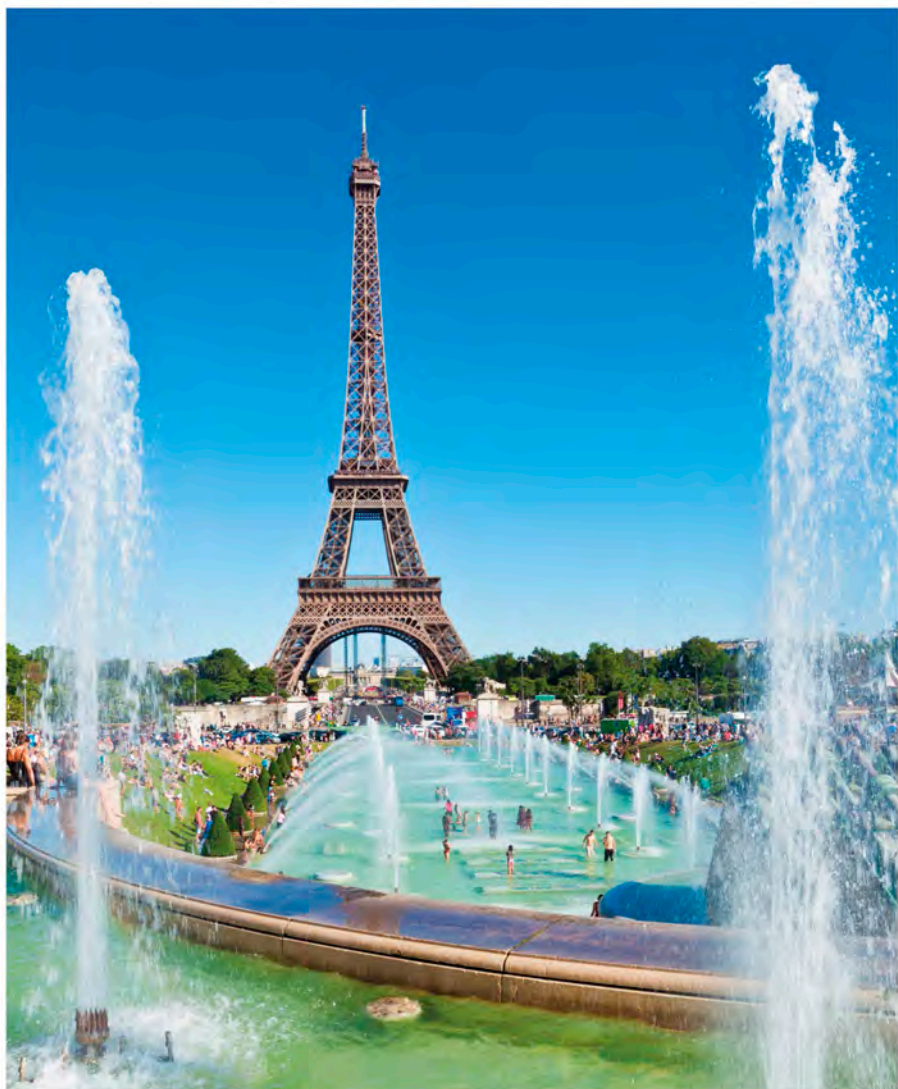




EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

2018

Paris



The **guides that show you** what others only tell you



EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

Paris



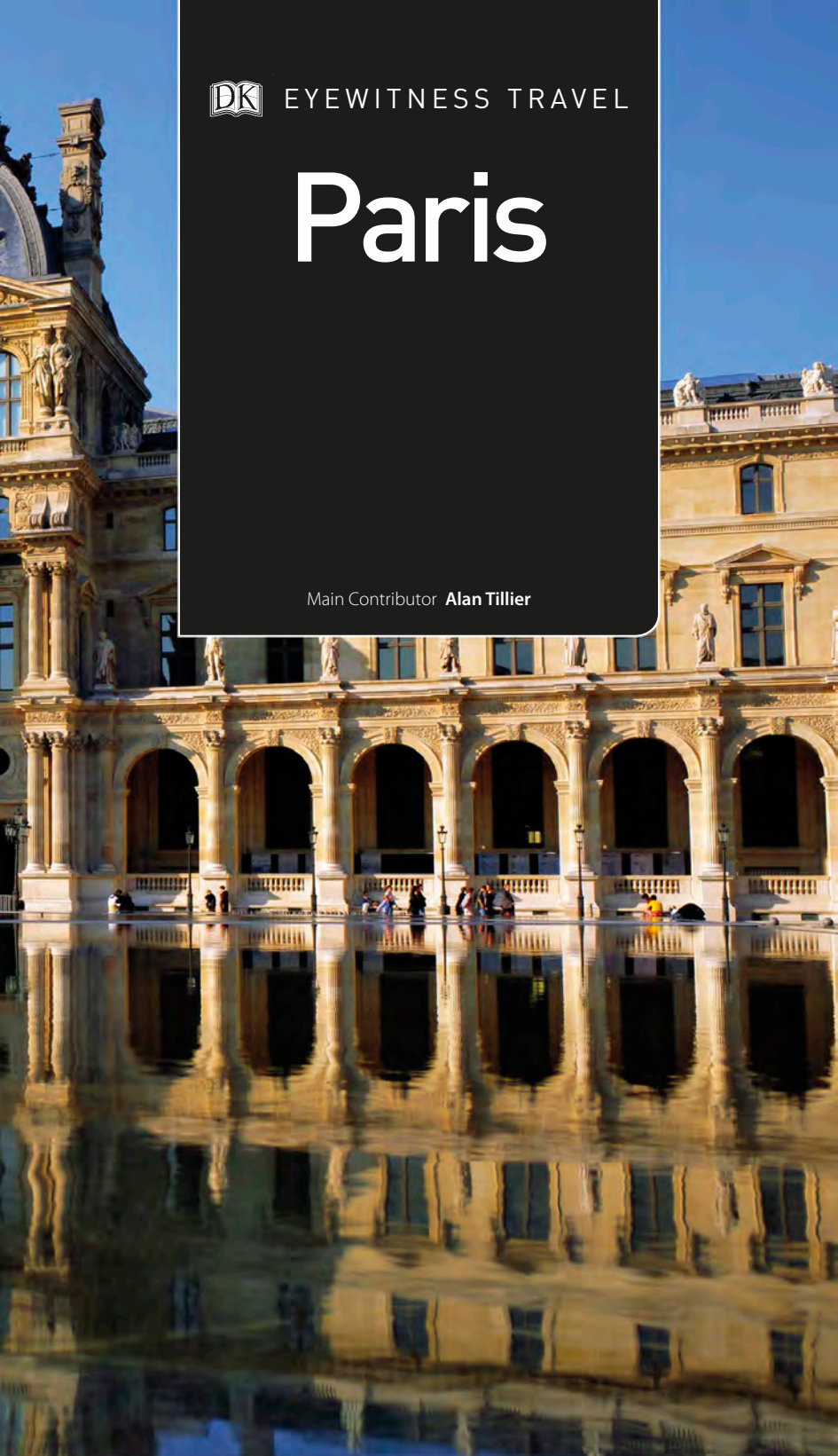




EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

Paris

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Floors are referred to throughout in accordance with French usage; ie the "first floor" is the floor above ground level.



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Tourists on the steps in front of the Sacré-Coeur

Introducing Paris

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Putting Paris on the Map **14**

The History of Paris **18**

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The stunning vaulted ceilings of La Galerie d'Apollon in the Musée du Louvre

The information in this

DK Eyewitness Travel Guide is checked regularly.

Every effort has been made to ensure that this book is as up-to-date as possible at the time of going to press. Some details, however, such as telephone numbers, opening hours, prices, gallery hanging arrangements and travel information are liable to change. The publishers cannot accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of this book, nor for any material on third party websites, and cannot guarantee that any website address in this book will be a suitable source of travel information. We value the views and suggestions of our readers very highly.

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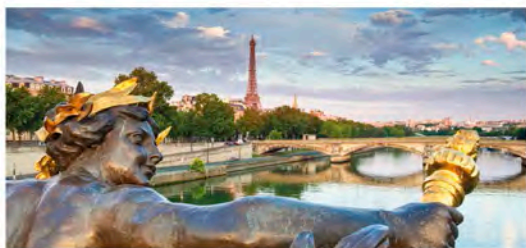
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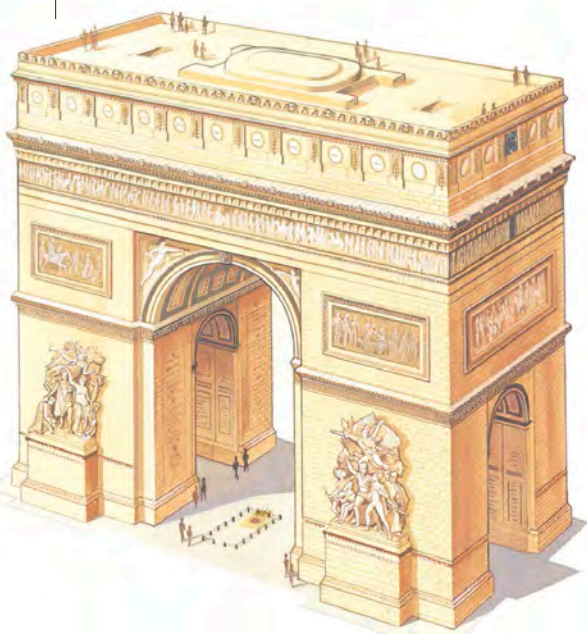
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The Seine and the Eiffel Tower viewed from the Pont Alexandre III



Arc de Triomphe

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This Eyewitness Travel Guide helps you get the most from your stay in Paris with the minimum of practical difficulty. The opening section, *Introducing Paris*, locates the city geographically, sets modern Paris in its historical context and explains how Parisian life changes through the year. *Paris at a Glance* is an overview of the city's specialities. The main sightseeing section of the book is *Paris Area by Area*. It describes all the main sights,

with maps, photographs and detailed illustrations. In addition, eight planned walks take you to parts of Paris you might otherwise miss.

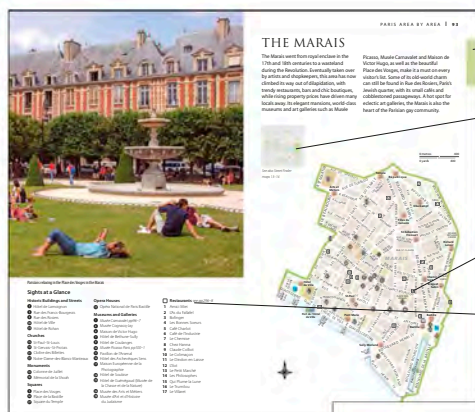
Carefully researched tips for hotels, shops and markets, restaurants and bars, sports and entertainment are found in *Travellers' Needs*, and the *Survival Guide* has advice on everything from posting a letter to catching the Metro.

Paris Area by Area

The city has been divided into 14 sightseeing areas. Each section opens with a portrait of the area, summing up its character and history, with a list of all the sights to be covered.

These are clearly located by numbers on an *Area Map*. This is followed by a largescale *Street-by-Street Map* focusing on the most interesting part of the area. Finding your way about

the section is made simple by the numbering system used throughout for the sights. This refers to the order in which they are described on the pages that complete the section.



Colour-coding on each page makes the area easy to find in the book.

A locator map shows you where you are in relation to surrounding areas. The area of the *Street-by-Street Map* is highlighted.

Numbered circles pinpoint all the listed sights on the area map.

Recommended restaurants in the area are listed and plotted on the map.

1 Area Map

For easy reference, the sights in each area are numbered and located on an area map. To help the visitor, the map also shows metro and mainline RER stations and car parks.

Stars indicate the sights that no visitor should miss.

Numbered sights, such as St-Séverin 3, are shown on this map.

A suggested route for a walk takes in the most attractive and interesting streets in the area.



2 Street-by-Street Map

This gives a bird's-eye view of the heart of each sightseeing area. The most important buildings are picked out in stronger colour, to help you spot them as you walk around.





INTRODUCING PARIS

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GREAT DAYS IN PARIS

Paris is a city packed with treasures and wonderful things to see and do. Here are itineraries for some of the best of the attractions, arranged first under themes and then by length of stay. Sightseers should manage everything on these itineraries,

but the selections can also be dipped into for ideas. All sights are reachable by public transport. Price guides on pages 10–11 are for two adults or for a family of two adults and two children, including admission charges and meals.

Artistic Treasures

Two adults

allow at least €220

- Fabulous art at the Louvre
- Lunch at chic Café Marly
- A visit to the Musée Rodin, the Musée Picasso or the Pompidou Centre
- Dine at classy restaurant Mini Palais

Morning

Begin with the **Musée du Louvre** (pp122–9), one of the world's most impressive museums. Beat the crowds by using the little-known entrance at the Carrousel du Louvre (99 Rue de Rivoli). You could easily spend a whole day here, but if time is limited, pick up a floorplan and choose a few choice works to concentrate on.

Lunch

There are many eateries nearby, but the smart **Café Marly** (p299) offers an unbeatable setting in

the Louvre courtyard. Revel in the cosy red velvet and gilt of the interior or, on warm days, sit in the outside gallery.

Afternoon

Choose from three destinations for the afternoon. If you're in a contemplative mood, head to the **Musée Rodin** (p191) for a soothing stroll in the sculpture garden and a pensive moment next to *The Thinker*. For modern masterpieces, visit the superb **Pompidou Centre** (pp110–13), an intriguing inside-out building housing works from 1905 to the present day. Fans of Picasso shouldn't miss the superb **Musée Picasso** (pp100–101), set in a gorgeous mansion in the Marais.

Evening

The **Palais de Tokyo** (p205) is one of Paris's most adventurous exhibition spaces, and its multimedia displays are open until midnight. Round off the evening with dinner at **Le Mini Palais** (p301), a classy contemporary brasserie with a superb colonnaded terrace.



The entrance to Fauchon, a gastronomic temple on the Right Bank

Food Lovers' Paris

Two adults

allow at least €260

- Buy gourmet treats at La Grande Epicerie
- Lunch at an inventive modern bistro
- Dine at Frenchie

Morning

One of the best one-stop shops for gourmets is La Grande Epicerie at **Le Bon Marché** (p191), in St-Germain, stocking a superb range of delicious edibles. Other specialist shops in the area include **Poilâne**, renowned for its bread, chocolatier **Richart**, and **Pierre Hermé** (for all, p327), which makes the best macaroons in Paris. Don't miss one of the local morning markets, such as atmospheric Place Monge (Wed, Fri & Sun am), or head down Rue Mouffetard for the buzzing street market.

Lunch

St-Germain-des-Prés has some wonderfully inventive modern bistros, few better than **Kitchen Galerie Bis** (p304).



Pyramide du Louvre, from across the fountain pools

Afternoon

Make your way to Place de la Madeleine, on the Right Bank, renowned for fabulous food emporiums **Fauchon** (p327) and **Hédiard** (p327). Enjoy a wine tasting at **Ô Chateau** (p311), or head to the city's most sumptuous *salon de thé* at the **Musée Jacquemart-André** (p211), in a perfectly preserved Haussmann-era mansion.

Evening

For dinner in a classic Parisian bistro, try **Bistrot Paul Bert** (p307). For a more contemporary take on French cuisine, try **Frenchie Bar à Vins** (p311), where it's easier to get a table than at the much-hyped parent restaurant.



Reflections in La Géode, a giant sphere at the Parc de la Villette

Paris with Children

Family of four

allow at least €180

- Visit the science museum and Parc de la Villette
- Explore the splendid Jardin des Plantes
- Go up the Eiffel Tower

Morning

La Cité des Enfants, the children's section of the science museum (**Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie**; pp240–41) is great for receptive young minds. The museum's permanent exhibition is excellent, with plenty of hands-on activities, but be sure to book online. The **Parc de la Villette** (pp238–9) has playgrounds, a dragon slide and

even a decommissioned submarine to explore. Have lunch at the Cité des Sciences or enjoy a picnic in the park.

Afternoon

Cross the river and explore the beautiful **Jardin des Plantes** (p169), a botanical garden with a playground, hothouses and a small zoo. Even more exciting than the live animals for some kids are the skeletons and stuffed animals in the **Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle** (p168). If energy levels are still high, make for the **Eiffel Tower** (pp196–7), an irresistible draw to children. Book well in advance to avoid long queues. Or you could wait until nightfall, and time your trip to coincide with the light show on the changing of the hour, when thousands of lights twinkle for five minutes. If you're feeling a little less ambitious, a good alternative is the **Arc de Triomphe** (pp212–13), which also offers splendid panoramic views.

Riverside Parks and Gardens

Two adults

allow at least €69

- Berges de Seine
- Lunch on the Ile St-Louis
- A walk to the Jardin du Luxembourg
- Take a balloon ride

From the Pont de l'Alma, stroll along the Berges de Seine, a riverside promenade on the Left Bank, comprising floating



Modern water sculpture and glasshouse, Parc André Citroën

gardens, cafés and often workshops, food fairs or open-air concerts. When you get to the Pont de la Concorde, either cross over to the elegant **Jardin des Tuileries** (p132) or carry on as far as the **Musée d'Orsay** (pp146–9) and hop on the batobus. Stop at **Notre-Dame** (pp82–5), then head over to the tranquil **Ile St-Louis** (p79) with its leafy quais.

Lunch

Have lunch at **Café St-Régis** (p296), on the Ile St-Louis.

Afternoon

Strike south to the **Jardin du Luxembourg** (p174), one of the city's loveliest parks. Laze on one of the metal chairs scattered around the central pond, or visit the **Musée du Luxembourg**, which hosts excellent art exhibitions. For some wonderful views over Paris, head west to the **Parc André Citroën** (p245) and take a tethered balloon ride.



A floral display in the Jardin des Plantes



The medieval Gothic cathedral of Notre-Dame

2 days in Paris

- Explore Ile St-Louis and visit majestic Notre-Dame
- Admire Old Masters and antiquities in the Louvre
- Ascend the Eiffel Tower at sunset for fabulous views across the city

Day 1

Morning Explore tranquil **Ile St-Louis** (p79), with its attractive shops and leafy *quais*, before crossing Pont St-Louis to take in the glorious cathedral of **Notre-Dame** (pp82–5), with its buttresses and gargoyles. Head west across **Ile de la Cité** (pp80–81) to the Gothic jewel of **Sainte-Chapelle** (pp88–9).

Afternoon Walk over to the Right Bank and make for the **Musée du Louvre** (pp122–9), home to Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* and countless other treasures. Stroll through the charming **Jardin des Tuileries** (p132) to the architectural set piece of **Place de la Concorde** (p133). Follow **Avenue des Champs-Élysées** (p211) as far as the **Arc de Triomphe** (pp212–13), which promises fabulous views from the top. Dine in **Montmartre** (pp224–5), where the **Sacré-Coeur** (pp226–7) is splendidly illuminated at night.

Day 2

Morning Explore the chic streets of the **Marais** (pp94–5), the historic Jewish Quarter around **Rue des Rosiers** (p99), and the beautiful **Place des Vosges** (pp98–9). Visit the

splendid **Musée Picasso** (pp100–101), or take in the dazzling collection of modern art in the **Pompidou Centre** (pp110–13).

Afternoon Cross over into **St-Germain-des-Prés** (pp138–9), with its elegant boutiques and food shops. Take a stroll in the **Jardin du Luxembourg** (p174), then head over to Louis XIV's imposing **Hôtel des Invalides** (pp186–7). End your day with a visit to the **Eiffel Tower** (pp196–7). At sunset, the views from the top are unforgettable.

3 days in Paris

- See the Champs-Élysées and the Arc de Triomphe
- Enjoy the Impressionists in the Musée d'Orsay
- Climb up to Montmartre and Sacré-Coeur

Day 1

Morning Start your day in the charming **Café de Flore** (p141) in **St-Germain-des-Prés** (pp138–9), which was at the heart of the city's intellectual life in the 1950s. Take in medieval **St-Séverin** (p158) before crossing to the **Ile de la Cité** (pp80–81), site of the Gothic **Notre-Dame** (pp82–5) and **Sainte-Chapelle** with its beautiful stained-glass windows (pp88–9). Nearby **Ile St-Louis** (p79) is an oasis of calm which also happens to have the most famous ice-cream shop in the city, **Maison Berthillon** (p311).

Afternoon Visit the huge **Musée du Louvre** (pp122–9), making a beeline for the works

of the Old Masters in the Denon Wing. Walk through the pretty **Jardin des Tuileries** (p132) to the historic **Place de la Concorde** (p133), then catch a bus along the **Avenue des Champs-Élysées** (p211) to the **Arc de Triomphe** (pp212–13).

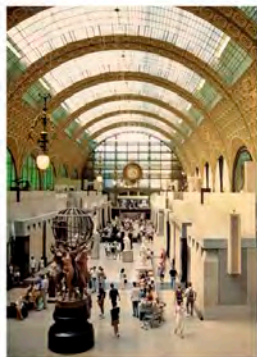
Day 2

Morning Devote your morning to the **Latin Quarter** (pp152–3), home to the stately **Panthéon** (pp160–61), the renowned **Sorbonne** university (p159) and the superb **Musée de Cluny – Musée National du Moyen Âge** (pp154–7), which has the beautiful tapestry series *The Lady and the Unicorn*, and Roman baths beneath it. Peer down ancient **Rue Mouffetard** (p168) before taking a rest in the **Jardin du Luxembourg** (p174).

Afternoon Immerse yourself in the grandeur of the **Hôtel des Invalides** (pp186–7), the final resting place of Napoleon Bonaparte. Next stop is the **Musée d'Orsay** (pp146–9) and its collection of Impressionist masterpieces. Wind down with a stroll along the **Berges de Seine**, then pay a sunset visit to the **Eiffel Tower** (pp196–7).

Day 3

Morning Explore the vibrant **Marais** (pp94–5) and stop for a coffee in **Place des Vosges** (pp98–9), the city's most beautiful square. Head to the extraordinary **Pompidou Centre** (pp110–13), with its world-class collection of modern art.



Main gallery of the Musée d'Orsay, converted from a railway station into a museum

Afternoon Stroll the arcades of the **Palais-Royal** (p130), the childhood home of Louis XIV, and the delightful **Jardin du Palais-Royal** (p131). Duck in and out of the 19th-century passages off Rue Vivienne, with their quirky shops and wonderful decor, on your way to **Galleries Lafayette** (p313), the classic Parisian department store. Take in the evening light from **Sacré-Coeur** (pp226–7) on top of **Montmartre** (pp224–5).

5 days in Paris

- Visit the hauntingly beautiful Père-Lachaise cemetery
- Marvel at Frank Gehry's stunning Fondation Louis Vuitton
- Take a train to Versailles, Louis XIV's splendid palace

Day 1

Morning View Paris from atop the **Arc de Triomphe** (pp212–13) before walking east along the **Avenue des Champs-Élysées** (p211). Cross the grand expanse of **Place de la Concorde** (p133) and the **Jardin des Tuileries** (p132) to the historic **Palais-Royal** (p130), with its immaculate grounds and elegant arcades sheltering quirky shops.

Afternoon Get to know the islands of the Seine, **Ile St-Louis** (p79) and **Ile de la Cité** (pp80–81), where you'll find the Gothic masterpieces **Notre-Dame** (pp82–5) and **Sainte-Chapelle** (pp88–9). While away the rest of the day in the spectacular **Musée du Louvre** (pp122–9).

Day 2

Morning Move east across the vibrant **Marais** (pp94–5) district from the **Pompidou Centre** (pp110–13), with its fabulous modern art collection. Pause for a coffee in the elegant **Place des Vosges** (p98–9).

Afternoon Visit the city's most famous cemetery, the **Cimetière du Père Lachaise** (pp242–3),

to see the tombs of notable figures such as Chopin, Jim Morrison and Oscar Wilde. Follow the **Canal St-Martin** (p237) to the futuristic **Parc de la Villette** (pp238–9). Take in the state-of-the-art **science museum** (pp240–41) or the fascinating **Musée de la Musique** (p238), then catch a concert at the stunning **Philharmonie de Paris** (p239).



Sunny café terrace in the elegant Marais

Day 3

Morning See the dazzling collection of Impressionist paintings at the **Musée d'Orsay** (pp146–9) and enjoy a coffee break in its stylish café. Walk on via the riverside promenade known as the **Berges de Seine** to the **Musée Rodin** (p191), near the impressive **Hôtel des Invalides** (pp186–7). For a change of scene, seek out **Rue Cler** (p192), with its street market and bistros.

Afternoon Scale the **Eiffel Tower** (pp196–7), then either visit the **Musée de l'Homme** (p203) in the **Palais de Chaillot** (p202), or head out to the **Bois de Boulogne** (p247), with its attractive gardens and



The beautiful formal gardens at Louis XIV's palace, Versailles

lakes, and visit the spectacular Frank Gehry-designed **Fondation Louis Vuitton**.

Day 4

Morning Spend the day out of the city, at magnificent **Versailles** (pp250–55), Louis XIV's royal palace. Tour the sumptuous apartments on the first floor.

Afternoon Explore the palace's fabulous gardens, landscaped by André Le Nôtre, and the smaller **Grand Trianon** and **Petit Trianon** palaces (p251).

Day 5

Morning Sample intellectual Paris in **Café de Flore** (p141) in **St-Germain-des-Prés** (pp138–39), a long-time haunt of writers and philosophers. Visit the **Latin Quarter** (pp152–3), home of the sublime church of **St-Séverin** (p158), fine medieval art in the **Musée National du Moyen Âge** (pp154–7), the **Panthéon** mausoleum (pp160–61) and the **Sorbonne** university (p159). Step back in time on old **Rue Mouffetard** (p168) before having lunch in **Montparnasse** (pp178–9).

Afternoon Relax in the **Jardin du Luxembourg** (p174), then head north to the Right Bank and the opulent **Opéra Garnier** (pp218–19). Treat yourself at **Galleries Lafayette** (p313), then climb **Montmartre** (p224–5) to the ethereal **Sacré-Coeur** (pp226–7) to watch the sun set.

Putting Paris on the Map

Paris, the capital of France, is a city of over two million people covering 105 sq km (40.5 sq miles) of northern France. It is on the River Seine at the centre of the Ile-de-France, the region that is home to more than 12 million people, around one-fifth of the French population. An important European business and cultural centre, it is the focus of activity in the north of France.



- Key**
- Greater Paris
 - Motorway
 - Major road
 - Railway
 - Country border

For additional map symbols see back flap



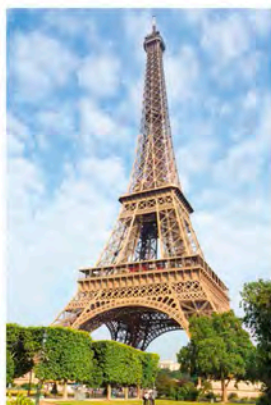
Central Paris

This book divides Paris into 14 areas, comprising central Paris and the nearby area of Montmartre. Most of the sights covered in the book lie within these areas, each one of which has its own chapter. Each area contains a range of sights that convey some of its history and distinctive character. The sights of Montmartre, for example, reveal its village charm and its colourful history as a thriving artistic enclave. In contrast, Champs-Élysées is renowned for its wide avenues, expensive fashion houses and opulent mansions. Most of the city's famous sights are within reach of the heart of the city and are easy to get to on foot or by public transport.



Dôme Church

The gilded Dôme Church (see pp 188–9) lies at the heart of the Invalides.



Eiffel Tower

Named after the engineer who designed and built it in 1889, the Eiffel Tower is the city's best-known landmark (see pp 196–7). It towers more than 320 m (1,050 ft) above Champ-de-Mars park.



Musée du Louvre

Right in the heart of Paris, adjacent to the River Seine and the Tuileries garden, lies the city's most impressive museum, with an unrivalled collection of artifacts from around the world (see pp 122–9). At the entrance, I M Pei's famous glass pyramid forms a striking contrast with the palace buildings and formal gardens.

For keys to symbols see back flap



0 metres 800
0 yards 800



CONSTITUTION
EN PRESENCE DE
TEMPLE FRANCAIS
DECRETE

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE

THE HISTORY OF PARIS

The Paris conquered by the Romans in 52 BC was a small flood-prone fishing village on the Ile de la Cité, inhabited by the Parisii tribe. A Roman settlement soon flourished and spread onto the Left Bank of the Seine. The Franks succeeded the Romans, named the city Paris and made it the centre of their kingdom.

During the Middle Ages, the city flourished as a religious centre and architectural masterpieces such as Sainte-Chapelle were erected. It also thrived as a centre of learning, enticing European scholars to its great university, the Sorbonne.

Paris emerged during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment as a great centre of culture and ideas, and under the rule of Louis XIV, it also became a city of immense wealth and power. But rule by the monarch gave way to rule by the people in the bloody Revolution of 1789. By the early

years of the new century, revolutionary fervour had faded and the brilliant militarist Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed himself Emperor of France and pursued his ambition to make Paris the centre of the world.

Soon after the Revolution of 1848, a radical transformation of the city began. Baron Haussmann's grand urban scheme replaced Paris's medieval slums with elegant avenues and boulevards. By the end of the century, the city was the driving force of Western culture. This continued well into the 20th century, interrupted only by World War I and II and German military occupation. Since then, the city has revived and expanded dramatically, as it strives to be at the heart of a unified Europe.

The following pages illustrate Paris's history by providing snapshots of the significant periods in the city's evolution.



A map of Paris (c. 1845)

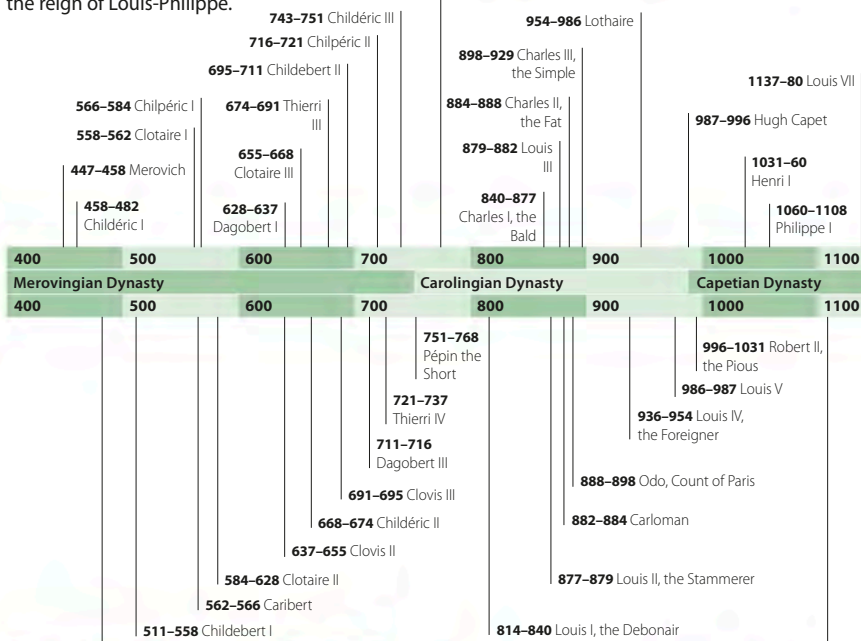
Kings and Emperors in Paris

Paris became the power base for the kings of France at the beginning of the Capetian dynasty, when Hugh Capet ascended the throne.

Successive kings and emperors have left their mark and many of the places mentioned in this book have royal associations: Philippe-Auguste's fortress, the Louvre Palace, is now one of the world's great museums; Henri IV's Pont Neuf bridge links the Ile de la Cité with the two banks of the Seine; and Napoleon conceived the Arc de Triomphe to celebrate his military victories. The end of the long line of kings came with the overthrow of the monarchy in 1848, during the reign of Louis-Philippe.



768–814
Charlemagne



482–511 Clovis I



1108–37 Louis VI, the Fat



1226-70 Louis IX (St Louis)



1515-47 François I



1547-59 Henri II



1774-93 Louis XVI

1498-1515 Louis XII, Father of his People

1483-98 Charles VIII

1422-61 Charles VII, the Victorious

1270-85 Philippe III, the Bold

1285-1314 Philippe IV, the Fair

1316-22 Philippe V

1328-50 Philippe VI

1559-60 François II

1610-43 Louis XIII

1643-1715 Louis XIV, the Sun King

1804-14 Napoleon I

1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800
Valois Dynasty			Bourbon Dynasty			
1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800

1314-16 Louis X

1380-1422 Charles VI, the Fool

1560-74 Charles IX

1814-24 Louis XVIII

1824-30 Charles X

1322-28 Charles IV, the Fair

1364-80 Charles V, the Wise

1574-89 Henri III

1830-48 Louis-Philippe I

1852-70 Napoleon III

1350-64 Jean II, the Good

1589-1610 Henri IV



1223-26 Louis VIII, the Lion

1180-1223 Philippe II, Auguste



1461-83 Louis XI, the Spider



1715-74 Louis XV



Gallo-Roman Paris

Paris would not have existed without the Seine. The river provided early peoples with the means to exploit the land, forests, marshes and islands. Excavations have unearthed canoes dating back to 4500 BC, well before a Celtic tribe, known as the Parisii, settled there in the 3rd century BC, in an area known as Lutetia. From 59 BC, the Romans undertook the conquest of Gaul (France). Seven years later, Lutetia was sacked by the Romans. They fortified and rebuilt it, especially the main island (the Ile de la Cité) and the Left Bank of the Seine.



Extent of the City
 200 BC Today



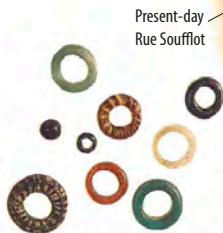
Bronze-Age Harness
 Everyday objects like harnesses continued to be made of bronze well into the Iron Age, which began in Gaul around 900 BC.



Iron Daggers
 From the 2nd century BC, short swords of iron replaced long swords and were sometimes decorated with human and animal shapes.



Fired-Clay Vase
 Pale ceramics with coloured decoration were common in Gaul.



Glass Beads
 Iron-Age glass beads and bracelets have been found on the Ile de la Cité.

Baths

Theatre

Forum

Present-day Rue Soufflot

Present-day Rue St-Jacques



Helmet worn by Gaulish warriors

4500 BC
 Early boatmen operate from the banks of the Seine

400 BC

300 BC

200 BC

100 BC

52 BC

300 BC
 Parisii tribe settle on the Ile de la Cité

Labienu, Caesar's lieutenant, defeats the Gauls. Romans rebuild the Ile de la Cité, and create a new town on the Left Bank



Parisii gold coin minted on the Ile de la Cité



Roman Oil Lamp

The inhabitants of the densely populated Ile de la Cité derived comfort during the dark winter months from the warmth of central heating and the light from oil lamps.

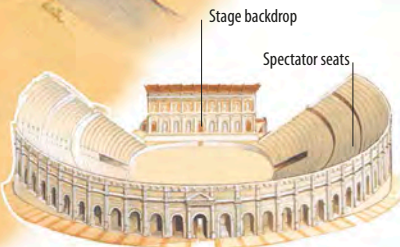
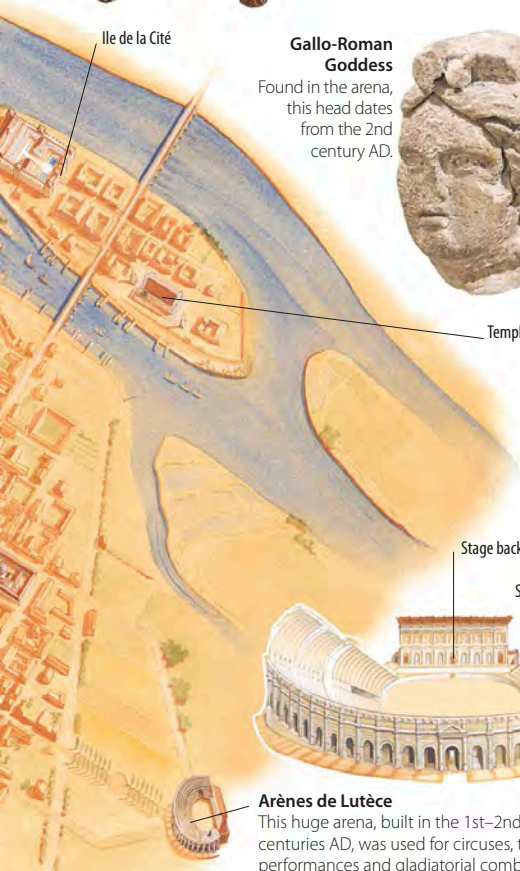
Where to See Gallo-Roman Paris

Since the mid-19th century, excavations have yielded evidence of the boundaries of the Roman city which had as its central axes the present-day Rue St-Jacques and Rue Soufflot (in the 5th arrondissement). Under the Parvis de Notre-Dame (Place Jean-Paul II) in the Crypte Archéologique (see pp86–7) the remains of Gallo-Roman houses and Roman ramparts can be seen. Other Roman sites in Paris are the Arènes de Lutèce (p167) and the baths at the Musée de Cluny – Musée National du Moyen Age (pp154–7).

Gallo-Roman Goddess
Found in the arena, this head dates from the 2nd century AD.



The baths (thermae) at Cluny had three huge rooms of water with different temperatures.



Arènes de Lutèce
This huge arena, built in the 1st–2nd centuries AD, was used for circuses, theatrical performances and gladiatorial combat.



Ring Flask
From about 300 AD, this flask was found on the Ile de la Cité.

Lutetia in AD 200

Paris, or Lutetia, was laid out in a grid pattern with bridges linking the Ile de la Cité and the Left Bank.

Roman floor mosaic from the Cluny baths



285 Barbarians advance, Lutetia swept by fire

200 Romans add arena, baths and villas



360 Julien, prefect of Gaul, is proclaimed Emperor. Lutetia changes its name to Paris after the Parisii

0 BC

100

200

300

400

451

Sainte Geneviève galvanizes the Parisians to repulse Attila the Hun

485–508

Clovis, leader of the Franks, defeats the Romans. Paris becomes Christian

250 Early Christian martyr, St Denis, beheaded in Montmartre

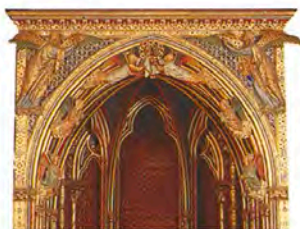


Medieval Paris

Throughout the Middle Ages, strategically placed towns like Paris, positioned at a river crossing, became important centres of political power and learning. The Church played a crucial part in intellectual and spiritual life. It provided the impetus for education and for technological advances such as the drainage of land and the digging of canals. The population was still confined mainly to the Ile de la Cité and the Left Bank. When the marshes (*marais*) were drained in the 12th century, the city was able to expand.



Extent of the City
 ■ 1300 ■ Today



Sainte-Chapelle
 The upper chapel of this medieval masterpiece (see pp88–9) was reserved for the royal family.



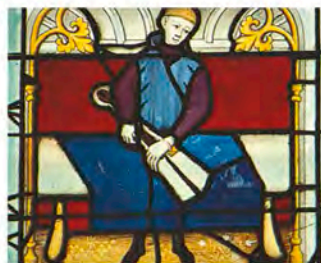
Octagonal Table
 Medieval manor houses had wooden furniture like this trestle table.



The Ile de la Cité, including the towers of the Conciergerie and Sainte-Chapelle, features in the pages for June.



Drainage allowed more land to be cultivated.



Weavers' Window
 Medieval craftsmen formed guilds and many church windows were dedicated to their crafts.

A rural life was led by most Parisians, who worked on the land. The actual city only occupied a tiny area.

512
 Death of Sainte Geneviève. She is buried next to Clovis

725–732
 Muslims attack Gaul

845–862
 Normans attack Paris

500 600 700 800 900

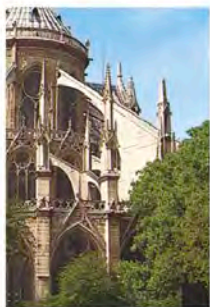
543
 Foundation of St-Germain-des-Près



800
 Charlemagne crowned Emperor by the Pope



Golden hand reliquary of Charlemagne



Notre-Dame
The great Gothic cathedrals took many years to build. Work continued on Notre-Dame from 1163 to 1334.

The Monasteries
Monks of many different orders lived in monasteries in Paris, especially on the Left Bank of the Seine.



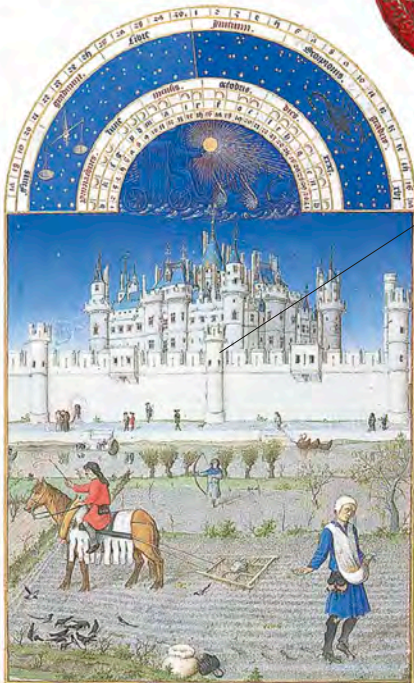
University Seal
The University of Paris was founded around 1150.



The Louvre of Charles V, with its defensive wall, is seen here from the Ile de la Cité.



The Nobility
From the mid-14th century, dress was considered to be a mark of class; noble ladies wore high, pointed hats.



The Months: June and October
This illuminated prayer book and calendar, the Très Riches Heures (left and above), was made for the Duc de Berry in 1416. It shows many Paris buildings.

A Medieval Romance

It was in the cloisters of Notre-Dame that the romance between the monk Pierre Abélard and the young Héloïse began. Abélard was the most original theologian of the 12th century and was hired as a tutor to the 17-year-old niece of a canon. A love affair soon developed between the teacher and his pupil. In his wrath, Héloïse's uncle had the scholar castrated; Héloïse took refuge in a convent for the rest of her life.



1010-22
Christians burn Jews and heretics



1167
Les Halles food market created on the Right Bank of the Seine

1245
Work starts on Sainte-Chapelle

1253
The Sorbonne opens

1380
The Bastille fortress completed

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

1079
Birth of Pierre Abélard

1150
Paris University founded

1163 Work starts on Notre-Dame cathedral

1226-70
Reign of Louis IX, St Louis



Joan of Arc

1430
Henry VI of England crowned King of France after Joan of Arc fails to defend Paris

Renaissance Paris

At the end of the Hundred Years' War with England, Paris was in a terrible state. By the time the occupying English army had left in 1453, the city lay in ruins, with many houses burned. Louis XI brought back prosperity and a new interest in art, architecture and clothes. During the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, French kings came under the spell of the Italian Renaissance. Their architects made the first attempts at town planning, creating elegant, uniform buildings and open urban spaces like the magnificent Place Royale (the present Place des Vosges).



Extent of the City
 1590 Today



Printing Press (1470)
 Religious tracts, mainly in Latin, were printed on the first press at the Sorbonne.



A Knight Preparing to Joust
 The Place Royale was the setting for jousting displays well into the 17th century.

Jewel-Encrusted Pendant

A sign of the new prosperity, jewels became an important part of dress.



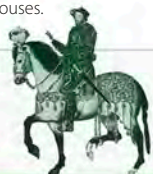
Place Royale

Built by Henri IV in 1609, with grand symmetrical houses round an open, central space, this was Paris's first square. Home to the aristocracy, it was renamed Place des Vosges in 1800 (see pp98–9).



Pont Notre-Dame

This bridge with its row of houses was built at the start of the 15th century. The Pont Neuf (1578–1607) was the first bridge without houses.



François I

1453 End of the Hundred Years' War with England

1516 François I invites Leonardo da Vinci to France. He brings the *Mona Lisa* with him

1450 1460 1470 1480 1490 1500 1510 1520



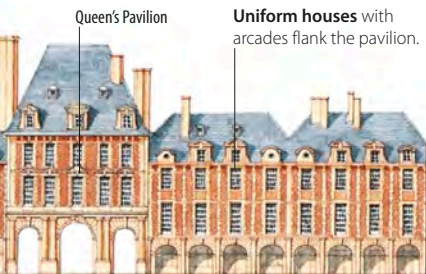
1469 First French printing works starts operating at the Sorbonne

1528 François I takes up residence in the Louvre



16th-Century Knife and Fork Set

Ornate knife and fork sets were used in the dining rooms of the wealthy to carve joints of meat. Diners used hands or spoons for eating.



Queen's Pavilion

Uniform houses with arcades flank the pavilion.



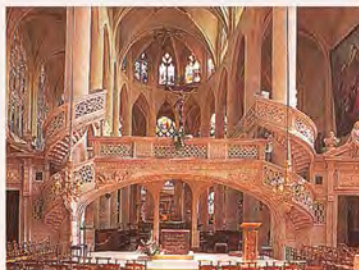
PLACE ROYALE (PLACE DES VOSGES)

King's Pavilion

Duels were fought in the centre of the square in the 17th century.

Where to See Renaissance Paris Today

Besides the Place des Vosges, there are many examples of the Renaissance in Paris. Churches include St-Etienne-du-Mont (p159), St-Eustache (p116), as well as the nave of St-Gervais-St-Protais (p103). Mansions such as the Hôtel de Bethune-Sully (p99) and the Hôtel Carnavalet (pp96–7) have been restored, and the staircases, courtyard and turrets of the Hôtel de Cluny (pp154–5) date from 1485–96.



The rood screen of St-Etienne-du-Mont (about 1520) is of outstanding delicacy.

Walnut Dresser (about 1545)

Elegant carved wooden furniture decorated the homes of the wealthy.



Nine symmetrical houses line each side of the square.



Hyante and Climente
Toussaint Dubreuil and other artists took up Renaissance mythological themes.



1572
St Bartholomew's Day massacre of Protestants

1609 Henri IV begins building Place Royale, later renamed Place des Vosges

1589 Henri III assassinated at St-Cloud, near Paris

1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610
	1534 Ignatius of Loyola founds the Society of Jesus	1546 Work starts on new Louvre palace; first stone quay built along Seine	1559 Primitive street lanterns introduced; Louvre completed					
	1534 Founding of the Collège de France	1547 François I dies						
	1533 Foundation stone of original Hôtel de Ville laid	1559 Henri II killed in a Paris tournament			1589 Henri of Navarre is crowned Henri IV, king of France			
					1593 Henri IV converts from Protestantism to Catholicism			
							1610 Henri IV is assassinated by Ravaillac, a religious fanatic	



The Sun King's Paris

The 17th century in France, which became known as *Le Grand Siècle* (the great century), is epitomized by the glittering extravagance of Louis XIV (the Sun King) and his court at Versailles. In Paris, imposing buildings, squares, theatres and aristocratic *hôtels* (mansions) were built. Beneath this brilliant surface lay the absolute power of the monarch. By the end of Louis' reign, the cost of his extravagance and of waging almost continuous war with France's neighbours led to a decline in the monarchy.



Extent of the City

1657 Today

The mansard roof, with its slopes at both sides and both ends, came to typify French roofs of this period.

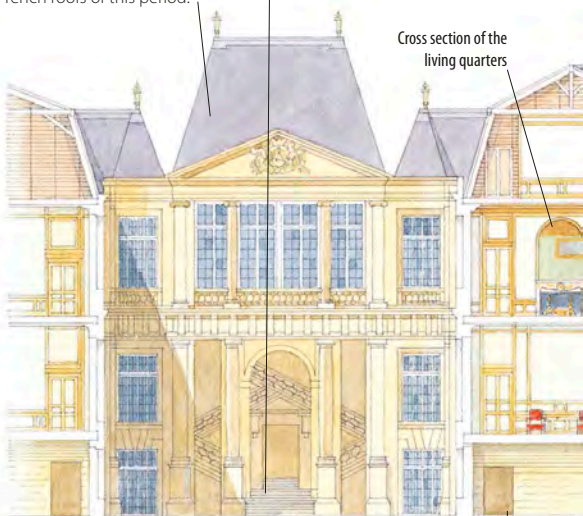
An open staircase rose from the internal courtyard.

Cross section of the living quarters



The Gardens of Versailles

Louis XIV devoted a lot of time to the gardens, which were designed by André Le Nôtre.



Louis XIV as Jupiter

On ascending the throne in 1661, Louis, depicted here as Jupiter triumphant, ended the civil wars that had been raging since his childhood.

The ground floor contained the servants' quarters.

Chest of Drawers

This gilded piece was made by André-Charles Boulle for the Grand Trianon at Versailles.



1610 Louis XIII's accession marks the start of *Le Grand Siècle*



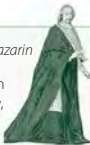
Louis XIII

1622 Paris becomes an episcopal see

1624 Completion of Tuileries Palace

Cardinal Mazarin

1631 Launch of *La Gazette*, Paris's first newspaper



1643 Death of Louis XIII. Regency under control of Marie de Médicis and Cardinal Mazarin

1661 Louis XIV becomes absolute monarch. Enlargement of Château de Versailles begins

1610

1620

1630

1640

1650

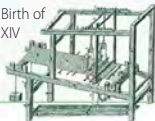
1660

1614 Final meeting of the Estates Council (the main legislative assembly) before the Revolution

1629 Richelieu, Louis XIII's first minister, builds Palais-Royal

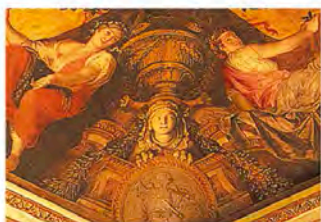
1627 Development of the Ile St-Louis

1638 Birth of Louis XIV



Weaving frame

1662 Colbert, Louis XIV's finance minister, founds Gobelins tapestry works



Ceiling by Charles Le Brun
Court painter to Louis XIV, Le Brun decorated many ceilings like this one at the Hôtel Carnavalet (see p96).

The Galerie d'Hercule with Le Brun ceiling



Hôtel Lambert (1640)

In the 17th century, the aristocracy built luxurious town houses with grand staircases, courtyards, formal gardens, coach houses and stables.

Formal Classical Garden



Neptune Cup

Made from lapis lazuli with a silver Neptune on top, this cup was part of Louis's vast collection of art objects.

Madame de Maintenon

When the queen died in 1683, Louis married Madame de Maintenon, shown here in a framed painting by Caspar Netscher.



Decorated Fan

For special court fêtes, Louis XIV often stipulated that women carry fans.



Where to See the Sun King's Paris

Many 17th-century mansions such as the Hôtel Lambert still exist in Paris, but not all are open to the public. However, Hôtel des Invalides (p191), the Dôme Church (pp188-9), the Palais du Luxembourg (p174) and Versailles (pp250-55) give a magnificent impression of the period.



Dôme Church

1667 Louvre rebuilt and observatory established

1682 Court moves to Versailles where it stays until the Revolution

1686 Le Procope, Paris's first café, is founded

Statue of Louis XIV at Musée Carnavalet



1715 Louis XIV dies

1670

1680

1690

1700

1710

1670 The decree for building Hôtel des Invalides is signed



1692 Great famines due to bad harvests and wars

1689 Pont Royal built

1702 Paris first divided into 20 arrondissements (districts)

Paris in the Age of Enlightenment

The Enlightenment, with its emphasis on scientific reason and a critical approach to existing ideas and society, was centred on the city of Paris. In contrast, nepotism and corruption were rife at Louis XV's court at Versailles. Meanwhile, the economy thrived, the arts flourished as never before and intellectuals, such as Voltaire and Rousseau, were renowned throughout Europe. In Paris, the population rose to about 650,000; town planning was developed, and the first accurate street map of the city appeared in 1787.



Extent of the City

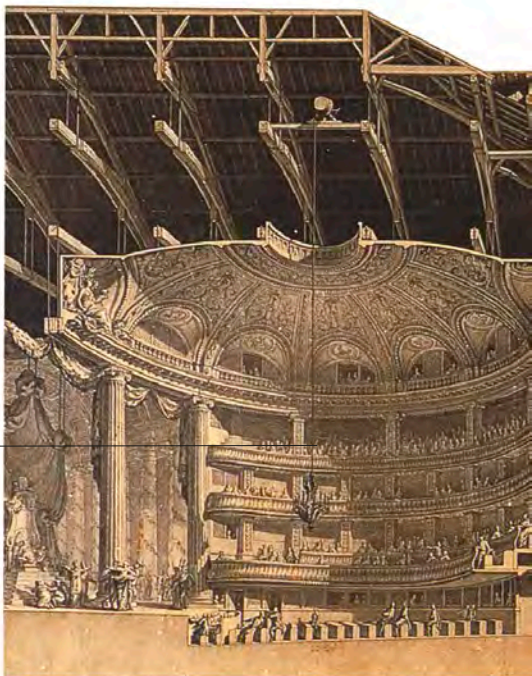
1720 Today



Nautical Instruments

As the science of navigation advanced, scientists developed telescopes and trigonometric instruments (used for measuring longitude and latitude).

The auditorium
with 1,913 seats, was
the largest in Paris.



Comédie Française

The Age of Enlightenment saw a burst of dramatic activity, and new theatres opened. Among them was the Comédie Française (see p130), still one of the most prestigious theatres in the world.



18th-Century Wigs

These were not only a mark of fashion but also a way of indicating the wearer's class and importance.

1720

1722 City's first fire brigade founded



Fireman

1734 Fontaine des Quatre Saisons built

1730

1733 Voltaire's *Lettres Philosophiques* published

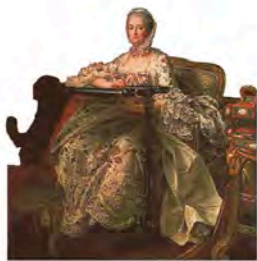
1748 Montesquieu's *L'Esprit des Lois* (an influential work about different forms of government) published

1740



1751 First volume of Diderot's *Encyclopédie* published

1750

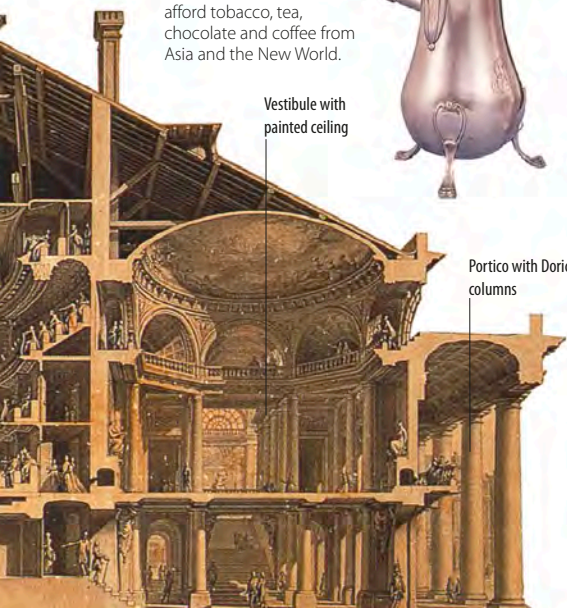
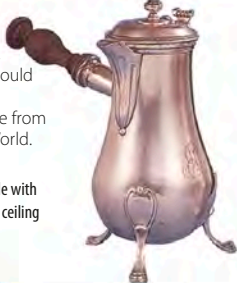


Madame de Pompadour

Although generally remembered as the mistress of Louis XV, she was renowned as a patron of the arts and had great political influence.

Chocolate Pot

By the 18th century, bourgeois families could afford tobacco, tea, chocolate and coffee from Asia and the New World.



Vestibule with painted ceiling

Portico with Doric columns

Where to See Enlightenment Paris

The district around the Rue de Lille, the Rue de Varenne and the Rue de Grenelle (p191) has many luxurious town houses, or *hôtels*, which were built by the aristocracy during the first half of the 18th century. Memorabilia from the lives of the great intellectuals Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau are in the Musée Carnavalet (pp96–7), along with 18th-century interior designs and paintings. The imposing Hôtel des Monnaies (royal mint), which houses the Musée de la Monnaie (p143), is a fine example of the rational Neo-Classicism of architecture during the Enlightenment.



Churches were built throughout the Enlightenment. St-Sulpice (p174) was completed in 1776.



Le Procope (p142) is the oldest café in Paris. It was frequented by Voltaire and Rousseau.

The Catacombs
These were set up in 1786 as a more hygienic alternative to Paris's cemeteries (see p181).



1757 First oil street lamps

1764 Madame de Pompadour dies

1774 Louis XV, great grandson of Louis XIV, dies

1778 France supports American independence



1785 David paints the Oath of the Horatii

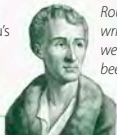
1760

1770

1780

c.1760 Place de la Concorde, Panthéon and Ecole Militaire built

1762 Rousseau's *Emile* and the *Social Contract* published



Rousseau, philosopher and writer, believed that humans were naturally good and had been corrupted by society.

1782 First pavements built, in the Place du Théâtre Français

1783 Montgolfier brothers make the first hot-air balloon ascent

Paris During the Revolution

In 1789, most Parisians were still living in squalor and poverty, as they had since the Middle Ages. Rising inflation and opposition to Louis XVI culminated in the storming of the Bastille, the king's prison; the Republic was founded three years later. However, the Terror soon followed, when those suspected of betraying the Revolution were executed without trial: more than 60,000 people lost their lives. The bloody excesses of Robespierre, the zealous revolutionary, led to his overthrow and a new government, the Directory, was set up in 1795.



Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

The Enlightenment ideals of equality and human dignity were enshrined in the Declaration. This illustration is the preface to the 1791 Constitution.

The French guards, who were on the side of the revolutionaries, arrived late in the afternoon with two cannons.



Paper Money

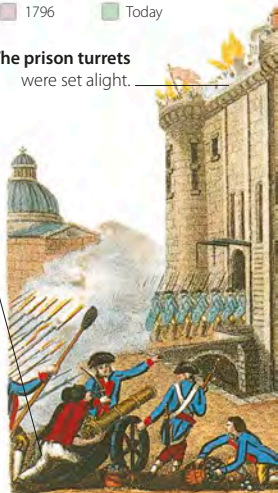
Bonds, called *assignats*, were used to fund the Revolution from 1790–93.



Extent of the City

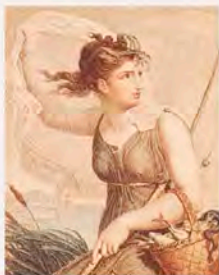
1796 Today

The prison turrets were set alight.



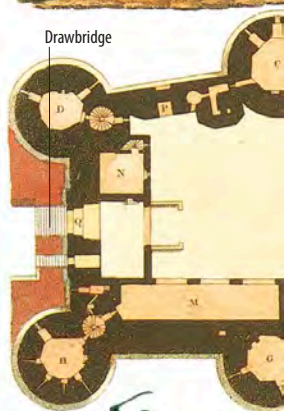
Republican Calendar

The revolutionaries believed that the world was starting again, so they abolished the existing church calendar and took 22 September 1792, the day the Republic was declared, as the first day of the new era. The Republican calendar had 12 equal months, each subdivided into three ten-day periods, with the remaining five days of each year set aside for public holidays. All the months of the year were given poetic names which linked them to nature and the seasons, such as fog, snow, seed-time, flowers and harvest.



A coloured engraving by Tresca showing *Ventose*, the windy month (19 Feb–20 Mar) from the new Republican calendar

Drawbridge



4 Aug Abolition of feudalism

26 Aug Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

14 Jul Fall of the Bastille

17 Sep Law of Suspects passed: the Terror begins

1789

1790

1791

1792



5 May The Estates Council meets



14 Jul Fête de la Fédération

Lafayette, Commander of the National Guard, takes his oath to the Constitution



10 Aug The storming of the Tuileries

17 Jul Champ de Mars massacre

25 Apr *La Marseillaise* composed

"Patriotic" Chair

The back of this wooden chair is topped by red bonnets, symbol of revolutionary politics.



The Sans Culottes

By 1792, the wearing of trousers instead of breeches (*culottes*) was a political symbol of Paris's artisans and shopkeepers.



La Marseillaise

The revolutionaries' marching song is now the national anthem.

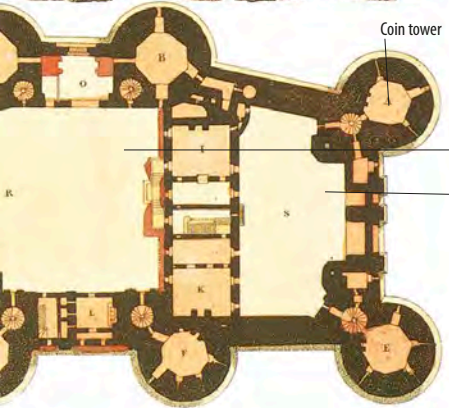


The dead and wounded totalled 171 by the end of the day.



Wallpaper

Commemorative wallpaper was produced to celebrate the Revolution.



Guillotine

This was used for the first time in France in April 1792.



Storming of the Bastille

The Bastille was overrun on 14 July 1789 and the seven prisoners held there released. The defenders (32 Swiss guards, 82 wounded soldiers and the governor) were massacred.

20 Jun Invasion of the Tuileries

21 Jan Execution of Louis XVI

16 Oct Execution of Marie-Antoinette

10 Aug Overthrow of Louis XVI

Autumn Robespierre in control of Committee of Public Safety

24 Nov Churches closed

5 Apr Execution of Danton and supporters

19 Nov Jacobin Club (a revolutionary pressure group) closed

22 Aug New constitution: the Directory

1793

1794

1795

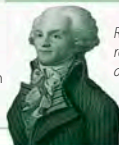
20 Sep Battle of Valmy

13 Jul Assassination of Marat, founder of *L'Ami du Peuple*, the revolutionary newspaper



2-6 Sep September massacres

27 Jul Execution of Robespierre



Robespierre, revolutionary and architect of the Terror

Napoleonic Paris

Napoleon Bonaparte was the most brilliant general in the French army. The instability of the new government after the Revolution gave him the chance to seize power, and in November 1799, he installed himself in the Tuileries Palace as First Consul. He crowned himself Emperor in May 1804. Napoleon established a centralized administration and a code of laws, reformed France's educational system and set out to make Paris the most beautiful city in the world. The city was endowed with grand monuments and embellished with the spoils of conquest. His power was always fragile and dependent on incessant wars. In March 1814, Prussian, Austrian and Russian armies invaded Paris and Napoleon fled to Elba. He returned to Paris in 1815 but was defeated at Waterloo and died in exile in 1821.



Extent of the City
 1810 Today



Château de Malmaison
 This was the favourite home of Josephine, Napoleon's first wife.

Ladies-in-Waiting
 hold Josephine's train.



Opaline-Glass Clock
 The decoration on this clock echoed the fashion for draperies.

Elephant Project
 This monument was planned for the centre of the Place de la Bastille.



Eagle's Flight
 Napoleon's flight to Elba in 1814 was satirized in this cartoon.



1802 Legion of Honour established

1799 Napoleon seizes power
 1797 Battle of Rivoli

1800 Banque de France founded

1809 Napoleon divorces Josephine and marries Marie-Louise

1815 Waterloo; second abdication of Napoleon. Restoration of the monarchy

1800

1805

1810

1815

1820

1804 Napoleon crowned

1806 Arc de Triomphe commissioned

1814 Napoleon abdicates

1821 Napoleon dies

1800 Napoleon returns from Egypt on his ship *L'Orient*

1812 Russian campaign ends in defeat

Napoleon's death mask



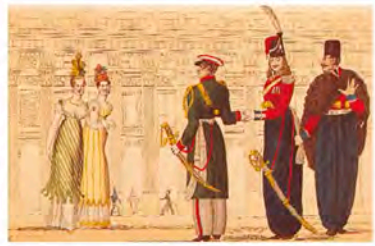
Bronze Table Top

Inlaid with Napoleon's portrait, this table marks the victory at Austerlitz.



Josephine kneels before Napoleon.

Napoleon holds the crown for his Empress, Josephine.



Russian Cossacks in the Palais-Royal

After Napoleon's defeat and flight in 1814, Paris suffered the humiliation of being occupied by foreign troops, including Austrians, Prussians and Russians.

The Pope makes the sign of the cross.

Where to See Napoleonic Paris

Many of the grand monuments Napoleon planned for Paris were never built, but two triumphal arches, the Arc de Triomphe (pp212–13) and Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel (p122), were a major part of his legacy. La Madeleine church (p218) was also inaugurated in his reign and much of the Louvre was rebuilt (pp122–3). Examples of the Empire style can be seen at Malmaison (p248) and at the Carnavalet (pp96–7).

Napoleon's Coronation

Napoleon's rather dramatic crowning took place in 1804. In this recreation by J.L. David, the Pope, summoned to Notre-Dame, looks on as Napoleon crowns his Empress just before crowning himself.



The Empress

Josephine was divorced by Napoleon in 1809.



The Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel was erected in 1806 and crowned with the horses looted from St Mark's, Venice.



1842 First railway line between Paris and St-Germain-en-Laye opens

1825

1830

1835

1840

1845

1830 Revolution in Paris and advent of constitutional monarchy

1831 Victor Hugo's *Notre-Dame de Paris* published. Cholera epidemic hits Paris

1840 Reburial of Napoleon at Les Invalides



Napoleon's tomb

The Grand Transformation

In 1848, Paris saw a second revolution which brought down the recently restored monarchy. In the uncertainties that followed, Napoleon's nephew assumed power in the same way as his uncle before him – by a *coup d'état*. He proclaimed himself Napoleon III in 1851. Under his rule, Paris was transformed into the most magnificent city in Europe. He entrusted the task of modernization to Baron Haussmann. Haussmann demolished the crowded, unsanitary streets of the medieval city and created a well-ordered capital within a geometrical grid of avenues and boulevards. Neighbouring districts such as Auteuil were annexed, creating the suburbs.



Extent of the City
 1859 Today



Boulevard des Italiens

This tree-lined avenue, painted by Edmond Georges Grandjean (1889), was one of the most fashionable of the new boulevards.



Twelve avenues formed a star (*étoile*).



Laying the Sewers

This engraving from 1861 shows the early work for laying the sewer system (see p192) from La Villette to Les Halles. Most of the system was the work of the engineer Belgrand.



Circular Hoarding

Distinctive hoardings advertised opera and theatre performances.



Grand mansions

were built around the Arc de Triomphe between 1860 and 1868.



Viewing the exhibits at the World Exhibition

1855 World Exhibition

1851 Napoleon III declares the Second Empire

1852 Haussmann begins massive town-planning schemes

1850

1852

1854

1856

1858



20 centimes stamp showing Napoleon III

1853 Baltard starts work on new Les Halles buildings

1857 The poet Baudelaire prosecuted for obscenity for *The Flowers of Evil*

Place de l'Etoile

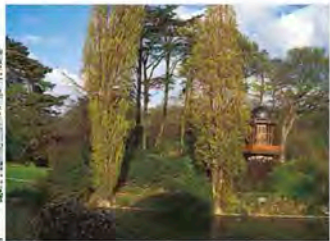
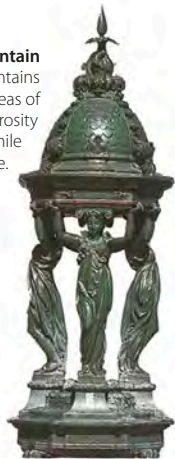
The new scheme for the centre of Paris included redesigning the area at one end of the Champs-Elysées (Elysian Fields). Haussmann created a star of 12 broad avenues around the new Arc de Triomphe. (The inset map shows the area as it was in 1790.)



Some avenues were named after French generals.

Drinking Fountain

In the 1870s, 50 fountains were erected in poor areas of Paris through the generosity of the English francophile Richard Wallace.



Bois de Boulogne

Given to the city in 1852 by Napoleon III, this park became a popular place for walking and riding (see p247).

Baron Haussmann

Lawyer by training and civil servant by profession, Georges-Eugène Haussmann (1809–91) was appointed Prefect of the Seine by Napoleon III. For 17 years, he was in charge of urban planning. With the best architects and engineers of the day, he planned a new city, improved the water supply and sewerage, and created beautiful parks.



1861 Garnier designs new Opera House

1863 The nudity in Manet's *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* causes a scandal and is rejected by the Academy (see p147)

1867 World Exhibition



1870 Napoleon's wife, Eugénie, flees Paris at threat of war

1860



1862

1862 Victor Hugo's epic novel of Paris's poor, *Les Misérables*, published

1864

1863 Crédit Lyonnais bank established

1866

1868 Press censorship relaxed

1868

1870 Start of Franco-Prussian War

The Belle Epoque

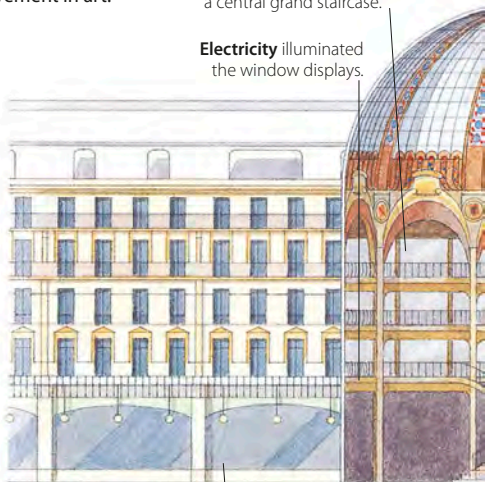
The Franco-Prussian War culminated in the terrible Siege of Paris. When peace came in 1871, it fell to the new government, the Third Republic, to bring about economic recovery. From about 1890 life was transformed: the motor car, aeroplane, cinema, telephone and gramophone all contributed to the enjoyment of life and the Belle Epoque (beautiful age) was born. Paris became a glittering city where the new style, *Art Nouveau*, decorated buildings and objects. The paintings of the Impressionists, such as Renoir, reflected the *joie de vivre* of the times, while later those of Matisse, Braque and Picasso heralded the modern movement in art.



Extent of the City
 1895 Today

The interior was arranged as tiers of galleries around a central grand staircase.

Electricity illuminated the window displays.



Windows facing on to the Boulevard Haussmann displayed the goods on offer.



Cabaret Poster
 Toulouse-Lautrec's posters immortalized the singers and dancers of the cafés and cabaret clubs of Montmartre, where artists and writers congregated in the 1890s.



Central Hall of the Grand Palais
 The Grand Palais (p210) was built to house two huge exhibitions of French painting and sculpture at the Universal Exhibition of 1900.



The Naughty Nineties
 The Lumière brothers captured the daring negligée fashions of the 1890s in the first moving images of the cinematograph.

1871 Third Republic established

1872 Monet paints first Impressionist picture: *Impression: Sunrise*

1885 Louis Pasteur discovers rabies vaccine

1891 First Metro station opens

1889 Eiffel Tower built

1870

1875

1880

1885

1890

Zoo animals were shot to feed the hungry (see p227)



1870 Siege of Paris



Entrance ticket to the exhibition

Louis Pasteur

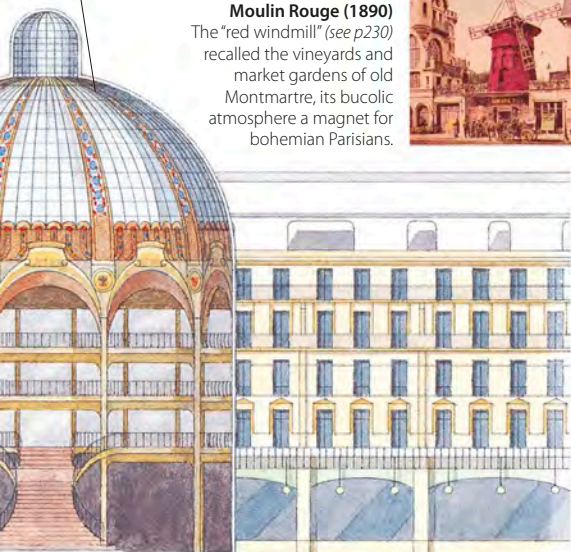


1889 Great Exhibition



Citroën 5CV
France led the world in the early development of the motorcar. By 1900, the Citroën began to be seen on the streets of Paris, and long-distance motor racing was popular.

The glass dome could be seen from all parts of the store.



Moulin Rouge (1890)

The "red windmill" (see p230) recalled the vineyards and market gardens of old Montmartre, its bucolic atmosphere a magnet for bohemian Parisians.



Where to See the Belle Epoque

Art Nouveau can be seen in monumental buildings like the Grand Palais and Petit Palais (p210), while the Galeries Lafayette (p313) has beautiful Belle Epoque interiors. The Musée d'Orsay (pp146–9) has many objects from this period.



The entrance to the metro at Porte Dauphine was the work of leading Art Nouveau designer Hector Guimard (p148).

Galeries Lafayette (1906)

This beautiful department store, with its dome a riot of coloured glass and wrought ironwork, was a sign of the new prosperity.



The doorway of No. 29 Avenue Rapp (p193), in the Eiffel Tower quarter, is a fine example of Art Nouveau.



Art Nouveau Cash Till

Even ordinary objects like this cash till were beautified by the new style.



Captain Dreyfus was publicly humiliated for selling secrets to the Prussians. He was later found innocent.

1894–1906
Dreyfus affair

1907 Picasso paints *Les Femmes d'Alger*

1913 Proust publishes first volume of *Remembrance of Things Past*

1895

1900

1905

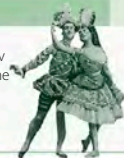
1910

1895 Lumière brothers introduce cinematography

1898 Pierre and Marie Curie discover radium

1909 Blériot flies across the English Channel

1911 Diaghilev brings the Russian ballet to Paris



Avant-Garde Paris

From the 1920s to the 1940s, Paris became a mecca for artists, musicians, writers and film-makers. The city was alive with new movements such as Cubism and Surrealism, represented by Cézanne, Picasso, Braque, Man Ray and Duchamp. Many new trends came from the USA, as writers and musicians, including Ernest Hemingway, Gertrude Stein and Sidney Bechet, took up residence in Paris. In architecture, the geometric shapes created by Le Corbusier changed the face of the modern building.



Extent of the City
 1940 Today

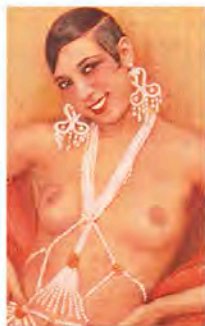


The old Trocadéro was changed to the Palais de Chaillot (see p202) for the World Exhibition of 1937.



Napoleon by Abel Gance

Paris has always been a city for film-makers. In 1927, Abel Gance made an innovative movie about Napoleon, using triple screens and wide-angle lenses.



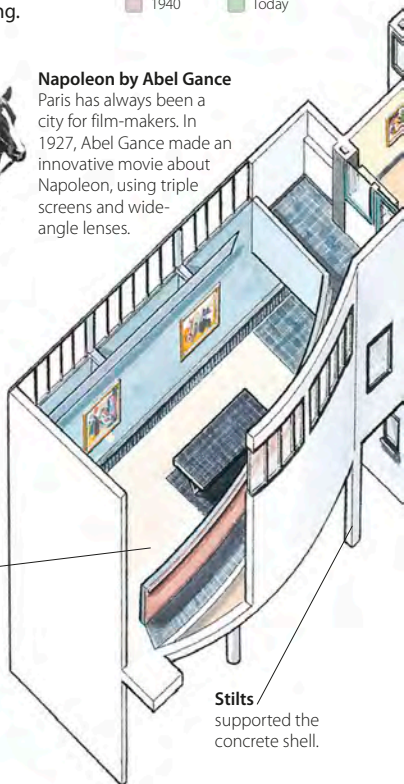
Josephine Baker

Arriving in Paris in 1925, the outlandish dancer catapulted to fame in "La Revue Nègre" wearing nothing but feathers.



Sidney Bechet

In the 1930s and 1940s, the jazz clubs of Paris resounded to the swing music of black musicians such as the saxophonist Sidney Bechet.



Living space was made into a picture gallery.

Stilts supported the concrete shell.

La Roche Villa by Le Corbusier

Made from concrete and steel, with straight lines, horizontal windows and a flat roof, this house (1923–5) epitomized the new style (see pp246–7).

1919 Treaty of Versailles signed in the Hall of Mirrors



1924 Olympic Games held in Paris

1924 André Breton publishes Surrealist Manifesto

1925 Art Deco style first seen at the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs



1914

1916

1918

1920

1922

1924

1926

1928

1914–18 World War I. Paris is under threat of German attack, saved by the Battle of the Marne. A shell hits St-Gervais-St-Protais.



World War I soldier in uniform

1920 Interment of the Unknown Soldier



An eternal flame for the Unknown Soldier burns under the Arc de Triomphe



Fashion in the 1940s
After World War II, the classic look for men and women was reminiscent of military uniforms.



Airmail Poster
Airmail routes developed during the 1930s, especially to French North Africa.



Occupied Paris

Paris was under occupation for most of World War II. The Eiffel Tower was a favourite spot for German soldiers, and many of the bourgeois mansions were seized for German officers. The beautiful hotel Le Meurice (p284) served as the headquarters for General von Choltitz, the last commander of Nazi-occupied Paris. The Musée de l'Armée (p190), in the Hôtel des Invalides, has a good display of war-time items, while the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (p190) has two galleries devoted to the Free French and their fearless leader, Charles de Gaulle. For places of quiet contemplation, visit the Paris Mémorial des Martyrs de la Déportation behind Notre-Dame (p86), dedicated to the 200,000 people deported from France to the Nazi concentration camps, or the Mémorial de la Shoah (p103), with its eternal flame dedicated to the unknown Jewish martyr.



The roof was designed as a garden terrace.

The bedroom was above the dining room.

The kitchen was built at the back with a sloping glass roof.

The garage was built into the ground floor.

Windows were arranged in a horizontal strip.

Claudine in Paris by Colette
The Claudine series of novels, written by Colette Willy, known simply as "Colette", were extremely popular in the 1930s.



1931 Colonial Exhibition

A visitor to the exhibition in colonial dress

1937 Picasso paints *Guernica* in protest at the Spanish Civil War

1940 World War II: Paris bombed and occupied by Nazis

1930

1932

1934

1936

1938

1940

1942

1934 Riots and strikes in response to the Depression

1935 The talented Edith Piaf discovered singing in the Paris streets

1937 Palais de Chaillot built



Symbol of Free French superimposed on the victory sign

Aug 1944 Liberation of Paris

The Modern City

In 1962, a renovation programme began, and run-down districts like the Marais were restored. This project continued with François Mitterrand's *Grands Travaux* (great works) scheme. Access was improved to historical monuments and art collections, such as the Musée du Louvre and Musée d'Orsay. The scheme produced modern monuments such as the Opéra National de Paris Bastille (p102), the Cité des Sciences (pp240–41) and the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (p244). These, and the boldly modern La Défense (p248), Stade de France, Musée du quai Branly (pp194–5), Promenade des Berges de la Seine (p69), Philharmonie de Paris (p239) and Fondation Louis Vuitton (p247), have enriched Paris with truly innovative architecture.

La Grande Arche is taller and wider than Notre-Dame and forms part of an axis linking the Arc de Triomphe and the Louvre Pyramid.



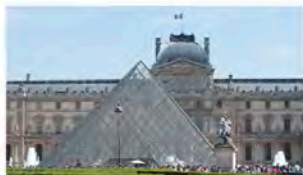
Christo's Pont Neuf

To create a work of art, the Bulgarian-born artist Christo wrapped Paris's oldest bridge, the Pont Neuf, in fabric in 1985.



Simone de Beauvoir

Influential philosopher and life-long companion of J-P Sartre, de Beauvoir fought for the liberation of women in the 1950s.



Louvre Pyramid (1989)

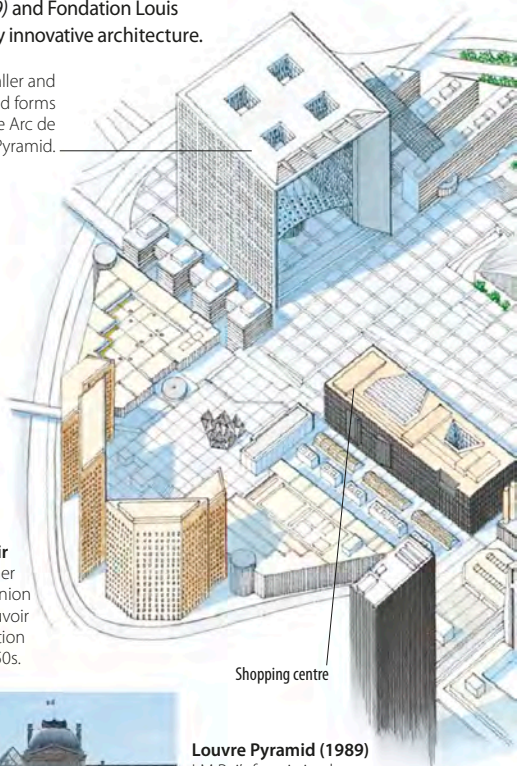
I M Pei's futuristic glass pyramid forms the entrance to the Louvre, providing a striking contrast to the classical façade of the museum.

Shopping centre



Extent of the City

1959 Today



1962 André Malraux, Minister of Culture, begins renovation programme of run-down districts and monuments

Ducting at the Pompidou Centre



1977 Pompidou Centre opens. Jacques Chirac is installed as first elected Mayor of Paris since 1871

1980 Thousands greet Pope John-Paul II on his official visit

1950

1955

1960

1965

1970

1975

1980

1985

1958 Establishment of Fifth Republic with de Gaulle as President

1964 Reorganization of the Ile de France

1968 Student riots and workers strikes in the Latin Quarter

1969 Les Halles market transfers to Rungis

1973 Construction of Montparnasse Tower and the Périphérique (ring road)

1985 Christo wraps Pont Neuf

1989 Bicentenary celebrations to mark the French Revolution

President de Gaulle





Forum Les Halles

The undulating glass and steel Canopy, inaugurated in 2016, is part of a wider project to revitalize the old district of Les Halles.



The Pompidou Centre

The nation's collection of modern art is housed here in this popular building (see pp110–13).



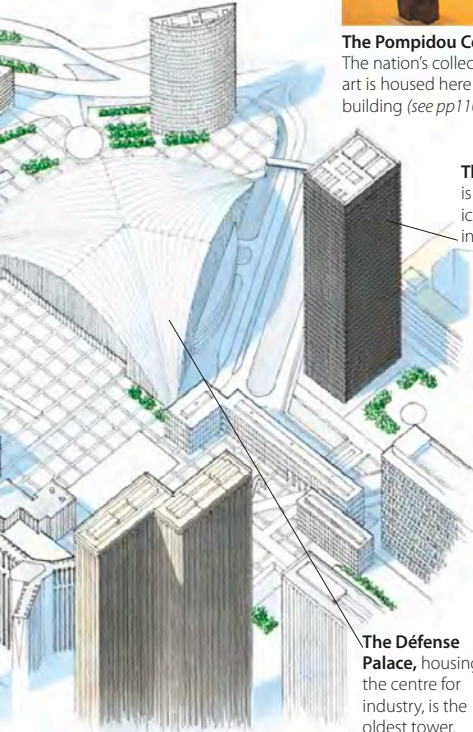
Chanel Designs

Paris is the centre of the fashion world with important shows each year.



Opéra National de Paris Bastille (1989)

Its opening marked the bicentenary of the fall of the Bastille.



The Tour Areva

is one of the iconic skyscrapers in La Défense.

The Défense Palace, housing the centre for industry, is the oldest tower.

La Défense

This enormous business centre was started on the edge of Paris in 1958. In excess of 150,000 people work here.

Students at the Barricades

In May 1968, Paris saw a revolution of a kind. The Latin Quarter was taken over by students and workers. What began as a protest against the war in Vietnam spread to other issues and became an expression of discontent with the government. President de Gaulle rode out the storm, but his prestige was severely damaged.



Rioting students clash with police

1994 Eurostar inaugurated: Paris to London in 3 hours

2001 Bertrand Delanoë elected first socialist mayor

2002 The Euro replaces the Franc as exclusive legal tender

2007 The Vélib, a public rental bike scheme, is launched

2012 Socialist François Hollande elected President

2015 In January, Islamist gunmen shoot dead 17 people, most of them staff at the satirical magazine *Charlie Hebdo*. In September, France launches air strikes against Islamic State Group targets in Syria

1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025



1998 France hosts – and wins – the 1998 football World Cup tournament

Victorious French football team holding aloft the World Cup trophy in Paris

2007 Centre-right Nicolas Sarkozy elected president

2016 France hosts the UEFA European Football Championship

2015 In November, a series of terror attacks launched by Islamic State leaves 130 dead

2014 Anne Hidalgo elected first female mayor



VISITE

44

PARIS AT A GLANCE

There are nearly 300 places of interest described in the *Area by Area* section of this book. A broad range of sights is covered, from the ancient Conciergerie and its grisly associations with the guillotine (see p87) to the modern Opéra National de Paris Bastille (see p102); and from the oldest house in Paris, No. 51 Rue de Montmorency (see p116), to the exotic Musée du quai Branly (see

pp194–5). To help make the most of your stay, the following 20 pages are a time-saving guide to the best Paris has to offer. Museums and galleries, historic churches, spacious parks, gardens and squares are all described. There is also a guide to Paris's famous personalities. Each sight has a cross reference to its own full entry. Below are the top tourist attractions to start you off.

Paris's Top Tourist Attractions



Sacré-Coeur
See pp226–7.



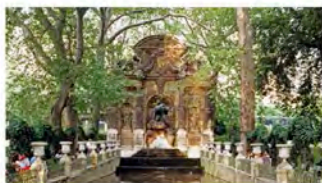
Sainte-Chapelle
See pp88–9.



Palace of Versailles
See pp250–55.



Pompidou Centre
See pp110–13.



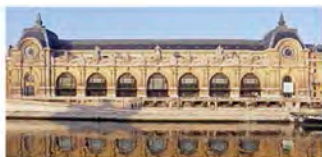
Jardin du Luxembourg
See p174.



Eiffel Tower
See pp196–7.



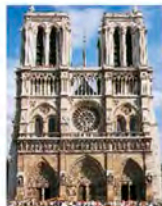
Musée du Louvre
See pp122–9.



Musée d'Orsay
See pp146–9.



Bois de Boulogne
See p247.



Notre-Dame
See pp82–5.



Arc de Triomphe
See pp212–13.

Remarkable Parisians

By virtue of its strategic position on the Seine, Paris has long been the economic, political and artistic hub of France. Over the centuries, many prominent and influential figures from other parts of the country and abroad have come to the city to absorb her unique spirit. In return, they have left their mark: artists have brought new movements; politicians new schools of thought; musicians, film-makers and fashion designers new trends; and architects a new environment.

Artists

In the early 18th century, Jean-Antoine Watteau (1684–1721) took the inspiration for his paintings from the Paris theatre. Half a century later, Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732–1806), popular painter of the Rococo, lived and died here, financially ruined by the Revolution. Later, Paris became the cradle of Impressionism. Its founders Claude Monet (1840–1926), Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841–1919) and Alfred Sisley (1839–99) met in a Paris studio. Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864–1901) drank and painted in Montmartre, where Maurice Utrillo (1883–1955) was born and lived all his life. Utrillo painted many local scenes and was one of the 20th century's greatest painters of cityscapes. In 1907, Pablo Picasso (1881–1973) painted the seminal work *Les Femmes d'Alger* at the Bateau-Lavoir (see p230), where Georges Braque (1882–1963), Amedeo Modigliani (1884–1920) and Marc Chagall (1887–1985) also lived.



Sacré-Coeur by Utrillo (1934)

The Paris School eventually moved to Montparnasse, home to sculptors Auguste Rodin (1840–1917), Constantin Brancusi (1876–1957) and Ossip Zadkine (1890–1967).

Contemporary artists who have developed international reputations include Christian Boltanski (b.1944), known for his large *mise en scène* installations, video artist Pierre Huyghe (b.1962) and Sophie Calle (b.1953), renowned for her photographic and film installations.



Portrait of Cardinal Richelieu by Philippe de Champaigne (about 1635)

Political Leaders

Hugh Capet, first King of the Franks, made Paris his capital in 987. Philippe Auguste (1165–1223) built the Louvre fortress and encircled the city with an impressive wall. Henri IV (1553–1610) was the first king to set about making Paris a worthy capital, building the Pont Neuf and Place des Vosges. Cardinal Richelieu (1585–1642), the power behind Louis XIII, created the Académie Française and the Palais-Royal (see p130). Louis XIV (1638–1715) continued the process. Napoleon modernized Paris, building bridges and canals, though it was his nephew Napoleon III who gave Paris its distinctive *grands boulevards*. Général Charles de Gaulle (1890–1970), founder of the Fifth Republic, gave France back the prestige it had lost in the war. The current direction of Paris is largely in the hands of its first female mayor, Anne Hidalgo (b.1959).

Films and Film-Makers

Paris has always been at the heart of French cinema. The prewar and immediate post-war classics were usually made on the sets of the Boulogne and Joinville studios, where whole areas of the city were reconstructed. Jean-Luc Godard and other New Wave directors preferred to shoot outdoors. Godard's *A Bout de Souffle* (1960), with Jean-Paul Belmondo and Jean Seberg, was filmed in and around the Champs-Élysées. Catherine Deneuve (b.1943) made her name in Luis Buñuel's *Belle du Jour* (1967).

In the 1980s came the *cinéma du look*, epitomized by visually stylish films such as *Les Amants du Pont Neuf* (1991), starring Juliette Binoche. A number of recent film directors have dwelt on darker, grittier themes. Mathieu Kassovitz's *La Haine* (1995), for example, deals with racism and violence in the *banlieues*, while Céline Sciamma's *Bande de Filles* (2014) focuses on black teenagers coming of age in a deprived Paris suburb.

Musicians

Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683–1764), organist and pioneer of harmony, is associated with St-Eustache (see p116). Hector Berlioz (1803–69) had his *Te Deum* first performed there in 1855. A great dynasty of organists, the Couperins, gave recitals in St-Gervais–St-Protais (see p103).

The stage of the Opéra (see p219) has seen many talents, but audiences have not always been appreciative. *Carmen* by George Bizet (1838–75) was booed, as was *Pelléas et Mélisande* by Claude Debussy (1862–1918).

Olivier Messiaen (1908–91) was organist at the Eglise de la Sainte Trinité for 60 years. The composer and conductor Pierre Boulez (1925–2016) founded the experimental music institute IRCAM (see p114).

The diminutive *chanteuse* Edith Piaf (1915–63) began singing in the streets of Paris and then went on to tour the world. During the 1920s, jazz violinist Stéphane Grappelli and guitarist Django Reinhardt pioneered gypsy jazz. Later, Serge Gainsbourg influenced a generation of pop musicians, and rock singer Johnny Halliday made his mark as the “French Elvis”. France’s strong connections with francophone West Africa mean that many internationally known West African artists, such as Salif Keita, Baaba Maal, Rokia Traoré and Angélique Kidjo, first made their name in Paris and still attract a big following.

Architects

Gothic, Classical, Baroque and Modernist – all styles co-exist in Paris. The most brilliant medieval architect was Pierre de Montreuil, who built Notre-Dame and Sainte-Chapelle. Louis Le Vau (1612–70) and Jules Hardouin-Mansart (1646–1708) designed Versailles (see pp250–55). Jacques-Ange Gabriel (1698–1782) built the Petit Trianon (see p251) and Place de la Concorde (see p133).



The Grand Trianon at Versailles, built by Jules Hardouin-Mansart in 1687

Hausmann (1809–91) gave the city its boulevards (see pp36–7). Gustave Eiffel (1832–1923) built his tower in 1889. A century later, I M Pei added the Louvre’s glass pyramid (see p129); Jean Nouvel created the Institut du Monde Arabe (see pp166–7), the Musée du quai Branly (see pp194–5) and the Philharmonie de Paris (see p239); while Dominique Perrault was behind the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (see p244).



Proust by J-E Blanche (about 1910)

Writers

France has been dubbed “the language of Molière”, after playwright Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, alias Molière (1622–73), who helped create the Comédie-Française, now situated near his home in Rue Richelieu. On the Left Bank, the Odéon Théâtre de l’Europe was home to playwright Jean Racine (1639–99). It is near the statue of Denis Diderot (1713–84), who published his *L’Encyclopédie* between 1751 and 1776. Marcel Proust (1871–1922), author of the 13-volume *Remembrance of Things Past*, lived on the Boulevard Haussmann. To the existentialists, the district of St-Germain was the only place to be (see pp138–9). Here, Sylvia

Beach welcomed James Joyce (1882–1941) to her bookshop on Rue de l’Odéon. Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961) and F Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940) wrote novels in Montparnasse. Paris, especially at the time of the Nazi occupation during World War II, is the setting of a number of novels by Patrick Modiano, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2014.

Scientists

Antoine Lavoisier (1743–94), “the father of modern chemistry”, first showed that water is a combination of oxygen and hydrogen; his instruments can be seen at the Musée des Arts et Metiers (see p105).

Paris has a Quartier Pasteur, a Boulevard Pasteur, a Pasteur Metro and the world-famous Institut Pasteur (see pp180–81), all in honour of Louis Pasteur (1822–95), the great French chemist and biologist. Discoverers of radium Pierre (1859–1906) and Marie Curie (1867–1934) also worked in Paris.

Fashion Designers

The world capital of fashion boasts many famous designers. The iconic Coco Chanel (1883–1971) revolutionized women’s fashion in the 1920s, creating more casual clothes for women. Jeanne Lanvin (1867–1946), founder of Lanvin, the oldest haute couture house still in existence, created fabulous designs and the legendary perfume Arpège. Christian Dior (1905–57) turned fashion upside down with his postwar “New Look”, while Yves Saint-Laurent (1936–2008) was equally influential and made *prêt-à-porter*, or ready-to-wear, fashion popular.

Paris's Best: Places of Worship

The Catholic Church has long been the bastion of Parisian society and many of the city's fine churches are worth visiting. Architectural styles vary and the interiors are often spectacular. Most churches are open during the day and many have services at regular intervals. Paris's tradition of church music is still evident. You can spend an evening enjoying the interiors while listening to an organ recital or classical concert (see p338). A more detailed overview of Paris's places of worship is on pages 50–51.



La Madeleine

Built in the style of a Greco-Roman temple, this church is known for its fine sculptures.



0 kilometres 1
0 miles 0.5



Dôme Church

This memorial to the military engineer Vauban lies in the Dôme Church, where Napoleon's remains were buried in 1840.



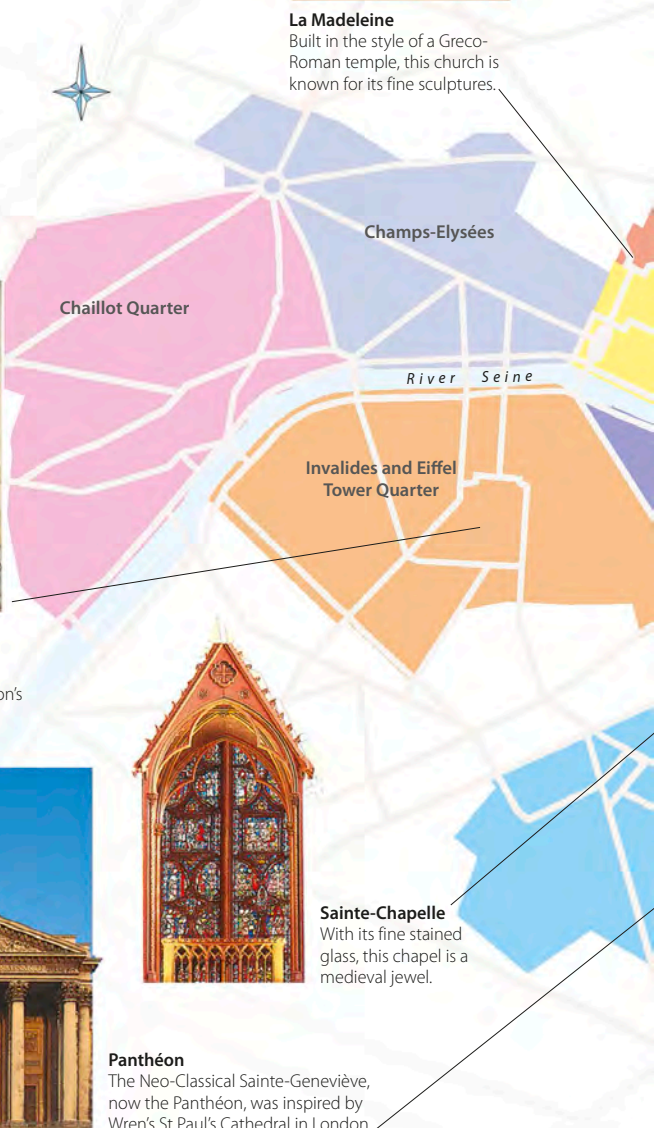
Panthéon

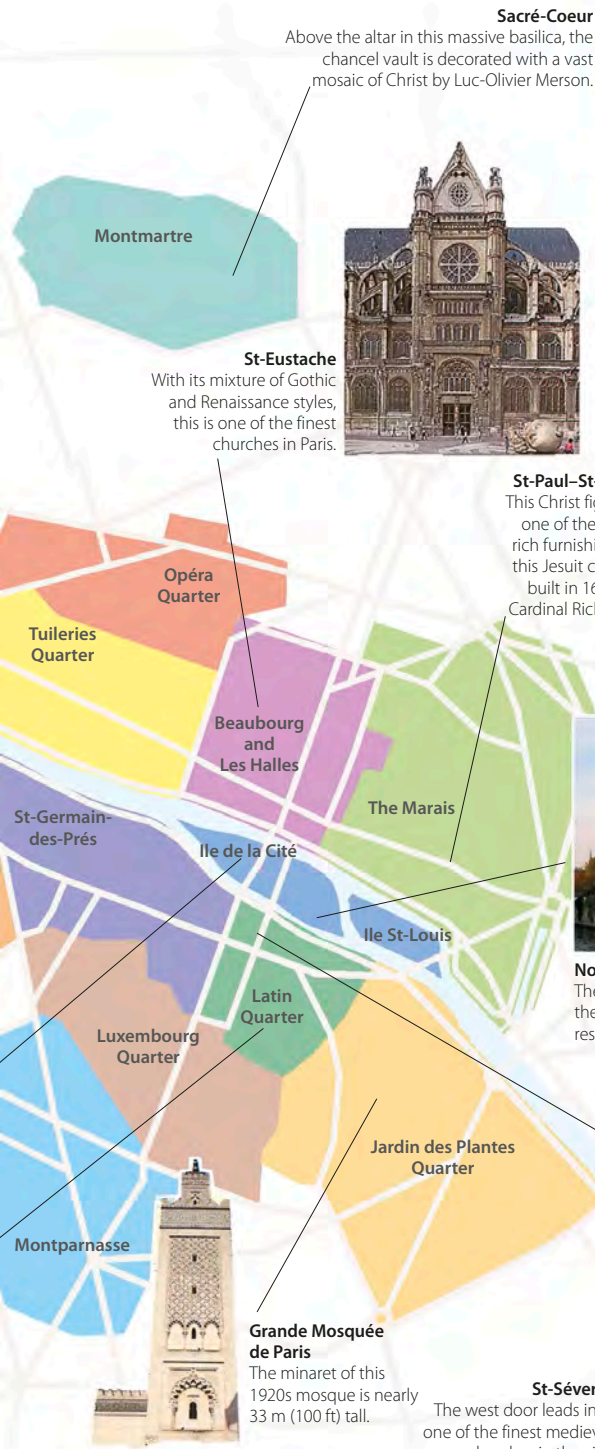
The Neo-Classical Sainte-Geneviève, now the Panthéon, was inspired by Wren's St Paul's Cathedral in London.



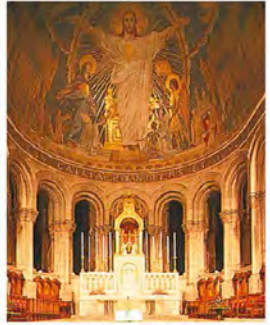
Sainte-Chapelle

With its fine stained glass, this chapel is a medieval jewel.

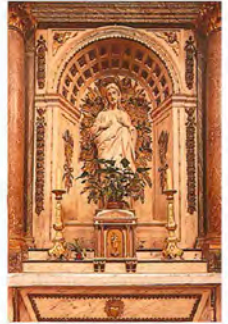




Sacré-Coeur
Above the altar in this massive basilica, the chancel vault is decorated with a vast mosaic of Christ by Luc-Olivier Merson.



St-Eustache
With its mixture of Gothic and Renaissance styles, this is one of the finest churches in Paris.



St-Paul-St-Louis
This Christ figure is one of the many rich furnishings in this Jesuit church, built in 1641 for Cardinal Richelieu.

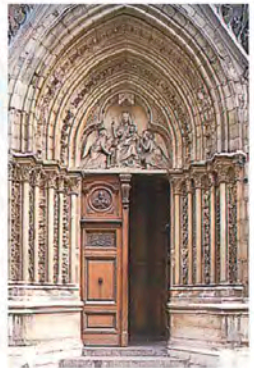


Notre-Dame
The great cathedral was left to rot after the Revolution, until Victor Hugo led a restoration campaign.

Grande Mosquée de Paris
The minaret of this 1920s mosque is nearly 33 m (100 ft) tall.

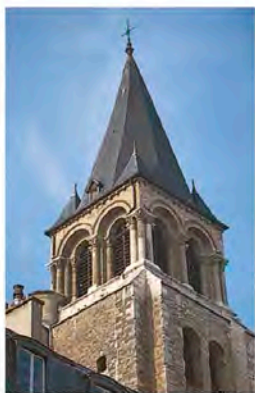


St-Séverin
The west door leads into one of the finest medieval churches in the city.



Exploring Paris's Places of Worship

Some of Paris's finest architecture is reflected in the places of worship. The great era of church building was the medieval period but examples survive from all ages. During the Revolution (see pp32–3) churches were used as grain or weapons stores but were later restored to their former glory. Many have superb interiors with fine paintings and sculptures.



Tower of St-Germain-des-Prés

Medieval

Both the pointed arch and the rose window were born in a suburb north of Paris at the Basilique-Cathédrale de St-Denis, where most of the French kings and queens are buried. This was the first Gothic building, and it was from here that the Gothic style spread. The finest Gothic church in Paris is the city cathedral, **Notre-Dame**, tallest and most impressive of the early French cathedrals. Begun in 1163 by Bishop Maurice de Sully, it was completed over the next century by architects Jean de Chelles and Pierre de Montreuil,

who added the transepts with their fine translucent rose windows. Montreuil's masterpiece is Louis IX's medieval palace chapel, **Sainte-Chapelle**, with its two-tier structure. It was built to house Christ's Crown of Thorns. Other surviving churches in Paris are **St-Germain-des-Prés**, the oldest surviving abbey church in Paris (1050); the tiny, rustic Romanesque **St-Julien-le-Pauvre**; and the Flamboyant Gothic **St-Séverin**, **St-Germain l'Auxerrois** and **St-Merry**.

Renaissance

The effect of the Italian Renaissance swept through Paris in the 16th century. It led to a unique architectural style in which fine Classical detail and immense Gothic proportions resulted in the attractive "French Renaissance" style. The best example in Paris is **St-Etienne-du-Mont**, whose interior has the feel of a wide and light basilica. Another is **St-Eustache**, the massive market church in Les Halles, and the nave of **St-Gervais-St-Protais** with its stained glass and carved choir stalls.



St-Gervais-St-Protais



Façade of Chapelle de la Sorbonne

Baroque and Classical

Churches and convents flourished in Paris during the 17th century, as the city expanded under Louis XIII and his son Louis XIV. The Italian Baroque style was first seen on the majestic front of **St-Gervais-St-Protais**, built by Salomon de Brosse in 1616. The style was toned down to suit French tastes and the rational temperament of the Age of Enlightenment (see pp30–31). The result was a harmonious and monumental Classicism in the form of columns and domes. One example is the distinctive **Chapelle de la Sorbonne**, completed by Jacques

Lemercier in 1642 for Cardinal Richelieu.

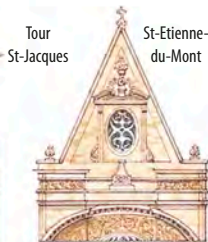
Grander and more richly decorated, with a painted dome, is the church built by François Mansart to honour the birth of the Sun King at the **Val-de-Grâce** convent. The true gem of the period is Jules Hardouin-Mansart's **Dôme des**

Towers, Domes and Spires

Paris's many churches have dominated her skyline since early Christian times. The Gothic Tour St-Jacques, the only element still extant from a long-gone church, reflects the medieval love of the defensive tower. St-Etienne-du-Mont, with its pointed gable and rounded pediment, shows the transition from Gothic to Renaissance. The dome, a much-used feature of the French Baroque, was used to perfection in the Val-de-Grâce, while St-Sulpice with its severe arrangement of towers and portico is typically Neo-Classical. With its ornate spires, Ste-Clotilde is a Gothic Revival church. Modern landmarks include the mosque, with its minaret.



Gothic

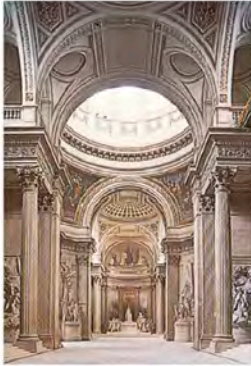


Renaissance

Tour
St-Jacques

St-Etienne-
du-Mont

Invalides, with its enormous gilded dome. An example of Jesuit extravagance can be seen in **St-Paul–St-Louis**, built in the style of Il Gesù in Rome. In contrast is Libéral Bruand's chapel **St-Louis-des-Invalides**, with its severe geometry and unadorned simplicity. Other fine Classical churches are **St-Joseph-des-Carmes** and the 18th-century **St-Roch**, with its Baroque Chapelle de la Vierge.



Interior of the Panthéon

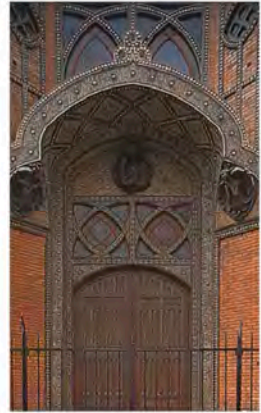
Neo-Classical

An obsession with all things Greek and Roman swept France in the mid-18th century and well into the 19th century. The excavations at Pompeii (1738) and the influence of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio produced a generation of architects fascinated by the column, geometry and engineering. The best example of such churches is Jacques-Germain Soufflot's **Sainte-Geneviève**, won the **Panthéon**. Begun in 1757, its colonnaded dome was also inspired by Christopher Wren's

St Paul's in London. The dome is supported by four pillars, built by Guillaume Rondelet, linking four great arches. The first colonnaded façade was Giovanni Niccolò Servandoni's **St-Sulpice**. Construction of this church began in 1646 and consisted of a two-storey portico, topped by a triangular pediment. **La Madeleine**, Napoleon's grand temple to his victorious army, was constructed on the ground plan of a Greco-Roman temple.

Second Empire and Modern

Franz Christian Gau's **Sainte-Clotilde** of the 1840s is the first and best example in Paris of the Gothic Revival or *style religieus*. Showy churches were built in the new districts created by Haussmann in the Second Empire (pp36–7). One of the most lovely is Victor Baltard's **St-Augustin**, at the intersection of the Boulevard Malesherbes and the Boulevard de la Madeleine. Here, historic detail combines with modern iron columns and girders in a soaring interior space. The great basilica of the late 19th century, **Sacré-Coeur**, was built as a gesture of religious defiance. **St-Jean l'Évangéliste** by Anatole de Baudot is an interesting modern church combining the Art Nouveau style with Islamic arches. The modern gem of Islamic architecture, the **Grande Mosquée de Paris**, is an attractive 1920s building in the Hispanic-Moorish style. It has a grand patio, inspired by the Alhambra, woodwork in cedar and eucalyptus, and a fountain.



The arches of St-Jean l'Évangéliste, reminiscent of Islamic architecture

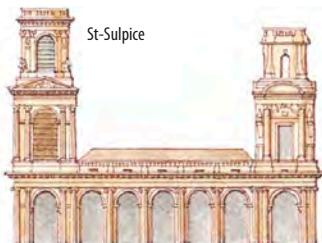
Finding the Places of Worship

Chapelle de la Sorbonne p159
 Dôme des Invalides pp188–9
 Grande Mosquée de Paris pp168–9
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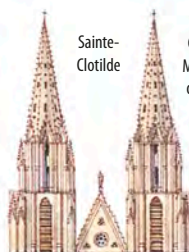
Val-de-Grâce

Baroque and Classical



St-Sulpice

Neo-Classical



Sainte-Clotilde

Gothic Revival

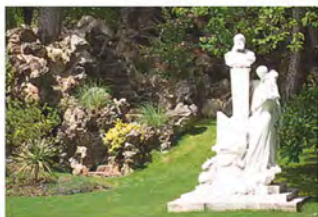


Grande Mosquée de Paris

Modern

Paris's Best: Gardens, Parks and Squares

Few cities can boast the infinite variety of styles found in Parisian gardens, parks and squares today. They date from many different periods and have been central to Parisian life for the past 300 years. The Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes enclose the city with their lush, green open spaces, while elegant squares and landscaped gardens, such as the Jardin du Luxembourg, brighten the inner city and provide a retreat for those craving a few moments' peace from the bustling city.



Parc Monceau

This English-style park features many follies, grottes, magnificent trees and rare plants.



Bois de Boulogne

The Bagatelle gardens, set in this wooded park, have an amazing array of flowers, including the spectacular rose garden.



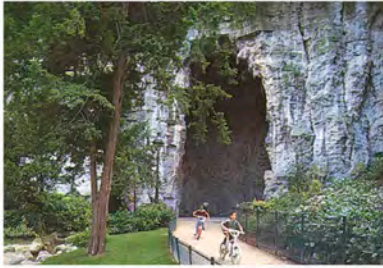
Esplanade des Invalides

From this huge square, lined with lime trees, are some brilliant views over the quays.



Jardin des Tuileries

These gardens are renowned for ornamental ponds, terraces and the collection of bronze figures by Aristide Maillol.



Parc des Buttes-Chaumont

Once a scraggy hilltop, this park was transformed to provide open spaces for the growing city. It is now beautifully landscaped with huge cliffs revealing caves.



Place des Vosges

Considered one of the most beautiful squares in the world, it was finished in 1612 and is the oldest square in Paris.

Square du Vert-Galant

The square, named after Henri IV's nickname, forms the west point of the Ile de la Cité.



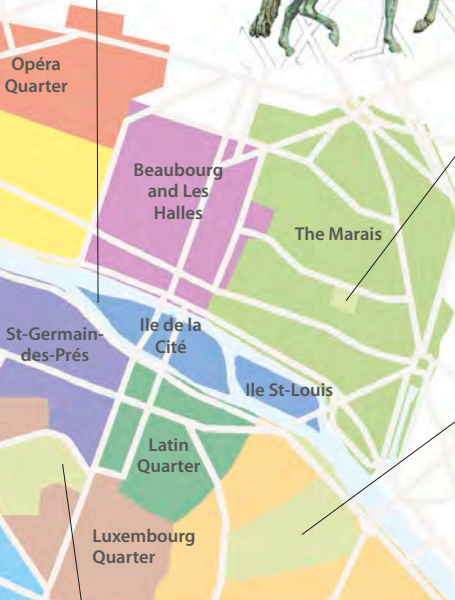
Jardin des Plantes

The botanical garden has a vast collection of plants and flowers from around the world.



Bois de Vincennes

The flower garden in this charming park is the perfect place to relax.



Jardin du Luxembourg

This park is a favourite with Parisians wanting to escape the bustle of the Latin Quarter.



Exploring Gardens, Parks and Squares

Paris is dotted with many areas of parkland, intimate gardens and attractive tree-lined squares. Each is a reminder of the French capital's illustrious past. Many squares were formed during Napoleon III's transformation of the city, creating a pleasant environment for Parisians to live in (see pp36–7). This aim has been preserved right up to the present day. Paris's parks and gardens have their own character; some are ideal for a stroll, others for romance, while some provide space for sporting activities such as a game of *boules*.



Engraving of the Jardin du Palais-Royal (1645)

Historic Gardens

The oldest public gardens in Paris were made for queens of France – the **Jardin des Tuileries** for Catherine de Médicis in the 16th century, and the **Jardin du Luxembourg** for Marie de Médicis in the 17th century. The Tuileries form the beginning of the axis running from the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel through the Arc de Triomphe (pp212–13) to La Défense (p248). These gardens retain the formality devised by landscape architect André Le Nôtre, originally for the **Palace of Versailles**. Many of the Jardin des Tuileries' original sculptures survive, as well as modern pieces, notably



Sculpture in the Jardin du Luxembourg

the bronze nudes by Aristide Maillol (1861–1944).

The Jardin du Luxembourg also has the traditional formal plan – straight paths, clipped lawns, Classical sculpture and a superb 17th-century fountain. It is shadier and more intimate than the Tuileries, with lots of seats, pony rides and puppet shows to amuse the children.

The **Jardins des Champs-Élysées**, also by Le Nôtre, were reshaped in the English style during the 19th century. The gardens have Belle Époque pavilions, three theatres (L'Espace Pierre Cardin, Théâtre Marigny and the Théâtre du Rond-Point), smart restaurants – and the ghost of the novelist

Marcel Proust, who once played here as a child.

A haven of peace in a busy district is the **Jardin du Palais-Royal**, built by Cardinal Richelieu in the 17th century. An elegant arcade encloses the garden. The 19th-century **Parc Monceau**, in the English picturesque style, has follies and grottoes. The flat **Jardins des Invalides** and the landscaped **Champ-de-Mars** were the grounds of the Hôtel des Invalides and the Ecole Militaire. They were the site of the Paris Universal Exhibition, whose reminder is the Eiffel Tower (pp196–7).

An attractive public garden is attached to the lovely Hôtel Biron, home of the **Musée Rodin**. The 17th-century botanical garden **Jardin des Plantes** is famous for its ancient trees, flowers, alpine garden, hothouses and small zoo.

19th-Century Parks and Squares

The great 19th-century parks and squares owe much to Napoleon III's long exile in London before he came to power. The unregimented planting and rolling lawns of Hyde Park and the leafy squares of Mayfair inspired him to bring trees, fresh air and park benches to what was then Europe's most congested and dirty capital. Under his direction, landscape gardener Adolphe Alphand turned two woods at opposite ends of the city, the **Bois de Boulogne** (known as the "Bois")

Follies and Rotundas

Dramatic features of Paris's parks and gardens are the many follies and rotundas. Every age of garden design has produced these ornaments. The huge *Gloriette de Buffon* in the Jardin des Plantes was erected as a memorial to the great naturalist (p168). It is the oldest metal structure in Paris. The pyramid in the Parc Monceau, the oriental temple in the Bois de Boulogne, and the 19th-century temple of love in the Bois de Vincennes reflect a more sentimental age. In contrast are the stark, painted-concrete follies that grace the Parc de la Villette.



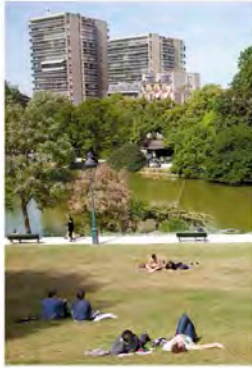
Parc Monceau

Egyptian pyramid

and the **Bois de Vincennes**, into English-style parks with duck ponds, lakes and flower gardens. He also added a racecourse to the "Bois". Its most attractive feature is the Bagatelle rose garden and the Jardin d'Acclimatation, a small theme park for families.

The two smaller Alphand parks are also pleasant, **Parc Montsouris** in the south and the **Parc des Buttes-Chaumont** in the northeast. The "Buttes" (hills), a favourite with the Surrealists, was a quarry transformed into two craggy mini-mountains with overhanging vegetation, a suspended bridge, temple of love and a lake.

Part of the town-planning schemes for the old city included squares and avenues with fountains, sculptures, benches and greenery. One of the best is Ile de la Cité's **Square du Vert-Galant**. The Avenue de l'Observatoire in the **Jardin du Luxembourg** is rich in sculptures made by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux.



Relaxing in Parc Montsouris, one of Adolphe Alphand's smaller parks



Fountains and sculpture in the Jardins du Trocadéro

Modern Parks and Gardens

The shady **Jardins du Trocadéro** sloping down to the river from the Palais de Chaillot were planted after the 1937 Universal Exhibition. Here is the largest fountain in Paris and fine views of the river and the Eiffel Tower.

More recent Paris gardens eschew formality in favour of wilder planting, multiple levels, maze-like paths, children's gardens and modern sculpture. Typical are the **Parc André Citroën**, the **Parc de la Villette** and the Jardin Atlantique next to the Gare Montparnasse.

Pleasant strolls may be taken in Paris's waterside gardens: in the modern sculpture park behind Notre-Dame, at the Bassin de l'Arsenal at the Bastille, and along the quays of the Seine between the Louvre and the Place de la Concorde, or on the elegantly residential Ile St-Louis. The planted walkway

above the **Viaduc des Arts** is a peaceful way to observe eastern Paris.

Finding the Gardens, Parks and Squares

Bois de Boulogne (Bagatelle rose garden) p247

Bois de Vincennes p249

Champ-de-Mars p193

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Jardin du Luxembourg p174

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Square du Vert-Galant p91

Viaduc des Arts pp274–5



Gloriette de Buffon

Jardin des Plantes



Oriental temple

Bois de Boulogne



Temple of love

Bois de Vincennes



Modern folly

Parc de la Villette

Paris's Best: Museums and Galleries

Some of the oldest, the newest, and certainly some of the finest museums and galleries are to be found in Paris – many are superb works of art in their own right. They house some of the greatest and strangest collections in the world. Some of the buildings complement their themes, such as the Roman baths and Gothic mansion which form the Musée National du Moyen Age, or the Pompidou Centre, a modern masterpiece. Elsewhere there is pleasing contrast, such as the Picassos in their gracious 17th-century museum, and the Musée d'Orsay housed in its grand old railway station. Together, they make an unrivalled feast for visitors.



Musée des Arts Décoratifs
Decorative and ornamental art, like this Paris bathroom by Jeanne Lanvin, is displayed here.



Petit Palais
A collection of works by the 19th-century sculptor Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux is housed here, including *The Fisherman and Shell*.



Musée du quai Branly
This wooden sculpture from Papua New Guinea is one of 3,500 artifacts housed in this striking anthropological museum.



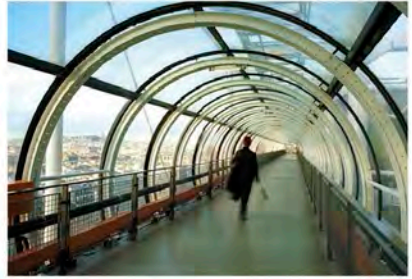
Musée Rodin
The museum brings together works bequeathed to the nation by sculptor Auguste Rodin, like the magnificent *Gates of Hell* doors.



Musée d'Orsay
Carpeaux's *Four Quarters of the World* (1867–72) can be found among this collection of 19th-century art.

Musée du Louvre

The museum boasts one of the world's great collections of paintings and sculpture, from the ancient civilizations to the 19th century. This Babylonian monument, the *Code of Hammurabi*, is the oldest set of laws in existence.



Pompidou Centre

Paris's modern art collection from 1905 to the present day is housed here. The centre also has art libraries and an industrial design centre.



Musée Picasso Paris

Sculptor and Model (1931) is one of many paintings on display in Picasso's private collection, "inherited" in lieu of tax by the French government after his death in 1973.



Musée Carnavalet

This museum devoted to the history of Paris will reopen in 2019 following major renovations. Its historic buildings surround attractive garden courtyards.



Musée de Cluny – Musée National du Moyen Age

The remains of the Gallo-Roman baths are part of this museum of ancient and medieval art.



Exploring Paris's Museums and Galleries

Paris holds great treasures in its museums and art galleries. The major national art collection is to be found at the Musée du Louvre, which began collecting over 400 years ago and is still growing. Other important museums, such as the Musée d'Orsay, the Musée du quai Branly and the Pompidou Centre, have their own treasures, but there are scores of smaller, specialized museums, each with its own interest.



Altar, Musée National du Moyen Age

Greek, Roman and Medieval Art

The **Musée du Louvre** has a fine collection of sculptures from Greek and Roman times, along with medieval sculptures and vestiges of the medieval Louvre under the Sully wing. The **Musée de Cluny—Musée National du Moyen Age**, a superb 15th-century mansion, houses a major medieval collection. Highlights are the Unicorn Tapestries, the Kings' Heads from Notre-Dame and Basel Cathedral's golden altar. Late first-century Roman baths adjoin the museum. Remains of houses from Roman and medieval Paris can be seen in the **Crypte Archéologique** near Notre-Dame cathedral.



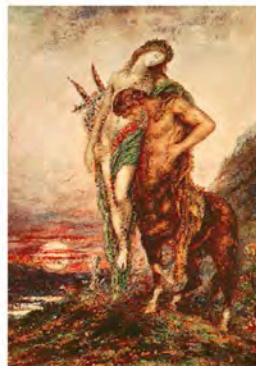
Dante and Virgil in the Underworld (1822) by Delacroix, Musée du Louvre

Old Masters

The *Mona Lisa* was one of the **Musée du Louvre's** first paintings, acquired over 400 years ago. It also has other fine Leonardos. They are to be found along with superb Titians, Raphaels and other Italian masters. Other works include Rembrandt's *Pilgrims at Emmäus*, Watteau's *Gilles* and Fragonard's *The Bathers*. The **Musée Cognacq-Jay** has a small, but exquisite, collection of paintings and drawings by 18th-century French painters. The **Musée Jacquemart-André** has works by such masters as Mantegna, Uccello, Canaletto, Rembrandt and Chardin.

Impressionist and Post-Impressionist Art

Installed in a converted 19th-century railway station, the **Musée d'Orsay** boasts the world's largest collection of art from the period 1848–1904. Admired for its fine Impressionist and Post-Impressionist collections,



Dead Poet in the Musée Gustave Moreau

it also devotes a lot of space to the earlier Realists and the formerly reviled 19th-century academic and "Salon" masters. There are superb works by Degas, Manet, Courbet (including his controversial *L'Origine du Monde*), Monet, Renoir, Millet, Cézanne, Bonnard and Vuillard, and some fine Gauguins, Van Goghs and Seurats.

A great ensemble of late Monets is to be found at the **Musée Marmottan Monet** and another at the **Musée de l'Orangerie**, including Monet's last great water lily murals (1920–25). Here also is a good collection of Cézannes and late Renoirs.

Three artists' studios and homes are now museums of their life and work. The **Musée Rodin**, in an attractive 18th-century mansion and garden, offers a complete survey of the master's sculptures, drawings and paintings. The **Musée Delacroix**, set in a garden near St-Germain-des-Prés, has sketches, prints and oils by the Romantic artist. The **Musée Gustave Moreau**, in an atmospheric 19th-century town house, has an extraordinary collection of intricately painted canvases of legendary *femmes fatales* and dying youths. The **Petit Palais** has an interesting collection of 19th-century paintings with four major Courbets, including *The Sleep*.

Modern and Contemporary Art

The Pompidou Centre houses the **Musée National d'Art Moderne**, covering 1905 to the present. It has a good selection of Fauvist and Cubist works, particularly by Matisse, Rouault, Braque and Leger, as well as works by the 1960s' *Nouveaux Réalistes*.

The **Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris**, in the elegant 1930s Palais de Tokyo, also has an excellent collection, including Delaunays, Bonnards and Fauvist paintings. The highlight is Matisse's 1932 mural *The Dance*. In the opposite wing of the same building, the **Palais de Tokyo** showcases some of today's most avant-garde artists.

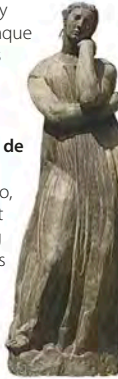
The **Musée Picasso Paris**, in a lovely 17th-century mansion, has the world's largest Picasso collection, including paintings, drawings and sculptures. Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, Utrillo and late Derains make up the collection on display at the **Musée de l'Orangerie**. For modern sculpture, the small **Musée Zadkine** has Cubist work by a minor school whose leading light was Ossip Zadkine. The **Musée Antoine Bourdelle** and the **Musée Maillol** house works by these two sculptors. The Frank Gehry-designed **Fondation Louis Vuitton** houses contemporary works by the likes of Gilbert & George, Jeff Koons and Jean-Michel Basquiat.

Furniture, Decorative Arts and Objets d'Art

Pride of place after painting must go to furniture and the decorative arts, contained in a plethora of museums. Fine ensembles of French furnishings and decoration are in the **Louvre** (medieval to Napoleonic) and at the **Palace of Versailles**

(17th–18th century). Furniture and *objets d'art* from the Middle Ages to the present century are arranged in period rooms at the **Musée des Arts Décoratifs**. The **Musée d'Orsay** has a large collection of 19th-century furniture, notably Art Nouveau. Louis XV (1715–74) and Louis XVI (1774–93) furniture and

decoration can be found in the **Musée Nissim de Camondo**, a mansion from 1912 facing the Parc Monceau. Other notable collections are the **Musée Cognacq-Jay**; the **Musée Carnavalet** (closed until 2019); the **Musée Jacquemart-André** (French furniture and earthenware); the **Musée Marmottan Monet** (Empire) and **Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris** (Art Deco).



Penelope by Bourdelle



Cabinet, Musée des Arts Décoratifs

18th-century Paris Mint at the **Musée de la Monnaie**. French coins are no longer minted here, but the old Mint still makes medals which are on sale. Stamps are on show at the **Musée de la Poste**. The history of postal services is also covered, as are all aspects of philately old and new, with temporary shows

on current philatelic design. Visitors can marvel at the vast national collection of minerals on display at the **Musée de Minéralogie**, which is housed in the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines. The collection includes 100,000 samples of minerals, rocks, meteorites, gems, ores and artificial minerals from 72 different countries.

Fashion and Costume

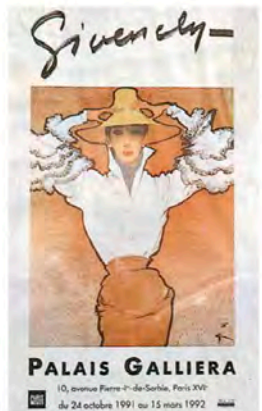
The two rival fashion museums in Paris are the **Palais Galliera** and the **Musée de la Mode** within the **Musée des Arts Décoratifs**. Neither has a permanent collection, but both hold regular shows devoted to the great Paris couturiers, such as Saint Laurent and Givenchy. They sometimes display fashion accessories as well and, more rarely but always fascinatingly, historical costumes.



Postboxes, Musée de la Poste

Specialist Museums

Devotees of antique sporting guns, muskets and hounds of the chase should make for the attractive **Marais Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature** (Hôtel de Guénégaud). This museum also has some fine 18th-century animal paintings by Jean-Baptiste Oudry and Alexandre-François Desportes, as well as others by Rubens and Brueghel. The **Musée de la Contrefaçon** gives a fascinating insight into the world of counterfeit with examples from every luxury trade, including perfume, wines and spirits, and clothing. Numismatists will find an extensive coin and medallion collection housed in luxurious surroundings at the



Poster for the Palais Galliera

Asian, African and Oceanian Art

The major collection of Asian art in France is housed at the

Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet, covering China, Tibet, Japan, Korea, Indochina, Indonesia, India and Central Asia. It includes Chinese bronzes and lacquerware and some of the best Khmer art outside Cambodia.

The **Musée Cernuschi** has a smaller but well-chosen Chinese collection, noted for its ancient bronzes and reliefs. France's premier showcase for African, Asian, Native American and Oceanian arts and cultures is the **Musée du quai Branly**, which displays 3,500 objects in truly breathtaking surroundings.

The **Musée Dapper** also houses African art and is part of an important ethnographic research centre, housed in an elegant 1901 *hôtel particulier* with an "African" garden. Its collection of tribal masks is particularly dazzling.



Sri Lankan theatrical mask

artifacts from the French Revolution. Although closed until 2019, it occupies two handsome Marais *hôtels*. Also in the Marais, the **Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du**

Judaïsme explores the culture of French Jewry. The **Musée de l'Armée**, in the Hôtel des Invalides, recounts French military history, and the Musée de l'Histoire de France, in the Rococo

Hôtel de Soubise, has historical documents from the national archives on display. Famous *tableaux vivants* and characters, both current and historical, await

the visitor at the **Grévin** wax museum. The charming **Musée de Montmartre**, overlooking

Paris's last surviving vineyard, holds exhibitions on the history of Montmartre.

Architecture and Design

The **Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine** charts the history of French architecture with scale models of its most iconic buildings. Superb scale models of fortresses built for Louis XIV and later are on show at the **Musée des Plans-Reliefs**. The work of the celebrated Franco-Swiss architect forms the basis of the **Fondation Le Corbusier**. The showpiece is his 1920s villa for his friend, art collector Raoul La Roche. Some of his furniture is also on display. The **Pavillon de l'Arsenal** is devoted to the architectural development of Paris itself.

The French Impressionists



Impression: *Sunrise* by Monet

Impressionism, the great art revolution of the 19th century, began in Paris in the 1860s, when young painters, influenced in part by the new art of photography, started to break with the academic values of the past. They aimed to capture the "impression" of what the eye sees at a given moment and used brushwork designed to capture the fleeting effects of light falling on a scene. Their favourite subjects were landscapes and scenes from contemporary urban life.

The movement had no founder, though Edouard Manet (1832–83) and the radical Realist painter Gustave Courbet (1819–77) both inspired many of the younger artists. Paintings of scenes of

everyday life by Manet and Courbet often offended the academicians who legislated artistic taste. In 1863 Manet's *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* (see p147) was exhibited at the Salon des Refusés, an exhibition set up for paintings rejected by the official Paris Salon of that year. The first time the term "Impressionist" was used to describe this new artistic movement was at another unofficial exhibition, in 1874.

The name came from a painting by Claude Monet, *Impression: Sunrise*, a view of Le Havre in the mist from 1872. Monet was almost exclusively a landscape artist, influenced by the works of the English artists Constable and Turner. He always liked to paint



Monet's sketchbooks



Café in the Musée de Montmartre

History and Social History

The **Musée Carnavalet** is devoted to the history of Paris, with some intriguing exhibits exploring daily and domestic life in the city. Another fascinating section covers events and



Harvesting (1876) by Pissarro



The living room of La Roche Villa by Le Corbusier (1923)

Science and Technology

In the Jardin des Plantes, the **Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle** has sections on palaeontology, mineralogy,

entomology, anatomy and botany, plus a zoo and a botanical garden. In the Palais de Chaillot, the **Musée de l'Homme** is a museum of anthropology and prehistory.



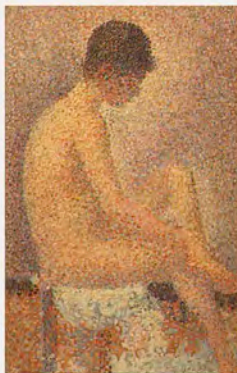
Gabrielle (1910) by Renoir

out of doors and encouraged others to follow his example.

At the 1874 exhibition, a critic wrote that one should stand well back to see these "impressions" – the further back the better – and that members of the establishment should retreat altogether. Other exhibitors at the show were Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley and Paul Cézanne.

There were seven more Impressionist shows up to 1886. By then the power of the Salon had waned and the whole direction of art had changed. From then on, new movements were defined in terms of their relation to Impressionism. The leading Neo-Impressionist was Georges Seurat, who used thousands of minute dots of colour to build up his paintings. It took later generations to fully appreciate the work of the Impressionists. Cézanne was

rejected all his life, Degas sold only one painting to a museum, and Sisley died unknown. Of the great artists whose genius is now universally recognized, only Renoir and Monet were ever acclaimed in their lifetimes.



Profile of a Model (1887) by Seurat

Next door, the **Musée National de la Marine** covers French naval history from the 17th century onwards, with interesting 18th-century models of ships and sculpted figure-heads. The **Musée des Arts et Métiers** displays the world of science and industry, invention and manufacturing. The **Palais de la Découverte** covers the history of science and has a good planetarium, somewhat overshadowed by the spectacular one at the **Cité des Sciences** in the Parc de la Villette. This museum is on several levels, with an IMAX 3D movie screen, the Géode.

Finding the Museums

Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine p202
 Cité des Sciences pp240–41
 Crypte Archéologique pp86–7
 Fondation Le Corbusier pp246–7
 Fondation Louis Vuitton p247
 Hôtel de Guénégaud p105
 Hôtel de Soubise p105
 Musée Antoine Bourdelle p180
 Musée de l'Armée p190
 Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme p105
 Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris p205
 Musée des Arts Décoratifs p132
 Musée des Arts et Métiers p105
 Musée Carnavalet pp96–7
 Musée Cernuschi p235
 Musée Cognacq-Jay p98
 Musée de la Contrefaçon p204
 Musée Dapper p204
 Musée Eugène Delacroix p140
 Musée Galliera p205
 Musée Grévin p220
 Musée Guimet p204–5
 Musée Gustave Moreau p235
 Musée de l'Homme p203
 Musée Jacquemart-André p211
 Musée du Louvre pp122–9
 Musée Maillol p191
 Musée Marmottan-Monet p247
 Musée de Minéralogie p175
 Musée de la Monnaie p143
 Musée de Montmartre p228
 Musée National d'Art Moderne pp110–13
 Musée National de la Marine p203
 Musée National du Moyen Age pp154–7
 Musée Nissim de Camondo pp234–5
 Musée de l'Orangerie p133
 Musée d'Orsay pp146–9
 Musée Picasso Paris pp100–101
 Musée des Plans-Reliefs p190
 Musée de la Poste p180
 Musée du quai Branly pp194–5
 Musée Rodin p191
 Musée Zadkine p180
 Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle pp168–9
 Palais de la Découverte p210
 Palais de Tokyo p205
 Pavillon de l'Arsenal p102
 Petit Palais pp210–11
 Pompidou Centre pp110–13

Artists in Paris

The city first attracted artists during the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715), and Paris soon became the most sophisticated artistic centre in Europe; the magnetism has persisted. During the 18th century, all major French artists lived and worked in Paris. In the latter half of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century, the French capital was the European centre of modern and progressive art, and movements such as Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Divisionism, Fauvism and Cubism were founded and blossomed in the city. Many artists from all around the world came to Paris to display their works in the many exhibitions and salons.



Boucher's *Diana Bathing* (1742), typical of the Rococo style (Louvre)

1793 Louvre opens as first national public gallery

1667 First Salon, France's official art exhibition; originally held annually, later every two years

1600	1650	1700	1750	1800
Baroque		Rococo	Neo-Classicism	Romanticism/
1600	1650	1700	1750	1800

1627 Vouet returns from Italy and is made court painter by Louis XIII. Vouet revived a dismal period in the fortunes of French painting



Vouet's *The Presentation in the Temple* (1641) with typically Baroque contrasts of light and shade (Louvre)



Philippe de Champaigne's *Last Supper* (about 1652). His style slowly became more Classical in his later years (Louvre)

1648 Foundation of the Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture, which had a virtual monopoly on art teaching



David's *The Oath of the Horatii* (1784), in the Neo-Classical style (Louvre)

1819 Géricault paints *The Raft of the Medusa*, one of the greatest works of French Romanticism (see p124)



Courbet's *The Burial at Ornans* (1850) which showed Courbet to be the foremost exponent of Realism (Musée d'Orsay)

Rude's *Departure of the Volunteers in 1792* (1836), a tribute to the French Revolution (see p213)



Giacometti's *Standing Woman II* (1959), in the Pompidou Centre, one of his many tall, thin bronze figures

2006 Jacques Chirac's presidential project, the Musée du quai Branly, opens its doors. It is a museum entirely devoted to the arts of Africa, Asia, Oceania and America

2014 World-famous Musée Picasso, housed in the 17th century Hôtel Salé, reopens after a five-year renovation. It contains over 5,000 pieces, the largest collection of Picasso's works in the world

2016 The Carnavalet, Paris's leading history museum, closes for three years for major refurbishment

1874 First Impressionist exhibition

1886 Van Gogh moves to Paris

1904 Picasso settles in Paris

1905 Birth of Fauvism, the first of the 'isms' in modern art

1850	1900	1950	2000	2050
Realism	Impressionism	Modernism		
1850	1900	1950	2000	2050

1863 Manet's *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* (see p147) causes a scandalous sensation at the Salon des Refusés, both for "poor moral taste", and for its broad brushstrokes. The artist's *Olympia* was thought just as outrageous, but it was not exhibited until 1865



Monet's *Impression: Sunrise* (1872), which led to the name Impressionism

1977 Pompidou Centre opens

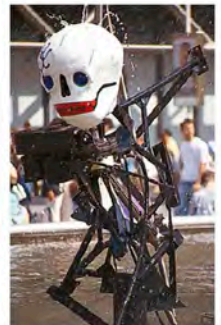
1938 International Surrealist exhibition in Paris

2011 Major two-year refurbishment of Musée d'Orsay complete, with new lighting to enhance viewing of Impressionist works of art

2015 The Musée de l'Homme reopens after six years of renovations

2014 Designed by Canadian-American architect Frank Gehry to resemble a cloud of glass, the Fondation Louis Vuitton opens to much acclaim. It houses 11 galleries accommodating a permanent collection of contemporary art

Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People* (1830) romantically celebrates victory in war (Louvre)



Tinguely and Saint Phalle's *Fontaine Igor Stravinsky* (1980), a modern kinetic sculpture (Pompidou Centre)

PARIS THROUGH THE YEAR

Paris's pulling power is strongest in spring – the season for sitting at tables under trees. From June, Paris is slowly turned over to tourists; the city almost comes to a standstill for the French Tennis Open at Roland Garros, and the major race tracks stage the big summer horse races. Next comes the 14 July Bastille Day parade down the Champs-Élysées; towards the end of July, the Tour de France usually ends here.

The end of July also sees the end of Paris's month-long Jazz Festival, after which most Parisians abandon the city to visitors until *la rentrée*, the return to school and work in September. Dates of events listed on the following pages may vary. For details consult the listings magazines. The Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris (see p359) also produces an annual calendar of events.

Spring

A good many of the city's annual 20 million visitors arrive in the spring. It is the season for fairs and concerts, when the marathon street race is held and the outdoor temperature is pleasant. Spring is also the time when hoteliers offer weekend packages, often with tickets for jazz concerts and museum passes included.

March

Spring flower shows at Parc Floral (Bois de Vincennes, p249) and Bagatelle Gardens (Bois de Boulogne, p247).

Salon International d'Agriculture (end Feb–early Mar), Paris-Expo, Porte de Versailles. Vast farming fair.

Banlieues Bleues Festival (mid-Mar–early Apr), Paris suburbs. Jazz, blues, soul and funk.

Printemps du Cinema (3 days late Mar). Films can be seen for a very reasonable price at cinemas across Paris and throughout France.



Jazz at the Banlieues Bleues Festival



French Tennis Open, Stade Roland Garros

Foire du Trône (late Mar–May), Bois de Vincennes (p249). Large funfair.

April

Paris International Marathon from Place de la Concorde to Avenue Foch.

Chemin de la Croix (Good Friday). Beautiful Stations of the Cross procession, from Montmartre to Sacré-Coeur.

Paris Ceramics Festival (mid-Apr). Renowned artists display their wares related to various themes.

Foire de Paris (end Apr–1st week May), Paris Expo, Porte de Versailles. Food, wine, homes and gardens and tourism show.

May

Shakespeare Garden Festival (until Oct), Bois de Boulogne (p247). Classic plays performed outdoors.

Carré Rive Gauche (one week, mid-month). Exhibits at antiques dealers in and around St-Germain-des-Prés (p137).

Grandes Concerts de Versailles (Sep–May), Versailles (pp250–55). Open-air concerts and pyrotechnical displays on Versailles lake.

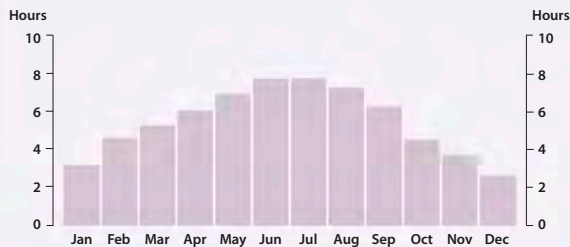
French Tennis Open (last week May–1st week Jun), Stade Roland Garros (p350). Parisian society meets sport!

Le Printemps des Rues (3rd w/end). Concerts and free street theatre are held in the Bastille/République area.



Paris International Marathon

Average Daily Hours of Sunshine



Sunshine Hours

The northerly position of Paris gives it long and light summer evenings, but in winter the daylight recedes with few truly bright days.

Summer

Summer begins with the French Tennis Open, and there are many events and festivities until July. Thereafter, the French begin thinking of their own annual holiday, but there are big celebrations on Bastille Day (14 July) with military displays for the president and his guests.



Jardin de Luxembourg in summer

June

Festival St-Denis, Basilique-Cathédrale de St-Denis.

Concerts emphasize large-scale choral works (p338).

Prix de Diane-Longines

(mid-Jun), Chantilly. French equivalent of the British Ascot high society horse-racing event.



Final lap of the Champs-Élysées during the Tour de France

Fête de la Musique (21 Jun), all over Paris. Nightlong summer solstice musical celebrations.

Fête du Cinéma (late Jun–early Jul). Films shown all over Paris for a nominal entry fee (p348).

Fête des Jardins à Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne (p247).

Celebrating rose season.

Paris Jazz Festival (Jun–Jul), Parc Floral de Paris. Jazz musicians come to play in Paris (pp341–2).

Les Grandes Eaux Nocturnes (mid-Jun–mid-Sep), Versailles (pp250–55). Lights and fountains in the gardens, with music, dance and theatre.

Gay Pride (end Jun). Lively parade around the Bastille.

Paris Air and Space

Technology Show (Jun, alternate years, next show 2017), Le Bourget Airport.

July

Festival du Cinéma en Plein Air (mid-Jul–Aug), Parc de la Villette (pp238–9).

Paris Quartier d'Été (mid-Jul–mid-Aug). Dance, music, theatre, ballet.

Paris Plages (mid-Jul–mid-Aug). Sand and palm trees deposited on the Right Bank of the Seine create a beach.

Tour de France (late Jul). The world's greatest cycle race ends on the Champs-Élysées.



March past of troops on Bastille Day (14 July)

Average Monthly Temperature



Temperature

The chart shows the average temperatures for each month. It is hottest in July and August and coolest between December and February, though Paris is rarely freezing cold. Temperatures are pleasant in the spring when the number of visitors peaks, and also in autumn.



Autumn in the Bois de Vincennes

Autumn

September sees the start of the social season, with gala performances of new films, and parties in big houses on the Ile St-Louis. Paris is the world's largest congress centre and there is a rush of shows in September, ranging from gifts to leisure and music. The pace barely slackens in October and November when



International artists at the La Villette jazz festival

glittering opportunities arise for Parisians to indulge their great love for the cinema. French and Hollywood stars often make appearances at premieres staged on the Champs-Élysées.

September
Festival d'Automne
à Paris

(mid-Sep – end Dec), throughout Paris. Music, dance and theatre (pp338–9).

La Villette Jazz Festival

(mid-Sep). Jazz artists gather and blow their horns with gusto throughout the Cité de la Musique (p238).

Journées du Patrimoine

(2nd or 3rd week Sep). Many historic buildings, monuments and museums are open free to the public for two days, following a raucous all-night party to kick off proceedings.

October

Nuit Blanche (one Sat in Oct). Art installations around the city spice up night-time strolls.

Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe

(1st week), Longchamp. An international field competes for the richest prize in European horse-racing.

Salon de l'Automobile (1st fortnight, alternate years), Paris

Expo, Porte de Versailles. Commercial motor show, alternated annually in even years with a motorcycle show.

Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain (FIAC) (last week), Paris Expo, Porte de Versailles. Paris's biggest international modern and contemporary art fair.

Paris's biggest international modern and contemporary art fair.

November
BNP Paribas Masters

(usually early Nov), Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy. Prestigious indoor men's tennis tournament (pp350–51).

Mois de la Photo (Oct–Nov, every two years, in even years).

Numerous photography shows, film screenings and public discussions.

Beaujolais Nouveau (3rd Thursday Nov). Bars and cafés are crowded on this day, in a race to taste the new vintage.



World-class tennis, BNP Paribas Masters

Average Monthly Rainfall



Rainfall

August is the wettest month in Paris. In August and September, you may get caught in storms. Sudden showers, sometimes with hail, can occur between January and April – notoriously in March. There is occasional snow in winter.

Winter

Paris rarely sees snow; winter days tend to be invigorating rather than chilly. There are festivals, candlelit Christmas church services and much celebrating in the streets over the New Year. After New Year, the streets become slightly less congested and on bright days the quays are a rendezvous for strollers and lovers.

December

Christmas Illuminations

(until Jan) In the department store windows of the Grands Boulevards, Avenue Montaigne, Opéra, Champs-Élysées and Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré.

Christmas Markets All through the month, sip mulled wine and do some holiday shopping at one of the many outdoor Christmas markets, on the Champs-Élysées and elsewhere.

Salon du Cheval (1st fortnight). Equestrian trade show, exhibitions and competitions.



Christmas market stall



Snow in the Tuileries, a rare occurrence

Paris International Boat Show (1st fortnight), Paris Expo, Porte de Versailles.

January

Fête des Rois (Epiphany) (6 Jan). The *boulangeries* are full of *galettes des rois*.

Prix d'Amérique (end Jan). Europe's most famous trotting race at the Hippodrome de Vincennes.

February

Carnaval (weekend before Mardi Gras), Quartier de St-Fargeau. Cultural groups, dance troupes and local unions don costumes for a cheerful, musical parade.

Floraisons (all month), Parc Floral de Paris, Bois de Vincennes (p249) and Parc de Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne (p247). Say farewell to winter with these colourful and impressive displays of crocuses and snowdrops.

Public Holidays

New Year's Day (1 Jan)

Easter Monday varies
Labour Day (1 May)

VE Day (8 May)

Ascension Day (6th Thu after Easter)

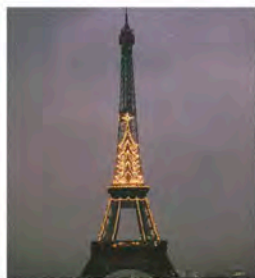
Bastille Day (14 Jul)

Assumption (15 Aug)

All Saints' Day (1 Nov)

Remembrance Day (11 Nov)

Christmas (25 Dec)



Eiffel Tower Christmas decorations



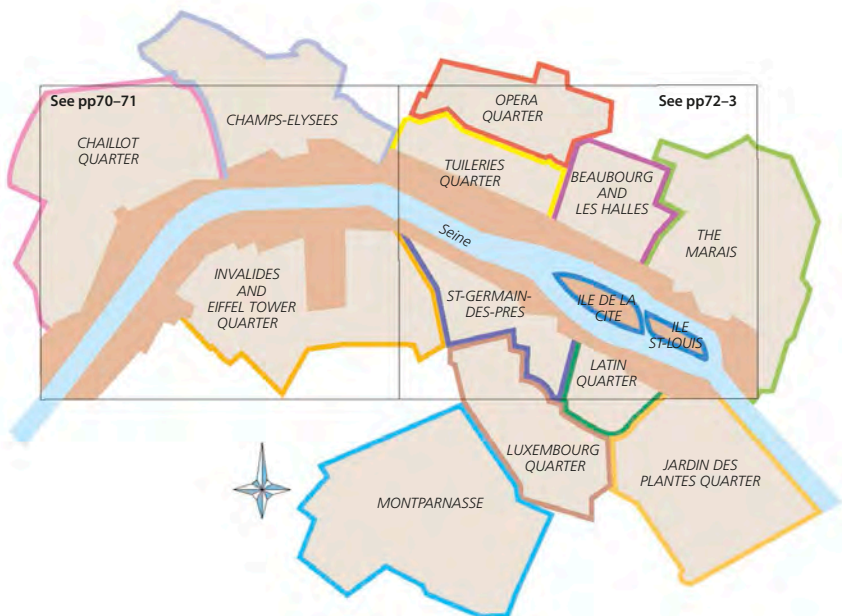
A RIVER VIEW OF PARIS

Historically, the River Seine has been a mode of transport, a muse for artists and an inspiration for romantics. Flowing through Paris, the Seine has a profound relationship with the city, and it is even a designated UNESCO World Heritage site, protected as an important natural and cultural location. It is also an essential point of reference for the city: distances are measured from it, and street numbers determined by it. The Seine divides the French capital into the Left Bank, on the south side of the river, and the Right Bank, on the north.

Paris's urban development and history can be admired from the banks of this iconic river. The Seine borders ten of the city's 20 arrondissements, its two banks are connected by 32 bridges, and most of Paris's buildings and monuments are either alongside it or within a stone's throw of it. From Notre-Dame to the Grand Palais, from the Eiffel Tower to the Louvre, the river is like a busy floating avenue, its banks providing Parisians and tourists alike with an interesting and dynamic walkway.

Paris's riverbanks are well worth exploring on foot. There are benches and playgrounds, floating cafés and discos, houseboats and *bouquinistes* – bookstalls selling second-hand books and prints. From the Musée d'Orsay to the Pont de l'Alma, about 3 km (2 miles) of the Left Bank are part of a regeneration project dedicated to pedestrians, Les Berges de la Seine. This public park and promenade offers gorgeous views, free fitness programmes, picnic spots and playgrounds. Further down the river, another popular initiative, Paris Plages, takes place during the summer, when the Right Bank, from the Louvre to the Bassin de la Villette, is turned into a giant beach, with everything you need to feel like you are in the South of France, from deckchairs to parasols to beach volleyball.

However, the star of this flowing boulevard remains the Seine itself. It is busy with commercial barges and sightseeing boats, the most famous being the *bateaux mouches*. The best way to start your visit to Paris is with a cruise down the Seine, where you can take in some of the city's most illustrious sights.

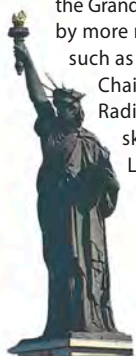


This map shows the sections of the river depicted on the following pages.

0 kilometres 2
0 miles 1

From Pont de Grenelle to Pont de la Concorde

The soaring monuments and grand exhibition halls along this stretch of the river are remnants of the Napoleonic era and the Industrial Revolution with its great exhibitions. The exhilarating self-confidence of the Eiffel Tower, the Petit Palais and the Grand Palais is matched by more recent buildings, such as the Palais de Chaillot, the Maison de Radio-France and the skyscrapers of the Left Bank.



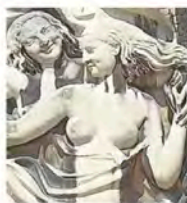
The Statue of Liberty was given to the city in 1885. It faces west, towards the original Liberty in New York.



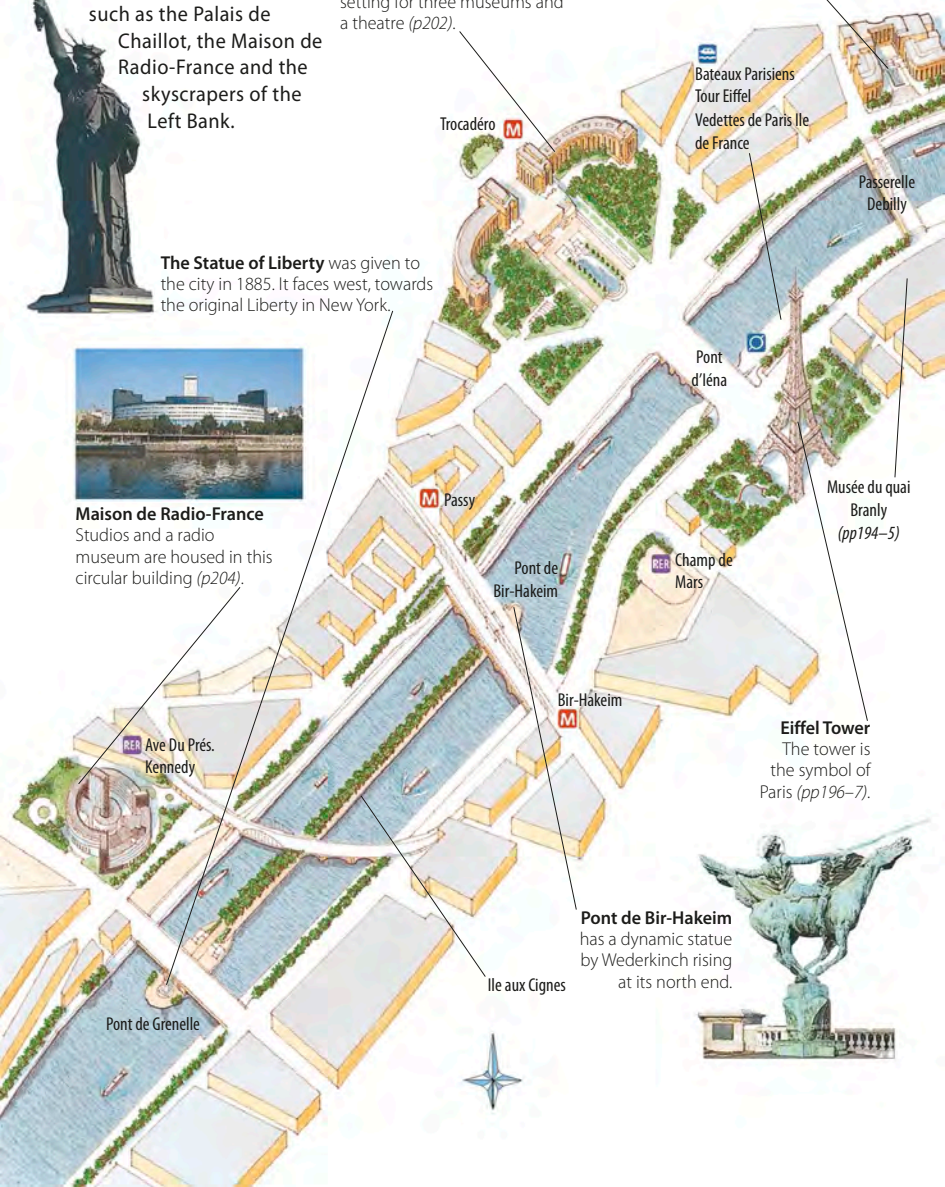
Maison de Radio-France
Studios and a radio museum are housed in this circular building (p204).



Palais de Chaillot
The curved wings and arching fountains make this a spectacular setting for three museums and a theatre (p202).



Palais de Tokyo
Figures by Bourdelle adorn this museum (p205).



Eiffel Tower
The tower is the symbol of Paris (pp196–7).



Pont de Bir-Hakeim
has a dynamic statue by Wederkinch rising at its north end.



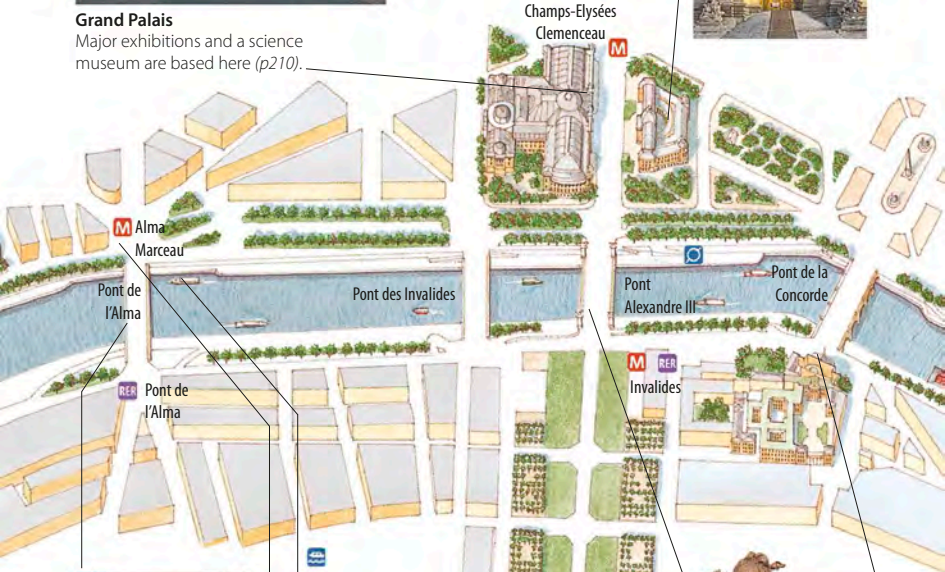
Grand Palais

Major exhibitions and a science museum are based here (p210).

Petit Palais
Now the Paris museum of fine arts, this was first designed as a companion to the Grand Palais (p210).



Champs-Élysées
Clemenceau



The Zouave is a statue of a soldier on a central pier of the bridge. It is used by Parisians to measure the level of the Seine when it is in flood.



The Liberty Flame, commemorating French Resistance fighters, is also an unofficial memorial to Diana, Princess of Wales.



Pont Alexandre III
Flamboyant statuary decorates Paris's most ornate bridge (p210).



Dôme des Invalides

The majestic gilded dome (pp188–9) is here seen from Pont Alexandre III.



Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon

Louis XIV's daughter once owned this palace, which is now used by the Chambre des Députés as the national forum for political debate (p192).

From Pont de la Concorde to Pont de Sully

The historic heart of Paris lies on the banks and islands of the east river. At its centre is the Ile de la Cité, a natural stepping stone across the Seine and the cultural core of medieval Paris. Today, it is still vital to Parisian life.



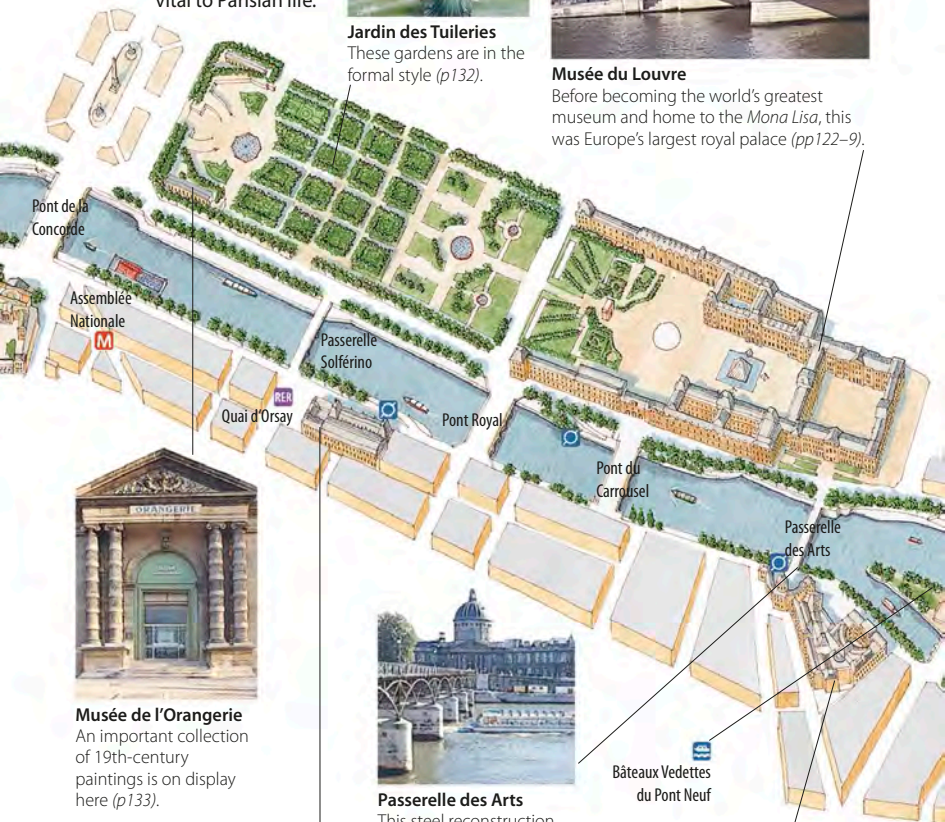
Jardin des Tuileries

These gardens are in the formal style (p132).



Musée du Louvre

Before becoming the world's greatest museum and home to the *Mona Lisa*, this was Europe's largest royal palace (pp122–9).



Musée de l'Orangerie

An important collection of 19th-century paintings is on display here (p133).



Passerelle des Arts

This steel reconstruction of Paris's first cast-iron bridge (1804) was inaugurated in 1984.



Musée d'Orsay

Paris's most important collection of Impressionist art is housed in this converted railway station (pp146–9).



Hôtel des Monnaies

Built in 1771–75, this former Mint has a fine coin collection in its old milling halls (p143).



Pont Neuf
Paris's oldest standing bridge, the Pont Neuf links the Right and Left banks to the Ile de la Cité (p90).

Ile de la Cité

The medieval identity of this small island was almost wiped out in the 19th century by Baron Haussmann's grand scheme. Sainte-Chapelle and parts of the Conciergerie are the only buildings of the period that remain. The Square du Vert-Galant, a park at the island's western tip, has views of the Louvre and the Right Bank (pp78–91).



Conciergerie

During the Revolution, this building, with its distinctive towers, became notorious as a prison (p87).



St-Gervais-St-Protais

One of the oldest organs in Paris, dating from the early 17th century, is in this church (p103).

Jardin Tino Rossi

Created in 1975, this is an open-air sculpture garden dedicated to the Corsican singer.



Notre-Dame
This towering cathedral surveys the river (pp82–5).

How to Take a River or Canal Trip

River Seine cruises on a variety of pleasure boats operate along the main sightseeing reaches of the river, taking in many of the city's famous monuments. The Batobus river service operates as a shuttle or bus service,

allowing passengers to get on and off anywhere along the route. City canal trips operate along the old industrial St-Martin canal in the east of the city, passing through areas of Paris steeped in history.



Pleasure-cruise boat on the River Seine

Types of Boats

Bateaux mouches, the largest of the pleasure-cruise boats, are a spectacular sight with their passenger areas enclosed in glass for excellent all round viewing. At night, floodlights are used to pick out river bank buildings. A more luxurious version of these is used on the Bateaux Parisiens cruises. The vedettes are smaller and more intimate boats, with viewing through glass walls. The Canauxrama canal boats are flat-bottomed.

Seine Cruises and Shuttle Services

The Seine cruises and shuttle services information below includes the boarding points, the nearest Metro and RER stations, and the nearest bus routes. Meal cruises must be booked in advance, and passengers must board them 30 minutes before departure. Timings may vary – visitors are advised to check ahead.



Vedettes de Paris Seine Cruise

These superb cruises depart from the Eiffel Tower. Some include a snack or champagne. The boarding point is:

Port de Suffren

Map 10 D3. Tel 01 44 18 19 50. **M** Bir Hakeim. **RER** Champs de Mars. **Bus** 22, 30, 32, 44, 63, 69, 72, 82, 87. **Departures** mid-Feb–Easter, Oct: 10:30am–10pm (to 11pm Sat); Apr–Jun &

Sep: 10:30am–11pm (to 11:30pm Sat, Sun, daily Jul & Aug); Nov–mid-Feb: 11:15am–9pm (later some Sats, Suns & Christmas hols). Every 30–45 mins. **Duration** 1 hr. **W** vedettesdeparis.com

Croisière Dégustation Champagne

A sommelier leads a Champagne tasting. The boarding point is:

Port de Suffren

Map 10 D3. Tel 01 44 18 19 50. **M** Bir Hakeim. **Departures** May–Aug: 6pm Mon–Sat; Sep–Apr: 6pm Thu–Sat. **Duration** 1 hr. **W** vedettesdeparis.com

Bateaux Parisiens Tour Eiffel Cruise

Sightseeing and meal cruises with commentary in 13 languages. The boarding point is:

Port de la Bourdonnais

Map 10 D2. Tel 08 25 01 01 01. **M** Bir Hakeim. **RER** Champs de Mars. **Bus** 42, 82. **Departures** every 30 mins Apr–Sep, hourly Oct–Mar. Apr–Jun & Sep: 10am–10:30pm; Jul–Aug: 10am–11pm; Oct–Mar: 10:30am–10pm. **Duration** 1 hr. **Lunch cruise** 12:45pm. **Duration** 2 hr. **Dinner cruise** 6:15pm, 8:30pm, 9pm. **Duration** 2.5 hr. **W** bateauxparisiens.com



Bateaux Parisiens Notre-Dame Cruise

Same route as the Tour Eiffel Cruise, but in the opposite direction. The boarding point is:

Quai de Montebello

Map 13 B4. Tel 08 25 01 01 01. **M** Maubert–Mutualité, St-Michel. **RER** St-Michel. **Bus** 24, 27, 47. **Departures** mid-Sep–mid-Apr: 2:20–6:20pm daily (evening cruises Easter weekend); mid-Apr–Jun & late Aug–mid-Sep: 2:20–10pm Mon–Thu, 2:20–10:45pm Fri, 11am–10:45pm Sat, 11am–10pm Sun; Jul–late Aug: 11am–10:45pm daily. **Duration** 1 hr.

Boarding Points

The boarding points for the river cruises and the Batobus services are easy to find along the river. Here, you can buy tickets, and there are amenities such as snack bars. Major cruise companies also have foreign exchange booths. There is limited parking around the points, but none near the Pont Neuf.



