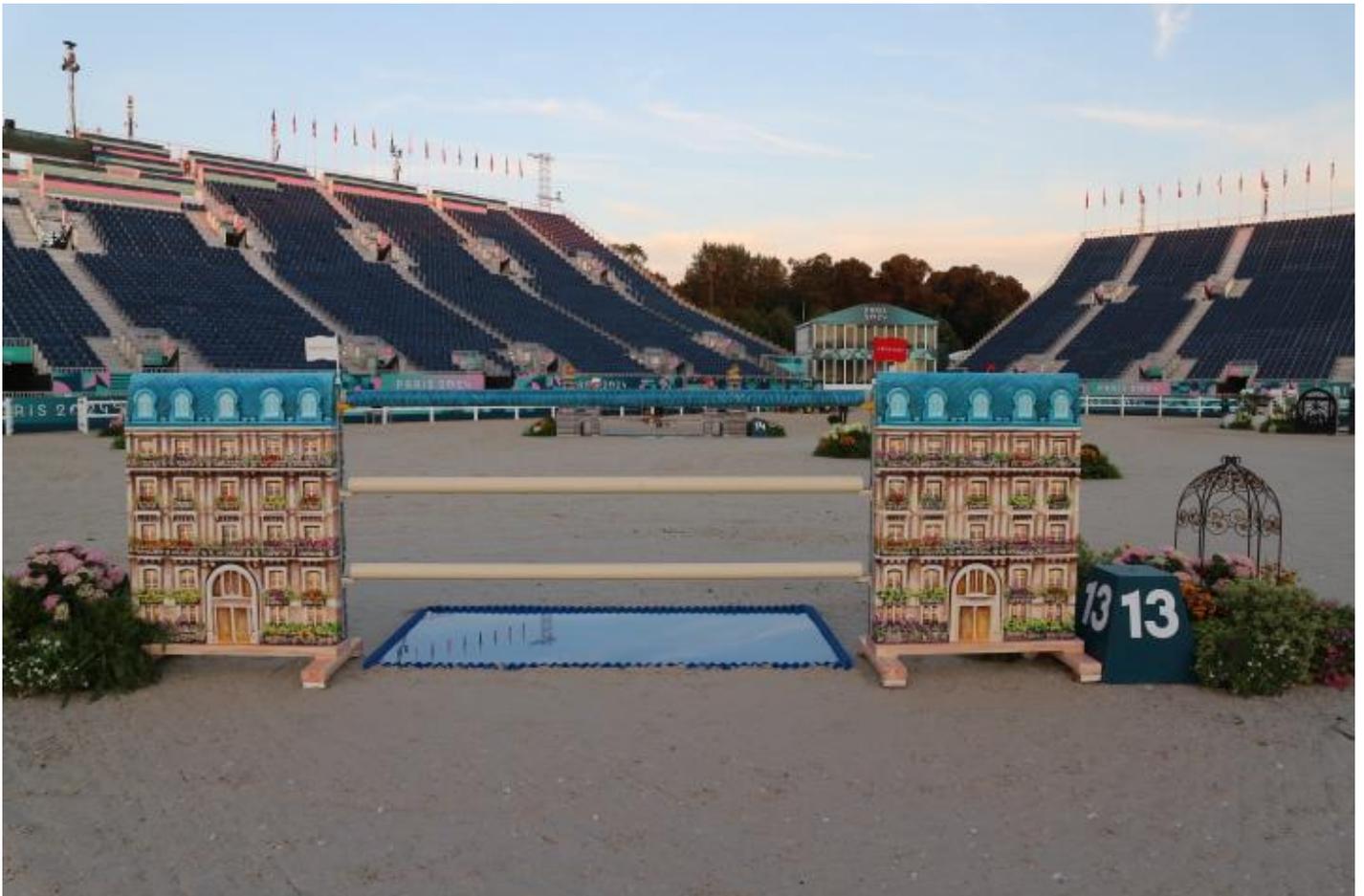
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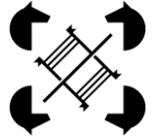**Final**
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Fence 13 – Haussmann

Georges-Eugène Haussmann was a French urban planner, known for carrying out extensive urban renewal in Paris during the Second Empire under Napoleon III. His work radically transformed the appearance of the city, turning it into the modern Paris we know today.

