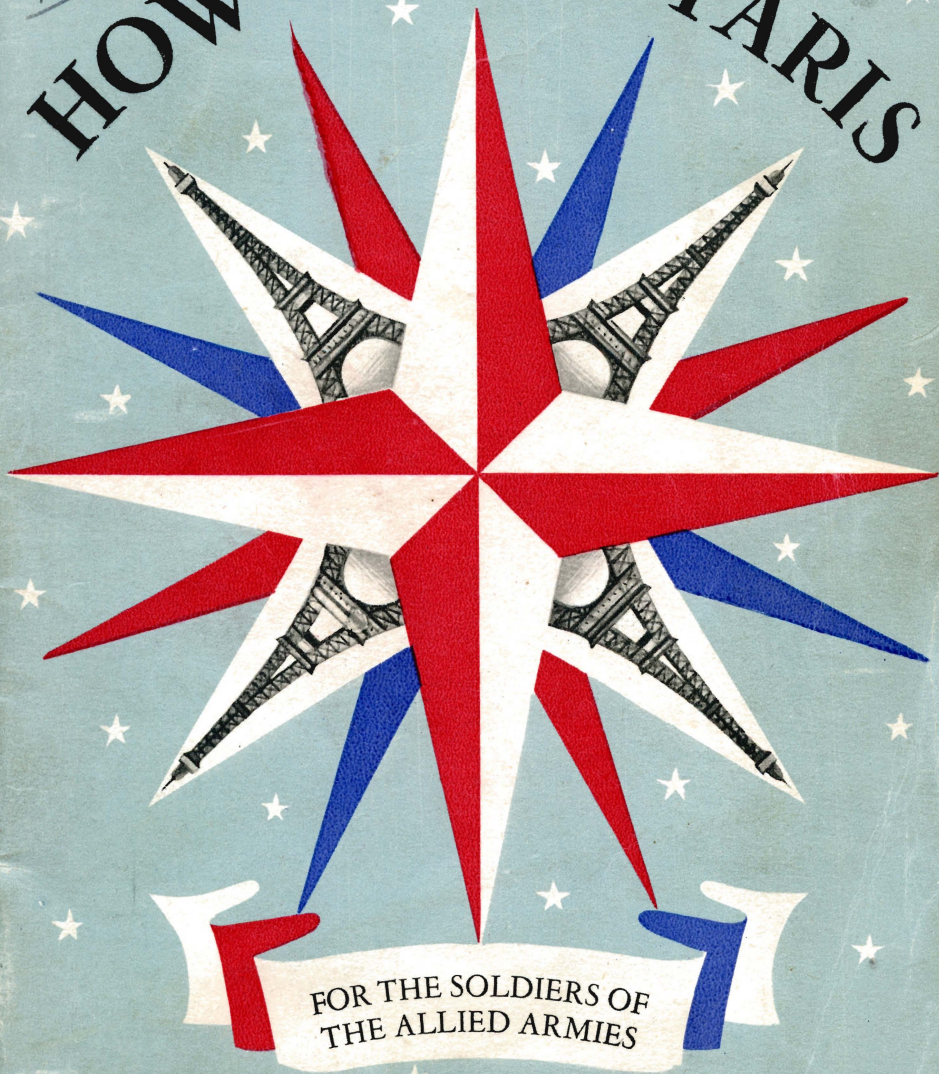


L. B. Bourquin
HOW TO SEE PARIS



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PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

PARIS OF EVERY AGE

PARIS is 2000 years old and is a city which has always been busy and bubbling. Since its birth it has witnessed much fine weather and a great many storms.

The tempest through which it has just come is one of the rudest ever weathered, but its Arms bear the emblem of a ship at sea and the motto means its craft will never sink in spite of the tossing of the waves. Brilliant proof of this has just been given.

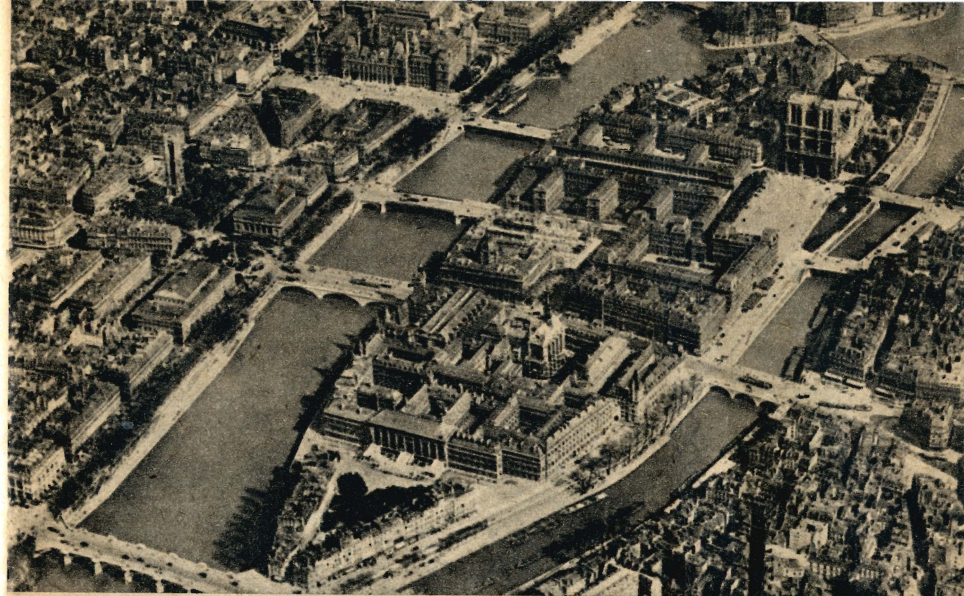
The quality of a capital so full of variety cannot be analysed in a few lines. Charles Quint said of Paris: "It is a world".

In the centre of a vast river basin, crossroads of rivers and routes, Paris has always been an open town, a vast market-place of objects of every kind as well as ideas and tastes. As early as the dawn of the Middle Ages, merchandise from the Orient, was brought in

choly, it is true, but full of nobility and pride. Paris which you will visit, this little guide in your pocket, is not painted with the brilliant colours that perhaps you might wish to discover. It is a capital which has been a prisoner, has escaped, but whose scars remain because of the efforts made to recover that which is loved most of all: Liberty. We will ask you, like all Parisians themselves, not to regret too much being unable to smell the flowers in the gardens, to visit the collections of art, to see the treasures of its museums—still safeguarded in provincial shelters—to enjoy all the attractions which could be found before the war, or to sit at tables laden with delicious meals.

After the Victory, now near, all the superfluous things that we like so much, but which really only embellish the essentials with which we ought to and can content ourselves to-day will return. They will induce you to revisit our Capital, adorned with all its charms, having earned again its world-famed nickname of "Ville Lumière" —City of Light.

THE PORTE SAINT-MARTIN
GRANDS BOULEVARDS.



AERIAL VIEW OF THE ÎLE DE LA CITÉ.

THE ISLANDS

PARIS was born on an island. This island is that of the "Cité" round which the town has developed like a fruit around its stone, and which still shelters some of the most important civil and religious buildings of the Capital: the Palais de Justice, the Prefecture de Police and the Cathedral. It is on the pavement of Notre-Dame, as indicated by the sun-dial in bronze, that all the great national roads of France begin.

The people, who lived in a few huts, on this island 2000 years ago, were the Parisii, and they gave their name to the whole city. In the same way they served as an inspiration for the Arms of Paris representing a ship with the device "She floats and never sinks", because the Parisii were chiefly concerned with river commerce.



INSIDE VIEW OF THE SAINTE-CHAPELLE.

Of all the little churches, of all the old houses which have succeeded on this narrow surface, there remains nothing, except the charming Place Dauphine built at the beginning of the 17th century, whose delightful houses in brick and stone make such a charming picture before the statue of Henri IV.

It was by the Pont Neuf that one entered the city. In spite of its name, the Pont Neuf is the oldest in Paris being built in 1578. For a long while it was the centre of a kind of year-round fair. Crossing the Place Dauphine which still gives a fairly good idea of the 17th Century Paris, one comes upon the Quai des Orfèvres. The big black building, flanked by two towers which jut out and a third which forms the corner of the Boulevard, is the old Palais de Justice, one of the monuments richest in historical memories in Paris. St. Louis lived there and had built within its boundaries the Sainte-Chapelle, a slender jewel of Gothic architecture. Also within the same limits, at the Prison of the Conciergerie, some of

the most dramatic scenes of the French Revolution took place. On the Boulevard du Palais can be seen the monumental entry of the new Palais de Justice.

Then, take the Quai du Marché Neuf beside the Prefecture de Police which was the first centre of the F.F.I. Resistance at the time of the liberation of Paris in August 1944. On its face, notice the traces left by the heroic engagements which the Parisian Police held against the Germans. Before the Parvis rises the imposing silhouette of Notre-Dame de Paris which must also be admired from the Apsis side where it appears much higher, more delicate and slender.

Behind the Ile de la Cité, is found the Ile St. Louis whose interest is quite different. The Ile St. Louis has no great monument nor hardly any modern houses but is rich in old mansions with noble seventeenth and eighteenth century facades (among others the Hotels Lambert et de Lauzun) and the passage along the quays (particularly at each point east and west) abounds in beautiful or charming views. Before the war, many English and Americans liked the Ile St. Louis very much and had apartments there. This walk is one of those which makes the character of the older part of Paris loved.

THE LAMBERT MANSION (HOTEL LAMBERT)
AT THE END OF THE ILE SAINT-LOUIS.





THE THERMAL SPRINGS OF JULIEN.

PARIS OF POETRY AND ART

A PERIOD of peace followed the conquest of Gaul, by the Romans. It is then that Lutèce (the name first given to Paris) began to spread along the left bank of the Seine. A monument of this epoch remains; it is the oldest of Paris: *Les Thermes named Julien*. Their thick walls can be seen, slightly below the Boulevard St. Michel. Behind them can be found the beautiful mansion of Cluny which was built at the end of the 15th century. This building, a little chef-d'œuvre of the civil architecture of the 15th century, contains today a very interesting museum of old objects of art. Not far from there rises the new Sorbonne, seat of the Faculties of Letters and Sciences. The Faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy and Law, as well as numerous colleges and schools are in the neighbourhood.

Here is the heart of the students' quarter, called "Quartier Latin" in memory of olden times when all the Paris colleges, already celebrated throughout the Christian Empire in the Middle Ages, spoke only Latin. To continue this great tradition of world welcome by the Parisian University, the Cité Universitaire, where foreign students live, has been built near the Porte d'Orleans.

The Quartier Latin is crossed by a wide boulevard largely populated by crowds of young people—the Boulevard St. Michel. Familiarly called "Boul'Mich" it bounds the Montagne Ste Geneviève, at the summit of which is found the Pantheon a magnificent monument, which serves as a last resting place for certain of the greatest men of France (Rousseau, Voltaire, Victor-Hugo, Zola, Jaurès, the Generals of the Revolution and of the Empire). A little behind it, you will admire a remarkable church, St. Étienne du Mont.

On the other side of the Boulevard St. Michel is the enduring domain of intellect. It is in an older form, so to speak, and more varied. Towards the Luxembourg is the seat of political thought;

THE TOUR DE CLOVIS AND THE PANTHEON.



towards the Church of St. Sulpice is the domain of religious thought. On the side of the Place St. Germain-des-Prés, three "cafés" (Les Deux-Magots, Lipp and the Café de Flore) are the meeting places for the most celebrated writers—specially advanced thinkers. Round the School of the Beaux-Arts can be found many picture-dealers who give exhibitions much frequented by amateurs. Further on, in every street can be found the firms of the leading Parisian publishers, editors, second-hand book-sellers and antique shops, without counting the bookstalls on the quays.

Lastly, on the banks of the Seine rises the monument which symbolises the glory of those who have consecrated their life to thought or art: the Institute, installed in the ancient Mazarine College, where are the five Academies composed of the most illustrious writers, artists and intellectuals.

Thus the excursions in these two districts of Paris (the 5th and 6th "arrondissements") have a very particular attraction. They abound in calm, little streets, ageing and charming, made for quiet living and deep thought. They offer also a curious mixture of turbulence and shelter. They should not be left before going up to Montparnasse, another place celebrated for the fact that many French and foreign painters and sculptors live there. It is in the cafés of the Boulevard Montparnasse: Le Dôme, La Coupole, La Rotonde (which Lenin frequented) that between two wars the most daring of the artists of the moment met and whose works formed a school called "École de Paris".

LA CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE.



THE PLACE VENDOME.