River boarding point

Batobus Cruises

Shuttle service. 1- and 2-day passes available. **Tel** 08 25 05 01 01. **Departures** daily every 20–45 mins, depending on time of year; check website. Board at: Beaugrenelle: **Map** 9 B5. **M** Charles Michel. Eiffel Tower: **Map** 10 D3. **M** Bir Hakeim. Champs-Élysées: **Map** 11 B1. **M** Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau. Musée d'Orsay: **Map** 12 D2. **M** Assemblée Nationale. Louvre: **Map** 12 E2. **M** Louvre. St-Germain-des-Prés: **Map** 12 E3. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés. Notre-Dame: **Map** 13 B4. **M** Saint-Michel. Hôtel de Ville: **Map** 13 B4. **M** Hôtel de Ville. Jardin des Plantes: **Map** 18 D1. **M** Gare d'Austerlitz. **W** batobus.com



Bateaux Mouches Seine Cruise

One of Paris's best known pleasure boat companies, with a fleet of 14 boats. The boarding point is:

Pont de l'Alma

Map 10 F1. **Tel** 01 42 25 96 10. **M** Alma-Marceau. **RER** Pont de l'Alma: **Map** 28, 42, 49, 63, 72, 80, 83, 92. **Departure** Apr–Sep: 10:15am–10:30pm daily (every 20–45 min); Oct–Mar: 11am–9:20pm (from 10:15am Sat & Sun; every 30 min–1 hr; 50 passengers min). **Duration** 1 hr 10 min. **Lunch cruise** 1pm Sat, Sun & bank hols (embark from 12:15pm). **Duration** 1hr 45 min. Under-12s half price. **Dinner cruise** 6pm, 8:30pm (embark from 7:30pm) daily. **Duration** 2 hr 15 min. Formal dress required. **W** bateaux-mouches.fr

Bateaux Vedettes Pont Neuf Cruise

This company runs a fleet of six small boats. The boats are of an older style, for a quainter cruise. Price reductions if booking online. The boarding point is:

Square du Vert-Galant (Pont Neuf)

Map 12 F3. **Tel** 01 46 33 98 38. **M** Pont Neuf. **RER** Châtelet. **Map** 27, 58, 67, 70, 72, 74, 75. **Departures** mid-Mar–Oct: 10:30am, 11:15am, noon, 12:45pm, 1:30–10:30pm (every 30 min) daily; Nov–mid-Mar: 10:30am, 11:15am, noon, 2–6:30pm (every 45 min), 8pm, 9:30pm Mon–Thu; 10:30am, 11:15am, noon, 2–6:30pm, 8pm, 9pm, 10pm (every 45 min) Fri–Sun (24 & 31 Dec: last departure 5:45pm). **Duration** 1 hr. **W** vedettesdupontneuf.com

Canal Trips

The Canauxrama company operates boat cruises along the city's Canal St-Martin and along the banks of the river Marne. The St-Martin journey passes along the tree-lined canal, which has nine locks, two swing bridges and eight romantic footbridges. The Bords de Marne cruise travels well into the suburbs, as far as Bry-sur-Marne. The **Paris Canal Company** (01 42 40 96 97; www.pariscanal.com) also has a St-Martin canal trip, from Parc de la Villette and extending beyond the canal, passing into the River Seine and as far as the Musée d'Orsay.

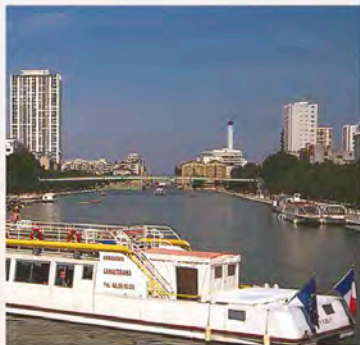
CANAUARAMA

Canal St-Martin

The Canauxrama company offers many different trips along this canal, including a regular service between the Bassin de la Villette and the Port de l'Arsenal. The boarding points are: Bassin de la Villette: **Map** 8 E1. **M** Jaurès. Port de l'Arsenal: **Map** 14 E4. **M** Bastille. **Tel** 01 42 39 15 00. **Departures** Apr–Nov, times may vary so phone or visit the website to check and to make a reservation: Bassin de la Villette 9:45am and 2:45pm; Port de l'Arsenal 9:45am and 2:30pm daily, plus high-season 6pm departures Fri and Sat. On weekday mornings, there are concessions for students, pensioners and children under 12. Children under four travel free (although the trip is not recommended for this age). Concert cruises are available on chartered trips on the Canal St-Martin and the Seine. **Duration** 2 hr 30 min. **W** canauxrama.fr

Bords de Marne Croisière

This all-day cruise extends west out of Paris down the Marne. The trip includes a commentary, stories and dancing. Bring a picnic or lunch in a *guinguette* (open-air café). The boarding point is: Port de l'Arsenal: **Map** 14 E4. **M** Bastille. **Tel** 01 42 39 15 00. **Departures** Apr–Oct: 9am twice weekly (reservations only), Jul–Aug: Thu–Sun (arrive 20 min before). Booking recommended. **Duration** 8 hr. **W** canauxrama.fr



Canal cruise boat in the Bassin de la Villette





PARIS AREA BY AREA

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ILE DE LA CITE AND ILE ST-LOUIS

The history of Paris started on the Ile de la Cité, an island formed by two meanders of the Seine. Inhabited by the Parisii Gauls from the 3rd century BC and taken over in 52 BC by Caesar's Romans, the Ile de la Cité was the birthplace of river commerce and a centre of political and religious power. Some imposing evidence of this power can still be seen in the Conciergerie, a medieval palace turned prison; in Sainte-Chapelle, a small church with sparkling stained-glass windows; and in Notre-Dame, the island's world-famous Gothic cathedral.

There are also charming snippets of another time amid the tiny stone houses and narrow streets in the Ancien Cloître Quartier, and around the picturesque Square du Vert-Galant and the venerable Place Dauphine. However, most of the island's historic heritage has been wiped away by the modernization of the last few centuries.

Crossing the St-Louis bridge onto the smaller Ile St-Louis, you enter a charming 17th-century oasis with tree-lined quays, elegant mansions and the legendary Maison Berthillon ice-cream shop (see p311).

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 2 Ancien Cloître Quartier
- 6 Hôtel Dieu
- 8 Conciergerie
- 10 Palais de Justice
- 16 Hôtel de Lauzun

Churches and Cathedrals

- 1 Notre-Dame pp82–5
- 9 Sainte-Chapelle pp88–9
- 15 St-Louis-en-l'Île

Monuments

- 4 Paris Mémorial des Martyrs de la Déportation

Markets

- 7 Marché aux Fleurs Reine Elizabeth II

Squares and Gardens

- 3 Square Jean XXIII
- 11 Place Dauphine
- 15 Square du Vert-Galant

Museums and Galleries

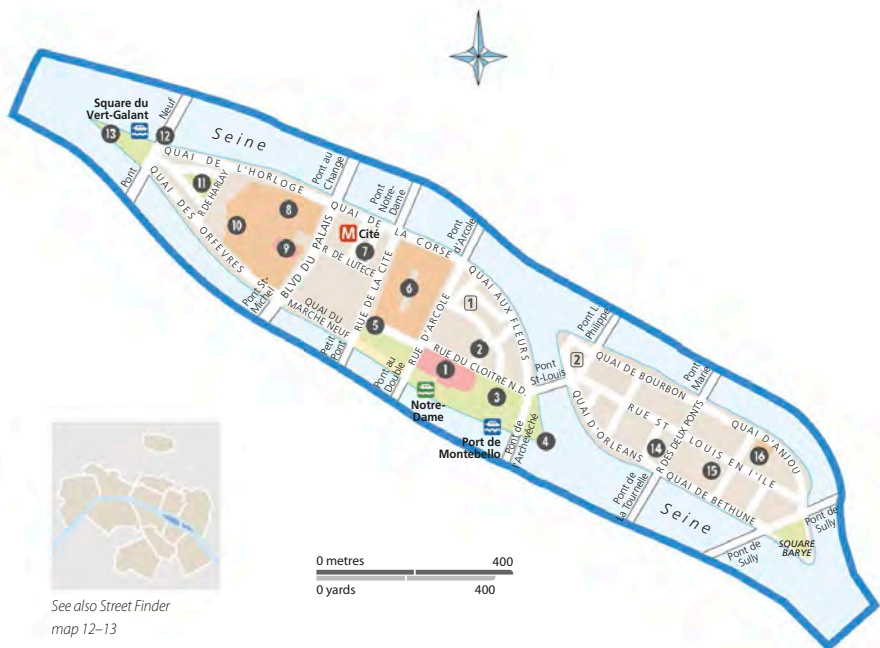
- 5 Crypte Archéologique
- 14 Société Historique et Littéraire Polonaise

Bridges

- 12 Pont Neuf

Restaurants see p296

- 1 Au Bougnat
- 2 Café St-Régis

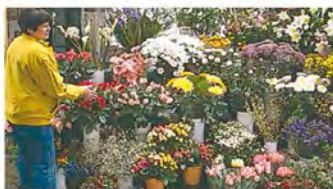


See also Street Finder
map 12–13

Street-by-Street: Ile de la Cité

The origins of Paris are here on the Ile de la Cité, the boat-shaped island on the Seine first inhabited over 2,000 years ago by Celtic tribes. One tribe, the Parisii, eventually gave its name to the city. The island offered a convenient river crossing on the route between northern and southern Gaul and was easily defended. In later centuries, the settlement was expanded by the Romans, the Franks and the Capetian kings to form the nucleus of today's city.

There is no older place in Paris, and remains of the first buildings can still be seen today in the archaeological crypt under the square in front of Notre-Dame, the great medieval cathedral and place of pilgrimage for millions of visitors each year. At the other end of the island is another Gothic masterpiece, Sainte-Chapelle – a miracle of light.



7 ★ Marché aux Fleurs Reine Elizabeth II

This colourful, lively market is one of Paris's few remaining flower markets. Birds are sold at the Sunday market.

The Cour du Mai

is the impressive main courtyard of the Palais de Justice.



8 ★ Conciergerie

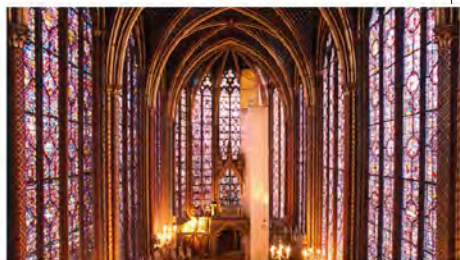
A grisly antechamber to the guillotine, this prison was much used in the Revolution.

The Quai des Orfèvres

owes its name to the goldsmiths (*orfèvres*) who frequented the area from medieval times onwards.

10 Palais de Justice

With its ancient towers lining the quays, the old royal palace is today a massive complex of law courts. Its history extends back over 16 centuries.

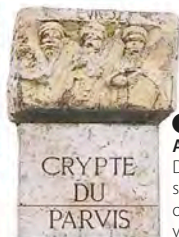


9 ★ Sainte-Chapelle

A jewel of Gothic architecture and one of the most magical sights in Paris, Sainte-Chapelle is noted for the magnificence of its stained glass.

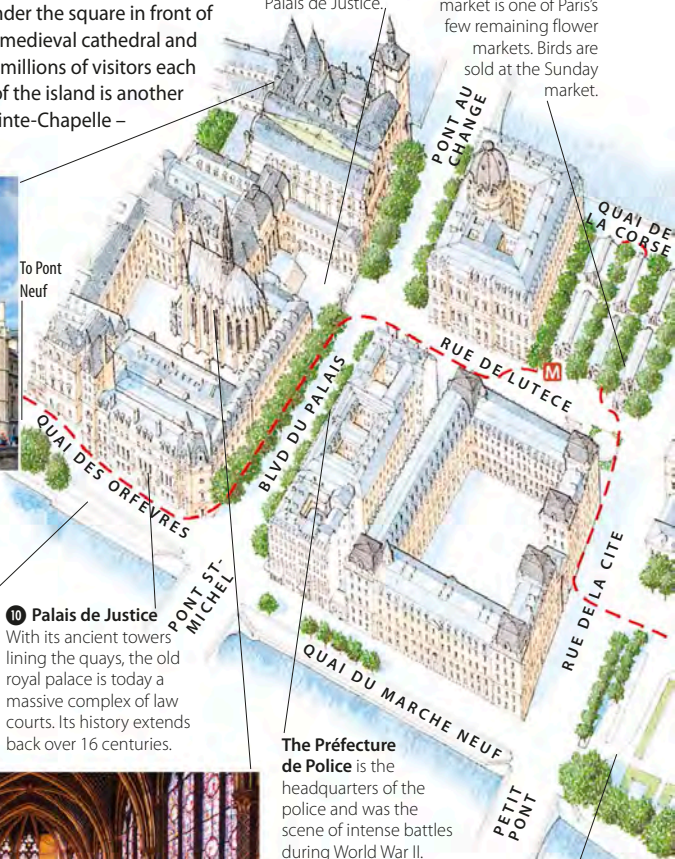
The Préfecture de Police

is the headquarters of the police and was the scene of intense battles during World War II.



5 ★ Crypte Archéologique

Deep under the square lie the remains of houses from 2,000 years ago.





The Statue of Charlemagne commemorates the King of the Franks, who was crowned emperor in 800. He united all the Christian peoples of the West.

0 metres 100
0 yards 100

Key

— Suggested route



Locator Map

See Central Paris Map pp16–17

The Rue Chanoinesse has many charming old restaurants, cafés and shops.



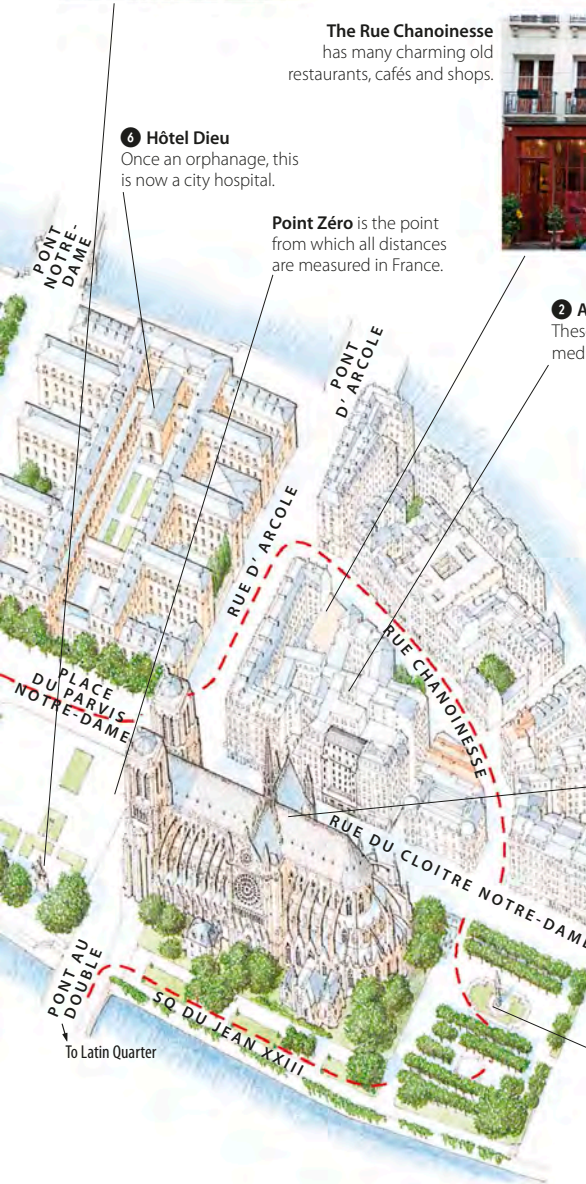
6 Hôtel Dieu

Once an orphanage, this is now a city hospital.

Point Zéro is the point from which all distances are measured in France.

2 Ancien Cloître Quartier

These quaint streets were once home to medieval clergymen and students.



1 ★ Notre-Dame

This cathedral is a superb example of French medieval architecture.



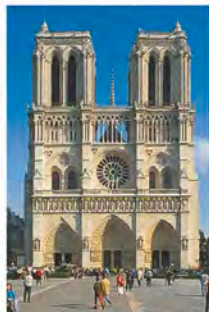
3 The Square Jean XXIII

is a peaceful square close to the river.

1 Notre-Dame

No other building is more associated with the history of Paris than Notre-Dame. It stands majestically on the Ile de la Cité, cradle of the city. Pope Alexander III laid the first stone in 1163, marking the start of 170 years of toil by armies of Gothic architects and medieval craftsmen. Ever since, a procession of the famous has passed through the three main doors below the massive towers.

The cathedral is a Gothic masterpiece, standing on the site of a Roman temple. At the time it was finished, in about 1334, it was 130 m (430 ft) long and featured flying buttresses, a large transept, a deep choir and 69-m (228-ft) high towers.



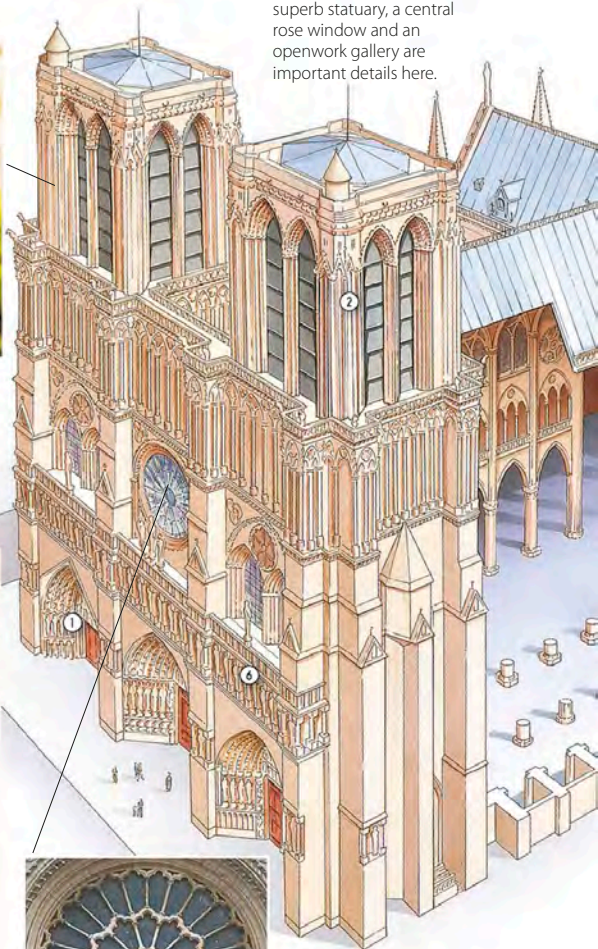
★ West Front

Three main doors with superb statuary, a central rose window and an openwork gallery are important details here.



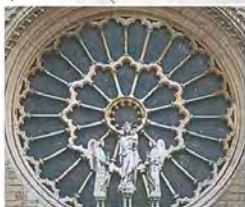
★ Galerie des Chimères

The cathedral's legendary gargoyles (*chimères*) hide behind a large upper gallery between the towers.



KEY

- ① **Portal of the Virgin** The Virgin surrounded by saints and kings is a fine composition of 13th-century statues.
- ② **The south tower** houses the cathedral's famous Emmanuel bell.
- ③ **The spire**, designed by Viollet-le-Duc, soars to a height of 90 m (295 ft).
- ④ **The treasury** houses the cathedral's religious treasures, including Christ's purported Crown of Thorns.
- ⑤ **The transept** was built at the start of Philippe-Auguste's reign, in the 13th century.
- ⑥ **The King's Gallery** features 28 Kings of Judah gazing down on the crowds.



★ West Rose Window

This window depicts the Virgin in a medallion of rich reds and blues.



★ Flying Buttresses

Jean Ravy's spectacular flying buttresses at the east end of the cathedral have a span of 15 m (50 ft).

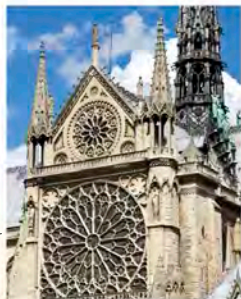
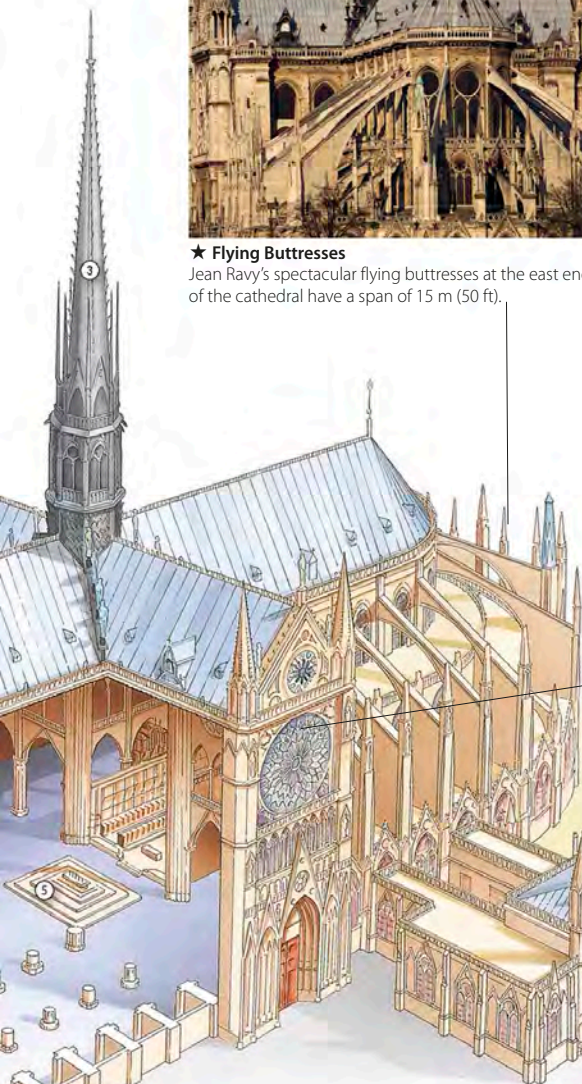
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

6 Pl du Parvis Notre-Dame.
Map 13 B4. **Tel** 01 42 34 56 10.
Open 8am–6:30pm daily (to 7:15pm Sat & Sun). **f** 8am, 9am, noon, 6:15pm (6:30pm Sat) Mon–Sat; 8:30am, 10am, 11:30am, 12:45pm, 6:30pm Sun.
☑ 2pm Wed & Thu; 2:30pm Sat (English). **📄** Towers: Rue du Clôître. **Tel** 01 53 40 60 80. **Open** 10am–6:30pm (Oct–Mar: to 5:30pm; Jul & Aug: to 11pm Fri & Sat). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May & 25 Dec. **📱** **w** notre-dame-de-paris.monuments-nationaux.fr

Transport

M Cité. **🚏** 21, 38, 47, 85, 96.
🚶 Notre-Dame. **P** Pl du Parvis.



★ South Rose Window

This south façade window, with its central depiction of Christ, is an impressive 13m (43 ft) high.

1163 Foundation stone laid by Pope Alexander III

1572 Marguerite de Valois marries Henri of Navarre (later Henri IV)

1793 Revolutionaries loot the cathedral and rename it Temple of Reason

1944 Liberation of Paris
Thanksgiving ceremony

1150

1550

1750

1900

2015

1708 Choir remodelled by Louis XIV, fulfilling his father's promise to honour the Virgin

1795–1802
Cathedral closed

1804 Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of France



2013 The cathedral celebrates its 850th anniversary

1970 State funeral of General de Gaulle

Napoleon I

A Guided Tour of Notre-Dame

Notre-Dame's interior grandeur is instantly apparent on seeing the high-vaulted central nave. This is bisected by a huge transept, at either end of which are medieval rose windows, 13 m (43 ft) in diameter. Works by major sculptors adorn the cathedral. Among them are Jean Ravy's old choir screen carvings, Nicolas Coustou's *Pietà* and Antoine Coysevox's Louis XIV statue. In this majestic setting, kings and emperors were crowned and royal Crusaders were blessed. But Notre-Dame was also the scene of turmoil. Revolutionaries ransacked it, banished religion, changed it into a temple to the Cult of Reason, and then used it as a wine store. Napoleon restored religion in 1804 and architect Viollet-le-Duc later restored the buildings, replacing missing statues, as well as raising the spire and fixing the gargoyles.



⑨ North Rose Window

This 13th-century stained-glass window depicts the Virgin encircled by figures from the Old Testament.



⑩ View and Gargoyles

The 387 steps up the north tower lead to sights of the famous gargoyles and magnificent views of Paris.

Entrance to the tower

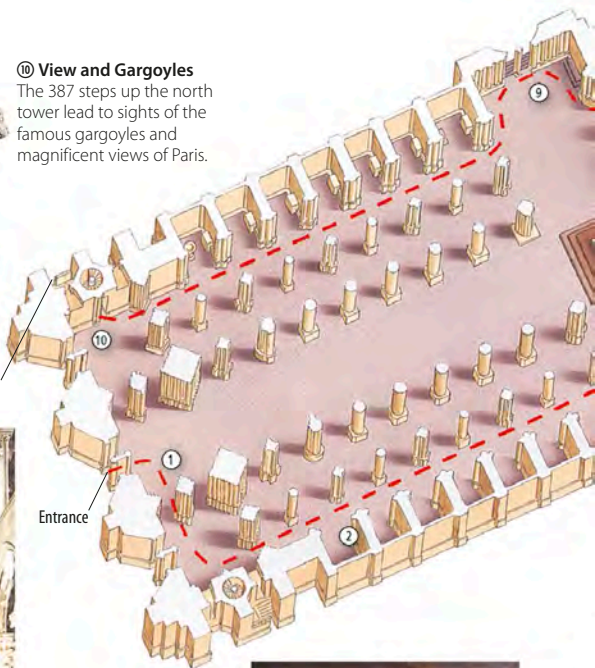


① View of Interior

From the main entrance, the view takes in the high-vaulted central nave looking down towards the huge transept, the choir and the high altar.

Key

— Suggested route



Entrance

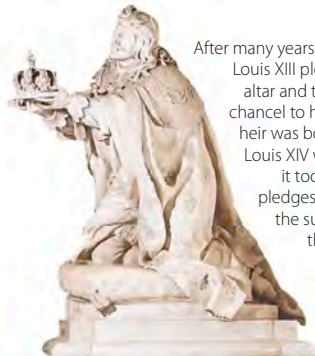
② Le Brun's "May" Paintings

These religious paintings by Charles Le Brun hang in the side chapels. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Paris guilds presented a painting to the cathedral on May Day each year.



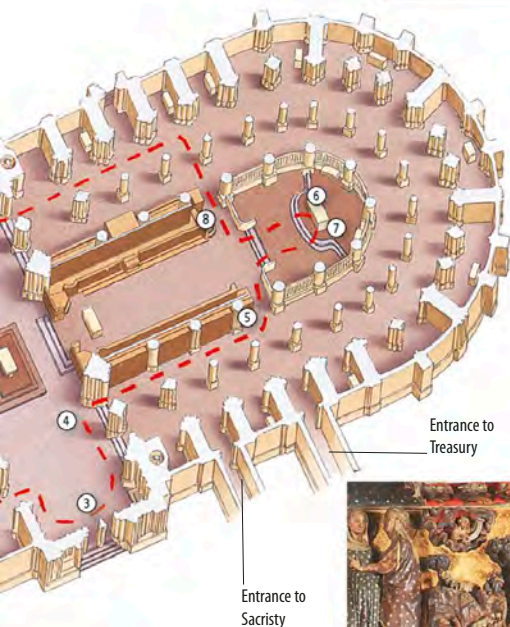
⑧ Carved Choir Stalls

Noted for their early 18th-century carved woodwork, the choir stalls were commissioned by Louis XIII, whose statue stands behind the high altar. Among the details carved in bas-relief on the back of the high stalls are scenes from the life of the Virgin.



⑦ Louis XIII Statue

After many years of childless marriage, Louis XIII pledged to erect a high altar and to redecorate the east chancel to honour the Virgin if an heir was born to him. The future Louis XIV was born in 1638, but it took 60 years before the pledges were fulfilled. One of the surviving features from that time is the carved choir stalls.



Entrance to Treasury

Entrance to Sacristy



⑥ Pietà

Behind the high altar is Nicolas Coustou's *Pietà*, standing on a gilded base sculpted by François Girardon.



⑤ Chancel Screen

A 14th-century high stone screen enclosed the chancel and provided canons at prayer with peace and solitude from noisy congregations. Some of it has survived to screen the first three north and south bays.



③ South Rose Window

Located at the south end of the transept, this window retains some of its original 13th-century stained glass. The window depicts Christ in the centre, surrounded by virgins, saints and the 12 Apostles.

④ Statue of the Virgin and Child

Against the southeast pillar of the transept stands the 14th-century statue of the Virgin and Child. It was brought to the cathedral from the chapel of St Aignan, and is known as Notre-Dame de Paris (Our Lady of Paris).





The Square Jean XXIII behind Notre-Dame

2 Ancien Cloître Quartier

Rue du Cloître-Notre-Dame north to Quai aux Fleurs 75004. **Map** 13 B4.

M Cité. **REB** St-Michel.

To the north of Notre-Dame cathedral lies a warren of little-explored streets known as the "Old Cloister" quarter. They are all that remains of a once-bustling medieval hub frequented by cathedral seminary students. Today, the narrow streets with well-preserved medieval mansions make for an interesting stroll. The mansions in Rue des Chantres and Rue des Ursins in particular have pretty gardens and cobbled courtyards.

3 Square Jean XXIII

Rue du Cloître-Notre-Dame 75004. **Map** 13 B4. **M** Cité.

Notre-Dame's St Stephen's door (porte St-Etienne) faces this pleasant garden square, dedicated to Pope John XXIII. The garden runs alongside the river and is an excellent place for enjoying the sculptures, rose windows and flying buttresses of the east end of the cathedral.

From the 17th century, the square was occupied by the archbishop's palace, which was

ransacked by rioters in 1831 and later demolished. A square was conceived as a replacement by the Prefect of Paris, Rambuteau. The Gothic-style fountain of the Virgin in the square dates to 1845.

4 Paris Mémorial des Martyrs de la Déportation

Sq de l'Ile de France 75004. **Map** 13 B4.

Tel 01 46 33 87 56. **M** St-Paul, Maubert-Mutualité. **REB** St-Michel.

Open 10am–noon, 2–5pm Tue–Sun (until 7pm Apr–Sep). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 14 Jul, 15 Aug & 25 Dec.

The memorial to the 200,000 French men, women and children deported to Nazi concentration camps in World War II is covered

with the names of the camps to which they were deported. Earth from these camps has been used to form tombs and the interior walls are decorated with poetry. At the far end is the tomb dedicated to the Unknown Deportee.

5 Crypte Archéologique

7 Pl du Parvis Notre-Dame 75004.

Map 13 A4. **Tel** 01 55 42 50 10.

M Cité. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (last adm: 30 min before closing).

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 8 May, 14 Jul, 15 Aug, 1 & 11 Nov, 25 Dec & religious hols. **Free** for under 18s. **Icons**

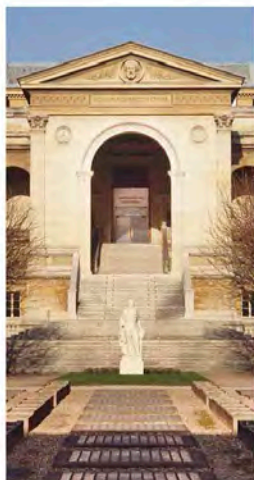
W crypte.paris.fr

Situated on the main square (the *parvis*) in front of



Gallo-Roman ruins in the Crypte Archéologique

Notre-Dame and stretching 120 m (393 ft) underground, this crypt exhibits the remains of foundations and walls that pre-date the cathedral by several hundred years. The foundations of Paris's oldest rampart, dating from the third century BC, are displayed, as are the medieval foundations of the Hôtel Dieu. Within the crypt are also traces of a sophisticated underground heating system used for Ancient Roman thermal baths.



Arched entrance of Hôtel Dieu, Paris's central hospital

6 Hôtel Dieu

1 Pl du Parvis Notre-Dame 75004.
Map 13 A4. **Tel** 01 42 34 82 34.
Closed to the public for visits.
M Cité.

On the north side of the Place du Parvis Notre-Dame is the Hôtel Dieu, the city's oldest hospital serving central Paris. It was built on the site of an orphanage between 1866 and 1878. The original Hôtel Dieu, built in the 12th century and stretching across the island to both banks of the river, was demolished in the 19th century to make way for one of Baron Haussmann's urban-planning schemes. It was here in 1944 that the Paris police courageously resisted the Germans; the battle is commemorated by a monument on Cour de 19-Août.



Huge variety of colourful flowers for sale at the Marché aux Fleurs Reine Elizabeth II

7 Marché aux Fleurs Reine Elizabeth II

Pl Louis-Lépine 75004. **Map** 13 A3.
M Cité. **Open** 8am–7pm Mon–Sat;
 Marché aux Oiseaux: Sun.

The year-round flower market adds colour and scent to an area otherwise dominated by administrative buildings. It is the most famous and, unfortunately, one of the last remaining flower markets in the city of Paris, offering a wide range of specialist varieties such as orchids. Each Sunday, it makes way for an animal market, which is best avoided by sensitive animal lovers.

8 Conciergerie

2 Blvd du Palais 75001. **Map** 13 A3.
Tel 01 53 40 60 80. **M** Cité. **Open**
 9:30am–6pm daily (last adm: 30 min
 before closing). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May,
 25 Dec. (combined ticket with
 Sainte-Chapelle, pp88–9, available)
 phone to check. **conciergerie.**
monuments-nationaux.fr

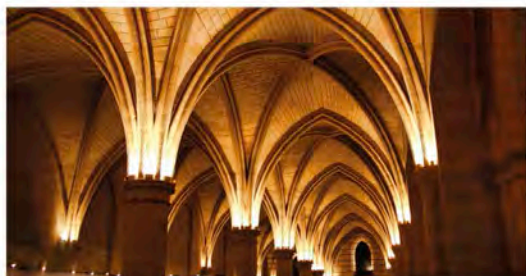
The Conciergerie was under the administration of the palace

“conciere”, the keeper of the king's mansion. When the king moved to the Marais (in 1417), the palace remained the seat of royal administration and law; and the Conciere became a prison, with the “conciere” as its chief gaoler. Henry IV's assassin, Ravillac, was imprisoned and tortured here.

During the Revolution, it housed over 4,000 prisoners, including Marie-Antoinette, who was held in a tiny cell, and Charlotte Corday, who stabbed Revolutionary leader Marat as he lay in his bath. Ironically, the Revolutionary judges Danton and Robespierre also became “tenants” before being sent to the guillotine.

The Conciere has a superb four-aisled Gothic Salle des Gens d'Armes (Hall of the Men-at-Arms), the dining hall for the castle's 2,000 members of staff. The building, renovated in the 19th century, retains the 14th-century public clock tower on the Tour de l'Horloge (Palais de Justice). It is the city's oldest and is still operating.

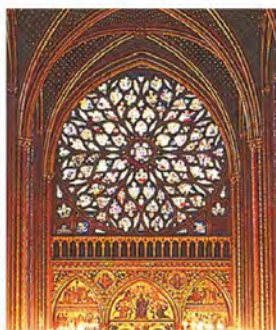
The Conciere forms part of the larger Palais du Justice, which is still used by the judicial system.



The Gothic Salle des Gens d'Armes (Hall of the Men-at-Arms) in the Conciergerie

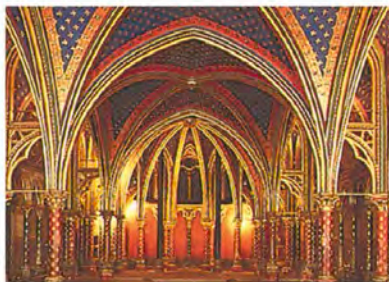
9 Sainte-Chapelle

Ethereal and magical, Sainte-Chapelle has been hailed as one of the greatest architectural masterpieces of the Western world. In the Middle Ages, the devout likened this church to “a gateway to heaven”. Today, no visitor can fail to be transported by the blaze of light created by the 15 magnificent stained-glass windows, separated by the narrowest of columns that soar 15 m (50 ft) to the star-studded, vaulted roof. The windows portray over 1,000 religious scenes in a kaleidoscope of red, gold, green, blue and mauve. The chapel was built in 1248 by Louis IX to house Christ’s purported Crown of Thorns (now housed in the Notre-Dame treasury).



★ Rose Window

Best seen at sunset, the religious story of the Apocalypse is told in 86 panels of stained glass. The window was a gift from Charles VIII in 1485.



Lower Chapel Servants and commoners worshipped here, while the chapel above was reserved for the use of the king and the royal family.

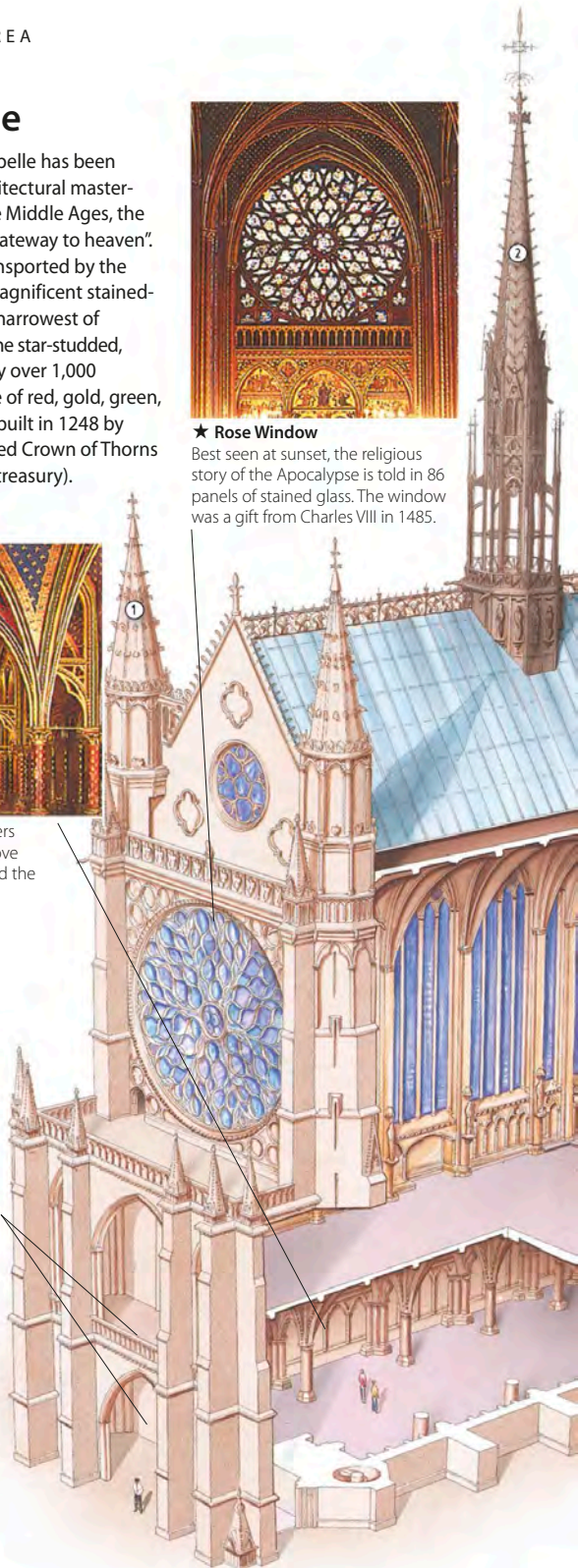


Main Portal

The two-tier structure of the portal, the lower half of which is shown here, echoes that of the chapel.

KEY

- ① **The Crown of Thorns** decorates the pinnacle as a symbol of the first relic bought by Louis IX.
- ② **The spire** rises 75 m (245 ft) into the air. It was erected in 1853 after four previous spires burned down.
- ③ **The angel** once revolved so that its cross could be seen from anywhere in Paris.





St Louis' Relics

Louis IX was extremely devout, and was canonized in 1297, not long after his death. In 1239, he acquired the Crown of Thorns from the Emperor of Constantinople and, in 1241, a fragment of Christ's Cross. He built this chapel as a shrine to house them. Louis paid nearly three times more for the relics than for the construction of Sainte-Chapelle. The Crown of Thorns is now kept at Notre-Dame.

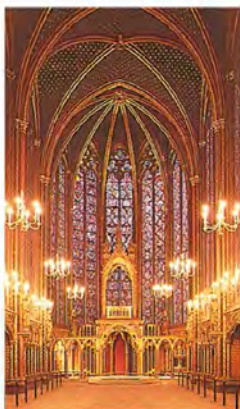
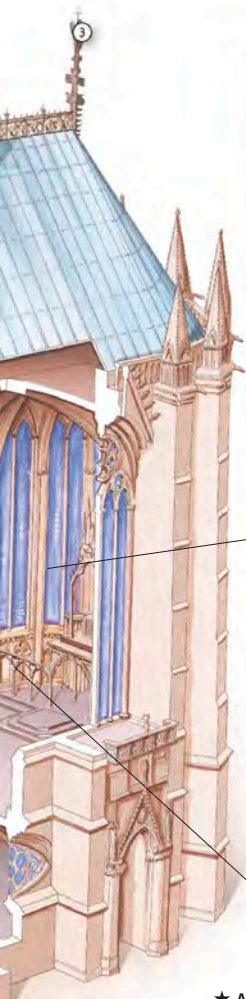
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

8 Blvd du Palais 75001. **Map** 13 A3. **Tel** 01 53 40 60 80. **Open** daily, Mar–Oct: 9:30am–6pm (Jul & Aug: to 9pm Wed); Nov–Feb: 9am–5pm (closed at lunchtime Mon–Fri). Last adm 30 min before closing. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. (combined ticket with Conciergerie, p87, is available). sainte-chapelle.monuments-nationaux.fr

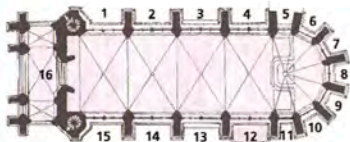
Transport

M Cité. 21, 27, 38, 85, 96 to Ile de la Cité. **RER** St-Michel. Notre-Dame. **P** Palais de Justice.



Upper Chapel The windows are a pictorial Bible, showing scenes from the Old and New Testaments.

Upper Chapel Windows



- 1 Genesis
- 2 Exodus
- 3 Numbers
- 4 Deuteronomy, Joshua
- 5 Judges
- 6 *left* Isaiah *right* Rod of Jesse
- 7 *left* St John the Evangelist *right* Childhood of Christ
- 8 Christ's Passion
- 9 *left* St John the Baptist *right* Story of Daniel
- 10 Ezekiel
- 11 *left* Jeremiah *right* Tobiah
- 12 Judith and Job
- 13 Esther
- 14 Book of Kings
- 15 Story of the Relics
- 16 Rose Window: The Apocalypse



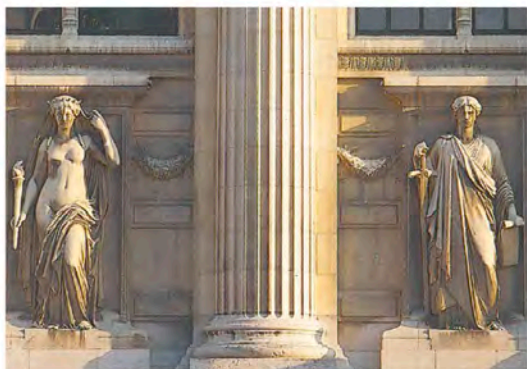
★ Apostle Statues

These magnificent examples of medieval stone carving adorn the 12 pillars of the upper chapel.



★ Window of Christ's Passion

The Last Supper is shown here in one of the most beautiful windows in the upper chapel.



A sculpted relief on the Palais de Justice

10 Palais de Justice

4–10 Blvd du Palais (entrance by the Cour de Mai, 10 Blvd du Palais) 75001.

Map 13 A3. **Tel** 01 44 32 52 52.

M Cité. **Open** 9am–6pm Mon–Fri.

ca-paris.justice.fr

The monumental block of buildings making up the law courts stretches the entire width of the Ile de la Cité. It is a splendid sight with its old towers lining the quays. The site has been occupied since Roman times and was the seat of royal power until Charles V moved the court to the Hôtel St-Paul in the Marais during the 14th century. In April 1793, the Revolutionary Tribunal began dispensing justice from

the Première Chambre, but this court eventually degenerated into Robespierre's Reign of Terror. Here visitors can see Napoleon's great legacy – the French judicial system – at work in the 21st century.

11 Place Dauphine

75001 (enter by Rue Henri-Robert).

Map 12 F3. **M** Pont Neuf, Cité.

East of Pont Neuf is this ancient square, laid out in 1607 by Henri IV and named after the Dauphin, the future Louis XIII. It is actually triangular in shape and lined with cafés, wine bars and restaurants. In the middle is a park with trees and benches.

No. 14 is one of the few buildings to have avoided any subsequent restoration. This haven of 17th-century charm is popular with *pétanque* (boules) players and employees of the adjoining Palais de Justice.

12 Pont Neuf

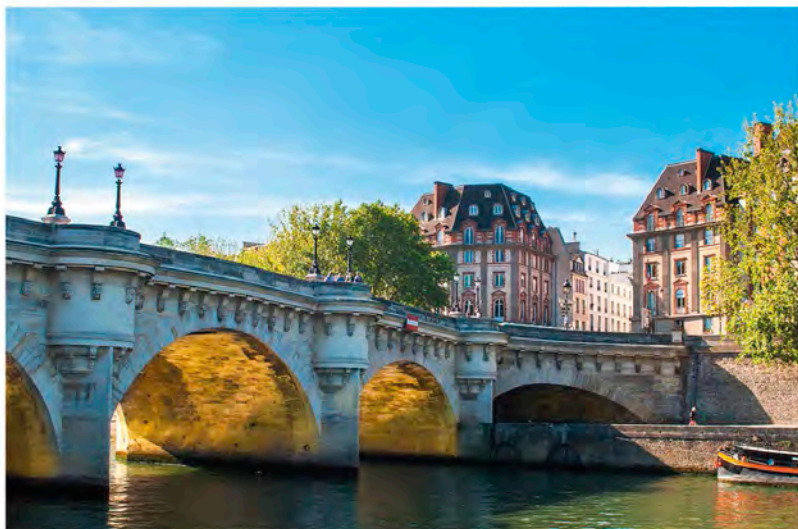
Quai de la Mégisserie and Quai des Grands Augustins 75001. **Map** 12 F3.

M Pont Neuf, Cité.

Despite its name (New Bridge), this is the oldest of the existing bridges in Paris and has been immortalized by major literary and artistic figures since it was built. The first stone was laid by Henri III in 1578, but it was Henri IV who inaugurated it and gave it its name in 1607. His statue stands in the central section.

The bridge, which was the widest of its kind in Paris, has 12 arches and spans 275 m (912 ft). The first stone bridge to be built without houses and with pavements for pedestrians, it heralded a new era in the relationship between the Cité and the river.

From its very beginning, the Pont Neuf has had heavy traffic. It has undergone many renovations and repairs over the centuries.



The Pont Neuf, extending to the north and south of the Ile de la Cité



Henri IV in Square du Vert-Galant

13 Square du Vert-Galant

Ile de la Cité 75001. **Map** 12 F3.
M Pont Neuf, Cité.

One of the magical spots of Paris, this square bears the nickname of Henri IV. This amorous and colourful monarch did much to beautify Paris in the early 17th century, and his popularity has lasted to this day. From here, there are splendid views of the Louvre and the Right Bank of the river, where Henri was assassinated in 1610. This is also the point from which the Vedettes du Pont Neuf pleasure boats depart (see pp74–5).

14 Société Historique et Littéraire Polonaise

6 Quai d'Orléans 75004. **Map** 13 C4.
Tel 01 55 42 83 83. **M** Pont Marie.
Open 2:15–6pm Tue–Fri.
 call 01 55 42 83 85 to book.
w bibliotheque-polonaise-paris-shlp.fr

The Polish Romantic poet Adam Mickiewicz, who lived in Paris in the 19th century, was a major force in Polish cultural and political life, devoting his writing to helping his countrymen who were oppressed at home and abroad. The museum, founded in 1903, has exhibition galleries dedicated to not only Mickiewicz but also Frédéric Chopin and

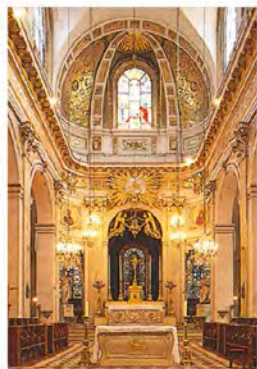
Boleslas Biegas. The Society's library, founded in 1838, preserves documents and mementos relating to Polish history and culture, develops historical and literary studies, and organizes cultural events.

15 St-Louis-en-l'Île

19 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île 75004.
Map 13 C4. **Tel** 01 46 34 11 60.
M Pont Marie. **Open** 9:30am–1pm, 2–7:30pm daily (to 7pm Sun & public hols). Mass: 6:45pm Mon–Fri, 6:30pm Sat, 11am Sun.

The construction of this church began in 1664 from plans by the royal architect Louis Le Vau, who lived on the island. It was completed and consecrated in 1726. Among its outstanding exterior features are the 1741 iron clock at the entrance and the pierced iron spire.

The interior, in the Baroque style, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. There is a statue of St Louis holding a crusader's sword. A plaque in the north aisle bears the inscription "in grateful memory of St Louis in whose honour the City of St Louis, Missouri, USA is named". The church is also twinned with Carthage cathedral in Tunisia, where St Louis is buried.



The interior of St-Louis-en-l'Île

16 Hôtel de Lauzun

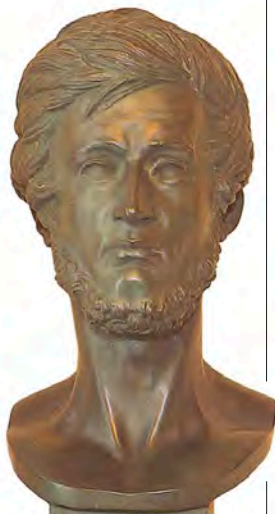
17 Quai d'Anjou 75004. **Map** 13 C4.
Tel 01 42 76 54 04. **M** Pont Marie.
Closed to the public. **w** paris.fr

This splendid mansion, also known as Hôtel Pimodan, was built by Louis Le Vau in the mid-1650s for Charles Gruyn des Bordes, an arms dealer. It was sold in 1682 to the French military commander Duc de Lauzun, who was a favourite of Louis XIV. It later became a focus for Paris's Bohemian literary and artistic life. It now belongs to the city of Paris, and an establishment dedicated to scientific research is housed here. For those lucky enough to see inside, it offers an unsurpassed insight into wealthy lifestyles in the 17th century. Charles Le Brun worked on the decoration of its magnificent panelling and painted ceilings before moving on to Versailles.

The poet Charles Baudelaire (1821–67) lived on the third floor and wrote most of his controversial masterpiece *Les Fleurs du Mal* in a room packed with antiques and bric-a-brac. The celebrated French Romantic poet, traveller and critic, Théophile Gautier (1811–72), had apartments here in 1848. Meetings of the Club des

Haschischines (the Hashish-Eaters' Club) took place here too.

Other famous residents were the Austrian poet Rainer Maria Rilke, the English artist Walter Sickert and the German composer Richard Wagner.



A bust of Adam Mickiewicz



Parisians relaxing in the Place des Vosges in the Marais

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 2 Hôtel de Lamoignon
- 3 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois
- 8 Rue des Rosiers
- 20 Hôtel de Ville
- 23 Hôtel de Rohan

Churches

- 15 St-Paul-St-Louis
- 19 St-Gervais-St-Protais
- 21 Cloître des Billettes
- 22 Notre-Dame-des-Blancs-Manteaux

Monuments

- 13 Colonne de Juillet
- 18 Mémorial de la Shoah

Squares

- 5 Place des Vosges
- 14 Place de la Bastille
- 27 Square du Temple

Opera Houses

- 12 Opéra National de Paris Bastille

Museums and Galleries

- 1 Musée Carnavalet pp96-7
- 4 Musée Cognacq-Jay
- 6 Maison de Victor Hugo
- 7 Hôtel de Bethune-Sully
- 9 Hôtel de Coulanges
- 10 Musée Picasso Paris pp100-101
- 11 Pavillon de l'Arsenal
- 16 Hôtel des Archevêques Sens
- 17 Maison Européenne de la Photographie
- 24 Hôtel de Soubise
- 25 Hôtel de Guénégaud (Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature)
- 26 Musée des Arts et Métiers
- 28 Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme

Restaurants *see pp296-8*

- 1 Amici Miei
- 2 L'As du Fallafel
- 3 Bofinger
- 4 Les Bonnes Soeurs
- 5 Café Charlot
- 6 Café de l'Industrie
- 7 Le Chemise
- 8 Chez Hanna
- 9 Claude Colliot
- 10 Le Colimaçon
- 11 Le Dindon en Laisse
- 12 L'Ilot
- 13 Le Petit Marché
- 14 Les Philosophes
- 15 Qui Plume la Lune
- 16 Le Trumilou
- 17 Le Villaret

THE MARAIS

The Marais went from royal enclave in the 17th and 18th centuries to a wasteland during the Revolution. Eventually taken over by artists and shopkeepers, this area has now climbed its way out of dilapidation, with trendy restaurants, bars and chic boutiques, while rising property prices have driven many locals away. Its elegant mansions, world-class museums and art galleries such as Musée

Picasso, Musée Carnavalet and Maison de Victor Hugo, as well as the beautiful Place des Vosges, make it a must on every visitor's list. Some of its old-world charm can still be found in Rue des Rosiers, Paris's Jewish quarter, with its small cafés and cobblestoned passageways. A hot spot for eclectic art galleries, the Marais is also the heart of the Parisian gay community.



See also Street Finder maps 13–14



Street-by-Street: The Marais

Once an area of marshland as its name suggests (*marais* means swamp), the Marais grew steadily in importance from the 14th century, by virtue of its proximity to the Louvre, the preferred residence of Charles V. Its heyday was in the 17th century, when it became the fashionable area for the monied classes. They built many grand and sumptuous mansions (*hôtels*) that still dot the Marais today. Many of these *hôtels* have been restored and turned into museums. Once again fashionable with the monied classes, designer boutiques, trendy restaurants, art galleries and cafés now line the streets.



3 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois

This ancient street is lined with intriguing buildings and trendy shops.



8 Rue des Rosiers

The smell of hot pastrami and borscht wafts from restaurants and shops in the heart of the Jewish area.



4 Musée Cognacq-Jay

An exquisite collection of 18th-century paintings and furniture is shown in perfect period setting.

0 metres 100
0 yards 100

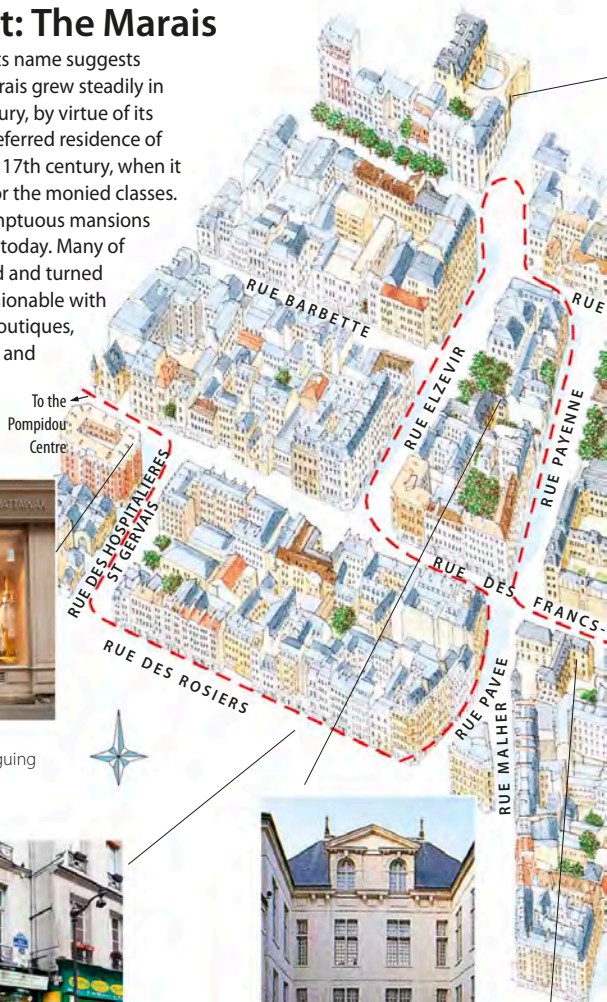
Key

— Suggested route



2 Hôtel de Lamoignon

Behind the ornate doorway of this fine mansion is Paris's historical library.



10 ★ Musée Picasso Paris

The renovated Hôtel Salé is the setting for the largest collection of Picassos in the world, many of which came from Picasso's own collection after his death (see pp100–101).

**Locator Map**

See Central Paris Map pp16–17

The Hôtel Le Peletier de St-Fargeau adjoins the Hôtel Carnavalet to form a museum of Paris's history.

**1 ★ Musée Carnavalet**

The statue of Louis XIV in Roman dress by Coysevox is in the courtyard of the Hôtel Carnavalet.

6 Maison de Victor Hugo

Author of *Les Misérables*, Victor Hugo lived at No. 6 Place des Vosges, where his house is now a museum of his life and work.

5 ★ Place des Vosges

Once the site of jousting and tournaments, the historic Place des Vosges, in the very heart of the Marais, is a square of perfect symmetry.

**7 Hôtel de Bethune-Sully**

This *hôtel* was built for a notorious gambler.



● Musée Carnavalet

While currently closed for major building work, this museum, devoted to the history of Paris, is scheduled to reopen in 2019 with completely refurbished displays of its vast collection, which occupies two adjoining mansions.

The Hôtel Carnavalet, built as a town house in 1548, was transformed in the mid-17th century by François Mansart, while the neighbouring 17th-century Hôtel Le Peletier de St-Fargeau features superb early 20th-century interiors. In both, entire rooms are decorated with panelling, furniture and *objets d'art*, while the many works of art include paintings and sculptures of prominent personalities, and engravings showing Paris being built.



★ **Charles Le Brun Ceiling**
Magnificent works by the 17th-century artist, originally in the Hôtel de la Rivière, decorate the former study and great hall.



★ **Mme de Sévigné's Gallery**
The gallery includes this portrait of Mme de Sévigné, the celebrated letter-writer, whose beloved home this was for the 20 years up to her death.



Louis XV Room
This delightful room contains art from the Bouvier collection and panelling from the Hôtel de Broglie.

Memorabilia in this room is dedicated to 18th-century philosophers, in particular Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Voltaire.



★ **Hôtel d'Uzès Reception Room**
The room was created in 1761 by Claude Nicolas Ledoux. The gold-and-white panelling is from a Rue Montmartre mansion.

Exit



Key to Floorplan

- Prehistory to Gallo-Roman
- Medieval Paris
- Renaissance Paris
- 17th-century Paris
- Louis XV's Paris
- Louis XVI's Paris
- Revolutionary Paris
- 18th-century Paris
- 19th century
- 20th century
- Temporary exhibitions
- Non-exhibition space



Convention Room
Georges Danton's portrait is among the memorabilia of the Revolution.

First floor

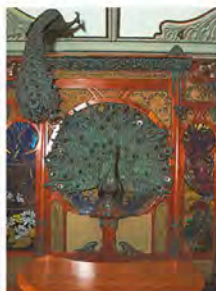
Marie-Antoinette in Mourning (1793)

Alexandre Kucharski painted her at the Temple prison after the execution of Louis XVI.



Fouquet Jewellery Boutique (1900)

The Art Nouveau decor of this shop from Rue Royale is by A Mucha.



★ Ballroom of the Hôtel de Wendel

The early 20th-century ballroom interior has been reconstructed. This immense mural depicts the retinue of the Queen of Sheba and is by the Catalan designer and painter José María Sert y Badia.

Gallery Guide

The collection is mainly arranged chronologically. Hôtel Carnavalet covers the history of Paris up to 1789. The exhibits encompassing the 17th century to the Revolution are on the first floor. In the Hôtel Le Peletier de St-Fargeau, the ground floor comprises the First and Second Empires, with the prehistory and Gallo-Roman departments in the Orangery; from the Second Empire to the present day is on the first floor, and the second floor is devoted to the Revolution.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

16 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois
75003. **Map** 14 D3. **Tel** 01 44 59 58 58. **Closed** for renovation until 2019. **w** carnavalet.paris.fr

Transport

M St-Paul, Chemin Vert. **bus** 29, 69, 76, 96 to St-Paul, Pl des Vosges.
P Hôtel de Ville, Rue St-Antoine.

2 Hôtel de Lamoignon

24 Rue Pavée 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

Tel 01 44 59 29 40. **M** St-Paul.

Open 10am–6pm Mon–Sat.

Closed public hols. **w** paris.fr

The imposing Hôtel de Lamoignon, one of the oldest mansions in Paris, is home to the Historical Library of the city (BHVP). It was built in 1585 for Diane de France, also known as the Duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Henri II. The building is noted for six high Corinthian pilasters topped by a triangular pediment and flourishes of dogs' heads, bows, arrows and quivers – recalling Diane's passion for hunting. The collection includes documents from the French Revolution and 80,000 prints covering the history of Paris.

3 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois

75003, 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

M Rambuteau, Chemin-Vert.

This street is an important thoroughfare in the heart of the Marais, linking the Rue des Archives and the Place des Vosges, with the imposing Hôtel de Soubise at one end and the Musée Carnavalet at the other. The street got its name from the *francs* (free



The exquisite 18th-century works of art and furniture in the Musée Cognac-Jay

from taxes) – almshouses built for the poor in 1334 at Nos. 34 and 36. These were later closed because of illegal financial activities, although the state kept its pawnshop nearby, still there today.

4 Musée Cognac-Jay

Hôtel Donon, 8 Rue Elzévir 75003. **Map**

14 D3. **Tel** 01 40 27 07 21. **M** St-Paul,

Chemin Vert. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–

Sun. **Closed** public hols. **by** app.

f **w** museecognacjay.paris.fr

This fine small collection of French 18th-century works of art and furniture was formed by Ernest Cognacq and his wife, Louise Jay, founder of the Art Deco La Samaritaine, which was once Paris's largest department store (*see p117*). The private collection was bequeathed

to the city and is now housed in the heart of the Marais at the Hôtel Donon – an elegant building dating from 1575 with an 18th-century façade.

5 Place des Vosges

75003, 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

M Bastille, St-Paul.

This square is considered among the most beautiful in the world by Parisians and visitors alike (*see pp26–7*). Its impressive symmetry – 36 houses, nine on each side, of brick and stone, with deep slate roofs and dormer windows over arcades – is still intact after 400 years. It has been the scene of many historic events over the centuries. A three-day tournament was held here to celebrate the marriage of Louis XIII to Anne of Austria in



The beautiful Place des Vosges, with fountains in the central courtyard

1615. The famous literary hostess, Madame de Sévigné, was born here in 1626; Cardinal Richelieu, pillar of the monarchy, stayed here in 1615; and Victor Hugo, the writer, lived here for 16 years.

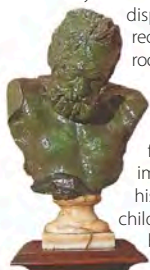
6 Maison de Victor Hugo

6 Pl des Vosges 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

Tel 01 42 72 10 16. **M** Bastille, Chemin Vert. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun. **Closed** public hols. exhibitions only. by app. **W** maisonvictorhugo.paris.fr

The French poet, dramatist and novelist lived on the second floor of the former Hôtel Rohan-Guéméné from 1832 to 1848. It was here that he wrote most of *Les Misérables* and completed many other famous works. On

display are some reconstructions of the rooms in which he lived, pen-and-ink drawings, books and mementos from the crucially important periods in his life, from his childhood to his exile between 1852 and 1870. Temporary exhibitions on Hugo take place regularly.



Marble bust of Victor Hugo by Auguste Rodin

7 Hôtel de Bethune-Sully

62 Rue St-Antoine 75004. **Map** 14 D4.

Tel 01 44 61 21 50. **M** Bastille, St-Paul. **Open** for pre-booked tours only, but the gardens are open 9am–7pm & the bookshop 1pm–7pm, Tue–Sun. by reservation; 16 people max. **W** sully.monuments-nationaux.fr

This fine 17th-century mansion on one of Paris's oldest streets has been extensively restored, using old engravings and drawings as reference. It was built in 1624 for a notorious gambler, Petit Thomas, who lost his whole fortune in one night. The Duc de Sully, Henri IV's chief minister, purchased the house in 1634 and added the Petit Sully orangery in the lovely formal



Late Renaissance façade of the Hôtel de Bethune-Sully

gardens. The Hôtel de Bethune-Sully is now the headquarters for the Centre des Monuments Nationaux, which has a good bookshop on the ground floor.

8 Rue des Rosiers

75004. **Map** 13 C3. **M** St-Paul.

The Jewish quarter in and around this street is one of the most colourful areas of Paris. The street's name refers to the rose bushes within the old city wall. Jews first settled here in the 13th century, with a second significant wave of immigration occurring in the 19th century from Russia, Poland and central Europe. Sephardic Jews arrived from Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt in the 1950s and



A bakery on Rue des Rosiers

1960s. Some 165 students were rounded up and deported from the Jewish boys' school nearby at 10 rue de Hospitalières-St-Gervais in World War II. *N'Oubliez pas* (Lest we forget) is engraved on the wall. Today, this area contains synagogues, bakeries and kosher restaurants.

9 Hôtel de Coulanges

35 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, 75004.

Map 13 C3. **Tel** 01 44 61 85 85. **M** St-Paul, Rambuteau. **Open** 9am–6pm Mon–Fri (until 7pm Apr–Sep). **Closed** public hols. **W** paris-europe.eu

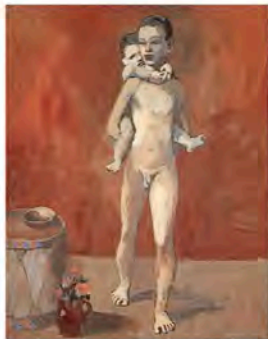
This *hôtel* is a magnificent example of the architecture of the early 18th century. The right wing of the building, separating

the courtyard from the garden, dates from the early 17th century.

The *hôtel* was given in 1640 to Philippe II de Coulanges, the king's counsellor. Renamed the "Petit Hôtel Le Tellier" in 1662 by its new owner, Le Tellier, this is where the children of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan were raised in secrecy. It is home to the Maison de l'Europe, with exhibitions on themes relating to Europe.

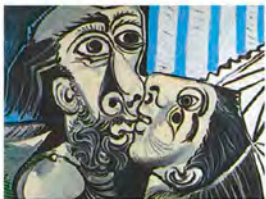
10 Musée Picasso Paris

On the death of the Spanish-born artist Pablo Picasso (1881–1973), who lived most of his life in France, the French State inherited many of his works in lieu of death duties. It used them to establish the Musée Picasso Paris, which opened in 1985. The museum is housed in a large 17th-century mansion, the *Hôtel Salé*, in the Marais. The original character of the *Hôtel*, which was built in 1656 for Aubert de Fontenay, a salt-tax collector (*salé* means “salty”), has been preserved. The museum holds the world’s largest collection of Picasso’s works – paintings, sculptures, ceramics – drawings and etchings – covering all his creative periods.



★ **The Two Brothers** (1906)
During the summer of 1906, Picasso returned to Catalonia in Spain, where he painted this picture.

★ **The Kiss** (1969)
Picasso married Jacqueline Roque in 1961, and at around the same time, he returned to the familiar themes of the couple and of the artist and model.



Gallery Guide

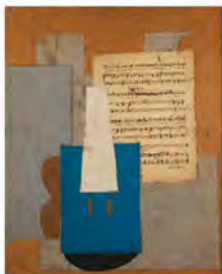
The basement reconstructs Picasso’s studios using his prints, photographs and personal items. The next three levels follow his work chronologically, from 1895 up to his death in 1973. Some rooms follow a theme, such as his Blue and Pink periods, self-portraits and subjects like bull-fighting, family and war. The top floor holds Picasso’s private art collection, with works by the likes of Renoir, Cézanne, Braque and Matisse.



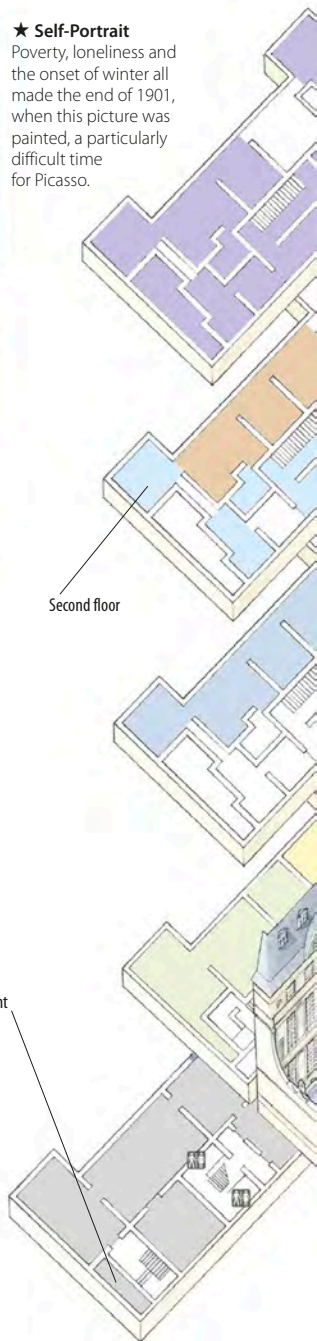
★ **Woman with a Mantilla** (1949)
Picasso extended his range when he began working in ceramics in 1948.



★ **Self-Portrait**
Poverty, loneliness and the onset of winter all made the end of 1901, when this picture was painted, a particularly difficult time for Picasso.



★ **Violin and Sheet Music**
This collage (1912) is from the artist’s Synthetic Cubist period.



Painter with Palette and Easel (1928)

This Post-Cubist portrait in oils was painted at a time when Picasso's work was verging on Surrealism.



Third floor

**Woman Reading (1932)**

Purples and yellows were often used by Picasso when painting his model Marie-Thérèse Walter.

First floor

Entrance

Ground floor

Entrance

VISITORS' CHECKLIST**Practical Information**

Hôtel Salé, 5 Rue de Thorigny 75003. **Map** 14 D2. **Tel** 01 85 56 00 36. **Open** 9:30am–6pm Tue–Sun. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. groups by appt only, book online. Concerts, conferences and performances. **W** museepicassoparis.fr

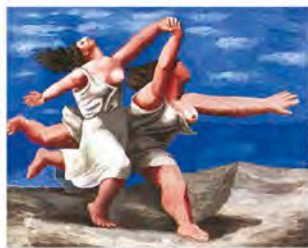
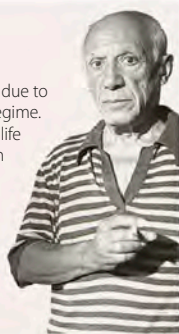
Transport

M St-Sébastien Froissart, St-Paul, Chemin Vert. **bus** 29, 69, 75, 96 to St-Paul, Bastille, Pl des Vosges.

REB Châtelet-Les-Halles. **P** Rue St-Antoine, Bastille.

Picasso and Spain

After 1934, Picasso never returned to his homeland due to his rejection of Franco's regime. However, throughout his life in France he used Spanish themes in his art, such as the bull (often in the form of a minotaur) and the guitar, which he associated with his Andalusian childhood.



**★ Two Women Running on the Beach (1922)**

In 1924, this was used for the stage curtain design for Diaghilev's ballet *The Blue Train*. It proved to be his last major design work for any theatre.

Key to Floorplan

- Cubism
- Male Portraits
- Picasso's Private Collection
- Early Works: 1895–1931
- Modern Classicism: 1918–43
- Second World War Years
- Bull/Minotaur Works
- Later Years 1950–73
- Studios

11 Pavillon de l'Arsenal

21 Blvd Morland 75004. **Map** 14 D5.
Tel 01 42 76 33 97. **M** Sully Morland, Bastille. **Open** 10:30am–6:30pm Tue–Sat, 11am–7pm Sun. **Closed** 1 Jan.
 by appointment only.
 pavillon-arsenal.com

The Pavillon de l'Arsenal houses a small but fascinating exhibition illustrating the architectural evolution of Paris. Using films, models and panoramic images, this permanent exhibition explores how Paris was built over the centuries, as well as looking at future plans for the city. Up to three temporary exhibitions are also programmed each year.

12 Opéra National de Paris Bastille

120 Rue de Lyon 75012. **Map** 14 E4.
Tel 01 40 01 19 70 or 08 92 89 90 90.
M Bastille. **Open** for guided tours only. Performance times are published online. **Closed** certain public hols.
 compulsory; book in advance. See *Entertainment* pp337, 339.
 operadeparis.fr

The controversial “people’s opera” was officially opened on 14 July 1989 to coincide with the bicentennial celebrations of the Storming of the Bastille. Carlos Ott’s imposing building is a notable break with 19th-century opera-house design, epitomized by Garnier’s opulent Opéra in the heart of the city (see pp218–19). It is a massive, modern, curved, glass building.



The glass façade of the Opéra National de Paris Bastille



The “genius of liberty” on top of the Colonne de Juillet

The main auditorium seats an audience of 2,700; its design is functional and modern with black upholstered seats contrasting with the granite of the walls and the impressive glass ceiling. With its five moveable stages, this opera house is certainly a masterpiece of technological wizardry.

13 Colonne de Juillet

Pl de la Bastille 75004. **Map** 14 E4.
M Bastille. **Closed** to the public.

Topped by the elegant, gilded statue of the winged “genius of liberty”, this column of

hollow bronze reaches 50.5 m (166 ft) into the sky. It is a memorial to those who died in the street battles of July 1830 that led to the overthrow of the monarch (see pp34–5). The crypt contains the remains of 504 victims of the violent fighting and others who died in the 1848 revolution.

14 Place de la Bastille

75004. **Map** 14 E4. **M** Bastille.

Nothing is left of the prison stormed by the revolutionary mob on 14 July 1789 (see pp32–3) – an event celebrated annually by the French – although the stones were used for the construction of the Pont de la Concorde. The large, traffic-clogged square which marks the site was once the border between central Paris and the eastern working-class areas (*faubourgs*). Gentrification, however, is well under way: the marina known as Bassin de l'Arsenal welcomes 180 pleasure boats and plays host to the small Jardin de l'Arsenal garden, a terraced café and a playground. At the northern end of the marina, trendy bars, cafés, seafood restaurants and art galleries can be found.

Just east of the Opéra Bastille is the starting point of the Promenade Plantée, also known as the *Coulée Verte René Dumont*, a 4.5-km (2.8-mile) elevated walking trail built on the former tracks of a disused railway line that ends up at the Bois de Vincennes.

15 St-Paul–St-Louis

99 Rue St-Antoine 75004. **Map** 14 D4.
Tel 01 42 72 30 32. **M** St-Paul. **Open** 8am–8pm daily. Mass: 6pm Sat, 9:30am, 11am, 7pm Sun. Concerts.

A Jesuit church, St-Paul–St-Louis was an important symbol of the influence that the Jesuits held from 1627, when Louis XIII laid the first stone, to 1762 when they were expelled from France. The Gesù church in

Rome served as the model for the nave, while the 60-m high (180-ft) dome was the forerunner of those of the Invalides and the Sorbonne. Most of the church's treasures were removed during periods of turmoil, but Delacroix's masterpiece, *Christ in the Garden of Olives*, can still be seen. The church is on one of the main streets of the Marais, but can also be approached by the ancient Passage St-Paul.



The **Hôtel des Archevêques de Sens**, now home to a fine arts library

16 Hôtel des Archevêques de Sens

1 Rue du Figuier 75004. **Map** 13 C4. **Tel** 01 42 78 14 60. **M** Pont-Marie. **Open** for scholarly visits to the library only; phone ahead to arrange an appointment. by appt only.

The former residence of the influential archbishop of Sens was built in the late 15th century and is one of the few medieval buildings left in Paris. Today, it houses the Forney fine arts library. In the 16th century, at the time of the Catholic League, it was occupied by the Bourbons, the Guises and Cardinal de Pellevé, whose religious fervour led him to die of rage in 1594 on hearing that the Protestant Henri IV had entered Paris. Marguerite de Valois, lodged here by her ex-husband, Henri IV, led a life of breathtaking debauchery and scandal, beheading an ex-lover who had assassinated her current favourite. The gardens are open to the public.

17 Maison Européenne de la Photographie

5–7 Rue de Fourcy 75004. **Map** 13 C3. **Tel** 01 44 78 75 00. **M** St-Paul, Pont-Marie. **Open** 11am–7:45pm Wed–Sun. **Closed** public hols. **W** mep-fr.org

Located in the heart of the Marais, in the elegant 18th-century Hotel Henault de Cantobre, the Maison Européenne de la Photographie (MEP) hosts some of the best exhibitions of contemporary photography in Europe. It organizes cutting-edge shows alongside retrospectives on major photographers, and since opening its doors in 1996, it has hosted displays by such celebrated photographers as Elliott Erwitt, Don McCullin, Annie Leibovitz and Henri Cartier-Bresson. The MEP's huge permanent collection on the history of photography is a must-see for anyone interested in exploring this medium.

18 Mémorial de la Shoah

17 Rue Geoffroy-l'Asnier 75004. **Map** 13 C4. **Tel** 01 42 77 44 72. **M** Pont-Marie, St-Paul. **Open** 10am–6pm Sun–Fri (10am–10pm Thu). Multimedia & reading rooms: 10am–5:30pm Sun–Fri (to 7:30pm Thu). **Closed** public & Jewish hols. **W** memorialdelashoah.org

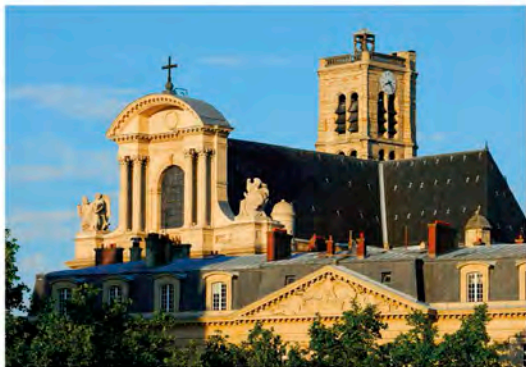
The eternal flame burning in the crypt here is the memorial

to the unknown Jewish martyr of the Holocaust. Its striking feature is a large cylinder that bears the names of the concentration camps where Jewish victims of the Holocaust died. In 2005, a stone wall, engraved with the names of 76,000 Jews – 11,000 of them children – who were deported from France to the Nazi death camps, was erected here. Artifacts from the camps are also on display.

19 St-Gervais–St-Protais

Pl St-Gervais 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 01 48 87 32 02. **M** Hôtel de Ville. **Open** 7am–9pm daily.

Named after Gervase and Protase, two Roman soldiers who were martyred by Nero in the 1st century AD, St-Gervais–St-Protais is on the site of a 6th-century church. The current church was built in 1494–1660. It has splendid stained-glass windows and the oldest Classical façade in Paris, which is formed of a three-tiered arrangement of columns: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. Behind its façade lies a beautiful Gothic church renowned for its association with religious music. It was for the church's fine organ that François Couperin (1668–1733) composed his two masses. The church currently has a Roman Catholic monastic community whose liturgy attracts people from all over the world.



The façade of St-Gervais–St-Protais, with its Classical columns



The elaborate façade of the town hall (Hôtel de Ville), rebuilt in the 19th century according to its original Neo-Renaissance design

20 Hôtel de Ville

Pl de l'Hôtel de Ville (visitor entrance 29 Rue de Rivoli) 75004. **Map** 13 B3.

Tel 01 42 76 40 40. **M** Hôtel-de-Ville.

Open hours vary for temporary exhibitions; groups: by appt, **Tel** 01 42 76 43 43 or 01 42 76 54 04. **Closed** public hols, official functions.

paris.fr/municipalite

Home of the city council, the town hall is a 19th-century reconstruction of the original building erected between 1533 and 1628, that was burned down in 1871. It is highly ornate, with elaborate stonework, turrets and statues overlooking a pedestrianized square whose fountains are illuminated at night.

The square was once the main site for hangings, burnings and other executions. It was here that Ravaillac, Henri IV's assassin, was quartered alive, his body ripped to pieces by four strong horses.

Inside, a notable feature is the long Salle des Fêtes (ballroom), with adjoining salons devoted to science, literature and the arts. The impressive staircase, the decorated ceilings with their chandeliers, and the statues and caryatids all add to the air of ceremony and pomp. While these parts are mostly closed to the public (except during some of the Journées du Patrimoine (see p66) and group visits), certain annexes are used for temporary exhibitions on themes related to France (see www.paris.fr for more info).

21 Cloître des Billettes

24 Rue des Archives 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 06 63 22 91 73. **M** Hôtel-de-Ville. **Open** Cloister 2–7pm daily; church 6:30–8pm Thu, 9:30am–4pm Sun. **Concerts**, **Tel** 06 62 45 91 29.

This is the only remaining medieval cloister in Paris. It was built in 1427 for the Brothers of Charity, or *Billettes*, and three of its four original galleries are still standing. The adjoining church is a simple Classical building which replaced the monastic original in 1756.



Cloître des Billettes, Paris's oldest cloister

22 Notre-Dame-des-Blancs-Manteaux

1 Rue de l'Abbé Migne 75004. **Map** 13 C3. **Tel** 01 42 72 09 37. **M** Rambuteau. **Open** 5–7:30pm Mon, 8am–noon & 4–5:30pm Tue–Fri, 9am–noon & 4–7:30pm Sat, 10am–noon Sun. 6:15pm Sat, 11am Sun & other times during the wk. on request. **Concerts**. ndbm.fr

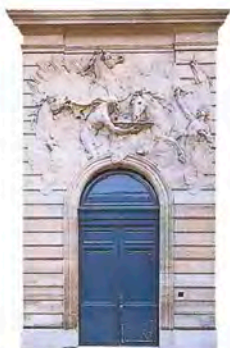
The name of this church, built in 1685, derives from the white habits worn by the Augustinian

friars who founded a convent here in 1258. It has an interesting 18th-century Rococo Flemish pulpit, and its famous organ can be appreciated at one of the church's concerts.

23 Hôtel de Rohan

87 Rue Vieille-du-Temple 75003. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 40 27 60 29. **M** Rambuteau. **Closed** for renovations; call for updates. Courtyard open.

The Hôtel de Rohan forms a pair with the Hôtel de Soubise. It was built by the same architect, Delamair, for Armand de Rohan-Soubise, Bishop of Strasbourg. The *hôtel* has been home to a part of the national archives (one of the largest in the world) since 1927. In the courtyard, over the doorway of the stables, is the 18th-century sculpture *Horses of Apollo* by Robert Le Lorrain.



Horses of Apollo by Le Lorrain



The Hôtel de Soubise

24 Hôtel de Soubise

60 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois 75003.

Map 13 C2. **Tel** 01 40 27 60 96.

M Rambuteau. Musée de l'Histoire de France **Open** 10am–5:30pm Mon, Wed–Fri, 2–5:30pm Sat & Sun. **W** **Tel** 01 40 27 60 96. **W** **archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr**

This imposing mansion, built from 1705 to 1709 for the Princesse de Rohan, is one of two main buildings housing the national archives. (The other is the Hôtel de Rohan.) The Hôtel de Soubise displays a majestic courtyard and a magnificent interior decoration dating from 1735 to 1740 by some of the most gifted painters and craftsmen of the day: Carl Van Loo, Jean Restout, Charles Natoire and François Boucher.

Natoire's *rocaille* work on the Princess's bedroom, the Oval Salon, forms part of the Musée de l'Histoire de France. Other exhibits include Napoleon's will, in which he asks for his remains to be returned to France, and letters by Joan of Arc and Voltaire.

25 Hôtel de Guénégaud (Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature)

62 Rue des Archives 75003. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 53 01 92 40. **M** Hôtel de Ville Museum. **Open** 11am–6pm Tue–Sun (to 9:30pm Thu). **Closed** public hols. **W** **chassenature.org**

The celebrated architect François Mansart built this superb mansion in the mid-17th century for

Henri de Guénégaud des Brosses, who was Secretary of State and Keeper of the Seals. One wing now contains the Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature (Hunting Museum) inaugurated by André Malraux in 1967. It holds the collections of François and Jacqueline Sommer; exhibits include a fine collection of hunting weapons. There are also drawings and paintings by Oudry, Rubens (including *Diane and her Nymphs Preparing to Hunt*) and Rembrandt.

26 Musée des Arts et Métiers

60 Rue Réaumur 75003. **Map** 13 B1–C1. **Tel** 01 53 01 82 00. **M** Arts et Métiers. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (to 9:30pm Thu). **Closed** 1 May & 25 Dec. **W** **arts-et-metiers.net**

Housed within the old Abbey of St-Martin-des-Champs, the Arts and Crafts Museum was founded in 1794. After major renovations in the 1990s it reopened in 2000 as a high-quality museum of science and industry displaying 5,000 items (it has 75,000 other artifacts in storage available to academics and researchers). The theme is man's ingenuity and the world of invention and manufacturing, covering such topics as textiles, photography and machines. Among the most entertaining displays are ones of musical clocks, mechanical musical instruments and automata (mechanical figures), one of which, the "Joueur de Tympanon", is said to represent Marie-Antoinette.

27 Square du Temple

75003. **Map** 13 C1. **M** Temple.

A quiet and pleasant square today, this was once a fortified centre of the medieval Knights Templar. A state within a state, the area contained a palace, a church and shops behind high walls and a drawbridge, making it a haven for those who were seeking to escape from royal jurisdiction. Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette were held here after their arrest in 1792 (see pp32–3). The king left from here for his execution by the guillotine.



The exterior of the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme

28 Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme

Hôtel de St-Aignan, 71 Rue du Temple 75003. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 53 01 86 60. **M** Rambuteau. **Open** 11am–6pm Mon–Fri, 10am–6pm Sun (last admission at 5:15pm). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, Rosh Hashanah & Yom Kippur. **W** **mahj.org**

Housed in an elegant Marais mansion, the museum unites collections formerly scattered around the city, and commemorates the culture of French Jewry from medieval times to the present. There has been a sizeable Jewish community in France since Roman times, and some of the world's greatest Jewish scholars were French. Much exquisite craftsmanship is displayed, with elaborate silverware and Torah covers. There are also historical documents, photographs, paintings and cartoons.



BEAUBOURG AND LES HALLES

Sandwiched between the Tuileries and the Marais, Beaubourg and Les Halles are busy centres for shopping, eating and sightseeing. The area mixes the modern and the old – one minute you could be facing the Centre Pompidou, an architectural wonder with an inside-out industrial design of scaffolds, pipes and steel ducts; the next, be strolling by the Renaissance Fontaine des Innocents.

Les Halles, also known as the “Belly of Paris”, was an 800-year-old food market that once provided the city’s sustenance. It has since

been transformed into a huge underground mall called the Forum des Halles, with shops, cinemas and even a swimming pool. Above ground, there are gardens, cafés, bars and vintage shops. Recent renovations have done much to dispel its reputation as a rather seedy area after dark.

Sights in the area include the Eglise St-Eustache, modelled after Notre-Dame, and Vieux Rue Montorgueil, a cobblestone pedestrian district with produce shops, terraced cafés and trendy bars.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 10 No. 51 Rue de Montmorency
- 11 Tour Jean Sans Peur
- 13 Bourse du Commerce
- 15 La Samaritaine
- 16 Tour St-Jacques

Churches

- 3 St-Merry
- 12 St-Eustache
- 14 St-Germain l’Auxerrois

Modern Architecture

- 2 Place Igor Stravinsky
- 8 Forum des Halles

Historic Cafés

- 6 Café Beaubourg

Fountains

- 4 Fontaine des Innocents

Museums and Galleries

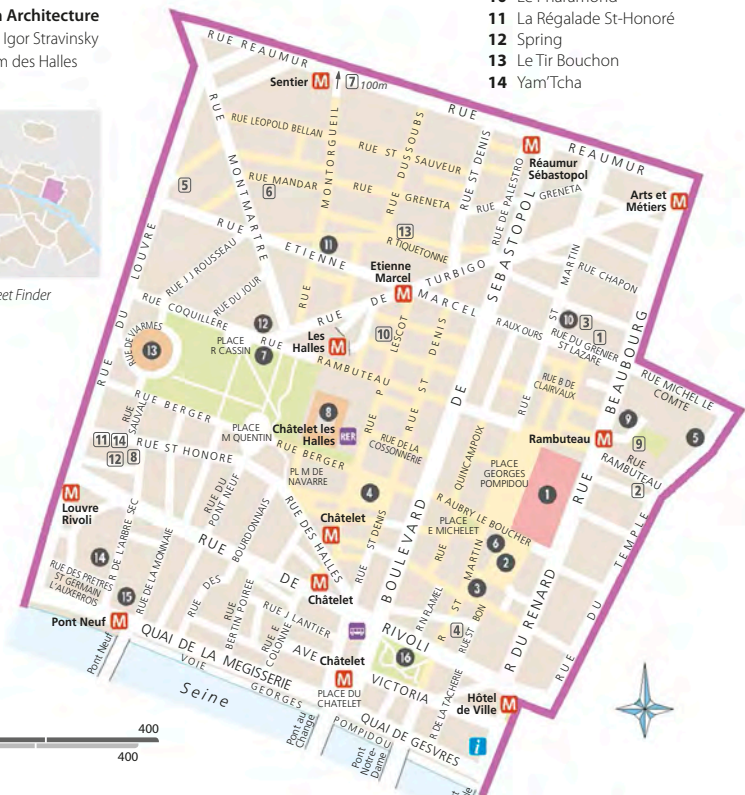
- 1 Pompidou Centre pp110–13
- 5 Galerie Marian Goodman
- 7 Forum des Images
- 9 Musée de la Poupée

Restaurants see pp296–8

- 1 L’Ambassade d’Auvergne
- 2 L’Ange 20
- 3 Auberge Nicolas Flamel
- 4 Benoit
- 5 Blend
- 6 Filakia
- 7 Frenchie
- 8 Le Garde Robe
- 9 Le Hangar
- 10 Le Pharamond
- 11 La Régalade St-Honoré
- 12 Spring
- 13 Le Tir Bouchon
- 14 YamTcha



See also Street Finder map 12, 13



Le Défenseur du Temps

This impressive brass-and-steel mechanical clock and sculpture was designed by Jacques Monastier in 1979.

It portrays a soldier defending the passage of time against savage beasts which represent the elements.



Locator Map

See Central Paris Map pp16-17



0 metres 100
0 yards 100



1 ★ Pompidou Centre

Paris's museum of modern art is housed here, along with extensive art libraries and an industrial design centre.



2 ★ Place Igor Stravinsky

is dominated by the first contemporary Parisian fountain, created by Niki de Saint Phalle and Jean Tinguely.

3 St-Merry

The pulpit of this beautiful church was designed by the Stodtz brothers in the mid-18th century and is supported by a pair of carved palm trees, one on either side.

IRCAM is a research centre dedicated to pioneering new ways of making music.

● Pompidou Centre

The Pompidou Centre is like a building turned inside out: escalators, lifts, air and water ducts and even the massive steel struts that are the building's skeleton have all been placed on the outside. This allowed architects Richard Rogers, Renzo Piano and Gianfranco Franchini to create an uncluttered, flexible space within it for the Musée National d'Art Moderne, the world's largest collection of modern art, as well as for the Pompidou's other activities. Schools represented in the museum include Fauvism, Cubism and Surrealism. Outside in the piazza, the street performers attract crowds. The Pompidou Centre also hosts temporary exhibitions that thrust it into the heart of the international art scene.

Key to Floorplan

- Exhibition space
- Non-exhibition space

Gallery Guide

The permanent collections are on Levels 4, 5 and 6: Level 4 is reserved for contemporary art from the 1960s onwards, while works from 1905 to 1960 are on Levels 5 and 6. Levels 1 and 6 host major exhibitions, while Levels 1, 2 and 3 house an information library. The lower levels make up "The Forum", the focal public area, which includes a performance centre for dance, theatre and music, a cinema and a children's workshop.

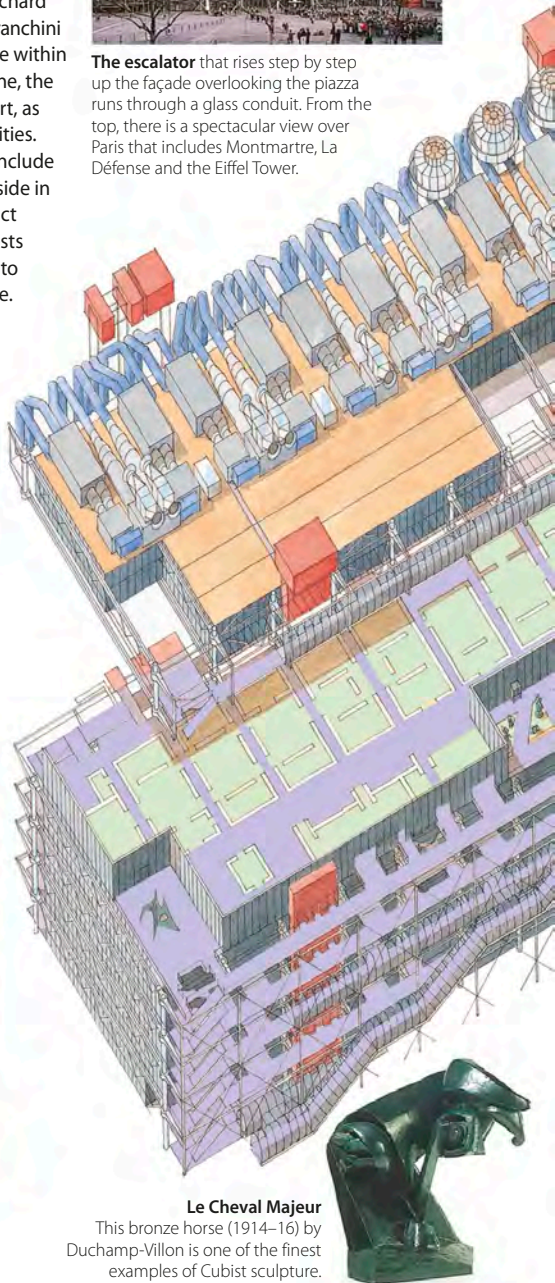


Portrait of the Journalist Sylvia von Harden (1926)

The surgical precision of Dix's style makes this a harsh caricature.



The escalator that rises step by step up the façade overlooking the piazza runs through a glass conduit. From the top, there is a spectacular view over Paris that includes Montmartre, La Défense and the Eiffel Tower.



Le Cheval Majeur

This bronze horse (1914–16) by Duchamp-Villon is one of the finest examples of Cubist sculpture.

To Russia, the Asses and the Others (1911)

Throughout his life, Chagall drew inspiration from the small Russian town of Vitebsk, where he was born.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

Pl Georges Pompidou.

Map 13 B2. **Tel** 01 44 78 12 33.

Open MNAM & temp exhi: 11am–10pm Wed–Mon (to 11pm

Thu); Library: noon–10pm Wed–Mon (from 11am Sat, Sun & pub

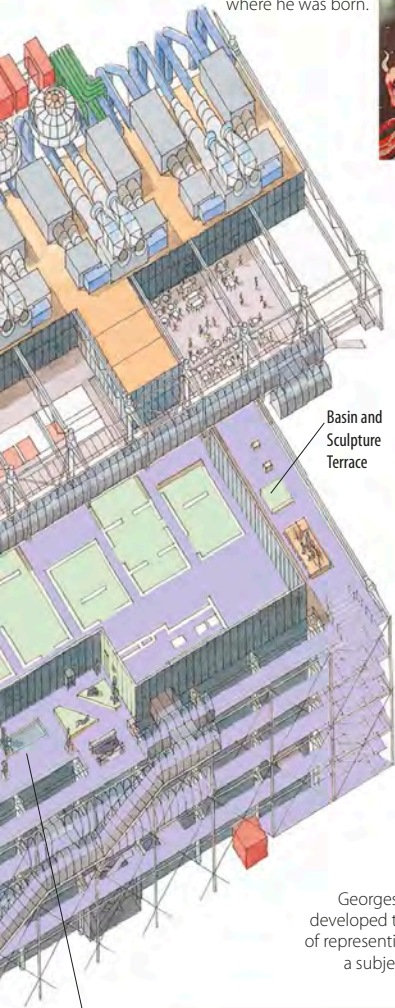
hols); Atelier Brancusi: 2–6pm Wed–Mon. ♿ ♻️ 🗑️ (free for under 18s & on 1st Sun of month). 📷 📺 📱

www.centrepompidou.fr

Transport

M Rambuteau, Châtelet, Hôtel de Ville. 🚶 21, 29, 38, 47, 58, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 81, 85, 96.

RER Châtelet-Les-Halles.



Basin and Sculpture Terrace

Basin and Sculpture Terrace



The Breakfast Table

(1915)

Juan Gris' fragmented objects with sharp-edges represent the synthetic Cubism style of art.

Le Duo (1937)

Georges Braque, like Picasso, developed the Cubist technique of representing different views of a subject in a single picture.



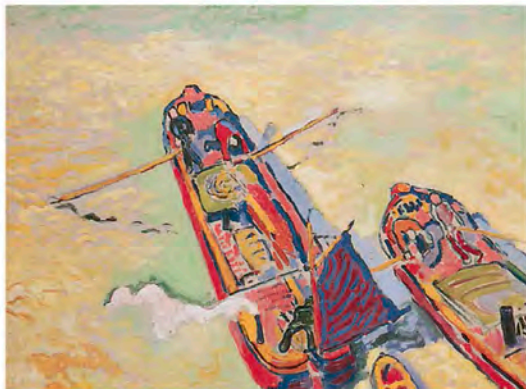
Colour-Coding

The coloured pipes that are the most striking feature at the back of the Pompidou, on the Rue du Renard, moved one critic to compare the building to an oil refinery. Far from being merely decorative, the colours serve to distinguish the pipes' various functions: air-conditioning ducts are blue, water pipes green and electricity lines are painted yellow. The areas through which people move vertically (such as escalators) are red. The white funnels are ventilation shafts for the underground areas, and structural beams are clad in stainless steel. The architects' idea was to help the public understand the way the dynamics of a building function.



Exploring the Pompidou's Modern Art Collection

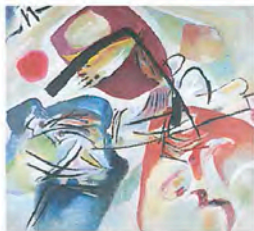
With over 60,000 works of art from over 5,000 artists, the Pompidou holds Europe's largest collection of modern and contemporary art. Classic disciplines – painting, sculpture, drawing and photography – are integrated with cinema, architecture, design, and audio-visual archives, to form a complete, chronological overview of modern and contemporary art. The collections, however, keep changing. Works are often loaned out so some pieces may not be on show.



The Two Barges (1906) by André Derain

1905–1960

The “historical” collections bring together the great artistic movements of the first half of the 20th century, from Fauvism to Abstract Expressionism, to the changing currents of the 1950s. The rich collection of Cubist sculptures, of which the *Cheval Majeur* by Duchamp-Villon (1914–1916) is a fine example, is displayed, as well as examples of the great masters of the 20th century. Matisse, Picasso, Braque, Duchamp, Kandinsky, Léger, Miró, Giacometti and Dubuffet command large areas at the heart of the collection.



With the Black Arc (1912) by Vasily Kandinsky

Towards the end of his life, Matisse made several collages from cut-up large sheets of gouache-painted paper. Among others, the museum possesses *Jazz* (1943–7). With *Homme à la Guitare* (Man with a Guitar), Braque demonstrates his command of the Cubist technique which he pioneered along with Picasso. Considered as one of the first, if not the first, Abstract painter, Kandinsky transformed works inspired by

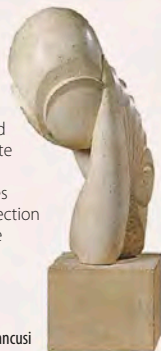
nature into constructions of colour and form. The museum has a large collection of the Russian painter's works, of which the *Impressions (Impressions V, Parc, 1911)* mark the end of his Expressionist period before his plunge into Abstract art with *Improvisations XIV* or *Avec l'Arc Noir* (With the Black Arc) both dating from 1912 compositions.

The collection also shows the groups and the movements on which the history of modern art is based, or by which it has been affected, including Dada, Abstract Art and Informal. A pioneer of Informal art, Jean Fautrier is represented in the collections with *Otages* (Hostages), a commemoration of the suffering of the resistance fighters.

At the heart of this chronological progression, various thematic displays are a revelation. One set shows non-figurative art from “Groupe Espace and the Magazine”; a collaboration between painters, sculptors, architects and engineers. Another room recreates the atmosphere of André Breton's workshop in which the works of his Surrealist friends are also shown. Silent pauses have also been allowed for: the room reserved for Miró has vast, moody canvasses such as *La Sieste* that give visitors reason to meditate on the explosion and revolutions of modern art.

Brancusi's Studio

The Atelier Brancusi, on the Rue Rambuteau side of the piazza, is a reconstruction of the workshop of the Romanian-born artist Constantin Brancusi (1876–1957), who lived and worked in Paris from 1904. He bequeathed his entire collection of works to the French state on condition that his workshop be rebuilt as it was on the day he died. The collection includes sculptures and plinths, photographs and a selection of his tools. Also featured are some of his more personal items such as documents, pieces of furniture and his book collection.



Miss Pogany (1919–20) by Constantin Brancusi



The Good-bye Door (1980) by Joan Mitchell

Art Since 1960

The contemporary art section occupies the fourth floor of the Pompidou Centre and consists of approximately 500 works. Jean-Michel Alberola's exceptional, boldly coloured mural, *Vous avez le bonjour de Marcel* (2002) welcomes visitors and sets the tone for the contemporary collection.

The collection starts with works by leading French artists of the second half of the 20th century: artist and sculptor Louise Bourgeois whose work is strongly influenced by the Surrealists, Abstract Expressionism and Minimalism, Pierre Soulages, Jean-Pierre Raynaud, François Morellet and Bertrand Lavier.

Yayoi Kusama's restored masterpiece *My Flower Bed* (1965–6), made of painted mattress springs and stuffed gloves, is also on view.

The display is organized around a central aisle from which the rooms holding the museum's collections lead off. The central aisle is dotted with sculptures including works by Toni Grand, John Chamberlain and Xavier Veilhan. This hall is, however, dedicated principally to painting with works by Gerhard Richter, Brice Marden, Jean-Michel Basquiat, Philip



Mobile on Two Planes (1955) by Alexander Calder

Guston, Bernard Piffaretti and Katharina Grosse.

Room 3 is an homage to artist, philosopher, and art critic Pontus Hulten who was chosen by George Pompidou to plan and run the national museum of modern art as its founding director from 1973 to 1981. This was to be one of the four departments of the Pompidou Centre.



Homogenous Infiltration (1966) by Joseph Beuys

Pontus Hulten was responsible for making the Musée d'art Moderne the open and cross-disciplinary museum that its founder had intended. Works by Jean Tinguely, Andy Warhol, and Niki de Saint Phalle are to be found in this room.

Certain areas in the Pompidou Centre have been designated to bring together different disciplines around a theme such as minimalist painting or conceptual art rather than a school or movement. Other rooms, however, are artist specific with rooms dedicated to New Realist Martial Raysse, Robert Filliou, Christian Botanski, Sarkis, Joseph Beuys and Marcel Broodthaers. These rooms explore installation and photography as well as painting.

The fourth floor allows different aspects of the museum's collections to be

discovered, often reflecting a preference for the more ironic and conceptual forms. German artist Joseph Beuys' *Plight* (1985), for example, consists of a grand piano in a room where the walls are covered from floor to ceiling with about seven tonnes of thick felt arranged in rolls.

With regards to design and architecture, inflatable structures are explored in an unprecedented way with acidically coloured inflatable pieces on display.

A room is dedicated to French designer Philippe Starck's work with items from the 1960s through to the present day on display.

Another room focuses on leading young international architects and designers of the moment, along with a space dedicated to Japanese artists, including Shigeru Ban, the architect behind the construction of the Pompidou Centre's sister gallery in Metz.

Lastly, there is a "global" room bringing together major contemporary pieces by African, Chinese, Japanese and American artists. *Denkifuku* (1956), a dress made from light-bulbs, is a key work by Atsuko Tanaka of Japan.

The museum gallery allows temporary exhibitions to be mounted from works held in reserve. A graphic arts exhibition room and a video area complete the arrangement. A screening room gives access to the museum's entire collection of videos of a wide range of modern artists.



Le Rhinocéros (1999) by Xavier Veilhan

2 Place Igor Stravinsky

75004. **Map** 13 B2. **M** Rambuteau.

This lively square on the south side of the Pompidou Centre is filled with modern sculptures and street performers. Since 1983, it has contained the Stravinsky Fountain, which features 16 moving, water-spraying sculptures of skeletons, dragons and a large pair of red lips. The black iron and colourful polyester mechanical sculptures were created by husband-and-wife team Jean Tinguely and Niki de Saint Phalle and pay homage to Igor Stravinsky. Each sculpture represents one of his compositions, including *The Firebird* and *The Rite of Spring*.

Stravinsky's music paved the way for the pioneering work of IRCAM (Institut de la Recherche et de la Coordination Acoustique/Musique), which has an entrance on the west side of the square. Founded by the composer Pierre Boulez, it is a research centre dedicated to creating new technologies for contemporary music, as well as a venue for concerts. Much of the Institute is underground, with an overground extension by Renzo Piano, one of the Pompidou Centre's architects. IRCAM runs an annual festival, which usually takes place for up to two weeks in June.

3 St-Merry

76 Rue de la Verrerie 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 01 42 71 93 93. **M** Hôtel-de-Ville. **Open** Apr–Oct: 3–7pm Mon–Sat; Nov–Mar: 2–6pm Mon–Sat. **🎵** after concerts, 1st & 3rd Sun of month. **📶** 12:10pm Mon–Fri, 10 & 11:15am Sun. **Concerts.** **W** saintmerry.org

The site of this church dates back to the 7th century. St Médéric, the abbot of St-Martin d'Autun, was buried here at the beginning of the 8th century after he died while on pilgrimage in Paris. Construction of the church – in the Flamboyant Gothic style – took place between 1500 and 1550.



A Nativity scene from the stained-glass windows in St-Merry

The west front is particularly rich in decoration, and the north-west turret contains the oldest bell in Paris, dating from 1331. St-Merry was the wealthy parish church of the Lombard money-lenders, who gave their name to the nearby Rue des Lombards.

4 Fontaine des Innocents

Pl Joachim-du-Bellay 75001. **Map** 13 A2. **M** Les Halles. **REB** Châtelet-Les-Halles.

This carefully restored Renaissance fountain stands in the Place Joachim-du-Bellay, the area's main crossroads. Erected in 1549 on the Rue St-Denis, it was moved to its present location in the 18th century, when the square was constructed on the site of a former graveyard. Originally set into a wall, the fountain had only three sides so a fourth had to be constructed. The fountain is a popular meeting place, and is one of the landmarks of Les Halles.

5 Galerie Marian Goodman

79 Rue du Temple 75003. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 48 04 70 52. **M** Rambuteau. **REB** Châtelet-Les-Halles. **Open** 11am–7pm Tue–Sat. **Closed** between exhibitions. **W** mariangoodman.com

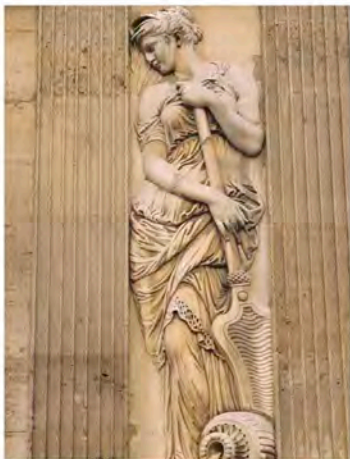
This cutting-edge gallery is the sister of two Marian Goodman exhibition spaces – one in New York, the other in London – that have played an important role in presenting European artists to international audiences since the 1970s. Many important contemporary artists, from the continent and the US, have been exhibited in the Paris gallery, including Gerhard Richter, Jeff Wall, Tacita Dean, William Kentridge, Chantal Akerman and Cristina Iglesias.

Housed in a beautiful 17th-century mansion, the contemporary works on display and the Manhattan-style interior contrast in an appealing, if strikingly anachronistic, way with the period façade.

6 Café Beaubourg

43 Rue St-Merry, Esplanade du Centre Georges Pompidou 75004. **Map** 13 B2. **Tel** 01 48 87 63 96. **M** Les Halles, Rambuteau, Hôtel-de-Ville. **REB** Châtelet-Les-Halles. **Open** 8am–2am daily. **W** cafebeaubourg.com

Opened by Gilbert Costes in 1987, this stylish café was designed by one of France's



Decoration on the Fontaine des Innocents



The terrace of the Café Beaubourg

star architects, Christian de Portzamparc, who created the impressive Cité de la Musique in the Parc de la Villette (see p238). Its vast terrace is lined with comfortable wicker chairs. The spacious and coolly elegant interior is decorated with rows of books, which soften its severely Art Deco ambience. The café is a favourite meeting point for art dealers from the surrounding galleries and Pompidou Centre staff. It serves light meals and brunch. If the crush gets too much around Les Halles, the Café Beaubourg is the ideal place to soothe the nerves.

7 Forum des Images

2 Rue du Cinéma, Forum des Halles 75001. **Map** 13 A2. **Tel** 01 44 76 63 00. **M** Les Halles. **RER** Châtelet-Les-Halles. **Open** Collections: 1–9pm Tue–Fri, 2–9pm Sat & Sun; Information & Café: 12:30–9pm Tue–Fri, 2–9pm Sat & Sun. **forumdesimages.fr**

At the forum, you can choose from thousands of cinema, television and amateur films. Many feature the city of Paris. There is footage on the history of Paris since 1895, including a remarkable newsreel of General de Gaulle avoiding sniper fire during the Liberation of Paris in 1944. There are countless movies, such as Truffaut's *Baisers Volés*. On Friday evenings, the forum also hosts "Cours de Cinéma", when classic films are analysed. There are also regular film festivals, "midnight movies" screenings and short film evenings.

8 Forum des Halles

101 Porte Berger 75001. **Map** 13 A2. **Tel** 01 44 76 95 56. **M** Les Halles. **RER** Châtelet-Les-Halles. **Open** 10am–8pm Mon–Sat, 11am–7pm Sun. **forumdeshalles.com**

The Forum des Halles, known simply as Les Halles, was built in 1979, amid much controversy, on the site of Paris's famous old fruit and vegetable market as part of the massive central redevelopment that also saw the building of the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–11). Les Halles was transformed into a leisure complex, partly underground, with shops and restaurants, a multi-screen cinema, a swimming pool and the fantastic Forum des Images film archive centre

(see left). Beneath it is Châtelet-Les-Halles, Paris's busiest Metro and RER transport hub.

In 2010, the city, aware that the Forum was becoming known as somewhat shabby and unsafe at night, announced a major remodelling project which, under the direction of architect David Mangin, is now complete, the gardens being the last element to take shape. Today, Paul Berger's distinctive Canopy, a new, swooping steel roof structure, welcomes visitors to a revamped, airier, more welcoming environment in which to shop, dine and watch a film.

Pygmalion by Julio Silva in the Forum des Halles





A collection of handmade dolls in the Musée de la Poupée

9 Musée de la Poupée

Impasse Berthaud 75003. **Map** 13 B2.

Tel 01 42 72 73 11. **M** Rambuteau.

Open 1–6pm Tue–Sat. **Closed** public hols. for groups, book in advance. **museedela poupee.paris.com**

An impressive collection of handmade dolls, from the mid-19th century to the present day, is on show in this charming museum. Thirty-six of the displays contain French dolls with porcelain heads ranging from 1850 to 1950. Another 24 display windows are devoted to themed exhibitions of dolls from around the world.

Father and son, Guido and Samy Odin, who own the museum, are at your service. The museum shop stocks everything needed to preserve and maintain these unique works of art, and the “doll hospital” will repair dolls or stuffed animals. There are also workshops for kids on Wednesdays based on themes connected to the current exhibition.

10 No. 51 Rue de Montmorency

75003. **Map** 13 B1. **M** Réaumur-Sébastopol. **Open** to the public.

This house is considered to be the oldest in Paris. No. 51 was built in 1407 by Nicolas Flamel, a bookkeeper and alchemist. His house was always open to the poor, from whom he asked nothing more than that they should pray for those who were dead. Today, the house is a French restaurant.

11 Tour Jean Sans Peur

20 Rue Etienne-Marcel 75002.

Map 13 A1. **Tel** 01 40 26 20 28.

M Etienne-Marcel. **Open** 1:30–6pm Wed–Sun. **tourjeansanspeur.com**

The Duc de Bourgogne feared reprisals after the Duc d'Orléans was assassinated on his orders in 1408. To protect himself, he had this 27-m (88-ft) tower built onto his home, the Hôtel de Bourgogne, and moved his bedroom up to the fourth floor (reached by a flight of 140 steps).

12 St-Eustache

2 Impasse St-Eustache, Pl du Jour 75001. **Map** 13 A1. **Tel** 01 42 36 31 05.

M Les Halles. **RER** Châtelet-Les-Halles.

Open 9:30am–7pm Mon–Fri, 10am–7:15pm Sat, 9am–7:15pm Sun. **P**

+ 12.30pm & 6pm Mon–Fri, 6pm Sat, 9:30am, 11am & 6pm Sun. Organ recitals and concerts.

saint-eustache.org

With its Gothic plan and Renaissance decoration, St-Eustache is one of the most beautiful churches in Paris. Its interior plan is modelled on Notre-Dame, with five naves and side and radial chapels. The 105 years (1532–1637) it took to complete the church saw the flowering of the Renaissance style, which is evident in the arches, pillars and columns. The stained-glass windows in the chancel are created from cartoons by Philippe de Champaigne.

The church has associations with many famous figures: Molière was buried here; the Marquise de Pompadour, official mistress of Louis XV, was baptized here, as was Cardinal Richelieu.



The ornate Renaissance interior of St-Eustache



Entrance to the Bourse du Commerce, the old corn exchange

13 Bourse du Commerce

2 Rue de Viarmes 75001. **Map** 12 F2.
Tel 08 20 01 21 12 or 01 42 33 06 67.
M Les Halles; **RER** Châtelet-Les-Halles.
Open 8:30am–6:30pm Mon–Fri (ID required). **👥** groups of up to 10 people by appt. **📞** www.sgbc.fr

Compared dismissively by Victor Hugo to a jockey's cap without a peak, the old grain exchange building was France's first iron structure. It was constructed in the 18th century and remodelled in 1889. Today, its huge, domed hall is filled with the hustle and bustle of the *Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris*. It is still worth entering to marvel at the architecture, in particular the beautifully restored cupola and its decor. Also worth a look are the murals depicting French trade and industry through the ages, which were painted in 1889 and have since been restored.

14 St-Germain l'Auxerrois

2 Pl du Louvre 75001. **Map** 12 F2. **Tel** 01 42 60 13 96. **M** Louvre, Pont-Neuf.
Open 9am–7pm Tue–Sat, 9:30am–8:30pm Sun (Jul & Aug: 9:30am–7pm Tue–Sun). **+** various times. Concerts.
📞 saintgermainauxerrois.cef.fr

This church has been built in a combination of Renaissance and Gothic styles. The first church on the site was constructed in the

12th century, of which only the foundations of the bell tower remain. The splendid rose stained-glass windows date from the Renaissance period.

After the Valois Court decamped to the Louvre from the Ile de la Cité in the 14th century, this became the favoured church of kings.

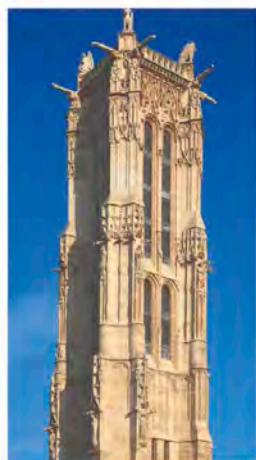
The church's many historical associations include the horrific St Bartholomew's Day Massacre on 24 August 1572, the eve of the royal wedding of Henri of Navarre and Marguerite de Valois. Thousands of Huguenots who had been lured to Paris for the wedding were murdered as the church bell tolled. Later, after the Revolution, the church was used as a barn and as a police station. Despite many restorations, it is a jewel of Gothic architecture.

15 La Samaritaine

83 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 12 F2.
M Pont-Neuf. **Tel** 01 56 81 28 40.
Closed to the public.
📞 projet.samaritaine.com

This former department store was founded in 1900 by Ernest Cognacq. Built in 1926 with a framework of iron and wide expanses of glass, La Samaritaine is an outstanding example of the Art Deco style. Cognacq was also a collector of 18th-century art, and his collection is now on display in the Musée Cognacq-Jay in the Marais quarter (*see p98*).

The building is being redeveloped to create housing, a hotel and shopping complex due for completion in 2018.



The Tour St-Jacques, with its ornate decoration

16 Tour St-Jacques

Square de la Tour St-Jacques, corner of Rue de Rivoli and Sebastopol 75004.
Map 13 A3. **M** Châtelet or Hôtel de Ville. **Open** Gardens: year-round. Tower: early Jul–early Sep: 10am–5pm Fri–Sun, visits by appt, call 01 83 96 15 05. **📞** Gardens: Fri–Sun.

This imposing late Gothic tower, dating from 1523, is all that remains of an ancient church that was a rendezvous for pilgrims setting out on long journeys. The church was destroyed after the Revolution. Earlier, Blaise Pascal, the 17th-century mathematician, physicist, philosopher and writer, used the tower for experiments. Queen Victoria passed by on her state visit in 1854, giving her name to the nearby Avenue Victoria.



The St Bartholomew's Day Massacre (c.1572–84) by François Dubois



TUILERIES QUARTER

Located in the 1st arrondissement, the Tuileries area is classic Paris, with grand squares, iconic buildings and fine-dining restaurants. Taking its name from the tile factories that stood on the site when Queen Catherine de Médici had her palace built, the Tuileries is now known for the beautiful sculpted gardens that line the Seine from Place de la Concorde to the Louvre. Grab a chair and watch the children

float sailboats in the ponds. Stop at the Musée de l'Orangerie, or walk along the area's main streets, such as Rue St-Honoré, full of designer boutiques, and Rue de Rivoli, with its bookshops, luxury hotels and fabulous views across the gardens. The Palais-Royal is worth a visit for its splendid architecture and famous courtyard, or catch a theatre production at the Comédie Française.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 3 Palais-Royal
- 18 Banque de France

Churches

- 7 St-Roch

Theatres

- 4 Comédie Française

Shops

- 2 Louvre des Antiquaires
- 11 Rue de Rivoli

Squares, Parks and Gardens

- 5 Jardin du Palais-Royal
- 8 Place des Pyramides
- 12 Jardin des Tuileries
- 15 Place de la Concorde
- 17 Place Vendôme
- 19 Place des Victoires

Monuments and Fountains

- 6 Fontaine Molière
- 10 Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel

Museums and Galleries

- 1 Musée du Louvre pp122–9
- 9 Musée des Arts Décoratifs
- 13 Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume
- 14 Musée de l'Orangerie
- 16 Village Royal

Restaurants see pp298–300

- 1 Bistrot Victoires
- 2 Café Marly
- 3 Carré des Feuillants
- 4 La Cordonnerie
- 5 Les Fines Gueules
- 6 Le Grand Véfour
- 7 Kei
- 8 Le Meurice
- 9 Verjus



Street-by-Street: Tuileries Quarter

Elegant squares, formal gardens, street arcades and courtyards give this part of Paris its special character. Monuments to monarchy and the arts coexist with contemporary luxury: sumptuous hotels, world-famous restaurants, fashion emporiums and jewellers of international renown. Sandblasting and washing have given a fresh glow to the façades of the Louvre and the Palais-Royal square, where Cardinal Richelieu's creation, the Royal Palace, is now occupied by government offices. From here, the Ministry of Culture surveys the cleaning and restoration of the city's great buildings. The other former royal palace, the Louvre, is one of the great museums of the world.



The Normandy is an elegant hotel in the Belle Époque style, a form of graceful living that prevailed in Paris at the turn of the 20th century.

8 Place des Pyramides

Frémiet's gilded statue of Joan of Arc is the focus of pilgrimage for royalists.



12 ★ Jardin des Tuileries

The Ferris wheel on Place de la Concorde overlooks these formal gardens, designed by royal gardener André Le Nôtre in the 17th century.

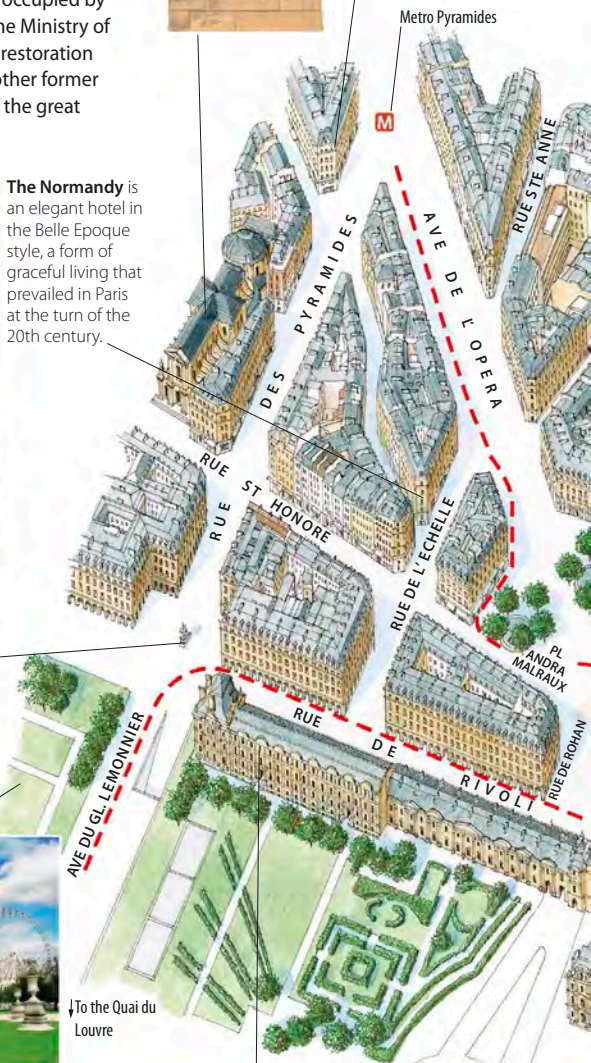


7 St-Roch

The papal statue stands in this remarkably long 17th-century church, unusually set on a north-south axis. St-Roch is a treasure house of religious art.

The Paris Convention and Visitors' Bureau

Metro Pyramides



9 Musée des Arts Décoratifs

A highlight of the museum's displays of art and design is the Art Nouveau collection.

↓ To the Quai du Louvre

6 Fontaine Molière

Louis Visconti's fountain is of the famous playwright, who lived nearby.



Le Grand Véfour

The 18th-century decor makes this one of the most beautiful restaurants in Paris. Napoleon and Victor Hugo were two of the many famous people who dined here (see p300).



Locator Map

See Central Paris Map pp16-17



5 ★ Jardin du Palais-Royal

With a fountain pool and benches, the garden is a city haven, bordered by arcades housing restaurants, art galleries and shops.

4 Comédie Française

France's national theatre is the setting for the works of great dramatists, such as Molière.



3 ★ Palais-Royal

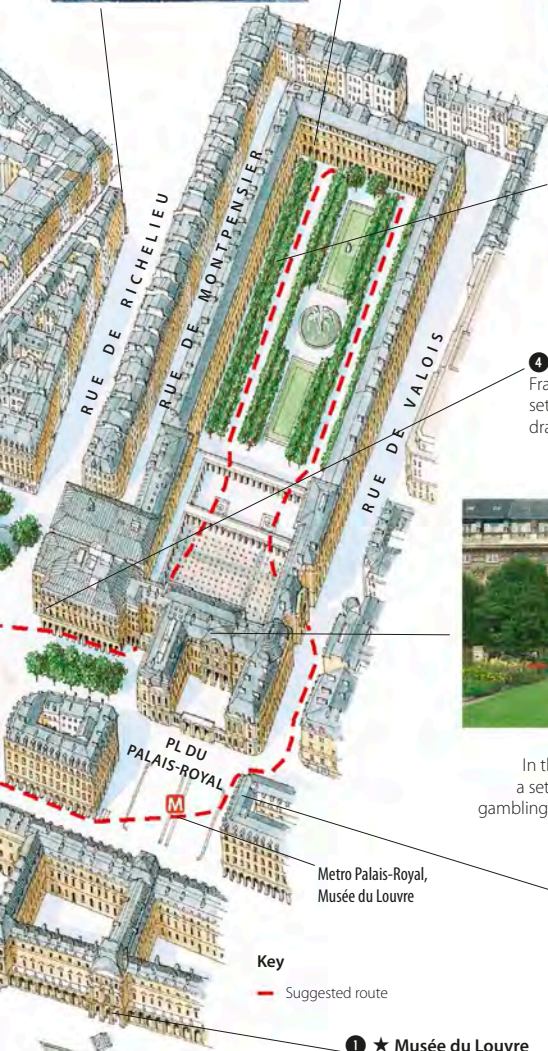
In the 18th century, this former royal palace was a setting for brilliant gatherings, debauchery and gambling. Today, modern sculptures grace the square.

2 Louvre des Antiquaires

Three floors of a former department store house this chic art and antiques supermarket for the rich collector.

1 ★ Musée du Louvre

Home to French kings for almost four centuries, the Louvre is now a museum with one of the world's great art collections.



Key

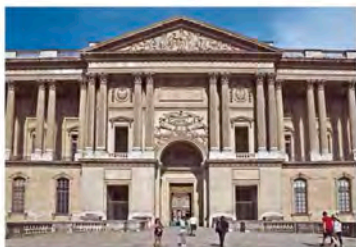
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● Musée du Louvre

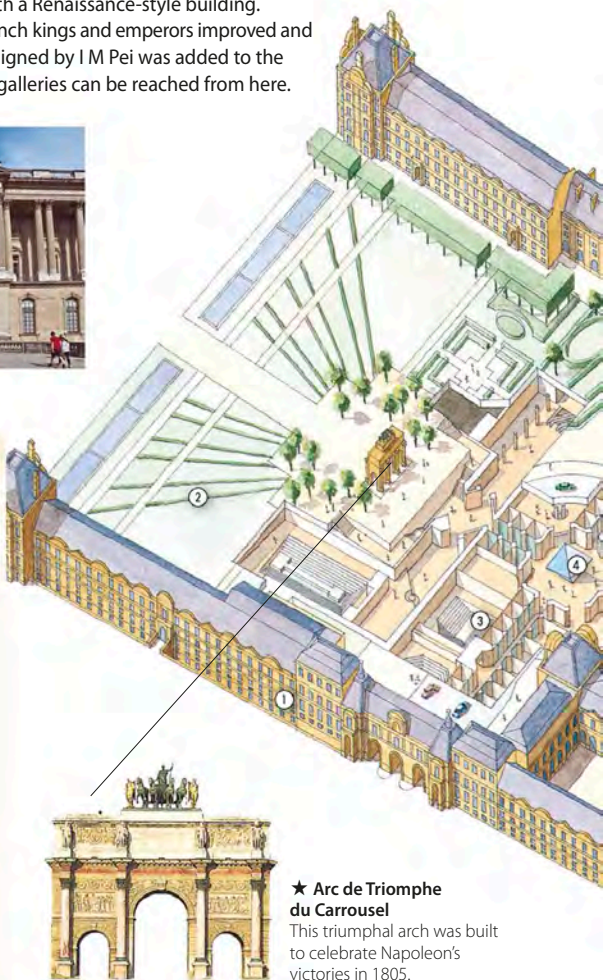
The Musée du Louvre, containing one of the most important art collections in the world, has a history extending back to medieval times. First constructed as a fortress in 1190 by King Philippe-Auguste to protect Paris against Viking raids, it lost its imposing keep in the reign of François I, who replaced it with a Renaissance-style building. Thereafter, four centuries of French kings and emperors improved and enlarged it. A glass pyramid designed by I M Pei was added to the main courtyard in 1989. All the galleries can be reached from here.



The east façade, facing St-Germain l'Auxerrois

KEY

- ① Pavillon des Session
- ② The Jardin du Carrousel, now part of the Jardin des Tuileries, was once the grand approach to the Tuileries Palace which was burned down in 1871 by the Communards.
- ③ The Carrousel du Louvre underground visitors' complex lies beneath the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.
- ④ The inverted glass pyramid brings light to the subterranean complex, echoing the museum's main entrance in the Cour Napoléon.
- ⑤ Cour Marly is the glass-roofed courtyard that now houses the Marly Horses (see p125).
- ⑥ The Petite Galerie du Louvre, in the Richelieu Wing, has educational exhibitions for children.
- ⑦ Cour Puget
- ⑧ Cour Khorsabad
- ⑨ Cour Carrée
- ⑩ The Louvre of Charles V was transformed from Philippe-Auguste's robust old fortress into a royal residence by Charles V, in about 1360.
- ⑪ The Salle des Caryatides takes its name from the statues of women created by Jean Goujon in 1550 to support the upper gallery.
- ⑫ Sully Wing
- ⑬ Cour Napoléon
- ⑭ Cour Visconti-Islamic Art
- ⑮ Denon Wing



★ Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel

This triumphal arch was built to celebrate Napoleon's victories in 1805.

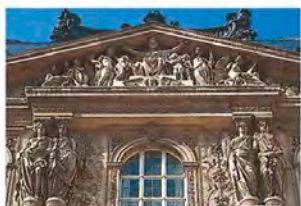
Building the Louvre

Over many centuries, the Louvre was enlarged by a succession of French rulers, shown below with their dates.



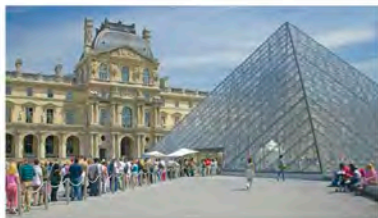
Major Alterations

- Reign of François I (1515–47)
- Catherine de Médici (about 1560)
- Reign of Henri IV (1589–1610)
- Reign of Louis XIII (1610–43)
- Reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715)
- Reign of Napoleon I (1804–14)
- Reign of Napoleon III (1852–70)
- I M Pei (1989) (architect)



Pavillon Richelieu

This imposing 19th-century pavilion is part of the Richelieu Wing, once home to the Ministry of Finance but now converted into magnificent galleries.



★ Pyramid Entrance

The main entrance, designed by the architect I M Pei, was opened in 1989.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

Map 12 E2. **Tel** 01 40 20 50 50 or 01 40 20 53 17.

Open 9am–6pm Wed–Mon (to 9:45pm Wed, Fri).

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.

🎫 (free 1st Sun of each month Oct–Mar). Tickets can be purchased at automatic ticket booths located under the Pyramid or online through fnactickets.com, ticketmaster.fr or ticketweb.com.

📱 www.louvre.fr

Transport

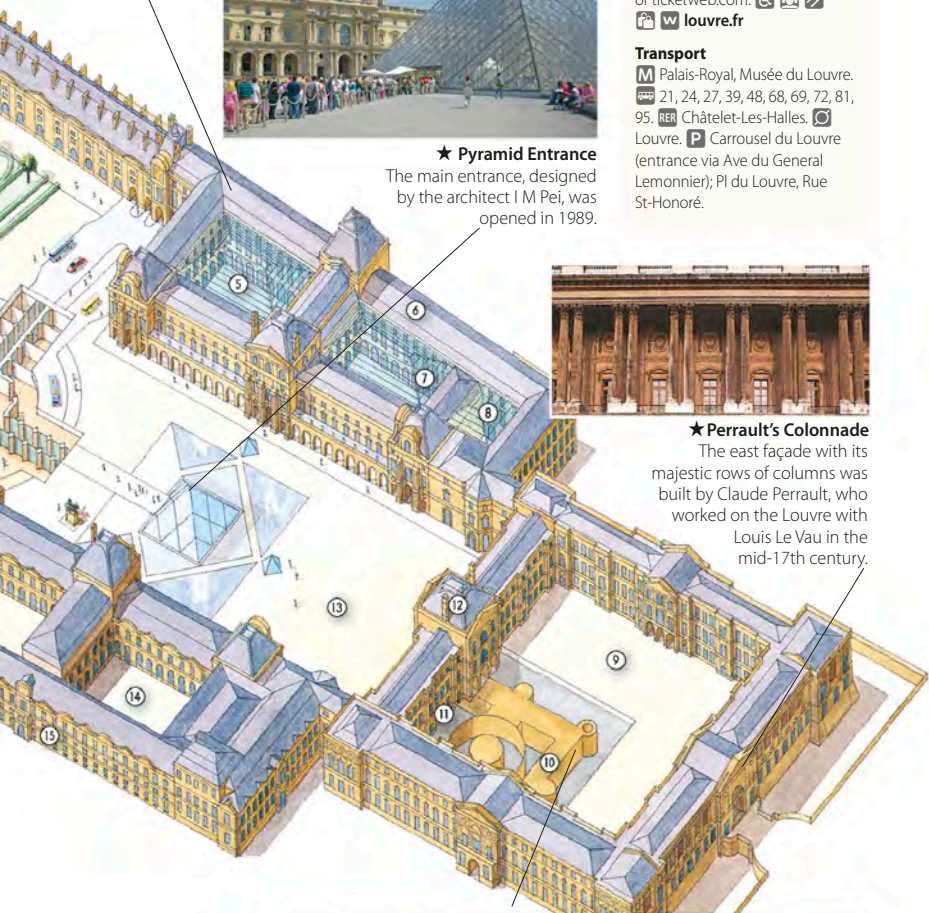
M Palais-Royal, Musée du Louvre.

🚶 21, 24, 27, 39, 48, 68, 69, 72, 81,

95. **REB** Châtelet-Les-Halles. **C**

Louvre. **P** Carrousel du Louvre

(entrance via Ave du General Lemonnier); Pl du Louvre, Rue St-Honoré.



★ Perrault's Colonnade

The east façade with its majestic rows of columns was built by Claude Perrault, who worked on the Louvre with Louis Le Vau in the mid-17th century.

★ Medieval Moats

The base of the twin towers and the drawbridge support of Philippe-Auguste's fortress can be seen in the excavated area.



The Louvre's Collection

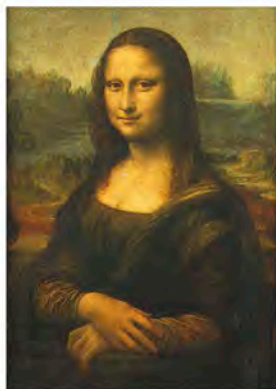
The Louvre's treasures can be traced back to the collection of François I (1515–47), who purchased many Italian paintings, including the *Mona Lisa* (*La Gioconda*). In Louis XIV's reign (1643–1715), there were a mere 200 works, but donations and purchases augmented the collection. The Louvre was first opened to the public in 1793 after the Revolution, and has been continually enriched ever since.



The Raft of the Medusa (1819)
Théodore Géricault derived his inspiration for this gigantic and moving work from the shipwreck of a French frigate in 1816. The painting shows the moment when the few survivors sight a sail on the horizon.

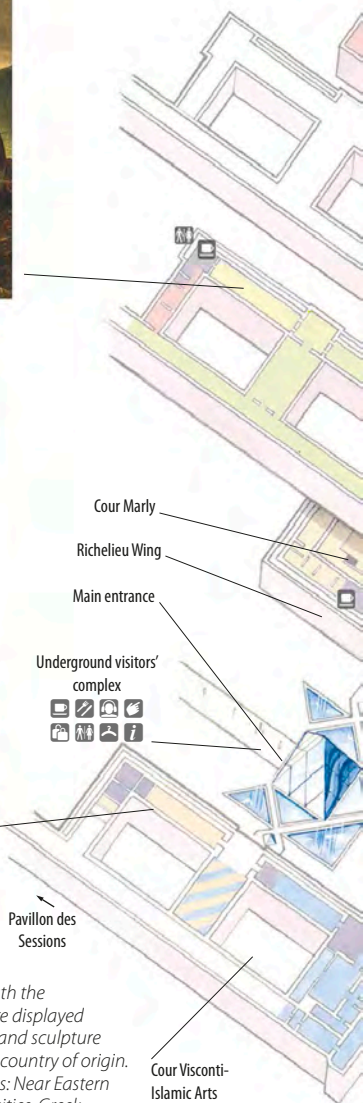
The Dying Slave

Michelangelo sculpted this work between 1513 and 1520 as part of a group of statues for the base of the tomb of Pope Julius II in Rome.



★ Mona Lisa

Leonardo da Vinci painted this small portrait of a Florentine noblewoman, known as *La Gioconda*, in about 1504. It was soon regarded as the prototype of the Renaissance portrait. The sitter's engaging smile has prompted endless commentary ever since. The painting has its own wall in the Salle des Etats (Denon Wing).



Gallery Guide

The main entrance is beneath the glass pyramid. The works are displayed on four floors: the painting and sculpture collections are arranged by country of origin. There are eight departments: Near Eastern antiquities; Egyptian antiquities; Greek, Etruscan and Roman antiquities; Islamic art; sculptures; decorative arts; paintings; and prints and drawings.



The Lacemaker
 In this exquisite picture from about 1665, Jan Vermeer gives us a glimpse into everyday domestic life in Holland. The painting came to the Louvre in 1870.



★ **Marly Horses**
 Since the 19th century, these wild horses by Guillaume Coustou have stood near the Place de la Concorde. Replicas have replaced them – the originals are now in a glass-covered courtyard in the Louvre.

★ **Venus de Milo**
 Found in 1820 on the island of Milos in Greece, this ideal of feminine beauty was made in the Hellenistic Age at the end of the 2nd century BC.



Key to Floorplan

- Painting
- Objets d'art (Decorative Arts)
- Sculpture
- Antiquities
- Non-exhibition space

Cour Carrée

Ground floor

First floor

Cour Puget

Cour Khorsabad

Cour Napoléon

Sully Wing

Second floor

Exploring the Louvre's Collections

It is important not to underestimate the size of these vast collections, and useful to set a few viewing priorities before starting. The collection of European paintings (1200–1850) is comprehensive, and 40 per cent of the works are by French artists, while the selection of sculptures is less complete. The museum's antiquities – Oriental, Islamic, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan and Roman – are of world renown and offer the visitor an unrivalled range of objects. The *objets d'art* on display are very varied and include furniture and jewellery.



The Fortune Teller (c. 1594) by Caravaggio

European Painting: 1200 to 1850

Painting from northern Europe is well covered. One of the earliest Flemish works is Jan van Eyck's *Madonna of Chancellor Rolin* (about 1435), which shows the Chancellor of Burgundy kneeling in prayer before the Virgin and Child. Hieronymus Bosch's *Ship of Fools* (1500) is a fine, satirical account of the



Portrait of Erasmus (1523) by Hans Holbein

futility of human existence. In the Dutch collection, Van Dyck's portrait *King Charles our Hunting* (1635) shows Charles I of England in all his refined elegance. Jacob Jordaens, best known for scenes of gluttony and lust, reveals unusual sensitivity in his *Four Evangelists*. The saucy smile of the *Gypsy Girl* (1628) displays Frans Hals' effortless virtuosity, in sharp contrast to Vermeer's highly finished *Lacemaker*. Rembrandt's self-portraits, *Disciples at Emmaus* (1648) and *Bathsheba* (1654) are fine examples of his genius.

There is relatively little German painting, but the three major German painters of the 15th and 16th centuries are represented by important works. There is a *Self-portrait* by Albrecht Dürer as a young artist of 22 (1493), a *Venus* by Lucas Cranach (1529) and a portrait of the great humanist scholar Erasmus by Hans Holbein. Works by English artists include Thomas Gainsborough's

Conversation in a Park (around 1746), Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Master Hare* (1788) and France's only painting by JMW Turner, *Landscape with a River and a Distant Bay* (around 1840).

Many of the masterworks in the Spanish collection depict the tragic side of life: El Greco's *Christ on the Cross Adored by Donors* (1576) and Francisco de Zurbarán's *Lying-in-State of St Bonaventura* (about 1629), with its dark-faced corpse, are two of the Louvre's prize pieces. The subject of José de Ribera's *Club-Footed Boy* (1642) is a beggar boy, who carries a scrap of paper requesting alms. Portraits by Goya from the late 18th and early 19th century are in a lighter vein.

The museum's large collection of Italian paintings covers the period 1200 to 1800. The father figures of the early Renaissance, Cimabue and Giotto, are here, as is Fra Angelico, with his *Coronation of the Virgin* (around 1430–1432), and Raphael, with his stately *Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione* (around 1514). There is also a fine portrait in profile of *Sigismondo Malatesta* by Piero della Francesca (around 1450) and an action-packed battle scene by Paolo Uccello. Several paintings by Leonardo da Vinci – for instance, the *Virgin with the Infant Jesus* and *St Anne* – are as enchanting as his *Mona Lisa*.

The collection of French painting ranges from the 14th century to 1848. Paintings after this date are housed in the



Gilles or Pierrot (c. 1717) by Jean-Antoine Watteau

Leonardo da Vinci in France

Leonardo, artist, engineer, and scientist, was born in 1452 and became a leading figure in the Italian Renaissance. François I met Leonardo in 1515 and invited him to live and work in France. The painter brought the *Mona Lisa* with him. Already in poor health, he died three years later in the arms of the king.



Self-portrait (early 16th century)

Musée d'Orsay (see pp146–9). Outstanding early works are Jean Fouquet's *Portrait of Charles VIII* (around 1450) and *Gabrielle d'Estrée*, mistress of Henri IV, in her bathtub with her sister (1594). From the 16th and 17th centuries there are several splendid works by Georges de la Tour.

That great 18th-century painter of melancholy, Jean Watteau, is represented, as is J H Fragonard, master of the Rococo. His delightfully frivolous subjects are evident in *The Bathers* from 1770. In stark contrast is the Classicism of Nicolas Poussin and the history painting of J.L. David. Most of J.D. Ingres' work is in the Musée d'Orsay, but the Louvre kept the erotic *Turkish Bath* of 1862.

European Sculpture: 1100 to 1850

Early Flemish and German sculpture in the collection has many masterpieces, such as Tilman Riemenschneider's *Virgin of the Annunciation* from the end of the 15th century and an unusual life-size, nude figure of the penitent *Mary Magdalen* by Gregor Erhart (early 16th century). An ornate gilded-wood altarpiece of the same period exemplifies Flemish church art. Another important work of Flemish sculpture is Adrian de Vries' long-limbed *Mercury and Psyche* from 1593, which was originally made for the court of Rudolph II in Prague. The French section opens with early Romanesque

works, such as a *Figure of Christ* by a 12th-century Burgundian sculptor and a *Head of St Peter*. With its eight black-hooded mourners, the *Tomb of Philippe Pot* (a high-ranking official in Burgundy) is one of the more unusual pieces. Diane de Poitiers, mistress of Henri II, had a large figure of her namesake Diana, goddess of the hunt, installed in the courtyard of her castle west of Paris. It is now in the Louvre.

The works of Pierre Puget (1620–94), the great sculptor from Marseille, have been assembled inside a glass-covered courtyard, Cour Puget. They include a figure of *Milo of Crotona*, the Greek athlete who got his hands caught in the cleft of a tree stump and was eaten by a lion. The wild horses of Marly now stand in the glass-roofed Cour Marly, surrounded by other masterpieces of French sculpture, including Houdon's early 19th-century busts of Diderot and Voltaire, and two equestrian pieces by Coysevox.

The Italian sculpture collection includes pre-Renaissance work by Duccio and Donatello, and later masterpieces such as Michelangelo's *Slaves* and Cellini's Fontainebleau *Nymph*.

Tomb of Philippe Pot (late 15th century) by Antoine le Moiturier



Near Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan and Roman Antiquities

The range of antiquities in the Louvre is impressive. There are objects from the Neolithic period (about 6000 BC) to the fall of the Roman Empire. Important works of Mesopotamian art include the seated figure of Ebih-il, from 2400 BC, and several portraits of Gudea, Prince of Lagash, from about 2255 BC. A black basalt block bearing the code of the Babylonian King Hammurabi, from about 1700 BC, is one of the world's oldest legal documents.

The warlike Assyrians are represented by delicate carvings and a spectacular reconstruction of part of Sargon II's (722–705 BC) palace with its huge, winged bulls. A fine example of Persian art is the enamelled brickwork depicting the king of Persia's personal guard of archers (5th century BC). It decorated his palace at Susa.

Most Egyptian art was made for the dead, who were provided with the things that they needed for the after-life. It often included vivid images of daily life in ancient Egypt. One example is the tiny funeral chapel built for a high official in about 2500 BC. It is covered with exquisite carvings: men in sailing ships, catching fish, tending cattle and fowl.

It is also possible to gain insights into family life in ancient Egypt through a number of life-like funeral portraits, like the squatting scribe, and several sculptures of married

couples. The earliest sculpture dates from 2500 BC, the latest from 1400 BC.

From the New Kingdom (1555–1080 BC), a special crypt dedicated to the god Osiris contains some colossal sarcophagi, and a large number of mummified animals.

Some smaller objects of considerable charm include a 29-cm (11-inch) headless body of a woman, sensually outlined by the transparent veil of her dress

and thought to be Queen Nefertiti (about 1365–1349 BC).

The department of Greek, Roman and Etruscan antiquities contains a vast array of fragments, among them some exceptional pieces. There is a large, geometric head from the Cyclades (2700 BC) and an elegant, swan-necked bowl, quite modern in its

unadorned simplicity. It is hammered out of a single gold sheet and dates from about 2500 BC. The Archaic Greek period, from the

7th to the 5th century BC, is represented by the *Auxerre Goddess*, one of the earliest-known pieces of Greek sculpture, and the *Hera*

of Samos from the Ionian Islands. From the height of the Classical Greek period (about the 5th

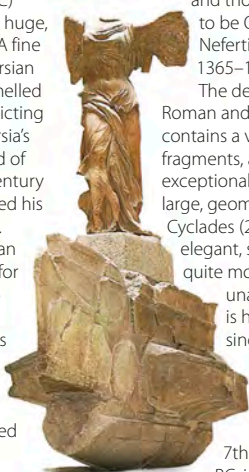


Winged Bull with Human Head from 8th century BC, found in Khorsabad, Assyria

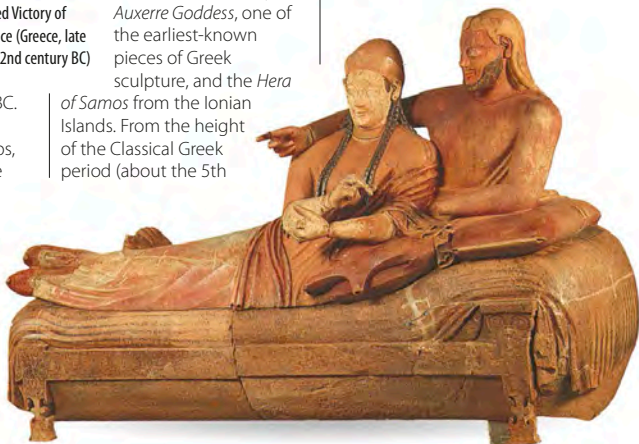
century BC), there are several fine male torsos and heads such as the *Laborde Head*. This head has been identified as part of the sculpture that once decorated the west pediment of the Parthenon in Athens.

The two most famous Greek statues in the Louvre, the *Winged Victory of Samothrace* and the *Venus de Milo* (see p125), belong to the Hellenistic period (late 3rd to 2nd century BC), when more natural-looking human forms were beginning to be produced.

The undisputed star of the Etruscan collection is the terracotta *Sarcophagus of the*



Winged Victory of Samothrace (Greece, late 3rd–early 2nd century BC)



Etruscan sarcophagus (6th century BC)

Cenestian Couple, who appear as though they are attending an eternal banquet.

The sculptures in the Roman section demonstrate the great debt owed to the art of ancient Greece. There are many fine pieces: a bust of Agrippa, a basalt head of Livia, the wife of Augustus, and a splendid, powerful bronze head of Emperor Hadrian from the 2nd century AD. This has the look of a true portrait, unlike so many Imperial heads which are uninspired and impersonal.



Squatting Scribe (Egyptian, about 2500 BC)

Decorative Arts

The term *objets d'art* (art objects) covers a vast range of "decorative art" objects: from jewellery, silver and glassware, to French and Italian bronzes, porcelain, snuffboxes and armour. The Louvre has well over 8,000 items, from many ages and regions.

Many of these precious objects were in the Abbey of St-Denis, where the kings of France were crowned. Long before the Revolution, a regular flow of visitors had made it something of a museum. After the Revolution, all the objects were removed and presented to the nation. Much was lost or stolen during the move but what remains is still outstanding.

The treasures include a serpentine stone plate from the 1st century AD with a 9th-century border of gold and precious stones. (The plate itself is inlaid with eight golden dolphins.) There is also a porphyry vase which Suger, Abbot of St-Denis, had mounted in gold in the shape of an eagle, and the golden sceptre made for King Charles V in about 1380.

The French crown jewels include the coronation crowns of Louis XV and Napoleon, sceptres, swords and other accessories of the coronation ceremonies. Also on view is the Regent, one of the purest diamonds in the world. It was bought in 1717 and worn by Louis XV at his coronation in 1722.

One whole room is taken up with a series of tapestries called the *Hunts of Maximilian*, which were originally executed for Emperor Charles V in 1530 after drawings by Bernard Van Orley.

The large collection of French furniture ranges from the 16th to the 19th centuries and is assembled by period, or in rooms devoted to donations by distinguished collectors such as



The Eagle of Suger (mid-12th century)

Isaac de Camondo. On display are important pieces by exceptionally prominent furniture-makers such as André-Charles Boulle, cabinet-maker to Louis XIV, who worked at the Louvre in the late 17th to mid-18th centuries. He is noted for his technique of inlaying copper and tortoiseshell. From a later date, the curious inlaid steel and bronze writing desk, created by Adam Weisweiler for Queen Marie-Antoinette in 1784, is one of the more unusual pieces in the museum's collection.

In 2012, the Islamic Art Department opened in the Cour Visconti I with around 18,000 objects on display covering 3,000 years of history from three continents. The museum also recently installed decorative art galleries dedicated to art objects from the reign of Louis XIV and the 18th century.

The Glass Pyramid



Plans for the modernization and expansion of the Louvre were first conceived in 1981. They included the transfer of the Ministry of Finance from the Richelieu wing of the Louvre to offices elsewhere, and a new main entrance to the museum. A Chinese-American architect, I M Pei, was chosen to design the changes. He designed the pyramid as both the focal point and entrance to the Louvre. Made out of glass, it enables the visitor to see the historic buildings that surround it while allowing light down into the underground visitors' reception area.



2 Louvre des Antiquaires

2 Pl du Palais-Royal 75001. **Map** 12 F2.

Tel 01 42 97 27 27. **M** Palais-Royal.

Open 11am–7pm Tue–Sun.  

See Shopping p328. **W** louvre-antiquaires.com

A large department store – the Grands Magasins du Louvre – was converted at the end of the 1970s into this three-floor collection of art galleries and antique shops. Few bargains are found here, but the 250 shops of this chic market provide clues about what *nouveaux riches* collectors are seeking.

3 Palais-Royal

Pl du Palais-Royal 75001. **Map** 12 E1.

M Palais-Royal. **Closed** to the public.

W palais-royal.monuments.nationaux.fr

This former royal palace has had a turbulent history. Starting out in the early 17th century as Richelieu's Palais Cardinal, it passed to the Crown on his death and was the childhood home of Louis XIV. Under the control of the 18th-century royal dukes of Orléans, it was the scene of brilliant gatherings, as well as periods of debauchery and gambling. The cardinal's theatre, where Molière had performed, burned down in 1763, but was replaced by the Comédie Française. After the Revolution, the palace became a gambling house. In 1815, it was reclaimed by the future King Louis-



Colonnaded façade of the Comédie Française

Philippe, one of whose librarians was Alexandre Dumas. The building escaped the flames of the 1871 uprising.

After being restored again, between 1872 and 1876, the palace reverted to the state, and it now houses both the Council of State, the supreme legal body for administrative matters, and its more recent "partner", the Constitutional Council. Another wing of the palace is occupied by the Ministry of Culture.

4 Comédie Française

1 Pl Colette 75001. **Map** 12 E1.

Tel 0825 101 680 (tickets) or 01 44

58 15 15 (info). **M** Palais-Royal.

Open for performances.   

 See Entertainment p334.

W comedie-francaise.fr

Overlooking two charming, if traffic-choked, squares named after the writers Colette and

André Malraux, sits France's national theatre. The company has its roots partly in Molière's 17th-century players. In the foyer is the armchair in which Molière collapsed, dying, on stage in 1673 (ironically while he was performing *Le Malade Imaginaire* – *The Hypochondriac*). Since the company's founding in 1680 by Louis XIV, the theatre has enjoyed state patronage as a centre of national culture, and it has been based in the present building since 1799. The repertoire includes works of Racine, Molière, Corneille and Shakespeare, as well as those of modern playwrights.



A stone plaque to Pierre Corneille



The Palais-Royal, now the home of various government departments

5 Jardin du Palais-Royal

6 Rue de Montpensier, Pl du Palais-Royal 75001. **Map** 12 F1. **Tel** 01 47 03 92 16. **M** Palais-Royal. **Open** daily. Apr–May: 7am–10:15pm; Jun–Sep: 7am–11pm (Sep: to 9:30pm); Oct–Mar: 7:30am–8:30pm.

The present garden is about a third smaller than the original one, laid out by the royal gardener for Cardinal Richelieu in the 1630s. This is due to the construction, between 1781 and 1784, of 60 uniform houses bordering three sides of the square. Today, restaurants, art galleries and specialist shops line the square, which has numbered Jean Cocteau, Colette and Jean Marais among its famous former residents.

The courtyard contains the controversial black-and-white striped stone columns that form conceptual artist Daniel Buren's *Les Deux Plateaux*. The columns were installed in the pedestrianized Palais-Royal courtyard in 1986, despite strong opposition. These columns are now loved by children and skateboarders alike.



Statue in the Jardin du Palais-Royal

6 Fontaine Molière

Rue de Richelieu 75001. **Map** 12 E1. **M** Palais-Royal.

France's most famous playwright lived near here, in a house on the site of No. 40 Rue de Richelieu. The 19th-century fountain is by Louis Visconti, who also designed Napoleon's tomb at Les Invalides (see pp188–9).



Vien's *St Denis Preaching to the Gauls* (1767) in St-Roch

7 St-Roch

296 Rue St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 12 E1. **Tel** 01 42 44 13 20. **M** Tuileries, Pyramides. **Open** 9am–7pm Tue–Sun. **Closed** non-religious public hols. **☎** 3pm 2nd Thu of month. **🕒** 6:30pm daily, plus other times. Concerts.

This huge church was designed by Lemercier, architect of the Louvre, and its foundation stone was laid by Louis XIV in 1653.



Seated statue of Molière

Jules Hardouin-Mansart added the large Chapelle de la Vierge with its richly decorated dome and ceiling in the 18th century and two further chapels extended the church to 126 m (413 ft), just short of Notre-Dame. It is a treasure house of religious art, much of it from now-vanished churches and monasteries. It also contains the tombs of the playwright Pierre Corneille, the royal gardener André Le Nôtre and the philosopher Denis Diderot. The façades reveal marks of Napoleon's attack, in 1795, on royalist troops who were defending the church steps.

8 Place des Pyramides


75001. **Map** 12 E1. **M** Tuileries, Pyramides.

Joan of Arc, wounded nearby fighting the English in 1429, is honoured by a 19th-century equestrian statue by the sculptor Emmanuel Frémiet. The statue is a rallying point for royalists.

9 Musée des Arts Décoratifs

Palais du Louvre, 107–111 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 12 E2. **Tel** 01 44 55 57 50. **M** Palais-Royal, Tuileries.

Open 11am–6pm Tue–Sun (until 9pm Thu for temporary exhibitions); last adm 30 min before closing. Library: **Tel** 01 44 55 59 36. **Open** 10am–6pm Mon–Fri (from 1pm Mon & Thu).

Closed public hols.     

w lesartsdecoratifs.fr

Spread out over five floors and 100 rooms, this museum is in the Palais du Louvre's western wing, the Pavillon de Marsan. It offers an eclectic display of decorative and ornamental art and design from the Middle Ages to the present. Among the highlights are the Art Nouveau and Art Deco rooms, jewellery and Gallé glass. The doll collection is remarkable.

The Galerie des Bijoux is particularly interesting, with a huge collection of more than 1,300 pieces, from medieval brooches to Cartier designs.

The Fashion and Textiles department houses more than 150,000 pieces – costumes, accessories and textiles – spanning from the 3rd century to the present day. Past exhibitions have included a tribute to Christian Lacroix, with a retrospective of his couture creations.

With a catalogue featuring more than 40,000 historic posters dating from the 18th century to 1949, the museum's Advertising and Graphic Design department brings together thousands of objects linked to advertising as well as films. The museum's restaurant offers



Lemot's Restoration group of statues with the gilded figure of Victory

lovely views over the Jardin des Tuileries. Dual tickets can be purchased that allow access to the Musée Nissim de Camondo too (see pp234–5).

10 Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel

Pl du Carrousel 75001. **Map** 12 E2.

M Palais-Royal.

Built by Napoleon in 1806–8 as an entrance to the former Palais des Tuileries, this vast arch's marble columns are topped by Grande Armée soldiers. They replaced the Horses of St Mark's which were returned to Venice in 1815.

11 Rue de Rivoli

75001. **Map** 11 C1 & 13 A2. **M** Louvre, Palais-Royal, Tuileries, Concorde.

The long arcades with their shops, topped by Neo-Classical apartments, date back to the early 18th century, though they were only finished in the 1850s. Commissioned by

Napoleon after his victory at Rivoli, in 1797, this majestic street completed the link between the Louvre and the Champs-Élysées, and became an important artery as well as an elegant centre for commerce. The Tuileries walls were replaced by railings and the whole area opened up.

Today, along the Rue de Rivoli, there are makers of expensive men's shirts and bookshops towards the Place de la Concorde, and popular department stores near Châtelet and Hôtel de Ville. Angéline's, at No. 226, is said to serve the best hot chocolate in Paris (see p311).

12 Jardin des Tuileries

Pl de la Concorde 75001. **Map** 12 D1.

Tel 01 40 20 90 43. **M** Tuileries, Concorde. **Open** Apr–May & Sep: 7am–9pm; Jun–Aug: 7am–11pm; Oct–Mar: 7:30am–7:30pm.

These formal gardens were once the gardens of the old Palais des Tuileries. They are an integral part of the landscaped area running parallel to the Seine from the Louvre to the Champs-Élysées and the Arc de Triomphe.




The gardens were laid out in the 17th century by André Le Nôtre, royal gardener to Louis XIV. Restoration created an additional garden as well as filling the entire gardens with striking sculptures. A staggering 125,000 plants are replanted annually.



The formal gardens of Jardin des Tuileries

13 Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume

Jardin des Tuileries, 1 Pl de la Concorde 75008. **Map** 11 C1. **Tel** 01 47 03 12 50. **M** Concorde. **Open** 11am–7pm Tue–Sun (to 9pm Tue).

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May & 25 Dec as well as in between exhibitions.   

 [jeudepaume.org](http://www.jeudepaume.org)


The Jeu de Paume – or *réal* tennis court – was built by Napoleon III in 1851. When *réal* (royal) tennis was replaced in popularity by lawn tennis, the court was used to exhibit art. Eventually, an Impressionist museum was founded here. In 1986, the collection moved to the Musée d'Orsay (see pp146–9). The Jeu de Paume now houses the Centre National de la Photographie, and shows exhibitions of contemporary art.

14 Musée de l'Orangerie

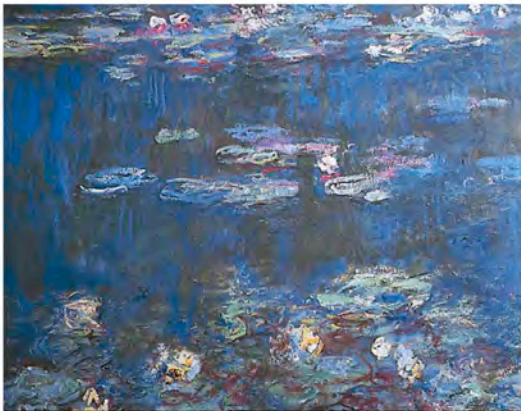
Jardin des Tuileries, Pl de la Concorde 75001. **Map** 11 C1. **Tel** 01 44 77 80 07.

M Concorde. **Open** 9am–6pm Wed–Mon (last adm: 5:15pm).

Closed 1 May, 14 Jul morning & 25 Dec.    by appt. 

 musee-orangerie.fr

Claude Monet's crowning work, the water lily series, or *Nymphéas*, can be found here. The series was painted in his garden at Giverny, near Paris, and presented to the public in 1927. This superb work is



Monet's water lilies, on display in the Musée de l'Orangerie



Place de la Concorde, dominated by the 3,200-year-old obelisk from Luxor

complemented well by the outstanding Walter-Guillaume collection of artists of the Ecole de Paris, from the late Impressionist era to the inter-war period. This is a remarkable concentration of masterpieces, including a room of dramatic works by Soutine and some 14 works by Cézanne – still lifes, portraits (*Madame Cézanne*) and landscapes, such as *Dans le Parc du Château Noir*.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir is represented by 27 canvases, including *Les Fillettes au Piano* (*Young Girls at the Piano*). There are early Picassos, works by Henri Rousseau – notably *La Carriole du Père Junier* (*Old Junier's Cart*) – Matisse and a portrait of Paul Guillaume by Modigliani. All are bathed in the natural light that flows through the window. Temporary exhibitions are shown on the lower ground floor.

15 Place de la Concorde

75008. **Map** 11 C1. **M** Concorde.

One of the most magnificent and historic squares in the whole of Europe, Place de la Concorde covers more than 8 ha (20 acres) in the middle of Paris. Starting out as Place Louis XV, for displaying a statue of the king, it was built in the mid-18th century by architect Jacques-Ange Gabriel, who chose to make it an open octagon with only the north side containing mansions. In the square's next incarnation, as the Place de la Révolution, the statue was replaced by the guillotine. The death toll in the square in two and a half years was 1,119, including Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette (who died in view of the secret apartment she kept at No. 2 Rue Royale) and the revolutionary leaders Danton and Robespierre.

In the spirit of reconciliation, the square was then renamed Concorde (originally by chastened Revolutionaries). Its grandeur was enhanced in the 19th century by the 3,200-year-old Luxor obelisk, two fountains and eight statues personifying French cities. It has become the culminating point of triumphal parades down the Champs-Élysées each 14 July, most notably on the memorable Bastille Day of 1989 when the Revolution's bicentenary was celebrated by a million people, and many world leaders.



Colonnaded entrance to the Village Royal

16 Village Royal

75008. **Map** 5 C5. **M** Madeleine. Galerie Royale: **Open** 8am–8.30pm, boutiques 10am–7pm Mon–Sat. **Closed** public hols.

This delightful enclave of 18th-century town houses sits discreetly between the Rue Royale and the Rue Boissy d'Anglas. The Galerie Royale is the former home of the Duchesse d'Abrantès. It was converted in 1994 by architect Laurent Bourgeois, who has combined both classical and modern elements in superb style. The village was formerly the home of glassworkers and silversmiths, and for a while examples of

antique glass and silverware were on display. Nowadays, chic shoppers flock in droves to the designer boutiques that are here, such as Chanel, Dior and Eric Bompard Cashmere, or they stop by for a coffee break in the upmarket café Le Village.

17 Place Vendôme

75001. **Map** 6 D5. **M** Tuileries.

Perhaps the best example of 18th-century elegance in the city, the architect Jules Hardouin-Mansart's royal square was begun in 1698. The original plan was to house academies and embassies behind the arcaded façades. However, bankers moved in and created opulent homes. Miraculously, the square has remained virtually intact, and is home to jewellers and bankers. Among the famous, Frédéric Chopin died here in 1848 at No. 12 and César Ritz established his famous hotel at No. 15.

18 Banque de France

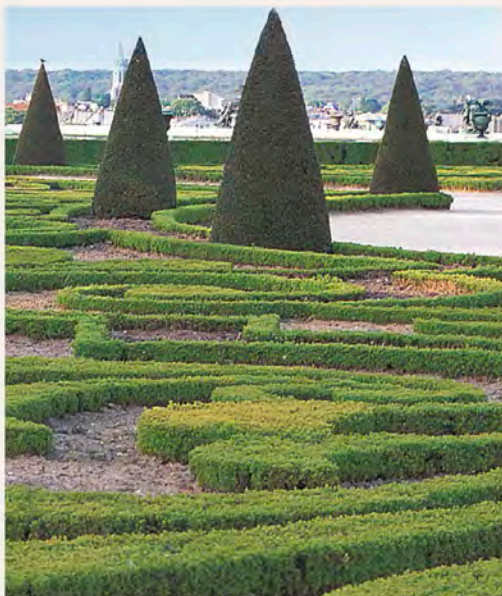
31 Rue Croix des Petits Champs 75001. **Map** 12 F1. **M** Palais Royal. **Open** for Sat morning tours led by the Paris Historique historical society, tel: 01 48 87 74 31. Open to the public 10am–7pm for Heritage Days in Sep.

