



# PARIS,

I Love you



This is a personal 15 day trip map to Paris by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (\*) being (\*\*\*\*) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
-	Arrondissement 1: Louvre			
****	Church of Saint Eustace	Unknown	2 Impasse Saint-Eustache	Built in 1632 as a masterpiece of late Gothic architecture. The church's reputation was strong enough of the time for it to be chosen as the location for a young Louis XIV to receive communion. Mozart also chose the sanctuary as the location for his mother's funeral. Among those baptised here as children were Richelieu, Jeanne-Antoinette Poisson, future Madame de Pompadour and Molière, who was also married here in the 17th century. Amazing façade.
*****	Louvre Museum and Palace	Claude Perrault, Pierre Lescot, Louis Visconti and Hector Lefuel	Street rue de Rivoli & quai des Tuileries	The vast Palais du Louvre was constructed as a fortress by Philippe-Auguste in the early 12th century and rebuilt in the mid-16th century as a royal residence. The Revolutionary Convention turned it into a national museum in 1793. Collection includes Leonardo da Vinci's La Joconde, better known as Mona Lisa. Mon-Sun (9-18) Tue (closed). General admission 12€, FREE for Europeans btw 18-25.
*****	Department of Islamic Arts	Rudy Ricciotti	Louvre Museum	Built in 2012 as part of the Louvre. Excavated to a depth of 12 m (40 feet) open-plan gallery will become the new home of the Louvre's prestigious collection of Islamic Arts.
*****	Louvre Pyramid	I.M. Pei	Place du Carrousel	Built in 1989 as part of the Louvre museum. The renovation of Cour Napoleon, the main court of the Louvre, alleviated the congestion from the thousands of daily visitors. It has the same proportions of the famous Pyramid of Giza.
****	Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel	Charles Percier and Pierre François Léonard Fontaine	Place du Carrousel	Built in 1808 as a triumphal arch to commemorate Napoleon's military victories of the previous year. Looking west, the arch is perfectly aligned with the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde.
*****	Tuileries Garden	Bernard de Carnesse	Place de la Concorde	Created by Catherine de Medicis as the garden of the Tuileries Palace in 1564 and became a public park after the French Revolution. Edward Manet painted his famous Music in the Tuileries (1862) here.
****	Musée de l'Orangerie	Firmin Bourgeois and Ludovico Visconti	Jardin Tuileries/Place de la Concorde	Originally built in 1852 to shelter the orange trees of the garden of the Tuileries Palace. an art gallery of impressionist and post-impressionist paintings (eight Water Lilies murals by Claude Monet among others). Wed-Mon (9-18). General admission 9€, FREE for Europeans (18-24), Free the first Sunday of each month.
*****	Obélisque de Louxor	-	Place de la Concorde	Two 3,300-year-old twin obelisks once marked the entrance to the Luxor Temple. One was brought to Paris in 1829 as a gift. It is 23 m (75 ft) high. It is the oldest monument of Paris.
****	Place du Marché Saint-Honoré	Ricardo Bofill	Place du Marché Saint-Honoré	Built in 1997 as a retail center. The building consists of a classically designed structure wrapped in a double-glazed façade, duplicated by a 2nd, transparent outer façade, suspended from hidden anchor points.
-	Arrondissement 2:			
****	Bibliothèque Nationale	Henri Labrouste	58 Rue de Richelieu	Built in 1862 as an Art Nouveau public library. Upon Labrouste's death in 1875 the library was further expanded, including the grand staircase and the Oval Room, by academic architect Jean-Louis Pascal. Amazing Reading Room. Mon-Fri (10-17) Sat (10-12.30/13.30-17).
*	Le Parisien Offices	Georges Chedanne	124 de la rue Réaumur	Built in 1903 as an Art Nouveau office with an impressive metallic façade. It was really innovative for its time. This historic landmark is open to the public for the Journées du patrimoine (19-20 sept).
****	Porte Saint-Denis	François Blondel	Bd Saint-Denis	Built in 1672 as a Neoclassical triumphal arch in honor of Louis XIV's victories on the Rhine and in Franche-Comté. It was inspired by the Arch of Titus in Rome.
****	Porte Saint-Martin	Pierre Bullet	Bd Saint-Martin	Built in 1674 as a Neoclassical triumphal arch in honor of Louis XIV's



				victories on the Rhine and in Franche-Comté. It was the inspiration for the Arc de Triomphe which was finished in 1836, and later for New York's Manhattan Bridge Arch, completed in 1909.
- Arrondissement 3: Le Marais, Pompidou				
☆☆☆☆	Le Marais	-	Rue Vieille du Temple and Rue de Rivoli	Gay area of Paris and one of the most cosmopolitan and trendy part of town. Amazing for street photography. Don't miss Le Marché des Enfants Rouges, a great open air food market beautiful for photography.
- Arrondissement 4: Pempidou, île de la Cité, île Saint-Louis				
☆☆	Hôtel de Beauvais	Antoine le Pautre	68, rue François-Miron	Built in 1657 as a baroque private hotel for Catherine Beauvais (the first lady to Anne of Austria). The building was restored in 2003, and today contains the administrative court of appeal of Paris and is inaccessible to the public.
☆☆☆☆	Hôtel de Ville (Paris)	Domenico da Cortona	Place de l'Hôtel de ville	Built in 1628 as the city's local administration. It serves multiple functions, housing the local administration, the Mayor of Paris (since 1977). A weekly tour is available in French for approximately 30 p.
☆☆☆☆	Centre Georges Pompidou	Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers and Gianfranco Franchini	19 Rue Beaubourg	Built in 1977 as a high-tech complex. It houses the Bibliothèque publique d'information, library, the Musée National d'Art Moderne which is the largest museum for modern art in Europe, and IRCAM, a centre for music and acoustic research. The sculpture, Horizontal by Alexander Calder, a free-standing mobile that is 25 ft. Its exposed skeleton of brightly coloured tubes for mechanical systems was the beginning of a new era of architecture. Amazing views from the top floor. Mon-Sun (11-22) Tue (closed). General admission 13€, 10€ students. Access to the rooftop (Panorama ticket) 3€, FREE for under 26 y/o, FREE the first Sunday of every month.
☆☆	IRCAM Institute	Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers	1 Place Igor-Stravinsky	Built in 1990 as Institute for Music/Acoustic Research & Coordination. The high-tech building showcases technological shapes and materials.
☆☆	Stravinsky Fountain	Jean Tinguely and Niki de Saint Phalle	Place Stravinsky	Built in 1983 as a whimsical public fountain ornamented with sixteen works of sculpture, moving and spraying water, representing the works of composer Igor Stravinsky.
☆☆	Church of Saint-Merri	-	76 Rue de la Verrerie	Built in 1550 as a Gothic church. The organ was reconstructed in 1781 by Cliquot, a famous organ builder. It was played by Camille Saint-Saëns.
☆☆	Pont Neuf	Baptiste Androuet Guillaume Marchand	Île de la Cité	Built in 1607 as the oldest standing bridge across the river Seine and the first one made of stone (they were made of wood).
☆☆	Place Dauphine	?	Place Dauphine, Île de la Cité	Built in 1610 as a public square. It was among the earliest city-planning projects of Henri IV. Very interesting city planning concept made from the triangular square and a row of houses.
☆☆	Sainte-Chapelle	-	8 Boulevard du Palais	Built in 1243 as royal medieval Gothic chapel. Amazing sense of weightlessness and strong vertical emphasis. Come here on a sunny day and you'll see how beautiful it is. Mon-Fri (9.30-18). General admission €8,50, FREE for European students (18-25).
☆☆☆☆	Notre Dame Cathedral	-	6 Parvis Notre-Dame	Built in 1345 as a historic Catholic cathedral on the eastern half of the Île de la Cité. Over the construction period, numerous architects worked on the site, as is evidenced by the differing styles at different heights of the west front and towers. The tower can be visited and visitors can contemplate the gargoyles and chimera built by Viollet-le-Duc in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and the 17 <sup>th</sup> century Emmanuel Bell. Mon-Fri (8-18.45) Sat-Sun (8-19.45). General admission 8,5€, FREE for students (18-25 y/o).
☆☆☆☆	Mémorial des Martyrs de la Déportation	Georges-Henri Pingusson	Allée des Justes de France	Built in 1962 as a memorial to the 200,000 people deported from Vichy France to the Nazi concentration camps during World War II. Pingusson intended that its long and narrow subterranean space convey a feeling of claustrophobia. Tue-Sun (10-17). FREE admission.
- Arrondissement 5: Quartier Latin				
☆☆☆☆	L'Institut du Monde Arabe	Jean Nouvel	1 Rue des Fossés Saint-Bernard	Built in 1988 as a cultural center. Its purpose is to foster knowledge of Arab world culture by the exchange of information on the arts, sciences and modern technologies. It incorporates some well lit exhibition areas, a museum, library, a 300-seat hall and a restaurant, as well as offices and car parking. Internally a superb feature is the glass and steel stairs and lift enclosure, which can be seen from most parts of the building. Amazing view from its rooftop. Tue-Sun (10-18). General admission 8€, 4€ for <26 y/o, FREE for Europeans <26 y/o.
☆☆	Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève	Henri Labrouste	10 Place du Panthéon	Built in 1843 as a university library. The glass and iron reading room is amazing. Iron arches and columns support the roof independently of masonry walls.
☆☆	Saint-Étienne-du-Mont Church	-	Place Sainte-Geneviève	Built in 1626 after a construction period of +100 years. This resulted in a mixture of architectural styles, including Gothic and Renaissance. Blaise Pascal is buried here.



