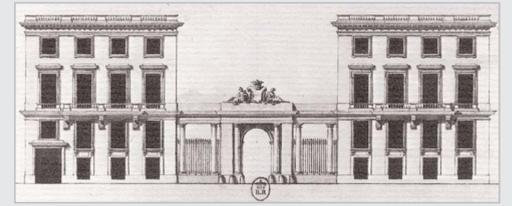


The Lives of the Hôtel de Talleyrand



Count Saint-Florentin's hôtel particulier, or private residence, built 1767–1769, was later owned by Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord and then by Baron James-Mayer de Rothschild, whose family embellished and expanded the mansion during their ownership, 1838–1950.



Count Saint-Florentin



Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord



Baron James-Mayer de Rothschild



Plans and Elevations 1767



The dining room, one of many rooms Rothschild added during the mid-19th century and decorated with 18th century boiserie—painted and carved wood panels

From 1948 to 1952, the historic Hôtel de Talleyrand in Paris, France, was the European headquarters of the Marshall Plan. Formerly the Hôtel de Saint-Florentin, it was home to several prominent figures after the death of its original owner, Count Saint-Florentin, including Napoleon Bonaparte's Foreign Minister, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. Here, Talleyrand negotiated peace in Europe in 1814. The mansion survived the 1870 Commune and both world wars and in 1948 became home to the Marshall Plan. Purchased by the U.S. Department of State in 1950, it continued as offices for the Marshall Plan and later for the Department and other government agencies. Interior restoration took place in 1980–84; the façade was restored from 1995–99. In 1999, ten rooms were designated the George C. Marshall Center in honor of the former Secretary of State and the Marshall Plan. Major historic restoration then began in order to return the rooms to their original grandeur.



War damage near the Talleyrand, 1945

A Marshall Plan meeting in the Rothschild Main Dining Room, 1949

Major infrastructure restoration, 1980–84

U.S. Department of State restoration begins:



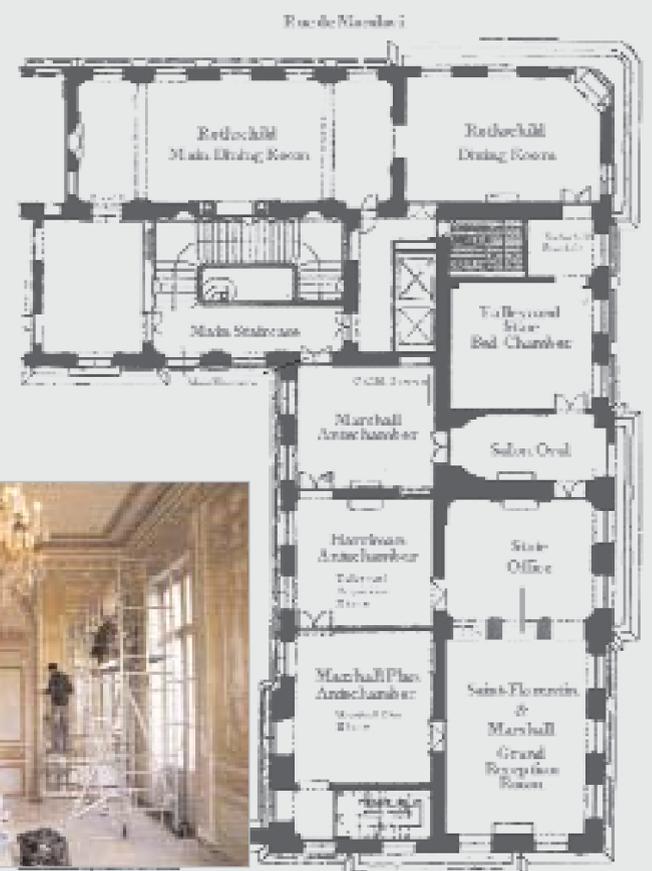
Façade restoration, 1995–99



Deteriorated boiserie panel



Restoration of the Rothschild dining room, 2003



Bar de Saint-Florentin

George C. Marshall Center Restoration began 1999