THE LUXURY OF PARIS

IF, on the map of Paris, starting from the Place de l'Étoile, you trace a rectangle following the Avenue Friedland, the Boulevard Haussmann, the Rue de Richelieu, the Rue de Rivoli, the Concorde, the Cours la Reine, the Avenue Marceau, you will have the almost exact limits of an area which in Paris is the scene of beautiful churches, great boulevards, brilliant streets, majestic squares and splendid monuments, and these include the important district for luxury and elegance. Within these boundaries are found the big hotels which, before the war, reserved their suites



THE RUE ROYALE
SEEN FROM THE CHURCH OF THE MADELEINE.

for rich foreigners from all over the world, the most famous restaurants, cafés and luxurious bars, exclusive cinemas—without counting the clubs, the embassies, the theatres and the ministries, and lastly the shops. Here the luxury trade presents to its fastidious customers everything which represents the chic of Paris: the big dress-makers, hat-shops, jewellers, perfumers, shirt-makers, saddlers, interior decorators and so on, whose shop fronts even now are an endless parade of Parisian creation.

But the interest of these neighbourhoods is not only in the fact that they are ideal shopping centres for every purse (souvenirs of Paris in excellent taste and at very reasonable prices can be found in the Boulevard des Italiens or under the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli) or just for window-gazing. They offer to the stroller a series of noble views perfectly adapted to the busy life of a great modern city. Their monuments show the signs of another step in the history of the architecture of the Capital—the classical modern period. Here Gothic churches give way before buildings of a majestic regularity, chosen or inspired under royal patronage. Until the middle of the seventeenth century, these places were still almost the country. Rapidly the town overtook them. The



THE ARCADES OF THE RUE DE RIVOLI
IN THE BACKGROUND, THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Place Vendôme, an admirable architectural composition, dates from the end of the seventeenth century (the column, surmounted by the statue of Napoleon, is made of bronze from German and Austrian canons captured at Austerlitz; it dates from 1810). The Place de la Concorde, the biggest in the world, dates from the end of the eighteenth century: Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette, Danton and Robespierre were guillotined there during the Revolution (in the middle rises the Obelisk of Louqsor which came from an Egyptian Temple and is 3,300 years old!). The Madeleine, which can be seen at the end of the Rue Royale, provides a background the wings of which are formed by two magnificent buildings with Corinthian pillars conceived by the architect Gabriel. One is actually the Ministry of Marine; the other is occupied by the Automobile Club and the Hotel Crillon. The three great state theatres, the Opera, Opera-Comique and Comedie Française, are at the east end of this rectangle, and the triumphal avenue of the Champs-Élysées cuts its southwest corner. This avenue, nearly two kilometers long, begins with gardens on each side. Bordered by buildings, banks, and large cinemas, it rises towards the Arc de Triomphe under whose arch rests the Unknown Soldier of France.



CROSS-ROADS RICHELIEU-DROUOT ON THE LEFT, BLD DES ITALIENS,
ON THE RIGHT, BLD HAUSSMANN.

THE GRANDS BOULEVARDS

LONG before the Champs-Élysées, the Grands Boulevards have been the most complete expression of Parisian life. Elegant life had its setting there and dandies made it their daily strolling ground. The boulevards were even more: newspapers had their offices there; the most brilliant minds of the period found stimulation in its cafés, the most amusing and spiritual plays were performed in its theatres. For a long while these represented the spirit of Paris in all that was lightest and most vivacious. And the word "boulevardier" has remained an expression to describe a quick-spirited man, refined and fond of a certain luxury.

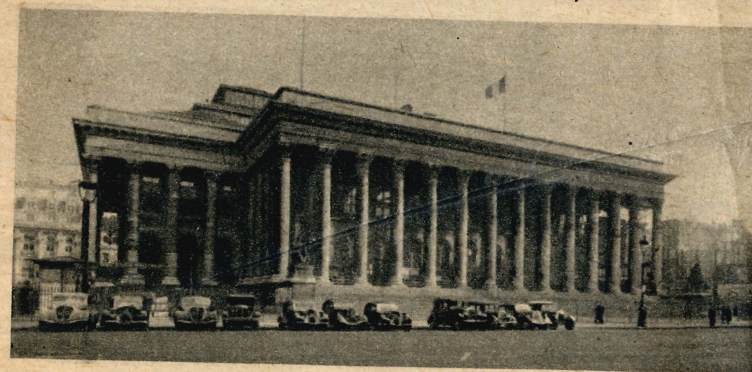
Built on the foundations of older streets and squares planted with trees, a kind of permanent fair was held there. Later it was bordered with theatres, modish cafés and dancing halls. These started at the Place de la Bastille and went as far as the Place de la Madeleine. They have lost a certain part of their prestige and have even taken on a certain provincial aspect from the Bastille to the Place de la République. But they have also kept a bustling middle

class commercial life from the République to the Carrefour (cross-roads) Richelieu-Drouot. On the other hand, the Boulevards des Italiens and the Madeleine shelter quite a category of luxurious shops and, via the Rue Royale, lead to the great centres of the luxury trade: the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Champs-Élysées which we shall see later.

In the Grands Boulevards can be found banks, many cinemas, brasseries and cafés which are famous for their big halls and their terraces where it is so pleasant to sit on fine days. There also are celebrated theatres such as l'Ambigu (one of the oldest), the Renaissance, the Porte St. Martin, the Gymnase, the Nouveautés, and the Variétés, the latter having kept its pretty First Empire front.

Between the Grands Boulevards and the Rue Reaumur two little neighbourhoods are particularly characteristic. One is that of the Bourse (Stock Exchange). It should be seen in time of peace in order to have a fair idea of the animation on the Place de la Bourse, with the noise at every hour the exchange is made. The other, behind the rue Montmartre is composed of little streets where before the war the printers had a curious nocturnal labour. Further on, towards the Rue de Rivoli, the Halles (Market) is found. But here again, to-day's visitors cannot imagine what the life of the Halles was like from midnight, on when from every suburb and all the stations, came an amazing heap of fruit and vegetables, to be piled under the lamp-lights, right on the pavement destined for Parisian consumption. At that hour, many people, having been to the theatre or dancing, went to supper in the Halles where the "bistros" remained open all night.

LA BOURSE (THE STOCK EXCHANGE).





THE PLACE DES VOSGES.

TWO OLD QUARTERS

THE MARAIS AND THE FAUBOURG ST GERMAIN

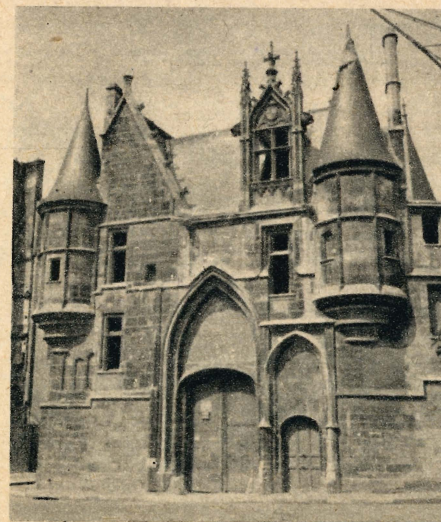
ONE of the charms of Paris is that nothing dies there completely. Traces of everything which at a certain epoch has merited glory or renown are always to be found. Sometimes only a building which has resisted every war, every enterprise for demolition, is sufficient for the imaginative stroller to reconstruct the atmosphere of other times. But often it also depends on quite a number of streets, of a neighbourhood where evidence of the past life is abundant. Thus it is for two old quarters which have in a very different way conserved a part of their ancient aspect.

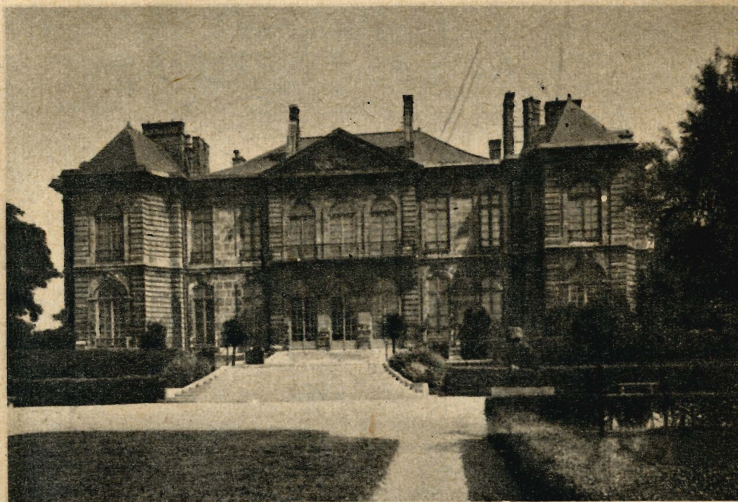
Both, in the 17th and 18th centuries, were inhabited by noble

or rich people. In every street, private houses sprung up, built for aristocratic families or for financiers. One of them, the Faubourg St. Germain, can still appear in the eyes of the stroller in its almost original state. It offers numerous specimens of beautiful private architecture carefully kept up by the State or by the proprietors. In contrast, the other, the Marais, is now deprived of its ancient splendour: commercial enterprises have taken over the most beautiful dwelling places. These have not always been protected as they should have been and frequently offer unrecognisable facades.

Let us however begin with this "Marais" (which means morass, marsh or bog) the oldest. Its name is derived from the fact that in days gone by the Seine covered nearly the whole of it every time the river rose above normal level. When the area was drained in the fourteenth century, the Kings of France, chose it as a place of residence. Later, at the beginning of the 17th century, Henri IV had the Place Royale built there. To-day it is called the Place des Vosges. Having remained almost intact, it is, with its vast square of houses in pink brick and stone, one of the architectural marvels of Paris. Then the neighbourhood came into fashion. Many

THE SENS MANSION (HOTEL DE SENS).





BIRON MANSION (MUSÉE RODIN).

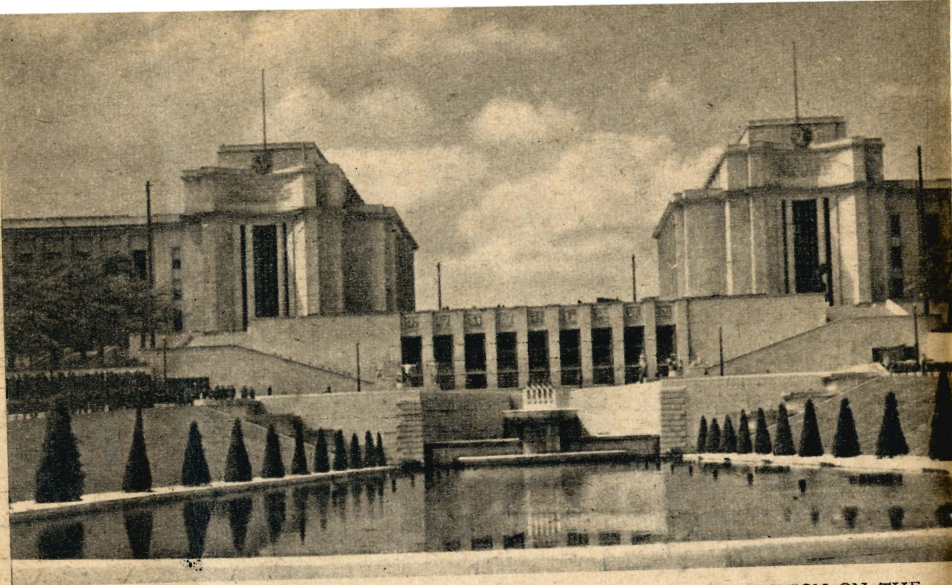
excursions are necessary to view all the architectural treasures of the Marais. But if the following itinerary is followed, the most beautiful can be seen in a few hours: Behind the Church of St. Gervais at No. 26 rue Geoffroy L'Asnier—the Hôtel Chalons Luxembourg. (In French the word has two meanings, hotel as in the English sense, and residence or palace.) At No. 68 rue François Miron—Hôtel de Beauvais. At No. 7 rue de Jouy—the Hôtel d'Aumont. At the corner of the rue du Figuier—the Hôtel de Sens, one of the oldest and most typical of Paris of the Middle Ages. Then, take the Quai des Celestins: at the corner of the Rue du Petit Musc is the Hôtel Fieubet. Return towards the Rue St. Antoine where, at No. 62, is the remarkable Hôtel Sully (to see it well, go into the courtyard). Next, enter the Place des Vosges by the porch giving into the Rue de Birague, take the Rue de Sévigné and find the marvellous Hôtel Carnavalet which should be visited as well as the historical museum of the City of Paris. A little further, at 5 rue de Thorigny, there is the Hôtel Salé with its remarkable staircase. To finish the tour are three works of art: the first two of princely and imposing dimensions and magnificently decorated inside: Hôtel de Rohan, 87 rue Vieille-du-Temple, and

Hôtel Soubise, 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois where the archives of France are kept; and the last a real little jewel, the hotel called that of the Ambassadors of Holland, 47 rue Vieille-du-Temple where the concierge (guardian or porter) will give permission to enter the courtyard.