☆☆☆☆☆	Panthéon Paris	Jacques-Germain Soufflot	Place du Panthéon	Built in 1790 as a church dedicated to St. Genevieve but it now functions as a secular mausoleum containing the remains of distinguished French citizens. Among those buried in its necropolis are Voltaire, Rousseau, Victor Hugo, Émile Zola, Jean Moulin, Marie Curie, Louis Braille, Jean Jaurès and Soufflot. Amazing views from the cupola. Mon-Sun (10-18). General admission 7,5€, FREE for students (18-25 y/o).
☆☆☆☆	Au P'tit Grec	-	62 Rue Mouffetard	Best crêpes of Paris. Really.
☆☆	Church of Val-de-Grâce	François Mansart and Jacques Lemercier (dome)	1 Place Alphonse	Built in 1667 as a baroque church. The dome of the church is a principal landmark of the skyline of Paris. Since the Revolution, the monastery has been transformed into a military hospital.
-	<b>Arrondissement 6: Quartier Luxembourg, Saint Germain des Prés</b>			
☆☆☆☆☆	Luxembourg Palace	Salomon de Brosse and Jean Chalgrin (1805)	15 Rue de Vaugirard	Built in 1630 as a royal residence for Marie de Médicis, mother of king Louis XIII. She desired to make a building similar to her native Palazzo Pitti (Florence). In 1805 the architect Jean Chalgrin transformed the palace into a legislative building. Today is the seat of the French Senate. FREE tours are available by appointment on Mon, Fri and Sat.
☆☆☆☆	Musée du Luxembourg	Salomon de Brosse	19 Rue de Vaugirard	Built in 1630 as part of the Palace and was the first French museum to be opened to the public, in 1750. The first Impressionist exhibition to be held in a national museum took place here, comprising works by Pissarro, Manet, Cézanne, Sisley, Monet, Renoir, etc. This collection is now in the Musée d'Orsay. Collection includes masterpieces of Botticelli, Raphaël, Titian, Arcimboldo, Veronese, Gauguin, Matisse, Vlaminck and Modigliani. Mon-Sun (10-19.30) Fri and Mon until 10pm. General admission 11€, 7,50€ students.
☆☆☆☆	Church of Saint-Sulpice	Christophe Gamard and Daniel Gittard	2 Rue Palatine	The present church is the second building on the site, erected over a Romanesque church originally constructed during the 13th century. Additions were made over the centuries, up to 1631. At 113 metres long, 58 metres in width and 34 metres tall, it is only slightly smaller than Notre-Dame and thus the second largest church in the city. Don't miss the statue of Mary by Pigalle.
☆☆☆☆	Saint-Sulpice Square Fountain	Joachim Visconti	Place Saint-Sulpice	Built in 1754 as a garden. Don't miss the Fountain Saint-Sulpice by the architect Joachim Visconti (1848) and the Wallace fountain.
☆☆☆☆	École de Chirurgie (School of Surgery)	Jacques Gondouin	10-12 Rue de l'École de Médecine	Built in 1769 as the School of Medicine. Today it is the headquarters of the Paris Descartes University. It is probably the most famous building of the 18th century and Gondouin's masterpiece. Modeled after the Pantheon, it is lit by an oculus.
☆☆☆☆	Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés	Peter of Montereau	3 Place Saint-Germain des Prés	Built in 1239 as one of the oldest churches of Paris. The tomb of René Descartes is located in one of the church's side chapels.
☆☆☆☆	Hôtel des Monnaies	Jacques-Denis Antoine	11 quai Conti	Built in 1768 as the "Direction of Coins and Medals" and a prime example of French Neoclassical architecture. The building, which housed mint workshops, administrative rooms, and residential quarters, wraps around a large interior courtyard. It remains open to the public and includes a numismatics museum, located within what was once the main foundry.
☆☆☆☆☆	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris-Malaquais	Félix Duban	14 Rue Bonaparte	Built in 1830 as Palais des Études including some of the surrounding buildings such as Château d'Anet (1548) and Hôtel de Chimay (1759). Sculptures of Pierre Paul Puget and Nicolas Poussin were done in 1838 by Michel-Louis Victor Mercier. The atrium is really beautiful.
-	<b>Arrondissement 7: Tour Eiffel, Les Invalides</b>			
☆☆	Maison de Verre	Pierre Chareau, Bernard Bijvoet and Louis Dalbet	31 Rue Saint-Guillaume	Built in 1932 as a modern house for Dr. Dalsace. It's built out of steel and glass to achieve an approach of three targets "honesty of materials, variable transparency of forms, and juxtaposition of "industrial" materials".
☆☆☆☆	Bon-Marché Department Store	Gustave Eiffel	24 Rue de Sèvres	Built in 1876 as a department store. Spectacular light wells, bridges and Baroque staircases. Now property of LVMH Luxury Group.
☆☆☆☆☆	Musée d'Orsay	Victor Laloux, Lucien Magne and Émile Bénard	1 Rue de la Légion d'Honneur	Built in 1900 as the former Gare d'Orsay, a Beaux-Arts railway station. It houses the largest collection of impressionist and post-impressionist masterpieces in the world, by painters including Monet, Manet, Degas, Renoir, Cézanne, Seurat, Sisley, Gauguin and Van Gogh. Tue-Sun (9.30-18) Thu (9.30-21.45). General admission 11€, 8,50€ students, FREE Europeans (18-25).
☆☆	Basilica of Saint Clotilde	Franz Christian Gau and Théodore Ballu	23 bis Rue las Cases	Built in 1857 as a Neo-Gothic basilica. Sainte-Clotilde Basilica is rare among Paris churches in that it has symmetrical twin spires.
☆☆☆☆☆	Musée Auguste Rodin	Jean Aubert	79 Rue de Varenne	Built in 1732 as the Hôtel Biron (in which Rodin rented several rooms on the ground floor to store his sculptures and which was his studio), and since 1919 it has housed the Musée Auguste Rodin. Collection includes art pieces by the artist. Tue-Sun (10-17.45). General admission 9€, 7€ students (18-25).
☆☆☆☆☆	Les Invalides	Jules Hardouin-Mansart	129 Rue de Grenelle	Initially designed by Libéral Bruant (1635-97) as a hospital for disabled army veterans but ven before the completion, Louis XIV was planning