Founded by Napoleon in 1800, France's central bank is housed in a building intended for quite different purposes. The 17th-century architect François

Napoleon's statue in Place Vendôme



Formal Gardens in Paris



The South Parterre at Versailles (see pp250–51)

For the past 300 years, the main formal gardens in Paris have been open to the public and are a firm fixture in the city's life. The Jardin des Tuileries (see p132) is a beautiful extension of the Louvre, with ongoing replanting; the Jardin du Luxembourg (see p174), the private garden of the French Senate, is still beloved of Left Bankers; and the Jardin du Palais-Royal (see p131) is enjoyed by those who seek peace and privacy.

French landscaping was raised to an art form in the 17th century, thanks to Louis XIV's talented landscaper André Le Nôtre, who created the gardens of Versailles (see pp250–51). He achieved a brilliant marriage between the traditional Italian Renaissance garden and the French love of rational design.

The role of the French garden architect was not to tend nature but to transform it, pruning and planting to create leafy sculptures out of trees, bushes and hedges. Complicated geometrical designs that were created in beds and paths were interspersed with



The long Galerie Dorée in the Banque de France

Mansart designed this mansion for Louis XIII's Secretary of State, Louis de la Vrillière, with the splendid 50-m (164-ft) long Galerie Dorée specially created for hanging his great collection of historical paintings. The house was later sold to the Comte de Toulouse, son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. It was reconstructed in the 19th century after the Revolution. The bank's most famous alumnus is Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission 1985–94.

19 Place des Victoires

75002. **Map** 12 F1. **M** Palais-Royal.

This circle of elegant mansions was built in 1685 solely to offset the statue of Louis XIV by Desjardins, which was placed in the middle, with torches burning day and night. The proportions of the buildings and even the arrangement of the surrounding streets were all designed by the architect and courtier

Jules Hardouin-Mansart to display the statue to its best advantage. Unfortunately, the 1792 mobs were less sycophantic and tore down the statue. A replacement, of a different style, was erected in 1822, to the detriment of the whole system of proportions of buildings-to-statue. Yet the square retains much of the original design. The site of Thierry Mugler's first boutique, it has become known as a fashion hub; major names such as Kenzo and Cacharel can be found here.



Louis XIV on Place des Victoires



A Bagatelle garden with floral colour (see p247)

pebbles and carefully thought-out splashes of floral colour. Symmetry and harmony were the landscaper's watchwords, a sense of grandeur and magnificence his ultimate goal. In the 17th century, as now, French formal gardens served two purposes: as a setting or backdrop for a château or palace, and for enjoyment. The best view

of a formal garden was from the first floor of the château, from which the combination of boxwood hedges, flowers and gravel came together in an intricate, abstract pattern, a blossoming tapestry that complemented the château's interior. Paths of trees drew the eye into infinity, reminding the onlooker of how

much land belonged to his host, and therefore establishing his undoubted wealth. So, early on the formal garden became a status symbol, and it still is. This is obvious in both private gardens and in grand public projects. Napoleon Bonaparte completed his vista from the Jardin des Tuileries with a triumphal arch. The late President Mitterrand applied the principle in building his Grand Arche de la Défense (see pp42–3, 248) along the same axis as the Tuileries and Arc de Triomphe.

But formal gardens were also made to be enjoyed. People in the 17th century believed that walking in the fresh air kept them in good health. What more perfect spot than a formal garden bedecked with statues and fountains for additional entertainment. The old and infirm could be carried around in sedan chairs and people could meet one another around a boxwood hedge or on a stone bench under the marble gaze of the goddess Diana.



ST-GERMAIN-DES-PRES

The intellectuals of the 1950s may have left, but this area is still renowned for its youthful student atmosphere and literary traditions. The bookstores, museums, art galleries and historic cafés – such as Café de Flore, Les Deux Magots and Le Procope – are now thronged by tourists, fashionistas and publishing executives.

The Musée d'Orsay, housed in a former railway station, is the neighbourhood's

most celebrated museum. On Rue Bonaparte is the prestigious Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, where many famous artists studied. Rue de Seine is lined with charming restaurants and contains many high-end galleries where the smart set purchase their art. Window displays of grand couturiers compete against one another on Boulevard St-Germain and adjacent streets, where shoppers go looking for sales, or *soldes*.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 2 Palais Abbatial
- 7 Boulevard St-Germain
- 8 Rue du Dragon
- 10 Rue de l'Odéon
- 12 Cour de Rohan
- 13 Cour du Commerce St-André
- 15 Académie Française
- 16 Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts
- 17 Hôtel Feydeau de Brou
- 18 Quai Voltaire

Churches

- 1 St-Germain-des-Prés

Theatres

- 11 Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe

Historic Cafés and Restaurants

- 4 Les Deux Magots
- 5 Café de Flore
- 6 Brasserie Lipp
- 9 Le Procope

Museums and Galleries

- 9 Musée Eugène Delacroix
- 14 Musée de la Monnaie
- 19 Musée d'Orsay pp146–9
- 20 Musée Nationale de la Légion d'Honneur

Restaurants see pp303–5

- 1 Alcazar
- 2 Le Balto
- 3 Bistrot de Paris
- 4 Les Bouquinistes
- 5 Le Comptoir du Relais
- 6 L'Epigramme
- 7 Kitchen Galerie Bis
- 8 Restaurant L'AG
- 9 Shu
- 10 Ze Kitchen Galerie



See also Street Finder map 11–12

0 metres 400
0 yards 400

Street-by-Street: St-Germain-des-Prés

After World War II, St-Germain-des-Prés became synonymous with intellectual life centred on bars and cafés. Philosophers, writers, actors and musicians mingled in the cellar nightspots and brasseries, where existentialist philosophy co-existed with American jazz. The area is now smarter than in the heyday of Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, the haunting singer Juliette Greco and the New Wave film-makers. The writers are still around, enjoying the pleasures of sitting in Les Deux Magots, Café de Flore and other haunts. The 17th-century buildings have survived, but signs of change are evident in the plethora of affluent shops dealing in antiques, books and fashion.



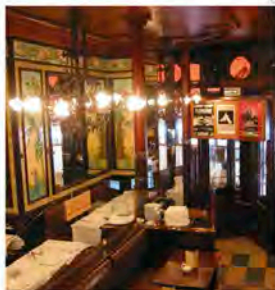
4 Les Deux Magots

The café is famous for the patronage of celebrities such as Ernest Hemingway.



5 Café de Flore

In the 1950s, French intellectuals wrestled with new philosophical ideas in the Art Deco interior of the café.



6 Brasserie Lipp

Colourful ceramics decorate this famous brasserie once frequented by politicians.

1 ★ St-Germain-des-Prés

Descartes and Casimir, king of Poland, who became abbot of St-Germain in 1669, are among the notables buried here in Paris's oldest church.



7 ★ Boulevard St-Germain

Café terraces, boutiques, cinemas, restaurants and bookshops characterize the central section of the Left Bank's main street.



1 St-Germain-des-Prés

3 Pl St-Germain-des-Prés 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **Tel** 01 55 42 81 10. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés. **Open** 8am–7:45pm daily. Concerts (call ahead for times). **f** 7pm Mon–Fri; 12:15pm, 7pm Sat; 11am, 5pm (in Spanish), 7pm Sun. **g** 3pm Tue, Thu & 3rd Sun of month. Call 01 55 42 81 18. **W** eglise-sgp.org

This is the oldest church in Paris, originating in 543 when King Chilperic built a basilica to house holy relics. This became a powerful Benedictine abbey, which was suppressed during the French Revolution, when most of the buildings were destroyed by a fire in 1794. One of the Revolution's most horrific

episodes took place in a nearby monastery when 318 priests were hacked to death by the mob on 3 September 1792. The present church dates from about the 11th century and was restored in the 19th century. One of the three original towers survives, housing one of the oldest belfries in France. The interior is an interesting mix of architectural styles, with some 6th-century marble

columns, Gothic vaulting and Romanesque arches. Famous tombs include those of René Descartes, the poet Nicolas Boileau, and John Casimir, king of Poland, who later became abbot of St-Germain-des-Prés in 1669.

2 Palais Abbatial

1–5 Rue de l'Abbaye 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés. **Closed** to the public.

This brick and stone palace was built in 1586 for Charles of Bourbon who was cardinal-abbot of St-Germain and, very briefly, king of France. Ten more abbots lived here until the Revolution, when the building



An ironwork detail from the façade of the Palais Abbatial

was sold. James Pradier, the 19th-century sculptor who was famous for his female figures, established a studio here. The palace is now noted for its mixture of building materials and its vertical windows.



Eugène Delacroix

3 Musée Eugène Delacroix

6 Rue de Fürstenberg 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **Tel** 01 44 41 86 50. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés, Mabillon. **Open** 9:30am–5:30pm Wed–Mon (last adm: 4:30pm). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. **g** (free 1st Sun of month). **f** **W** musee-delacroix.fr

The leading non-conformist Romantic painter, Eugène Delacroix, known for his passionate and highly coloured canvases, lived and worked here from 1857 to his death in 1863. Here, he painted *The Entombment of Christ* and *The Way to Calvary* (which now hang in the museum). He also created superb murals for the Chapel of the Holy Angels in the nearby St-Sulpice church, which is part of the reason why he moved to

this area. The first-floor apartment and garden studio now form a national museum, where regular exhibitions of Delacroix's work are held. The apartment has a portrait of George Sand, self-portraits, studies for future works and artistic memorabilia.

The charm of Delacroix's garden is reflected in the tiny Fürstenberg square. With its pair of rare catalpa trees and old-fashioned street lamps, the square is one of Paris's most romantic corners.

4 Les Deux Magots

6 Pl St-Germain-des-Prés 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **Tel** 01 45 48 55 25. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés. **Open** 7:30am–1am daily. **Closed** for one week in Jan. **W** lesdeuxmagots.com

The café still trades on its reputation as the meeting place of the city's literary and intellectual elite. This derives from the patronage of Surrealist artists and writers including Ernest Hemingway in the 1920s and 1930s, and existentialist philosophers and writers in the 1950s.

The present clientele is more likely to be publishers or people-watchers than the new Hemingway. The café's name comes from the two wooden statues of Chinese commercial agents (*magots*) that adorn one of the pillars. This is a good place for enjoying an old-fashioned hot chocolate and watching the world go by.



The interior of Les Deux Magots



Façade of the Café de Flore, former meeting place of artists, writers and philosophers

5 Café de Flore

172 Blvd St-Germain 75006.

Map 12 E4. **Tel** 01 45 48 55 26.

M St-Germain-des-Prés.

Open 7:30am–1:30am daily.

♿ restricted. **W** cafedeflore.fr

The classic Art Deco interior of this café, all-red seating, mahogany and mirrors, has changed little since the war. Like its rival Les Deux Magots, Café de Flore has hosted most of the French intellectuals during the post-war years. Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir developed their philosophy of existentialism here.



Exterior of the Brasserie Lipp

6 Brasserie Lipp

151 Blvd St-Germain 75006. **Map** 12 E4.

Tel 01 45 48 53 91. **M** St-Germain-

des-Prés. **Open** 8:30am–1am daily.

W brasserielipp.fr

This Left Bank fixture – once popular with French politicians and fashion gurus – combines Alsatian beer, sauerkraut and sausages (it was founded by a refugee from Alsace) with excellent coffee. Originally opened in the late 19th century, it is regarded by many as the quintessential Parisian brasserie,

although the experience is more atmospheric than culinary these days. The interior is bright with ceramic tiles of parrots and cranes. The café sponsors a prestigious literary competition, the Prix Cazes, for writers under the age of 40 who have never received a literary award.

7 Boulevard St-Germain

75006, 75007. **Map** 11 C2 & 12 D4.

M Solférino, Rue du Bac, St-Germain-des-Prés, Mabillon, Odéon.

The Left Bank's most celebrated thoroughfare, over 3 km (2 miles) long, curves across three districts from the Ile St-Louis to the Pont de la Concorde. The architecture is homogeneous because the boulevard was another of Baron Haussmann's bold strokes of 19th-century urban planning, but it encompasses a wide range of different lifestyles as well as a number of religious and cultural institutions. From the east (the low street numbers), the boulevard

passes the late François Mitterrand's private town residence in the Rue de Bièvre, as well as the Maubert-Mutualité market square, the Musée de Cluny and the Sorbonne university, before crossing the lively Boulevard St-Michel.

It continues past the Ecole de Médecine and the Place de l'Odéon to St-Germain-des-Prés, with its historic church and café terraces. Fashion boutiques, cinemas, restaurants and bookshops give this central portion its distinctive character. It is also here that one is most likely to see a celebrity. The area is active from midday to the early morning hours.

Continuing further, beyond this section the boulevard becomes more exclusively residential and then distinctly political with the Ministry of Defence and the National Assembly buildings.

8 Rue du Dragon

75006. **Map** 12 D4. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés.

This short street, between the Boulevard St-Germain and the Carrefour de la Croix Rouge, dates back to the Middle Ages and still has houses from the 17th and 18th centuries. Notice their large doors, tall windows and ironwork balconies. A group of Flemish painters lived at No. 37 before the Revolution. The novelist Victor Hugo rented a garret at No. 30 when he was a 19-year-old bachelor.



A plaque at No. 30 Rue du Dragon commemorating Victor Hugo's house

9 Le Procope

13 Rue de l'Ancienne-Comédie 75006.

Map 12 F4. Tel 01 40 46 79 00.

M Odéon. Open 11:30am–midnight daily (to 1am Thu–Sat).

W procope.com

Founded in 1686 by the Sicilian Francesco Procopio dei Coltelli, this claims to be the world's first coffee house. It quickly became popular with the city's political and cultural elite.

Its patrons have included the philosopher Voltaire – who supposedly drank 40 cups of his favourite mixture of coffee and chocolate every day – and the young Napoleon, who would leave his hat as security while he went searching for the money to pay the bill. Le Procope is now an 18th-century-style restaurant run by the famous Frères Blanc group.



A young Hemingway in the 1920s

10 Rue de l'Odéon

75006. Map 12 F5. M Odéon.

Rue de l'Odéon opened in 1779 to improve access to the Odéon theatre, and was the first street in Paris to have pavements with gutters. It still has many attractive houses and shops, most of them dating from the 18th century.

Sylvia Beach's bookshop Shakespeare & Company (see pp323–4) stood at No. 12 from 1921 to 1940. She befriended many struggling American and British writers, such as Ezra Pound, T S Eliot, Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway. It was largely due to her support – as secretary, editor, agent and banker – that



The rear façade of Le Procope restaurant

James Joyce's *Ulysses* was first published in English. Adrienne Monnier's French bookshop at No. 7 opposite, Les Amis des Livres, was frequented by André Gide and Paul Valéry.

11 Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe

Pi de l'Odéon 75006. Map 12 F5. Tel 01 44 85 40 40. M Odéon, Luxembourg. Open for performances and occasional tours; call 01 44 85 41 17 to see if one is scheduled. ♿

See Entertainment pp334, 336.

W theatre-odeon.eu

This Neo-Classical theatre was built in 1779 in the grounds of the former Hôtel de Condé. The site had been purchased by the king and given to the city to house the Comédie Française. The premiere of *The Marriage of Figaro*, by Beaumarchais, took place here in 1784. With the arrival of a new company in 1797, the name of the theatre was changed to Odéon. In 1807, the theatre was consumed by fire. It was rebuilt later the same year by the architect Jean-François Chalgrin.

Following World War II, the theatre specialized in modern drama. Today, plays are often performed in foreign languages, including English. The auditorium is very impressive, not least for its ceiling, painted by André Masson in 1965.



Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe, former home of the Comédie Française



The unusual middle courtyard in the Cour de Rohan

12 Cour de Rohan

75006. Map 12 F4. M Odéon. Access from the Rue du Jardinnet until 8pm; 8pm–8am access from the Blvd St-Germain.

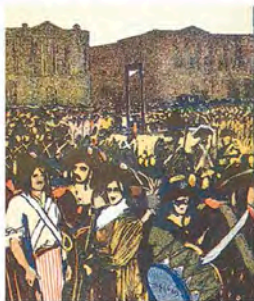
This picturesque series of three courtyards was originally part of the 15th-century pied-à-terre of the archbishops of Rouen (corrupted to "Rohan"). The middle courtyard is the most unusual. Its three-legged wrought-iron mounting block, known as a *pas-de-mule*, was used at one time by elderly women and overweight prelates to mount their mules. It is probably the last mounting block left in Paris. Overlooking the yard is the façade of a fine Renaissance building, dating from the beginning of the 17th century. One of its important former residents was Henri II's mistress, Diane de Poitiers.

The third courtyard opens on to the tiny Rue du Jardinnet, where the composer Saint-Saëns was born in 1835.

13 Cour du Commerce St-André

75006. **Map** 12 F4. **M** Odéon.

No. 9 in this historic passage has a particularly grisly past, because it was here that Dr Guillotin is supposed to have perfected his “philanthropic decapitating machine”. In fact, although the idea was Guillotin’s, it was Dr Louis, a Parisian surgeon, who was responsible for putting the “humane” plan into action. When the guillotine was first used for execution in 1792, it was known as a *Louissette*.



A print of a Revolutionary mob at a guillotine execution

14 Musée de la Monnaie

11 Quai de Conti 75006. **Map** 12 F3. **Tel** 01 40 46 56 66. **M** Pont-Neuf, Odéon. **Open** Temporary exhibitions: 11am–7pm daily (to 11pm Thu). Permanent exhibition & gardens: **Closed** until 2017. Films. **w** monnaieparis.fr

In the late 18th century, when Louis XV decided to rehouse the Mint, he launched a design competition for the new building. The Hôtel des Monnaies is

the result. It was completed in 1775, and the architect, Jacques Antoine, lived here until his death.

Coins were minted in the mansion until 1973, when the process was moved to Pessac in the Gironde. The minting and milling halls now contain the coin and medallion museum.

Centred around a tranquil public space and surrounded by artist workshops, the permanent gallery focuses on the history of coins and minting. There are also shops selling work by resident artisans, a gastronomic restaurant run by chef Guy Savoy, and a more casual café.

15 Académie Française

23 Quai de Conti 75006. **Map** 12 E3. **Tel** 01 44 41 43 00. **M** Pont-Neuf, St-Germain-des-Prés. **Open** on Journées du Patrimoine (Heritage Days) in September or for pre-arranged guided visits. **w** academie-francaise.fr

This striking Baroque edifice was built as a school for young noblemen in 1688 and given over to the Institut de France in 1805. Its cupola was designed by architect Louis Le Vau to harmonize with the Palais du Louvre.

The Académie Française is the oldest of the five academies of the institute. Founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, it is charged with regulating the French language by deciding acceptable grammar and vocabulary, and with the compilation of an official dictionary of the French language. From the beginning, membership has been limited



A sign for the former Mint, which is now a museum

to 40, who are entrusted with a lifelong commitment of working on the dictionary.

16 Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts

13 Quai Malaquais & 14 Rue Bonaparte 75006. **Map** 12 E3. **Tel** 01 47 03 50 00. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés. **Open** times vary; groups by appt only (01 47 03 50 00). Temporary exhibitions: Tue–Fri (check website for times). 10am Mon–Fri. Book ahead. beauxartsparis.com

The main French school of fine arts occupies an enviable position at the corner of the Rue Bonaparte and the riverside Quai Malaquais. The school is housed in several buildings, the most imposing being the 19th-century Palais des Etudes.

A host of budding French and foreign painters and architects have crossed the large courtyard to study in the ateliers of the school. Young American architects, in particular, have frequented the halls since the late 19th century.



The façade of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts

The Celebrated Cafés of Paris



Outdoor seating at the busy Café de Flore

One of the most enduring images of Paris is the café scene. For the visitor, it is the romantic vision of great artists, writers or eminent intellectuals consorting in one of the Left Bank's celebrated cafés. For the Parisian, the café is one of life's constants, an everyday experience, providing people with a place to tryst, drink and meet friends, or to conclude business deals, or to simply watch the world go by.

The first café anywhere can be traced back to 1686, when the café Le Procope (see p142) was opened. In the following century, cafés became a vital part of Paris's social life. And with the widening of the city's streets, particularly during the 19th century, and the building of Haussmann's Grands Boulevards, the cafés spread out onto the pavements, evoking Emile Zola's comment as to the "great silent crowds watching the street live".

The nature of a café was sometimes determined by the interests of its patrons. Some were the gathering places for those interested in playing chess, dominoes or billiards. Literary gents gathered in Le Procope

17 Hôtel Feydeau de Brou

13 Rue de l'Université 75007.

Map 12 D3. Rue du Bac.

Closed to the public.

This fine 18th-century mansion was originally built as two houses in 1643 by Briçonnet. In 1713, they were replaced by a *hôtel*, built by Thomas Gobert for the widow of Denis Feydeau de Brou. It was passed on to her son, Paul-Espirit Feydeau de Brou, until his death in 1767. The *hôtel* then became the residence of the Venetian ambassador. It was occupied by Belzunce in 1787 and became a munitions depot during the Revolution until the restoration of the monarchy in 1815.

It once housed the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (now in Strasbourg), where many of the elite in politics, economics and science were once students. Today, the building is used by France's famous Science Po University.

18 Quai Voltaire

75006 and 75007. Map 12 D3.

Rue du Bac.

Formerly part of the Quai Malaquais, then later known as the Quai des Théatins, the Quai Voltaire is now home to some of the most important antiques dealers in Paris. It is also noted for its attractive 18th-century



Plaque marking the house in Quai Voltaire where Voltaire died

houses and for the famous people who lived in many of them, making it an especially interesting and pleasant street to walk along.

The 18th-century Swedish ambassador Count Tessin lived at No. 1, as did the sculptor James Pradier, famed for his statues and for his wife, who swam naked across the Seine. Louise de Kéroualle, spy for Louis XIV and created Duchess of Portsmouth by the infatuated Charles II of England, lived at Nos. 3–5.

Famous past residents of No. 19 included the composers Richard Wagner and Jean Sibelius, the novelist Charles Baudelaire and the exiled Irish writer and wit Oscar Wilde.

The French philosopher Voltaire died at No. 27, the Hôtel de la Villette. St-Sulpice, the local church, refused to accept his corpse (on the grounds of his atheism) and his body was rushed into the countryside to avoid a pauper's grave.



Entertainment in the Claude Alain café in the Rue de Seine during the 1950s

during Molière's time in the 17th century. In the 19th century, First Empire Imperial guards officers were drawn to the Café d'Orsay and Second Empire financiers gathered in the cafés along the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. The smart set patronized the Café de Paris and Café Tortini, and theatre-goers met at the cafés around the Opéra, including the Café de la Paix (see p217). The most famous cafés are on the Left Bank, in St-Germain

and Montparnasse, where the literati of old used to gather and where the glitterati of today love to be seen. Before World War I, Montparnasse was haunted by hordes of Russian revolutionaries, most eminently Lenin and Trotsky, who whiled away their days in the cafés, grappling with the problems of Russia and the world over a *petit café*. Cultural life flourished in the 1920s, when Surrealists, like

Salvador Dalí and Jean Cocteau, dominated café life, and later when American writers led by Ernest Hemingway and F Scott Fitzgerald talked, drank and worked in various cafés, among them La Coupole (see p180), Le Sélect and La Closerie des Lilas (see p181).

After the end of World War II, the cultural scene shifted northwards to St-Germain. Existentialism had

become the dominant creed and Jean-Paul Sartre its tiny charismatic leader. Sartre and his intellectual peers and followers, among them the writers Simone de Beauvoir and Albert Camus, the poet Boris Vian and the enigmatic singer Juliette Greco, gathered to work and discuss their ideas in Les Deux Magots (see p140) and the nearby rival Café de Flore (see p141). The traditional habitué of these cafés is still to be seen, albeit mixing with the international jet-set and with self-publicizing intellectuals hunched over their notebooks.



Works by one of St-Germain's elite, Albert Camus (1913–60)

19 Musée d'Orsay

See pp146–9.

20 Musée Nationale de la Légion d'Honneur

2 Rue de la Légion d'Honneur (Parvis du Musée d'Orsay) 75007. **Map** 11 C2. **Tel** 01 40 62 84 25. **M** Solférino. **REK** Musée d'Orsay. **Open** 1–6pm Wed–Sun. Group visits by appt on Tue. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 15 Aug, 1 Nov, 25 Dec. musee-legiondhonneur.fr

Next to the Musée d'Orsay is the truly massive Hôtel de Salm. It was



Napoleon III's Great Cross of the Legion of Honour



The Musée d'Orsay, converted from a railway station into a museum

one of the last great mansions to be built in the area (1782). The first owner was a German count, Prince de Salm-Kyrbourg, who was guillotined in 1794.

Today, the building contains a museum where one can learn all about the Legion of Honour, a decoration launched by Napoleon I. Those awarded the

honour wear a small red rosette in their buttonhole. The impressive displays of medals and insignia are complemented by paintings. In one of the rooms, Napoleon's Legion of Honour is on display with his sword and breastplate.

The museum also covers decorations from most parts of the world, among them the British Victoria Cross and the American Purple Heart.

19 Musée d'Orsay

In 1986, 47 years after it had closed as a mainline railway station, Victor Laloux's superb late 19th-century building was reopened as the Musée d'Orsay. Commissioned by the Orléans railway company to be its Paris terminus, it avoided demolition in the 1970s. During the conversion, much of the original architecture was retained. The museum was set up to present each of the arts of the period from 1848 to 1914 in the context of contemporary society and the other forms of creative activity happening at the time. Renovations to the upper levels have expanded exhibition spaces to improve the display of works.



The Museum, from the Right Bank

Victor Laloux designed the building as a railway station for the Universal Exhibition in 1900.



Chair by Charles Rennie Mackintosh

The style developed by Mackintosh was an attempt to express ideas in a framework of vertical and horizontal forms, as in this tearoom chair (1900).



★ **The Gates of Hell** (1880–1917)

Rodin included figures that he had already created, such as *The Thinker* and *The Kiss*, in this famous gateway.

Key to Floorplan

- Architecture & Decorative Arts
- Sculpture
- Painting before 1880
- Impressionism
- Neo- and Post-Impressionism
- Naturalism and Symbolism
- Art Nouveau
- Symbolism (small formats)
- Temporary exhibitions
- Non-exhibition space

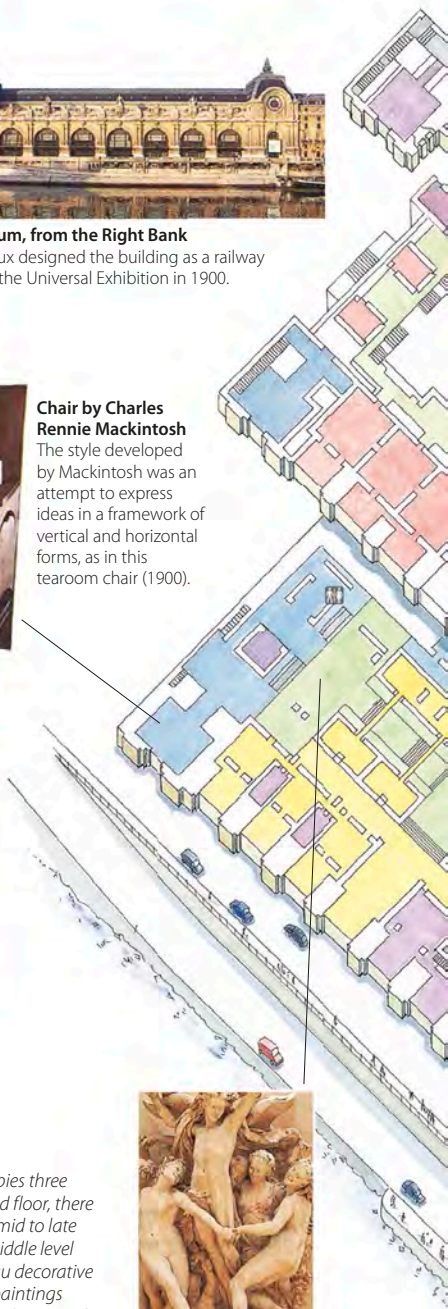
Gallery Guide

The collection occupies three levels. On the ground floor, there are works from the mid to late 19th century. The middle level features Art Nouveau decorative art and a range of paintings and sculptures from the second half of the 19th century to the early 20th century, as well as Neo-Impressionist art. The upper level has an outstanding collection of Impressionist art.



The Dance (1867–8)

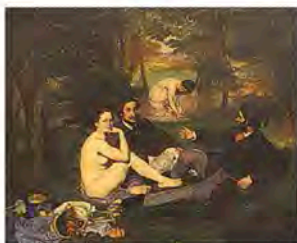
Carpeaux's sculpture caused a scandal when first exhibited.



★ **Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe**

(1863)

Manet's painting, first exhibited in Napoleon III's Salon des Refusés, is presently on display in the first area of the upper level.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

1 Rue de la Légion d'Honneur.
Map 12 D2. **Tel** 01 40 49 48 14
 (groups 01 53 63 04 50).

Open 9:30am–6pm Tue–Sun
 (9:45pm Thu) (last ticket sold
 1 hour before closing; tickets
 available online, combined
 ticket with Musée de
 l'Orangerie also available).

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.



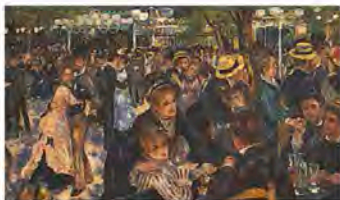
musee-orsay.fr

Transport

M Solférino. **Bus** 24, 68, 69,
 84 to Quai A France; 73 to
 Rue Solférino; 63, 83, 84, 94 to
 Bd St-Germain. **REN** Musée
 d'Orsay. **P** Rue du Bac,
 Bd St-Germain.

Upper level

Middle level



★ **Dancing at the Moulin de la Galette**

To capture the dappled light filtering through the trees, Renoir painted this colourful picture (1876) out in the open in Montmartre.

★ **La Belle Angèle**

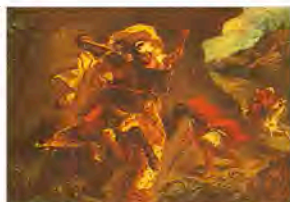
This portrait (1889) by Paul Gauguin shows the sitter in traditional Breton costume.



Shop

Entrance

Ground floor



The Tiger Hunt by Eugène Delacroix

Painted in 1854 for a dealer named Weill, this was described by Baudelaire as profound, sensual and terrible.

Exploring the Musée d'Orsay

The Musée d'Orsay picks up where the Louvre ends, showing a variety of art forms from 1848 to 1914. Its star attraction is a superb collection of Impressionist art, which includes famous works by Monet, Renoir, Manet and Degas as well as Neo-Impressionist works by pointillist Georges Seurat and Post-Impressionist works by Gauguin and Van Gogh. The museum also holds world-class temporary exhibitions and excellent lunchtime and evening concerts.



Ceiling design (1911) by the artist and designer Maurice Denis

Art Nouveau

The Belgian architect and designer Victor Horta was among the first to give free rein to the sinuous line that gave Art Nouveau its French sobriquet of *Style Nouvelle* (noodle style). Taking its name from a gallery of modern design that opened in Paris in 1895, Art Nouveau flourished throughout Europe until World War I.

In Vienna, Otto Wagner, Koloman Moser and Josef Hoffmann combined high craft with the new design, while the School of Glasgow, under the impetus of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, developed a more rectilinear approach which anticipated the work of Frank Lloyd Wright in the United States.

René Lalique introduced the aesthetics of Art Nouveau into jewellery and glassware, while Hector Guimard, inspired by Horta, is most famous today for his once-ubiquitous Art Nouveau entrances to the Paris Metro.

One exhibit not to be missed is the carved wooden bookcase by Rupert Carabin (1890), with

its proliferation of allegorical seated female nudes, bronze palm fronds and severed bearded heads.

Sculpture

The museum's central aisle overflows with an oddly assorted selection of sculptures. These illustrate the eclectic mood around the middle of the 19th century when the Classicism of Eugène Guillaume's *Cenotaph of the Gracchi* (1848–53) co-existed with the Romanticism of François Rude. Rude created the relief on the Arc de Triomphe (1836), often referred to as *La Marseillaise* (see p213).

There is a wonderful series of 36 busts of members of parliament (1832) – bloated, ugly, unscrupulous and self-important – by the satirist Honoré Daumier, and work by the vital but short-lived genius Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, whose first major bronze, *Count Ugolino* (1862), was a character from Dante. In 1868, he produced his Dionysian delight, *The Dance*, which caused a storm of protest: it was “an insult to public morals”. This contrasts with the derivative and mannered work of such sculptors as Alexandre Falguière and Hyppolyte Moulin.

Edgar Degas' famous *Young Dancer of Fourteen* (1881) was displayed during his lifetime, but

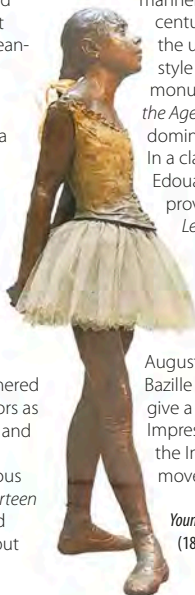
the many bronzes on show were made from wax sculptures found in his studio after his death. In contrast, the sculpture of Auguste Rodin was very much in the public eye, and his sensuous and forceful work makes him pre-eminent among 19th-century sculptors. The museum contains many of his works, including the original plaster of *Balzac* (1897). Rodin's talented companion, Camille Claudel, who spent much of her life in an asylum, is represented by a grim allegory of mortality, *Maturity* (1899–1903).

The turn of the 20th century is marked by the work of Emile-Antoine Bourdelle and Aristide Maillol.

Painting Before 1880

The surprising diversity of styles in 19th-century painting is emphasized by the close juxtaposition on the ground floor of all paintings prior to 1870 – the crucial year in which Impressionism first made a name for itself. The raging colour and almost Expressionistic vigour of Eugène Delacroix's *Lion Hunt* (1854) stands next to Jean-Dominique Ingres' cool Classical *The Spring* (1820–56).

As a reminder of the academic manner that dominated the century up to that point, the uninspired waxwork style of Thomas Couture's monumental *The Romans in the Age of Decadence* (1847) dominates the central aisle. In a class of their own are Edouard Manet's provocative *Olympia* and *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* (1863), while works painted around the same time by his friends, Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Frédéric Bazille and Alfred Sisley, give a glimpse of the Impressionists before the Impressionist movement began.



Young Dancer of Fourteen (1881) by Edgar Degas



Olympia (1863) by Edouard Manet

Impressionism

Rouen Cathedral caught at various moments of the day (1892–3) is one of the many works on show by Claude Monet, the leading figure of the Impressionist movement. Pierre-Auguste Renoir's plump nudes and his young people *Dancing at the Moulin de la Galette* (1876) were painted at the high point of his Impressionist period. Other artists on display include Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley and Mary Cassatt.

Edgar Degas and Paul Cézanne are included here, although their techniques differed from those of the Impressionists. Degas often favoured crisp Realism, though he was quite capable of using the sketchy manner of the Impressionists, as, for instance, in *L'Absinthe* (1876). Cézanne was more concerned with substance than light, as can be seen in his *Apples and Oranges*

(1895–1900). Van Gogh was momentarily influenced by the movement but then went his own way, illustrated here by works from the collection of Dr Gachet.



Breton Peasant Women (1894) by Paul Gauguin

Neo-Impressionism

Although labelled Neo-Impressionism, the work of Georges Seurat (which includes *The Circus* from 1891) was quite unrelated to the older movement. He, along with Maximilien Luce and Paul Signac, painted by applying small dots of colour that blended together when viewed from a distance. *Jane Avril Dancing* (1892) is just one of many pictures by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec on display. The work Paul Gauguin made at Pont-Aven in Brittany is shown next to that of younger artists who knew him at the



Blue Water Lilies (1919) by Claude Monet

time, such as Emile Bernard and the Nabis group. There are also a number of paintings from his Tahitian period. Works by Vincent Van Gogh are also included here.

The Nabis (which included Pierre Bonnard) tended to treat the canvas as a flat surface out of which a sense of depth emerged as the viewer gazed upon it.

The dream-like visions of Odilon Redon are in the Symbolist vein, while the naïve art of Henri (Douanier) Rousseau is represented by *War* (1894) and *The Snake Charmer* (1907).

Naturalism and Symbolism

Three large rooms are devoted to paintings that filled the Salons from 1880 to 1900. The work of

the Naturalists was sanctioned by the Third Republic and widely reproduced at the time. Fernand Cormon's figure of *Cain* was highly acclaimed when it first appeared in the 1880 Salon. Jules Bastien-Lepage's interest lay in illustrating peasant life, and in 1877 he

painted *Haymaking*, which established him as one of the leading Naturalists. His fairly free handling of paint was influenced by what he had learned from Manet and his friends. More sombrely (and effectively) naturalistic is Lionel Walden's view of *The Docks of Cardiff* (1894).

Symbolism developed as a reaction against Realism and Impressionism and tended to be dominated by images of dreams and thoughts. This resulted in a wide variety of subjects and modes of expression. There is the over-sweet vision of levitating harpists, *Serenity* by Henri Martin (1899), Edward Burne-Jones' monumental work *Wheel of Fortune* (1883) and Jean Delville's *School of Plato* (1898). One of the most evocative paintings in this section is Winslow Homer's lyrical *Summer Night* (1890).



LATIN QUARTER

Located on the Left Bank, the Latin Quarter spreads over the 5th and 6th arrondissements. One of the oldest and best-known areas of Paris, this lively neighbourhood exudes a Bohemian charm. It emerged in the Middle Ages as a student quarter, with the celebrated Sorbonne University attracting scholars from all over Europe, and it continues to have a significant student presence today.

Bisected by Boulevards St-Germain and St-Michel, most of the area is a maze of tiny cobblestoned streets leading to a medieval

garden or an ancient church. Many of these charming streets, like Rue du Chat qui Pêche (Cat who Fishes) and Rue St-Jacques, which is probably the oldest in Paris, are now pedestrianized and filled with small cafés, ethnic boutiques and second-hand bookshops. Meet up with friends at the tree-lined Place St-André des Arts, an old gathering place for French artists, or wander to the fascinating Musée de Cluny, set inside old Roman baths and filled with colourful artifacts and works of art.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 2 Boulevard St-Michel
- 7 La Sorbonne
- 8 Collège de France

Churches

- 3 St-Séverin
- 4 St-Julien-le-Pauvre
- 9 Chapelle de la Sorbonne
- 10 St-Etienne-du-Mont
- 11 Panthéon pp160–61

Squares

- 5 Place Maubert

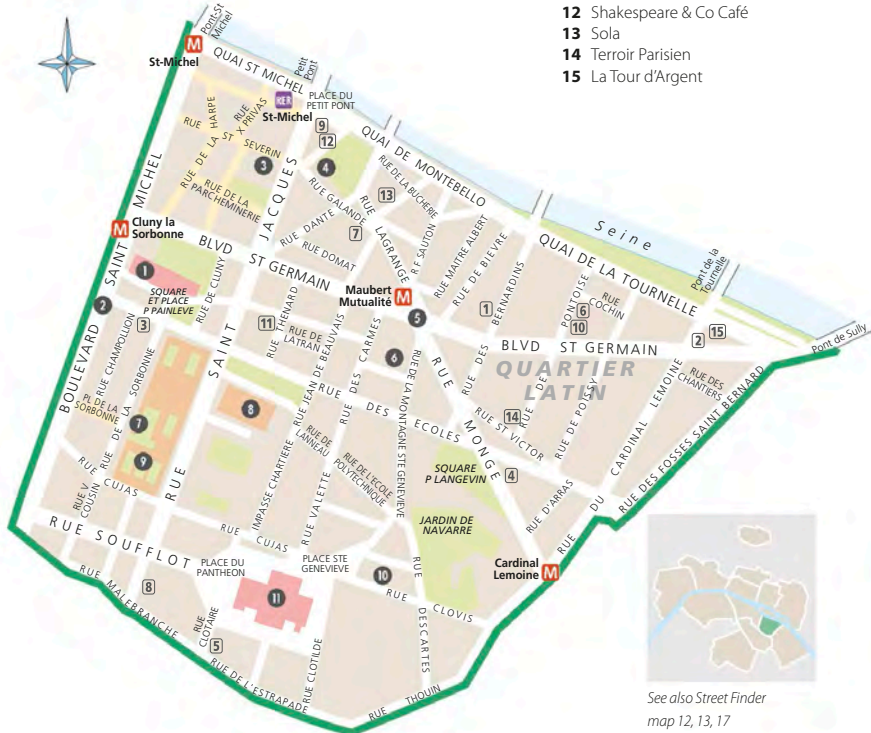
Museums and Galleries

- 1 Musée de Cluny – Musée National du Moyen Age pp154–7
- 6 Musée de la Préfecture de Police

Restaurants see pp303–5

- 1 Anahuacalli
- 2 L'Atlas
- 3 Brasserie Balzar
- 4 Breakfast in America
- 5 Café de la Nouvelle Mairie
- 6 Itinéraires
- 7 El Loubnane
- 8 Perraudin
- 9 Le Petit Châtelet
- 10 Le Petit Pontoise
- 11 Le Pré Verre
- 12 Shakespeare & Co Café
- 13 Sola
- 14 Terroir Parisien
- 15 La Tour d'Argent

0 metres 200
0 yards 200



See also Street Finder map 12, 13, 17

Street-by-Street: Latin Quarter

Since the Middle Ages, this riverside quarter has been dominated by the Sorbonne, and acquired its name from the early Latin-speaking students. It dates back to the Roman town across from the Ile de la Cité; at that time, the Rue St-Jacques was one of the main roads out of Paris. The area is generally associated with artists, intellectuals and the bohemian way of life; it also has a history of political unrest. In 1871, the Place St-Michel became the centre of the Paris Commune, and in May 1968, it was the site of the student uprisings. Today, the eastern half has become sufficiently chic, however, to contain the homes of some of the establishment.



Place St-Michel contains a fountain by Davioud. The bronze statue by Duret shows St Michael killing the dragon.



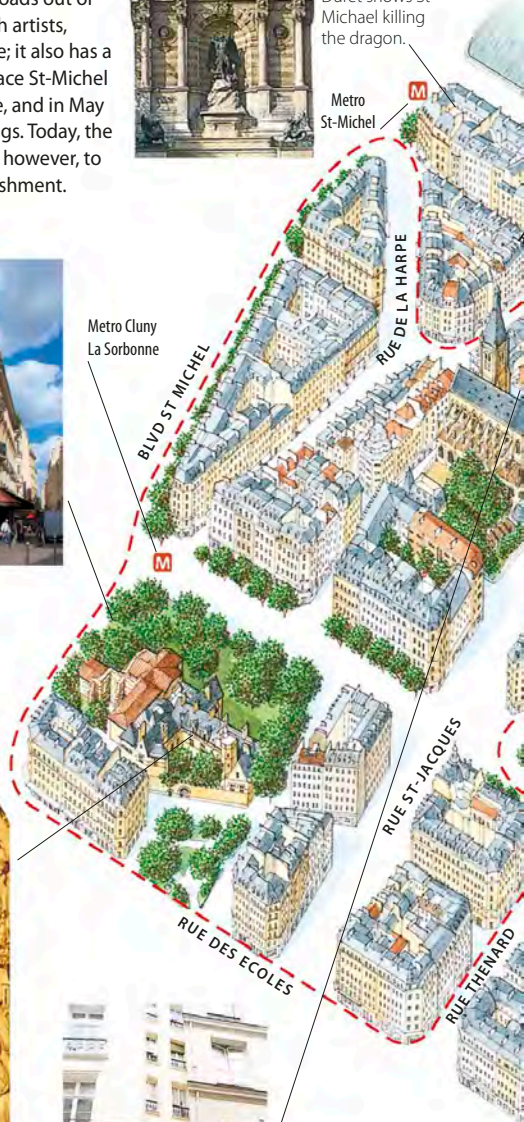
2 ★ Boulevard St-Michel

The northern end of the Boul'Mich, as it is affectionately known, is a lively mélange of cafés, book and clothes shops, with bars and experimental cinemas nearby.



1 ★ Musée National du Moyen Age

One of the finest collections of medieval art in the world is kept here in a superb late 15th-century building.



No. 22 Rue St-Séverin is the narrowest house in Paris and used to be the residence of Abbé Prévost, author of *Manon Lescaut*.

3 ★ St-Séverin

Begun in the 13th century, this beautiful church took three centuries to build and is a fine example of the Flamboyant Gothic style.

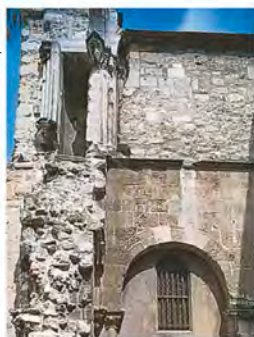


Rue du Chat qui Pêche (meaning "street of the fishing cat") is the narrowest street in Paris at just 1.8 m (6 ft) wide.

Little Athens is a lively place in the evening, especially at the weekend, when the Greek restaurants situated in the touristy streets around St-Séverin are at their busiest.



Shakespeare & Co (see pp323–4) at No. 37 Rue de la Bucherie is a delightful, if chaotic, bookshop. Any books purchased here are stamped with *Shakespeare & Co Kilomètre Zéro Paris*.



4 ★ St-Julien-le-Pauvre

One of the oldest churches in Paris, St-Julien-le-Pauvre has 13th-century Romanesque architecture. The vault was added in the 17th century.

Rue du Foularre used to host lectures in the Middle Ages. The students sat on straw (*foularre*) in the street.

Rue Galande was home to the rich and chic in the 17th century, but subsequently became notorious for its taverns.

Metro
Maubert
Mutualité



Key

— Suggested route



● Musée de Cluny – Musée National du Moyen Age

The museum is housed in the former town house of the Abbots of Cluny, l'Hotel de Cluny. Surrounded by imaginatively recreated medieval gardens, the museum is a unique combination of Gallo-Roman ruins, incorporated into a medieval mansion, and contains one of the world's finest collections of medieval art including paintings, sculptures, tapestries, stained glass and silver and ivory objects.



Medieval Mansion

The museum building was completed in 1500 during the abbacy of Jacques d'Amboise, Abbot of Cluny.

★ Golden Rose (1330)

The goldsmith Minucchio da Siena made this rose for the Avignon Pope John XXII.



★ Lady with the Unicorn

This outstanding series of six tapestries is a fine example of the *millefleurs* style, which was developed in the 15th and early 16th centuries. The style is noted for its graceful depiction of plants, animals and people.

Gallo-Roman Baths

Built in AD 100, the baths lasted for about 200 years before being abandoned.



Caldarium
(hot bath room)

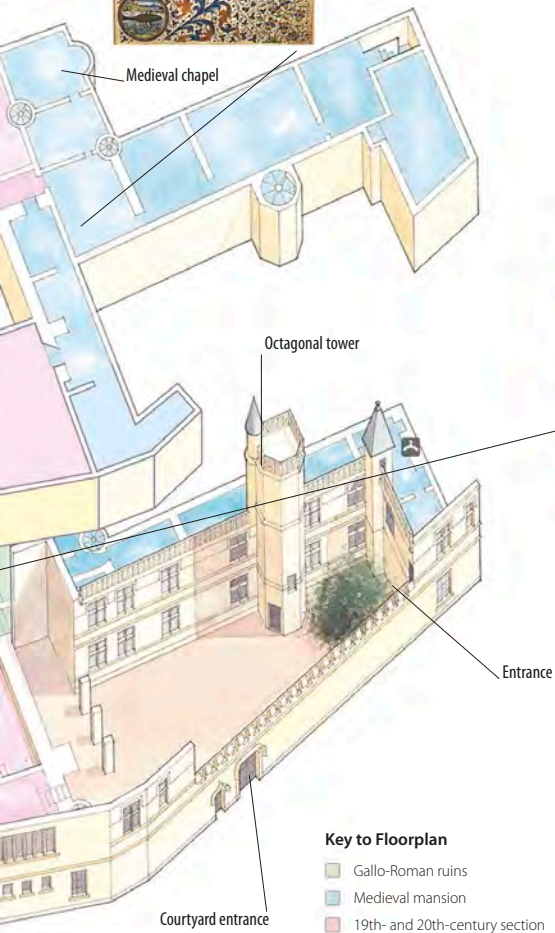
Gallo-Roman Frigidarium

The arches of this cold bath room date from the 1st and 2nd centuries. They have been decorated with pairs of carved ship's prows, thought to refer to the association of Paris boatmen.



Books of Hours

The museum possesses Books of Hours from the 15th century. The illuminated pages include scenes showing the Labours of the Months, accompanied by the relevant sign of the zodiac.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

6 Pl Paul-Painlevé.
Map 13 A5.
Tel 01 53 73 78 16/00.
Open 9:15am–5:45pm Wed–Mon. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. Concerts. Workshops.
w musee-moyenage.fr

Transport

M Cluny-La-Sorbonne, St-Michel, Odéon. 21, 27, 38, 63, 86, 87 to Rue Soufflot, Rue des Ecoles. **REN** St-Michel, Cluny-La Sorbonne. **P** Bd St-Germain, Pl Edmond Rostand.



★ **Gallery of the Kings**

In 1977, 22 of the 27 stone heads of the Kings of Judah (carved around 1220 during the reign of Philippe Auguste and removed from Notre-Dame in the 18th century) were unearthed during excavations behind the Opéra.

Gallery Guide

The collection is spread throughout the two floors of the building. It is mainly medieval and covers a wide range of items, including illuminated manuscripts, tapestries, textiles, precious metals, alabaster, ceramics, sculpture and church furnishings. A number of Gallo-Roman artifacts are displayed around the sides of the frigidarium, and the small circular room nearby contains some capitals.

<p>c.100 Public baths built</p> <p>1500 Building of mansion by Jacques d'Amboise completed</p>	<p>1747 Octagonal tower used as observatory</p>	<p>1789 Seized in the Revolution and sold by the State</p>	<p>1833 Rented by Alexandre du Sommerard, collector of medieval artifacts</p> <p>1844 Opened as a museum</p>
200	1450	1750	1800
<p>c.300 Baths abandoned because of social change</p> <p>1600 Hôtel becomes residence of papal nuncios</p>	<p><i>Louis XVIII at his desk</i></p>		<p>1819 Baths excavated on the orders of Louis XVIII</p> <p>1843 House and collection bought by State</p>

Exploring the Musée de Cluny's Collection

Alexandre du Sommerard settled in the Hôtel de Cluny in 1833 and installed his art collection with great sensitivity to the surroundings and a strong sense of the dramatic. After his death, the *hôtel* and its contents were sold to the State and turned into a museum.



The Arithmetique tapestry

Tapestries

The tapestries are remarkable for their quality, age and state of preservation. In *The Arithmetique*, arithmetic – one of the liberal arts of the Quadrivium alongside geometry, astronomy and music – is personified by an elegant female figure, who is counting tokens while consulting the book given as a present by one of the surrounding men. More everyday scenes are shown in the magnificent series *The Noble Life* (about 1500). Upstairs is the *Lady with the Unicorn* series.

Carvings

The diverse techniques of medieval European wood-carvers are well represented. From the Nottingham workshops in England, there are wood as well as alabaster works which were widely used as altarpieces all over Europe. Among the smaller works of this genre are *The School*, which is touchingly realistic and dates from the early 16th century.

Upstairs, there are some fine Flemish and south German woodcarvings. The multi-coloured figure of St John is typical. Two notable altarpieces on display are the intricately carved and painted *Lamentation of Christ* (about 1485) from the Duchy of Clèves, and the Averbode altarpiece, which was made in 1523 in Antwerp, and depicts three scenes including the Last Supper. Not to be missed is a beautiful full-length figure of Mary Magdalene.

Stained Glass

Most of the Cluny's glass from the 12th and 13th centuries is French. The oldest examples were originally installed in the Basilique-Cathédrale de St-Denis in 1144. There are also three fragments from the Troyes Cathedral, destroyed by fire, two of which illustrate the life of St Nicholas while the third depicts that of Christ.

Numerous panels came to the Cluny from Sainte-Chapelle (see pp88–9), during its mid-19th-century restoration, and were never returned, including five scenes from the story of Samson dating from 1248.

The technique of contrasting coloured glass with surrounding grisaille (grey-and-white panels) developed in the latter half of the 13th century. Four panels from the royal château at Rouen illustrate this.



Stained-glass scene from Brittany (1400)

The School woodcarving (English, early 16th century)





La Reine de Saba, the head of a queen from St-Denis c.1140

Sculpture

The highlight here is the Gallery of the Kings, a display of heads and decapitated figures, originally from Notre-Dame. There is also a graceful statue of Adam, sculpted in the 1260s.

In the vaulted room opposite are displays of fine Romanesque sculpture retrieved from French churches. Among the earliest are the 12 capitals from the nave of St-Germain-des-Prés, from the early 11th century. Retrieved from the portal of St-Denis is a boldly sculpted head of a queen, *Le Reine de Saba* (c.1140) which, though badly mutilated, is still compelling.

Other Romanesque and early Gothic capitals include three finely sculpted works from Catalonia and four of the museum's most famous statues, early 13th-century apostles made for Sainte-Chapelle.

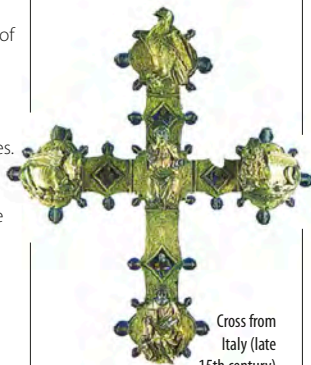
Everyday Objects

Household goods show another side to medieval life, and this large collection is grouped in a sensitive way to illustrate their use – from wallhangings and caskets to kitchenware and clothing. Children's toys bring a very human aspect to the display, while travel cases and religious emblems evoke journeys of exploration and pilgrimage.

Precious Metalwork

The museum has a fine collection of jewellery, coins, metal and enamelwork from Gallic times to the Middle Ages. The showcase of Gallic jewellery includes gold torques, bracelets and rings, all of a simple design. In between these is one of the Cluny's most precious exhibits, the Golden Rose, a delicately wrought piece commissioned by Pope John XXII in 1330 and the oldest known of its kind.

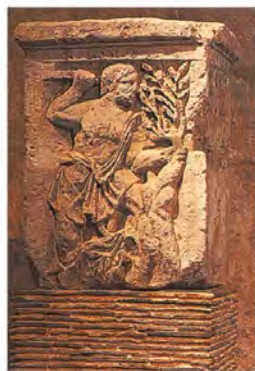
The earliest enamelwork on display is the late Roman and Byzantine *cloisonné* pieces, culminating in the remarkable Limoges enamels, which flourished in the late 12th century. There are also two exceptional altarpieces, the Golden Altar of Basel and the Stavelot altarpiece.



Cross from Italy (late 15th century)

Lady with the Unicorn Tapestries

This series of six tapestries was woven in the late 15th century. They are valued for their fresh harmonious colours and the poetic elegance of the central figure. Allegories of the senses are illustrated in the first five tapestries: sight (gazing into a mirror), hearing (playing a portable organ), taste (sampling sweets), smell (sniffing carnations) and touch (the lady holding the unicorn's horn). The enigmatic sixth tapestry (showing jewels being placed in a box) includes the words "to my only desire" and is thought to represent a sixth sense "Heart" and the principle of free choice.



The Pillar of the Nautes

Gallo-Roman Ruins

One of the main reasons for visiting the Musée de Cluny – Musée National du Moyen Age is to see the scale and layout of its earliest function, the Gallo-Roman baths. The vaulted *frigidarium* (cold bath room) was the largest of its kind in France. Here, there is another of the museum's highlights, the restored Pillar of the Nautes (boatmen), unearthed during excavations beneath Notre-Dame in 1711. Composed of five carved stone blocks representing Gallic and Roman divinities, its crowning element is presumed to depict the Seine's boatmen. There are also the ruins of the *caldarium* and *tepidarium* (hot and tepid baths), and visitors can tour the underground vaults.



Unicorn on the sixth tapestry

2 Boulevard St-Michel

75005 & 75006. **Map** 12 F5 & 16 F1.

M St-Michel, Cluny-La Sorbonne.
REB Luxembourg.

Cut through the area in 1869, the boulevard initially gained fame from its many literary cafés, but nowadays many have been replaced by clothes shops. Nos. 60–64 house the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines, one of France's leading engineering schools (see p175). In the Place St-Michel, marble plaques commemorate the many students who died here in 1944 fighting the Nazis.



Door of St-Séverin church decorated with carved stone arches

3 St-Séverin

3 Rue-des-Prêtres-St-Séverin 75005.
Map 13 A4. **Tel** 01 42 34 93 50.

M St-Michel. **Open** 11am–7:30pm Mon–Sat, 9am–8pm Sun. **T** daily. Concerts. **W** saint-severin.com

One of the most beautiful churches in Paris, St-Séverin is a perfect example of the Flamboyant Gothic style. It is named after a 6th-century hermit who lived in the area and persuaded the future St Cloud, grandson of King Clovis, to take holy orders. Construction finished during the early 16th century and included a remarkable double



Inside St-Julien-le-Pauvre

ambulatory circling the chancel. In 1684, the Grande Mademoiselle, cousin to Louis XIV, adopted St-Séverin after breaking with St-Suplice and had the chancel modernized.

The burial ground here, which is now a garden, was the site of the first operation for gall stones in 1474. An archer who had been condemned to death was offered his freedom by Louis XI if he consented to the operation and lived. (It was a success, and the archer went free.) In the garden stands the church's medieval gable-roofed charnel house.

4 St-Julien-le-Pauvre

79 Rue Galande 75005. **Map** 13 A4. **Tel** 01 43 54 52 16. **M** St-Michel, **REB** St Michel-Notre-Dame. **Open** 9:30am–1:30pm, 3–6:30pm daily. **T** 12:15pm Tue & Thu, 11am Sun. Concerts. See *Entertainment* p338. **W** sjlpmelkites.fr

At least three saints can claim to be patron of this church, but the most likely is St Julian the Hospitaller. The church, together with St-Germain-des-Prés, is one of the oldest in Paris, dating from between 1165 and 1220. The university held its official meetings in the church until 1524, when a student protest created so much damage that university meetings were barred from the church by parliament. Since 1889, it has belonged to the Melchite sect of the Greek Orthodox Church, and it is now the setting for chamber and religious music concerts.

5 Place Maubert

75005. **Map** 13 A5. **M** Maubert-Mutualité.

From the 12th to the middle of the 13th century, "La Maub" was one of Paris's scholastic centres, with lectures given in the open air. After the scholars moved to the new colleges of the Montagne Sainte-Geneviève, the square became a place of torture and execution, including that of the philosopher Etienne Dolet, who was burnt at the stake in 1546.

So many Protestants were burnt here in the 16th century that it became a place of pilgrimage for the followers of the new faith. Its dark reputation has been replaced by respectability and a notable street market.

6 Musée de la Préfecture de Police

4 Rue de la Montagne Sainte-Geneviève 75005. **Map** 13 A5.

Tel 01 44 41 52 50. **M** Maubert-Mutualité. **Open** 9:30am–5pm Mon–Fri, 10:30am–5:30pm 3rd Sat of month. **Closed** Sun & public hols. **T** by appt.

A darker side to Paris's history is illustrated in this small, rather old-fashioned museum. Created in 1909, the collection traces the development of the police in Paris from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. Curiosities on show include arrest warrants for figures such as the famous revolutionary Danton, and a rather sobering display of weapons and tools used by famous criminals. There is also a section on the part the police played in the Resistance and subsequent liberation of Paris.



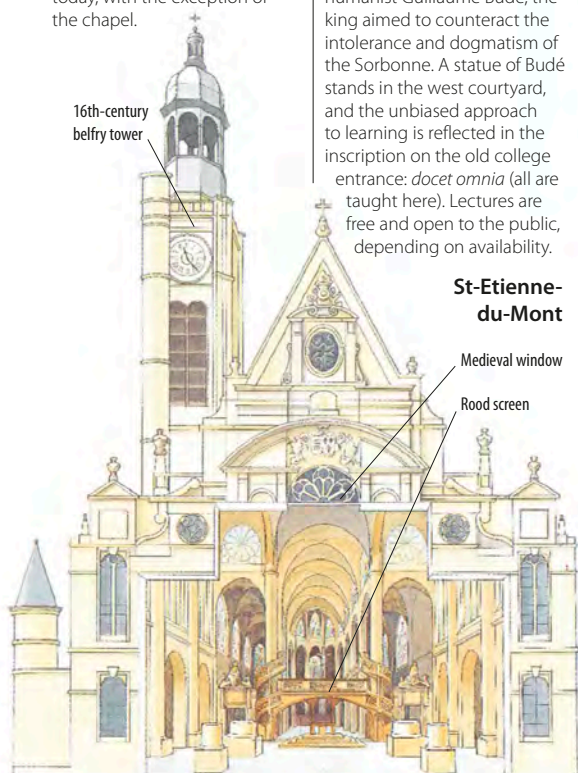
Weapons in the police museum

7 La Sorbonne

1 Rue Victor Cousin 75005. **Map** 13 A5. **Tel** 01 40 46 22 11. **M** Cluny-La Sorbonne, Maubert-Mutualité. **Open** by appt only. **📧** Mon–Fri, plus one Sat a month, by appt only: write to visites.sorbonne@ac-paris.fr. **🌐** english.paris-sorbonne.fr

The Sorbonne, seat of the University of Paris, was established in 1253 by Robert de Sorbon, confessor to Louis IX, for 16 poor students to study theology. The college soon became the centre of scholastic theology. In 1469, the rector had three printing machines brought over from Mainz, thereby founding the first printing house in France. The college's opposition to liberal 18th-century philosophy led to its suppression during the Revolution. It was re-established by Napoleon in 1806. The buildings built by Richelieu in the early 17th century were replaced by the ones seen today, with the exception of the chapel.

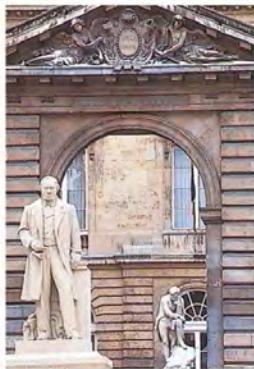
16th-century belfry tower



St-Etienne-du-Mont

Medieval window

Rood screen



Statues outside the Collège de France

8 Collège de France

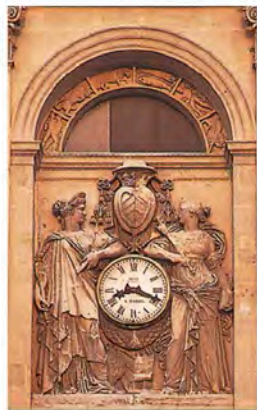
11 Pl Marcelin-Berthelot 75005. **Map** 13 A5. **Tel** 01 44 27 12 11 or 01 44 27 11 47. **M** Maubert-Mutualité. **Open** Oct–Jun: 9am–6pm Mon–Fri. **🌐** college-de-france.fr

One of Paris's great institutes of research and learning, the college was established in 1530 by François I. Guided by the great humanist Guillaume Budé, the king aimed to counteract the intolerance and dogmatism of the Sorbonne. A statue of Budé stands in the west courtyard, and the unbiased approach to learning is reflected in the inscription on the old college entrance: *docet omnia* (all are taught here). Lectures are free and open to the public, depending on availability.

9 Chapelle de la Sorbonne

Pl de la Sorbonne 75005. **Map** 13 A5. **Tel** 01 40 46 22 11. **M** Cluny-La Sorbonne, Maubert-Mutualité. **📅** Luxembourg. **Open** for guided tours only (one Sat every month), by appt. **📧**

Designed by Lemercier and built between 1635 and 1642, this chapel is, in effect, a monument to Richelieu, with his coat of arms on the dome supports and his white marble tomb, carved by Girardon in 1694, in the chancel. The chapel's attractive lateral façade looks on to the main courtyard of the Sorbonne.



Chapelle de la Sorbonne clock

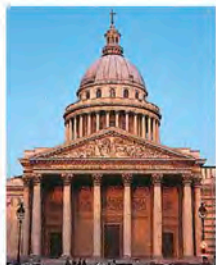
10 St-Etienne-du-Mont

30 Rue Descartes, Pl Ste-Geneviève 75005. **Map** 17 A1. **Tel** 01 43 54 11 79. **M** Cardinal Lemoine. **Open** 8:45am–7:45pm Tue–Fri; 8:45am–noon, 2–7:45pm Sat; 8:45am–12:15pm, 2:30–7pm Sun (school holidays: 10am–noon, 4–7:45pm Tue–Sat). **📧** 3pm. **📅** daily. **🌐** saintetiennemont.fr

This remarkable church houses the shrine of Sainte Geneviève, patron saint of Paris, as well as the remains of the great literary figures Racine and Pascal. Some parts are in the Gothic style and others date from the Renaissance, including a magnificent rood screen that crosses the nave like a bridge. The stained-glass windows are also of note.

⑩ Panthéon

When Louis XV recovered from desperate illness in 1744, he was so grateful to be alive that he conceived a magnificent church to honour Sainte Geneviève. The design was entrusted to the French architect Jacques-Germain Soufflot, who planned the church in Neo-Classical style. Work began in 1757 and was completed in 1790, ten years after Soufflot's death, under the control of Guillaume Rondelet. But with the Revolution underway, the church was soon turned into a pantheon – a location for the tombs of France's great and good. Napoleon returned it to the Church in 1806, but it was secularized and then desecularized once more before finally being made a civic building in 1885.



The Façade

Inspired by Rome's Pantheon, the temple portico has 22 Corinthian columns.



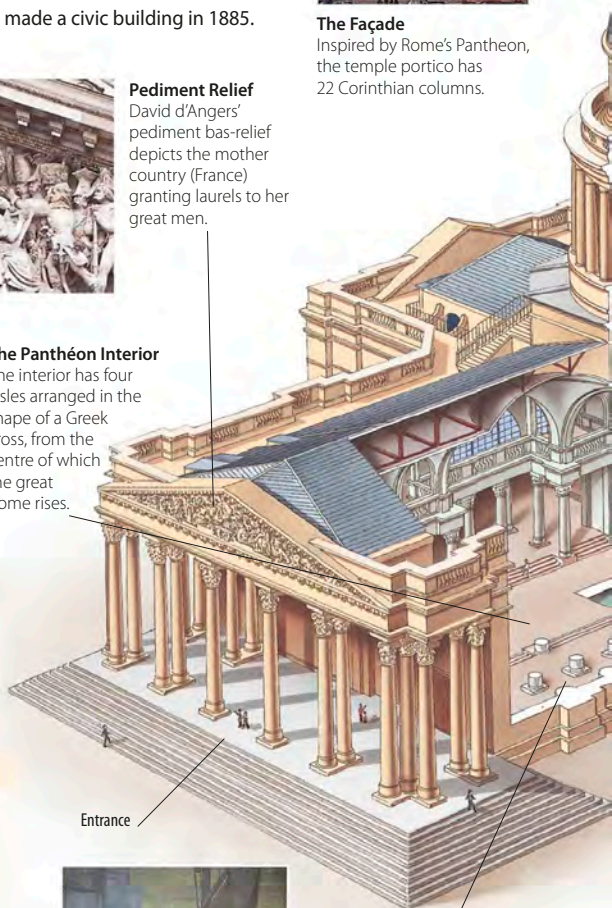
Pediment Relief

David d'Angers' pediment bas-relief depicts the mother country (France) granting laurels to her great men.



The Panthéon Interior

The interior has four aisles arranged in the shape of a Greek cross, from the centre of which the great dome rises.



KEY

- ① **The arches of the dome** were designed by Rondelet and show a renewed interest in the lightness of Gothic architecture. They link four pillars supporting the dome, which weighs 10,000 tonnes and is 83 m (272 ft) high.
- ② **The dome galleries** afford a magnificent panoramic view of France's capital.
- ③ **The dome lantern** allows only a little light to filter into the church's centre. Intense light was thought inappropriate for the place where France's heroes rested.



★ Frescoes of Sainte Geneviève

Murals along the south wall of the nave depict the life of Sainte Geneviève. They are by Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the 19th-century fresco painter.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

Pl du Panthéon. **Map** 17 A1.

Tel 01 44 32 18 00. **Open** 10am–6:30pm daily (Oct–Mar: to 6pm) (last adm 45 min before closing).

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.

     pantheon.monuments-nationaux.fr

Transport

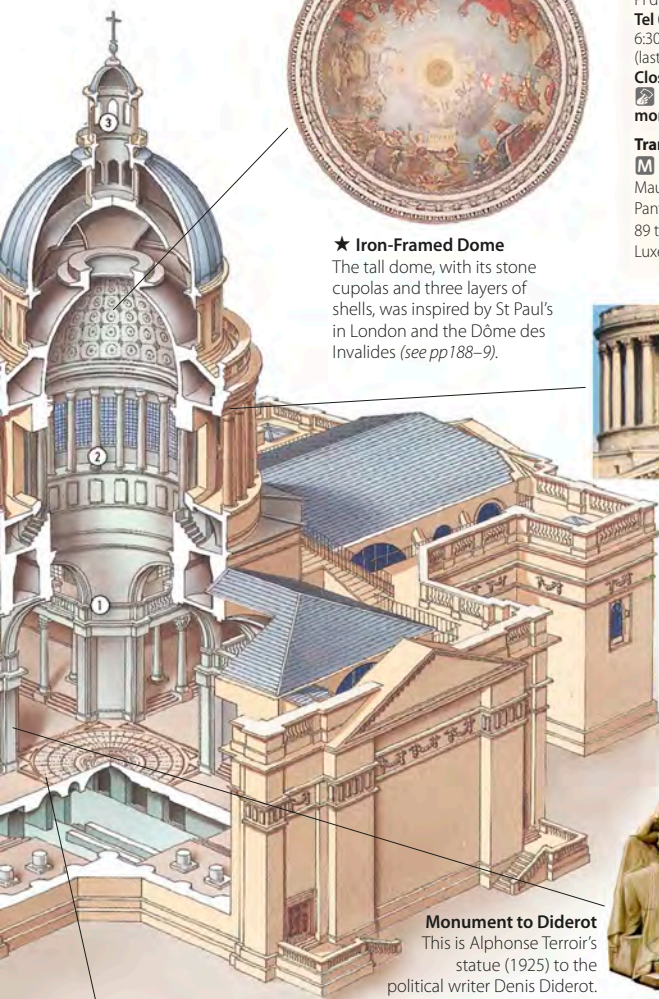
M Jussieu, Cardinal-Lemoine, Maubert-Mutualité. **Bus** 84 to Panthéon; 21, 27, 38, 82, 84, 85, 89 to Gare du Luxembourg. **RER** Luxembourg **P** Pl E Rostand.

**★ Iron-Framed Dome**

The tall dome, with its stone cupolas and three layers of shells, was inspired by St Paul's in London and the Dôme des Invalides (see pp 188–9).

**Colonnade**

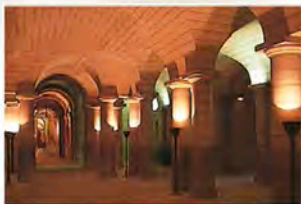
The colonnade encircling the dome is both decorative and part of an ingenious supporting system.

**Monument to Diderot**

This is Alphonse Terroir's statue (1925) to the political writer Denis Diderot.

**The Panthéon's Enshrined**

The first of France's great men to be entombed here (though later removed on the orders of Robespierre) was the popular orator Honoré Mirabeau. Voltaire followed; his statue, in front of his tomb, is by Jean-Antoine Houdon. Other literary notables here include Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Victor Hugo and Emile Zola. In the 1970s, the remains of the wartime Resistance leader Jean Moulin were reburied here. Pierre and Marie Curie's remains were transferred here in 1995, followed by Alexandre Dumas in 2002. In 2015, four more Resistance fighters – two of them women – took their place in the Panthéon.

**★ Crypt**

Covering the entire area under the building, the crypt divides into galleries flanked by Doric columns. Many French notables rest here.



JARDIN DES PLANTES QUARTER

Founded in 1626 as the royal medicinal plant gardens, this tranquil area soon became a scientific laboratory and botanical research centre. It is dominated by the Jardin des Plantes, but it also contains three galleries of the Natural History Museum, a small zoo and

a botanical school. Head to the daily market on Rue Mouffetard to buy cheese and wine, then enjoy a picnic lunch in the gardens. Another calm respite from the busy city is the Institut du Monde Arabe, with panoramic views across the Seine to Notre-Dame.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 4 Arènes de Lutèce
- 6 Rue Mouffetard

Places of Worship

- 7 St-Médard
- 8 Grande Mosquée de Paris

Modern Architecture

- 1 Institut du Monde Arabe

Squares, Parks and Gardens

- 3 Ménagerie
- 5 Place de la Contrescarpe
- 10 Jardin des Plantes

Museums and Galleries

- 2 Musée de la Sculpture en Plein Air
- 9 Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
- 11 Fondation Jérôme Seydoux-Pathé
- 12 Mobilier National et La Manufacture des Gobelins

Restaurants *see pp303–5*

- 1 L'Agrume
- 2 Chez Gladines
- 3 Dans les Landes
- 4 Marty
- 5 Mavrommatis



Street-by-Street: Jardin des Plantes Quarter

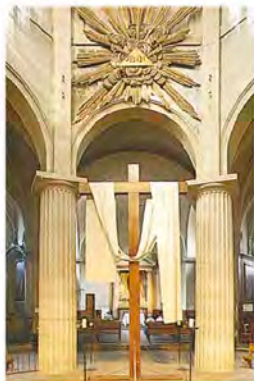
Two physicians to Louis XIII, Jean Hérouard and Guy de la Brosse, obtained permission to establish the royal medicinal herb garden in the sparsely populated St-Victor suburb in 1626. The herb garden and gardens of various religious houses gave the region a rural character. In the 19th century, the population and thus the area expanded and it became more built up, until it gradually assumed the character it has today: a well-to-do residential patchwork of 19th- and early 20th-century buildings interspersed with much older and some more recent buildings.



6 ★ Rue Mouffetard

Locals flock to this market street, one of the oldest in the city, where vendors' displays spill onto the cobblestones in a colourful spread of fresh produce, pastries, wine and other fare.

Pot de Fer fountain is one of 14 that Marie de Médici had built on the Left Bank in 1624 as a source of water for her palace in the Jardin du Luxembourg. The fountain was rebuilt in 1671.



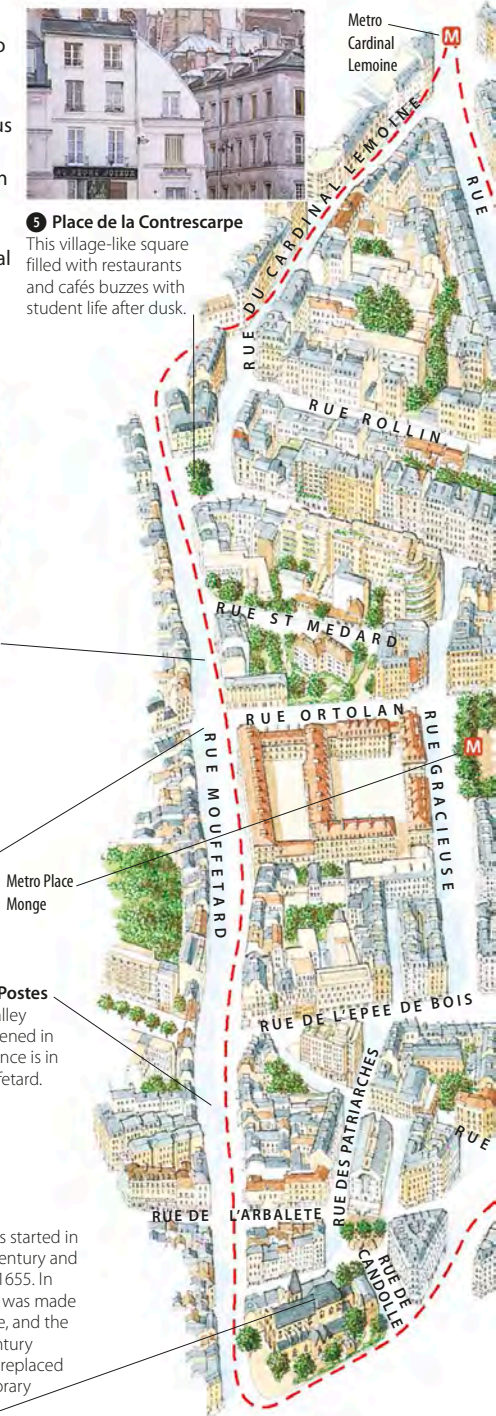
7 St-Médard

This church was started in the mid-15th century and completed by 1655. In 1784, the choir was made Classical in style, and the nave's 16th-century windows were replaced with contemporary stained glass.



5 Place de la Contrescarpe

This village-like square filled with restaurants and cafés buzzes with student life after dusk.



4 ★ **Arènes de Lutèce**
The Roman amphitheatre of Lutetia was used for burials in the 4th century.



Locator Map
See Central Paris Map pp16–17

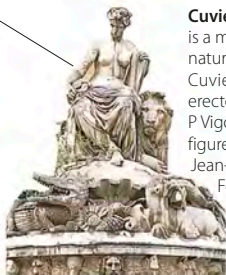


Rue des Arènes is round the corner from the Arènes de Lutèce. No. 5 is an interesting Gothic Revival house in which the writer Jean Paulhan lived from 1940.



Cuvier Fountain

is a memorial to naturalist Georges Cuvier. It was erected in 1840 by P Vigouroux, with figure carving by Jean-Jacques Feuchère.



Metro Censier-Daubenton

8 ★ **Grande Mosquée de Paris**

This Hispano-Moorish mosque, the centre of Paris's Muslim community, includes within its walls a Turkish bath, a Moorish café and restaurant, and an oriental bazaar.



Key

— Suggested route

0 metres 100
0 yards 100

1 Institut du Monde Arabe

1 Rue des Fossés St-Bernard, Pl Mohammed V 75005. **Map** 13 C5. **Tel** 01 40 51 38 38. **M** Jussieu, Cardinal-Lemoine. **Open** Museum & temp exhibits: 10am–6pm Mon–Fri, 10am–7pm Sat & Sun. Library: call for opening hours.  Lectures.  imarabe.org

This cultural institute was founded in 1980 by France and 20 Arab countries with the intention of fostering cultural links between the Arab world and the West. It is housed in a magnificent building designed by Jean Nouvel (who was also responsible for the Musée du quai Branly, *see pp194–5*), combining modern materials with the spirit of traditional Arab architecture. The white marble book tower, which can be seen through the glass of the west wall, spirals upwards bringing to



mind the minaret of a mosque. The emphasis that is traditionally placed on interior space in Arab architecture has been used here to create an enclosed courtyard reached by a narrow gap splitting the building in two.

From floors four to seven, there's a fascinating display of Islamic works of art from the 9th to the 19th centuries, including ceramics, sculpture, carpets and astrolabes. There is also a library and media archive.

2 Musée de la Sculpture en Plein Air

Quai St-Bernard, Square Tino Rossi 75005. **Map** 13 C5. **M** Gare d'Austerlitz, Sully-Morland.

Butting up to the left-hand corner of the Institut du Monde Arabe, the Pont de Sully links the Ile St Louis with both banks of the Seine. Opened in 1877 and built of cast iron, the Pont de Sully is not an especially beautiful structure. Despite this, it is well worth pausing for a moment on the bridge for a fabulous view of Notre-Dame rising dramatically behind the graceful Pont de la Tournelle.

Running along the river from the Pont de Sully as far as the Pont d'Austerlitz is the peaceful Quai St-Bernard. Not always so sedate, Quai St-Bernard was famous during the 17th century as a spot for nude bathing, until scandalized public opinion made it illegal. The grassy slopes adjoining the *quai* make a perfect spot to enjoy a picnic. Opened in 1975, they are known as the

Jardin Tino Rossi in honour of the celebrated Corsican singer. The garden has a display of open-air sculpture known as the Musée de la Sculpture en Plein Air. Vandalism and other problems have unfortunately necessitated the removal of some of the exhibits.

3 Ménagerie

57 Rue Cuvier/Rue Buffon 75005. **Map** 17 C1. **Tel** 01 40 79 56 01. **M** Jussieu, Austerlitz. **Open** summer: 9am–6pm daily (to 6:30pm Sun & public hols); winter: 9am–5/5:30pm daily. Last adm 30 min before closing.  for groups, by appt. **W** zoodujardinesplantes.fr

France's oldest public zoo is situated in the pleasant surroundings of the Jardin des Plantes. The Ménagerie was set up during the Revolution to house the survivors from the Royal menagerie at Versailles – all four of them. The state then rounded up animals from circuses, and a number of exotic creatures were

sent from abroad. Unfortunately, during the Prussian siege of Paris (1870–71), most of these animals were slaughtered in order to feed the hungry citizens (*see p227*).

Today, the zoo specializes in small mammals, insects, birds, primates and reptiles. It is a great favourite with children as it allows them to get quite close to the animals, and feeding times are especially popular. The lion house contains panthers from China and other attractions include a large monkey house, a waterfowl aviary, and wild sheep and goats.

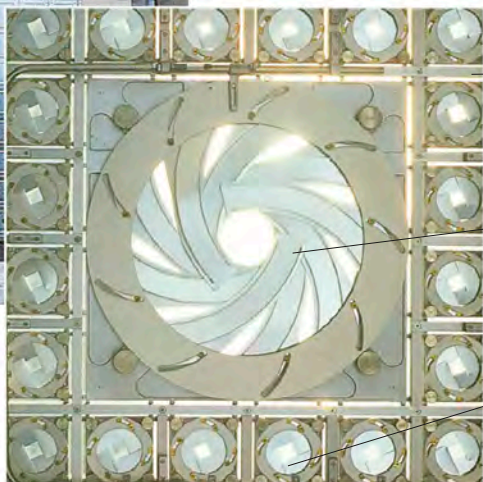
Child playing at the zoo





Light Screens

The south elevation is made up of 1,600 high-tech metal screens that filter the light entering the building. Their design is based on *moucharabiyahs* (carved wooden screens found on the outsides of buildings from Morocco to Southeast Asia).



Each screen contains 21 irises which are controlled electronically, opening and closing in response to the amount of sunlight falling on photosensitive screens.

The central iris is made up of interlocking metal blades which move to adjust the size of the central opening.

The peripheral irises are linked to one another and to the central iris. They open and close in unison forming a delicate pattern of light and shade inside the institute.

The displays in the vivarium (enclosures of live animals in their natural habitat) are changed at regular intervals, and there is a permanent exhibition of micro-arthropods (also known as creepy-crawlyies!)

4 Arènes de Lutèce

49–59 Rue Monge/4 Rue des Arènes 75005. **Map** 17 B1. **Tel** 01 45 35 02 56. **M** Jussieu, Cardinal Lemoine. **Open** hours vary, but usually 8/9am–6pm, depending on the time of year.

The remains of this vast Roman arena (Lutetia was the Roman name for Paris) date from the late 1st century (see p23). Its destruction began towards the end of the 3rd century at the hands of the Barbarians, and later, parts of it were used to build the walls of the Ile de la Cité. The arena was then gradually buried and its exact location preserved only in old documents and the local name Clos des Arènes. It was rediscovered in 1869 during the construction of the Rue Monge and the allocation of building plots nearby.

Action towards its restoration began with the campaigning of Victor Hugo (among others) in the 19th century but work did not get really underway until 1918.

With a seating capacity of 15,000, arranged in 35 tiers, the original arena was used both for theatrical performances and as an amphitheatre for gladiator fights. This type of combined use was peculiar to Gaul (France), and the arena is similar to the other ones in Nîmes and Arles.

5 Place de la Contrescarpe

75005. **Map** 17 B1. **M** Place Monge.

At one time, this site lay outside the city walls. It gets its name from the backfilling of the moat that ran along Philippe-Auguste's wall. The present square was laid out in 1852, but the small fountain was added in 1994. At No. 1, there is a memorial plaque to the old "pine-cone club" immortalized in the writings of Rabelais; here, a group of writers known as *La Pléiade* (named after the

constellation of The Pleiades) used to meet in the 16th century. Four hundred years later, authors such as Ernest Hemingway, James Joyce and George Orwell also found the streets of this historically working-class neighbourhood a great source of inspiration.

The area has always been used for meetings and festivals. Today, it still embodies old Paris, with its narrow cobblestone streets and charming cafés, and is very lively at weekends.



Part of the medieval city wall near Place de la Contrescarpe

Buffon and the Jardin des Plantes

At the age of 32, Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707–88), became the curator of the Jardin des Plantes at a time when the study of natural history was at the forefront of contemporary thought – Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* was to be published 120 years later. Buffon masterminded the reorganization of the Jardin, propelling it to a pre-eminent position within the scientific world. He was elected to the Académie

Française in 1752 following the publication of his two main works, *Natural History* and *The Epoques of Nature*. He died in his house in the Jardin.

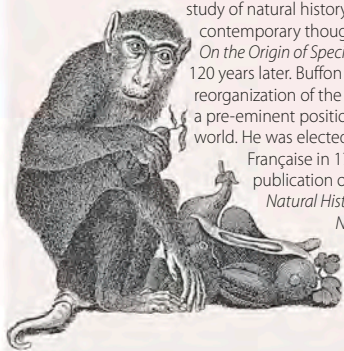


Illustration of a primate from Buffon's *Natural History*

6 Rue Mouffetard

75005. **Map** 17 B2. **M** Censier-Daubenton, Place Monge.

Open Market Place Maubert: 7am–2:30pm Tue, Thu, Sat (to 3pm Sat); Place Monge: 7am–2:30pm Wed, Fri, Sun (to 3pm Sun). See *Shops and Markets* p331.

A major thoroughfare since Roman times, when it linked Lutetia (Paris) and Rome, this street is one of the oldest in the city. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was known as the Grande Rue du Faubourg St-Marcel, and many of its buildings date from that time. Some of the small shops still have ancient painted signs, and some houses have mansard roofs. No. 125 has an attractive, restored Louis XIII façade, and the entire front of No. 134 has beautiful decoration of wild beasts, flowers and plants. At No. 60, the *Fontaine de Pot-de-Fer* is a small fountain dating from Roman times. Later on, it was connected to an aqueduct used by Marie de Médicis to take water to the Palais du Luxembourg and its gardens.

The area is known for its open-air markets, especially those in Place Maubert, Place Monge and Rue Daubenton, a side street where a lively African market takes place.

At night, the street bustles with people enjoying the Greek, Italian, Argentinian and other cuisines on offer at the many small restaurants.

7 St-Médard

141 Rue Mouffetard 75005. **Map** 17 B2.

Tel 01 44 08 87 00. **M** Censier-Daubenton. **Open** 8am–12:30pm & 2:30–7:30pm Tue–Sat; 9am–12:30pm & 4–8:30pm Sun. **+** various times.

& **W** saintmedard.org

The origins of this church go back to the 9th century. St Médard, counsellor to the Merovingian kings, was known for giving a wreath of white roses to young girls noted for their virtue. The churchyard became notorious in the 18th century as the centre of the cult of the Convulsionnaires, whose hysterical fits were brought on by the contemplation of miracle cures. The interior has many fine paintings, including the 17th-century *St Joseph Walking with the Christ Child* by Francisco de Zurbarán.

8 Grande Mosquée de Paris

2 bis Pl du Puits de l'Ermitte 75005 (Turkish baths/tearoom: 39 Rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire). **Map** 17 C2. **Tel** 01 45 35 97 33; 01 43 31 14 32 (baths, tearoom). **M** Place Monge. **Open** 9am–noon, 2–6pm. Baths: 9am–9pm Wed–Mon; tearoom: 9am–midnight daily. **Closed** Muslim hols. **♿** **📺** **📶** **📶** **Library.** **W** mosqueede.paris.net **Café & baths:** **W** la-mosquee.com

Built in the 1920s in the Hispano-Moorish style, this complex is the spiritual centre for Paris's Muslim community and the home of the

Grand Imam. It comprises religious, educational and commercial sections; at its heart is a mosque. Each of the mosque's domes is decorated differently, and the minaret stands nearly 33 m (100 ft) high. Inside is a grand patio with mosaics on the walls and tracery on the arches.

Once used only by scholars, the mosque's place in Parisian life has grown over the years. The Turkish baths are strictly for women only. A tearoom and restaurant serve Moorish specialities.



Tiles inside the Grande Mosquée de Paris

9 Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle

2 Rue Buffon 75005. **Map** 17 C2.

Tel 01 40 79 54 79 or 01 40 79 54 56 01. **M** Jussieu, Austerlitz.

Open 10am–6pm Wed–Mon.

Closed 1 May. **♿** **📺** **📶** **📶** **restricted.**

📺 **📶** **Library.** **W** mnhn.fr

Originally a botany research centre in the 17th century, the museum was founded in 1793 to include the study of animals. It was the stomping ground of naturalists Buffon (see above left) and Lamarck, whose research eventually influenced Charles Darwin and his *On the Origin of Species*.

The museum has three galleries in the surroundings of the Jardin des Plantes: the Galerie de Minéralogie et de Géologie, with its crystals, gems and meteorites; the Galeries d'Anatomie Comparée et de Paléontologie, housing dinosaur skeletons and fossils; and the Grande Galerie de l'Évolution, featuring stuffed tigers and elephants. With more than

62 million specimens, the museum has the third-largest research collection in the world.

Built in 1838 for the Universal Exposition, the Galeries d'Anatomie Comparée et de Paléontologie mesmerize young visitors with their collection of dinosaur skeletons, including a Triceratops and a Tyrannosaurus rex. Children will also be entranced by the Grande Galerie de l'Évolution, with its vast display illustrating the evolution and subsequent extinction of various organisms. Climate change and sustainability also play a large part in this exhibit. Created for children aged 6–12 and their families in mind, the Children's Gallery, also in the Grande Galerie de l'Évolution, is a hands-on exhibition focusing on biodiversity and man's impact on the environment.

The bookshop is located in the house where Buffon lived until his death in 1788.



Skull of a dimetrodon, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle

10 Jardin des Plantes

57 Rue Cuvier/2 Rue Buffon 75005. **Map** 17 C1. **Tel** 01 40 79 56 01. **M** Jussieu, Austerlitz. **Open** 7:30am–8pm (8am–5:30pm winter) daily.

A treasure to locals in the 5th arrondissement, the Jardin des Plantes comprises a museum, a zoo, botanical gardens, a science lab and a university research centre. Previously known as Jardin de Roi, it started as a medicinal herb garden created by Guy de la Brosse and Jean Hérouard, King Louis XIII's physicians in 1626. After opening to the public in 1640 and offering a free school of botany, chemistry and



The cedar of Lebanon, Jardin des Plantes

anatomy, it quickly attracted renowned scientists, such as the Comte de Buffon (*see opposite*), whose studies were to shape Darwin's views on evolution.

Today, this popular botanical garden is home to three galleries of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, and it includes a small zoo, a gorgeous rose garden and a labyrinth that kids adore. As well as beautiful vistas and walkways flanked by ancient trees and punctuated with statues, the park features a remarkable alpine garden with plants from the Alps, the Himalayas, Corsica and Morocco, and an unrivalled display of wild and herbaceous plants. It also has the first cedar of Lebanon to be planted in France, originally from Britain's Kew Gardens.

11 Fondation Jérôme Seydoux-Pathé

73 Ave des Gobelins 75013. **Map** 17 B4. **Tel** 01 83 79 18 96. **M** Place d'Italie, Les Gobelins. **Open** Salle Charles Pathé & Exhibitions: 1–7pm Tue–Fri, 11:30am–7pm Sat. Research Centre: by appt only. Ciné-Spectacle: 2:30pm Wed (01 83 79 18 96). noon Sat. **w** fondation-jeromeseydoux-pathé.com

The headquarters of the Fondation Jérôme Seydoux-Pathé sits on the site of a mid-19th-century theatre that was transformed into one of Paris's first cinemas in the mid-1900s.

Pathé, a major French film production and distribution company, is the second-oldest operating film company in the world. The foundation is dedicated to the preservation of its legacy and to promoting cinematography. The building has a 68-seat screening room for silent films, plus temporary and permanent collections of films, cameras, projectors, programmes and posters dating back to 1896. It is a treasure trove for film enthusiasts and researchers.

12 Mobilier National et La Manufacture des Gobelins

42 Ave des Gobelins 75013. **Map** 17 B3. **Tel** 01 44 08 53 49. **M** Gobelins. **Open** for guided tours Sat, or groups by appt. Temporary exhibitions: 11am–6pm Tue–Sun. 2:30 & 4pm Sat. Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. **w** mobiliernational.culture.gouv.fr

Originally a dyeing workshop set up in about 1440 by the Gobel brothers, the building became a tapestry factory early in the 17th century. Louis XIV took it over in 1662 and gathered together the greatest craftsmen of the day – carpet weavers, cabinet-makers and silversmiths – to furnish his new palace at Versailles (*see pp250–55*). Working under the direction of court painter Charles Le Brun, 250 Flemish weavers laid the foundations for the factory's international reputation. Today, weavers continue to work in the traditional way but with modern designs, including those of Picasso and Matisse.



Versailles tapestry by Le Brun, La Mobilier National et La Manufacture des Gobelins



Street-by-Street: Luxembourg Quarter

Situated only a few steps from the bustle of St-Germain-des-Prés, this graceful and historic area offers a peaceful haven in the heart of a modern city. The Jardin du Luxembourg and Palais du Luxembourg dominate the quarter. The gardens became fully open to the public in the 19th century under the ownership of the Comte de Provence (later Louis XVIII), when for a small fee, visitors could come in and feast on fruit from the orchard. Today, the gardens, palace and old houses on the streets to the north remain unspoiled and attract many visitors.

To St-Germain-des-Prés



1 Place St-Sulpice

The Fontaine des Quatre Points Cardinaux depicts four church leaders at the cardinal points of the compass. Point also means "never": the leaders were never made cardinals.

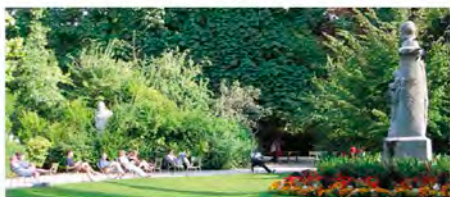
2 ★ St-Sulpice

This Classical church was built over 134 years to Daniel Gittard's plans. It has a façade by the Italian architect Giovanni Servandoni.



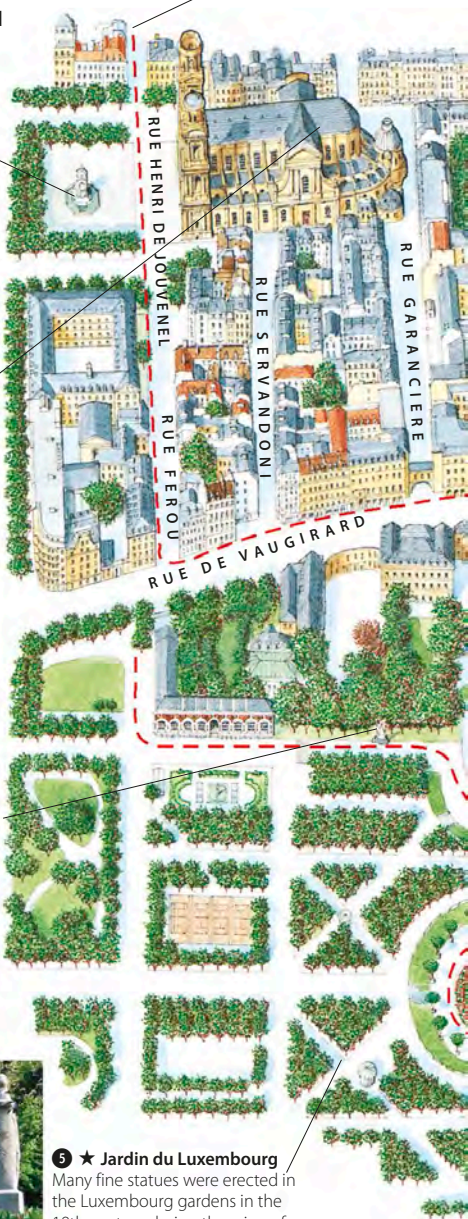
The Monument to Delacroix

(1890) by Jules Dalou is situated near the private gardens of the French Senate. Beneath the bust of the leading Romantic painter Eugène Delacroix are the allegorical figures of Art, Time and Glory.



5 ★ Jardin du Luxembourg

Many fine statues were erected in the Luxembourg gardens in the 19th century during the reign of Louis-Philippe.



The **Rue de Tournon** is full of elegant architecture, boutiques and old bookshops. At No. 12 is the Grand Hôtel d'Entraques, reconstructed by Neveu in the 18th century during Louis XVI's reign.



3 ★ Palais du Luxembourg

In 1794, during the Revolution, the painter Jacques-Louis David was imprisoned here and made sketches for the *Intervention of the Sabine Women*.



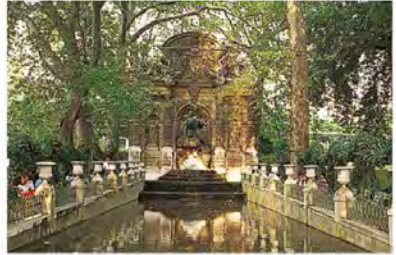
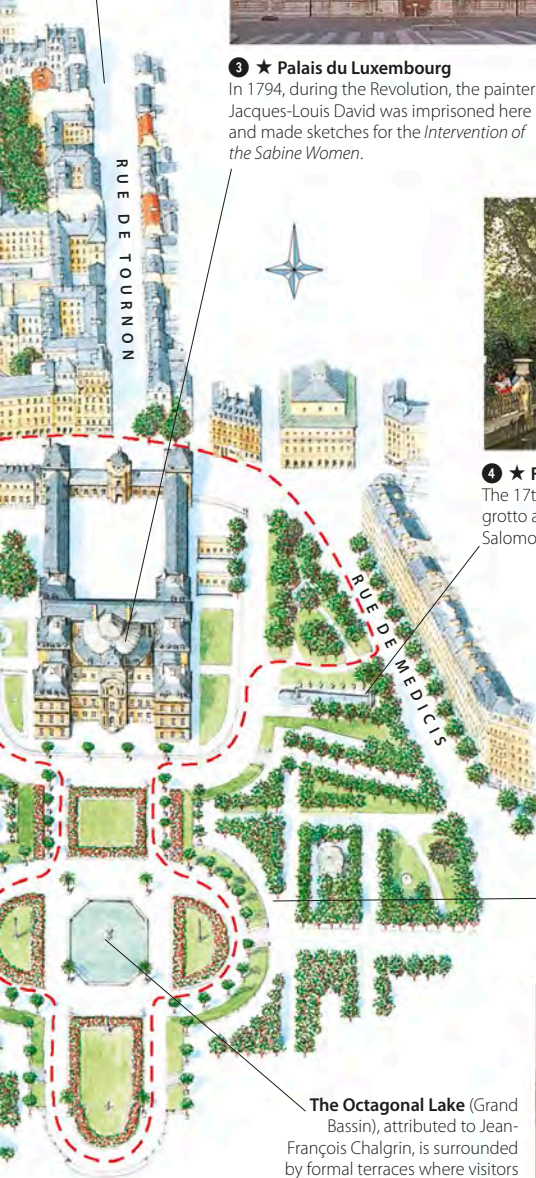
Locator Map

See Central Paris Map pp16–17

Key

— Suggested route

0 metres 100
0 yards 100



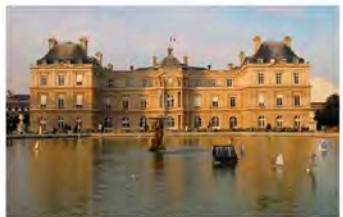
4 ★ Fontaine Médicis

The 17th-century fountain is in the style of an Italian grotto and is thought to have been designed by Salomon de Brosse.

Sainte Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, was a wealthy 5th-century Gallo-Roman landowner. When Paris was invaded by the Huns in AD 451, she prayed with women friends that the city would be spared – their prayers were answered. This statue by Michel-Louis Victor (1845) pays homage to her.



The Octagonal Lake (Grand Bassin), attributed to Jean-François Chalgrin, is surrounded by formal terraces where visitors to the gardens often sunbathe.



1 Place St-Sulpice

75006. **Map** 12 E4. **M** St-Sulpice.

This large square, which is dominated on the east side by the enormous church from which it takes its name, was built in the last half of the 18th century.

Two main features of the square are the Fountain of the Four Bishops by Joachim Visconti (1844) and the pink-flowering chestnut trees. There is also the Café de la Mairie, a rendezvous of writers and students, which is often featured in French films.



Stained-glass window of St-Sulpice

2 St-Sulpice

2 Rue Palatine, Pl St-Sulpice 75006. **Map** 12 E5. **Tel** 01 42 34 59 98. **M** St-Sulpice.

Open 7:30am–7:30pm daily. **T** daily.

Crypt: 3:30pm 2nd & 4th Sun of month (Tel 01 43 25 03 10). **Concerts.**

w paroisse-saint-sulpice-paris.org

It took over a century, from 1646, for this imposing church to be built. The result is a simple two-

storey west front with two tiers of elegant columns. The overall harmony of the building is marred only by the towers, one at each end, which do not match.

Large arched windows fill the interior with light. By the front door are two huge shells given to François I by the Venetian Republic – they rest on bases sculpted by Jean-Baptiste Pigalle.

In the side chapel to the right of the main door are three magnificent murals by Eugène Delacroix: *Jacob Wrestling with the Angel* (see p139), *Heliodorus Driven from the Temple* and *St-Michael Killing the Dragon*. If you are lucky, you can catch an organ recital.

3 Palais du Luxembourg

19 Rue de Vaugirard 75006. **Map** 12 E5.

Tel 01 42 34 20 60 (groups, apply three months in advance); 01 44 54 19 30 (individuals, email visites@senat.fr).

M Odéon. **REB** Luxembourg. **Open** by appt (see above), by guided tour (see below) and during exhibitions, when hours vary. **☑** one Sat each month.

✉ w senat.fr/visite

Now the home of the French Senate, this palace was designed by Salomon de Brosse in the style of Florence's Pitti Palace to remind Marie de Médicis, widow of Henri IV, of her native town. By the time it was finished (1631), Marie had been banished, but it remained a royal palace until the Revolution. In World War II, it was the headquarters of the Luftwaffe. The Musée du Luxembourg, in the east gallery, hosts art exhibitions (see p175).

4 Fontaine Médicis

Jardin du Luxembourg, Rue de Vaugirard 75006. **Map** 12 F5.

REB Luxembourg.

Built in 1624 for Marie de Médicis by an unknown architect, this vigorous Baroque fountain stands at the end of a long pond filled with goldfish. The mythological figures were added much later by Auguste Ottin (1866).

5 Jardin du Luxembourg

Blvd St-Michel/Rue de Vaugirard/Rue Guynemer 75006. **Map** 12 E5.

Tel 01 42 34 23 89 or 01 42 34 20 00.

M Odéon. **REB** Luxembourg. **Open** dawn–dusk daily. **☑** Wed (Apr–Oct).

☑ w senat.fr/visite

A green oasis covering 25 ha (60 acres) in the heart of the Left Bank, this is one of the most popular parks in Paris. The beautifully sculpted gardens are centred around the Palais du Luxembourg and feature an octagonal basin that is often surrounded by children sailing their toy boats.

The Jardin du Luxembourg was created at the request of Marie de Médicis between 1612 and 1631. Homesick for her hometown of Florence, she had it designed to remind her of the Boboli Gardens. The original garden measured 8 ha (20 acres), and remaining today are the large pond, the Fontaine Médicis and 2,000 elm trees.

Statues were placed around the park around 1848, and they include those of the queens of France, famous French women – Sainte Genevieve, patron of Paris, is an impressive example – and, later, famous writers and artists, too, totalling 106 statues.

The garden is a great space for children, with activities such as a puppet theatre starring the famous character Guignol, a fenced-in playground, a carousel and tennis courts. Adults can play chess or bridge, wander through the open-air photography exhibitions or grab a chair and enjoy a free concert.



Sculptures on the Palais du Luxembourg

6 Institut Catholique de Paris

21 Rue d'Assas 75006. **Map** 12 D5. **Tel** 01 44 39 52 00. **M** St-Placide, Rennes. Musée Bible et Terre Sainte **Open** Call to check times. **Tel** 01 45 44 09 55. **W** icp.fr

Founded in 1875, this is one of the most distinguished teaching institutions in France with some 23,000 students. It also houses a small museum, the Musée Bible et Terre Sainte, which displays numerous objects excavated in the Holy Land. They give an interesting insight into daily life in Palestine throughout the ages.

7 St-Joseph-des-Carmes

70 Rue de Vaugirard 75006. **Map** 12 D5. **Tel** 01 45 44 89 77. **M** St-Placide. **Open** 9:30am–1:30pm Mon, Tue & Fri, 11am–6pm Wed, 9:30am–7pm Thu. **Closed** Easter Mon, Pentecost. **f** various times. **♿** restricted. **📱** 3pm Sat. **W** sjdc.fr

Completed in 1620, this church was built as the chapel for a Carmelite convent but was used as a prison during the Revolution. In 1792, more than a hundred priests met a grisly end in the church's courtyard as part of the September Massacres (see pp32–3). Their remains are now in the crypt.



Facade of St-Joseph-des-Carmes, a site of the September Massacres in 1792



Carpeaux's fountain sculpture

8 Musée du Luxembourg

19 Rue de Vaugirard 75006. **Map** 12 E5. **Tel** 01 40 13 62 00. **M** St-Sulpice. **REB** Luxembourg. **Open** 10am–7:30pm daily (to 10pm Mon & Fri). Times vary depending on exhibitions; check website ahead of visit. **Closed** 1 May & 25 Dec. **♿** **📱** **📺** **📺** **📺** **📺** **W** museeduluxembourg.fr

In 1615, under the orders of Marie de Médicis, architect Salomon de Brosse built the Palais du Luxembourg. The two adjoining galleries were created to hang the Queen's collection of paintings by Rubens. In 1750, the east wing became France's first public gallery, housing works by artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Van Dyck and Rembrandt. Following extensive renovations, today it hosts impressive temporary exhibitions.

9 Fontaine de l'Observatoire

Ave de l'Observatoire/Rue d'Assas. **Map** 16 E2. **REB** Port Royal.

Situated at the southern tip of the Jardin du Luxembourg, this is one of the liveliest fountains in Paris. Made of bronze, it has four women holding aloft a globe representing four continents –

a fifth, Oceania, was left out for reasons of symmetry. There are some subsidiary figures, including dolphins, horses and a turtle. The sculpture was erected in 1873 by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux.

10 Val-de-Grâce

1 Pl Alphonse-Laveran 75005. **Map** 16 F2. **Tel** 01 40 51 51 92. **M** Gobelins. **REB** Port Royal. **Open** noon–6pm Tue–Thu, Sat–Sun. **f** frequent, pm; 11am Sun (except Aug). **📱** by appt noon–6pm Tue, Wed, Sat & Sun (01 40 51 51 92). Museum: **Open** as church. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. Concerts. **W** valdegrace.org

One of France's most beautiful churches, Val-de-Grâce was built for Anne of Austria (wife of Louis XIII) in thanks for the birth of her son. Young Louis XIV laid the first stone in 1645. François Mansart is the great architect behind it.

The church is noted for its imposing lead-and-gilt dome, which stands at an impressive 41 m (135 ft). In the cupola is Pierre Mignard's fresco, with over 200 triple-life-size figures. The six huge marble columns that frame the altar are similar to those at St Peter's in Rome. Henrietta of France (wife of Charles I) is buried here, along with 26 members of the French royal family.

Today, the church is part of a military hospital complex, which also houses a museum of military medicine.

11 Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines

60 Blvd St-Michel. **Map** 16 F1. **Tel** 01 40 51 91 39. **REB** Luxembourg. Museum: **Open** 1:30–6pm Tue–Fri, 10am–12:30pm & 2–5pm Sat. Times vary in Jul & Aug. **Closed** public hols. **📱** **📱** call 01 40 51 92 90 to request a visit. **W** musee.mines-paristech.fr

Louis XIV set up the School of Mines in 1783 to train mining engineers. Today, it is one of the most prestigious *grandes écoles* – schools that provide the elite for the civil service and professions. It also houses the national Musée de Minéralogie.



MONTPARNASSE

This historic area takes its name from the Mount Parnassus of Ancient Greece, the home of Apollo, god of poetry and music. After 1910, Paris's artistic community moved from Montmartre to Montparnasse, where they would frequent cafés such as La Closerie des Lilas and La Coupole. These days, Montparnasse has gone upmarket, but the intellectual and arty crowd still congregates

in these legendary cafés, and in art galleries such as the Fondation Cartier, where the building is as much a work of art as the exhibitions themselves. The Tour de Montparnasse offers panoramic views of the city, and Montparnasse Cemetery is the final resting place for some of the famous artists and writers who gathered here, such as Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Man Ray.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 3 Rue Campagne- Première
- 9 Notre-Dame du Travail
- 11 Catacombes de Paris
- 12 Observatoire de Paris

Modern Architecture

- 5 Tour Montparnasse

Historic Cafés and Restaurants

- 1 La Coupole
- 8 La Closerie des Lilas

Cemeteries

- 4 Cimetière du Montparnasse
pp182-3

Museums and Galleries

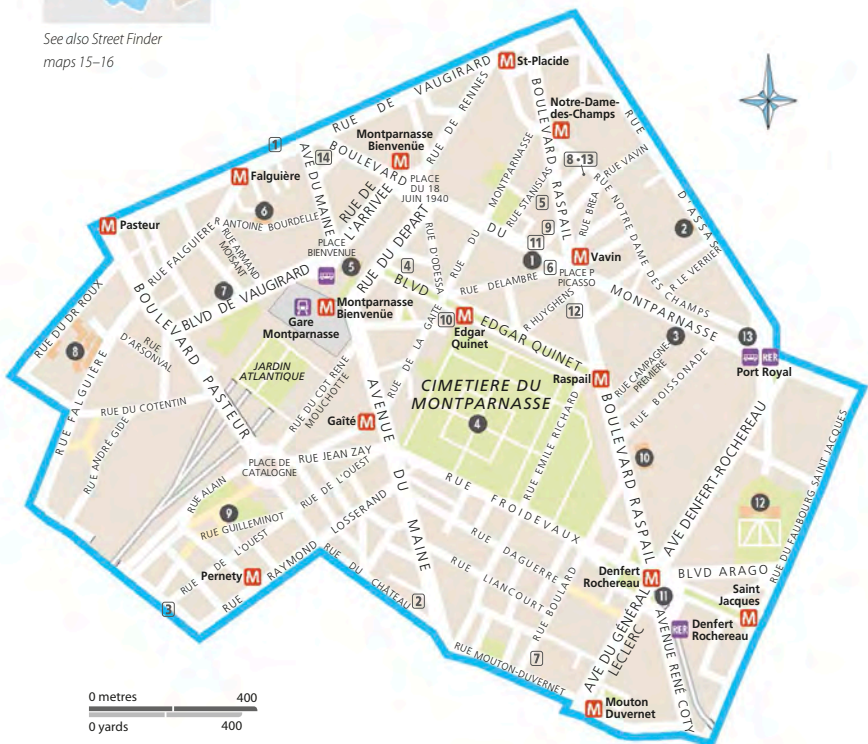
- 2 Musée Zadkine
- 6 Musée Antoine Bourdelle
- 7 Musée de la Poste
- 8 Institut Pasteur
- 10 Fondation Cartier

Restaurants *see pp305-6*

- 1 L'Arbre de Sel
- 2 L'Assiette
- 3 La Cantine du Troquet
- 4 La Cerisaie
- 5 Chez Marcel
- 6 Le Dôme
- 7 Le Jeu de Quilles
- 8 Moustache
- 9 Le Parc aux Cerfs
- 10 Le Plomb du Cantal
- 11 Le Sélect
- 12 Tavola di Gio
- 13 Le Timbre
- 14 Les Zazous



See also Street Finder maps 15-16



Street-by-Street: Montparnasse

Renowned for its mix of art and high living, Montparnasse continues to live up to its name: Mount Parnassus was the mountain dedicated by the ancient Greeks to Apollo, god of poetry, music and beauty. That mix was especially potent in the 1920s and 1930s, when such artists and writers as Picasso, Hemingway, Cocteau, Giacometti, Matisse and Modigliani were to be seen in the local bars, cafés and cabarets.



4 ★ Cimetière du Montparnasse

This fine sculpture, *The Separation of a Couple* by De Max, stands in the smallest of the city's major cemeteries.



The Théâtre Montparnasse at No. 31, has fully restored original 1880s decor.

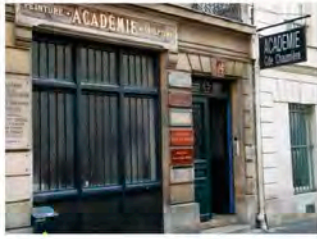


5 ★ Tour Montparnasse

One of Europe's tallest tower blocks rests on 56 piles that extend 62 m (203 ft) below the surface.



Académie de la Grande-Chaumière at No. 14 offers tuition in painting and sculpture. Former students of note include Alberto Giacometti and Amedeo Modigliani.



Locator Map
See Central Paris Map pp16-17



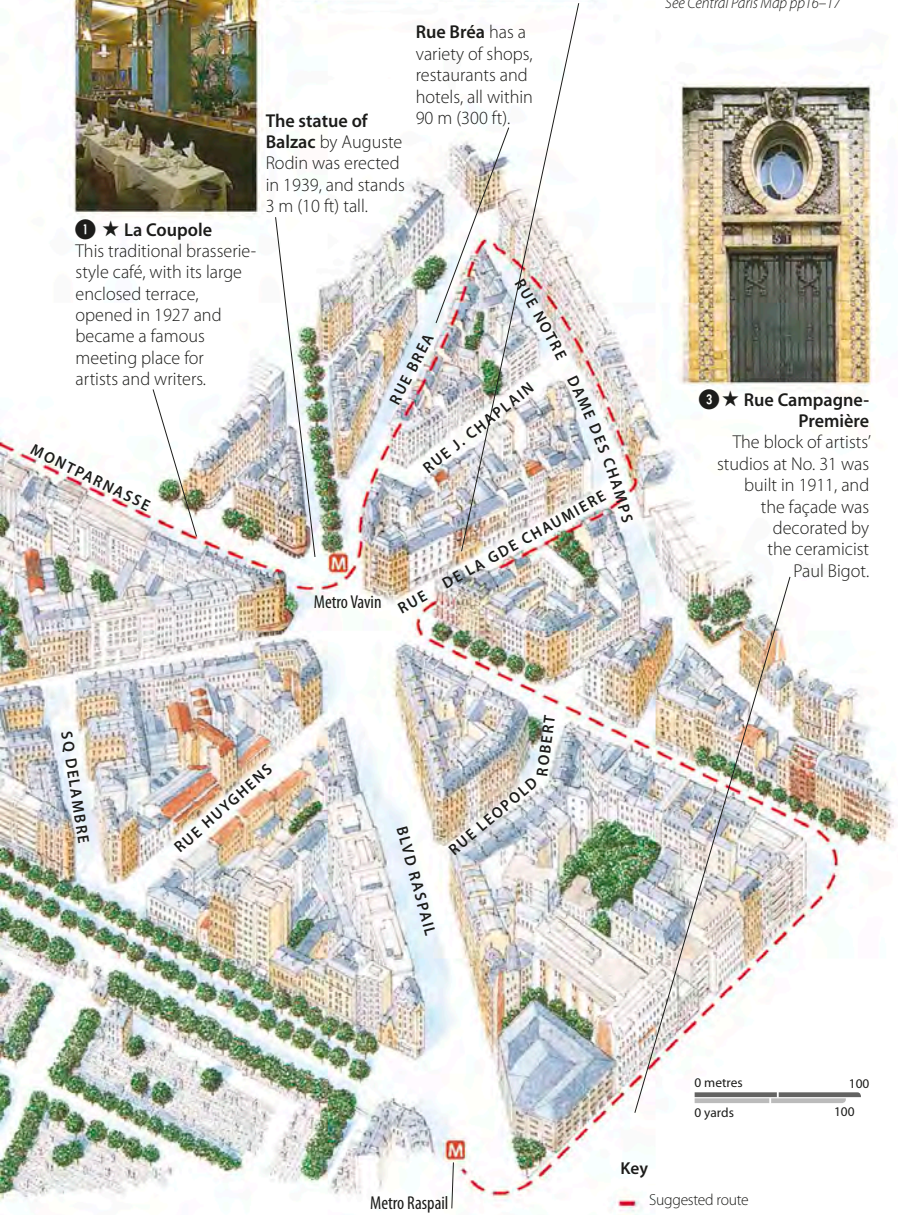
1 ★ La Coupole
This traditional brasserie-style café, with its large enclosed terrace, opened in 1927 and became a famous meeting place for artists and writers.

The statue of Balzac by Auguste Rodin was erected in 1939, and stands 3 m (10 ft) tall.

Rue Bréa has a variety of shops, restaurants and hotels, all within 90 m (300 ft).



3 ★ Rue Campagne-Première
The block of artists' studios at No. 31 was built in 1911, and the façade was decorated by the ceramicist Paul Bigot.



Key
— Suggested route

1 La Coupole

102 Blvd du Montparnasse 75014.

Map 16 D2. **Tel** 01 43 20 14 20.

M Vavin, Montparnasse. **Open** 8am–11pm daily (to midnight Sat & Sun). See *Where to Eat and Drink* p305.

Established in 1927, this historic café-restaurant and dance hall underwent a face-lift in the 1980s. Its red velvet seats and famous columns, decorated by various artists, have survived. Among its clientele have been Jean-Paul Sartre, Josephine Baker and Roman Polanski.

2 Musée Zadkine

100 bis Rue d'Assas 75116. **Map** 16 E1.

Tel 01 55 42 77 20. **M** Notre-Dame-des-Champs. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun. **Closed** public hols. by appt, Tel 01 49 54 75 92. limited.

w zadkine.paris.fr

The Russian-born sculptor Ossip Zadkine lived here from 1928 until his death in 1967. The small house, studio and garden contain his works. Here he produced his great commemorative sculpture, *Ville Détruite*, commissioned by Rotterdam after World War II, and two monuments to Vincent Van Gogh, one for Holland and one for Auvers-sur-Oise, where Van Gogh died. The museum's works span the development of Zadkine's style, from his Cubist beginnings to Expressionism and Abstractionism.

3 Rue Campagne-Première

75014. **Map** 16 E2. **M** Raspail.

This street has some interesting Art Deco buildings and a long artistic tradition. Modigliani, ravaged by opium and tuberculosis, lived at No. 3 during his last years. Between the wars many artists resided here, such as Picasso, Joan Miró and Kandinsky.

4 Cimetière du Montparnasse

See pp182–3.

5 Tour Montparnasse

33 Ave du Maine 75014. **Map** 15 C2.

M Montparnasse-Bienvenue. **Tel** 01 45 38 52 56. **Open** Apr–Sep: 9:30am–11:30pm daily; Oct–Mar: 9:30am–10:30pm daily (to 11pm Fri & Sat); last elevator 30 mins before closing.

w tourmontparnasse56.com

This was Europe's largest office block when it was built in 1973 as the focal point of a new business sector. At 210 m (690 ft) high, it totally dominates the area's skyline. The views from the 56th floor are spectacular – up to 40 km (25 miles) on a clear day. The tower also has Europe's fastest lift (56 floors in 38 seconds) and a panoramic bar.

6 Musée Antoine Bourdelle

18 Rue Antoine Bourdelle 75015.

Map 15 B1. **Tel** 01 49 54 73 73.

M Montparnasse-Bienvenue.

Open 10am–6pm Tue–Sun.

Closed public hols. limited.

w bourdelle.paris.fr

The prolific sculptor Antoine Bourdelle lived and worked in the studio here from 1884 until his death in 1929. The house, studio and garden are now a museum devoted to his life and work. Among the 900 sculptures on display are the original plaster casts of his monumental works planned for wide public squares. They are housed in the Great



Sculptures in the Great Hall of the Musée Antoine Bourdelle



Panoramic view of Paris from the 56th floor of Tour Montparnasse

Hall in an extension and include the group of sculptures for the relief decoration of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

7 Musée de la Poste

34 Blvd de Vaugirard 75015. **Map** 15 B2.

Tel 01 42 79 24 24 or 01 53 71 98 49.

M Montparnasse-Bienvenue.

Closed for renovations until 2018; temporary exhibitions at various venues in Paris meanwhile, see website. by appt. Library.

w ladresseemuseedelaposte.fr

Every conceivable aspect of the history of the French postal service and methods of transport is covered in this well laid-out collection. There is even a room devoted to mail delivery in times of war – carrier pigeons were used during the Franco-Prussian War with postmarks stamped on their wings. Postage stamp art is displayed in the gallery.

8 Institut Pasteur

25–28 Rue du Docteur Roux 75015.

Map 15 A2. **Tel** 01 45 68 80 00.

M Pasteur. **Open** for tours only, 2–5:30pm Mon–Fri. **Closed** Aug, public hols. 2, 3 & 4pm; ID required.

Tours of 10+ people: apply 3 months in advance (01 45 68 82 83 or musee@pasteur.fr). **w** pasteur.fr

The Institut Pasteur, France's leading medical research centre, was founded by the scientist


Louis Pasteur in 1888–9. He discovered the process of milk pasteurization, as well as vaccines against rabies and anthrax. The centre houses a museum that includes a reconstruction of Pasteur's apartment and laboratory. It was designed by his grandchildren (also scientists) and is faithful to the original down to the last detail. Pasteur's tomb is in a basement crypt built in the style of a small Byzantine chapel. The tomb of Dr Emile Roux, who discovered the treatment for diphtheria, is in the garden. The institute has laboratories for pure and applied research, lecture theatres, a reference section, and a hospital established to apply Pasteur's theories. There is also a library – the institute's original building from 1888 – where research into AIDS is carried out, led by pioneering Professor Luc Montagnier, who discovered the HIV virus in 1983.

9 Notre-Dame du Travail

36 Rue Guilleminot 75014. **Map** 15 B3. **Tel** 01 44 10 72 92. **M** Pernety. **Open** 7:30am–7:45pm Mon–Fri, 9am–7:30pm Sat, 8:30am–7:30pm Sun. **†** 9am, 12:15pm, 7pm Mon–Fri (only at 7pm on Wed during school hols); 6:30pm Sat; 9am (in Portuguese), 10:45am, 6pm Sun (in Latin). **w** notredamedutravail.net


This church dates from 1901 and is made of an unusual mix of materials: stone, rubble and bricks over a riveted steel and iron framework. It was the creation of Father Soulangue-Boudin, a priest who organized cooperatives and sought to reconcile labour and capitalism. Local parishioners raised the money for its construction, but lack of funds meant that many features, such as the bell towers, were never built. On the façade hangs the Sebastopol Bell, a trophy from the Crimean War given to the people of the Plaisance district by Napoleon III. The Art Nouveau interior has been completely restored and features paintings of saints.

10 Fondation Cartier

261 Blvd Raspail 75014. **Map** 16 E3. **Tel** 01 42 18 56 50. **M** Raspail. **Open** 11am–8pm Tue–Sun (to 10pm Tue). **Closed** 1 Jan, 25 Dec.  **w** fondation.cartier.com

This foundation for contemporary art is housed in a building designed by architect Jean Nouvel. He has created an air of transparency and light, as well as incorporating a cedar of Lebanon planted in 1823 by François-René de Chateaubriand. The structure complements the nature of the exhibitions of progressive art, which showcase personal, group or thematic displays, often including works by young unknowns.

11 Catacombes de Paris

1 Ave du Colonel Henri Rol-Tanguy 75014. **Map** 16 E4. **Tel** 01 43 22 47 63. **M** Denfert-Rochereau. **Open** 10am–8:30pm Tue–Sun, booking strongly advised. **Closed** public hols.  **w** catacombes.paris.fr

In 1786 a monumental project began here: the removal of the millions of skulls and bones from the unsanitary city cemetery in Les Halles to the quarries at the base of the three "mountains": Montparnasse, Montrouge and Montsouris.

During World War II, the French Resistance set up its headquarters here. Above the door outside are the words "Stop! This is the empire of death."



Skulls and bones stored in the Catacombes de Paris

12 Observatoire de Paris

77 Ave Denfert-Rochereau 75014. **Map** 16 E3. **Tel** 01 40 51 22 21 (2–4pm Mon–Fri). **M** Denfert-Rochereau. **Closed** to the public for renovations; call for latest details.  **w** obsppm.fr

In 1667 Louis XIV was persuaded by his scientists and astronomers that France needed a royal observatory. Building began on 21 June, the day of summer solstice, and took five years to complete.

One of the leading astronomy centres in the world, research undertaken here included the calculation of the exact dimensions of the solar system in 1672, calculations of the dimensions of longitude, the mapping of the moon in 1679 and the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846.



The façade of the Observatoire

13 La Closerie des Lilas

171 Blvd du Montparnasse 75014. **Map** 16 E2. **Tel** 01 40 51 34 50. **M** Vavin. **BBB** Port Royal. **Open** Piano bar: 11–1:30am, restaurant: noon–2:30pm & 7–11pm, brasserie: noon–12:30am. **w** closeriedeslilas.fr

Lenin, Trotsky, Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald all frequented the Montparnasse bars, but the Closerie was their favourite. Much of Hemingway's novel *The Sun Also Rises* takes place here – he wrote it on the terrace in just six weeks. Today the terrace is ringed with trees and the area is more elegant than in the 1920s, but much of the original decor remains.

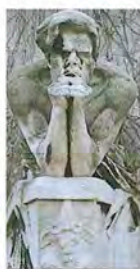
4 Cimetière du Montparnasse

The Montparnasse Cemetery was planned by Napoleon outside the city walls to replace the numerous, congested small cemeteries within the old city, viewed as a health hazard at the turn of the 19th century. It was opened in 1824 and became the resting place of many illustrious Parisians, particularly Left Bank personalities. Like all French cemeteries, it is divided into rigidly aligned paths forming blocks or divisions. The Rue Emile Richard cuts it into two parts, the Grand Cimetière and the Petit Cimetière.



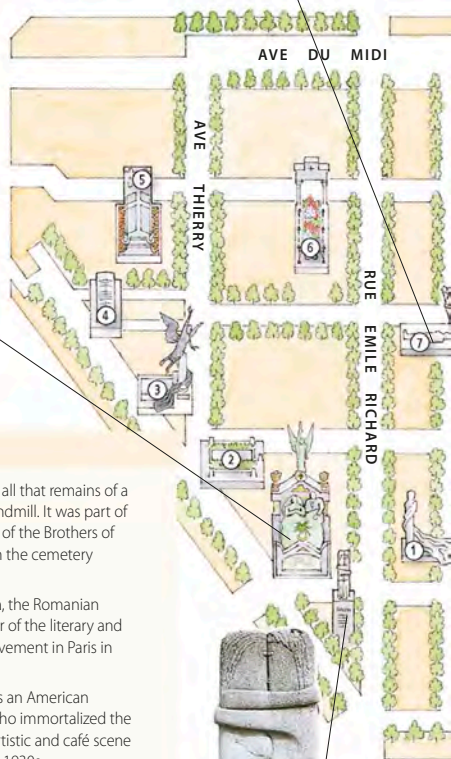
★ Charles Pigeon Family Tomb

This wonderfully pompous Belle Epoque tomb depicts the French industrialist and inventor in bed with his wife.



★ Charles Baudelaire Cenotaph

This is a monument to the great poet and critic (1821–67), author of *The Flowers of Evil*.



KEY

① **Charles-Augustin Sainte-Beuve** was a critic of the French Romantic generation, and is generally described as the “father of modern criticism”.

② **André Citroën**, an engineer and industrialist who died in 1935, founded the famous French car firm.

③ **Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi** was the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty (1886) in New York.

④ **Alfred Dreyfus** was a Jewish army officer whose unjust trial for treason in 1894 provoked a political and social scandal.

⑤ **The Pétain family tomb** contains the wife of the marshal who collaborated with the Germans during World War II. Pétain himself is buried on Ile d'Yeu, where he was imprisoned.

⑥ **Guy de Maupassant** was a 19th-century novelist.

⑦ **Samuel Beckett**, the great Irish playwright renowned for *Waiting for Godot*, spent most of his life in Paris. He died in 1989.

⑧ **The Tower** is all that remains of a 17th-century windmill. It was part of the old property of the Brothers of Charity on which the cemetery was built.

⑨ **Tristen Tzara**, the Romanian writer, was leader of the literary and artistic Dada movement in Paris in the 1920s.

⑩ **Man Ray** was an American photographer who immortalized the Montparnasse artistic and café scene in the 1920s and 1930s.

⑪ **Charles Baudelaire**, the 19th-century poet, is buried here in his detested stepfather's family tomb, along with his beloved mother.

⑫ **Chaïm Soutine**, a poor Jewish Lithuanian, was a Montparnasse Bohemian painter of the 1920s. He was a friend of the Italian artist Modigliani.

⑬ **Camille Saint-Saëns**, the pianist, organist and composer who died in 1921, was one of France's great post-Romantic musicians.



The Kiss by Brancusi

This is the famous Primitivo-Cubist sculpture (a response to Rodin's *Kiss*) by the great Romanian artist, who died in 1957 and is buried just off the Rue Emile Richard.

★ **Serge Gainsbourg**

The French singer, composer and pop icon of the 1970s and 1980s is best known for his wistful and irreverent songs. He was married to the actress Jane Birkin.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

3 Blvd Edgar Quinet.

Map 16 D3.

Tel 01 44 10 86 50.

Open Mid-Mar–mid-Nov:

8am–6pm Mon–Fri, 8:30am–6pm

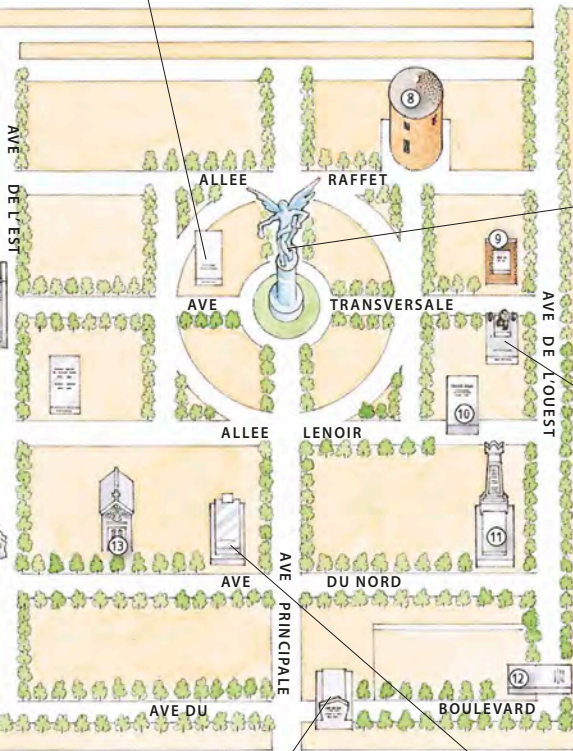
Sat, 9am–6pm Sun; mid-Nov–

mid-Mar closes 5:30pm. ♿ ♿

Transport

M Edgar Quinet. **bus** 28, 58, 68, 82, 83, 88, 91 to Port Royal.

RER Port Royal. **P** Rue Campagne-Prémière, Blvd St-Jacques.



Génie du Sommeil Eternel

Horace Daillion's wistful bronze *Angel of Eternal Sleep* (1902) is the cemetery's centrepiece.



Henri Laurens

The French sculptor (1885–1954) was a leading figure in the Cubist movement.

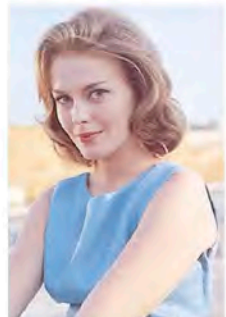


★ **Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir**

The famous existentialist couple, undisputed leaders of the post-war literary scene, lie here close to their Left Bank haunts.

Jean Seberg

The Hollywood actress, chosen by Jean-Luc Godard as the star for his film *A Bout de Souffle*, was the epitome of American blonde beauty, youth and candour.





INVALIDES AND EIFFEL TOWER QUARTER

On the Left Bank of the Seine, this quarter in the 7th arrondissement is full of splendid government buildings: members of Parliament make laws in the Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon, modelled on the Grand Trianon de Versailles, while the Prime Minister lives in the elegant Hôtel Matignon. The government theme continues with the

Hôtel des Invalides, with its stunning golden dome, a major landmark. Built as a military hospital and home for French war veterans, it now houses Napoleon's tomb and several military history museums. But the reason most people visit the area is to ascend the Eiffel Tower, which also provides a spectacular light show every night.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 6 Hôtel des Invalides
- 8 Hôtel Matignon
- 9 Le Bon Marché
- 12 Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon
- 13 Rue Cler
- 16 Champ-de-Mars
- 18 No. 29 Avenue Rapp
- 19 Ecole Militaire

Church and Temples

- 1 Dôme des Invalides pp188–9
- 2 St-Louis-des-Invalides
- 11 Sainte-Clotilde

Modern Architecture

- 20 UNESCO

Monuments and Fountains

- 17 Eiffel Tower pp196–7

Museums and Galleries

- 3 Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération
- 4 Musée de l'Armée
- 5 Musée des Plans-Reliefs
- 7 Musée Rodin
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- 1 L'Affable
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- 5 La Billebaude
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- 8 Les Cocottes de Christian Constant
- 9 Coutume
- 10 David Toutain
- 11 Le Florimond
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- 13 Le Jules Verne
- 14 Pasco
- 15 Au Petit Sud Ouest
- 16 Le Troquet
- 17 La Villa Corse



See also Street Finder maps 10, 11



Street-by-Street: Invalides

The imposing *Hôtel des Invalides*, from which the area takes its name, was built from 1671 to 1676 by Louis XIV for his wounded and homeless veterans and as a monument to his own glory. At its centre, the glittering golden roof of the Sun King's *Dôme des Invalides* marks the final resting place of Napoleon Bonaparte. The emperor's body was brought here from St Helena in 1840, 19 years after he died, and placed inside the majestic sarcophagus, designed by Joachim Visconti, that lies at the centre of the *Dôme's* circular glass-topped crypt. Just to the east of the *Hôtel* on the corner of the *Boulevard des Invalides*, the superb *Musée Rodin* offers artistic relief from the pomp and circumstance of the surrounding area.

The **façade** of the *Hôtel* is 196 m (645 ft) long and is topped by dormer windows, each decorated in the shape of a different trophy. A head of Hercules sits above the central entrance.



4 ★ Musée de l'Armée

This vast museum covers military history from the Stone Age to World War II. It contains the third-largest collection of armour in the world.



3 ★ Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération

The Order was set up to honour feats of heroism during World War II.

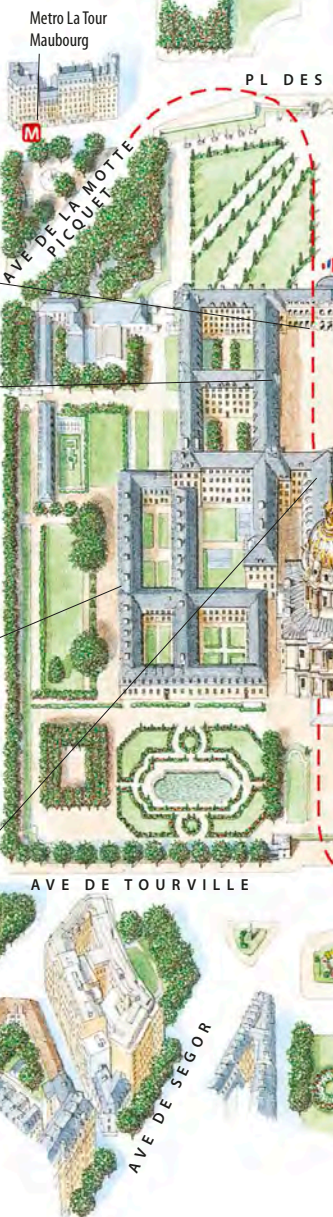


2 ★ St-Louis-des-Invalides

From St-Louis, the soldier's chapel, it is possible to see into the *Dôme*, which was built as Louis XIV's private chapel.

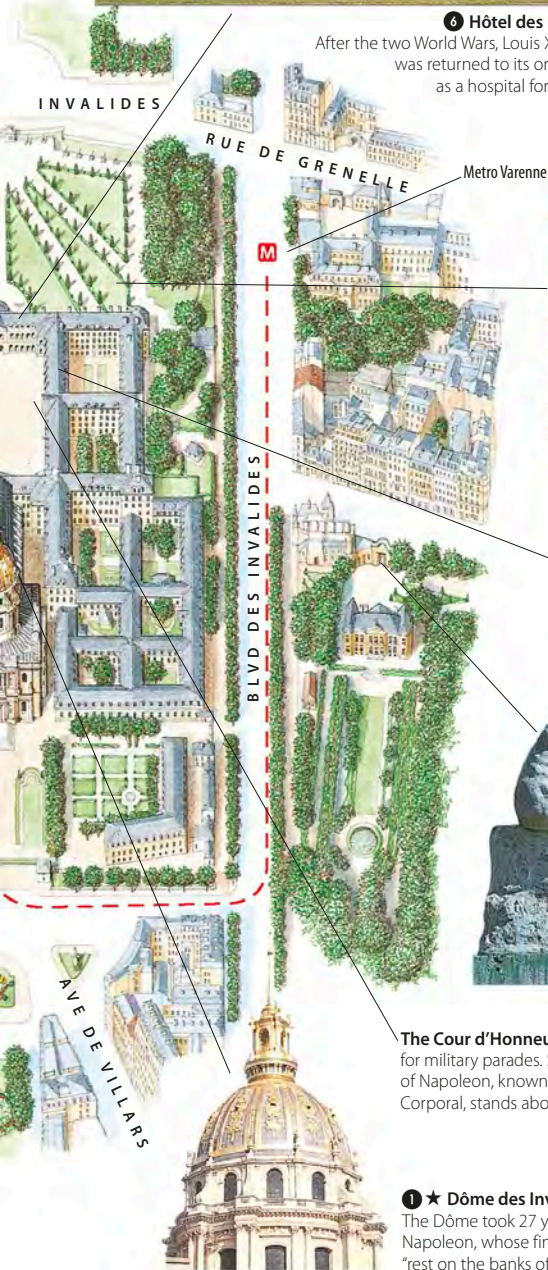


General de Gaulle's Liberation Order and compass



**Locator Map**

See Central Paris Map pp16–17

**6 Hôtel des Invalides**

After the two World Wars, Louis XIV's *Hôtel* was returned to its original use as a hospital for veterans.

Key

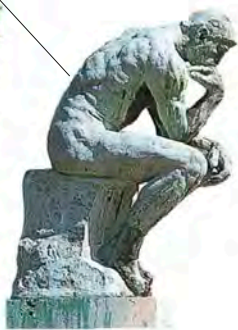
— Suggested route



The Invalides gardens were designed by de Cotte in 1704 and are lined by bronze cannons from the 17th and 18th centuries.

5 Musées des Plans-Reliefs

This museum contains military models of forts and towns, as well as a display on model-making.

**7 ★ Musée Rodin**

By the time he died in 1917, Auguste Rodin had revolutionized the art of sculpture. All his key works, including *The Thinker* (c.1880), are on display.

The Cour d'Honneur is still used for military parades. Seurre's statue of Napoleon, known as the Little Corporal, stands above the south side.

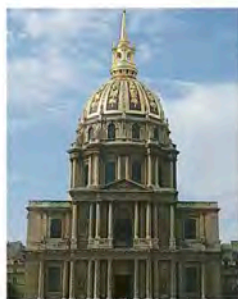
1 ★ Dôme des Invalides and Napoleon's Tomb

The Dôme took 27 years to build. In the crypt lies Napoleon, whose final wish was to have his ashes "rest on the banks of the Seine".

● Dôme des Invalides

Jules Hardouin-Mansart was asked in 1676 by the Sun King, Louis XIV, to build the Dôme des Invalides among the existing buildings of the Invalides military complex. A soldiers' church had already been built, but the Dôme was to be reserved for the exclusive use of the Sun King and for the location of royal tombs. The resulting masterpiece complements the surrounding buildings and is one of the greatest examples of 17th-century French architecture.

After Louis XIV's death, plans to bury the royal family in the church were abandoned, and it became a monument to Bourbon glory. In 1840 Louis-Philippe decided to install Napoleon's remains in the crypt, and the addition of the tombs of Vauban, Marshal Foch and other figures of military prominence have since turned this church into a French military memorial.



Gilded Dome

The cupola was first gilded in 1706.

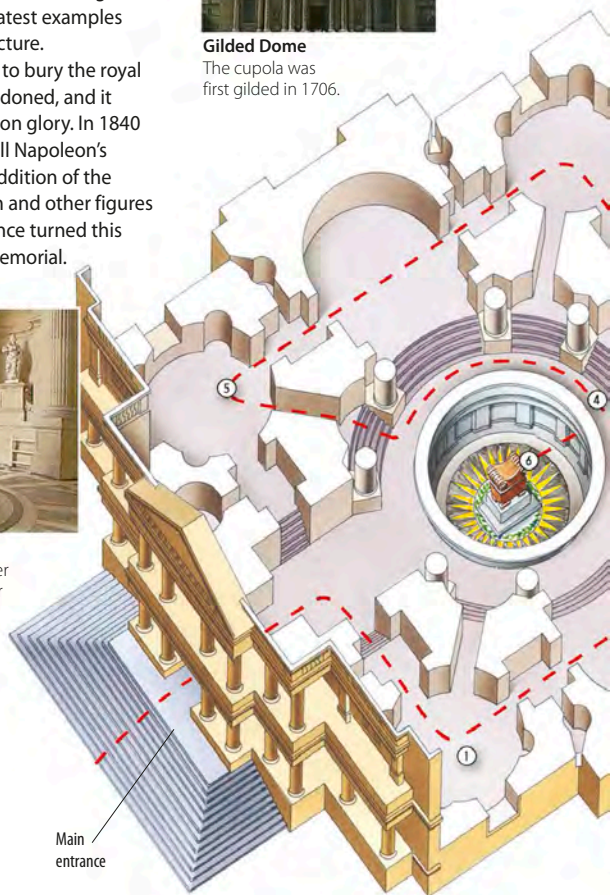


① Tomb of Joseph Bonaparte

The sarcophagus of Napoleon's older brother, the King of Naples and later of Spain, is in the side chapel to the right as visitors enter.

Key

— Tour route



Main entrance

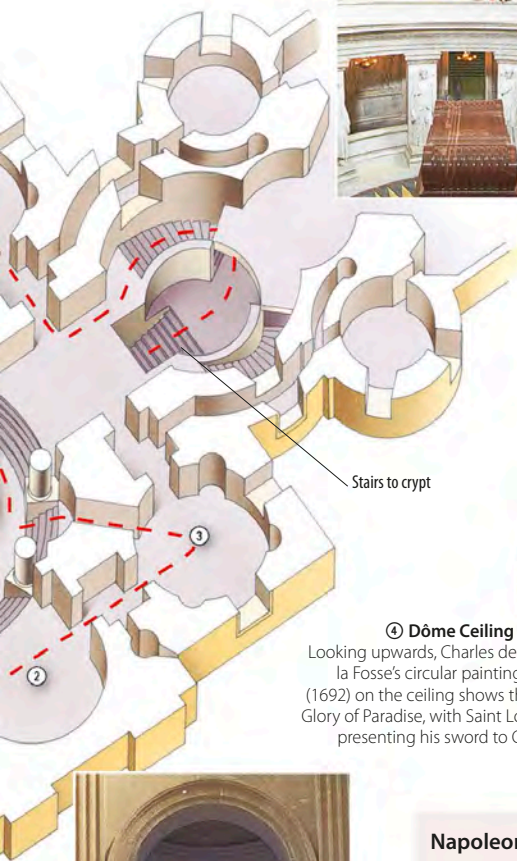


② Memorial to Vauban

Commissioned by Napoleon I in 1808, this contains an urn with Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban's heart. He was Louis XIV's great military architect and engineer who died in 1707. His long military career culminated in his appointment as Marshal of France in 1703. He revolutionized siege warfare when he introduced his ricochet-batteries. His reclining figure by Antoine Etex lies on top of the memorial, mourned by Science and War.

② Glass Gallery

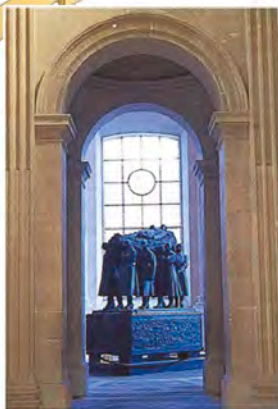
Access to the glass-topped crypt containing Napoleon's tomb is by the curved stairs in front of the altar. The glass partition behind the altar separates the Dôme from the older Invalides chapel beyond.



Stairs to crypt

④ Dôme Ceiling

Looking upwards, Charles de la Fosse's circular painting (1692) on the ceiling shows the Glory of Paradise, with Saint Louis presenting his sword to Christ.



③ Tomb of Marshal Foch

Ferdinand Foch's imposing bronze tomb was built by Paul Landowski in 1937.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

6 Blvd des Invalides, Esplanade des Invalides. **Map** 11 A4. **Tel** 08 10 11 33 99. Hôtel National des Invalides: **Open** Apr–Oct: 10am–6pm daily (Jul & Aug: to 7pm; Apr–Sep: to 9pm Tue); Nov–Mar: 10am–5pm daily. **Closed** 1st Mon of month, 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. limited (01 47 05 36 47). groups. musee-armee.fr

Transport

M La Tour-Maubourg, Varenne. 28, 63, 69, 80, 82, 83, 87, 92, 93 to Les Invalides. **REB** Invalides. Tour Eiffel. **P** Rue de Constantine.

⑤ St Jérôme's Chapel

Passing across the centre of the church, the side chapel to the left of the main entrance contains the tomb of Napoleon's younger brother, Jérôme, King of Westphalia, presenting his sword to Christ.

Napoleon's Return

King Louis-Philippe decided to bring the Emperor Napoleon's body back from St Helena (see pp34–5) as a gesture of reconciliation to the Republican and Bonapartist parties contesting his regime. The Dôme des Invalides, with its historical and military associations, was an obvious choice for Napoleon's final resting place. His body was encased in six coffins and finally placed in the crypt in 1861, in the culmination of a grand ceremony which was attended by Napoleon III.





The Invalides main entrance

6 Hôtel des Invalides

6 Blvd des Invalides, Esplanade des Invalides 75007. **Map** 11 A3. **Tel** 08 10 11 33 99. **M** La Tour-Maubourg, Varenne. **Open** 7:30am–7pm daily (Apr–Sep; to 9pm Tue). Last adm: 15 min before closing. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. musee-armee.fr

Founded by Louis XIV, this was the first military hospital and home for French war veterans and disabled soldiers who had hitherto been reduced to begging. The decree for building this vast complex was signed in 1670, and construction, following the designs of Libéral Bruand, was finished five years later.

Today, the Classical façade is one of the most impressive sights in Paris, with its four storeys, cannon in the forecourt, garden and tree-lined esplanade stretching to the Seine. The south side leads to St-Louis-des-Invalides, the soldiers' church, which backs on to the magnificent Dôme des Invalides of Jules Hardouin-Mansart. The dome was regilded in 1989.

7 Musée Rodin

79 Rue de Varenne 75007. **Map** 11 B3. **Tel** 01 44 18 61 10. **M** Varenne. **Open** 10am–5:45pm Tue–Sun (to 8:45pm Wed). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. **restricted** **occas.** musee-rodin.fr

Auguste Rodin, widely regarded as one of the greatest French sculptors

of the 19th century, lived and worked in the elegant Hôtel Biron from 1908 until his death in 1917. In return for a state-owned flat and studio, Rodin agreed to leave his work to the nation. Some 300 works from Rodin's collection can now be seen in the museum. The garden consists of a rose garden, an ornamental garden and a relaxation area with benches, and contains some of Rodin's most celebrated sculptures: *The Thinker*, *The Burghers of Calais*, *The Gates of Hell* and *Balzac*. Spread across 18 rooms, the museum combines a chronology of Rodin's creative development with a thematic exploration of his workshop. It has even re-created a space exactly as it was when Rodin lived and worked here.

8 Hôtel Matignon

57 Rue de Varenne 75007. **Map** 11 C4. **Tel** 01 42 75 80 00. **M** Solférino, Rue du Bac. **Closed** to the public, but garden open to public 1st Sat of each month.

One of the most beautiful mansions in the Faubourg area, this was built by Jean Courtotne in 1721 and has been substantially remodelled since. Former owners include Talleyrand, the statesman and

diplomat who held legendary parties here, and several members of the nobility. It has been the official residence of the French Prime Minister since 1958 and has the largest private garden in Paris.

9 Le Bon Marché

24 Rue de Sèvres 75007. **Map** 11 C5. **Tel** 01 44 39 80 00. **M** Sèvres-Babylone. **Open** 10am–8pm Mon–Sat (to 8:45pm Thu & Fri). lebonmarche.com

Welcoming as many as 15,000 customers per day, "The Good Market" (or "The Good Deal") is the swankiest department store in Paris, selling luxury goods and gourmet foods. It is also the world's oldest department store, founded in 1852 by Aristide Boucicaut and his wife. The Boucicauts used their keen sense of commerce to introduce innovative practices – fixed prices, sales, home delivery, advertising and guarantees – that became the standard for other *grands magasins*. Designed by Louis-Charles Boileau and Gustave Eiffel, the Bon Marché is also an architectural landmark.

10 Musée Maillol

59/61 Rue de Grenelle 75007. **Map** 11 C4. **Tel** 01 42 22 59 58. **M** Sèvres-Babylone, Rue du Bac. **Open** 10:30am–6:30pm daily (to 9:30pm Fri). **Closed** lunchtime; 1 Jan, 25 Dec. museemailol.com

Once the home of novelist Alfred de Musset, this museum was created by Dina Vierny, former model of Aristide Maillol. All aspects of the artist's work are here: drawings, engravings, paintings, sculpture and decorative objects. Also displayed is Vierny's private collection, including works by Matisse, Picasso and Rodin.

Large allegorical figures of the city of Paris and the four seasons decorate Bouchardon's fountain in front of the house.

Rodin's *The Kiss* (1886) at the Musée Rodin

11 Sainte-Clotilde

12 Rue de Martignac 75007. **Map** 11 B3. **Tel** 01 44 18 62 60. **M** Solférino, Varenne, Invalides. **Open** 9am–7:30pm Mon–Fri, 10am–8pm Sat & Sun. Times vary for Jul & Aug; check website. **Closed** non-religious public hols. **f** **fb** **w** sainte-clotilde.com

Designed by the German-born architect François-Christian Gau and the first of its kind to be built in Paris, this Neo-Gothic church was inspired by the mid-19th-century enthusiasm for the Middle Ages, made fashionable by such writers as Victor Hugo. The church is noted for its imposing twin towers, visible from across the Seine. The interior includes sculpted stations of the cross by James Pradier and stained-glass windows. The composer César Franck was the organist here for 32 years.



Sculptured figures at Sainte-Clotilde

12 Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon

126 Rue de l'Université 75007. **Map** 11 B2. **Tel** 01 40 63 60 00. **M** Assemblée-Nationale. **RRR** Invalides. **Closed** Individual guided visits are suspended indefinitely; call 01 40 63 56 00 for further details. **f** **fb** **w** assemblee-nationale.fr

Built in 1722 for the Duchesse de Bourbon, daughter of Louis XIV, the Palais-Bourbon was confiscated during the Revolution. It has been home to the lower house of the French Parliament since 1830.

During World War II, the palace became the Nazi administration's seat of government. The grand Neo-Classical façade with its fine



Neo-Classical façade of the Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon

columns was added in 1806, partly to mirror the façade of La Madeleine church facing it across the Seine. The adjacent Hôtel de Lassay is the residence of the president of the National Assembly. Group tours can be organized for a maximum of 50 people on the invitation of a member of parliament, with several months' prior notice.

13 Rue Cler

75007. **Map** 10 F3. **M** Ecole-Militaire, La Tour-Maubourg. Market: **Open** all day Tue–Sat & Sun am. See *Shops and Markets* p330

This is the street market of the 7th arrondissement, the richest in Paris. The bulk of senior civil servants, wealthy expatriates, business leaders and many diplomats live in this residential neighbourhood. The market area occupies a cobblestone pedestrian precinct stretching south from the Rue de Grenelle. Popular with locals, the colourful market is frequented by the best-dressed shoppers in town. The produce is excellent, especially the pâtisseries and cheese shops.

14 Musée des Égouts

Pont Alma, Right Bank, opposite 93 Quai d'Orsay 75007. **Map** 10 F2. **Tel** 01 53 68 27 81. **M** Alma-Marceau. **RRR** Pont de l'Alma. **Open** Oct–Apr: 11am–5pm Sat–Wed (until 6pm from May–Sep). Last adm 1 hr before closing.

Closed 1 Jan, 2 wks Jan, 25 Dec. **f** **fb** **w**

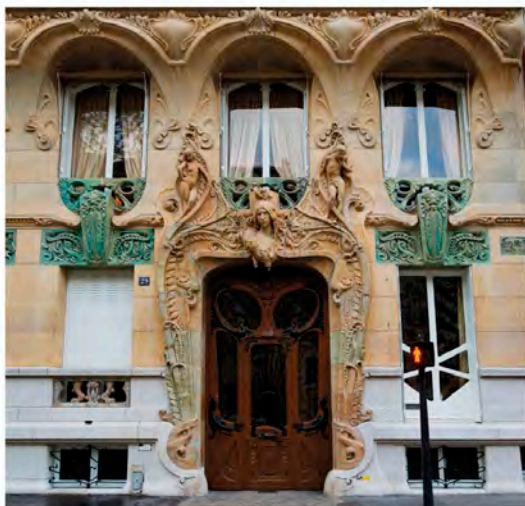
One of Baron Haussmann's finest achievements, the majority of Paris's sewers (*égouts*) date from the Second Empire (see pp36–7). If laid end to end, the 2,100 km (1,300 miles) of sewers would stretch from Paris to Istanbul. In the 20th century, the sewers became a popular attraction. All tours explain the history of the sewers. They are limited to a small area around the Quai d'Orsay entrance and are on foot (the sewers may close after heavy rain). Be aware that they can be dangerous to explore on your own.

15 Musée du quai Branly

See pp194–5.



The fruit and vegetable market in the Rue Cler



Doorway at No. 29 Avenue Rapp

16 Champ-de-Mars

75007. **Map** 10 E3. **M** Ecole-Militaire.
REB Champ-de-Mars-Tour-Eiffel.

The gardens stretching from the Eiffel Tower to the Ecole Militaire were originally a parade ground for the officer cadets of the Ecole Militaire. The area has since been used for horse-racing, balloon ascents and the mass celebrations for 14 July, the anniversary of the Revolution. The first ceremony was held in 1790 in the presence of a glum, captive Louis XVI. Vast exhibitions were held here in the late 19th century, including the 1889 World Fair for which the Eiffel Tower was erected. *Le Mur de la Paix*, Jean-Michel Wilmotte's monument to world peace, stands at one end.

These days, the park is popular with Parisian families and tourists, who come here to relax, walk their dogs (Champ-de-Mars is one of the few parks in Paris where dogs are allowed) and to participate in the numerous activities for children, which include playgrounds, pony rides, puppet shows and a carousel. There is also an outdoor café.

17 Eiffel Tower

See pp196–7.

18 No. 29 Avenue Rapp

75007. **Map** 10 E2. **M** Pont-de-l'Alma.

A superb example of Art Nouveau architecture can be found at No. 29 Avenue Rapp. This building won its designer, architect Jules Lavirotte, the first prize at the Concours des Façades de la Ville de Paris in 1901. Its ceramics and brickwork are elaborately decorated with animal and flower motifs intermingling with female figures. These are superimposed on a multicoloured sandstone base to produce a façade that is deliberately erotic, and was certainly subversive in its day.

Also worth visiting is another of Lavirotte's buildings, which can be found at No. 3 Square Rapp – this is more restrained but has a lovely watchtower and wrought iron balconies.

19 Ecole Militaire

1 Pl Joffre 75007. **Map** 10 F4. **Tel** 01 80 50 14 00. **M** Ecole-Militaire. **Closed**
 Visits are suspended indefinitely; call for up-to-date information.

Founded in 1751 to educate 500 sons of impoverished officers, the Royal Military Academy was designed by architect Jacques-Ange Gabriel. The central pavilion, a magnificent example of the French Classical style, has eight Corinthian pillars and a quadrangular dome. The interior is decorated in Louis XVI style; of main interest are the chapel and a Gabriel-designed wrought-iron banister on the main staircase.

An early cadet was Napoleon, whose passing-out report stated that "he could go far if the circumstances are right".

Today, the academy is used as a cavalry training ground.

20 UNESCO

7 Pl de Fontenoy 75007. **Map** 10 F5.
Tel 01 45 68 10 00, 01 45 68 10 60 (in English). **M** Ségur, Cambonne. **Open**
 to groups only, by guided tour: 10am & 3pm Tue–Fri. **Booking essential:**
visits@unesco.org **Closed** public
 hols; Sat & Sun. **♿** **📺** by reservation.
🎨 Exhibitions, films. **🌐** unesco.org

This modern building completed in 1958 is the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The organization's stated aim is to contribute to international peace and security through education, science and culture.

It is a trove of modern art, notably a huge mural by Picasso and sculptures by Henry Moore.

Moore's *Reclining Figure* at UNESCO
 (erected 1958)



15 Musée du quai Branly

Widely regarded as former President Jacques Chirac's legacy to Paris's cultural scene, quai Branly has proved a major tourist pull since it opened in 2006. The stylish Jean Nouvel building displays 3,500 exhibits from the French state's vast non-Western art collection, one of the world's most prolific. Outside, the grounds offer visitors breathing space and in summer the museum's 500-seat auditorium opens onto an outdoor theatre for music and dance. The rooftop restaurant boasts breathtaking views.



Interior

Subdued natural light creates intimacy, while an undulating open-plan design reflects the diversity and convergence of different cultures.



Scarecrow (Vietnam)

This bamboo scarecrow is used by hill minorities in Southeast Asia to protect the rice fields. It is adorned with powerful and protective designs like the central "solar" symbol.

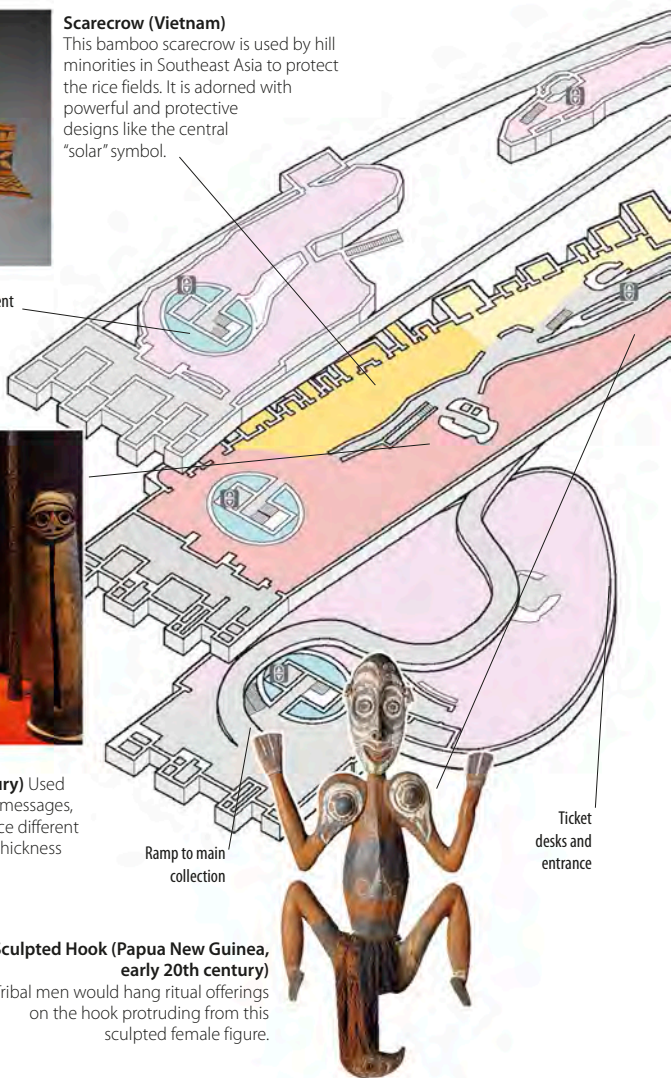
Musical instrument tower



Collection of Slit Drums (Vanuatu, mid-20th century) Used for dance and transmitting messages, these vertical drums produce different sounds depending on the thickness of the slit cut into them.

Sculpted Hook (Papua New Guinea, early 20th century)

Tribal men would hang ritual offerings on the hook protruding from this sculpted female figure.



Head Trophy (Nigeria, 20th century)

Ekoi tribes transformed their enemies' heads into war trophies, decorating them with wooden horns and antelope skins.



Mezzanine level

Different-sized display boxes

Boxes jut out of the building façade, lending it a unique shape.


VISITORS' CHECKLIST


Practical Information

37 Quai Branly. **Map** 10 E2.

Tel 01 56 61 70 00.

Open 11am–7pm Tue, Wed & Sun, 11am–9pm Thu–Sat.

Closed Mon (except during all school hols besides summer hols), 1 Jan, 25 Dec. 

 Exhibitions, film, library, theatre. **W** quia Branly.fr

Transport

M Alma-Marceau, Bir-Hakeim, Iéna.  42, 63, 72, 80, 82, 92.

REB Pont de l'Alma.

★ Androgynous Statue (Mali, 10–11th century)








This 1.91 m (6 ft 3 in) wooden statue combines a regal male head with the breasts of a fertile woman. The bracelets worn around the wrist total seven, the number of perfect union.



Gallery Guide

Tickets are bought outside the main building. Once inside, visitors take a 180-m (590-ft) ramp that spirals up around a large glass tower displaying the museum's reserve of musical instruments. This leads to the main collection level, where a suggested route passes through four colour-coded zones of Oceania, Asia, Africa and the Americas. There are stairs from the main collection level to the three mezzanine galleries, all of which house temporary exhibitions.

Key to Floorplan

-  Asia
-  Africa
-  The Americas
-  Oceania
-  Temporary exhibition space
-  Musical instrument tower
-  Non-exhibition space



Yup'ik Mask (Alaska)

This shaman mask represents the spirit of the Moon and is used in dances performed inside the communal men's house.



★ Museum Architecture

Set on pillars above the verdant museum gardens, architect Jean Nouvel's elegant building resembles the elongated shadow of the nearby Eiffel Tower. An exterior glass wall and thickets of trees help shield the museum from the outside world.

⑩ Eiffel Tower

Originally built to impress visitors to the 1889 Universal Exhibition, the Eiffel Tower (*Tour Eiffel*) was meant to be a temporary addition to the Paris skyline. Built by the engineer Gustave Eiffel, it was fiercely decried by 19th-century aesthetes. The author Guy de Maupassant lunched there to avoid seeing it. The world's tallest structure until 1931, when New York's Empire State Building was completed, the tower is now the symbol of Paris and attracts 7 million visitors a year. The glass-floored first level houses a modern visitors' centre and an interactive museum chronicling the history of the tower.



Lift Engine Room

Eiffel emphasized safety over speed when choosing the lifts for the tower.



Ironwork Pattern

According to Eiffel, the complex pattern of wrought-iron girders came from the need to stabilize the tower in strong winds. But Eiffel's design quickly won admirers for its pleasing symmetry.

The Daring and the Deluded

The tower has inspired many crazy stunts. It has been climbed by mountaineers, cycled down by a journalist, and used by trapeze artists and as a launch pad by parachutists. In 1912, an Austrian tailor, Franz Reichelt, attempted to fly from the parapet with only a modified cape for wings. He plunged to his death in front of a large crowd. According to the autopsy, he died of a heart attack before even touching the ground.



Birdman Reichelt

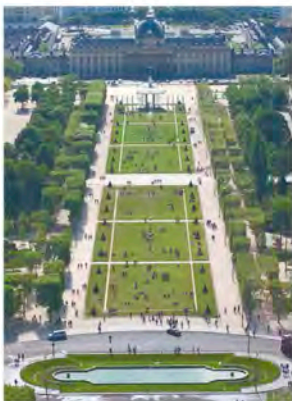


★ Hydraulic Lift Mechanism

Still in working order, this part of the original 1900 mechanism was automated in 1986.