Very little space is left to us to speak of the Faubourg St. Germain. To tell the truth it is more difficult to visit. Most of the more beautiful residences, nearly all situated between a courtyard and a garden, cannot be seen by the casual eye and are still occupied by private persons or belong to the State. The latter have either become Ministries of State or foreign embassies. The finest to be seen from the outside are at No. 57 rue de Varenne—l'Hôtel Matignon (Presidence du Conseil); and at No. 77 the Hotel Biron, actually the Rodin Museum, which can be visited both for the permanent exhibition of the works of the great sculptor Rodin and the charm of its garden.

HOTEL MATIGNON, RESIDENCE OF THE PREMIER.





THE PALAIS DE CHAILLOT BUILT FOR THE 1937 EXHIBITION ON THE SPOT OF THE FORMER TROCADERO PALACE.

AUTEUIL, PASSY

AND THE PLAINE MONCEAU

BEYOND the Etoile begins the chic residential neighbourhood of Paris. Towards the north it is the "Plaine Monceau" whose heavy handsome buildings and residences without any particular style, date from the end of the 19th century. They are grouped round the Parc Monceau, a pretty garden in the English style whose principal ornament is a pool bordered by a group of old pillars done in a very romantic fashion. In spite of this, the neighbourhood, in general composed of straight roads, often without shops of any kind, is monotonous and sad enough. Much more pleasing, friendly and well-lighted are the neighbourhoods of Passy and Auteuil. Only recently they appeared to Parisians as the

districts furthest away. This distance had a compensation, the proximity of the Bois de Boulogne and its magnificent green space. Because of the curious phenomena that all the rich quarters in Paris have always sought to settle further in the West End (as in London), Auteuil and Passy, and even Neuilly beyond Paris, are the preferred residential neighbourhoods of the moneyed classes.

Near the Seine, Auteuil and Passy sloping down from the Chaillot Hill, overlooked by the outskirts of the Bois de Boulogne, have kept some charming spots, memories of the time when they were villages (for instance, the rue Berton running across the rue Raynouard, where the house of the great novelist Balzac can still be found; and the "Hameaux" and "Villas", groups of private houses hidden in all sorts of private gardens). Those of modern lines also have a very agreeable aspect. Many kinds of styles, from the smallest ultra-modern dwelling, cubist, roofless, white and nude, can be found in the Rue Mallet Stevens. Let us add that Passy and Auteuil were hitherto composed of some very fine properties

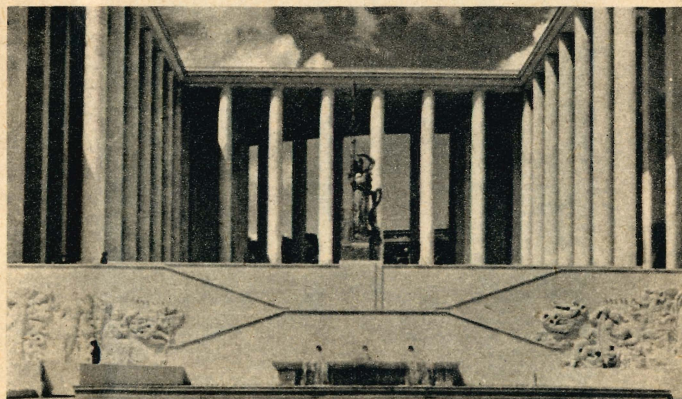
RUE BERTON : THE HOME OF BALZAC.



and that since the 17th century, members of the best society, artists and authors loved to go and rest there. For example, Boileau, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, J.-J. Rousseau, Voltaire, Rossini, went there. Benjamin Franklin, when he was Commissioner to the French Court during the American Revolution, stayed there.

Coming back to Paris the terrace of the Trocadero is a stopping place for studying one of the most beautiful views in Paris—the Gardens of the Champ de Mars, with the Eiffel Tower opposite. In the distance is the very beautiful building of the Ecole Militaire (18th century). The Palais de Chaillot which crowns these heights is composed of two semi-circular wings, housing the Museums which are among the most interesting in Paris and to which we especially recommend a visit. They are among the only ones open to visitors at the moment. There is the Musée de l'Homme (anthropology), representing voyages to every corner of the world; the Musée de la Marine (Navy), presenting the complete history of sailing-ships, and lastly the Museum des Monuments Français which displays in exact size some of the finest examples of the architecture of every part of France since the Middle Ages. On view are doorways of Churches, facades of houses, and sculpture. An hour spent here provides an impressive view of the greatest French works of art.

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ARTS (MUSÉE DES ARTS MODERNES).



THE CABARET OF " LAPIN AGILE " IN MONTMARTRE.

MONTMARTRE

MONTMARTRE, whose name is known all over the world, is a fairly steep hill which rises to the North of Paris. Montmartre owes its celebrity to very different reasons. When you leave the Grands Boulevards climb its slopes, first of all you will find a festive quarter. In many of the streets, chiefly the rue Fontaine and the Rue Pigalle, the bars, cabarets and nightclubs rub shoulders. They have more or less ornate exteriors and strangely appealing names. One of the most renowned establishments of the place is the Bal Tabarin which offers its customers spectacles worthy of the best music-halls. Perhaps its most noted attraction is the *French Cancan* danced by a quadrille of pretty, devilish girls. Before the war, the night life of this part of Montmartre had an intense gayety. As a contrast, as soon as the exterior Boulevards have been crossed, another Montmartre begins, calm as a little provincial town. Here a number of painters, sculptors, singers and song-



AN OLD MILL IN MONTMARTRE.

often hidden pretty, verdant corners. There is still a vine which bears excellent grapes, and two mills, the only survivors of five which only a century ago crowned the hill. Here, too, cabarets can be found, but they are more bohemian and rustic; the most celebrated is that of the "Lapin Agile" which has been frequented by generations of painters and poets.

Finally, it is in Montmartre that the Sacré-Cœur stands. Beside this imposing modern church is hidden, Might be said the old church of St. Pierre. It dates from the twelfth century.

You must not leave Montmartre without stopping to admire the breathtaking view of Paris which spreads itself at the foot of the Sacré-Cœur, with its grey sea of roofs.

writers live. They do not wear big black felt hats, wide flowing neckties and baggy trousers (as in Hollywood films) but they are real artists just the same. They love this corner of Paris because of its quaint beauty and the peace it offers. Indeed, right at the top, Montmartre has kept nearly intact its characteristic old village, its little square planted with trees, where in Summer one can dine in the open air; its winding narrow streets; its low houses behind which are

THE MOULIN ROUGE.



SAINT-GERMAIN DE CHARONNE CHURCH.

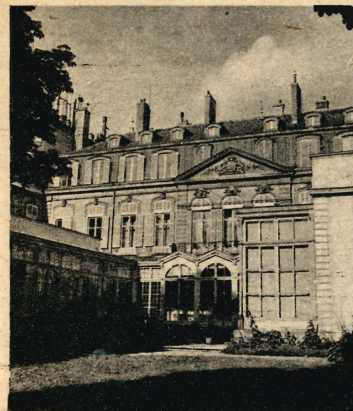
POPULAR LIFE IN THE SUBURBS

SINCE the birth of the town on the "Île de la Cité", Paris seemed to grow by feeding on the suburbs which surrounded it. So much so that Parisians often continue to call the different districts by their old village names, that is to say, those which have been, incorporated into the city since 1845. Thus, Passy and Auteuil for the 16th arrondissement, Vaugirard for the 15th, Menilmontant for the 20th, Belleville for the 19th. These villages have been changed in different ways. Some, such as Passy and Auteuil in the west and the Plaine Monceau in the north, have become neighbourhoods of the people. To the east they have nearly all kept characteristics of their former nature: a nest of little streets with low-storied houses crossed by a main road going towards the distant countryside. Here live the working classes and artisans. They are no longer villages, yet not quite the town. These are the "suburbs" where life has a special relish, picturesque, full of movement, go-as-you-please. The daily work weighs more here than elsewhere. The shops are squeezed together. In peace time certain streets were vast open-air markets. And the seeker after the exotic saw a succession of varied pictures going from the most sinister aspect to the child-like intimacy of popular life.

For example, beyond the centre of the Villette stretches a strange port along the canal where, as at Charonne, the church has conserved its little cemetery nestling against it as in the country. Also there are still cottage gardens behind certain Belleville houses and the little station of the circular railway seems to serve little villages.

But without going so far, the excursionist can still find remarkable corners of the same kind in the 5th arrondissement (precinct). He would be wise to take a walk in the old rue Mouffetard which runs from the Gobelins. Narrow and irregular, it snakes up towards the Pantheon, seeming to cling with all its strength to the poor houses two or three centuries old.

THE RUE MOUFFETARD.



THE ENGLISH EMBASSY.



THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARIS

PARIS has always known how to show in different ways the sentiments which attracted her to English and American life. Is it necessary to remind the soldiers of the Allied Armies that in Paris streets can be found (London), rue d'Edimbourg (Edinburgh), rue de Londres (Edinburgh), Avenue Victoria, rue Edouard-VII (Edward Georges V, Place des Etats - Unis (United States), Place du Canada, Avenue President Wilson, rue Franklin the celebrated states-Stade Pershing, etc. man can be seen), a monument raised to the memory of Franklin (rue Franklin), Franco - Americaine friendship) Place des Etats-Unis; a statue of Washington, Place d'Iena; of Jacques beau (avenue Pierre I Cartier, Place du Canada; of Myron

THE AMERICAN CHURCH
OF QUAI D'ORSAY.



Herrick (5 rue de Chail-Jardin des Tuileries; Edouard VII. The last German occupation and immediately after the which could not be statue of Shakespeare which the Germans

Note also that Embassy, 39 rue du and the American Gabriel, Paris possesses British Embassy (seau), Christ Church Hugo, Neuilly), Saint guste-Vacquerie near tish Church (17 rue nal Chapel (48 rue de churches: American Cathedral (Trinity Church, Avenue Georges V), St. Luke Chapel (161 Boulevard Raspail), American Church of Paris (Quai d'Orsay, corner of Rue Jean Nicot), without counting an American hospital at Neuilly (63 Boulevard Victor Hugo) and an American library.

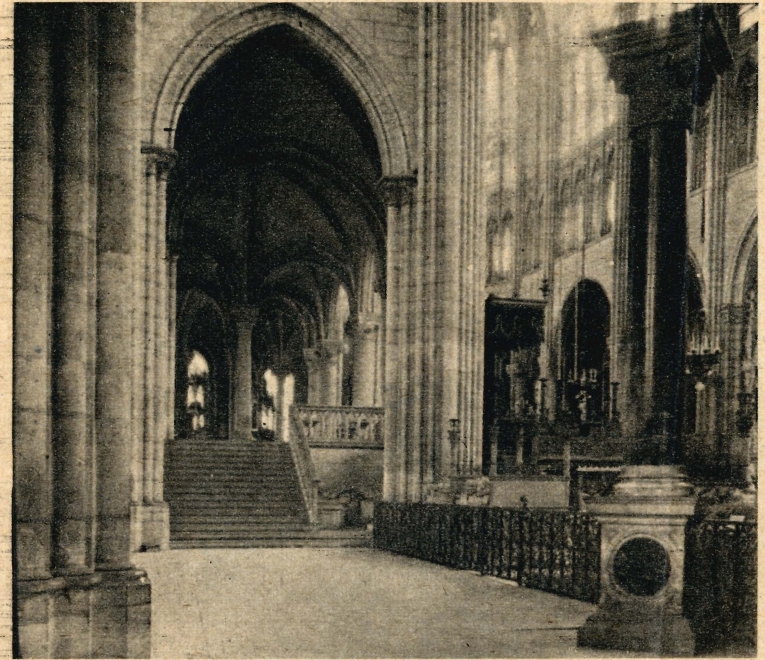
Finally, the American dead during the war 1914-1918 have their cemetery on Mount Valerien at Suresnes.



THE STATUE
OF LIBERTY

lot); of Miss Cavell, of Edward VII, Place was hidden during the put back on its pedestal liberation, a happy event carried out for the (Boulev. Haussmann), stole from Paris.

besides the British Faubourg St. Honoré, Embassy, 2 Avenue some English churches: Church (5 rue d'Agues- (33 Boulevard Victor Georges (6 rue Au- the Avenue Iena), Scot- Bayard), Congregatio- Lille) and American



INSIDE VIEW OF THE BASILICA OF SAINT-DENIS WHERE ARE BURIED
THE KINGS OF FRANCE.

WASHINGTON'S STATUE.



EDWARD VIIITH'S STATUE.

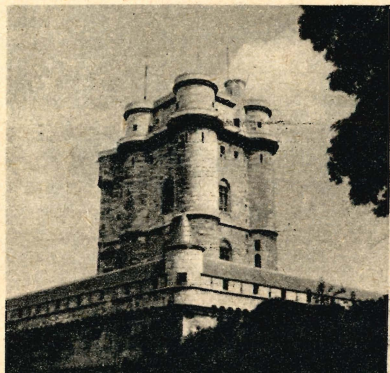


ROUND PARIS

As early as the Middle Ages, the Kings of France thought of defending Paris towards the East and they put a solid bolt on the door of their capital—the Chateau of Vincennes. In the middle of it can still be found the splendid keep, built by Charles V on the border of a wood long reserved for hunting and today the popular brother of the Bois de Boulogne. It stretches as far as the Marne. Its pretty lakes date from the Second-Empire and its green space is one of the lungs of the Capital.