				a second chapel. Access includes the 3 museums (Plans-Reliefs, musée de l'Armée, l'Ordre de la Libération) the church and Napoleon's tomb. Mon-Sun (10-18). General admission 9,5 €. FREE for European students (18-25).
☆☆☆☆	Saint-Louis-des-Invalides	Jules Hardouin Mansart	129 Rue de Grenelle	Initially designed by Libéral Bruant (1635-97) as a hospital for disabled army veterans but ven before the completion, Louis XIV was planning a second chapel. The most notable tomb at Les Invalides is that of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821).
☆☆☆☆	UNESCO headquarters	Marcel Breuer and Pier Luigi Nervi	7 Place de Fontenoy	Built in 1958 as the UNESCO headquarters in Paris and was the combined work of architects of three nationalities: Marcel Breuer of the US, Pier Luigi Nervi of Italy and Bernard Zehrpfuss of France.
☆☆☆☆	Meditation Space	Tadao Ando	Place de Fontenoy 7	Built in 1995 as a place to pray to symbolize peace and to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the adoption of UNESCO's Constitution.
☆☆☆☆	Eiffel Tower	Gustave Eiffel	Champ de Mars, 5 Avenue Anatole France	Built in 1889 as the entrance arch to the 1889 World's Fair. It is 324 metres (1,063 ft) tall. In 1920 the tower lost the title of the world's tallest structure when the Chrysler Building was completed in NY. Mon-Sun (9.30-23.30). Tickets to the top 15€, 13,50€ for 12-24 y/o.
☆☆☆☆	Musée du quai Branly	Jean Nouvel	37 Quai Branly	Built in 2006 as a museum. The "green wall" on the exterior was designed and planted by Gilles Clément and Patrick Blanc. Collection includes ethnographic objects. Tue, Wed, Sun (11-19), Thu, Fri, Sat (11-21). General admission 9€, FREE for Europeans (18-25) to permanent collection, FREE the first Sunday of each month.

– Arrondissement 8: Champs Élysées

☆☆☆☆	Palais de Tokyo	Aubert, Dastugue, Dondel and Viard	13 Avenue du Président Wilson	Built in 1937 for the International Exhibition of Arts and Technology of 1937. Now is a building dedicated to modern and contemporary art. The Pavilion was established in 2001 and intended as a studio and laboratory space. The new Café, located on top of the Palais has one of the best skyline views of Paris. Expensive. Mon-Sun (12-24) Tue (closed). General admission 10€, 8€ students.
☆☆☆☆	Palais de Tokyo Expansion	Lacaton & Vassal	13 Avenue du Président Wilson	Built in 2002 as the expansion of Palais Tokyo. A very interesting aspect of the museum is its lack of dictated routes that are typical of other galleries. Amazing exhibitions.
☆☆☆☆	Arc de Triomphe	Jean Chalgrin	Place Charles de Gaulle	The arch was commissioned by Napoleon in 1806 to commemorate his victories, but he was ousted before the arch was completed (1836). The design is based on the Arch of Titus in Rome. Below the arch is the Grave of the Unknown Soldiers, honoring the many who died during the First World War. The observation deck is amazing but you'll have to go up 234 steps. Mon-Sun (10-23). General admission 9,5€, FREE for students (18-25 y/o).
☆☆	Drugstore Publicis Paris	Michele Saee	133 Avenue des Champs-Élysées	Built in 2004 as a Deconstructivist retail renovation of an existing building. The renovated façade and five floors aim to meld idea with structure. Interiors are pretty amazing too.
☆☆	Renaissance Wagram Hotel	Christian de Portzamparc	39 Avenue de Wagram	Built in 2009 as a hotel and is located right where the Empire Theater used to be. The facade is characterized by undulating horizontal glazed bands.
☆☆	Origami Building	Manuelle Gautrand	34 Avenue de Friedland	Built in 2011 as French headquarters of Barclays Capital Bank. The main façade is mostly glass, partially covered with a second skin of screen-printed marble pattern.
☆☆	Espace Citroën	Manuelle Gautrand	Avenue des Champs-Élysées 42	Built in 2007 as the Citroën C42 showroom. Gautrand used the glass of the faceted window as a symbol of the marque's creativity and innovativeness. She fused the corporate logo with the façade structure: the frame is made up of inverted V-shapes. Sun-Wed (10-20), Thu-Sat (10-22).
☆☆	Cartier Headquarters	Ricardo Bofill	10 Cité Retiro	Built in 2003 as Cartier new headquarters. The offices are articulated around a courtyard. The main street, Rue du Faubourg, provides three entry points into the interior courtyard.
☆☆	Église de la Madeleine Church	Pierre-Alexandre Vignon	Place de la Madeleine	Built in 1842 as a Neoclassical church and was designed in its present form as a temple to the glory of Napoleon's army. It was inspired by the Maison Carrée at Nîmes.

– Arrondissement 9: Palais Garnier

☆☆☆☆	Palais Garnier (Opera House)	Charles Garnier	8 Rue Scribe	Built in 1875 as an Opera House. Originally called the Salle des Capucines because of its location on the Boulevard des Capucines but soon became known as the Palais Garnier in recognition of its and its architect. Now is mainly used for ballet. Known for the setting for Gaston Leroux's 1910 novel The Phantom of the Opera. Spectacular staircases and interior. Tours Mon-Sun (10-17) General admission (museum, grand foyer, main staircase...) 10€.
☆☆☆☆	Galleries Lafayette Haussmann	Georges Chedanne and Ferdinand Chanut	40 Boulevard Haussmann	Built in 1895 as a department store. It features a glass and steel dome and Art Nouveau staircases. The rooftop can be visited and has amazing views.