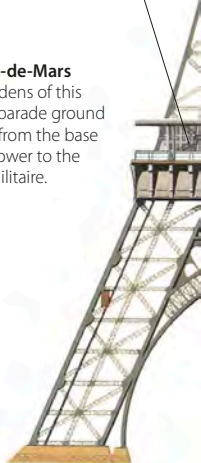
KEY

- ① **The third level**, 276 m (905 ft) above the ground, can hold 400 people at a time. A champagne bar and Gustave Eiffel's offices are here.
- ② **Le Jules Verne Restaurant** is one of the best in Paris, offering superb food and panoramic views (see p303).
- ③ **The second level**, at 115 m (376 ft), is separated from the first level by 359 steps, or a few minutes in the lift.
- ④ **The first level**, at 57 m (187 ft) high, with its high-tech visitors' centre and dizzying glass floor panels, can be reached by lift or by climbing 345 steps.



Champ-de-Mars

The gardens of this former parade ground stretch from the base of the tower to the Ecole Militaire.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

Quai Branly and Champ de Mars.

Map 10 D3. **Tel** 08 92 70 12 39.

Open mid-Sep–mid-Jun: 9:30am–11:45pm daily (6:30pm for stairs); mid-Jun–mid-Sep: 9am–12:45am (last adm 45 min before closing, last lift to top 45 min before closing; access to top may be restricted in bad weather). 📶 📶

🚶 🚶 📶 📶 toureiffel.paris

Transport

M Bir Hakeim. 📶 42, 69, 72, 82, 87 to Champ de Mars. **REN** Champ-de-Mars Tour Eiffel.

**★ Viewing Gallery**

On a clear day, it is possible to see for 72 km (45 miles), including a distant view of Chartres Cathedral.

Double-Decker Lifts

The limited capacity of the lifts means that it can take up to a couple of hours to reach the top. Tickets can be booked online ahead of time. Queuing for the lifts requires a good head for heights.

**The Tower in Figures**

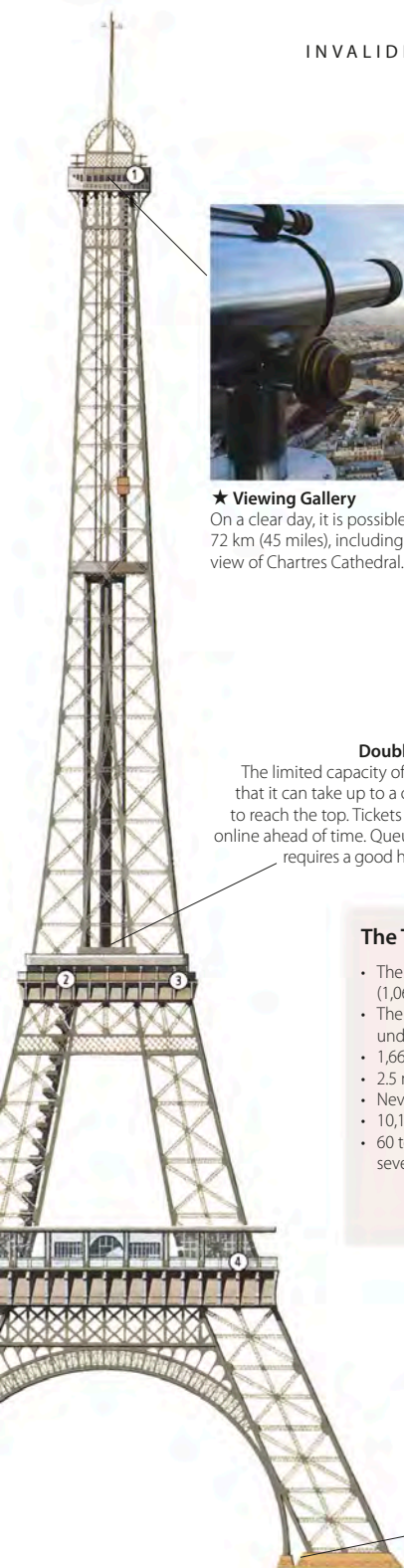
- The top (including the antennae) is 324 m (1,063 ft) high
- The top can move in a curve of 18 cm (7 in) under the effect of heat
- 1,665 steps to the third level
- 2.5 million rivets hold the tower together
- Never sways more than 7 cm (2.5 in)
- 10,100 tonnes in weight
- 60 tonnes of paint are used every seven years



A workman building the tower

★ Eiffel Bust

Eiffel (1832–1923) was awarded the Légion d'Honneur in 1889. Another honour was the bust by Antoine Bourdelle, placed beneath the tower in 1929.





CHAILLOT QUARTER

The Chaillot Quarter was just a village before becoming absorbed into the city of Paris in the 19th century. This exclusive neighbourhood now contains wide avenues, grand mansions and embassies, and elegant shops. The fall of his empire put a stop to Napoleon's plans to build a palace for his son on Chaillot Hill, but the site was later used for

the palace of the Trocadéro, erected for the 1878 Universal Exhibition. With gorgeous views across the Seine to the Eiffel Tower, the Palais de Chaillot contains three museums, including the Musée de l'Homme, an aquarium and the National Theatre of Chaillot. Close by is the Musée d'Art Moderne, in the vast Palais de Tokyo.

Sights at a Glance

Gardens

- 6 Jardins du Trocadéro

Modern Architecture

- 1 Palais de Chaillot

Aquarium

- 2 Aquarium de Paris – Cinéaqua

Cemeteries

- 10 Cimetière de Passy

Museums and Galleries

- 3 Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine
 4 Musée de l'Homme
 5 Musée National de la Marine
 7 Musée du Vin
 8 Maison de Balzac
 9 Maison de Radio-France
 11 Musée de la Contrefaçon
 12 Musée Dapper

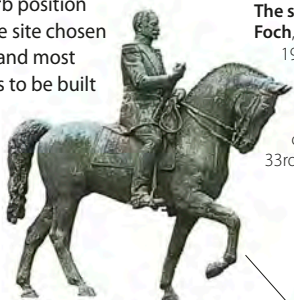
- 13 Galerie-Musée Baccarat
 14 Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet
 15 Palais Galliera
 16 Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris
 17 Palais de Tokyo



See also Street Finder maps 3-4, 9-10

Street-by-Street: Chaillot

The Chaillot hill, with its superb position overlooking the Seine, was the site chosen by Napoleon for “the biggest and most extraordinary” palace that was to be built for his son – but by the time of his downfall, only a few ramparts had been completed. Today, the monumental Palais de Chaillot, with its two massive curved wings, stands on the site. From the terrace in front of the Palais, there is a magnificent view over the Trocadéro gardens and the Seine to the Eiffel Tower.



The statue of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, who led the Allies to victory in 1918, was unveiled on 11 November 1951. The monument was built by Robert Wlérick and Raymond Martin to commemorate the centenary of Foch’s birth and the 33rd anniversary of the 1918 Armistice.

The Place du Trocadéro was created for the Universal Exhibition of 1878. Initially, it was known as the Place du Roi-de-Rome, in honour of Napoleon’s son.



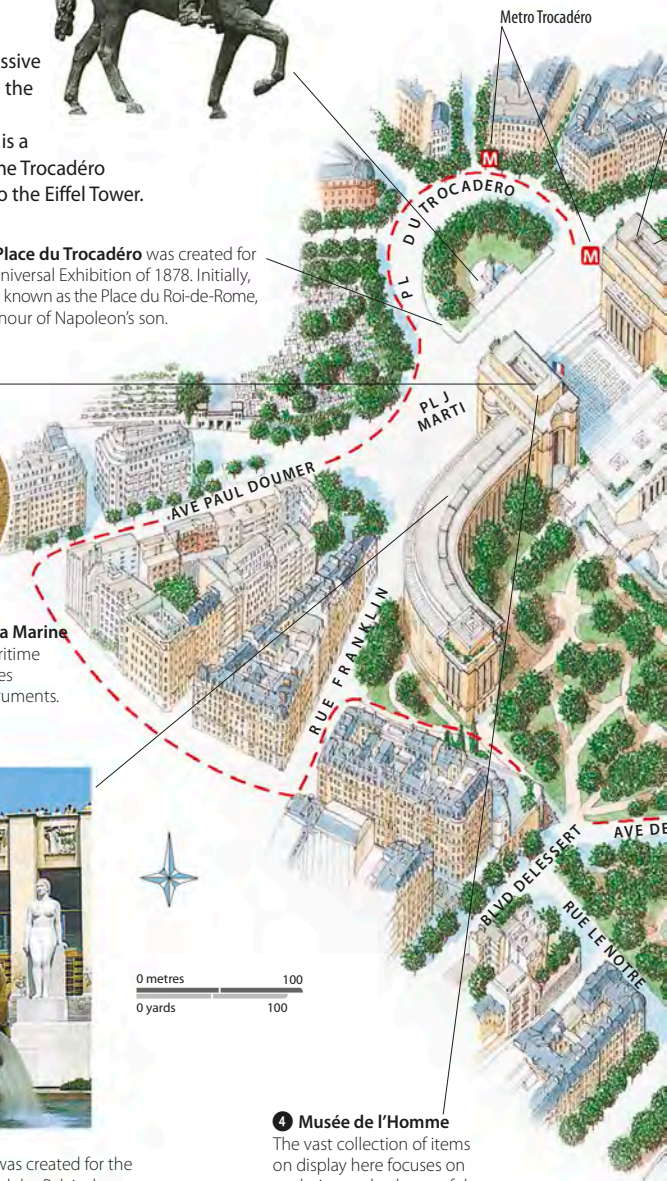
5 ★ Musée National de la Marine

With a focus on France’s maritime history, this museum includes exhibits of navigational instruments.



1 ★ Palais de Chaillot

This Neo-Classical building was created for the World Fair of 1937. It replaced the Palais du Trocadéro, which was originally built in 1878.



4 Musée de l’Homme

The vast collection of items on display here focuses on evolution and cultures of the world throughout the ages.

The **Théâtre National de Chaillot**, beneath the terrace, includes a multi-purpose cultural centre and a modern 1,200-seat theatre (see pp334, 336).



Locator Map
See Central Paris Map pp16–17

3 Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine

This vast complex houses an architecture museum, a school, library and archive, and various heritage organizations.

6 Jardins du Trocadéro

The present layout of the gardens was created by R Lardat after the World Fair of 1937.

2 Aquarium de Paris – Cineaqua

Built to blend in with the Chaillot hillside, this aquarium also has a cinema complex.

The Pont d'Iéna was built by Napoleon to celebrate his victory in 1806 over the Prussians at Jena (Iéna) in Prussia. It was widened in 1937 to complement the building of the Palais de Chaillot.

The Trocadéro fountains are operated in sequence, culminating in the massive water cannons in the centre firing towards the Eiffel Tower. They are illuminated at night.



Key

— Suggested route





Trocadéro fountains in front of the Palais de Chaillot

1 Palais de Chaillot

17 Pl du Trocadéro 75016. **Map** 9 C2.

Tel 01 53 65 30 00. **M** Trocadéro.



The Palais, with its huge, curved colonnaded wings each culminating in an immense pavilion, was designed in Neo-Classical style for the 1937 Paris Exhibition by Léon Azéma, Louis-Hippolyte Boileau and Jacques Carlu. It is adorned with sculptures and bas-reliefs. On the walls of the pavilions, there are gold inscriptions by the poet and essayist Paul Valéry.

The *parvis* or square, situated between the two pavilions, is decorated with large bronze sculptures and ornamental pools. On the terrace in front of the *parvis* stand two bronzes, *Apollo* by Henri Bouchard and *Hercules* by Albert Pommier. Stairways lead from the terrace to the Théâtre

National de Chaillot (*see pp334, 336*), which, since World War II, has enjoyed huge fame for its avant-garde productions.

2 Aquarium de Paris – Cinéaqua

5 Ave Albert de Mun 75016. **Map** 10 D2. **Tel** 01 40 69 23 23. **M** Trocadéro, Iéna. **Open** 10am–7pm daily (last adm: 6pm). **Closed** 14 Jul. **W** cineaqua.com

Originally built in 1878 for the Universal Exhibition, this is now a state-of-the-art aquarium which is home to over 500 species of sea creatures, including seahorses, clownfish, stonefish and some spectacular sharks and rays.

The building is located in a former quarry and has been designed to blend in entirely with the Chaillot hillside.

Cinema screens showing cartoons and animal documentaries are interspersed with the aquariums. There are also art exhibitions and shows for children in the theatre.



Church model from Bagneux, Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine

3 Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine

Palais de Chaillot, Pl du Trocadéro 75016. **Map** 9 C2. **Tel** 01 58 51 52 00.

M Trocadéro. **Open** 11am–7pm Wed–Mon (to 9pm Thu). **W** citechaillot.fr

In the east wing of the Palais de Chaillot, this museum charts the development of French architecture through the ages. Among the unmissable displays is the Galerie des Moulages, which covers the period from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Here, you will find three-dimensional models of great French cathedrals, such as Chartres. Also worth a look is the Galerie Moderne et Contemporaine, with a reconstruction of a Le Corbusier-designed apartment.



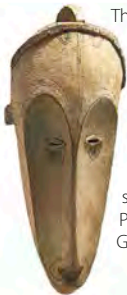
Shark basin, one of the 43 tanks at the Aquarium de Paris – Cinéaqua

4 Musée de l'Homme

Palais de Chaillot, 17 Pl du Trocadéro 75016. **Map** 9 C2. **Tel** 01 44 05 72 72.

M Trocadéro. **Open** 10am–6pm Wed–Mon (to 9pm Wed). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. Exhibitions, films. museedehomme.fr

Situated in the west wing of the Chaillot palace, this museum traces the process of human evolution, from prehistoric times to the present, through anthropological exhibits from around the world. It houses one of the world's most comprehensive prehistoric collections. Displays show how humans have adapted to the environment, and there is also a focus on the development of language and culture.



Gabon mask at the Musée de l'Homme

invasion of Britain, and displays on underwater exploration and fishing vessels.

6 Jardins du Trocadéro

75016. **Map** 10 D2. **M** Trocadéro.

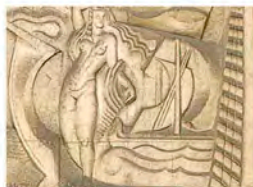
The centrepiece of these lovely gardens is a long rectangular ornamental pool, bordered by stone and bronze-gilt statues, which look spectacular at night when the fountains are illuminated. The statues include *Man* by P Traverse and *Woman* by G Braque, *Bull* by P Jouve and *Horse* by G Guyot. On either side of the pool, the slopes of the Chaillot hill lead down to the Seine and the

Pont d'Iéna. There is an aquarium in the northeast corner of the gardens, which are laid out with trees, small streams and bridges. There is also a lovely Christmas market in December.

these atmospheric vaulted medieval cellars, which were once used by the monks of Passy. The exhibits include a collection of old wine bottles, glasses and corkscrews, as well as an array of scientific instruments that were used in the wine-making and bottling processes. There is also an atmospheric restaurant, wine for sale and tours which include a wine-tasting session.



Balzac's modest house



Relief outside the Musée de la Marine

5 Musée National de la Marine

Palais de Chaillot, 17 Pl du Trocadéro 75016. **Map** 9 C2. **Tel** 01 53 65 69 69.

M Trocadéro. **Open** 10am–6pm Wed–Mon. **Closed** Tue; Jul 14. by appt; 01 53 65 69 53. Films, videos. musee-marine.fr

French maritime history from the days of the royal wooden warships to today's aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines is told through wonderfully exact scale models (most of them two centuries old), mementos of naval heroes, paintings and navigational instruments. The museum was set up by Charles X in 1827, and was then moved to the Chaillot palace in 1943. Exhibits include Napoleon's barge, models of the fleet he assembled at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1805 for his planned

7 Musée du Vin

5 Sq Charles Dickens 75016. **Map** 9 B3.

Tel 01 45 25 70 89. **M** Passy. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sat. **Closed** 1 Jan, 25 Dec. tours with wine tasting available for groups. Reserve in advance. noon–3pm Tue–Sat. **Tel** 01 45 25 63 26. museedevinparis.com

Waxwork figures and cardboard cut-outs graphically illustrate the history of wine making in



Wax figure on display in the vaulted cellar of the Musée du Vin

8 Maison de Balzac

47 Rue Raynouard 75016. **Map** 9 B3.

Tel 01 55 74 41 80. **M** Passy, La Muette. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (last adm: 5:30pm). **Closed** public hols. Reference library: Tue & Thu. for temporary exhibitions.

The novelist Honoré de Balzac lived here from 1840 to 1847 under a false name, Monsieur de Brugnot, to avoid his numerous creditors. During this time, he wrote many of his most famous novels, among them *La Cousine Bette* (1846).

The house now contains a reference library, with first editions and manuscripts, and a museum with memorabilia from his life. Many of the rooms have drawings and paintings portraying Balzac's family and close friends. The Madame Hanska room is devoted to the memory of the Russian woman who corresponded with Balzac for 18 years and was his wife for the five months before his death in 1850.

The house has a back entrance leading into Rue Berton, which was used to evade unwelcome callers. Rue Berton, with its ivy-covered walls, has retained much of its old, rustic charm.



Debussy's grave in the Cimetière de Passy, in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower

9 Maison de Radio-France

116 Ave du Président-Kennedy 75016. **Map** 9 B4. **Tel** 01 56 40 22 22.

M Ranelagh. **Open** for concerts, check website for details; Sat for visits. Book online or **Tel** 01 56 40 15 16.
w maisondelaradio.fr

Maison de Radio-France is an impressive building designed by Henri Bernard in 1963 as the headquarters of France's public radio network. The largest single structure in France, it is made up of three concentric circular buildings with a rectangular tower and covers 2 ha (5 acres).

The 70-odd studios and main public auditorium are the home of French national public radio. Radio France sponsors over 100 concerts each year, including performances by the Orchestre National de France – several of these concerts are held at the Maison de Radio-France.

10 Cimetière de Passy

2 Rue du Commandant-Shloosing 75016. **Map** 9 C2. **M** Trocadéro.

Open 8am–5:30pm Mon–Sat, 9am–5:30pm Sun (to 6pm 16 Mar–5 Nov).

This small cemetery, opened in 1820, is packed with the graves of eminent Parisians, including the composers Claude Debussy and Gabriel Fauré and painter Edouard Manet, as well as many politicians and aristocrats, such as Ghislaine Dommanget, Princess of Monaco, Leïla Pahlavi, daughter of the Shah of Iran and Michel Droit, writer and journalist.

11 Musée de la Contrefaçon

16 Rue de la Faisanderie 75016.

Map 3 A5. **Tel** 01 56 26 14 03.

M Porte Dauphine. **Open** 2–5:30pm Tue–Sun, ring doorbell. Morning visits by appt. **Closed** public hols, 2 weeks and weekends in Aug.
w musee-contrefacon.com

French cognac and perfume producers, and the luxury trade in general, have been plagued for years by counterfeiters operating around the world. This museum was set up by the manufacturers' union and illustrates the history of this type of fraud, which has been going on since Roman times. Among the impressive display of forgeries are copies of Louis Vuitton luggage, Cartier watches and fake wine.

12 Musée Dapper

35 bis Rue Paul-Valéry, 75116. **Map** 3

C4. **Tel** 01 45 00 91 75. **M** Victor-Hugo. **Open** Temporary exhibitions: 11am–7pm Wed, Fri–Mon (to 10pm Fri & Sat). **Closed** 1 Jan, 25 Dec.
w by appt. **w** dapper.fr

Not just a museum, but a leading ethnographic research centre called the Dapper Foundation, this lively institute showcases African and Caribbean art and culture. Located in an attractive building with an "African" garden, it is a treasure house of vibrant colour and powerful, evocative work from sub-Saharan Africa. The emphasis is on pre-colonial folk arts, with

sculpture, carvings, and tribal work, but there is later art too. Displays include a collection of tribal masks, with a dazzling array of richly carved religious, ritual and funerary masks, as well as theatrical masks used for comic, magical or symbolic performances, some dating back to the 12th century.

13 Galerie-Musée Baccarat

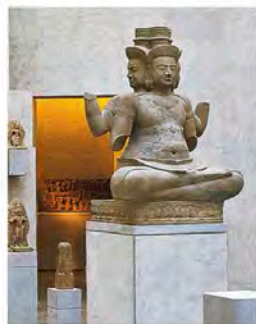
11 Pl des Etats-Unis 75016. **Map** 4 D5.

Tel 01 40 22 11 00. **M** Boissière, Iéna.

Open 10am–6pm Mon, Wed–Sat.

Closed Tue, Sun, public hols.
by appt. **w** baccarat.fr

The Galerie-Musée Baccarat shows off some 1,200 items made by the Baccarat crystal glass company, which was founded in Lorraine. These include services created for the royal and imperial courts of Europe and one-off pieces created in the workshops.



Khmer art in the Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet

14 Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet

6 Pl d'Iéna 75116. **Map** 10 D1. **Tel** 01 56 52 53 00. **M** Iéna. **Open** 10am–6pm Wed–Mon (last adm: 5:15pm).

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.

Pantheon Boudhique (additional galleries) at 19 Ave d'Iéna. **Tel** 01 40 73 88 00. **Open** Call ahead; 10am–5.45pm Wed–Mon (garden open to 5pm). **w** guimet.fr

The Musée Guimet has the finest collection of Khmer (Cambodian) art in the West. It was originally set up in Lyon in

1879 by the industrialist and orientalist Emile Guimet.

Moved to Paris in 1884, it meticulously represents every artistic tradition from Afghanistan to India, China, Japan and the rest of Southeast Asia. With over 45,000 artworks, the museum is acclaimed for some especially unusual collections, including the Cambodian Angkor Wat sculptures and 1,600 artworks from the Himalayas. Other highlights include Chinese bronzes and lacquerware, and many statues of Buddha. Seasonal tea ceremonies are held in the Panthéon Bouddhique. Call for details.

15 Palais Galliera

10 Ave Pierre 1er de Serbie 75116.

Map 10 E1. **Tel** 01 56 52 86 00. **M**

léna, Alma Marceau. **Museum:**

Open for exhibitions only. 10am–6pm

Tue–Sun (to 9pm Thu). Library &

documentation centre: by appt,

call 01 56 52 86 46. **Closed** public

hols and in between expos.  

Children's workshops.

w palaisgalliera.paris.fr

Devoted to the evolution of fashion, this museum, also known as the Musée de la Mode de la Ville de Paris, is housed in the Renaissance-style palace built for the Duchesse Maria de Ferrari Galliera in 1892. The collection comprises more than 100,000 outfits, from the

18th century to the present day. Some have been donated by such fashionable women as Baronne Hélène de Rothschild and Princess Grace of Monaco. The museum holds around three temporary exhibitions every year.



Gabriel Forestier's sculpted doors, Musée d'Art Moderne

16 Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris

11 Ave du Président-Wilson 75116.

Map 10 E1. **Tel** 01 53 67 40 00.

M léna, Alma Marceau. **Open**

10am–6pm Tue–Sun (to 10pm Thu).

Closed public hols.  temporary

exhibitions.    Films.

w mam.paris.fr

This large lively museum houses the city of Paris's own renowned collection of modern art. It has about 10,000 works representing major 20th- and 21st-century artistic movements

and artists. Established in 1961, the museum occupies the vast Palais de Tokyo, which was built for the 1937 World Fair.

One of the museum's highlights is Raoul Dufy's gigantic mural *La Fée Electricité* (*The Spirit of Electricity*), which traces the history of electricity through the ages. One of the largest paintings in the world, measuring 600 sq metres (6,500 sq ft), this curved mural takes up a whole room at the museum. Also notable are the Cubists, Amedeo Modigliani, George Rouault and the Fauves. This group of avant-garde artists was dominated by Matisse whose celebrated mural, *La Danse*, is on display here, in both versions. There are also frequent temporary exhibitions.



Bas-relief on the walls of Palais de Tokyo

17 Palais de Tokyo

13 Ave du Président-Wilson 75116.

Map 10 E1. **Tel** 01 81 97 93 88.

M léna, Alma Marceau.

Open noon–midnight Wed–Mon.

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec, 2 wks

in Dec.    

w palaisdetokyo.com

This enormous modern art museum is adjacent to the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris within the imposing 1937 Palais de Tokyo building. It presents an innovative, changing programme of contemporary art exhibitions, fashion shows and avant-garde performances. Installations by artists such as Pierre Joseph, Wang Du and Frank Scurti have earned the Palais de Tokyo a reputation as one of the most cutting-edge art houses in Europe. Parts of the building are closed for renovation.



Garden and rear façade of the Palais Galliera



CHAMPS-ELYSEES

There are several main reasons to explore this former marshland – shopping, dining and entertainment. The broad Avenue des Champs-Élysées, starting from the Jardin des Tuileries, is one of the most ostentatious and famous thoroughfares in the world.

While this celebrated avenue dominates this part of the city, other streets of note are Rue St-Honoré, home to the presidential Palais de

l'Élysée, huge mansions and many embassies, and Avenue Montaigne, a hub for high-end luxury boutiques. However, the area is of equal interest for its historical and cultural landmarks, such as the monumental Arc de Triomphe, the Art Nouveau Grand Palais, which hosts exhibitions, and the Petit Palais, housing the Musée des Beaux Arts de la Ville de Paris.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 5 Palais de l'Élysée
- 6 Avenue Montaigne
- 8 Avenue des Champs-Élysées
- 9 Place Charles de Gaulle (l'Étoile)

Monuments

- 10 Arc de Triomphe pp212–13

Bridges

- 1 Pont Alexandre III

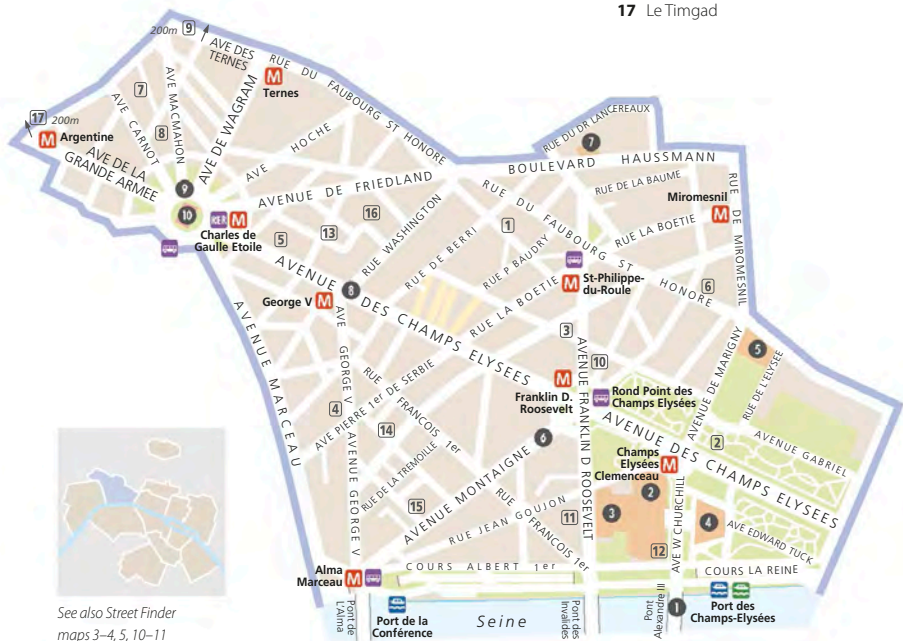
Museums and Galleries

- 2 Grand Palais
- 3 Palais de la Découverte
- 4 Petit Palais
- 7 Musée Jacquemart-André

Restaurants *see pp300–302*

- 1 Apicius
- 2 Café Lenôtre
- 3 Chez Diep
- 4 Le Cinq (Four Seasons George V)
- 5 Copenhague
- 6 L'Épicure (Hotel Bristol)
- 7 Graindorge
- 8 Le Hide
- 9 L'Huître
- 10 Korean Barbecue Champs-Élysées
- 11 Lasserre
- 12 Mini Palais
- 13 Pierre Gagnaire
- 14 Relais de l'Entrecôte
- 15 Relais Plaza
- 16 Taillevent
- 17 Le Timgad

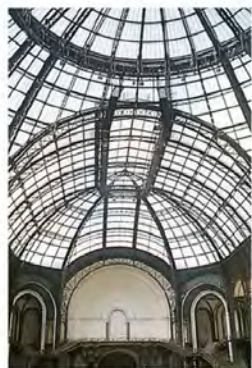
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See also Street Finder maps 3–4, 5, 10–11

Street-by-Street: Champs-Élysées

The formal gardens that line the Champs-Élysées from the Place de la Concorde to the Rond-Point have changed little since they were laid out by the architect Jacques Hittorff in 1838. They were used as the setting for the World Fair of 1855, which included the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris's answer to London's Crystal Palace. The Palais was later replaced by the Grand Palais and Petit Palais, which were created as a showpiece of the Third Republic for the Universal Exhibition of 1900. They sit on either side of an impressive vista that stretches from Place Clémenceau across the elegant curve of the Pont Alexandre III to the Invalides.



2 ★ Grand Palais

Designed by Charles Girault, this grand 19th-century building is still used for major exhibitions.



The Lasserre restaurant is decorated in the style of a luxurious ocean liner from the 1930s.

3 Palais de la Découverte

Outside this museum of scientific discoveries is a pair of equestrian statues.

6 Avenue Montaigne

Christian Dior and other *haute couture* houses are based on this chic avenue.



The Théâtre du Rond-Point was the home of the Renaud-Barrault Company. There are plaques on the back door of the theatre representing Napoleon's campaigns.



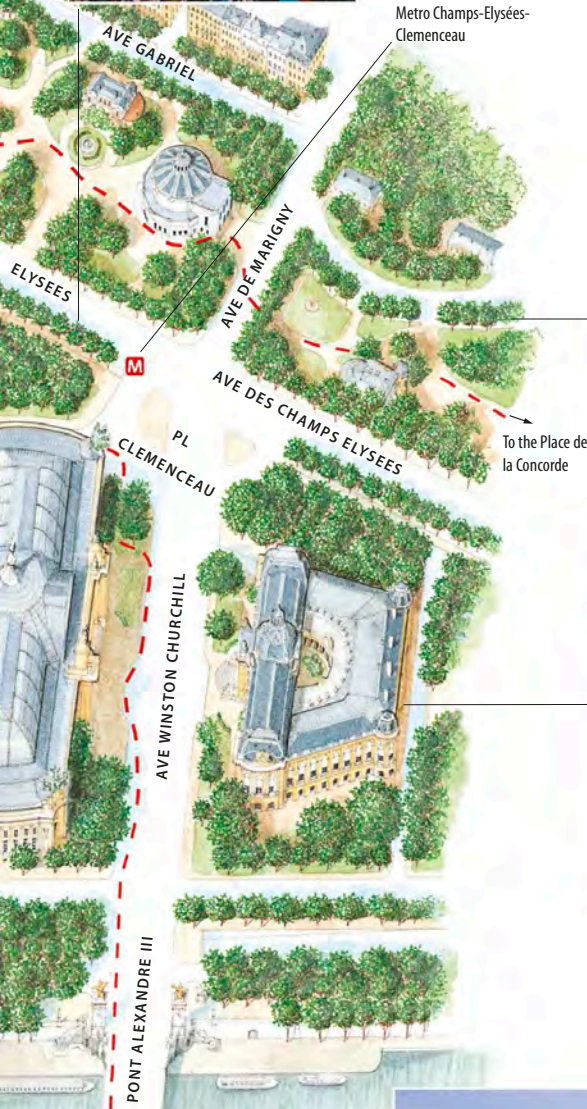
8 ★ **Avenue des Champs-Élysées**
 This was the setting for the victory parades following the two World Wars, and for the bicentennial parade in 1989.



Locator Map
 See Central Paris Map pp16-17

Key
 Suggested route

0 metres 100
 0 yards 100



The Jardins des Champs-Élysées, with their fountains, flower beds, paths and pleasure pavilions, became very popular towards the end of the 19th century. Fashionable Parisians, including Marcel Proust, often came here.



4 ★ **Petit Palais**

Lit by natural light, this palace is as much a work of art as the wide-ranging collections it contains, from antiquity to the Belle Époque.

To the Invalides ↓

1 ★ **Pont Alexandre III**
 The bridge's four columns help to anchor the piers that absorb the immense forces generated by such a large single-span structure.





Pont Alexandre III

1 Pont Alexandre III

75008. **Map** 11 A1. **M** Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau.

This is Paris's prettiest bridge with its exuberant Art Nouveau decoration of lamps, cherubs, nymphs and winged horses at either end. It was built between 1896 and 1900, in time for the Universal Exhibition, and it was named after Tsar Alexander III, whose son Nicholas II laid the foundation stone in October 1896.

The style of the bridge reflects that of the Grand Palais, to which it leads on the Right Bank. The construction of the bridge is a marvel of 19th-century engineering, consisting of a 6-m (18-ft) high single-span steel arch across the Seine. The design was subject to strict controls that prevented the bridge from obscuring the view of the Champs-Élysées or the Invalides, so today, you can still enjoy magnificent views from here.

2 Grand Palais

Porte A, Ave Général Eisenhower 75008. **Map** 11 A1. **Tel** 01 44 13 17 17.

M Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau.

Open for temporary exhibitions (check website for opening hours).

Closed 1 May, 25 Dec.

usually 6pm Wed–Fri, 11am & 4:45pm Sat but call to check.

www.grandpalais.fr

Built at the same time as the Petit Palais and the Pont Alexandre III, the exterior of this massive palace combines an imposing Classical stone façade

with a riot of Art Nouveau ironwork. The enormous glass roof (15,000 sq m/160,000 sq ft) has Récipon's colossal bronze statues of flying horses and chariots at its four corners. The metal structure supporting the glass weighs 8,500 tonnes, some 500 tonnes more than the Eiffel Tower. Today, the restored Grand Palais hosts contemporary art exhibitions and other events; major temporary and touring exhibitions are held at the Galeries Nationales in the same building.

3 Palais de la Découverte

Ave Franklin D Roosevelt 75008. **Map** 11 A1. **Tel** 01 44 43 20 20. **M** Franklin D Roosevelt.

Open 9:30am–6pm Tue–Sat (to 7pm Sat), 10am–7pm Sun.

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 14 Jul, 25 Dec.

by permission.

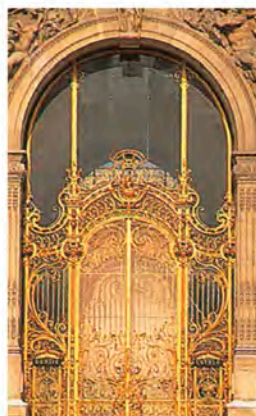
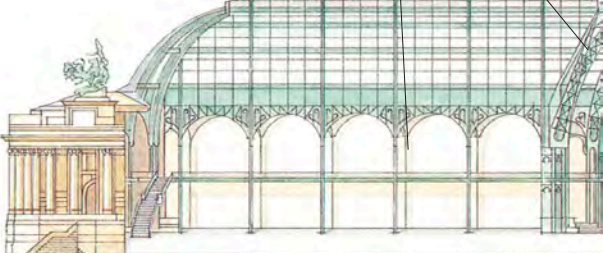
www.palais-decouverte.fr

Opened in a wing of the Grand Palais for the World Fair of 1937, this science museum is a much-loved Paris institution. Demonstrations and displays, including a planetarium, cover many subjects and explain such phenomena as electromagnetism.



Palais de la Découverte

Grand Palais



Entrance to the Petit Palais

4 Petit Palais

Ave Winston Churchill 75008.

Map 11 B1. **Tel** 01 53 43 40 00.

M Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau.

Open 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (to 9pm Fri for temporary exhibitions). **Closed**

public hols. for exhibitions.

www.petitpalais.paris.fr

Built for the Universal Exhibition in 1900, to stage a major display of French art, this jewel of a building now houses the Musée des Beaux-Arts de la Ville de Paris. Arranged around a pretty semicircular courtyard and garden café, the palace is similar in style to the Grand Palais, and has Ionic columns, a grand porch and a dome, which echoes that of the Invalides (see pp 188–9).

The Cours de la Reine wing, nearest the river, is used for temporary exhibitions. The Champs-Élysées side of the palace houses the permanent collections: Greek and Roman; medieval and Renaissance ivories and sculptures; Renaissance clocks and jewellery; and 17th-,

18th-, and 19th-century art and furniture. There are also many works by the Impressionists.

5 Palais de l'Élysée

55 Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 B5. **M** St-Philippe-du-Roule.

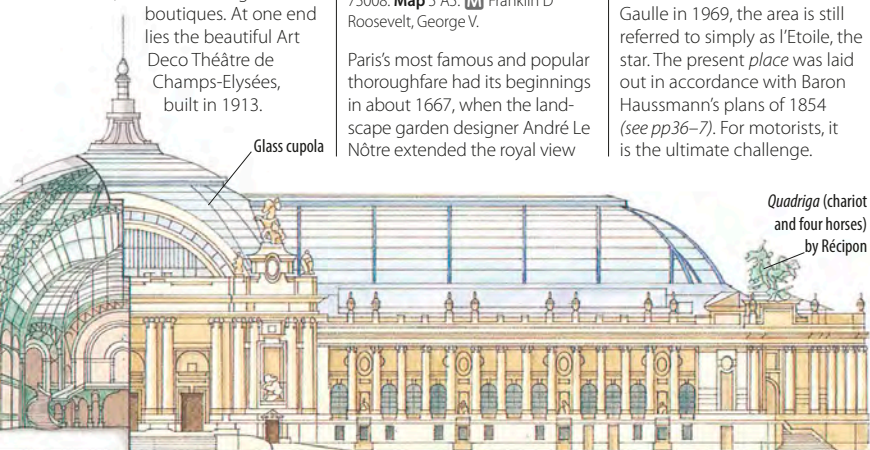
Closed to the public.

Backing onto splendid English-style gardens, the Élysée Palace was built for the Comte d'Evreux in 1718 and has been the official residence of the President of the Republic since 1873. From 1805 to 1808, it was occupied by Napoleon's sister, Caroline, and her husband, Murat. Two charming rooms have been preserved from this period: the Salon Murat and the Salon d'Argent. General de Gaulle gave press conferences in the Hall of Mirrors. Today, the President's modernized apartments are on the first floor opposite the Rue de l'Élysée.

6 Avenue Montaigne

75008. **Map** 10 F1. **M** Franklin D Roosevelt.

In the 19th century, this avenue was famous for its dance halls and its Winter Garden, where Parisians went to hear Adolphe Sax play his newly invented saxophone. Today, it is still one of Paris's most fashionable streets, bustling with restaurants, cafés, hotels and designer boutiques. At one end lies the beautiful Art Deco Théâtre de Champs-Élysées, built in 1913.



The Second-Empire Smoking Room in the Musée Jacquemart-André

7 Musée Jacquemart-André

158 Blvd Haussmann 75008. **Map** 5 A4. **Tel** 01 45 62 11 59. **M** Miromesnil, St-Philippe-du-Roule. **Open** 10am–6pm daily (to 8:30pm Mon).

restricted.

w musee-jacquemart-andre.com

This museum is known for its collection of Italian Renaissance and French 18th-century works of art, as well as its beautiful frescoes by Tiepolo. Highlights include works by Mantegna, Uccello's masterpiece *St George and the Dragon* (c.1435), paintings by Boucher and Fragonard and 18th-century tapestries.

8 Avenue des Champs-Élysées

75008. **Map** 5 A5. **M** Franklin D Roosevelt, George V.

Paris's most famous and popular thoroughfare had its beginnings in about 1667, when the landscape garden designer André Le Nôtre extended the royal view

from the Tuileries by creating a tree-lined avenue which eventually became known as the Champs-Élysées (Elysian Fields). It has been France's national "triumphal way" ever since the homecoming of Napoleon's body from St Helena in 1840. With the addition of cafés and restaurants in the second half of the 19th century, the Champs-Élysées became the place in which to be seen. In December, it hosts a huge Christmas market and holiday light show.

9 Place Charles de Gaulle (l'Étoile)

75008. **Map** 4 D4. **M** Charles de Gaulle-Étoile.

Known as the Place de l'Étoile until the death of Charles de Gaulle in 1969, the area is still referred to simply as l'Étoile, the star. The present *place* was laid out in accordance with Baron Haussmann's plans of 1854 (see pp36–7). For motorists, it is the ultimate challenge.

10 Arc de Triomphe

After his greatest victory, the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805, Napoleon promised his men, "You shall go home beneath triumphal arches." The first stone of what was to become the world's most famous triumphal arch was laid the following year. But disruptions to architect Jean Chalgrin's plans and the demise of Napoleonic power delayed the completion of this monumental building until 1836. Standing 50 m (164 ft) high, the Arc is now the customary starting point for victory celebrations and parades.



★ Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

An unknown French soldier from World War I is buried here.

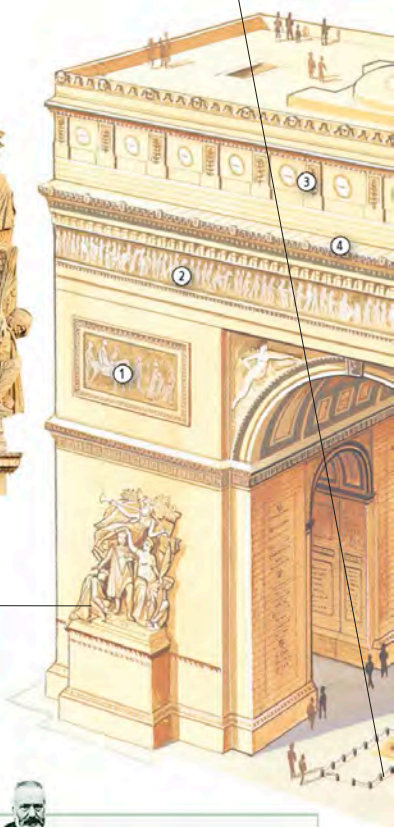
KEY

- ① **The Battle of Aboukir**, a bas-relief by Seurre the Elder, depicts a scene of Napoleon's victory over the Turkish army in 1799.
- ② **The frieze** was executed by Rude, Brun, Jacquet, Laitié, Caillouette and Seurre the Elder. This east façade shows the departure of the French armies for new campaigns. The west side shows their return.
- ③ **Thirty shields** just below the Arc's roof each bear the name of a victorious Napoleonic battle fought in either Europe or Africa.
- ④ **East façade**
- ⑤ **The viewing platform** affords one of the best views in Paris, overlooking the Champs-Élysées on one side, and the Grande Arche de la Défense on the other.
- ⑥ **The Battle of Austerlitz** by Gechter shows Napoleon's army breaking up the ice on the Satschan lake in order to drown thousands of enemy troops.
- ⑦ **Officers** of the Imperial Army are listed on the walls of the smaller arches.
- ⑧ **Entrance to museum**



Triumph of Napoleon

J P Cortot's high-relief celebrates the Treaty of Vienna peace agreement of 1810.



1806 Napoleon commissions Chalgrin to build triumphal Arc

1836 Louis-Philippe completes the Arc

1885 Victor Hugo's body lies in state under the Arc



1944 Liberation of Paris. De Gaulle leads the crowd from the Arc

1800

1850

1900

1815 Downfall of Napoleon. Work on Arc ceases

1840 Napoleon's cortège passes under the Arc



1919 Victory parade of Allied armies through the Arc





Napoleon's Nuptial Parade




Napoleon divorced Josephine in 1809 because she was unable to bear him children. A diplomatic marriage was arranged in 1810 with Marie-Louise, daughter of the Austrian emperor. Napoleon was determined to impress his bride by going through the Arc on their way to the wedding at the Louvre, but work had barely been started. So Chalgrin built a full-scale mock-up of the arch on the site for the couple to pass beneath.

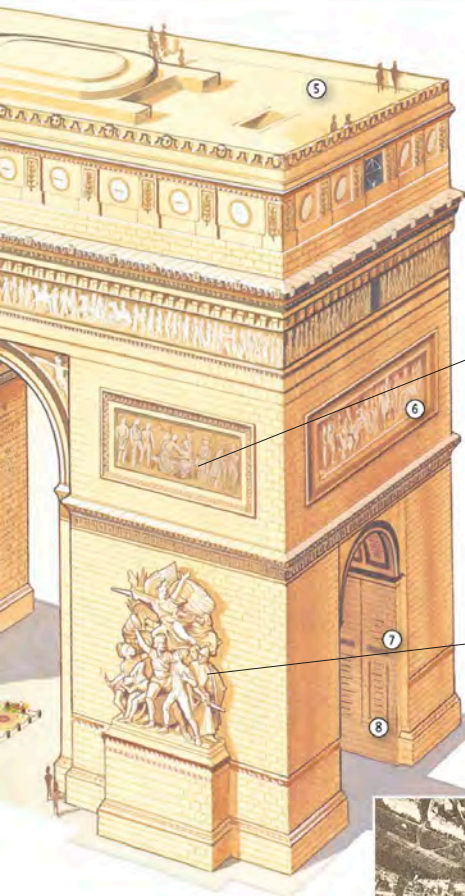
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

PI Charles de Gaulle. **Map** 4 D4.
Tel 01 55 37 73 77. **Open** Apr–Sep: 10am–11pm daily; Oct–Mar: 10am–10:30pm daily (last adm: 45 min earlier). **Closed** am only 8 May, 14 Jul, 11 Nov; all day 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.    
arc-de-triomphe.
monuments-nationaux.fr

Transport

M **RER** Charles de Gaulle–Étoile.
 22, 30, 31, 52, 73, 92 to PI Charles de Gaulle. **P** off PI Charles de Gaulle.



General Marceau's Funeral

Marceau defeated the Austrians in 1795, only to be killed the following year, still fighting them.

★ Departure of the Volunteers in 1792

François Rude's work shows citizens leaving to defend the nation.



Place Charles de Gaulle
 Twelve avenues radiate from the Arc at the centre. Some bear the names of important French military leaders, such as Avenues Marceau and Foch (see pp36–7).





OPERA QUARTER

Known for its Grands Boulevards and the Opéra Garnier, this area has a 19th-century grandeur to it, exemplified in Baron Haussmann's city planning and architecture. Cutting through the district, the boulevards Madeleine, Capucines, Italien and Montmartre host a range of high-end businesses, restaurants and shops, from the *grands magasins* to characterful shopping arcades. During the day, the area is more of a business hub, its streets bustling with bankers, publishers, editors and, of course, shoppers. The heart of the quarter is the world-famous opera house, with its Belle Epoque interior and Chagall's magnificent ceiling. Clustered

around the Grands Boulevards are the historic covered passageways, with their steel-and-glass roofs. The most opulent of these is the 1823 Galerie Vivienne, containing high-end boutiques and interior design shops. More traditional are the Passages Verdeau, Panoramas and Jouffroy, known for their antiques dealers, speciality crafts and collectors' shops. Night-time revellers will also find a host of clubs and theatres in this area; the historic Olympia concert hall has hosted many musicians and singers over the years, including Edith Piaf, Johnny Halliday, The Beatles, Judy Garland, The Supremes and Madonna.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 2 Place de la Madeleine
- 3 Les Grands Boulevards
- 9 Le Grand Rex
- 11 Palais Brongniart
- 13 Avenue de l'Opéra

Churches

- 1 La Madeleine

Shops

- 7 Drouot (Hôtel des Ventes)
- 10 Les Passages

Opera Houses

- 4 Opéra National de Paris Garnier

Museums and Galleries

- 5 Bibliothèque-Musée de l'Opéra
- 6 Paris Story
- 8 Musée Grévin
- 12 Bibliothèque Nationale Richelieu

☐ Restaurants *see pp298–300*

- 1 L'Adjugé
- 2 Café de la Paix
- 3 Le Cap Bourbon
- 4 Caviar Kaspia
- 5 Chartier
- 6 Chez Georges
- 7 Fauchon Le Café
- 8 Les Noces de Jeannette
- 9 Racines
- 10 Le Vaudeville

0 metres 500
0 yards 500



See also Street Finder maps 5–6



Street-by-Street: Opéra Quarter

It has been said that if you sit for long enough at the Café de la Paix (opposite the Opéra National de Paris Garnier) the whole world will pass by. During the day, the area is a mixture of commerce – France's top three banks are based here – and tourism. A profusion of shops, ranging from the chic, exclusive and expensive to popular department stores, draws the crowds. In the evening, the theatres and cinemas attract a totally different clientele, and the cafés along the Boulevard des Capucines throb with life.

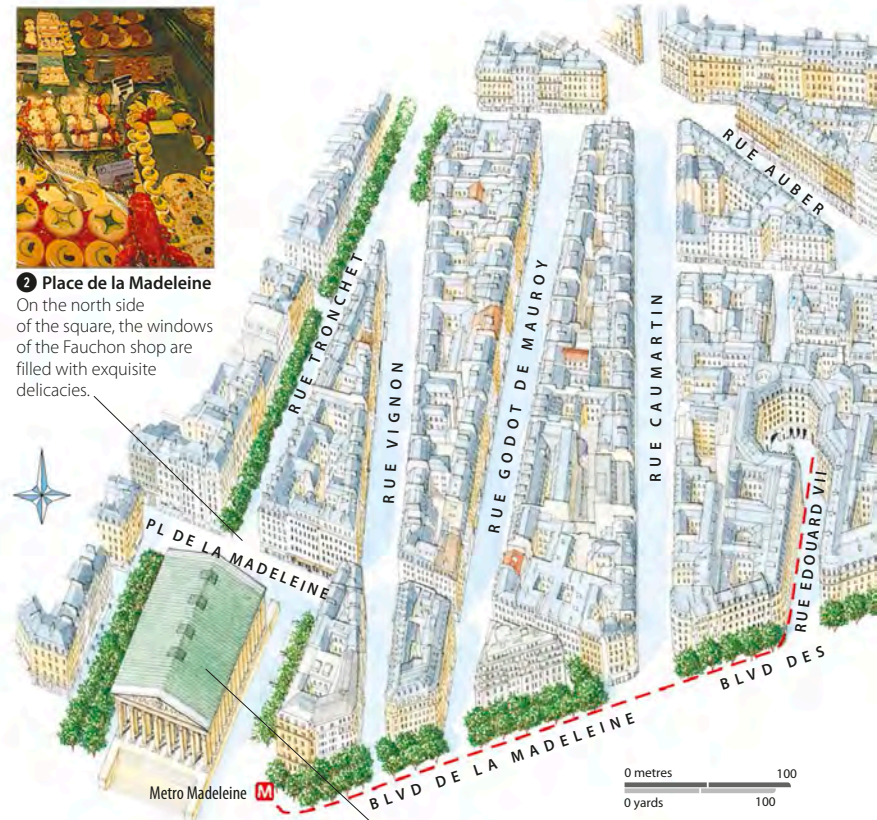


Statue by Gumery on the Opéra



2 Place de la Madeleine

On the north side of the square, the windows of the Fauchon shop are filled with exquisite delicacies.



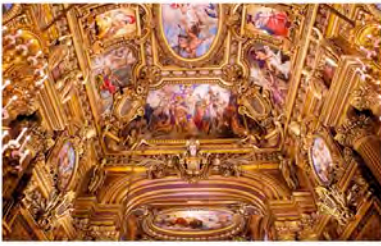
Key

— Suggested route

1 ★ La Madeleine

The final design of this church, which is dedicated to Mary Magdalene, differs from this original model, now in the Musée Carnavalet (see pp96–7).





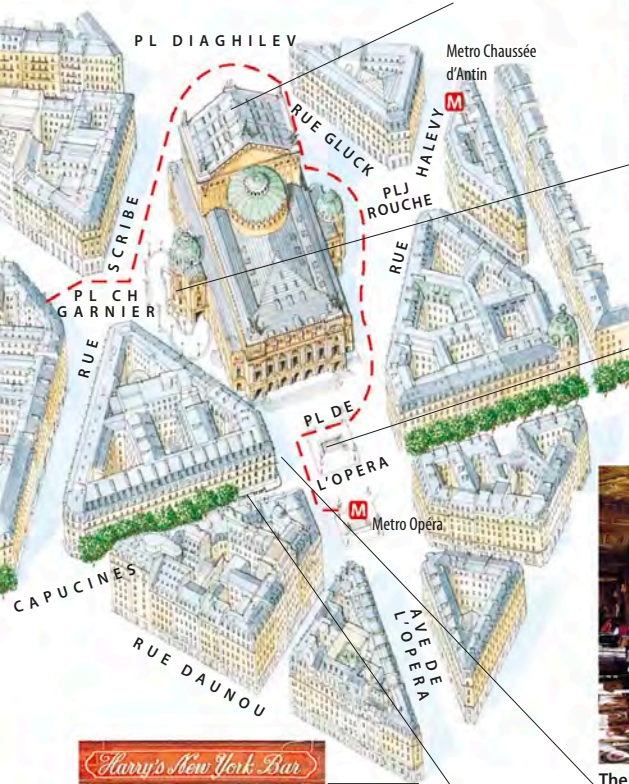
4 ★ Opéra National de Paris Garnier

With a mixture of styles ranging from Classical to Baroque, this building from 1875 has come to symbolize the opulence of the Second Empire.



Locator Map

See Central Paris Map pp16-17



5 Bibliothèque-Musée de l'Opéra

The world of opera is celebrated here.

The Place de l'Opéra

was designed by Baron Haussmann and is one of Paris's busiest intersections.



The **Café de la Paix** maintains its old-fashioned ways and still has its 19th-century decor, designed by Garnier. Their vanilla slices are legendary (see p310).

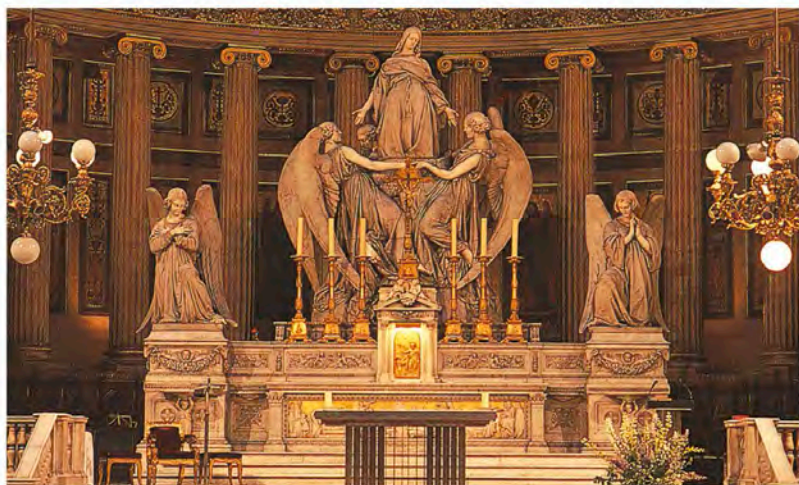


Harry's Bar was named after Harry MacElhone, a bartender who bought the bar in 1913. Past regulars have included F Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway.



3 ★ Les Grands Boulevards

At No. 14 Boulevard des Capucines, a plaque tells of the world's first public screening of a movie, by the Lumière brothers in 1895; it took place in the Salon Indien, a room in the Grand Café.



Charles Marochetti's *Mary Magdalene Ascending to Heaven* (1837) behind the high altar of La Madeleine

1 La Madeleine

Pl de la Madeleine 75008. **Map** 5 C5.

Tel 01 44 51 69 00. **M** Madeleine.

Open 9:30am–7pm daily. **F** 12:30pm (& 6:30pm in summer) Mon–Fri, 6pm Sat, 9:30am, 11am & 6pm Sun. **🎫**

Concerts. See *Entertainment* pp338–9.

W eglise-lamadeleine.com

This church, dedicated to Mary Magdalene, is one of the best-known buildings in Paris because of its prominent location and great size. It stands facing south to Place de la Concorde and is the architectural counterpoint of the Palais-Bourbon (home of the Assemblée Nationale, the French parliament) across the river. It was started in 1764 but not consecrated until 1845. There were proposals to convert it into a parliament, a stock exchange or the city's first train station.

Napoleon decided to build a temple dedicated to military glory and he commissioned Pierre Vignon to design it, after the battle of Jena (léna) in 1806. A colonnade of Corinthian columns encircles the building and supports a sculptured frieze. The bas-reliefs on the bronze doors by Henri de Triqueti show the Ten Commandments. The inside is decorated with

marble and gilt, and has some fine sculpture, notably François Rude's *Baptism of Christ*.

2 Place de la Madeleine

75008. **Map** 5 C5. **M** Madeleine.

Flower market. **Open** 8am–7:30pm Mon–Sat.

The Place de la Madeleine was created at the same time as the Madeleine church. It is a food lover's paradise, with many shops specializing in luxuries such as truffles, champagne, caviar and handmade

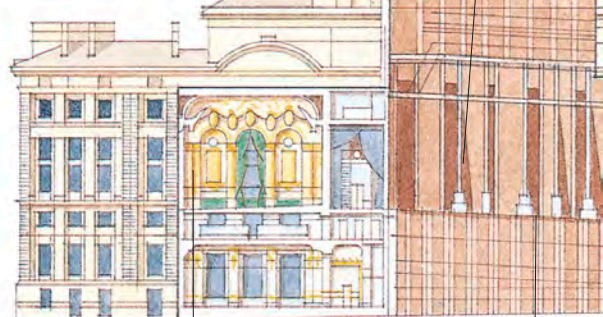
chocolates. Fauchon, the millionaires' supermarket, is situated at No. 26 and stocks more than 20,000 items (see pp325, 327). The large house at No. 9 is where Marcel Proust spent his childhood. To the east of La Madeleine is a small flower market (see p330) and some excellently preserved 19th-century public toilets.



Fauchon tin

Scenery backdrop operated by pulley

Opéra National de Paris Garnier



Backstage area

Stage

3 Les Grands Boulevards

75002 & 75009. **Map** 6 D5–7 C5.

M Madeleine, Opéra, Richelieu-Drouot, Grands Boulevards.

A broad thoroughfare divided into eight boulevards – Madeleine, Capucines, Italiens, Montmartre, Poissonnière, Bonne Nouvelle, St-Denis and St-Martin – runs from La Madeleine to the Place de la République. The route was constructed in the 17th century to turn obsolete city fortifications into fashionable promenades – *boulevard* came from the Middle Dutch *bulwerc*, which means bulwark or rampart. The boulevards became so famous in the 19th century that the name *boulevardier* was coined for someone who cuts a figure on the boulevards.

Around the Madeleine church and the Opéra, it is still possible to gain an impression of what the Grands Boulevards looked like in their heyday, lined with cafés and chic shops. Elsewhere, most of the cafés and restaurants have long since gone, and the old façades are now hidden by neon advertising. However, the



Boulevard de la Madeleine

Grands Boulevards and the nearby department stores on Boulevard Haussmann still attract large crowds.

4 Opéra National de Paris Garnier

Pl de l'Opéra 75009. **Map** 6 D4–E4.

Tel 08 92 89 90 90. **M** Opéra.

Open 10am–4:30pm daily (1pm on matinée days); mid-Jul–late Aug: 10am–5:30pm. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May.

in English 11am & 2:30pm daily; 5pm tour on Sat must be booked, online or on 0825 05 44 05.

See *Entertainment* pp337, 339.

operadeparis.fr

Sometimes compared to a giant wedding cake, this building was designed by Charles Garnier for Napoleon III; construction started in 1862. Its unique appearance is due to a mixture of materials (including

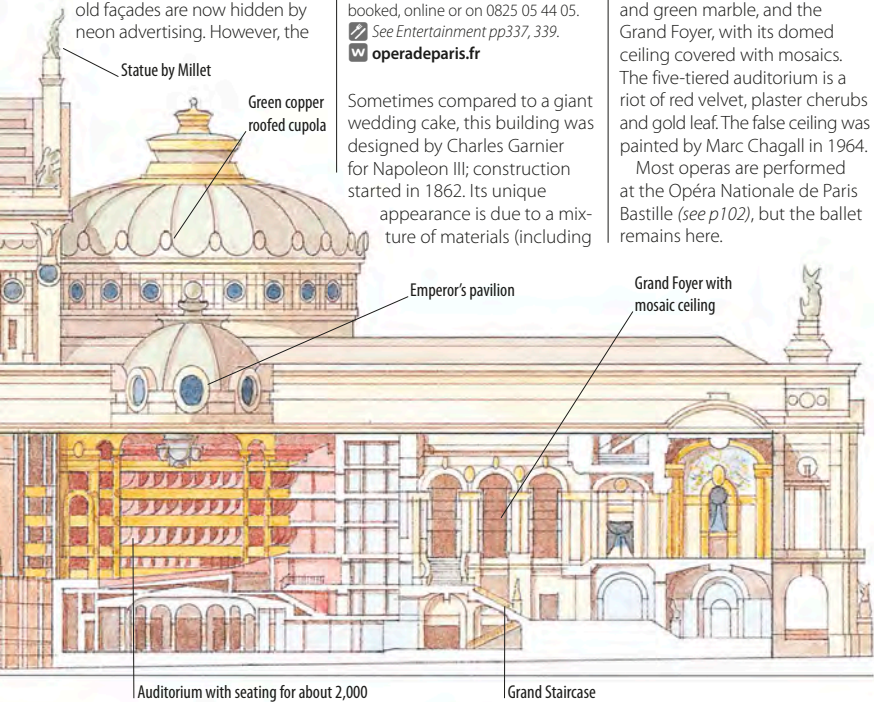
stone, marble and bronze) and styles, ranging from Classical to Baroque, with a number of columns, friezes and sculptures on the exterior. The building was not completed until 1875; work was interrupted by the Prussian War and 1871 uprising.

In 1858, Count Orsini had attempted to assassinate the emperor outside the old opera house. This prompted Garnier to include a pavilion on the east side of the building, with a curved ramp leading up to it so that the sovereign could safely step out of his carriage into the suite of rooms adjoining the royal box.

Behind the flat-topped foyer, the cupola sits above the auditorium, while the triangular pediment that rises up behind the cupola marks the front of the stage. Underneath the building is a small lake, which provided inspiration for the phantom's hiding place in Paul Leroux's *Phantom of the Opera*, and is used by firemen for water rescue safety training.

Don't miss the magnificent Grand Staircase, made of white marble with a balustrade of red and green marble, and the Grand Foyer, with its domed ceiling covered with mosaics. The five-tiered auditorium is a riot of red velvet, plaster cherubs and gold leaf. The false ceiling was painted by Marc Chagall in 1964.

Most operas are performed at the Opéra Nationale de Paris Bastille (see p102), but the ballet remains here.



Statue by Millet

Green copper roofed cupola

Emperor's pavilion

Grand Foyer with mosaic ceiling

Auditorium with seating for about 2,000

Grand Staircase



Model of a set for *Les Huguenots* (1875) in the Musée de l'Opéra

5 Bibliothèque-Musée de l'Opéra

Palais Garnier, corner of Rue Scribe & Rue Auber, Pl de l'Opéra 75009.

Map 6 E5. Tel 01 53 79 37 40.

M Opéra. Open 10am–5pm Mon–Sat. Closed 1 week in Sep, public hols.



The way into this small, charming museum was once the emperor's private entrance to the Opéra. The museum tells the history of opera and ballet through an impressive collection of scores, manuscripts, photographs and artists' memorabilia. Other exhibits include paintings, models of stage sets and busts of major composers. There is also a superb library, containing books and manuscripts on theatre, dance and music. The museum organizes two special exhibitions every year.

6 Paris Story

11 bis Rue Scribe 75009. Map 6 D4.

Tel 01 42 66 62 06. M Opéra.

Open 10am–6pm daily; show every hour. Closed 1 Jan, 25 Dec.

w paris-story.com

Especially useful for the first-time visitor, this small museum covers everything you need to know about the history and architecture of Paris in an hour-long film and interactive display. The film covers 2,000 years of history from Lutetia (the Roman name for Paris) to the Paris of today. The show is narrated by a holographic figure of Victor Hugo and

visitors can listen to it in English via headphones. A 3-D model of the city allows you to pinpoint and learn about various monuments with a description of the 156 most important and interesting sites. Plasma screens show a sequence shot by the Lumière Brothers in 1898.

7 Drouot (Hôtel des Ventes)

9 Rue Drouot 75009. Map 6 F4.

Tel 01 48 00 20 20. M Richelieu

Drouot. Open 11am–6pm Mon–Fri (to 9pm Thu), sales from 2pm.

Also open some Sat & Sun, call in advance.

See Shops and Markets pp328–9.

w drouot.com

This is the leading French auction house (Hôtel des Ventes) and it takes its name from the Comte de Drouot who was Napoleon's aide-de-camp. There has been an auction house on the site since 1858, and in 1860, Napoleon III visited the Hôtel and purchased a couple of earthenware pots. It has been known as the Nouveau Drouot ever since the 1970s, when the original building was demolished and replaced with today's rather dull structure.

Although overshadowed internationally by Christie's and Sotheby's, auctions at the Nouveau Drouot nevertheless provide a lively spectacle and involve a fascinating range of rare objects. Its presence in the area has attracted many antiques and stamp shops.

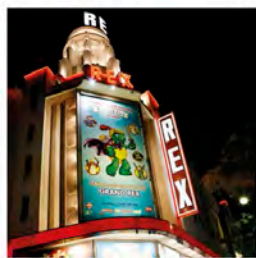
8 Musée Grévin

10 Blvd Montmartre 75009. Map 6 F4.

Tel 01 47 70 85 05. M Grands Boulevards. Open 9am–7pm daily (times can vary, call ahead to check).

w grevin.com

This waxwork museum was founded in 1882 and is now a Paris landmark, on a par with Madame Tussauds in London. It contains tableaux of vivid historical scenes (such as Louis XIV at Versailles and the arrest of Louis XVI), the Palais des Mirages (a giant walk-in kaleidoscope) and the Cabinet Fantastique, which includes regular conjuring shows given by a live magician. Famous figures from the worlds of art, sport and politics are also on show, with new celebrities replacing faded and forgotten stars.



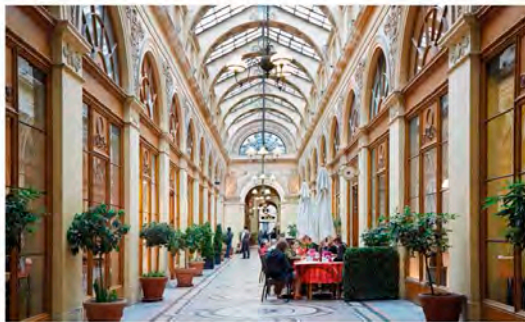
Le Grand Rex Art Deco tower

9 Le Grand Rex

1 Blvd Poissonnière 75002. Map 7 A5.

Tel 01 45 08 93 89. M Bonne Nouvelle. w legrandrex.com

Considered a national monument, as well as an innovative example of Art Deco architecture, Le Grand Rex, built in 1932, was long touted as Europe's most opulent cinema, hosting many red-carpet events. Still one of the largest of its kind in Europe, the Grand Rex is a fading but beautiful symbol of the history of cinema. The large auditorium has a starred ceiling, 2,800 seats and an enormous screen, the largest in Paris. Every December, the cinema hosts the Fête des Eaux, a family-film event featuring an on-stage water show.



The elegant Galerie Vivienne, one of Paris's covered shopping arcades

10 Les Passages

75002. **Map** 6 F5. **M** Bourse.

These 19th-century shopping arcades are located between Boulevard Montmartre and Rue St-Marc, and between Rue du Quatre Septembre and Rue des Petits Champs. At the time of their construction, around the 1820s and 1830s, the *passages* represented a traffic-free area for commerce, workshops and apartments. They targeted the new bourgeoisie with amenities such as gas lighting, shelter from the rain and mud, eating establishments and shopping all under one roof. They were the models for the future *grand magasins*, or department stores, but eventually fell into disuse. In the 1970s, they were revamped and now house an eclectic mixture of small shops selling anything from rare books to designer jewellery. They have high, vaulted roofs of iron and glass. Many have seen better days, but one of the most fashionable and high-end is the Galerie Vivienne (off Rue Vivienne and Rue des Petits Champs), with its designer boutiques, mosaic floor, excellent tearoom and Legrand Filles et Fils, one of the best wine *caves* (cellars) in Paris.

11 Palais Brongniart

(Bourse des Valeurs) 4 Pl de la Bourse 75002. **Map** 6 F5. **M** Bourse.

Closed to the public.

w palaisbrongniart.com

This Neo-Classical temple of commerce was commissioned by Napoleon and was home to

the French Stock Exchange from 1826 to 1987. It earlier housed the trading floor of the Palais de la Bourse.

Today, the French stock market is located at 29 Rue Cambon (not open to visits). This building is now used as a conference centre.

12 Bibliothèque Nationale Richelieu

58 Rue de Richelieu and 5 Rue Vivienne 75002. **Map** 6 F5. **Tel** 01 53 79 59 59. **M** Bourse. **Open** 10am–6pm Mon–Fri, 9am–5pm Sat. **Closed** public hols, 2 weeks in Sep. **t** by appt; 01 53 79 49 49. **w** bnf.fr

The Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library) originated with the manuscript collections of medieval kings, to which, by law, a copy of every French book printed since 1537 has been added. The collection, which includes two Gutenberg Bibles, is partially housed in this complex. Despite the removal of the printed books, periodicals and CD-Roms to the Bibliothèque Nationale

François-Mitterrand (see p244) at Tolbiac, the Rue Richelieu buildings still contain a huge variety of items, including original manuscripts by Victor Hugo and Marcel Proust. The library also has the richest collection of engravings and photographs in the world. Sadly, the 19th-century reading room is not open to the public.

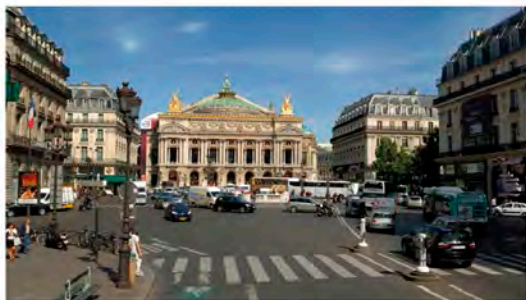
The library is undergoing renovation until 2019, however it is still open to the public.

13 Avenue de l'Opéra

75001 & 75002. **Map** 6 E5.

M Opéra, Pyramides.

This broad avenue is a notable example of Baron Haussmann's dramatic modernization of Paris in the 1860s and 1870s (see pp36–7), and is the city's only tree-less avenue. Much of the medieval city (including a mound from which Joan of Arc began her crusade against the English) was cleared to make way for the wide thoroughfares. The Avenue de l'Opéra, running from the Palais-Royal to the Opéra National de Paris Garnier, was completed in 1876. The uniformity of the five-storey buildings that line it contrasts with those found in nearby streets, which date from the 17th and 18th centuries. Nearby, in Place Gaillon, is the bar and restaurant Drouant where the Goncourt Prize for literature is decided. The avenue is dominated by travel and luxury shops. The Institut d'Etudes Supérieures des Arts is at No. 5.



Avenue de l'Opéra



MOULIN GALETTE
MATINEE-BAL
CHARDON-JEUX
MONTMARTRE

MONTMARTRE

LE FROU-FROU

MOULIN ROUGE
GRANDE REDOUTE
LA BOHEME ARTISTIQUE

CHAT NOIR
ORANGE SAUS

MAGGI
DEJEUNER AU CACAO-GLUTEN

CACAO LACTÉ
CH. GRAVIER
L'ARTISTE

Lait pur
Stérilisé

MOULIN ROUGE
GRANDE REDOUTE
LA BOHEME ARTISTIQUE

CHOCOLAT MENIER

JOURNAL VENTES

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES CHOCOLATS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES CHOCOLATS

LA PLACE COIGNY

AMBASSADEURS
ARISTIDE BRIANT

MONTMARTRE

PROFANE
LE FROU-FROU
DEMANDEZ PARTOUT
20 FR. PAR
BOULEVARD

MOULIN ROUGE
le 22 Janvier
GRANDE REDOUTE
LA BOHEME ARTISTIQUE
DESIGNE PAR ROEDEL
ENTREE 3 FRANCS

TOURNÉE
DU
CHAT NOIR
AVEC
RODOLPHE SAUS

FRONONIS

CACAO LACTÉ
Ch. Gravier
L'ARTISTE
COCO
COCO
COCO

CHOCOLAT MENIER
EVITER LES
CONTREFAÇONS

AMBASSADEURS
ARISTIDE
BRIANT
dans
SON CABARET

QUILLOT FRÈRES

Lait pur de la Belgique
Stérilisé
Quillot frères
L'ARTISTE

MAGGI
DEJEUNER AU CACAO-GLUTEN

HOWE BICYCLES
TRICYCLES
48 BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL 48

MONTMARTRE

Once a separate village outside Paris, Montmartre still retains its charm, with narrow winding streets, cafés, a tiny vineyard and stunning views of the city. At the end of the 19th century, this bohemian area had a reputation for decadence and free living, as well as low-cost housing, which made it into a magnet for artists, writers and intellectuals. The still-standing Bateau-Lavoir was a shared studio and home to artists like Matisse, Picasso, Modigliani and Cocteau. Nowadays, that creative spirit lives on in Place du Tertre

and around the massive Sacré-Coeur, where street artists hoping to be discovered paint tourists' portraits and art galleries flourish.

As the home of the Moulin Rouge, said to have been the birthplace of the cancan dance, Montmartre still has its fair share of cabarets, which continue to draw visitors to the area. While Upper Montmartre (Haut Montmartre) tends to be calmer and more residential, it is Lower Montmartre (Bas Montmartre), filled with lively bars and restaurants, that is famous for its nightlife and entertainment.

Sights at a Glance

Historic Buildings and Streets

- 11 Bateau-Lavoir
- 14 Moulin de la Galette
- 15 Avenue Junot

Churches

- 1 Sacré-Coeur pp226–7
- 2 St-Pierre de Montmartre
- 8 Chapelle du Martyre
- 10 St-Jean l'Évangéliste de Montmartre

Cemeteries

- 13 Cimetière de Montmartre

Squares

- 3 Place du Tertre
- 9 Place des Abbesses

Theatres and Nightclubs

- 6 Au Lapin Agile
- 12 Moulin Rouge

Museums and Galleries

- 4 Espace Dali Montmartre
- 5 Musée de Montmartre
- 7 Halle Saint Pierre

Restaurants see pp298–300

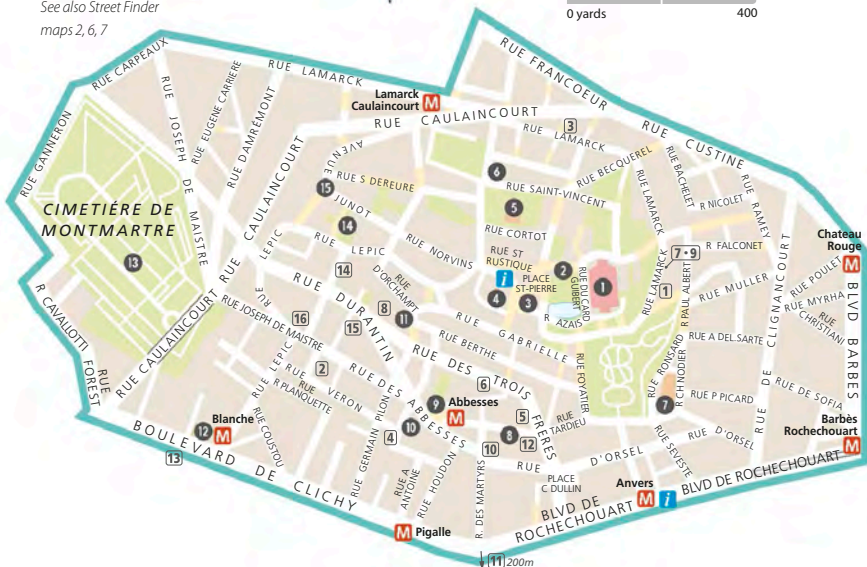
- 1 Babalou
- 2 La Balançoire
- 3 Le Chamarré de Montmartre
- 4 Chez Toinette
- 5 Crêperie Broceliande
- 6 La Famille
- 7 Le Grand 8
- 8 Guilo Guilo
- 9 Le Lamarck
- 10 Le Miroir
- 11 Le Pantruche
- 12 Le Progrès
- 13 Rouge Bis
- 14 Tentazioni
- 15 La Tiborna
- 16 Un Zèbre à Montmartre



See also Street Finder maps 2, 6, 7



0 metres 400
0 yards 400



Street-by-Street: Montmartre

The steep *butte* (hill) of Montmartre has been associated with artists for over 200 years. Théodore Géricault and Camille Corot came here at the start of the 19th century, and in the 20th century, Maurice Utrillo immortalized the streets in his works. Today, street painters thrive on a lively tourist trade as visitors flock to this picturesque district which in places still preserves the atmosphere of pre-war Paris. The name of the area is ascribed to local martyrs tortured in Paris around AD 250, hence *mons martyrium*.

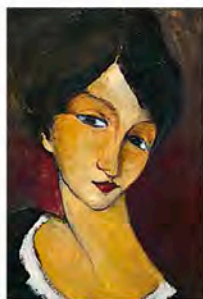


Clos Montmartre is one of the last surviving vineyards in Paris. The grape harvest is celebrated on the first Saturday in October.



6 ★ Au Lapin Agile

This rustic café and cabaret was a popular meeting point for artists including Picasso.



5 ★ Musée de Montmartre

The museum features the work of artists who lived in the area: this *Portrait of a Woman* (1918) is by the Italian painter and sculptor Amedeo Modigliani.

4 ★ Espace Dalí Montmartre

This is France's only permanent collection of the Surrealist master's sculptures, paintings and graphic works.

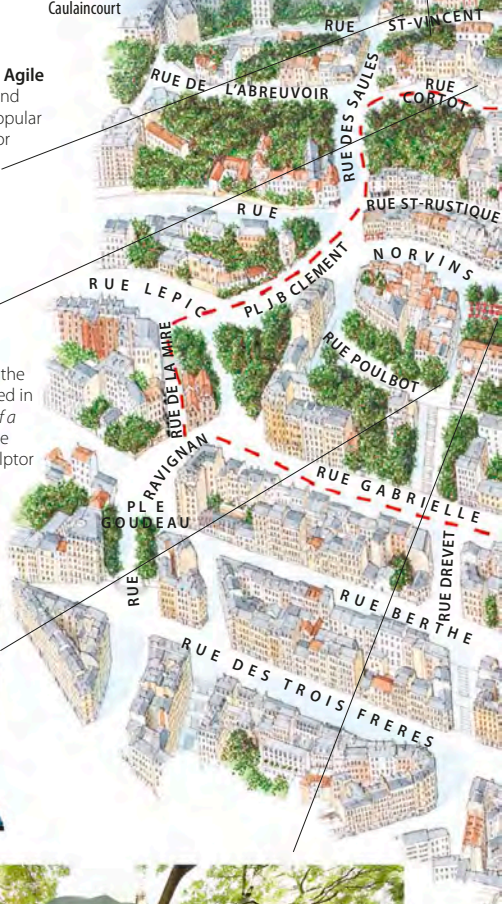


3 ★ Place du Tertre

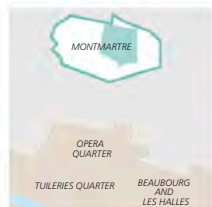
The bustling square is the tourist centre of Montmartre and is full of portraitists and other easel artists. Cafés and bars surround the square.



Metro Lamarck
Caulaincourt



A La Mère Catherine was a favourite eating place of Russian Cossacks in 1814. They would bang on the table and shout “*Bistro!*” (Russian for “quick”) – hence the Paris bistro was born.



Locator Map

See Central Paris Map pp16–17

Key

— Suggested route



1 ★ Sacré-Coeur

This Romano-Byzantine church, started in the 1870s and completed in 1914, has many treasures, such as this figure of Christ by Eugène Benet (1911).



2 St-Pierre de Montmartre

This church became the Temple of Reason during the Revolution.



7 Halle Saint Pierre

The museum hosts exhibitions of Art Brut and Naïve Art. This oil painting, *L'Opéra de Paris* (1986), is by L. Milinkov.

The **funiculaire**, or cable railway, at the end of Rue Foyatier takes you to the foot of the basilica of Sacré-Coeur. Metro tickets are valid on it.

Square Willette lies below the parvis (forecourt) of Sacré-Coeur. It is laid out on the side of the hill in a series of descending terraces with lawns, shrubs, trees and flowerbeds.

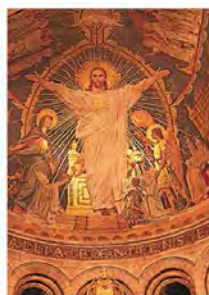
● Sacré-Coeur

At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, two Catholic businessmen made a private religious vow to build a church dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Christ, should France be spared the impending Prussian onslaught. The two men, Alexandre Legentil and Hubert Rohault de Fleury, lived to see Paris saved from invasion despite the war and a lengthy siege – and the start of work on the Sacré-Coeur basilica. The project was taken up by Archbishop Guibert of Paris. Work began in 1875 to Paul Abadie's designs. They were inspired by the Romano-Byzantine church of St-Front in Périgueux. The basilica was completed in 1914, but its consecration was forestalled by World War I until 1919, when France was victorious.



The Principal Façade

The best view of the domed and turreted Sacré-Coeur is from the gardens below.

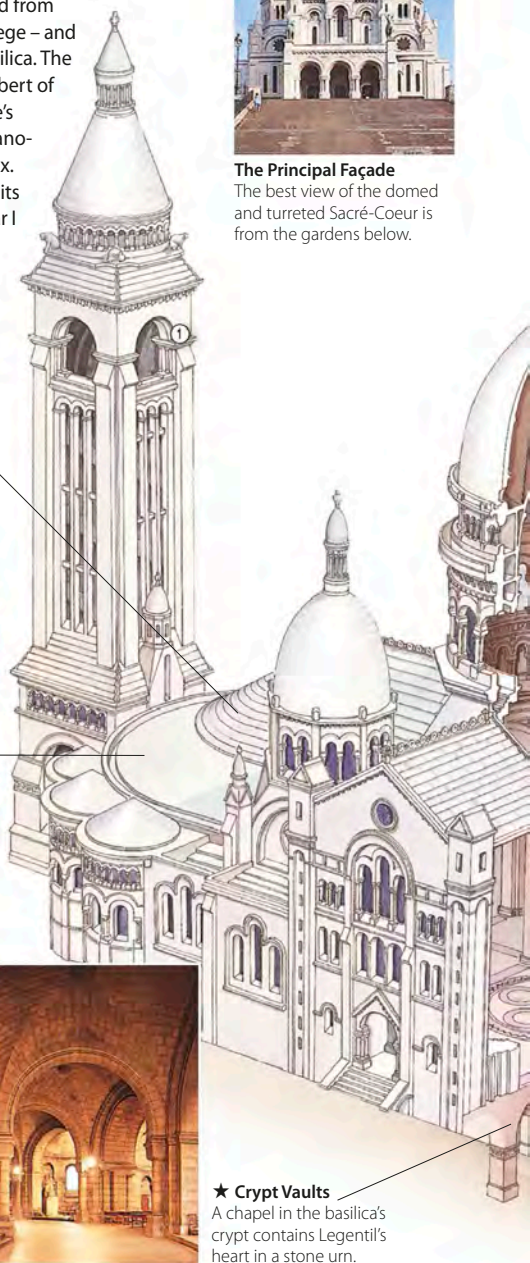


★ Great Mosaic of Christ

The colossal mosaic (1912–22) dominating the chancel vault was designed by Luc Olivier Merson and Marcel Magne.

Virgin Mary and Child (1896)

This Renaissance-style silver statue is one of two in the ambulatory by P Brunet.



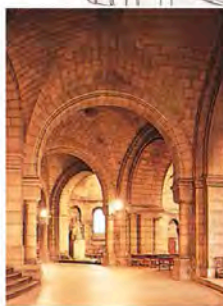
KEY

① The bell tower (1895) is 83 m (252 ft) high and contains one of the heaviest bells in the world. The bell itself weighs 18.5 tonnes and the clapper 850 kg (1,900 lb).

② Spiral staircase

③ The inner structure supporting the dome is made from stone.

④ The stained-glass gallery affords a view of the whole of the interior.



★ Crypt Vaults

A chapel in the basilica's crypt contains Legentil's heart in a stone urn.

The Siege of Paris

Prussia invaded France in 1870. During the four-month siege of Paris, instigated by the Prusso-German statesman Otto von Bismarck, hungry Parisians were forced to eat the city's horses and other animals.



★ Ovoid Dome

This is the second-highest point in Paris, after the Eiffel Tower.

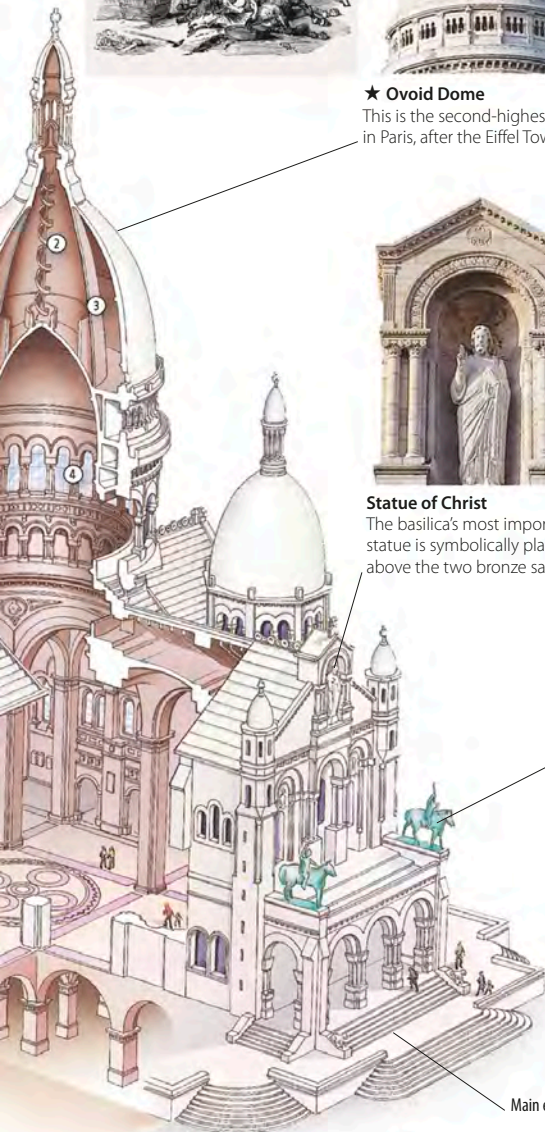
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

33 Rue du Chevalier-de-la-Barre 75018. **Map** 6 F1. **Tel** 01 53 41 89 00. **Basilica: Open** 6am–10:30pm daily. **Dome: Open** May–Sep: 8:30am–8pm daily; Oct–Apr: 9am–5pm daily (note that there are 300 steps to the viewing area). **Crypt: Closed** to the public. for dome. 7am, 11:15am, 6:30pm, 10pm Mon–Fri (processional at 3pm Fri); 7am, 11:15am, 10pm Sat; 7am, 11am, 6pm, 10pm Sun. restricted. sacre-coeur-montmartre.com

Transport

Abbesses (then take funiculaire to the steps of the Sacré-Coeur), Anvers, Barbès-Rochechouart, Lamarck-Caulaincourt. 30, 31, 54, 80, 85. Blvd de Clichy, Rue Custine.



Statue of Christ

The basilica's most important statue is symbolically placed above the two bronze saints.



Equestrian Statues

The statue of Joan of Arc is one of a pair by H Lefèvre. The other is of Saint Louis.



★ Bronze Doors

Relief sculptures on the doors in the portico entrance illustrate scenes from the life of Christ, such as the Last Supper.



Paintings for sale and a restaurant on Place du Tertre, in Montmartre

2 St-Pierre de Montmartre

2 Rue du Mont-Cenis 75018.

Map 6 F1. **Tel** 01 46 06 57 63.

M Abbesses. **Open** 9am–7:30pm daily (to 6pm Fri). **f** various times.

🎵 Concerts. **w** saintpierrede-montmartre.net

Situated in the shadow of the Sacré-Coeur basilica, St-Pierre de Montmartre is one of the oldest churches in Paris. It is all that remains of the great Benedictine Abbey of Montmartre, which was founded in 1133 by Louis VI and his wife, Adelaide of Savoy, who, as its first abbess, is buried here.

Inside the church are four marble columns supposedly from a Roman temple which once stood on the site. The vaulted choir dates from the 12th century, the nave was remodelled in the 15th century and the west front in the 18th. During the Revolution, the abbess was executed by guillotine, and the church fell into disuse. St-Pierre was reconsecrated in 1908. Gothic-style stained-glass windows replace those destroyed by a bomb in World War II. The tiny cemetery opens to the public only once a year, on 1 November.



Doors to St-Pierre church

3 Place du Tertre

75018. **Map** 6 F1. **M** Abbesses.

Tertre means “hillock”, or mound, and this picturesque square is the highest point in Paris at some 130 m (430 ft). It was once the site of the abbey gallows but is associated with artists, who began exhibiting paintings here in the 19th century. It is lined with colourful restaurants – La Mère Catherine dates back to 1793. The house at No. 21 was formerly the home of the irreverent “Free Commune”, founded in 1920 to perpetuate the Bohemian spirit of the area. The Old Montmartre information office is now here.



Surrealist artist Salvador Dalí

4 Espace Dalí Montmartre

11 Rue Poulbot 75018. **Map** 6 F1.

Tel 01 42 64 40 10. **M** Abbesses.

Open 10am–6pm daily (to 8pm Jul–Aug). **📷** **📱** **📺** **📺** **📺** **w** daliparis.com

A permanent exhibition of 330 works by the prolific painter and sculptor Salvador Dalí is displayed here at the heart of Montmartre. Inside, the vast, dark setting reflects the dramatic character of this 20th-century genius as moving lights grace first one, then another, of his

Surrealist works to a soundtrack of Dalí's recorded voice. This fascinating museum also houses a commercial art gallery, a library and a shop selling books, prints and postcards.

5 Musée de Montmartre

12 Rue Cortot 75018. **Map** 2 F5.

Tel 01 49 25 89 37. **M** Abbesses,

Anvers, Blanche, Lamarck-

Caulaincourt. **Open** 10am–6pm daily

(Jun–Sep: to 7pm). **📷** **📱** **📺** **📺**

w museedemontmartre.fr

During the 17th century, this charming home belonged to the actor Roze de Rosimond (Claude de la Rose), a member of Molière's theatre company who, like his mentor Molière, died during a performance of Molière's play *Le Malade Imaginaire*. From 1875, the big white house, undoubtedly the finest in Montmartre, provided living and studio space for artists, including Maurice Utrillo and his mother, Suzanne Valadon, a former acrobat and model who became a talented painter, as well as Raoul Dufy and Auguste Renoir.

The museum recounts the history of Montmartre from the days of the abbesses to the present, through artifacts, drawings and photographs. It is particularly rich in memorabilia of Bohemian life, and has a reconstruction of the Café de l'Abreuvoir, Utrillo's favourite watering hole.



Café de l'Abreuvoir reconstructed



The deceptively rustic exterior of Au Lapin Agile, in the heart of Montmartre

6 Au Lapin Agile

22 Rue des Saules 75018. **Map** 2 F5.
Tel 01 46 06 85 87. **M** Lamarck-Caulaincourt. **Open** 9pm–1am
 Tue–Sun. See *Entertainment* pp334, 336.
W au-lapin-agile.com

The former Cabaret des Assassins derived its current name from a sign painted by the humorist André Gill. His picture of a rabbit escaping from a cooking pot (*Le Lapin à Gill*) is a pun on his own name. The club enjoyed popularity with intellectuals and artists at the start of the 20th century. Here in 1911, the novelist Roland Dorgelès and a group of other regulars staged one of the modern art world's most celebrated hoaxes, with the help of the café owner's donkey, Lolo. A paintbrush was tied to Lolo's tail, and the resulting daub was shown to critical acclaim at the Salon des Indépendants, under the enlightening title *Sunset over the Adriatic*, before the joke was revealed.

In 1903, the premises were bought by the cabaret entrepreneur Aristide Bruand (painted in a series of posters by Toulouse-Lautrec). The venue was depicted by Pablo Picasso in an oil painting which was sold for \$20 by the cabaret's owner in 1912. In 1989, the

painting was sold at auction for \$67.5 million.

Today, the cabaret venue manages to retain much of its original atmosphere.

7 Halle Saint Pierre

Halle St-Pierre, 2 Rue Ronsard 75018.
Map 7 A1. **Tel** 01 42 58 72 89.
M Anvers. **Open** 10am–6pm Mon–Fri, 11am–7pm Sat, noon–6pm Sun (Aug: noon–6pm Mon–Fri). **Closed** some public hols. 
W hallesaintpierre.org

In 1945, the French painter Jean Dubuffet developed the concept of *Art Brut* (Outsider or Marginal Art) to describe works created outside the boundaries of "official" culture, often by psychiatric patients, prisoners and children. The Halle Saint Pierre, at the foot of the Butte, is



Art Brut at Halle Saint Pierre

a museum and gallery devoted to these "raw" art forms. It also hosts avant-garde theatre and musical productions, holds regular literary evenings and debates and runs children's workshops. The permanent collection includes more than 500 works of Naïve art collected by the publisher Max Fourny in the 1970s. There is also a specialist bookshop and café.

8 Chapelle du Martyre

9 Rue Yvonne-Le-Tac 75018. **Map** 6 F1.
M Pigalle. **Open** 3–5pm Fri, 1st Sat & Sun of each month.

This 19th-century chapel stands on the site of a medieval convent chapel, which was said to mark the place where the early Christian martyr and first bishop of Paris, Saint Denis, was beheaded by the Romans in AD 250. It remained a major pilgrimage site throughout the Middle Ages. In 1534, in the crypt of the original chapel, Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus (the mighty Jesuit order designed to save the Catholic Church from the onslaught of the Protestant Reformation), took his Jesuit vows with six companions.



The famous silhouette of the Moulin Rouge nightclub

9 Place des Abbesses

75018. **Map** 6 F1. **M** Abbesses.

This is one of Paris's most picturesque squares. It is sandwiched between the rather dubious attractions of Place Pigalle, with its strip clubs, and the Place du Tertre which is mobbed by hundreds of tourists. Be sure not to miss the Abbesses Metro station with its unusual green wrought-iron arches and amber lights. Designed



Entrance to the Abbesses Metro

by the architect Hector Guimard, it is one of the few original Art Nouveau stations.

10 St-Jean l'Évangéliste de Montmartre

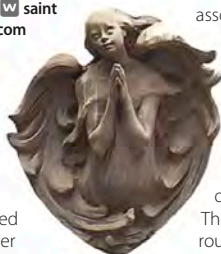
19 Rue des Abbesses 75018. **Map** 6 F1.

Tel 01 46 06 43 96. **M** Abbesses.

Open 9am–7pm Mon–Sat; 9:30am–6pm Sun (to 7pm summer).

+ 12:15pm Tue & Thu, 6:30pm Sat, 10:30am Sun. **s** **w** **+** **saintjeandemontmartre.com**

Designed by Anatole de Baudot and completed in 1904, this church was the first to be built from reinforced concrete. The flower motifs on the interior are typical of Art Nouveau, while its interlocking arches suggest Islamic architecture. The red-brick facing has earned it the nickname St-Jean-des-Briques.



Detail of St-Jean l'Évangéliste façade

11 Bateau-Lavoir

13 Pl Emile-Goudeau 75018. **Map** 6 F1. **M** Abbesses. **Closed** to public.

This ramshackle tenement building took its name from its resemblance to the laundry boats that used to operate along the River Seine. Between 1890 and 1920, it was home to some of the most talented artists and poets of the day. They lived in squalid conditions with only one tap and took it in turns to sleep in the beds. Picasso, Raoul Dufy, Van Dongen, Marie Laurencin, Juan Gris, Modigliani and Jean Cocteau were just a few of the famous residents. It was here that Picasso painted *Les Femmes d'Alger* in 1907, generally regarded as the painting that inspired Cubism as a movement. The original building burned down in 1970, but a concrete replica has been built – with studio space for up-and-coming artists.

12 Moulin Rouge

82 Blvd de Clichy 75018. **Map** 6 E1.

Tel 01 53 09 82 82. **M** Blanche. **Open**

Dinner: 7pm; shows: 9pm and 11pm

daily. **+** **+** See Entertainment pp335–6. **w** **moulinrouge.fr**

Built in 1885, the Moulin Rouge was turned into a dance hall as early as 1900. The cancan originated in Montparnasse, in the polka gardens of the Rue de la Grande-Chaumière, but it will always be

associated with the Moulin Rouge, where the wild and colourful dance shows were immortalized in the posters and drawings of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. The high-kicking routines of famous “Doriss girls” such as Yvette Guilbert and Jane Avril continue

today in a glittering, Las Vegas-style revue that includes sophisticated light shows and displays of magic.

13 Cimetière de Montmartre

20 Ave Rachel 75018. **Map** 2 D5. **Tel** 01 53 42 36 30. **M** Place de Clichy, Blanche. **Open** 8am–6pm Mon–Fri, 8:30am–6pm Sat, 9am–6pm Sun; closes at 5:30pm in winter. ♿ call 01 53 42 36 30.

This has been the resting place for many artistic luminaries since the beginning of the 19th century. The composers Hector Berlioz and Jacques Offenbach (who wrote the famous cancan tune) are buried here, alongside many other celebrities such as La Goulue (stage name of Louise Weber, the high-kicking *danseuse* who was the cancan's first star performer and Toulouse-Lautrec's model), the painter Edgar Degas, writer Alexandre Dumas *fils*, German poet Heinrich Heine, Russian dancer Vaslav Nijinsky and film director François Truffaut. It's an evocative, atmospheric place, conveying some of the heated energy and artistic creativity of Montmartre a century ago.

Nearby, close to Square Roland Dorgelès, is another, smaller, often overlooked Montmartre cemetery – **Cimetière St-Vincent**. Here lie more of the great artistic names of the district, including Swiss composer Arthur Honegger and the writer Marcel Aymé.

Most notable of all at St-Vincent is the grave of the great French painter Maurice Utrillo, the quintessential Montmartre artist, many of



Moulin de la Galette

whose works are now some of the most enduring images of the district.

14 Moulin de la Galette

T-junction at Rue Tholozé and Rue Lepic 75018. **Map** 2 E5. **M** Lamarck-Caulaincourt, Abbesses.

Once, some 14 windmills dotted the Montmartre skyline and were used for grinding wheat and pressing grapes. Today, only two remain, both on Rue Lepic: the Radet, now above a restaurant confusingly named Moulin de la Galette and the reconstructed Moulin de la Galette, originally built in 1622 and formerly known as the Blute-fin. One of its mill owners, Debray, was supposedly crucified on the windmill's sails during the 1814 Siege of Paris. He had been trying to repulse the invading Cossacks. At the end of

the 19th century, both mills became famous dance halls providing inspiration for many artists, notably Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Vincent Van Gogh.

The steep Rue Lepic is a busy shopping area. The Impressionist painter Armand Guillaumin once lived on the first floor of No. 54. Van Gogh inhabited its third floor, and painted the view from there.

15 Avenue Junot

75018. **Map** 2 E5. **M** Lamarck-Caulaincourt.

Opened in 1910, this broad, peaceful street includes many painters' studios and beautiful Art Deco houses. No. 13 has mosaics designed by its former resident, illustrator Francisque Poulbot, who was famous for his drawings of children and street urchins. At No. 15 is Maison Tristan Tzara, named after its previous owner, the Romanian Dadaist poet. Its eccentric design by the Austrian architect Adolf Loos aimed to complement the poet's character. No. 23 is Villa Léandre, with its quaint Anglo-Norman style houses.

Just off the Avenue Junot up the steps of the Allée des Brouillards is an 18th-century architectural folly, the Château des Brouillards. In the 19th century, it was the home of the French Symbolist writer Gérard de Nerval, who took his pet lobster for walks in the Palais-Royal gardens.



Cimetière de Montmartre, the final resting place of many famous artists and writers



FURTHER AFIELD

Away from the centre, but still within the *périphérique* beltway circling Paris, the city becomes greener. Former working-class areas like Belleville, Ménilmontant and Batignolles are turning into *bobo* (bourgeois bohemian) villages, with hip bars, vintage markets and

Internet start-ups. Beyond the *périphérique*, the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes are two of the city's largest public parks, with ponds, flower gardens and children's activities. Beautiful cathedrals and chateaux also beckon, such as Versailles, evoking royal grandeur.

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François Mitterrand
- 19 Cité Universitaire
- 22 Rue la Fontaine
- 23 Fondation Le Corbusier
- 27 Versailles pp250–55
- 28 Château de Malmaison
- 29 La Défense

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- 8 Parc des Buttes-Chaumont
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- 18 Parc Montsouris
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- 25 Bois de Boulogne
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- 3 Musée Nissim de Camondo
- 4 Musée Cernuschi
- 6 Musée Gustave Moreau
- 14 Musée de l'Histoire de l'Immigration

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- 5 Batignolles
- 10 Belleville and Ménilmontant
- 15 Bercy
- 17 13th Arrondissement
- 21 Front de Seine (Beaugrenelle)

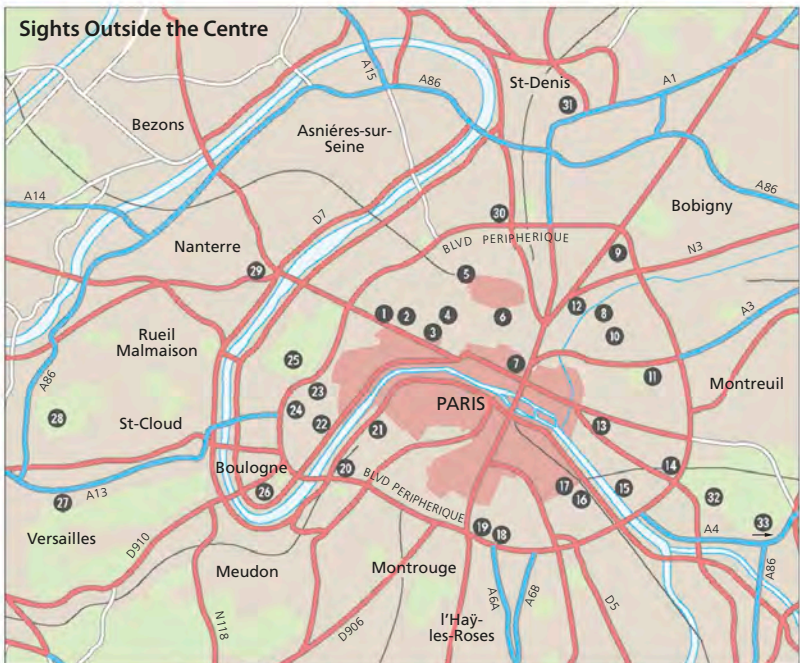
Cemeteries

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Key

- Main sightseeing areas
- Motorways
- Major Roads



◀ Formal garden at Versailles

For additional keys to symbols see back flap

Further Afield within the Périphérique



The gilded domes of the 19th-century Cathédrale St-Alexandre-Nevisky

1 Cathédrale St-Alexandre-Nevisky

12 Rue Daru 75008. **Map** 4 F3. **Tel** 01 42 27 37 34. **M** Courcelles. **Open** 3pm–5pm Tue, Fri, Sun. **1** 6pm Sat, 10am Sun. **✉** **📱** by appt (book at visites.cathedrale.daru@gmail.com).

This imposing Russian Orthodox cathedral with its five golden-copper domes was designed by members of the St Petersburg Fine Arts Academy and financed jointly by Tzar Alexander II and the local Russian community. The cathedral was completed in 1861. Inside, a wall of icons divides the church in two. The

Greek-cross plan and the rich interior mosaics and frescoes are Neo-Byzantine in style, while the exterior and gilt domes are traditional Russian Orthodox.

Paris's Russian population increased dramatically following the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, when thousands of Russians fled to France for safety. Rue Daru, in which the cathedral stands, and the surrounding area form "Little Russia", with its Russian schools and the many dance academies, tea shops and bookshops.

2 Parc Monceau

35 Blvd de Courcelles 75017. **Map** 5 A3. **Tel** 01 42 27 39 56. **M** Monceau. **Open** 7am–8pm daily (to 10pm summer). See *Eight Guided Walks pp262–3*.

This green haven dates back to 1778 when the Duc de Chartres (later Duc d'Orléans) commissioned the painter-writer and amateur landscape designer Louis Carmontelle to create a magnificent garden. Also a theatre designer, Carmontelle created a "garden of dreams", an exotic landscape full of the architectural follies in imitation of English and German fashions of the time. In 1783, the Scottish landscape gardener Thomas Blaikie laid out an area of the garden in English style. The park was the scene of the first recorded parachute landing, made by André-Jacques Garnerin on 22 October 1797. Over the years, the park changed hands and in 1852 it was

acquired by the state and half the land sold off for property development. The remaining land was made into public gardens. These were restored and new buildings erected by Adolphe Alphand, architect of the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes.

The park, one of the most chic in Paris, has lost many of its early features. A *naumachia* basin – an ornamental version of a Roman pool used for simulating naval battles – remains, flanked by Corinthian columns. There are also a Renaissance arcade, pyramids, a river and the Pavillon de Chartres, a charming rotunda designed by Nicolas Ledoux which was once used as a tollhouse. Just south of here is a huge red pagoda, which now houses a gallery devoted to Asian art.



Musée Nissim de Camondo, housing a collection of decorative arts

3 Musée Nissim de Camondo

63 Rue de Monceau 75008. **Map** 5 A3. **Tel** 01 53 89 06 40, 01 53 89 06 50. **M** Monceau, Villiers. **Open** 10am–5:30pm Wed–Sun (last adm: 4:30pm). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec, public hols. **📱** **🚫** restricted. **🌐** lesartsdecoratifs.fr

Comte Moïse de Camondo, a leading Jewish financier during the Belle Epoque, commissioned this mansion in 1914. It was built in the style of the Petit Trianon, at Versailles (see pp250–55), to house a rare collection of



Colonnade beside the *naumachia* basin in the Parc Monceau

18th-century furniture, tapestries, paintings and other precious objects. The museum has been faithfully and lovingly restored to recreate an aristocratic town house of the Louis XV and Louis XVI eras. In the museum, there are Savonnerie carpets, Beauvais tapestries and the Buffon service (Sèvres porcelain). The very latest gadgets, for the period, are now displayed in the restored kitchen and service quarters, equipped with the utmost efficiency, taste and forethought by their owner.

4 Musée Cernuschi

7 Ave Vélasquez 75008. **Map** 5 A3. **Tel** 01 53 96 21 50. **M** Villiers, Monceau. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (last adm: 5:30pm). **Closed** public hols. **www.cernuschi.paris.fr**

One of the oldest museums in Paris, the Cernuschi is housed in a splendid, light-filled mansion near Parc Monceau and contains an intriguing private collection of late East Asian art, which was amassed by the Milanese-born politician and banker Enrico Cernuschi (1821–96). The original bequest of 5,000 lacquered, ceramic, bronze and ivory items has been augmented by a number of donations and acquisitions over the years. The wide-ranging collection, now about 10,000 items, includes a 5th-century seated Bodhisattva (Buddhist divine being) from Yunkang; *La Tigresse* (a heavily decorated Shang Dynasty bronze vase dating from the 12th century BC); and *Horses and Grooms*, an 8th-century T'ang painting on silk attributed to the era's greatest horse painter, court artist Han Kan.



Bodhisattva in the Musée Cernuschi



The magnificent carved altarpiece in the church of Sainte-Marie des Batignolles

5 Batignolles

Batignolles, 75007. **M** Porte de Clichy, Place de Clichy.

Formerly used as a royal hunting ground, this neighbourhood in the 17th arrondissement of northwestern Paris later grew into a small hamlet. Although it officially became part of the city in the second half of the 19th century, it still feels like a small French village inside cosmopolitan Paris. In the 19th century, the area had a lively cultural vibe and counted among its residents the painter Edouard Manet and his fellow artists, who became known as the *Groupe des Batignolles*, the writer Emile Zola and, later, the Belgian singer Jacques Brel.

The lovely Church of Sainte-Marie des Batignolles sits in the heart of the neighbourhood. While Batignolles has a calm, community feel, it also has a slightly urban atmosphere, with a good mix of lively bars, stylish boutiques and restaurants. It was one of the first areas in Paris to label their new class of residents *bobos*, or bourgeois bohemians.

Two markets are held in the area: the organic *Marché Biologique des Batignolles*

and the covered market on Rue Lemercier, which dates back to 1846. At weekends, families converge on the area's several parks, the two largest being the Square des Batignolles and the Parc Clichy – Martin Luther King, which features playgrounds, duck ponds, a skate park and running trails. The area had been earmarked to be the Olympic Village during the bid for the 2012 Games, which Paris lost to London. The district has undergone substantial development since then, and there are new apartments, shops and office buildings.

6 Musée Gustave Moreau

14 Rue de la Rochefoucauld 75009. **Map** 6 E3. **Tel** 01 48 74 38 50. **M** Trinité. **Open** 10am–12:45pm, 2–5:15pm Mon, Wed, Thu, 10am–5:15pm Fri–Sun. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. **www.musee-moreau.fr**

The Symbolist painter Gustave Moreau (1825–98), known for his vivid, imaginative works depicting biblical and mythological fantasies, left to the French state a vast collection of more than 1,000 oils, watercolours and some 4,000 drawings in his town house. One of Moreau's best-known and most outstanding works, *Jupiter and Semele*, can be seen here. There is also a superb collection of his unfinished sketches.



Angel Traveller by Gustave Moreau, in the Musée Gustave Moreau




7 Portes St-Denis et St-Martin

Bvds St-Denis & St-Martin 75010.

Map 7 B5, C5.  Strasbourg-St-Denis.

These imposing gates give access to the two ancient and important thoroughfares whose names they bear, running across Paris in a north–south direction. They once marked the entrance to the city. The Porte St-Denis is 23 m (76 ft) high and was built in 1672 by François Blondel. It is decorated with figures by Louis XIV's sculptor, François Girardon. The gates commemorate victories of the king's armies in Flanders and the Rhine that year. Porte St-Martin is 17 m (56 ft) tall and was built in 1674 by Pierre Bullet. It celebrates Besançon's capture and the defeat of the Triple Alliance of Spain, Holland and Germany.

8 Parc des Buttes-Chaumont

Rue Manin 75019 (main access from Rue Armand Carrel).  Botzaris, Buttes-Chaumont. **Open** 7am–8pm daily (open 24 hrs in summer).   See pp272–3.

For many, this is the most pleasant and unexpected park in the city. The panoramic hilly site was formerly a gallows for the execution of criminals, a lime quarry and a rubbish dump. It was converted in the mid-1860s, one of



Western arch of the Porte St-Denis, once the entrance to the city

Napoleon III's many projects to renovate the city (see pp36–7). Baron Haussmann worked with the landscape architect/designer Adolphe Alphand, who organized a vast programme to furnish the new pavement-lined avenues with benches and lampposts. Others involved in the creation of this large park were the engineer Darcel and the landscape gardener Barillet-Deschamps. They created a lake, made an island with real and artificial rocks, gave it a Roman-style temple (the Temple de la Sibylle, modelled after the Temple of Sybil in Tivoli, Italy) and added a waterfall, streams, two foot-bridges leading to the island and beaches. Today, visitors will also find boating facilities and donkey rides.


9 Parc de la Villette


See pp238–41.

10 Belleville and Ménilmontant


75011, 75012, 75019, 75020.

Le Food Market: Blvd de Belleville.

 Couronnes, Ménilmontant.

Open 6pm–10:30pm one Thu per month.  lefoodmarket.fr

Edith Piaf Museum: 5 Rue Crespin-du-Gast. **Tel** 01 43 55 52 72.

 Ménilmontant. **Open** by appointment only, 1–6pm Mon–Wed.

Originally two separate villages on the outskirts of the capital, the neighbourhoods of Belleville and Ménilmontant now share four different arrondissements in Paris: the 11th, 12th, 19th and 20th. In the past, the local population tended to be mainly working class and multi-ethnic – a combination of Chinese, North African and Jewish. Nowadays, although both quarters remain diverse, they have proved popular with young professionals, who have moved in looking for affordable rents, a lively nightlife, organic markets and a dynamic arts scene. This delightful mix of inexpensive and sophisticated has contributed to creating a modern but charming neighbourhood. Food-wise, Belleville is known as the second Chinatown, rivalling the one in the 13th arrondissement, with many authentic restaurants and a Chinese New Year's parade. The hip monthly Le Food Market has sprung up in Ménilmontant,



The Temple de la Sibylle, high above the Parc des Buttes-Chaumont

featuring up-and-coming chefs and innovative cuisine. Be sure to put your name on their mailing list to be informed of their next event.

The two largest pockets of green in these neighbourhoods are the Parc de Belleville and the cemetery at Père Lachaise (see pp242–3), where the likes of Jim Morrison, Edith Piaf and Oscar Wilde are buried. The Parc de Belleville has something for everyone, from a skate park and children's playgrounds to lush picnic areas. Towards the top of the park, there is even a small vineyard, covered with Pinot Meunier and Chardonnay vines that produce a handful of kilos of grapes each year. An annual neighbourhood festival celebrates the wine. At the top of the vineyard, Belleville has stunning panoramic views over Paris that compare to those from Montmartre.

Near Père Lachaise, in the apartment where she lived when she was 18, is the tiny Edith Piaf Museum, which consists of two red-painted rooms crammed with the singer's personal items, letters, books and records. Don't miss the remarkable street art of ever-changing colourful murals on Rue Dénoyez.

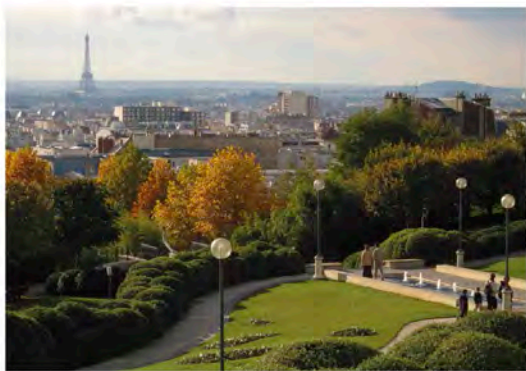
11 Cimetièrre du Père Lachaise

See pp242–3.

12 Canal St-Martin

Map 8 E2. **M** Jaurès, J Bonsergent, Goncourt. See pp264–5.

The 5-km (3-mile) canal, opened in 1825, provides a shortcut for river traffic between loops of the Seine. It has long been loved by novelists, film directors and tourists alike. It is dotted with barges and pleasure boats that leave from the Port de l'Arsenal. At the north end of the canal is the Bassin de la Villette waterway and the elegant Neo-Classical Rotonde de la Villette, spectacularly floodlit at night.



Views over Paris from the top of the Parc de Belleville

13 Marché d'Aligre

Place d'Aligre 75012. **Map** 14 F5.

M Ledru-Rollin. **Open** 9am–1pm Mon–Sat (outdoor market closed Mon), 9am–1:30pm Sun.

On Sunday mornings, this lively market offers one of the most colourful sights in Paris. French, Arab and African traders hawk fruit, vegetables, flowers and clothing on the streets, while the adjoining covered market, the Beauveau St-Antoine, offers fruit, vegetables and many intriguing international delicacies.

Aligre is where old and new Paris meet. Here, the established community of this old artisan quarter coexists with a more recently established group of hip urban professionals, lured here by the transformation of the nearby Bastille area (see p102). Some parts of the indoor market have been renovated following a fire in 2015.

14 Musée de l'Histoire de l'Immigration

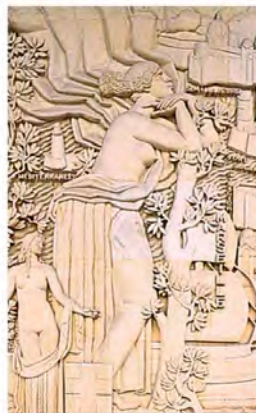
293 Ave Daumesnil 75012. **Tel** 01 53 59 58 60. **M** Porte Dorée. **Open** 10am–5:30pm Tue–Fri, 10am–7pm Sat, Sun. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.  restricted.  www.histoire-immigration.fr

This museum and aquarium is housed in a beautiful Art Deco building that was designed especially for the 1931 Colonial Exhibition. The impressive façade has a vast frieze by

Alfred Janniot, depicting the contributions of France's overseas territories.

Formerly the home of the Musée National des Arts d'Afrique et d'Océanie (whose collection was moved to the Musée du quai Branly in 2003, see pp194–5), the Palais de la Porte Dorée now houses the Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration. This acts as both a museum and a cultural centre, with regular live performances and films on the history of immigration in France.

The magnificent 1930s Hall d'Honneur and the Salle des Fêtes (ballroom) are also open to the public. In the basement, there is a magnificent tropical aquarium filled with colourful fish, as well as several terrariums containing tortoises and crocodiles.



Exterior relief on the Musée de l'Histoire de l'Immigration

● Parc de la Villette

The old slaughterhouses and livestock market of Paris have been transformed into this Bernard Tschumi-designed urban park. Its vast facilities stretch across 55 ha (136 acres) of a previously run-down part of the city. The plan was to revive the tradition of parks for meetings and activities and to stimulate interest in the arts and sciences. Work began in 1984, and the park has grown to include a science museum, a concert hall, an exhibition pavilion, a spherical cinema, a circus and a music centre. Linking them all is the park itself, Paris's third largest, with its *folies*, walkways, gardens and playgrounds. In the summer, the park holds an open-air film festival.



Children's Playground

The maze-like setting, complete with sand pits and colourful play equipment, makes this playground a paradise for young children.



★ Grande Halle

The old cattle hall has been transformed into a flexible exhibition space with mobile floors and auditorium.

★ **Cité de la Musique**
This complex holds the music conservatory, library, studios and the Musée de la Musique, housing over 4,500 objects.



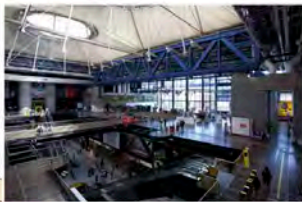
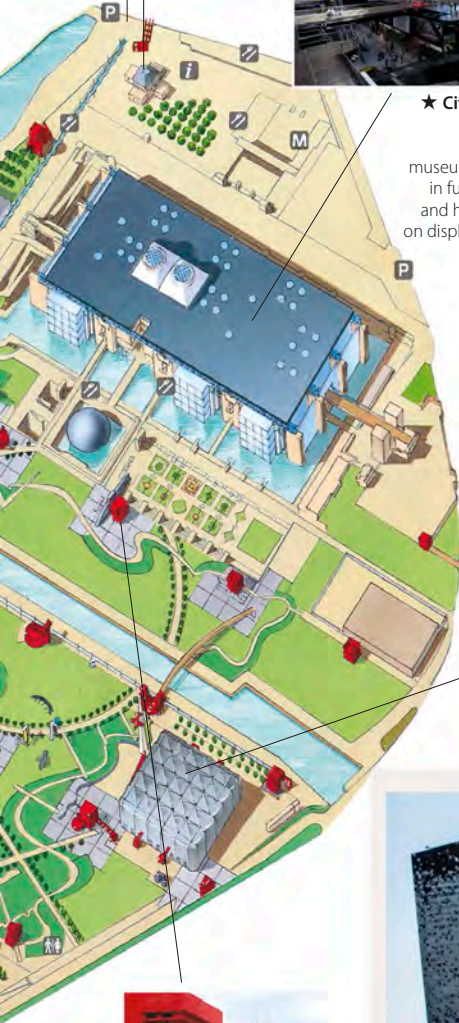
The Folies

These red cubes punctuate the park and provide a variety of services, such as a café and a children's workshop.



WIP Villette regularly holds shows and exhibitions.

Entrance



★ **Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie**

This huge science museum boasts the latest in futuristic equipment and has dazzling hands-on displays (see pp240–41).

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

211 Ave Jean Jaurès 75019.

Tel 01 40 03 75 75. **Open** Public spaces: 24 hrs daily. Gardens:

May–Sep: 3–7pm Sat & Sun;

Oct–Mar: by reservation only.

Le Jardin des Vents et des Dunes:

10am–8pm daily (Nov–Mar: only

Wed, Sat & Sun, plus holidays and

school holidays). **Info Desk:**

9:30am–6:30pm daily.

W lavillette.com

Philharmonie de Paris: **Tel** 01 44

84 44 84. **Open** noon–6pm

Tue–Sun (from 10am Sun).

Closed 1 May.

Transport

M Porte de Patin, Porte de la

Villette: **bus** 75, 139, 150, 152, 375.

T3b.



★ **Zénith Theatre**

This vast polyester tent was built as a venue for pop concerts with a capacity to seat more than 6,000 spectators.



L'Argonaute

The exhibit consists of a 1950s submarine and a nearby navigation museum.



Philharmonie de Paris

This €390-million cultural centre encompasses many spaces dedicated to music, including concert and exhibition halls and rehearsal and educational rooms. Architect Jean Nouvel's stunning cutting-edge design for this symphonic concert hall features moving panels to redirect sound, sound-absorbing walls to increase acoustics, and 2,400 seats where the farthest spectator is never more than 32 metres (105 feet) away from the conductor.

Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie

This hugely popular science and technology museum occupies the largest of the old Villette slaughterhouses, which now form part of a massive urban park, Parc de la Villette. Architect Adrien Fainsilber has created an imaginative interplay of light, vegetation and water in the high-tech, five-storey building, which soars 40 m (133 ft) high, stretching over 3 ha (7 acres). At the museum's heart is the Explora exhibit, a fascinating guide to the worlds of science and technology. Visitors can take part in computerized games on space, the earth, transport, energy, design and sound. On other levels, there is a children's science city, a planetarium, a library and shops.



The Main Hall

With a soaring network of shafts, bridges, escalators and balconies, the vast Main Hall has a cathedral-like atmosphere.

★ The Story of the Universe

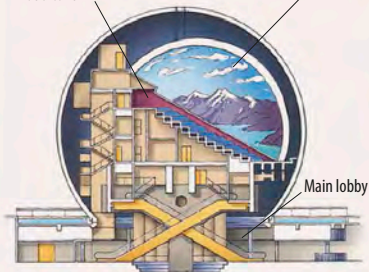
An exploration of the birth of the universe, this exhibit takes you back 13.7 billion years to the creation of the first atom.



400-seat auditorium

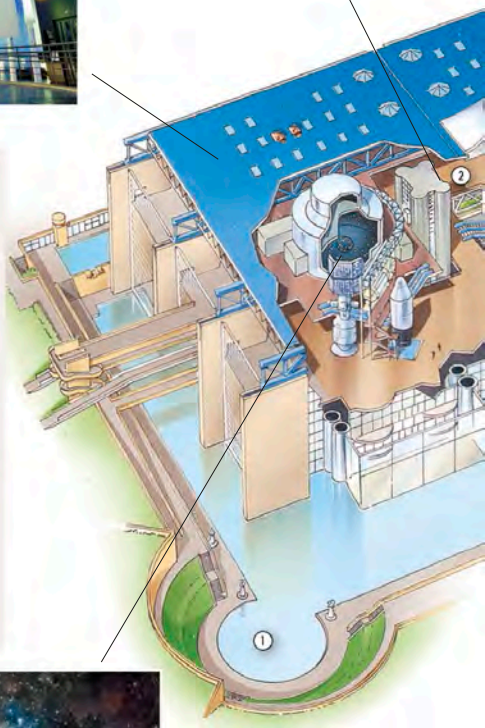
Hemispheric screen

Main lobby



La Géode

This vast sphere houses a hemispherical cinema screen, 1,000 sq m (11,000 sq ft), showing IMAX and 3D films. The Géode is prohibited for women more than six-months pregnant.



KEY

- ① **The moat** was designed by Fainsilber so that natural light could penetrate into the lower levels of the building.
- ② **The Globalo-Scope** is a 3D projection on a globe, which shows climate change and several other phenomena on a global scale.
- ③ **The greenhouse** is a square hothouse, 32 m (105 ft) high and wide, linking the park to the building.



Planetarium

Explore our solar system in immersive films and sessions with astronomy specialists.



Cupolas
The two glazed domes, 17 m (56 ft) in diameter, filter the flow of natural light into the main hall.

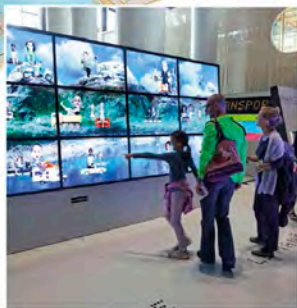
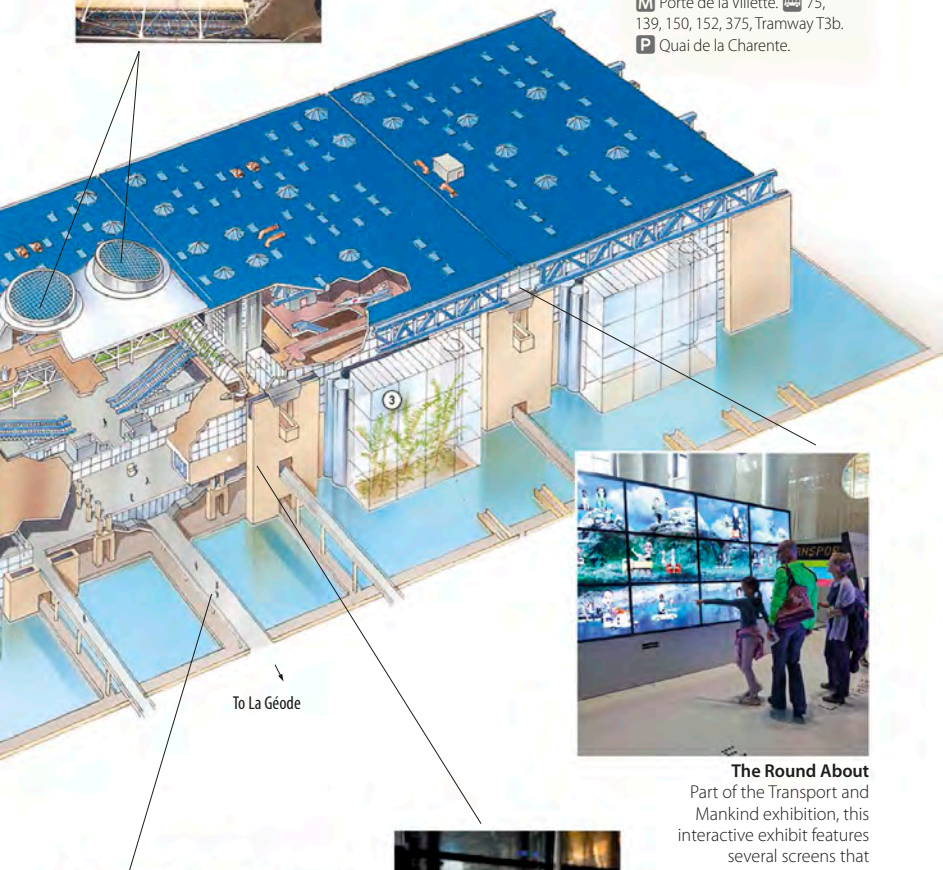
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

30 Ave Corentin-Cariou 75019.
Tel 01 40 05 70 00/80 00. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sat, 10am–7pm Sun. **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.
🗺️ 🗻 🗺️ 🗻 🗺️ 🗻 Shows, films, videos, library, conference centre. www.cite-sciences.fr

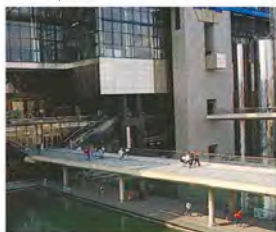
Transport

M Porte de la Villette. **bus** 75, 139, 150, 152, 375, Tramway T3b.
P Quai de la Charente.



The Round About

Part of the Transport and Mankind exhibition, this interactive exhibit features several screens that illustrate many different types of transport.



Walkways

The walkways cross the encircling moat to link the various floors of the museum to the Géode and the park.



★ Children's City

In this lively, extensive area, children can experiment and play with machines that show how scientific principles work.

① Cimetière du Père Lachaise

Paris's most prestigious cemetery is set on a wooded hill overlooking the city. The land was once owned by Père de la Chaise, Louis XIV's confessor, but it was bought in 1803 by order of Napoleon to create a new cemetery. Père Lachaise, the first cemetery in France with a crematorium, became so popular that it was expanded six times during the century. It now contains over 70,000 graves, including those of the writer Honoré de Balzac, the composer Frédéric Chopin, the singer Jim Morrison and the actor Yves Montand. These, along with striking funerary sculpture, make Père Lachaise a pleasant place for a stroll.

★ Simone Signoret and Yves Montand

France's most famous post-war cinema couple were renowned for their left-wing views and long turbulent relationship.



KEY

- ① **Marcel Proust** brilliantly chronicled the *Belle Époque* in his novel *Remembrance of Things Past*.
- ② **Allan Kardec** was the founder of a 19th-century spiritual cult, which still has a strong following. His tomb is forever covered in pilgrims' flowers.
- ③ **Mur des Fédérés** is the wall against which the last Commune rebels were shot by government forces in 1871. It is now a place of pilgrimage for left-wing sympathizers.
- ④ **George Rodenbach**, the 19th-century poet, is depicted as rising out of his tomb with a rose in the hand of his outstretched arm.
- ⑤ **Elizabeth Demidoff**, a Russian princess who died in 1818, is honoured by a three-storey Classical temple by Quaglia.
- ⑥ **The remains of Molière**, the great 17th-century actor and dramatist, were transferred here in 1817 to add historic glamour to the new cemetery.
- ⑦ **Frédéric Chopin**, the great Polish composer, belonged to the French Romantic generation.
- ⑧ **Monument aux Morts** by Paul Albert Bartholomé is one of the best monumental sculptures in the cemetery. It dominates the central avenue.



The **Columbarium** was built at the end of the 19th century. The American dancer Isadora Duncan is one of the many celebrities whose ashes are housed here.



Théodore Géricault

The French Romantic painter's masterpiece, *The Raft of the Medusa* (see p124), is depicted on his tomb.



★ **Oscar Wilde**
The Irish dramatist, aesthete and great wit was cast away from virtuous Britain to die of drink and dissipation in Paris in 1900. Jacob Epstein sculpted the monument.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information
8 Blvd Ménilmontant. Tel 01 55 25 82 10. **Open** 8am–5:30pm daily (from 8:30am Sat, 9am Sun; mid-Mar–early Nov: to 6pm).

Transport
M Père Lachaise, Alexandre Dumas. 60, 61, 64, 69, 26 to Pl Gambetta. **P** Pl Gambetta.



★ **Edith Piaf**
Known as “the little sparrow” because of her size, Piaf was the 20th century’s greatest French popular singer. In her tragic voice, she sang of the sorrows and love woes of the Paris working class.



Victor Noir
The life-size statue of this 19th-century journalist shot by Pierre Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III, is said to have fertility powers.



François Raspail
The tomb of this much-imprisoned partisan of the 1830 and 1840 revolutions is in the form of a prison.

★ **Sarah Bernhardt**
The great French tragedienne, who died in 1923 aged 78, was famous for her portrayal of Racine heroines.



★ **Jim Morrison**
The death of *The Doors*’ lead singer in Paris in 1971 is still a mystery.



Bercy's striking American Center, designed by Frank Gehry

15 Bercy

75012. **Map** 18 F3. **M** Bercy, Cour St-Emilion.

This former wine-trading quarter east of the city centre, with its once-grim warehouses, pavilions and slum housing, has been transformed into a modern district. An automatic Metro line (Line 14) links it to the heart of the city. The centrepiece is the AccorHotels Arena, now the city centre's principal stadium venue. The vast pyramidal structure has become a contemporary landmark. Many sports events are held here, as well as classical operas and rock concerts (see pp337 and 341–2).

Other architecturally adventurous buildings dominate Bercy, notably Chemetov's building for the Ministry of Finance, and Frank Gehry's American Center. This houses the Cinéma-thèque Française, a wonderful cinema museum that hosts frequent retrospectives on famous directors.

At the foot of these structures, the imaginatively designed

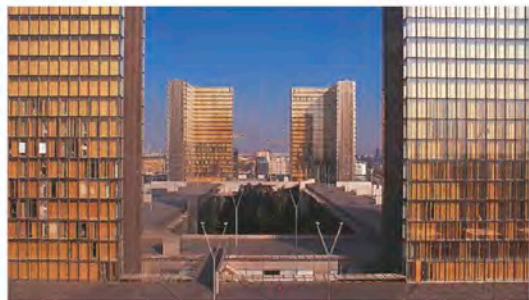
70-ha (173-acre) Parc de Bercy provides a welcome green space for this part of the city. The park's attractions for children include a traditional carousel.

Former wine stores and cellars along Cours St-Emilion have been restored as bars, restaurants and shops, and one of the warehouses now contains the Musée des Arts Forains (Fairground Museum), which is open only for private tours. There is also a multiscreen cinema and numerous hotels.

16 Bibliothèque Nationale François Mitterrand

Quai François-Mauriac 75013. **Map** 18 F4. **Tel** 01 53 79 59 59. **M** Bibliothèque F Mitterrand, Quai de la Gare. **Open** Reading rooms: 2–7pm Mon, 9am–7pm Tue–Sat. Exhibitions: 10am–7pm Tue–Sat, 1–7pm Sun. **Closed** pub hols & 2 wks Sep. bring photo ID. **bnf.fr**

Dominique Perrault's 1996 landmark national library is



Bibliothèque Nationale François Mitterrand

the most striking of all the *Grands Projets* with which President Mitterrand revitalized this area. Four towers house 12,000,000 volumes, with reference and research libraries in the central podium. Resources include 50,000 digitized illustrations, sound archives and CD-ROMs. Exhibitions on its hidden collections are often held.

17 13th Arrondissement

Zac Paris Rive Gauche, 75013. **Map** 18 F5. **M** Bibliothèque F Mitterrand.

Following a ten-year redevelopment project, the Zac Paris Rive Gauche, Paris's 13th arrondissement has become an area of startling urban regeneration. The once-disused area of land between Gare d'Austerlitz and Ivry-sur-Seine has now been revived to house a university with some 30,000 students. The area also boasts the MK2 Bibliothèque, a vast cinema complex with 14 screens, cafés and exhibition areas. Connected to Bercy by a bridge, the area also offers new housing, schools and business opportunities.

18 Parc Montsouris

2 Rue Gazan, Blvd Jourdan 75014. **M** Porte d'Orléans. **RER** Cité Universitaire, Glacière. **Open** 8am–5:30pm Mon–Fri, 9am–dusk Sat–Sun; open 24 hrs in summer. Times may vary.

Created in response to Napoleon III's desire for English-style parks, Parc Montsouris was laid out between 1865 and 1878 by the landscape architect Adolphe Alphand on the site of a former granite quarry and cemetery. Montsouris is one of the largest parks in Paris. It has small hills, clumps of trees, a large lake, small bridges, grottoes, a waterfall, numerous bronze and stone sculptures and a restaurant. The park draws a number of migratory birds



Relaxing by the lake in the Parc Montsouris

and is a great place for bird-watching. Children will enjoy the playgrounds, pony rides, carousel and Guignol puppet theatre. Students from the nearby Cité Universitaire come here to jog, relax or listen to concerts on the expansive lawns. The renowned Montsouris weather station, the oldest continual weather observation post in Paris, is also located in the park.

19 Cité Universitaire

17–21 Blvd Jourdan 75014. **Tel** 01 44 16 64 00. **M** Porte d'Orléans. **RER** Cité Universitaire. **w** ciup.fr

This is an international city in miniature for more than 5,000 foreign students attending

university in Paris. Created in the 1920s, it now contains 40 houses and, fascinatingly, each is in an architectural style linked to different countries. The Swiss House and the Franco-Brazilian House were designed by the Modernist architect Le Corbusier. The International House, donated by John D Rockefeller in 1936, has a library, restaurant, swimming pool and theatre. The student community makes this a lively and stimulating area of the city to visit.

20 Parc André Citroën

Rue Balard 75015. **Tel** 01 56 56 11 56. **M** Javel, Balard. **Open** 8am–dusk Mon–Fri, 9am–dusk Sat, Sun & public hols; open 24 hrs in summer. **☎** reservation 01 40 71 75 60.

Opened in 1992, this park (so-called because it occupies the former site of a Citroën manufacturing plant) offers the city's third large-scale vista on the Seine, along with Les Invalides and the Champ-de-Mars. Designed by both landscape gardeners and architects, it was the largest park to have been opened in Paris for more than a century. It is a blend of

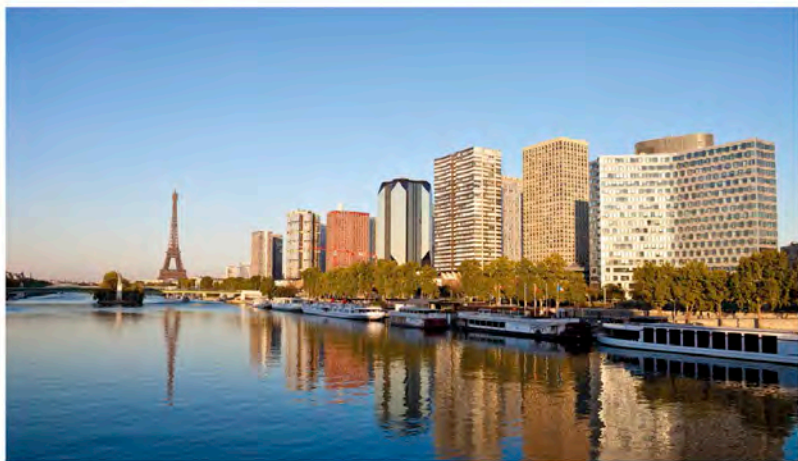


Hot-air balloon, Parc André Citroën

styles, ranging from a wildflower meadow in the north to the sophisticated monochrome mineral and sculpture gardens of the southern section. Water sculptures dot the park, and glasshouses nurture a range of environments. Between the two green-house pavilions are dancing fountains; floating above is a tethered hot-air balloon from which visitors can enjoy great views of the city.



International House at the Cité Universitaire



The high-rise buildings of the Front de Seine neighbourhood

21 Front de Seine (Beaugrenelle)

Bordering the Seine at Quai André Citroën, Quai Grenelle, between Rue de Javel & Rue Emeriau & Place de Brazzaville 75015. **M** Charles Michel. Beaugrenelle shopping and leisure complex: 12 Rue Linois. **Tel** 01 53 95 24 00. **Open** 10am–9pm daily (to 8pm Sun). **W** beaugrenelle-paris.com

A few blocks southwest of the Eiffel Tower, along the Seine, in the 15th arrondissement, is the Front de Seine, also known as Beaugrenelle. An innovative urban planning project started in the 1970s, this is one of the few areas within the city featuring high-rise towers – most such buildings have been erected outside Paris. The urban design of the Front de Seine was ambitious and creative, and it developed with a vision of the future in mind. Today it is a young, fashionable neighbourhood.

Twenty towers surround a connected esplanade that is painted with murals which can be seen only from the towers themselves. Different from other high-rises, which are purely residential, and from those at La Défense, which are predominantly commercial, Beaugrenelle's buildings combine "living, working and leisure", as its motto describes. There are apartments on the upper floors, businesses on the

lower floors, and street-level shops and hotels. In order to create a complete neighbourhood, the Front de Seine also includes a large supermarket, a gym, a bowling alley, a park and even a laser-tag venue. The latest addition to the mix is the Beaugrenelle shopping and leisure complex, with more than 120 shops, numerous restaurants, a swimming pool, a post office, a large multiplex cinema and a rooftop garden.



An Art Nouveau window in the Rue la Fontaine

22 Rue la Fontaine

75016. **Map** 9 A4. **M** Jasmin, Michel-Ange Auteuil.

The Rue la Fontaine and surrounding streets act as a showcase for some of the most exciting architecture of the early 20th century. At No. 14 stands

the Castel Béranger, a stunning apartment block made from cheap building materials to keep costs low, yet featuring stained glass, convoluted ironwork, balconies and mosaics. It established the reputation of Art Nouveau architect Hector Guimard, who went on to design the entrances for the Paris Metro. Several more examples of his work can be seen further along the street, such as the Hôtel Mezzara at No. 60.




23 Fondation Le Corbusier

10 Square du Docteur Blanche 75016. **Tel** 01 42 88 75 72. **M** Jasmin. **Open** Villa La Roche only: 1:30–6pm Mon, 10am–6pm Tue–Sat. Library open by appt, 1:30–6pm Mon–Thu, to 5pm Fri, **Tel** 01 42 88 41 53. **Closed** public hols, 1 week in Aug, 24 Dec–2 Jan. **📺** Films. **📺** Tue at 2pm & 3pm; prebook via reservation@fondationlecorbusier.fr. **📖** See *History of Paris* pp40–41. **W** fondationlecorbusier.asso.fr

In a quiet corner of Auteuil are the villas La Roche (see p269) and Jeanneret, the first two Parisian houses designed by the architect Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, known as Le Corbusier. Built in the 1920s, they show his revolutionary use of white concrete in Cubist forms. Rooms flow into each other allowing maximum light, and the houses stand on stilts with windows

along their entire length. Villa La Roche was owned by the art patron Raoul La Roche and today serves as a documentation centre on Le Corbusier. Villa Jeanneret houses a library and archives and is open only to researchers and students by prior appointment.

24 Musée Marmottan-Monet

2 Rue Louis Boilly 75016. **Tel** 01 44 96 50 33. **M** Mueette. **Open** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (to 9pm Thu). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.   
w marmottan.fr

The museum was created in 1934 in the 19th-century mansion of the art historian Paul Marmottan. In 1932, he bequeathed his house and his Renaissance, Consular and First Empire collections of paintings and furniture to the Institut de France. The focus of the museum changed after the bequest by Michel Monet of 65 paintings by his father, the Impressionist Claude Monet. Some of his most famous paintings are here, including *Impression – Sunrise*, a beautiful canvas from the Rouen Cathedral series, and several *Water Lilies*.

Part of Monet's personal art collection also passed to the museum, including paintings by Camille Pissarro and the Impressionists Pierre Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley. The museum also displays medieval illuminated manuscripts.



Villa La Roche, home of the Fondation Le Corbusier

Beyond the Périphérique

25 Bois de Boulogne

75016. **M** Porte Maillot, Porte Dauphine, Porte d'Auteuil, Sablons. **Open** 24 hrs daily.  to specialist gardens & museum.  Shakespeare garden: **Open** 9:30am–dusk daily.  Open-air theatre: **Open** May–Sep. Bagatelle & Rose gardens: **Open** 9:30am. Closing times 4:30pm to 8pm according to season. Jardin d'Acclimatation: **Tel** 01 40 67 90 82. **Open** 10am–7pm Mon–Fri, 10am 8pm Sat & Sun.   Fondation Louis Vuitton: 8 Ave du Mahatma Gandhi 75116. **Tel** 01 40 69 96 00. **M** Sablons. **Open** 10am–8pm daily (to 11pm Fri).  
w fondationlouisvuitton.fr

Between the western edges of Paris and the Seine, this 865-ha (2,137-acre) park offers greenery for strolling and a boating lake,

plus opportunities for horse riding, picnicking or a day at the races. The Bois de Boulogne is all that remains of the royal hunting grounds of the Forêt du Rouvre. In the mid-19th century, Napoleon III had it redesigned and landscaped by Haussmann along the lines of London's Hyde Park and Regent's Park.

The many beautiful areas within and around the Bois include the famous Hippodrome de Longchamp racecourse, the Jardin d'Acclimatation amusement park, with traditional rides and a puppet theatre, and Roland Garros, home to the French Tennis Open championships. The Pré Catelan is a self-contained park with the widest beech tree in Paris. Hidden within its borders is the Théâtre de Verdure, an open-air play-house that puts on Shakespeare, dance and musical performances in summer. The charming Bagatelle Gardens feature architectural follies and an 18th-century orangery famous for its rose garden, where an international rose competition takes place in June. The orangery was built in 64 days as a bet between the Comte d'Artois and Marie-Antoinette. Opened in 2014, Frank Gehry's stunning Fondation Louis Vuitton is a cultural centre dedicated to modern art.

The Bois de Boulogne's reputation as a seedy area at night is somewhat exaggerated, nevertheless it is as well to exercise common sense after dark.








The orangery, Bagatelle Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne

26 Musée des Années 30

28 Ave André Morizet, Boulogne-Billancourt 92100. **Tel** 01 55 18 53 00/ 01 55 18 46 42. **M** Marcel Sembat.

Open 11am–6pm Tue–Sun.

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.  

    annees30.com

Inaugurated in 1998, this museum of the 1930s forms part of an arts complex, the Espace Landowski, named after Paul Landowski, a sculptor who lived in Boulogne-Billancourt from 1905 until his death in 1961, and his musician brother, Marcel. Several of Paul's works are on show here among the collection of some 800 sculptures, 2,000 paintings, furniture and ceramics.

The museum gives a vivid impression of the aesthetic mood of the era and its decorative arts through the work of artists such as Juan Gris and Robert Mallet-Stevens, classics of industrial design, and film-makers such as Renoir and Pagnol. The museum organizes temporary exhibitions, as well as themed tours of the architectural and industrial heritage of Boulogne-Billancourt.



27 Versailles


See pp250–55.

28 Château de Malmaison

Ave du Château de Malmaison 92500 Rueil-Malmaison. **Tel** 01 41 29 05 55.

REB La Défense then bus 258. **Open** Apr–Sep: 10am–12:30pm, 1:30–5:45pm Wed–Mon (6:15pm Sat, Sun); Oct–Mar: 10am–12:30pm, 1:30–5:15pm Wed–Mon (5:45pm Sat, Sun). Park: 10am–6:30pm daily (Oct–Mar: to 6pm). **Closed** 1 Jan, 25 Dec.

  See *History of Paris* pp34–5.

 chateau-malmaison.fr

This 17th-century château was bought in 1799 by Josephine de Beauharnais, wife of Napoleon I. A magnificent veranda, Classical statues and a small theatre were added. After his campaigns,



The vast Grande Arche in La Défense

Napoleon and his entourage would come here to relax. The château became Josephine's main residence after their divorce. Today, it is an important Napoleonic museum, together with the nearby Château de Bois-Préau. Furniture, portraits, artifacts and mementos of the imperial family are displayed in rooms reconstructed in the style of the First Empire.

Part of the original grounds still exist, including Josephine's famous pretty rose garden.

29 La Défense

1 Parvis de la Défense. **M** **REB** La Défense. La Grande Arche: **Closed** to the public.  See *History of Paris* pp42–3.  grandearche.com

This skyscraper business district on the western edge of Paris is one of Europe's largest modern office developments and covers 80 ha (198 acres). It was launched in 1958 to create a new home for leading French and multinational companies. Since then, a major artistic scheme has transformed many

of the squares into fascinating open-air museums.

In 1989, one of Paris's most striking landmarks La Grande Arche was added to the complex – an enormous hollow cube large enough to contain Notre-Dame cathedral. This was designed by Danish architect Otto von Spreckelsen as part of major construction works, or *Grands Travaux*, which were initiated by (and are now a memorial to) the late President François Mitterrand. The sides of the cube contain offices. The arch is closed to the public.

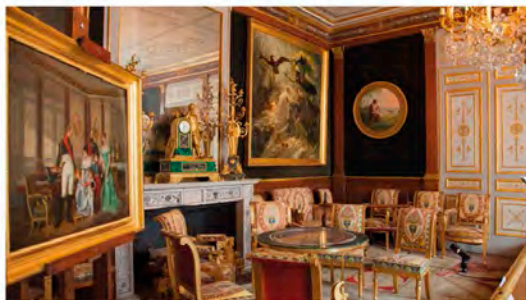
30 Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen

Rue des Rosiers, St-Ouen 75018.

Map 2 F2. **M** Porte-de-Clignancourt, Garibaldi. **Open** 9am–6pm Sat, 10am–6pm Sun, 11am–5pm Mon; reduced hours during summer.

 call 01 40 11 77 36. See *Markets* p331.  marcheauxpuces-saintouen.com

This is the oldest, most expensive and largest of the Paris flea markets, covering



First Empire decor at the Château de Malmaison



Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen, an antiques and bric-a-brac market

6 ha (15 acres). In the 19th century, rag merchants and tramps would gather outside the city limits and offer their wares for sale. By the 1920s, there was a proper market here, where masterpieces could sometimes be purchased cheaply from the often uninformed sellers. Today, it is divided into specialist markets. Known especially for its profusion of furniture and ornaments from the Second Empire (1852–70), few bargains are to be found these days, yet some 150,000 bargain-hunters, tourists and dealers still flock here to browse among more than 2,000 stalls (see p331).

31 Basilique-Cathédrale de Saint-Denis

1 Rue de la Légion D'Honneur, 93200 St-Denis. **Tel** 01 48 09 83 54.

M St-Denis-Basilique. **REU** St-Denis. **Open** Apr–Sep: 10am–6:15pm Mon–Sat, noon–6:15pm Sun; Oct–Mar: 10am–5:15pm Mon–Sat, noon–5:15pm Sun (last adm 30 min before closing). **Closed** 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec. **+** 8:30am, 10am Sun.



Constructed between 1137 and 1281, the cathedral is on the site of the tomb of St Denis, the first bishop of Paris, who was beheaded in AD 250. The building was the original influence for Gothic art. From Merovingian times, it was a burial place for rulers of France. During the

Revolution, many tombs were desecrated and scattered, but the best were stored, and now represent a collection of funerary art. Memorials include those of Dagobert (died 638), Henri II (died 1559) and Catherine de Medici (died 1589), and Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette (died 1793).

32 Château et Bois de Vincennes

M Château de Vincennes. **REU** Vincennes. **Château:** Ave de Paris 94300 Vincennes. **Tel** 01 43 28 15 48. **Open** Mid-May–mid-Sep: 10am–6pm daily; mid-Sep–mid-May: 10am–5pm daily; options available for guided visits, last adm 45 min before closing. **Closed** public hols.

Bois de Vincennes:

Open dawn to dusk daily.

W chateau-vincennes.fr

The Château de Vincennes, enclosed by a defensive wall and a moat, was once a royal

residence. It was here that Henry V of England died of dysentery, after suffering agonizing pain, in 1422. His body was boiled in the château's kitchen to prepare it for shipping back to England. Abandoned until the palace of Versailles was completed, the château was subsequently converted into an arsenal by Napoleon.

The 14th-century *donjon*, or keep, is the tallest such structure in Europe and is a fine example of medieval military architecture. It houses the château's museum. Building work on the Gothic chapel started in 1380, but was not finished until around 1550. The chapel features beautiful stone rose windows and a single aisle. Two 17th-century pavilions house a fascinating museum of army insignia.

Once a royal hunting ground, the Bois de Vincennes was given to the City of Paris by Napoleon III in 1860. Baron Haussmann's landscape architect added a number of ornamental lakes and cascades. Among the forest's main attractions is the largest funfair in France (open from Palm Sunday to end of May) and the renovated Parc Zoologique de Paris. This zoo makes a special effort to preserve, protect and promote animal species and raise awareness of the importance of protecting our environment.



The imposing Château de Vincennes

27 The Palace and Gardens of Versailles

Visitors passing through the rich interior of this colossal palace, or strolling in its vast gardens, will understand why it was the glory of the Sun King's reign. Starting in 1668 with his father's modest hunting lodge, Louis XIV built the largest palace in Europe, housing 20,000 people at a time. Architects Louis Le Vau and Jules Hardouin-Mansart designed the buildings, Charles Le Brun did the interiors, and André Le Nôtre, the great landscaper, redesigned the gardens. The gardens are formally styled into regular patterns of paths and groves, hedges and flowerbeds, pools of water and fountains.



★ **Formal Gardens**
Geometric paths and shrubberies are features of the formal gardens.



★ The Château

Louis XIV made the château into the centre of political power in France (see pp252–5).

KEY

- ① **The Water Parterre's** vast pools are decorated with bronze statues.
- ② **The Fountain of Latona** features marble basins topped with Balthazar Marsy's statue of the goddess Latona.
- ③ **The South Parterre's** shrubbery and ornate flowerbeds overlook the Swiss pond.
- ④ **The Orangery** was built beneath the Parterre du Midi to house exotic plants in winter.
- ⑤ **The King's Garden with Mirror Pool** is a 19th-century English garden and pool created by Louis XVIII.
- ⑥ **The Grand Canal** was the setting for Louis XIV's many boating parties.



Dragon Fountain
The fountain's centrepiece is a winged monster.

Fountain of Neptune



Colonnade
Mansart designed this circle of marble arches in 1685.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Practical Information

Place d'Armes, Versailles. **Tel** 01 30 83 78 00. **Open** Château: 9am–6:30pm Tue–Sun (Nov–Mar: to 5:30pm). Grand & Petit Trianons: noon–6:30pm Tue–Sun (Nov–Mar: to 5:30pm daily). Gardens: 8am–8:30pm daily (winter: to 6pm). Park: from 7am daily (winter: from 8am). Les Grandes Eaux Musicales: Apr–Oct: Sat & Sun, Tue in Jun; La Sérénade Royale de la Galerie des Glaces: mid-Jun–mid-Sep: daily; Les Grandes Eaux Nocturnes: mid-Jun–mid-Sep: Sat.

chateauversailles.fr

Transport

Versailles Express from Eiffel Tower. Versailles Rive Gauche, Versailles Chantier.



Petit Trianon

Built in 1762 as a retreat for Louis XV, this small palace became a favourite of Marie-Antoinette.



Fountain of Neptune

Groups of sculptures spray spectacular jets of water in Le Nôtre and Mansart's 17th-century fountain.



★ **Grand Trianon**

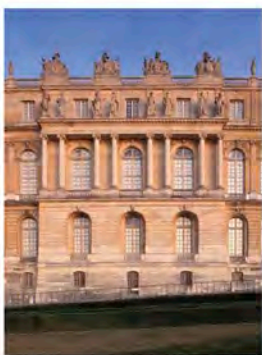
Louis XIV built this small palace of stone and pink marble in 1687 to escape the rigours of court life, and to enjoy the company of his mistress, Madame de Maintenon.

The Main Palace Buildings of Versailles

The present palace grew as a series of “envelopes” enfolding the original hunting lodge, whose low brick front is still visible in the centre. In the 1660s, Louis Le Vau built the first envelope, a series of wings that expanded into an enlarged courtyard. It was decorated with marble busts, antique trophies and gilded roofs. On the garden side, columns were added to the west façade and a great terrace was created on the first floor. Mansart took over in 1678 and added the two immense north and south wings and filled Le Vau’s terrace to form the Hall of Mirrors. He designed the chapel, which was finished in 1710. The Opera House (L’Opéra) was added by Louis XV in 1770.

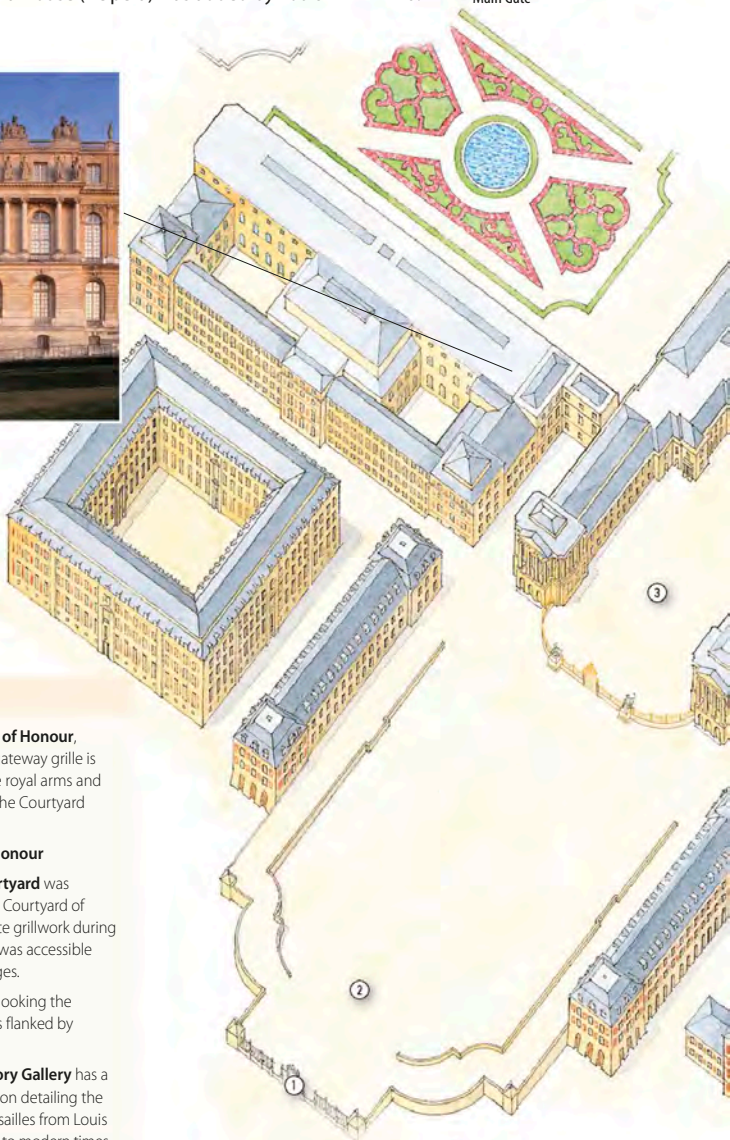


Main Gate



South Wing

The wing’s original apartments for great nobles were replaced by Louis-Philippe’s museum of French history.



KEY

① **The Main Gate of Honour,**

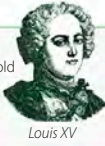
Mansart’s original gateway grille is surmounted by the royal arms and is the entrance to the Courtyard of Honour.

② **Courtyard of Honour**

③ **The Royal Courtyard** was separated from the Courtyard of Honour by elaborate grillwork during Louis XIV’s reign. It was accessible only to royal carriages.

④ **The Clock** overlooking the Marble Courtyard is flanked by Hercules and Mars.

⑤ **Versailles History Gallery** has a permanent exhibition detailing the construction of Versailles from Louis XIII’s hunting lodge to modern times.



1661 Louis XIV enlarges château
1667 Grand Canal begins
1668 Construction of new château by Le Vau

1722 12-year-old Louis XV occupies Versailles

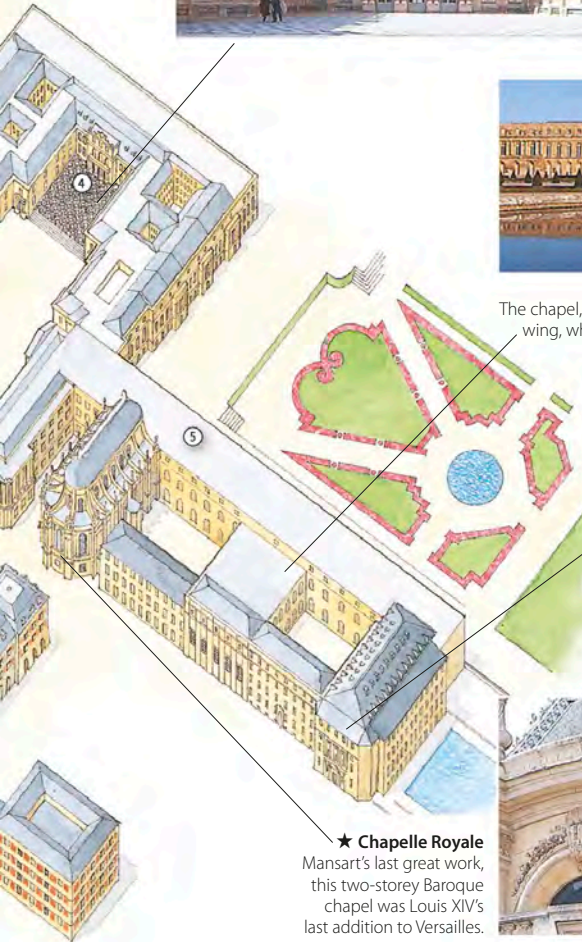
1793 Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette executed

1837 Inauguration of the Museum of the History of France

1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900
	<p>1682 Louis XIV and Marie-Thérèse move to Versailles</p> <p>1671 Interior decoration by Le Brun begins</p>	<p>1715 Death of Louis XIV. Versailles abandoned by court</p>	<p>1774 Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette live at Versailles</p> <p>1789 King and queen forced to leave Versailles for Paris</p>		<p>1919 Treaty of Versailles signed on 28 June</p>



★ **Marble Courtyard**
 The courtyard is decorated with marble paving, urns, busts and a gilded balcony.



★ **North Wing**
 The chapel, Opéra and picture galleries occupy this wing, which originally housed royal apartments.



★ **L'Opéra**
 Built for the 1770 marriage of the future Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette, the Opéra is now used as a theatre.



★ **Chapelle Royale**
 Mansart's last great work, this two-storey Baroque chapel was Louis XIV's last addition to Versailles.

Inside the Château of Versailles

The sumptuous main apartments are on the first floor of the vast château complex. Around the Marble Courtyard are the private apartments of the king and the queen. On the garden side are the state apartments where official court life took place. These were richly decorated by Charles Le Brun with coloured marbles, stone and wood carvings, murals, velvet, silver and gilded furniture. Beginning with the Salon d'Hercule, each state room is dedicated to an Olympian deity. The climax is the Hall of Mirrors, where 357 great mirrors face 17 tall arched windows.



★ Queen's Bedroom

In this room, the queens of France gave birth to the royal children in full public view.

Key to Floorplan

- South wing
- Coronation room
- Madame de Maintenon's apartments
- Queen's apartments and private suite
- State apartments
- King's apartments and private suite
- North wing
- Non-exhibition space

The Salon du Sacre is adorned with huge paintings of Napoleon by Jacques-Louis David.

Cour des Princes;
access to gardens

Exit to
gardens

Entrance

Stairs to ground floor
reception area



Dufour Pavillon
Entrance

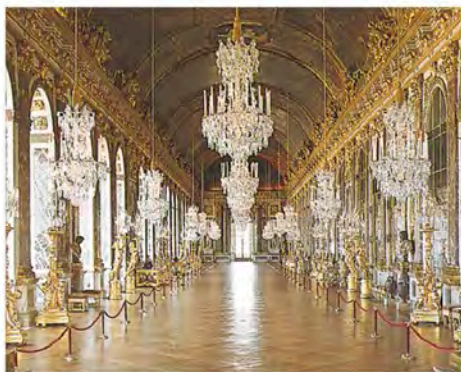
Pursuit of the Queen

On 6 October 1789, a Parisian mob invaded the palace seeking the despised Marie-Antoinette. The queen, roused in alarm from her bed, fled towards the king's rooms through the anteroom known as the Oeil-de-Boeuf. As the mob tried to break into the room, the queen beat on the door of the king's bedroom. Once admitted, she was safe, at least until morning, when she and the king were removed to Paris by the cheering and triumphant mob.



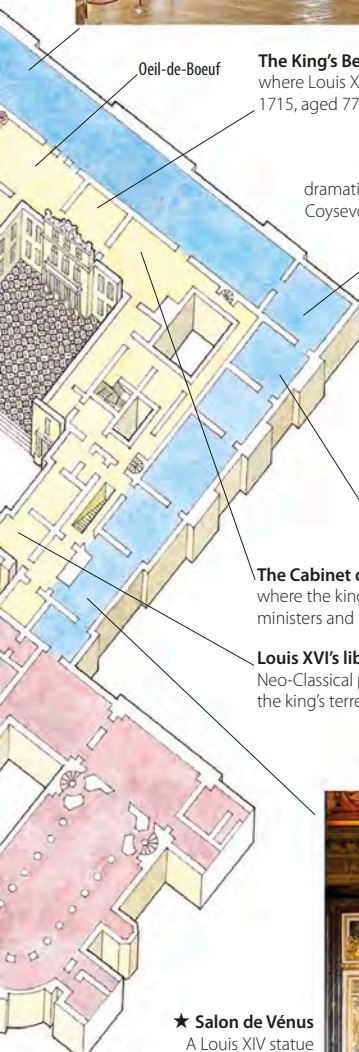
★ Chapelle Royale

The chapel's first floor was reserved for the royal family and the ground floor for the court. The interior is richly decorated in white marble, gilding and Baroque murals.



★ **Hall of Mirrors**

Great state occasions were held in this multi-mirrored room stretching 73 m (240 ft) along the west façade. The Treaty of Versailles was ratified here in 1919, ending World War I.



Oeil-de-Boeuf

The King's Bedroom is where Louis XIV died in 1715, aged 77.

Salon de la Guerre

The room's theme of war is dramatically reinforced by Antoine Coysevox's stucco relief of Louis XIV riding to victory.

Salon d'Apollon

Designed by Le Brun and dedicated to the god Apollo, this was Louis XIV's throne room. A copy of Hyacinthe Rigaud's famous portrait of the king (1701) hangs here.

The Cabinet du Conseil is where the king received his ministers and his family.