On the road to Flanders, the little old town of St. Denis shelters its venerable basilica which protects, in the same way as Westminster or the Escorial near Madrid, the tombs of the sovereigns since Dagobert. It is a real museum of funereal sculpture and the church which encloses it, built at the beginning of the twelfth century, served as a model for Notre-Dame of Paris. The rich benedictine abbey which was a neighbour has become the School of Instruction of the Legion d'Honneur, where the orphans of officers are brought up. It is a splendid property.

On the other side of the Bois de Boulogne and the Seine which bounds it, at the foot of the Mont-Valerien, the pretty village of St. Cloud can be found. It contains a beautiful park where once upon a time there was a superb castle, burnt by the Germans in 1871. From the terraces there is a magnificent view over Paris.



THE DUNGEON

OF VINCENNES.

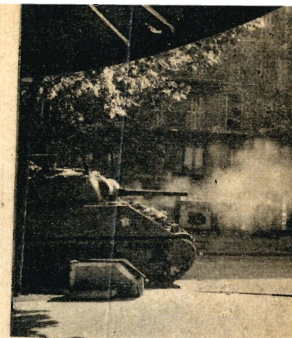
On the route to Orleans towards the south, one goes along the property of Sceaux whose modern castle built in the 19th century looks over a vast park full of beautiful trees and the remains of the property of the Duchesse du Maine, who lived during the time of Louis XIV. A few steps from Sceaux is the site of Robinson on the heights overlooking the valley of the Bièvre. It is a meeting place for romantic hearts, set among very old trees whose branches serve as props to the rustic niches where refreshments are served.

The diversions which the suburbs of Paris offer are innumerable. The little space at our disposal hardly allows mention of the essentials.

It is for this reason that we cannot give details either of Versailles, of Fontainebleau and Saint-Germain-en-Laye, splendid royal residences which are worth a visit if you have a whole day free. They require a special guide for each.



LIBERATED PARIS



IN a guide offered to the Allied Armies how can silence be kept on the memory of the glorious week when Paris drove out her invaders and, in unforgettable enthusiasm, welcomed her liberators who helped with the last assaults? The insurrection began on Saturday the 19th of August. Since the morning of that day the French and Allied flags have been hoisted at the Hotel de Ville and at the Prefecture of Police, which became the centre of the Resistance, more particularly the point of hard battles. Traces of them can still be seen.

Immediately, everywhere, in all the streets, from Montmartre to Montparnasse, from Vincennes to Neuilly, barricades grew up of paving stones, up-turned cars, old bedding, gratings and fallen trees. If the invaders wished to attack, each attack was heavily paid for. The buildings where they sought refuge were first assaulted under fire of machine-guns, then by that of captured tanks. These buildings, like men, will now wear on their face deep and glorious wounds.

Such are the Hotel Crillon, Place de la Concorde, whose walls are scarred by bullets and blackened by flames, the Grand Palais, Chambre des Deputes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the colleges.

On the 25th the German staff surrendered little by little. First, the Kommandantur, Place de l'Opera, then the Commanding Officers of the Paris Garrison who were lodged in the Meurice. The last public building to be freed on this exciting day was the Senate, where the headquarters of the Luftwaffe had made the most



THE GLORIOUS WEEK



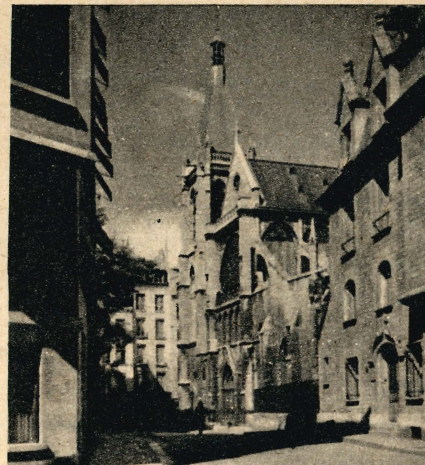
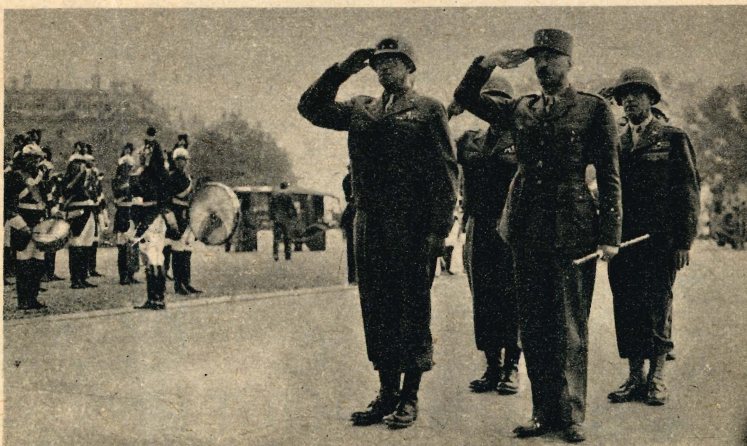


THE AMERICAN TROOPS AS THEY MARCHED PLACE DE LA CONCORDE
ON AUGUST 26TH 1944.

extraordinary defences. It was protected by blockhouses and underground passages, where tons of explosives were stored and where more than twenty patriots were tortured or shot during the last seven days.

Through the then opened gates of Paris General Leclerc's French troops and General Bradley's American soldiers, proceeding to the front, poured in an uninterrupted stream to lose themselves in the ocean of joy that was Paris free at last.

GENERAL BRADLEY AND GENERAL KOENIG AT THE CENOTAPH OF
THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.



SAINT-SEVERIN'S CHURCH.

RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

THE first Christian churches of Paris built of wood in the Merovingian period have all either disappeared, devoured by fire, or have been restored beyond recognition. Our oldest religious relic is the tower of St. Germain des Prés the foundations of which are of the 10th century; the church itself was completely restored in the last century.

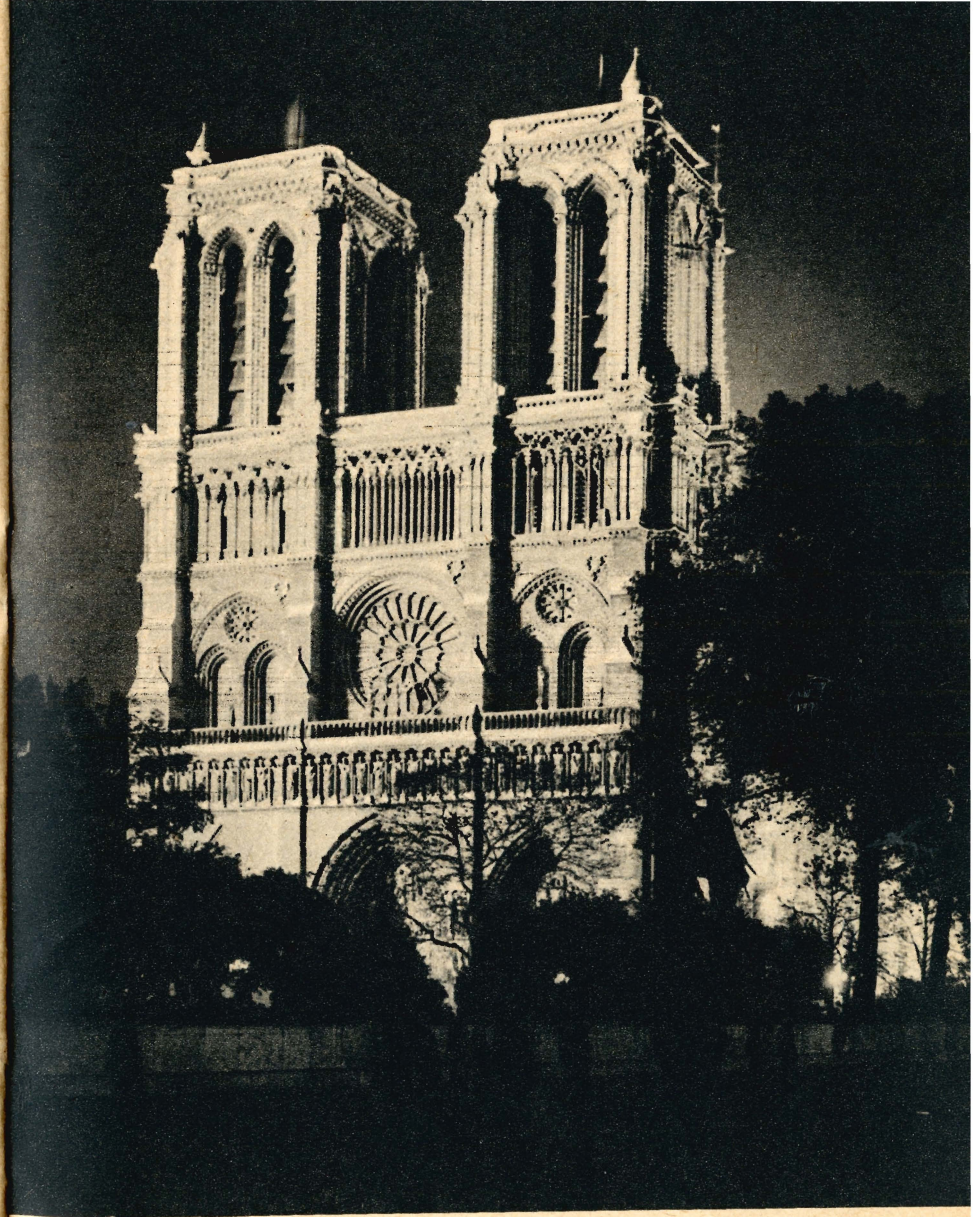
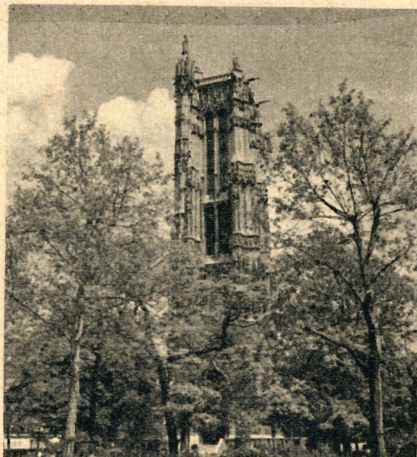
Two modest churches in the transition style were raised prior to Notre-Dame. The chapel of the abbey of St. Martin des Champs is preserved now in the "conservatoire des Arts et Metiers"; that of the Abbey of the Benedictines of Montmartre has become the impressive Church of St. Pierre. The latter contains four antique

pillars which probably come from the temple of Mercury, in olden times to be found on the summit of the Butte and before which, according to legend, St. Denis, patron Saint of Paris, was beheaded.

It was in 1163 that the bishop Maurice de Sully undertook the building of Notre-Dame; its actual completion took nearly a hundred years. The volume and majesty of the Roman style is allied to the lightness and grace of the Gothic. During this long undertaking, the charming little church of St. Julien Le Pauvre was erected on the left bank, and at the beginning of his reign St. Louis had raised our marvellous Sainte-Chapelle, reliquary of stone and glass destined to hold the relics of the Passion, of which the Crown of Thorns was the most venerable.