⛪	Église de la Sainte-Trinité	Théodore Ballu	Place d'Estienne d'Orves	Built in 1867 as part of an urban development of Paris under Baron Haussmann. Exterior figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity on the church were sculpted by Eugène-Louis Lequesne. Hector Berlioz's funeral was held here.
- Arrondissement 11: Quartier Saint-Ambroise				
⛪	Église Saint-Ambroise	Théodore Ballu	71 Boulevard Voltaire	Built in 1868 as a mixture of Gothic, Romanesque Revival and neo-Byzantine styles. During the Paris Commune, the Communards had hidden weapons in the Church, with the permission of the pastor at the time.
⛪⛪⛪	Place de la Bastille Column	Jean-Antoine Alavoine and Louis Duc	Place de la Bastille	After the defeat of the French at Poitiers in 1356 during the 100 year war with England, there was need for a stronghold to protect Paris from invasion. Construction of this stronghold started in 1370 and was completed in 1382. Known as the Bastille, the massive building had four meter wide walls and eight 22m (72ft) high towers. The stronghold was later converted into a prison by Richelieu. Some of the most famous inmates were Voltaire, Fouquet and Sade. In 1789 the Bastille was stormed by a crowd and 2 days after it got demolished. The only monument still standing on the square is the Colonne de Juillet, a column commemorating another revolution in 1830 during which king Charles X was replaced by king Louis-Philippe.
⛪	Bastille Opera	Carlos Ott	Place de la Bastille	Built in 1989 and was meant to be a modern and democratic opera building, as opposed to the aristocratic Palais Garnier. Ugly ugly ugly.
⛪⛪⛪	San Marie de la Visitation	François Mansart	17 Rue Saint-Antoine	Built in 1632 as a church, and known as Temple du Marais, it was modelled on the Pantheon in Rome. By order of the First Consul Bonaparte, this church became a Protestant church in 1802. Worship in a Japanese style at 3pm or in Arabic at 4.30pm every Sunday.
⛪⛪⛪	Ilot Candie	Fuksas	Rue Charles-Delescluze	Built in 1996 as an urban intervention composed by several buildings, resulting in a "wave" of zinc complex spaces, multiple points of view, stratification of different materials, openings in the sky... Rue Charles-Delescluze, passage Saint-Bernard, impasse Charrière, rue Chanzy, rue Candie
- Arrondissement 12: Quartier Picpus				
⛪	Rue de Picpus Social Housing	ECDM Architectes	110 rue de Picpus	Built in 2008 as 63 social housing building. It is located between existing buildings, at the intersection of two streets.
⛪⛪⛪⛪	Cinémathèque Française	Frank Gehry	51 Rue de Bercy	Built in 1994 as the American Center in Paris but since 2005 home to France's national library/museum/theater celebrating the history of film. Sculptural as it was, his proposal respected the urban context in its scale, its limestone cladding, and the way it hugged its property lines.
⛪	Villiot-Rapée Apartments	HAMONIC + MASSON	19 rue Villiot	Built in 2011 as two blocks of flats. One being a hybrid of the other and their proximity creates the impression of shifting morphology.
- Arrondissement 13:				
⛪⛪⛪⛪⛪	Docks de Paris	Jakob + MacFarlane	34 Quai d'Austerlitz	Built in 2010 as a museum of fashion and design doing a renovation of a concrete shipping depot originally built in 1907, which the architects chose to keep for the base of their new design. Mon-Sun (12-24).
⛪⛪⛪⛪⛪	Bibliothèque Nationale de France	Dominique Perrault	Quai François Mauriac	Built in 1995 as public library. The four corner towers resembling four open books, all facing one another, define a symbolic place, a mythical place, and impose the library's presence and identity on the urban landmarks develop and enhance the idea of the "book". Very nice walk across footbridges.
⛪	41 Chambres Student Housing	Antonini + Darmon Architectes	3-5, rue de Reims	Built in 2010 as a student house.
⛪⛪⛪⛪	Armée du Salut (Cité de Refuge)	Le Corbusier	12, rue de Cantagrel	Built in 1929 as a refugee building for the Salvation Army. It is made of reinforced concrete and a capacity of 500 people. In this building Le Corbusier put into practice some of his theories regarding materials and structure.
⛪⛪⛪	M3A2 Cultural and Community Tower	Antonini + Darmon Architectes	6 Rue Marguerita Duras	Built in 2011 as cultural and community center just beside the old Flour Market. Amazing interiors.
⛪⛪⛪	Hôtel Industriel	Dominique Perrault	64, rue de Lisbonne	Built in 1990 as an office building by the same architect of the National Library. It is a highly successful combination of transparency and minimalism. It houses about forty small industrial businesses, as well as Perrault's own office. It's not open to the public.
- Arrondissement 14:				
⛪⛪⛪⛪	Maison du Brésil	Le Corbusier	7 L Boulevard Jourdan	Built in 1959 as a high-density residential design and it is one of twenty-three international residences at the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris. The building acts as both a residence hall for Brazilian academics, students, teachers, and artists, and as a hub for Brazilian culture, by providing exhibition spaces and archival resources. Mon-Sun (10-12/13-20). General admission 1€.



