

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910810233403321
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Titolo	Utopia's garden : French natural history from Old Regime to Revolution // E.C. Spary
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago, : University of Chicago Press, c2000
ISBN	1-283-05859-6 9786613058591 0-226-76870-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (339 p.)
Classificazione	TB 2360
Disciplina	508.44/09/033
Soggetti	Natural history - France - History - 18th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [263]-310).
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- Introduction -- Chapter One. The Place of Histoire naturelle at the Jardin du Roi -- Chapter Two. Acting at a Distance: André Thouin and the Function of Botanical Networks -- Chapter Three. Naturalizing the Tree of Liberty: Generation, Degeneration, and Regeneration in the Jardin du Roi -- Chapter Four. Patronage, Community, and Power: Strategies of Self-Presentation in New Regimes -- Chapter Five. The Spectacle of Nature: The Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle and the Jacobins -- Conclusion: Possible Futures -- Appendix. Holders of Scientific Posts at the Jardin du Roi/Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 1750-1793 -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The royal Parisian botanical garden, the Jardin du Roi, was a jewel in the crown of the French Old Regime, praised by both rulers and scientific practitioners. Yet unlike many such institutions, the Jardin not only survived the French Revolution but by 1800 had become the world's leading public establishment of natural history: the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle. E. C. Spary traces the scientific, administrative, and political strategies that enabled the foundation of the Muséum, arguing that agriculture and animal breeding rank alongside classification and collections in explaining why natural history was important for French rulers. But the Muséum's success was also a consequence of its employees' Revolutionary rhetoric: by displaying the natural order, they

suggested, the institution could assist in fashioning a self-educating, self-policing Republican people. Natural history was presented as an indispensable source of national prosperity and individual virtue. Spary's fascinating account opens a new chapter in the history of France, science, and the Enlightenment.