Haussmann was born on March 27, 1809, in Paris. After law studies, he was appointed Prefect of the Seine Department (which includes Paris) in 1853, and for the next 17 years, he implemented an ambitious urban renewal plan that aimed to improve the infrastructure and appearance of Paris.

The main features of the Haussmann transformation include the creation of wide avenues, such as the Boulevard Haussmann and the Champs-Elysées (which not only provided space for traffic, but also allowed for better air circulation and gave the city a grander appearance). He also created new parks and squares, such as Montsouris Park and Place Saint-Michel, to provide green areas and public spaces for the city's residents. He improved the city's sewage and sanitation system. He built and renovated several public buildings, including theaters, hospitals and schools, thus improving the city's public services. And he imposed certain architectural standards to give Paris a more uniform and elegant appearance.

Haussmann's work left a lasting mark on the French capital, and his influence on urban planning has been felt in cities around the world.
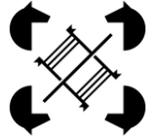
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Fence 14 – Alexandre III

The Alexandre III Bridge, built in 1900 for the Universal Exposition in Paris, stands out as one of the most elegant and ornate bridges in the city. Named in honor of the Russian Tsar Alexander III, who died in 1894, so he could not get to know the bridge, and it was his son, Tsar Nicholas II who laid the foundation stone of the bridge in 1896. The bridge symbolizes the union in the Franco-Russian alliance and stands as a historical and artistic monument. Its Art Nouveau design includes elaborately decorated bronze lanterns, golden Pegasus statues and other ornamentation that contribute to its unique aesthetics. This bridge is not only a convenient crossing over the Seine River, but also a special place that offers panoramic views of Paris, including the Eiffel Tower and the Invalides.

The Alexandre III Bridge not only serves as an important link between the Champs Elysees and the Grand Palais, but also represents an architectural landmark commemorating the friendship between nations. The statues of Pegasus at the ends of the bridge, along with the intricate decorations and details, contribute to its grandeur and historical significance. This bridge remains an essential landmark in Paris, where engineering combines with artistic elegance to create a visual and cultural experience, now considered a World Heritage Site, within the Seine Riverbanks ensemble.

Château de Versailles
Château de Versailles

TUE 6 AUG 2024

Equestrian
Sports équestres
Jumping Individual
Saut d'obstacles individuel
Final
Finale

Fence 15 – Los Angeles 2028

The next Olympic and Paralympic Games to be held in Los Angeles in 2028 are all about people, from the athletes to the representation of the Los Angeles community. Leveraging the sports infrastructure already in place in Los Angeles, these games seek to elevate the overall experience and generate sustainable benefits in the Southern California region before, during and after 2028.

The comprehensive vision of the LA28 Games goes beyond sports competition. They seek to inspire action and champion ideals, catalyzing programs that benefit the diverse residents of Los Angeles, with a focus on ensuring equitable access to sports for Los Angeles youth.

In addition, the LA28 Games aim to instill a sense of pride in the people of Los Angeles, contributing significantly to the promotion of inclusion, innovation and creativity.

The uniqueness of the logo and emblem of the upcoming sports celebration lies in its dynamic configuration, as it is an animated logo, constantly moving and changing, taking advantage of visual technologies.

It highlights the uniqueness of the dynamic and interchangeable letter "A" in the "LA28" emblem, which will adopt various shapes, designs and colors, thanks to more than 20 people bringing their personal stories to life through an artistic "A", adapting to the moment and the individual identity of each one of them. This approach pays homage to core values such as creativity, diversity, self-expression and inclusion, encapsulating the changing and multifaceted essence of the celebration.

Ω OMEGA

AtoS