⋯⋯⋯	Pavillon Suisse	Le Corbusier	7 Boulevard Jourdan	Built in 1930 as a dormitory that would house Swiss students at the Cité Internationale Universitaire in Paris. It employed the architect's five points of architecture. Mon-Sun (10-12/14-17). Guided tours need to be booked in advance. General admission 2€.
⋯⋯⋯	Maison-Atelier Ozenfant	Le Corbusier	53, avenue Reille	Built in 1922 as the house of the painter Ozenfant. Is the first house designed by the architect. The home - a case study program- gave him great flexibility in the composition of the space and allowed him to incorporate elements that would become constants in his later houses: double height space, the flat and walkable roof, or the distinction between main and service spaces. Tours are not available.
⋯⋯	Rue des Suisses	Herzog & de Meuron	149 Rue des Suisses	Built in 2000 as 2 apartment buildings. The two buildings with their folded frontage and folding shutters fit seamlessly into the vertical arrangement of the frontage. The folding shutters can be adjusted individually by tenants so that, in spite of the targeted homogeneity of the façades, the overall impression of their appearance varies.
⋯⋯⋯	Foundation Cartier	Jean Nouvel	261 Boulevard Raspail	Built in 1994 as a public space that houses contemporary art and graffiti exhibitions. It is a brilliant manipulation of form, patterns, materials and colors. Tue-Sun (11-20) Tue (11-22). General admission 10,5€, 7€ students.
⋯⋯	Montparnasse Cemetery	-	3 Boulevard Edgar Quinet	Created from three farms in 1824. Notable graves such as Charles Baudelaire, Guy de Maupassant, Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Charles Garnier.
-	<b>Arrondissement 15: West Bank of the Seine</b>			
⋯	Novancia Business School	AS Architecture Studio	3 Rue Armand Moisant	Built in 2011 as Novancia business school extension to a 1908 building. The façade controls solar input according to each season.
⋯⋯⋯	Australian Embassy (Paris)	Harry Seidler, with Marcel Breuer and Pier Luigi Nervi	Rue Jean Rey + Quai Branly	Built in 1977 as the Australian embassy in Paris from precast modularised concrete, with a quartz and granite faced exterior and prestressed precast floors.
⋯⋯	Tour Totem	Andraut & Parat	57 Quai de Grenelle	Built in 1978 as a modern residential tower as part of an urban intervention in the banks of the river. The modules are put in that disposition in order to maximize the views of the apartments.
⋯⋯⋯	Canal+ Headquarters	Richard Meier	Quai André-Citroën and 2 rue des Cévennes	Built in 1988 as Canal+ Headquarters. The building houses studio production facilities, in its east wing, and offices, in its west wing with views over the Seine. Is not open to the public.
-	<b>Arrondissement 16:</b>			
⋯⋯⋯	Immeuble Porte Molitor	Le Corbusier	24 Rue Nungesser et Coli	Built in 1933 as a residential building in which Le Corbusier put into practice many of his theories about the sky, trees and the materials (steel and cement). Public tours only by appointment.
⋯⋯	Hôtel Guimard	Hector Guimard	122 avenue Mozart	Built in 1912 as an Art Nouveau house he designed for himself and his wife. After visiting the Hôtel Tassel in Brussels, designed by Victor Horta, and the latter's works was to become a profound inspiration for him. He was known for designing the now famous subway entrances (Pasteur, Porte Dauphine...).
⋯⋯⋯⋯	Fondation Le Corbusier	Le Corbusier	8-10 Square du Docteur Blanche	Maison La Roche and Maison Jeanneret (1923-24), is a pair of semi-detached houses that was Corbusier's third commission in Paris. Now a museum containing about 8,000 original drawings, studies and plans by Le Corbusier. Mon (13.30-18) Tue-Sat (10-18). General admission 8€, 5€ students.
⋯⋯	Castel Béranger	Hector Guimard	Rue Jean de la Fontaine	Built in 1890 as residence. This was the first Art-Nouveau building by the architect, and after it he became famous. Amazing details, it may have the craziest gate you've ever seen.
⋯⋯⋯⋯	Musée Marmottan Monet	-	2 Rue Louis Boilly	Collection includes +300 Impressionist and Post-Impressionist works by Claude Monet (with the largest collection of his works in the world), Berthe Morisot, Edgar Degas, Édouard Manet, Alfred Sisley, Camille Pissarro, Paul Gauguin, Paul Signac and Pierre-Auguste Renoir. On 1985, during daylight hours, five masked gunmen with guns threatening security and visitors entered the museum and stole nine paintings from the collection. Tue-Sun (10-18). Thu (10-20). General admission 10€, 5€ students <25.
⋯	Rue Franklin Apartments	Auguste Perret	25b, Rue Franklin	Built in 1904 as an Art-Nouveau residential building with which Perret established his reputation. The use of reinforced concrete and the nonstructural partition walls anticipated Le Corbusier's later development of the free plan.
⋯⋯⋯	Passy Cemetery	René Berger	2 Rue du Commandant Schloesing	The retaining wall of the cemetery is adorned with a bas relief (by Louis Janthial) commemorating the soldiers who fell in the Great War. Notable graves such as Debussy (composer), Berthe Morisot and Manet (impressionist painters) and Marcel Renault (co-founder of Renault motor company).
⋯⋯⋯⋯	Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine Museum	Louis-Hippolyte Boileau, Jacques Carlu and Léon	1 Place du Trocadéro	Located at Palais de Chaillot which was built for the Exposition Internationale of 1937. The buildings also houses Musée national de la Marine (naval museum) and the Musée de l'Homme (ethnology).



		Azéma		Collection includes replicas from historic monuments. Wed-Mon (11-7). General admission 8€, FREE for students (18-25).
☆☆☆☆☆	Trocadéro Gardens	Roger-Henri Expert	Place du Trocadéro	The entire site was formerly the garden of the old Palais du Trocadéro which was rebuilt for Exposition Internationale des Arts et Techniques dans la Vie Moderne (1937). Amazing views of the Eiffel Tower from here.
- Arrondissement 18: Montmartre				
☆☆☆	Halle Saint-Pierre Museum	-	2 Rue Ronsard	Established in 1995 and located on an old renovated warehouse. Collection includes art brut, singular and outsider which are unconventional art forms. Mon-Fri (11-18) Sat (11-19) Sun (12-18). General admission €7.50, €6 students.
☆☆☆☆☆	Sacré-Cœur Basilica	Paul Abadie	35 Rue du Chevalier de la Barre	Built in 1914 as a Romano-Byzantine church. The inspiration for Sacré Cœur's design originated on September 4, 1870, the day of the proclamation of the Third Republic. The apse mosaic <i>Christ in Majesty</i> , created by Luc-Olivier Merson, is among the largest in the world. Amazing skyline views from the dome (accessible through the exterior left side of the basilica). Mon-Sun (9-17).
☆☆☆☆☆	Saint-Pierre de Montmartre	-	2 Rue du Mont Cenis	Built in the 12th century and destroyed during the French Revolution. According to the earliest biography of Saint Ignatius Loyola, the church is the location at which the vows were taken that led to the founding of the Society of Jesus. Rebuilt in the 19th century.
☆☆	Clos Montmartre Secret Vineyard	Francis Poulbot	Rue des Saules and Rue Saint-Vincent	In the early '30s a group of local artists led by Francis Poulbot, a famous illustrator asked the government to grant them a patch of land to recreate the Montmartre vineyards. The government approved the plan, and the first harvest took place in 1934. The grape-picking ceremony has been repeated every October since, except during World War II. Each year's wine labels are painted by local artists and the money raised is used for charity.
☆☆	Renoir's Former Paris Home	-	6 Rue de l'Abreuvoir	Home of iconic Impressionist painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. The country-style home boasts a charming, pastel-hued color theme, illuminated by ample sunlight streaming in through enormous windows. Floral wallpaper adorns the walls. The house is now on sale.
☆☆☆☆☆	Montmartre Museum	-	12-14 Rue Cortot	Located in House Rosimond since 1961. This house was a refuge place for artists such as Renoir, Suzanne Valadon and Maurice Utrillo since the nineteenth century. Eric Satie the composer lived here at one time, and there is a room dedicated to him inside. Mon-Sun (10-18). General admission 9€, 7€ students (18-25).
☆☆☆☆☆	Montmartre Neighborhood	-	Rue Norvins and Rue des Saules	Follow the street and if you want to see one of the oldest (1900's) authentic bakeries in Paris take the steps down the rue Norvins to where it intersects rue des Saules. Follow this road downhill and you will begin to enter the most interesting streets of historic Montmartre filled with narrow cobblestone streets and sometimes beautiful private gardens.
☆☆☆	"Espace Dalí" Museum	-	11 Rue Poulbot	Collection includes Dalí's sculptures and engravings such as the famous soft clocks and Alice in Wonderland. Mon-Sun (10-6). General admission 11€, 6€ students under 26.
☆☆	Le Bateau-Lavoir	-	13 Rue Ravignan	It was the residence and meeting place for a group of outstanding early 20th-century artists, men of letters, theater people, and art dealers. Picasso's studio was here and at times Braque and Juan Gris, Modigliani and Apollinaire the poet all lived here. Now a restaurant.
☆☆☆☆☆	Van Gogh's House	-	54 Rue Lepic	From 1886 to 1888 Van Gogh and his brother Théo lived on the third floor. Van Gogh painted his famous "View from Vincent's Window".
☆☆☆☆☆	Montmartre Cemetery	-	20 Avenue Rachel	Cemeteries have been banned from Paris since the Cimetière des Innocents closed in 1786, as they created health hazards. In the early 19th century, new cemeteries located outside the precincts of the capital replaced all the Parisian ones: Montmartre in the north. Important people such as Hector Berlioz, Ampère, Heine or Émile Zola are buried here. Below the ground level.
☆☆☆☆☆	Les Deux Moulins	-	15 Rue Lepic	Featured in the movie "Amélie". Here is where she worked. The Cigarette machine from the movie is gone, but the bathroom in which the famous sex scenes took place is still intact. Also, the grocer from the film Amélie is one block over on the rue de Trois Freres.
☆☆☆☆☆	Moulin Rouge Cabaret	Josep Oller	82 Boulevard de Clichy	Built in 1889 as a cabaret. It is best known as the spiritual birthplace of the modern form of the can-can dance. Featured in "Moulin Rouge!" the film with Ewan McGregor, Nicole Kidman.
☆☆	Pajol Sports Centre	Brisac Gonzalez	26 Rue Pajol	Built in 2012 as a stadium. Arranged over three levels, the building is formed of two opaque volumes at lower ground and upper levels, which sandwich a transparent public space at entry level.
- Arrondissement 19: Parc de la Villette				
☆☆	Basket Apartments	OFIS Arhitekti	Route des Petits Ponts	Built in 2012 as a residential complex for students. The long volume of the building is divided into two parts connected with a narrow bridge.