Louis XVI's library features Neo-Classical panelling and the king's terrestrial globe.

★ **Salon de Vénus**

A Louis XIV statue stands amid the rich marble decor of this room.



33 Disneyland® Paris

Disneyland® Paris is built on a massive scale – the 2,230-ha (5,510-acre) site encompasses two theme parks; seven hotels (several with swimming pools); a shopping, dining and entertainment village; an ice skating rink; a lake; two convention centres; and a golf course. One stop down the line from its very own train station lies Val d'Europe, a huge shopping mall with more than 180 shopping outlets, including 60 discount stores, and a SEA LIFE Aquarium.

Unbeatable for complete escapism, combined with vibrant excitement and sheer energy, the parks offer extreme rides and gentle experiences accompanied by phenomenal visual effects.

The Parks

Disneyland® Paris consists of Disneyland® Park and Walt Disney Studios® Park. Disneyland® Park is based on the Magic Kingdom of California and has more than 60 rides or attractions. The most recent is Walt Disney Studios® Park, where interactive exhibits and live shows bring alive the wizardry of the movie and television industry. Find out more at: www.disneylandparis.com or call 0844 800 8898 (UK), 0825 30 60 30 or 30 05 00 (France).

Getting There

By Car

Disneyland® Paris lies 32 km (20 miles) east of Paris, and has its own link (exit 14) from the

A4 east-bound from Paris and the A4 west-bound, from Strasbourg. Follow the signs to Marne la Vallée (Val d'Europe) until you see the Disneyland signs. (Disney's Davy Crockett Ranch is exit 13.)

By Air

Both Orly and Charles de Gaulle Airports have a shuttle bus (VEA) which runs every 30 minutes (45 in low season). No booking is necessary. The fare is about €13–17 per person.

By Train

The Paris RER A runs directly to the parks at Marne la Vallée, as does the TGV with connections throughout Europe, including with the Eurostar.

Eating and Drinking

There's no need to leave the park to eat during the day. **Au Chalet de la Marionette** (Fantasyland®) is excellent for kids (and almost deserted at 3pm), as is the **Cowboy Cook-out Barbecue** (Frontierland®), which tends to be rather more crowded. **Colonel Hathi's Pizza Outpost** (Adventureland®) is worth a visit just to see the authentic colonial gear, while **Café Hyperion – Videopolis** (Discoveryland) offers good food plus excellent entertainment, but service is very slow.

You pay a premium for full-service restaurants but the experience of eating in **Blue Lagoon Restaurant** (Adventureland®) is one you will remember. You dine on the "shore" of a Caribbean Pirate hideaway while the boats from *Pirates of the Caribbean* glide past. **Walt's**, on Main Street, USA®, is also a good but pricey restaurant offering American fare. If you're lucky, they'll seat you so that you can watch the afternoon Main Street parade in comfort from an upstairs window.

In Disney Village® **Annette's Diner** is staffed by roller-skating waitresses against a background of 1950s music. **Planet Hollywood**® is another good option, and the **Rainforest Café**® provides an interestingly animated meal. Bavarian specialties are on the menu in **King Ludwig's Castle**, while a giant **McDonald's**® serves the usual fare. The hotel restaurants are more expensive the nearer they are located to the park.



The Queen of Hearts' Castle, in Alice's Curious Labyrinth

Parking

There is space for over 12,000 vehicles, and an efficient moving sidewalk conveys you to the exit. Parking costs €15 per day for cars, and €20 for campers and coaches. Parking at Disneyland® Paris hotels is free to guests, and the Disneyland® Hotel and Disney's Hotel New York® offer valet parking.

Opening Hours

The Parks tend to open at 10am all year round. Disneyland® Park closes at 11pm in high season and earlier in low season. The Walt Disney Studios® Park closes at 9pm in high season, earlier in low season. Special events, such as Halloween and New Year's Eve, can mean extended hours; check the website for details.

When to Visit

The busiest times are Christmas and New Year, mid-February to early April and July to early September, and mid-October. Busiest days are Saturday–Monday; Tuesday and Wednesday are quietest.

Length of Visit

To experience everything Disneyland® Paris has to offer, you really need to spend three or four days at the resort. Although it is possible to tour the Parks in one day each, to enjoy them at less than break-neck pace you need at least two days for Disneyland® Park alone, and if you want to include Buffalo Bill's Wild West show or

visit all of the attractions in Disney Village®, then you'll be pushed to manage it all in under four days. Locals turn up on a daily basis from Paris, which is only 35 minutes away on the RER, but most guests from further afield will stay in hotels. Disney offers several packages for those who wish to stay on site. These include passes for the Parks, and accommodation with continental breakfast included. All-inclusive packages can also be booked.

Tickets

Tickets can be bought online, as part of a package or from any Disney Store before you leave home, or at the Park upon arrival – though this means queuing. One-, two- or three-day tickets are available. Hopper tickets allow same-day entry to both Parks. The Paris transport system RATP also sells tickets combining RER travel and entry to the Parks. Once inside, you can use your ticket to get a fast pass for certain rides with a specific time slot to enable entry without queuing.

Getting Around

Disney provides an efficient transport system between the Parks and the hotels (excluding Disney's Davy Crockett Ranch), with buses on the half hour. In summer, a fleet of little open-top buses drives slowly around Lake Disney, ferrying guests between the three lakeside hotels and Disney Village®. If you're staying at any of the



Sleeping Beauty Castle, the centrepiece of the Park

Which Hotel?

There are six hotels on site, and one in woodland 2 km (3 miles) away. The best hotels are the closest to the Parks.

Hotel Santa Fe®: basic, small and reasonably inexpensive. The only hotel offering parking immediately outside your room.

Hotel Cheyenne®: a Wild West theme hotel, about 17 minutes' walk from the Park. Small rooms (with bunks for the kids), a Native American village play area. Inexpensive and a great experience. Kids love this hotel.

Sequoia Lodge®: a lakeside "hunter's lodge", moderately priced with more than 1,000 rooms. Ask for a room in the main building. Rooms at the front have great views.

Newport Bay Club®: a huge, nautically themed hotel on the lakeside. Moderately priced, this massive hotel has a huge convention centre, magnificent swimming pool and three floors offering extra services for a supplement.

Disney's Hotel New York®: expensive and business-oriented with a large convention centre. An ice-skating rink is available Oct–Mar.

Disneyland® Hotel: the jewel in the crown. Expensive, but right at the entrance to the Disneyland® Park. Full of delightful touches, such as grandfather clocks and ever-present Disney characters. The Castle Club is a 50-room hotel-within-a-hotel. If you can afford it, a week of decadent fawning and unrestrained hedonism can be yours!

Disney's Davy Crockett Ranch®: log cabins sleeping 4–6 are grouped around a woodland trail, as well as traditional camping facilities. The best choice for family activities with some excellent facilities: the pool ranks as one of the best in Disneyland® Paris.

on-site hotels it's only a short walk (20 minutes at most) to the Park gates.

Money

Credit cards are accepted everywhere within the resort. ATMs and commission-free foreign exchange are available immediately inside the Park entrances and at reception in all the hotels.

Disabled Travellers

City Hall (immediately within Disneyland® Park) has a brochure outlining the facilities for disabled visitors, and a Disabled Guest Guide can be pre-ordered (free) from the website. The complex is designed very much with disabled visitors mind and wheelchairs can be hired, but note that cast members are not allowed to assist with lifting people or moving wheelchairs.

Staying in a Disney Hotel

The on-site hotels offer rooms at a wide range of prices; generally, those closest to the Parks are the most expensive.



The runaway mine-train track of Big Thunder Mountain

Advantages include virtually no travelling to reach the Parks, fast passes (ask at reception about restrictions) and "early bird" entry to the parks on selected dates (usually at peak times).

If you stay at a Disney hotel, you will be given a hotel ID card which is very important. As well as being used to charge anything you buy back to your hotel room (and have it delivered there), it also allows you entry to the Disneyland hotel grounds early in the morning while they're still closed to day trippers (the grounds also act as an entrance to the Park).

For children (of any age), one of the most exciting bonuses of staying in an on-site hotel is the chance to dine with Disney characters.

Exploring Disneyland® Paris

The resort consists of two large entertainment areas, Disneyland® Park and the Walt Disney Studios® Park. The former celebrates Hollywood folklore and fantasies, while the latter highlights the ingenuity involved in cinema, animation and television production. In the run-up to the resort's 25th anniversary, in 2017, many attractions are being enhanced. As a result, some rides may be closed during this time.

Disneyland® Park

Main Street, USA®

Main Street represents a fantasy small-town America, right down to the traffic, which includes horse-drawn rail cars, a paddy wagon and other vintage transport in a system that runs between Town Square and Central Plaza. The Victorian façades offer a wealth of detail, and front interesting stores. The Emporium is the place for gifts. Further along, you can snack at Casey's Corner or succumb to the aromas from Cookie Kitchen or the Cable Car Bake Shop. Either side of the shops are the Discovery and Liberty Arcades, offering a covered route to the Central Plaza and hosting displays and small stalls.

On certain nights, thousands of lights set Main Street's paving aglow. Disney's Fantillusion, a fantasy of music, live action and illuminated floats, begins at Town Square. From Main Street you can ride a 19th-century "steam" engine. Do note that boarding elsewhere than Main Street is not always possible before noon.

Frontierland®

This homage to America's Wild West hosts some of the Park's most popular attractions. Big Thunder Mountain, a rollercoaster ride, is circled by the Thunder Mesa river boat that takes a musical cruise around America's finest natural monuments. Phantom Manor is an excellent ghost ride with realistic special effects. Pocahontas Indian Village and Legends of the Wild West are both popular with younger children.

Adventureland®

Enjoy the wild rides and Audio-Animatronics of Adventureland®. Indiana Jones™ and the Temple of Peril hurtles you through a derelict mine. The ride has torches, steep drops and tight 360° loops.

Pirates of the Caribbean is a great boat ride through underground prisons and past fighting galleons. La Cabane des Robinson, based on Jonathan Wyss's *Swiss Family Robinson*, starts with a shaky climb up a 27-m (88-ft) Banyan Tree. From here, you explore the rest of the island, including the caves of Ben Gunn from *Treasure Island* and the awe-inspiring suspension bridge near Spyglass Hill. The children's playground, Pirates' Beach, and Aladdin's Enchanted Passage are also well worth a visit.

Fantasyland®

The buildings here are modelled on those in animated movies. Many attractions are for younger children, such as Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, and Pinocchio's Fantastic Journey. The very young will love Dumbo the Flying Elephant. Peter Pan's Flight is a triumph of imagination and technology, flying you high over the streets of London. A popular diversion is Alice's Curious Labyrinth.

Hourly, there's a musical parade of clockwork figures at "It's a small world". Aboard a boat, you meander through lands of animated models to the strains of the eponymous song. Le Pays des Contes de Fées (Storybook Land) is another boat ride. Next, hop aboard Casey Jr for a train ride circling the boats.

Discoveryland

Science fiction and the future are the themes here. The multi-loop ride Space Mountain®: Mission 2 draws crowds from the outset, but at the end of the day, you can often walk straight on. Les Mystères du Nautilus takes you right into the submarine from *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. At Autopia, kids can drive a real car, while Orbitron® features spaceships. Star Tours takes you on a breathtaking journey in a star shuttle. Buzz Lightyear Laser Blast takes you into the world of toys.

Videopolis has the best shows. Captain EO is a masterpiece of total sensory stimulation. The Jedi Training Academy welcomes aspiring Padawans to learn to use the Force. Register early.

Walt Disney Studios® Park

Front Lot

Inside the giant studio gates, you can't miss Mickey Mouse as he appears in *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*. Also hard to miss is the "Earful Tower", a massive studio icon based on the water tower at the Disney Studios in California. Disney Studio 1 houses a film set boulevard, complete with stylised street façades and venues such as the 1930s-style Club Swankadero, the Liki Tiki tropical bar and the ultra cool rat-packesque Hep Cat Club. Also behind the façades is the Legends of Hollywood store.

Toon Studio®

A huge *Sorcerer's Apprentice* hat marks the entrance to the Art of Disney Animation®, an interactive attraction tracing the history of moving imagery. Animagique® brings together some of the greatest moments from the Disney corpus. In Flying Carpets over Agrabah®, the genie from *Aladdin* invites spectators to take part in an astonishing magic carpet ride. Crush's Coaster® takes you into the underwater animated

world of Nemo where you face sharks. Toy Story Playland takes visitors to "Andy's Backyard" for a simulated parachute drop.

Studio Tram Tour and a ride on the Twilight Zone Tower of Terror™ where you plunge 13 floors inside a haunted hotel.

combines a once-in-a-lifetime ride with neon lights and pulsating Aerosmith music.

Production Courtyard®

At the interactive attraction Stitch Live!, an animated Stitch talks to the audience. CinéMagique is a must for film buffs, as it covers the history of both American and European cinema. Must-dos include the

Backlot

This area focuses on special effects, film music recording and dare-devil stunts. Armageddon Special Effects presents a tour of film trickery, while Rock 'n' Roller Coaster is a high-speed attraction (in fact, it is the fastest ride in any Disney theme park) that

La Place de Rémy

This new themed area plays host to the park's 60th attraction, Rataouille : L'Aventure Totalement Toquée de Rémy. The six-seater "ratmobile" whisks visitors off on a culinary adventure through the cold storage and dining room of Chef Gusteau's famous Paris restaurant.

 Rides and Attractions This chart is designed to help you make the best use of your time at Disneyland.		Queues	Height / Age Restriction	Best Time to Ride or Visit	Fastpass®	Scary Rating	May Cause Motion Sickness	Rating Overall
Phantom Manor	▶		Any	2			★	
Big Thunder Mountain	●	1.2m	FT	✓	2		★	
Pocahontas Indian Village	○		Any	1			▼	
Indiana Jones™ and the Temple of Peril	●	1.4m	LT	✓	3	✓	★	
Adventure Isle	○		Any	1			▼	
La Cabane des Robinson	○		Any	1			▼	
Pirates of the Caribbean	○		Any	1			★	
Peter Pan's Flight	●		FT	✓	1		◆	
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs	●		>11	1			◆	
Pinocchio's Fantastic Journey	●		>11	1			▼	
Dumbo the Flying Elephant	●		FT	1			▼	
Mad Hatter's Teacups	▶		>12	1			▼	
Alice's Curious Labyrinth	○		Any	1			▼	
"It's a Small World"	○		Any	1			◆	
Casey Jr - Le Petit Train du Cirque	○		>11	1			◆	
Le Pays des Contes de Fées	○		Any	1			◆	
Buzz Lightyear Laser Blast	▶		Any	✓	1	✓	◆	
Star Tours	○	1.32m	Any	✓	1		★	
Space Mountain®: Mission 2	●	1.32m	LT	✓	3	✓	★	
Captain EO	○		Any	1			★	
Autopia	●	1.2m	FT	1			▼	
Orbitron®	●		FT	1			▼	
Jedi Training Academy	▶	7-12 yrs	FT	1			◆	
Disney Studio 1	▶		Any	1			◆	
Art of Disney Animation®	▶		Any	1			▼	
Animagique®	●		Any	1			◆	
Crush's Coaster®	○	1.07m	Any	1		✓	★	
Flying Carpets Over Agrabah®	●	1.2m	FT	1		✓	◆	
Playhouse Disney Live on Stage!	○		Any	1			★	
CinéMagique	▶		Any	1			◆	
Stitch Live!	▶		FT	1			◆	
Studio Tram Tour®	●		FT	1			★	
Twilight Zone Tower of Terror™	●	1.02m	Any	✓	3	✓	★	
Armageddon Special Effects	●		Any	1			▼	
Rock 'n' Roller Coaster	●	1.2m	Any	✓	3	✓	★	
L'Aventure Totalement Toquée de Rémy	●	1.07m	Any	✓	1	✓	▼	

Short - ○ Medium - ▶ Long - ● Anytime - Any Before 11 - >11 First thing - FT Last thing - LT
 Not Scary - 1 Slightly - 2 Very - 3 Quite good - ▼ Very good - ◆ Outstanding - ★



CHEZ EUGENE



STATIONNEMENT
DEBARRAS



BOISSONS
CREPES
GLACES
SNACK
OCC TAILS

BOISSONS
CREPES
GLACES
SNACK
OCC TAILS

EIGHT GUIDED WALKS

Paris is a city for walking. It is more compact and easier to get around than many other great capitals. Most of its famous sights are within walking distance of one another and they are close to the heart of the city, the Ile de la Cité.

There are 14 classic tourist areas described in the *Area by Area* section of this book, each with a short walk marked on its *Street-by-Street map*, taking you past many of the most interesting sights. Yet Paris offers a wealth of lesser-known but equally remarkable areas, whose special history, architecture and local customs reveal other facets of the city.

The eight walks around the following neighbourhoods take in the main sights and also introduce visitors to their subtle details, such as street markets, quirky churches, canals, gardens, old village streets and bridges. And the literary, artistic and historical associations allow the past and present to blend into the changing and vibrant life of the modern city. Auteuil is renowned for its

luxury modern residential architecture, Monceau for its sumptuous Second Empire mansions and Ile St-Louis for its *ancien régime* town houses and narrow streets. The old-fashioned charm of the iron footbridges survives along Canal St-Martin, and steep village streets that were once home to famous artists still enrich Montmartre. A tranquil village atmosphere also pervades two lesser-known hilltop districts – Buttes-Chaumont, with one of Paris's loveliest parks, and Buttes-aux-Cailles, whose quaint, cobbled alleyways belie its association with the ill-fated Paris Commune of 1871, while the once working-class area of Faubourg St-Antoine has been given a new lease of life as an artisans' quarter with a pleasure-boat harbour.

All the walk areas are readily accessible by public transport and the nearest Metro stations and bus routes are listed in the *Tips for Walkers* boxes. For each walk, there are suggestions on convenient resting points, such as cafés and squares, along the route.



A 90-Minute Walk around Parc Monceau

This leisurely walk passes through the exquisite late-18th-century Parc Monceau, the centrepiece of a smart Second Empire district. It then follows a route along surrounding streets, where groups of opulent mansions stunningly convey the magnificence in which some Parisians live, before ending at Place St-Augustin. For details on Monceau sights, see page 234.

Parc Monceau to Avenue Velasquez

The walk starts at the Monceau Metro station ① on the Boulevard de Courcelles. Enter the park where Nicolas Ledoux's 18th-century



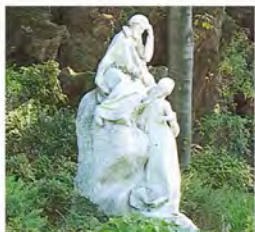
Parc Monceau's tollhouse ②

tollhouse ② stands. On either side are sumptuously gilded 19th-century wrought-iron gates that support ornate lampposts.

Take the second path on the left past the monument to Guy de Maupassant ③ (1897). This is only one of a series of six Belle Epoque monuments of prominent French writers and musicians that are picturesquely scattered throughout the park. Most of them feature a solemn bust of a great man who is accompanied by a swooning muse.

Straight ahead is the most important remaining folly, a moss-covered Corinthian colonnade ④ running around the edge of a tiny lake with the requisite island in the centre. Walk around the colonnade and under a 16th-century arch ⑤ transplanted from the old Paris Hôtel de Ville (see p104), which burned down in 1871.

Turn left on the Allée de la Comtesse de Ségur and go into Avenue Velasquez, a wide tree-lined street with

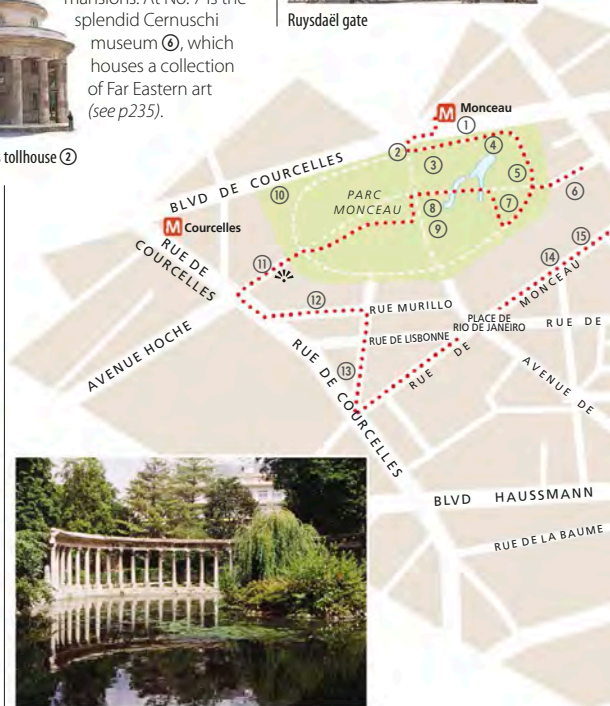


Ambroise Thomas statue ⑧

19th-century Neo-Classical mansions. At No. 7 is the splendid Cernuschi museum ⑥, which houses a collection of Far Eastern art (see p235).



Ruysdaël gate



Colonnade in Parc Monceau ④

Avenue Velasquez to Avenue Van Dyck

Re-enter the park and turn left into the second small winding path, which is bordered by an 18th-century mossy pyramid ⑦, antique tombs, a stone arcade, an obelisk and a small Chinese stone pagoda. The romantically melancholy tone of these follies suits the spirit of the late 18th century.

Turn right on the first path past the pyramid and walk back to the central avenue. Straight ahead, a Renaissance bridge fords the little stream running from the lake. Turn left and walk

past the monument (1902) to the musician Ambroise Thomas ⑧. Immediately behind, there is a lovely artificial mountain with cascade. Turn left on the next avenue and walk to the monument to the composer Charles Gounod ⑨ (1897) on the left. From here, follow the first winding path to the right towards the Avenue Van Dyck exit. Ahead to the right, in the corner of the park, is the Chopin monument ⑩ (1906), and looking along the Allée de la Comtesse de Ségur, the monument to the 19th-century French poet Alfred de Musset.

Avenue Van Dyck to Rue de Monceau

Leave the park and pass into Avenue Van Dyck. No. 5 on the right is an impressive Parc Monceau mansion (11), a Neo-Baroque structure built by chocolate manufacturer Émile Menier; No. 6 is in the French Renaissance style that came back into favour in the 1860s. Straight ahead, beyond the ornate grille, there is a fine view of Avenue Hoche and in the distance, the Arc de Triomphe.



The mountain cascade (8)

Walk past the gate and turn left into Rue de Courcelles and left again into Rue Murillo, bordered by more elaborate town houses in 18th-century and French Renaissance styles (12). At the crossing of Rue Rembrandt, on the left, is another gate into the park and on the right, a massive apartment building from 1900 (No. 7) and an elegant French Renaissance house with an elaborately carved wooden front door (No. 1). At the corner of the Rue Rembrandt and the Rue de Courcelles is the oddest of all the neighbourhood buildings, a striking five-storey red Chinese pagoda (13). It is an exclusive emporium of Chinese art.

Turn left onto the Rue de Monceau, walk past Avenue Ruysdaël and continue to the Musée Nissim de Camondo at No. 63 Rue de Monceau (14) (see pp234–5). Some nearby buildings worth having a look at are Nos. 52, 60 and 61 (15).

Boulevard Malesherbes

At the junction of Rue de Monceau and Boulevard Malesherbes, turn right. This long boulevard with dignified six-storey apartment buildings is typical of the great avenues cut through Paris by Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine during the Second Empire (see pp36–7). They greatly pleased

the Industrial Age bourgeoisie, but horrified sensitive souls and writers who compared them with the buildings of New York.

No. 75 is the posh marble front of Benneton, the most fashionable Paris card and stationery engraver (16). On the left, approaching the Boulevard Haussmann, looms the greatest 19th-century Paris church, St-Augustin (17), built by Victor-Louis Baltard. Enter the church through the back door on Rue de la Bienfaisance. Walk through the church and leave by the main door. On the left is the massive stone building of the French Officers' club, the Cercle Militaire (18). Straight ahead is a bronze statue of Joan of Arc (19). Continue on to Place St-Augustin to St-Augustin Metro station.



Joan of Arc statue (19)

Tips for Walkers

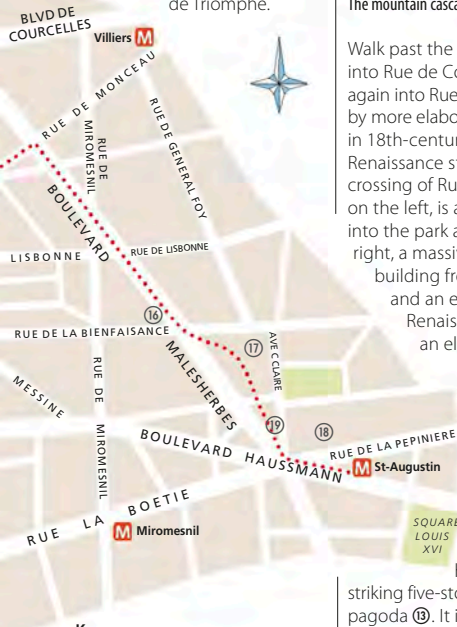
Starting point: Blvd de Courcelles.

Length: 3 km (2 miles).

Getting there: The nearest Metro is Monceau, reached by bus No. 30; No. 84 goes to Metro Courcelles and No. 94 stops between Monceau & Villiers Metros.

St Augustin church: Open daily; hours vary seasonally but usually involve closing at lunchtime for a 2–4hr period Sat & Sun; check times at www.saintaugustin.net.

Stopping off points: Near the Renaissance bridge in the Parc Monceau, a kiosk serves coffee and sandwiches (summer only). There is a brasserie at Place de Rio de Janeiro and several cafés around Place St-Augustin. The Square M Pagnol off Ave C Claire is a pleasant place to take in the beauty of the park.



Key

••• Walk route

0 metres 250

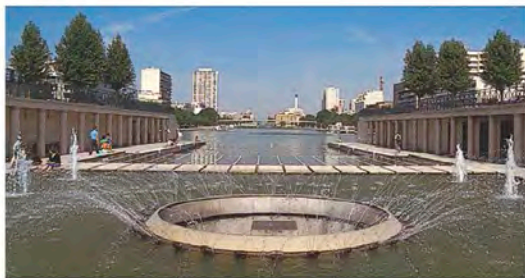
0 yards 250



Five-storey Chinese pagoda (13)

A 90-Minute Walk along the Canal St-Martin

The walk along the quays on either side of the Canal St-Martin is an experience of Paris very different from that of smarter districts. Here, the older surviving landmarks of the neighbourhood – the factories, warehouses, dwellings, taverns and cafés – hint at life in a thriving 19th-century industrial, working-class world. But there are also the gentler charms of the old iron footbridges, the tree-lined quays, the inevitable fishermen, the river barges, and the still waters of the broad canal basins. A walk along the canal, which connects the Bassin de la Villette with the Seine, will evoke images of the Pernod-drinking, working-class Paris of Jean Gabin and Edith Piaf.



Bassin de la Villette looking north ③

Place de Stalingrad Avenue Jean-Jaurès

From the Stalingrad Metro station ①, follow Boulevard de la Villette to the square in front of the Rotonde de la Villette ②. This is one of the few remaining 18th-century tollhouses in Paris, designed by the celebrated Neo-Classical architect Nicolas Ledoux in the 1780s. The

fountains, square and terraces were designed in the 1980s to provide an attractive setting and fine views of the Bassin de la Villette ③ to the north.

Walk towards Avenue Jean-Jaurès. On the left is the first lock ④ leading down to the canal, as well as the art-house cinema chain MK2's landmark complexes, which are linked together by a boat.

Tips for Walkers

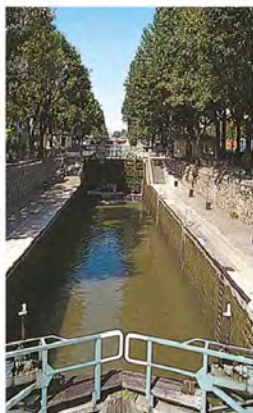
Starting point: Place de Stalingrad.

Length: 3.5 km (2 miles).

Getting there: The nearest Metro is Stalingrad; bus No. 54 stops there, and No. 26 at Metro Jaurès.

Hôpital St-Louis: Chapel open 2–5pm Fri–Sun; the courtyard is open Mon–Fri.

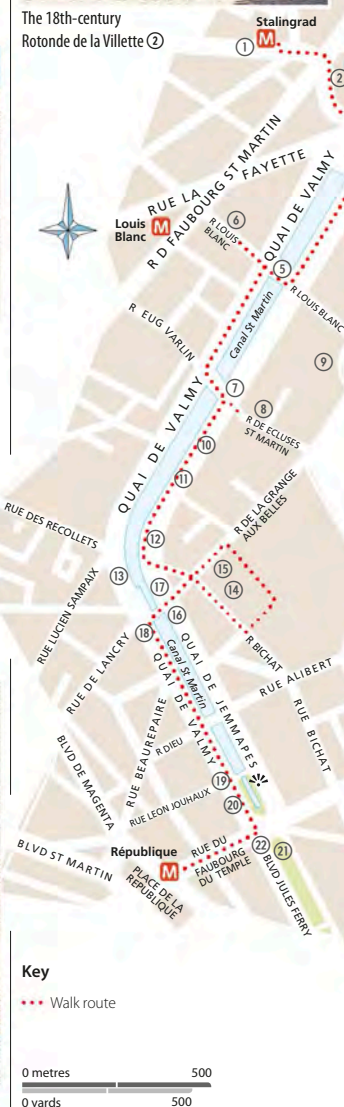
Stopping off points: Ethnic food shops and restaurants abound in the lively Rue du Faubourg du Temple and nearby streets. The Quai de Valmy and Rue Beaupaire offer plenty of modish restaurants and bars (Le Point Éphémère, The Hôtel Du Nord, Chez Prune). There is a shady public garden on Boulevard Jules Ferry.



View from Rue E Varlin bridge ⑦

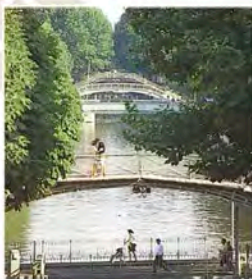
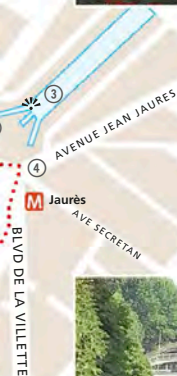


The 18th-century Rotonde de la Villette ②





Courtyard garden of Hôpital St-Louis ⑭



Iron footbridges over the canal ⑤

Quai de Valmy to Rue Bichat

Cross over to the Quai de Jemmapes, which runs the length of the east side of the canal and down to the first bridge on Rue Louis Blanc ⑤. Cross the bridge to the Quai de Valmy. From the corner, there is a glimpse of the oblique granite and glass front of the Paris Industrial Tribunal ⑥ on the Rue Louis Blanc.

Continue along Quai de Valmy. At Rue E Varlin, cross the bridge ⑦, from where there is an attractive view of the second canal lock, the lock-keeper's house, public gardens and old lampposts. At the other side of the bridge and slightly to the left, go along the pedestrianized Rue Haendel, which provides a good view of the towering buildings of a social housing estate ⑧.

Nearby is the French Communist Party headquarters ⑨ on Place du Colonel Fabien, with its curving glazed tower.

Return to the Quai de Jemmapes, where at No. 134 ⑩ stands one of the few surviving brick-and-iron industrial buildings that used to line the canal in the 19th century. At No. 126 ⑪ is another notable modern building, a residence for the elderly, with monumental concrete arches and glazed bay windows. Further along, at No. 112 ⑫, is an Art Deco apartment building with bay windows, decorative iron balconies and tiles. On the ground floor is a modernized former 1930s proletarian café. Here, the canal curves gracefully into the third lock, spanned by a charming iron footbridge ⑬.

Hôpital St-Louis to Rue Léon-Jouhaux

Turn left into Rue Bichat, which leads to the remarkable 17th-century Hôpital St-Louis ⑭. Enter through the hospital's old main gate with its high-pitched roof and massive stone arch. Pass into the courtyard. The hospital was founded in 1607 by Henri IV, the

first Bourbon king, to care for the victims of the plague. Leave the courtyard from the central gate on the wing on your left. Here, you pass by the 17th-century hospital chapel ⑮ and out into the Rue de la Grange aux Belles.

Turn left and walk back to the canal. At the junction of Rue de la Grange aux Belles and the Quai de Jemmapes stood, until 1627, the Montfaucon gallows ⑯, one of the chief public execution spots of medieval Paris. Turn into the Quai de Jemmapes. At No. 101 ⑰ is the original front of the Hôtel du Nord, made famous in the eponymous 1930s film. In front is another iron footbridge and a drawbridge ⑱ for traffic, providing a charming setting with views of the canal on either side. Cross over and continue down the Quai de Valmy until the last footbridge ⑲ at the corner of the Rue Léon-Jouhaux. From here, the canal can be seen disappearing under the surface of Paris, to continue its journey through a great stone arch.

Square Frédéric Lemaître to Place de la République

Walk along Square Frédéric Lemaître ⑳ to the start of Boulevard Jules Ferry, which has a public garden stretching down its centre. The garden was built over the canal in the 1860s. At its head stands a charmingly nostalgic statue of a flower girl of the 1830s, *La Grisette* ㉑. This is the crossroads of a busy working-class street, Rue du Faubourg du Temple ㉒, with flourishing ethnic shops and restaurants. Follow the street to the right and on to the Metro station in the Place de la République.



Shop, Rue du Faubourg du Temple ㉒

A 90-Minute Walk around the Ile St-Louis

The walk around this tiny island passes along the picturesque tree-lined quays from Pont Louis-Philippe to Quai d'Anjou, taking in the 17th-century *hôtels* that infuse the area with such a powerful sense of period. It then penetrates into the heart of the island along the main street, Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, enlivened by chic restaurants, cafés, art galleries and boutiques, before returning to the north side of the island and back to Pont Marie. For more information on the main sights, see pages 79 and 91.



Left Bank view of the Ile St-Louis



Fishing on a St-Louis quayside

Metro Pont Marie to Rue Jean-du-Bellay

From the Pont Marie Metro station ①, walk down Quai des Celestins and Quai de l'Hôtel de Ville, lined with bookstands, with views of Ile St-Louis. Turn left at Pont Louis-Philippe ② and, having crossed it, take the steps down to the lower quay immediately to the right. Walk around the tree-shaded west point of the island ③, then up the other side to the Pont St-Louis ④. Opposite the bridge, on the corner of Rue Jean-du-Bellay, is Le Flore en l'Île ⑤, the smartest café-cum-tea salon on the island.

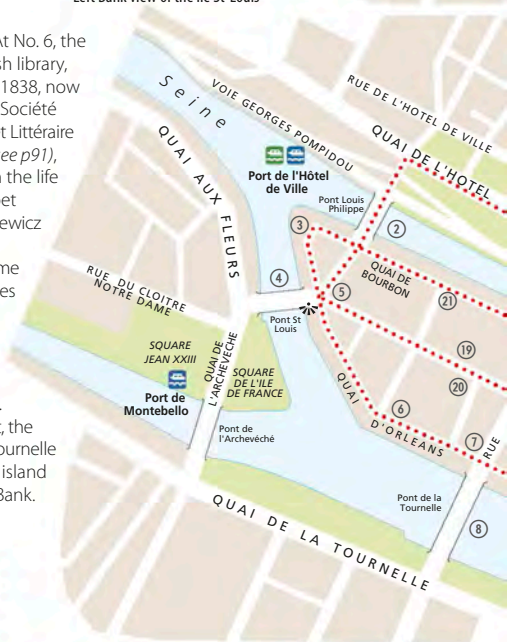
Quai d'Orléans

From the corner of the Quai d'Orléans and the Rue Jean-du-Bellay, there are fine views of the Panthéon's dome and Notre-Dame. Along the quay, Nos. 18–20, the Hôtel Rolland, has unusual Hispano-Moorish windows ⑥. No. 12 is one of several stately 17th-century houses with handsome wrought-iron

balconies. At No. 6, the former Polish library, founded in 1838, now houses the Société Historique et Littéraire Polonaise (see p91), focusing on the life of Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz ⑦; it also contains some Chopin scores and autographs by George Sand and Victor Hugo. On the right, the Pont de la Tournelle ⑧ links the island to the Left Bank.



Windows of the Hôtel Rolland ⑥



Key

... Walk route

0 metres 250

0 yards 250

Quai de Béthune to Pont Marie

Continue beyond the bridge and into Quai de Béthune, where the Nobel-laureate Marie Curie lived at No. 36 ⑨, and where beautiful wrought-iron balconies gracefully decorate Nos. 34 and 30. The Hôtel



St-Louis church door 17



Richelieu 18 at No. 18 is one of the island's most beautiful houses. It features a fine garden where it has retained its original Classical blind arcades.

If you turn left down Rue Bretonvilliers, there is an imposing 17th-century house 11, with a high-pitched roof resting on a great Classical arch spanning the street. Back on the Quai de Béthune, proceed to the Pont de Sully 12,

a late 19th-century bridge joining the riverbanks. Ahead is the charming 19th-century Square Barye 13, a shady public garden at the east point of the island, from where there are fine river views.

From here, travel towards the Quai d'Anjou as far as the corner of Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île to see the most famous house on the island, the Hôtel Lambert 14 (see pp28–9). Continue into the Quai d'Anjou, where Hôtel de Lauzun 15 at No. 17 has a severe Classical front and a beautiful gilded balcony. Now turn left into Rue Poulletier and note the convent of the Daughters of Charity 16 at No. 5 bis. Further on, at the corner of Rue Poulletier and Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, is the island church, St-Louis 17, with its unusual tower, projecting clock and carved main door.

Proceed along Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, which abounds in small, chic, bistro-style restaurants with pleasantly old-fashioned interiors. No. 31 is the original Berthillon ice cream shop 18, No. 60 an art gallery 19 with an original 19th-century window front, and at No. 51 is one of the few 18th-century *hôtels* on the island, Hôtel Chernizot 20, with a superb Rococo balcony resting on leering gargoyles.

Turn right into Rue Jean-du-Bellay and along to Pont Louis-Philippe.

Turn right again into the Quai de Bourbon, lined by



Gargoyle at No. 51 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île 20

one of the island's finest rows of *hôtels*, the most notable being Hôtel Jassaud at No. 19 21. Continue to the 17th-century Pont Marie 22 and cross it to the Pont Marie Metro on the other side.

Tips for Walkers

Starting point: Pont Marie Metro.

Length: 2.6 km (1.6 miles).

Getting there: The walk starts from the Pont Marie Metro. However, bus route 67 takes you to Rue du Pont Louis-Philippe and also crosses the island along Rue des Deux Ponts and Boulevard Pont de Sully; routes 86 and 87 also cross the island along Boulevard Pont de Sully.

Stopping off points: There are cafés, such as Flore en l'Île and the Berthillon shops for ice cream (see p310). Restaurants on the Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île include Auberger de la Reine Blanche (No. 30) and Café Med (No. 77), as well as a pâtisserie and a cheese shop. Good resting points are the tree-shaded quays and Square Barye to the eastern end of the island.



The 17th-century Pont Marie 22

A 90-Minute Walk in Auteuil

Part of the fascination of the walk around this bastion of bourgeois life in westernmost Paris lies in the contrasting nature of the area's streets. The old village provincialism of Rue d'Auteuil, where the walk begins, leads on to masterpieces of luxurious modern architecture along Rue La Fontaine and Rue du Docteur Blanche. The walk ends at the Jasmin Metro station. For more on the sights of Auteuil, see page 246.

Rue d'Auteuil

The walk begins at Place d'Auteuil ①, a leafy village square with a striking Guimard-designed Metro station entrance, an 18th-century funerary obelisk, and the 19th-century Neo-Romanesque Notre-Dame d'Auteuil. Walk down Rue d'Auteuil, the main street of the old village, and take in the sense of a past provincial world. The Auberge du Mouton Blanc brasserie at No. 40 ② now occupies the premises of the area's oldest tavern, favoured by Molière and his actors in the 1600s. The house at Nos. 45–47 ③ was the residence of American presidents John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams. Move on to the pleasantly shaded Place Jean Lorrain ④, the site of the local market. Here, there is a Wallace



Wallace fountain ④

drinking fountain, donated by the English millionaire Richard Wallace in the 19th century. Turn left down Rue Poussin and right into Rue Donizetti to see the Villa Montmorency ⑤, a private enclave of luxury villas, built on the former country estate of the Comtesse de Boufflers.

Rue La Fontaine

Return to Rue La Fontaine, renowned for its many Hector Guimard buildings. Marcel Proust was born at No. 96. Henri Sauvage's ensemble of artists' studios at No. 65 ⑥ is one of the most original

Art Deco buildings in Paris. No. 60 is a Guimard Art Nouveau house ⑦ with elegant cast-iron balconies. Further along, there is a small Neo-Gothic chapel at No. 40 ⑧ and Art Nouveau apartment buildings at Nos. 19 and 21 ⑨. No. 14 is Guimard's most spectacular building, the Castel Béranger ⑩, with a superb iron gate.

Tips for Walkers

Starting point: Place d'Auteuil.

Length: 3 km (2 miles).

Getting there: The nearest Metro station to the starting point is Église d'Auteuil, and buses that take you there are Nos. 22, 52 and 62.

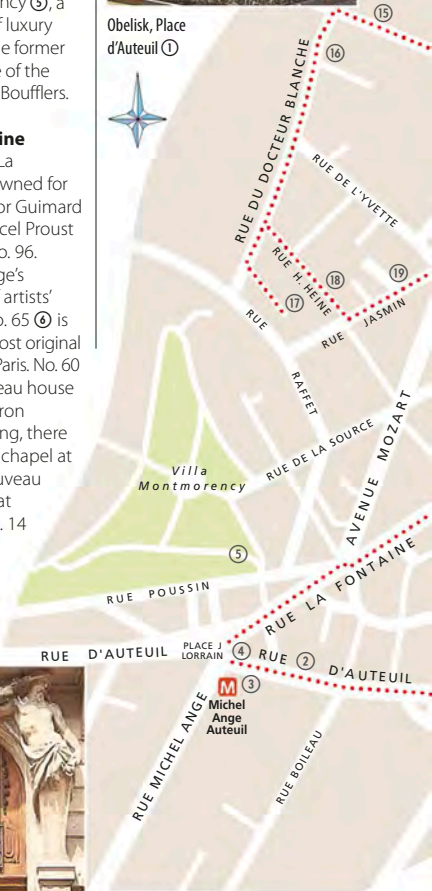
Stopping off points: At No. 40 Rue d'Auteuil is the inexpensive trendy brasserie L'Auberge du Mouton Blanc, with 1930s decor. At No. 35 bis Rue La Fontaine is Acajou, serving innovative cuisine and owned by a young chef. Place Jean Lorrain is a pleasantly shaded square where walkers can rest, and on Rue La Fontaine, there is a small park in front of the Neo-Gothic chapel at No. 40. Further on at Place Rodin, there is a pleasant public garden.



Doorway of No. 28 Rue d'Auteuil



Obelisk, Place d'Auteuil ①



Key

*** Walk route

0 metres 250
0 yards 250

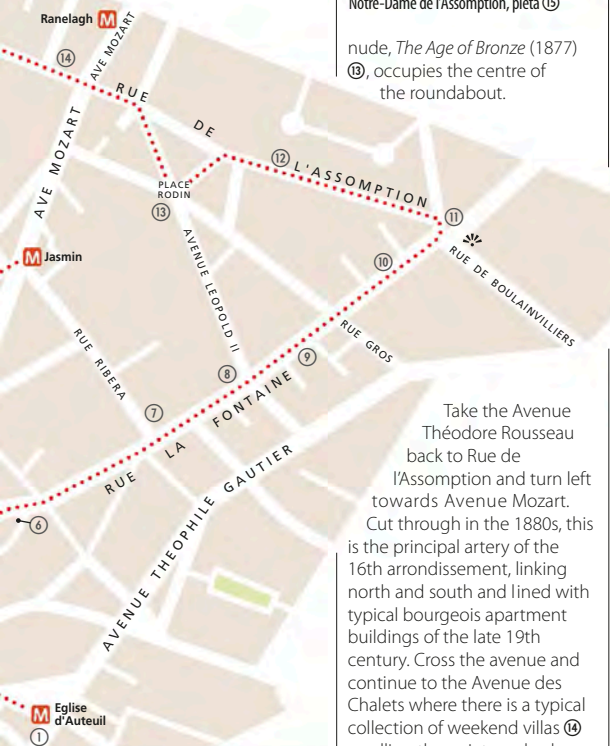
Rue de l'Assomption to Rue Mallet-Stevens

At the corner of Rue de l'Assomption, there is a view of the massive Maison de Radio-France ⑩, built in 1963 to house French radio and television (see p204). It was one of the first modern postwar buildings in the city. Turn left into Rue de l'Assomption and walk to the fine 1920s apartment building at No. 18 ⑫. Turn left into Rue du Général Dubail and follow the street to Place Rodin, where the great sculptor's bronze



Notre-Dame de l'Assomption, pietà ⑬

nude, *The Age of Bronze* (1877) ⑭, occupies the centre of the roundabout.



No. 18 Rue de l'Assomption, detail ⑯

architects, designers, artists and their modern-minded clients. The original proportions, however, were altered dramatically by the addition of an extra three storeys in the 1960s.

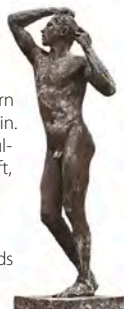
Continue on Rue du Docteur Blanche until coming to Villa du Docteur Blanche on the left. At the end of this small cul-de-sac is the most celebrated modern house in Auteuil, Le Corbusier's Villa Roche ⑰. Together with the adjoining Villa Jeanneret, it is now part of the Corbusier Foundation (see pp40–41, 246). Built for an art collector in 1923–5 using the new technique of reinforced concrete, the house, with its geometric forms and lack of ornamentation, is a model of early Modernism.



Shuttered window at No. 3 Square Jasmin ⑱

Rue du Docteur Blanche to Rue Jasmin

Walk back to Rue du Docteur Blanche and turn right into Rue Henri Heine. No. 18 bis ⑲ is a very elegant Neo-Classical 1920s apartment building offering a good contrast to one of Guimard's last creations from 1926 next door – an Art Nouveau façade much tamer than that at Castel Béranger but still employing brick, and with projecting bay windows and a terraced roof. Turn left on Rue Jasmin. In the second cul-de-sac on the left, there is another Guimard house at No. 3 Square Jasmin ⑲. Towards the end of Rue Jasmin is the Métro station. *The Age of Bronze* ⑳



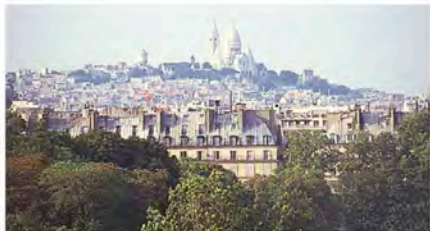
The Age of Bronze ⑳

Take the Avenue Théodore Rousseau back to Rue de l'Assomption and turn left towards Avenue Mozart.

Cut through in the 1880s, this is the principal artery of the 16th arrondissement, linking north and south and lined with typical bourgeois apartment buildings of the late 19th century. Cross the avenue and continue to the Avenue des Chalets where there is a typical collection of weekend villas ⑭ recalling the quieter suburban Auteuil of the mid-19th century. Further along Rue de l'Assomption, Notre-Dame de l'Assomption ⑬ is a Neo-Renaissance 19th-century church. Turn left into Rue du Docteur Blanche. At No. 9 and down the adjoining Rue Mallet-Stevens ⑭, there is a row of celebrated modern houses in the International Modern style by the architect Robert Mallet-Stevens. In this expensive, once avant-garde enclave lived

A 90-Minute Walk in Montmartre

The walk begins at the base of the sandstone *butte* (hill), where old theatres and dance halls, once frequented and depicted by painters from Renoir to Picasso, have now been taken over by trendy bars. It continues steeply uphill to the original village, along streets which still retain the atmosphere caught by artists like Van Gogh, before winding downhill to end at Place Blanche. For more on the main sights of Montmartre and Sacré-Coeur, see pages 222–31.



Montmartre seen from a distance



St-Jean l'Évangéliste, detail ⑨

Place Pigalle to Rue Ravignan

The walk starts at the lively Place Pigalle ① and follows Rue Frochot to the Rue Victor Massé. At the corner is the ornate entrance to an exclusive private street bordered by late 19th-century chalets ②. Opposite, at No. 27 Rue Victor Massé, is an ornate mid-19th-century

Tips for Walkers

Starting point: Place Pigalle.

Length: 2.3 km (1.4 miles). The walk goes up some very steep streets to the top; if you do not feel like the climb, consider taking the Montmartrobus, which covers most of the walk and starts at Place Pigalle.

Getting there: The nearest Metro is Pigalle; buses that take you there are Nos. 30, 54 and 67.

Stopping off points: There are many cafés and shops in Rue Lepic and the Rue des Abbesses. Le Saint Jean (16 Place des Abbesses) remains a locals' haunt and serves well-priced brasserie food. For shade and a rest, Place Jean-Baptiste Clément and Square S Buisson at Avenue Junot are charming public squares.

apartment building, and No. 25 is where Vincent Van Gogh and his brother Theo lived in 1886 ③. The famous Chat Noir ④, Montmartre's most renowned artistic cabaret in the 1890s, flourished at No. 12. At the end of the street begins the wide tree-lined Avenue Trudaine. Take Rue Lallier on the left to Boulevard de Rochechouart. Continue east. No. 84 is the first address of the Chat Noir and No. 80 was the Grand Trianon ⑤, Paris's oldest-surviving cinema, from the early 1890s. It is now a theatre. Further along, No. 72 is the original front of Montmartre's first great cancan dance hall, the Elysée-Montmartre ⑥. Following a fire, it is currently closed.

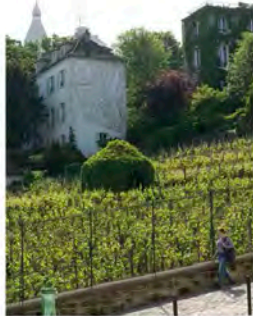
Turn left onto Rue du Steinkerke, which leads to Sacré-Coeur gardens, and then left into Rue d'Orsel, which leads to the leafy square, Place Charles Dullin, where the small early 19th-century Théâtre de l'Atelier ⑦ stands. Continue up the hill on Rue des Trois Frères and turn left on Rue Yvonne le Tac, which leads to Place des Abbesses ⑧. This is one of the most pleasant and liveliest squares in the area. It has conserved its entire canopied Art Nouveau Metro entrance by Hector Guimard. Opposite is St-Jean l'Évangéliste ⑨, an unusual brick and mosaic Art Nouveau church. To the right of the church a flight of steep steps leads to the tiny Rue André Antoine, where the Pointillist painter Georges



Seurat lived at No. 39 ⑩. Return to Rue des Abbesses and turn right at Rue Ravignan.

Rue Ravignan

From here, there is a sweeping view of Paris. Climb the steps straight ahead to the deeply shaded Place Emile Goudeau ⑪. To the left, at No. 13, is the original entrance to the Bateau-Lavoir, the most important cluster of artists' studios in Montmartre. Here, Picasso lived and worked in the early 1900s. Further up, at the corner of Rue



Walking past Montmartre Vineyard ⑱

Orchamppt and Rue Ravignan, there is a row of picturesque 19th-century artists' studios ⑫.

Rue Ravignan to Rue Lepic

Continue up the hill along the small public garden, Place Jean-Baptiste Clément ⑬. At the top, cross Rue Norvins. Opposite is an old restaurant, Auberge de la Bonne Franquette ⑭, which used to be a favourite gathering place for 19th-century artists. Continue along the narrow Rue St-Rustique, from where Sacré-Coeur can be seen. At the end and to the right is Place du Tertre ⑮, the main village square. From here, go north on Rue du Mont Cenis and turn left to Rue Cortot. Erik Satie, the eccentric composer, lived in No. 6 ⑯, and at No. 12 is the Musée de Montmartre ⑰. Turn right on Rue des Saules and walk past the very pretty Montmartre vineyard ⑱ to the Au Lapin Agile cabaret ⑲ at the corner of Rue St-Vincent. Go back down Rue des Saules and right on Rue de l'Abreuvoir, an

attractive street of late 19th-century villas and gardens. Continue into l'Allée des Brouillards, a leafy pedestrian alley. No. 6 ⑳ was Renoir's last house in Montmartre. Take the steps down into the Rue Simon Dereure and immediately turn left into a small park, which can be crossed to reach Avenue Junot. Here, No. 15 ㉑ was the house of Dadaist Tristan Tzara in the early 1920s. Continue up Avenue Junot, turn right on Rue Girardon and right again on Rue Lepic.



Au Lapin Agile cabaret ⑲

Rue Lepic to Place Blanche

At the corner is one of the area's few surviving windmills, the Moulin du Radet ㉒, now a restaurant confusingly called Moulin de la Galette. Continue along Rue Lepic: to the right at the top of a slope is another windmill, the original Moulin de la Galette ㉓, now a private home. Turn left on Rue de l'Armée d'Orient, with its quaint artists' studios ㉔, and left again into Rue Lepic. Van Gogh lived at No. 54 ㉕ in June 1886. Continue to Place Blanche, and on Boulevard de Clichy to the right is the Moulin Rouge ㉖.



Key

••• Walk route

0 metres 250
0 yards 250



Moulin Rouge cabaret near the Place Blanche ㉖

A 90-Minute Walk in Buttes-Chaumont

This area in the east of the city is little known to many visitors, yet it contains one of Paris's biggest and most beautiful parks and some fascinating architecture. The walk is quite strenuous with many steps, and takes in a charming micro-village, the Butte Bergeyre, which is perched high above the city and has unusual houses in contrasting styles. After descending from the village, the walk continues in Buttes-Chaumont park, a vast hill complete with a lake with a huge island and folly, rocky outcrops and a wonderful variety of trees and plants.



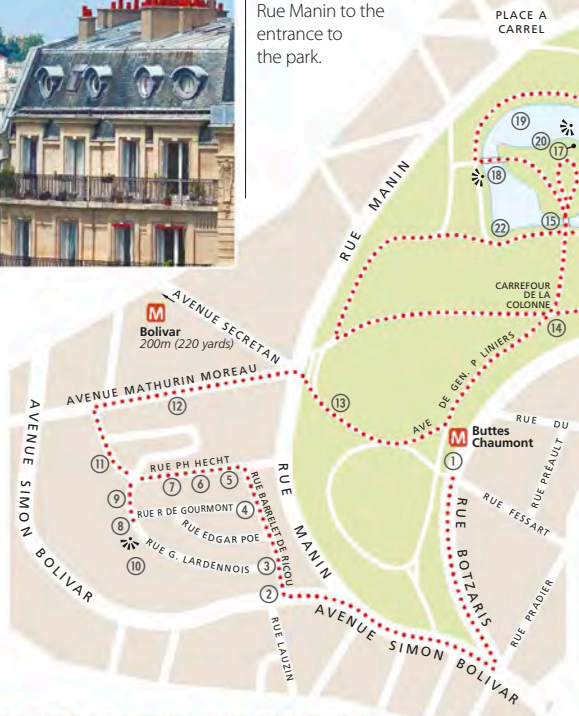
View across the city towards Sacré-Coeur ⑧

The Butte Bergeyre

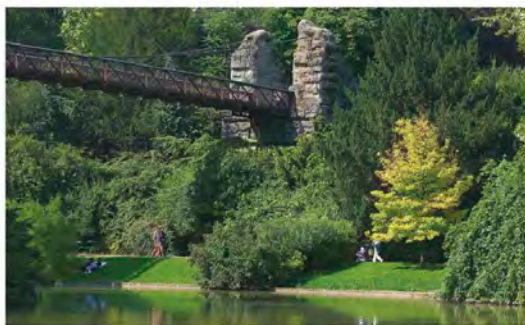
From the Metro Buttes-Chaumont ①, take the Rue Botzaris, turning right onto the Avenue Simon Bolivar until you reach the stairs at No. 54 ②, which lead up into the Butte Bergeyre. At the top of the stairs, pause to absorb the enchanting atmosphere of this micro-village of five little streets. Construction started in the 1920s, but there are also some modern buildings. Carry on into the Rue Barrelet de Ricou ③ to admire the ivy-covered house at No. 13 ④, then continue to the end of the road to take a left into the Rue Philippe Hecht ⑤, where the chalet-style house at No. 7 ⑥ is an interesting contrast to the creeper-covered Art Deco gem at No. 13 ⑦. At the end of the street, take a left up to the corner of the Rue Georges Lardennois and the Rue Rémy-de-Gourmont for a wonderful view across the city ⑧ of Montmartre with its wedding-cake Sacré-Coeur on top. Be sure to admire the tiny patch of grapevines ⑨ in the residents' garden below. Close to this mini-vineyard is a small

garden ⑩. This is owned by the city but tended by local residents who can often be found working here.

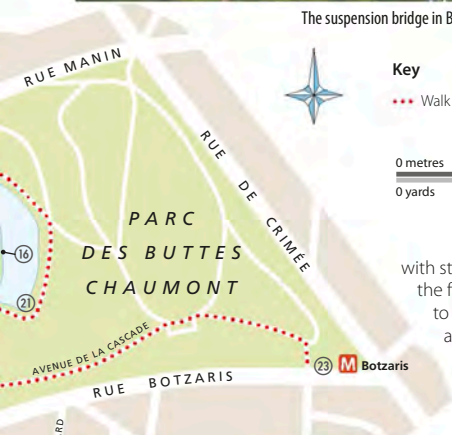
Head back down the Rue Georges Lardennois to the Rue Michel Tagrine and take the ivy-draped steps back down to the main road ⑩. Continue straight and then turn right onto the Avenue Mathurin-Moreau, noting the fine Art Deco building at No. 42 ⑫ with its glittering gold-coloured tile detail. At the end of the road, cross Rue Manin to the entrance to the park.



Some of the lovely mature trees in Buttes-Chaumont park



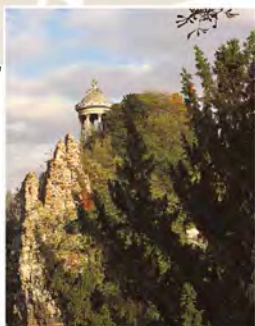
The suspension bridge in Buttes-Chaumont park ⑩



Key

••• Walk route

0 metres 200
0 yards 200



Cliff-top folly, the park's summit ⑪

The Buttes-Chaumont Park

Commissioned by Napoleon III and Baron Haussmann in 1864, the park covers 25 ha (61 acres) and took four years to complete. It was built by the engineer Adolphe Alphand and the architect Gabriel Davioud. It is packed with mature trees including planes, poplars, ash, maples, chestnuts, sequoias and beautiful magnolias. At the entrance to the park there is a man-made rock structure ⑮

with steps carved out of the façade; climb them to the top. Go on along a tree-lined path to join the Avenue du General Puebla Liniers and follow this until

reaching the Carrefour de la Colonne ⑭, where there is a red-brick mansion house. With your back to this go ahead to a little bridge lined with terracotta tiles. Cross the bridge ⑯. Take the right branch of steps and head up to the top of the cliff. Cross a tiny bridge ⑰ and turn left up some steps to the folly ⑪, a copy of the Temple of Sibyl near Rome. This is the highest point in the park, providing views across the city all the way to Sacré-Coeur.

Now take the path on the right back to the first bridge. Then branch right down the steps within man-made rock to an impressive 63-m (206-ft) long bridge ⑩. Towering over the lake, this provides wonderful views of the park. The bridge may be closed for repairs, so in that instance use the terracotta-tiled bridge as before. Cross the bridge and follow the path down to the lake. The lake ⑫ is encircled by weeping willows and benches from which to

Tips for Walkers

Starting point: Metro Buttes-Chaumont.

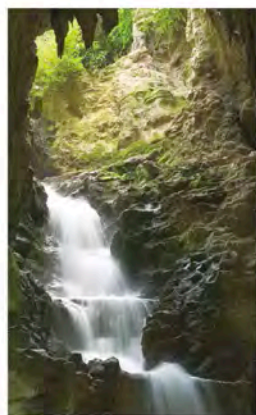
Length: 2.5 km (1.5 miles).

Note: This is a very steep walk in parts, with many steps.

Getting there: Go to Buttes-Chaumont Metro station, on line 7 bis. Or take buses Nos. 26, 60 and 75 to the stop for Buttes-Chaumont park.

Stopping off points: The park has its own restaurant, Le Pavillon du Lac (good Sunday brunch) but there are plenty of benches for picnicking. La Kaskad opposite the park (at 2 Place Armand-Carrel) is a fashionable café for snacks and drinks, with a terrace that is ideal on a sunny day.

admire the 50-m (164-ft) high man-made island ⑳. Follow the lakeshore around until you hear rushing water. One of the park's most impressive features is the 32-m (105-ft) high waterfall ㉑ hidden inside a grotto. Walk right up to the waterfall looking up to see a patch of sky and some glorious man-made stalactites. Take a stepping-stone to the other side of the cave and then exit and rejoin the path round the lake, heading left. Ascend the few steps, then veer to the left and up the hill ㉒. Follow the path around to the Carrefour de la Colonne and continue along the Avenue de la Cascade to the exit ㉓. From here, you can take the Metro from Botzaris.



Man-made waterfall, inside the grotto ㉑

A 90-Minute Walk in Faubourg St-Antoine

In the east of the city, a few steps away from the bustle of the Bastille, lies the Faubourg St-Antoine district, traditionally a working-class neighbourhood full of furniture designers, carpenters and artisans whose legacy can still be seen today. From the Place de la Bastille, the walk takes in Paris's pleasure-boat port, the artisan area around the Viaduc des Arts – a former viaduct with arts and crafts studios nesting in the arches – and on to the Promenade Plantée for a fascinating tree-filled stroll.



The Port de Plaisance, with many pleasure boats ②

Port de Plaisance

Tucked away near the traffic of Place de la Bastille ① lies an area of tranquillity that's of interest to boat-lovers and landlubbers alike. The Port de Plaisance and Paris-Arsenal garden ② was inaugurated in 1983 to provide a harbour for pleasure craft. Linking the Seine to the Canal St-Martin, the harbour was previously where commercial barges loaded and unloaded cargo. Today, it's a pretty spot full of yachts, dinghies and Parisians out for a stroll. The cobbled stones on the quayside and old-fashioned lampposts add to the port's atmosphere. The lawns are perfect for a picnic and the children's play areas, while small, are well stocked with rocking chairs, slides and climbing apparatus ③. Continue to the end of the marina to the lock ④. Cross over the lock bridge, observing the pedestrian crossing sign, and head down on the other quayside, turning back towards the Place de la Bastille. Just before the grey steel bridge ⑤, take the stairs up and then

the bridge over to the Boulevard de la Bastille ④. Cross the boulevard and take a right and then left onto the Rue Jules César ⑦ all the way to the end of the street, turn left and then cross the Rue de Lyon turning right onto the Avenue Daumesnil and the start of the Viaduc des Arts ⑧.

Viaduc des Arts

In 1859, the Paris Viaduct was built to take a railway line that linked the Faubourg St-Antoine district with the suburbs. In 1994, the restored and revamped Viaduc des Arts opened with 50 shops and studios nesting in the bridge's rose stone archways.

In keeping with the tradition of the area, the ateliers are all linked to the arts, and some of the city's master craftsmen call the arches home. The superb window displays at the first studio,

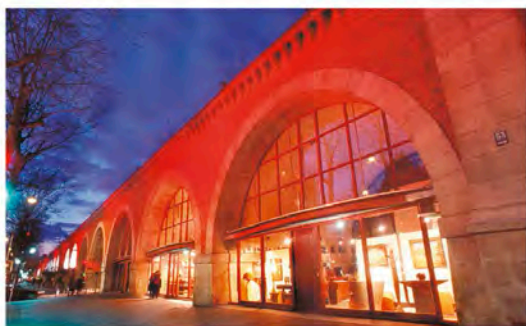


Les Grandes Marches, Place de la Bastille



Place de la Bastille, with the impressive Opéra National de Paris Bastille ①

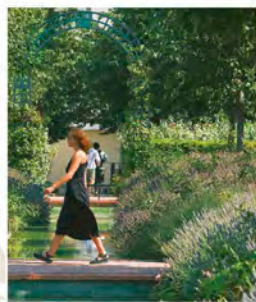
Maison Guillet ⑩, give a hint of the quality of craftsmanship to come. Guillet specializes in providing silk flowers for Paris's top theatre and fashion houses. The Ateliers du Temps Passé ⑪ at No. 5 is a restorer of paintings, while Lorenove at No. 11 restores period glass. No. 13 is the base for fashionable interior designer Cherif, and the whimsical Le Bonheur des Dames ⑫ at No. 17 provides all sorts of materials for embroidery fans. For refreshment, stop at the Viaduc Café at No. 43 ⑬, which serves simple meals and hearty salads to the area's hip creatives. Vertical at No. 63 ⑭ mixes art and nature with twisting



One of the arts and crafts shop fronts under the Viaduc des Arts ⑧

“botanical sculptures”. Moving on past the metal furniture-maker Baguès at 73, the antique lace restorer Marie Lavande at No. 83 and the Atelier Le Tallec at Nos. 93/95, which specializes in hand-painted porcelain, it is clear that the spirit of the old artisans' area is alive and well. For those of a musical bent, Allain Cadinot repairs and sells Boehm flutes at No. 99, while Roger Lanne makes violins and cellos No. 103 ⑭. With the terracotta tile specialist at No. 113 and the frame-maker at No. 117, you are close to the end of the viaduct, where the last atelier, Jean-Charles

woods. For a longer walk, turn right along the Promenade and follow it to the city's edge and the woods. Or turn left and head back towards the Bastille. This narrow walkway offers wonderful views of the rooftops and apartments. With roses, lavender and maples, the walkway is a delight. At the Bastille end ⑮, take the steps down to the Rue de Lyon ⑯ leading to the Bastille Metro, pausing to ponder the modern architecture of the Opéra National de Paris Bastille ⑰ (see p 102).



Promenade Plantée, a lovely rooftop-level walkway ⑮

Tips for Walkers

Starting point: Bastille Metro.

Length: 2.6 km (1.6 miles).

Getting there: Bastille Metro is served by lines 1, 8 and 5. Bus Nos. 29, 65, 69, 76, 86, 87, 91 and more. Get off at “Place de la Bastille” stop.

Stopping off points: The area is full of great cafés, bars and restaurants. Les Grandes Marches (Place de la Bastille) is a chic place for lunch, dinner or just coffee before you start or afterwards. Nearby Rue de Charonne is lined with some fun bars. During the walk, take a break at the Viaduc Café (43 Viaduc des Arts).

Brosseau ⑮, perhaps sums up the street's diversity, specializing in making hats, scent and cutlery.

Promenade Plantée

Turn left, follow the signs and take the steps up to the Promenade Plantée ⑮, a walkway on top of the viaduct. It is 4.5km (2.8 miles) long and goes all the way to the Vincennes

Key

- Walk route
- Detour route

0 metres 200
0 yards 200



A 90-Minute Walk in Butte-aux-Cailles

This walk takes place in and around the Butte-aux-Cailles, a lovely “village” set on a hill that is all quiet streets, leafy squares and buzzy local bistros. The area made history in 1783 when the first manned balloon flight touched down here. In the 1800s, it was home to many workers from the small factories in the area and was one of the first areas to fight during the Paris Commune. However, it only really developed after 1910 and the architecture reflects the social ideals of the day – that individual houses and green spaces aid health.



Quiet, cobble streets typify the Butte-aux-Cailles ①

Buttes-aux-Cailles

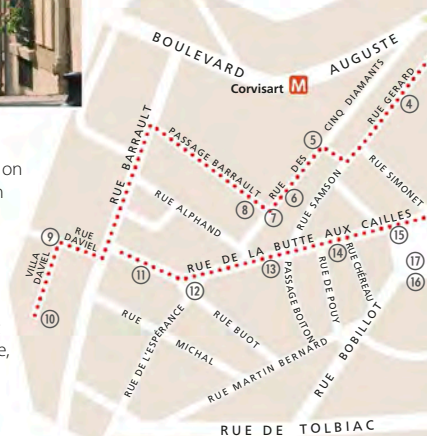
Take the “Auguste Blanqui” exit out of the Place d’Italie Metro station ①, noting the Guimard decoration. Follow the bustling Rue Bobillot until you reach the Rue Paulin-Méry ② and take your first steps into the peace of the Butte-aux-Cailles. The contrast is surprising as you walk the quiet, narrow, cobble streets with their old-fashioned street lamps. Note the painted shutters on No. 5 ③ and the trees in the small garden in front of the house opposite. Continue straight ahead, cross over the Rue du Moulin-des-Prés and turn left into the Rue Gérard past the red-brick terraces and plant-decked villas ④. Keep on into the Rue Samson and then turn right onto the Rue Jonas and left onto the Rue des Cinq Diamants ⑤. At No. 43 ⑥ there is a hip Franco-Thai restaurant, Le 43. Those interested in history may appreciate the Association des Amis de la Commune de Paris at No. 46 ⑦, which sells T-shirts,



Road sign in the Butte-aux-Cailles area

books and pamphlets on that bloody episode in Parisian history. Turn right into the Passage Barrault, a cobble alleyway with ivy-covered walls and a countryside feel ⑧. At the end of the passage, turn left onto the Rue Barrault and continue up the street until the right turn into the Rue Daviel. At 10 Rue Daviel, the row of cottages known as “Little Alsace” ⑨ because of their chalet style is, in fact, one of the first public housing schemes in Paris. The public can visit their intimate courtyards during the day. Opposite, walk down the Villa Daviel ⑩, a tiny street of terraces with small front gardens overflowing with greenery. Retrace your steps back up to the Rue Barrault, turn left and then right onto the artery of the area, the Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles ⑪. Head up the street to the Place de la Commune de Paris ⑫, which today looks

unremarkable yet was the site of a major street battle in May 1871. Continue up the Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles. Les Abeilles at No. 21 ⑬ is a curious store dedicated to bee-keeping and a delight for honey lovers. Pancakes in the old-fashioned crêperie Des Crêpes et des Cailles at No. 13 may satisfy if you are just peckish, but further down at No. 18 is the area’s best-known restaurant, Le Temps de Cerises ⑭. Fittingly, as it’s only a few minutes’ walk from the Place de la Commune, it’s run as a co-operative and is also the unofficial neighbourhood HQ.



Les Abeilles, for honey enthusiasts ⑬



Le Temps des Cerises, full of bohemian atmosphere 14

Tips for Walkers

Starting point: Place d'Italie Metro.

Length: 2.6 km (1.6 miles).

Getting there: Start from the Place d'Italie Metro via lines 5, 6 or 7. Or take bus No. 27, 47, 57, 67 or 83 and get off at the stop "Place d'Italie".

Stopping off points: The Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles is full of great cafés and restaurants. Le Temps des Cerises (No. 18) is very atmospheric, while Fusion (No. 12) is devoted to fusion cuisine. On Rue des Cinq Diamants, Chez Gladines (No. 30) is a great bet for a good lunch, while Les Cailloux (No. 58) is a chic option.



Key

••• Walk route

0 metres 200
0 yards 200

At the end of the road is the Place Paul Verlaine 15. On the other side of the square is the red-brick Art Nouveau swimming pool 16. Built in 1924, it houses one indoor pool and two lovely outdoor swimming areas. Take the steps in front of the building to find the modern fountain on the square 17. This is supplied by Le Puits Artésien, a local well 580 m (1,902 ft) deep, dating from

1863. You may see locals queuing to fill plastic bottles here. Exit the square, take a right and then another right past the chic restaurant Chez Nathalie with its flowery terrace, which is always packed in summer, into the Rue

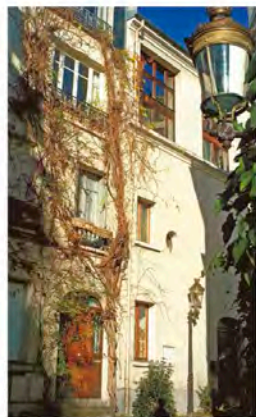
Vandrezanne, continuing down this pedestrianized street into the passage Vandrezanne, a steep cobbled alleyway with antiquated lampposts 18. Cross over the Rue du Moulinet and take the Rue du Moulin des Prés until you come to the Rue de Tolbiac. Cross this busy road, then take a right, stepping back into another time at the Square des Peupliers 19. Built in 1926, each house is different, reflecting the ideals of the time. All have pretty little gardens, most have lovely Art Nouveau porches and the ornate gilded lampposts are very special. Leave the Square des Peupliers and take a right back onto the Rue du Moulin-



Crêpes from Des Crêpes et des Cailles

des-Prés. Head down the street, noting the interesting rough stone houses 20, and go straight, past an unusual purple Art Nouveau-style house at No. 104 21. Take a right onto the Rue Damesme, turn right into the Rue du Docteur

Leray and then right again onto Rue Dieulafoy 22. Here are several unique, colourful cottages with flower-filled front gardens behind railings. At the end of the row, take a right onto the Rue Henri Pape, a left onto the Rue Damesme, walk up to the Rue de Tolbiac and back out into modern, busy, Paris. Turn right and walk up to the Metro Tolbiac 23.



Square des Peupliers, with its unique houses 19



LE CONSULAT

RESTAURANT



LE CONSULAT

RESTAURANT

LE CONSULAT

CAFÉ

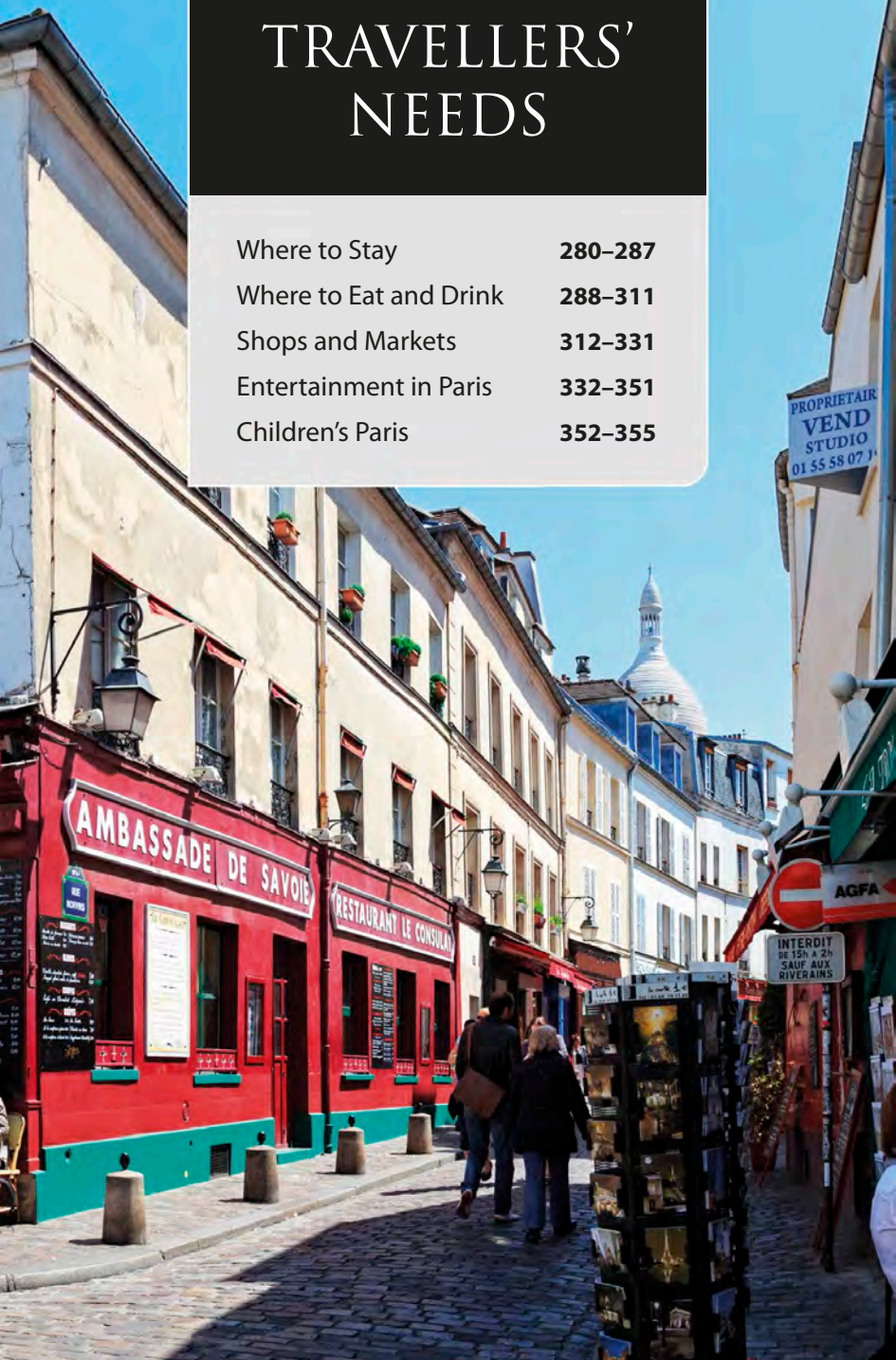
DE LA BONNE FRANQUETTE

LA BONNE FRANQUETTE



TRAVELLERS' NEEDS

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WHERE TO STAY

Paris has more guest rooms than almost any other city in Europe. Its hotels vary from magnificent luxury operations like Le Meurice and Four Seasons George V (the French call them *palaces*) to much simpler hotels that are nevertheless full of charm. It is worth noting that *hôtel* does not always mean "hotel". It can

also mean a town hall (*hôtel de ville*), hospital (*Hôtel-Dieu*) or mansion. A wide range of hotels, listed under five themes – luxury, charming (*hôtels de charme*), design, romantic, and self-catering and bed-and-breakfasts – and in three price brackets, are reviewed on pages 284–7.

Where to Look

Hotels in Paris tend to cluster by type in particular areas. As a very broad generalization, luxury and big-business hotels tend to be on the Right Bank and *hôtels de charme* are on the Left Bank.

In the fashionable districts near the Champs-Élysées and the Opéra Garnier lie many of the city's grandest hotels, including Le Bristol, the Four Seasons George V and Le Meurice (see p284). Several less well known but elegant hotels can be found in the residential and ambassadorial quarter near the Palais de Chaillot.

To the east, still on the Right Bank, in the Marais, a number of old mansions have been converted into exceptionally attractive boutique hotels, such as Le Pavillon de la Reine (see p284). The nearby areas around Les Halles and Rue St-Denis, however, tend to be seedy and attract prostitutes and drug addicts. Just south of the Marais, across the Seine, the Ile St-Louis has several lovely hotels.

The Left Bank covers some of the most popular tourist areas and has an excellent range of small hotels of great character. The atmosphere subtly changes from the much-upgraded Latin Quarter and the chic and arty areas north and south of Boulevard St-Germain to the rather tatty Boulevard itself and the staid institutional area towards Les Invalides and the Eiffel Tower. The hotels tend to reflect this.

Further from the centre, Montparnasse has several large business hotels in high-rise blocks, and the Porte de Versailles area to the south is usually packed with trade fair participants. The station areas around Gare du Nord and Gare de Lyon offer a number of basic hotels (choose carefully). Montmartre has some pleasant hotels if you don't mind the hilly location, and a number of hip designer hotels have opened in rapidly gentrifying South Pigalle.

If you are looking for a hotel in person, the best times for inspecting are late morning



Bathroom with charming murals in Les Degrés de Notre Dame (see p285)

or mid-afternoon. If the hotels are fully booked, try again after 6pm, when unclaimed provisional bookings become free. Don't rely on the impression of a hotel given by the reception desk; ask to see the room offered. For airport hotels, see p369.

Hotel Prices

Hotel prices aren't always cheaper in low season (mid-November to March; July and August), because fashion shows and other major events throughout the year can pack rooms, raising prices. However, in the older hotels, differences in the size and position of rooms can have a marked effect on cost.

Twin rooms are slightly more expensive than double rooms; single occupancy rates are as high or nearly as high as for two people sharing (tariffs are almost always quoted per room, not per person). Rooms without a bath tend



Façade of the chic Hôtel D'Aubusson (see p284)

to be about 20 per cent cheaper than those with.

It is always worth trying to negotiate a discount. In some hotels, special deals are offered, especially for students, families and senior citizens. Discounts are often available when booking online or when booking a package trip.

Hidden Extras

By law, tax and service must be included in the price quoted or displayed at the reception desk or in the rooms. Tips are unnecessary other than for exceptional service, such as if the concierge books you a show, or if the maid does some laundry for you. Before you make a reservation, establish whether breakfast is included in the price. Beware of extras such as drinks or snacks in your room, especially from a mini-bar, which will probably be pricey, as will laundry services, garage parking and telephone calls from your room. Some hotels make an extra charge for Wi-Fi.

Check the hotel's cancellation policy – some hotels charge a fee for cancellation less than 24 or 48 hours before the start of the booking.

Hotel Gradings

French hotels are classified by the tourist authorities into five broad categories: one to five stars. Some very simple types



Four Seasons George V (see p284)



A suite at the historic Lancaster (see p287)

of accommodation are unclassified. Star ratings provide an indication of the level of facilities you can expect – for example, any hotel with more than three stars should have a lift. Increasingly, the French rating system also tries to take account of such factors as room size, service, attentiveness of the staff, cleanliness, dining options and decor.

Facilities

Few Parisian hotels below a four-star rating have a restaurant, although there is nearly always a breakfast room. Many hotel restaurants close in August. Older hotels may also lack a public lounge area. More modern or expensive hotels have correspondingly better facilities and usually some kind of bar.

Inexpensive hotels may not have a lift – this can be a big drawback when you are dragging suitcases upstairs. Usually, only the more expensive hotels have parking. If you are driving, you may prefer to stay in one of the peripheral motel-style chains (see pp282 & 283).

All but the very simplest of city hotels will have a telephone

in the bedroom; most also have a television. Business facilities such as conference rooms and equipment are available in grander hotels, and Wi-Fi is standard. Two people who are sharing can specify whether they want a double bed (*grand lit*) or twin beds (*lits jumeaux*).

Travelling with Children

Families with young children will often find they can share a room at no or very little extra cost. Few hotels refuse to accept children, though facilities specifically for children are not universal. Some hotels will arrange babysitting.

Apartments

Staying in an apartment is an increasingly popular alternative to staying in a hotel, especially if you are in Paris for more than a few days or travelling with children, and it can often work out cheaper too. With the advent of websites such as **airbnb**, which allows home owners to rent out rooms in their houses or apartments, the choice of accommodation has grown enormously.



Le Meurice in the Tuileries Quarter (see p284)

Airbnb is a good place to start – you'll find anything from studio garrets to luxurious five-bedroom houses. **Housetrip** is another good bet, with around 1,600 apartments listed. There are also a number of more traditional lettings agencies, including **At Home in Paris**, **Haven in Paris** and **Holiday France Rentals**.

Also worth considering is the **Citadines Apart'hotel** chain, which offers fully furnished studios and apartments with kitchens in several central Paris locations. Some hotel-type facilities are available, including laundry services, breakfast and babysitting, for an extra fee.

Bed-and-Breakfast

The bed-and-breakfast, that typically British phenomenon, is known as *chambre d'hôte* or *café-couette* ("coffee and a quilt") in France. B&B accommodation is generally available at moderate prices, between €65 and €110 for a double room per night. **Alcôve & Agapes** offers rooms in some enviable districts of Paris, all within walking distance of a Metro station. It is worth enquiring about suites and rooms with a private lounge, kitchen or terrace. All homes are routinely inspected.

Good Morning Paris offers more than 100 guest rooms, many in central locations. A two-night minimum stay is required when booking. **France-Lodge** has some good-value B&Bs on its books, and online service **misterb&b** specializes in LGBT-friendly homestays.

Chain Hotels

A mushroom crop of motel-style establishments on the outskirts of Paris accommodates large numbers of both business and leisure visitors. The budget chains – such as Formule 1, Première Classe and Fasthôtel – really have nothing except price to recommend them. Higher up the ladder are Campanile,

Ibis and Choice Hotels. These establishments are practical, relatively inexpensive and useful if you have a car, but they lack any real Parisian atmosphere or character. Many are in drab locations on busy roads and may suffer from traffic noise. The newer motels of these chains are smarter and better equipped than the older ones.

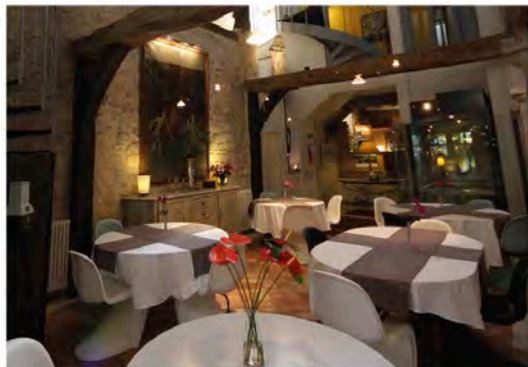
Several chains – Sofitel, Novotel and Mercure – are geared to business travellers, providing better facilities at higher prices; indeed, some of the more central ones are positively luxurious. Reductions can make these hotels good value at weekends. Many of them have restaurants attached.

Hostels

There are several hostel organizations in Paris. The **Maisons Internationales de la Jeunesse et des Etudiants (MIJE)** provides dormitory rooms for those aged from 18 to their early 30s in three splendid 17th-century mansions in the Marais. Bookings can be made online.

The **Bureau Voyage Jeunesse (BVJ)** has two hostels with double rooms and dormitory accommodation, breakfast and luggage room facilities. **Ethic Etapes** has five centres in and around Paris with individual, shared and dormitory rooms.

The **Fédération Unie des Auberges de Jeunesse (FUAJ)** is a member of the International Youth Hostels Federation.



The wooden-beamed dining area inside Jeu de Paume (see p284)



The courtyard of the Relais Christine (see p284)

There is no age limit at their three Paris area hostels.

St Christopher's Paris, on the Canal St-Martin, provides excellent facilities and also offers tours of Paris. Prices at most of the hostels start at around €30 per night.

How to Book

Paris is busiest at Christmas and New Year, and during France's school breaks, around Easter and October. Tourists pour in from May to September, but Parisians pour out en masse in August, when many shops and restaurants close.

If you have decided on a hotel, it is vital to book ahead

by at least a month. The hotels listed on pages 284–7 are among the best in their category and will fill particularly quickly. The best way is to make a reservation directly with the hotel. Some hotels offer special deals for visitors who book online. If you reserve by phone, you will be asked for either your credit card number (from which any cancellation fee may be deducted) or a deposit (*arrhes*), which can be as much as the price of a night's stay.

If you prefer to use an agency, **Ely 12 12** can book hotels and other kinds of accommodation, as well as excursions such as boat trips along the Seine.

If you aren't too fussy about where you stay, or if all the hotels are full, you can book via the tourist office's airport or train station information desks (see p358), but only in person and for the same day.

Recommended Hotels

The hotels on pages 284–7 of this guide are a selection of the best luxury, *de charme*, design and romantic hotels in Paris. They are first listed according to type, and then by area and by price. Most of the hotels are spread across the main tourist areas, although some that are further afield have been included if they offer particularly good value for money, facilities, service or charm. The selection also includes B&Bs and self-catering apartments. What they all have in common is that they are more than just a bed for the night – they have something extra that makes it worth seeking them out. Throughout the listings, certain hotels have been marked DK Choice – these offer an exceptional experience, such as beautiful rooms, a historic setting, superlative service, spectacular views, a fabulous spa, family-friendly amenities or a combination of these.

DIRECTORY

Apartments

Airbnb

airbnb.com

At Home in Paris

Tel 01 42 12 40 40.

athomeinparis.fr

Citadines Apart'hotel

Tel 01 41 05 79 05.

citadines.com

Haven In Paris

Tel 617 395 42 43 (US).

haveninparis.com

Holiday France

Rentals

Tel 01 55 37 97 36

or 06 08 07 46 98.

holidays-france-rentals.com

Housetrip

housetrip.com

Bed-and-Breakfast

Alcôve & Agapes

Tel 07 64 08 42 77.

bed-and-breakfast-in-paris.com

France-Lodge

Tel 01 56 33 85 85/80.

francelodge.fr

Good Morning Paris

Tel 01 47 07 28 29.

goodmorningparis.fr

mister&b

misterbandb.com

Hostels

Bureau Voyage Jeunesse (BVJ)

20 Rue Jean-Jacques

Rousseau 75001.

Tel 01 53 00 90 90.

bvj-hotel.com

Ethic Etapes –

FIAP Jean Monnet

3 Rue Cabanis 75014.

Tel 01 43 13 17 00.

ethic-etapes.fr

FUAJ –

Le d'Artagnan

80 Rue Vitruve 75020.

Tel 01 40 32 34 56.

fuaj.org

Maisons

Internationales de la Jeunesse et des Etudiants (MIJE)

13 Boulevard

Beaumarchais 75004.

Tel 01 42 74 23 45.

mije.com

St Christopher's Paris

159 Rue de Crimée 75019.

Tel 01 40 34 34 40.

st-christophers.co.uk

Booking Agencies

Ely 12 12

182 Rue du Faubourg St-

Honoré 75008. Tel 01 43

59 12 12. ely1212.com

Where to Stay

Luxury

Ile de la Cité and Ile St-Louis

Jeu de Paume €€€

54 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, 75004
Tel 01 43 26 14 18 Map 13 C4

www.jeudepaumehotel.com
A beamed building dating from the early 17th century has been transformed into a rustic-chic hotel with luxurious rooms.

Beaubourg and The Marais

DK Choice

Le Pavillon de la Reine €€€

28 Place des Vosges, 75003
Tel 01 40 29 19 19 Map 14 D3

www.pavillon-de-la-reine.com
Overlooking the city's most beautiful square, this hotel has an unrivalled setting. The 17th-century mansion, once home to Anne of Austria, has been modernized in elegant country-house style, with plush, romantic bedrooms and a pampering spa. It also has a peaceful small garden.

Tuileries, Opéra and Montmartre

Mandarin Oriental €€€

251 Rue St-Honoré, 75001
Tel 01 70 98 78 88 Map 12 D1

www.mandarinoriental.com/paris
The rooms here are very comfortable, with Art Deco and Oriental details. Eastern service and Parisian style provide a winning combination.

Le Meurice €€€

228 Rue de Rivoli, 75001
Tel 01 44 58 10 10 Map 12 D1

www.dorchestercollection.com
The last word in Empire-style luxury, this is the most stylish of the city's *grande dame* hotels: a palace with glitzy rooms, glorious views and a luxurious spa.

W Paris – Opéra €€€

4 Rue Meyerbeer, 75009
Tel 01 77 48 94 94 Map 6 E4

www.wparisopera.com
France's first W has a cool, young vibe. It's a combination of 1870s features and witty modern furnishings, with comfortable beds and excellent cocktails.

Champs-Élysées and Chaillot Quarter

Keppler €€

10 Rue Keppler, 75116
Tel 01 47 20 65 05 Map 4 E5

www.keppler.fr
A super-chic hotel, with bold black-and-white decor, offering classic comfort. The rooms contain beautiful antiques.

Le Bristol €€€

112 Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré, 75008
Tel 01 53 43 43 00 Map 5 A4

www.lebristolparis.com
Antiques, Flemish tapestries and chandeliers fill this elegant hotel. Enjoy a dip in the luxurious pool.

Four Seasons George V €€€

31 Avenue George V, 75008
Tel 01 49 52 70 00 Map 4 E5

www.fourseasons.com/paris
An icon. The glamour and glitz of the original George V is enhanced by modern Four Seasons luxury.

St-Germain and Latin Quarter

Hôtel d'Aubusson €€€

33 Rue Dauphine, 75006
Tel 01 43 29 43 43 Map 12 F4

www.hoteldaubusson.com
Four-star comfort in a 17th-century stone house with a courtyard.

Relais Christine €€€

3 Rue Christine, 75006
Tel 01 40 51 60 80 Map 12 F4

www.relais-christine.com
A luxurious and intimate haven of calm with a panelled salon and a private garden.



The Caron de Beaumarchais, with its delightful 18th-century decor

Price Guide

Prices are based on one night's stay in high season for a standard double room, inclusive of service charges and taxes.

€	under €150
€€	€150–€300
€€€	over €300

Hôtels de Charme

Beaubourg and The Marais

Hôtel du 7e Art €

20 Rue St-Paul, 75004
Tel 01 44 54 85 00 Map 14 D4

www.paris-hotel-7art.com
An homage to old movies, with framed film posters everywhere. Snug bar and modest bedrooms.

Britannique €€

20 Avenue Victoria, 75001
Tel 01 42 33 74 59 Map 13 A3

www.hotel-britannique.fr
Seascapes and other naval details adorn this hotel with a British feel.

Caron de Beaumarchais €€

12 Rue Vieille du Temple, 75004
Tel 01 42 72 34 12 Map 13 C3

www.carondebeaumarchais.com
The 18th-century theme here comes alive with colourful fabrics and dainty upholstered furniture.

Tuileries, Opéra and Montmartre

L'Ermitage Sacre-Coeur €

24 Rue Lamarck, 75018
Tel 01 42 64 79 22 Map 7 A1

www.ermitagesacrecoeur.fr
Murals by the artist Roland Dubuc decorate this delightful hotel.

Hôtel Chopin €

46 Passage Jouffroy, 75009
Tel 01 47 70 58 10 Map 6 F4

www.hotelchopin.fr
A popular hotel, located in a 19th-century glass-roofed arcade.

Brighton €€

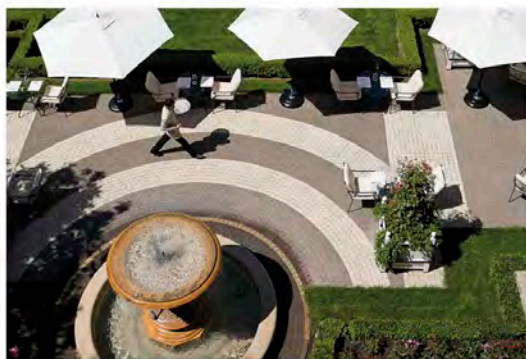
218 Rue de Rivoli, 75001
Tel 01 47 03 61 61 Map 12 D1

www.paris-hotel-brighton.com
Enjoy views of the Tuileries amid faux marble columns and chandeliers. Family-friendly.

Mansart €€

5 Rue des Capucines, 75001
Tel 01 42 61 50 28 Map 6 D5

www.paris-hotel-mansart.com
The antique-filled bedrooms here have plenty of character.



The tranquil summer garden at Le Bristol

Champs-Élysées and Chailiot Quarter

Nicolo €€
3 Rue Nicolo, 75116
Tel 01 42 88 83 40 Map 9 A2
W hotel-nicolo.fr
A blissfully quiet hotel crammed with antique furniture, Oriental rugs and huge wildlife prints.

St-Germain and Latin Quarter

Les Degrés de Notre Dame €€
10 Rue des Grands Degrés, 75005
Tel 01 55 42 88 88 Map 13 B4
W lesdegreshotel.com
A vintage charmer: attractive beamed bedrooms lead off a frescoed staircase.

Hôtel de Fleurie €€
32–34 Rue Grégoire de Tours, 75006
Tel 01 53 73 70 00 Map 12 F4
W hoteldefleurieparis.com
The statue-adorned façade draws you into this hotel, and its modern comforts keep you there.

Hôtel des Grandes Ecoles €€
75 Rue Cardinal Lemoine, 75005
Tel 01 43 26 79 23 Map 17 B1
W hotel-grandes-ecoles.com
A hotel that exudes old-fashioned charm. The garden is perfect for summer breakfasts.

Hôtel St-Paul Rive Gauche €€
43 Rue Monsieur le Prince, 75006
Tel 01 43 26 98 64 Map 12 F5
W hotelsaintpaulparis.com
Stone walls and beams at this hotel offer a country vibe. Stylish rooms, some with four-poster beds.

Verneuil €€
8 Rue de Verneuil, 75007
Tel 01 42 60 82 14 Map 12 D3
W hotel-verneuil-saint-germain.com
Cosy rooms, antiques, books and objets d'art, at this homely hotel.

Luxembourg and Montparnasse

Lenox Montparnasse €
15 Rue Delambre, 75014
Tel 01 43 35 34 50 Map 16 D2
W paris-hotel-lenox.com
This intimate hotel near the Montparnasse brasseries has an Old World charm. There is an honesty bar in the lounge.

DK Choice

Hôtel des Académies et des Arts €€
15 Rue de la Grande Chaumière, 75006
Tel 01 43 26 66 44 Map 16 D2
W hotel-des-academies.com
Two artists have created an original look for this captivating hotel. Jérôme Mesnager's joyful painted silhouettes of dancers and acrobats decorate the walls, while sculptor Sophie de Watrigant's equally charming figures adorn the hotel staircase. The bedrooms, tearoom and spa have a refined feel.

Hotel Sainte-Beuve €€
9 Rue Ste-Beuve, 75006
Tel 01 45 48 20 07 Map 16 D1
W hotelsaintebeuve.com
Low-key but with an inherent sense of style, the Sainte-Beuve has colourful bedrooms with free Wi-Fi. A log fire burns in the lovely salon in winter.

Récamier €€€
3 bis Place St-Sulpice, 75006
Tel 01 43 26 04 89 Map 12 E5
W hotelrecamier.com
This small but perfectly formed hotel in a quiet location offers neat rooms with iPod docks and LCD TVs, plus impeccable service. Modern artworks are scattered throughout the building.

Further Afield

Hôtel du Nord €
47 Rue Albert Thomas, 75010
Tel 01 42 01 66 00 Map 8 D5
W hoteldunord-leparivelo.com
A cosy, modest hotel with pretty, distinctive rooms and bicycles for guests to use.

Hôtel de la Porte Dorée €
273 Avenue Daumesnil, 75012
Tel 01 43 07 56 97
W hoteldelaportedoree.com
Traditional elegance: cosy rooms with beautiful furniture, antiques and trompe-l'oeil murals.

Langlois €€
63 Rue St-Lazare, 75009
Tel 01 48 74 78 24 Map 6 D3
W hotel-langlois.com
Housed in a former 19th-century bank, this traditional hotel offers bags of character and Belle Epoque and Art Nouveau decor.

Manoir de Beauregard €€
43 Rue des Lilas, 75019
Tel 01 42 03 10 20
W manoir-de-beauregard-paris.com
A B&B in a fine 18th-century manor with a formal garden.

La Manufacture €€
8 Rue Philippe de Champagne, 75013
Tel 01 45 35 45 25 Map 17 C4
W hotel-la-manufacture.com
A smart, modern hotel in a 19th-century building, with warm wood floors and attractive decor.

Résidence Foch €€
10 Rue Marbeau, 75116
Tel 01 45 00 46 50 Map 3 B4
W foch-paris-hotel.com
Historical prints decorate the walls and fabrics at this intimate hotel.

La Villa Paris €€
33 Rue de la Fontaine à Mulard, 75013
Tel 01 43 47 15 66
W la-villa-paris.com
Enjoy all the comforts of home at this B&B in a 1920s house. Rooms are luxurious with refined decor.

Design

Champs-Élysées and Chailiot Quarter

Le A €€
4 Rue d'Artois, 75008
Tel 01 42 56 99 99 Map 5 A4
W hotel-le-a.com
Bold murals and a monochromatic theme feature in this stylish, cutting-edge hotel.



Refined elegance at the Duc de Saint Simon

Hotel Fouquet's Barrière €€€
46 Avenue George V, 75008
Tel 01 40 69 60 00 Map 4 E5
w hotelsbarriere.com
A very hip, modern hotel with Surrealist design touches.

Invalides and Eiffel Tower Quarter

Mayet €€
3 Rue Mayet, 75006
Tel 01 47 83 21 35 Map 15 B1
w mayet.com
Colourful painted tables and abstract murals jazz up the decor at this smart hotel.

Valadon Colors €€
16 Rue Valadon, 75007
Tel 01 47 53 89 85 Map 10 F3
w hotelvaladon.com
Superb beds, bold colours and funky furniture – a three-star hotel that stands out from the crowd.

7 Eiffel €€€
17 bis Rue Amélie, 75007
Tel 01 45 55 10 01 Map 10 F3
w hotel-7eiffel-paris.com
Subdued, stylish decoration with dashes of colour make up this elegant hotel. Great roof terrace.

St-Germain and Latin Quarter

Bel Ami €€
7–11 Rue St-Benoît, 75006
Tel 01 42 61 53 53 Map 12 E3
w hotel-bel-ami.com
In a former 19th-century printing works, this hip, minimalist hotel is where the media crowd hangs out.

Le Bellechasse €€
8 Rue de Bellechasse, 75007
Tel 01 45 50 22 31 Map 11 C3
w lebellechasse.com
Vibrant frescoes, zany patterns and brilliant colours fill this fun, Christian Lacroix-designed gem.

Seven €€
20 Rue Berthollet, 75005
Tel 01 43 31 47 52 Map 17 A2
w sevenhotelparis.com
With a space-age design, this chic hotel has fibre-optic lighting and themed rooms.

Luxembourg and Montparnasse

Apostrophe €€
3 Rue de Chevreuse, 75006
Tel 01 56 54 31 31 Map 16 E2
w apostrophe-hotel.com
A quirky, family-run hotel that will appeal to people with an artistic or literary bent. Rooms have been decorated by local artists.

Le Six €€€
14 Rue Stanislas, 75006
Tel 01 42 22 00 75 Map 16 D1
w hotel-le-six.com
Decorated in understated coffee and cream, this is a chic, modern hotel. The spa and hammam are an added luxury.

Further Afield

Mama Shelter €
109 Rue de Bagnolet, 75020
Tel 01 43 48 48 48
w mamashelter.com/en/paris
Classy and hip. The Philippe Starck-designed rooms have iMacs and mood lighting.

Romantic

Ile de la Cité and Ile St-Louis €€
Saint Louis en l'Isle €€
75 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Isle, 75004
Tel 01 46 34 04 80 Map 13 C4
w saintlouisenlisle.com
A superb location without sky-high prices. Stylish and intimate, with rooms in neutral shades.

Beaubourg and The Marais

DK Choice

Le Petit Moulin €€
29–31 Rue du Poitou, 75003
Tel 01 42 74 10 10 Map 14 D2
w hotelpetitmoulinparis.com
The oldest *boulangerie* in Paris now houses a tiny, eccentric hotel designed by Christian Lacroix. The 17 distinctive rooms display the same love of colour and opulence that shapes his fashion designs. All are wildly romantic, with audacious murals.

Tuileries, Opéra and Montmartre

Le Relais Montmartre €€
6 Rue Constance, 75018
Tel 01 70 64 25 25 Map 6 E1
w hotel-relais-montmartre.com
Arranged around a diminutive courtyard, this welcoming hotel's rooms have dainty period furniture and painted beams.

Hotel Particulier Montmartre €€€
23 Avenue Junot, Pavillon D, 75018
Tel 01 53 41 81 40 Map 2 E5
w hotel-particulier-montmartre.com
The five intimate suites here feature cutting-edge design and are the size of small apartments. There is also a pretty garden.

DK Choice

Terrass €€€
12–14 Rue Joseph de Maistre, 75018
Tel 01 46 06 72 85 Map 6 E1
w terrass-hotel.com
A relaxed four-star hotel with elegant rooms, Terrass has the seasons covered. In winter, there's a cosy piano bar with an open fire and armchairs to sink into. In summer, the roof terrace comes into its own. The top floor affords spectacular views across the rooftops to the Eiffel Tower and beyond.

Champs-Élysées and Chaillot Quarter

Daniel €€€
8 Rue Frédéric Bastiat, 75008
Tel 01 42 56 17 00 Map 4 F4
w hoteldanielparis.com
A Chinese jewel box, this hotel is filled with Oriental fabrics, wallpapers, carpets and objects.

Lancaster €€€

7 Rue de Berri, 75008
 Tel 01 40 76 40 76 **Map** 4 F4
 W hotel-lancaster.com
 Marlene Dietrich's favourite hotel exudes understated luxury.

Shangri-La €€€

10 Avenue d'Iéna, 75116
 Tel 01 53 67 19 98 **Map** 10 D1
 W shangri-la.com/paris/shangrila
 A madly romantic hotel in a Belle Epoque palace, the former home of Napoleon's grandnephew.

Invalides and Eiffel Tower Quarter**Hôtel de la Tour Maubourg** €€

150 Rue de Grenelle, 75007
 Tel 01 47 05 16 16 **Map** 11 A3
 W hoteltourmaubourgparis.com
 A gracious and homely hotel with harmonious bedrooms.

Hôtel de Varenne €€

44 Rue de Bourgogne, 75007
 Tel 01 45 51 45 55 **Map** 11 B3
 W varenne-hotel-paris.com
 A lovely garden is the main asset of this hotel, which offers Louis XVI- and Empire-style bedrooms.

DK Choice**Duc de Saint Simon** €€€

14 Rue de St-Simon, 75007
 Tel 01 44 39 20 20 **Map** 11 C3
 W hotelducdesaintsimon.com
 In an 18th-century town house, this alluring, quiet hotel has traditional decor. Upholstered furniture, antiques, skilful paint effects and bedrooms in sumptuous colours lend it a smart but homely feel. Relax in the cellar bar, so glorious you'll never want to leave. Since standard rooms are on the small side, it's worth upgrading.

St-Germain and Latin Quarter**Hôtel de Bucy** €€€

22 Rue de Bucy, 75006
 Tel 01 55 42 74 74 **Map** 12 E4
 W bucy-hotel.com
 Travel back to the 18th century at this hotel with antiques, rich colours and luxurious fabrics.

Relais St-Germain €€€

9 Carrefour de l'Odéon, 75006
 Tel 01 44 27 07 97 **Map** 12 F4
 W hotel-paris-relais-saint-germain.com
 Irresistible and typically Parisian, this hotel has an up-market bistro and large, luxurious bedrooms.

Hôtel des Grands Hommes €€€

17 Place du Panthéon, 75005
 Tel 01 46 34 19 60 **Map** 17 A1
 W hoteldesgrandshommes.com
 Enjoy views of the Panthéon at this glossy hotel. Housed in an 18th-century building, it has sumptuous Baroque-style decor.

Villa d'Estrées €€€

17 Rue Git le Cœur, 75006
 Tel 01 55 42 71 11 **Map** 12 F4
 W villadestrees.com
 An elegant hideaway, this family-run establishment offers rooms, suites and apartments.

Luxembourg and Montparnasse**Hotel Louis 2** €€€

2 Rue St-Sulpice, 75006
 Tel 01 46 33 13 80 **Map** 12 E4
 W hotel-louis2.com
 The rooms in this friendly hotel are full of character, with handmade mattresses and pretty fabrics.

Hôtel de l'Abbaye €€€

10 Rue Cassette, 75006
 Tel 01 45 44 38 11 **Map** 12 D5
 W hotellabbayeparis.com
 Fresh flowers, deep sofas and picture-covered walls set the scene at this elegant hotel.

Further Afield**Hôtel de Banville** €€€

166 Boulevard Berthier, 75017
 Tel 01 42 67 70 16 **Map** 4 D1
 W hotelbanville.fr
 Comfort and refinement are key at this Art Deco hotel.

Self-Catering and B&B**Ile de la Cité and Ile St-Louis****Hospital** €

1 Place du Parvis Notre-Dame, 75004
 Tel 01 44 32 01 00 **Map** 13 A4
 W hotel-hospital.fr
 A bright, comfortable B&B with welcoming staff above a hospital.

Tuileries, Opéra and Montmartre**Loft Paris** €

7 Cité Véron, 75018
 Tel 06 14 48 47 48 **Map** 6 E1
 W loft-paris.fr
 Five homely self-catering apartments offer plenty of character. There are great views from the top-floor apartment.

Champs-Élysées and Chaillot Quarter**Hotel Palais de Chaillot** €

35 Avenue Raymond Poincaré, 75116
 Tel 01 53 70 09 09 **Map** 9 C1
 W hotelpalaisdechaillot.com
 A simple, modern B&B decorated in bright colours.

St-Germain and Latin Quarter**Marignan** €

13 Rue du Sommerard, 75005
 Tel 01 43 54 63 81 **Map** 13 A5
 W hotel-marignan.com
 Pristine bedrooms and a quaint breakfast room are a feature of this family-run B&B.

Further Afield**DK Choice****Arvor Saint Georges** €€€

8 Rue Laferrière, 75009
 Tel 01 48 78 60 92 **Map** 6 F3
 W hotelarvor.com
 Behind a subdued façade, this welcoming, family-friendly B&B offers retro-modern style. The open-plan reception, which includes a bar and breakfast area, is decorated with conceptual artist Daniel Buren's striped posters. A single wall of bold colour enlivens the otherwise white and minimalist, though comfortable, bedrooms.

HotelHome Paris 16 €€€

36 Rue George Sand, 75016
 Tel 01 45 20 61 38
 W hotelhome.fr
 Seventeen cheerfully decorated apartments of various sizes make up this apartment-hotel complex. Good for families.



The colourful Christian Lacroix-designed Le Petit Moulin

WHERE TO EAT AND DRINK

The French national passion for good cuisine makes eating out one of the greatest pleasures of a visit to Paris. Everywhere in the city, you see people eating – in restaurants, bistros, tearooms, cafés and wine bars.

Restaurants serving French food have been joined by Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, Korean and North African eateries in many

areas as well as Italian, Greek, Middle Eastern and Indian ones. Most places serve lunch from noon to about 2pm, and the menu often includes fixed-price meals. Parisians usually start to fill restaurants for dinner around 8pm and most places serve from around 7pm until 11pm. Many restaurants are closed on Mondays and in August. (See also *Bars, Tearooms, Coffee Shops and Street Food* pp309–11.)

What to Eat

A tremendous range of food is available in Paris, from the rich meat dishes and perfect pâtisserie for which France is most famous to simpler French regional cuisines (see pp292–3). The latter are available in brasseries and bistros – the type usually depends on the birthplace of the chef. Simple, small meals can be enjoyed in cafés, wine bars and pâtisseries, while more substantial meals can be had in the numerous brasseries and bistros.

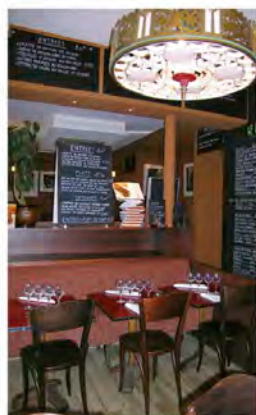
The best ethnic food comes from France's former colonies: Vietnam and North Africa. North African eateries are known as couscous restaurants and serve filling, somewhat spicy, inexpensive food that varies in quality. Vietnamese restaurants are also good value and provide a light alternative to rich French food. Paris also has some good Japanese restaurants, notably around Rue Monsieur le Prince

(6th arrondissement), as well as Rue Ste-Anne (2nd) and Avenue de Choisy (13th).

Where to Find Good Restaurants and Cafés

You can eat well in almost any part of Paris. Wherever you are, as a rule of thumb you will find that the most outstanding restaurants and cafés are those that cater predominantly to a French clientele.

The Left Bank probably has the greatest concentration of restaurants, especially in tourist areas like St-Germain-des-Prés and the Latin Quarter. The quality of food varies, but there are some commendable bistros, outdoor cafés and wine bars – see pages 309–11 for a selection of the best places to go in Paris for light meals and snacks. The Latin Quarter also has a high concentration of Greek and Turkish restaurants centred chiefly around Rue de la Huchette.



Le Pré Verre restaurant (see p304)

In the Marais and Bastille areas, small bistros, tearooms and cafés are plentiful, some modern and fashionable. These areas also have many traditional long-established bistros and brasseries that are good.

The Champs-Élysées and Madeleine area offer everything from smart, traditional cafés to fast-food outlets and a scattering of delectable tearooms. There are some very good expensive restaurants here too.

Montparnasse still has some great cafés and restaurants from the 1920s, such as La Coupole and Le Sélect, on the Boulevard du Montparnasse (see pp305 & 306). Sensitive renovation has recaptured much of their old splendour. This area is also well known for its many pancake restaurants (*crêperies*). Rue de Montparnasse, for example, is lined with *crêperies* serving *galettes*, sweet *crêpes* and Normandy cider.



Le Verre Volé bistro and wine shop (see p308)

There are many noteworthy restaurants, bistros and cafés in the Louvre-Rivoli area, competing with tourist-oriented, overpriced cafés. Just to the east, Les Halles is choc-a-bloc with fast-food joints and mediocre restaurants but there are a few places of note.

Good Japanese food can be found near the Opéra together with some fine brasseries, but otherwise, the area around the Opéra and Grands Boulevards is not the best for restaurants. Near the Bourse are some reputable restaurants and bistros, often frequented by stockbrokers.

Montmartre has a predictable number of tourist restaurants, but it also has a few very pleasant small bistros. One traditional bistro, complete with a zinc bar, is Un Zèbre à Montmartre (see p298), which serves delicious, inexpensive food.

Quiet neighbourhoods in the evening, the Invalides, Eiffel Tower and Palais de Chaillot tend to have less noisy, more serious restaurants than areas with lively nightlife. Prices can be high.

Two Chinatowns, one in the area south of the Place d'Italie, the other in the traditionally working-class, hill-top area of Belleville, have concentrations of ethnic food but few French restaurants of note. Ménilmontant and Belleville are going through a regeneration, and becoming celebrated for their culinary scene, with gourmet restaurants, hip bars and brunch venues.



La Tour d'Argent decoration (see p305)



Le Grand Véfour, next to the Palais-Royal gardens (see p300)

Types of Restaurants and Cafés

One of the most enjoyable aspects of eating in Paris is the diversity of places to eat. Bistros are small, often moderately priced restaurants with a limited selection of dishes. Those from the Belle Epoque era are particularly beautiful, with zinc bars, mirrors and attractive tiles. The food is generally, but not always, regional and traditional. Many chefs from the smartest restaurants have also opened bistros and these can be very good value.

Brasseries are mostly large bustling eateries, many with an Alsatian character serving carafes of Alsatian wine and platters of sauerkraut and sausage. They have immense menus, and most serve food throughout the day and are open late. Outside, you may well see impressive pavement displays of shellfish, with apron-clad oyster shuckers working late into the night.

Cafés open early in the morning, and apart from the large tourist cafés, most close by around 10pm. They serve drinks and food all day long from a short menu of salads, sandwiches, omelettes and grills. At lunch, most also offer a small choice of hot daily specials.

Café prices vary from area to area, in direct proportion to the number of tourists. Smarter cafés, like Café de Flore and Les Deux Magots, serve food until late at night. Those cafés specializing in beer almost always include onion tarts, French fries and hearty bowls of steamed mussels on the menu. Brunch is served in many places at weekends, from around €17.

Wine bars are informal. They usually have a moderately priced, simple lunch menu and serve wine by the glass. Some serve snacks at any time of day – such as marvellous open sandwiches (*tartines*) made with sourdough Poilâne bread topped with cheese, sausage or pâté. A few stay



A typical bistro menu

open for dinner.

Tearooms open for breakfast or mid-morning until the early evening. Many offer lunch, as well as a selection of sweet pastries for afternoon tea. They are best visited in the middle of the afternoon and offer coffee and hot chocolate as well as fine teas. Some, like Le Loir dans la Théière, are casual with sofas, while Mariage Frères is more formal. Angéline on the Rue de Rivoli is famous for its hot chocolate, and Ladurée has excellent macaroons (for addresses see p311).



Bofinger, a traditional brasserie in Bastille (see p297)

Vegetarian Food

Wholly vegetarian restaurants in Paris are still relatively few, and standard restaurant menus typically offer only a few vegetarian options. You can often fare well by ordering two courses from the list of *entrées* (first courses). North African restaurants will serve couscous with vegetables only, but these may have come out of the meat pot.

Never be timid about asking for a change in a dish. If you see a salad with ham, bacon or foie gras, ask the waiter for it without the meat. If you are going to a smart restaurant, telephone ahead and ask the manager if it is possible to prepare a special meal for you. Most restaurants will be happy to oblige.

Organic produce is increasingly used in French cuisine – look out for *biologique* or *bio* on the menu. Some places can also provide gluten-free dishes.



Qui Plume La Lune, a chic modern restaurant (see p298)

How Much to Pay

Prices for meals in Paris range from the extremely economic to the astronomical. You can still enjoy a hearty restaurant or café lunch for €25, but a typical good bistro, brasserie or restaurant meal in central Paris will average €40–€55 with wine. Remember that selecting one of the better French wines will increase the size of your bill significantly.

More expensive restaurants begin at about €60 with wine and go up to €210 for the top establishments. Many places offer a *formule* or *prix-fixe* (fixed price) menu, especially at lunch, and this will almost always offer the best value. Some restaurants feature two course menus for under €20 – a few at this price include wine. Coffee usually carries an extra charge.

All French restaurants are obliged by law to display their menu outside. The posted rates include service but a tip for particularly good service will always be appreciated (any amount from one euro to five per cent of the total).

The most widely accepted credit card is Visa. Few restaurants accept American Express, and some bistros do not accept credit cards at all, so it is wise to enquire when you book. Traveller's cheques are not accepted either.

The Menu

Menu boards in small restaurants and bistros, and even in big brasseries, are often handwritten and can be difficult

to decipher, so ask for help if necessary. The first course generally includes a choice of seasonal salads or vegetables, pâté and small hot or cold vegetable dishes or tarts. Small fish dishes like smoked salmon, grilled sardines, herring, fish salads and tartares are also often on the menu. Brasseries have shellfish such as oysters, which can also be eaten as a main course.

Main dishes usually include a selection of meat, poultry and fish. Game often features in the autumn. Most restaurants also offer fresh, good-value daily specials (*plats du jour*).

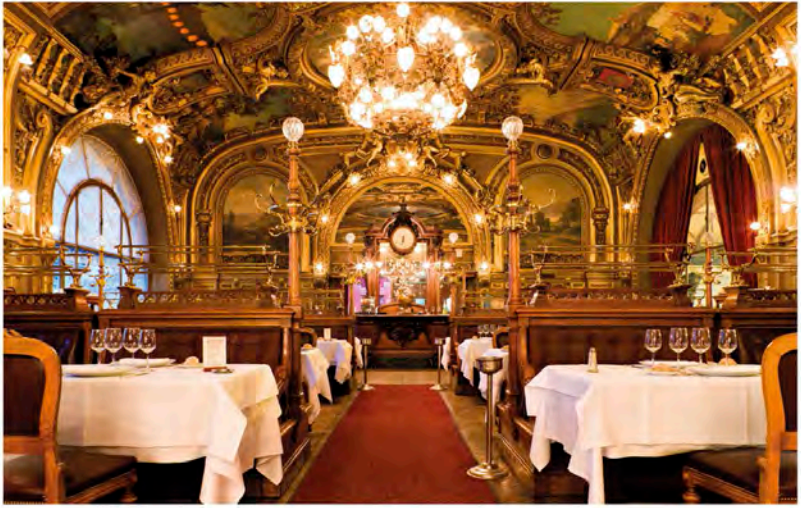


Eating at the classy Benoît, run by Alain Ducasse (see p298)

Cheese is eaten either as a dessert or as a pre-dessert course. Coffee is served after, not with, dessert. You will need to ask specifically if you want it *au lait* (with milk). Decaffeinated coffee (*décaféiné*) and herbal teas (*tisanes*) are also popular.

In most restaurants, you will be asked if you would like a drink before ordering food. A typical *apéritif* is *kir* (white wine with a drop of *crème de cassis*, a black currant liqueur) or *kir royal* (champagne with *crème de cassis*). Beer is rarely drunk before a meal in France (see What to Drink in Paris pp294–5).

Bistros and brasseries usually include the wine list with the menu. The more expensive restaurants have separate wine lists, which are generally brought to the table by the wine waiter (*sommelier*), who can help with choosing the wine.



The lavish interior of Le Train Bleu restaurant in the Gare de Lyon (see p308)

Service

The lunchtime service in popular Paris eateries is generally very brisk, if sometimes a little brusque, due to the sheer pressure of numbers. Evening meals can usually be enjoyed at a more leisurely pace.

Children

French children are introduced early to eating in restaurants and as a rule are well-behaved. Consequently, children are usually very welcome. However, there may be little room inside a busy restaurant to bring in pushchairs or prams, and relatively few restaurants provide special facilities such as highchairs or baby seats.



Terminus Nord brasserie (see p308), opposite the Gare du Nord

Smoking

There are strict anti-tobacco laws in France. It is illegal to smoke inside bars and restaurants. Smoking is permitted, however, on restaurant, café and pub terraces provided they are not enclosed.

Wheelchair Access

Parisian restaurants are generally accommodating, and a word when you book should ensure that you are given a more conveniently situated table when you arrive. It is always worth checking that toilets can also be used by wheelchair users, since access can be restricted.

Picnics

Picnicking is the best way to enjoy the wonderful fresh produce, local bread, cheeses, charcuterie and pastries from the markets and enticing shops to be found all over the city. For more details, see pages 325–7. It is also a good way of enjoying the many parks that Paris has to offer.

Recommended Restaurants

The restaurants on pages 296–308 of this guide cover a spectrum of cuisine styles

and prices, and are the best of their kind in Paris. They are listed by area, and are mostly in the main tourist districts, although there are a number of venues slightly further afield that merit a special trip.

Many Paris restaurants are still firmly rooted in the past, serving traditional French bistro and brasserie specialities such as *steak-frites*, snails and seafood, as well as regional dishes such as *cassoulet* and *confit* of duck. However, there are also those that embrace new trends in a modern bistro style of high-calibre cooking – “*cuisine bistronomique*”. These bistros offer an inventive, market-driven reworking of classic recipes, served in homely surroundings at reasonable prices. Another development in the Paris restaurant scene, especially at haute cuisine establishments, is the influx of foreign chefs. Many of them come from Japan, and they are refreshing and invigorating Parisian dining.

Throughout the listings, certain restaurants have been highlighted as DK Choice. These offer a particularly special quality, such as outstanding food, excellent value, a romantic ambience, a uniquely Parisian dining experience or a combination of these.

The Flavours of Paris

From the glittering temples of haute cuisine to the humblest neighbourhood bistro, Paris is a paradise for food lovers, whether you dine on foie gras and truffles or *steak-frites*, a seafood platter or a perfumed Moroccan couscous. France is immensely proud of its food, from classic haute cuisine to the most rustic of regional dishes. All are available in the capital and, though the French themselves will debate endlessly about the ideal sauce to complement meat or fish, or the right wine to accompany them, they will always be in total agreement that theirs is the best food in the world.



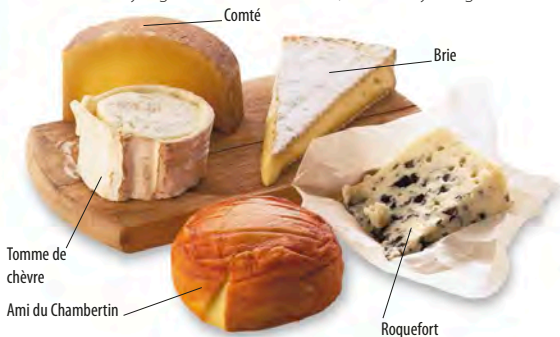
Girolles (chanterelles) on a stall in Rue Mouffetard market

What all French chefs agree on is the importance of using the finest quality ingredients, and there is no better place to appreciate the quality of French produce than in the markets of Paris. Here, top chefs may be spied early in the morning, alongside local shoppers, seeking inspiration and the

prize ingredients of the season. Even if you are not shopping for food to cook, the markets are worth browsing and, after an hour or so in the crowded, narrow streets of the Rue de Buci or Rue Mouffetard, you will be more than ready for lunch.

The food of the French provinces, once despised for its rusticity, is now celebrated and almost every region is

represented in the capital, from the rich, bourgeois cuisines of Burgundy and Lyon to the celebrated healthy Mediterranean diet of Provence. Paris itself is surrounded by top quality market gardens which supply young peas, carrots and potatoes. Salmon, asparagus and wild mushrooms come from the Loire; Normandy brings



Selection of fine French cheeses in perfect condition

Classic French Cuisine



What is usually thought of as classic French cuisine was developed in royal palaces and noble châteaux, with the emphasis on luxury and display, not frugality or health.

Dishes are often bathed in rich sauces of butter or cream, enhanced with luxurious ingredients like truffles, foie gras, rare mushrooms and alcohol. Meat is treated with reverence, and you will usually be asked how you want your beef, lamb or duck cooked; the French tend to like their beef rare or medium rare (*bleu* or *saignant*) and their lamb and duck pink (*rose*). For well-cooked meat, ask for "*bien cuit*" but still expect at least a tinge of pinkness. The most famous country classics include slowly cooked casseroles like *coq au vin* and *boeuf bourguignon*, as well as the bean, sausage and baked duck dish *cassoulet*, from the southwest.



Escargots à la Bourguignonne are plump Burgundy snails served in their shells with garlic, butter and parsley.

salt-marsh lamb, apples and Camembert. Salers beef and lentils come from the Auvergne; beef and Bresse chickens from Burgundy; not forgetting Basque ham, Collioure anchovies, lamb from the Pyrenees, or fragrant Provençal melons.

The New Style

In recent years, innovative chefs have developed new styles of cooking, reacting against the richness of traditional cookery, and using fresh ingredients, lightly cooked to retain their flavour. Sauces are made of light reductions to enhance, not obscure, the main ingredient of a dish. A wave of invention and originality has resulted in a plethora of unusual ingredients, fresh twists on the classics, and sometimes



Sealed jars of whole duck-liver foie gras, a luxury item



Mouthwatering display in a Parisian pâtisserie

wonderful new combinations and flavours, such as sea bass with bean purée and red wine sauce, or with fermented grape juice; sole with quince juice and tarragon; tempura of langoustines with cinnamon beurre blanc; rabbit with Indian spices and tomato polenta; and rosemary ice cream or lavender sorbet.

Foreign Food

Paris can also offer diners an amazing selection of world flavours, especially those of France's former colonies – for example, Moroccan tajines and Cambodian fish with coconut milk. Most fascinating of all is to observe how these cuisines are developing, as young chefs adapt and combine traditional ingredients and culinary styles with those of France.

ON THE MENU

- Andouillettes** Sausages made from pork intestines
- Blanquette de veau** Veal stew with a creamy sauce
- Confit de canard** Cured duck leg with garlic and herbs
- Crottin chaud en salade** Goat's cheese on toast with salad
- Cuisses de grenouille** Frogs' legs in garlic butter
- Iles flottantes** Meringues floating in a custard sauce
- Plateau de fruits de mer** Platter of raw and cooked seafood
- Ris de veau** Veal sweetbreads
- Rognons à la moutarde** Kidneys in mustard sauce
- Salade frisée aux lardons** Endive salad with fried bacon
- Sole meunière** Fried sole with melted butter



Moules marinière are mussels steamed in a fragrant sauce of white wine, garlic, parsley and sometimes cream.



Coq au vin is a male chicken braised with red wine, herbs, garlic, baby onions and button mushrooms.



Tarte tatin is a caramelized upside-down buttery apple tart, created at the hotel Tatin in the Loire Valley.

What to Drink in Paris

Paris is the best place in France to sample a wide range of the country's many different wines. It's cheapest to order wine by the carafe, normally referred to by size: 25cl (*quart*), 33cl (*fillette*), 50cl (*demi*) or 75cl (*pichet*, equivalent to a bottle). Cafés and wine bars usually offer wine by the glass – *un petit blanc* is a small glass of white, a larger glass of red is *un ballon de rouge*. House wine is nearly always reliable.



Red Wine

Some of the world's finest red wines come from the Bordeaux and Burgundy regions, but for everyday drinking, choose from the vast range of basic southern French or Côtes du Rhône wines. Or try one of the Beaujolais *crus*, such as Morgon or Fleurie from southern Burgundy, or lighter reds from the Loire, such as Chinon or Saumur-Champigny.

Distinctive bottle shapes for Bordeaux and Burgundy



Paris's last vineyard, near Sacré-Coeur (see p224)



Bordeaux châteaux include Margaux, which makes some of the world's most elegant red wines.



Burgundy includes some big, strong red wines from the village of Gevrey-Chambertin in the Côte de Nuits.



Beaujolais Nouveau, the fruity first taste of the year's new wine, is released on the third Thursday of November.



The **Loire** has very good red wines from the area around Chinon. They are usually quite light and very dry.



Southern Rhône is famous for its dark, rich red wines from Châteauneuf-du-Pape, north of Avignon.



Northern Rhône has some dark, spicy red wines, best aged for at least ten years, from Côte-Rôtie near Vienne.

Fine Wine Vintage Chart

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Bordeaux									
Margaux, St-Julien, Pauillac, St-Estèphe	10	8	7	8	9	7	8	6	7
Graves, Pessac-Léognan (red)	9	8	7	8	9	7	6	6	7
Graves, Pessac-Léognan (white)	7	8	7	8	9	8	7	6	7
St-Emilion, Pomerol	9	8	7	8	9	7	6	5	8
Burgundy									
Chablis	9	8	9	8	9	8	7	8	8
Côte de Nuits (red)	9	7	6	7	9	7	7	6	7
Côte de Beaune (white)	9	7	7	8	9	8	7	8	8
Loire									
Bourgueil, Chinon	9	8	8	7	9	7	7	8	7
Sancerre (white)	9	8	7	8	9	8	7	7	8
Rhone									
Hermitage (red)	9	7	10	7	9	7	7	4	7
Hermitage (white)	9	8	10	7	9	7	6	4	8
Côte-Rôtie	8	7	8	7	9	7	6	4	7
Châteauneuf-du-Pape	9	8	9	8	9	7	6	3	7

The quality scale from 1 to 10 represents an overall rating for the year and is only a guideline



White Wine

The finest white Bordeaux and Burgundies are best with food, but for everyday drinking, try a light dry wine such as Entre-Deux-Mers from Bordeaux, or Anjou Blanc or Sauvignon de Touraine from the Loire. Alsace makes some reliable white wines. Sweet wines such as Sauternes, Barsac or Coteaux du Layon are delicious with *foie gras*.

Alsace Riesling and Burgundy

Sparkling Wine

In France, Champagne is the first choice for a celebration drink, and styles range from non-vintage to deluxe. Many other wine regions make sparkling wines by the champagne method which tend to be a lot cheaper. Look out for Crémant de Loire, Crémant de Bourgogne, Vouvray Mousseux, Saumur Mousseux and Blanquette de Limoux.

Champagne



Alsace wines are usually labelled by grape variety. Gewürztraminer is one of the most distinctive.



Loire wines include Pouilly-Fumé. It is very dry, often with a slightly smoky perfume.



Burgundy wines include Chablis, a fresh, full-flavoured dry wine from the northernmost vineyards.



The Loire has the perfect partner to seafood dishes in Muscadet, a dry white wine from the Atlantic Coast.



Champagne vineyards east of Paris produce the famous sparkling wine. Billecart-Salmon is a light, pink Champagne.



Sweet Bordeaux are luscious, golden-coloured dessert wines, the most famous being Barsac and Sauternes.

Aperitifs and Digestifs

Kir, white wine mixed with a small amount of blackcurrant liqueur or *crème de cassis*, is the ubiquitous *apéritif*. Also common is aniseed-flavoured *pastis* which is served with ice and a pitcher of water and can be very refreshing. Vermouths, especially Noilly-Prat, are also common aperitifs. *Digestifs*, or after-dinner drinks, are often ordered with coffee and include *eaux-de-vie*, the strong colourless spirits infused with fruit, and brandies such as Cognac, Armagnac and Calvados.

Kir: white wine with *cassis*



Beers

Beer in France is sold either by the bottle or, more cheaply, on tap by the glass – *un demi*. The cheapest is lager-style *bière française*, and the best brands are Meteor and Mutzig, followed by "33", "1664" and Kronenbourg. Pelforth makes very good dark beer and lager. Some bars and cafés specialize in foreign beers, especially from Belgium, and these are very malty and strong – Leffe, for example, comes as *brune* (dark, fully flavoured) or as a lighter *blonde* (lager). There are bars that brew their own beer. (For beer bars see p309).

Other Drinks

The brightly coloured drinks consumed in cafés all over Paris are mixtures of flavoured syrups and mineral waters, called *sirups à l'eau*. The emerald-green drinks use mint syrup, the red ones grenadine. Fruit juices and tomato juice are sold in bottles unless you specify *citron pressé* or *orange pressée* (freshly squeezed lemon or orange), which are served with a pitcher of water and with sugar or sugar syrup for you to dilute and sweeten to taste. If you ask for water, you will be served mineral water, sparkling (*gazeuse*) or still (*naturelle*); if you don't want to be charged, ask for tap water (*eau de robinet*) or a pitcher of water (*carafe d'eau*).



Fresh lemon juice is served with water and sugar

Where to Eat and Drink

Ile de la Cité and Ile St-Louis

Café St Régis €
Traditional French Map 13 B4
 6 Rue Jean du Bellay, 75004

Tel 01 43 54 59 41
 This popular, friendly café with a traditional bistro decor serves food all day – from classic *croques-monsieur* to hamburgers. The interesting Sunday brunch menu features oysters and waffles. Good breakfasts, too.

Au Bougnat €€
Traditional French Map 13 B4
 26 Rue Chanoinesse, 75004

Tel 01 43 54 50 74
 The modest decor at this bistro echoes its simple, traditional cuisine – delicious frogs' legs, veal stew, *entrecôte* and pear tart.

Beaubourg and The Marais

Amici Mieì €
Sardinian Map 14 E3
 44 Rue St-Sabin, 75011

Tel 01 42 71 82 62 **Closed Mon & Sun**
 Fans claim that this rustic, unpretentious trattoria makes the best thin-crust pizzas in Paris. Follow a pizza with the strawberry and basil panna cotta.

DK Choice

L'As du Falafel €
Israeli Map 13 C3
 34 Rue des Rosiers, 75004

Tel 01 48 87 63 60 **Closed Sat**
 What draws the crowds here are the best falafel sandwiches you're likely to taste: warm pitta bread packed with crunchy cabbage, melting aubergine and velvety hummus, with a deliciously piquant sauce. At lunchtime, you'll find a queue snaking down the street for the falafel stand. Later, you might be able to get a table inside.

Blend €
American Map 13 A1
 44 Rue d'Argout, 75002

Tel 01 40 26 84 57
 A no-nonsense restaurant where the chef blends different cuts of top-quality beef and fresh produce to make the perfect gourmet burger. There are four branches in Paris.

Café Charlot €
International Map 14 D2
 38 Rue de Bretagne, 75003
Tel 01 44 54 03 30

Grab a seat on the popular terrace or enjoy the handsome interior of this cool café set in a former *boulangerie*. The daily specials are usually excellent but if you're not hungry, you can just hang out with a coffee or a cocktail.

Café de l'Industrie €
Traditional French Map 14 E3
 16 Rue St-Sabin, 75011

Tel 01 47 00 13 53
 While away hours at this relaxed favourite in the Bastille, with its attractive Neo-Colonial decor and old movie posters. There is also an annex across the road.

Chez Hanna €
Moroccan and Israeli Map 13 C3
 54 Rue des Rosiers, 75004

Tel 01 42 74 74 99/01 73 20 23 71
Closed Mon
 This is a firm favourite among locals, who come here for the famous hummus and falafel sandwiches: golden outside, moist within, and crammed with crisp vegetables, juicy aubergine and chilli and creamy tahini sauce.

Le Dindon en Laisse €
Traditional French Map 14 D4
 18 Rue Beautreillis, 75004

Tel 01 48 04 06 24
 "The Turkey on a Leash" is a cheerful eatery with stellar food: risottos, flavoured meat and game dishes, as well as good wines. In summer, it is possible to dine alfresco.

Price Guide

For a three-course meal per person, including tax, service and half a bottle of house wine.

€ up to €30
 €€ €30–€65
 €€€ over €65

Filakia €
Greek Map 13 A1
 9 Rue Mandar, 75002

Tel 01 42 21 42 88
 This cosy venue serves delicious and authentic souvlaki wraps filled with succulent grilled marinated chicken, lamb, steak or vegetables – all accompanied by French fries or salad.

Le Garde Robe €
French Tapas Map 12 F2
 41 Rue de l'Arbre Sec, 75001

Tel 01 49 26 90 60 **Closed Sun**
 This narrow space serves a wide range of tapas – oysters, cheeses and charcuterie – accompanied by wonderful wines.

L'Ambassade d'Auvergne €€
Auvergnat Map 13 B2
 22 Rue du Grenier St-Lazare, 75003

Tel 01 42 72 31 22
 With the atmosphere of a rustic inn, this restaurant transports you to rural Auvergne. A menu highlight is *aligot* (potatoes with cheese and garlic).

L'Ange 20 €€
Traditional French Map 14 E3
 44 Rue des Tournelles, 75003

Tel 01 49 96 58 39 **Closed Mon & Tue**
 Choose between seven-hour cooked lamb and duck with orange at this snug bistro in the heart of The Marais. Both are deliciously tender.



The bustling interior of Café St Régis with retro vintage decor



The Belle Époque decor at Bofinger

DK Choice

Auberge Nicolas Flamel €€
Traditional French Map 13 C2
 51 Rue de Montmorency, 75003
 Tel 01 42 71 77 78 **Closed Sun**
 Nicolas Flamel, said to have been an alchemist, built this house, the oldest in Paris, in 1407. The interior, set over two floors, is charmingly haphazard, and candlelit dinners among the stone walls and beams have a romantic ambience. The traditional dishes are well executed.

Bofinger €€
Alsatian Map 14 E4
 5–7 Rue de la Bastille, 75004
 Tel 01 42 72 87 82

A perfectly preserved Belle Époque interior – with a stained-glass cupola and an elegant staircase with a polished brass handrail – makes this one of the city's most beautiful brasseries. The menu of classic dishes includes great shellfish.

Les Bonnes Soeurs €€
Modern French Map 14 D3
 8 Rue du Pas de la Mule, 75003
 Tel 01 42 74 55 80
 This small modern bistro, close to the fashionable Place des Vosges, is known for good-value brunches (reservations are recommended).

Café Beaubourg €€
Modern French Map 13 B2
 43 Rue St-Merri, Esplanade du Centre Georges Pompidou, 75004
 Tel 01 48 87 63 96
 The ample, sunny terrace of this stylish café on the piazza of the Pompidou Centre is the perfect spot for a relaxing drink and some people-watching. The food is decent (if a little overpriced).

Le Chemise €€
Modern French Map 14 E1
 42 Rue de Malte, 75011
 Tel 01 49 29 98 77 **Closed Sat, Sun & Mon lunch**
 A sleek, chic neo-bistro: wooden floors, super-comfortable leather chairs and cooking that puts a creative spin on the traditional.

Claude Colliot €€
Modern French Map 13 B2
 40 Rue des Blancs Manteaux, 75004
 Tel 01 42 71 55 45 **Closed Sun & Mon**
 Innovative seasonal cooking by this self-taught chef in a sleek setting, frequented by the stars.

Le Colimaçon €€
Modern French Map 13 C3
 44 Rue Vieille du Temple, 75004
 Tel 06 27 18 08 07 **Closed lunch Mon–Sat**
 Traditional recipes are interpreted in a modern way, and prepared with seasonal ingredients, at this restaurant with rustic-style decor. The signature dish is melt-in-the-mouth snails.

Frenchie €€
Modern French Map 7 A5
 5–6 Rue du Nil, 75002
 Tel 01 40 39 96 19 **Closed lunch daily; Sat & Sun**
 One of Paris's hottest bistros. The intensely flavoured dishes, on fixed-price menus, are an irresistible draw. Book months ahead, or try your luck at the wine bar opposite, which also serves food.

Le Hangar €€
Traditional French Map 13 B2
 12 Impasse Berthaud, 75003
 Tel 01 42 74 55 44 **Closed Mon & Sun**
 Dishes here include pan-fried foie gras on puréed potatoes, and creamy risotto, as well as great desserts. No credit cards are accepted.

L'Ilot €€
Seafood Map 14 D1
 4 Rue de la Corderie, 75003
 Tel 06 95 12 86 61
 The trendy inhabitants of the Marais come here to savour fish and shellfish brought in daily from the French coast. A selective wine list accompanies their seafood dishes.

Le Petit Marché €€
Modern French Map 14 D3
 9 Rue de Béarn, 75003
 Tel 01 42 72 06 67
 Highlights of the short Asian-inspired menu here include succulent beef, enticing sesame-seared tuna and decadent chocolate fondant with praline crème anglaise.

Le Pharamond €€
Traditional French Map 13 A2
 24 Rue de la Grande Truanderie, 75001
 Tel 01 40 28 45 18 **Closed Mon & Sun**
 Norman specialities, including tripe cooked in cider and Calvados, feature strongly on the menu at this restaurant inside a Belle Époque building.

Les Philosophes €€
Traditional French Map 13 C3
 28 Rue Vieille du Temple, 75004
 Tel 01 48 87 49 64
 Try this popular all-day café for first-rate onion soup, steak-frites, omelettes and the house speciality: tomato tarte tatin. The puddings are truly memorable.

La Régalade St-Honoré €€
Traditional French Map 12 F2
 123 Rue St-Honoré, 75001
 Tel 01 45 45 68 58 **Closed Mon lunch; Sat & Sun**
 Make sure you're hungry when you get here: Bruno Doucet's glorious, complex country cooking is served in generous portions.

Le Tir Bouchon €€
Traditional French Map 13 A1
 22 Rue Tiquetonne, 75002
 Tel 01 42 21 95 51
 An endearingly old-fashioned restaurant where the chef adds a gourmet touch to classic regional dishes. The honey-roasted duck is very popular.

Le Trumilou €€
Traditional French Map 13 B4
 84 Quai de l'Hôtel de Ville, 75004
 Tel 01 42 77 63 98
 Sit out in summer and enjoy the river views at this legendary bistro. With few frills, the fare is as traditional as the decor. House specialities include canard aux pruneaux (duck with prunes).

Le Villaret €€
Traditional French Map 14 E2
 13 Rue Ternaux, 75011
 Tel 01 43 57 89 76 or 01 43 57 75 56
Closed Sat lunch & Sun
 This snug eatery, all exposed brick walls and beams, is renowned for using ingredients fresh from the morning market. There is also a great cheeseboard.

Benoit €€€
Lyonnaise Map 13 B2
 20 Rue St-Martin, 75004
 Tel 01 58 00 22 05
 A Paris institution, the Benoit is run by renowned chef Alain Ducasse. Choose from a menu of hearty standards such as veal sweetbreads and cassoulet. Outstanding wine list.

Qui Plume La Lune €€€
Modern French Map 14 D1
 50 Rue Amelot, 75011
 Tel 01 48 07 45 48 **Closed Mon, Tue & Sun**
 At this Michelin-starred establishment, diners splash out on the five-course menu: each dish is a sparkling fusion of Breton and Japanese cuisines. The minimalist, stylish decor includes an illuminated tree.

DK Choice

Spring €€€
Modern French Map 12 F2
 6 Rue Bailleul, 75001
 Tel 01 45 96 05 72 **Closed Mon & Sun**
 A magician in the kitchen, Chicago-born Daniel Rose produces a fixed-price tasting menu that is created around what's fresh in the market. There's no choice, but his unique versions of French classics, paired with outstanding wines, are inspired. If you can't get a table, try his wine bar, *Buvette*, in the basement.

Yam'Tcha €€€
Asian Fusion Map 12 F2
 121 Rue St Honoré, 75001
 Tel 01 40 26 08 07 **Closed Mon & Sun; Tue lunch**
 The name means "drink tea", and tea pairings are recommended with Adeline Grattard's Chinese-influenced dishes with subtle French notes. Book in advance.

Tuileries, Opéra and Montmartre

Babalou €
Italian Map 7 A1
 4 Rue Lamarck, 75018
 Tel 01 42 51 37 32 **Closed mid-Jan–mid-Feb**
 A restaurant with a big heart and smiling staff. Home-made pasta, pizza, risotto and other Italian staples are all perfectly cooked.

Bistrot Victoires €
Traditional French Map 12 F1
 6 Rue la Villière, 75001
 Tel 01 42 61 43 78
Entrecôte, roast chicken and other classics are served at this bistro. The vintage interior features a zinc bar and banquette seating.

Le Cap Bourbon €
Traditional French Map 6 E5
 1 Rue Louis Le Grand, 75002
 Tel 01 42 61 81 05 **Closed Sat & Sun**
 This is the place for Creole specialities from Réunion Island, like *boeuf massalé* (beef curry), *samosas* and *shrimp curry*.

Chartier €
Traditional French Map 6 F4
 7 Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, 75009
 Tel 01 47 70 86 29
 Leap back to the 1890s at this iconic brasserie. Traditionally dressed waiters deliver simple, inexpensive food in glorious Belle Epoque surroundings.

Crêperie Broceliande €
Crêperie Map 6 F1
 15 Rue des Trois Frères, 75018
 Tel 01 42 23 31 34 **Closed Mon & Tue lunch; 3 wks in summer**
 A little slice of Brittany, complete with a carved dresser and checked tablecloths. The crêpes are utter perfection: paper-thin and with a range of delicious fillings, both savoury and sweet.

Le Progrès €
Traditional French Map 6 F1
 7 Rue des Trois Frères, 75018
 Tel 01 42 64 07 37
 This traditional, charming café with huge bay windows is the ideal spot for relaxing and watching the world go by over a morning coffee or an evening aperitif. On the menu is simple, reasonably priced food.

Tentazioni €
Sicilian Map 6 E1
 26 Rue Tholozé, 75018
 Tel 01 42 64 90 54 **Closed Mon**
 All the traditional dishes are tempting at this cosy, rustic trattoria run by the welcoming Leopardi family. However, be sure to leave some room for the rich, decadent tiramisu.

La Tiborna €
Portuguese Map 6 E1
 19 Rue Durantin, 75018
 Tel 01 46 06 19 46
 This warm and convivial café serves up specialities from the Iberian Peninsula. Locals come here for the excellent brunch, prepared with organic produce.

Un Zèbre à Montmartre €
Lyonnaise Map 6 E1
 38 Rue Lepic, 75018
 Tel 01 42 23 97 80
 Enjoy a bargain set-price meal at this colourful, bustling bistro. Highlights include slow-cooked beef, and chocolate fondant.

L'Adjugé €€
Modern French Map 6 F4
 9 Rue Drouot, 75009
 Tel 01 47 70 72 04 **Closed Sun**
 Culinary treasures abound at the in-house restaurant of the Drouot auction house. Those needing a break from the bidding come to dine on classic French dishes in intimate and quiet surroundings.

La Balançoire €€
Traditional French Map 6 E1
 6 Rue Aristide Bruant, 75018
 Tel 01 42 23 70 83
 "The Swing" is a child-friendly restaurant dotted with jars of sweets. The menu is seasonal and imaginative.



Chartier, a Belle Epoque brasserie in Montmartre



The elegant interior of Qui Plume La Lune

Café Marly €€
Traditional French Map 12 E2
 93 Rue de Rivoli, 75001
 Tel 01 49 26 06 60

This elegant café is set in an arcaded terrace overlooking the glass pyramid of the Louvre. The menu offers a range of French and international dishes. Prices tend to reflect the location, but you can always just have a drink.

Chez Georges €€
Traditional French Map 12 F1
 1 Rue du Mail, 75002
 Tel 01 42 60 07 11 Closed Sat & Sun

A vintage treasure, beloved of US cookery writer Julia Child. The traditional bistro fare is sublime, and includes *steak au poivre*.

Chez Toinette €€
Traditional French Map 6 E1
 20 Rue Germain Pilon, 75018
 Tel 01 42 54 44 36 Closed Mon & Sun; Aug

Behind an unprepossessing façade, this small restaurant bursts with charm. Among the best dishes are the delicious duck foie gras, roast pigeon (in winter), snails, lamb shank and sea bass.

DK Choice

La Cordonnerie €€
Traditional French Map 12 E1
 20 Rue St-Roch, 75001
 Tel 01 42 60 17 42

For a typical French bistro experience, try this friendly eatery decorated with shiny copper pans and a grandfather clock. The owner/chef, who was taught to cook by his father, uses market-fresh produce, prepared in an open kitchen, and discusses the menu with every customer. An experience not to be missed.

La Famille €€
Modern French Map 6 F1
 41 Rue des Trois Frères, 75018
 Tel 01 42 52 11 12 Closed Mon & Sun; Aug

Chef Iñaki Aizpitarte first drew attention to this hotspot. He has gone, but his fusion menu remains, as do the fashionistas.

Fauchon Le Café €€
Traditional French Map 5 C5
 24–30 Place de la Madeleine, 75008
 Tel 01 70 39 38 39 Closed Sun

Part of an upmarket delicatessen, this eatery serves food that is as elegant as the surroundings. For lower prices, try La Cantine, the informal basement eatery.

Les Fines Gueules €€
Traditional French Map 12 F1
 43 Rue Croix des Petits Champs, 75001
 Tel 01 42 61 35 41

Part wine bar, part bistro, this spot is renowned for its platters of excellent charcuterie, and for its steak tartare with sautéed potatoes. There is also a large wine list.

Le Grand 8 €€
Traditional French Map 7 A1
 8 Rue Lamarck, 75018
 Tel 01 42 55 04 55 Closed Mon & Tue

A tiny restaurant with a touch of class, often frequented by locals. The perfect beef, lamb and vegetable risottos are a highlight, not to mention the terrific caramelized apple *millefeuille*.

Guilo Guilo €€
Asian Map 6 E1
 8 Rue Garreau, 75018
 Tel 01 42 54 23 92 Closed Mon & Sun

Palate-popping "New Wave" Japanese cuisine. Watching chef Eichi Edakuni at work in his open kitchen is not unlike witnessing a theatrical performance.

Le Lamarck €€
Corsican Map 7 A1

8 Rue Lamarck, 75018
 Tel 01 53 41 01 60 Closed Sun–Tue
 Owner François Grimaldi plays guitar and sings while diners enjoy his tasty traditional dishes. A restaurant full of real warmth and charm.

Le Miroir €€
Traditional French Map 6 F3

94 Rue des Martyrs, 75018
 Tel 01 46 06 50 73 Closed Sun & Mon
 Bistro-style comfort food is served here, cooked by an haute cuisine-trained trio of chefs. This airy restaurant with a cosy wine bar, red banquettes and large mirrors is a magnet for locals.

Le Nansouty €€
Traditional French Map 7 A1

35 Rue Ramey, 75018
 Tel 01 42 52 58 87 Closed lunch Sat & Mon

This cosy restaurant-bar, off the beaten track in Montmartre, serves traditional, hearty French fare. There is an excellent wine list.

Les Noces de Jeannette €€
Traditional French Map 6 F5

Corner of Rue Favart & Rue d'Amboise, 75002
 Tel 01 42 96 36 89

Named after an opera by Victor Massé, this restaurant has two intimate rooms, superbly decorated with opera and cinema posters. It serves excellent brasserie-style cuisine.

Le Pantruche €€
Modern French Map 6 E2

3 Rue Victor Massé, 75009
 Tel 01 48 78 55 60 Closed Sat & Sun; 3 wks Aug

Chef Franck Baranger wows the crowds with seasonal specialities such as celery root soup at this retro-chic 1930s bistro. The fixed-price menu offers great value.

DK Choice

Racines €€
Bistro/Wine bar Map 6 F5

8 Passage des Panoramas, 75002
 Tel 01 40 13 06 41 Closed Sat & Sun; 3 wks Aug

Its setting in a gorgeous 19th-century shopping arcade makes this charming *bistrot à vins* a favourite with shoppers and locals alike. The short menu features French and Italian dishes, excellent charcuterie, ratatouille, lamb and pork, and seductive desserts. Serious wines, many from biodynamic producers, are a bonus.



The opulent Philip Starck-designed dining room at Le Meurice

Rouge Bis €€
Traditional French Map 6 E1

7 Place Blanche, 75009

Tel 01 40 16 45 36

Exceptionally personable staff make this restaurant-bar across from the Moulin Rouge a top spot for locals and theatre-goers. The classic dishes served in generous portions are delicious and good value.

Le Vaudeville €€
Traditional French Map 6 F5

29 Rue Vivienne, 75002

Tel 01 40 20 04 62

A boisterous, marble-clad brasserie with a delightful Art Deco interior. You can't go wrong by ordering the seafood platter or smoked salmon. Sit outside on the terrace in summer and watch the world go by.

Café de la Paix €€€
Traditional French Map 6 D4

InterContinental Paris Le Grand,

5 Place de l'Opéra, 75009

Tel 01 40 07 36 36

This grand old café, once frequented by the likes of Zola, Maupassant and Tchaikovsky, boasts a beautiful frescoed interior and a lovely terrace fronting the Opéra Garnier. Although it's not cheap, it's well worth it.

Carré des Feuillants €€€
French Fine Dining Map 12 D1

14 Rue de Castiglione, 75001

Tel 01 42 86 82 82

Closed Sun

Legendary chef Alain Ducoutournier prepares exquisite dishes from his native Gascony with sheer genius at this elegant, friendly restaurant hung with modern art. Accompany them with a wine from an extensive and interesting list.

Caviar Kaspia €€€
Russian Map 5 C5

17 Place de la Madeleine,

75008

Tel 01 42 65 33 32 **Closed Sun**

Enjoy traditional dishes from Russia, including caviar and smoked salmon, accompanied by the obligatory chilled vodka, in plush surroundings with honey-coloured panelling, heavy curtains and marvellous views. Popular with the arty crowd.

Le Chamarré de Montmartre €€€
French-Mauritian fusion Map 2 F5

52 Rue Lamarck, 75018

Tel 01 42 55 05 42

The creative fare from Mauritian chef Antoine Heerah includes Seychelles-style sea bass at this elegant restaurant serving traditional cuisine with exotic touches. The airy dining room has striped furnishings and a flower-filled terrace.



The enchanting Louis XVI decor at the historic Le Grand Vefour

Le Grand Vefour €€€

Modern French Fine Dining

Map 12 F1

17 Rue de Beaujolais, 75001

Tel 01 42 96 56 27 **Closed Sat & Sun;**

Aug

Savour celebrated chef Guy Martin's astonishing cuisine in an 18th-century jewel-like restaurant next to the Palais-Royal gardens. A former haunt of many famous artists, writers and politicians, including Napoleon.

DK Choice

Kei €€€

Modern French Map 12 F1

5 Rue Coq Héron, 75001

Tel 01 42 33 14 74 **Closed Mon**

& Sun, Thu lunch

Fusing French and Japanese cuisines, Kei Kobayashi is at the helm of this sophisticated restaurant. Decorated in elegant silver and grey, Kei is a showcase for imaginative and delicious dishes that skillfully balance flavours and textures. A top sommelier advises on the best wines to pair with the food.

Le Meurice €€€

Modern French Fine Dining

Map 12 D1

228 Rue de Rivoli, 75001

Tel 01 44 58 10 55 **Closed Sat & Sun**

Enjoy Alain Ducasse's elegant and sophisticated cuisine at this two-Michelin-starred restaurant in Philippe Starck's reimagining of a Versailles salon. Service is formal, but not stiff. Menus change seasonally.

Verjus €€€

American Map 12 E1

52 Rue de Richelieu, 75001

Tel 01 42 97 54 40 **Closed Sat & Sun**

Intensely flavoured, tapas-style dishes are served in this casual, white-walled dining room. Less expensive fare is available in the cellar wine bar and sandwich bar.

Champs-Élysées and Chaillot Quarter

Korean Barbecue €

Champs-Élysées Map 5 A5

7 Rue de Ponthieu, 75008

Tel 01 42 25 35 41 **Closed Sun;**

3 wks Aug

Paper-thin beef from the barbecue, so tender it melts in your mouth, and crisp vegetables are among the highlights at this friendly, family-run restaurant.

DK Choice**Café Lenôtre** €€
Modern French Map 5 B5*Le Pavillon Elysées Lenôtre,*
10 Avenue des Champs-Élysées,
75008**Tel** 01 42 65 85 10 **Closed** Nov–
Mar: Sun & Mon

An elegant pavilion built for the 1900 Exposition Universelle is now occupied by an outpost of the Lenôtre catering company. The decor is smart and modern, complementing the creative, contemporary food; the desserts, in particular, are show-stealers. In summer, diners can enjoy lunch on the terrace. The food is reasonably priced and the staff are very attentive.

Chez Diep €€
Asian Map 5 A5

22 Rue de Ponthieu, 75008

Tel 01 42 56 23 96 **Closed** Sun

Appetizing specialties from China, Thailand and Vietnam pepper the menu at this modest restaurant with decor that evokes Thailand. Attentive service.

Chez Gérard €€
Traditional French Map 9 B3

31 Rue Vital, 75016

Tel 01 45 20 33 00 **Closed** Sat & Sun

An enduring neighbourhood fixture, where dishes made from fresh produce are served in an appealing, traditional setting.

Graindorge €€
Belgian Map 4 D3

15 Rue de l'Arc de Triomphe, 75017

Tel 01 47 54 00 28 **Closed** SunA splendid selection of beers on tap accompanies Belgian national treasures such as *waterzooi de homard* (lobster broth) and *potjevleesch* (meat terrine).**Le Hide** €€
Traditional French Map 4 D310 Rue du Général Lanrezac,
75017**Tel** 01 45 74 15 81 **Closed** lunch &
Sun; 1 wk May, 2nd wk Aug

Japanese chef Hide Kobayashi prepares generous, no-nonsense bistro food. Good-value fixed-price menu.

L'Huitrier €€
Seafood Map 4 E2

16 Rue Saussier-Leroy, 75017

Tel 01 40 54 83 44

Oysters – ordered by the dozen or half-dozen – are the undisputed stars of the show at this modern restaurant.

Le Mini Palais €€
Modern French Map 11 A1*Grand Palais, 3 Avenue Winston*
*Churchill, 75008***Tel** 01 42 56 42 42

A gastronomic treat in an elegant, fashionable setting with a lovely colonnaded terrace.

DK Choice**Relais de l'Entrecôte** €€
Steakhouse Map 4 F5

15 Rue Marbeuf, 75008

Tel 01 49 52 07 17Established in 1959, this family-run restaurant offers a warm atmosphere and fantastic steaks. Once you get in – the queues can be long – your hardest decision will be how to have your steak cooked. The high-quality beef is cut thin, the *frites* are done to perfection and the secret-recipe sauce is something to write home about. A great place for a family outing.**Le Timgad** €€
Moroccan Map 3 C3

21 Rue Brunel, 75017

Tel 01 45 74 23 70Parisians flock to Le Timgad to enjoy terrific Moroccan food in an ornate setting. *Briks* (thin pastry with a deep-fried filling), tagines and couscous are imaginatively spiced and impeccably cooked.**6 New York** €€€
Modern French Map 10 E16 Avenue de New York,
75016**Tel** 01 40 70 03 30 **Closed** Sun

Enjoy fabulous dishes such as grilled swordfish with chorizo, green apple and Aubergine caviar at this modern, welcoming restaurant. The food is prepared by talented chef Jérôme Gangneux with ingredients fresh from the market.

DK Choice**Antoine** €€€
Seafood Map 10 E1

10 Avenue de New York, 75116

Tel 01 40 70 19 28 **Closed** 3 wks
Aug

Enjoy sensational seafood while admiring the view at this riverside restaurant – you can see across the Seine to the Eiffel Tower. Chef Antoine Vigneron's cuisine centres on produce imported from the Basque country, the Mediterranean, Brittany and even Norway. Try the bouillabaisse or the sea bass, grilled on fennel wood and served with steamed vegetables.

Apicuis €€€
Modern French Fine Dining

Map 4 F4

20 Rue d'Artois, 75008

Tel 01 43 80 19 66 **Closed** Sat & Sun

Jean-Pierre Vigato produces culinary fireworks in this 18th-century mansion set in glorious gardens. Book ahead – and bring a plump wallet.

L'Astrance €€€
Modern French Fine Dining

Map 9 C3

4 Rue Beethoven, 75016

Tel 01 40 50 84 40 **Closed** Mon,
Sat & Sun

Book months in advance to secure a table at this celebrated three-Michelin-starred 26-seater, and sample Pascal Barbot's inspired tasting menu.

Le Cinq €€€
Modern French Fine Dining

Map 4 E5

Four Seasons George V, 31 Avenue

George V, 75008

Tel 01 49 52 71 54

Hotel dining at its sublime best. Chef Eric Briffard produces original cuisine in a sumptuous grey-and-gold dining room.



The bar at Carré des Feuillants, a temple of haute cuisine

Copenhagen €€€
Danish Map 4 E4
 142 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, 75008
 Tel 01 44 13 86 26 **Closed** 3 wks Aug
 If you crave a change from French cooking, this restaurant could be ideal. Fish is the star attraction here, along with the spectacular views over the Champs-Élysées.

L'Épicure €€€
Traditional French Fine Dining
 Map 5 B4
 Le Bristol, 112 Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré, 75008
 Tel 01 53 43 43 40
 A lovely room, with windows overlooking the garden, is the ideal backdrop to Eric Fréchon's triple-Michelin-starred cooking at this restaurant.

Hiramatsu €€€
Modern French Fine Dining
 Map 9 C1
 52 Rue de Longchamp, 75116
 Tel 01 56 81 08 80 **Closed** Sat & Sun
 Hiroyuki Hiramatsu's cooking is a flawless blend of French and Japanese styles. Splash out on the wonderful nine-course tasting menu.

Lasserre €€€
Traditional French Fine Dining
 Map 11 A1
 17 Avenue Franklin D Roosevelt, 75008
 Tel 01 43 59 02 13 **Closed** Sun & Mon; 3 wks Aug
 The lavish orchid-filled interior is a fitting background for Christophe Moret's refined cooking. A retractable roof opens to the stars. Great selection of desserts.

Paul Chêne €€€
Traditional French Fine Dining
 Map 9 C1
 123 Rue Lauriston, 75116
 Tel 01 47 27 63 17 **Closed** Sat lunch; Sun
 Step back in time at this classic restaurant, founded in 1959 by Paul Chêne, linchpin of traditional cuisine, and little changed since. There is a wide choice of superb desserts.

Pierre Gagnaire €€€
Modern French Fine Dining
 Map 4 E4
 6 Rue Balzac, 75008
 Tel 01 58 36 12 50 **Closed** Sat & Sun; Aug, Christmas holidays
 Pierre Gagnaire, an advocate of molecular gastronomy, provides groundbreaking cuisine at this three-Michelin-starred restaurant.

Prunier €€€
Seafood Map 4 D4
 16 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116
 Tel 01 44 17 35 85 **Closed** Sun; Aug
 This pretty Art Deco jewel has a seasonal menu, along with an impressive variety of caviars.

Relais Plaza €€€
Modern French Map 10 F1
 Le Plaza Athenée, 21 Avenue Montaigne, 75008
 Tel 01 53 67 64 00
 This fashionable brasserie with Art Deco touches is to see and be seen in. The imaginative menu is inspired by Alain Ducasse.

Taillevant €€€
Traditional French Fine Dining
 Map 4 F4
 15 Rue Lamennais, 75008
 Tel 01 44 95 15 01 **Closed** Sat & Sun; Aug; public hols
 Exquisite haute cuisine in a 19th-century mansion. Alain Solivères's incomparable cooking is paired with a remarkable wine list.

Invalides and Eiffel Tower Quarter

Café Constant €
Traditional French Map 10 E3
 139 Rue St-Dominique, 75007
 Tel 01 47 53 73 34
 Arrive early to be sure of a table at Christian Constant's no-frills café. Brilliantly conceived comfort food, such as beef stew, is on the menu.

Coutume €
Modern French Map 11 B4
 47 Rue de Babylone, 75007
 Tel 01 45 51 50 47 **Closed** 2 wks Aug
 This bright and airy café serves superb coffee and healthy sandwiches, as well as salads for lunch. A good brunch option.



The rustic and cosy interior of L'Ami Jean, a Basque bistro

Pasco €
Mediterranean Map 11 A3
 74 Blvd de la Tour Maubourg, 75007
 Tel 01 44 18 33 26
 You will find dishes with simple, seasonal ingredients – such as fish, fresh vegetables, herbs, spices and lashings of olive oil – at this contemporary, rustic restaurant.

L'Affable €€
Modern French Map 11 C3
 10 Rue de St-Simon, 75007
 Tel 01 42 22 01 60 **Closed** Sat & Sun; Aug
 This bistro has an excellent *prix-fixe* lunch and attentive waiters. On the menu are hearty classics such as *ris de veau* (sweetbreads).

L'Affrilié €€
Traditional French Map 10 F2
 17 Rue Malar, 75007
 Tel 01 44 18 31 33 **Closed** Sun & Mon; Aug
 A local fixture, this colourful bistro is usually packed. Dishes such as caramelized lamb sweetbreads with aubergine caviar and mustard are cooked with finesse.

L'Ami Jean €€
Basque Map 10 F2
 27 Rue Malar, 75007
 Tel 01 47 05 86 89 **Closed** Sun & Mon; Aug
 Stéphane Jégo puts an avant-garde spin on Basque cooking, with dishes such as lamb sweetbreads with paper-thin chorizo, at this lively eatery. Book ahead.