Although the Hundred Years War hindered many of the religious buildings, St. Germain l'Auxerrois first saw the day in the fourteenth century. Begun during the reigns of Charles VII and Louis XI though completed later are: St. Merry, St. Severin, St. Gervais. The Tour St. Jacques de la Boucherie, erected under François I, is the tower of a beautiful church destroyed at the time of the Revolution. The biggest church on the right bank is St. Eus-

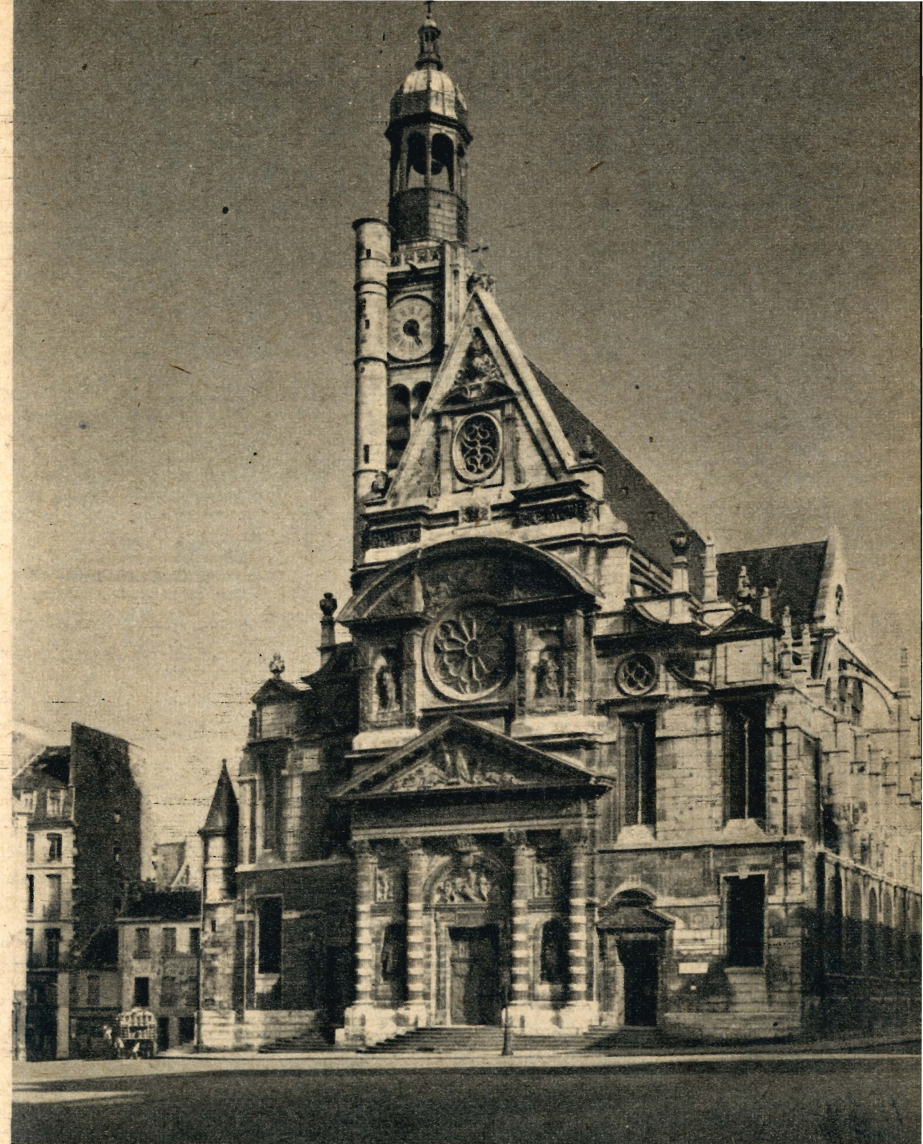
TOUR SAINT-JACQUES.



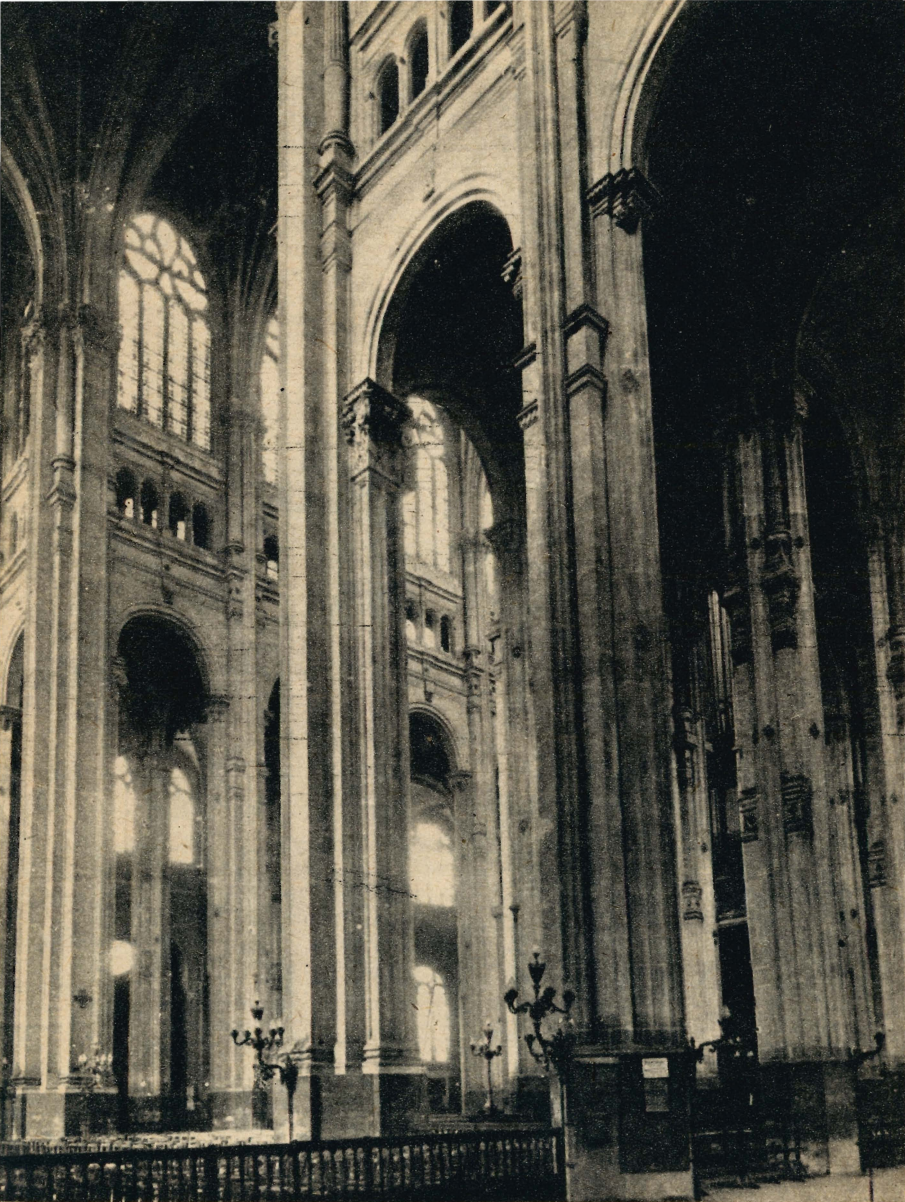
THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE-DAME SEEN AT NIGHT.



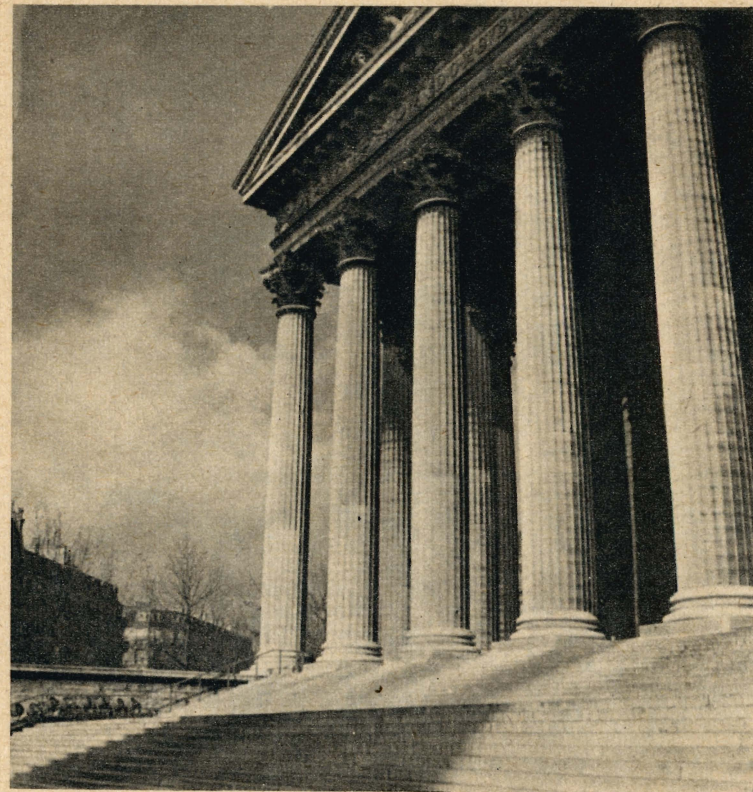
SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS CHURCH; IN THE FORE FRONT,
DIDEROT'S STATUE.



SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DU-MONT,



INSIDE VIEW OF SAINT-EUSTACHE CHURCH.



LA MADELEINE.

tache, where the architect has tried to mix the Greek and Gothic styles. Its contemporary on the left bank, St. Etienne du Mont, is the only one which still possesses a rood-loft in Paris. The Italian influence is seen in the Eglise St. Paul, a copy of Gesu in Rome. Notable for their inspiring domes are the Chapel des Carmes, erected in Louis XIII's reign; the Val-de-Grâce, built by François Mansart around 1650 by order of Anne of Austria to thank God for the birth of the future Louis XIV.



THE CHAPEL OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL OF VAL-DE-GRACE.

With the reign of the latter the religious architecture becomes cold and affected. Nobody can be enthusiastic over St. Roch, nor before Notre-Dame des Victoires, nor St. Thomas d'Aquin. The most interesting of this number remains the large St. Sulpice with its majestic facade and its irregular towers.

In the middle of the 18th century, the neo-classic influence established itself and Soufflot built the vast dome of Ste-Geneviève, later to become the Pantheon. At this time the basilical style,



SAINT-SULPICE.

imitating the Greek temples, began to make itself felt. Chalgrin around 1780 conceived St. Philippe-du-Roule but the most imposing monument is the Madeleine raised under Napoleon; Notre-Dame de Lorette and St. Vincent-de-Paul continue the series.

With the romanticism, the Gothic art returns to honour. Under Louis-Philippe Ste. Clothilde was built and innumerable *pastiches* (copies), succeeded. One of the most successful and certainly the most celebrated, interpreting the pure Roman style, is the Sacré-Cœur de Montmartre, whose white dome and outline is inseparable from the Parisian scene. The Sacré-Cœur built between 1875 and 1914 is a basilica raised to thank God for the departure of the Germans after the 1870 war. Many other churches have since been built on different plans. Sacred architecture renews itself ceaselessly on the Parisian soil and each century brings new stone offspring.

THE SACRÉ-CŒUR.

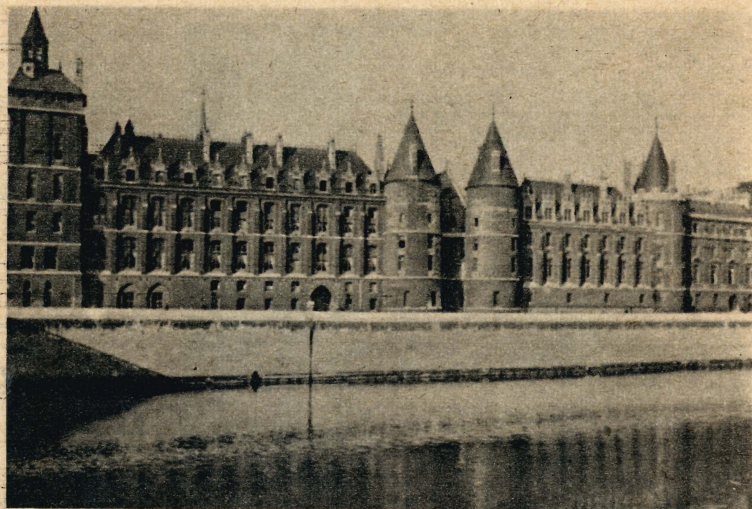


THE SOUBISE MANSION (HOTEL SOUBISE)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

WE have said nothing remains of the Gaul village which was established in the Ile de la Cité (island of the City), the real heart of the town. The Romans, who settled there with a garrison after the passage of Caesar, built the Mount Ste-Geneviève on the left bank because the ground there was drier than the marshy banks to the north. Little trace remains of their stay. The rue St. Jacques is the former Roman road to Orleans. The thick ancient walls which remain in the Boulevard St. Michel near the Cluny Museum must have belonged to an important building. Near the Rue Monge, the former arenas of Lutèce (the first name of Paris), have been reconstructed.

Until the arrival of the Capetians, who mounted the throne of France at the end of the tenth century, the capital remained a little



THE LAW COURTS (LA CONCIERGERIE).

town threatened by the barbarians, the Huns and the Normans, and which never had the time to develop. In the Ile de la Cité, the Royal palace was then at the place of the actual Palace of Justice. The towers of the Conciergerie on the quay and the tower of the Horloge bear witness to the long history of this vast building, where afterwards Parliament and later the Court of Justice sat.

The real patron of Paris, Philippe-Auguste, at the dawn of the thirteenth century, girdled the capital with a circle of ramparts whose keep was placed at the most vulnerable point, the Louvre. At first this structure was a simple arsenal similar to the Tower of London. It was razed by François I who began, with the architect, Pierre Lescaut, the building of the Louvre as we know it. In the square courtyard can be seen the plan of the old keep, traced on the pavements. The construction of the actual Louvre, Palace of the Valois and of Henri IV, round the old courtyard, was long and difficult. As early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, a long gallery on the banks of the Seine reached to the Chateau of the Tuileries, which later disappeared in the 1871 fire. Under Louis XIV, Claude Perrault designed the beautiful colonnade facing the center of Paris. Becoming a Museum after the Revolution, enlarged under Napoleon I and Napoleon III, the great Royal Palace, offers a collec-



THE LOUVRE COLONNADE.

tion of imposing buildings and grand courts. The contents of this Museum having been sent for safekeeping to the provinces, we cannot speak of all the treasures it usually harbours.