				Between two volumes there is a garden.
*****	Parc de la Villette	Bernard Tschumi	211, avenue Jean Jaurès	Built in 1998 as a strategy of urban organization. La Villette has become known as an unprecedented type of park, one based on "culture" rather than "nature." The park is located on what was one of the last remaining large sites in Paris, a 125-acre expanse previously occupied by the central slaughter houses. In addition to the master plan, the project involved the design and construction of over 25 buildings, promenades, covered walkways, bridges, and landscaped gardens.
*****	Folies at Parc de la Villette	Bernard Tschumi	Parc de la Villette	Built from 1982-1998 as a system of dispersed "points"—the red enameled steel folies that support different cultural and leisure activities—is superimposed on a system of lines that emphasizes movement through the park.
*****	La Géode	Adrien Fainsilber and engineer Gérard Chamayou	26 Avenue Corentin Cariou	Built in 1985 as a mirror-finished geodesic dome that holds an Omnimax theatre. The geodesic dome is 36 metres (118 ft) in diameter, composed of 6,433 polished stainless steel equilateral triangles. Tue-Sun (10.30-20.30). Tickets 12€.
*****	Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie	Adrien Fainsilber and engineer Peter Rice	30 Avenue Corentin Cariou	Built in 1986 as the biggest science museum in Europe. Attractions include a planetarium, a submarine (the Argonaute (S636)), an IMAX theatre (La Géode) and special areas for children and teenagers. Tue-Sat (10-18) Sun (10-19). General admission 12€, 9€ for students (18-25).
***	Le Zénith	Philippe Chaix and Jean-Paul Morel	211 Avenue Jean Jaurès	Built in 1983 to replace the Hippodrome de Pantin, a circus big-top which had become the main venue for touring rock bands visiting Paris. This concert arena is able to seat 6,300 people.
*****	Le Cylindre Sonore	Bernard Leitner	Allée du Belvédère and Allée du Zenith	Built in 1987 as an open air pavilion. It creates invisible territories which by not being limited by physical boundaries increase their impact.
*****	Philharmonie de Paris	Jean Nouvel	211 Avenue Jean Jaurès	Built in 2014 as a symphonic concert hall of 2,400 seats.
*****	Cité de la Musique	Christian de Portzamparc	221, Avenue Jean Jaurès	Built in 1995 as concert halls, a museum of music, a center of organology, amphitheatre, students' residence, an educational institute, a media library, offices and the headquarters of the Ensemble Intercontemporain, rehearsal rooms and the Café de la musique.
***	Grande halle de la Villette	Jules de Mérindol and Louis-Adolphe Janvier	211, avenue Jean-Jaurès	Formerly built in 1867 as a slaughterhouse and now a cultural center. In 1982 renovation took place by Bernard Reichen and Philippe Robert. It is made of cast iron and glass. Mon-Sun (9.30-18.30).
*****	Conservatoire National Supérieur de Musique (CNSMDP)	Christian de Portzamparc	209 Avenue Jean Jaurès	Built in 1990 as part of the "Cité de la musique". It consists of two large families of spaces: the study sites located in the floors, and large halls and rehearsal around a cloister and garden.
*	Pavillon Paul-Delouvrier	Oscar Tusquets	Galerie de la Villette	Built in 1991 and renovated in 2011. It's used for cocktail parties, conferences, workshops and meals.
*****	Parc des Buttes Chaumont Park	Jean-Charles Alphand	1 Rue Botzaris	Completed in 1867 during the Universal Exhibition. On top of the cliff the Sybille temple built in 1869 by Gabriel Davioud. Great panoramic views over Paris, including views of the Sacre Coeur. Mon-Sun (7-20). FREE admission.
*	Rue de Meaux Housing	Renzo Piano	Rue de Meaux	Built in 1991 as a residential complex. The building is characterized by its different facades, which have been achieved using a "double-skinned" system.
*****	Communist Party Headquarters	Oscar Niemeyer	Place Colonel Fabien 2	Built in 1972 as a simple construction without ornament for the "Parti communiste français". Tours are available but just by appointment gfourmier@pcf.fr. However, if you ask very nicely at reception they may let you in to the UFO/conference hall for a few minutes.
*****	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris Belleville	Antonin Durand	60 Boulevard de la Villette	The Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris-Belleville was founded in 1969, when the education in architectural design was split off from the famous Parisian Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Original building in 1872, the front-facing entrance in 1913. Dangerous neighborhood.
-	<b>Arrondissement 20: Père Lachaise</b>			
*	Student Housing Ménilmontant	Hamonc + Masson	Rue de Ménilmontant 109/111	Built in 2008 as student residence. The strict street alignment imposed by planning regulation is punctured by a two-storey porch, bursting with colour and light.
*****	Père Lachaise Cemetery	Alexandre-Théodore Brongniart	16 Rue du Repos	Established in 1804 as the largest cemetery of Paris. No one wanted to be buried here until the remains of Jean de La Fontaine and Molière were transferred here. A funerary chapel was erected in 1823 by Étienne-Hippolyte Godde. Some impressive graves include Oscar Wilde, Balzac, Isadora Duncan, Fourier (physicist), Samuel Hahnemann (German physician, founder of homeopathy), Jim Morrison, Édith Piaf (singer), Rafael Trujillo (dictator of the Dominican Republic) and Louis Visconti (architect best known for designing the modern Louvre and Napoleon's tomb at Les Invalides).
-	<b>Zone 21: Puteaux</b>			