La Billebaude €€
Burgundian Map 10 F3
 29 Rue Exposition, 75007
 Tel 01 45 55 20 96 **Closed** Sun & Mon; Aug
 Melt-in-the-mouth scallops, sea bream with sorrel sauce, wild boar stew and foie gras are just some of this cheerful restaurant's standard regional dishes.

Au Bon Accueil €€
Modern French Map 10 E2
 14 Rue de Monttessuy, 75007
 Tel 01 47 05 46 11 **Closed** Sat & Sun; 3 wks Aug
 The good-value *prix-fixe* menus at this upmarket bistro never skimp on quality ingredients. Sit at the pavement tables for a great view of the Eiffel Tower.

Les Cocottes de Christian Constant €€
Modern French Map 10 E3
 135 Rue St-Dominique, 75007
 Tel 01 45 50 10 31
 The clue is in the name – *cocottes* (dishes served in cast-iron casseroles) are the speciality here. Service is very efficient.



The view from Le Jules Verne, on the second level of the Eiffel Tower

Le Florimond €€
Traditional French Map 10 F3
 19 Avenue de la Motte-Picquet, 75007
 Tel 01 45 55 40 38 **Closed Sun & first Sat of the month; 1 wk Aug**
 Pascal Guillaumin's authentic menu includes his grandmother's recipe for stuffed cabbage, and delectable lobster ravioli, plus vanilla *millefeuille*.

La Fontaine de Mars €€
Southwestern French Map 10 F3
 129 Rue St-Dominique, 75007
 Tel 01 47 05 46 44
 The archetypal bistro: lace curtains, gingham tablecloths, efficient waiters and fantastic food. Duck *cassoulet* is the signature dish when in season (Sep–May).

Au Petit Sud Ouest €€
Southwestern French Map 10 E3
 46 Avenue de la Bourdonnais, 75007
 Tel 01 45 55 59 59 **Closed Sun & Mon; Aug**
 Enjoy authentic specialities from the Landes, many of them duck-based, at this friendly restaurant. Individual toasters ensure piping-hot bread for the foie gras.

Le Troquet €€
Basque Map 10 F5
 21 Rue François Bonvin, 75015
 Tel 01 45 66 89 00 **Closed Sun & Mon; Aug; 1 wk Christmas; 1st wk May**
 A favourite with serious foodies. Chef Marc Mouton's dishes are full of surprises and forthright flavours. The six-course tasting menu is fabulous.

La Villa Corse €€
Corsican Map 10 E5
 164 Boulevard de Grenelle, 75015
 Tel 01 53 86 70 81 **Closed Sun**
 Tastes and aromas transport you to the Mediterranean island of Corsica. Delicious, strongly flavoured dishes such as olive veal and wild boar stew are served in warm surroundings.

L'Arpège €€€
Traditional French Fine Dining Map 11 B3
 84 Rue de Varenne, 75007
 Tel 01 47 05 09 06 **Closed Sat & Sun**
 Alain Passard grows his own produce for this glossy three-Michelin-starred restaurant. Try his superb signature apple tart.

David Toutain €€€
Modern French Map 11 A2
 29 Rue Surcouf, 75007
 Tel 01 45 50 11 10 **Closed Sat & Sun**
 Toutain has worked with some of Paris's best chefs, and his Michelin star proves that he has kept the bar high. Tasting menus include signature dishes like his salsify dipped in white chocolate.

Le Jules Verne €€€
Modern French Fine Dining Map 10 D3
 5 Avenue Gustave Eiffel, 75007
 Tel 01 45 55 61 44
 Alain Ducasse's restaurant on the Eiffel Tower's second platform has breathtaking 360-degree views and stylish cuisine.

St-Germain, Latin Quarter and Jardin des Plantes Quarter

Le Balto €
Traditional French Map 12 F4
 15 Rue Mazarine, 75006
 Tel 01 44 07 12 37
 Try the duck confit at this lively bistro, the perfect place for a glass of Sancerre and a warm ambience.

Breakfast in America €
American Map 13 B5
 17 Rue des Ecoles, 75005
 Tel 01 43 54 50 28
 All-day breakfast is served at this authentic US diner: crispy bacon, pancakes with maple syrup, burgers, fries and much more.

Chez Gladines €
Basque Map 17 B5
 30 Rue des Cinq Diamants, 75013
 Tel 01 45 80 70 10
 A haven of satisfying, no-frills cooking. The house speciality – gigantic salads, served in earthenware bowls and smothered with sautéed potatoes – is not to be missed.

Shakespeare & Co Café International €
Map 13 A4
 37 Rue de la Bucherie, 75005
 Tel 01 43 25 95 95
 Next door to, and owned by, the legendary bookshop, this café continues the literary theme, with second-hand novels and cookbooks on the shelves. Come for a bagel or sandwich, and enjoy unbeatable views of Notre-Dame from the *terrasse*.

L'Argrume €€
Modern French Map 17 C2
 15 Rue des Fossés St-Marcel, 75005
 Tel 01 43 31 86 48 **Closed Sun, Mon & Tue; Aug; 2 wks Dec**
 Foodies roll up here to sample the five-course tasting menu. The presentation is simple, but the flavours are fabulous.

Alcazar €€
Modern French Map 12 F4
 62 Rue Mazarine, 75006
 Tel 01 53 10 19 99 **Closed Aug**
 British style-guru Terence Conran's contemporary take on a Parisian brasserie. Seafood, Mediterranean cuisine and English-inspired dishes are on the menu.

Anahuacalli €€
Mexican Map 13 B5
 30 Rue des Bernardins, 75005
 Tel 01 43 26 10 20
 A cheerful cantina serving typical Mexican dishes – guacamole, corn tortillas and queso (melted cheese) with *churros*.

L'Atlas €€
Moroccan Map 13 B5
 12 Boulevard St-Germain, 75005
 Tel 01 44 07 23 66 **Closed Mon**
 With its Moorish decor and tasty tagines, you will feel like you're in Marrakech in this restaurant. Try the monkfish with cinnamon.

Bistrot de Paris €€
Traditional French Map 12 D3
 33 Rue de Lille, 75007
 Tel 01 42 61 16 83 **Closed Sun & Mon; 26 & 27 Jul; Christmas; New Year**
 Tables are always packed at this Art Nouveau gem, a former haunt of the Left Bank literati. The menu features superior bistro classics.

DK Choice**Brasserie Balzar** €€**Traditional French** Map 13 B5

49 Rue des Ecoles, 75005

Tel 01 43 54 13 67

Highly skilled waiters in long aprons and waistcoats serve solid brasserie fare at this venerable institution. It certainly looks the part, with its smoked mirrors and globe lights. You're likely to rub shoulders with an academic crowd from La Sorbonne. There's a café section as well.

Brasserie Lipp €€**Traditional French** Map 12 E4

151 Boulevard St-Germain, 75006

Tel 01 45 48 53 91

Once the haunt of politicians, intellectuals and artists, this venerable brasserie with a 1920s interior is worth a visit for a light lunch and to soak up the decor and historic atmosphere.

Café de Flore €€**Traditional French** Map 12 E4

172 Boulevard St-Germain, 75006

Tel 01 45 48 55 26

A St-Germain institution, the Flore is renowned for the post-war writers and philosophers who used to come here. The menu ranges from snacks to full meals.

Café de la Nouvelle Mairie €€**Traditional French** Map 17 A1

19 Rue des Fossés St-Jacques, 75005

Tel 01 44 07 04 41 Closed Sat & Sun

Set in a lovely square, this bustling café and wine bar serves good seasonal food and a great choice of natural wines by the glass. Turn up early for lunch, as it gets busy with academics and students from the nearby Sorbonne.

Dans Les Landes €€**Southwestern French Tapas**

Map 17 B2

119 bis Rue Monge, 75005

Tel 01 45 87 06 00

A fun place for sharing dishes. Choose from a long list of tapas-style dishes or try a *plat du jour*.

Les Deux Magots €€**Traditional French** Map 12 E4

6 Place St-Germain-des-Prés, 75006

Tel 01 45 48 55 25

Like Café Flore, this café was once the haunt of the postwar literary elite and has preserved much of its original decor. It's a little more touristy than its rival, but still a great spot for a bite to eat. The evening menu includes more substantial fare, like steak and fish.

L'Épigramme €€**Traditional French** Map 12 F4

9 Rue de l'Éperon, 75006

Tel 01 44 41 00 09 Closed Mon

& Sun; Aug; 1 wk Dec

Impeccable bistro dishes are served at this inviting restaurant with contemporary country-inn-style decor. Try the pork with turnip *choucroute*.

Itinéraires €€**Modern French** Map 13 B5

5 Rue de Pontoise, 75005

Tel 01 46 33 60 11 Closed Sat lunch;

Sun & Mon; 2 wks Aug; 2 wks Dec

The calm, contemporary decor here is as stylish as Sylvain Sendra's cooking. With a young vibe and a shared-table policy, this is a perfect place for singles.

Kitchen Galerie Bis €€**Modern French** Map 12 F4

25 Rue des Grands Augustins, 75006

Tel 01 46 33 00 85 Closed Sun

& Mon; 2 wks Aug

Doubling up as a modern art gallery, this restaurant with minimalist decor serves contemporary French cuisine with an Asian twist. Try the fabulous tapas-style dishes.

El Loubnane €€**Lebanese** Map 13 A4

29 Rue Galande, 75005

Tel 01 43 26 70 60 Closed Mon

Enjoy delicious meze at this family-run restaurant. Don't miss the *makanik* sausages and the *katayef* – miniature crêpes stuffed with rosewater and pistachio nuts.

Marty €€**Traditional French** Map 17 B3

20 Avenue des Gobelins, 75005

Tel 01 43 31 39 51 Closed Aug

The Art Deco interior of this venerable institution is lovely, but it is the robust dishes, such as roast duck and *steak-frites*, that steal the show.

Mavrommatis €€**Greek** Map 17 B2

42 Rue Daubenton, 75005

Tel 01 43 31 17 17 Closed Sun & Mon

Take a Greek culinary cruise at this stylish restaurant. Superb food, including grilled octopus and moussaka.

Perraudin €€**Traditional French** Map 16 F1

157 Rue St-Jacques, 75005

Tel 01 46 33 15 75

Checked tablecloths and hearty fare characterize this old-fashioned restaurant. Bookings are accepted only 7–8pm.

Le Petit Châtelet €€**Traditional French** Map 13 A4

39 Rue de la Bûcherie, 75005

Tel 01 46 33 53 40 Closed Sun & Mon;

Christmas

This small restaurant is renowned for its pitched roof and a terrace with views of Notre-Dame.

Le Petit Pontoise €€**Traditional French** Map 13 B5

9 Rue de Pontoise, 75005

Tel 01 43 29 25 20 Closed Christmas

Blackboards display specials such as duck *parmentier* and pan-fried foie gras at this bistro. Book ahead.

Le Pré Verre €€**Modern French** Map 13 A5

8 Rue Thénard, 75005

Tel 01 43 54 59 47 Closed Mon & Sun

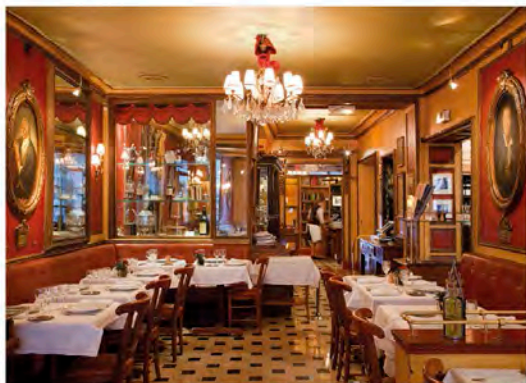
There are Asian accents in the dishes at this snug eatery. Wines come from small producers.

Le Procope €€**Traditional French** Map 12 F4

13 Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, 75006

Tel 01 40 46 79 00

The city's oldest café – a magnet for writers, politicians and artists since 1686 – still has its original ambience. Specialities include *coq au vin* and shellfish platters.



The 18th-century-style dining room of Le Procope, the oldest café in Paris



The elegant dining room at La Tour d'Argent

Restaurant L'AG €€
Modern French **Map** 12 E4
2 Rue Clement, 75006
Tel 01 43 25 77 66 **Closed Sun**
Chef Alan Geeam runs this cosy neighbourhood bistro serving modern French cuisine. The desserts are especially inviting.

Shu €€
Japanese **Map** 12 F4
8 Rue Suger, 75006
Tel 01 46 34 25 88 **Closed Sun**; 1 wk Easter; 3 wks Aug
Owner/chef Osamu Ukai constructs ravishing skewers for *omakase* dining, which means leaving the choice up to him. Staff are charming and attentive.

Terroir Parisien €€
Traditional French **Map** 13 B5
20 Rue St-Victor, 75005
Tel 01 44 31 54 54
The classic dishes here are made from locally grown produce supplied by small farmers. This latest venture of Yannick Alléno (of Le Meurice fame, see p300) is in a beautiful modern space with a vaulted wooden ceiling.

Les Bouquinistes €€€
Modern French **Map** 12 F3
53 Quai des Grands Augustins, 75006
Tel 01 43 25 45 94 **Closed 2 wks Aug**
Overlooking the Seine, this is an offshoot of Guy Savoy's gastronomic empire. It serves relatively simple dishes based on exquisite seasonal produce.

Le Comptoir du Relais €€€
Traditional French **Map** 12 F4
9 Carrefour de l'Odéon, 75006
Tel 01 44 27 07 97
Devotees have been known to wait hours for a table at Yves Camdeborde's celebrated temple to bistro cuisine. Try the signature pig's trotters.

Sola €€€
Japanese fusion **Map** 13 A4
12 Rue de l'Hôtel Colbert, 75005
Tel 09 65 01 73 68 (lunch)/01 43 29 59 04 (dinner) **Closed Sun & Mon**; 3 wks Aug
Hiroki Yoshitake's wonderfully subtle dishes blend the best of Japanese and French cuisines. Well-stocked sake bar.

DK Choice

La Tour d'Argent €€€
Traditional French fine dining **Map** 13 B5
15 Quai de la Tournelle, 75005
Tel 01 43 54 23 31 **Closed Sun & Mon**; 3 wks Aug
Established in 1582 and showing no signs of age, this famous institution has a romantic sixth-floor dining room complete with spectacular views. The service is formal and elegant. Chef Laurent Delabre has rejuvenated the menu of classic French dishes with great panache.

Ze Kitchen Galerie €€€
International Fusion **Map** 12 F4
4 Rue des Grands Augustins, 75006
Tel 01 44 32 00 32 **Closed Sat & Sun**; 2 wks Aug
Inventive cooking, informed by chef William Ledeuil's travels in Southeast Asia, is offered in this eatery with displays of modern art.

Luxembourg and Montparnasse

L'Arbre de Sel €€
Korean **Map** 15 B1
138 Rue de Vaugirard, 75015
Tel 01 47 83 29 52 **Closed Sun**; Aug
Mouthwatering dishes – spicy, very spicy and vegetarian – are beautifully presented at this pleasant restaurant with efficient service.

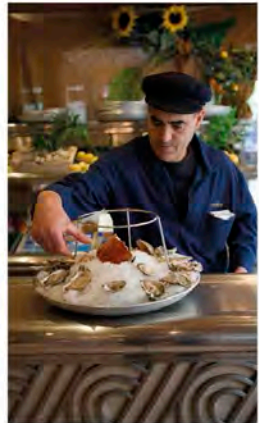
L'Assiette €€
Southwestern French **Map** 15 C4
181 Rue du Château, 75014
Tel 01 43 22 64 86 **Closed Mon & Tue**; late Jul–late Aug
David Rathgeber, who trained under Alain Ducasse, brings style to the earthy regional cuisine here.

L'Auberge du 15 €€
Modern French **Map** 16 F3
15 Rue de la Santé, 75013
Tel 01 47 07 07 45 **Closed Sun & Mon**; Aug
A contemporary spin on classic bistro fare is served at this eatery with modern rustic decor.

La Cantine du Troquet €€
Basque **Map** 15 B3
101 Rue de l'Ouest, 75014
Tel 01 45 40 04 98 **Closed Sat & Sun**
Savoury dishes prepared with flair by Christian Etchebest at this lively bistro with long, shared tables. No reservations are taken, so arrive when it opens, at 7pm.

La Ceraisaie €€
Southwestern French **Map** 15 C2
70 Boulevard Edgar Quinet, 75014
Tel 01 43 20 98 98 **Closed Sat & Sun**; mid-Jul–mid-Aug
Regional specialities come in generous portions at this tiny, friendly bistro. The first-class wine list includes a number of talented small producers.

La Coupole €€
Traditional French **Map** 16 D2
102 Boulevard du Montparnasse, 75014
Tel 01 43 20 14 20
Visit this historic 600-seat brasserie, dating from 1927, for the bustling ambience and fabulous Art Deco furnishings. Seafood platters top the bill. Great for people-watching.



Adding the finishing touches to a seafood platter at La Coupole

Le Jeu de Quilles €€
Traditional French Map 16 D4
 45 Rue Boulevard, 75014
 Tel 01 53 90 76 22 **Closed** Mon & Sun;
Tue lunch; 2 wks Aug
 Top-quality ingredients (some available from the *épicerie* at the front) make up the timeless dishes in this eatery with a simple interior.

Moustache €€
Modern French Map 16 D1
 3 Rue Ste-Beuve, 75006
 Tel 01 42 22 56 65 **Closed** Mon & Sun;
 1 wk Aug
 Exposed brick walls and crisp tablecloths create a stylish setting for Fabien Chivot's sensational dishes, injected with Asian flavours.

L'Ourcine €€
Southwestern French Map 17 A3
 92 Rue Broca, 75013
 Tel 01 47 07 13 65 **Closed** Mon & Sun;
Jul-Aug
 Sylvain Danière has lighted upon a recipe for success at this simple bistro. The menu changes all the time, depending on what is in season. Expect superb dishes from the Basque and Béarn regions, such as piquillo peppers stuffed with puréed cod and potato.

Les Papilles €€
Traditional French Map 16 F1
 30 Rue Gay Lussac, 75005
 Tel 01 43 25 20 79 **Closed** Sun
 Les Papilles is a charming multi-tasker: deli, coffee bar, wine shop and bistro all rolled into one. The set, fixed-price dinners are unforgettable.

Le Parc aux Cerfs €€
Traditional French Map 16 D2
 50 Rue Vavin, 75006
 Tel 01 43 54 87 83 **Closed** 2 wks Aug
 Good-value prices and a pleasant courtyard for alfresco dining make "The Deer Park" a winner. The menu features innovative variations on old French classics.

Le Plomb du Cantal €€
Traditional French Map 15 C2
 3 Rue de la Gaité, 75014
 Tel 01 43 35 16 92
 Down in Montparnasse, this classic corner bistro serves up French fare from the Auvergne region, including pork dishes and *truffade* – thin potatoes cooked in goose fat topped with cheese. They also pair duck and steak with thick, garlicky mashed potatoes called *aligot*.

Le Sélect €€
Traditional French Map 16 D2
 99 Boulevard du Montparnasse, 75006
 Tel 01 45 48 38 24
 Once the favourite haunt of expat authors such as F Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway, Le Sélect is one of Montparnasse's great historic café-brasseries. Drink in the atmosphere over a cup of coffee or a relaxed lunch.

Tavola di Gio €€
Italian Map 16 D2
 210 Boulevard Raspail, 75014
 Tel 01 43 35 47 17 **Closed** Christmas & New Year
 A genial trattoria with a pristine modern look, but traditional specialities. The pasta and seafood are recommended.

DK Choice

Le Timbre €€
Traditional French Map 16 D1
 3 Rue Ste-Beuve, 75006
 Tel 01 45 49 10 40 **Closed** Sun & Mon; mid-Jul–mid-Aug
 This is what its name says: a "postage stamp" of a restaurant, the realm of British chef Chris Wright. For his short but considered menu, he chooses the finest, freshest ingredients and prepares them in full view of the diners. Don't miss his *terrine de campagne*.

Les Zazous €€
Traditional French Map 15 C1
 46 Boulevard du Montparnasse 75015
 Tel 01 45 49 32 88 **Closed** Mon
 Classic bistro, with creative menus and fixed-priced meals, plus a terrace for alfresco dining in the warmer months.

Chez Marcel €€€
Traditional French Map 16 D1
 7 Rue Stanislas, 75006
 Tel 01 45 48 29 94 **Closed** Sat & Sun
 Marcel offers classic dishes and advises customers. The *coq au vin* is especially tasty.

DK Choice

La Closerie des Lilas €€€
Traditional French Map 16 E2
 171 Blvd du Montparnasse, 75006
 Tel 01 40 51 34 50
 This long-lived, little-changed establishment has always been favoured by literati and artists. If you're feeling flush, splash out on classic cuisine in the restaurant proper. Prices are kinder in the brasserie and bar, where a pianist plays nightly. The summer terrace is also a treat.

Le Dôme €€€
Seafood Map 16 D2
 108 Blvd du Montparnasse, 75014
 Tel 01 43 35 25 81 **Closed** mid-Jul–mid-Aug
 A rendezvous for US intellectuals in the early 1900s, Le Dôme is known for its seafood. You can't go wrong with the oysters or mixed seafood platters.

Further Afield

DK Choice

Le Baron Rouge €
Wine bar/tapas & platters
 Map 14 F5
 1 Rue Théophile Roussel, 75012
 Tel 01 43 43 14 32
 Sample divine oysters direct from the Atlantic coast, or platters of charcuterie and cheeses, inside this tiny, lively bar. At peak times, the crowd spills out onto the pavement. There is a great selection of wines by the glass, or fill an empty bottle from one of the barrels bulging in the doorways.

L'Encrier €
Traditional French Map 14 F5
 55 Rue Traversière, 75012
 Tel 01 44 68 08 16 **Closed** Sun; 3 wks Aug–Sep
 An inviting, homely restaurant, jam-packed with locals. Try the Rocquefort, and Jurançon wine.

La Marine €
Seafood Map 8 D5
 105 bis Quai de Valmy, 75010
 Tel 01 42 39 69 81
 Unsurprisingly, fish is this buzzing restaurant's speciality: served in a stew or in pastry, or as a steak with nettle sauce. Advance booking recommended.



Sign for the cosy Le Baron Rouge bar, serving tapas and platters



The splendid Art Nouveau interior of the historic Julien brasserie

Rose Bakery €
British vegetarian Map 6 F3
 46 Rue des Martyrs, 75009
Tel 01 42 82 12 80 **Closed** 2 wks Aug
 The haunt of expats homesick for scones, as well as a growing crowd of Anglophile Parisians, this café serves quiches, salads, soup and English cakes. It also has fabulous coffee and Neal's Yard cheeses.

Albion €€
Mediterranean Map 7 A3
 80 Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75010
Tel 01 42 46 02 44 **Closed** Sat & Sun; 3 wks Aug; 2 wks Christmas
 A wine-focused bistro, bar and shop in one. Eat simple, delicious fare in the dining area at the back, and soak up the genial ambience.

DK Choice

Auberge Etchegorry €€
Basque Map 17 B4
 41 Rue de Croulebarbe, 75013
Tel 01 44 08 83 51 **Closed** Sun & Mon, 3 weeks in Aug

In the early 19th century, this was the site of a rural tavern frequented by Victor Hugo. Today, the old, rustic interior of this restaurant, with copper pans on the walls and salamis hanging from wooden beams, evokes those days. The food is as comforting as the decor – dishes include *confits* and scallops and black pudding with caramelized apples.

A La Biche au Bois €€
Traditional French Map 14 E5
 45 Avenue Ledru-Rollin, 75012
Tel 01 43 43 34 38 **Closed** Sat & Sun; late Jul–end Aug; Christmas; New Year
 Popular for its exemplary home cooking, this bistro comes into its own in the game season, with grouse, venison and wild boar dishes. The *prix fixe* menu includes a platter of cheeses and desserts.

Le Bistrot Paul Bert €€
Traditional French Map 2 F2
 18 Rue Paul Bert, 75011
Tel 01 43 72 24 01 **Closed** Sun & Mon; Aug
 Superb food, a great wine list and charming 1930s decor ensure this bistro never falls out of fashion.

DK Choice

Brasserie Flo €€
Alsatian Map 7 B4
 7 Cour des Petites-Ecuries, 75010
Tel 01 47 70 13 59

This captivating brasserie features striking decoration dating from the early 1900s: rich wood wall panels, colourful stained-glass windows, leather-covered bench seats and brass luggage racks. The fare reflects its Alsatian origins, with a straightforward brasserie menu that includes superb shellfish and sauerkraut, and beer drawn from the barrel.

Chatomat €€
Modern French
 6 Rue Victor Letalle, 75020
Tel 01 47 97 25 77 **Closed** Sun & Mon; mid-Aug–early Sep
 Housed in an airy, industrial-looking building with exposed brick walls, this lively restaurant offers a limited menu, but the food is astonishingly original.

Caillebotte €€
Modern French Map 6 E3
 8 Rue Hippolyte Lebas, 75009
Tel 01 53 20 88 70 **Closed** Sat & Sun

A second venue for chef Franck Baranger of Le Pantruche (see p299), with a different look – pale, almost Nordic decor – but the same pro service and inventive cuisine, popping with flavours. The lunch deals are superb value for food of this calibre.

La Cicciolina €€
Italian
 9–11 Rue Crespin du Gant, 75011
Tel 01 43 55 70 57
 Located in the up-and-coming Ménilmontant area, this light and airy trattoria oozes Italian style. Head for the terrace and enjoy authentic pizzas with generous toppings and speciality pasta while sipping an Italian cocktail.

Les Enfants Perdus €€
European Map 7 C4
 9 Rue des Récollets, 75010
Tel 01 81 29 48 26
 Hip locals congregate at this spot next to the Canal St-Martin, where innovation and tradition come together in a range of delightful, hearty dishes. On Sundays, the chef serves up a generous brunch with produce delivered fresh from the market.

Julien €€
Alsatian Map 7 B5
 16 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis, 75010
Tel 01 47 70 12 06
 Inside a splendid Art Nouveau building dating to the beginning of the 20th century and featuring Alphonse Mucha murals and huge mirrors, this historic brasserie serves appetizing classic dishes, from grilled Chateaubriand to sole meunière.

Khun Akorn €€
Thai
 8 Avenue de Taillebourg, 75011
Tel 01 43 56 20 03
 In warm weather, head straight for the pretty roof terrace at Khun Akorn. The interior, decorated in Eastern style, is also attractive. The cuisine is beautifully flavoured. Advance booking is recommended.

Mama Shelter €€
Traditional French
 109 Rue de Bagnolet, 75020
 Tel 01 43 48 45 45
 Philippe Starck's on-trend decor sets the scene for this lively brasserie. The food from chef Alain Senderen's kitchen is firmly rooted in tradition, featuring classics such as duck *parmentier*.

Neva Cuisine €€
Modern French Map 5 C2
 2 Rue de Berne, 75008
 Tel 01 45 22 18 91 **Closed Sat & Sun; 3 wks Aug**
 A 1930s café is home to Mexican-born Beatriz Gonzalez's stylish restaurant. The innovative cooking includes pea soup and cod steak with aubergine caviar. Don't miss chef Yannick Tranchant's desserts.

Septime €€
Modern French
 80 Rue de Charonne, 75011
 Tel 01 43 67 38 29 **Closed Sat & Sun; Aug**
 The elegant, minimalist decor and an open kitchen complement Bertrand Grébaut's avant-garde cooking at this bistro.

Terminus Nord €€
Traditional French Map 7 B2
 23 Rue de Dunkerque, 75010
 Tel 01 42 85 05 15
 A great Parisian institution dating from 1925, this Art Nouveau and Art Deco gem serves delicious classic food. Always bustling and fun for people-watching.

Le Verre Volé €€
Modern French Map 8 D4
 67 Rue de Lancry, 75010
 Tel 01 48 03 17 34 **Closed Aug**
 Booking is essential at this tiny, easy-going wine shop-cum-bistro, with a kitchen that punches well above its weight. Staff can advise on the best wine pairings.

Villa Pereire €€
Modern French Map 4 E1
 116 Boulevard Pereire, 75017
 Tel 01 43 80 88 68 **Closed Aug**
 Popular with locals, this eatery has plush, Empire-style decor. The fusion menu includes crayfish and vegetable spring rolls.

Le Volant Basque €€
Basque Map 10 D5
 13 Rue Béatrix Dussane, 75015
 Tel 01 45 75 27 67 **Closed Sun; last wk Jul; 3 wks Aug**
 A cosy restaurant serving traditional cuisine at its best: staples include the signature *boeuf bourguignon*, veal stew, home-made fruit tarts and chocolate mousse.

Les Zygomates €€
Modern French
 7 Rue de Capri, 75012
 Tel 01 40 19 93 04 **Closed Sun & Mon; Aug**
 Wonderfully innovative food is served in this charming former delicatessen. Dishes include turkey in a salted rosemary crust and snail and mushroom ravioli.

Le Grand Venise €€€
Italian
 171 Rue de la Convention, 75015
 Tel 01 45 32 49 71 **Closed Sun & Mon; Aug; Christmas**
 As a restaurant, Le Grand Venise is generous in every respect: from the owner's warm hospitality to the enormous portions of pasta, meat and fish dishes. Be sure to try the caramel ice cream.

Le Pavillon de la Grande Cascade €€€
Traditional French fine dining Map 3 A3
 Bois de Boulogne, Allée de Longchamp, 75016
 Tel 01 45 27 33 51
 Savour superb cuisine – sautéed sweetbreads, or macaroni stuffed

with celeriac, foie gras and black truffle – in this crescent-shaped dining room, the epitome of Belle Epoque elegance. This restaurant is situated in the middle of the Bois de Boulogne and diners enjoy stunning views from the romantic terrace.

Le Pavillon Montsouris €€€
Modern French
 20 Rue Gazan, 75014
 Tel 01 43 13 29 00 **Closed mid-Feb–mid-Mar**
 Enjoy classic dishes with a modern creative twist and fine views in the conservatory or on the terrace of this elegant Belle Epoque pavilion with a magical, tranquil setting on the edge of Park Montsouris. The fixed-price menu is good value.

Le Quinzième €€€
Modern French
 14 Rue Cauchy, 75015
 Tel 01 45 54 43 43 **Closed Sat & Sun; 2 wks Aug**
 There is a happy marriage of tradition and innovation in celebrity TV chef Cyril Lignac's exquisite seasonal cuisine at this restaurant near the Parc André Citroën. Dishes might include Brittany scallops with a smoky Lapsang Souchong cream, or roast duck. The service is seamless. Enjoy dining alfresco on the large, tranquil terrace.

DK Choice

Le Train Bleu €€€
Traditional French Map 18 F1
 Gare de Lyon, 1 Place Louis Armand, 75012
 Tel 01 43 43 09 06
 Named after the express train that once whisked the in-crowd to the Riviera, this isn't just a station restaurant. Its early 19th-century decor is ravishing and wildly romantic, with flamboyantly gilded ceilings and enchanting frescoes. The menu consists of upmarket brasserie classics made from fresh seasonal produce. The pastries are a highlight.

Au Trou Gascon €€€
Southwestern French
 40 Rue Taine, 75012
 Tel 01 43 44 34 26 **Closed Sat & Sun**
 Exquisite cuisine is served at Alain Dutournier's restaurant. Try the signature *casoulet*, or lamb from the Pyrenees. There is an astonishing Armagnac selection, and the wines range from prestigious Bordeaux to little-known *crus*.



Terminus Nord, a historic brasserie near the Eurostar terminal

Bars, Tearooms, Coffee Shops and Street Food

There are many wonderful places in Paris where you can enjoy a drink or a snack. Tearooms and coffee shops are perfect for a reviving afternoon stop, perhaps with a decadent cake or two. Wine bars (*bars à vin*) in every quarter offer various wines by the glass and, increasingly, excellent food. Beer bars have astounding selections, and Irish pubs are much-loved spots serving Guinness in a relaxed, sometimes rowdy atmosphere. Alternatively, choose from chic hotel bars or fun late-night venues. Street food is popular in Paris, with food trucks and deli sandwich bars elbowing out the traditional ham-and-cheese baguette sandwich.

Wine Bars

Most Parisian wine bars are small, convivial neighbourhood places. Some speciality wine bars serve natural and organic wines made by small producers, typically accompanied by tapas-style bites. The cuisine is often exciting and innovative and can be as much of a draw as the wine.

One of the best of the speciality wine bars is **L'Avant Comptoir**, run by celebrity chef Yves Camdeborde. It serves a choice selection of natural wines and delicious sharing plates. **Le Garde Robe** (see p296) is a stylish neighbourhood favourite, offering natural and biodynamic wines and a good lunchtime menu with vegetarian choices. **Au Passage** (dinner only, open till 1.30am) is also a popular *bar à vins* serving creative cuisine in a buzzing atmosphere.

Also increasingly popular is the *cave à manger* – a wine cellar with a dining area. You can eat in, as long as you order one of their wines by the glass or buy a bottle and pay a moderate corkage charge. The advantage with this is that you can always take away a few bottles of anything you've tried and liked. Usually, these *cavistes* stock a superb range of wines, mostly natural and organic, many inexpensive. **La Quincave** operates on this model, selling some 200 wines; the food, such as terrine and *saucisson*, is simple and tasty. Popular for its great-value lunch, **5e Cru**

switches focus in the evening, when the emphasis is more on the wine, with sharing plates of uncooked, but still delicious, food. **Pratz** has a great selection of wine and sharing plates; it also sells a *rac apéro*, a nifty bag containing a bottle of wine, cheese, ham and half a baguette, perfect for an impromptu picnic.

A number of top restaurants have opened annexes where you can eat more cheaply, but the food and quality of the wine is still extremely high; **Frenchie Bar à Vins**, for example, is an offshoot of the acclaimed Frenchie restaurant (see p297).

More traditional *bars à vins* include **Le Baron Rouge** (see p306), with its great selection of wines, and **Taverne Henri IV**, where lawyers from the nearby Palais de Justice wind down over a glass of wine and generous platters of cheese or charcuterie.

If you're keen to learn more about French wines, you can also join a tasting session; **Ô Chateau** wine bar runs very popular sessions with English-speaking sommeliers.

Beer Bars and Pubs

The craft beer scene in Paris is now catching up with other cities such as London and Portland, with new micro-breweries popping up all over the city. **La Fine Mousse** has 20 artisan beers on tap, while the **Brasserie Goutte d'Or** creates brews inspired by the neighbourhood's African

markets and bottles them in small batches. **Les Trois 8** serves up small plates alongside a strict menu of microbrews – there are no commercial beers to be found here. English-style pubs like the **Frog and the Princess** and the **Frog and Rosbif** are classic examples, and they, too, brew their own beers. Bar staff are usually very friendly and will happily help you choose a beer that's right for you.

Aside from traditionally English pubs such as **The Bombardier** in the Latin Quarter, Paris also has dozens of Irish pubs and a few Scottish ones, too. The best Irish pubs include **Coolin** in St-Germain-des-Prés and **O'Sullivan's by the Mill** in Montmartre. A Highland fling and good whisky can be found in **The Auld Alliance** in the Marais.

Cocktail and Late-Night Bars

Being such an elegant city, it's no surprise that Paris has more than its share of cocktail and late-night bars. Some handsome Paris brasseries, such as **La Coupole** (see p305) and **La Closerie des Lilas** (see p306), have long wooden or zinc bars, a glamorous ambience and a sense of distinguished times past. Hotel bars are some of the loveliest places for cocktails in Paris. **Bar 228** at the hotel Le Meurice (see p284) has a cosy atmosphere and lavish decor. It serves a wide range of cocktails, and there is live jazz every night. Other hotel bars of note include **Le Bar** at the Four Seasons George V (see p284), where bartenders will shake your Martini at your table and present it in an individual silver shaker, and the fashionable and chic **Bar du Plaza** at the Plaza Athénée Hotel, which has a resident DJ five nights a week.

If you are after an inventive cocktail, head to a speakeasy-style bar. One of the best is the **Prescription Cocktail Club**,

a glamorous venue serving creative cocktails to a cool young crowd. Also popular is the stylish **Experimental Cocktail Club**, which lives up to its name with cocktails such as Blind Date at Chelsea (sloe gin, cognac, maraschino and strawberries). **Le China**, an Asian bar/restaurant with chic Neo-Colonial decor and a romantic ambience, also does great cocktails.

Oberkampf, in the east, is one of the best areas to go for some late-night bar action; well established on the scene are **Café Charbon** and **Le Kitch**. **Bespoke** is a speakeasy-style bar specializing in creative cocktails – try, for example, the Capri C'est Fini (tomato, basil and balsamic vinegar). The Canal St-Martin area also has some great venues for canalside drinking, such as the energetic **Point Ephémère**, which also programmes live music and DJ nights. A number of bars bring in DJs on the weekends; the best are listed on p345.

Bars that are great for a relaxing drink include the tiny, stone-clad **Stolly's** in the Marais and the legendary **Harry's New York Bar**, which has been serving cocktails since 1911 and claims to have invented the Bloody Mary.

Tearooms

Tea rooms are well-established Paris institutions. They usually serve a tempting array of exquisite cakes, elegant pastries and a wide choice of tea. Typical opening hours are 11.30am–7pm. Some *salons de thé* also offer light lunches, as well as breakfast and afternoon tea; many open on Sunday for brunch.

A long-time favourite, dating from around 1903 and sporting a fabulous Belle Époque interior, is **Angéline**, renowned for its thick hot chocolate and the Mont Blanc, a rich chestnut, cream and meringue confection. **Mariage Frères**, in business since 1854, is an elegant *salon de thé* in

the Marais, well known for its exhaustive choice of tea; you can also buy loose-leaf tea from an impressive array of caddies lining the walls, plus lovely teapots to take home. Also very classy is **Ladurée**, near Place de la Madeleine, where you can sip tea and nibble the house specialities, macaroons, amid the splendour of gilt-edged mirrors and ceiling frescoes. Ladurée has equally grand outlets on the Champs-Élysées and in St-Germain. Perhaps the city's most sumptuous tea room, though, is the lavishly decorated café in the **Musée Jacquemart-André** (see also p211), where you can enjoy tea and fine pastries while admiring the wall tapestries and Tiepolo's ceiling fresco.

More relaxed options include **Le Loir dans la Théière** in the Marais, where you can sit back in a comfy sofa and feast on the heavenly lemon meringue pie. Good for both afternoon tea and Sunday brunch is the charming **L'Heure Gourmande**, hidden away down a *passage* in St-Germain; on sunny days you can relax on the tranquil terrace, away from the crowds, and enjoy hot chocolate and home-made cakes. Another haven from the city bustle is the lovely, mosaic-tiled **Café de la Mosquée**, where you can get sticky pastries and aromatic mint tea. Nearby, and perfect after a visit to Notre-Dame, is **La Fourmi Aillée**, a cosy place with books on the shelves and a fire burning away in the colder months.

Chocolate-lovers should head to **Chocolaterie Jacques Genin**, which combines a shop and a *salon de thé*; enjoy a pot of decadent *chocolat chaud* or buy a bag of the delicious caramels to take away.

Coffee Shops

A new wave of boutique coffee shops and roasters has popped up in recent years. The best ones are located around the Canal Saint Martin and the

Marais. The owner of **Ten Belles**, which was one of the first, went on to open the **Belleville Brulerie**, now the city's top local roaster. The **Caféothèque** is another major roaster in the Marais and has plenty of space for laptop-wielding workers looking to get away from their home offices. **HolyBelly** and **Craft Café** are popular with the fashionable crowd and offer some delicious lunch options too. **KB** in Pigalle and **Coutume** on the Left Bank have also helped spread the coffee craze further afield.

Street Food

Street food has really taken off in Paris, and there's a large variety of offerings. Alongside the more traditional crêpes and ham-and-cheese baguettes, you'll also find New York deli-style sandwiches, bagels, burgers, tacos and *empanadas*. **Frenchie To Go** attracts queues at lunchtime for its tasty pastrami sandwiches and other deli-style fillings. **Chezaline** serves gourmet baguettes in a converted horse butcher's, and **Big Fernand** styles itself as an *atelier du hamburger*, using carefully sourced ingredients to produce burgers with a French twist. At lunchtime, **La Pointe du Groin**, a café/wine bar near the Gare du Nord, does excellent takeaway Breton-style rolls and baguettes with fillings such as goat's cheese, pickled peppers and rosemary honey. For Middle Eastern street food, head to Rue des Rosiers, in the Marais, where you'll find the renowned **L'As du Falafel** (see p296), among many other falafel joints. Montparnasse has the best crêpe stands: the undisputed favourite is **Crêperie Josselin**.

Ice-cream stands open around noon and stay open late in the summer. It's worth queuing (sometimes around the block) for the city's best ice cream at **Maison Berthillon**; seasoned gourmets come from across the city to sample a scoop or two of their delicious concoctions.

DIRECTORY

Ile de la Cité and Ile St-Louis

WINE BARS

Taverne Henri IV

13 Pl du Pont Neuf 75001.
Map 12 F3.

ICE-CREAM PARLOURS

Maison Berthillon

29–31 Rue St-Louis-en-
l'Île 75004. Map 13 C4.

Tuileries Quarter

WINE BARS

Frenchie Bar à Vins

5 Rue du Nil 75002.
Map 7 A5.

Ô Château

68 Rue Jean-Jacques
Rousseau 75001. Map 12 F2.

BARS

Harry's New York Bar

5 Rue Daunou 75002.
Map 6 E5.

TEAROOMS

Angéline

226 Rue de Rivoli 75001.
Map 12 D1.

Ladurée

16 Rue Royale 75008.
Map 5 C5.

STREET FOOD

Big Fernand

40 Pl du Marché St-Honoré
75001. Map 12 E1.

Frenchie To Go

9 Rue du Nil 75002.
Map 7 A5.

The Marais

PUBS

The Auld Alliance

80 Rue François Miron
75004. Map 13 C3.

BARS

Stolly's

16 Rue Cloche Perce
75004. Map 13 C3.

TEAROOMS

Chocolaterie

Jacques Genin
133 Rue de Turenne
75003. Map 14 D1.

Le Loir dans la Thièrre

3 Rue des Rosiers 75004.

Map 13 C3.

Mariage Frères

30–32 Rue du Bourg-
Tibourg 75004.

Map 13 C3.

COFFEE SHOPS

Belleville Brulerie

10 Rue Pradier 75019

Caféothèque

52 Rue de l'Hotel de Ville
75004. Map 13 C4.

Craft Café

24 Rue des Vinaigriers
75010. Map 8 D4.

HolyBelly

19 Rue Lucien Saint Paix
75010. Map 7 C4.

KB

53 Ave Trudaine 75009.
Map 6 F2.

Ten Belles

10 Rue de la Grange aux
Belles 75010. Map 8 D4.

STREET FOOD

L'As du Falafel

34 Rue des Rosiers 75004.
Map 13 C3.

Beaubourg and Les Halles

WINE BARS

Le Garde Robe

41 Rue de l'Arbre Sec
75001. Map 12 E2.

PUBS

Frog and Rosbif

116 Rue St-Denis 75002.
Map 13 B1.

BARS

Experimental

Cocktail Club
37 Rue St-Sauveur 75002.
Map 13 A1.

Latin Quarter

WINE BARS

5e Cru

7 Rue du Cardinal
Lemoine. Map 13 B5.

PUBS

The Bombardier

2 Pl du Panthéon 75005.
Map 17 A1.

TEAROOMS

La Fourmi Ailée

8 Rue du Foulard 75005.

Map 13 A4.

St-Germain

WINE BARS

L'Avant Comptoir

9 Carrefour de l'Odéon
75006. Map 12 F4.

La Quincave

17 Rue Bréa, 75006.
Map 16 D2.

PUBS

Coolin

15 Rue Clément 75006.
Map 12 E4.

Frog and Princess

9 Rue Princesse 75006.
Map 12 E4.

BARS

Prescription Cocktail Club

23 Rue Mazarine 75006.
Map 12 F4.

TEA ROOMS

L'Heure Gourmande

22 Passage Dauphine
75006. Map 12 F4.

Jardin des Plantes

TEA ROOMS

Café de la Mosquée

39 Rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire
75005. Map 17 C2.

Montparnasse

STREET FOOD

Crêperie Josselin

67 Rue du Montparnasse
75014. Map 16 D2.

Invalides and Eiffel Tower

BARS

Bar du Plaza

Plaza Athénée Hotel, 25
Ave Montaigne 75008.
Map 10 F1.

TEAROOMS

Café Jacquemart-André

158 Blvd Haussmann
75008. Map 5 A4.

Ladurée

75 Ave des Champs-
Élysées 75008. Map 4 F5.

COFFEE SHOPS

Coutume

47 Rue de Babylone
75007. Map 11 B4.

Montmartre

WINE BARS

Brasserie Goutte d'Or

28 Rue de la Goutte d'Or
75018. Map 7 B1.

Pratz

59 Rue Jean Baptiste
Pigalle 75009. Map 6 E2.

PUBS

O'Sullivans by the Mill

92 Blvd de Clichy 75018.
Map 6 E2.

STREET FOOD

La Pointe du Groin

8 Rue de Belzunce 75010.
Map 7 B3.

Further Afield

WINE BARS

Le Baron Rouge

1 Rue Théophile Roussel
75012. Map 14 F5.

Au Passage

1 bis Passage St-Sébastien
75011. Map 14 E2.

PUBS

La Fine Mousse

6 Ave Jean Aicard 75011.

Les Trois 8

11 Rue Victor Letalle 75020.

BARS

Bespoke

3 Rue Oberkampf 75011.
Map 14 E2.

Café Charbon

109 Rue Oberkampf
75011. Map 14 E1.

Le China

50 Rue de Charenton
75012. Map 14 F5.

Le Kitch

10 Rue Oberkampf 75011.
Map 14 E2.

Point Éphémère

200 Quai de Valmy 75010.
Map 8 E2.

STREET FOOD

Chezaline

85 Rue de la Roquette
75011. Map 14 F3.

SHOPS AND MARKETS

Paris seems to be the very definition of luxury and good living. Beautifully dressed people sip wine by the banks of the Seine against a backdrop of splendid architecture, or hurry down gallery-lined streets carrying parcels from specialist shops. The least expensive way of joining the chic set is to create French style with accessories or costume jewellery. Alternatively, splash out on the fashion, or the wonderful food and related items, from

kitchen gadgets to tableware. Remember, too, that Parisian shops and markets are the ideal place to indulge in the French custom of strolling through the streets, seeing and being seen. For high fashion, there are the exquisite couture house window displays on Avenue Montaigne, or you can browse the bookstalls selling second-hand books and prints along the Seine. Below is an overview of the most famous places to shop.

Opening Hours

Shops are usually open 10am–7pm, Monday to Saturday, but hours can vary. Many department stores stay open late on Thursday, while boutiques may shut for an hour or two at midday. Markets and local neighbourhood shops close on Mondays. Some smaller shops shut for the summer, usually in August, but they may leave a note on the door suggesting an equivalent shop that is open nearby.

How to Pay

Cash is readily available from the ATMs in most banks, which accept both credit and bank debit cards. Visa and MasterCard are the most widely accepted credit cards.

VAT Exemption

A sales tax (TVA) of 5.5–19.6 per cent is imposed on most goods and services in EU countries.

Non-EU residents shopping in France are entitled to a refund of this if they spend a minimum of €175 in one shop in one day. You must have been resident in France for less than six months and either carry the goods with you out of the country within three months of purchase or get the shop to forward them to you. If shopping in a group, you can usually buy goods together in order to reach the minimum.

Larger shops and department stores will generally supply a form (*bordereau de détaxe* or *bordereau de vente*) and help you to fill it in. When you leave France or the EU, you present the form to Customs, who either permit you to be reimbursed straight away, or forward your claim to the place where you bought the merchandise; the shop eventually sends you a refund. If you know someone in Paris, it may be quicker if they can pick up the refund for you at the shop. Alternatively, at



Le Bon Marché in St-Germain, one of the oldest stores in Paris

large airports such as Orly and Roissy, some banks may have the facilities to refund you on the spot. Though the process involves a lot of paperwork, it can be worth it. There is no refund on food, drink, tobacco, cars and motorbikes. Bicycles, however, can be reimbursed.



Printemps, the *grande dame* of Parisian department stores

Sales

The best sales (*soldes*) are held in January and July, although increasingly often you can find sale items throughout the year, and especially at Christmas. If you see goods labelled *Stock*, it means that they are stock items. *Dégriffé* means designer labels marked down, frequently from the previous year's collections. A *dépôt-vente* sells high-end second-hand clothes. The sales tend to occupy prime floor space for the first month and are then relegated to the back of the store.

Department Stores

Much of the pleasure of shopping in Paris is derived from going to the small specialist shops. But if time is short, try the *grands magasins* (department stores). Some still operate a ticket system for selling goods. The shop assistant writes up a ticket for goods from their own boutique which you take to one of the cashiers. You then return with your validated ticket to pick up your purchase. This can be time-consuming, so go early in the morning and don't shop on Saturdays. The French don't pay much attention to queues, so be assertive! Because of security issues, guards will ask to check your bags before you enter the store. They may also ask to inspect them as you leave. These are random checks, not an implication of theft.

Department stores vary in style and content, but all have places to eat. **Printemps** is noted for its innovative household goods section and large menswear store. The clothes departments for women and children are well stocked. Visit the lovely domed restaurant in the cupola during shopping hours. **BHV** (Le Bazar de l'Hôtel de Ville) is a DIY enthusiast's paradise. It also sells a host of other items related to home decor. The Left Bank **Le Bon Marché** is considered to be the world's first department store and today is Paris's most chic. The designer clothing section is well-sourced, the high-end accessories are excellent, and the own-brand linen has a good



Kenzo designerwear in the Place des Victoires (see pp317, 319)

quality-to-price ratio. The prepared food sections serve restaurant-quality fare to take away.

There are also several US-style malls (*centres commerciaux*), such as **Beaugrenelle**, **Passy Plaza**, **Forum des Halles** and **Les Quatre Temps** – quick options if you want all your shops in one place. However, clothing and shoe boutiques tend to be smaller, with less choice than their stand-alone stores. These malls also have large cinemas.

Galeries Lafayette is perhaps the best-known department store and has a wide range of clothes available at all price levels. Its first-floor trends section plays host to lots of innovative designers. **Galeries Lafayette** boasts a wonderful food hall, **Lafayette Gourmet**, which offers a vast array of mouthwatering goodies.

FNAC is the largest retailer in France of books, music and electronic equipment. There are

numerous shops around Paris, but the branch on the Champs-Élysées specializes in music, DVDs and concert tickets and is open until 11.45pm daily. All of their products are available online, too, along with tickets for concerts, sporting events and theatrical events.

DIRECTORY

Beaugrenelle

12 Rue Linois 75015.

Map 9 B5. **Tel** 01 53 95 24 00.

BHV

52–64 Rue de Rivoli 75004.

Map 13 B3. **Tel** 09 77 40 14 00.

Le Bon Marché

24 Rue de Sèvres 75007.

Map 11 C5. **Tel** 01 44 39 80 00.

FNAC

Forum des Halles 75001.

Map 13 A2. **Tel** 0825 020 020.

74 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008.

Map 4 F5. **Tel** 0825 020 020.

136 Rue de Rennes 75006.

Map 16 D1. **Tel** 08 25 02 00 20.

W fnac.com

Forum des Halles

1 Rue Pierre Lescot 75001.

Map 13 A2. **Tel** 01 44 76 87 08.

Galeries Lafayette

40 Blvd Haussmann 75009.

Map 6 E4. **Tel** 01 42 82 34 56.

Passy Plaza

53 Rue de Passy 75016.

Map 9 B3. **Tel** 01 40 50 09 07.

Printemps

64 Blvd Haussmann 75009.

Map 6 D4. **Tel** 01 42 82 50 00.

Les Quatre Temps

15 Parvis de la Défense 92092.

Tel 01 47 73 54 44.



The splendid interior of Galeries Lafayette

Paris's Best: Shops and Markets

By turns ultra-conservative and wackily avant-garde, Paris is a treasure trove of quality shops and boutiques. Time-honoured emporia mix with modern precincts in a city that buzzes with life in its inner quarters, not least in the markets. Here you can buy everything from exotic fruit and vegetables to fine china and vintage treasures. Whether you're shopping for handmade shoes, perfectly cut clothes or traditionally made cheeses, or simply soaking up the atmosphere, you won't be disappointed.



Place de la Madeleine

Top-class groceries and delicacies are sold on the north side of this square (see p218).



See inset map

Champs-Élysées



Chanel

Coco Chanel (1883–1971) reigned over the fashion world from No. 31 Rue Cambon. The main boutique is in the Avenue Montaigne (see pp317, 319).

Rue de Rivoli

Inexpensive mementos like this Paris snow globe can be found in the shops on the Rue de Rivoli (see p132).



Marché aux Puces de la Porte de Vanves

This charming and relaxed market sells old books, linen, postcards, china and musical instruments (weekends only – see p331).



Kenzo

The Japanese designer has colourful apparel for men, women and children in his clothes shops (see pp317, 319).

0 kilometres 1
0 miles 0.5



Invalides and
Eiffel Tower
Quarter



Cartier

The early Cartier jewellery designs, with their beautifully cut stones, are still highly sought after. This shop in the Rue de la Paix sells all the Cartier lines (see p320).



Rue de Paradis

Here you can buy porcelain and crystal at reduced prices at the company showrooms. Look out for La Cristallerie Paradis, which stocks Baccarat and Bernardaud (see pp322, 324).

Galerie Vivienne

This lovely Neo-Classical shopping arcade with mosaics features fashion and home furnishings (see p221).



Rue des Francs-Bourgeois

Stylish fashion stores (see pp316, 319) line this thoroughfare in the Marais.



Rue Mouffetard

The market sells cheeses and other quality foods (see p331).



Forum des Halles

This modern subterranean mall has many shops (see p115).

Clothes and Accessories

For many people, Paris is synonymous with fashion, and Parisian style is the ultimate in chic. More than anywhere else in the world, women in Paris seem to be in tune with current trends. Though generally less fashion conscious, Parisian men have a keen sense of style, and mix and match patterns and colours with élan. Top designer boutiques are concentrated around the Champs-Élysées, on streets such as Avenue Montaigne, Rue Francois-1er and Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré, and also in St-Germain. High-end labels abound on Rue Etienne and around Place Sainte-Victoire. Further east, in the Marais, Canal St-Martin and Bastille areas, as well as in South Pigalle and Montmartre, there are lots of trendy, independent fashion labels. High-street fashion tends to be concentrated in Les Halles and surrounding streets.

Department and Concept Stores

A good place to start a clothes-shopping spree in Paris is one of the city's grand department stores (see p313). **Galeries Lafayette** has an excellent range of high-end fashion, nearly a whole floor of lingerie, and another of shoes, while **Printemps** is particularly strong on men's fashion, with seven floors of clothes and accessories. Less upmarket, but carrying a wide range of women's and men's fashion, is **BHV Marais**. At the budget end is the popular discount department store **Tati**, which includes Catherine Deneuve among its customers.

Also handy for a one-stop shop are the city's ever-growing concept stores. One of the best known is **Colette**, which combines high fashion, design and hip accessories. **Spree**, in Montmartre, mixes fashion, art and design, while **Merci**, set in a huge old wallpaper factory, sells an attractive range of women's clothing, alongside homewares, jewellery and second-hand books; the clothes are not especially cheap, but all profits go to charity. The Rue Sévigné branch of **L'Éclaireur** is touted as an "interactive installation"; clothes, mostly by top fashion designers such as Balenciaga and Jean Rousseau, are hidden behind screens and sliding panels. Just off the trendy Canal St-Martin lies pioneering

concept store **Centre Commercial**, concerned with the environment and fair trade, and stocking eco-friendly French designers such as Valentine Gauthier, plus a decent selection of lesser-known men's labels.

Parisian Chic

There are many wonderful shops where you can achieve the Parisian look without spending over the odds. Boulevard St-Germain and Rue du Jour/Rue Etienne Marcel are good hunting grounds for French labels. For many, **Agnès B**, on Rue du Jour, epitomizes Parisian chic – her clothes are understated and timeless, and not overly expensive. Other labels nearby include Paris-based **B&ash**, creating fresh, modern chunky knits, wool dresses and bold-coloured silk tops; and **Claudie Pierlot**, whose designs sport an elegant, slightly gamine look. **Comptoir des Cotonniers** is very popular for its well-cut basics, while a little more daring are the designs by **Paul & Joe** for both men and women; Paul & Joe Sister caters to a younger, more contemporary look. With many branches around the city, **Sandro**, founded by Parisian Evelynne Chérite, is a good bet for well-cut staples, as well as floaty dresses and casual men's clothes. Other reliable brands

to look out for are **Zadig & Voltaire**, which has made its mark with chic casual basics such as everyday T-shirts and cashmere jumpers; and **Vanessa Bruno**, whose clothes are popular with all ages for their classic, high-quality designs.

The northeast of the city, around the Marais and Bastille, is another great area for clothes shopping, with a mix of established and more cutting-edge designers. Rue des Francs-Bourgeois is full of elegant boutiques, such as **Autour du Monde**, selling young, colourful clothes and canvas sneakers by French designer Bensimon, while the quieter roads to the north, such as Rue Charlot and Rue de Poitou, harbour some of the city's most exciting young fashion designers. **Yves Andrieux et Vincent Jalbert** create elegant jackets and skirts from such unlikely fabrics as recycled 1950s army uniforms, while **Swildens** is worth seeking out for feminine clothes with a nod to vintage style. **La Fausse Boutique** stocks young French designers.

Rue Keller, in the Bastille, also has a cluster of independent designers, such as **Gaëlle Barré** and **Anne Willi**, while trendy Rue de Charonne is home to **Sessùn**, where Emma François creates casual-chic clothes from quality fabrics. A few blocks down is **Isabel Marant** (and her more affordable line, Etoile), internationally renowned for her flattering, understated womenswear. The shops along the Canal St-Martin reflect the bohemian-bourgeois character of its residents; one that stands out above all others is **Antoine et Lili**, with its three candy-coloured shopfronts. It is known for its bright, cheerful clothes with an ethnic twist for women and children.

Also good for more alternative fashions is the area at the foot of Montmartre and South Pigalle. Streets worth checking out for offbeat designers are rues des Martyrs, des Trois Frères, de la Vieuville and Houdon.

Couture and High-End Designer Fashion

Paris is the home of *haute couture*. Original couture garments are beautiful one-off creations, and their astronomical prices put them beyond the reach of all but a few people with immensely deep pockets. However, *haute couture* is also the lifeblood of the fashion industry, providing inspiration for the mass market. Most couture houses make *prêt-à-porter* as well – ready-to-wear clothes fitted on a standard model. They're still not cheap, but they give you some of the elegance and creativity of a couture designer at a fraction of the cost.

The highest concentration of couture houses is on the Right Bank. Most flagship stores are on or near Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré and the classier Avenue Montaigne: **Christian Dior, Pierre Cardin, Chanel, Gianni Versace, Givenchy** and **Nina Ricci** are all here. **Hermès** offers timeless chic, while **Lanvin**, the oldest fashion house still in existence, embodies Parisian elegance. **Karl Lagerfeld** has a shop where the latest creations from his own line are exhibited. Designers such as **Kenzo** cluster on Place des Victoires and Rue St-Etienne Marcel.

St-Germain, especially Rue du Cherche Midi, also has a large concentration of high-end designer shops. Here you'll find **Sonia Rykiel**, famous for her stripy skinny ribs, and her less expensive offshoot, **Sonia by Sonia Rykiel**. **Barbara Bui** is popular for her soft, feminine clothes, while **Saint-Laurent** and **Jil Sander** are hard to beat for their exquisite tailoring. For a good collection of designerwear in one shop, try **Kabuki Femme** (there's a men's branch down the street).

Menswear

In addition to the outlets mentioned above, Paris has many excellent menswear shops. At the designer end of the scale, on the Right Bank,

are **Giorgio Armani, Pierre Cardin, Kenzo, Lanvin** (also good for accessories) and **Saint-Laurent**. On the Left Bank, **Michel Axel** is known for ties and elegant suits. **APC, Paul Smith** and **Sandro** are rather more contemporary, and **Loft Design By** is chic without being overtly trendy.

Independent and cutting-edge men's designers abound in the Marais. **French Trotters** stocks covetable own-brand Breton shirts, as well as more unusual French labels, such as Commune de Paris. A stylishly revamped pharmacy sets the tone for **Christophe Lemaire's** elegant coats and everyday wear, while **Nodus** has an unbeatable range of classic and fashion shirts and ties. At **Printemps Homme** you'll find all you need to look fashionable.

Vintage, Second-hand and Discount Stores

There are some wonderful shops to plunder for a retro look. The best of the bunch is **Didier Ludot**, which elegantly displays an Aladdin's cave of vintage *haute couture*. From Courrèges dresses to excellent-condition Chanel suits, this is the place for top-of-the-range retro. The Marais has a good number of less expensive vintage shops; try **Free "P" Star** for 1970s floral dresses and **Mamz'Elle Swing** for 1950s fashions. For great-condition second-hand wear of more recent vintages, **Violette & Léonie** stocks both designer and high-street labels, while **Kiliwatch** specializes in streetwear and jeans.

Another way to get your hands on recent designer fashion is to head for one of the many consignment stores (*dépôt-vente*) in the city. Chic Parisians discard their outfits with the seasons, so it is very easy to pick up some quality items that are normally in top condition from places such as **Réciproque** in Passy or **Dépôt-Vente de Bucy-Bourbon**. In addition, a number of dedicated

"stock" shops sell end-of-line and last season's collections at substantial reductions; try, for example, **Le Mouton à Cinq Pattes** or **Défilé de Marques**.

If you're planning to go to Disneyland, you could also check out **La Vallée** discount shopping outlet, boasting more than 100 luxury brands, both French and international.

Children's Clothes

The city has a delightful range of stores where you can buy all you need to transform your children into little trendy Parisians. A concentration of children's clothes shops can be found on Rue Vavin, in St-Germain, and the big department stores also stock a wide range. Popular brands such as **Jacadi** and **Du Pareil au Même** sell colourful clothes at reasonable prices. The more upmarket **Tartine et Chocolat** offers delectable classics with a contemporary twist, while **Bonpoint** stocks adorably chic clothing for mini-Parisians. **Petit Bateau** is coveted as much by adults as it is by children. Kids even have their own concept store in **Bonton**, which stocks baby toiletries, stylish clothing, toys and furniture for children's rooms. Parisian teenagers flock to **Citadium**, a department store near Printemps, for its wide range of streetwear and trainers.

For little feet, **Froment-Leroyer** probably offers the best all-round classics. **Six Pieds Trois Pouces** has a vast choice of styles.

Jewellery

For seriously expensive jewellery, head to Rue de la Paix and Place Vendôme, where top jewellers such as **Boucheron, Mauboussin, Poiray** and **Cartier** cluster. Also here are **Dinh Van**, which has some quirky pieces, and **Mikimoto**, a must for pearls. On nearby Rue de Castiglione, **H Stern** has some innovative designs that feature semi-precious and precious stones.

For a range of more unusual jewellery and accessories, try the **Swarovski Boutique**. Also of note is **Marie-Hélène de Taillac**, whose superbly elegant creations have a contemporary edge and are much coveted by fashionistas.

At a more affordable level, **Delphine Pariente** makes delicate gold- and silver-plated jewellery and recycles vintage pieces; while **Monsieur** – actually a woman, Nadia Azoug – creates fine handmade jewellery, each piece unique, in her Marais atelier-boutique. Over on the Canal St-Martin, **Médecine Douce's** delicate gold bracelets and necklaces have an understated elegance, while **Viveka Bergström** favours bold and striking designs made from raw materials such as glass. Also worth a visit is **Paulie and Me**, which describes itself as an "incubation store" for young designers; as well as innovative jewellery, you'll find one-off accessories and fashion for both men and women.

Shoes, Bags and Belts

Fair Trade trainers (made from organic cotton and natural Amazonian rubber) by Veja can be found in **Le Bon Marché**. Go to **Repetto** for cult pumps in a host of colours, or to **Sidonie Larizzi**, who will make up shoes from one of numerous leather swatches. Current favourites with the fashion set include **Jérôme Dreyfuss** and **Robert Clergerie**. **Christian Louboutin** and **Rodolphe Ménéudier** are mainstays for sexy stilettoes. **Carel** stocks smart basics, **Cosmo Paris** and **Vivaldi** sell trendy models, and **Jonak** is a must for good imitations of designer footwear. **Bowen** has a selection of traditional men's shoes, and **Berluti** is the last word in elegance for many Parisian men.

Beautifully made leather goods can be found at **Gucci**, **Longchamp** and **Hermès**, who still make bespoke items in their Paris workshops. For handbags, nothing beats **Chanel** or **Christian Dior** at the top end

of the scale, although **Goyard** comes close. Mid-range bags from the Italian brand **Furla** are a great compromise, as are the French-made bags from **Cerise and Louis**. Fabric bags from **Jamin Puech**, **Vanessa Bruno** or **Hervé Chapelier** feature in every chic Parisian's closet. **Lili Cabas** designs chic leather bags in a range of styles at prices that won't break the bank; the store in the 10th arrondissement also stocks accessories by other French designers, such as Ma Poésie wool scarves and Anne Thomas jewellery. For a great range of shoes, accessories and bags at reasonable prices, **Lollipop** boutiques can be found across Paris.

Hats

One of Paris's favourite milliners is **Marie Mercié**, known for her glamorous and quirky straw, fur and felt hats, while **Anthony**

Peto creates a wonderful range of men's straw hats, fedoras and trilbies in fabrics such as velour and fur. Around since 1875, **Grevi** makes beautiful hats for women and children.

Lingerie and Swimwear

For a delightful selection of beautiful, modern lingerie, go to **Fifi Chachnil**. **La Boîte à Bas** sells fine French stockings, **Princesse Tam Tam** offers trendy quality items at reasonable prices, and divine designer underwear can be found at cult store **Sabbia Rosa**. The ultimate in magnificent Parisian lingerie can be bought off the peg or made to order at **Cadolle**, the store that invented the bra. **Aubade**, known for its sophisticated and sensual lingerie, is a trusted brand among French women. **Erès** is the place to shop for elegant swimwear.

Size Chart

For Australian sizes, follow the British and American conversions.

Children's clothing

French	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12	14	14+ (years)
British	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12	14	14+ (years)
American	2-3	4-5	6-6x	7-8	10-11	12	14	16 (size)

Children's shoes

French	24	25½	27	28	29	30	32	33	34
British	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2
American	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½	13½	1½	2½

Women's dresses, coats and skirts

French	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
British	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
American	2	4	6	8	10	12	14

Women's blouses and sweaters

French	81	84	87	90	93	96	99 (cms)
British	31	32	34	36	38	40	42 (inches)
American	6	8	10	12	14	16	18 (size)

Women's shoes

French	36	37	38	39	40	41
British	3	4	5	6	7	8
American	5	6	7	8	9	10

Men's suits

French	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
British	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
American	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48

Men's shirts

French	36	38	39	41	42	43	44	45
British	14	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18
American	14	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18

Men's shoes

French	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
British	6	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12
American	7	7½	8	8½	9½	10½	11	11½

DIRECTORY

Department and Concept Stores

BHV Marais

52-64 Rue de Rivoli
75004. **Map** 13 B3.
Tel 09 77 40 14 00.

w bhv.fr

Centre Commercial

2 Rue de Marseille
75010. **Map** 8 D4.
Tel 01 42 02 26 08.

w centrecommercial.cc

Colette

213 Rue St-Honoré 75001.
Map 12 D1.

Tel 01 55 35 33 90.

w colette.fr

L'Eclaireur

40 Rue de Sévigné
75003. **Map** 14 D3.
Tel 01 48 87 10 22.

w leclaireur.com

One of several branches.

Galleries Lafayette

40 Blvd Haussmann
75009. **Map** 6 E4.
Tel 01 42 82 34 56.

One of two branches.

w gallerieslafayette.com

Merci

111 Blvd Beaumarchais
75003. **Map** 14 E2.
Tel 01 42 77 00 33.

w merci-merci.com

Printemps

64 Blvd Haussmann
75009. **Map** 6 D4.
Tel 01 42 82 50 00.

w printemps.com

Spree

16 Rue de La Vieuville
75018. **Map** 6 F1.
Tel 01 42 23 41 40.

w spree.fr

Tati

174 Rue du Temple
75003. **Map** 14 D1.
01 42 71 41 77. **w** tati.fr

Parisian Chic

Agnès B

6 Rue du Jour 75001.
Map 13 A1. **Tel** 01 45 08
56 56. **w** agnesb.com
One of several branches.

Anne Willi

13 Rue Keller 75011. **Map**
14 F4. **Tel** 01 48 06 74 06.
w annewilli.com

Antoine et Lili

95 Quai de Valmy
75010. **Map** 8 D4.

Tel 01 40 37 41 55.

w antoineetlili.com

One of several branches.

Autour du Monde

12 Rue des Francs
Bourgeois 75003.

Map 14 D3.

Tel 01 42 77 16 18.

w bensimon.com

One of several branches.

B&ash

21 Rue Etienne Marcel
75001. **Map** 13 A1.

Tel 01 42 33 77 92.

w ba-sh.com

Claudie Pierlot

49 Rue Etienne Marcel
75001. **Map** 13 A1.

Tel 01 42 33 65 88.

w claudiepierlot.com

One of several branches.

Comptoir des Cotonniers

33 Rue des Francs
Bourgeois 75004.

Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 42 76 95 33.

w comptoirdes
cotonniers.com

One of several branches.

La Fausse Boutique

19 Rue des Ecoffes
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

Tel 01 73 74 90 78.

w lafausseboutique.

com

Gaëlle Barré

17 Rue Keller 75011.
Map 14 F4.

Tel 01 43 14 63 02.

w gaellebarre.com

Isabel Marant

16 Rue de Charonne
75011. **Map** 14 F4.

Tel 01 49 29 71 55.

w isabelmarant.com

Paul & Joe

64-66 Rue des Saints
Pères 75007.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 42 22 47 01.

w paulandjoe.com

One of several branches.

Sandro

42 Rue Etienne Marcel
75002.

Map 12 F1.

Tel 01 44 82 58 87.

w sandro-paris.com

One of several branches.

Sessùn

34 Rue de Charonne
75011. **Map** 14 F4.

Tel 01 48 06 55 66.

w sessun.com

Swildens

16 Rue de Turenne
75004. **Map** 14 D3.

Tel 01 42 71 12 20.

w swildens.fr

One of several branches.

Vanessa Bruno

25 Rue St-Sulpice
75006. **Map** 12 E4.

Tel 01 43 54 41 04.

w vanessabruno.com

Yves Andrieux et Vincent Jalbert

55 Rue Charlot 75003.

Map 14 D1.

Tel 01 42 71 19 54.

w vincentjalbert.com

Zadig et Voltaire

42 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008. **Map** 5 C5.

Tel 01 47 42 32 81.

One of several branches.

w zadig-et-voltaire.

com

Couture and High-End Designer Fashion

Barbara Bui

50 Ave Montaigne 75008.
Map 10 F1.

Tel 01 42 66 05 87.

w barbarabui.com

One of several branches.

Chanel

42 & 51 Ave Montaigne
75008. **Map** 5 A5.

Tel 01 44 50 73 00.

w chanel.com

One of several branches.

Christian Dior

30 Ave Montaigne 75008.
Map 10 F1.

Tel 01 40 73 73 73.

w dior.com

Gianni Versace

45 Ave Montaigne 75008.
Map 10 F1.

Tel 01 47 42 88 02.

w versace.com

Givenchy

28 Rue du Faubourg-
St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 42 68 31 00.

w givenchy.com

One of several branches.

Hermès

24 Rue du Faubourg-
St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 40 17 46 00.

w hermes.com

One of several branches.

Jil Sander

56 Ave Montaigne
75008. **Map** 10 F1.

Tel 01 44 95 06 70.

w jilsander.com

Kabuki Femme

25 Rue Etienne Marcel
75001. **Map** 13 A1.

Tel 01 40 26 43 65.

Karl Lagerfeld

194 Blvd St-Germain
75006. **Map** 12 D4.

Tel 01 42 22 74 99.

w karl.com

Kenzo

3 Pl des Victoires 75001.
Map 12 F1.

Tel 01 40 39 72 03.

w kenzo.com

One of several branches.

Lanvin

15 Rue du Faubourg-
St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 44 71 31 25.

w lanvin.com

One of several branches.

Nina Ricci

39 Ave Montaigne 75008.
Map 10 F1.

Tel 01 83 97 72 12.

w ninaricci.fr

Pierre Cardin

59 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008.

Map 5 B5.

Tel 01 42 66 92 25.

w pierrecardin.com

Saint-Laurent

38 Rue du Faubourg-
St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5. **Tel** 01 42 65 74

59. **w** ysl.com

One of several branches.

DIRECTORY

Sonia Rykiel

175 Blvd St-Germain
75006.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 49 54 60 60.

www.soniarykiel.com

One of several branches.

Sonia by Sonia Rykiel

6 Rue de Grenelle 75006.

Map 11 B3.

Tel 01 49 54 61 00.

www.soniaby.com

Menswear

APC

38 Rue Madame 75006.

Map 12 E5.

Tel 01 42 22 12 77.

www.apc.fr

One of several branches.

Christophe Lemaire

28 Rue de Poitou 75003.

Map 14 D2.

Tel 01 44 78 00 09.

www.lemaire.fr

French Trotters

128 Rue Vieille du Temple
75003.

Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 44 61 00 14.

www.frenchtrotters.fr

Giorgio Armani

18 Ave Montaigne 75008.

Map 10 F1.

Tel 01 42 61 55 09.

www.armani.com

Kenzo

3 Pl des Victoires 75001.

Map 12 F1.

Tel 01 40 39 72 03.

www.kenzo.com

One of several branches.

Lanvin

(See p319).

Loft Design By

18 Ave Franklin
Roosevelt 75008.

Map 5 A5.

Tel 01 45 61 12 37.

www.loftdesignby.com

One of several branches.

Michel Axel

44 Rue du Dragon 75006.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 42 84 13 86.

www.michelaxel.com

Nodus

22 Rue Vieille du Temple
75004. Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 42 77 07 96.

www.nodus.fr

One of several branches.

Paul Smith

22 Blvd Raspail 75007.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 53 63 08 74.

www.paulsmith.co.uk

Pierre Cardin

(See p319).

Printemps Homme

64 Blvd Haussmann

75009. Map 5 A4.

Tel 01 42 82 50 00.

www.printemps.com

Saint-Laurent

6 Pl St-Sulpice 75006.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 43 29 43 00.

www.ysl.com

Sandro

30 Pl du Marché St-
Honoré 75001.

Map 12 E1.

Tel 01 58 62 49 00.

www.sandro-paris.com

Vintage, Second- Hand and Discount Stores

Défilé de Marques

171 Rue de Grenelle
75007.

Map 10 F3.

Tel 01 45 55 63 47.

www.defilede Marques.com

Depôt-Vente de Buci-Bourbon

4 Rue de Bourbon-le-
Château 75006.

Map 12 E4.

Tel 01 46 34 28 28.

www.thevintedge.com

Didier Ludot

24 Galerie Montpensier
75001. Map 12 E1.

Tel 01 42 96 06 56.

www.didierludot.fr

Free "P" Star

61 Rue de la Verrerie
75004. Map 13 B3.

Tel 01 42 78 00 76.

www.freepstar.com

One of several branches.

Kiliwatch

64 Rue Tiquetonne 75002.

Map 13 A1.

Tel 01 42 21 17 37.

www.kiliwatch.paris

Mamz'Elle Swing

35 Rue du Roi de Sicile

75004. Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 48 87 04 06.

www.mamzelleswing.com

Le Mouton à Cinq Pattes

8/18 Rue St-Placide

75006. Map 11 C5.

Tel 01 45 48 86 26.

www.moutonacinqpattes.paris.com

One of several branches.

Réciproque

89-92-95 & 101 Rue de la

Pompe 75016. Map 9 A1.

Tel 01 47 04 30 28.

www.reciproque.fr

One of several branches.

La Vallée

3 Cours de la Garonne,

77700 Seris.

Tel 01 60 42 35 00.

www.lavallee.village.com

Violette & Léonie

114 Rue de Turenne

75003.

Map 14 D2.

Tel 01 44 59 87 35.

www.violettetleonie.com

Children's Clothes

Bonpoint

320 Rue St-Honoré

75001. Map 13 A2.

Tel 01 49 27 94 82.

www.bonpoint.com

One of several branches.

Bonton

82 Rue de Grenelle

75007. Map 10 F3.

Tel 01 44 39 09 20.

www.bonton.fr

One of several branches.

Citadium

56 Rue de Caumartin

75009. Map 6 D4.

Tel 01 55 31 74 00.

www.citadium.com

Du Pareil au Même

1 Rue St-Denis 75001.

Map 13 B3.

Tel 01 42 36 07 57.

www.dpam.fr

One of several branches.

Froment-Leroy

7 Rue Vavin 75006.

Map 16 E1.

Tel 01 43 54 33 15.

www.fromentleroyer.fr

One of several branches.

Jacadi

17 Rue Tronchet

75008. Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 42 65 84 98.

www.jacadi.fr

One of several branches.

Petit Bateau

116 Ave des Champs-
Elysées 75008. Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 40 74 02 03.

www.petit-bateau.com

One of several branches.

Six Pieds Trois Pouces

78 Ave de Wagram

75017. Map 4 E2.

Tel 01 46 22 81 64.

www.sixpiedstroispuces.com

One of several branches.

Tartine et Chocolat

84 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008. Map 5 B5.

Tel 01 45 62 44 04.

www.tartine-et-chocolat.fr

One of several branches.

Jewellery

Boucheron

26 Pl Vendôme 75001.

Map 6 D5. Tel 01 42 61 58 16.

www.boucheron.com

One of several branches.

Cartier

13 Rue de la Paix 75002.

Map 6 D5. Tel 01 58 18 23 00.

www.cartier.fr

One of several branches.

Delphine Pariente

19 Rue de Turenne 75003.

Map 14 D3.

Tel 01 42 78 18 87.

www.delphinepariente.fr

Dinh Van

16 Rue de la Paix 75002.

Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 42 61 74 49.

www.dinhvan.com

One of several branches.

H Stern

Westin Hotel, 3 Rue

Castiglione 75001. Map

12 D1. Tel 01 42 60 22 27.

www.hstern.net

One of several branches.

Marie-Hélène de Taillac

8 Rue de Tournon 75006.

Map 12 E5.

Tel 01 44 27 07 07.

www.mariehelenedetaillac.com

DIRECTORY

Mauboussin

15 Rue de la Paix 75001.

Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 80 18 15 90.

www.mauboussin.fr

Médecine Douce

10 Rue de Marseille

75010. Map 8 D4.

Tel 01 82 83 11 53.

www.bijouxmedecine.douce.com

Mikimoto

8 Pl Vendôme 75001.

Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 42 60 33 55.

www.mikimoto.fr

Monsieur

53 Rue Charlot 75003.

Map 14 D2.

Tel 01 42 71 12 65.

www.monsieur-paris.com

Paulie and Me

68 Rue Jean Jacques

Rousseau 75001.

Map 12 F2.

Tel 06 85 94 04 34.

www.paulieandme.fr

Poiray

17 Rue de la Paix 75002.

Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 40 41 94 91.

www.poiray.com

Swarovski Boutique

146 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008.

Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 45 61 13 80.

www.swarovski.com

Viveka Bergström

23 Rue de la Grange aux Belles 75010.

Map 8 D4.

Tel 01 40 03 04 92.

www.viveka-bergstrom.blogspot.co.uk

Shoes, Bags and Belts

Berluti

26 Rue Marbeuf 75008.

Map 4 F5.

Tel 01 53 93 97 97.

www.berluti.com

Le Bon Marché

24 Rue de Sèvres 75007.

Map 11 C5.

Tel 01 44 39 80 00.

www.lebonmarche.com

Bowen

12 Rue Marbeuf 75008.

Map 4 F5.

Tel 01 47 20 45 90.

www.bowen.fr

Carel

2 Rue Tronchet 75008.

Map 6 D4. Tel 01 43 66 21 58.

www.carel.fr

One of several branches.

Cerise and Louis

16 Rue du Cherche-Midi

75006. Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 42 74 20 20.

Chanel

42 & 51 Ave Montaigne

75008. Map 5 A5.

Tel 01 44 50 73 00.

www.chanel.com

One of several branches.

Christian Dior

30 Ave Montaigne 75008.

Map 10 F1. Tel 01 40 73 73 73.

www.dior.com

Christian Louboutin

38–40 Rue de Grenelle

75007. Map 10 F3.

Tel 0800 94 58 04.

www.eu.christianlouboutin.com

One of two branches.

Cosmo Paris

211 Rue St-Honoré 75001.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 49 27 07 31.

Furla

281 Rue St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5. Tel 01 42 97 50 47.

www.furla.com

One of several branches.

Goyard

233 Rue St-Honoré 75001.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 42 60 57 04.

www.goyard.com

Gucci

2 Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5. Tel 01 44 94 14 70.

www.gucci.com

Hermès

(See p319).

Hervé Chapelier

1 bis Rue du Vieux-Colombier 75006.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 44 07 06 50.

www.hervechapelier.com

Jamin Puech

61 Rue de Hauteville

75010. Map 7 B4.

Tel 01 40 22 08 32.

www.jamin-puech.com

Jérôme Dreyfuss

1 Rue Jacob 75006.

Map 12 E4.

Tel 01 43 54 70 93.

www.jerome-dreyfuss.com

Jonak

70 Rue de Rennes

75006. Map 16 D1.

Tel 01 45 48 27 11.

www.jonak.fr

One of several branches.

Lili Cabas

24 Rue des Petites

Ecuries 75010.

Map 7 B4.

Tel 09 54 40 00 16.

www.lilicabas.com

Lollipop

326 Rue de Vaugirard

75015.

Tel 01 42 50 79 19.

www.lollipopparis.fr

Longchamp

21 Rue du Vieux

Colombier 75006.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 42 22 74 75.

www.longchamp.com

Repetto

22 Rue de la Paix

75002. Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 44 71 83 12.

One of several branches.

www.repetto.fr

Robert Clergerie

5 Rue du Cherche-Midi

75006.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 45 48 75 47.

www.robertclergerie.com

Rodolphe Ménéudier

14 Rue de Castiglione

75001. Map 12 D1.

Tel 06 07 02 81 91.

www.rodolphemenudier.com

Sidonie Larizzi

15 Rue Clément Marot

75008. Map 4 F5.

Tel 01 40 70 00 24.

Vanessa Bruno

(See p319).

Vivaldi

38 Rue de Rivoli 75001.

Map 13 A2.

Tel 01 44 54 08 56.

Hats

Anthony Petto

56 Rue Tiquetonne 75002.

Map 13 A1.

Tel 01 40 26 60 68.

www.anthonypetto.com

Grevi

1 Pl Alphonse-Deville 75006.

Map 14 D3.

Tel 01 42 22 05 69.

www.grevi.com

Marie Mercié

23 Rue St-Sulpice 75006.

Map 12 E4.

Tel 01 43 26 45 83.

www.mariemercie.com

Lingerie and Swimwear

Aubade

22 Rue du Vieux

Colombier 75006.

Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 45 48 16 62.

www.aubade.fr

La Boîte à Bas

27 Rue Boissy-d'Anglas

75008. Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 42 66 26 85.

Cadolle

4 Rue Cambon 75001.

Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 42 60 94 22.

www.cadolle.fr

Èrès

2 Rue Tronchet 75008.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 47 42 28 82.

www.eresparis.com

One of several branches.

Fifi Chachnil

68 Rue Jean-Jacques

Rousseau 75001.

Map 12 F2.

Tel 01 42 21 19 93.

www.fifichachnil.com

Princesse Tam Tam

5 Rue Montmartre 75001.

Map 13 A1.

Tel 01 45 08 50 69.

www.princesstamtam.com

One of several branches.

Sabbia Rosa

73 Rue des Sts-Pères

75006. Map 12 D4.

Tel 01 45 48 88 37.

Gifts and Souvenirs

Paris has a wealth of stylish gifts and typical souvenirs, from designer accessories and perfume to French foods and Eiffel Tower paperweights. Shops on the Rue de Rivoli and around major tourist attractions such as Notre-Dame or Sacré-Coeur offer a range of cheap holiday trinkets. Les Drapeaux de France sells historic uniformed and costumed figurines. For upscale mementos, try quality reproductions of artwork and jewellery in museum boutiques – the Musée du Louvre, Musée d'Orsay, Les Arts Décoratifs or Musée Carnavalet.

Gifts

Printemps has excellent own-brand accessories, especially ladies' handbags. The luxury floor is ideal for window-shopping or high-end purchases such as Tiffany jewellery or Cartier watches. It also stocks small, reasonably priced items.

For those wanting to take home gastronomic tasters, the famed food hall at **Le Bon Marché**, La Grande Epicerie, offers anything and everything you might need for a gourmet feast or quick snack.

Galleries Lafayette now boasts the world's biggest lingerie department.

Perfume and Cosmetics

Many shops advertise discounted perfume and cosmetics. Some, like **Buly 1803**, even offer duty-free perfume to shoppers from outside the EU, with discounts on the marked prices when you show your passport. The **Sephora** chain has a big selection, or try the department stores for a range of designers' perfumes. In particular, the beauty department at **Printemps** (see p313) is one of Europe's biggest, with one of the world's largest perfume selections. It stocks many beauty brands that are hard to find elsewhere.

If you fancy stepping back in time, **Detaille 1905** is the place for you. This old-fashioned perfumery filled to the brim with fragrant goodies personifies Belle Epoque style and charm. The shop's own range of six main fragrances for women and for men are still made from original recipes.

Parfums Caron also has many scents created over 100 years ago, which are unavailable elsewhere, so this is the place to find exclusive presents that you will almost certainly decide to keep for yourself. Beautifully packaged perfumes made from natural essences are available from **Annick Goutal**. **Guerlain** has the ultimate in beauty care, while the elegant shops of **L'Artisan Parfumeur** specialize in exquisitely packaged scents that evoke specific memories.

They have also reissued favourites from the past, including perfume made to exactly the same formula as one that was worn at the court of Versailles. Famed perfume-maker **Fragonard** sells an array of scents, soaps and candles from the South of France.

Frédéric Malle is another big name in top-of-the-range scent. Exclusive perfumes can also be found in the beautiful surroundings of the gardens of the Palais-Royal at **Serge Lutens**. Lutens, the company's creative director and a renowned parfumeur, creates exquisite and exotic scents which can only be bought in this particular store.

Paris is also home to several *haute* cosmetics designers. One of the most renowned is Terry de Gunzberg, whose store **By Terry** stocks fantastic products. Personalize your gift by having a message inscribed on the sleek, silver packaging.

Household Goods

Though certain items are obviously rather delicate to carry home, it is difficult to ignore some of the world's

most elegant tableware, found in Paris's chic shops. If you are wary of loading up your holdall with breakable pieces, many shops will arrange to ship crockery overseas. Luxury household goods can be found on the Rue Royale, where many of the best shops are located. They sell items such as rustic china and reproduction and modern silverware. **Lalique's** Art Nouveau and Art Deco glass sculptures are collected all over the world. Impeccable silverware, including fine photograph frames and even chopsticks, comes from **Christofle**.

For a great variety of porcelain and crystal, try **La Cristallerie Paradis**, which stocks Baccarat, Daum and Limoges crystal, or go to **Baccarat** itself. Baccarat also has a boutique on the Place de la Madeleine. The interior designer **Pierre Frey** has a showroom displaying fabrics which have been made into a fabulous array of cushions, bedspreads and tablecloths. Excellent quality bed linen can also be found at **Yves Delorme**.

Eiffel Tower cheese graters, porcelain doll umbrellas and dog-shaped pie-cutters add just the right amount of kitsch to any gift from design shop **Pylones**. **La Chaise Longue** has a selection of well-designed *objets*, along with fun gift ideas.

Fleux boutique in the Marais has quirky, artsy home goods. **Storie Shop** and **Muskhane** stock hip and ethnic accessories for funky flats. The extensive interior design store at **Galleries Lafayette** (see p313) has everything a proud homeowner could need, from fancy mops to cutting-edge three-piece suites. **Sentou** stores are full of chic designer pieces for Parisian living. Sentou Raspail, on the Left Bank, offers the store's complete range while Sentou Marais focuses on lighting and furniture.

Kitchen equipment that can't be beaten, including copper pans, comes from **E Dehillerin**. A must-have item in many Parisian homes is a scented

candle from **Diptyque**. *Figuier* is their most popular fragrance. The basement at **BHV** (see p313) is full of all sorts of tools and equipment for doing up your house and sprucing up the garden.

Books, Magazines and Newspapers

Many English and American publications can be found at large magazine stands or at some of the bookshops listed. If French is no obstacle, the weeklies *Pariscope*, *L'Officiel des Spectacles* and *Télérama's* Paris supplement *Sortir* have the most comprehensive listings for the city.

The *International New York Times* is published in Paris and contains good American news coverage. The *Paris Voice* webzine and the bi-weekly FUSAC (*France–USA Contacts* small ads magazine) are also published in English.

Some of the large department stores have a book section (see Department Stores p313). There is a large branch of **WHSmith**, and **Galignani** was the first English bookshop to be established in Europe in 1801. The **San Francisco Book Company** offers English-language books at good prices and **Shakespeare & Co** is a Left Bank legend facing Notre-Dame. The **Abbey Bookshop** has a good selection of literary and academic second-hand

books. **L'Emile** is a small children's bookshop stocking both French and English titles.

French-language bookshops include **La Hune**, specializing in art, design, architecture, photography, fashion and cinema; **Gibert Joseph**, selling general and educational books; and **Le Divan**, which has social science, psychology, literature and poetry sections. The heritage shop at the **Hôtel de Bethune-Sully** specializes in books on the history of Paris and France in general, in both French and English. **I Love My Blender** on Rue du Temple is dedicated to English-language authors and sells wonderful gifts.

Flowers

Some Parisian florists, such as **Pascal Mutel**, are very well known, so be sure to buy one of their signature vases. **Monceau Fleurs** offers a good selection at reasonable prices; **Jacques Semer** is the place to go to in Montmartre. (See also *Specialist Shops*, below). Stunning silk flowers can be found at **Sia**, a chic store that brims over with beautiful artificial blooms.

Specialist Shops

For cigars, **A La Civette** is perhaps Paris's most beautiful tobacconist. It is also probably the most devoted to its wares and has humidified shop windows to keep its merchandise in top

condition. Go to **A L'Olivier** in the Rue de Rivoli for a wonderful selection of exotic oils and vinegar. Or, if honey is your favourite condiment, try **La Maison du Miel**, where you can buy all sorts of fine honeys, including varieties made from lavender and acacia flowers. You can also buy refreshing beeswax soap and a variety of candles here.

Mariage Frères has become a cult favourite for its 350 varieties of tea; it also sells a number of teapots and its tea shop serves up many tempting treats (see p310).

Couture fabrics can be purchased from a range at **Wolff et Descourts**. For an unusual gift of traditional French card games or tarot cards, go to **Jeux Descartes**.

La Grande Recré is a chain of toyshops, while the name **Armorial** is synonymous with high-quality stationery and paper products. **Calligrane** sells a tempting range of high-quality desk accessories and paper products.

Hidden away down an atmospheric passage, **Pep's** repairs all broken umbrellas and parasols in France's only broly hospital.

Finally, for the ultimate in eccentric shopping, pay a visit to **Deyrolle**, Paris's famous taxidermist. Where else could you find the right gift for the person who has everything?

DIRECTORY

Souvenir and Museum Shops

Les Arts Décoratifs
107 Rue de Rivoli 75001.
Map 12 D1. Tel 01 42 60 64 64/64 95 (for books).

Les Drapeaux de France
1 Pl Colette 75001. Map 12 E2.
Tel 01 40 20 00 11.

Musée Carnavalet
(See p97).

Musée du Louvre
(See p123).

Musée d'Orsay
(See p147).

Gifts

Le Bon Marché
24 Rue de Sèvres 75007.
Map 11 C5.
Tel 01 44 39 80 00.

Galleries Lafayette
40 Blvd Haussmann 75009.
Map 6 E4.
Tel 01 42 82 34 56.
One of two branches.

Printemps

64 Blvd Haussmann 75009. Map 6 D4.
Tel 01 42 82 50 00.

Perfume and Cosmetics

Annick Goutal
16 Rue de Bellechasse 75007. Map 11 C3.
Tel 01 45 51 36 13.
One of several branches.

L'Artisan Parfumeur
24 Blvd Raspail 75007.
Map 16 D1. Tel 01 42 22 23 32. Several branches.

Buly 1803

6 Rue Bonaparte 75006.
Map 12 E3.
Tel 01 43 29 02 50.

By Terry

36 Galerie Véro-Dodat 75001.
Map 12 F2.
Tel 01 44 76 00 76.

Detaille 1905

10 Rue St-Lazare 75009.
Map 6 D3.
Tel 01 48 78 68 50.

DIRECTORY

Fragonard

203 Rue St Honoré 75001.
Map 12 D1. **Tel** 01 47 03 07 07. www.fragonard.com

Frédéric Malle

21 Rue du Mont Thabor 75001. **Map** 12 D1.
Tel 01 42 22 16 89.
www.fredericmalle.com

Guerlain

68 Ave des Champs-Elysées 75008. **Map** 4 F5.
Tel 01 45 62 52 57.
www.guerlain.com
 One of several branches.

Parfums Caron

34 Ave Montaigne 75008. **Map** 10 F1.
Tel 01 47 23 40 82.
www.parfumsaron.com

Sephora

70–72 Ave des Champs-Elysées 75008. **Map** 11 B1.
Tel 01 53 93 22 50.
www.sephora.fr
 One of several branches.

Serge Lutens

Palais-Royal, 142 Galerie de Valois 75001. **Map** 12 F1.
Tel 01 49 27 09 09.
www.sergelutens.com

Household Goods

Baccarat

11 Pl des Etats-Unis 75116. **Map** 4 D5. **Tel** 01 40 22 11 22. www.baccarat.fr
(See also p204).

La Chaise Longue

30 Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs 75001. **Map** 12 F1. **Tel** 01 42 96 32 14.
www.lachaiselongue.fr
 One of several branches.

Christofle

18–20 Rue de la Paix 75002. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 42 65 62 43.
www.christofle.com
 One of several branches.

La Cristallerie Paradis

17 bis Rue de Paradis 75010. **Map** 7 B4.
Tel 01 48 24 72 15.
www.cristal-de-paris.fr

Diptyque

34 Blvd St-Germain 75005. **Map** 13 B5. **Tel** 01 43 26 77 44. www.diptyqueparis.com
 One of several branches.

E Dehillerin

18-20 Rue Coquillière 75001. **Map** 12 F1.
Tel 01 42 36 53 13.
www.e-dehillerin.fr

Fleux

39 Rue St-Croix-de-la-Brettonnerie 75004. **Map** 13 C3. **Tel** 01 42 78 27 20.

Lalique

11 Rue Royale 75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 53 05 12 81.
www.lalique.com

Muskhane

3 Rue Pastourelle 75003. **Map** 13 C2.
Tel 09 77 06 53 47.
www.muskhane.com

Pierre Frey

1 & 2 Rue Furstenberg 75006. **Map** 12 E4.
Tel 01 46 33 73 00.
www.pierrefrey.com

Pylones

57 Rue St Louis en l'Île 75004. **Map** 13 B4.
Tel 01 40 51 75 33.
www.pylones.com
 One of several branches.

Sentou

26 Blvd Raspail 75007. **Map** 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 49 00 05.
 29 Rue François Miron 75004. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 78 50 60.
www.sentou.fr

Storie Shop

20 Rue Delambre 75014. **Map** 16 D2.
Tel 01 83 56 01 98.
www.storieshop.com

Yves Delorme

8 Rue Vavin 75006. **Map** 16 D1. **Tel** 01 44 07 23 14.
www.yvesdelorme.com

Books, Magazines and Newspapers

Abbey Bookshop

29 Rue de la Parcheminerie 75005. **Map** 13 A4.
Tel 01 46 33 16 24.

Le Divan

203 Rue de la Convention 75015. **Map** 12 E3.
Tel 01 53 68 90 68.
www.librairie-ledivan.com

L'Emile

136 Ave Emile Zola 75015. **Map** 10 D5.
Tel 01 45 75 16 15.

Galignani

224 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 13 A2. **Tel** 01 42 60 76 07. www.galignani.com

Gibert Joseph

26–34 Blvd St-Michel 75006. **Map** 12 F5.
Tel 01 44 41 88 88.
www.gibertjoseph.com

Hôtel de Bethune-Sully

(See p99).

La Hune

16–18 Rue de l'Abbaye 75006. **Map** 12 E4.
Tel 01 42 01 43 55.
www.la-hune.com

I Love My Blender

36 Rue du Temple 75004. **Map** 13 C2.
Tel 01 42 77 50 32.

San Francisco Book Company

17 Rue M le Prince 75006. **Map** 12 F5.
Tel 01 43 29 15 70.

Shakespeare & Co

37 Rue de la Bûcherie 75005. **Map** 13 A4.
Tel 01 43 25 40 93.
www.shakespeareandcompany.com

WHSmith

248 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 11 C1. **Tel** 01 44 77 88 99. www.whsmith.fr

Flowers

Jacques Semer

56 Rue Caulaincourt 75018. **Map** 2 E5.
Tel 01 42 23 53 04.
www.jacquessemer.com

Monceau Fleurs

104 Rue Monge 75005. **Map** 17 B2.
Tel 01 47 07 17 94.
 One of several branches.
www.monceaufleurs.com

Pascal Mutel

95 Rue de Courcelles 75017. **Map** 4 E2.
Tel 01 47 63 40 78.
www.pascalmutel.com

Sia

3–5 Blvd Malesherbes 75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 42 66 11 73.
www.sia-homefashion.fr

Specialist Shops

Armorial

109 Blvd Haussmann 75008. **Map** 5 B4. **Tel** 01 42 60 20 08. www.armorial.fr

Calligrane

6 Rue du Pont-Louis-Philippe 75004. **Map** 13 B4. **Tel** 01 48 04 09 00.
www.calligrane.fr

A La Civette

157 Rue St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 12 F2. **Tel** 01 42 96 04 99. www.la-civette.fr

Deyrolle

46 Rue du Bac 75007. **Map** 12 D3.
Tel 01 42 22 30 07.
www.deyrolle.com

La Grande Récré

8–12 Rue d'Amsterdam 75009. **Map** 6 D3.
Tel 01 42 93 24 41.
www.lagranderecre.fr
 One of several branches.

Jeux Descartes

52 Rue des Ecoles 75005. **Map** 13 A5.
Tel 01 43 26 79 83.
www.jeux-descartes.fr

La Maison du Miel

24 Rue Vignon 75009. **Map** 6 D5.
Tel 01 47 42 26 70.
www.maisondumiel.fr

Mariage Frères

30 Rue du Bourg-Tibourg 75004. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 72 28 11.
www.mariagefreres.com
 One of several branches.

A L'Olivier

23 Rue de Rivoli 75004. **Map** 13 C3. **Tel** 01 48 04 86 59. www.alolivier.com

Pep's

223 Rue St-Martin 75003. **Map** 8 E4. **Tel** 01 42 78 11 67. www.peps-paris.com

Wolff et Descourts

18 Galerie Vivienne 75002. **Map** 12 F1.
Tel 01 42 61 80 84.

Food and Drink

Paris is as famous for food as it is for fashion. Gastronomic treats include *foie gras*, cold meats from the *charcuterie*, cheese and wine. Certain streets are so overflowing with food shops that you can put together a picnic for 20 in no time: try the Rue Montorgueil (see p331). The Rue Rambuteau, running either side of the Pompidou Centre, has a marvellous row of fishmongers, cheese delicatessens and shops selling prepared foods. (See also Bars, Tearooms and Street Food pp309–11.)

Bread and Cakes

There is a vast range of breads and pastries in France's capital. The *baguette* is often translated as "French bread"; a *bâtard* is similar but thicker, while a *ficelle* is thinner. A *fougasse* is a crusty, flat loaf made from *baguette* dough, often filled with onions, cheese, herbs or spices. Since most French bread contains no fat, it goes stale quickly: the sooner you eat it, the better. The French would never eat day-old bread so be sure to be up in time to make it to the bakery for breakfast!

Crissants can be bought *ordinaire* or *au beurre* – the latter is flakier and more buttery. *Pain au chocolat* is a chocolate-filled pastry eaten for breakfast and *chausson aux pommes* is filled with apples. There are also pear, plum and rhubarb variations. A *pain aux raisins* is a bread-like wheel filled with custard and raisins.

Poilâne sells perhaps the only bread in Paris known by the name of its baker (the late Lionel, brother of Max), and his hearty wholewheat bread is tremendously popular, with freshly baked loaves being jetted around the world to satisfy the cravings of certain film stars. There are always big queues at the weekend and around 4pm when a fresh batch comes out of the oven.

Many think **Comptoir Gana** bakes the best bread in Paris. Thirty different kinds, including ingredients such as walnuts and fruit, are made in old-fashioned ovens.

Maison Kayser, a high-end chain bakery, produces a variety of artisan breads and baguettes

including *pain au céréale* (multi-grain bread) and *pain d'amande* (almond bread), the owner's favourite.

It is very important to remember that every Parisian has a favourite neighbourhood bakery, so when you are buying bread locally, simply choose the shop with the longest queues.

Many of the Jewish delicatessens have the best ryes and the only pumpernickels in town. One of the best known is **Sacha Finkelsztajn**.

Le Moulin de la Vierge uses a wood fire to bake organic breads and rich pound cakes, while **Max Poilâne** in the Montparnasse area offers *pains classiques*, *baguettes*, *fougasses*, cakes and pastries.

Pâtisserie Secco sells a good selection of filled *baguettes*, salads and excellent cakes.

Pierre Hermé is to cakes what Chanel is to fashion, while the macaroons from **Ladurée** (see p311) are legendary. Guy Savoy has entered the *boulangerie* market to much acclaim with his **Goût de Brioche** shop, specializing in the eponymous light sweet roll.

Chocolate

Like all food in France, chocolate is to be savoured. **Dalloyau** makes all types of chocolate and is not too expensive (it's also known for its pâtisserie and cold meats). **Fauchon** is world famous for its luxury food products. Its chocolates are excellent, as is the pâtisserie. **Lenôtre** makes classic truffles and pralines. For something a little different, try the surprising confections made by young

chocolatiers Edwin and Arthur at their two **Edwart** shops. Robert Linxe at **La Maison du Chocolat** is also constantly inventing fresh, rich chocolates with mouthwatering exotic ingredients. **Richart** boasts beautifully presented and hugely expensive chocolates, which are usually coated with dark chocolate or liqueur-filled. **Debauve & Gallais** are best known for their wonderful and delicious glacé chestnut treats (*marron glacés*).

Charcuterie and Foie Gras

Charcuteries often sell cheese, snails, truffles, smoked salmon, caviar and wine as well as cold meats. **Fauchon** has a good grocery, as does the department store **Le Bon Marché** (see p323). **Hédiard** is a luxury shop similar to Fauchon, and **Maison de la Truffe** sells *foie gras* and cured salami sausages as well as truffles. For Beluga caviar, Georgian tea and Russian vodka, go to **Boutique Petrossian**.

Award-winning **Gilles Verot** is known for his *charcuterie*, which is also available in London and New York.

Maison Pou is a sparkingly clean and popular shop selling *pâté en croute* (pâté baked in pastry), *boudins* (black and white puddings), Lyonnais sausages, ham and *foie gras*. Just off the Champs-Élysées, **Vignon** has superb *foie gras* and Lyonnais sausages as well as popular prepared foods.

Together with truffles and caviar, *foie gras* is the ultimate in gourmet food, from cheaper *paté de foie gras* to the more expensive whole liver itself. Though most specialist food shops sell *foie gras*, you can be sure of quality at **Comtesse du Barry**, which has six outlets in Paris. **Divay** is relatively inexpensive and will ship overseas. **Comptoir de la Gastronomie** has a range of excellent *foie gras*.

Cheese

Although Camembert is undoubtedly a favourite with Parisians, good Paris cheese shops offer an overwhelming choice, easily running into the hundreds.

A friendly *fromager* will help you choose. **Marie-Anne Cantin** is one of the leading figures in the fight to protect traditional production methods, and her fine cheeses are available at the shop that she inherited from her father. Some say that **Alléosse** is the best cheese delicatessen in Paris. It is an Aladdin's cave of cheeses made according to traditional methods and matured in the shop's own cellars. **Fromagerie Quatrehomme** sells farm-made cheeses, many of which are in danger of becoming extinct; these include a rare and delicious truffle Brie (when in season). **Le Jardin Fromager** is one of the best shops in Paris for all types of cheese – the *chèvre* (goat's cheese) is particularly good, and outside on the pavement, the daily specials are offered at remarkably reasonable prices. **Laurent Dubois**, a cheesemaker on the Boulevard St-Germain, is known for his speciality, marinated goat cheese. **Androuet** is a Parisian institution with several branches across the city. Try a pungent Munster or a really ripe Brie. A charming cheese shop on the bustling Rue Montorgeuil market street, **La Fermette**, offers a dazzling array of dairy products, which the helpful and friendly staff will happily vacuum-pack for the journey home. This is imperative when bringing cheese through customs, so don't forget to ask your *fromager* to wrap it for you. Well-heeled locals queue in the street to buy oozing *livarot* and sharp *chèvre* from **La Fromagerie d'Auteuil**.

Wine

The chain store which has practically cornered the everyday tipping market is **Nicolas** – there's a branch in every

neighbourhood with a range of wines to suit all pockets. As a rule, the salespeople are knowledgeable and helpful. Try the charming **Legrand Filles et Fils** for a carefully chosen selection. **Caves Taillevent** on the Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré is worth a sightseeing tour. It is an enormous, overwhelming cellar with some of the most expensive wines. **Cave Péret** on the Rue Daguerre has a vast selection of wines and can offer personal advice. The beautiful **Ryst-Dupeyron**, in the St-Germain quarter, displays whiskies, wines, ports and Monsieur Ryst's own Armagnac. He will even personalize a bottle for that special occasion.

Other great wine stores include **La Cave des Papilles**, one of the best suppliers of organic wines in the capital. The staff in **Les Caves Augé** are also very knowledgeable and friendly.

Champagne

Fabulous fizz can be found at most wine stores, but some know their bubbles better than others. The **Nicolas** chain, mentioned above, frequently has great offers on well-known brands, so this is a good place to come and stock up on your favourite famous tippie. **La Cave de la Villette**, on Rue Eugène Jumin, is a friendly and well-stocked wine shop with charming staff to help you with your selection. The **De Verre en Vers**, on the Rue d'Auteuil, is a good place to go for hard-to-find vintages. The *sommelier* here is very knowledgeable and able to provide excellent alternative advice if your preferred brand is out of stock. **Legrand Filles et Fils**, on the Rue de la Banque, is one of the few shops in Paris to stock Salon, a rare high-end champagne. They also sell champagne by Jacques Selosse which is little-known but well-loved by champagne connoisseurs. **Les Caves du Panthéon**, on the Rue St-Jacques, is a small but lovely wine shop which has a

particularly interesting selection of champagnes. **Le Repaire de Bacchus** is a Parisian chain renowned for the quality of its wines, including champagnes, and its knowledgeable staff. The climate-controlled section of **Hédiard** at Place de la Madeleine is a good place to find rare, fine sparkling wines. The upscale **Cave de la Grande Epicerie** has a fine selection of champagnes. A stroll along the Boulevard St-Germain can be enhanced with a visit to **La Maison des Millésimes**, a wonderful store carrying excellent vintages of household-name champagnes.

Oysters

The ultimate aphrodisiac for some, a slippery sea creature for others, there is no doubt that the once humble oyster can cause heated debate. In Paris, the argument tends to be over the best place to purchase the gourmet mollusc, with every seafood fan worth his platter claiming a favourite spot. It is, of course, important to get it right. A deciding factor for some is the grace with which your fishmonger will agree to open them for you. In general, a polite request will be honoured, although sometimes you may have to wait a while before being presented with a platter perfect for a picnic. The fishmonger on the Rue Cler market street, **La Saublaie Poissonnerie**, has an excellent reputation, as does the **Poissonnerie du Dôme** in the city's 14th arrondissement. Over in the traditionally rough-and-ready area around the Rue Oberkampf, you can find excellent oysters at the **Poissonnerie Lacroix**. If you prefer to eat your oysters on the spot, then head to an *huitrière* (oyster bar) such as **L'Ecume St-Honoré** near chic Rue St-Honoré, where you can enjoy your oysters and a wide range of other shellfish straight away at the few tables tucked into the corner of the store.

DIRECTORY

Bread and Cakes**Comptoir Gana**

226 Rue des Pyrénées
75020. **Tel** 01 43 58 42 62.

Goût de Brioche

54 Rue Mazarine 75006.
Map 12 F4.
Tel 01 40 46 91 67.

Maison Kayser

8 & 14 Rue Monge 75005.
Map 13 B5.
Tel 01 44 07 01 42.
w maison-kayser.com

Max Poilâne

87 Rue Brancion 75015.
Tel 01 48 28 45 90.

Le Moulin de la Vierge

105 Rue Vercingétorix
75014. **Map** 15 A4.
Tel 01 45 43 09 84.

Pâtisserie Secco

75 Blvd de Grenelle 75007.
Map 10 D5.
Tel 01 45 67 17 40.

Pierre Hermé

72 Rue Bonaparte 75006.
Map 12 E4.
Tel 01 43 54 47 77.

Poilâne

8 Rue du Cherche-Midi
75006. **Map** 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 42 59.

Sacha Finkelsztajn

27 Rue des Rosiers 75004.
Map 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 72 78 91.

Chocolate**Dalloyau**

101 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008. **Map** 5 B5.
Tel 01 42 99 90 82.

Debaube & Gallais

30 Rue des Sts-Pères
75007. **Map** 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 54 67
One of two branches.

Edwart

244 Rue de Rivoli 75001.
Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 49 27 03 55
17 Rue Vieille du Temple
75004. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 76 48 92.

Fauchon

Pl de la Madeleine 75008.
Map 5 C5. **Tel** 01 70 39 38
00/02. **w** fauchon.com

Lenôtre

36 Ave de la Motte
Picquet 75007. **Map** 10 F4.
Tel 01 45 55 71 25.
w lenotre.com
One of several branches.

**La Maison du
Chocolat**

225 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008. **Map** 4 E3.
Tel 01 42 27 39 44.

Richart

258 Blvd St-Germain
75007. **Map** 11 C2.
Tel 01 45 55 66 00.

**Charcuterie
and Foie Gras****Boutique Petrossian**

18 Blvd La Tour-Maubourg
75007. **Map** 11 A2.
Tel 01 44 11 32 22.

**Comptoir de la
Gastronomie**

34 Rue Montmartre
75001. **Map** 13 A1.
Tel 01 42 33 31 32.

Comtesse du Barry

1 Rue de Sèvres 75006.
Map 12 D4. **Tel** 01 45 48
32 04. **w** comtesse
dubarry.com
One of several branches.

Divay

4 Rue Bayen 75017. **Map**
4 D2. **Tel** 01 43 80 16 97.

Fauchon

(See *Chocolate*).

Gilles Verot

7 Rue Lecourbe 75015.
Tel 01 47 34 01 03.
w verot-charcuterie.fr

Hédiard

21 Pl de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 43 12 88 88.

Maison Pou

16 Ave des Ternes
75017. **Map** 4 D3.
Tel 01 43 80 19 24.

Maison de la Truffe

19 Pl de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 42 65 53 22.

Vignon

13 Rue Clément Marot
75008. **Map** 4 F5.
Tel 01 47 20 10 01.

Cheese**Alléosse**

13 Rue Poncelet 75017.
Map 4 E3.
Tel 01 46 22 50 45.

Androuet

134 Rue Mouffetard
75005. **Map** 17 B1.
Tel 01 45 87 85 05.
w androuet.com

La Fermette

86 Rue Montorgeuil
75002. **Map** 13 A1.
Tel 01 42 36 70 96.

**La Fromagerie
d'Auteuil**

58 Rue d'Auteuil 75016.
Tel 01 45 25 07 10.

**Fromagerie
Quatrehomme**

62 Rue de Sèvres 75007.
Map 11 C5.
Tel 01 47 34 33 45.

Le Jardin Fromager

53 Rue Oberkampf
75011. **Map** 14 E1.
Tel 01 48 05 19 96.

Laurent Dubois

47 ter Blvd St-Germain
75005. **Map** 13 A5.
Tel 01 43 54 50 93.

Marie-Anne Cantin

12 Rue du Champ-de-
Mars 75007. **Map** 10 F3.
Tel 01 45 50 43 94.

Wine**Les Caves Augé**

116 Blvd Haussmann
75008. **Map** 5 C4.
Tel 01 45 22 16 97.

La Cave des Papilles

35 Rue Daguerre 75014.
Map 16 D4.
Tel 01 43 20 05 74.

Cave Péret

6 Rue Daguerre 75014.
Map 16 D4.
Tel 01 43 22 57 05.

Caves Taillevent

228 Rue du Faubourg-
St-Honoré 75008. **Map** 4
F3. **Tel** 01 45 61 14 09.

Legrand Filles et Fils

1 Rue de la Banque
75002. **Map** 12 F1.
Tel 01 42 60 07 12.

Nicolas

35 Blvd Malesherbes
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 42 65 00 85.

Ryst-Dupeyron

79 Rue du Bac 75007.
Map 12 D3.
Tel 01 45 48 80 93.

Champagne**Cave de la Grande
Epicerie**

38 Rue de Sèvres 75007.
Map 11 C5.
Tel 01 44 39 81 00.

La Cave de la Villette

21 Rue Eugène Jumin
75019. **Tel** 09 86 28 00 11.

**Les Caves du
Panthéon**

174 Rue St-Jacques
75005. **Map** 13 A5.
Tel 01 46 33 90 35.

De Verre en Vers

1 Rue de Joseph de
Maistre 75018.
Tel 01 46 06 80 84.

Hédiard

21 Pl de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 43 12 88 88.

**La Maison des
Millésimes**

137 Blvd St-Germain
75006. **Map** 12 F4.
Tel 01 40 46 80 01.

Le Repaire de Bacchus

112 Rue de Mouffetard
75005. **Map** 17 B2.
Tel 01 72 63 68 59.
One of several branches.

Oysters**L'Ecume St-Honoré**

6 Rue du Marché St-
Honoré 75001. **Map** 12
D1. **Tel** 01 42 61 93 87.

Poissonnerie du Dôme

4 Rue Delambre 75014.
Map 16 D2.
Tel 01 43 35 23 95.

Poissonnerie Lacroix

44 Rue Oberkampf 75011.
Map 14 E1.
Tel 01 47 00 93 13.

La Sablaise

28 Rue Cler 75007. **Map**
10 F3. **Tel** 01 45 51 61 78.

Art and Antiques

In Paris, you can buy art and antiques either from shops and galleries with established reputations, or from flea markets and *avant-garde* galleries. Many of the prestigious antiques shops and galleries are located around the Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré and are worth a visit even if you can't afford to buy. On the Left Bank is Le Carré Rive Gauche, an organization of 30 antiques dealers. *Objets d'art* over 50 years old, worth more than a given amount (values vary for all categories of art object), will require a *Certificat pour un bien culturel* to be exported anywhere in the world (provided by the vendor), plus a *licence d'exportation* for non-EU countries. Seek professional advice from the large antiques shops.

Exporting

The Ministry of Culture designates *objets d'art*. Export licences are available from the **Comité National des Conseillers du Commerce Extérieur de la France**. The **Centre des Renseignements des Douanes** has a booklet, *Bulletin Officiel des Douanes*, with all the details.

Modern Crafts and Furniture

One of the best places for furniture and *objets d'art* is **Sentou** (see pp322 and 324), where you can find objects and textiles, as well as furniture by contemporary designers. Another essential venue is the showroom of the Italian designer **Giulio Cappellini**. **Le Viaduc des Arts** (see pp274–5) is a railway viaduct, each arch of which has been transformed into a shop front and workshop space. It's a great place for contemporary metalwork, tapestry, sculpture, ceramics and much more.

Antiques and Objets d'Art

If you wish to buy antiques, you might like to stroll around the areas that boast many galleries – in Le Carré Rive Gauche around Quai Malaquais, try **L'Arc en Seine** and **Anne-Sophie Duval** for Art Nouveau and Art Deco. Rue Jacob is still one of the best places to seek beautiful objects, antique or modern.

Close to the Louvre, the **Louvre des Antiquaires** (see

p130) sells expensive, quality furniture. On Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré, you will find **Didier Aaron**, expert on furniture from the 17th and 18th centuries. **Village St-Paul**, between the Quai des Célestins, the Rue St-Paul and the Rue Charlemagne, is the most charming group of antiques shops and is also open on Sundays.

Philippe de Beauvais focuses on antique lighting fixtures, especially chandeliers. **Le**

Village Suisse in the south of the city also groups many art and antiques dealers. Located in Le Village Suisse, **Ghislaine Chaplier** carries an eclectic inventory of small antiques and rare glass objects.

Reproductions, Posters and Prints

A beautiful, contemporary art gallery called **Artcurial** on the Rond Point des Champs-Élysées has one of the best selections of international art periodicals, books and prints. On Rue St-Sulpice, **J C Martinez** is a popular shop for sketches, reproductions, prints and old engravings. The museum bookshops, especially those in the Palais de Tokyo (see p205), Louvre (see p123), Musée d'Orsay (see p147) and Pompidou Centre (see p111) are good places to buy art books, posters and postcards.

Galerie Documents on the Rue de Seine sells original antique posters. Or leaf through the second-hand book stalls along the banks of the Seine.

Art Galleries

Established art galleries are located on or around the Avenue Montaigne.

Artcurial Gallery, located on the ground floor of the Hôtel Dassault, holds regular exhibitions and specializes in limited editions of contemporary sculpture, photography, prints and multiples. **Galerie Lelong** is devoted to contemporary artists. The **Fondation Cartier** space is far from the crowds, in the 14th arrondissement. The garden surrounding the glass building adds an extra dimension to the gallery's mix of contemporary sculpture, urban art and performing arts.

On the Left Bank, **Galerie Maeght** has a tremendous stock of paintings at prices to suit most budgets; it also publishes fine art books. **Galerie 1900–2000** specializes in works by Surrealist and Dada artists, and **Galerie Jeanne Bucher** represents post-war Abstraction with artists like Nicolas de Staël and Vieira da Silva. **Dina Vierny** is a bastion of Modernism, founded by sculptor Aristide Maillol's famous model of the same name. Rue Louise Weiss, in the east of Paris, is home to the **Air de Paris** gallery.

In the Marais, try **Galerie Daniel Templon** – specializing in American art, **Galerie Sit Down**, **Galerie Bernard Jordan** and **Galerie du Jour Agnès B**. In the same area, **Galerie Florence Loewy** is a fashionable place to buy catalogues on new artists, if not their actual works.

Auctions and Auction Houses

The great Paris auction centre, in operation since 1858, is **Drouot** (see p220). Bidding can be intimidating since most of it is done by dealers. Beware of the auctioneer's high-speed patter. *La Gazette de l'Hôtel Drouot* tells you what auctions are coming up.

Drouot has its own auction catalogue as well. The house only accepts cash and French cheques, but there is an exchange desk on site. A 10–15 per cent commission to the house is charged, so bear this in mind and add it on to any price you hear. You may view from 11am to 6pm on the day before the sale, and from 11am to noon on the morning of the sale. Items

considered not good enough for the main house are sold at Drouot Montmartre. Here, auctions take place from 9am to noon and viewing is just five minutes before the sales begin. Exhibits and events are held at their **12-Drouot** space.

The **Crédit Municipal** holds around 12 auctions a month, and almost all the items on sale are small objects and furs offloaded by rich Parisians. The


rules follow those at Drouot. Information can also be found in *La Gazette de L'Hôtel Drouot*.

Service des Domaines sells all sorts of odds and ends, and here you can still find bargains. Many of the wares come from bailiffs and from Customs and Excise (see p358) confiscations. Viewing is from 10am to 11.30am on the day of the sale in St-Maurice, southeast of the city.


DIRECTORY

Exporting

Centre des Renseignements des Douanes


Tel 08 11 20 44 44.
 douane.gouv.fr

Comité National des Conseillers du Commerce Extérieur de la France

22 Ave Franklin Roosevelt
 75008. **Map** 5 A4.
 Tel 01 53 83 92 92.
 cncccef.org

Modern Crafts and Furniture

Giulio Cappellini

242 Bis Blvd St-Germain
 75007. **Map** 12 D3.
 Tel 01 42 84 03 78.
 cappellini.it

Sentou

26 Blvd Raspail 75007.
Map 12 D4.
 Tel 01 45 49 00 05.
 29 Rue François Miron
 75004. **Map** 13 C3.
 Tel 01 42 78 50 60.

Le Viaduc des Arts

1–129 Ave Daumesnil
 75012. **Map** 14 F5.
 Tel 01 71 18 75 68.
 This comprises a series of shops on the Avenue.


Antiques and Objets d'Art

Anne-Sophie Duval
 5 Quai Malaquais 75006.
Map 12 E3.
 Tel 01 43 54 51 16.
 annesophie duval.com

L'Arc en Seine

31 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E3.
 Tel 01 43 29 11 02.

Didier Aaron

152 Blvd Haussmann
 75008. **Map** 5 B4.
 Tel 01 47 42 47 34.
 didieraaron.com

Ghislaine Chaplier

Le Village Suisse, Gallery
 No 65 Pl de Zurich,
 10 Ave de Champaubert
 75015. **Map** 10 E5.
 Tel 01 45 67 30 55
 or 06 80 23 02 10.

Louvre des Antiquaires

2 Pl du Palais-Royal 75001.
Map 12 F2.
 Tel 01 42 97 27 27.

Philippe de Beauvais

43–45 Ave Bosquet
 75007. **Map** 10 F3.
 Tel 01 47 63 20 72.

Village St-Paul

Between the Quai des Célestins, the Rue St-Paul and the Rue Charlemagne
 75004. **Map** 13 C4.

Le Village Suisse

54 Ave de la Motte-Picquet and 78 Ave de Suffren 75015. **Map** 10 E4.
 Tel 01 73 79 15 41.
 levillagesuisseparis.com

Reproductions, Posters & Prints

Artcurial Gallery

(See *Art Galleries*).

Galerie Documents

53 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E4.
 Tel 01 43 54 50 68.

J C Martinez

21 Rue St-Sulpice 75006.
Map 12 E4.
 Tel 01 43 26 34 53.

Art Galleries

Air de Paris

32 Rue Louise Weiss
 75013. **Map** 18 E4.
 Tel 01 44 23 02 77.

Artcurial Gallery

7 Rond Point des Champs-Élysées 75008.
Map 5 A5.
 Tel 01 42 99 20 20.

Dina Vierny

36 Rue Jacob 75006. **Map** 12 E3. **Tel** 01 42 60 23 18.

Fondation Cartier

261 Blvd Raspail 75014.
Map 16 E3.
 Tel 01 42 18 56 50.

Galerie 1900–2000

8 Rue Bonaparte 75006.
Map 12 E3.
 Tel 01 43 25 84 20.

Galerie Bernard Jordan

77 Rue Charlot 75003.
Map 14 D1. **Tel** 01 42 77 19 61.

Galerie Daniel Templon

30 Rue Beaubourg 75003.
Map 13 B1.
 Tel 01 42 72 14 10.

Galerie Florence Loewy

9 Rue de Thorigny 75003.
Map 14 D2.
 Tel 01 44 78 98 45.

Galerie Jeanne Bucher

53 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E4.
 Tel 01 42 72 60 42.

Galerie du Jour

Agnès B
 44 Rue Quincampoix
 75004.

Map 13 B2.
Tel 01 44 54 55 90.

Galerie Lelong

13 Rue de Téhéran
 75008.
Map 5 A3.
Tel 01 45 63 13 19.

Galerie Maeght

42 Rue du Bac 75007.
Map 12 D3.
Tel 01 45 48 45 15.

Galerie Sit Down

4 Rue Sainte-Anastase
 75003.
Map 14 D2.
Tel 01 42 78 08 07

Auction Houses

12-Drouot

12 Rue Drouot 75009.
Map 6 F4.
Tel 01 48 00 20 00.
 drouot.fr

Crédit Municipal

55 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois 75004.
Map 13 C3.
Tel 01 44 61 64 00/65 00.
 creditmunicipal.fr

Drouot

9 Rue Drouot 75009.
Map 6 F4.
Tel 01 48 00 20 20.
 Montmartre:
 64 Rue Doudeauville
 75018.

Tel 01 48 00 20 99.

Service des Domaines

Tel 01 45 11 62 62.

Markets

For eye-catching displays of wonderful food and a lively atmosphere, there is no better place to shop than a Paris market. There are large covered food markets; markets where stalls change regularly; and permanent street markets with a mixture of shops and stalls which are open on a daily basis. Each has its own personality reflecting the area in which it is located. A list of some of the more famous markets, with approximate opening times, follows. For a complete list of markets, contact the Paris Office du Tourisme (*see p359*). And while you're enjoying browsing round the stalls, remember to keep an eye on your purse. Bargaining is not automatic, but you might be able to negotiate near closing time.

Fruit and Vegetable Markets

The French treat food with the kind of reverence usually reserved for religion. Many still shop on a daily basis to be sure of buying the freshest produce possible, so food markets tend to be busy. The majority of fruit and vegetable markets are open from around 8am to 1pm and from 4pm to 7pm Tuesday to Saturday, and from 9am to 1pm Sunday.

Buy produce loose rather than in boxes, but keep a close eye on what the stallholder puts in your bag. Most outdoor stalls prefer to serve you rather than allow you to handle the produce yourself, but don't be afraid to point to the individual fruit and vegetables of your choice. Your connoisseurship will be respected. A little language is useful for specifying *pas trop mur* (not too ripe), or *pour manger ce soir* (to be eaten tonight). If you go to the same market every day, you'll become familiar to the stall holders and will be less likely to be fobbed off with the occasional "reject" fruit or vegetable. You will also get to know the stalls worth buying from and the produce worth buying. Seasonal fruit and vegetables are, of course, usually a good buy, tending to be fresher and cheaper than at other times of the year. Finally, it is best to shop at markets early in the day when the food is freshest and the queues are shortest.

Flea Markets

It's often said that you can no longer find bargains at the Paris flea markets. Though this may be true, it's still worth going to one for the sheer fun of browsing. And bear in mind that the price quoted is not the one that you are expected to pay – it is generally assumed that you will bargain. Most flea markets are located on the city's boundaries. Whether you pick up any real bargains has as much to do with luck as with judgement, and may depend on whether the seller knows the true value of their goods. The biggest, busiest and most famous market, incorporating several smaller specialist ones, is the *Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen*. Be sure to keep your eye on your wallet, as pickpockets frequent these markets.

Specialist Markets

Try the *Marché aux Fleurs Madeleine*, the *Marché aux Fleurs Reine Elizabeth II* (*see p87*) or the *Marché aux Fleurs Ternes* in the Champs-Élysées district for fresh flowers. On the Ile de la Cité on Sundays, the *Marché aux Oiseaux* bird market replaces the flower market. Stamp collectors will enjoy the permanent *Marché aux Timbres*, where you can also buy old postcards. In Montmartre, the large *Marché St-Pierre*, spread over six floors, is famous for inexpensive fabrics and is patronized by professional designers and dressmakers.

Marché d'Aligre

(*See p237*)

Built in 1779, this lively covered market is one of the cheapest in the city. Here, traders hawk ingredients such as North African olives, groundnuts and hot peppers and there are even a few halal butchers. The noise reaches a crescendo at weekends when the cries of the market boys mingle with those of militants of all political persuasions as the latter petition and protest in the Place d'Aligre. The stalls on the square sell mostly second-hand clothes and bric-à-brac. This is a trendy, Bohemian area of town with few tourists and many Parisians.

Rue Cler

(*See p192*)

This high-class, pedestrianized food market is patronized mainly by the politicians and captains of industry who live and work in the vicinity, so it's good for people-spotting! The produce is excellent – there's a Breton delicatessen and some good *fromageries*.

Marché des Enfants Rouges

39 Rue de Bretagne 75003. **Map 14 D2.**

M Temple, Filles-du-Calvaire.

Open 8.30am–1pm & 4–7.30pm Tue–Sat (to 8pm Fri, Sat); 8.30am–2pm Sun.

This long-established, charming fruit and vegetable market on the Rue de Bretagne is part covered, part outdoors and dates from 1620. The produce is famous for its freshness, and there are cheap eateries too. On Sunday mornings, there are sometimes street performers and accordianists.

Marché aux Fleurs Madeleine

Pl de la Madeleine 75008.

Map 5 C5. **M** Madeleine.

Open 8am–7.30pm Mon–Sat.

Marché aux Fleurs Ternes

Pl des Ternes 75017. **Map 4 E3.**

M Ternes. **Open** 8am–7.30pm Tue–Sun.

Marché St-Pierre

Pl St-Pierre 75018. **Map 6 F1.**

M Anvers. **Open** 10am–6.30pm Mon–Fri, 10am–7pm Sat.

Marché aux Timbres

Ave Marigny 75008. **Map 5 B5.**

M Champs-Élysées–Clemenceau. **Open** 9am–7pm Thu, Sat, Sun & public hols.

Marché Joinville

Corner of Rue Jomard and Rue de Joinville 75019. **M** Crimée. **Open** 7am–2.30pm Thu & Sun.

This lively canalside market is known for its cheap fruit and vegetables. It is situated on the Canal d'Ourcq, near the Parc de la Villette, and is always teeming with shoppers.

Marché St-Germain

4–6 Rue Lobineau 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **M** Mabillon. **Open** 8am–1pm & 4–8pm Tue–Fri; 8.30am–1.30pm & 3.30–8pm Sat; 8am–1.30pm Sun.

St-Germain is one of the few covered markets left in Paris and has been enhanced by renovation. The smart arcade surrounding it is home to some glossy foreign names – an Apple store, Marks & Spencer – and the market fare is cosmopolitan too, with Italian, Mexican, Greek and Asian offerings alongside the top-notch French produce.

Rue de Lévis

75017. **Map** 5 B2. **M** Villiers. **Open** 10am–7.30pm Tue–Sat, 10am–1pm Sun. Rue de Lévis is a bustling, popular food market near the Parc Monceau with a number of good pâtisseries, an excellent cheese delicatessen and a *charcuterie* known for its savoury pies. The part of the street that leads to Rue Legendre sells haberdashery and fabrics. The shops on this pedestrianized street also have stalls outside selling their wares.

Rue Montorgueil

75001 & 75002. **Map** 13 A1. **M** Les Halles. **Open** 10am–6pm Mon–Sat, am only Sun (subject to change). The Rue Montorgueil is what remains of the old Les Halles market. The street has been repaved and restored to its former glory. Here, you can buy exotic produce like green bananas and yams from the market gardeners' stalls, and sample delicious offerings from the delicatessens or from the Stohrer pastry shop.

Rue Mouffetard

(See p168.)

Rue Mouffetard is one of the oldest market streets in Paris. Although it has become touristy and somewhat overpriced, it's still a charming winding street full of quality food products and street musicians. There is also a lively African market down the nearby side street of Rue Daubenton, and a number of fashion boutiques and bars in the area.

Rue Poncelet

75017. **Map** 4 E3. **M** Ternes. **Open** 8am–1pm & 3–7.30pm Tue–Sat, 8am–1pm Sun.

The Rue Poncelet food market is situated away from the main tourist areas of Paris but is worth visiting for its authentic French atmosphere. Choose from the many bakeries, pâtisseries and *charcuteries* or enjoy authentic Auvergne specialities from Aux Fermes d'Auvergnes.

Marché aux Puces de la Porte de Vanves

Ave Georges-Lafenestre & Ave Marc-Sangnier 75014. **M** Porte-de-Vanves. **Open** 7am–2pm Sat & Sun.

Porte de Vanves is a small market selling good-quality bric-à-brac and junk as well as some second-hand furniture. It's best to get to the market early on Saturday morning for the best choice of wares. Artists exhibit nearby in the Place des Artistes.

Marché Président-Wilson

Situated in Ave du Président-Wilson, between Pl d'Éna & Rue Debrousse 75016. **Map** 10 D1. **M** Alma-Marceau. **Open** 7am–2.30pm Wed, 7am–3pm Sat.

This very chic food market on Avenue Président-Wilson is close to the Musée d'Art Moderne and the Palais Galliera fashion museum. It has become important because there are no other food shops nearby. It is best for meat.

Marché aux Puces de Montreuil

Porte de Montreuil, 93 Montreuil 75020. **M** Mairie de Montreuil. **Open** 7am–7.30pm Mon, Sat & Sun.

Go early to the Porte de Montreuil flea market, where you'll have a better chance of picking up a bargain. The substantial second-hand clothes section attracts many young people. There's also a wide variety of items including used bicycles, bric-à-brac and an exotic spices stand.

Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen

(See pp248–9.)

This is the best known, the most crowded and the most expensive of all the flea markets, situated on the northern outskirts of the city. Here, you'll find a range of markets, locals dealing from their car boots and a number of extremely large buildings

packed with stalls. Some of them are very upmarket, others sell junk. The flea market is a 10–15-minute walk from Clignancourt Metro – don't be put off by the somewhat sleazy Marché Malik which you have to pass through on your way from the Metro. A *Guide des Puces* (guide to the flea markets) can be obtained from the information kiosk in the Marché Biron on the Rue des Rosiers. The more exclusive markets will take credit cards and arrange for goods to be shipped home. New stock arrives on Friday, the day when professionals come from all over the world to sweep up the best buys.

Among the markets here, the Marché Jules Vallès is good for turn-of-the-19th-century *objets d'art*. Marché Paul-Bert is more expensive, but charming. Items on sale include furniture, books and prints. Both markets deal in second-hand goods rather than antiques.

In a different league, Marché Biron sells elegant, expensive antique furniture of very high quality. Marché Vernaïson is the oldest and biggest market, good for collectables such as jewellery as well as lamps and clothes. No information about the Marché aux Puces is complete without mentioning Chez Louise in the Vernaïson market. This café is always full of locals enjoying the home cooking and the well-intentioned renditions of Edith Piaf songs. Marché Cambô is a fairly small market with beautifully displayed antique furniture. Marché Serpette is popular with the dealers; everything sold here is in mint condition.

Marché Raspail

Situated on Blvd Raspail between Rue du Cherche-Midi & Rue de Rennes 75006. **Map** 12 D5.

M Rennes. **Open** 7am–2.30pm Tue, Fri, 9am–2pm Sun.

The Raspail market sells typical French groceries as well as Portuguese produce on Tuesdays and Fridays. But Sunday is the day for which it's famous, when health-conscious Parisians turn up in droves for the organically grown produce. Marché Raspail is not a cheap market, but it is very good.

Rue de Seine and Rue de Buci

75006. **Map** 12 E4. **M** Odéon. **Open** 8am–1pm & 4–7pm Tue–Sat, 9am–1pm Sun.

The stalls here are expensive and crowded but sell quality fruit and vegetables. There are also a large florist's and two excellent pâtisseries.

ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS

Whether you prefer classical drama or cabaret, showgirls or ballet, opera or jazz, cinema or dancing the night away, Paris has it all. Free entertainment is aplenty as well, from the street performers outside the Pompidou Centre to musicians busking in the Metro. Parisians themselves enjoy strolling along the boulevards or sitting at a pavement café, and nursing a drink. Of course, for the ultimate

"oh-la-la!" experience, showgirls await you at celebrated cabarets while bright young things pose in nightclubs. For fans of spectator sports, there is tennis, the Tour de France, horse racing, football or rugby. Recreation centres and gyms cater to the more active, while the municipal swimming pools delight waterbabies. You can also catch a game of *boules* (or *pétanque*) in Paris's squares and parks.

Practical Information

For the visitor in Paris, there is no shortage of information about what's on offer.

The **Office du Tourisme**, near the Tuileries and Opéra, is the city's main tourism distribution point for leaflets and schedules of events. It has a recorded information telephone service giving details of free concerts and exhibitions along with information on transport to the venues. Its website is also extremely useful. Your hotel reception desk or concierge should also be able to help you with any such information. They usually keep a wide range of brochures and leaflets for guests, and will generally be more than happy to make reservations for you.

Booking Tickets

Depending on the event, tickets can be bought at the door, but for blockbuster concerts it is necessary to book well in advance. For most

major events, including some classical music concerts and museum shows, tickets can be purchased online or at

FNAC or **Carrefour** shops. For popular events book well ahead, Parisians can be very quick off the mark for hot tickets. However, for theatre, opera and dance performances, you can often buy

inexpensive tickets at the last minute. If the tickets are marked *sans visibilité*, you will be able to see the stage only

partially, or perhaps not at all. Often, obliging ushers will put you in a better seat, depending on availability, but don't forget to tip.

Theatre box offices are open daily from approximately 11am until 7pm. Most box offices accept credit card bookings made by phone or in person, but you may have to arrive early to pick up your tickets if you booked by telephone, as they may be sold to someone else at the last minute. If you are really keen and can't get hold of tickets, you can always turn up at the box office just before the performance in case there are unclaimed or returned tickets.

Listings Magazines

Paris has several good listings magazines. Among them are *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles*. They are published every Wednesday. *Le Figaro* has a good listings section on Wednesdays. *Télerama*, France's leading culture and listings weekly, has a Paris supplement called *Sortir*. For English listings, see the webzine *Paris Voice* at www.parisvoice.com.

Ticket Touts

If you must have a ticket to a sold-out performance, do as the French do: stand at the entrance with a sign that says *cherche une place* (or *deux*, etc). Many people have an extra ticket to sell. Often the people selling the extra tickets are doing so because



Ballerina of the Ballet de l'Opéra



Concert at the Opéra National de Paris Garnier (see p340)



The Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe, a major theatre venue sometimes staging plays in English

a person in their party cannot come and they will simply sell the ticket on at face value. It is fine to buy these tickets, but do watch out for touts and be sure you don't buy a counterfeit or overpriced ticket.

Cut-Price Tickets

Half-price tickets to current plays are sold on the day of performance at **Kiosque Théâtre**. Credit cards are not accepted and a small commission is charged per ticket. There is a booth on the Place de la Madeleine (see p218), on the Parvis de la Gare Montparnasse and on Place des Ternes. All are open from 12.30 until 8pm on Tuesday to Saturday and from 12.30 until 4pm on Sunday. The *kiosque* is a Parisian institution and often has tickets for the season's top shows.

Check the listings magazines for free concerts in parks and churches in summer.

Disabled Visitors' Facilities

Where facilities do exist, they are very good. Many venues have wheelchair space, but always phone in advance

to make sure or look on en.parisinfo.com, which has a full list of theatres, cinemas and other venues that are accessible. As far as public transport is concerned, most of the Metro, due to its long stairways and age, is not accessible to wheelchairs. However, the newer line 14, which runs from Olympiades to Gare Saint-Lazare and serves many prime sights such as the Opéra National de Paris Garnier, offers full accessibility to wheelchairs. All bus lines are equipped with ramps to make them wheelchair-accessible, but a few bus stops are not yet fully equipped: check with Infomobi (see p360) to find out which these are.



Pétanque players



The Grand Rex cinema (see p346)

DIRECTORY

Carrefour

Tel 01 4157 3223.

www.spectacles.carrefour.fr

FNAC

Forum des Halles, 1 Rue Pierre-Lescot 75001.

Map 13 A2.

Tel 0825 020 020.

26 Ave des Ternes 75017.

Map 4 D3.

Tel 0825 020 020.

Kiosque Théâtre

Pl de la Madeleine/opposite Montparnasse station/
Place des Ternes.

www.kiosquetheatre.com

Office du Tourisme

25 Rue des Pyramides 75001.

Map 12 E1.

www.parisinfo.com

Theatre

From the grandeur of the Comédie Française to slapstick farce and avant-garde drama, theatre is flourishing in Paris and the suburbs – the training ground for the best young actors and directors. The city also has a long tradition of playing host to visiting companies, and it attracts many foreign productions, often in the original languages.

There are theatres scattered throughout the city and the theatre season runs from September to July; national theatres close during August but many commercial ones stay open. For complete listings of what's on read *Pariscope* or *L'Officiel des Spectacles* (see p332).

National Theatres

Founded in 1680 by royal decree, the **Comédie Française** (see p130), with its strict conventions regarding the style of acting and interpretation, is the bastion of French theatre. Its aim is to keep classical drama in the public eye and also to perform works by the best modern playwrights.

Inextricably linked in the national consciousness to Molière, the Comédie Française is the oldest national theatre in the world and one of the few institutions of France's *ancien régime* to have survived the Revolution. It settled into its present home after players occupied the Palais-Royal during the Revolution. The traditionally styled red velvet auditorium has a vast stage equipped with the latest technology.

The majority of the repertoire is classical, dominated by Corneille, Racine and Molière, followed by second strings Marivaux, Alfred de Musset and Victor Hugo. The company also performs modern plays by French and foreign playwrights.

The **Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe**, also known as the Théâtre National de l'Odéon (see p142), was at one time the second theatre of the Comédie Française. It now has two sites and specializes in performing plays from other countries in their original languages. Next door, the **Petit Odéon** is a studio space specializing in new plays.

The **Théâtre National de Chaillot** is a huge underground auditorium in the Art Deco Palais de Chaillot (see p202). It stages

experimental and contemporary theatre, lively dance productions and, occasionally, musical revues.

The **Théâtre National de la Colline** has two performance spaces and specializes in contemporary dramas.

Further Afield

A thriving multi-theatre complex in the Bois de Vincennes, the **Cartoucherie** houses five separate avant-garde theatres, including the internationally famous **Théâtre du Soleil**.

Independent Theatres

Among the most important of the serious independents are the **Comédie des Champs-Élysées**, the **Théâtre Hébertot** and the **Théâtre de l'Atelier**, which aims to be experimental. Other notable venues include the **Théâtre Marigny**, for excellent modern French drama, the **Théâtre Montparnasse** and the **Théâtre Antoine**, which pioneered the use of realism on stage. The **Théâtre de la Madeleine** maintains consistently high standards and the **Théâtre de la Huchette** specializes in Ionesco plays. The British director Peter Brook has a loyal following at the **Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord**.

For over a hundred years, the **Théâtre du Palais-Royal** has been the temple of risqué farce. With fewer French Feydeau-style farce writers these days, translations of British and American sex comedies are filling the gap. Other notable

venues include the **Bouffes Parisiens**, **Théâtre La Bruyère**, the **Michel** and the **St-Georges**. The **Théâtre du Gymnase** presents popular one-man comedy shows.

Café-Theatres and Chansonniers

There is a long tradition of entertainment in cafés, but the café-theatres of today have nothing in common with the "café-concerts" of the late 19th century. These modern entertainments have originated because young actors and new playwrights could not find work, while drama students were unable to pay to hire established theatres. Don't be surprised if there is an element of audience participation, or alternatively, in small venues, if the actors can sometimes seem a little too close for comfort. This form of theatre is now so popular in Paris that one can often see posters advertising classes for café-theatre or notices inviting people to join small troupes. Café-theatres rose to prominence during the 1960s and 70s, when unknowns such as Coluche, Gérard Depardieu and Miou-Miou made their debut at the **Café de la Gare** before going on to success on the screen, so who knows who you might see at your local café.

Good venues for seeing new talent include the **Théâtre d'Edgar** and **Le Point Virgule**, while **Cabaret Michou** is an old-fashioned spot that tends to specialize in drag acts and broad caricature. Traditional *chansonniers* – cabarets where ballads, folk songs and humour abound – include **Au Lapin Agile** (see p229), in Montmartre. Political satire is on offer at the **Caveau de la République** and the **Théâtre des 2 Anes**, also in Montmartre. Another form of café entertainment that often veers towards the theatrical is the *café-philosophique*. These are philosophical discussions or debates, held on topics such as justice, war and love, in which

skilled orators take to the floor to declaim their positions. Audience participation is encouraged. Such events are held in many locations, including at **Les Editeurs**. Although debates take place in French, English language events also exist: play readings are a regular feature at the **Café de Flore** (see p141).

Children's Theatre

Some Paris theatres, such as the **Théâtre du Gymnase**, the **Théâtre de la Porte St-Martin** and the **Théâtre d'Edgar**, have children's matinées on Wednesdays and weekends. In the city parks, there are several tiny puppet theatres (*marionnettes*), which are sure to delight children and adults alike. The **Lido** also has an occasional children's season with shows at 2pm and 4pm (call for details).

Open-Air Theatre

During the summer, weather permitting, open-air performances of Shakespeare and classic French plays are held in the Shakespeare Garden in the Bois de Boulogne. There are also occasional performances in the Tuileries and in Montmartre as part of Paris's summer festival; check listings magazines for these events.

English-Language Theatre in Paris

The **Improfessionals** (improvised comedy) and **Mondays @ 7** are Paris-based companies who perform in English (details in listings magazines). There are also several English-language poetry societies which host poetry and play readings, the best is the Live Poets Society. **Kilometre Zero** is an English-language arts collective that performs plays, publishes a magazine and hosts open-mike recital evenings. **La Java** puts on excellent stand-up comedy acts in English each month, courtesy of Anything Matters. Peter Brook occasionally puts on Shakespeare plays at the **Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord**.

A historic venue, it is much-loved by expatriates and plays host to some of the finest comic talent on the circuit at the moment. Some theatres now put on plays with illuminated surtitles in English above the stage. See theatreinparis.com for details of participating venues.

Street Theatre

In summer, jugglers, fire-eaters, mime artists and musicians can be seen in tourist areas like the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–11), St-Germain and Les Halles.

Cabaret

The music hall revue is the entertainment form most associated with late 19th-century Paris. It evokes images of Bohemian artists and absinthe-induced debauchery. Today, most of the women are likely to be non-French and the audience is made up mainly of foreign businessmen and tour groups.

When it comes to picking a cabaret, the rule of thumb is simple: the better-known places are the best. Lesser-known shows resemble nothing so much as Grade-B strip shows. All the cabarets listed here (see p336) guarantee topless women sporting outrageous feather and sequin-encrusted headpieces, an assortment of vaudeville acts and, depending on your point of view, a spectacularly entertaining evening or an exercise in high kitsch.

The **Lido** is the most Las Vegas-like of the cabarets and stars the legendary Bluebell Girls. The **Folies Bergère** is renowned for lively entertainment. It is the oldest music hall in Paris and probably the most famous in the world.

The **Crazy Horse** features some of the more risqué performances, and dancers with names such as Betty Buttocks and Nouka Bazooka. It has been transformed from its Wild West bar-room into a jewel-box theatre with a champagne bucket on each seat. Here, the lowly striptease of burlesque shows has been refined into a

vehicle for comedy sketches and international beauties. **Paradis Latin** is the most "French" of all the city's cabaret shows. It has variety acts with remarkable special effects and scenery in an old Left Bank theatre partly designed by Gustave Eiffel.

The **Bobin'O** offers a commercial show that is inspired by all of Paris's cabarets. The **Moulin Rouge** (see p230), once the haunt of Toulouse-Lautrec, is the birthplace of the cancan. Today, the Moulin Rouge is less extravagant than the screen version portrayed in the famous film, but cabaret fans can still be certain of an evening of glamour, glitz and good times. Outrageously camp, transvestite parodies of these showgirl reviews can be seen at **Cabaret Michou**.

Booking Tickets

Tickets can be bought at the box office, by telephone or through theatre agencies. Box offices are open daily 11am–7pm; some accept credit card bookings by telephone or in person. Most tickets can also be bought online, via either theatre websites or Internet ticket agencies like FNAC, Carrefour or Cultural.

Ticket Prices

Ticket prices generally range from €7–€30 for the national theatres and €8–€38 for the independents. Reduced-price tickets and student standbys are available in some theatres 15 minutes before curtain-up. For cabaret, expect to pay from €23–€60; €68–€105 with dinner.

The **Kiosque Théâtre** (see p333) offers half-price tickets on the day of performance; credit cards are not accepted and a small commission is charged for each ticket. There are booths in three locations.

Dress

These days, evening clothes are only worn to gala events at the Opéra National de Paris Garnier, the Comédie Française or the premiere of an up-market play.

DIRECTORY

National Theatres**Comédie Française**

Salle Richelieu, 1 Pl Colette 75001.

Map 12 E1.

Tel 08 25 10 16 80.

www.comedie-francaise.fr

Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe

Ateliers Berthier, 1 Rue André Soares 75017. Map 12 F5.

Tel 01 44 85 40 40.

Théâtre de l'Odéon, Pl de l'Odéon 75006.

Map 12 F5.

www.theatre-odeon.eu

Théâtre National de Chaillot

1 Pl du Trocadéro 75016.

Map 9 C2.

Tel 01 53 65 30 00.

www.theatre-chaillot.fr

Théâtre National de la Colline

15 Rue Malte-Brun 75020.

Tel 01 44 62 52 52.

www.colline.fr

Further Afield**Cartoucherie**

Route du Champ-de-Manoeuvre 75012.

Tel 01 43 74 87 63.

www.cartoucherie.fr

Théâtre de l'Aquarium

Tel 01 43 74 72 74/99 61.

Théâtre du Chaudron

Tel 01 43 28 97 04.

Théâtre de l'Épée de Bois

Tel 01 48 08 39 74.

Théâtre du Soleil

Tel 01 43 74 24 08.

Théâtre de la Tempête

Tel 01 43 28 36 36.

Independent Theatres**Bouffes Parisiens**

4 Rue Monsigny 75002.

Map 6 E5.

Tel 01 42 96 92 42.

www.bouffesparisiens.com

Comédie des Champs-Élysées

15 Ave Montaigne 75008.

Map 10 F1. Tel 01 53 23

99 19. www.comediedeschampselysees.com

Théâtre Antoine

14 Blvd de Strasbourg

75010. Map 7 B5.

Tel 01 42 08 77 71.

www.theatre-antoine.com

Théâtre de l'Atelier

1 Pl Charles Dullin 75018.

Map 6 F2.

Tel 01 46 06 49 24.

www.theatre-atelier.com

Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord

37 bis Blvd de la Chapelle

75010. Map 7 C1.

Tel 01 46 07 34 50/01 46

07 33 00.

www.bouffesdunord.com/en

Théâtre La Bruyère

5 Rue La Bruyère 75009.

Map 6 E3. Tel 01 48 74

76 99. www.theatrelabruyere.com

Théâtre du Gymnase

38 Blvd de Bonne-Nouvelle

75010. Map 7 A5.

Tel 01 42 46 79 79

www.theatredugymnase.com

Théâtre Hébertot

78 bis Blvd des

Batignolles 75017. Map 5

B2. Tel 01 43 87 23 23

or 01 43 87 24 24 (info).

www.theatrehebertot.com

Théâtre de la Huchette

23 Rue de la Huchette

75005. Map 13 A4.

Tel 01 43 26 38 99.

www.theatre-huchette.com

Théâtre de la Madeleine

19 Rue de Surène 75008.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 42 65 07 09.

www.theatre-madeleine.com

Théâtre Marigny

Carré Marigny 75008.

Map 5 A5.

Tel 01 53 96 70 30 or 08

92 22 23 33 (bookings).

www.theatremarigny.fr

Théâtre Michel

38 Rue des Mathurins

75008. Map 5 C4.

Tel 01 42 65 35 02.

www.theatre-michel.fr

Théâtre**Montparnasse**

31 Rue de la Gaité 75014.

Map 15 C2.

Tel 01 43 22 77 74.

www.theatre-montparnasse.com

Théâtre du Palais-Royal

38 Rue de Montpensier

75001. Map 12 E1.

Tel 01 42 97 59 76 or

01 42 97 40 00 (tickets).

www.theatrepalaisroyal.com

Théâtre de la Porte St-Martin

18 Blvd St-Martin 75010.

Map 7 C5.

Tel 01 42 08 00 32.

www.portestmartin.com

Théâtre St-Georges

51 Rue St-Georges 75009.

Map 6 E3.

Tel 01 48 78 63 47.

www.theatre-saint-georges.com

Café-Theatres and Chansonniers**Cabaret Michou**

80 Rue des Martyrs 75018.

Map 6 F3.

Tel 01 46 06 16 04.

www.michou.com

Café de la Gare

41 Rue du Temple

75004. Map 13 B2.

Tel 01 42 78 52 51.

Caveau de la République

1 Blvd St-Martin/23 Pl de

la République 75003.

Map 8 D5.

Tel 01 47 70 97 96.

Les Éditeurs

4 Carrefour de l'Odéon

75006. Map 12 F4.

Tel 01 43 26 67 76.

La Java

105 Rue du Faubourg du

Temple 75010. Map 8 E5.

Tel 01 42 02 20 52.

www.la-java.fr

Au Lapin Agile

22 Rue des Saules 75018.

Map 2 F5.

Tel 01 46 06 85 87.

www.au-lapin-agile.com

Le Point Virgule

7 Rue St-Croix-de-la-

Brettonnerie 75004.

Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 42 78 67 03.

www.lepointvirgule.com

Théâtre des 2 Anes

100 Blvd de Clichy 75018.

Map 6 D1.

Tel 01 46 06 10 64.

www.2anes.com

Théâtre d'Edgar

58 Blvd Edgar-Quinet

75014. Map 16 D2.

Tel 01 43 22 11 02/01 42

79 97 97. www.theatre-edgar.com

Cabaret**Bobin'O**

14-20 Rue de la Gaité

75014. Map 15 C2.

Tel 08 20 00 90 00

(tickets), 01 43 27 24 24

(general info).

www.bobino.fr

Crazy Horse

12 Ave George V 75008.

Map 10 E1. Tel 01 47 23

32 32. www.lecrazyhorse-paris.com

Folies Bergère

32 Rue Richer 75009.

Map 7 A4. Tel 08 92 68 16

50. www.foliesbergere.com

Lido

116 bis Ave des Champs-

Elysées 75008.

Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 40 76 56 10

www.lido.fr

Moulin Rouge

82 Blvd de Clichy 75018.

Map 6 E1.

Tel 01 53 09 82 82.

www.moulinrouge.fr

Paradis Latin

28 Rue du Cardinal

Lemoine 75005. Map 13

B5. Tel 01 43 25 28 28.

www.paradislatin.com

Classical Music

The music scene in Paris is busy and exciting, with many first-class venues offering an excellent range of opera, and classical and contemporary music productions. There are also numerous concerts in churches (some of which are free) and many music festivals, particularly during the summer months.

Information about what's on is listed in *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles*. A free monthly listing of musical events is given out at most concert halls. Also, try the Office du Tourisme in the Rue des Pyramides (see pp332–3) for details of many free and open-air classical music performances.

Opera

Opera lovers will find themselves well catered for, with many productions mounted at the Bastille, the main venue for opera, and also at the beautiful **Opéra National de Paris Garnier**. Opera is also an important part of the programming at the Théâtre du Châtelet, as well as being produced intermittently by a variety of small organizations, and there are occasional large-scale lavish productions at the **AccorHotels Arena** (see p342).

The Opéra de Paris's ultra-modern home is the **Opéra National de Paris Bastille** (see p102), where performances make full use of the house's mind-boggling array of high-tech stage mechanisms. There are 2,700 seats, all with a good view of the stage, and the acoustics are excellent.

Productions feature classic and modern operas, and interpretations are often avant-garde: past examples include Philippe Mamoury's *K...*; Bob Wilson's production of *The Magic Flute*, done in the style of Japanese Noh; and Messiaen's *St Francis of Assisi*, with video screens and neon added to bring the story up to date. On Thursday lunchtimes, they also offer free concerts, lectures and films as part of an occasional programme known as *Casse-Croûte à l'Opéra*.

There are also occasional dance performances, when the Bastille plays host to the ballet company from the Opéra National de Paris Garnier (see p219). The house includes two smaller spaces, the **Auditorium**

(500 seats) and the **Studio** (200 seats) for smaller-scale events connected to the current productions on the main stages here and at the Opéra Garnier.

The **Opéra Comique** (also known as the Salle Favart), directed by Jérôme Deschamps, no longer has opera, but stages a wide range of eccentric, light-weight productions, including some popular music-hall-style work and operetta. It reopened in early 2017 following major renovation work.

North of the city centre, at St Denis, the **Stade de France** hosts occasional opera spectacles. Past productions have included Verdi's *Aida*, directed by Charles Roubaud, as well as Bizet's *Carmen* and *Nabucco* by Verdi.

Concerts

Paris is the home of three major symphony orchestras, and a good half-dozen other orchestras; it is also a major venue for touring European and American orchestras. Chamber music is also flourishing, either as part of the programming of the major venues, or in smaller halls and churches.

The **Salle Pleyel** is Paris's principal concert hall. After extensive renovation, it is now owned by the state-run Cité de la Musique and houses the Orchestre de Paris, directed by Christoph Eschenbach, as well as Radio France's Philharmonic Orchestra, led by Myung-Whun Chung. The Salle Pleyel has optimal acoustics for the classical and contemporary orchestra

repertoire. In addition to running the Salle Pleyel, the Cité de la Musique also operates other venues at Parc de la Villette. These concert halls present a varied programme of music from all periods, genres and cultures.

While currently closed for renovation, the **Théâtre du Châtelet** is one of the city's main venues for all kinds of concerts, opera and dance. The high-quality programme includes opera classics, from Mozart's *Così fan tutte* to Verdi's *La Traviata*, and more modern works, such as Boesman's *Contes d'Hiver*, and occasional concerts by international opera stars. Great attention is also devoted to 20th-century music here, and there are lunchtime concerts and recitals in the foyer. The venue should reopen in 2019.

The beautiful Art Deco **Théâtre des Champs-Élysées** is a celebrated classical music venue that also produces some opera and dance. Radio France is part-owner of the theatre, and its Orchestre National de France gives concerts here, as do many touring orchestras and soloists. The Orchestre des Champs-Élysées, directed by Philippe Herreweghe, is in residence here, and gives period-instrument performances.

Radio France is the biggest single concert organizer in Paris, with a musical force that includes two major symphony orchestras: the Orchestre National de France and the Orchestre Philharmonique. Many of its concerts are given in Paris's other concert halls, but the **Maison de Radio-France** has a large hall and several smaller studios that are used for concerts and broadcasts open to the public (see p204, *Maison de Radio-France*).

The **Cité de la Musique** is a massive cultural centre devoted entirely to music – of all genres and from all eras. Classical music features heavily on its programme, with lots of chamber music and recitals, as well as more ambitious orchestral concerts.

The **Auditorium du Louvre** was built as part of the Grand Louvre project (see pp122–9) and it is used mostly for chamber, piano and vocal recitals. The Musée d'Orsay's (see pp146–9)

Auditorium du Musée d'Orsay is a medium-sized auditorium, with an active concert programme. Concerts are usually held once or twice a week, and prices vary.

Other museums often hold concerts as part of an exhibition theme – such as troubadours at the Musée National du Moyen Age (see pp154–7) – so do check the listings magazines.

Musique à la Sorbonne is a concert series in the **Grand Amphithéâtre de la Sorbonne** and the **Amphithéâtre Richelieu de la Sorbonne**. Productions have included a Slavonic music festival, featuring the works of East European composers.

Occasionally concerts are given in the **Conservatoire d'Art Dramatique**, where Beethoven was introduced to Paris audiences in 1828 and where Hector Berlioz's major work, *La Symphonie Fantastique*, was first performed. Otherwise, it's not usually open to public.

Contemporary Music

Contemporary music in Paris has a high profile and is definitely alive and kicking. Jonathan Nott now directs the experimental Ensemble InterContemporain, which is lavishly supported by the French state in its home at the Cité de la Musique (see pp238–9). **IRCAM** (see p114), founded and formerly directed by Pierre Boulez, a composer, conductor and writer who was a leading figure in the capital's contemporary music scene, is a major centre for ground-breaking new musical forms. It organizes a programme of new music performances, talks and an annual festival in June.

Other bright stars among the many talented composers include Pascal Dusapin, Philippe Fénelon, George Benjamin and Philippe Manoury, as well as

Georges Aperghis, who specializes in musical theatre.

The fabulously designed **Cité de la Musique** complex at Parc de la Villette includes both a spectacularly domed *salle de concerts* surrounded by a glass-roofed arcade, and the Conservatoire National de Musique with its opera theatre and two small concert halls. The Chamber Orchestra of Europe plays regularly here. Both venues are used for regular performances, including jazz, ethnic and contemporary music, as well as *chanson* and Early Music.

For details, either phone the venue concerned or consult the listings magazines. For those interested in contemporary music, the quarterly magazine *Résonance* is published by IRCAM at the Pompidou Centre.

Festivals

Some of the most important music festivals are the result of the work of the **Festival d'Automne à Paris**, which acts as a behind-the-scenes stimulator, commissioning new works, subsidizing others and in general enlivening the Parisian musical, dance and theatrical scene from September to December.

The Festival St-Denis (see p65) running throughout June and July holds concerts, with an emphasis on choral works. Most performances are given in the Basilique St-Denis.

Musique Baroque au Château de Versailles, from around the middle of March to the middle of June, is an offshoot of the **Centre de Musique Baroque de Versailles**, founded in 1988. Operas, concerts, recitals, chamber music, dance and theatre are on offer in the fabulous surroundings of Versailles (see pp250–55).

Other interesting festivals include the **Festival Chopin**, held in the Orangerie in the Bois de Boulogne from mid-June to mid-July, and the **Quartier d'Été Festival**, which hosts a series of outdoor classical music concerts. For tickets, it is usually

necessary to go to the theatre box office or venue concerned, though some festivals may run an advance online or postal booking service.

Churches

Music is everywhere in Paris's churches, in the form of classical concerts, organ recitals or religious services. The most outstanding churches which hold regular concerts include the **Eglise de la Madeleine** (see p218), **St-Germain-des-Prés** (see p140), **St-Julien-le-Pauvre** (see p158) and **St-Roch** (see p131). Music is also performed in the **Eglise des Billettes**, **St-Sulpice** (see p174), **St-Gervais-St-Protais** (see p103), **Notre-Dame** (see pp82–5), **St-Louis-en-l'Île** (see p91) and **Sainte-Chapelle** (see pp88–9).

A great proportion, but not all, of these concerts are free. If you have any difficulty contacting the church in question, try the Office du Tourisme for information (see pp332–3).

Early Music

A number of early-music ensembles have taken up residence in Paris. The Chapelle Royale gives a concert series at the **Théâtre des Champs-Élysées**, with programmes ranging from Renaissance vocal music to Mozart. Their enchanting sacred music concerts (look out for Bach cantatas) take place at **Notre-Dame-des-Blancs-Manteaux** (see p104).

Baroque opera is more the domain of Les Arts Florissants, founded and directed by American-born William Christie, who perform French and Italian operas from Rossi to Rameau, and Les Musiciens du Louvre, directed by Marc Minkowski. Both companies perform regularly at the Théâtre du Châtelet (currently closed) and the Opera National Garnier. The **Théâtre de la Ville** (also closed, but due to reopen summer 2018) is also an excellent venue in which to hear Baroque chamber music, as is the pretty **Eglise St-Germain l'Auxerrois**.

Booking Tickets

For tickets, it's always best to deal directly with the relevant box office. Booking tickets at the main venues is possible online or by post up to two months before the performance and by telephone two weeks to a month in advance. If you want a good seat, it's best to book in advance as tickets tend to sell quickly. Last-minute tickets may also be available at the box office, and certain venues, such as the Opéra National de Paris Bastille, keep some tickets

for the cheaper seats aside for the purpose. Ticket agents, notably in the **FNAC** stores (see p333), and a good hotel concierge can also help. These agencies accept credit card bookings – a useful service as not all venues are guaranteed to accept them.

Half-price tickets on the day of performance can be bought at one of three **Kiosque Théâtre** (see p333) locations at Place de la Madeleine, the Parvis de la Gare Montparnasse and Place des Ternes. However, these agencies usually only deal for

performances taking place at private theatres.

Note, however, that many theatres and concert halls may be closed during the holiday season in August, so enquire first to avoid disappointment.

Ticket Prices

Ticket prices can range from €8–€85 for the Opéra de Paris Bastille and the principal classical music venues, and from €5–€25 for the smaller halls and concerts in churches around the city, such as Sainte-Chapelle.

DIRECTORY

Classical Music Venues

Amphithéâtre Richelieu de la Sorbonne

17 Rue de la Sorbonne 75005. **Map** 12 F5. **Tel** 01 40 46 20 19.

Auditorium

See *Opéra National de Paris Bastille*.

Auditorium du Louvre

Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 12 E2. **Tel** 01 40 20 55 00/55.

Auditorium du Musée d'Orsay

102 Rue de Lille 75007. **Map** 12 D2. **Tel** 01 53 63 04 63.

Centre de Musique Baroque de Versailles

22 Ave de Paris, Versailles. **Tel** 01 39 20 78 10. **w** cmbv.fr

Cité de la Musique

Parc de La Villette, 221 Ave Jean-Jaurès 75019. **Tel** 01 44 84 44 84. **w** citedelamusique.fr

Conservatoire d'Art Dramatique

2 bis Rue du Conservatoire 75009. **Map** 7 A4. **Tel** 01 42 46 12 91. **w** cnsad.fr

Eglise des Billettes

24 Rue des Archives 75004. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 42 77 70 09.

Eglise de la Madeleine

Pl de la Madeleine 75008. **Map** 5 C5. **Tel** 01 44 51 69 00 (church); 01 42 50 96 18 (concerts).