The first public building to be freed of Nazi occupation was the Hotel de Ville (city hall), which still shows its recent wounds. It was built some sixty years ago on the site of the first Hotel de Ville, which was erected by Henri IV during the Renaissance and destroyed by fire in 1871. The modern structure is considerably larger than its predecessor but the original lines have been faithfully retained.

In the Paris of old, many beautiful palaces or mansions for the most important and the noblest men were built during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and successively they were inhabited by princes and burghers or artists and poets. In the Marais you will admire the Hôtel de Sens (see the Chapter called Two Old Quarters) and many other fine palaces. The streets were very curious but they have not kept their ancient narrow aspect, and in some places modern houses without any character, but more comfortable than the older, have replaced very fine mansions and private residences. A famous building of the same epoch as the Hôtel de Sens is the Hôtel de Cluny on the left bank of the Seine, near the Sorbonne

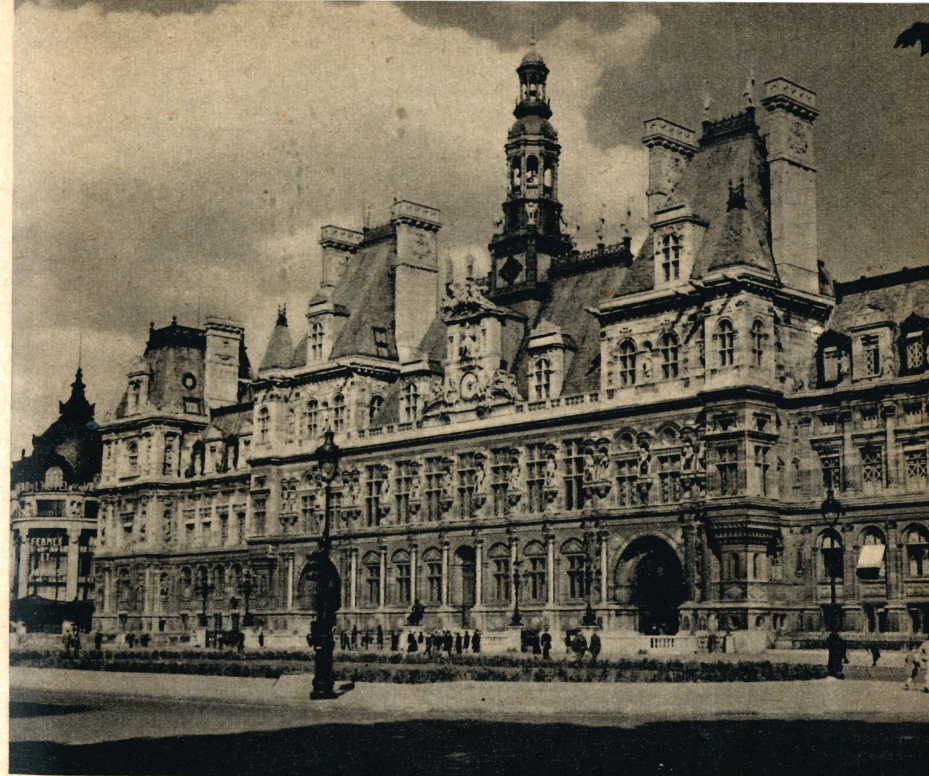
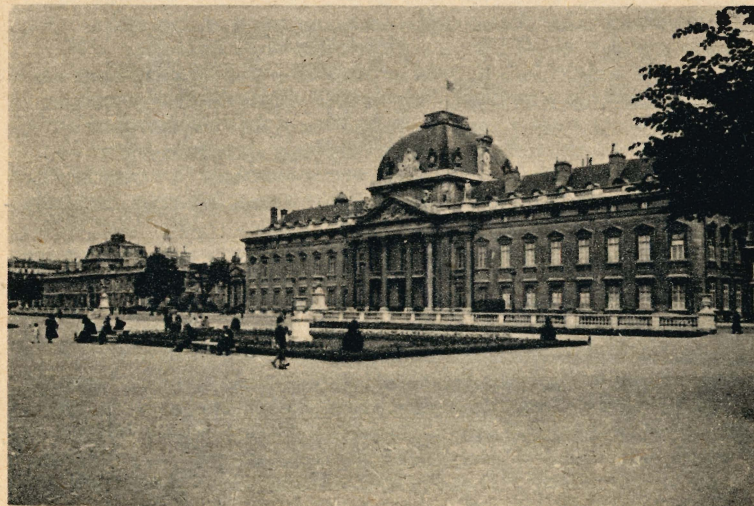
and the boulevard Saint-Germain. This Hôtel, nowadays a museum—but you cannot visit it, because the collections are in some provincial shelter—was built between 1485 and 1498 for the benedictine Abbe Jacques d'Amboise. The famous Abbes of Cluny, in Burgundy, have had their residence there, untill the 17th century. It is very impressive to see this historical building which seems, as well as the Sainte Chapelle (see the Chapter: The Islands), a magnificent and precious bit of lace or, if you prefer, a jewel in its casket.

In addition to the beautiful private residences of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, other important monuments were undertaken in the reign of Henri IV. The St. Louis Hospital retains a great part of this period. It was then situated outside the town because of its speciality of infectious diseases, which could not be treated at the Hospital Hôtel-Dieu in the heart of the city.

The foundation of the Hôpital Général des Pauvres around 1660 brought in turn the reconstruction of the Salpêtrière, which remains the biggest hospital centre of the capital.

As its counterpart, on the same bank but on the other side of Paris, is one of the city's most magnificent edifices—the Royal Palace of the Invalides. Completion of its construction in 1690

THE MILITARY SCHOOL (ÉCOLE MILITAIRE).



HOTEL DE VILLE.

was due largely to the efforts of the Minister of War Louvois. Its facade dominates the vast esplanade and chapel built by Mansart. The superb dome, wide and elegant, light and noble, is considered the finest success of its great and famous architect, Bruant. Napoleon I is buried under this dome, the most beautiful tomb Paris could offer him.

Founded under St. Louis by a few poor students, the Sorbonne guards in its seventeenth century chapel the tomb of Cardinal de Richelieu. The university, which is named for its creator, Robert de Sorbon, spreads along the flank of the Mount Ste-Geneviève, its modern buildings devoted to every study and science. Not far away, on the edge of the Seine, is the College des Quatre-Nations. Founded through a legacy from Cardinal Mazarin, it has become,



CHÂPELLE DES INVALIDES (WITH NAPOLEON'S TOMB).

since the reign of Napoleon, the seat of the Institute of France. Its chapel is to-day known under the simple name of the Coupole.

The Senate, at the edge of the Luxembourg gardens, was built by the widow of Henri IV, Marie de Médicis. Of Florentine birth, she wished to see raised in Paris a replica of the Pitti Palace in her native town. The Chambre des Députés in front of the Pont de la Concorde is known under the name of Palais-Bourbon, replacing, since Napoleon I, that of the Princes of Bourbon. Its neo-classic facade serves as a counterpart to the Madeleine.

Opposite the Chambre des Députés the Place de la Concorde parades its magnificent mansions designed by the architect Gabriel during the reign of Louis XV. The Hotel Crillon and the Ministry



INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

of the Marine frames the Rue Royale like two majestic stone curtains. It is the same Gabriel who designed at the same period the vast Ecole Militaire, which rises at the bottom of the Champ de Mars and whose symmetrical buildings also bear large wounds which we hope will soon be healed.

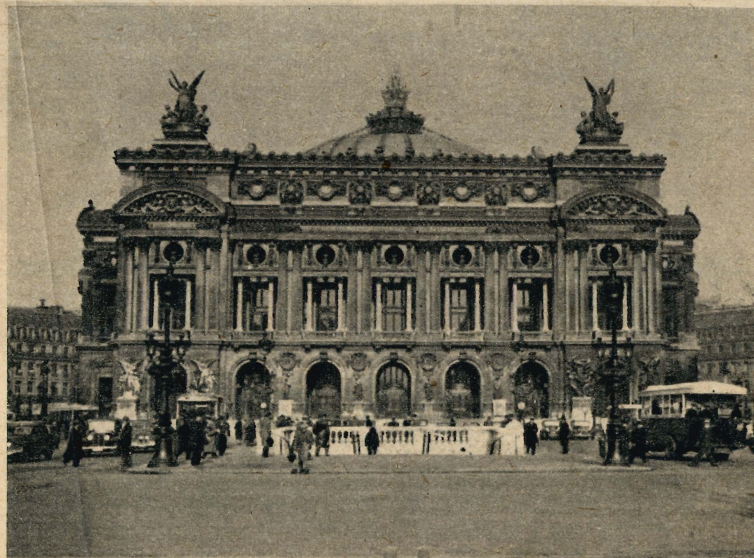
The Faculté de Médecine (Medical School), Rue de l'École de Médecine near the boulevard Saint-Germain and the boulevard Saint-Michel was commenced at the end of the 18th century: it is a large and beautiful edifice with a gallery of columns and a fronton at the entrance gate which represents King Louis XV between two allegorical figures: Wisdom and Charity, giving its Privileges to the Surgery School.

If you take to the right of the Medical School the rue Dupuytren, then follow rue Monsieur-le-Prince to the left, you reach the rue Casimir-Delavigne and can see the Theatre de l'Odéon, the second stage of Paris, built at the beginning of the 19th century. The first building had been burnt and Chalgrin the famous architect of Napoleon reconstructed it.

The 18th century had also given to Paris many mansions but non so interesting as the more ancient ones: they are all in the Faubourg Saint-Germain (see the Chapter Two Old Quarters).

During the reign of Napoleon the houses which were settled on the bridges and on the quays were pulled down. At this time the work of the architects was only practical and useful work: bridges (of the Cité 1804 of Austerlitz and Iena), or public fountains such as the Egyptian fountain rue de Sèvres (near the Hopital Laennec). The Halles also date from these days. To glorify the Armies of Napoleon the Place Vendôme and the Place du Châtelet were decorated by memorial columns. The Arc du Carrousel

L'OPERA.



The nineteenth century offered Paris a selection of different monuments among which the most typical are: the Arc de Triomphe, the Opera, the Eiffel Tower. The first, ordered in 1806 by Napoleon to commemorate his victories, was commenced by Chalgrin and finally finished under Louis-Philippe. It is decorated by four great sculptural groups of which the most remarkable, the work of Rude, represents the coat of arms dominated by the unforgettable representation of the Marseillaise. The Opera, built between 1865 and 1875, is the expression of the prosperity and well-being of France under the reign of Napoleon III. All the most luxurious marbles and metals were used in profusion in a very elaborate composition brought about by the influence of all the arts of every period. Notice on the front the celebrated group of the Dance by Carpeaux.

The beginning of the century saw the first iron bridge over the Seine, the Pont des Arts launched in 1802. For the Universal Exhibition of 1889, the engineer Gustave Eiffel raised his gigantic

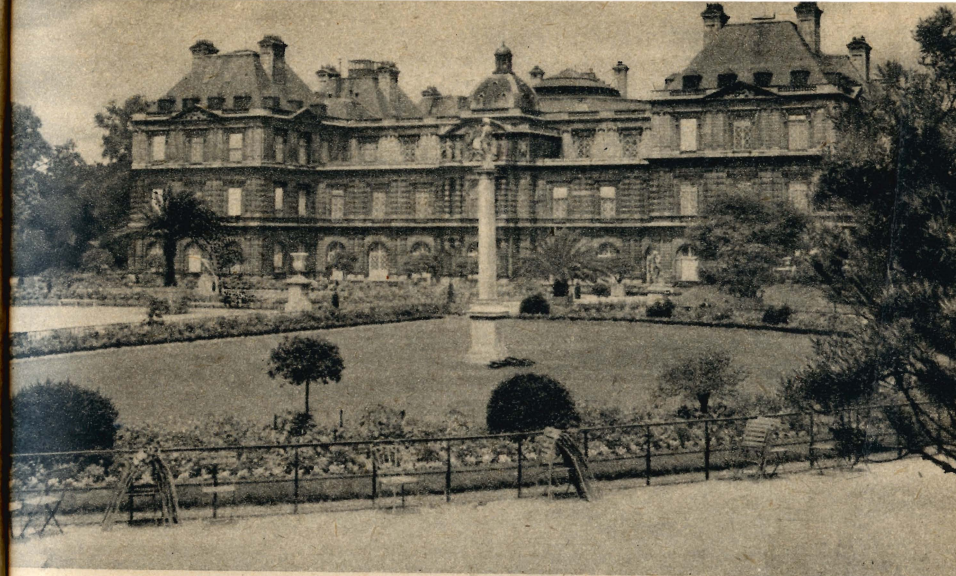
L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE. (THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S TOMB).



tower three hundred meters high. It represents the crest of the iron age with its metal skeleton. Delicate and harmonious, the Tour Eiffel, as it is called in Paris has rendered the greatest services to radiotelegraphy. Sentimentally it is also the landmark in the sky that the Parisians look for first of all when they return home after a long absence.