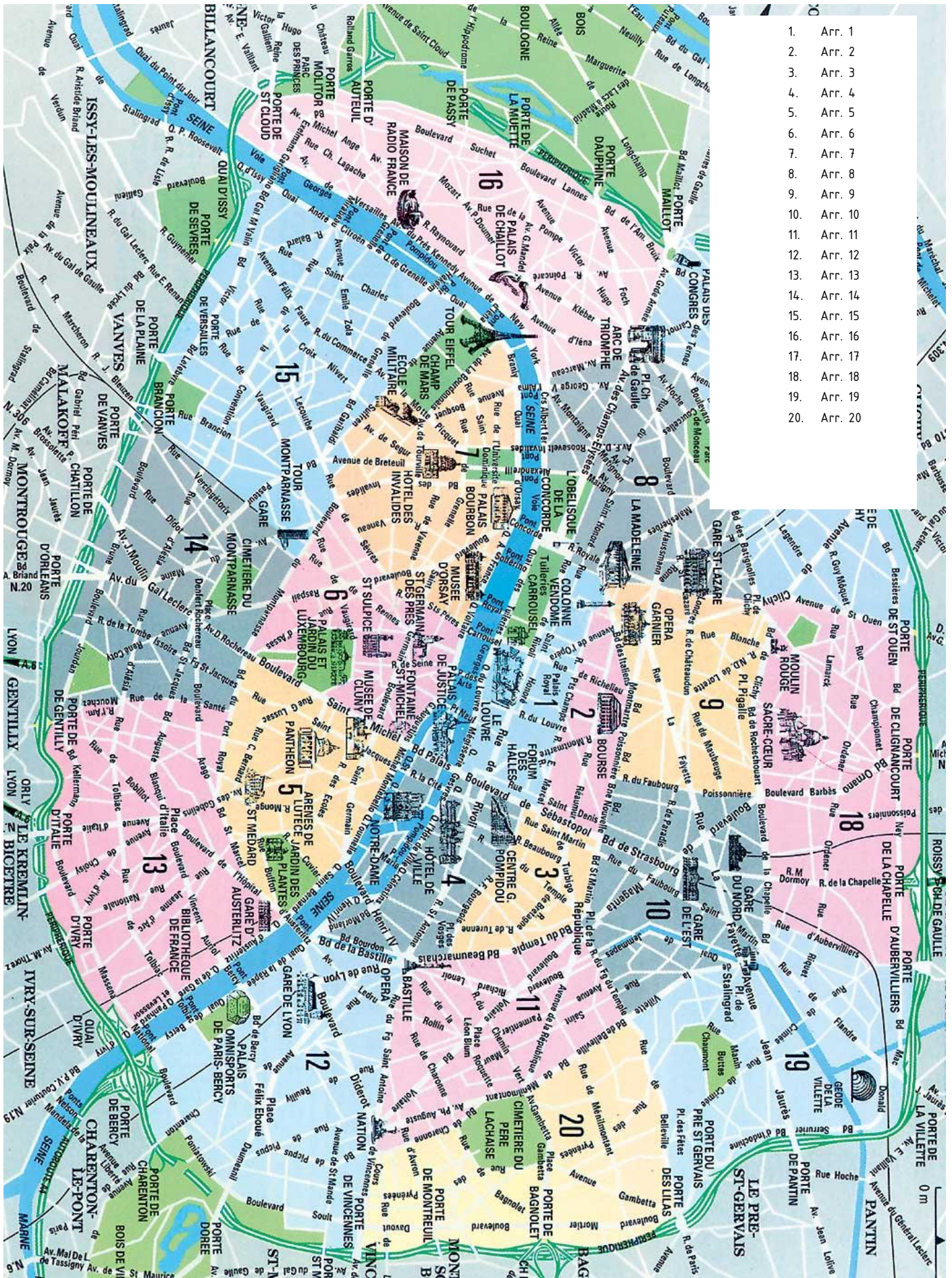
六	Maisons Jaoul	Le Corbusier	81bis, rue de Longchamp	Built in 1951 as a single family post war house. The rulings concerning the ground were contradictory, the program was complicated, and the budget was unavoidably limited. Tours are not available.
— Zone 22: La Défense Financial District				
六六六六	Tour First	Kohn Pedersen Fox (KPF)	1 Place des Saisons	Built in 2011 as a significant increase to the height of the 1970s tower designed by Pierre Dufau, transforming its silhouette. This office building incorporates new openings into the existing perimeter concrete structure to maximize daylight and views.
六	Tour Gan	Harrison & Abramovitz	16 place de l'iris	Built in 1974 as an office building. In 1972, during construction, a protest campaign opposed the building of Tour Gan, which was deemed too tall and thus too visible from the historical center of Paris and particularly from the Champs-Élysées. Protesters demanded a reduction in height. However, those protests had no effect and the tower was completed at the planned height.
六六	Tour CBX	Kohn Pedersen Fox (KPF)	1 Pl. des Reflets	Built in 2005 as an office tower. "When the tower is looked at from the west, its shape recalls the shape of the Flatiron Building built in 1902 in New York City." The person who wrote that has never visited the Flatiron!
六六	Tour Descartes	Giorgio Macola, Jean Willerval and Fernando Urquijo	Place des Vosges 11	Built in 1988 and used to host the French headquarters of IBM Corporation until 2010. The tower takes the shape of a parallelepiped in which a semi-cylinder would have been extruded on the main façade.
六六六六	Tour Carpe Diem	Robert A.M. Stern	Place des Corolles 31	Built in 2012 as an office tower. If you get the chance, visit the amazing winter garden and lobby. LEED-CS Platinum certification.
六六六	Cœur Défense	Jean-Paul Viguier	Voie des Bâtitseurs	Built in 2001 as a large complex made of two main bodies connected to one another by a smaller body and seating on a wide basis. Around 10,000 people work in this huge set.
六六	Tour Total	WZMH Architects	2 Place Jean Millier / Rue Henri Regnault 61	Built in 1985 as an office skyscraper. Now headquarters for Total SA, one of the six top oil companies in the world.
六六六六六	Eglise Notre Dame de Pentecôte	Franck Hammoutène	1 Avenue de la Division Leclerc	Built in 2001 as a modern Catholic church. Check out the flame-shaped pulpit, the image of the Virgin Mary that looks uncannily like the Buddha, and the individual chairs that unfold to create benches. Mon-Fri (8-18.30).
六六六六	Center of New Industries and Technologies	Robert Edouard Camelot, Jean de Mailly and Bernard Zehrfuss	2 Place de la Défense	Built in 1958 as one of the first buildings of La Défense. It works as convention center, though it also houses the main offices such as that of Fnac, as well as a Hilton hotel. This building is notable for being the largest unsupported concrete span enclosed space in the world. Its triangular structure is supported on three points that are two hundred and eighteen meters (715') apart.
六六六六六	La Grande Arche de La Defense	Johann Otto von Spreckelsen	1 Parvis de la Defense	Built in 1989 as a monument to humanity and humanitarian ideals. The roof section was an exhibition centre, housing the Musée de l'Informatique (Computing Museum) but after an accident, this and the elevator tower were closed to the public.
六六六	Tour Pacific	Kisho Kurokawa	Cours Valmy 11	Built in 1992 as an office skyscraper. It plays a role as a bridge and gate for pedestrians who access over the express highway.
六六六	Tours Société Générale	Andraut & Parat	Cours Valmy 17	Built in 1995 as a complex of two twin towers and headquarters of the Société Générale, one of France's largest banking groups. The northern tower is named tour Alicante and the southern one tour Chassagne.
六六	Tour Granite	Christian de Portzamparc	Boulevard des Bouvets 2	Built in 2008 as a complement to the Société Générale twin towers whose office space was insufficient for the needs of the group. Remarkable floor plans.
六六六	Tour T1	Valode et Pistre	Av. de l'arche and Rue de Valmy	Built in 2008 as an office tower and the GDF Suez Headquarters. Allowing the sun's path, this giant glazed surface, silk-screened to limit thermal loads, rises in the East to culminate in the South and descend in the West.
— Zone 23: Courbevoie				
六六	Les Nids	KOZ architectes and PLAN01	Avenue de l'Arche 75-83, ilot B 23	Built in 2010 as 28 social housing units is part of the Fauvelles urban regeneration zone in Courbevoie. It consists of 2 blocks with somewhat blurred outlines, hidden behind the forest of 'green' concrete bars that shape the many walkways and loggias.
六	Two Elementary Schools Extension	BP Architectures	Rue Armand Silvestre 70	Two elementary schools share the same block and playground. Two buildings with the same construction, twin structures arranged perpendicular to each other so that the observer has the strange sensation of seeing the same object from two different angles.
— Zone 24: Saint-Cloud				
六	Villa Dall'Ava	Office for Metropolitan Architecture (OMA)	Avenue Clodoald	Built in 1991 as a modern-expressionist house with two distinct apartments—one for themselves and another for their daughter—and requested a swimming pool on the roof with a view of the Eiffel Tower. The strip windows and thin, repeated columns recall



				Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye.
六	ShowCase Paris School	KOZ architectes	60 Avenue Bernard Palissy	Built in 2007 as a school. With its cheerfulness and nonconformism, the building contrasts strongly with the urban development zone in which it's located. The main facade is made of tinted glass with a color gradient from red to green.
六六	Villa Stein-de-Monzie	Le Corbusier	17, rue du Docteur Pauchet	Built in 1926 for Michael Stein, brother of the writer Gertrude Stein. This home is an important step, present at the problems of comfort, luxury and architectural aesthetics. Establishing a rooftop garden, the garden insulates against cold and provides an extra space in summer.
Zone 25: Meudon				
六	Habitacle	André Bloc	Rue du Bel Air	Built in 1964 as an architectural sculpture. This brutalist brickwork was an art piece in the Architect's home garden. Despite being a private property, neighbors are very nice and will show you around if you ask politely.
Zone 26: Versailles				
六	Eglise Saint-Symphorien	Louis-François Trouard	2 Place Saint-Symphorien	Built in 1770 as a Catholic church. It was in this church that Poor Jacques Bosson and Swiss Marie-Françoise got married in 1789.
六六六六六	Cathédrale Saint-Louis de Versailles	Jacques Hardouin-Mansart de Sagonne	4 Place Saint-Louis	Built in 1790 as the parish church of Saint Louis before becoming the cathedral of the new diocese. The architect, Jacques Hardouin-Mansart de Sagonne was the grandson of the famous architect Jules Hardouin-Mansart.
六六六六	Salle du Jeu de paume	Nicolas Créte	Rue du Jeu de Paume	Built in 1686 as a room to play "Jeu du Paume" by King Louis XIV, as well as other members of the court, which was a very popular game at the time and ancestor of the present tennis. Note that there were several rooms of this type in Paris, and that commoners could not participate. However, this room was famous because King Louis XVI established the "Jeu de paume" Oath in which the clergy and nobility were to meet again. Tue-Sun (14-17.45). FREE admission. Tour of the Royal Tennis Court every Saturday at 3:00 p.m. by signing up at the Office de Tourisme.
六六六六	Eglise Notre Dame	Jules Hardouin-Mansart	35 Rue de la Paroisse	Built in 1686 as a Neoclassical church at the command of Louis XIV. Between 1858 and 1873, a new chapel was added by the architect Le Poittevin, who also built the market-halls of the Marché Notre-Dame.
六六六六六	Palace of Versailles	Louis Le Vau, Andre Le Notre and Charles Lebrun	Place d'Armes	The site began as Louis XIII's hunting lodge before his son Louis XIV transformed and expanded it, moving the court and government of France to Versailles in 1682. Each of the three French kings who lived there until the French Revolution added improvements to make it more beautiful. Tue-Sun (9-17.30). General admission 15€, 13€ students. FREE for European Students (18-25). FREE the first Sunday of the month.
六六六六六	Gardens at Palace of Versailles	André Le Nôtre	Palais de Versailles	From 1661, Le Nôtre was working for Louis XIV to build and enhance the garden and parks of the Château de Versailles. Louis extended the existing hunting lodge, eventually making it his primary residence and seat of power. Le Nôtre also laid out the radiating city plan of Versailles, which included the largest avenue yet seen in Europe, the Avenue de Paris.
六六六六六	Petit Trianon	Ange-Jacques Gabriel	Palais de Versailles	Built in 1761 a small château located on the grounds of the Palace of Versailles by the order of Louis XV for his long-term mistress, Madame de Pompadour who died four years before its completion, and it was subsequently occupied by her successor, Madame du Barry. Upon his accession to the throne in 1774, the 20-year-old Louis XVI gave the château and its surrounding park to his 19-year-old Queen Marie Antoinette for her exclusive use and enjoyment. General admission 10€, FREE for European students (18-26).
六六六六六	Hameau de la Reine	Richard Mique	Palais de Versailles	Built in 1783 as private meeting space for Marie Antoinette. Don't miss the Temple of Love, visible from the Queen's bedroom. General admission 10€, FREE for European students (18-26).

- ULR map: <http://goo.gl/maps/nK1Cq>
- Métro map: <http://www.ratp.fr/itineraires/fr/ratp/recherche-avancee>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.





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Source: [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/35/Karte\\_Gemeinde\\_Z%C3%BCrich.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/35/Karte_Gemeinde_Z%C3%BCrich.png)