Eglise St-Germain l'Auxerrois

2 Place du Louvre 75001. **Map** 12 F2. **Tel** 01 42 60 13 96.

Festival d'Automne

156 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 12 F2. **Tel** 01 53 45 17 00 or 01 53 45 17 17 (tickets). **w** festival-automne.com

Festival Chopin

Orangerie de Bagatelle Bois de Boulogne 75016. **Map** 3 A4. **Tel** 01 45 00 22 19 (info); 08 92 68 36 22 (tickets). **w** frederic-chopin.com

Grand Amphithéâtre de la Sorbonne

47 Rue des Ecoles 75005. **Map** 13 A5. **Tel** 01 40 46 20 19.

IRCAM

1 Pl Igor Stravinsky 75004. **Map** 13 B2. **Tel** 01 44 78 48 43 or 01 44 78 15 45. **w** ircam.fr

Maison de Radio-France

116 Ave du Président-Kennedy 75016. **Map** 9 B4. **Tel** 01 56 40 22 22 or 01 56 40 15 16. **w** maisondelaradio.fr

Notre-Dame

Pl du Parvis-Notre-Dame 75004. **Map** 13 A4. **Tel** 01 44 41 49 99.

Notre-Dame-des Blancs-Manteaux

12 Rue des Blancs-Manteaux 75004. **Map** 13 C3. **Tel** 01 42 72 09 37.

Opéra Comique

5 Rue Favart 75002. **Map** 6 F5. **Tel** 01 80 05 68 60. **w** opera-comique.com

Opéra National de Paris Bastille

120 Rue de Lyon 75012. **Map** 14 E4. **Tel** 08 92 89 90 90. **w** operadeparis.fr

Opéra National de Paris Garnier

Pl de l'Opéra 75009. **Map** 6 E4. **Tel** 08 92 89 90 90. **w** operadeparis.fr

Quartier d'Été Festival

Tel 01 44 94 98 00. **w** quartierete.com

Sainte-Chapelle

8 Blvd du Palais. **Map** 13 A3. **Tel** 01 53 40 60 80 or 01 44 07 12 38 (info).

St-Germain-des-Prés

3 Pl St-Germain-des Prés 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **Tel** 01 55 42 81 10.

St-Gervais-St-Protais

Place St-Gervais 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 01 48 87 32 02.

St-Julien-le-Pauvre

79 Rue Galande 75005. **Map** 13 A4. **Tel** 01 43 54 52 16.

St-Louis-en-l'Île

19 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île 75004. **Map** 13 C4. **Tel** 01 46 34 11 60.

St-Roch

296 Rue St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 12 E1. **Tel** 01 42 44 13 20.

St-Sulpice

2 Rue Palatine, Pl St-Sulpice 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **Tel** 01 42 34 59 98 or 01 46 33 21 78.

Salle Pleyel

252 Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré 75008. **Map** 4 E3. **Tel** 01 42 56 13 13. **w** sallepleyel.fr

Stade de France

Rue Henri Delaunay, La Plaine St-Denis 93210. **Tel** 01 55 93 00 00. **w** stadefrance.com

Studio

See *Opéra National de Paris Bastille*.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées

15 Ave Montaigne 75008. **Map** 10 F1. **Tel** 01 49 52 50 50.

Théâtre du Châtelet

2 Rue Edouard Colonne, Pl du Châtelet 75001. **Map** 13 A3. **Tel** 01 40 28 28 28. **w** chatelet-theatre.com

Théâtre de la Ville

2 Pl du Châtelet 75004. **Map** 13 A3. **Tel** 01 42 74 22 77. **w** theatredelaville.com

Dance

When it comes to dance, Paris is more a cultural crossroads than a cultural centre. Due to a deliberate government policy of decentralization, many of the top French dance companies are based in the provinces, although they frequently visit the capital. In addition, the greatest dance companies from all over the world perform here. Paris has a well-deserved reputation as a centre of excellence for modern and experimental dance, and has numerous workshops and places in which to learn its many forms.

Classical Ballet

The opulent **Opéra National de Paris Garnier** (see p219) is the home of the Ballet de l'Opéra de Paris which enjoys a reputation as one of the world's best classical dance companies.

Since the **Opéra National de Paris Bastille** opened in 1989, the Opéra National de Paris Garnier has been used for dance as well as for opera. Extensively restored both inside and out, it is one of the largest theatres in Europe, with performance space for 450 artists and a seating capacity of 2,200.

Modern dance companies such as the Martha Graham Company, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham, Alvin Ailey, Jerome Robbins and Roland Petit's Ballet de Marseille also regularly perform here. The Opéra National de Paris Garnier also shares operatic productions with the Opéra National de Paris Bastille.

Modern Dance

Paris's **Théâtre de la Ville** is scheduled to reopen in 2018 following extensive renovations. Once run by Sarah Bernhardt, it is one of Paris's most important venues for modern dance. Through performances at the Théâtre de la Ville, modern choreographers such as Jean-Claude Gallotta, Regine Chopinot, Maguy Marin and Anne Teresa de Keersmaeker have gained international recognition. Music performances also run throughout the season and include chamber music, world music and jazz. Some events take place at the theatre's second, smaller venue in Montmartre, the Théâtre des Abbesses,

which has remained open during the main house's closure.

The **Maison des Arts et de la Culture de Créteil** presents some of the most interesting dance works in Paris. It is located in the modern, concrete, mid-20th-century Paris suburb of Créteil, southeast of the city. Under artistic director Didier Fusillier, dance at MAC is part of an ambitious programme of avant-garde theatre, installations and performance as showcased at its annual festival EXIT, which is held in March. Acclaimed French choreographer Maguy Marin was MAC's resident dance guru for some years.

Set amid the opulent *couture* shops and embassies, the elegant Art Deco **Théâtre des Champs-Élysées** has 1,900 seats. It is frequented by an upmarket audience who watch major international companies perform here. It was here that Nijinsky first danced Stravinsky's iconoclastic *The Rite of Spring*, which led to rioting among the audience.

The theatre is more famous as a classical music venue, but visitors have included the Dance Theatre of Harlem and London's Royal Ballet, plus a strong Russian presence, notably the St Petersburg Ballet Theatre.

The lovely old **Théâtre du Châtelet** is a renowned opera and classical music venue, but it is also host to international contemporary dance companies such as the Tokyo Ballet and the Birmingham Royal Ballet. It is due to reopen following renovation work in 2019.

Experimental dance companies perform in the **Théâtre de la Bastille**, where

innovative theatre is also staged. Many directors and companies start here, then go on to international fame.

The **Centre National de la Danse** in Pantin, a northeastern suburb of Paris, is France's national *conservatoire*. It hosts workshops, talks and performances, from classical ballet to experimental dance.

Events Listings

To find out what's on, read the inexpensive weekly entertainment guides *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles*. Posters advertising dance performances are widely displayed in the Metro and on the streets, especially on the green advertisement columns, the *colonnes Morris*.

Ticket Prices

Expect to pay €10–€195 for tickets to the ballet or opera at Opéra National de Paris Garnier, €6–€75 for the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and anything from €9 to €30 for other venues.

Dance Venues

Centre National de la Danse

1 Rue Victor Hugo 93507 Pantin.
Tel 01 41 83 98 98. [w](#) [cnd.fr](#)

Maison des Arts et de la Culture de Créteil

1 Pl Salvador Allende 94000 Créteil. Tel 01 45 13 19 19.
[w](#) [maccreteil.com](#)

Opéra National de Paris Bastille

See p339.

Opéra National de Paris Garnier

See p339.

Théâtre de la Bastille

76 Rue de la Roquette 75011.
Map 14 F3. Tel 01 43 57 42 14.
[w](#) [theatre-bastille.com](#)

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées

See p339.

Théâtre du Châtelet

See p339.

Théâtre de la Ville

See p339.

Rock, Jazz and World Music

Music lovers will find every imaginable form of music in Paris and its environs, from international pop stars in major venues to buskers of varying degrees of talent on the streets and in the Metro. There's a huge variety of styles on offer, with reggae, hip-hop, world music, blues, folk, rock and jazz – Paris is said to be second only to New York in the number of jazz clubs and jazz recordings made here, and there is always an excellent selection of bands and solo performers.

On the summer solstice (21 June) each year, the *Fête de la Musique* takes place. The whole city parties all night, with everything from huge outdoor stages and top bands to lone buskers or accordionists playing traditional French songs invading Paris's streets, squares and cafés.

For complete listings of what's happening, buy *Pariscope* (published every Wednesday) at any kiosk. For jazz fans there's the monthly *Jazz* magazine for schedules and in-depth reviews.

Major Venues

The top international acts are often at the enormous arenas: **AccorHotels Arena** at Bercy, **Stade de France** at St-Denis or the **Zénith**. Other venues, such as the legendary *chanson* centre of the universe, the **Olympia**, or the **Grand Rex** (also a cinema), offer a more traditional concert-hall atmosphere. They host everyone from bewigged and cosmetically enhanced iconic first ladies of country to acid jazz stars. (See Directories p342 and p351).

Rock and Pop

Until recently, Paris's indigenous rock groups (Les Négresses Vertes, the hit fusion band of the nineties and noughties, are probably the best-known) drew foreign attention precisely because they were French.

For too long, Paris pop meant Johnny Hallyday and insipid covers of US and UK hits, or Serge Gainsbourg and his distinctive, decadent style. Paris rock traditionally (and deservedly) attracted either patronizing praise or outright mockery.

That is no longer the case. The international success of the groups Daft Punk and Air, and the contribution to the music scene of producer,

songwriter and musician Bertrand Burgalat, led to a growth in confidence in the local music scene. The phrase "French Touch" often describes hip producers, writers or singers, now in demand all over the world. Banlieue- (suburb-) based rap, rai and reggae no longer sound like French versions of imported forms, instead they now have their own identity.

There is no shortage of gigs. The latest bands usually play at **Divan du Monde**, **Nouveau Casino** and **La Cigale** and its sister club, **La Boule Noire**. The **Rex Club** is the best place for R&B. Many other nightclubs also double up as live music venues (see pp343–5). The **Olympia** is the city's most famous rock venue, attracting top acts. The **Bataclan**, scene of tragedy in November 2015, made a defiant reopening just a year later with a string of dates that upheld its tradition of hosting rock's edgiest names.

Jazz

Paris is still jazz-crazy. Many American musicians have made the French capital their home because of its receptive atmosphere. All styles, from free-form to Dixieland and swing, and even hip-hop-jazz

crossover, are on offer. Clubs range from quasi-concert halls to piano bars and pub-like venues. One of the most popular places, though not the most comfortable, is the **New Morning**. It's hot and the table service can be a little erratic, but all the great jazz musicians continue to perform here, as they have in the past. Arrive early to ensure a good seat.

Le Duc des Lombards is a lively jazz club in Les Halles, which also features salsa.

Many jazz clubs are also cafés, bars or restaurants. The latter includes the intimate **Autour de Midi... et Minuit** in Montmartre, with its vaulted "cave". Dining might not be a requirement, but it's always wise to check first.

Other hotspots are **Le Petit Journal Montparnasse** for modern jazz, **Le Petit Journal St-Michel** for Dixieland.

A trendy crowd is drawn to **La Bellevilloise's** Sunday jazz brunches in Ménilmontant.

Caveau de la Huchette looks like the archetypal jazz joint, but today, it favours swing and big-band music, and is popular with students. The **Caveau des Oubliettes** has a growing reputation for cutting-edge jazz.

For a change, try the local talent at small, friendly bars such as the less expensive **Bistrot d'Eustache** and super-cool **La Flèche d'Or**, set in an old railway station. The **Jazz Club Etoile** in the Méridien hotel is a well-respected venue which features Sunday jazz brunch. On the other side of town, the **Le Trabendo** has an intriguing mix of up-and-comers and down-and-outers. Although the **Sunset-Sunside** is primarily known for jazz, it also includes blues nights on its programme.

Paris has two international jazz festivals in summer: **Paris Jazz Festival** (see p65) and **Jazz à la Villette** in July. The former is the mainstay of the summer calendar, and **Jazz à la Villette** in the Parc de la Villette (see pp238–9) offers films on jazz, debates and *boeufs* (jam sessions).

World Music

With its large populations from West Africa, the Maghreb, the Antilles and Latin America, Paris is a natural centre for world music. The **Chapelle des Lombards** has played host to top acts; it also has jazz, salsa and Brazilian music. **Aux Trois Mailletz** is a medieval cellar with everything from blues to tango and rock-and-roll covers, while **Kibélé** is a great place for North African sounds.

Many jazz clubs intersperse their programmes with ethnic music. These include **New Morning**, which also has shows with South American artists, and **Baiser Salé**, for popular acts including Makossa, Kassav, Malavoi and Manu Dibango.

World music in a stunning setting can be found at the **Institut du Monde Arabe** (see p166), which draws stars from the Arab music world to its concert hall.

Ticket Prices

Prices at jazz clubs can be steep, and there may be a cover charge of over €15 at the door, which usually includes the first drink. If there is no cover charge, the drinks will be expensive and at least one must be bought.

Tickets can be bought online on the FNAC website or from FNAC outlets (see p333), or directly from venue box offices and at the door of the clubs themselves.

DIRECTORY

Major Venues

AccorHotels Arena
8 Blvd de Bercy 75012.
Map 18 F2. **Tel** 01 58 70 16 00. www.accorhotelsarena.com

Le Grand Rex
1 Blvd Poissonnière 75002. **Map** 7 A5.
Tel 01 45 08 93 89 or 08 92 68 05 96.
www.legrandrex.com

Olympia
28 Blvd des Capucines 75009. **Map** 6 D5.
Tel 08 92 68 33 68.
www.olympiahall.com

Stade de France
(See p339)

Zénith
211 Ave de Jean-Jaurès, Parc de la Villette 75019.
Tel 01 44 52 54 56 or 08 90 71 02 07.
www.zenith-paris.com

Rock and Pop

Bataclan
50 Blvd Voltaire 75011.
Map 14 E1.
Tel 01 43 14 00 30.
www.bataclan.fr

La Boule Noire
118 Blvd Rochechouart 75018. **Map** 6 F2.
Tel 01 49 25 81 75.
www.laboule-noire.fr

La Cigale
120 Blvd Rochechouart 75018. **Map** 6 F2.
Tel 01 49 25 89 99.
www.lacigale.fr

Divan du Monde
75 Rue des Martyrs 75018.
Map 6 F2.
Tel 01 40 05 06 99.
www.divandumonde.com

Nouveau Casino
109 Rue Oberkampf 75011. **Map** 14 F1.
Tel 01 43 57 57 40.
www.nouveaucasino.net

Rex Club
5 Blvd Poissonnière 75002. **Map** 7 A5.
Tel 01 42 36 10 96.
www.rexclub.com

Jazz

Autour De Midi... et Minuit
11 Rue Lepic 75018.
Map 6 E1.
Tel 01 55 79 16 48.
www.autourdemi.fr

La Bellevilloise
19–21 Rue Boyer 75020.
Tel 01 46 36 07 07.
www.labellevilloise.com

Bistrot d'Eustache
37 Rue Berger, Carré des Halles 75001.
Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 85 15 22 89.
www.bistrotdeustache.fr

Caveau de la Huchette
5 Rue de la Huchette 75005. **Map** 13 A4.
Tel 01 43 26 65 05.
www.caveaudelahuchette.fr

Caveau des Oubliettes
52 Rue Galande 75005.
Map 13 A4.
Tel 01 46 34 23 09.

Le Duc des Lombards
42 Rue des Lombards 75001. **Map** 13 A2.
Tel 01 42 33 22 88.
www.ducdeslombards.com

La Flèche d'Or
102 bis Rue de Bagnolet 75020. **Tel** 01 44 64 01 02.
www.flechedor.fr

La Grande Halle de la Villette
211 Ave Jean-Jaurès, Galerie de la Villette 75019.
Map 8 F1.
Tel 01 40 03 75 75.
www.villette.com

Jazz Club Etoile
Hôtel Méridien, 81 Blvd Gouvion-St-Cyr 75017.
Map 3 C3.
Tel 01 40 68 30 42.
www.jazzclub-paris.com

New Morning
7–9 Rue des Petites-Écuries 75010.
Map 7 B4.
Tel 01 45 23 51 41.
www.newmorning.com

Paris Jazz Festival
Parc Floral Bois de Vincennes 75012.
www.parisjazzfestival.fr

Le Petit Journal Montparnasse
13 Rue du Commandant-Mouchotte 75014.
Map 15 C2.
Tel 01 43 21 56 70.
www.petitjournalmontparnasse.com

Le Petit Journal St-Michel
71 Blvd St-Michel 75005.
Map 16 F1. **Tel** 01 43 26 28 59. www.petitjournalstmichel.fr

Sunset-Sunside
60 Rue des Lombards 75001. **Map** 13 A2.
Tel 01 40 26 46 60.
www.sunset-sunside.com

Le Trabendo
211 Ave Jean-Jaurès, Parc de la Villette 75019.
Map 8 F1.
Tel 01 42 06 05 52.
www.letrabendo.net

World Music

Baiser Salé
58 Rue des Lombards 75001. **Map** 13 A2.
Tel 01 42 33 37 71.
www.lebaisersale.com

Chapelle des Lombards
19 Rue de Lappe 75011.
Map 14 F4.
Tel 01 43 57 24 24.
www.la-chapelle-des-lombards.com

Institut du Monde Arabe
(See p166)

Kibélé
12 Rue de l'Échiquier 75010. **Map** 7 B5.
Tel 01 48 24 57 74.
www.lekibele.com

New Morning
(See Jazz)

Aux Trois Mailletz
56 Rue Galande 75005.
Map 13 A4.
Tel 01 43 25 96 86.
www.lestroismailletz.fr

Nightclubs

Paris's nightlife is undergoing a revival, with a number of collectives breathing new life into the scene and bringing a more varied diet of music – not just techno, but hip hop, rock, pop, reggae and electro-lounge – into the proceedings. These collectives aren't necessarily attached to one particular club, but they take over a venue for one-off events; the venues can be anything from traditional clubs, the best of which we've listed below, to warehouses in the suburbs. Many of the places listed here are not just clubs – they're bars, restaurants, live music venues and clubs all rolled into one; live concerts usually take place from 7pm until midnight, then a DJ takes over until 2am or dawn. A number of bars also turn into clubs later in the evening at weekends; we've listed a few of the best below.

Mainstream Clubs

A great mainstay of the techno clubbing scene, the unpretentious **Rex Club** is popular with people of all ages. It has one of the best sound systems in the capital and attracts big-name French and international DJs.

Another stalwart is **La Java**, housed in a fabulous Art Deco building that has changed little since the 1930s, when the likes of Edith Piaf and Django Reinhardt performed here. Its music policy has become more adventurous of late, featuring garage rock, as well as electro.

Electronica dominates at **Zigzag Club**, in a glamorous location off the Champs-Élysées; it attracts big crowds with its large dance floor, top DJs and state-of-the-art Funktion One sound system.

The vast **La Machine du Moulin Rouge** has a more eclectic music policy – here, you'll dance to anything from electro to hip hop. There's also a concert space/downstairs dance floor, La Chaufferie (so named because it used to be the boiler room for the Moulin Rouge next door), and a bar upstairs.

Showcase is a hot venue on Paris's night scene. Boasting more than 3,000 sq metres (32,000 sq ft) of space below the Pont Alexandre III, it triples as a bar, nightclub and concert hall. Once rather

exclusive, it has now become more mainstream, though you should still dress up to get in.

Under the same management, but on the other side of the bridge and with the Eiffel Tower as the backdrop to its terrace, is **Faust**, a stylish restaurant, bar and club that is especially popular for its club nights of electro and house run by big-name DJs.

Exclusive Clubs

If you aren't rich, beautiful or, at least, super-hip (if not actually an A-list celebrity), gaining entry to Paris's more exclusive clubs will be difficult. It's worth noting, however, that bouncers often treat foreigners would-be entrants preferentially, so be sure to stand proud, ditch any attempts at French and speak English when you get near the door.

The hardest club to get into is probably **Le Montana**, in St-Germain-des-Prés. This chic, intimate space is packed with celebrities and models quaffing champagne and expensive cocktails.

Equally exclusive is **Silencio**, opened by US film director David Lynch and inspired by the club that appears in his film *Mulholland Drive*. Lynch designed everything in this club – from the 1950s-style furniture to the gold-leaf walls.

Up until midnight it's members only, but after that, the doors open to the general public, though you still have to look the part to get in.

Also very selective is **Chez Raspoutine**, just off the Champs-Élysées, much favoured by visiting foreign celebrities. The club used to be a Russian cabaret, and it has preserved its decadent red velvet decor, banquettes and intimate corners.

Trendy Clubs

Clubs with cool riverside locations blossom in the capital, especially in the 13th arrondissement. One of the hottest spots is **Concrete**, on a boat on the Seine near the Gare de Lyon. It puts on all-day and all-night electro parties, with some of the best DJs around and a state-of-the-art sound system. On the opposite side of the river is the enduring **Batofar**, the scarlet lighthouse ship moored on the Seine in front of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The music at this hybrid locale (restaurant, bar, live music venue and club) varies from underground techno to reggae, depending on the night of the week, but the crowds are always friendly and relaxed. In the summer, try not to miss their wonderfully chilled-out afternoon sessions on the quayside, when they set out deckchairs and a barbecue for the Batofar Plage.

Nearby **Nüba**, on the top floor of the waterside Cité is also particularly appealing in the summer months, when you can enjoy a drink looking out at the Seine and listening to techno.

A firm fixture on the scene is **Le Social Club**, in *bobo*-chic Montorgueil, popular with a lively, unpretentious crowd who come to listen to an excellent line-up of live bands, followed by DJ sets, while knocking back the club's signature drink, mint vodka.

The **Nouveau Casino**, behind the ever trendy Café Charbon (see p311) in Oberkampf, pulls in an eclectic crowd for its live music and club nights, often run by cutting-edge collectives.

Creating a buzz in the Bastille area is **Badaboum**. Set in an old warehouse, it hosts live bands and club nights. It also has a cocktail and tapas bar, plus a secret room upstairs, complete with a bed, sofas and a fridge.

Sporting a retro-industrial setting is **Yoyo**, a large club housed in the cavernous concrete basement of the Palais de Tokyo's contemporary art site. Its eclectic programming and renowned international DJs draw a young, glamorous crowd.

Out on the northeastern edge of the city, **Glazart** is a bit of a trek, but worth it for its slightly alternative vibe and wide range of music, including hip hop, drum 'n' bass and electro. As well as club nights, it puts on regular concerts, which, unusually, are mostly free. In summer, La Plage de Glazart creates a beach-party atmosphere: some 50 tonnes of sand are imported to create a mini-beach, where you can play boules and sit and enjoy open-air gigs.

On the city's eastern limits, old-timer **La Flèche d'Or**, set in a converted train station, also offers an eclectic array of concerts, DJ nights and concept evenings.

Though mostly a live music venue, it's worth checking what's on at **Le Cabaret Sauvage**, a swish locale in La Villette, shaped like a big-top tent, where collectives often stage electro and drum 'n' bass nights.

DJ Bars

Popular DJ bars – bars that turn into clubs on the weekend – include **Panic Room**, on happening Rue Amelot, with a bar on the ground floor and a dance floor in the basement; and **Glass**, a cocktail bar in the hip South Pigalle district.

Another good bet is **Carmen**, located in a ravishing Second Empire mansion, and drawing a select, good-looking crowd with its cutting-edge programming and experimental cocktails.

World Music

You can dance to more exotic sounds – Afro, Latin, Balkan and tropical beats – on weekends at **La Dame de Canton**, a wonderful Chinese junk moored on the Seine in the 13th arrondissement, near Batofar. It also has a bar and restaurant. Another good bet is **L'Alimentation Générale**, one of the most popular fixtures on the Oberkampf nightlife scene, where you can dance to live bands playing Afro and Balkan beats, samba and gypsy jazz; on weekend club nights, the music tends towards techno, hip hop and funk. **La Bellevilloise's** club nights often have a world-music slant.

For salsa, head to **Barrio Latino**. Occupying three floors of a building designed by Gustave Eiffel, it combines Latin music with great cocktails and tapas served from trolleys by roaming staff. Dancers can perfect their moves at the Sunday salsa classes. You can also take salsa lessons and then dance the night away at **La Pachanga**.

Gay and Lesbian Venues

Paris boasts a thriving LGBT scene. The traditional stronghold of the gay community is the Marais neighbourhood, which features lots of LGBT-friendly bars and clubs. One of the best known is **CUD (Classic Up and Down)**, with its ground-floor bar and vaulted basement dance floor. It pulls in people of all ages and gets jam-packed after 2am, since it's one of the few places in the area that stays open till the early hours. The nearby **Le Free DJ** bar hosts popular weekend club nights.

The oldest gay club in Paris is **Le Club 18**, just behind the Palais-Royal. It's very small but friendly and attracts a good-looking young crowd. **Raid Bar** is well known as the infamous "shower bar", where scantily clad men dance in a neon-lit, glass-fronted shower.

Some mainstream clubs also host gay nights; one of the best is **Gibus's** *Nuit des Follivores/Crazyvoves*, where a young, relaxed crowd parties to 80s pop and house music.

La Champmeslé, one of the most venerable fixtures on Paris's lesbian scene, also welcomes gay men and stages regular cabaret nights. In the Marais is the **3W Kafé** (the 3Ws standing for Women With Women), and **Le So What**, where club nights tend to attract thirty-something lesbians, who enjoy cocktails in between DJ sets. Also with a strong lesbian following, though open to all, is Sunday night at **Rosa Bonheur**. Hidden away in the Parc des Buttes-Chaumont and set in a former *guinguette* (an old-fashioned open-air café/dancehall), this is a lovely place to drink and dance any day of the week, especially in summer.

Aimed at both gay men and lesbians, **Le Tango** is a converted dance hall where you can spend the first half of the evening (till 12.30am) perfecting your tango, cha cha cha and other old-time dances, before letting your hair down to a traditional disco (techno is banned).

Admission Charges

Some clubs are strictly private, while others have a more open admission policy. Prices range from €10 to €30 or more and may be even higher after midnight and at weekends. Quite often there are concessions for women.

In general, one drink (*une consommation*) tends to be included in the club's entry price; thereafter, it can become an expensive evening.

DIRECTORY

Mainstream Clubs

Faust

Beneath Pont Alexandre III, Left Bank 75007.

Map 11 A2.

Tel 01 44 18 60 60.

www.faustparis.fr

La Java

(See p336 – *Cafe-Theatres and Chansonniers*)

La Machine du Moulin Rouge

90 Blvd de Clichy 75018. Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 53 41 88 89.

www.lamachinedu-moulinrouge.com

Rex Club

(See p342 – *Rock and Pop*)

Showcase

Under Alexander III Bridge, Port des Champs-Élysées 75008.

Map 11 A1.

Tel 01 45 61 25 43.

www.showcase.fr

Zigzag Club

32 Rue Marbeuf 75008.

Map 4 F5.

Tel 06 35 25 03 61

www.zigzagclub.fr

Exclusive Clubs

Chez Raspoutine

58 Rue de Bassano 75008.

Map 4 E5.

Tel 01 47 20 02 90.

www.raspoutine.com

Le Montana

28 Rue St-Benoît 75006.

Map 12 E3.

Tel 01 53 63 79 20.

Silencio

142 Rue Montmartre 75002.

Map 13 A1.

Tel 01 40 13 12 33.

www.silencio-club.com

Trendy Clubs

Badaboum

2 bis Rue des Taillandiers 75011.

Map 14 F4.

www.badaboum.paris

Batofar

Moored opposite 11 Quai François Mauriac 75013.

Map 18 F4.

Tel 01 53 60 17 00.

www.batofar.org

Le Cabaret Sauvage

211 Ave Jean Jaurès, Parc de la Villette 75019.

Tel 01 42 09 03 09.

www.cabaretsauvage.com

Concrete

Port de la Rapée 75012.

Map 18 E2.

www.concreteparis.fr

La Flèche d'Or

(See p342 – *Jazz*)

Glazart

7–15 Ave de la Porte de la Villette 75019.

Tel 01 40 36 55 65.

www.glazart.com

Nouveau Casino

(See p342 – *Rock and Pop*)

Nüba

36 Quai d'Austerlitz 75013.

Map 18 E2.

Tel 01 76 77 34 85.

www.lenuba.com

Le Social Club

142 Rue Montmartre 75002.

Map 13 A1.

Tel 01 40 28 05 55.

www.parissocialclub.com

Yoyo

Palais de Tokyo, 13 Ave du Président Wilson 750016.

Map 10 E1.

www.yoyo-paris.com

DJ Bars

Carmen

14 Rue Duperré 75009.

Map 6 E2.

Tel 01 45 26 50 00.

www.le-carmen.fr

Glass

7 Rue Frochot 75009.

Map 6 E2.

Tel 09 80 72 98 83.

www.glassparis.com

Panic Room

101 Rue Amelot 75011.

Map 14 D1.

Tel 01 58 30 93 43.

www.panicroomparis.com

World Music

L'Alimentation Générale

64 Rue Jean-Pierre

Timbaud 75011.

Map 14 F1.

Tel 01 43 55 42 50.

www.alimentation-generale.net

Barrio Latino

46–48 Rue du Faubourg

St-Antoine 75012.

Map 14 F4.

Tel 01 55 78 84 75.

www.barrio-latino.com

La Bellevilloise

(See p342 – *Jazz*)

La Dame de Canton

Port de la Gare 75013.

Map 18 F4.

Tel 01 53 61 08 49.

www.damedecanton.com

La Pachanga

8 Rue Vandamme 75014.

Map 15 C2.

Tel 01 56 80 11 40.

Gay and Lesbian Venues

3W Kafé

8 Rue des Ecoiffes 75004.

Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 48 87 39 26.

La Champmésé

4 Rue Chabanaise 75002.

Map 12 E1.

Tel 01 42 96 85 20.

Le Club 18

18 Rue de Beaujolais 75001.

Map 12 F1.

Tel 01 42 97 52 13.

www.club18.fr

CUD

12 Rue des Haudriettes 75003.

Map 13 C2.

Tel 01 42 71 56 60.

Le Free DJ

35 Rue Sainte-Croix de la Bretonnerie 75003.

Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 48 04 95 14.

www.freedj.fr

Gibus

18 Rue du Faubourg du Temple, 75011.

Map 8 E5.

Tel 01 82 09 95 32.

www.gibus.fr

Raidd Bar

23 Rue du Temple 75004.

Map 13 C2

Tel 01 53 01 00 00.

www.raiddbar.com

Rosa Bonheur

2 Allée de la Cascade 75019.

Tel 01 42 00 00 45.

www.rosabonheur.fr

Le So What

30 Rue du Roi de Sicile 75008.

Map 13 C3.

Tel 01 42 71 24 59.

Le Tango

13 Rue au Maire 75003.

Map 13 C1.

Tel 01 48 87 25 71.

www.boite-a-frissons.fr

Cinema

Paris can justifiably claim to be one of the world's capitals of film appreciation. More than 370 screens within the city limits, distributed among over 100 cinemas and multiplexes, screen a fabulous cornucopia of films, both brand-new and classic. American movies share the limelight with home-grown dramas and comedies, and virtually every filmmaking industry in the world has found a niche in the city's art houses. Cinemas change their programmes on Wednesdays. The cheapest practical guides to what's on are *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles* (see p332) with complete cinema listings and timetables for some 300 films. Films shown in subtitled original language versions are coded "VO" (*version originale*); dubbed films are coded "VF" (*version française*). Most children's films are shown in VF during the day. Paris's Film Festival is held for one week in late June/early July. The system is that you pay full price for one film, after which a special card gives access to unlimited films at just €3 a ticket, for the duration of the festival.

Movements in Cinema

Paris was the cradle of the cinematograph over 100 years ago, when Auguste and Louis Lumière invented the early film projector. Their screening of *L'Arrivée d'un Train en Gare de La Ciotat* (Arrival of a Train at la Ciotat Station) in Paris in 1895 is considered by many to mark the birth of the medium. The French reverence for film as a true art form is based on a theory of one of the world's first film critics, Ricciotto Canudo, an Italian intellectual living in France, who dubbed cinematography "the Seventh Art" in 1922. The title holds true even today. The city was of course also the incubator of that very Parisian vanguard movement, the New Wave, when film directors such as Claude Chabrol, François Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard and Eric Rohmer in the late 1950s and early 1960s revolutionized the way films were made and perceived. The exploration of existential themes, the use of long tracking shots and the rejection of studios for outside locations are some of the characteristics of New Wave film. In 2001, the success of *Amélie Poulain* revitalized the Parisian film-making scene; many of its locations are easy to spot as you walk around town. The

same is true of *The Da Vinci Code*, also featuring *Amélie* star Audrey Tautou.

Cinema Zones

Most Paris cinemas are concentrated in several cinema belts, which enjoy the added appeal of nearby restaurants and shops. The Champs-Élysées remains the densest cinema strip in town, where you can see the latest Hollywood smash hit or French *auteur* triumph, as well as some classic reissues, in subtitled original-language versions. Cinemas in the Grands Boulevards, in the vicinity of the Opéra de Paris Garnier, show films in both subtitled and dubbed versions. Boulevard de Clichy is home to two Pathé multiplexes with a total of 12 screens showing current dubbed, French and VO releases. A major hub of Right Bank cinema activity is in the Forum des Halles shopping mall.

The Left Bank, historically associated with the city's intellectual life, remains the centre of the art and repertory cinemas. Yet, it has equally as many of the latest blockbusters. Since the 1980s, many cinemas in the Latin Quarter have closed down and the main centre for Left Bank theatres is now the Odéon-St-Germain-des-Prés

area. The Rue Champollion is an exception. It has enjoyed a revival as a mini-district for art and repertory films.

Further to the south, Montparnasse remains a lively district for new films in both dubbed and subtitled prints.

For specific cinema venues see the Directory on page 348.

Big Screens and Picture Palaces

Among surviving landmark cinemas are two Grands Boulevards venues, the 2,800-seat **Le Grand Rex**, with its Baroque decor, and the **Max Linder Panorama**, which was refurbished by a group of independent film buffs in the 1980s for both popular and art film programming.

The massive 14-screen **MK2 Bibliothèque** cinema (plus bar, shops and exhibition space) has opened up in the revitalized 13th arrondissement, and just across the river, the **UGC Ciné-Cité Bercy** cinema complex is well worth a visit too.

In the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie at La Villette, scientific films are shown at **La Géode** (see p240). This has a hemispheric screen (once the world's largest) and an "omnimax" projector which uses 70-mm film shot horizontally to project an image which is nine times larger than the standard 35-mm print. Along the Canal St-Martin, **MK2's** twin cinema complexes – **Quai de la Loire** and **Quai de la Seine** – are linked by a canal boat.

Revival and Repertory Houses

Each week, more than 150 titles representing the best of world cinema can be seen. For old Hollywood films, the independent **Grand Action** mini-chain can't be beaten. Other active and thoughtful repertory and reissue venues include the excellent **Reflets Médicis** screens in the Rue Champollion and **Les**

Fauvettes, the latter showing a mix of contemporary releases and modern and vintage classics. **Studio 28** in Montmartre is a lovely old movie house with lights in the theatre designed by Jean Cocteau and a charming garden bar full of fairy lights and kitsch cut-outs of old film stars. Opened in the 1920s, Studio 28 claims to be the first ever avant-garde cinema and once played host to film greats such as Luis Buñuel and Abel Gance. They screen everything from the latest releases through to Fellini festivals and documentary shows. There are at least ten films screened here each week, including art-house classics and pre-releases. The cinema also holds regular debates with well-known directors and actors. Another Paris institution, **Cinema Studio Galande** has shown the *Rocky Horror Picture Show* to costumed movie-goers every Friday night for over 30 years.

Cinémathèque Française

The private “school” of the New Wave generation, this famous film archive and repertory cinema was created by Henri Langlois in 1936 (see p348). It has lost its monopoly on classic film screenings, but it is still a must for cinephiles in search of that rare film no longer in theatrical circulation or, perhaps, recently restored or rescued. The association is now housed at 51 Rue de Bercy in a wonderfully futuristic-looking building designed by Frank Gehry. The sail-like façade has given the building its nickname: “dancer revealing her tutu”. The film library has more than 18,000 digitalized movies, and there are enough exhibitions, projections, lectures and workshops to satisfy the appetite of any film enthusiast. For those interested in the building’s architecture, there are tours on the first Sunday of each month.

Non-Theatrical Venues

In addition to the Cinémathèque Française, film

programmes and festivals are integral parts of two highly popular Paris cultural institutions, the Musée d’Orsay (see pp146–9) and the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–13) with its two screening rooms. The Musée d’Orsay regularly schedules film programmes to complement current art exhibitions and is usually restricted to silent films. The Pompidou Centre organizes vast month-long retrospectives, devoted to national film industries and on occasion to some of the major companies.

Finally, the **Forum des Images** (see p115) in the heart of Les Halles is a hi-tech film and video library with a vast selection of films and documentaries featuring the city of Paris from the late 19th century to the present day. The archives here are amazing and include news-reels and advertisements featuring Paris alongside the feature films and documentaries. The Forum has three cinemas, all of which run daily screenings of feature films. One ticket allows the visitor access to both the video library and to the cinema screenings. The screenings are frequently grouped according to theme or director, making it possible to spend several hours enjoying a mini-retrospective. See website for details.

Ticket Prices

Expect to pay around €10–12 at first-run venues or even more for films of unusual length or special media attention. However, exhibitors practise a wide array of collective discount incentives, including cut-rate admissions for students, the unemployed, the elderly, former soldiers and large families. Wednesday is discount day for everybody at some cinemas – prices are slashed to as low as €4.

France’s three exhibition giants, Gaumont, UGC and MK2, also sell special discount cards and accept credit card reservations for their flagship houses, while repertory houses issue “fidelity” cards.

Films Starring Paris

Historical Paris (studio-made)

An Italian Straw Hat
(René Clair, 1927)

Sous les toits de Paris
(René Clair, 1930)

Les Misérables
(Raymond Bernard, 1934)

Hôtel du Nord
(Marcel Carné, 1937)

Les Enfants du Paradis
(Marcel Carné, 1945)

Casque d’Or
(Jacques Becker, 1952)

La Traversée de Paris
(Claude Autant-Lara, 1956)

Playtime
(Jacques Tati, 1967)

New Wave Paris (location-made)

Breathless
(Jean-Luc Godard, 1959)

Les 400 coups
(François Truffaut, 1959)

Documentary Paris

Paris 1900
(Nicole Vedrès, 1948)

La Seine a rencontré Paris
(Joris Ivens, 1957)

Paris as Seen by Hollywood

Seventh Heaven
(Frank Borzage, 1927)

Camille
(George Cukor, 1936)

An American in Paris
(Vincente Minnelli, 1951)

Gigi
(Vincente Minnelli, 1958)

Irma La Douce
(Billy Wilder, 1963)

Paris when it Sizzles
(Richard Quine, 1964)

Frantic (Roman Polanski, 1988)

French Kiss
(Lawrence Kasdan, 1995)

The Ninth Gate
(Roman Polanski, 1999)

Moulin Rouge
(Baz Luhrmann, 2001)

The Bourne Identity
(Doug Liman, 2002)

Before Sunset
(Richard Linklater, 2004)

The Da Vinci Code
(Ron Howard, 2006)

Hugo (Martin Scorsese, 2011)

Midnight in Paris
(Woody Allen, 2011)

Film Festivals

Film festivals are a way of life for Parisian movie buffs. There are several major events each year and many small themed festivals at any given time around the city. The annual Paris Film Festival (Fête du Cinéma), in late June/early July, may be dwarfed by its glitzier sister in Cannes, but the capital's version is a far friendlier event for the public to attend – and there are still more than enough opportunities to spot celebrities.

Open-Air Festivals

There are several outdoor cinema festivals throughout the summer, including the Festival Silhouette which shows short films in the lovely Buttes Chaumont (see p236), the Cinéma au Clair de Lune festival which has projections of films at Parisian sites which are relevant to the movie, and

Le Cinéma en Plein Air which draws crowds to a lawn in La Villette (see pp238–9), where a giant inflatable screen shows old and contemporary classics. This is one of the summer's most popular events, so be sure to get there early and don't forget to take a hamper full of goodies to nibble on throughout the movie.

Indoor Festivals

During the annual Paris Film Festival, over 100 films are shown at the **Gaumont Marignion** on the Champs-Élysées. The city's gay and lesbian film festival at the Forum des Images usually takes place in November. Paris Tout Court is an impressive short film festival held at the **Arlequin** in St-Germain which also stages lectures and meetings with renowned directors and artists. Other film festivals include the L'Etrange festival, which shows weird and wonderful offbeat films from around the world to enthusiastic audiences.

DIRECTORY

Cinemas

Arlequin

76 Rue de Rennes 75006.

Map 12 E4.

Tel 01 45 44 28 80.

Le Balzac

1 Rue Balzac 75008.

Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 45 61 10 60.

www.cinemabalzac.com

Centre Pompidou

19 Rue Beaubourg 75004.

Map 13 B2.

Tel 01 44 78 12 33.

Le Champo

51 Rue des Ecoles 75005.

Map 13 A5.

Tel 01 43 54 51 60.

Christine 21

4 Rue Christine 75006.

Map 12 F4.

Cinémathèque

Française

51 Rue de Bercy 75013.

Tel 01 71 19 33 33.

www.cinematheque.fr

Cinema Studio

Galande

42 Rue Galande 75005.

Map 13 A4.

Tel 01 43 54 72 71.

Le Desperado

23 Rue des Ecoles

75005. Map 13 A5.

Tel 01 43 25 72 07.

Les Fauvettes

58 Avenue des Gobelins

75013. Map 17 B3.

Tel 08 92 69 66 96.

www.studiogalande.fr

La Filmothèque du Quartier Latin

9 Rue Champollion

75005. Map 12 F5.

Tel 01 43 26 70 38.

www.lafilmothèque.fr

Forum des Images

(See p115)

Gaumont Marignan

27 Ave Champs-Élysées

75008. Map 5 A5.

Tel 08 92 69 66 96.

La Géode

26 Ave Coirentin-Cariou

75019. Tel 01 40 05 79 99.

www.lageode.fr

Grand Action

5 Rue des Ecoles 75005.

Map 13 B5.

Tel 01 43 54 47 62.

Le Grand Rex

(See p342 – Major Venues)

Lucernaire

53 Rue Notre-Dame-des-

Champs 75006.

Map 16 E2.

Tel 01 45 44 57 34.

www.lucernaire.fr

Luminor –

Hotel de Ville

20 Rue du Temple 75004.

Map 13 C2.

Tel 01 42 78 47 86.

Majestic Bastille

2–4 Blvd Richard

Lenoir 75011.

Map 14 E4.

Tel 01 47 00 02 48.

Max Linder

Panorama

24 Blvd Poissonnière

75009. Map 7 A5.

Tel 01 48 00 90 24.

www.maxlinder.com

MK2

Beaubourg: 50 Rue

Rambuteau 75003.

Map 13 A2.

Tel 08 92 69 84 84.

Bibliothèque: 128–162

Ave de France 75013.

Map 18 F4.

Tel 08 92 69 84 84.

Quai de la Seine/

Quai de la Loire:

7 Quai de la Seine;

14 Quai de la Loire

75019. Map 8 F1.

Tel 08 92 69 84 84.

www.mk2.com

Le Nouvel Odeon

6 Rue de l'École de

Médecine 75006.

Map 12 F4.

Tel 01 46 33 43 71.

www.nouvelodeon.com

Reflets Médicis

3 Rue Champollion

75005. Map 12 F5.

Tel 01 43 54 42 34.

St-Andre des Arts

30 Rue St-Andre des Arts

(Salles 1&2) and 12 Rue

Git-le-Coeur (Salle 3)

75006. Map 12 F4.

Tel 01 43 26 48 18.

www.cinesaintandre.fr

Studio 28

10 Rue Tholozé 75018.

Map 6 E1.

Tel 01 46 06 36 07.

www.cinema-studio28.fr

UGC Ciné Cité Bercy

2 Cour St-Emilion 75012.

Tel 01 76 64 79 97.

UGC Ciné-Cité

Les Halles

Forum des Halles

Niveau -3 (level -3) 75001.

Map 13 A2.

Tel 01 46 37 28 24.

Sport and Fitness

Paris offers plenty of opportunities to keep fit and exercise. The city has a superb range of sporting facilities, from beautiful Art Deco swimming pools to state-of-the-art gyms and health clubs; the municipal website www.paris.fr and the town halls of each *arrondissement* are good sources of information. With its glorious backdrop of elegant streets, parks and riverside, Paris is a great city for cycling and jogging. It's also the scene of some of France's most exciting spectator sports. The Roland Garros tennis tournament, for example, and the Tour de France bicycle race are national institutions. For details regarding all sporting events that take place in and around Paris, contact Paris's tourist office (see p359). The weekly entertainment guides *L'Officiel des Spectacles*, *Pariscope* and the Wednesday edition of *Le Figaro* also have good listings of the week's sporting events (see p332). For in-depth sports coverage, see the daily paper *L'Equipe* (www.lequipe.fr).

Cycling

Cycling has become a much more attractive and viable means of getting around Paris. There are some 700 km (435 miles) of cycle lanes (*pistes cyclables*) in the capital, a figure that is set to double by 2020, and Parisian drivers are becoming more respectful of cyclists as more people turn to travelling on two wheels. Pick up a copy of the free *Paris à Vélo* map from a tourist office or download it from paris.fr to find details of all the city's cycle lanes.

The nicest time to go for a cycle ride is on Sundays and national holidays, when some of the quaysides next to the Seine and the Canal St-Martin are closed to traffic. Otherwise, the most pleasant spots are the Bois de Vincennes and the Bois de Boulogne for a leisurely bike ride through the woods, or the 2-km (1.2-mile) Berges de Seine.

The easiest way to hire a bike is to make use of the self-service **Vélib'** scheme. Bikes can be hired at around 1,800 locations across the city. The first 30 minutes are free; beyond the first half-hour, additional charges apply: €1 for the next 30 minutes, €2 for another 30 minutes and thereafter at €4 for every additional 30 minutes. You can also buy a one- or seven-day

card (bookable online). The service extends to children and is known as P'tit Vélib'.

If you'd prefer to take an organized cycle tour through the city, there are several organizations that run fun trips. In spring and summer, **Fat Tire Bike Tours** runs trips (from €32 per person) in which knowledgeable guides shepherd cyclists around the streets of Paris while imparting interesting information on the city's landmarks. Its partner, **City Segway Tours**, offers guided tours on electric Segway scooters (over 12s only). **Paris à Vélo C'est Sympa!** runs multilingual tours to offbeat parts of the city (from €35).

Rollerblading

Rollerbladers can enjoy parades through Paris on Friday nights. The police close off boulevards around the city, allowing thousands of skate fans to join the fun every week. The 27-km- (16.5-mile-) circuit usually starts near the Tour Montparnasse at 10pm and lasts three hours, but you can join the route at any point if the whole circuit seems a little too much. In order to join in, you need to know how to brake and change direction. Contact www.pari-roller.com

for details of the route and for rollerblade rental outlets. Another, more family-friendly, circuit starts from Place de la Bastille at 2.30pm on Sundays (see www.rollers-coquillages.org). As a safety precaution, the trip is cancelled in wet weather.

Running and Climbing

Paris's parks are attractive places for jogging; among the most popular are the Jardin du Luxembourg, Parc Monceau and the Jardin des Tuileries. The Berges de Seine is a nice short stretch, or you could do a longer circuit at the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes. You can even combine running with sightseeing by booking a guide to run with you, either individually or in small groups, with **Paris Running Tours**.

Just outside central Paris, in Pantin, is **MurMur**, one of the world's largest indoor climbing arenas. There are plenty of climbing walls, boulders and a place to practise ice-climbing. There's another branch in Issy-les-Moulineaux, set into the arches of a railway viaduct.

Swimming

There is a massive aquatic fun park, **Aquaboulevard**, in south Paris (see p355). In addition to an exotic artificial beach, swimming pools, water toboggans and rapids, there are tennis and squash courts, golf, bowling, table tennis, billiards, a gym, bars and shops.

Of the many municipal swimming pools, one of the best is the **Piscine Suzanne Berlioux**, in Place de la Rotonde, with an Olympic-sized pool in the underground shopping complex. For a handsome 1930s decor of mosaics, plus two levels of private changing cabins, a whirlpool, sauna and water jets, go to the **Piscine Pontoise-Quartier Latin**. This complex also has a small gym overlooking the pool. Fitness fans can pump a little iron before taking a dip.

The **Piscine Henry de Montherlant** is part of a municipal sports complex that includes tennis courts and a gym.

The beautiful Art Nouveau **Piscine Butte-aux-Cailles** (see pp276–7) is a treat for serious swimmers and sunbathers.

A decent-sized indoor pool is perfect for laps, while the two outdoor swimming areas are great for lounging. The village atmosphere of the surrounding area only serves to reinforce the feeling of relaxing on holiday, miles away from the city.

The **Piscine Joséphine Baker** floats on the Seine near the Bibliothèque François-Mitterrand. In the summer, the rooftop terrace is a good spot for sunbathing.

Some of the more exclusive hotels and gyms also have their own swimming pools. It is possible to buy a day pass to the chic **Club Med Gym** in Rue Louis Armand and have access to their pool. Similarly, at the **Novotel Tour Eiffel**, non-guests are welcomed to their health club and pool, which has a retractable roof for swimming under the sun in spring and summer.

It is important to note that all municipal pools and some private ones insist that all bathers wear swimming caps and that male guests wear swimming trunks rather than baggy shorts.

Tennis and Squash

Tennis can be played at more than 40 municipal sites; you can book a slot online at www.tennis.paris.fr. The most central courts – and the ones with the nicest setting – are at **Tennis Luxembourg**, at the Jardin du Luxembourg. **Tennis La Faluère** in the Bois de Vincennes has the most courts (21), and because it has so many, you can often just turn up and find a court free. Squash can be played at the **Espace Sportif Pontoise**, which also has a swimming pool and gym. Other good clubs include the **Squash Montmartre** and the **Le Club du Jeu de Paume**.

Gyms

There are a number of gyms in Paris that you can use with a day pass. You can generally expect to pay €20 or more, depending on the facilities.

Club Med Gym is a well-equipped chain with over 20 gyms in Paris and the suburbs. The **Espace Sportif Pontoise**, in the Latin Quarter, offers a good-value (€11.10) weekday evening pass that allows you to use the gym, pool and sauna. More upmarket is the sleek **L'Usine**, in the Opéra district, with a gym, hammam and saunas. In theory, the **Ritz Health Club**, which has one of the finest indoor pools in Paris, is for guests or members only. However, if the hotel is not too full, you can buy a day pass. Note that some swimming pools also have gyms.

Skating

Ice-skating can be enjoyed year-round at the **Patinoire Sonja Henie** at the AccorHotels Arena in Bercy; the DJ-led sessions on Friday and Saturday evenings are particularly lively. The city's other indoor rink is **Patinoire Paileron**, in the 19th arrondissement. A winter-only rink operates outside the Hôtel de Ville and in the splendid setting of the Grand Palais.

Spectator Sports

The annual Tour de France bicycle race (www.letour.fr) finishes in July in Paris, with the French president awarding the coveted *maillot jaune* (yellow jersey) to the winner. For over 20 years now, the final stage of the tour has taken place over several laps of a circuit taking in the Louvre, the quays along the Seine and the Champs-Élysées. Finding a spot to watch can be extremely tough, so it's best to hunt down your space several hours before the riders are due. Other cycling events, including time trials, are held at the **Vélodrome National**, in the suburbs at St-Quentin-en-Yvelines.

A day out at the races gives you a chance to see the rich and famous in all their finery.

The world-renowned Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe is held at the **Hippodrome de Longchamp**, in the Bois de Boulogne, on the first Sunday in October. More flat racing takes place at the **Hippodrome de St-Cloud** and **Hippodrome de Maisons-Laffitte**, which are a short drive west of Paris. For steeple-chasing, go to the **Hippodrome d'Auteuil**, in the Bois de Boulogne. The **Hippodrome de Vincennes** hosts the trotting races. For detailed information on all of these, consult France Galop (www.france-galop.com).

One of the best-known road races in the world is the 24-hour car race at Le Mans, 185 km (115 miles) south-west of Paris. It takes place every year in mid-June. Contact the **Automobile Club de l'Ouest** for details.

A number of events, including the BNP Paribas Masters of tennis, world-class martial arts demonstrations, tournaments in everything from figure skating to handball, and rock concerts are held at the **AccorHotels Arena**.

The **Parc des Princes**, which can hold 50,000 people, is home to the main Paris football team, first-division Paris St-Germain.

The colossal **Stade de France** is a major venue for international football matches, the Six Nations rugby tournament and music concerts. Sports fans can go on a behind-the-scenes tour.

Famous for its international tennis tournament, the French Open, the **Stade Roland Garros** is located in Avenue Gordon-Bennett at the southern boundary of the Bois de Boulogne. From late May to mid-June, everyone lives and breathes tennis. Even business meetings are transferred from the conference room to the stadium. Apply for tickets several months ahead, and don't miss a trip to the stadium's excellent museum of tennis, featuring everything from prototype rackets to a Bjorn Borg headband. Also, be sure to book a table at one of the restaurants here, which are places to see and be seen.

DIRECTORY

Cycling

Fat Tire Bike Tours / City Segway Tours

24 Rue Edgar Faure
75015.

Map 10 D4.

Tel 01 82 88 80 96.

[w fattiretours.com](http://w.fattiretours.com)

Paris à Vélo

C'est Sympa!

22 Rue Alphonse Baudin
75011.

Map 14 E2.

Tel 01 48 87 60 01.

[w parisvelosympa.com](http://w.parisvelosympa.com)

Vélib'

Tel 01 30 79 79 30.

[w velib.paris.fr](http://w.velib.paris.fr)

Running and Climbing

MurMur

55 Rue Cartier-Bresson,
93500 Pantin.

Tel 01 48 46 11 00.

[w murmur.fr](http://w.murmur.fr)

Also at: 1-6 Blvd
Garibaldi, Issy-les-
Moulineaux 92130.

Tel 01 58 88 00 22.

Paris Running Tours

Tel 06 02 11 52 10.

[w parisrunningtour.com](http://w.parisrunningtour.com)

Swimming

Aquaboulevard

4 Rue Louis-Armand
75015.

Tel 01 40 60 10 00.

[w aquaboulevard.fr](http://w.aquaboulevard.fr)

Club Med Gym

26 Rue de Berri 75008.

Map 4 F4.

Tel 01 43 59 04 58.

149 Rue de Rennes
75006.

Map 15 C1.

Tel 01 45 44 24 35.

[w cmgsportsclub.com](http://w.cmgsportsclub.com)

Novotel Tour Eiffel

61 Quai de Grenelle
75015.

Map 9 B5.

Tel 01 40 58 20 00.

[w novotel.com](http://w.novotel.com)

Piscine Butte-aux-Cailles

5 Pl Paul-Verlaine 75013.

Map 17 A5.

Tel 01 45 89 60 05.

Piscine Henry de Montherlant

30 Blvd Lannes 75016.

Tel 01 40 72 28 30.

Piscine Joséphine Baker

Quai François Mauriac

75013.

Tel 01 56 61 96 50.

[w carilis.fr](http://w.carilis.fr)

Piscine Pontoise-Quartier Latin

19 Rue de Pontoise
75005.

Map 13 B5.

Tel 01 55 42 77 88.

[w carilis.fr](http://w.carilis.fr)

Piscine Suzanne Berlioux

Forum des Halles,
Niveau -3, access via
Porte du Jour 75001.

Map 13 A2.

Tel 01 42 36 36 82.

[w carilis.fr](http://w.carilis.fr)

Tennis and Squash

Le Club du Jeu de Paume

74b Rue Lauriston
75116.

Map 4 D4.

Tel 01 47 27 46 86.

[w squashjeudepaume.com](http://w.squashjeudepaume.com)

Espace Sportif Pontoise

19 Rue de Pontoise
75005.

Map 13 B5.

Tel 01 55 42 77 88.

[w carilis.fr](http://w.carilis.fr)

Squash Montmartre

14 Rue Achille-Martinet
75018.

Map 2 E4.

Tel 01 42 55 38 30.

[w squashmontmartre-paris.com](http://w.squashmontmartre-paris.com)

Tennis La Faluère

113 Route de la Pyramide,
Bois de Vincennes 75012.

Tel 01 43 74 40 93.

Tennis Luxembourg

Blvd St-Michel, Jardin du
Luxembourg 75006.

Map 12 E5.

Tel 01 43 25 79 18.

Gyms

Club Med Gym

26 Rue de Berri 75008.

Map 4 F4.

Tel 01 43 59 04 58.

149 Rue de Rennes
75006. Map 15 C1.

Tel 01 45 44 24 35.

[w cmgsportsclub.com](http://w.cmgsportsclub.com)

Espace Sportif Pontoise

19 Rue de Pontoise
75005.

Map 13 B5.

Tel 01 55 42 77 88.

[w carilis.fr](http://w.carilis.fr)

Ritz Health Club

Ritz Hotel, 15 Pl Vendôme
75001.

Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 43 16 30 30.

[w ritzparis.com](http://w.ritzparis.com)

L'Usine

8 Rue de la Michodière
75008.

Tel 01 42 66 30 30.

[w usinopera.com](http://w.usinopera.com)

Skating

Patinoire Pailleron

32 Rue Edouard Pailleron
75019.

Tel 01 40 40 27 70.

[w pailleron19.com](http://w.pailleron19.com)

Patinoire Sonja Henie de l'AccorHotels Arena

222 Quai de Bercy 75012.

Tel 01 58 70 16 75.

[w accorhotelsarena.com](http://w.accorhotelsarena.com)

Spectator Sports

AccorHotels Arena

8 Blvd de Bercy 75012.

Tel 01 75 44 04 00.

[w accorhotelsarena.com](http://w.accorhotelsarena.com)

Automobile Club de l'Ouest

Tel 02 43 40 24 24.

[w lemans.org](http://w.lemans.org)

Hippodrome d'Auteuil

Route d'Auteuil aux Lacs,
Bois de Boulogne 75016.

Tel 01 40 71 47 47.

Hippodrome de Longchamp

Route des Tribunes,
Bois de Boulogne 75016.

Tel 01 44 30 75 00.

Hippodrome de Maisons-Laffitte

1 Ave de la Pelouse,
Maisons-Laffitte 78600.

Tel 01 39 12 81 70.

Hippodrome de St-Cloud

1 Rue du Camp Canadien,
St-Cloud 92210.

Tel 01 47 71 69 26.

Hippodrome de Vincennes

2 Route de la Ferme,
Vincennes 75012.

Tel 01 49 77 17 17.

Parc des Princes

24 Rue du Commandant-
Guilbaud 75016.

Tel 01 47 43 71 71.

[w leparcdesprinces.fr](http://w.leparcdesprinces.fr)

Stade de France

Rue Henri Delaunay,
St-Denis 93200.

Tel 08 92 70 09 00.

[w stadedefrance.com](http://w.stadedefrance.com)

Stade Roland Garros

2 Ave Gordon-Bennett
75016.

Tel 01 47 43 48 00.

[w rolandgarros.com](http://w.rolandgarros.com)

Vélodrome National

Place de la Paix Céleste,
Montigny-le-Bretonneux
78180.

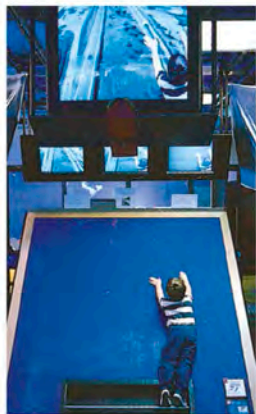
Tel 01 76 21 93 20.

[w velodrome-national.com](http://w.velodrome-national.com)

CHILDREN'S PARIS

It's never too early to instil a lifelong taste for this magical city in your children. Activities such as scaling the dizzy heights of the Eiffel Tower (see pp196–7), boating down the Seine (see pp74–5) or visiting Notre-Dame (see pp82–5) are fun at any age, and having children in tow will allow you to see old

haunts through new eyes. Many of the city's museums cater for younger visitors, with special trails or audioguides. And when your children need a break from all the stimulation, you can retire to one of the city's numerous parks and gardens, where playgrounds and sandpits abound.



A child taking engaging with the technology at La Cité des Enfants at La Villette

Practical Advice

Paris welcomes young families in hotels and most restaurants. Children under four travel free on public transport, and four- to 11-year-olds travel at half price. Many sights and attractions offer child reductions, while infants under three or four enter free. Children under 18 are admitted free of charge to all state-run museums. Ask at the Office du Tourisme (see p359) for full details of child reductions, or check weekly entertainment guides such

as *Pariscope*, *L'Officiel des Spectacles* and *Paris Mômes*.

A lot of children's activities are geared to end-of-school times, including Wednesday afternoons, when French children have time off. For information on museum workshops, contact the museums individually.

Babychou Services and **Kidizen** are specialist babysitting organizations in the city. They also offer a wide range of other services, including the hire of strollers and cots.

Museums

Top of the museum list for children is the Cité des Enfants, a special section for children at the Cité des Sciences (see pp240–41), in the Parc de la Villette. In 90-minute sessions, kids can play about with water, experiment with sound and light, and much more. The rest of the museum also has plenty of hands-on activities and changing exhibitions aimed at the young.

Museums such as the Louvre can be a bit daunting for anyone, let alone children. One way to engage young visitors is to follow a treasure hunt, like the ones run by

THATLou, for example. Children follow a list of clues in order to find certain paintings. Hunts are organized around a theme, such as "Food and Wine" or "Angels and Wings". The same organization also runs treasure hunts around the Musée d'Orsay (**THATd'Or**) and the streets of the Latin Quarter (**THATRue**). The museums themselves also have art trails for children that can be downloaded in advance; in addition, the Musée d'Orsay has a variety of fun, interactive tours for children aged five to ten. Focusing on modern art, the Galerie des Enfants at the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–13) mounts exhibitions and runs workshops for children. Similarly, the **Musée en Herbe**, dedicated entirely to children, finds fun ways to present art exhibitions, using jigsaws, costumes and the like, and runs popular art workshops.

Other enjoyable museums for children include the Musée National de la Marine (see p203) and the Musée de la Musique (see p238). The former illustrates the history of French maritime tradition with scale models of battleships, dreadnoughts and submarines. The latter is a wonderful introduction to musical instruments, from Renaissance theorbos to Arabic ouds, helped along by audioguides specially aimed at children, free workshops and concerts.

Parks, Zoos and Adventure Playgrounds

The best children's park within Paris is the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne (see p247), with a children's puppet theatre,



The Palais de Chaillot, housing the Musée National de la Marine



The Guignol marionettes

pony and camel rides, playgrounds, funfair rides, a mini railway and boats.

The Parc Floral in the Bois de Vincennes (see p249) has some excellent adventure playgrounds and a treetop rope park (open Wed, weekends and holidays only). The Bois also hosts the largest funfair in France, open from Palm Sunday through to the end of May, and is the site of the city's main zoo, the Parc Zoologique, whose star attraction is its enormous tropical hothouse.

There's a smaller zoo in the Jardin des Plantes (see p169), the beautiful botanical gardens. Also here are splendid hothouses and

some appealing museums (see pp168–9), including the Galerie de l'Evolution, which has an impressive collection of stuffed animals and an interactive centre for children on the first floor.

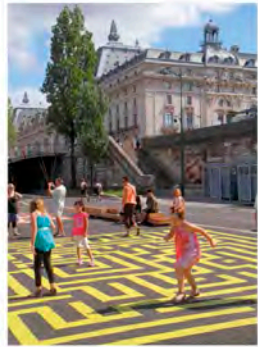
Children will also enjoy exploring the Berges de Seine, a pedestrianized stretch of the river with floating gardens, a climbing wall, children's bike rental (summer only) and cafés with board games.

Entertainment

Mime, dance and puppet shows, with their emphasis on actions rather than words, are very accessible, especially to younger children. Most films, however, will not have English subtitles.

Several theatres, including the **Théâtre Astral** in the Parc Floral and **Abricadabra** in a barge on the Canal de l'Ourcq, offer children's shows with mime, dance or music. The most spectacular cinematic experience is in La Géode at the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie (see p240). The cinema **Chaplin Saint-Lambert** specializes in children's films and comic strips in French.

Une Journée au Cirque offers a day's entertainment when children can meet the animals, put on clown make-up or



Children playing in the pedestrianized Berges de Seine

practise tightrope walking. Shows are in the afternoon, after lunch with the *artistes*.

The Guignol puppet shows are a great French tradition. Guignol himself is a far gentler character than the traditional English Mr Punch. Most of the main parks hold Guignol shows on Wednesday afternoons, at weekends and daily during the holidays.

DIRECTORY

Abricadabra

Péniche Antipode, moored opposite 55 Quai de la Seine 75019. **Tel** 01 42 03 39 07.

www.penicheantipode.fr

Babychou Services

Tel 01 43 13 33 23.

www.babychou.com

Chaplin Saint-Lambert

6 Rue Pécllet 75015. **Tel** 01 42 50 23 32. www.lescinemaschaplin.fr

Kidizen

Tel 06 38 10 97 42.

www.kidizen.fr

Musée en Herbe

21 Rue Hérold, 75001. **Tel** 01 40 67 97 66. www.musee-en-herbe.com

Théâtre Astral

Parc Floral, Route de la Pyramide 75012. **Tel** 01 43 73 13 93.

THATLou, THATd'Or, THATRue

www.thatlou.com

Une Journée au Cirque

115 Blvd Charles de Gaulle, Villeneuve-la-Garenne 92390.

Tel 01 47 99 40 40.

www.journee-au-cirque.com



Le Dragon ride in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in the Bois de Boulogne



Fireworks over Sleeping Beauty Castle, Disneyland® Paris

Theme Parks

The two parks of Disneyland® Paris (see pp256–9) are the biggest and most spectacular of the Paris theme parks, but it's also worth considering a visit to **Parc Astérix**, a theme park centred around the legendary world of Asterix the Gaul. Here, six themed areas feature gladiators, slave auctions and rides among the many attractions. The park is situated 38 km (24 miles) northeast of Paris. Take the RER line B to Charles de Gaulle Airport, then the shuttle bus to Parc Astérix.

Sports and Recreation

The giant **Aquaboulevard** waterpark is one of the best places to take energetic youngsters. The **Piscine Joséphine Baker**, which floats on the Seine, has a

large paddling pool for children. Other recommended pools are listed on p351.

On Sundays and public holidays, many central streets, including the roads along the Seine (between Chatelêt and Bercy) are closed to traffic; bikers and rollerbladers descend en masse. The **Patinoire Pailleron** ice rink has family-friendly morning sessions during the holidays, while the winter-only **Patinoire de l'Hôtel de Ville** is a lovely, atmospheric venue with a smaller rink for children.

In summer, don't miss Paris Plages (see p65), when the riverbanks are transformed into a beach and host games such as boules and various children's activities. The Bassin de la Villette becomes a waterpark – you can hire pedaloes and kayaks and cross from one bank to the other on a zip wire.



Traditional toys for sale in Pain d'Epices

found in the atmospheric, old-fashioned Passages – **Si Tu Veux** sells well-made traditional toys, craft kits and dressing-up costumes, while the delightful **Pain d'Epices** stocks beautiful dolls' houses and all the furniture and accessories to go inside them. For children's fashions, see pp317 and 320.

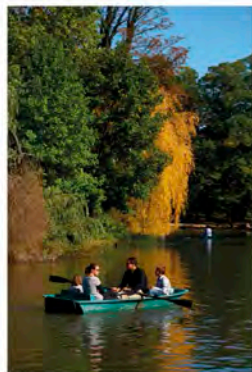
Children's Shops

Children's shops abound in Paris. The department stores Le Bon Marché and Galeries Lafayette (see p313) have superb collections of clothes and toys. Two charming toy shops with very helpful staff can be

Old-fashioned fairground carousels are situated near Sacré-Coeur (see pp226–7) and in front of the Hôtel de Ville (see p104).

A fun way of inspiring interest in the city's history is a boat trip. Several companies compete from different departure points (see pp74–5), passing a host of riverside sights such as Notre-Dame, the Louvre and the Musée d'Orsay.

In a tradition going back some 90 years, children can sail toy boats with a long pole around the pond in the Jardin du Luxembourg (see p174). You could also take the family boating on the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne (see p247) and the Bois de Vincennes (see p249).



A family boating on the Lac des Minimes, in the Bois de Vincennes

Street Life and Markets

Outside the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–11), street entertainers draw the crowds on sunny afternoons. Musicians, magicians, fire-eaters and artists of all kinds perform here. In Montmartre, there is a tradition of street-painting, predominantly in Place du Tertre (see p228), where someone is always willing to draw your child's portrait. It's also fun to take the funicular up the hill to Sacré-Coeur (see pp226–7), then walk down through the pretty streets.

Parisian markets are colourful and animated. Try taking the kids to the food markets on

Rue Mouffetard (see pp168 and 331), in the Jardin des Plantes Quarter, or Rue de Buci (see p331) in St-Germain-des-Prés. The biggest flea market, the *Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen*, takes place at weekends (see pp248–9 and 331).

Viewpoints and Sightseeing

Top of the sightseeing list for children is a trip up the Eiffel Tower (see pp196–7). On a clear day, spectacular views over Paris will enable you to point out a number of sights, and at night the city is magically lit up. If you are pushing a stroller, bear in mind that the ascent is in three stages, using two separate lifts.

Other interesting sights for children include Sacré-Coeur (see pp226–7), with its ovoid dome (the second-highest point in Paris after the Eiffel Tower), and Notre-Dame cathedral (see pp82–5), on the Ile de la Cité. Children will enjoy feeding the pigeons in the cathedral square, visiting the gargoyles on the West Front and listening to you recount the story of the hunchback of Notre-Dame. There are incomparable views from the towers. Children and adults alike will appreciate the enchanting Sainte-Chapelle (see pp88–9), also on the Ile de la Cité.

Contrast ancient and modern Paris with a visit to the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–13) and enjoy a ride on the caterpillar-like escalators outside, or go to the café on the roof terrace for the views.



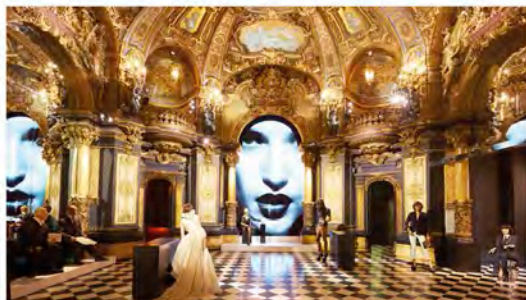
A vintage-style carousel near the Sacré-Coeur basilica, in Montmartre

There is also the 59-storey Montparnasse Tower (see p180), with shorter queues and, arguably, even better views than from the Eiffel Tower.

Other Interests

Children can be quick to see the funny side of unusual spectacles. *Les Egouts* (see p192), Paris's sewers, offer a short tour of the city's sewerage system, while the Catacombs (see p181) are a long series of quarry tunnels built in Roman times and lined with ancient skulls in the 18th century.

On the Ile de la Cité is the Conciergerie (see p87), a turreted prison where many hapless aristocrats spent their final days. The Musée Grévin (see p220), with its waxworks, is always a hit. The Revolution Rooms will especially appeal to older children, with gruesome scenes and grisly sound effects, demonstrating the reality of social upheaval.



Waxworks in an ornate room in the Musée Grévin

Emergencies

Enfance et Partage is a free 24-hour child helpline (also for adults). One of Paris's largest children's hospitals is **Hôpital Necker**.

DIRECTORY

Aquaboulevard

4 Rue Louis Armand 75015.

Tel 01 40 60 10 00.

Open 9am–midnight Mon–Sat, 8am–11pm Sun & public hols.

[w aquaboulevard.fr](http://www.aquaboulevard.fr)

Pain d'Épices

29 Passage Jouffroy 75009.

Map 6 F4.

Tel 01 47 70 08 68.

[w paindepices.fr](http://www.paindepices.fr)

Parc Astérix

BP8 Plailly 60128. Tel 08 26

46 66 26. Open mid-Apr–

Oct: 10am–6pm daily.

[w parcasterix.fr](http://www.parcasterix.fr)

Patinoire de l'Hôtel de Ville

Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, 75004.

Open mid-Dec–Feb:

10am–10pm daily (from noon

Mon & Thu, to midnight Fri & Sat).

[w paris.fr](http://www.paris.fr)

Patinoire Pailleron

32 Rue Edouard Pailleron, 75019.

Tel 01 40 40 27 70.

Open noon–1:30pm & 4:15–

8:30pm Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri (to

midnight Fri), 12:30pm–midnight

Sat, 10am–noon & 2–6pm Sun

(times vary during school hols).

[w pailleron19.com](http://www.pailleron19.com)

Piscine Joséphine Baker

Quai François Mauriac 75013.

Tel 01 56 61 96 50.

Open 7am–8:30pm Mon–Fri,

11am–7pm Sat & Sun (times

vary during school hols).

[w carilis.fr](http://www.carilis.fr)

Si Tu Veux

68 Galerie Vivienne 75002.

Map 12 F1.

Tel 01 42 60 59 97.

[w situveuxjouer.com](http://www.situveuxjouer.com)

Emergencies

Enfance et Partage

Tel 08 00 05 12 34.

[w enfance-et-partage.org](http://www.enfance-et-partage.org)

Hôpital Necker

149 Rue de Sévres 75015.

Map 15 B1.

Tel 01 44 49 40 00.

[w aphp.fr](http://www.aphp.fr)



Sortie
Location de voitures
Boutiques de la gare

SNCF

777

A vertical photograph of a busy Parisian street scene. In the foreground, a large, tall palm tree is planted in a wooden planter box. The street is paved with light-colored tiles and is filled with pedestrians. A blue and white tram is visible on the left side of the street. In the background, there are buildings with classical architectural features and a sign that says 'R R'. The overall atmosphere is that of a bustling urban environment.

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PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Paris offers a wealth of things to see and do. A little forward planning can save time. Make use of tourist offices and ring in advance to confirm a sight is not closed for holidays or refurbishment. Guided tours are often the best way to see the essential sights while you get your bearings (see p375). A *Paris Pass* gives you unlimited access to the city's many attractions, and cuts down on time spent in

queues (see p359). If you're on a budget, note that entry prices may be lower at certain times of day, or on Sundays. Be aware that some shops and museums are closed all day on Monday. Card-carrying students and senior travellers can obtain discounts on some tickets (see p360). Purchase a *carnet* or travel pass to economize and simplify travel on the Metro and buses (see p374 and pp376–9).

Visas and Passports

France is part of the Schengen common European border treaty, which means that travellers moving from one Schengen country to another are not subject to border controls. Schengen residents need only to show an identity card when entering France. Visitors from the UK, Ireland, the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand need to show a full passport. Tourists from these countries may stay in France without a visa for 90 days within a continuous 180-day period. For the latest information and visa requirements, visitors should consult the website of their embassy.

Tax-free Goods and Customs Information

At shops displaying the **Global Refund Tax-Free** sign, visitors residing outside the EU can reclaim the sales tax (TVA, or VAT) they pay on French goods as long as they spend more than €175 in the same shop in one day and take the goods out of France (see p312). *Détaxe* receipts can be issued on purchase to reclaim the tax paid (usually 12 per cent). The documents need to be endorsed at a *détaxe* office (located at airports) on exiting the EU within three months of purchase, then posted in the envelope provided. There are some goods on which a rebate cannot be claimed including food and drink, medicines, tobacco, cars and motorbikes. The **Centre des Renseignements des Douanes** provides full information about this.

In general, all personal goods, including cars and bicycles, may be imported to France if they are obviously for personal use and not for sale. There are no restrictions on the quantities of duty-paid and VAT-paid goods that can be taken from one EU country to another, as long as they are for personal use.

The maximum value of currency that can be brought into or taken out of France is €10,000. Sums in excess of this must be declared to the customs authority.

Travel Safety Advice

Visitors can get up-to-date travel safety information from the **Foreign and Commonwealth Office** in the UK, the **State Department** in the US and the **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade** in Australia.

Tourist Information

The main tourist office in Paris, the **Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris**, is near the Jardin des Tuileries (see p132). It will have maps, information and brochures, and can provide comprehensive information about events in the city.

There are other tourist offices at Place du Tertre, at the **Gare du Nord**, **Gare de l'Est** and **Gare de Lyon**, at **Anvers** Metro station and at the **Paris Expo** exhibition centre during trade fairs. There are also summer-only kiosks at sights such as Notre-Dame. **Paris Rendez-Vous** is an information point and shop in the Hôtel de Ville.

Admission Charges

Most museums either charge an admission fee or are free of charge; few request a donation.



Le Musée d'Orsay, where entry is free on the first Sunday of the month

The entrance fee to some national and municipal museums in Paris is waived on the first Sunday of each month for their permanent collections (for example, entrance to the Louvre is free on the first Sunday of each month from October to March). Visitors under 18 years of age and European Union passport holders aged 18–26 years are usually admitted free of charge to museums, and there are sometimes discounts for students and seniors who have ID showing their date of birth.

The *Paris Pass* gives the bearer unlimited access to over 60 of the city's attractions for 2, 4 or 6 days, without having to queue (temporary exhibitions are not included). It also offers unlimited travel on the Metro, buses and RER within central Paris, and a ticket for a hop-on hop-off bus tour. The pass must be bought in advance through the website (www.parisspass.com) and is either posted (allow time for delivery) or can be collected in Paris (see website for details).

Opening Hours

Most of the city's museums and monuments open from 10am to 6 or 7pm. Municipal museums run by the city of Paris are usually closed on Monday. The national museums are closed on Tuesday, except Versailles and the Musée d'Orsay, which are closed on Monday. Most ticket counters close 30–45 minutes before the official closing time. To avoid queues and packed museums, take advantage of the *nocturnes* (late-night opening) that many of the major museums offer or visit on weekday mornings.

Most Paris shops and businesses are open from 9 or 9.30am to 7pm. Some close for an hour or two from around 1pm. Smaller food shops tend to open earlier, around 7am, and take a longer midday break. Most businesses are closed on Sunday, but Sunday trading

is allowed in tourist areas. Many shops close on Monday.

Listings and Tickets

The main listings magazines, available at all newsagents, are *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles* (see p332). Each Wednesday, they publish full information on the week's theatre, cinema and exhibits, as well as on cabarets, dinner clubs and some restaurants. FNAC ticket agencies take bookings for all entertainment venues, including temporary museum shows. There are FNAC branches throughout Paris. For further details, call one of their branches (see p333).

For booking the theatre only, the

Kiosque Théâtre sells same-day tickets at 50 per cent discount. There are kiosks at Place de la Madeleine, the Parvis de la Gare Montparnasse and Place des Ternes (see p333).



Kiosque Théâtre
booking kiosk

DIRECTORY

Customs Information

Centre des Renseignements des Douanes

Tel 08 11 20 44 44
or 01 72 40 78 40.

Open 8.30am–6pm Mon–Fri. www.douane.gouv.fr

Travel Safety Advice

Australia

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

www.dfat.gov.au
www.smarttraveller.gov.au

UK

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice

US

US Department of State
www.travel.state.gov

Tourist Information

Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris

25 Rue des Pyramides
75001. **Map** 12 E1.

Tel 01 49 52 42 63.

Open 10am–7pm daily (May–Oct: to 9pm).

www.parisinfo.com

Anvers (Montmartre)

72 Blvd de Rochechouart
75018. **Map** 7 A2.

Open 10am–6pm daily.

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May,
25 Dec.

Gare de l'Est

Opposite platforms 1 & 2,
Pl du 11 Novembre 1918,
75010. **Map** 7 C3.

Open 8am–7pm Mon–Sat. Closed 1 Jan, 1 May,
25 Dec.

Gare de Lyon

Opposite platforms L & M,
20 Blvd Diderot 75012.
Map 18 F1.

Open 8am–6pm Mon–Sat. Closed 1 Jan, 1 May,
25 Dec.

Gare du Nord

18 Rue de Dunkerque
75010. **Map** 7 B2.

Open 8am–6pm daily.

Closed 1 Jan, 1 May,
25 Dec.

Paris Expo

1 Pl Porte de Versailles
75015. Tel 01 40 68 22 22.

Open 11am–7pm during
trade fairs.

Paris Rendez-Vous

29 Rue de Rivoli 75004.
Tel 01 42 76 43 43.

Map 13 B3.

Open 10am–7pm
Mon–Sat.

Embassies

Australia

4 Rue Jean Rey 75015.

Map 10 D3.

Tel 01 40 59 33 00.

www.france.embassy.gov.au

Canada

35 Ave Montaigne 75008.

Map 10 F1. Tel 01 44 43
29 00. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/france

Great Britain

35 Rue du Faubourg
St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5.

Tel 01 44 51 31 00.

www.gov.uk/government/world/france.fr

Ireland

12 Ave Foch 75016.

Map 3 B4.

Tel 01 44 17 67 00.

www.embassyofireland.fr

New Zealand

103 Rue de Grenelle
75007. **Map** 11 B3.

Tel 01 45 01 43 43.

www.nzembassy.com/france

USA

2 Ave Gabriel 75008.

Map 5 B5. Tel 01 43 12

22 22. www.france.usembassy.gov

Travellers with Special Needs

Services for people with special needs are improving in Paris. Most pavements are contoured to allow wheelchairs easier passage, and restaurants, hotels and museums are adapting their amenities. There is, for example, wheelchair access to the first and second floor of the Eiffel Tower, at a reduced fee, while the Louvre and Musée d'Orsay are free to disabled visitors and their escorts.

Increasingly, sights are sporting the *Tourisme & Handicap* label denoting that they are accessible to people with physical, mental, hearing and visual impediments. The Office du Tourisme et des Congrès (see p359) has a guide (*Les Sites Labellisés "Tourisme & Handicap" à Paris et en Ile-de-France*) listing these. The association **J'accède** has details (in French and English) of accessible museums, hotels, bars, restaurants and cinemas in Paris and other French cities.

Metro stations and bus routes accessible to travellers with limited mobility are marked with a wheelchair symbol on their maps. The RATP's **Infomobi** website details all their accessible public transport and stations. Paris's international train stations have lifts, ramps, courtesy wheelchairs, signs in Braille and a magnetic loop at ticket counters for the hearing

impaired. **Accès Plus** is a free service to greet and accompany disabled travellers on their journey. **Les Compagnons du Voyage** will provide an escort for persons with limited mobility on any form of public transport, for a fee.

Some Paris taxi companies (such as G7, see p381), have vehicles suited to travellers with limited mobility; taxis are bound by law to assist disabled travellers.

For further up-to-date information on public amenities for the disabled, contact the **GIHP**.

Student Travellers

Students with valid ID cards benefit from discounts of 25–50 per cent at theatres, museums, cinemas and many public monuments. An ISIC card (International Student ID card) may be bought from the main travel agencies and the **CIDJ. BVJ Youth Hostel** has two reasonably priced hostels in Paris (see p283).

Senior Travellers

Some museums and monuments, theatres and independent cinemas offer reductions for visitors aged over 60. Théâtre du Chatelet (see p339), for example, offers discounted tickets 15 minutes before showtime to over-65s. Expect to be asked for ID, such as a passport, to prove your date of birth. Canal tour operators **Canauxrama** and **Paris Canal** offer reduced fees. Over-60s are eligible for a 25 per cent discount from state railroad **SNCF** for off-peak travel. Check their website for details.

Etiquette and Smoking

Etiquette (*la politesse*) is everything to Parisians. On entering a store or cafe, you are expected to say "bonjour, Madame" or "bonjour, Monsieur" to staff, and when leaving to say "au revoir." Be sure to add "s'il vous plaît" (please) when ordering something and "pardon" if you accidentally bump someone.

The French shake hands on meeting someone for the first time and when greeting workmates or acquaintances. Friends and colleagues who know each other well usually greet each other with a kiss on each cheek. If you are unsure, wait to see if they proffer a hand or a cheek.

Smoking is prohibited in all public places, but is allowed on restaurant, café and pub terraces, as long as they are not enclosed.

Public Conveniences

Automated, self-cleaning toilets can be found across the city. They have been upgraded to be larger than previously, wheelchair-usable and free. Children under ten are not allowed to use these toilets on their own because the automated cleaning function can be a danger to small children. There are also more than 30 free public toilet facilities in Paris; locations are listed on the **Mairie de Paris** website.

Paris Time

Paris is 1 hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or British Summer Time (BST). New York is 6 hours behind Paris, Los Angeles is 9 hours behind and Auckland is 11 hours ahead. France observes Daylight Saving in summer; clocks are put forward by 1 hour on the last weekend in March and put back by 1 hour on the last weekend in October. The French use the 24-hour clock.



Tourisme & Handicap sign



The Eiffel Tower, a wheelchair-accessible attraction

Electrical Adapters

The voltage in France is 220 volts. Plugs have two small round pins; heavier-duty appliances have two large round pins. Better hotels offer built-in adapters for shavers only or will lend you an adapter. Adapters can also be bought at department stores, such as BHV (see p313).

Conversion Chart

Imperial to Metric

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
 1 foot = 30 centimetres
 1 mile = 1.6 kilometres
 1 ounce = 28 grams
 1 pound = 454 grams
 1 pint = 0.6 litre
 1 gallon = 4.6 litres

Metric to Imperial

1 millimetre = 0.04 inch
 1 centimetre = 0.4 inch
 1 metre = 3 feet 3 inches
 1 kilometre = 0.6 mile
 1 gram = 0.04 ounce
 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds
 1 litre = 1.8 pints

Responsible Tourism

A green wave has been quietly rolling over Paris. Compost bins are appearing on apartment

balconies, organic markets are thriving, recycling bins are popping up in public transport stations and hotels use eco-friendly products. Supermarkets usually charge a small fee for plastic bags for your purchases.

Paris has over 400 parks and gardens to help the city breathe, and sustainable development is a priority. "Eco-quartiers" are emerging, an example of which is the Rungis development in the 13th arrondissement, which has solar panels powering hot water and electricity and where 50 per cent of water on the roof is collected for gardens,



Fresh produce at one of Paris's organic markets

recycling is prevalent, and priority is given to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport. Even the Eiffel Tower is eco-aware – its power is 100 per cent renewable. Solar panels on some shop roofs have further reduced energy consumption.

An increasing number of hotels, such as **Hotel Garvarni**, are sporting the European Ecolabel or the *Clef Verte* (Green Key), as a mark of their commitment to efficient energy and water consumption, waste separation and reduction in chemical use.

Organic, or "bio," cafés and restaurants are flourishing, including **Le Bio d'Adam et Eve**, a deli serving fresh meals and sandwiches for sit-down or takeaway, and **Le So**, an organic gourmet restaurant with a tiny *épicerie* at the back. **Le Petit Bazar** also sells fairtrade coffee and recycled toys.

There are weekly organic markets at Boulevard Raspail, Place Brancusi and Boulevard Batignolles. Organic supermarkets, such as Naturalia and Biocoop, can be found across the city. **Canal Bio** is an independent store selling organic and fairtrade produce.

DIRECTORY

Travellers with Special Needs

Accès Plus (SNCF)

Tel 0 890 640 650, then press 1 (call 2 days ahead of planned travel).
www.accessibilite.sncf.com

Groupeement pour l'Insertion des Personnes Handicapées Physiques (GIHP)

61 Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière 75009.
 Map 7 A4. Tel 01 43 95 66 36. www.gihpnational.org

Infomobi

Tel 09 70 81 83 85.
www.infomobi.com

J'accède

20 passage Turquetil 75011. Tel 01 43 71 98 10.
www.jaccede.com

Les Compagnons du Voyage

34 Rue Championnet 75018.
 Tel 01 58 76 08 33 (emergencies: 06 62 24 72 91).
www.compagnons.com

Student Travellers

BVJ Youth Hostel

20 Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau 75001.
 Map 12 F2.
 Tel 01 53 00 90 90.
 44 Rue des Bernardins 75005.
 Map 13 B5.
 Tel 01 43 29 34 80.
www.bvjhostelparis.com

CIDJ

101 Quai Branly 75015.
 Map 10 E2.
 Tel 01 44 49 12 00.
www.cidj.com

International Student Identity Card (ISIC)

www.isic.org

Senior Travellers

Canauxrama

13 Quai de la Loire 75019.
 Map 8 F1. Tel 01 42 39 15 00. www.canauxrama.fr

Paris Canal

21 Quai de la Loire 75019.
 Map 8 F1.
 Tel 01 42 40 96 97.
www.pariscanal.com

SNCF

www.sncf.com
www.voyages-sncf.com

Public Conveniences

Mairie de Paris

Sanisettes Parisiennes.
www.paris.fr

Responsible Tourism

Le Bio d'Adam et Eve

41 Rue St-Honoré 75001.
 Map 13 A2. Tel 09 82 36 94 57/06 20 31 14 80.

Canal Bio

46 Quai de la Loire 75019.
 Map 8 F1. Tel 01 42 06 44 44. www.canal-bio.net

Hotel Garvarni

5 Rue Gavarni 75116.
 Map 9 B3. Tel 01 45 24 52 82. www.gavarni.com

Le Petit Bazar

10 Rue Gramme 75015.
 Tel 09 84 53 69 67.
www.lepetitbazar.com

Le So

93 Rue Montmartre 75002. Map 13 A1.
 Tel 01 85 15 25 98.
www.le-so-resto.fr

Personal Security and Health

While safety concerns have hindered tourism after much-mediatized events in recent years, Paris is as safe as ever. Expect security screenings entering most museums and monuments, even churches, and armed guards patrolling even the tiniest streets. As in all major cities, common sense is usually sufficient to avoid problems with street crime in general. If you fall sick during your visit, pharmacists are an excellent source of advice – they can diagnose many health problems and suggest appropriate treatment. For more serious medical help, someone at the emergency numbers in the box below will be able to deal with most enquiries. There are many specialist services available, including a general advice line for English-speakers in crisis.

Police

As Paris is one of the most visited capitals in the world, the police are no strangers to dealing with tourists. If you need assistance, look for bi-lingual officers sporting a badge identifying the languages they speak. Thefts, assaults, loss of property and missing persons must be reported in person at the nearest police station; central police stations (*Commissariat de Police*) within the 20 arrondissements are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Bilingual officers are usually available, but if not, there is a software programme called SAVE available in 20 languages, which allows tourists to record their complaint. For lost or stolen passports, call your embassy or consulate (see p359).

What to Be Aware Of

Visitors should get up-to-date travel safety information from their relevant foreign office (see p359).

Paris is, on the whole, a safe city and most visits are trouble-free. The centre, in particular, experiences little violent crime. Muggings and brawls do occur, but they are rare compared to many other world capitals. However, do try to avoid poorly lit or isolated places. Beware of pickpockets, especially on the Metro and on buses during the rush hour and in major tourist areas. Keep all valuables securely concealed and if you carry a handbag or case, never let it out of your sight. Take only as much cash as you think you



Emergency button located on all Metro station platforms

will need and remember that most places accept credit cards. Traveller's cheques are a safe method of carrying large sums of money.

When travelling late at night, avoid long transfers in Metro stations, such as Châtelet-Les-Halles and Montparnasse. Generally, areas around RER train stations tend to attract groups of youths from outlying areas who come to Paris for entertainment and may become unruly. The last RER trains to and from outlying areas should also be avoided.

Make sure you insure your possessions before arrival. On sightseeing or entertainment trips, do not carry valuables with you. You should never leave luggage unattended in Metro or train stations because it could cause a bomb scare.

In an Emergency

The telephone number for the police is 17 and for an ambulance it is 15. In the event of an emergency in the Metro, call the station agent by using the yellow telephone marked *Chef de Station* on all Metro and RER platforms, or go to the ticket booth at the entrance. Most Metro stations have emergency buttons and train carriages have alarm pulls.

The RATP has some 7,000 video cameras in stations and on trains, as well as 17,300 in the rail and bus network. Transport police patrol stations,



Parisian fireman



Policewoman



Policeman



Typical Paris police car



Paris fire engine



Paris ambulance

and a small team of police officers survey the network electronically. Visitors should be vigilant in heavy tourist areas for pickpockets and not let themselves be distracted.

In the case of a medical emergency, call **SAMU** (ambulance) or the **Sapeurs-**

Pompiers (fire department). Fire department ambulances are often the quickest to arrive at an emergency. First-aid and emergency treatment is provided at all fire stations.

If you have been the victim of a physical assault, the police will ask that you undergo an examination at the medical-legal emergency unit near Notre-Dame.

Hospitals and Pharmacies

All EU nationals holding a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) are entitled to use the

French national health service. Patients must pay for all treatments and can then reclaim most of the cost from the health authorities. The process may be lengthy and travellers should therefore consider purchasing private travel insurance. Non-EU nationals must have full private

medical insurance while in France and pay for services, claiming their costs back from their insurance company.

Hospitals with casualty departments are shown on the Street Finder maps (see pp382–415). For English-speaking visitors, there are two private hospitals with bilingual staff and doctors: the **American Hospital of Paris** and the **Franco-Britannique Hospital**. The **Centre Médical Europe** is an inexpensive private clinic, which also has a dental practice.

There are many pharmacies throughout the city, and a short list is provided opposite. Pharmacies are indicated by a green cross on the shop front.



French pharmacy sign

DIRECTORY

Emergency Numbers

SAMU (ambulance)
Tel 15 or 112 (freecall).

Police
Tel 17 or 112 (freecall).

Sapeurs-Pompiers (fire department)
Tel 18 or 112 (freecall).

SOS – All Services
Tel 112 (freecall).

SOS Médecins (doctor, house calls)
Tel 36 24 or 01 47 07 77 77.
www.sosmedecins.fr

SOS Dentaire (dentist)
Tel 01 43 37 51 00.

SOS Help (English-language crisis line)
Tel 01 46 21 46 46.
www.soshelpline.org

Medical Centres

American Hospital of Paris

63 Blvd Victor-Hugo
92200, Neuilly-sur-Seine.
Map 1 A3.

Tel 01 46 41 25 25.
Private hospital. Enquire about insurance and costs.

www.american-hospital.org

Centre Médical Europe

44 Rue d'Amsterdam
75009. **Map** 6 D3.
Tel 01 42 81 93 33.

Open 8am–8pm Mon–Sat.

www.centre-medical-europe.fr

Private clinic.
Appointments, or walk-in.

Franco-Britannique Hospital

4 Rue Kleber 92300,
Levallois-Perret.
Tel 01 47 59 59 59.
Private hospital.

www.ihfb.org

Pharmacies

British and American Pharmacy

1 Rue Auber 75009.
Map 6 D4.
Tel 01 42 65 88 29.
Open 9am–8pm Mon–Sat.

Pharmacie Anglo-Américaine

37 Ave Marceau 75016.
Map 10 E1.
Tel 01 47 20 57 37.
Open 8.30am–8.30pm
Mon–Fri, 9am–8pm Sat.

Pharmacie Bader

10–12 Blvd St-Michel
75006.

Map 12 F5.

Tel 01 43 26 92 66.

Open 8.30am–9pm daily.

Pharmacie Lafayette des Halles

10 Blvd Sebastopol
75004.

Map 13 A3.

Tel 01 42 72 03 23.

Open 9am–midnight
Mon–Sat, 9am–10pm
Sun.

Pharmacie Les Champs

84 Ave des Champs-
Elysées 75008.

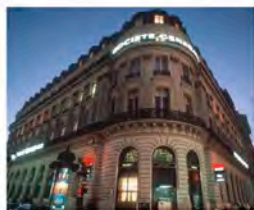
Map 4 F5.

Tel 01 45 62 02 41.

Open 24 hours daily.

Banking and Local Currency

Visitors to Paris will find that the banks usually offer them the best rates of exchange. Privately owned bureaux de change, on the other hand, have variable rates, and care should be taken to check small print details relating to commission and minimum charges before any transaction is completed.



Société Générale bank

Banks and Bureaux de Change

The main French banks are BNP Paribas, Société Générale, Crédit Agricole and Crédit Mutuel (CIC). Be aware, though, that few are now prepared to handle currency exchange transactions for non-clients. Even if they do, you may find that counter rates are not as favourable as the interbank exchange rates that can be accessed by using an ATM.

Private bureaux de change offer poorer exchange rates than banks. In central Paris, they are usually open from Monday to Saturday, and they can be found along the Champs-Élysées and near the main tourist attractions and monuments, as well as at airports, train stations and some international hotels and shops.

Credit and Debit Cards

Major credit cards such as Visa and MasterCard, and debit cards such as Switch, Maestro and Cirrus, are widely accepted by most businesses in Paris. Most banks have ATMs (outside or in an indoor area) which accept these cards. This is the quickest and most convenient way of obtaining money in the local currency, although a small charge for this service will be deducted from your account. Be aware that many French businesses do not accept American Express credit cards

French credit and debit cards operate on a chip-and-PIN system, so you will need to know your PIN (*code personnel*) for making purchases in shops. If you have a card that does not use chip-and-PIN technology, ask for your credit card to be swiped in the magnetic reader.

Be sure to notify your bank and credit card providers before you leave for France. Some banks forbid foreign transactions for security reasons unless they have been notified ahead of time.



Credit and debit card reader

Pre-Paid Currency Cards

Pre-paid currency cards are also widely accepted in Paris. You can use them to withdraw cash at an ATM, pay for purchases or make travel reservations. You can load up your card with credit ahead of the trip, and top it up online or by phone while you are abroad via such companies as **FairFX**.

Most credit card companies, including Visa, MasterCard and American Express, also offer pre-paid cards. A charge is generally applied to top up your card.

Wiring Money and Bank Transfers

Bank transfers and money wires can also be arranged – either bank to bank or via companies such as Western Union and

MoneyGram. **Banque Postale**, also known as La Poste, is an agent for Western Union and can facilitate bank transfers.

Often, the money is transferred to the main bank, then on to the relevant branch and can take 2–5 business days to arrive in the French account.

DIRECTORY

Foreign Banks

Barclays

24 bis Ave de l'Opéra 75001.

Map 12 E1.

HSBC

103 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008. **Map** 5 A5.

W hsbc.fr

Bureaux de Change

Change Group

134 Blvd St-Germain 75006.

Map 12 F4.

Tel 09 64 08 24 70.

49 Ave de l'Opéra 75002.

Map 6 E5.

Tel 09 63 26 25 42.

Travelex

125 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008. **Map** 4 E4.

Tel 01 47 20 25 14.

Gare du Nord (opposite Eurostar arrivals), 18 Rue de Dunkerque.

Map 7 B2.

Pre-Paid Currency Cards

FairFX

Tel 020 7107 1206.

W fairfx.com

Visa

W usa.visa.com

Lost Cards and Traveller's Cheques

American Express

Tel 08 00 83 28 20.

MasterCard

Tel 08 00 90 13 87.

Visa

Tel 08 00 90 11 79.

Wiring Money

Banque Postale (Western Union)

111 Rue de Sèvres 75006.

Map 15 B1.

W labanquepostale.fr

The Euro

The euro (€) is the common currency of the European Union (EU). It went into general circulation on 1 January 2002, initially for 12 participating countries, including France. EU members using the euro

as sole official currency are known as the eurozone. Several EU members have opted out of joining this common currency. Euro notes are identical throughout the eurozone countries, each one including designs of fictional architectural

structures and monuments. The coins, however, have one side identical (the value side), and one side with an image unique to each country. Both notes and coins are exchangeable in all of the participating eurozone countries.

Banknotes

Euro banknotes have seven denominations. The €5 note (grey in colour) is the smallest, followed by the €10 note, €20 note, €50 note, €100 note, €200 note and €500 note.



€5 note



€10 note



€20 note



€50 note



€100 note



€200 note



€500 note



€2 coin



€1 coin



50 cents



20 cents



10 cents

Coins

The euro has eight coin denominations: €1 and €2; 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 2 cents and 1 cent. The €1 and €2 coins are both silver and gold in colour. The 50-, 20- and 10-cent coins are gold. The 5-, 2- and 1-cent coins are bronze.



5 cents



2 cents



1 cent

Communications and Media

The main French telecommunications agency is Orange (formerly France Télécom). The postal service is La Poste. Both work efficiently. Public telephones are located in most public places and usually require a phonecard (*télécarte*). Post offices have “hot stations” for customer information, and automatic vending machines for stamps and weighing packages. There are numerous post offices (*bureaux de poste*), identified by the blue-on-yellow La Poste sign, scattered around the city. Foreign-language newspapers can be bought at newsagents throughout Paris, and some TV channels and radio stations broadcast foreign-language programmes.

French Telephone Numbers

Telephone numbers in France have ten digits. The first two digits indicate the region: 01 and 09 are for Paris and the Ile de France; 02 for the northwest; 03 for the northeast; 04 for the southeast; 05 for the southwest. French mobile numbers begin with 06 or 07; 08 indicates a special rate number. Toll-free numbers (*numéro vert*) begin with 0800. For useful telephone numbers and codes, please see the box below.

Public Telephones

Paris has a large number of public telephones. To use one, you need a phonecard (*télécarte*), although some do accept credit cards. Sold in *tabacs*, post offices, France Télécom agencies and some newsagents, there are two kinds of *télécartes* – smart cards, available in 50 or 120 telephone units, which you simply insert in the phone, and code cards for which you tap in a code. For

international calls, the International Telephone Card provides good value for money. If using a credit card, you will receive credit for calls up to €15. When the limit is reached, the call is cut off. Most telephone boxes can also receive calls – the box number is displayed above the phone unit.

Mobile Telephones

In order to use your mobile phone in France, it must be compatible with a minimum of GSM 900 or 1800 MHz frequencies. It is best to contact your provider before leaving home to check your phone's compatibility.

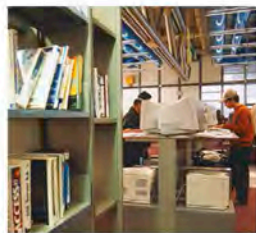
Alert your network before travelling so that they can set your phone to allow “roaming”. If you don't do this, your phone may not work. Always check roaming charges with your service provider before travelling, as making and receiving calls can be very expensive. Some companies offer “packages” for foreign calls

which can work out better value for money.

If your phone is unlocked, you can insert a local SIM card into it, which can be obtained in Paris from one of the local providers such as **Orange, Bouygues Télécom, SFR, Free** or **La Poste Mobile** and topped up as required. This way, you get a French phone number and pay normal, local mobile rates.

Internet Access

Internet access is widely available in Paris. There are a huge number of Internet cafés. Public libraries also provide Internet access. There are many free Wi-Fi spots around the city, including in parks, gardens and town halls. Thanks to the *Pass Paris-Wi-Fi*, a free wireless broadband service set up by the Paris City Council (Mairie de Paris), you can connect instantly to the Internet by selecting the option “*Paris wi-fi 2h*” with your navigator. The Mairie de Paris has a list of 260 free Wi-Fi sites (*Localisation des points Wi-Fi*) on their website (www.paris.fr), while www.cafes-wifi.com lists cafés with Wi-Fi Internet access. Many hotels offer Wi-Fi connections, but these are rarely free.



Using the Internet in a library

Useful Telephone Numbers and Codes

- **To call the police**, dial 17; **for an ambulance**, 15; **European emergency line** (English spoken), 112.
- **Directory enquiries**, dial 118 712.
- **International directory enquiries**, dial 118 700.
- **To make direct international calls**, dial 00 followed by the country code, area code (omit the initial 0) and the number.
- **To make a reverse charge call (PCV)**, dial 0800 99 00 followed by the country code.
- Country telephone codes: **Australia**: 61; **Canada** and **USA**: 1; **Ireland**: 353; **New Zealand**: 64; **UK**: 44.
- **Low-rate period**: 7pm–8am Mon–Fri & all day Sat, Sun and public holidays.
- **To telephone France from your home country**, dial: from the UK 00 33; from the US 011 33; from Australia: 00 11 33. Omit the first 0 of the French area code.

There are pay-for-service Internet kiosks and Wi-Fi hotspots at Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports. Wi-Fi cards are available from bookstores in the terminals or you can purchase a session ahead of time on the Paris airports site (www.adp.fr).

Postal Services

The postal service in France is fast and usually reliable. Postage stamps (*timbres*) can be bought at post offices and are sold individually or in *carnets* of ten. They can be bought either at a post office counter or vending machine. Post offices also have self-service machines on which you can weigh letters and parcels, both domestic and international, which will then dispense the appropriate stamps. There are eight different price zones for international mail. Alternatively, you can buy stamps online and print them at home, or they can be bought at *tabacs*. Post offices also sell phonecards, and will cash or send international money orders. They usually open 8am–7pm Mon–Fri and 9am–1pm Sat. Be prepared for long queues during peak times (early morning, lunch time and early evening).

For *poste restante* (mail holding), the sender should write the recipient's name in block letters, then "Poste Restante", followed by the address of a post office convenient for the recipient.

Further information on all mail services is provided on the **La Poste** website.

Postcodes

The first three digits of Paris postcodes (750 or 751) indicate Paris; the last two numbers indicate the *arrondissement* (district) number. Paris's *arrondissements* are numbered from 1 to 20 (*see p382*). The postcode of the first *arrondissement* is 75001.

TV and Radio

The French TV channels are: *TF1* and *France 2*, both with a lightweight mix; *France 3*, with documentaries, debate and classic films; *5e* ("*La Cinquième*") with discussion programmes; the Franco-German high-culture *ARTE*, specializing in arts, classical music and films; and *M6*, airing mainly music, reality TV shows and commercial series. Cable and satellite channels include CNN, Sky, a variety of BBC channels and the English- and French-language news channel *France 24*. *BBC Radio 4* can be picked up during the day, while *BBC World Service* broadcasts at night. *Radio France International* (738 AM), along with live broadcasting in French and English, gives daily news in English on their website (www.rfi.fr).



Parisian letter box

Newspapers and Magazines

British and other European newspapers can be bought on the day of publication at newsagents (*maisons de la presse*) or newsstands (*kiosques*) throughout the city. These include European or international editions, such as *Financial Times Europe*, the *Guardian International*, *The Weekly Telegraph*, *USA Today*, *The Economist* and *The International New York Times*.

The main French national dailies are – from right to left



A kiosk selling newspapers and magazines

on the political spectrum – *Le Figaro*, *Le Monde*, *Libération* and *L'Humanité*. The weeklies include the satirical *Le Canard Enchaîné*, news magazines *Le Nouvel Observateur*, *Marianne* and *L'Express*, as well as listings magazines (*see pp332, 359*).

DIRECTORY

Mobile Telephones

Bouygues Télécom

Tel 1034.

[w](http://www.bouyguestelecom.fr) bouyguestelecom.fr

Free

Tel 3244. [w](http://www.mobile.free.fr) mobile.free.fr

Orange

Tel 09 69 36 39 00. [w](http://www.orange.fr) orange.fr

or orange-wifi.com

La Poste Mobile

Tel 08 05 30 50 09.

[w](http://www.lapostemobile.fr) lapostemobile.fr

SFR

Tel 1026. [w](http://www.sfr.fr) sfr.fr

Internet Access

Luxembourg Micro

81 Blvd St-Michel, 75005.

Map 16 F1. Tel 01 46 33 27 98.

Milk

5 Rue d'Odessa, 75014.

Map 15 C2. Tel 01 43 20 10 37.

31 Blvd Sebastopol, 75001.

Map 13 B2. Tel 01 42 33 68 17.

[w](http://www.milkclub.com) milkclub.com

Postal Services

La Poste

[w](http://www.laposte.fr) laposte.fr

Paris Palais Royale

8 Rue Molière, 75001.

Map 12 E1. Tel 3631.

Paris Forum des Halles

1 Rue Pierre Lescot, Forum des Halles, 75001.

Map 13 A2. Tel 3631.

Paris St-Lazare

7 Rue de la Pépinière 75008.

Map 5 C4. Tel 3631.

Couriers

Chronopost

Tel 08 25 80 18 01.

[w](http://www.chronopost.fr) chronopost.fr

DHL

Tel 08 25 10 00 80 or

01 80 14 63 32. [w](http://www.dhl.fr) dhl.fr

FedEx

Tel 08 20 12 38 00. [w](http://www.fedex.com) fedex.com

GETTING TO PARIS

Paris is a major hub of European air, road and rail travel. Direct flights from all over the world serve the French capital's two main international airports. Paris is also at the centre of France's vast internal rail network and of Europe's high-speed train network, with

regular, fast Eurostar services under the Channel from London, Thalys from Brussels, Amsterdam and Cologne, and TGVs from Marseille and Geneva, as well as many other cities. Motorways (*autoroutes*) converge on Paris from all directions, including the UK via the Eurotunnel.

Arriving by Air

Paris is served by nearly all international airlines. It has two major airports, Charles de Gaulle (CDG) and Orly (ORY), and one secondary airport, Beauvais.

The main airlines with regular flights between the UK and Paris are **British Airways** and **Air France**, along with low-cost carriers **easyJet**, **Flybe** and **Jet2**. From the United States, there are regular flights direct to Paris, mainly on **American Airlines**, **United**, **Delta** and **Air France**. From Canada, **Air Canada** and **Air France** fly direct to Paris.

Qantas provides flights to Paris from Australia and New Zealand. **Air Austral** has flights from Australia via Réunion.

Emirates and **Ethiad Airways** fly from Perth, Australia, via the Middle East, while **Cathay Pacific**, **Thai Airways** and **Singapore Air** fly from Asia.

Ryanair flies from Dublin, Shannon and Glasgow, and **Wizz Air** from parts of Eastern Europe to Beauvais airport.

For contact details of all these airlines, see page 369.

Tickets and Fares

The peak summer season in Paris is from July to September. Airline fares are at their highest at this time. Different airlines may have slightly varying high summer season periods. Generally, airlines offer their lowest fares to passengers booking on the Internet via their websites. It often pays to book far in advance. However, last-minute deals are sometimes available. Addresses of some discount agencies in Paris are listed on page 371. These agencies offer flights to Paris at competitive prices. Travel reservation Internet companies such as Expedia book airline tickets at discounted prices.

Charles de Gaulle (CDG) Airport

Paris's main airport, Charles de Gaulle (also known as Roissy), lies 30 km (19 miles) north of the city. It has two main terminals, CDG1 and CDG2, and a charter flight terminal, T3. A free CDGVAL shuttle train connects the three terminals.



Charles de Gaulle airport railway station

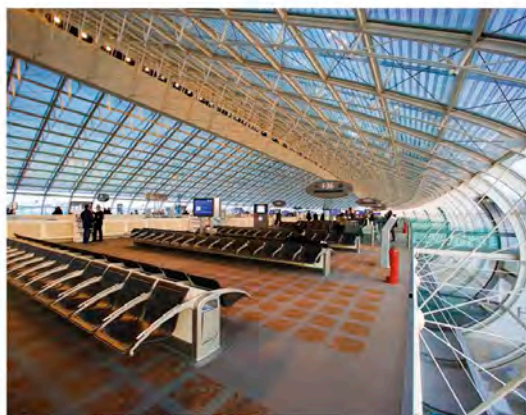
Bus, trains and taxis all run to central Paris from Charles de Gaulle airport, but traffic is congested at rush hour, so leave plenty of time. **Air France Buses** operates two bus services from both CDG1 and CDG2: one goes to Porte Maillot and Charles de Gaulle-Etoile (running about every 12 minutes, with a journey time of about 40 minutes); the other runs to the Gare de Lyon and Montparnasse TGV train station every 30 minutes, with a journey time of about 50 minutes.

The **RATP Roissybus** serves all three terminals, and departs every 20 minutes from 6am until 11pm for L'Opéra, taking about 50 minutes.

Airport Shuttle provides a door-to-door private transfer service in a minibus between Charles de Gaulle, Orly and Beauvais airports and individual hotels. It costs €40 per person, or €21–5 each for two or more people. Book at least 48 hours ahead, then call them after landing to confirm your journey. They also drop off at the Arc de Triomphe for €18 per person.

Disneyland® Paris runs the VEA shuttle bus service from 8.30am until 7.45pm daily (until 10pm Friday and 9.30pm Sunday) every 30–45 minutes from CDG1 and CDG2.

Access to central Paris by train is from **RER** stations (Line B) at CDG1 and CDG2. RER trains leave



Waiting area at Charles de Gaulle airport

regularly every 5–15 minutes and take 25 minutes to Gare du Nord and 45 minutes to Châtelet-Les-Halles, and then continue to several other major stations including Luxembourg, St-Michel and Port Royal.

Taxis take 25–45 minutes to the centre of Paris and cost €45–55. Queues for taxis can be long.

Orly Airport (ORY)

Paris's other main airport, Orly, is located 15 km (9 miles) south of the capital. It has two terminals, Orly Sud and Orly Ouest.

Travellers arriving at Orly can take a bus, train or taxi to central Paris. The buses are run by **Air France Buses** and **RATP Orlybus**. Air France buses take about 30 minutes to reach the city centre, stopping at Les Invalides and Gare de Montparnasse. The Orlybus runs every 12–20 minutes and takes about 25 minutes to reach the city centre at Denfert-Rochereau.



Orlyval train leaving Orly Airport

The shuttle Jet Bus service takes travellers from the airport to Villejuif-Louis Aragon Metro station every 15–20 minutes.

A shuttle bus service (VEA) links the airport with Disneyland® Paris. It runs every 45 minutes between 8.30am and 7.30pm.

Orlyrail bus service links the airport with **RER** Line C at Pont de Rungis. Trains leave from here every 15 minutes (every 30 minutes after 9pm), taking

25 minutes to reach the Gare d'Austerlitz. An automatic train, Orlyval, links the airport with RER Line B at Antony station, from where trains leave every 4–8 minutes for Châtelet-Les-Halles.

Taxis to the city centre take about 25–45 minutes and cost €25–30.

Beauvais Airport

Beauvais airport serves mainly budget airlines. It is 70 km (44 miles) from Paris. A shuttle bus service operates between Beauvais and Porte-Maillot – buses leave 20 minutes after a flight has landed. Tickets are available in the arrivals lounge, or at the sales points outside. Trains run from Beauvais station to Gare du Nord, but Beauvais station is a 15-minute taxi-ride from the airport, and the train journey takes 75 minutes into Paris. Taxis take 1–1½ hours and cost about €100–130.

DIRECTORY

Main Airlines Serving Paris

Air Austral

Tel 0825 013 012 (France).
www.air-austral.com

Air Canada

Tel 01 888 247 2262 (Canada),
 0825 880 881 (France).
www.aircanada.com

Air France

Tel 36 54 (France).
www.airfrance.fr

American Airlines

Tel 01 800 433 7300 (USA),
 08 21 98 09 99 (France).
www.aa.com

British Airways

Tel 0844 493 0787 (UK),
 0825 825 400 (France).
www.britishairways.com

Cathay Pacific

www.cathaypacific.com

Delta

Tel 0871 221 1222 (UK),
 01 800 221 1212 (US),
 08 92 70 26 09 (France).
www.delta.com

easyJet

Tel 0330 365 5000 (UK),
 0820 420 315 (France).
www.easyjet.com

Emirates

Tel 01 57 32 49 99 (France).
www.emirates.com

Etihad Airways

Tel 01 57 32 43 43 (France).
www.etihad.com

Flybe

Tel 0371 700 2000 (UK),
 +44 1392 683152 (outside UK).
www.flybe.com

Jet2

Tel 0333 300 0404 (UK),
 0821 230 203 (France).
www.jet2.com

Qantas

Tel 13 13 13 (Australia),
 0845 7 747 767 (UK),
 01 57 32 92 83 (France).
www.qantas.com

Ryanair

Tel 0871 246 0000 (UK),
 01 80 14 44 53 (France).
www.ryanair.com

Singapore Air

Tel 08 21 23 03 80 (France),
 +33 1 53 65 79 00 (from abroad).
www.singaporeair.com

Thai Airways

Tel 01 800 426 5204 (USA),
 01 55 68 80 70 (France).
www.thaiairways.fr

United

Tel 01 800 864 8331 (USA),
 01 71 23 03 35 (France).
www.united.com

Wizz Air

Tel 08 99 86 07 29 (France),
 0911 752 2257 (UK).
www.wizzair.com

Airport Transfer Information

Air France Buses

www.cars-airfrance.com

Airport Shuttle

Tel 01 82 28 38 70.
www.parishuttle.com

RATP Roissybus/Orlybus

Tel 3246 (information).
www.ratp.fr

RER Trains

Tel 3246.

CDG Airport Hotels

Holiday Inn

Tel 01 30 18 22 00.
www.holidayinn.com

Ibis

Tel 01 49 19 19 19.
www.ibishotel.com

Novotel

Tel 01 49 19 27 27.
www.novotel.com

Sheraton

Tel 01 49 19 70 70.
www.starwoodhotels.com

Orly Airport Hotels

Hilton Hotel

Tel 01 45 12 45 12.
www.hilton.com

Ibis

Tel 01 56 70 50 50.
www.ibishotel.com

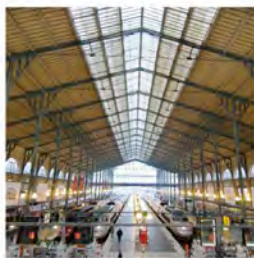
Mercure

Tel 08 25 80 69 69.
www.mercure.com

Arriving by Rail

Eurostar trains travel directly from central London (St Pancras), Ashford and Ebbsfleet (both in Kent) to central Paris (Gare du Nord) in 2 hours and 15 minutes. There are up to 24 departures daily. Other high-speed services into Paris include Thalys trains from Brussels, Amsterdam and Cologne, and **TGVs** from throughout France. Pre-booking is essential. **Rail Europe** offers a comprehensive information and booking service for these and other trains throughout Europe.

As the railway hub of France and the Continent, Paris has six major international railway stations operated by the French state railways, known as **SNCF** (see p380). The Gare de Lyon (Map 18 F1) is the city's main station, serving the south of France, the Alps, Italy and Switzerland. The Gare de l'Est (Map 7 C3) serves eastern France, Austria, Switzerland and Germany. Trains from Britain, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia and northeast France arrive at the Gare du Nord (Map 7 B2). Trains from some Channel ports and Normandy arrive at the Gare St-Lazare (Map 5 C3). The termini for trains from Spain, as well as from the Brittany ports, are the Gare Montparnasse (Map 15 C2) and Gare d'Austerlitz



Gare du Nord station concourse

(Map 18 D2). Trains from southwest France arrive at Gare d'Austerlitz. Other main stations are: Gare de Bercy; Massy-Palaiseau; Marne-la-Vallée for Disneyland® Paris; and Aéroport Charles-de-Gaulle.

Accommodation can be booked at the tourist office at the Gare de Lyon (see p359). All the railway stations are served by city buses, the Metro and RER trains, plus taxis. Directional signs show where to make connections.

Eurotunnel

Travellers coming to Paris from Britain by road will need to cross the English Channel. The simplest way to do so is on the vehicle-carrying train shuttles which travel through the Channel Tunnel. Operated by **Eurotunnel**, these run between the terminals at Folkestone and

Calais. The Tunnel terminal has direct motorway access on both the English and the French side.

Passengers are directed onto the trains and remain with their vehicle, though they may get out of their car and walk about inside the train during the journey.

The journey through the Tunnel takes about 30 minutes, plus queueing time for boarding the train. Trains depart every 15–30 minutes, depending on demand.

Arriving by Sea

Ship and catamaran car ferry companies operate across the Channel each day. On the short Dover–Calais route alone, there are up to 100 crossings per day, including those run by **Condor Ferries** and **P&O**, which offer fast frequent services taking 90 minutes to cross the Channel. **DFDS Seaways** runs a route between Newhaven and Dieppe that takes nearly 4 hours. **DFDS Seaways/LDlines** operate a 2-hour crossing between Dover and Dunkerque.

Three companies ply the longer western routes across the Channel. **Brittany Ferries** crossings from Plymouth to Roscoff take up to 8 hours, and from Poole to Cherbourg



Main entrance of the Gare du Nord, one of the busiest train stations in Europe



A high-speed TGV train

The TGV

Trains à Grande Vitesse, or TGV high-speed trains, travel at speeds up to 300 km/h (186mph). Paris is the nucleus for the TGV network and it is possible to connect from the Eurostar to TGVs serving 150 destinations in France as well as Switzerland, Germany and Northern Europe. All of France's major cities can be reached by TGV and the number of stations is growing all the time, making this an ever-more convenient form of transport (see pp372–3).

they take 4¼ hours. Condor Ferries run between Poole and St-Malo, taking about 6 hours. From Portsmouth, Brittany Ferries take 6 hours to travel to Caen, and 11 hours overnight to St-Malo. DFDS Seaways also runs ferries from Portsmouth to Le Havre in 5½ hours. Driving to Paris from Cherbourg takes 4–5 hours; from Dieppe or Le Havre, about 2½–3 hours; and from Calais, 2 hours.

Arriving by Road

The main coach operator to Paris is **Eurolines**, based at the Gare Routière Internationale above the Gallieni Metro station in eastern Paris. Its coaches travel from Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia,

the UK, Italy and Portugal. A low-cost alternative is Ouibus, run by French railway company SNCF, which connects Paris to destinations all over France and to London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Milan and Barcelona. A coach journey from London to Paris takes between 8 and 9 hours.

Paris is an oval-shaped city. It is surrounded by an outer ring road called the Boulevard Périphérique. All motorways leading to the capital link in to the Périphérique, which separates the city from the suburbs. Each former city gate, called a *porte*, now corresponds to an exit from (or entrance to) the Périphérique. Arriving motorists should take time to check their destination address and consult a map

of central Paris to find the closest corresponding *porte*. For example, a motorist who wants to get to the Arc de Triomphe should exit at Porte Maillot.

For the uninitiated, driving to the centre of Paris in heavy traffic and then parking can be a difficult experience (see p381), which is why public transport is a more appealing option (see pp374–80).



A long-haul international Eurolines coach

DIRECTORY

Arriving by Rail

Eurostar

Tel 03448 224 777 (UK),
08 92 35 35 39 (France).

www.eurostar.com

Rail Europe

www.raileurope.com

SNCF & TGV

Tel 3635. www.sncf.com
or [voyages-sncf.com](http://www.voyages-sncf.com)
(travel agency).

Arriving by Sea

Brittany Ferries

Tel 0330 159 7000 (UK).
www.brittany-ferries.co.uk

Condor Ferries

Tel 0845 609 1024.

www.condorferries.co.uk

DFDS Seaways

Tel 0871 574 7235 (UK).

www.dfdsseaways.co.uk

P&O

Tel 0800 130 0030 (UK).

www.poferries.com

Arriving by Road

Eurolines

Gallieni Metro station,
Ave de Général de Gaulle,

93541 Bagnolet.

Tel 0892 899 091.

Victoria Coach Station,
London SW1.

Tel 0871 781 8178 (UK).

www.eurolines.com

Eurotunnel

Tel 0844 33 35 35 (UK),
08 10 63 03 04 (France).

www.eurotunnel.com

Ouibus

www.ouibus.com

Traffic Reports around Paris

www.sytaadin.fr

Discount Travel Agencies

Directours

Tel 01 45 62 62 62.

www.directours.com

Havas Voyages

Tel 01 73 26 96 41.

www.havas-voyages.fr

Jet Tours

Tel 08 20 83 08 80.

www.jettours.com

Nouvelles Frontières

Tel 08 25 00 07 47.

www.nouvelles-frontieres.fr

Arriving in Paris

This map depicts the bus and rail services between the two main airports and the city. It shows the ferry–rail links from the UK, the main railway links from other parts of France and Europe, and the long-haul coach services from other European countries. It also shows the main city railway and coach termini, the airport shuttle connections and the airport bus and rail stops. The frequency of services and journey times from the airport are provided, as are the approximate times of rail journeys from other cities. Metro and RER line connections to other parts of Paris are indicated at the termini and route stops.

Calais

Ferry and Eurotunnel links with Dover and Folkestone. Eurostar train from London St Pancras to Paris **Gare du Nord** (2 hrs 15 mins) passes through here. **SNCF** train to **Gare du Nord** (1 hr 30 mins–3 hrs 30 mins).

Le Havre

Ferry links with Portsmouth.
SNCF train to **Gare St-Lazare** (2 hrs 10 mins).

Dieppe

Ferry links with Newhaven (summer)
SNCF train to **Gare St-Lazare** (2 hrs 20 mins).

Caen

Ferry links with Portsmouth. **SNCF** train to **Gare St-Lazare** (1 hr 50 mins).

Cherbourg

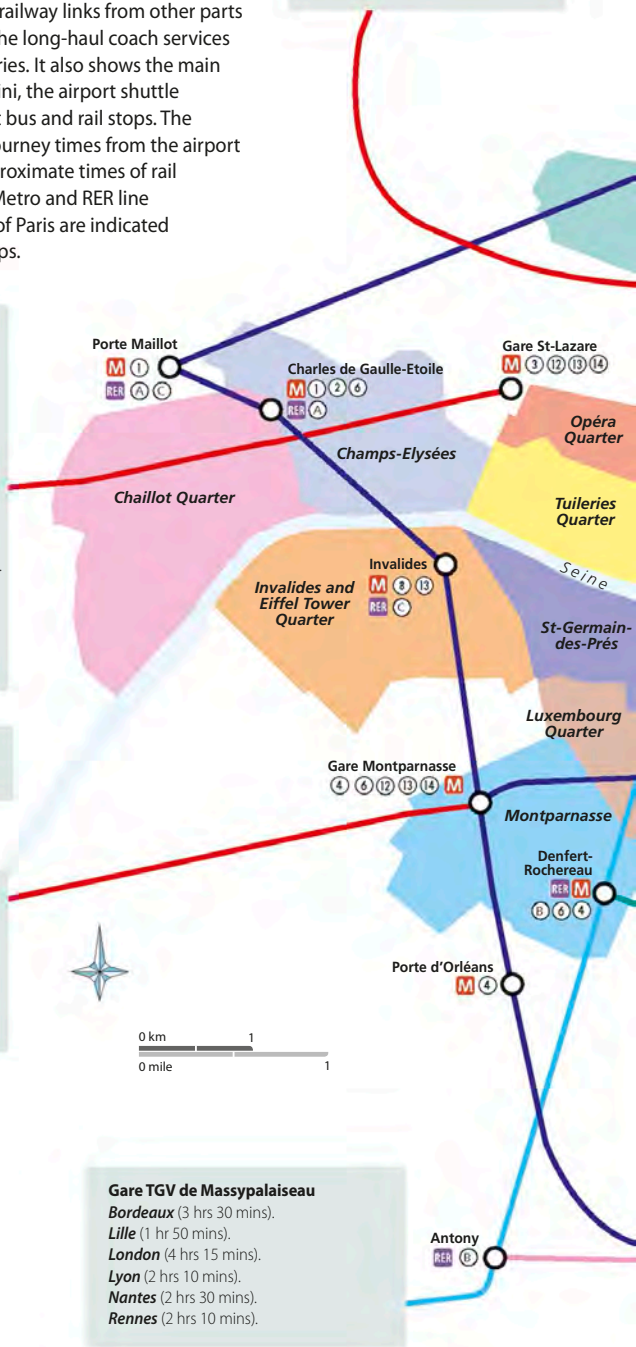
Ferry links with Portsmouth and Poole. **SNCF** train to **Gare St-Lazare** (3 hrs).

Gare St-Lazare

Rouen (1 hr 30 mins).

Gare Montparnasse

Bordeaux (3 hrs 30 mins).
Brest (4 hrs 30 mins).
Lisbon (19 hrs 40 mins).
Madrid (12 hrs 25 mins).
Nantes (2 hrs 15 mins).
Rennes (2 hrs 15 mins).



Key

- SNCF see pp370–71
- Coaches see p371
- Roissybus see p368
- Air France Bus see pp368–9
- RER see p368
- Orlyrail see p369
- Orlyval see p369
- Orlybus see p369
- Jet Bus see p369

For additional map symbols see back flap

Gare du Nord

Amsterdam (3 hrs 20 mins).
Bonn (4 hrs 30 mins–5 hrs).
Brussels (Thalys) (1 hr 25 mins).
Cologne (3 hrs 20 mins).
Lille (1 hr).
London (Eurostar) (2 hrs 15 mins).

Charles de Gaulle

Frequent bus and train services to the city.
Air France to **Porte Maillot/Étoile** (40 mins);
Gare de Lyon/ Montparnasse (50 mins);
Orly (50 mins–1 hr 15 mins).
Roissybus to **Opéra** (50 mins).
RER Line B to **Gare du Nord** (25 mins).

Gare TGV Aéroport Charles de Gaulle

Bordeaux (4 hrs 15 mins).
Brussels (1 hr 15 mins–2 hrs 5 mins).
Disneyland® Paris (10–15 mins).
Lille (50 mins).
Lyon (2 hrs 10 mins).
Marseille (3 hrs 50 mins–4 hrs 30 mins).
Nantes (3 hrs).
Rennes (2 hrs 50 mins).

Gare de l'Est

Basel (3 hrs 40 mins–5 hrs 50 mins).
Frankfurt (3 hrs 50 mins).
Luxembourg (2 hrs 10 mins).
Nancy (1 hr 40 mins).
Strasbourg (2 hrs 20 mins).
Vienna (13 hrs 20 mins–14 hrs 20 mins).

Gallieni**Gare Internationale de Paris-Gallieni**

All international bus services arrive and depart from this station.

Gare de Lyon

Geneva (3 hrs 30 mins).
Lausanne (3 hrs 40 mins).
Lyon (2 hrs).
Marseille (3 hrs).
Milan (7 hrs 10 mins).
Rome (11 hrs 34 mins).
Zurich (6 hrs).

Gare TGV de Marne-la-Vallee

For Disneyland® Paris (40 mins).
Bordeaux (4 hrs).
Brussels (1 hr 30 mins–3 hrs 30 mins).
Lille (1 hr 5 mins).
London (3 hrs 30 mins).
Lyon (1 hr 50 mins).
Marseille (3 hr 50 mins).
Nantes (2 hrs 50 mins).

Orly

There are direct bus and train services to the city every 12–15 minutes.
Air France to **Les Invalides** (30 mins); **Montparnasse** (30 mins); **Charles de Gaulle** (50 mins–1 hr 15 mins).
Orlybus to **Denfert-Rochereau** (25 mins).
RER Orlyrail to **Pont de Rungis & RER Line C** to **Gare d'Austerlitz** (35 mins).
RER Orlyval to **Antony & RER Line B** to **Châtelet** (35 mins).
Jet Bus to **Villejuif** (15 mins).

Gare d'Austerlitz

Barcelona (11 hrs 50 mins).
Limoges (3 hrs 15 mins).
Madrid (13 hrs 30 mins).
Toulouse (6 hrs 30 mins).



GETTING AROUND PARIS

Central Paris is compact. The best way to get around is to walk. Cycling and rollerblading are also popular with Parisians and tourists alike. Public transport is very efficient. The Metro, RER train and bus system operated by the RATP makes getting around Paris cheap and easy, and the city authorities are working on green travel initiatives. The city is split into five travel zones: zones 1 and 2

correspond to the centre and zones 3, 4 and 5 to the suburbs and Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports. Some suburbs are served by a tramway. River boats make for a scenic mode of transport. By contrast, driving a car in the city centre can be an unpleasant experience. Traffic is often heavy, there are many one-way streets and parking is notoriously difficult and expensive.

Green Travel

Paris has one of the world's most efficient and dependable public transport systems and city authorities are keen to make the capital more environmentally friendly. Residents and visitors alike are encouraged to swap cars for bicycles, and to strap on rollerblades or walking shoes as busy thoroughfares shut down to traffic at weekends as part of the *Paris-Respire* (Paris Breathes) initiative. The Mairie de Paris (Paris City Council) is enlarging footpaths, declaring more streets pedestrian-only, increasing bike lanes and planting trees in an effort to cut down on parking spaces and wean Parisians off cars. Around 55 per cent of city dwellers don't own a car.

In a bid to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 22,000 tons a year and in order to improve traffic congestion, the Mairie has made some 4,000 electric cars (Autolib's: www.autolib.eu) available for Parisians to pick up and drop off at rental stands throughout the city.



An eco-friendly Vélo taxi

The RATP is testing buses that run on second-generation bio-fuels and plans to gradually introduce vehicles equipped with hybrid electric-thermic engines in an effort to reduce fuel consumption along with noise and air pollution. The electric tramway is punctual, silent and super green – for every three trees removed during its construction, four new ones were planted.

On the Paris Metro, the MF01 trains running on some lines have been designed to recover two-thirds of all energy lost during braking operations. In addition, a proportion of the water building up in the underground network is returned to nature instead of down city

drains, and recycling bins have been placed in RER and a number of Metro stations.

Taxis G7 has introduced hybrid cars to their fleet and is putting drivers through eco-training courses while Taxis Bleus is promoting the use of biofuels, hybrid engines, particle filters and better driving techniques to reduce fuel consumption (*see p381*).

To estimate your carbon footprint, click onto the *ecomparateur* on the SNCF website (*see p371*). This helps you work out how much carbon dioxide your trip produces according to your transport method.

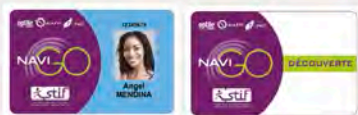
Vélo taxis, popular with tourists, are electrically assisted tricycle rickshaws that are slower than traditional taxis, but are adept at zipping in and out of traffic.

With 1,200 bike stations all over the city, the popular Vélib' self-service bike hire system is available 24 hours a day and has spawned a new generation of street-savvy cyclists.

Tickets and Travel Passes

Tickets can be purchased at all main Metro and RER stations, at the airports and several tourist offices. Individual tickets are relatively cheap and you can buy a block of ten (*carnet*) for ease. The *Paris Visite* pass for one, two, three or five days includes discounted entry to some sights, but is comparatively expensive unless you intend to travel extensively.

To get a *Passe Navigo Découverte*, you do not need to be a resident of Paris but you will need a passport photo and to pay €5. A *Passe Navigo* requires a Paris address. It has replaced all travel cards. Visitors can also buy a one-day Mobilis card, valid for travel on most public transport.



Navigo travel card

Navigo Découverte pass

Walking in Paris

One of the best and easiest ways of getting around central Paris is to walk. Australian, British, Irish and New Zealand visitors need to remember that cars drive on the right-hand side of the road. There are many two-stage road crossings where pedestrians wait on an island in the centre of the road before proceeding. These are marked *piétons traversent en deux temps*.

Cycling in Paris

Paris is well equipped for cyclists. Except for Montmartre, it's reasonably flat, manageably small, has many backstreets where car traffic is restricted, as well as some 700 km (435 miles) of cycle lanes (*pistes cyclables*). Parisian motorists are increasingly respectful of cyclists as more and more of their fellow citizens turn to two wheels.

Vélib', a self-service bike scheme, offers both residents and visitors the cheapest way of getting around the city. Bike stands are located every 300 m (330 yds) and payment is by credit card at the access terminals, which operate in eight different languages. See page 349 for rates.

Bicycles (apart from Vélib's) may be taken on SNCF trains, and suburban stations also rent bicycles. There are bicycle shops throughout Paris, and many also organize guided tours by bike.



Bikes for hire by residents or tourists, at a Vélib' bike stand

Travelling by Boat

Paris's main river-boat shuttle service, the **Batobus**, runs every 20–45 minutes depending on the time of year with more frequent services in the spring and summer months. It stops at seven of the city's most famous attractions – Eiffel Tower, Musée d'Orsay, St-Germain des Près, Louvre, Hôtel de Ville, Champs Elysées and Notre Dame. Tickets can be bought at Batobus stops, RATP and tourist offices (see pp74–5).



Paris Vision tour bus

Guided Tours

Double-decker bus tours with commentaries in English, Italian, Japanese and German are organized by **France Tourisme**, which runs **Paris City Vision**. The tours begin from the city centre and take about 2 hours. They pass the main sights but do not stop at all of them. **Big Bus Paris** runs bus tours stopping at many of the sights in Paris. Each ticket is valid for 2 days and allows you to hop on or off at any of the stops.

Bike tours are run by a number of companies. **Paris Charms and Secrets** runs 4-hour tours in English on electric bikes departing from Place Vendôme. **Paris Bike Tour** departs from the Marais, **Paris à Vélo C'est Sympa!** leaves from near the Bastille, while **Bike About Tours** starts from close to the Hôtel de Ville.

Paris Walks conducts daily tours in English, including a "Chocolate Walk" and a "Fashion Walk". The **Comité Départemental de la Randonnée Pédestre de Paris** runs free thematic walks in French.

More information on guided tours is available at the Office du Tourisme (see p359).

DIRECTORY

River Boats

Batobus

Port de la Bourdonnais 75007.
Map 10 D2. **Tel** 08 25 05 0101.
www.batobus.com

Bus Tour Operators

Big Bus Paris

17 Quai de Grenelle 75015.
Map 9 C4. **Tel** 01 53 95 39 53.
www.eng.bigbustours.com

France Tourisme

33 Quai des Grands Augustins 75006. **Map** 12 F4.
Tel 01 53 10 35 35.
 6–8 Rue de l'Amiral de Coligny 75001. **Map** 12 F2. **Tel** 01 53 10 35 35. www.francetourisme.fr

Paris City Vision

2 Pl des Pyramides 75001.
Map 12 E1. **Tel** 01 44 55 61 00.
www.pariscityvision.com

Bicycle Hire & Tours

Bike About Tours

4 Rue de Lobau 75004
 (inside the Vinci car park).
Map 13 B3. **Tel** 06 18 80 84 92.
www.bikeabouttours.com

Fat Tire Bike Tours

(see p351 – *Outdoor Sports*)

Paris à Vélo C'est Sympa!

22 Rue Alphonse Baudin 75011.
Map 14 E2. **Tel** 01 48 87 60 01.
www.parisvelosympa.com

Paris Bike Tour

13 Rue Brantôme 75003.
Map 14 D2. **Tel** 01 42 74 22 14.
www.parisbiketour.net

Paris Charms and Secrets

106 Rue Vielle du Temple, 75003
 (meeting point: Place Vendôme).
Map 14 D2. **Tel** 01 40 29 00 00.
www.parischarmssecrets.com

Vélib'

Tel 01 30 79 79 30.
www.en.velib.paris.fr

Walking Tours

Comité Départemental de la Randonnée Pédestre de Paris

6 Rue Paul Enfert 75013. **Tel** 01 46 36 95 70. www.rando-paris.org

Paris Walks

12 Passage Meunier 93200 St Denis.
Map 17 B5. **Tel** 01 48 09 21 40.
www.paris-walks.com

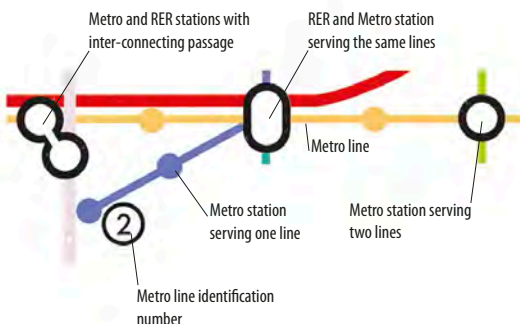
Travelling by Metro and RER

The RATP (Paris transport company) operates 14 main Metro lines, referred to by their number and terminus names, which criss-cross Paris and its suburbs. There are also two minor lines – 3b (Gambetta–Porte de Lilas) and 7b (Louis Blanc–Pré St Gervais). The Metro is often the fastest and cheapest way to get across the capital, as there are hundreds of stations (see map on inside back cover). Metro stations are easily identified by their logo, a large circled “M”, and some by their Art Nouveau entrances. The Metro and RER (Paris rail network) systems operate in much the same way. The trains run from 4.45am to between 12.40am and 1.30am (1 hour later at weekends).



Reading the Metro Map

Metro and RER lines are shown in various colours on the Metro map. Metro lines are identified by a number, which is located on the map at either end of a line. Some Metro stations serve only one line, others serve more than one. There are stations sharing both Metro and RER lines and some are linked to one another by interconnecting passages.



Using the RER

The RER is a system of commuter trains which travel underground in central Paris and above ground in outlying areas. Metro tickets and passes are valid on it. There are five lines, known by their letters: A, B, C, D and E. Each line forks. For example, Line C has six forks, labelled C1, C2 etc. All RER trains bear names (for example, ALEX or VERA) to make it easier to read RER timetables in the station halls and on platforms. Digital panels on all RER platforms indicate train name, direction of travel (terminus) and upcoming stations. RER stations are identified by a large circled logo. The main city stations are: Charles de Gaulle-Etoile, Châtelet-Les-Halles, Gare de Lyon, Nation, St-Michel-Notre-Dame, Auber-Haussmann St-Lazare and the Gare du Nord-Magenta.

The RER and Metro systems overlap in central Paris. It is

often quicker to take an RER train to a station served by both, as in the case of La Défense and Nation. However, getting into the RER stations, which are often linked to the Metro by a maze of corridors, can be very time-consuming.

The RER is particularly useful for getting to Paris airports and to many of the outlying towns and tourist attractions. Line B serves Charles de Gaulle airport and Orly airport; Line A goes to Disneyland® Paris; and Line C runs to Versailles and Orly airport.



Buying a Ticket

Ordinary Metro and RER tickets can be bought either singly or as a *carte* of ten, from ticket booths or ticket machines in the booking halls (carry some euro coins). The useful Paris Visite bus, Metro and RER pass (see p374) is widely available, and you can also buy it in advance at certain travel agencies and rail ticket agents abroad (e.g. Rail Europe in London). There is also the Passe Navigo Découverte (see p374) which requires a passport photo. One Metro ticket entitles you to travel anywhere on the Metro, and on RER trains in central Paris. RER trips outside the centre (such as to airports) require special tickets. Fares to suburbs and nearby towns vary. Consult the fare charts posted in RER stations. You must retain your ticket during the trip, as regular inspections are made and you can be fined for not having a ticket or having the wrong ticket.

Making a Journey by Metro

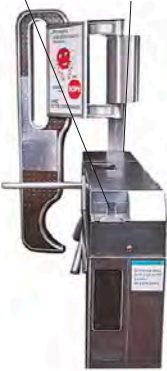
- 1** To determine which Metro line to take, travellers should first find their destination on a Metro map. (Maps can be found inside stations and also on the inside back cover of this book.) Trace the Metro line by following the colour coding and the number of the line. At the end of the line, you will see the number of the terminus – remember this, as it will help you to find the correct train.



- 2** Metro tickets are sold at all stations. These are equipped with coin-operated automatic machines. One Metro ticket allows the bearer travel for one journey, including any transfers on the Metro system, and on RER trains in central Paris.

Insert the train ticket in the first slot.

Remove the ticket from the second slot.



- 3** To enter the platform area, insert the Metro ticket, with the magnetic strip facing down, into the first barrier slot. Remove the ticket from the second slot, then walk through. Alternatively, swipe your *Passé Navigo Découverte* over the reader in the barrier.



- 4** At the entrance to each station platform, and in the station corridors, there are lists of upcoming stations corresponding to a given terminus. Terminus names are also indicated on the platform and should be checked before boarding the train.



- 7** To change lines, get off at the appropriate transfer station and follow the *correspondance* (connections) signs on the platform indicating the appropriate direction.

- 5** There is a release button which you press to open the Metro doors. Before the doors open and close, a single tone will sound.



- 6** Inside the trains are charts of the line being served by the train. The station stops are plotted on the chart, so travellers can track their journeys.



- 8** The *Sortie* sign indicates the way out. At all Metro exits, there are neighbourhood maps.



Travelling by Bus

The bus is an excellent way to see the great sights of Paris. The bus system is run by the RATP, which also runs the Metro, so you can use the same tickets for both. There are more than 350 bus lines in greater Paris and over 4,300 buses in daily circulation at rush hour. Buses can be the fastest way to travel short distances, especially now that there are more bus-only lanes. However, during peak hours buses may get caught in heavy traffic and are often crowded. Visitors should check the times for the first and last buses as they vary widely, depending on the line. Night buses run throughout the night.



Bus stop

Tickets and Passes

A single bus ticket entitles the bearer to a single journey on a single line. If you want to make a change, you'll need another ticket. (Exceptions to this rule are the buses Balabus,

Bus Stop Signs

Signs at Parisian bus stops display the numbers of the routes stopping there and count down the minutes until the arrival of the next bus.

Noctabus, Orlybus and Roissybus, and lines 221, 297, 299, 350 and 351.) Children under four travel for free, and those aged between four and ten may travel at half price.

Although a Metro/RER ticket is valid, bus-only tickets can be purchased from the bus driver and must be validated on board. To do this, insert the ticket into the validating machine inside the bus. Hold on to your ticket until the end of the journey; inspectors make random checks and can levy on-the-spot fines if you cannot produce a validated ticket for your journey.

You can also purchase a *carnet* of ten tickets, each of



Ticket-validating machine

Validating a Bus Ticket

Insert the ticket into the machine in the direction of the arrow, then withdraw it.

them valid for a single bus, Metro or RER journey. However, a *carnet* cannot be purchased on buses, and can only be bought at Metro stations.

Travel passes are a good idea if you are planning a number of journeys during your stay. For a set fee, you can enjoy unlimited travel on Paris buses with a *Paris Visite* pass (see p374). Never validate these as it will render them invalid. They should be shown to the bus driver whenever you board a bus, and to a ticket inspector on request. If you have a *Passé Navigo Découverte* (see p374), swipe it across the card-reading machine as you board the bus.

Paris's Buses

Passengers can identify the route and destination of a bus from the information on the panels at the front. It's possible to enter some buses from the middle door; there's a button on the exterior of the bus.

Passengers enter the bus at the front door



Bus front displaying information

Using the Buses

Bus stops and shelters are identified by the number shields of the buses that stop at them, and by the distinctive RATP logo. Route maps at bus stops indicate transfers and nearby Metro and RER stops. Bus stops also display timetables, and show first and last buses. Neighbourhood maps are also displayed at most bus shelters.

Most buses must be flagged down. Some models have multiple doors which must be opened by pressing a red button inside the bus to exit, or outside

the bus to enter. All buses have buttons and bells to signal for a stop. Some buses do not go all the way to their terminus, in which case there will be a slash through the name of the destination on the front panel.

All of central Paris's 60 bus routes are equipped to allow wheelchair access; this means that at least 70 per cent of stops on the route are accessible; suitable stops are designated by a wheelchair symbol on the bus route sign. All buses have some seats reserved for disabled and elderly persons. These seats are identified by a sign and must be given up on request.

Night and Summer Buses

There are 31 night bus lines, called Noctilien, serving Paris and its suburbs (from 12:30am–5:30am Monday to Thursday and 1am–5:30am Friday and Saturday). The network is laid out around the five major transfer stations of Gare de Lyon, Gare de l'Est, St-Lazare, Montparnasse and Châtelet. The terminus for most lines is Châtelet, at Avenue Victoria or Rue St-Martin. Noctilien stops are identified

by a letter "N" set in a white circle on a blue background. Noctilien buses must be flagged down. Travel passes are valid, as are normal Metro tickets, which must be validated on board. Travellers may buy tickets on board the bus. See www.noctilien.fr for more details.

In summer, the RATP also operates buses in the Bois de Vincennes and Bois de Boulogne, and the Balabus which stops at major tourist sites. **RATP Information** has useful details about these and the best ways to get around.

RATP Information

54 Quai de la Rapée 75012.

Tel 32 46. www.ratp.fr

Tramway

There are three RATP tramways operating in Paris – T1 (Gare de St-Denis–Noisy le Sec), T2 (La Défense–Porte de Versailles) and T3 (Pont du Garigliano–Porte d'Ivry), and the network is expected to grow. T3, dubbed the *Tramway des Maréchaux* as it follows the wide boulevards named after military marshals, is handy for exploring the outer reaches of the 13th, 14th and 15th arrondissements.

The T4 (Aulnay-sous-Bois–Bondy) is run by SNCF and is a tram-train line.

RATP Metro and public bus tickets are valid for use on tramways.



Passengers embarking at an RATP tram stop

Useful Bus Routes

Here is a selection of some of the most useful bus routes around the centre of Paris, taking in some of the great sights of the city. The routes show the major bus stops, and locations of some of the notable sights.



Using SNCF Trains

The French state railway, Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer (SNCF), has two services in Paris: the *Banlieue* suburban service and the *Grandes Lignes*, or long-distance service. The suburban services all operate within the five-zone network (see p374). The long-distance services operate throughout France. These services allow visitors to travel to parts of France close to Paris in a day round trip. The TGV high-speed service is particularly useful for such journeys, as it is capable of travelling about twice as fast as standard trains (see pp370–71).



Gare de l'Est railway station in 1920

Railway Stations

France has always been known for the punctuality of its trains, and has maintained a high level of investment in the state-owned rail system, SNCF.

As the railway hub of France, Paris boasts six major international railway stations operated by the SNCF: the Gare du Nord, Gare de l'Est, Gare de Lyon, Gare d'Austerlitz, Gare St-Lazare and Gare Montparnasse (see p370).

All the main train stations have long-distance and suburban destinations. Some of the main suburban locations, such as Versailles and Chantilly, are served by both long-distance and suburban trains.

Stations have departures and arrivals boards showing the train number, departure and arrival times, delay, platform number, place of departure and main stops en route. For those with heavy luggage, there are trolleys, requiring a €1 coin (refunded when the trolley is returned). See the SNCF website for further information (see p371).

Tickets

Tickets to suburban destinations can be purchased at automatic machines located inside station halls (the machines give change; most also take credit cards). You can also buy tickets at the ticket counters. These are marked with panels indicating the kind of tickets (*billets*) sold: *Banlieue* for suburban tickets, *Grandes Lignes* for mainline tickets and *Internationale* for international tickets. Fare rates vary according to the type of train.

For all trains that can be booked online through the SNCF or Rail Europe websites, there are two or three basic fare rates for each class. The cheapest tickets are called *PREMs*, which are advance-purchase fares that cannot be altered after payment; weekend and last-minute specials are also offered as *PREMs*. On some trains, fares are cheaper at off-peak times (*périodes bleues*). Peak times (*périodes blanches*) are from 5am until 10am on Monday and from 3pm until 8pm on Friday and Sunday.

SNCF sells several travel cards that give fare reductions of around 50 per cent, including the *Carte 12–27* for young people, *Carte Senior* for people over 60 years of age, *Carte Escapades* for frequent travellers and *Carte Enfant +* for parents with small children. Further details of fares are available on the SNCF website (see p371).

Before boarding a train, travellers must remember to time-punch (*composter*) their tickets and reservations in a *composteur* machine. Beware that inspectors do check travellers' tickets and anyone who fails to time-punch their ticket can be fined.



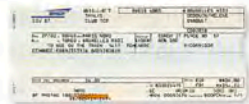
A double-decker Banlieue train

Suburban Trains

Suburban lines are found at all main Paris train stations and are clearly marked *Banlieue*. Tickets for city transport cannot be used on *Banlieue* trains, with the exception of some RER tickets to stations with both SNCF and RER lines. Several tourist destinations are served by *Banlieue* trains, including Chantilly, Chartres, Giverny and Versailles (see pp250–55). For further destinations, look at the SNCF website (see p371).

Composteur Machine

The *composteur machines* are located in station halls and at the head of each platform. Tickets and reservations must be inserted face up.



A time-punched ticket



Travelling by Car

Although driving and parking can be difficult in central Paris, a hire car might be useful for visiting outlying areas. Taxis are a more expensive way of getting around than trains or buses, but can be an advantage late at night when the Metro has stopped running. There are about 800 taxi ranks (*stations de taxis*) throughout Paris.

Driving

To hire a car, a valid driving licence, passport and proof of insurance are required (most firms also require one major credit card). International driving licences are not needed for short-term visitors (up to 90 days) from the EU, North America, Australia and New Zealand.

Cars drive on the right-hand side and must yield to traffic merging from the right, even on thoroughfares, unless marked by a *priorité* sign, which indicates right of way. Cars on a roundabout usually have right of way, though the Arc de Triomphe is a hair-raising exception as cars give way to traffic on the right.

Parking

Parking in Paris is difficult and expensive. Never park where there are *Parking (Stationnement) Interdit* signs or yellow painted lines on the road or curb. Park only in areas with a large "P" or a *Payant* sign on the pavement or road, and pay at the *horodateur* (parking meter). Buy a *carte de stationnement* or "Paris Carte" (€15 or €40 from a *tabac*) to use in the meter, and place the parking

ticket so that it is clearly visible through the windscreen. Parking meters operate from 9am until 7pm Monday to Saturday. Unless otherwise indicated, parking is free on Sunday and public holidays.



Illuminated sign on a taxi

Taxis

There are over 15,000 taxis operating in central Paris, yet there never seem to be enough to meet demand, particularly during rush hours and on Friday and Saturday nights.

Taxis can be hailed in the street, but not within 50 m (55 yards) of a taxi rank. Since ranks always take priority over street stops, the easiest way to get a cab is to find a rank and join the queue. Ranks are located at many busy crossroads, at main Metro and RER stations, hospitals, train stations and airports. An illuminated light on the taxi roof shows that it is available. A small light lit below means that the taxi is occupied. If the white light is covered the taxi is off duty. Taxis on their last run can refuse to take passengers.

The meter should have a specified initial amount showing at the rank, or when it is hailed. If you order a taxi, the meter will show the charge from where the driver started his journey to collect you. Initial charges for radio taxis vary widely, depending on the distance the taxi covers to arrive at the pick-up point. Payment by cheque is not accepted but many vehicles take credit cards.

With the exception of flat rates applying to and from the airport, rates vary according to the city area and the time of day. Expect to pay more at night (7pm–7pm), on Sundays and public holidays, and to travel outside the city centre. Taxicab charge for each piece of luggage, and for a fourth passenger. Drivers expect fares to be "rounded up".

While the bane of taxi drivers citywide, Uber is very popular in Paris. Uber drivers are registered and prices rival those of taxis.

DIRECTORY

Car Hire Agencies

Here is a list of major firms with agencies at Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports, main railway stations and city-centre locations.

Avis

Tel 0821 230 760.

www.avis.co.uk or [avis.fr](http://www.avis.fr)

Budget

Tel 0825 003 564. www.budget.com

Enterprise

Tel 01 49 75 36 38 (Orly), 01 48 62 65 81 (CDG). www.enterprise.fr

Europcar

Tel 0825 358 358. www.europcar.co.uk or [europcar.fr](http://www.europcar.fr)

Hertz

Tel 08 25 88 92 55 (Orly), 08 25 88 97 55 (CDG). www.hertz.com

Sixt

Tel 0820 007 498 (France), 01 44 38 35 55 (from abroad). www.sixt.fr

Taxis and Car Services

Citybird

Tel 0826 100 100. Motorbike taxis and chauffeur-driven cars. www.city-bird.com (bookings can be made online).

Les Taxis Bleus

Tel 3609. www.taxis-bleus.com (bookings can be made online).

Taxis G7

Tel 01 41 27 66 99, 01 47 39 00 91 (special needs). www.taxig7.com (bookings can be made online).

Uber

www.uber.com

Urban Driver

Tel 0825 625 100. Motorcycle taxi service. www.urban-driver.com (bookings can be made online).



No entry sign



INTERDIT SUR TOUTE LA LONGUEUR DE LA VOIE

Parking Interdit (no parking)



Tow-away zone



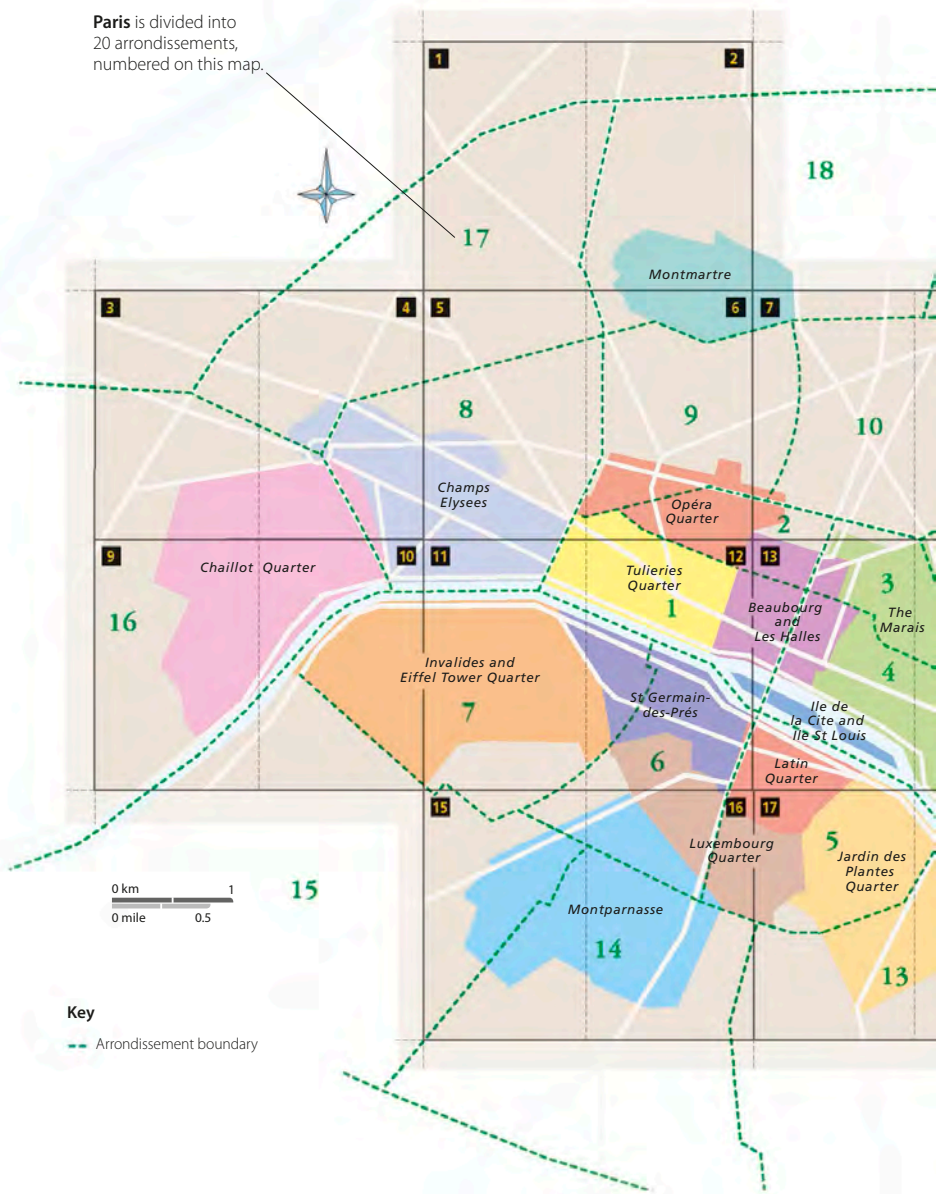
Speed limit sign in km

STREET FINDER

The map references given with all sights, hotels, restaurants, shops and entertainment venues described in this book refer to the maps in this section (see *How the Map References Work opposite*). A complete index of street names and all the places of interest marked on the maps can be found on the following pages. The key map shows the area of Paris covered by the

Street Finder, with the arrondissement numbers for each district. The maps include not only the sightseeing areas (which are colour-coded), but the whole of central Paris with all the districts important for hotels, restaurants, shopping and entertainment venues. The symbols used to represent sights and features on the *Street Finder* maps are listed opposite.

Paris is divided into 20 arrondissements, numbered on this map.





How the Map References Work

The first figure tells you which *Street Finder* map to turn to.

19 Hotel de Ville

4 Pl de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 75004.

Map 13 83. Tel 01 42 76 50 49.









M Hotel de Ville. Open groups: by arrangement. Closed public hols, official functions  

The letter and number give the grid reference. Letters go across the map's top and bottom; figures on its sides.

The map continues on page 17 of the *Street Finder*.