After the iron age came the cement age. Free from the modern style, the Theatre des Champs-Élysées by Auguste Perret is an example of what can be done with the material. It was built in 1912 and is ornamented with Bourdelle's stone reliefs. Between the two world wars few important or elaborate edifices were raised. The Musée des Colonies by Laprade was opened in 1931. The exhibition of 1937 bequeathed to Paris the Musée d'Art Moderne, whose galleries are open for big exhibitions of contemporary art and the Palais de Chaillot, which replaces the baroque Trocadéro.

THE CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES THEATRE.



THE GARDEN AND THE PALACE OF LUXEMBOURG, SEAT OF THE SENATE.

SIGHTSEEING IN PARIS

WALKING through Paris is a very exciting thing. Before the war, you would have been surprised to see how busy a town it was, and not only the City of delight, if you have strolled up and down its streets: for instance in the Quartier de la Paix, l'Opéra, la Bourse, Clichy or the Quartier Latin, you would have met different kinds of busy men and women. Certainly you would have seen some "badauds" such as cockneys in London, walking about is a good way to know our Capital and love it.

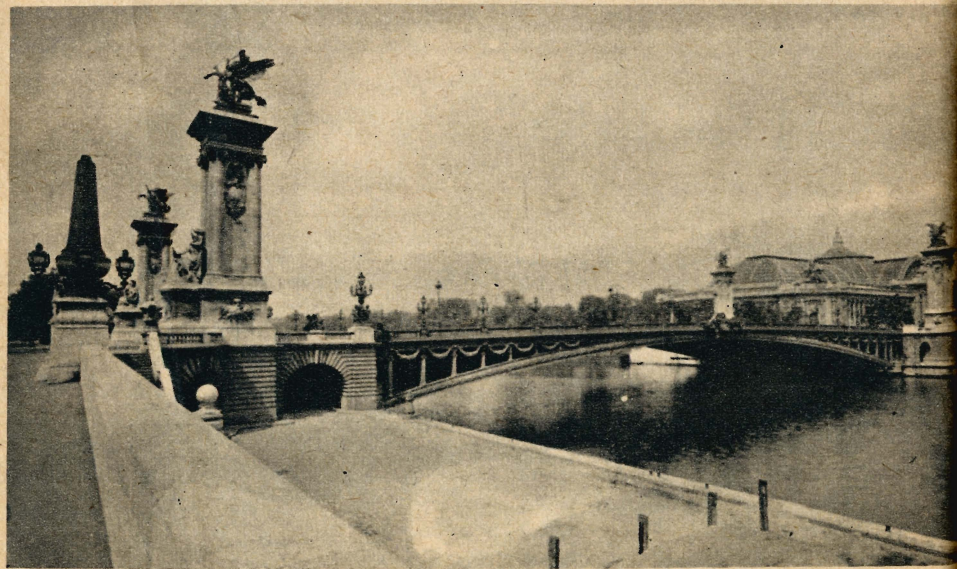
If you are in the mood to stroll in a very interesting part of Paris, go to the Quartier Saint-Paul and the Quartier Saint-Antoine. On the right bank of the Seine, a little behind the City-Hall, you find the old and picturesque Jew's district.

Now you will go one or two hundred meters, you pass Saint-Paul Saint-Louis's church and you follow the rue de Birague to the left.

The aspect is totally changed: there is a very quiet and beautiful Square: Place des Vosges. There Alphonse Daudet and Victor Hugo lived and Madame de Sévigné was born. Admire the colour of the stone of these beautiful houses; they look just the same, but they are very different: windows or entrance gate or chimneys, every thing is different. In the 17th century many noblemen fought a duel here, while their sweet hearts were looking on.

But you can take another way through the rue des Francs-Bourgeois and to the right the rue de Turenne. Then you are again in the neighbourhood of Quartier Saint-Paul, which leads to the Quartier Saint-Antoine. The rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine is a very large street starting from the Place de la Bastille. A few minutes' walk and you take the rue Saint-Bernard opposite the Hopital Saint-Antoine; there is a small famous churchyard near the Église Sainte-Marguerite, which holds the grave of Louis XVII "le Dauphin" the unfortunate son of Louis XVI who died in the prison of the "Temple". You remember that on July 14th 1789 there was trouble in Paris: the Revolution took birth in these streets. We are in a very busy district where the whole population have been furni-

PONT ALEXANDRE-III AND GRAND-PALAIS.



VIEW OF THE RIVER SEINE TAKEN FROM THE PONT DES ARTS TOWARDS THE ÎLE DE LA CITÉ.

ture workers or designers for the past three hundred years. They are true patriots: they also took arms in July 1830 (see the Column de la Bastille which is a memorial column of these days called "Les Trois Glorieuses", the three Glorious days July: 28th, 29th, 30th and in February 1848). The Rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine leads to the Place de la Nation: there is a large and impressive group sculptured by Dalou: that is the Republic's Triumph. Now by the rue Fabre-d'Églantine and the rue Picpus we arrive near a cemetery



THE PALAIS ROYAL AND ITS GARDEN.

where many hundred victims of the Revolution are buried: the guillotine stood for a long time on the Place du Trône (the actual Place de la Nation) and there fell the heads of the noblest families of France: Rohan, La Rochefoucauld, etc... Past and present alternate and certainly there are many different things to see in Paris. Those who like animation can walk another time in the Quartier de l'Opéra: it is very different from the rue Saint-Antoine: the people are very busy too but they work in offices (lawyers, bankers) or in different stores.

Those who like to dream, can walk along the quays. Departure for instance from the Place de l'Alma. To your right the Seine flows quiet or tumultuous, on the bank you can watch patient fishermen; to your left there are lovely trees on the Cours Albert I^{er} and Cours la Reine. Then you reach the Place de la Concorde leading to the Quai des Tuileries and the Quai du Louvre where you can admire part of the beautiful palace. The Pont-Neuf is the most impressive and the oldest bridge in Paris. Have you noticed how numerous the bridges are in Paris? From the Place de l'Alma to the Pont-

Neuf you may count nine. Now you continue by the Quai de la Mégisserie, with its shops of flower seeds, of fishing or hunting supplies, and its birds of every country. To the left, before the Pont-au-Change, you see the Châtelet-théâtre, and, opposite, the Théâtre Sarah-Bernhardt. Now you will cross the Pont d'Arcole and the Pont au Double and walk on the left bank just a little while to see the book-worms who seek in the book-stalls the rare and original edition of some unknown author.

Paris sprang from the Seine and the Parisians are full of recognition for the pleasure they get from strolling on its quays. Not only is it delightful to loiter there on a fine Spring afternoon, fingering the second-hand books at the amusing book-stalls which line the river from the Pont de Solférino to the Pont de la Tournelle, especially on the left bank; more than the quays themselves, the banks offer diverting and delightful walks across the heart of Paris

THE BELVÈDÈRE DES BUTTES-CHAUMONT.





LA TOUR EIFFEL.

and show us, one by one, some marvellous examples of architecture.

The 1900 exhibition has left us the curious Pont Alexandre III (whose sides have greatly suffered from the battle of the liberation), and also its neighbours, the Grand Palais, set on fire the 23rd of August, and the Petit Palais, Museum of the Beaux-Arts de Paris to which the American Edward Tuck left his collections in 1930. Along the Cours la Reine, planted by the Regent Marie de Medicis, the Champs-Élysées can be followed. In other times it was a favorite place for week-end cottages. Today it is starred with English-style gardens, attractive pavillions, restaurants, theatres and dance places.

The real excursion across Paris, when one has one or two hours to spare, is called "flanerie". It consists, according to one's preoccupations, mood of the day and the weather, in going as one likes through streets and across squares as they may lie before us.

Certainly, the great royal gardens Luxembourg, Jardin des Plantes, Champs-Élysées or the princely Parc Monceau or Palais-Royal or even the more popular ones in the more suburban neighbourhoods: Buttes Chaumont or Parc Montsouris, are suitable for brilliant afternoons, when the shouts of children mix with the singing of birds. But Paris possesses a crowd of secrets which it likes to have revealed and then discoveries can be made quickly.

These explorations, full of the unexpected, will bring you

THE NEW BEAUJON HOSPITAL.





THE COLUMN OF THE
PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.

modern avenue is the Avenue Foch with its shady trees sloping gently down the hill of the Etoile towards the Bois de Boulogne. This beautiful expanse was designed under Napoleon III after Hyde Park. The lakes, the forests of old trees, the Longchamp and Auteuil race-courses, the zoological gardens, the exquisite little Bagatelle chateau with its marvellous garden, all offer

into contact one day with the Halles (the market) which for more than seven centuries has stood at the same place and whose more recent buildings are more than a hundred years old. At the heart of old Paris you will see the marvellous fountain of the Innocents, sculptured in 1548 by Jean Goujon. Further, on after crossing the Marais, the Place de la Bastille will help you to imagine the rising of the curtain on the French Revolution and you can think back to the great fort which closed the Rue St. Antoine. The high column in the middle commemorates the insurgents of 1830. It is crowned by the statue of the Liberty.

Towards the west the most

FONTAINE DES INNOCENTS.

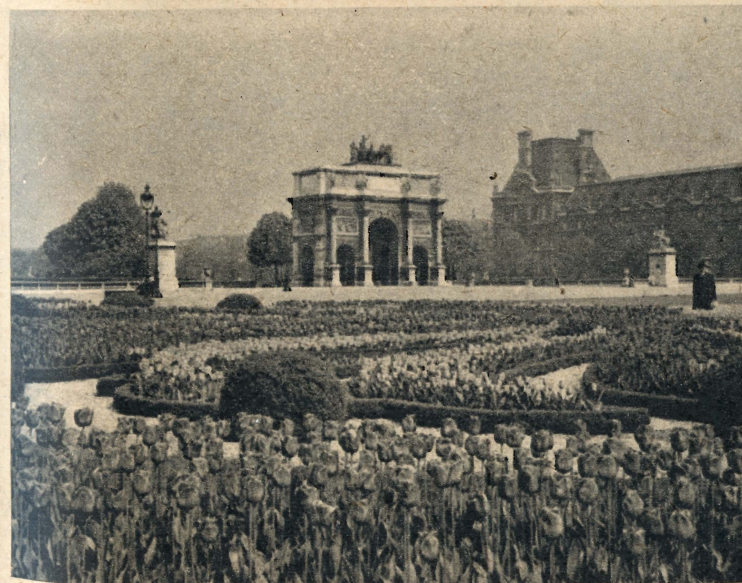


many restful and pleasant landscapes in the pure open-air, where the noise and hustle of the city can be left behind. They are only a very little way from the St. Cloud park and the Mount Valérien which dominates the valley.

Amateurs of contemporary architecture will go as far as Clichy in order to see the new Beaujon Hospital and its high buildings which overlook the whole district. They will admire all the problems which the architect had to face and has solved so successfully.

Those who prefer to devote only a short time to their excursions will find at every step in the labyrinth of Paris something to satisfy their curiosity. The Pont Neuf, the old hotels, the fine shops of all sizes, the smallest details of the public gardens, the statues, chapels, l'Arc du Carrousel, the crowds, the life in the cafés and streets, all that will appeal to their sense of observation and add to their knowledge. More can be gained in a two hours walk across Paris than in reading ten history-books. May this little guide help you to appreciate and love the most open and welcoming capital of the globe.

THE TUILERIES GARDENS AND THE ARCH OF THE CARROUSEL.





AVENUE FOCH SEEN FROM THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

The photos illustrating this guide are by :

Mmes Laure Albin-Guillot, de Flaugergue, d'Heilly.

MM. Bovis, Bulloz, Chevojon, Doisneau, Girandon, Goursat, Jaban,

Le Boyer, Lévy Neurdein, Rouhier, Schall, Zuber.

Archives d'histoire, Cie Aérienne Française, Presse Libération.

ATTRACTIONS



Here will be found, and also on the third page of the cover, a list of different amusements which Paris can offer to its visitors regarding art, shows, or varied pleasures. We have indicated in each class a list of the principal establishments with their address, but under the present circumstances, all these places are not yet open to the public. An * shows those which are open. If needed, and later on, a special insertion will indicate new openings as soon as they will take place.

MUSEUMS

MUSÉE DU LOUVRE, rue de Rivoli, quai du Louvre :

* Egyptian Antiquities. * Oriental Antiquities. * Greek and Roman Antiquities. Paintings. Sculptures. Antique ceramics. Works of Art and Furniture.