Key to Street Finder

-  Major sight
-  Other sight
-  Other building
-  Metro station
-  RER station
-  Railway station
-  Main bus stop
-  Boat service boarding point
-  Batobus boarding point
-  Tourist information office
-  Hospital with casualty unit
-  Police station
-  Church
-  Synagogue
-  Autoroute
-  Railway line
-  Pedestrian street
-  #21 House number (main street)

Scale of Map Pages

0 metres  200
0 yards  200 1:11,000

Street Finder Index

A		Alexandre Charpentier, Rue (17)	3 C1	André Maurois, Blvd (16)	3 A3	Arras, Rue d' (5)	13 B5
Abbaye, Rue de l' (6)	12 E4	Alexandre Dumas, Rue (11, 20)	2 D1	André Messager, Rue (18)	2 F4	Arrivée, Rue de l' (15)	15 C1
Abbé Carton, Rue de l' (14)	15 B5	Alexandre Parodi, Rue (10)	8 D2	André Tardieu, Pl (7)	11 B4	Arsenal, Rue de l' (4)	14 D4
Abbé de l'Épée, Rue de l' (5)	16 F1	Alexandre III, Pont (8, 7)	11 A1	Andrienne Simon, Villa (14)	16 D3	Arsène Houssaye, Rue (8)	4 E4
Abbé Gillet, Rue de l' (16)	9 B3	Alexandre, Rue d' (2)	7 B5	Andrieux, Rue (8)	5 B2	Arsonval, Rue d' (15)	15 B2
Abbé Grégoire, Rue de l' (6)	11 C5	Alexis Carrel, Rue (15)	10 E4	Androuet, Rue (18)	6 F1	Arthur Brière, Rue (17)	2 D4
Abbé J Lebeuf, Pl de l' (15)	15 B3	Alfred Bruneau, Rue (16)	9 A3	Angélique Compoint, Rue (18)	2 E3	Arthur Groussier, Rue (10)	8 E4
Abbé Migne, Sq de l' (4)	16 E4	Alfred de Vigny, Rue (8)	4 F3	Angoulême, Cour d' (11)	14 F1	Arthur Ranc, Rue (18)	2 E3
Abbé Patureau, Rue de l' (18)	2 F5	Alfred Roll, Rue (17)	4 E1	Anjou, Quai d' (4)	13 C4	Artois, Rue d' (8)	4 F4
Abbé Roger Derry, Rue de l' (15)	10 E5	Alfred Stevens, Rue (9)	6 F2	Anjou, Rue d' (8)	5 C4	<i>continues</i>	5 A4
Abbeses, Pl des (18)	6 F1	Alger, Rue d' (1)	12 D1	Ankara, Rue d' (16)	9 B4	Arts, Passage des (14)	15 C3
Abbeses, Rue des (18)	6 E1	Alibert, Rue (10)	8 E4	Annibal, Cité (14)	16 E5	Arts, Passerelle des (6)	12 E3
Abbeville, Rue d' (9, 10)	7 B3	Alligre, Pl d' (12)	14 F5	Annunciation, Rue de l' (16)	9 B3	Asile Popincourt, Rue de l' (11)	14 F2
Abel, Rue (12)	14 F5	Alligre, Rue d' (12)	14 F5	Anselme Payen, Rue (16)	15 A3	Aspirant Dunand, Sq de l' (14)	16 D4
<i>continues</i>	18 F1	Alliés L Gambetta	1 A2	Antin, Chaussée d' (9)	6 E4	Assas, Rue d' (6)	12 D5
Abel Hovelacque, Rue (13)	17 B4	Allent, Rue (7)	12 D3	Antin, Cité d' (9)	6 E4	<i>continues</i>	16 E1
Abel Rabaud, Rue (11)	8 E5	Alleray, Rue d' (15)	15 A3	Antin, Impasse d' (8)	11 A1	Asseline, Rue (14)	15 C3
Abel Truchet, Rue (17)	5 C2	Alliance Française (6)	16 D1	Antin, Rue de (2)	6 E5	Assemblée Nationale (7)	11 B2
Abel Varet, Passage (17)	1 B3	Alma, Cité de l' (7)	10 E2	Antin, Rue de la Chaussée d' (9)	6 E4	Assomption, Rue de l' (16)	9 A4
Aboukir, Rue d' (2)	7 B5	Alma, Pl de l' (8, 16)	10 E1	Antoine Bourdelle, Rue (15)	15 B1	Astorg, Rue d' (8)	5 B4
<i>continues</i>	12 F1	Alma, Pont de l' (7, 8, 16)	10 F2	Antoine Chantin, Rue (14)	15 C5	Astrolabe, Impasse de l' (7)	15 B1
Abreuvoir, Rue de l' (18)	2 F5	Alphand, Ave (16)	3 C4	Antoine Villon, Rue (12)	14 F5	Atènes, Rue d' (9)	6 D3
Abulet, Villa (17)	4 D2	Alphonse Baudin, Rue (11)	14 E2	Anvers, Pl d' (9)	7 A2	Atlas, Rue de l' (19)	8 F4
Acacias, Passage des (17)	4 D3	Alphonse Bertillon, Rue (15)	15 A3	Anvers, Sq d' (9)	7 A2	Au Lapin Agile (18)	2 F5
Acacias, Rue des (17)	4 D3	Alphonse de Neuville, Rue (17)	4 F1	Appert, Rue (11)	14 E3	Auber, Rue (9)	6 D4
Académie Nationale de Médecine (6)	12 E3	Alphonse Laveran, Pl (5)	16 F2	Aqueduc, Rue de l' (10)	8 D2	Aubervilliers, Rue d' 18 (19)	8 D1
Achille Martinet, Rue (18)	2 E4	Alphonse XII, Ave (16)	9 B3	Arago, Blvd (13)	17 A3	Aublet, Villa (17)	4 D2
Adanson, Sq (5)	17 B2	Alsace, Rue d' (10)	7 C3	Arago, Blvd (14)	16 F3	Aubriot, Rue (4)	13 C3
Adolphe Adam, Rue (4)	13 A3	<i>continues</i>	1 A2	Arago, Rue (13, 14)	1 C2	Aubry le Boucher, Rue (4)	13 B2
Adrienne, Villa (14)	16 D4	Amboise, Rue d' (2)	6 F5	Arbalette, Rue de l' (5)	17 A2	Aude, Rue de l' (14)	16 E5
Adrienne Lecouvreur, Allée (7)	10 E3	Ambroise Paré, Rue (10)	7 B2	Arbre Sec, Rue d' (1)	12 F2	Audran, Rue (18)	6 E1
Affre, Rue (18)	7 C1	Amélie, Rue (7)	10 F3	Arbustes, Rue des (14)	15 A5	Augean, Rue (7)	10 F3
Agar, Rue (16)	9 A4	Amélie, Rue (7)	10 F3	Arc de Triomphe (17)	4 D4	Auguste Barbier, Rue (11)	8 E5
Agent Bailly, Rue de l' (9)	6 F3	Amelot, Rue (11)	14 D1	Arc de Triomphe, Rue de l' (17)	4 D3	Auguste Bartholdi, Rue (15)	10 D5
Agrippa d'Aubigné, Rue (4)	14 D5	American Cathedral in Paris (8)	4 E5	Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel (1)	12 E2	Auguste Blanqui, Blvd (13)	17 A4
Aguesseau, Rue d' (8)	5 B5	Amiral Bruix, Blvd de l' (16)	3 B3	Arcaide, Rue de l' (8)	5 C4	Auguste Comte, Rue (6)	16 E1
Aide Sociale, Sq de l' (14)	15 C4	Amiral Bruix, Sq de l' (16)	3 B3	Archevêché, Pont de l' (4, 5)	13 B4	Auguste Mie, Rue (14)	15 C3
Aimé Maillart, Pl (17)	4 E2	Amiral Courbet, Rue de l' (16)	3 B5	Archevêché, Quai de l' (4)	13 B4	Auguste Vacquerie, Rue (16)	4 D5
Aix, Rue d' (10)	8 E5	Amiral de Coligny, Rue de l' (1)	12 F2	Archives, Rue des (3, 4)	13 B2	Aumale, Rue d' (9)	6 E3
Ajaccio, Sq d' (7)	11 A3	Amiral de Lutèce, Rue de l' (16)	10 D1	Archives, Rue des (4)	13 B3	Aumont Thiéville, Rue (17)	3 C2
Alain, Rue (14)	15 B3	Amiral d'Estaing, Rue de l' (16)	4 D5	Arcole, Pont d' (4)	13 B3	Aurelle de Paladines, Blvd d' (17)	3 B2
Alasseur, Rue (15)	10 E4	Amiral de Grasse, Pl (16)	4 D5	Arcole, Rue d' (4)	13 B4	Austerlitz, Pont d' (5, 12, 13)	18 D1
Alban Satrage, Sq (10)	7 B4	Ampère, Rue (17)	4 E1	Arènes, Rue des (5)	17 B1	Austerlitz, Port d' (13)	18 E2
Albert, Rue (13)	18 E5	Amsterdam, Rue d' (8, 9)	6 D2	Arènes de Lutèce, Sq des (5)	17 B1	Austerlitz, Quai d' (13)	18 E2
Albert Bayet, Rue (13)	17 C4	<i>continues</i>	6 D3	Argenson, Rue d' (8)	5 B4	Auteuil, Port d' (16)	9 A5
Albert Besnard, Sq (17)	4 E1	Amyot, Rue (5)	17 A1	Argenteuil, Rue d' (1)	12 E1	Autonomie de Paris, Port (15)	9 C4
Albert Carnus, Rue (10)	8 E3	Anatole de la Forge, Rue (17)	4 D3	Aristide Briand, Rue (7)	11 B2	Ave Maria, Rue de l' (4)	13 C4
Albert de Mun, Ave (16)	10 D2	Anatole France, Ave (7)	10 E3	Aristide Bruant, Rue (18)	6 E1	Ave Maria, Sq de l' (4)	13 C4
Albert Premier, Cours (8)	10 F1	Anatole France, Quai (7)	11 C2	Armaillé, Rue d' (17)	4 D3	Avre, Rue de l' (15)	10 E5
<i>continues</i>	11 A1	<i>continues</i>	12 D2	Armand Carrel, Rue (19)	8 F2	Azais, Rue (18)	6 F1
Albert Premier de Monaco, Ave (16)	9 C2	Ancienne Comédie, Rue de l' (6)	12 F4	Armand Gauthier, Rue (18)	2 E5		
Albert Samain, Rue (17)	4 D1	Ancre, Passage de l' (3)	13 B1	Armand Moisant, Rue (15)	15 B2		
Albert Schweitzer, Sq (4)	13 C4	André Antoine, Rue (18)	6 F2	Armée d'Orient, Rue de l' (18)	6 E1	Babylone, Rue de (7)	11 C4
Albert Thomas, Rue (10)	7 A4	André Barsacq, Rue (18)	6 F1	Armenonville, Rue d' (17)	3 B2	Bac, Rue du (7)	11 C4
<i>continues</i>	8 D5	André Bréchet, Rue (17)	2 D3	Armorique, Rue de l' (15)	15 B2	<i>continues</i>	12 D3
Alboni, Rue de l' (16)	9 C3	André Citroën, Quai (15)	9 B5	Arnault-Tzanck, Place (17)	1 C3	Bachaumont, Rue (2)	13 A1
Alboni, Sq de l' (16)	9 C3	André del Sarte, Rue (18)	7 A1	Arquebuses, Rue des (3)	14 D2	Bailet, Rue (1)	12 F2
Alembert, Rue d' (14)	16 E5	André Dubois, Rue (6)	12 F4			Bailleul, Rue (1)	12 F2
Alemonçon, Rue d' (15)	15 C1	André Gide, Rue (15)	15 A3			Bailly, Rue (3)	13 C1
Alésia, Rue d' (14)	16 E5	André Honorat, Pl (6)	16 E1			Ballu, Rue (9)	6 D2
<i>continues</i>	15 B4	André Lichtenberger, Sq (14)	15 A5			Balny d'Avricourt, Rue (17)	4 E2
Alésia, Villa d' (14)	15 C5	André Malraux, Pl (1)	12 E1				
Alésia Ridder, Sq (14)	15 A4						
Alexandre Cabanel, Rue (15)	10 F5						

Balzac, Maison (16)	9 B3	Bellechasse, Rue de (7)	11 C3	Birague, Rue de (4)	14 D4	Bourdon, Blvd (4)	14 D5
Balzac, Rue (8)	4 F4	Bellefond, Rue (9)	7 A3	Biron, Rue	2 F2	Bourdonnais, Avenue de la (7)	10 E3
Banque, Rue de la (2) continues	12 F1	Belles Feuilles, Rue des (16)	3 B5	Biscornet, Rue (12)	14 E5	Bourdonnais, Port de la (7)	10 D2
Banque de France (1)	12 F1	Belleville, Blvd de (11, 20)	9 B1	Bixio, Rue (7)	11 A4	Bourdonnais, Rue des (1)	13 A2
Banquier, Rue du (13)	17 C3	Belleville, Rue de (19, 20)	8 F4	Bizerte, Rue de (17)	5 C1	Bouret, Rue (19)	8 F2
Baptiste Renard, Rue (13)	18 D5	Belliard, Rue (18)	2 E3	Blainville, Rue (5)	17 A1	Bourg l'Abbé, Passage du (2)	13 B1
Barbes, Blvd (18)	7 A1	Belliard, Villa (18)	2 D4	Blaise Cendrars, Allée (1)	12 F2	Bourg l'Abbé, Rue du (3)	13 B1
Barbet de Jouy, Rue (7)	11 4	Bellièvre, Rue de (13)	18 E3	Blanche, Rue (9)	6 D2	Bourg Tibourg, Rue du (4)	13 C3
Barbette, Rue (3)	13 C3	Bellini, Rue (16)	9 B2	Blanche, Villa	3 A2	Bourgogne, Rue de (7)	11 B3
Barbey d'Aureville, Ave (7)	10 E3	Bellot, Rue (19)	8 E1	Blancs Manteaux, Rue des (4)	13 C3	Boursault, Rue (17)	5 B1
Bardinet, Rue (14)	15 B4	Belloy, Rue de (16)	4 D5	Blanqui, Rue	2 F1	Bourse, Pl de la (2)	6 F5
Bargue, Rue (15)	15 A3	Belzunce, Rue de (10)	7 B3	Blomet, Rue (15)	15 A1	Bourse, Rue de la (2)	6 F6
Baron, Rue (17)	1 C4	Ben Aïad, Passage (2)	13 A1	Blondel, Rue (2)	7 B5	Bourse de Commerce (1)	12 F2
Barraut, Passage (13)	17 A5	Bénard, Rue (14)	15 C4	Bobillot, Rue (13)	17 B5	Bourse des Valeurs (2)	6 F5
Barraut, Rue (13)	17 A5	Benjamin Franklin, Rue (16)	9 C2	Bocador, Rue du (8)	10 F1	Boutarel, Rue (4)	13 B4
Barrelet de Ricou, Rue (19)	8 F3	Benouville, Rue (16)	3 A5	Bochart de Saron, Rue (9)	6 F2	Boutefrè, Rue (5)	13 A4
Barres, Rue des (4)	13 B3	Béranger, Rue (3)	14 D1	Boétie, Rue la (8)	4 F5	Boutin, Rue (13)	16 F5
Barrier, Impasse (12)	14 F5	Bérard, Cour (4)	14 D4	Boieldieu, Place (2)	6 F6	Boutron, Impasse (10)	8 D3
Barrois, Passage (3)	13 C1	Berbiere du Mets, Rue (13)	17 B3	Bois de Boulogne, Rue du (16)	3 C4	Bouvard, Ave (7)	10 E3
Barthélémy, Passage (10)	8 1	Bercy, Allée de (12)	17 B3	Bois de Boulogne, Rue du (16)	3 C4	Boyer Barret, Rue (14)	15 B4
Barthélémy, Rue (15)	15 A1	Bercy, Blvd de (12)	18 F2	Bois le Prêtre, Blvd du (17)	1 C3	Brady, Passage (10)	7 B4
Barye, Rue (17)	4 F2	Bercy, Pont de (12, 13)	18 F3	Bois le Prêtre, Blvd du (17)	1 C3	Brandy, Quai (7)	10 E2
Barye, Sq (4)	13 C5	Bercy, Port de (12, 13)	18 3	Bois le Vent, Rue (16)	9 A3	Brantôme, Passage (3)	13 B2
Bastour, Passage (2)	13 B1	Bercy, Quai de (12)	18 F3	Boissière, Rue (16)	10 D1	Braque, Rue de (3)	13 C2
Bastroi, Passage (11)	14 F3	Bercy, Rue de (12)	14 E5	Boissière, Rue (16) continues	10 D1	Brazzaville, Place de (15)	9 C5
Bastroi, Rue (11)	14 F3	Bercy, Rue de (12) continues	8 F2	Boisseau, Rue (18)	3 C5	Bréa, Rue (6)	16 D1
Bassano, Rue de (8, 16)	4 E5	Berger, Rue (1)	14 D4	Boisseau, Rue (18)	7 A1	Bréguet, Rue (11)	14 F3
Bassompierre, Rue (4)	14 D4	Bergerat, Villa (16)	3 A2	Boissonade, Rue (14)	16 E2	Bréguet Sabin, Sq (11)	14 E3
Baste, Rue (19)	8 F2	Bergère, Cité (9)	7 A4	Boissy d'Anglas, Rue (8)	5 C5	Brémontier, Rue (17)	4 F1
Bastille, Blvd de la (12)	14 E5	Bergère, Rue (9)	7 A4	Boiton, Passage (13)	17 B5	Brézil, Pl du (17)	4 F1
Bastille, Pl de la (12)	14 E4	Berie Albrecht, Ave (8)	4 E3	Bologne, Rue (16)	9 B3	Bretagne, Rue de (3)	14 D2
Bastille, Rue de la (4)	14 E4	Bérîte, Rue de (6)	11 C5	Bonaparte, Rue (6) continues	12 E3	Breteuil, Ave de (7)	11 A5
Bataillon Français de L'ON.U. en Corée, Place du (4)	13 C4	Berlioz, Rue (16)	3 B4	Bonne Graine, Passage de la (11)	12 E4	Breteuil, Ave de (15)	15 A1
Bateau Lavoir (18)	6 F1	Berlioz, Sq (9)	6 D2	Bonne Nouvelle, Blvd de (10)	14 F4	Breteuil, Pl de (7, 15)	11 A5
Bateaux Pompes (6)	12 F3	Bernard de Clairvaux, Rue (3)	13 B2	Bonne Nouvelle, Impasse de (10)	7 B5	Brey, Rue (17)	4 D3
Batignolles, Blvd des (8, 17)	5 C2	Bernard de Ventadour, Rue (14)	15 B3	Bonne Nouvelle, Impasse de (10)	7 B5	Brézin, Rue (14)	16 D4
Batignolles, Rue des (17)	5 C1	Bernard Palissy, Rue (6)	12 E4	Bonnet, Rue (18)	7 B5	Bridaine, Rue (17)	5 B1
Batignolles, Sq des (17)	5 B1	Bernardins, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Bonnet, Rue (18)	2 E3	Brie, Passage de la (19)	8 E2
Bauches, Rue des (16)	9 A3	Berne, Rue de (8)	5 C2	Bonnet, Rue	1 A3	Brignole, Rue (16)	10 D1
Baudouin, Rue (13)	18 E4	Bernooulli, Rue (8)	5 C2	Bons Enfants, Rue des (1)	12 F2	Brignole Galliera, Sq (16)	10 E1
Baudoyer, Pl (4)	13 B3	Berri, Rue de (8)	4 F4	Bord de l'Eau, Terrasse du (1)	12 F2	Briquet, Rue (18)	7 A2
Baudricourt, Rue (13)	18 D5	Berryer, Rue (8)	4 F4	Bord de l'Eau, Terrasse du (1)	12 D2	Briquerie, Impasse de la (14)	1 B3
Bauer, Cité (14)	15 B4	Berteaux, Rue (8)	3 A2	Borda, Rue (3)	13 C1	Brisemiche, Rue (4)	13 B2
Baume, Rue de la (8)	5 A4	Berthier, Blvd (17)	1 A4	Bosquet, Ave (7)	10 F2	Broca, Rue 5 (13)	17 A3
Bayard, Rue (8)	10 F1	Berthollet, Rue (5)	4 E1	Bosquet, Rue	10 F3	Brochant, Rue (17)	1 B5
Bayen, Rue (17) continues	4 D2	Bertie Albrecht (8)	4 E4	Bosquet, Villa (7)	10 F3	Brosse, Rue de (4)	13 B3
Bazeilles, Rue de (5)	4 D3	Bertin Poirée, Rue (1)	13 A3	Bossuet, Rue (10)	7 B3	Broussais, Rue (14)	16 E5
Béarn, Rue de (3)	17 D3	Berton, Rue (16)	9 B3	Bouchardon, Rue (10)	7 C5	Brown Séquard, Rue (15)	15 B2
Béatrix Dussane, Rue (15)	10 D5	Bervic, Rue (18)	7 A1	Bouchot, Rue (15)	15 A1	Bruant, Rue (13)	18 D3
Beaubourg, Impasse (3)	13 B2	Berzélius, Rue (17)	1 B4	Boucicaud, Sq (7)	12 D4	Brun, Rue le (13)	17 B3
Beaubourg, Rue (3, 4)	13 C2	Beslay, Passage (11)	14 F1	Boudreau, Rue (9)	6 D4	Bruno, Blvd (14)	15 A5
Beaucour, Ave (8)	4 F3	Bessières, Blvd (17)	1 C3	Boulainvilliers, Hameau de (16)	9 A4	Brunel, Rue (17)	3 C3
Beaugrenelle, Rue (15)	9 C5	Bessières, Rue (17)	1 B4	Boulainvilliers, Rue de (16)	9 A4	Brunoy, Passage (12)	18 F1
Beaujolais, Rue de (1)	12 F1	Béthune, Quai de (4)	13 C5	Boulanger, Rue des (5)	17 B1	Bruyère, Rue de (9)	6 D2
Beaujon, Rue (8)	4 E4	Beudant, Rue (17)	5 B2	Boulard, Rue (14)	16 D4	Bruyère, Rue de la (9)	6 E3
Beaujon, Sq (8)	5 A3	Bezout, Rue (14)	16 D5	Boulard, Rue (14)	16 D4	Bruyère, Sq la (9)	6 E3
Beaumarchais, Blvd (3, 4, 11)	14 E3	Bibliothèque Nationale (1, 2)	12 E1	Boulay, Passage (17)	1 B4	Bucherie, Rue de la (5)	13 A4
Beaune, Rue de (7)	12 D3	Bibliothèque Nationale (2)	6 F5	Boulay, Rue (17)	1 B4	Buci, Rue de (6)	12 E4
Beauregard, Rue (2)	7 B5	Bichat, Rue (10)	8 D4	Boule Blanche, Passage de la (12)	14 E4	Budapest, Pl de (8, 9)	6 D3
Beaurepaire, Rue (10)	8 D5	Bienfaisance, Rue de la (8)	5 B3	Boule Rouge, Rue de la (9)	7 A4	Budapest, Rue de (9)	6 D3
Beautreillis, Rue (4)	14 D4	Bienvenue, Pl (15)	5 C2	Boulotte, Rue (14)	15 B5	Budé, Rue (4)	13 C4
Beaux Arts, Rue des (6)	12 E3	Bièvre, Rue de (5)	13 B5	Boullie, Rue (11)	14 E3	Buffault, Rue (9)	6 F3
Beccaria, Rue (12)	14 F5	Bigorre, Rue de (14)	16 D5	Bouloir, Rue du (1)	12 F1	Buffon, Rue (5)	18 D1
Beckerel, Rue (18)	2 F5	Bineau, Blvd	3 B1	Bouquet de Longchamp, Rue du (16)	10 D1	Bugeaud, Ave (16)	3 B5
Beethoven, Rue (16)	9 C3	Birot, Rue (17)	6 D1	Bourbon, Quai de (4)	13 B4	Buisson St-Louis, Passage du (10)	8 E4
Béla Bartók, Sq (15)	9 C4	Bir Hakeim, Pont de (15, 16)	9 C3	Bourdaloue, Rue (9)	6 F3	Buisson St-Louis, Rue du (10)	8 F4
Bélfort, Rue de (11)	1 B2					Bullouarde, Passage (11)	14 F4
Belhomme, Rue (18)	7 A1					Buot, Rue (13)	17 B5
Beldior, Rue (17)	3 C2						
Bellanger, Rue	3 A2						

Burnouf, Rue (19)	8 F3	Castellane, Rue de (8)	5 C4	Chapelle, Blvd de la (10, 18)	7 C1	Chauveau Lagarde, Rue (8)	5 C5
Burg, Rue (18)	6 E1	Castex, Rue (4)	14 D4	Chapelle, Cité de la (18)	7 C1	Chazelles, Rue de (17)	4 F2
Butte aux Cailles, Rue de la (13)	17 B5	Castiglione, Rue de (1)	12 D1	Chapelle, Pl de la (18)	7 C1	Chemin Vert, Passage du (11)	14 F2
C							
C Dain, Rue	2 E1	Catacombs (14)	16 E3	Chapelle de la Sorbonne (5)	13 A5	Chemin Vert, Rue du (11)	14 F3
Cabanis, Rue (14)	16 F5	Catalogne, Pl de (15)	15 B3	Chapon, Rue (3)	13 C1	Chénier, Rue (2)	7 B5
Cadet, Rue (9)	6 F4	Catulle Mendès, Rue (17)	4 D1	Chappe, Rue (18)	6 F1	Cherche Midi, Rue du (6)	11 C5
continues	7 A3	Caulotti, Rue (18)	6 D1	Chapal, Cité (9)	6 E2	continues	12 D5
Caffarelli, Rue (3)	14 D1	Cauchois, Rue (18)	6 E1	Chapal, Rue (9)	6 E2	Cherche Midi, Rue du (15, 6)	15 B1
Caill, Rue (10)	7 C2	Caulaincourt, Rue (18)	2 E5	Charbonnière, Rue de la (18)	7 B1	Chernoviz, Rue (16)	9 B3
Caillié, Rue (18)	8 D1	continues	6 D1	Charbonniers, Passage des (15)	15 A1	Chéroy, Rue de (17)	5 B2
Caire, Passage du (2)	7 B5	Caumartin, Rue de (9)	6 D4	Charcot, Rue (13)	18 E4	Chérubini, Rue (2)	6 E5
Caire, Rue du (2)	7 B5	Cavalière, Rue de la (15)	10 E5	Chardin, Rue (16)	9 C3	Cheval Blanc, Passage du (11)	14 E4
Calais, Rue de (9)	6 D2	Cavalière Fortunée, Allée (16)	3 A4	Charenton, Rue de (2)	14 F5	Chevaleret, Rue du (13)	18 F5
Calmels, Impasse (18)	2 F4	Cavalière St Denis, Allée (16)	3 A4	Charlemagne, Rue (4)	13 C4	Chevert, Rue (7)	11 A3
Calmels, Rue (18)	2 F4	Cavallotti, Rue (18)	6 D1	Charles Albert, Passage (17)	2 D3	Cheverus, Rue de (9)	6 D3
Calmels Prolongée, Rue (18)	2 F4	Cave, Rue (18)	7 B1	Charles Baudelaire, Rue (12)	14 F5	Chevet, Rue du (11)	8 E5
Calvaire, Pl du (18)	6 F1	Cazotte, Rue (18)	7 A1	Charles Bernard, Place (18)	2 F4	Chevreuse, Rue de (6)	16 E2
Cambacérés, Rue (8)	5 B4	Cel Scott, Rue du (15)	10 D4	Charles Bernard, Rue (12)	14 F5	Choiseul, Passage (2)	6 E5
Cambon, Rue (1)	6 D5	Célestins, Port des (4)	13 C4	Charles Bernart, Rue (12)	14 F5	Choiseul, Rue de (2)	6 E5
Cambronne, Pl (15)	10 F5	Célestins, Quai des (4)	13 C4	Charles Bernart, Rue (12)	14 F5	Choisy, Ave de (13)	17 C5
Cambronne, Sq (15)	10 F5	Cels, Rue (14)	15 C3	Charles Dalery, Passage (11)	14 F3	Chomel, Rue (7)	12 D4
Camille Blaisot, Rue (17)	2 D3	Censier, Rue (5)	17 B2	Charles de Gaulle, Ave	3 A2	Chopin, Pl (16)	9 A3
Camille Flammarion, Rue (18)	2 F3	Centre de Conférences Internationales (16)	4 D5	Charles de Gaulle, Pl (16)	4 D4	Choron, Rue (9)	6 F3
Camille Jullian, Pl (6)	16 E2	Cerisaie, Rue de la (4)	14 D4	Charles de Gaulle, Pont (12, 13)	18 E2	Christiani, Rue (18)	7 A1
Campagne Première, Rue (14)	16 E2	Cerisoles, Rue de (8)	4 F5	Charles Dickens, Rue (16)	9 C3	Christine, Rue (6)	12 F4
Campo Formio, Rue de (13)	17 C3	Cernuschi, Rue (17)	4 F1	Charles Dickens, Sq (16)	9 C3	Christophe Colomb, Rue (16)	4 E5
Canada, Pl du (8)	11 A1	César Caire, Ave (8)	5 B3	Charles Divry, Rue (14)	16 A4	Cicé, Rue de (6)	16 D1
Canettes, Rue des (6)	12 E4	Chabanais, Rue (1)	12 E1	Charles Dullin, Pl (18)	6 F1	Cimaraos, Rue (16)	3 C5
Cange, Rue du (14)	15 B4	Chabrol, Cité de (10)	7 B3	Charles V, Rue (4)	14 D4	Cimetière de Montmartre (18)	6 D1
Cantagrel, Rue (13)	18 F5	Chabrol, Rue de (10)	7 B3	Charles Fillion, Pl (17)	1 B5	continues	2 D5
Cantal, Cour du (11)	14 E4	Chailot, Rue de (16)	4 E5	Charles Floquet, Ave (7)	10 E4	Cimetière de Passy (16)	9 C2
Capitaine Glarner, Ave du	2 D1	continues	10 E1	Charles Girault, Ave (8)	11 B1	Cimetière des Batignolles, Ave de	1 A3
Capitaine Scott, Rue du (15)	10 D4	Chaise, Rue de la (7)	12 D4	Charles Godon, Cité (9)	6 F3	Cimetière du Montparnasse (14)	16 D3
Capitan, Sq (5)	17 B1	Chaise Récamier, Sq (7)	12 D4	Charles Laffitte, Rue	3 A3	Cimetière Parisien des Batignolles (17)	1 B3
Caplat, Rue (18)	7 B1	Chalet, Rue du (10)	8 F4	Charles Lamoureux, Rue (16)	3 B5	Cimetière St Benoît, Rue du (5)	13 A5
Capron, Rue (18)	6 D1	Chalgrin, Rue (16)	3 C4	Charles Luizet, Rue (11)	14 E2	Cimetière St Vincent (18)	2 F5
Capucines, Blvd des (2, 9)	6 D5	Chalon, Cour de (12)	18 F1	Charles Moureu, Rue (13)	18 D5	Cino del Duca, Rue (17)	3 B1
Capucines, Rue des (1, 2)	6 D5	Chalon, Rue de (12)	18 F1	Charles Nodier, Rue (18)	7 A1	Cinq Diamants, Rue des (13)	17 B5
Cardan, Rue (17)	1 B4	Chambigies, Rue (8)	10 F1	Charles Risler, Ave (7)	10 E4	Cinq Martons, Rue de (17)	17 B5
Cardinal Amette, Pl du (15)	10 E5	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris (8)	4 F4	Charles Schmidt, Rue	2 E1	Cinq Martyrs du Lycée Buffon, Pont des (14, 15)	15 B3
Cardinal Guibert, Rue du (18)	6 F1	Champ de l'Alouette, Rue du (13)	17 A4	Charles Weiss, Rue (15)	15 A4	Cirque, Rue de (8)	5 B5
Cardinal Lemoine, Cité du (5)	13 B5	Champ de Mars, Rue du (7)	10 F3	Charlet, Rue (15)	15 B2	Ciseaux, Rue des (6)	12 E4
Cardinal Lemoine, Rue du (5)	17 B1	Champ Marie, Passage du (7)	2 F3	Charlot, Rue (3)	14 D1	Cité, Rue de la (4)	13 A4
Cardinal Mercier, Rue (9)	6 D2	Champagny, Rue de (7)	11 B3	Charonne, Rue de (11)	14 F4	Civiale, Rue (10)	8 F4
Cardinet, Passage (17)	5 A1	Champaubert, Ave de (15)	10 E4	Charras, Rue (9)	6 D4	Clairaut, Rue (17)	1 C5
Cardinet, Rue (17)	1 B5	Champerret, Allée de la Porte de (17)	3 C1	Chartiers, Impasse (5)	13 A5	Clapeyron, Rue (8)	5 C2
continues	4 F2	Champerret, Porte de (17)	3 C1	Chartres, Rue de (18)	7 B1	Claridge, Galerie du (8)	4 F5
continues	5 A1	Champfleury, Rue (7)	10 E4	Chartres, Rue de	3 B2	Claude Bernard, Rue (5)	17 A2
Carmes, Rue des (5)	13 A5	Championnet, Rue (18)	2 E4	Chartreux, Rue des (6)	16 E2	Claude Debussy, Rue (17)	3 C1
Carnot, Ave (17)	4 D3	Champollion, Rue (5)	12 F5	Chassaingne-Goyon, Pl (8)	5 A4	Claude Debussy, Sq (17)	5 A1
Carnot, Rue (17)	2 D2	Champs, Galerie de (8)	4 F4	Chasseurs, Ave des (8)	5 A4	Claude Pouillet, Rue (17)	5 B1
Caroline, Rue (17)	5 C2	Champs-Elysées, Carré (8)	11 B1	Château, Rue du (14)	15 C4	Claude Vellefaux, Ave (10)	8 E4
Caron, Rue (4)	14 D4	Champs-Elysées, Port des (8)	11 A1	Château d'Eau, Rue du (10)	7 C5	Claude-Nicolas Ledoux, Sq (14)	16 E4
Carpeaux, Rue (18)	2 D5	Champs-Elysées, Rond Point des (8)	5 A5	Château des Rentiers, Rue du (13)	18 D5	Clauzel, Rue (9)	6 F3
Carpeaux, Rue du Sq (18)	2 E4	Champs-Elysées, Galerie de (8)	4 F4	Château Landon, Rue du (10)	8 D2	Clef, Rue de la (5)	17 B2
Carpeaux, Sq (18)	2 E4	Chancailles, Rue de (7)	11 B4	Château Rouge, Pl du (18)	7 B1	Clément, Rue (6)	12 E4
Carreau du Temple (3)	14 D1	Chancelier Adenauer, Pl du (16)	3 B5	Châteaubriand, Rue de (8)	4 E4	Clément Marot, Rue (8)	4 F5
Carrée, Cour (1)	12 F2	Change, Pont au (1)	13 A3	Châteaudun, Rue de (9)	6 E3	Cler, Rue (7)	10 F3
Carrousel, Pl du (1)	12 E2	Chanoine Viollet, Sq du (14)	15 C4	Châtelet, Pl du (1, 4)	13 A3	Cléry, Rue de (2)	7 A5
Carrousel, Pont du (1, 6, 7)	12 E2	Chanoinesse, Rue (4)	13 B4	Châtillon, Rue de (14)	15 C5	Clichy, Ave de (17, 18)	6 D1
Casimir Delavigne, Rue (6)	12 F5	Chantiers, Passage du (12)	14 F4	Châtillon, Rue de (14)	15 C5	Clichy, Ave de (17)	1 B4
Casimir Périer, Rue (7)	11 B3	Chantiers, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Chauchat, Rue (9)	6 F4	Clichy, Ave de la Porte de (17)	1 A4
Cassette, Rue (6)	12 D5	Chantilly, Rue de (9)	7 A3	Chaudron, Rue (10)	8 D2	Clichy, Blvd de (9, 18)	6 E2
Cassini, Rue (14)	16 E3	Chapelle, Ave de la (17)	3 C2	Chaufourniers, Rue des (19)	8 E3	Clichy, Passage de (18)	6 F1
Castagnary, Rue (15)	15 A3			Chaumont, Rue de (19)	8 E2	Clichy, Place de (18)	6 D1
						Clichy, Porte de	1 A3

Clichy, Porte de (17)	1 A4	Concorde, Pont de la (7, 8)	11 B1	Crozatier, Impasse (12)	14 F5	Delessert, Passage (10)	8 D3
Clichy, Rue de	1 C1	Condé, Rue de (6)	12 F5	Crozatier, Rue (12)	14 F5	Delta, Rue du (9)	7 A2
Clichy, Rue de (9)	6 D2	Condorcet, Cité (9)	7 A3	Crussol, Rue de (11)	14 E1	Demarquay, Rue (10)	7 C2
Clichignancourt, Rue de (18)	7 A1	Condorcet, Rue (9)	6 F2	Crypte Archéologique (4)	13 A4	Denain, Blvd de (10)	7 B3
Clisson, Rue (13)	18 A4	Conférence, Port de la (8)	7 A2	Cujas, Rue (5)	13 A5	Denfert Rochereau, Ave (14)	16 E3
Cloche Perce, Rue (4)	13 C3	Conseller Collignon, Rue du (16)	10 F1	Cunin Gridaine, Rue (3)	12 F5	Denfert Rochereau, PI (14)	16 E3
Clodion, Rue (15)	10 D4	Conservatoire, Rue du (9)	9 A2	Curton, Rue	13 B1	Denis Poisson, Rue (17)	3 C3
Cloître Notre-Dame, Rue du (4)	13 B4	Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (3)	7 A4	Cuvier, Rue (5)	1 A3	Denis Poulot, Sq (11)	14 F3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Conservatoire National Supérieur d'Art Dramatique (9)	13 B1	Cygne, Rue du (1)	17 C1	Dénoyez, Rue (20)	8 F4
Clotaire, Rue (5)	17 A1	Constance, Rue (18)	6 E1	Cygnés, Allée des (15, 16)	13 B2	Dénys Büllher, Sq (7)	11 A3
Clotilde, Rue (5)	17 A1	Constantin Brancusi, PI (14)	15 C3	Cyrano de Bergerac, Rue (18)	9 B4	Déodat de Séverac, Rue (17)	5 A1
Clovis, Rue (5)	17 B1	Constantine, Rue de (7)	11 B2		2 F5	Deparcieux, Rue (14)	16 D3
Clovis Hugues, Rue (19)	8 F2	Constantinople, Rue de (8)	5 B2	D		Départ, Rue du (14, 15)	15 C2
Cloys, Passage des (18)	2 E4	Conté, Rue (3)	13 C1	D Templier, Parvis (14)	15 C3	Département, Rue du (8)	8 D1
Cloys, Rue des (18)	2 F4	Conti, Quai de (6)	12 F3	Daguerre, Rue (14)	15 C3	Desaix, Rue (15)	10 D4
Cluny, Rue de (5)	13 A5	Contrescarpe, PI de la (5)	17 A1	Dalayrac, Rue (2)	16 D3	Desaix, Sq (15)	10 D4
Cochin, Rue (5)	13 B5	Copenhague, Rue de (8)	5 C2	Dames, Rue des (17)	6 E5	Desargues, Rue (11)	8 F5
Cœtlognon, Rue (6)	12 D5	Copernic, Rue (16)	3 C5	Dames Augustines, Rue des	15 B2	Desbordes Valmore, Rue (16)	9 A2
Cognacq Jay, Rue (7)	10 F2	Coq Héron, Rue (1)	12 F1	Damiette, Rue de (2)	5 C1	Descartes, Rue (5)	17 A1
Colbert, Rue (2)	6 F5	Couquillère, Rue (1)	12 F1	Damoye, Cour (11)	7 A5	Desgenettes, Rue (7)	11 A2
Collette, PI (1)	12 E1	Corbusier, PI le (6)	12 D4	Damrémont, Rue (18)	14 E4	Deshayes, Villa (15)	15 B5
Colisée, Rue du (8)	5 A4	Cordelières, Rue des (13)	17 A3	Damrémont, Villa (18)	2 E4	Désir, Passage du (10)	7 C4
Collégiale, Rue de la (5)	17 B3	Corderie, Rue de la (3)	14 D1	Dancourt, Rue (18)	2 F4	Désiré Ruggieri, Rue (18)	2 E4
Collet, Villa (15)	15 B5	Cornelle, Rue (6)	12 F5	Daniel Leseuer, Ave (7)	6 F2	Desprez, Rue (15)	15 B3
Collette, Rue (17)	2 D4	Corse, Quai de la (4)	13 A3	Daniel Stern, Rue (15)	11 B5	Dessous des Berges, Rue du (13)	18 F5
Colombe, Rue de la (4)	13 B4	Cortambert, Rue (16)	9 B2	Dardanelles, Rue des (17)	10 D4	Detaille, Rue (17)	4 F2
Colonel Bonnet, Ave du (16)	9 A3	Corvetto, Rue (8)	5 B3	Darboy, Rue (11)	6 E5	Deux Angés, Impasse des (6)	12 E4
Colonel Combès, Rue du (7)	10 F2	Cossonvart, Rue (13)	17 A4	Darcet, Rue (17)	13 A4	Deux Avenues, Rue des (13)	17 C5
Colonel Debussy, Rue (17)	3 C1	Cossonnerie, Rue de la (1)	13 A2	Dardanelles, Rue des (17)	17 A5	Deux Gares, Rue des (10)	7 C3
Colonel Driant, Rue du (1)	12 F1	Costa Rica, PI de (16)	9 C3	Dareau, Passage (14)	12 F4	Deux Nêthes, Impasse des (18)	6 D1
Colonel Fabien, PI du (10, 19)	8 E3	Cotentin, Rue du (15)	15 A3	Dareau, Rue (14)	3 C1	Deux Ponts, Rue des (4)	13 C4
Colonel Manhès, Rue de (17)	1 C4	Cothenet, Rue (16)	3 A5	Daru, Rue (8)	16 F4	Deux Sœurs, Passage des (9)	6 F4
Colonel Marot, Rue (8)	10 F1	Cottages, Rue des (18)	2 F5	Darwin, Rue (18)	4 F3	Diaghilev, PI (9)	6 D4
Colonels Renard, Rue des (17)	4 D3	Cotte, Rue de (12)	14 F5	Daubenton, Rue (5)	2 F5	Diard, Rue (18)	2 F5
Colonne de Juillet (4, 12)	14 E4	Couédic, Rue du (14)	16 D5	Daubigny, Rue (17)	17 B2	Diderot, Blvd (12)	18 F1
Comédie Française (1)	12 E1	Couperin, Sq (4)	13 B3	Daumesnil, Ave (12)	5 A1	Diderot, Cour (12)	18 F1
Comète, Rue de la (7)	11 A3	Cour de Commerce St-André (7)	12 F4	Daunay, Passage (18)	14 F5	Didot, Rue (15)	15 B5
Commaillé, Rue de (7)	11 C4	Cour des Fermes (1)	12 F1	Daunou, Rue (2)	18 F1	Dieu, Rue (10)	8 D5
Commandant Charles Martel, Passage du (17)	5 B1	Courcelles, Blvd de (8, 17)	4 F3	Dauphine, PI (1)	2 D4	Direction Générale SNCF (9)	6 D3
Commandant Lamy, Rue du (11)	14 F3	Courcelles, Rue de (8)	5 A2	Dauphine, Rue (6)	6 D5	Direction RATP (6)	12 F3
Commandant Marchand, Rue du (16)	3 B3	Courcelles, Porte de (17)	4 D1	Dautancourt, Rue (17)	12 F3	Dixmude, Blvd de (17)	3 C2
Commandant Pilot, Rue du	3 A2	Courcelles, Rue de (8)	5 A4	Davy, Rue (11)	1 C5	Dobropol, Rue du (17)	3 C2
Commandant Puegeot, Rue du (17)	3 C1	Courtes, Rue de (7)	4 E2	Débarcadère, Rue du (17)	14 E4	Docteur Alfred Fournier, PI du (10)	8 D4
Commandant Rivière, Rue du (8)	5 A4	Coustou, Rue (18)	6 E1	Debelleye, Rue (3)	17 A5	Docteur Babinski, Rue du (18)	2 E2
Commandant Schloesing, Rue du (16)	9 C2	Coutellerie, Rue de la (4)	13 B3	Debilly, Passerelle (7, 16)	1 C5	Docteur Bauer, Rue du	2 F1
Commandeur, Rue du (14)	16 D5	Coutures St Gervais, Rue des (3)	14 D2	Debilly, Port (16)	10 E2	Docteur Brouardel, Ave de (7)	10 D3
Commandant René Mouchotte, Rue du (14, 15)	15 C2	Coyvel, Rue (13)	17 C4	Debrousse, Rue (16)	10 E1	Docteur Calmette, Rue du	1 A3
Commerce, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Coysevox, Rue (18)	2 D5	Decamps, Rue (16)	10 E1	Docteur Charles Richet, Rue du (13)	18 D4
Commerce St Martin, Passage du (3)	13 B2	Crébillon, Rue (6)	12 F5	Déchargeurs, Rue des (1)	9 B1	Docteur Finlay, Rue du (15)	10 D4
Communes, Rue (3)	14 D2	Crémieux, Rue (12)	18 E1	Decrès, Rue (15)	13 A2	Docteur Germain Sée, Rue de (16)	9 B4
Commun, Passage (8)	10 F1	Créret, Rue (9)	6 F2	Degas, Rue (16)	15 B4	Docteur Hayem, PI du (16)	9 A4
Commun, Passage (8)	5 A3	Crevaux, Rue (16)	3 B5	Dejean, Rue (18)	9 A5	Docteur Heulin, Rue du (17)	1 C5
Commun, Passage (8)	5 A4	Crillon, Rue (4)	14 D5	Dejean, Rue (18)	8 E5	Docteur Lancereaux, Rue du (8)	5 A3
Commun, Passage (8)	6 D3	Croce Spinelli, Rue (15)	15 B3	Dejean, Rue (18)	7 B1	Docteur Magnan, Rue du (13)	18 D5
Commun, Passage (12)	14 F5	Croissant, Rue du (2)	7 A5	Delacroix, Rue (16)	9 A2		
Commun, Passage (17)	2 D3	Croix des Petits Champs, Rue (1)	12 F1	Delambre, Rue (14)	16 D2		
Compiègne, Rue de (10)	7 B2	Croix Rouge, Carrefour de la (6)	12 D4	Delambre, Sq (14)	16 D2		
Comtesse, Allée (8)	5 A3	Croulebarbe, Rue de (13)	17 B4	Delbet, Rue (14)	7 C3		
Conciergerie (1)	13 A3			Delcassé, Ave (8)	15 C5		
Concorde, PI de la (8)	11 C1			Delessert, Blvd (16)	5 B4		

Docteur Navarre, Pl du (13)	18 D5	Ecole de Médecine, Rue de l' (6)	12 F4	Enghien, Rue d' (10)	7 B4	Faubourg St-Martin, Rue du (10)	7 C4
Docteur Paul Brousse, Rue du (17)	1 B4	Ecole Nationale d'Administration (7)	12 D3	Epée de Bois, Rue de l' (5)	17 B2	<i>continues</i>	8 D2
Docteur Roux, Rue du (15)	15 A2	Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux Arts (6)	12 E3	Eperon, Rue de l' (6)	12 F4	Fauconnier, Rue du (4)	13 C4
Docteur Roux, Rue du (17)	1 A3	Ecole Normale Supérieure (5)	17 A2	Epinettes, Impasse des (17)	1 C3	Faustin Hélie, Rue (16)	9 A2
Docteur Victor Hutinel, Rue du (13)	18 D4	Ecole Polytechnique, Rue de l' (5)	13 A5	Epinettes, Rue des (17)	1 C4	Fauvet, Rue (18)	2 D5
Dolomieu, Rue (5)	17 B2	Ecole Supérieure des Mines (6)	16 F1	Erables, Route des (16)	3 A3	Favart, Rue (2)	6 F5
Domat, Rue (5)	13 A5	Ecole Militaire (7)	10 F4	Erasmus Brossolette, Rue (5)	17 A2	Fédération, Rue de la (15)	10 D4
Dome, Rue du (16)	4 D5	Ecole Militaire, Pl de l' (7)	10 F4	Erckmann Chatrian, Rue (18)	7 B1	Félibien, Rue (6)	12 E4
Dôme des Invalides (7)	11 A4	Ecoles, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Ernest Cresson, Rue (14)	16 D4	Félicien David, Rue (16)	9 A5
Domrémy, Rue de (13)	18 E5	Ecrouffes, Rue des (4)	13 C3	Ernest Renan, Rue (15)	15 A1	Félicité, Rue de la (17)	5 A1
Dosne, Rue (16)	3 B5	Edgar Poe, Rue (19)	8 F3	Ernest Roche, Rue (17)	1 C4	Félix Desruelles, Sq (6)	12 E4
Douai, Rue de (9)	6 E2	Edgar Quinet, Blvd (14)	16 D2	Esclanson, Rue (18)	2 F3	Félix Pécaut, Rue (18)	2 D4
Douaumont, Blvd de (17)	13 A3	Edgar Quinet, Rue	2 E1	Espace Pierre Cardin (8)	11 B1	Félix Ziem, Rue (18)	2 E5
Double, Pont au (4, 5)	1 A4	Edimbourg, Rue d' (8)	5 C3	<i>continues</i>	5 B5	Fénelon, Rue (10)	7 B3
Dragon, Rue du (6)	12 D4	Edison, Ave (13)	18 D5	Esquiroi, Rue (13)	17 C3	Fer à Moulin, Rue du (5)	17 B2
Drevet, Rue (18)	6 F1	Edmond About, Rue (16)	9 A2	Essai, Rue de l' (5)	17 C2	Ferdinand Brunot, Pl et Sq (14)	16 D4
Drouot, Rue (9)	6 F4	Edmond Flamand, Rue (13)	18 E3	Estienne d'Orves, Pl d' (9)	6 D3	Rue (4)	13 C3
Dubail, Passage (10)	7 C4	Edmond Gondinet, Rue (13)	17 A4	Estrapade, Pl de l' (5)	17 A1	Ferdousi, Ave (8)	5 A3
Duban, Rue (16)	9 A3	Edmond Michelet, Pl (4)	13 B2	Estrées, Rue d' (7)	11 A4	Férembach, Cité (17)	3 C3
Dublin, Pl de (8)	5 C2	Edmond Rostand, Place (6)	12 F5	Etats Unis, Pl des (16)	4 D5	Ferme St Lazare, Cour de la (10)	7 B3
Dubois, Rue (6)	12 F4	Edmond Valentin, Rue (7)	10 F2	Etex, Rue (18)	2 D5	Fermiers, Rue des (17)	5 A1
Duc, Rue (18)	2 F4	Edmond Vaillant, Rue (11)	14 F1	Etienne Marcel, Rue (1, 2)	12 F1	Fernand de la Tombelle, Sq (17)	5 A1
Duchefdelaville, Rue (13)	18 E4	Edouard Colonie, Rue (1)	13 A3	<i>continues</i>	13 A1	Fernand Forest, Pl (15)	9 B5
Dufrenoy, Rue (16)	9 A1	Edouard Denis, Place (6)	16 A2	Etoile, Route de l' (16)	3 A4	Fernand Labori, Rue (18)	2 F3
Duguay Trouin, Rue (6)	16 D1	Edouard Detaille, Rue (17)	4 F2	Etoile, Rue de l' (17)	4 D3	Fernand Pelloutier, Rue (17)	1 C3
Duhesme, Rue (18)	2 F4	Edouard Jacques, Rue (14)	15 C3	Eugène Fournière, Rue (18)	2 F3	Férou, Rue (6)	12 E5
Dulac, Rue (15)	15 B1	Edouard Lockroy, Rue (11)	14 F1	Eugène Carrière, Rue (18)	2 E5	Ferronnerie, Rue de la (1)	13 A2
Dulong, Rue (17)	5 B1	Edouard Manet, Rue (13)	17 C4	Eugène Flachet, Rue (17)	4 E1	Ferrus, Rue (14)	16 F4
Duméril, Rue (13)	17 C3	Edouard Pailleron, Rue (19)	8 F2	Eugène Manuel, Rue (16)	9 B2	Feuillantines, Rue des (5)	16 F2
Dumont d'Urville, Rue (16)	4 D5	Edouard Quenu, Rue (5)	17 B2	Eugène Varlin, Rue (10)	8 D3	Feuillants, Terrasse des (1)	12 D1
Dunkerque, Rue de (9, 10)	7 B2	Edouard Vaillant, Rue Edward Tuck, Ave (8)	11 B1	Eugène Varlin, Sq (10)	4 E5	Feutrier, Rue (18)	7 A1
Dunois, Rue (13)	18 E4	Eglise de la Sorbonne (5)	13 A5	Euler, Rue (8)	15 C4	Feydeau, Galerie (2)	6 F5
Duperré, Rue (9)	6 E2	El Salvador, Pl (7)	11 A5	Eure, Rue de l' (14)	5 C3	Feydeau, Rue (2)	6 F5
Dupetit Thouars, Cité (3)	14 D1	Elisabeth, Passage	1 C2	Europe, Pl de l' (8)	8 F1	Fidélité, Rue de la (10)	7 C4
Dupetit Thouars, Rue (3)	14 D1	Elisée Reclus, Ave (7)	10 E3	Euryale Dehaynin, Rue (19)	10 F3	Figuier, Rue du (4)	13 C4
Duphot, Rue (1)	5 C5	Elysée, Rue de l' (8)	5 B5	Exposition, Rue de l' (7)	9 C1	Filles du Calvaire, Blvd des (3, 11)	14 D2
Dupin, Rue (6)	11 C5	Elzévir, Rue (3)	14 D3	Eylau, Ave d' (16)		Filles du Calvaire, Rue des (3)	14 D2
Duplan, Cité (16)	3 C3	Emeriau, Rue (15)	9 C5	F		Filles St Thomas, Rue des (2)	6 F5
Dupleix, Pl (15)	10 E4	Emile Acolias, Ave (7)	10 E4	Fabert, Rue (7)	11 A2	Finlande, Pl de (7)	11 A2
Dupleix, Rue (15)	10 E4	Emile Allez, Rue (17)	3 C2	Fabriques, Cour des (11)	14 F1	Firmin Gémier, Rue (18)	2 D4
Dupont, Villa (16)	3 B4	Emile Blémont, Rue (18)	2 F4	Fagon, Rue (13)	17 C4	Flandre, Passage de (19)	8 F1
Dupont des Loges, Rue (7)	10 F3	Emile Chautemps, Sq (3)	13 B1	Faisanderie, Rue de la (16)	3 A5	Flandre, Passage de (19)	8 F1
Dupuis, Rue (3)	14 D1	Emile Deschanel, Ave (7)	10 E3	<i>continues</i>	9 A1	Flandre, Rue de (19)	8 E1
Duquesne, Ave (7)	10 F4	Emile Deslandres, Rue (13)	17 B3	Falaise, Cité (18)	2 E3	Flandrin, Blvd (16)	3 A5
<i>continues</i>	11 A4	Emile Dubois, Rue (14)	16 E4	Falconet, Rue (18)	7 A1	<i>continues</i>	9 A1
Durantin, Rue (18)	6 E1	Emile Duclaux, Rue (15)	15 A2	Falguière, Cité (15)	15 A2	Flanders, Rue (5)	17 A3
Duras, Rue de (8)	5 B5	Emile Gilbert, Rue (12)	18 F1	Falguière, Pl (15)	15 A3	Falchier, Rue (9)	6 F3
Durel, Cité (18)	2 E3	Emile Level, Rue (17)	1 B4	Falguière, Rue (15)	15 A2	Fleurs, Cité des (17)	1 C4
Duret, Rue (16)	3 C4	Emile Ménier, Rue (16)	3 B5	Falguière, Rue (15)	10 D5	Fleurs, Quai aux (4)	13 B4
Duroc, Rue (7)	11 B5	Emile Pouvillon, Ave (7)	10 E3	Fallempin, Rue (15)	1 B3	Fleurus, Rue de (6)	12 D5
Durouchoux, Rue (14)	16 D4	Emile Zola, Rue	2 D2	Fanny, Rue	4 D2	Fleury, Rue (18)	7 B1
Dussoubs, Rue (2)	13 A1	Emile Augier, Blvd (16)	9 A2	Faraday, Rue (17)	2 D1	Floréal, Rue	1 C2
Dutot, Rue (15)	15 A2	Emile Richard, Rue (14)	16 D3	Farcot, Rue		Florence Blumenthal, Rue (16)	9 A5
Duvivier, Rue (7)	10 F3	Emilio Castelar, Rue (12)	14 F5	Faubourg du Temple, Rue du (10, 11)	8 E5	Florence Blumenthal, Sq (13)	18 E5
E		Emmanuel Chabrier, Sq (17)	5 A1	Faubourg Montmartre, Rue du (9)	6 F4	Florimont, Impasse (15)	15 B4
Eaux, Rue des (16)	9 C3	Enfer, Passage d' (14)	16 E2	Faubourg Poissonnière, Rue du (9, 10)	7 A3	Flourens, Passage (17)	2 D3
Eaux-Vives, Passage des (11)	14 E2			Faubourg St-Antoine, Rue du (11, 12)	14 F4	Foch, Ave (16)	3 B4
Eblé, Rue (7)	11 B5			Faubourg St-Denis, Rue du (10)	7 C2	Foch, Sq de l'Ave (16)	3 B4
Echaude, Rue de l' (6)	12 E4			Faubourg-St-Honoré, Rue du (8)	4 E3	Foin, Rue du (3)	14 D3
Echelle, Rue de l' (1)	12 E1			<i>continues</i>	5 A4	Folie Méricourt, Rue de la (11)	14 E1
Echiquier, Rue de l' (10)	7 B5			Faubourg St-Jacques, Rue du (14)	16 F3	Folies Bergères (9)	7 A4
Ecluses St-Martin, Rue des (10)	8 D3					Fondary, Rue (15)	10 D5
Ecole, Pl de l' (1)	12 F3						
Ecole de Mars, Rue de l'	3 A2						

Fondation Jérôme Seydoux-Pathé (13)	17 B4	Froidevaux, Rue (14)	15 C3	Général de Larminat, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Germain Pilon, Rue (18)	6 E1
Fonderie, Passage de la (11)	14 F1	Froissart, Rue (3)	14 D2	Général Détrie, Ave de (7)	10 E4	Gesvres, Quai de (4)	13 A3
Fontaine, Rue (9)	6 E2	Froment, Rue (11)	14 E3	Général Foy, Rue du (8)	5 B3	Giffard, Rue (13)	18 E3
Fontaine au Roi, Rue de la (11)	8 F5	Fromentin, Rue (9)	6 E2	Général Gouraud, Pl du (7)	10 E3	Gilbert Perroy, Pl (14)	15 C4
Fontaine de l'Observatoire (6)	16 E2	Fructidor, Rue (17)	1 C2	Général Henrys, Rue du (17)	2 D3	Ginoux, Rue (15)	9 C5
Fontaine de Médecis (6)	12 F5	Fulton, Rue (13)	18 E3	Général Ingold, Pl (10, 19)	8 F4	Giordano Bruno, Rue (15)	15 B5
Fontaine des Innocents (1)	13 A2	Fürstenberg, Rue de (6)	12 E4	Général Koenig, Pl du (17)	3 C2	Girardon, Rue (18)	2 F5
Fontaine du But, Rue de la (18)	2 F5	Fustel de Coulanges, Rue (5)	16 F2	Général Lambert, Rue du (7)	10 D3	Git le Cœur, Rue (6)	12 F4
Fontaines du Temple, Rue des (3)	13 C1	G		Général Leclerc, Rue du (16)	9 B2	Glacière, Rue de la (13)	16 F5
Fontenoy, Pl de (7)	10 F5	Gabriel, Ave (8)	5 B5	Général Lanrezac, Rue du (17)	4 D3	Gluck, Rue (9)	6 E4
Forest, Rue (18)	6 D1	Gabriel, Villa (15)	15 B1	Général Leclerc, Ave du (14)	16 D4	Gobelins, Ave des (5, 13)	17 B3
Forez, Rue du (3)	14 D1	Gabriel Fauré, Sq (17)	5 A1	Général Lemonnier, Ave du (1)	12 D2	Gobelins, Rue des (13)	17 B3
Fortuny, Rue (17)	4 F2	Gabriel Laumain, Rue du (9)	7 A4	Général Mangin, Ave du (16)	9 B4	Godefroy, Rue (13)	17 C4
Forum des Halles (1)	13 A2	Gabriel Péri, Ave (18)	2 D2	Général Morin, Sq du (3)	13 B1	Godot de Mauroy, Rue (9)	6 D4
Fossés St-Bernard, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Gabriel Péri, Pl (8)	5 C4	Général Roguet, Rue du (15)	15 A4	Goethe, Rue (16)	10 E1
Fossés-St Marcel, Rue des (5)	17 C2	Gabriel Pierné, Sq (6)	12 E3	Geoffroy l'Angevin, Rue (4)	13 B2	Goff, Rue le (5)	16 F1
Foucault, Rue (16)	10 D1	Gabrielle, Rue (18)	6 F1	Geoffroy l'Asnier, Rue (4)	13 C4	Goncourt, Rue des (11)	8 E5
Foucault, Rue (17)	1 A2	Gaby Sylvia, Rue (11)	14 E3	Geoffroy Marie, Rue (9)	7 A4	Gouin, Rue (17)	1 B4
Fouquet, Rue (17)	1 A3	Gaillon, Pl (2)	6 E5	Geoffroy St-Hilaire, Rue (5)	17 C2	Gounod, Rue (17)	4 E2
Four, Rue du (6)	12 E4	Gaillon, Rue (2)	6 E5	George Bernanos, Ave (5)	16 F2	Gourgaud, Ave (17)	4 E1
Fourcroy, Rue (17)	4 E2	Gaitre, Rue de la (18)	2 E2	George Eastman, Rue (13)	17 C5	Goutte d'Or, Rue de la (18)	7 B1
Fourcy, Rue de (4)	13 C4	Gaité, Rue de la (14)	15 C2	George F Haendel, Rue (10)	8 D3	Gouvion-St-Cyr, Blvd (17)	3 C2
Foyatier, Rue (18)	6 F1	Gal Aube, Rue du (16)	9 A3	George V, Ave (8)	4 E5	Gouvion-St-Cyr, Sq (17)	3 C2
Fragonard, Rue (17)	1 B4	Gal Camou, Rue du (7)	10 E3	Georges Berger, Rue (17)	5 A2	Gracieuse, Rue (5)	17 B2
Française, Rue (1, 2)	13 A1	Gal de Castelnau, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Georges Bizet, Rue (16)	10 E1	Graisvaudan, Sq du (17)	3 C1
France, Ave de (13)	18 F4	Gal Detrie, Ave de (7)	10 E4	Georges Boisseau, Rue (1)	1 B1	Gramont, Rue de (2)	6 E5
Francis de Pressensé, Rue (15)	15 B4	Gal Lambert, Rue du (7)	9 D3	Georges Cain, Sq (3)	14 D3	Grancey, Rue de (14)	16 D4
Francis Garnier, Rue (18)	2 D3	Galande, Rue (5)	13 A4	Georges Desplas, Rue (5)	17 B2	Grand Cerf, Passage du (2)	13 A1
Francis Jammes, Rue (10)	8 E3	Galerie National du Jeu de Paume (1)	11 C1	Georges Guillaumin, Pl (8)	4 E4	Grand Palais (8)	11 A1
Francis Poulenc, Sq (6)	12 E5	Gallée, Rue (8, 16)	4 E5	Georges Lamarque, Sq (14)	16 D3	Grand Prieuré, Rue du (11)	14 E1
Francisque Sarcey, Rue (16)	9 B2	Gallière, Rue de (16)	10 E1	Georges Lardennois, Rue (19)	8 F3	Grand Rex, Le (2)	7 A5
Franco Russe, Ave (7)	10 E2	Galvani, Rue (17)	4 D1	Georges Mandel, Ave (16)	9 B1	Grand Veneur, Rue du (4)	14 D3
Francoeur, Rue (18)	2 F5	Gambetta, Rue (11)	14 E1	Georges Pitarid, Rue (15)	15 A3	Grande Armée, Ave de la (17, 16)	3 C3
François Millet, Rue (16)	9 A5	Ganneron, Rue (18)	2 D5	Georges Pompidou, Pl (4)	13 B2	<i>continues</i>	4 D4
François Miron, Rue (4)	13 C3	Ganneron, Rue (18)	6 D1	Georges Pompidou, Voie (1, 4)	13 A3	Grande Chaumière, Rue de la (6)	16 D2
François Ponsard, Rue (16)	9 A3	Gassendi, Rue (14)	16 D3	Georges Pompidou, Voie (16)	9 B4	Grande Mosquée de Paris (5)	7 C2
François Premier, Place (8)	10 F1	Gastion de St-Paul, Rue (16)	10 E1	Georges Saché, Rue (14)	15 C4	Grande Truanderie, Rue de la (1)	13 A2
François Premier, Rue (8)	10 F1	Gastion Baty, Sq (14)	15 C2	Georges Ville, Rue (16)	3 C5	Grands Augustins, Quai des (6)	12 F3
<i>continues</i>	11 A1	Gaston Couté, Rue (18)	2 F5	Georgette Agutte, Rue (18)	2 E4	Grands Augustins, Rue des (6)	12 F4
<i>continues</i>	4 F5	Gaston de Caillavet, Rue (15)	9 B5	Gérando, Rue (9)	7 A2	Grands Degrés, Rue des (4)	13 B4
François-Aug Mariette, Sq (5)	13 A5	Gaston Paymal, Rue Gauthery, Rue (17)	1 C4	Gérard, Rue (13)	17 B5	Grange aux Belles, Rue de la (10)	8 D4
Francs Bourgeois, Rue des (3, 4)	13 C3	Gavarni, Rue (16)	9 B3	Gérard de Nerval, Rue (18)	2 E3	Grange Batelière, Rue de la (9)	6 F4
Franklin D Roosevelt, Ave (8)	11 A1	Gay Lussac, Rue (5)	16 F1	Gergovie, Passage de (14)	15 A4	Gravilliers, Passage des (3)	13 C1
<i>continues</i>	5 A5	Geffroy Didelot, Passage (17)	5 B2	Géronte, Rue (16)	3 C5	Gravilliers, Rue des (3)	13 C1
Franz Liszt, Pl (10)	7 B3	Général Anselin, Rue du (16)	3 A3	Gérard, Rue (13)	17 B5	Griffulle, Rue (8)	5 C4
Frédéric Bastiat, Rue (8)	4 F4	Général Appert, Rue (16)	3 A5	Gérard de Nerval, Rue (18)	2 E3	Gregoire de Tours, Rue (6)	12 F4
Frédéric Brunet, Rue (17)	1 C3	Général Aubé, Rue du (16)	9 A3	Gergovie, Passage de (14)	15 A4	Grenelle, Blvd de (15)	10 D4
Frédéric Le Play, Ave (7)	10 F4	Général Bertrand, Rue du (7)	11 A5	Gergovie, Rue de (15)	15 B4	Grenelle, Pont de (15, 16)	9 B5
Frédéric Lemaître, Sq (10)	8 D5	<i>continues</i>	15 B1	Germain Pilon, Cité (18)	6 E1	Grenelle, Quai de (15)	9 C4
Frédéric Sauton, Rue (5)	13 A5	Général Brucard, Pl (8)	4 F3			Grenelle, Port de (15)	9 C4
Frédéric Schneider, Rue (18)	2 F3	Général Camou, Rue du (7)	10 E3			Grenelle, Quai de (15)	9 C4
Fremicourt, Rue (15)	10 E5	Général Catroux, Pl du (17)	5 A2			Grenelle, Rue de (7)	10 F3
Frémiet, Ave (16)	9 C3	Général Clergerie, Rue du (16)	3 B5			<i>continues</i>	11 A3
Frères Périer, Rue des (16)	10 E1	Général Cordonnier, Rue du	3 A2			Grenelle, Villa de (15)	10 D5
Fresnel, Rue (16)	10 D1	Général de Castelnau, Rue du (15)	10 E5			Greneta, Rue (2)	13 A1
Freycinet, Rue (16)	10 E1					Grenier St-Lazare, Rue du (3)	13 B2
Friedland, Ave 8	4 E4					Grenier sur l'Eau, Rue (4)	13 B3
Frochard, Ave (9)	6 F2						
Frochot, Rue (9)	6 E2						

Grétry, Rue (2)	6 E5	Hauteville, Rue d' (10)	7 B4	Hôtel de Lauzun (4)	13 C4	Jacques Froment, Place (18)	2 E5
Greuze, Rue (16)	9 B1	Havre, Cour du (8)	6 D3	Hôtel de Matignon (7)	11 C4	Jacques Ibert, Rue (17, 18)	3 C1
Gril, Rue du (5)	17 B2	Havre, Pl du (8, 9)	6 D4	Hôtel de Rohan (3)	13 C2	Jacques Kablé, Rue (18)	8 D1
Grisel, Impasse (15)	10 F5	Havre, Rue du (8, 9)	6 D4	Hôtel de Sully (4)	14 D4	Jacques Louvel Tessier, Rue (10)	8 E5
Gros Caillou, Port du (7)	10 F2	Hector Malot, Rue (12)	14 F5	Hôtel de Ville (4)	13 B3	Jacques Rouché, Pl (9)	6 E4
Gros Caillou, Rue du (7)	10 F3	<i>continues</i>	18 F1	Hôtel de Ville, Bazar de l' (4)	13 B3	Jacques Rueff, Pl (7)	10 E3
Gros, Rue (16)	9 A4	Hégésippe Moreau, Rue (18)	6 D1	Hôtel de Ville, Pl de l' (4)	13 B3	Jacques Vigués, Cour (11)	14 F4
Grosse Bouteille, Impasse de la (18)	2 F4	Helder, Rue du (9)	6 E4	Hôtel de Ville, Port de l' (4)	13 B4	Jacquier, Rue (15)	15 B5
Guatemala, Pl du (8)	5 B3	Hélène, Rue (17)	5 C1	Hôtel de Ville, Quai de l' (4)	13 B4	Jadin, Rue (17)	4 F2
Guelma, Villa de (18)	6 E2	Héliopolis, Rue d' (17)	4 D1	Hôtel de Ville, Quai de l' (4)	13 B4	Jamot, Villa (15)	15 B5
Guéméné, Impasse (4)	14 D4	Héloïse et Abélard, Sq (13)	18 E4	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 C4	Jardin Allera	
Guénégaud, Rue (6)	12 F3	Henri Barbusse, Rue	1 A2	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 C4	Labrouste (15)	15 A3
Guerry, Rue de (11)	8 F5	Henri Barbusse, Rue (5)	16 F2	Hôtel des Innoles (7)	11 A3	Jardin de Babylone (7)	11 C4
Guersant, Rue (17)	3 C2	Henri Brisson, Rue (18)	2 E3	Hôtel des Monnaies (6)	12 F3	Jardin de l'Amérique Latine (17)	3 C1
<i>continues</i>	4 D2	Henri Christiné, Sq (3, 10)	8 D5	Hôtel des Sens (4)	13 C4	Jardin de l'Infante (1)	12 E2
Guesclin, Passage du (15)	10 E4	Henri Delormel, Sq (14)	16 D4	Hôtel Dieu (4)	13 A4	Jardin de l'Intendant (7)	11 A4
Guibert, Villa (16)	9 A2	Henri Duparc, Sq (17)	5 A1	Hôtel Guénégaud (3)	13 C2	Jardin de Navarre (5)	13 B5
Guichard, Rue (16)	9 A3	Henri Duparc, Sq (17)	5 A1	Hôtel Libéral Bruand (3)	14 D3	<i>continues</i>	17 B1
Guillaume Apollinaire, Rue (6)	12 E4	Henri Feulard, Rue (10)	8 E4	Hôtel Soubise (3)	13 C2	Jardin des Plantes (5)	17 C1
Guillaume Tell, Rue (17)	4 D1	Henri IV, Blvd (4)	14 D4	Huchette, Rue de la (5)	13 A4	Jardin des Tuileries (1)	12 D1
Guillaumont, Rue (12)	18 F1	Henri IV, Port (4)	14 D5	Humblot, Rue (15)	10 D5	Jardin du Carrousel (1)	12 E2
Guilleminot, Rue (15)	15 B3	Henri IV, Quai (4)	14 D5	Huyghens, Rue (14)	16 D2	Jardin du Luxembourg (6)	12 E5
Guillemites, Rue des (4)	13 C3	Henri IV, Quai (4)	14 D4	Huysmans, Rue (6)	16 D1	<i>continues</i>	16 E1
Guisarde, Rue (6)	12 E4	Henri Huchard, Rue (18)	2 E3			Jardin du Moulin de la Vierge (15)	15 B4
Guizot, Villa (17)	4 D3	Henri Huchard, Square	2 D3	I		Jardin du Palais Royal (1)	12 E1
Gustane Nadaud, Rue (16)	9 A2	Henri Martin, Ave (16)	9 A1	Iéna, Ave d' (16)	4 D5	Jardin Marco Polo (6)	16 E2
Gustave Charpentier, Rue (17)	3 B2	Henri Moissan, Rue (7)	10 F2	<i>continues</i>	10 D1	Jardin R Cavalier-de-la-Salle (6)	16 E1
Gustave Courbet, Rue (16)	9 B1	Henri Monnier, Rue (9)	6 E2	Iéna, Pl d' (16)	10 D1	Jardin St-Aignan (3)	13 B2
Gustave Doré, Rue (17)	4 F1	Henri Murger, Rue (19)	8 F3	Iéna, Pont d' (7)	10 D2	Jardin Villemain (10)	8 D4
Gustave Eiffel, Ave (7)	10 D3	Henri Poincaré, Rue	1 B2	Ile de France, Sq de l' (4)	13 B4	Jardinnet, Rue du (6)	12 F4
Gustave V de Suède, Ave (16)	10 D2	Henri Queuille, Pl (15)	15 A1	Ile de la Cité (4)	13 A4	Jardins du Trocadéro (16)	10 D2
Gustave Flaubert, Rue (17)	4 E2	Henri Robert, Rue (1)	12 F3	Ile de Seine, Pl de l' (14)	16 E4	Jardins, Rue des (4)	13 C4
Gustave Geffroy, Rue (13)	17 B3	Henri Rochefort, Rue (17)	4 F2	Ile St-Louis (4)	13 C4	Jarente, Rue de (4)	14 D3
Gustave Mesureur, Sq (13)	18 D4	Henri Turot, Rue (19)	F3	Impasse de l'enfant Jesus (15)	15 B1	Jarry, Rue (10)	7 C4
Gustave Rouanet, Rue (18)	2 F3	Henry de Jouvenel, Rue (6)	12 E5	Industrie, Passage de l' (10)	7 B5	Javel, Port de (15)	9 B5
Gustave Zédé, Rue (16)	9 A3	Henry de Montherlant, Pl (7)	11 C2	Ingénieur, Rue de l' (15)	9 B5	Jean Baptiste Dumas, Rue (17)	4 D2
Guttin, Rue (17)	1 B4	Hérault de Séchelles, Rue (17)	1 C2	Innocent, Rue des (1)	13 A2	Jean Bart, Rue (6)	12 D5
Guy de la Brosse, Rue (5)	17 C1	Héricart, Rue (15)	9 C5	Innocents, Square des (1)	13 A2	Jean Beausire, Impasse (4)	14 E3
Guy de Maupassant, Rue (16)	9 A2	Héricart, Sq (15)	9 C5	Innocents, Square des (1)	13 A2	Jean Beausire, Rue (4)	14 E4
Guy Môquet, Rue (17)	1 C4	Hérold, Rue (1)	12 F1	Institut, Pl de l' (6)	12 E3	Jean Bologne, Rue (16)	9 B3
Guy Patin, Rue (10)	7 B2	Herran, Rue (16)	9 B1	Institut de France (6)	12 E3	Jean Bouton, Rue (12)	18 F1
Guynermer, Rue (6)	12 E5	Herran, Villa (16)	9 A1	Institut du Monde Arabe (5)	13 C5	Jean Calvin, Rue (5)	17 A2
<i>continues</i>	16 E1	Herschel, Rue (6)	16 F1	Institut Géographique National (7)	11 B3	Jean Carriès, Rue (7)	10 E4
		Hesre, Rue de (3)	14 D2	Institut Pasteur (15)	15 A2	Jean Colly, Rue (13)	18 E5
		Hippolyte Lebas, Rue (9)	6 F3	Invalides, Blvd des (7)	11 B5	Jean de Beauvais, Rue (5)	13 A5
		Hippolyte Maindron, Rue (14)	15 C4	Invalides, Esplanade des (7)	11 A2	Jean Dolent, Rue (14)	16 F4
		Hittorf, Rue (10)	7 C4	Invalides, Pl des (7)	11 A3	Jean Dollfus, Rue (18)	2 E3
		Hoche, Ave (8)	4 F3	Invalides, Pont des (7, 8)	11 A1	Jean du Bellay, Pl (1)	13 A2
		Honoré Champion, Sq (6)	12 E3	Irlandais, Rue des (5)	17 A1	Jean du Bellay, Rue (4)	13 B4
		Honoré Chevalier, Rue (6)	12 E5	Islettes, Rue des (18)	7 B1	Jean Ferrandi, Rue (6)	15 C1
		Hôpital, Blvd de l' (5, 13)	17 C3	Israël, Place d' (17)	4 F1	Jean François Gerbillon, Rue (6)	11 C5
		<i>continues</i>	18 D2	Italie, Ave d' (13)	17 C5	Jean François Lépine, Rue (18)	7 C1
		Hôpital Broca (13)	17 A3	Italie, Pl d' (13)	17 C4	Jean Giraudoux, Rue (16)	4 E5
		Hôpital Broussais la Charité (14)	15 A5	Italiens, Blvd des (2, 9)	6 F4	Jean Goujon, Rue (8)	10 F1
		Hôpital Cochin (14)	16 F3	Italiens, Rue des (9)	6 E4	<i>continues</i>	11 A1
		Hôpital de Paris (4)	13 B3			Jean Henri Fabre, Rue (18)	2 F2
		Hôpital Fernand Widal (10)	7 C2	J		Jean Hugues, Rue (16)	3 A5
		Hôpital Laennec (6)	11 C5	Jacob, Rue (6)	12 E3	Jean Jacques Rousseau, Rue (1)	12 F2
		Hôpital Necker Enfants Malades (15)	15 B1	Jacquard, Rue (11)	14 E1	<i>continues</i>	13 A1
		Hôpital St-Louis, Rue de l' (10)	8 D4	Jacquemont, Rue (17)	1 C5	Jean Jaurès, Ave (19)	8 F1
		Hôpitalier Pitié Salpêtrière (13)	18 D3	Jacques Antoine, Sq (14)	16 E3	Jean Lantier, Rue (1)	13 A3
		Hôtel, Quai de l' (1)	12 F3	Jacques Bainville, Pl (7)	11 C3	Jean Leclair, Rue (17)	2 D3
		<i>continues</i>	13 A3	Jacques Bingen, Rue (17)	5 A2	Jean Mermoz, Rue (8)	5 A5
		Hôtel Colbert, Rue de l' (5)	13 A4	Jacques Cartier, Rue (17)	2 D4	Jean Moïnon, Rue (10)	8 E4
		Hôtel de Lamoignon (4)	14 D3	Jacques Coeur, Rue (4)	14 D4	Jean Monnet, Pl (16)	3 B5
				Jacques Callot, Rue (6)	12 E3	Jean Moréas, Rue (17)	4 D1
				Jacques Dulud, Rue	3 A2		

Jean Moulin, Ave (14)	16 D5	Keppler, Rue (16)	4 E5	Le Châtelier, Rue (17)	4 D1	Logelbach, Rue de (17)	4 F2
Jean Nicot, Rue (7)	10 F2	Kléber, Ave (16)	4 D5	Le Sueur, Rue (16)	3 C4	continues	5 A2
Jean Poulmarch, Rue (10)	8 D4	continues	9 C1	Lebon, Rue (17)	4 D2	Loing, Rue du (14)	16 D5
Jean Rey, Rue (15)	10 D3	Kléber, Rue	2 E1	Lebouis, Rue (14)	15 C3	Loire, Quai de la (19)	8 F1
Jean Richepin, Rue (16)	9 A2	Klock, Rue	1 A2	Lebouteux, Rue (17)	5 B2	Lombards, Rue des (4)	13 A2
Jean Rostand, Pl (10, 19)	8 F4			Léchevin, Rue (11)	14 F1	Londres, Cité de (9)	6 D3
Jean Sébastien Bach, Rue (13)	18 D4	L		Leclerc, Rue (14)	16 E4	Londres, Rue de (8, 9)	6 D3
Jean Varenne, Rue (18)	2 E3	L Gambetta, Allées	1 A2	Lécluse, Rue (17)	5 C1	Londres, Rue de (8)	5 C3
Jean XXIII, Sq (4)	13 B4	L Vaudoayer, Rue (7)	11 A5	Lecomte, Rue (17)	1 C5	Longchamp, Allée de (16)	3 A3
Jean Zay, Rue (14)	15 C3	La Boétie, Rue (8)	4 F5	Lécourbe, Rue (15)	15 A1	Longchamp, Rue de (16)	3 A5
Jean-Pierre Timbaud, Rue (11)	14 D1	continues	5 A4	Lécuyer, Rue	2 E2	continues	9 B1
Jeanne d'Arc, Pl (13)	18 E5	La Condamine, Rue (17)	5 C1	Ledru Rollin, Ave (12)	14 F5	continues	10 D1
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Jehan Rictius, Sq (18)	6 F1	La Fayette, Rue (10)	8 D2	Léger, Impasse (17)	5 A1	Loira, Rue de (16)	9 A1
Jemmapes, Quai de (10)	8 D3	La Fontaine, Rue (16)	9 A4	Legouvé, Rue (10)	8 D4	Louis Armand, Cour (12)	18 E1
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Jérôme Bellat, Sq (17)	4 D1	La Pérouse, Rue (16)	4 D5	Leibnitz, Sq (18)	2 E3	Louis Codet, Rue (7)	11 A4
Jessaint, Rue de (18)	7 C1	La Sorbonne (5)	12 F5	Lekain, Rue (16)	9 B3	Louis David, Rue (16)	9 B2
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Jéjuneurs, Rue des (2)	7 A5	La Villière, Rue (1)	12 F1	Lemercier, Rue (17)	1 B5	Louis Lépine, Pl (4)	13 A3
Jocelyn, Villa (16)	9 A1	Labie, Rue (17)	3 C3	continues	5 C1	Louis Morard, Rue (14)	15 C5
Joffre, Place (7)	10 F4	Laborde, Rue de (8)	5 C3	Lemoine, Passage (2)	7 B5	Louis Murat, Rue (8)	5 A3
Johann Strauss, Pl (10)	7 C5	Lacaille, Rue (15)	15 A3	Lemon, Rue (20)	8 F4	Louis Pasteur-Valley- Radot, Rue (18)	2 E2
Jolivet, Rue (14)	15 C2	Lacroulle, Rue	1 C4	Leneveux, Rue (14)	16 D5	Louis Philippe, Passage (11)	14 F4
Jonquière, Rue de la (17)		Lacépède, Rue (5)	17 B1	Léningrad, Rue de (8)	6 C2	Louis Philippe, Pont (4)	13 B4
	1 C4	Lacharrière, Rue (11)	14 F2	continues	6 D2	Louis Robert, Rue (14)	16 D2
Jonquilles, Rue des (14)	15 A4	Lacombe, Passage	1 B3	Lentonnet, Rue (9)	7 A2	Louis Thuillier, Rue (5)	17 A2
Jonquoy, Rue (15)	15 B5	Lacour, Passage	1 C2	Léo Delibes, Rue (16)	9 C1	Louis XIII, Sq (4)	14 D3
José Marti, Place (16)	C2	Lacroix, Rue (17)	1 C5	Léon, Passage (18)	7 B1	Louis XVI, Sq (8)	5 C4
Joseph Bara, Rue (6)	16 E2	Lacucé, Rue (12)	14 E5	Léon, Rue (18)	7 B1	Louis Labé, Allée (19)	8 F4
Joseph Bouvard, Ave (7)	10 E3	Laferrière, Rue (9)	6 F3	Léon, Sq du Passage (18)	7 B1	Louise Michel, Rue	3 C1
		Laffitte, Rue (9)	6 F4	Léon, Sq du Passage (18)	4 F2	Louise Weiss, Rue (13)	18 E4
Joseph de Maistre, Rue (18)	6 E1	Lagarde, Rue (5)	17 A2	Léon Bonnet, Rue (11)	8 F5	Louvel, Rue de (15)	10 D5
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Joseph et Marie Hackin, Rue (16)	3 B3	Lagrange, Rue (5)	13 A4	Léon Cosnard, Rue (17)	5 A1	Louvre, Pl du (1)	12 F2
Joseph Granier, Rue (7)	11 A4	continues	13 A5	Léon Droux, Rue (17)	5 B2	Louvre, Port du (11)	12 E2
Joseph Sansboeuf, Rue (8)	5 C4	Lahire, Rue (13)	18 D5	Léon Jost, Rue (17)	4 F2	Louvre, Quai du (1)	12 E2
Josset, Passage (11)	14 F4	Lalande, Rue (14)	16 D3	Léon Jouhaux, Rue (10)	8 D5	Louvre, Rue du (1)	12 E2
Joubert, Rue (9)	6 D4	Lallier, Rue (9)	6 F2	Léon Maurice Nordmann, Rue (13)	17 A4	Louvre, Rue du (1)	12 E2
Jouffroy, Passage (9)	6 F4	Lally Tollendal, Rue (19)	8 F2	Léon Paul Fargue, Pl (7, 6, 15)	15 B1	Louvre, Rue de (1)	12 E2
Jouffroy, Rue (17)	4 F2	Lalo, Rue (16)	3 B4	Léon Serpollet, Sq (18)	2 F4	Lowendal, Ave de (7)	10 F5
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Jour, Rue du (1)	13 A1	Lamarck, Rue (18)	2 E5	Léonard de Vinci, Rue (16)	3 C5	Lowendal, Sq (15)	10 F5
Jouy, Rue de (4)	13 C4	Lamartine, Rue (9)	6 F3	Léonard de Vinci, Rue (16)	3 C5	Lt-Col Dax, Rue de (18)	2 F2
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Juillet 29, Rue du (1)	12 D1	Lancry, Rue de (10)	8 D4	Léopold Bellan, Rue (2)	13 A1	Lutèce, Rue de (5)	13 A4
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Jules César, Rue (12)	14 E5	Landy, Rue du	1 A1	Lépage, Cité (19)	6 E1	Lyautey, Rue (16)	9 B3
Jules Chaplain, Rue (6)	16 D1	Lanneau, Rue de (5)	13 A5	Lepic, Rue (18)	18 F5	Lycée Henry IV (5)	17 A1
Jules Claretie, Rue (16)	9 A2	Lannes, Blvd (16)	3 A5	Leredde, Rue (13)	3 C5	Lycée Louis le Grand (5)	13 A5
Jules Cloquet, Rue (18)	2 E3	Lantiez, Rue (17)	1 C4	Leroux, Rue (16)	15 B3	Lycée Technique Roger Verlomme (15)	10 D5
Jules Ferry, Sq (11)	8 E5	Laos, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Les Colannes (15)	14 D4	Lyon, Rue de (12)	14 E5
Jules Guesde, Rue (14)	15 C3	Lapeyrière, Rue (18)	2 F5	Lesdiguières, Rue de (4)	10 D5	continues	18 E1
Jules Janin, Ave (16)	9 A2	Lappe, Rue de (11)	14 E4	Letellier, Rue (15)	2 F4	Lyonnais, Rue des (5)	17 A3
Jules Lefebvre, Rue (9)	6 D2	Largillière, Rue (16)	9 A3	Letort, Rue (18)	5 A1		
Jules Renard, Pl (17)	3 C1	Larochelle, Rue (14)	15 C2	Lévis, Rue de (17)	17 A1		
Jules Romains, Rue (19)	8 F4	Laromiguière, Rue (5)	17 A1	Lhomond, Rue (5)	17 B2		
Jules Sandeau, Blvd (16)	9 A2	Larrey, Rue (5)	17 B2	Liancourt, Rue (14)	16 D4		
Jules Vallès, Rue	2 F2	Larribe, Rue (8)	5 B2	Lido, Arcades du (8)	4 F4		
Jules Verne, Rue (11)	8 F5	Las Cases, Rue (7)	11 C3	Liège, Rue de (8, 9)	6 D3		
Jules Verne, Rue (17)	2 D1	Lasteyrie, Rue de (16)	3 C5	Liège, Rue de (8, 9)	5 C3		
Juliette Dodu, Rue (10)	8 E4	Lateral, Rue	1 C2	Lille, Rue de (7)	11 B2		
Junot, Ave (18)	2 E5	Lathuille, Passage (18)	6 D1	continues	12 D3		
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Jussienne, Rue de la (2)	13 A1	Laugier, Rue (17)	4 D2	Linné, Rue (5)	17 B1		
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Jussieu, Rue (5)	17 C1	Laurent Pichat, Rue (16)	3 B4	Lions St-Paul, Rue des (4)	14 D4		
		Lauriston, Rue (16)	3 C5	Lisbonne, Rue de (8)	5 A3		
		continues	4 D5	Litré, Rue (6)	15 C1		
		continues	9 C1	Livingstone, Rue (18)	7 A1		
		Lauzin, Rue (19)	8 F3	Lobau, Rue de (4)	13 B3		
		Lavoisier, Passage du (18)	2 D5	Lobineau, Rue (6)	12 E4		
		Lavoisier, Rue (8)	5 C4				

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Keller, Rue (15) **9 B5**

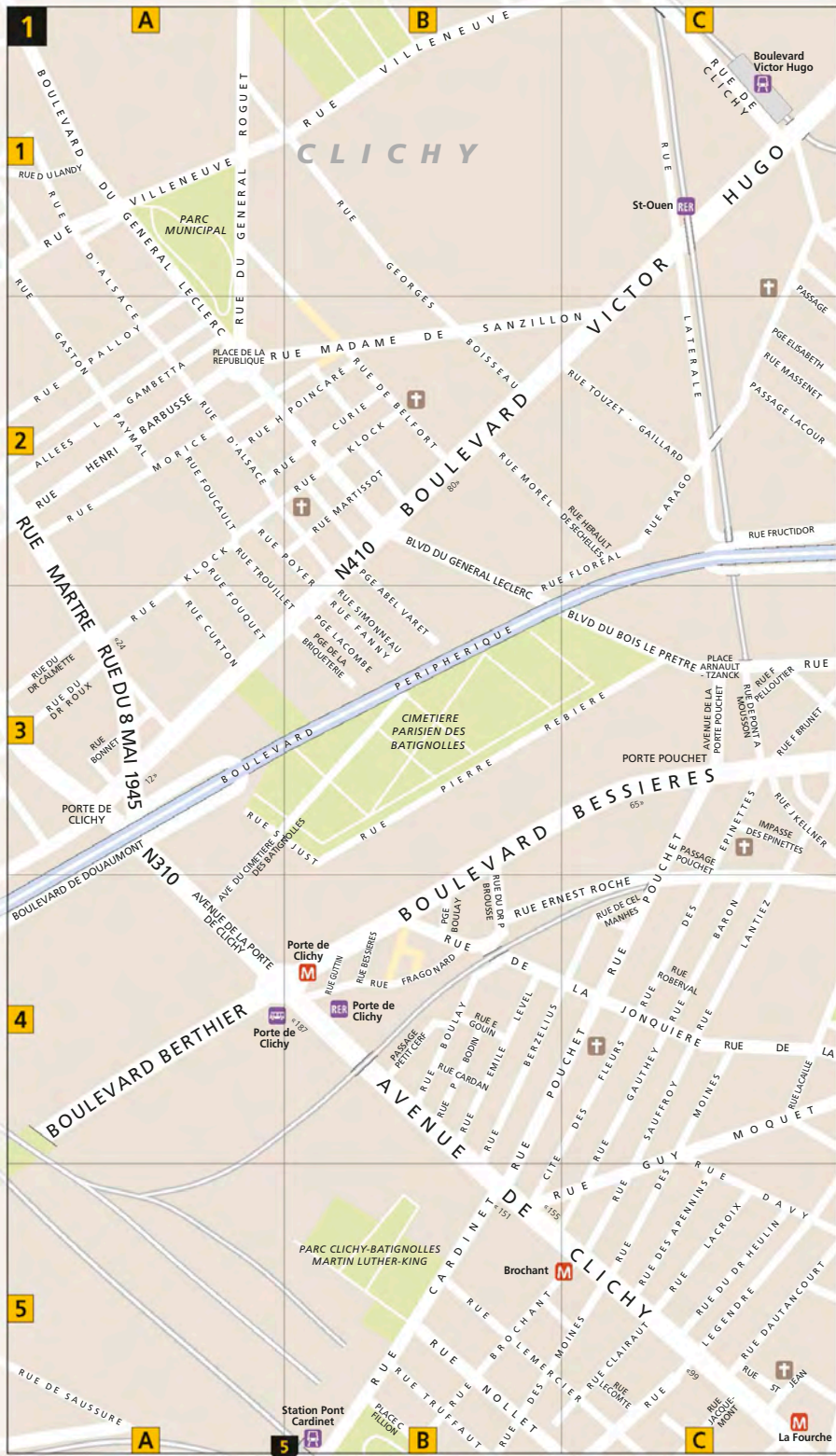
Magellan, Rue (8)	4 E5	Marie Curie, Rue	2 F2	Michel Chasles, Rue (12)	18 F1	Montorgueil, Rue (1, 2)	13 A1
Magenta, Blvd de (10) <i>continues</i>	7 B3 8 D5	Marie Curie, Sq (13)	18 D2	Michel le Comte, Rue (3)	13 C2	Montparnasse, Blvd du (6, 14, 15)	15 C1
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Mail, Rue du (2)	12 F1	Marietta Martin, Rue (16)	9 A3	Michodière, Rue de la (2)	6 E5	Montparnasse, Rue du (6, 14)	16 D1
Maillot, Blvd (16)	3 A3	Marignan, Passage (8)	4 F5	Midi, Cité du (18)	6 E2	Montpensier, Rue de (1)	12 E1
Maillot, Pl de la Porte (16)	3 B3	Marigny, Ave de (8)	5 B5	Midi, Rue du	3 B2	Montrosier, Rue de	3 B2
Maillot, Porte (16)	3 B3	Mariniers, Rue des (14)	15 A5	Mignard, Rue (16)	9 A1	Monttessy, Rue de (7)	10 E2
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Maine, Ave du (14)	15 C3	Mario Nikis, Rue (15)	10 F5	Mignon, Sq (16)	9 B2	Morny, Rue (16)	9 A1
Maine, Rue du (14)	15 C2	Mariotte, Rue (17)	5 C1	Milan, Rue de (9)	6 D3	Morand, Rue (11)	8 F5
Maire, Rue au (3)	13 C1	Maria Stuart, Rue (2)	13 A1	Milton, Rue (9)	6 F3	Moreau, Rue (12)	14 E5
Mairie de Paris (4)	13 B3	Mariton, Rue	2 F1	Minimes, Rue des (3)	14 D3	Moré, Rue	1 B2
Maison de Radio- France (16)	9 B4	Marivaux, Rue de (2)	6 E5	Ministère de		Morice, Rue	1 A2
Maison Dieu, Rue (14)	15 C3	Marroc, Pl du (19)	8 E1	l'Intérieure (8)	5 B4	Morland, Blvd (4)	14 D5
Maison Européenne de la Photographie (4)	13 C3	Maroc, Rue du (19)	8 E1	Ministère de la Justice (1)	9 D5	Morlot, Rue (9)	6 D3
Maison Victor Hugo (4)	14 D4	Marronniers, Rue des (16)	9 A4	Ministère de l'Économie des Finances (12)	18 F2	Mornay, Rue (4)	14 D5
Maitre Albert, Rue (5)	13 B5	Marseille, Rue de (10)	8 D4	Mirbel, Rue de (5)	17 B2	Moro Gafféri, Pl de (14)	15 C4
Maitre de Harispe, Rue (7)	10 E3	Marsollier, Rue (2)	6 E5	Mire, Rue de la (18)	6 F1	Moscou, Rue de (8)	5 C2
Malakoff, Ave de (16)	3 C3	Martel, Rue (10)	7 B4	Miromesnil, Rue de (8)	5 B3	Moselle, Passage de la (19)	8 F1
Malakoff, Impasse de (16)	3 B4	Martignac, Cité (7)	11 B3	Missions Étrangères, Sq des (7)	11 C4	Moselle, Rue de la (19)	8 F1
Malaquais, Quai (6)	12 E3	Martignac, Rue de (7)	11 B3	Mogador, Rue de (9)	6 D4	Moskowa, Cité de la (18)	2 E3
Malar, Rue (7)	10 F2	Martissot, Rue	1 B2	Moines, Rue des (17)	1 C5	Motte Picquet, Ave de la (7)	10 F4
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Malesherbes, Blvd (17)	4 F1	Marx Dormoy, Rue (18)	7 C1	Mollien, Rue (8)	5 A3	Mouffetard Monge, Galerie (5)	17 B2
Malesherbes, Cité (9)	6 F2	Maspéro, Rue (16)	9 A2	Monceau, Rue de (8) <i>continues</i>	5 A3	Mouffe, Rue (11)	14 F2
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Malte, Rue de (11) <i>continues</i>	14 E1	Massenet, Rue	1 C2	Moncey, Sq (9)	6 D2	Moulin de la Vierge, Rue du (15)	15 B4
Malus, Rue (5)	8 D5	Masseran, Rue (7)	11 B5	Mondétour, Rue (1)	13 A2	Moulin des Prés, Rue du (13)	17 B5
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Mansart, Rue (9)	6 E2	Mathurins, Rue des (8)	5 C4	Monge, Rue (5) <i>continues</i>	13 B5	Moulin Vert, Rue du (14)	15 C4
Manuel, Rue (9)	6 F3	Matignon, Ave (8)	5 A5	Mongolfier, Rue (3)	13 C1	Moulin, Rue du (13)	17 C5
Manufacture des Gobelins (13)	17 B3	Matthieu, Rue (18)	2 E1	Monnaie, Rue de la (1)	2 F2	Moulines, Rue des (11)	12 E1
Manutention, Rue de la (16)	10 D1	Maubert, Pl (5)	13 A5	Monseigneur Rodhain, Rue (10)	8 D3	Mousseau, Impasse	2 E2
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Marbeau, Rue (16)	3 B4	Maubeuge, Rue de (10)	7 B2	Monsieur, Rue (7)	11 B5	Mouton Duvernet, Rue (14)	16 D4
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Marcadet, Rue (18)	2 D4	Mauconseil, Rue (1)	13 A1	Mont Cenis, Rue du (18)	2 F5	Muller, Rue (18)	7 A1
Marceau, Ave (8, 16) <i>continues</i>	10 E1	Mauré, Passage du (3)	13 B2	Mont Dore, Rue du (17)	5 C2	Murillo, Rue (8)	4 F3
Marceau, Rue	2 F2	Maurice Bourdet, Rue (16)	9 B4	Mont Thabor, Rue du (1)	12 D1	<i>continues</i>	5 A3
Marcel Pagnol, Sq (8)	5 C3	Maurice Quentin, Pl (1)	13 A2	Mont Tonnerre, Impasse du (15)	15 B1	Musée Adam Mickiewicz (4)	13 C4
Marcel Proust, Ave (16)	9 B3	Maurice Ripoche, Rue (14)	15 C4	Montagne Ste- Geneviève, Rue de la (5)	13 A5	Musée Bouilhet Christoffe (8)	5 C5
Marcel Renault, Rue (17)	4 D2	Maurice Rouvier, Rue (14)	15 A4	Montaigne, Ave (8) <i>continues</i>	10 F1	Musée Bourdelle (15)	15 B1
Marcel Sembat, Rue (18)	2 F3	Maurice de la Sizeranne, Rue (7)	11 B5	Montalembert, Rue (7)	12 D3	Musée Carnavalet (3)	14 D3
Marcel Sembat, Sq (18)	2 F3	Mauvais Garçons, Rue des (4)	13 B3	Montalibert, Rue (8)	5 B5	Musée Cernuschi (8)	5 A3
Marces, Villa (11)	14 F3	Max Hymans, Sq (15)	15 B2	Montbrun, Passage (14)	16 D5	Musée d'Arménie (16)	3 B5
Marché, Pl du	3 A2	Mayet, Rue (6)	15 B1	Montbrun, Rue (14)	16 D5	Musée d'Art Naif Max Fourny (18)	7 A1
Marché aux Pucés de St-Ouen	2 F2	Mayran, Rue (9)	7 A3	Montcalm, Rue (18)	2 E4	Musée d'Ennery (6)	3 B5
Marché d'Aligre (12)	14 F5	Mazagran, Rue de (10)	7 B5	Montebello, Port de (5)	13 B4	Musée d'Orsay (7)	12 D2
Marché Neuf, Quai du (4)	13 A4	Mazarine, Rue (6)	12 F4	Montebello, Quai de (5)	13 A4	Musée de Cluny (5)	12 F5
Marché Popincourt, Rue du (11)	14 F1	Mazas, Pl (12)	18 E1	Montebello, Rue de (17)	4 D3	<i>continues</i>	13 A5
Marché St-Honoré, Rue du (1)	12 D1	Meaux, Rue de (19)	8 D1	Montespan, Ave de (16)	9 A1	Musée de Cristal (10)	7 B4
<i>continues</i>	12 E1	Méchain, Rue (14)	16 F3	Montesquieu, Rue (1)	12 F2	Musée de l'Armée (1)	11 C1
Marché Ste-Catherine, Place du (4)	14 D3	Médéric, Rue (17)	4 F2	Montesquieu, Rue (1, 2)	13 A1	Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (7)	11 A4
Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, Pl du (16)	3 A4	Médicis, Rue de (6)	12 F5	Montevideo, Rue de (16) <i>continues</i>	9 A1	Musée de la l'Holographie (1)	13 A2
Maréchal Foyolle, Ave du (16)	3 A5	Méguisserie, Quai de la (1)	13 A3	Montmartre, Ave de la Porte de (18)	2 E3	Musée de l'Orangérie (1)	11 C1
Maréchal Gallieni, Ave du (7)	11 A2	Méissonier, Rue (17)	4 F2	Montmartre, Blvd (2, 9)	6 F4	Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (7)	11 A4
Maréchal Juin, Pl du (17)	4 E1	Mélun, Passage de (19)	8 F1	Montmartre, Galerie (2)	6 F5	Musée de la Contrefaçon (16)	3 B5
Marguerin, Rue (14)	16 D5	Mémorial de la Shoah (4)	13 C4	Montmartre, Rue (1, 2)	13 A1	Musée de la Mode et du Costume Palais Galliera (16)	10 D1
Marguerite, Rue (17)	4 E2	Ménageries (5)	17 C1	Montmartre, Rue (2)	6 F5		
Marguerite de Navarre, Pl (1)	13 A2	Ménars, Rue (2)	6 F5	Montmorency, Rue de (4)	13 C2		
Maria Deraismes, Rue (17)	2 D4	Mérimeé, Rue (16)	3 B5				
Marie, Pont (4)	13 C4	Meslay, Passage (3)	7 C5				

Perrichont, Ave (16)	9 A5	Pierre Rebière,		Portefoin, Rue (3)	13 C1	Quentin Bauchar,	
Perronet, Rue (7)	12 D3	Rue (17)	1 B3	Portugais, Ave des (16)	4 D5	Rue (8)	4 E5
Perronet, Rue	3 A1	Pierre Reverdy,		Possoz, Pl (16)	9 A2	Quincampoix, Rue (3)	13 B2
Perronet, Sq	3 A1	Rue (19)	8 F1	Postes, Passage des (5)	17 A2		
Pershing, Blvd (17)	3 C2	Pierre Sarrazin,		Pot de Fer, Rue du (5)	17 A2		
Pestalozzi, Rue (5)	17 B2	Rue (6)	12 F5	Poteau, Passage du (18)	2 E3		
Pétiet, Rue (18)	2 D4	Pierre Semard, Rue (9)	7 A3	Poteau, Rue du (18)	2 F4		
Petit Cerf, Passage (17)	1 B4	Pierre Villey, Rue (7)	10 F2	Pouchet, Ave de la			
Petit Luxembourg (6)	12 E5	Pigalle, Cité (9)	6 E2	Porte (17)	1 C3		
Petit Moine, Rue du (5)	17 B3	Pigalle, Pl (9, 18)	6 E2	Pouchet, Passage (17)	1 C3		
Petit Musc, Rue du (4)	14 D4	Pigalle, Rue (9)	6 E2	Pouchet, Porte (17)	1 C3		
Petit Palais (8)	11 B1	Pillet Will, Rue (9)	6 E4	Pouchet, Rue (17)	1 C4		
Petit Pont (4, 5)	13 A4	Pilleux, Cité (18)	2 D5	Poulet, Rue (18)	7 A1		
Petit Pont, Pl du (5)	13 A4	Pinel, Pl (13)	18 D4	Poullietier, Rue (4)	13 C4		
Petit Pont, Rue du (5)	13 A4	Pinel, Rue (13)	17 C4	Pouy, Rue de (13)	17 B5		
Petite Truanderie, Rue		Pirandello, Rue (13)	17 C3	Poyer, Rue	1 A2		
de la (2)	13 A1	Piver, Passage (11)	8 F5	Prague, Rue de (12)	14 F5		
Petites Ecuries, Cour		Place Clément		Pré aux Chevaux, Sq			
des (10)	7 B4	Ader (16)	9 A4	du (16)	9 A4		
Petites Ecuries, Passage		Place de la République		Pré aux Clercs, Rue			
des (10)	7 B4	(3, 10, 11)	8 D5	du (7)	12 D3		
Petites Ecuries, Rue		Place du Palais Royale (1)	12 E1	Prêcheurs, Rue des (1)	13 A2		
des (10)	7 B4	Place du Pyramides (1)	12 E2	Préfecture de Paris (12)	18 E1		
Petits Champs, Rue		Place Jean-Paul II (4)	13 B4	Presbourg, Rue de (16)	4 D4		
des (1, 2)	12 E1	Place Vendôme (1)	12 D1	Présentation, Rue de			
Petits Hôtels, Rue		Plaisance, Rue de (15)	15 B4	la (11)	8 F5		
des (10)	7 B3	Plaisance de Paris		Présidence du			
Pétrarque, Rue (16)	9 B2	Arsenal, Rue de (12)	14 E5	Conseil (7)	11 C4		
Pétrarque, Sq (16)	9 B2	Plantes, Rue des (14)	15 C5	Président Ed Herriot,			
Petrelle, Rue (9)	7 A2	Platon, Rue (15)	15 A3	Pl du (7)	11 B2		
Petrelle, Sq (9)	7 A2	Plâtre, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Président-Kennedy,			
Phalsbourg, Rue		Plumet, Rue (15)	15 A2	Ave du (16)	9 B4		
de (17)	4 F2	Poinsot, Rue (14)	15 C2	Président-Mithouard,			
<i>continues</i>	5 A2	Poissonnière,		Pl du (7)	11 B5		
Philibert Delorme,		Bvd (2, 9)	7 A5	President-Wilson,			
Rue (17)	4 E1	Poissonnière, Rue (2)	7 A5	Ave du (16)	10 D1		
Philip Le Boucher, Ave	3 A2	Poissonniers, Rue		Presles, Rue de (15)	10 E4		
Rue de Champagne,		des (18)	7 B1	Prêtres, Impasse			
Rue (13)	17 C4	Poissy, Rue de (5)	13 B5	des (16)	9 B1		
Philippe de Girard,		Poitteins, Rue de (6)	12 F4	Prêtres St-Séverin, Rue			
Rue (18)	7 C1	Poitiers, Rue de (7)	12 D3	des (5)	13 A4		
Philippe Hecht, Rue (19)	8 F3	Poitou, Rue de (3)	14 D2	Prêtres St-Germain			
Picardie, Rue de (3)	14 D1	Pôle Nord,		l'Auxerrois, Rue des (1)	12 F2		
Piccini, Rue (16)	3 C4	Rue du (18)	2 F4	Prévôt, Rue du (4)	13 C4		
Picot, Rue (16)	3 B5	Poliveau, Rue (5)	17 C2	Primevère, Rue (13)	17 C4		
Pierrard, Rue	3 A1	Pologne, Ave de (16)	3 A5	Princesse, Rue (6)	12 E4		
Pierre, Passage	2 D2	Polonceau, Rue (18)	7 B1	Printemps, Rue			
Pierre Bullet, Rue (10)	7 C4	Pomereu, Rue de (16)	3 B5	du (17)	5 A1		
Pierre Charron, Rue (8)	4 F5	Pompe, Rue de la (16)	3 B5	Procession, Rue de			
Pierre Chausson,		<i>continues</i>	9 A2	la (15)	15 A3		
Rue (10)	7 C5	Pompidou, Centre (4)	13 B2	Prony, Rue de (17)	4 F2		
Pierre Cherest, Rue	3 B2	Poncelet, Passage (17)	4 E2	<i>continues</i>	5 A2		
Pierre Curie, Rue	1 B2	Poncelet, Rue (17)	4 E3	Prosper Goubaux,			
<i>continues</i>	2 F1	Pondichéry, Rue		Pl (8, 17)	5 B2		
Pierre Demours,		de (15)	10 E5	Provence, Rue			
Rue (17)	4 D2	Pont à Mousson, Rue		de (8, 9)	6 D4		
Pierre Dupont, Rue (10)	8 D3	de (17)	1 C3	Puget, Rue (18)	6 E1		
Pierre et Marie Curie,		Pont aux Biches, Passage		Puits de l'Ermitte, Rue			
Rue (5)	17 A1	du (3)	7 C5	du (5)	17 B2		
Pierre Ginier, Rue (18)	6 D1	Pont aux Choux, Rue		Pusy, Cité de (17)	5 A1		
Pierre Gourdauld,		du (3)	14 D2	Puteaux, Rue (17)	5 C2		
Rue (13)	18 E4	Pont de Lodi, Rue		Puis de Chavannes,			
Pierre Haret, Rue (9)	6 D1	du (6)	12 F4	Rue (17)	4 E1		
Pierre Lafue, Pl (6)	16 D1	Pont Louis-Philippe,		Pyramide (1)	12 E2		
Pierre Lampué, Pl (5)	17 A2	Rue du (4)	13 B3	Pyramides, Pl des (1)	12 E1		
Pierre Larousse,		Pont Neuf, Rue du (1)	13 A2	Pyramides, Rue			
Rue (15)	15 B5	Ponthieu, Rue de (8)	4 F4	des (1)	12 E1		
Pierre Le Grand,		<i>continues</i>	5 A5				
Rue (8)	4 E3	Pontoise, Rue de (5)	13 B5	Q			
Pierre l'Ermitte, Rue (18)	7 B1	Popincourt, Cour (11)	14 F2	Quai de la Gare (13)	18 F3		
Pierre Leroux, Rue (7)	11 B5	Popincourt,		Quai Voltaire (7)	12 D3		
Pierre Lescot, Rue (1)	13 A2	Impasse (11)	14 F3	Quatre Frères, Place			
Pierre Levée, Rue de		Popincourt, Rue (11)	14 F3	des (18)	2 E5		
la (11)	14 E1	Port des Saints		Quatre Septembre,			
<i>continues</i>	8 E5	Pères (6, 7)	12 E3	Rue du (2)	6 E5		
Pierre Loti, Ave (7)	10 E3	Port Mahon, Rue de (2)	6 E5	Quatre Vents, Rue			
Pierre Louÿs, Rue (16)	9 A5	Port Royal, Blvd		des (6)	12 F4		
Pierre Nicole, Rue (5)	16 F2	de (5, 13)	17 A3	Quatrefages, Rue			
Pierre Picard, Rue (18)	7 A1	Port Royal, Blvd		de (5)	17 B1		
Pierre Premier de		de (5, 14)	16 F2	Quatres Fils, Rue			
Serbie, Ave (16)	10 E1	Port Royal, Sq de (13)	16 F3	des (4)	13 C2		
		Portalis, Rue (8)	5 B3				

République Dominicaine, Pl de la (8, 17)	5 A2	Rouget de l'Isle, Rue (1)	12 D1	St-Etienne-du-Mont (5)	17 A1	St-Paul-St-Louis (4)	14 D4
Résistance, Pl de la (7)	10 F2	Rouget de l'Isle, Rue	1 A3	St-Ephrem (5)	13 A5	St-Philippe, Rue (2)	7 B5
Retiro, Cité de (8)	5 C5	Roule, Ave du	3 A2	St-Eustache (1)	13 A1	St-Philippe du Roule, Rue (8)	5 A4
Riboutté, Rue (9)	7 A3	Roule, Sq du	3 B1	St-Ferdinand, Pl (17)	3 C3	St-Pierre, Pl (18)	6 F1
Ricaut, Rue (13)	18 D5	Roule, Villa du	3 A2	St-Fiacre, Rue (2)	7 A5	St-Pierre Amelot, Passage (11)	14 E2
Richard Baret, Pl (17)	5 C1	Rousselet, Rue (7)	11 B5	St-Florentin, Rue (1, 8)	11 C1	St-Pierre de Montmartre (18)	6 F1
Richard Lenoir, Bvd (11)	14 E1	Roux, Impasse (17)	4 E2	St-Georges, Rue (9)	6 E3	St-Placide, Rue (6)	11 C5
Richard Lenoir, Sq (11)	14 E2	Roy, Rue (8)	5 B4	St-Germain, Blvd (7)	11 C2	<i>continues</i>	12 D5
Richelieu, Rue de (1)	12 E1	Royal, Pont (1, 7)	12 D2	St-Germain, Blvd (5)	13 A5	St-Quentin, Rue (10)	7 C3
Richelieu, Rue de (2)	6 F5	Royale, Rue (8)	5 C5	St-Germain- des-Prés (6)	12 E4	St-Roch (1)	12 E1
Richemont, Rue de (13)	18 E5	Royer Collard, Impasse (5)	16 F1	St-Germain- l'Auxerrois (1)	12 F2	St-Roch, Passage (1)	12 E1
Richepance, Rue (1, 8)	5 C5	Royer Collard, Rue (5)	16 F1	St-Gervais-St- Protais (4)	13 B3	St-Roch, Rue (1)	11 E1
Richer, Rue (9)	7 A4	Rubens, Rue (13)	17 C4	St-Gervais-St- Blvd (6, 7)	12 D4	St-Romain, Rue (6)	12 C5
Richerand, Ave (10)	8 D4	Rude, Rue (16)	4 D4	St-Germain, Blvd (7)	11 C3	St-Rustique (18)	6 F1
Richomme, Rue (18)	7 B1	Ruelle, Passage (18)	7 C1	St-Germain, Blvds (1)	13 B3	St-Sabin, Passage (11)	14 E3
Ridder, Rue de (14)	15 A4	Ruelle Sourdis (3)	13 C2	St-Gilles, Rue (3)	14 D3	St-Sabin, Rue (11)	14 E3
Rigny, Rue de (8)	5 B4	Ruhmkorff, Rue (17)	3 C2	St-Gothard, Rue du (14)	16 E5	St-Saëns, Rue (15)	10 D4
Rimbaud, Passage (14)	16 D5	Ruisseau, Rue du (18)	2 F4	St-Guillaume, Rue (7)	12 D3	St-Sauveur, Rue (2)	13 A1
Rio de Janeiro, Pl de (8)	5 A3	Rutebeuf, Pl (12)	18 F1	<i>continues</i>	12 D4	St-Sébastien, Impasse (11)	14 E2
Riverin, Cité (10)	7 C5	Ruysdahl, Ave (8)	5 A3	St-Hippolyte, Rue (13)	17 A3	St-Sébastien, Passage (11)	14 E2
Rivoli, Rue de (1, 4)	13 A2	S		St-Honoré, Rue (1, 8)	5 C5	St-Sébastien, Rue (11)	14 E2
Rivoli, Rue de (1)	11 C1	Sablère, Rue de la (14)	15 C4	St-Honoré, Rue (1)	13 A2	St-Senocho, Rue de (17)	4 D2
Robert de Fiers, Rue (15)	9 B5	Sablons, Rue des (16)	9 B1	<i>continues</i>	12 D1	St-Séverin (5)	13 A4
Robert Desnos, Pl (10)	8 E3	Sablons, Villa des Sablons à la Porte Maillot; Route de la Porte des (16)	3 A3	St-Hyacinthe, Rue (1)	12 D1	St-Séverin, Rue (5)	13 A4
Robert Esnault Pelterie, Rue (7)	11 B2	Sacré-Coeur (18)	6 F1	St-Jacques, Blvd (14)	16 E4	St-Simon, Rue de (7)	11 C3
Robert Houdin, Rue (11)	8 F5	Sacy, Ave de (7)	10 E3	St-Jacques, Rue (14)	16 E4	St-Spire, Rue (2)	7 B5
Robert Le Coin, Rue (16)	9 A3	Sadi Lecointe, Rue (9)	8 F2	St-Jacques, Rue (5)	13 A5	St-Sulpice (6)	12 E5
Robert Montagne, Sq (5)	17 B2	Said, Villa (16)	3 B4	<i>continues</i>	16 F1	St-Sulpice, Pl (6)	12 E4
Robert Planquette, Rue (18)	6 E1	Saigon, Rue de (16)	4 D4	St-Jacques, Villa (14)	16 E4	St-Sulpice, Rue (6)	12 E4
Roberval, Rue (17)	1 C4	Saillard, Rue (14)	16 D4	St-Jean, Rue (17)	1 C5	St-Thomas d'Aquin, Pl (7)	12 D3
Robespierre, Passage	2 D2	St-Alexander Nevsky Cathedral (8)	4 E3	St-Jérôme, Rue (18)	7 B1	St-Victor, Rue (5)	13 B5
Rochambeau, Rue (9)	7 A3	St-Amand, Rue (15)	15 A4	St-Joseph, Rue (2)	7 A5	St-Vincent, Rue (18)	2 F5
Rochecouart, Blvd de (9, 18)	6 F2	St-Ambroise, Passage (11)	14 F2	St-Joseph des Carmes (6)	12 D5	St-Vincent de Paul (14)	16 E3
Rochecouart, Blvd de (9)	7 A2	St-Ambroise, Rue (11)	14 F2	St-Joseph, Cour (11)	14 F4	Rue (10)	7 B2
Rochecouart, Rue de (9)	7 A2	St-André des Arts, Pl (6)	12 F4	St-Julien le Pauvre, Rue (5)	13 A4	St-Vincent de Paul, Sq (10)	7 B3
Rochefoucauld, Rue de la (9)	6 E3	St-André des Arts, Rue (6)	12 F4	St-Just, Rue	1 A3	Ste-Anastase, Rue (3)	14 D2
Rocher, Rue du (8)	5 C3	St-Ange, Passage (17)	2 D3	St-Laurent, Rue (10)	7 C3	Ste-Anne, Rue (1)	12 E1
Rocroy, Rue de (10)	7 B2	St-Anne Popincourt, Passage (11)	14 E3	St-Lazare, Rue (9)	6 D3	Ste-Anne, Rue (2)	6 E5
Rodier, Rue (9)	6 F3	St-Antoine, Passage (11)	14 F4	St-Louis (10)	8 E4	Ste-Apolline, Rue (2)	7 B5
<i>continues</i>	7 A2	St-Antoine, Rue (4)	14 D4	St-Louis-des- Invalides (7)	11 A3	Ste-Beuve, Rue (6)	16 D1
Rodin, Ave (16)	9 A1	St-Augustine, Rue (2)	6 E5	St-Louis-en-Flle (4)	13 C4	Ste-Cécile, Rue (9)	7 A4
Roger, Rue (14)	16 D3	St-Augustin, Pl (8)	5 B4	St-Louis-en-Flle, Rue (4)	13 C4	Ste-Chapelle (1)	13 A3
Roger Bacon, Rue (17)	3 C2	St-Benoît, Rue (6)	12 E3	St-Louis, Cour (11)	14 E4	Ste-Clotilde (7)	11 B3
Roger Verlomme, Rue (3)	14 D3	St-Bernard, Port (5)	13 C5	St-Louis, Pont (4)	13 B4	Ste-Croix de la Bretonnerie, Rue (4)	13 B3
Rohan, Rue de (1)	12 E2	<i>continues</i>	18 D1	St-Luc, Rue (18)	7 B1	<i>continues</i>	13 C3
Roi de Sicile, Rue du (4)	13 C3	St-Bernard, Quai (5)	13 C5	St-Marc, Rue (2)	6 F5	Ste-Croix de la Bretonnerie, Sq (4)	13 B3
Roi Doré, Rue du (3)	14 D2	<i>continues</i>	18 D1	St-Marcel, Blvd (5, 13)	17 C3	Ste-Elisabeth, Passage (3)	13 C1
Rollin, Rue (5)	17 B1	St-Bernard, Quai (5)	13 C5	St-Martin, Blvd (3, 10)	7 C5	Ste-Elisabeth, Rue (3)	13 C1
Rome, Cour de (8)	5 C3	St-Bon, Rue (4)	13 B3	St-Martin, Canal (10)	8 D3	Ste-Elisabeth, Rue (3)	13 C1
Rome, Rue de (17)	5 B1	St-Bruno, Rue (18)	7 B1	St-Martin, Porte	7 C5	Ste-Foy, Rue (2)	7 B5
Ronsard, Rue (18)	7 A1	<i>continues</i>	7 C1	St-Martin, Rue (3, 4)	7 B5	Ste-Genève, Pl (5)	17 A1
Roquépine, Rue (8)	5 B4	St-Charles, Place (15)	9 C5	St-Martin, Rue (3)	13 B1	Ste-Hélène, Sq (18)	2 F3
Roquette, Rue de la (1)	14 F3	St-Charles, Rue (15)	10 D4	St-Mathieu, Rue (18)	7 C1	Ste-Leonie, Sq (14)	15 C4
Rosa Bonheur, Rue (15)	15 A1	<i>continues</i>	9 C5	St-Maur, Passage (11)	14 F1	Ste-Marthe, Impasse (10)	8 E4
Rosiers, Rue des (4)	13 C3	St-Chaumont, Cité (9)	8 F4	St-Maur, Rue (10, 11)	8 E4	Ste-Marthe, Rue (10)	8 E4
Rosiers, Rue des	2 E1	St-Claude, Rue (3)	14 D2	St-Médard (5)	17 B2	Ste-Odile, Sq (17)	4 D1
Rossini, Rue (9)	6 F4	St-Denis, Blvd (2, 3, 10)	7 B5	St-Mérry (4)	13 B3	Ste-Opportune, Pl (1)	13 A2
Rotrou, Rue (6)	12 F5	St-Denis, Impasse (2)	13 A1	St-Méri, Rue (4)	13 B3	Sts-Pères, Port des (6, 7)	12 E3
Roubaix, Pl de (10)	7 B2	St-Denis, Porte (2)	7 B5	St-Michel, Blvd (6)	12 F5	Sts-Pères, Rue	
Rouelle, Rue (15)	9 C5	St-Denis, Rue (1, 2)	7 B5	<i>continues</i>	16 F2	des (6, 7)	
Rouen, Rue de (19)	8 F1	<i>continues</i>	13 B1	St-Michel, Pl (5)	13 A4	des (6, 7)	
Rougemont, Cité (9)	7 A4	St-Denis, Rue (4)	13 B3	St-Michel, Pont (1, 4, 5, 6)	13 A4	Saintonge, Rue de (3)	14 D1
Rougemont, Rue (9)	7 A4	St-Didier, Rue (16)	9 C1	St-Michel, Villa (18)	2 D5	<i>continues</i>	14 D2
		St-Dominique, Rue (7)	10 F2	St-Nicolas, Rue (12)	14 F5	Salardier, Passage (11)	14 F3
		<i>continues</i>	11 A2	St-Ouen, Ave de (18)	2 D4	Salneuve, Rue (17)	5 B1
		<i>continues</i>	11 C3	St-Ouen, Ave de la Porte de (17, 18)	2 D3	Saligne, Ave de (17)	8 B2
				St-Paul, Rue (4)	14 D4	Sambre et Meuse, Rue de (10)	8 E4
						Samson, Rue (13)	17 B5

Samuel Rousseau, Sq (7)	11 B3	Simonneau, Rue Singer, Passage (16)	9 A3	Tandou, Rue (19)	8 F1	Tour d'Auvergne, Rue de la (9)	6 F2
Santé, Rue de la (13, 14)	16 F3	Singer, Rue (16)	9 A3	Tanger, Rue de (19)	8 E1	<i>continues</i>	7 A3
Santeuil, Rue (5)	17 B2	Sivel, Rue (14)	16 D4	Tannerries, Rue des (13)	17 A4	Tour de Jean Sans	
Santiago du Chili, Sq (7)	11 A3	Soeur Rosalie, Ave de la (13)	17 B4	Tarbé, Rue (17)	5 A1	Peur (2)	13 A1
Saône, Rue de la (14)	16 D5	Sofia, Rue de (18)	7 A1	Tardieu, Rue (18)	6 F1	Tour de Vanves, Passage de la (14)	15 C3
Sarrette, Rue (14)	16 D5	Soissons, Rue de (19)	8 E1	Tasse, Rue le (16)	9 C2	Tour des Dames, Rue de la (7)	6 E3
Saufroy, Rue (17)	1 C4	Solférino, Passerelle (1, 7)	11 C2	Taylor, Rue (10)	7 C5	Tour Eiffel (9)	10 D3
Saules, Rue des (18)	2 F5	Solférino, Port de (7)	11 C2	Téhéran, Rue de (8)	5 A3	Tour Maubourg, Blvd de la (7)	11 A2
Saulnier, Rue (9)	7 A4	Solférino, Rue de (7)	11 C2	Temple, Blvd du (3, 11)	14 D1	Tour Maubourg, Sq de la (7)	11 A3
Saussais, Pl des (8)	5 B4	Somme, Blvd de la (17)	4 D1	Temple, Rue du (3, 4)	13 C2	Tour Montparnasse (15)	15 C2
Saussais, Rue des (8)	5 B5	Sommerard, Rue du (5)	13 A5	Temple, Sq du (3)	13 C1	Tour, Rue de la (16)	9 B2
Saussier Leroy, Rue (17)	4 E2	Sontay, Rue de (16)	3 C5	Tennis, Rue des (18)	2 D4	Tour St-Jacques (1, 4)	13 A3
Saussure, Rue de (17)	1 A5	Sophie Germain, Rue (14)	16 D4	Ternaux, Rue (11)	14 E1	Tour St-Jacques, Sq de la (4)	13 A3
<i>continues</i>	5 B1	Sorbonne, Pl de la (5)	12 F5	Ternes, Ave de la (7)	8 B2	Tour Eiffel, Rue (18)	2 E5
Sauval, Rue (1)	12 F2	Sorbonne, Rue de la (5)	12 F5	Ternes, Porte des (17)	3 B2	Tournefort, Rue (5)	17 A1
Savoie, Rue de (6)	12 F4	Soudan, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Ternes, Rue des (17)	3 C2	Tournelle, Pont de la (4, 5)	13 C5
Savornign de Brazza, Rue (7)	10 F4	Soufflot, Rue (5)	17 A1	Ternes, Villa des (17)	3 C2	<i>continues</i>	13 B5
Saxe, Ave de (7)	10 F5	Souham, Pl (13)	18 E5	Terrage, Rue du (10)	8 D3	Tourelle, Quai de la (4, 5)	13 B5
<i>continues</i>	11 A5	Sourdrière, Rue de la (1)	12 E1	Terrasse, Rue de la (17)	5 A2	Tourelle, Rue des (3, 4)	14 D3
Saxe, Ave du 15 (7)	15 A1	Souvenir Français, Esplanade du (7)	11 A4	Terrasse	15 C2	Tournon, Rue de (6)	12 E5
Saxe, Villa de (7)	11 A5	Spontini, Rue (16)	3 B5	Tertre, Pl du (18)	6 F1	Tourville, Ave de (7)	11 A4
Say, Rue (9)	6 F2	Spontini, Villa (16)	3 A5	Tesson, Rue (10)	8 E5	Toussaint Féron, Rue (13)	17 C5
Scheffer, Rue (16)	9 B2	Spuller, Rue (3)	14 D1	Texel, Rue du (14)	15 C3	Toussaint, Rue (6)	12 E4
Schoelcher, Rue (14)	16 D3	Sq Village Suisse (15)	10 E4	Thann, Rue de (17)	5 A2	Touzet-Gaillard, Rue (17)	1 C2
Schoenberg, Rue de (4)	14 D5	Square du Vert-Galant (1)	12 F3	Théâtre, Rue du (15)	10 D5	Tracy, Rue de (2)	7 B5
Schutzenberger, Rue (15)	9 C5	Stade Bertrand Dauvin (18)	2 F2	<i>continues</i>	9 C5	Traktir, Rue de (16)	4 D4
Scipion, Rue (5)	17 B3	Stade Emile Anthoine (15)	10 D3	Théâtre de Banville, Rue (17)	4 E2	Traversière, Rue (12)	14 F5
Scipion, Sq (5)	17 B3	Stade Max Rousie (18)	2 D3	Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (8)	10 F1	<i>continues</i>	18 E1
Scribe, Rue (9)	6 D4	Stade Paul Faber (17)	3 C1	Théâtre National de l'Odéon (6)	12 F5	Treilhade, Rue (8)	5 A3
Sébastien Bottin, Rue (7)	12 D3	Stael, Rue de (15)	15 A1	Théâtre de la Ville (17)	4 E2	Trémouille, Rue de la (8)	10 F1
Sébastienopol, Blvd de (1, 2, 3, 4)	7 B5	Stalingrad, Pl de (10, 19)	8 E2	<i>continues</i>	4 E3	Trésor, Rue du (4)	13 C3
Sébastienopol, Blvd de (2, 3)	13 B1	Stanislas, Rue (6)	16 D1	Théophile Gautier, Ave (16)	9 A5	Trétagne, Rue de (18)	2 F5
Secrétan, Ave (19)	8 E2	Statue de la Liberté (15, 16)	9 B5	Théophile Roussel, Rue (12)	14 F5	Tréville, Cité de (9)	7 A4
Sedaïne, Rue (11)	14 F3	Steinlen, Rue (18)	2 E5	Thérèse, Rue (1)	12 E1	Trévisé, Rue de (9)	7 A4
Sedillot, Rue (7)	10 E3	Stéphane Mallarmé, Ave (17)	4 D1	Thermopyles, Rue des (14)	15 B4	Trinité (4)	13 B2
Séguier, Rue (6)	12 F4	Stéphen Pichon, Ave (13)	17 C4	Thibaud, Rue (14)	14 F5	Trinité, Rue de la (9)	6 D3
Séguir, Ave de (7, 15)	11 A4	Stephenson, Rue (18)	7 C1	Thiery de Martel, Blvd (16)	14 F4	Trinité, Sq de (9)	6 D3
<i>continues</i>	10 F5	Stockholm, Rue de (8)	5 C3	Thiers, Rue (16)	3 B3	Tristan Bernard, Pl (17)	4 D3
Séguir, Villa de (7)	11 A5	Strasbourg, Blvd de (10)	7 C4	Thiers, Sq (16)	9 A1	Trocadéro, Sq du (16)	9 B2
Seine, Quai de la (19)	8 F1	Stuart Merrill, Pl (17)	4 D1	Thimonnier, Rue (9)	9 B1	Trocadéro et du Novembre, Pl du (16)	9 C2
Seine, Rue de (6)	12 E4	Suez, Rue de (18)	7 B1	Thoirgny, Pl de (3)	7 A2	Trois Bornes, Rue des (11)	14 E1
Séminaire, Allée du (6)	12 E5	Suffren, Ave de (7, 15)	10 E4	Tholozé, Rue (18)	14 D3	Trois Couronnes, Rue des (11)	8 F5
Sentier, Rue du (2)	7 A5	Suffren, Port de (15)	9 C3	Thomy Thiery, Allée (7)	6 E1	Trois Frères, Rue des (18)	6 F1
Senus, Rue de (17)	4 E1	Suger, Rue (6)	12 F4	Thorel, Rue (2)	7 A5	Trois Portes, Rue des (5)	13 A4
Sergent Hoff, Rue du (17)	4 D2	Sully, Rue des (15)	15 B4	Thorigny, Rue de (3)	14 D2	Tronchet, Rue (8)	5 C5
Serpente, Rue (6)	12 F4	Sully, Pont de (4)	13 C5	Thouin, Rue (5)	17 A1	Tronchet, Rue (8)	6 D4
Servandoni, Rue (6)	12 E5	Sully, Rue de (4)	14 D5	Tilsitt, Rue de (8)	4 E4	Tronson du Coudray, Rue (8)	5 C4
Severo, Rue (14)	15 C4	Sully Prudhomme, Ave (7)	11 A2	Tilsitt, Rue de (16)	4 D4	Trouillet, Rue (8)	1 A2
Sèvers, Rue des (6)	11 C5	Sully, Rue de (4)	13 C5	Tino Rossi, Sq (5)	18 D1	Trousseau, Sq (12)	14 F5
Sèveste, Rue (18)	7 A2	Sully, Rue de (4)	14 D5	Tiphaine, Rue (15)	10 D5	Troyon, Rue (17)	4 D3
Sévigné, Rue de (3, 4)	14 D3	Suzanne Buisson, Sq (18)	2 E5	Tiquetonne, Rue (2)	13 A1	Trudaine, Ave (9)	6 F2
Sèvres, Rue de (6, 7, 15)	11 C5	T		Tiron, Rue (4)	13 C3	<i>continues</i>	7 A2
<i>continues</i>	11 D4	Tacherie, Rue de la (4)	13 B3	Titien, Rue (13)	13 C3	Truffaut, Rue (17)	1 B5
Sèvres, Rue de (1, 7)	15 B1	Taillandiers, Passage des (11)	14 F4	Tocqueville, Rue de (17)	5 A1	<i>continues</i>	5 C1
Sextius Michel, Rue (15)	9 C4	Taitbout, Rue (9)	6 E3	Tolbiac, Rue de (13)	18 E5	Trouillot, Impasse (11)	14 F2
Sèze, Rue de (9)	6 D5	Talma, Rue (16)	9 A3	<i>continues</i>	18 F5	Tuileries, Quai des (1, 8)	11 C1
Sfax, Rue de (16)	3 C5			Tombouctou, Rue de (18)	16 E4	Tuileries, Quai des (1)	12 D2
Siam, Rue de (16)	9 A2			Toricelli, Rue (17)	7 C1	Tulipes, Villa des (18)	2 F3
Sibour, Rue (10)	7 C4			Toulouse-Lautrec, Rue (17)	4 D2	Turbigo, Rue de (1, 2)	13 A1
Silvestre de Sacy, Ave (7)	10 E3				2 D2	<i>continues</i>	13 B1
Simón Bolívar, Ave (19)	8 F3						
Simon Dereure, Rue (18)	2 E5						
Simon le Franc, Rue (4)	13 B2						
Simonet, Rue (13)	17 B5						

Turbigo, Rue de (3)	13 C1	Vaugirard, Galerie (15)	15 B2	Victor Hugo, Blvd	3 B1	Vintimille, Rue de (9)	6 D2
Turenne, Rue de (3)	14 D2	Vaugirard, Rue de (6)	12 E5	Victor Hugo, Pl (16)	3 C5	Violet, Rue (15)	10 D5
Turgot, Rue (9)	7 A2	Vaugirard, Rue de (15, 6)	15 B1	Victor Hugo, Villa (16)	3 B5	Viollet le Duc, Rue (9)	6 F2
Turin, Rue de (8)	5 C2	Vauquelin, Rue (5)	17 A2	Victor Marchand, Passage (13)	16 F5	Visconti, Rue (6)	12 E3
U		Vauvargues, Rue (18)	2 E4	Victor Massé, Rue (9)	6 E2	Visitation, Passage de la (7)	11 C3
Ulm, Rue d' (5)	17 A1	Vavin, Ave (6)	16 E1	Victoria, Ave (4)	13 A3	Vital, Rue (16)	9 B2
UNESCO (5)	10 F5	Vavin, Rue (6)	16 D1	continues	13 B3	Vivaraï, Sq du (17)	3 C1
Union, Passage de l' (7)	10 F3	Velasquez, Ave (8)	5 A2	Vielle du Temple, Rue (3, 4)	13 C3	Vivienne, Rue (2)	12 F1
Université Paris IV (8)	11 A1	Vercingétorix, Rue (14)	11 C4	Vielle du Temple, Rue (3)	14 D2	continues	6 F5
Université Paris VI et VII (5)	13 C5	Verdeau, Passage (9)	6 F4	Vienne, Rue de (8)	5 C3	Volney, Rue (2)	6 D5
continues	17 C1	Verdun, Ave de (10)	8 D3	Viète, Rue (17)	4 F1	Volontaires, Rue des (15)	15 A2
Université, Rue de l' (7)	10 E2	Vergniaud, Rue (13)	3 B3	Vieuville, Rue de la (18)	6 F1	Voltaire, Rue (18)	2 F2
Ursins, Rue des (4)	13 B4	Vergniaud, Rue (13)	17 A5	Vieux Colombier, Rue du (6)	12 D4	Vosges, Pl des (4)	14 D3
Ursulines, Rue des (5)	16 F2	Vernier, Rue (17)	4 D1	Vigée Lebrun, Rue (15)	15 A2	Vouillé, Rue de (15)	15 A4
Uzès, Rue d' (2)	7 A5	Verniquet, Rue (17)	4 E1	Vignon, Rue (8, 9)	9 A3	Vuillier, Rue de la (1)	12 F1
V		Véron, Cité (18)	6 E1	Villars, Ave de (7)	11 A4	Wagran, Ave de (8, 17)	4 F3
Val de Grâce (5)	16 F2	Véron, Rue (18)	6 E1	Ville, Pl de (6)	12 D5	Wagran, Pl de (17)	4 F1
continues (5)	17 A2	Véronèse, Rue (13)	17 B4	Ville l'Évêque, Rue de la (8)	5 B4	Waldeck Rousseau, Rue (17)	3 C2
Val de Grâce, Rue du (5)	16 F2	Verrerie, Rue de la (4)	13 B3	Ville Neuve, Rue de la (2)	7 A5	Wallons, Rue des (13)	17 C3
Valadon, Rue (7)	10 F3	Verrier, Rue (6)	16 E2	Villebois Mareuil, Rue (17)	4 D3	Washington, Rue (8)	4 F4
Valence, Rue de (5)	17 B3	Versailles, Ave de (16)	9 A5	Villedo, Rue (1)	12 E1	Weber, Rue (16)	3 B4
Valenciennes, Pl de (10)	7 B3	Vertbois, Rue du (3)	13 C1	Villehardouin, Rue (3)	14 D3	Winston Churchill, Ave (8)	11 A1
Valenciennes, Rue de (10)	7 B3	Verte, Allée (11)	14 E2	Villemain, Ave (15)	15 B4	Winston Churchill, Pl	3 A2
Valette, Rue (5)	13 A5	Vertus, Rue des (3)	13 C1	Villeneuve, Rue	1 A1	Wurtz, Rue (13)	17 A5
Valeurs, Bourser des (2)	6 F5	Verzy, Ave de (17)	3 C2	Villeneuve, Rue	1 B1	X	
Valhubert, Pl 5 (13)	18 D1	Vésale, Rue (5)	17 B3	Villersxell, Rue de (7)	11 C3	Xaintrailles, Rue (13)	18 E5
Valmy, Quai de (10)	8 D3	Vézelay, Rue de (8)	5 B3	Villette, Bassin de la (19)	8 E1	Xavier Privas, Rue (5)	13 A4
continues	8 E2	Viaduc des Arts (12)	14 F5	continues	8 F1	Y	
Valois, Rue de (1)	12 F1	Viala, Rue (15)	10 D5	Villette, Blvd de la (10, 19)	8 E2	Yéo Thomas, Rue (13)	18 D4
Van Dyck, Ave (8)	4 F3	Viarms, Rue de (1)	12 F2	Villiers, Ave de (17)	4 F2	Yorktown, Sq (16)	9 C2
Van Gogh, Rue (13)	18 E1	Vicq d'Azir, Rue (10)	8 E3	continues	5 A2	Yser, Blvd de l' (17)	3 C1
Vandamme, Rue (14)	15 C2	Victoire, Rue de la (9)	6 E4	Villiers, Porte de (17)	3 C1	Yves du Manoir, Ave (17)	3 C2
Vandrezanne, Rue (13)	17 B5	Victoires, Pl des (1, 2)	12 F1	Villiot, Rue (12)	18 F2	Yves Toudic, Rue (10)	8 D5
Vaneau, Cité (7)	11 B4	Victor Basch, Pl (14)	16 D5	Vinaigriers, Rue des (10)	8 D4	Yvon et Claire Morandat, Place (17)	3 C3
Vaneau, Rue (7)	11 B4	Victor Considérant, Rue (14)	16 D3	Vincent Aurioi, Blvd (13)	18 D4	Yvon Morandat, Pl (17)	3 C3
continues	11 C5	Victor Cousin, Rue (5)	12 F5	Vincent Compoint, Rue (18)	2 F4	Yvon Villarcéau, Rue (16)	3 C5
Varenne, Rue de (7)	11 C3	Victor Hugo, Ave (16)	3 B5	Vincent Scotto, Rue (19)	8 F1	Yvonne Le Tac, Rue (18)	6 F1
Varsovie, Pl de (7, 16)	10 D2	continues	3 C5	Vineuse, Rue (16)	9 C2		
Vauban, Pl (7)	11 A4	continues	9 A1				
Vaucanson, Rue (3)	13 C1	Victor Hugo, Blvd	1 B2				
Vaucouleurs, Rue de (11)	8 F5	Victor Hugo, Blvd	2 D1				
Vaugirard, Blvd de (15)	15 B2						



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RUE D'ALSACE

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ST-OUEN

Marché aux Puces de St Ouen

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STADE MAX ROUSIE

STADE BERTRAND DAUVIN

BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE NEY

Porte Montmartre

3

Porte de St Ouen

ANDRE BRECHET

RUE JEAN LECLAIRE

RUE A BRIERE

RUE COLLETTE

RUE LEGENDRE

RUE LAMARCK

RUE ETEX

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CIMETIERE DE MONTMARTRE

RUE LEIBNITZ

RUE CHAMPIONNET

RUE MARGUES

RUE CARPEAUX

RUE MONTMARTRE

RUE CAULAINCOURT

E

RUE HENRI HUCHARD

RUE A FRANCOIS

RUE D'ORLANS

RUE D'AMREMONTE

RUE MONTMARTRE

RUE LAMARCK

RUE CAULAINCOURT

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RUE DE LA PORTE DE MONTMARTRE

RUE A COMPOINT

RUE BONNET

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RUE RENE BINET

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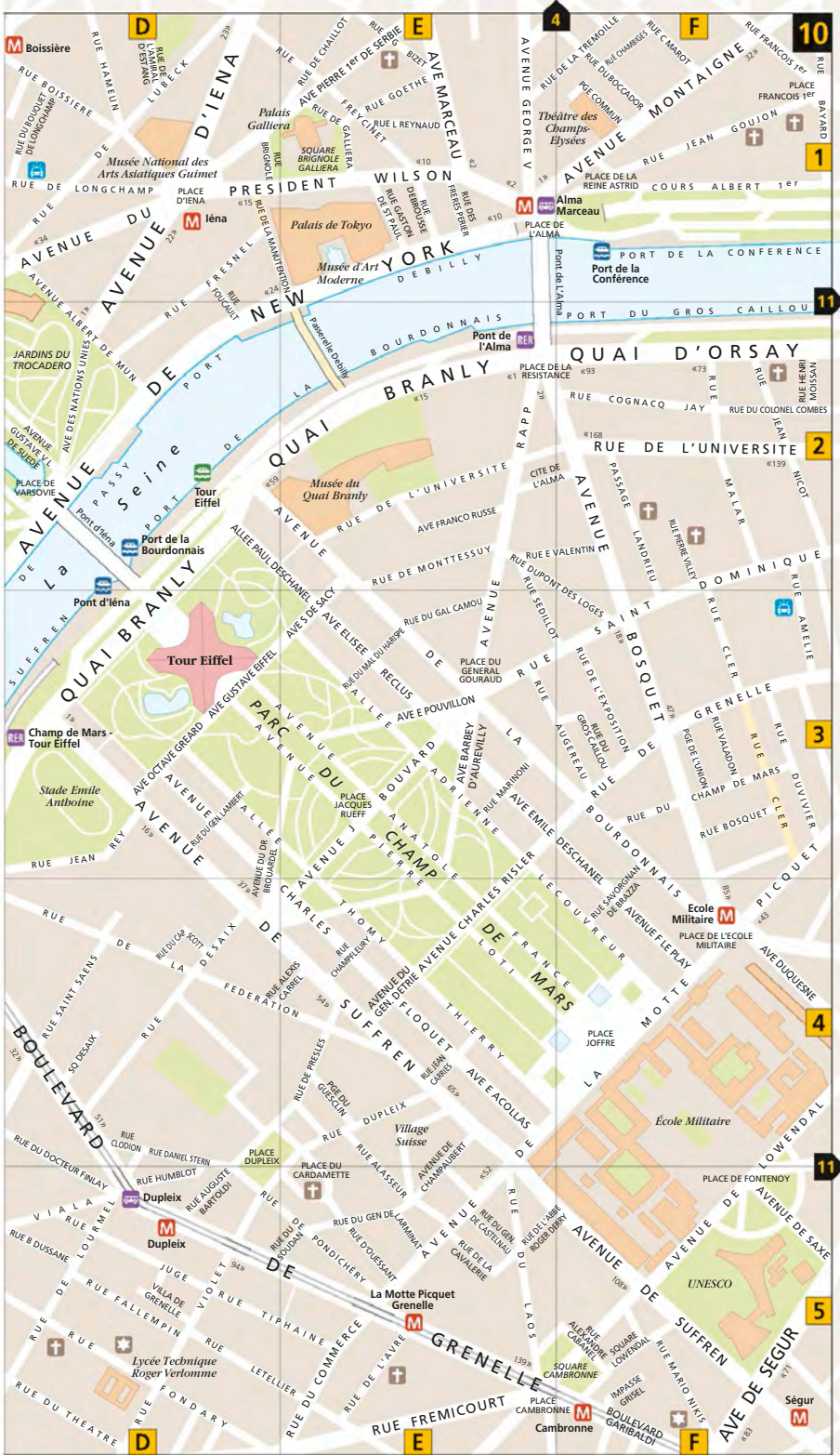
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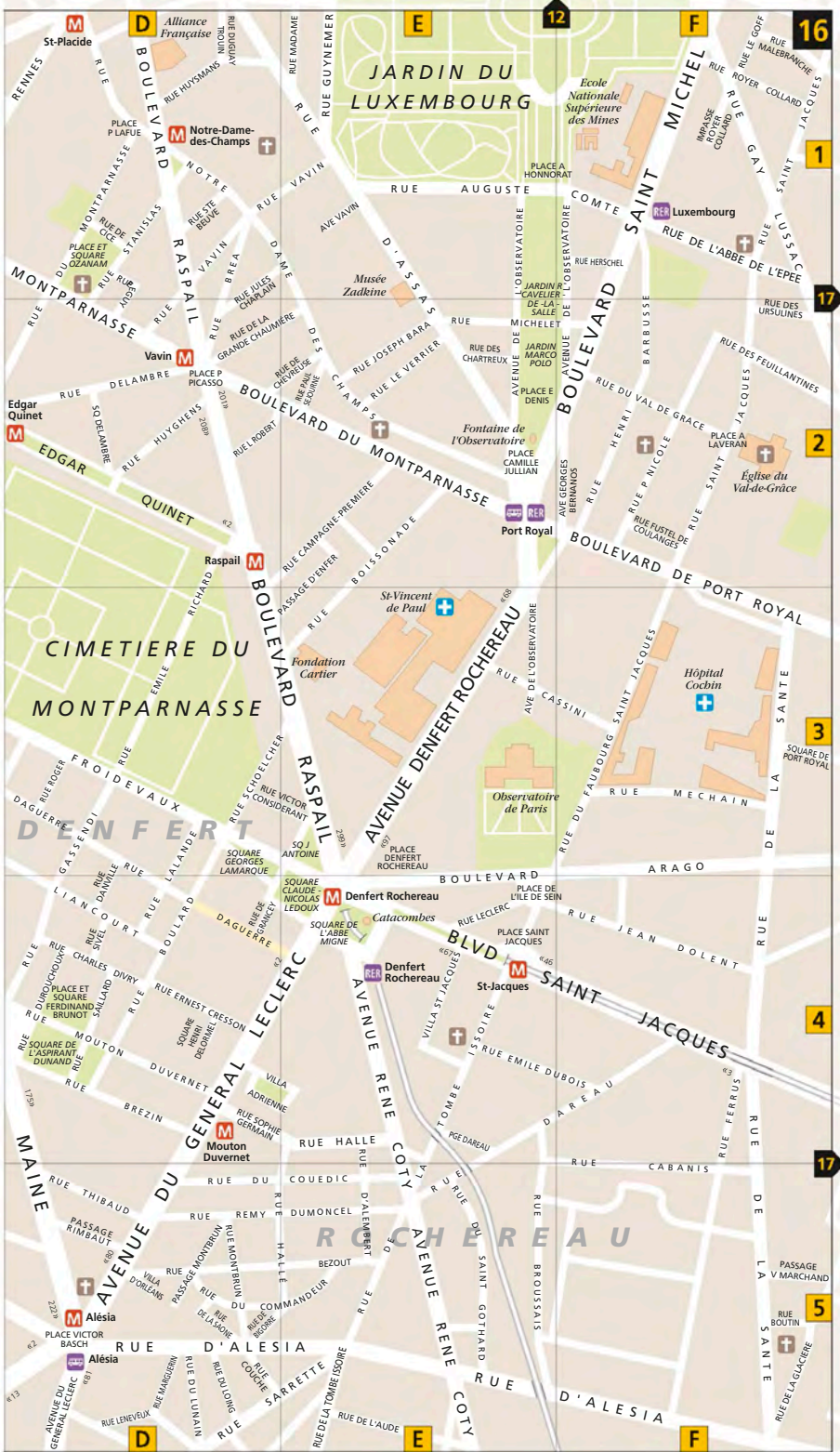
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JARDIN DU LUXEMBOURG

BOULEVARD DE MONTPARNASSE

BOULEVARD DE PORT ROYAL

BOULEVARD DE SAINT-JACQUES

BOULEVARD DE DENFERT ROCHEREAU

BOULEVARD DE SAINT-JACQUES

BOULEVARD DE SAINT-JACQUES

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BOULEVARD DE SAINT-JACQUES

BOULEVARD DE SAINT-JACQUES

BOULEVARD DE SAINT-JACQUES

St-Placide

Notre-Dame-des-Champs

Vavin

Edgar Quinet

Edgar

Quinet

Raspail

Denfert

Danfert

Danfert

Danfert

Danfert

Danfert

Danfert

Danfert

Danfert

Danfert

Musée Zadkine

Fontaine de l'Observatoire

Port Royal

St-Vincent de Paul

Fondation Cartier

Observatoire de Paris

Denfert Rochereau

Catacombes

Denfert Rochereau

St-Jacques

Mouton Duvernet

Alésia

Alésia

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Alésia

Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines

Eglise du Val-de-Grâce

Hôpital Cochin

Observatoire de Paris

Denfert Rochereau

St-Jacques

Mouton Duvernet

Alésia

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Alésia

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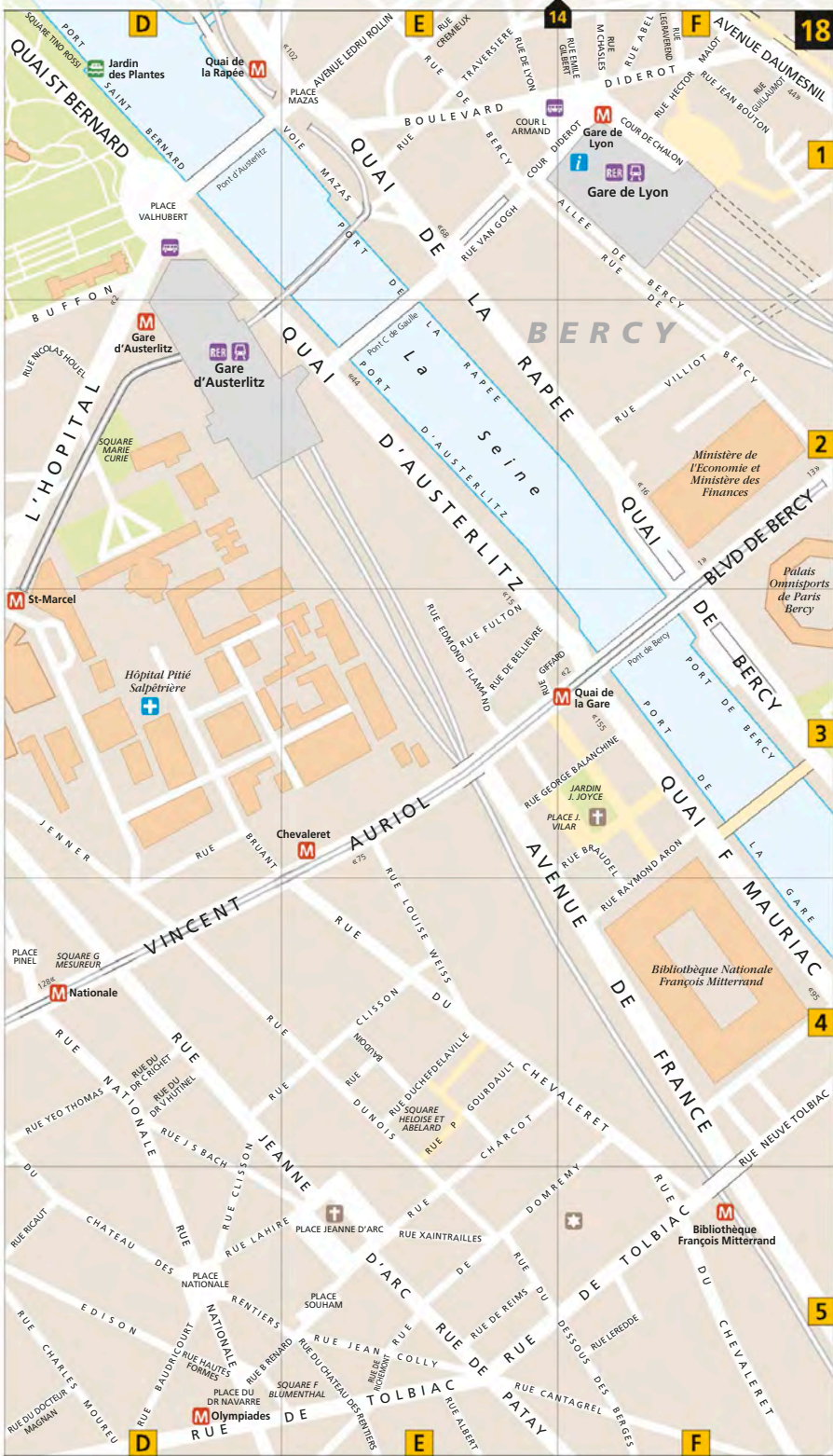
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Phrase Book

In Emergency

Help!	Au secours!	<i>oh sekoor</i>
Stop!	Arrêtez!	<i>aret-ay</i>
Call a doctor!	Appelez un médecin!	<i>apuh-lay uñ mēdsāñ</i>
Call an ambulance!	Appelez une ambulance!	<i>apuh-lay oon onboo-loñs</i>
Call the police!	Appelez la police!	<i>apuh-lay lah poh-lees</i>
Call the fire brigade!	Appelez les pompiers!	<i>apuh-lay leh poh-peeyay</i>
Where is the nearest telephone?	Où est le téléphone?	<i>oo ay luh tehlehfan</i>
Where is the nearest hospital?	Où est l'hôpital le plus proche?	<i>oo ay l'apeetal luh ploo prosh</i>

Communication Essentials

Yes	Oui	<i>wee</i>
No	Non	<i>noñ</i>
Please	S'il vous plaît	<i>seel voo play</i>
Thank you	Merci	<i>mer-see</i>
Excuse me	Excusez-moi	<i>exkoo-zay mwah</i>
Hello	Bonjour	<i>boñzhoor</i>
Goodbye	Au revoir	<i>oh ruh-vwar</i>
Good night	Bonsoir	<i>boñ-swar</i>
Morning	Le matin	<i>matāñ</i>
Afternoon	L'après-midi	<i>l'apreh-meedee</i>
Evening	Le soir	<i>swar</i>
Yesterday	Hier	<i>eyeyhr</i>
Today	Aujourd'hui	<i>ah-zhoor-dwee</i>
Tomorrow	Demain	<i>duh-māñ</i>
Here	ICI	<i>ee-see</i>
There	Là	<i>lah</i>
What?	Quoi, quel, quelle?	<i>kwah, kel, kel</i>
When?	Quand?	<i>koñ</i>
Why?	Pourquoi?	<i>poor-kwah</i>
Where?	Où?	<i>oo</i>

Useful Phrases

How are you?	Comment allez-vous?	<i>kom-moñ talay voo</i>
Very well, thank you.	Très bien, merci.	<i>treh byañ, mer-see</i>
Pleased to meet you.	Enchanté de faire votre connaissance.	<i>onshoñ-tay duh fehr</i>
See you soon.	A bientôt.	<i>vatr kan-ay-sans</i>
That's fine.	C'est bon	<i>byañ-toh</i>
Where is/are...?	Où est/sont...?	<i>say bon</i>
How far is it to...?	Combien de kilomètres d'ici à...?	<i>ooay/soñ</i>
Which way to...?	Quelle est la direction pour...?	<i>kom-byañ duh keelo-metr dee-see ah</i>
Do you speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais?	<i>kel ay lah deer-ek-syoñ poor</i>
I don't understand.	Jene comprends pas.	<i>par-lay voo onñ-lay</i>
Could you speak slowly please?	Pouvez-vous parler moins vite's'il vous plaît?	<i>zhuñ nuh kam-proñ pah</i>
I'm sorry.	Excusez-moi.	<i>poov-voo voo par-lay mwah veet seel voo play</i>

Useful Words

big	grand	<i>groñ</i>
small	petit	<i>puh-tee</i>
hot	chaud	<i>show</i>
cold	froid	<i>frwah</i>
good	bon/bien	<i>boñ/byañ</i>
bad	mauvais	<i>moh-veh</i>
enough	assez	<i>assay</i>
well	bien	<i>byañ</i>
open	ouvert	<i>oo-ver</i>
closed	fermé	<i>fer-meh</i>
left	gauche	<i>gohsh</i>
right	droite	<i>drwaht</i>
straight on	tout droit	<i>too drwaht</i>
near	près	<i>preh</i>
far	loin	<i>lwañ</i>
up	en haut	<i>oñ ah</i>
down	en bas	<i>oñ bah</i>
early	de bonne heure	<i>duh bon urr</i>
late	en retard	<i>oñ ruh-tar</i>
entrance	l'entrée	<i>l'on-tray</i>
exit	la sortie	<i>sor-tee</i>
toilet	les toilettes, le WC	<i>twah-let, vay-see</i>
free, unoccupied	libre	<i>leebhr</i>
free, no charge	gratuit	<i>grah-twee</i>

Making a Telephone Call

I'd like to place a long-distance call.	Je voudrais faire un appel à l'étranger.	<i>zhuñ voo-dreh fehr uñ apel a laytroñ-zhay</i>
I'd like to make a reverse charge call.	Je voudrais faire une communication en PCV.	<i>zhuñ voo-dreh fehr oon kamoñnikah-syoñ oñ peh-seh-veh</i>
I'll try again later.	Je rappellerai plus tard.	<i>zhuñ rapeleryay ploot tar</i>
Can I leave a message?	Est-ce que je peux laisser un message?	<i>es-keh zhuñ puh leh-say uñ mehsash</i>
Hold on.	Ne quittez pas, s'il vous plaît.	<i>nuh kee-tay pah seel voo play</i>
Could you speak up a little please?	Pouvez-vous parler un peu plus fort?	<i>poov-vay voo parlay uñ puh ploot for</i>
local call	la communication locale	<i>kamoñnikahsyoñ low-kal</i>

Shopping

How much does this cost?	C'est combien s'il vous plaît?	<i>say kom-byañ seel voo play</i>
I would like ...	Je voudrais...	<i>zhuñ voo-dray</i>
Do you have?	Est-ce que vous avez?	<i>es-kuh voo zavay</i>
I'm just looking.	Je regarde seulement.	<i>zhuñ ruhgar suhlimoñ</i>
Do you take credit cards?	Est-ce que vous acceptez les cartes de crédit?	<i>es-kuh voo zaksept-ay leh kart duh kreh-dee</i>
Do you take travellers' cheques?	Est-ce que vous acceptez les chèques de voyages?	<i>es-kuh voo zaksept-ay leh shek duh vwayzash</i>
What time do you open?	A quelle heure vous êtes ouvert?	<i>ah kel urr voo zet oo-ver</i>
What time do you close?	A quelle heure vous êtes fermé?	<i>ah kel urr voo zet fer-may</i>
This one.	Celui-ci	<i>suhl-wee-see</i>
That one.	Celui-là	<i>suhl-wee-lah</i>
expensive	cher	<i>shehr</i>
cheap	pas cher, bon marché	<i>pah shehr, boñ marsh-shay</i>

size, clothes	la taille	<i>tye</i>
size, shoes	la pointure	<i>pwañ-tur</i>
white	blanc	<i>blōñ</i>
black	noir	<i>nwah</i>
red	rouge	<i>roozh</i>
yellow	jaune	<i>zhohwn</i>
green	vert	<i>vehr</i>
blue	bleu	<i>bluh</i>

Types of Shop

antique shop	le magasin d'antiquités	<i>maga-zañ d'oniteeke-tay</i>
bakery	la boulangerie	<i>bromoñ-zhuree</i>
bank	la banque	<i>boñk</i>
bookshop	la librairie	<i>lee-brehrree</i>
butcher	la boucherie	<i>boo-shehrree</i>
cake shop	la pâtisserie	<i>patee-sree</i>
cheese shop	la fromagerie	<i>bromazh-ree</i>
chemist	la pharmacie	<i>farmah-see</i>
dairy	la crémèrie	<i>krem-ree</i>
department store	le grand magasin	<i>groñ maga-zañ</i>
delicatessen	la charcuterie	<i>sharkoot-ree</i>
fishmonger	la poissonnerie	<i>pwasson-ree</i>
gift shop	le magasin de cadeaux	<i>maga-zañ duh kadoh</i>
greengrocer	le marchand de légumes	<i>mar-shoñ duh lay-goom</i>
grocery	l'alimentation	<i>alee-moñta-syoñ</i>
hairdresser	le coiffeur	<i>kwafuhr</i>
market	le marché	<i>marsh-ay</i>
newsagent	le magasin de journaux	<i>maga-zañ duh zhoor-no</i>
post office	la poste, le bureau de poste, le PTT	<i>pohst, booruh duh pohst, peh-teh-teh</i>
shoe shop	le magasin de chaussures	<i>maga-zañ duh zhoor-soor</i>
supermarket	le supermarché	<i>duh show-soor soo pehr-marshay</i>
tobacconist	le tabac	<i>tabah</i>
travel agent	l'agence de voyages	<i>l'azhoñs duh vwayzash</i>

Sightseeing

abbey	l'abbaye	<i>l'abay-ee</i>
art gallery	la galerie d'art	<i>galer-ree dart</i>
bus station	la gare routière	<i>gahr roo-tee-vehr</i>

cathedral
church
garden
library
museum
railway station
tourist
information
office
town hall
closed for
public holiday

la cathédrale
l'église
le jardin
la bibliothèque
le musée
la gare (SNCF)
les renseignements
touristiques, le
syndicat d'initiative
l'hôtel de ville
fermeture
jour férié

katay-dral
l'aygleez
zhar-dañ
beebleeo-tek
moo-zay
gahr (es-en-say-ef)
roñsayn-moñ
toorees-teek, sandee-
ka deenee-syateev
l'ohtel duh veel
fehmmeh-tur
zhoor fehree-ay

Staying in a Hotel

Do you have a
vacant room?
double room,
with double bed

twin room

single room

room with a
bath, shower

porter
key
I have a
reservation.

Est-ce que vous
avez une chambre?
la chambre à deux
personnes, avec
un grand lit
la chambre à
deux lits
la chambre à
une personne
la chambre avec
salle de bains,
une douche
le garçon
la clef
J'ai fait une
réservation.

es-kuh voo-zavay
oon shambr
shambr ah duh
pehr-son avek un
granñ lee
shambr ah
duh lee
shambr ah
oon pehr-son
shambr avek
sal duh bañ,
oon doosh
gar-soñ
klay
zhay fay oon
rayzehrva-syoñ

Eating Out

Have you
got a table?
I want to
reserve a
table.
The bill
please.
I am a
vegetarian.
Waitress/
waiter

menu
fixed-price
menu
cover charge
wine list
glass
bottle
knife
fork
spoon
breakfast

lunch
dinner
main course
starter, first
course
dish of the day
wine bar
café
rare
medium
well done

Avez-vous une
table de libre?
Je voudrais
réserver
une table.
L'addition s'il
vous plaît.
Je suis
végétarien.
Madame,
Mademoiselle/
Monsieur
le menu, la carte
le menu à
prix fixe
le couvert
la carte des vins
le verre
la bouteille
le couteau
la fourchette
la cuillère
le petit
déjeuner
le déjeuner
le diner
le plat principal
l'entrée, le hors
d'oeuvre
le plat du jour
le bar à vin
le café
saignant
à point
bien cuit

avay-voov oon
tahl duh leeb
zhuh voo-dray
rayzehr-vay
oon tahbl
l'adee-syoñ seel
voo play
zhuh swee
vezhay-tehryañ
mah-dam,
mah-demwahzel/
muh-syuh
men-oo, kart
men-oo ah
pree feeks
koo-vehr
kart-deh vañ
vehr
boo-tay
koo-toh
for-shet
kwee-yehr
puh-tee
deh-zhuh-nay
deh-zhuh-nay
dee-nay
plah prañsee-pal
l'oñ-tray, or-
duhvr
plah doo zhoor
bar ah vañ
ka-fay
say-noñ
ah pwañ
byañ kwee

Menu Decoder

apple
baked
banana
beef
beer, draught
beer
boiled
bread
butter
cake
cheese
chicken
chips
chocolate
cocktail
coffee
dessert
dry
duck
egg

la pomme
cuit au four
la banane
le boeuf
la bière, bière
à la pression
bouilli
le pain
le beurre
le gâteau
le fromage
le poulet
les frites
le chocolat
le cocktail
le café
le dessert
sec
le canard
l'oeuf

pom
kweet oh foor
banan
buhf
bee-yehr, bee-yehr
ah lah pres-syoñ
boo-yee
pan
burr
gah-toh
from-azh
poo-lay
freet
shako-lah
cocktail
kah-fay
deh-ser
sek
kanar
l'uf

fish
fresh fruit
garlic
grilled
ham
ice, ice cream
lamb
lemon
lobster
meat
milk
mineral water
mustard
oil
olives
onions
orange
fresh orange juice
fresh lemon juice
pepper
poached
pork
potatoes
prawns
rice
roast
roll
salt
sauce
sausage, fresh
seafood
shellfish
snails
soup
steak
sugar
tea
toast
vegetables
vinegar
water
red wine
white wine

le poisson
le fruit frais
l'ail
grillé
le jambon
la glace
l'agneau
le citron
le homard
la viande
le lait
l'eau minérale
la moutarde
l'huile
les olives
les oignons
l'orange
l'orange pressée
le citron pressé
le poivre
poché
le porc
les pommes de terre
les crevettes
le riz
rôti
le petit pain
le sel
la sauce
la saucisse
les fruits de mer
les crustacés
les escargots
la soupe, le potage
le bifteck, le steak
le sucre
le thé
pain grillé
les légumes
le vinaigre
l'eau
le vin rouge
le vin blanc

pwah-ssoiñ
frwee freh
l'eye
gree-yay
zhoñ-boñ
glas
l'anyoh
see-troñ
omahr
vee-yand
leh
l'oh meeney-tal
moo-tard
l'weel
leh zoleev
leh zoyoñ
l'oroñzh
l'oroñzh press-eh
see-troñ press-eh
pwavr
posh-ay
por
pom-duh tekr
kruh-vet
leh
row-tee
puh-tee pañ
sel
sohs
sohsees
frwee duh mer
kroos-tas
leh zes-kar-goh
soop, poh-tazh
beef-tek, stek
sookr
tea
pan greeyay
lay-goom
veenaygr
l'oh
vañ roozh
vañ bloñ

Numbers

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
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10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
1,000

zéro
un, une
deux
trois
quatre
cinq
six
sept
huit
neuf
dix
onze
douze
treize
quatorze
quinze
seize
dix-sept
dix-huit
dix-neuf
vingt
trente
quarante
cinquante
soixante
soixante-dix
quatre-vingts
quatre-vingt-dix
cent
mille

zeh-roh
uñ, oon
duh
trwah
katr
sañk
sees
set
weet
nerf
dees
oriz
dooz
trezh
katorz
kañz
sehzh
dees-set
dees-weet
dees-nerf
vañ
trant
karoñt
soñkoñt
swasoñt
swasoñt-dees
katr-vañ
katr-vañ-dees
soñ
meel

Time

one minute
one hour
half an hour
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

une minute
une heure
une demi-heure
lundi
mardi
mercredi
jeudi
vendredi
samedi
dimanche

oon mee-noot
oon urr
oon duh-mee urr
luñ-dee
mar-dee
mehrkruh-dee
zhuh-dee
voñdruh-dee
sam-dee
dee-moñsh