MUSÉE DE LA MARINE, Palais de Chaillot, place du Trocadéro.

* MUSÉE DE L'HOMME, Palais de Chaillot, place du Trocadéro.

* MUSÉE DES MONUMENTS FRANÇAIS, Palais de Chaillot, place du Trocadéro.

* MUSÉE DES ARTS MODERNES, quai de Tokio.

MUSÉE DES ARTS DÉCORATIFS, 37, rue de Rivoli.

* MUSÉE RODIN, 79, rue de Varennes.

MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS DE LA VILLE DE PARIS, Petit Palais, Avenue Alexandre-III.

MUSÉE CERNUSCHI, 7, rue Vélasquez.

MUSÉE DE CLUNY, 24, rue du Sommerard.

MUSÉE DES GOBELINS, 42, avenue des Gobelins.

* MUSÉE CARNAVALET, 23, rue de Sévigné. MUSÉE GULMET, place d'Iéna.

* MUSÉE DE L'ARMÉE, Hôtel des Invalides. MUSÉE DES COLONIES, 293, rue Daumesnil.

* MUSÉUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE, 57, rue Cuvier.

* MUSÉE DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS, 292, rue Saint-Martin.

OPERAS AND THEATRES

OPÉRA, place de l'Opéra.

OPÉRA-COMIQUE, 5, rue Favart.

THÉÂTRE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, avenue Montaigne.

GAITÉ-LYRIQUE, square des Arts-et-Métiers.

COMÉDIE-FRANÇAISE, place du Théâtre-Français.

ODÉON, place de l'Odéon.

THÉÂTRE DE POCHÉ, boulevard Montparnasse.

ANTOINE, 14, boulevard de Strasbourg.

ÉTOILE, 35, avenue Wagram.

GYMNASE, 38, boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle.

THÉÂTRE DE PARIS, 15, rue Blanche.

MADELEINE, 19, rue de Surène.

RENAISSANCE, 20, boulevard Saint-Martin.

MARIGNY, avenue Marigny.

NOUVEAUTÉS, 24, boulevard Poissonnière.

POTINIÈRE, 7, rue Louis-le-Grand.

MICHOUDIÈRE, 4, rue de la Michodière.

ROCHEFORT, 64, rue du Rocher.

SAINT-GEORGES, 51, rue Saint-Georges.

VARIÉTÉS, 7, boulevard Montmartre.

SARAH-BERNHARDT, place du Châtelet.

* DAUNOU, 4, rue Daunou.

* MICHEL, 38, rue des Mathurins.

* MATHURINS, 38, rue des Mathurins.

CAUMARTIN, 26, rue Caumartin.

THÉÂTRE DES CAPUCINES, boulevard des Capucines.

* CHATELET, place du Châtelet.

* PALAIS-ROYAL, 38, rue de Montpensier.

THÉÂTRE DE L'HUMOUR, 42, rue Fontaine.

OPTIMISTES, 15, boulevard des Italiens.

DEUX-MASQUES, 25, rue Fontaine.

GRAND-GUIGNOL, 20 bis, rue Chaptal.

* PALACE, 8, faubourg Montmartre.

* ATELIER, place Dancourt.

* ATHÉNÉE, square Boudreau.

* COMÉDIE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 13, avenue Montaigne.

* MONTPARNASSE, 131, rue de la Gaîté.

* THÉÂTRE HÉBERTOT, 78 bis, boulevard des Batignolles.

L'ŒUVRE, 55, rue de Clichy.

* STUDIO DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 13, avenue Montaigne.

* VIEUX-COLOMBIER, rue du Vieux-Colombier.

- * THÉÂTRE PIGALLE, 12, rue Pigalle.
- * AMBASSADEURS, 1, avenue Gabriel.
- * EDOUARD-VII, place Edouard-VII.
- * MONCEAU, 16, rue Monceau.

VARIETYS

- * CASINO DE PARIS, 16, rue de Clichy.
- * FOLIES-BERGÈRES, 32, rue Richer.
- * A.B.C., 11, boulevard Poissonnière.
- * ALCAZAR DE PARIS, 8, faubourg Montmartre.
- * ALHAMBRA, 50, rue de Malte.
- * BOBINO, 20, rue de la Gaîté.
- * CONCERT MAYOL, 10, rue de l'Echiquier.
- * EMPIRE, avenue de Wagram.

- * BOUFFES-PARIISIENS, 4, rue Monsigny.
- * MOGADOR, 25, rue Mogador.
- * PORTE SAINT-MARTIN, 26, boulevard Saint-Martin.

- * L'EUROPÉEN, 6, rue Biot.
- * TRIANON-VARIÉTÉS, 80, boulevard Rochechouart.
- * AMBIGU, 2^{ter}, boulevard Saint-Martin.
- * GAIÉTÉ-MONT-PARNASSE, 24, rue de la Gaîté.
- * VARIÉTÉS-ROCHECHOUART, 66, rue Rochechouart.
- * FOLIES-BELLEVILLE, 8, rue de Belleville.

CHANSONNIERS

- * CAVEAU DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE, 1, boulevard Saint-Martin.
- * COUCOU, 33, boulevard Saint-Martin.
- * LUNE-ROUSSE, 58, rue Pigalle.
- * THÉÂTRE DES DEUX-ANES, 100, boulevard de Clichy.
- * THÉÂTRE DE DIX-HEURES, 36, boulevard de Clichy.

CIRCUS

- * CIRQUE MÉDRANO, 63, boulevard Rochechouart.
- * CIRQUE D'HIVER, 110, rue Amelot.

ATTRACTIONS

- * LUNA-PARK, Porte-Maillot.
- * MUSÉE GRÉVIN, boulevard Montmartre.

CINEMAS

Champs-Élysées :

- * AVENUE, 5, rue du Colisée.
- * BALZAC, 136, av. des Champs-Élysées.
- * BIARRITZ, 79, av. des Champs-Élysées.
- * CÉSAR, 63, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * CINÉMA DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 118, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * CINÉ-PRESSE CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 52, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * COLISÉE, 38, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * ELYSÉE-CINÉMA, 65-67, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * L'ERMITAGE, 72, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * LORD-BYRON, 122, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * MARBEUF, 34, rue Marbeuf.
- * LE NORMANDIE, 116, avenue des Champs-Élysées.

- * LES PORTIQUES, 146, avenue des Champs-Élysées.
- * LE TRIOMPHE, 92, avenue des Champs-Élysées.

Opéra - Madeleine - Grands Boulevards

- * AUBERT-PALACE, 26, boulevard des Italiens.
- * LE CAMÉO, 32, boulevard des Italiens.
- * CINÉAC-MADELEINE, 8, boulevard de la Madeleine.
- * GAUMONT-THÉÂTRE, 7, boulevard Poissonnière.
- * LA ROYALE, 25, rue Royale.
- * LE HELDER, 34, boulevard des Italiens.
- * IMPÉRIAL-PATHÉ, 29, boulevard des Italiens.
- * LE FRANÇAIS, 36, boulevard des Italiens.

- * MADELEINE, 14, boulevard de la Madeleine.
- * MAX-LINDER, 24, boulevard Poissonnière.
- * PARAMOUNT, 2, boulevard des Capucines.
- * CINÉ-OPÉRA, 32, avenue de l'Opéra.
- * MARIVAUX, 15, boulevard des Italiens.
- * REX, 1, boulevard Poissonnière.
- * VIVIENNE, 49, rue Vivienne.

Montmartre :

- * GAUMONT-PALACE, 1 bis, rue Caulaincourt.
- * MOULIN ROUGE, 82, boulevard de Clichy.

NIGHT CLUBS

Champs-Élysées :

- * TANAGRA, 67, rue Pierre-Charron.
- * BEAULIEU, 4, rue Paul-Cézanne.
- * BŒUF SUR LE TOIT, 34, rue du Colisée.
- * LIDO, 78, Champs-Élysées.
- * SA MAJESTÉ CHEZ LEDOYEN, Champs-Élysées.
- * TYROL, 144, Champs-Élysées.
- * VILLA D'ESTE, 4, rue Arsène-Houssaye.
- * PARIS-PARIS (Pavillon de l'Elysée), avenue Gabriel.
- * TRIOMPHE TOUT PARIS, 2, rue de Berry.
- * NIGHT CLUB, 6, rue Arsène-Houssaye.
- * LE PERROQUET, 49, rue de Ponthieu.

Montmartre :

- * PARADISE, 16 bis, rue Fontaine.
- * CHAPITEAU, 1, place Pigalle.
- * CHANTILLY, 10, rue Fontaine.
- * CHATEAU BAGATELLE, 20, rue de Clichy.
- * ECRIN, 19, rue Joubert.
- * MONSIEUR, 94, rue d'Amsterdam.
- * MOULIN DE LA GALETTE, 77, rue Lepic.
- * TABARIN, 36, rue Victor-Massé.

Saint-Lazare :

- * AGRICULTEURS, 8, rue d'Athènes.
- * CINÉAC-SAINT-LAZARE, gare Saint-Lazare.

Etoile :

- * NAPOLÉON, 4, avenue de la Grande Armée.

Rive Gauche :

- * BONAPARTE, place Saint-Sulpice.
- * LA PAGODE, 57 bis, rue de Babylone.
- * MIRAMAR, place de Rennes.
- * STUDIO BERTRAND, 29, rue Bertrand.
- * STUDIO PARNASSE, 21, rue Bréa.

- * LA VIE EN ROSE, 10, rue Pigalle.
- * MOULIN ROUGE, place Blanche.
- * EVE, 11, rue Pigalle.
- * MONICO, 66, rue Pigalle.
- * FLORENCE, 61, rue Blanche.
- * LOUP BLANC, 6, rue Fontaine.
- * FLORIDA, 20, rue de Clichy.

Opéra :

- * BOSPHORE, 18, rue Thérèse.
- * CIROS, 6, rue Daunou.
- * LA VIE PARISIENNE, 12, rue Sainte-Anne.

Montparnasse :

- * LA COUPOLE, dance public-house, 17 h., 19 h., 21 h., 2 h., 102, boulevard Montparnasse.
- * LA VILLA, 27, rue Bréa.
- * LE JOCKEY, 127, boulevard Montparnasse.
- * VÉNUS, 124, boulevard Montparnasse.

Quartier latin :

- * GYPSIS, 50, rue Cujas.
- * CHAMPO, 21, rue des Ecoles.

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PLAN of PARIS

Tour Eiffel
Arc-de-Triomphe
Sacré-Cœur
La Madeleine
Place de la Concorde
Les Invalides
Le Louvre
Notre-Dame
Panthéon
Bastille
Hôtel de Ville
Porte Saint-Denis
Porte Saint-Martin
Opéra
Place Vendôme
Grand Palais
Église Américaine
Musée d'Art Moderne
Palais de Chaillot
École Militaire
Musée Rodin
Saint-Germain-des-Prés
Saint-Sulpice
Odéon
Luxembourg
Cité Universitaire
Val-de-Grâce
Saint-Etienne-du-Mont



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MONUMENTS

LIGNES

- VINCENNES - P^{TE} DE NEUILLY
- NATION - DAUPHINE
- LILAS - P^{TE} DE LEVALLOIS
- CLIGNANCOURT - P^{TE} D'ORLÉANS
- ÉGLISE DE MONTIN - PL. D'ITALIE
- NATION - ÉTOILE
- P^{TE} DE LA VILLETTE
- PRÉ ST GERVAIS
- BALARD - CHARENTON ÉCOLES
- P^{TE} DE SÈVRES
- P^{TE} DE CLOUD
- AUTEUIL - AUSTERLITZ
- M^{IE} DES LILAS - CHÂTELET
- MAIRIE D'ISSY
- P^{TE} DE VERSAILLES
- GARE ST LAZARE
- P^{TE} DE VANVES - INVALIDES
- S LIGNE DE SCEAUX
- FU FURCULAIRE DE MONTMARTRE

BOIS DE BOULOGNE

BOULOGNE

ISSY LES MOULINEAUX

VANVES

MALAKOFF

MONTEUIL

CLIGNANCOURT

ST DENIS

AUBERVILLIERS

PANTIN

ÉGLISE DE MONTIN

PRÉ ST GERVAIS

MAIRIE DES LILAS

LES LILAS

BAGNOLET

MAIRIE DE MONTEUIL

MONTEUIL

VINCENNES

LUXEMBOURG

PORT ROYAL

DENFERT - ROCHEREAU

CITE UNIVERSITAIRE

GENTILLY

ROBINSON

MASSY

PALASEAU

VERS S' REMY

STATION SIMPLES

STATIONS DE CORRESPONDANCE

LIGNES EN CONSTRUCTION

LIGNE DE SCEAUX

Propriete de la C^{te} du Ch^{te} de Fontainebleau de Paris

