



PARIS,

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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			
*****	La Samaritaine	Frantz Jourdain, Henri Sauvage and SANAA	La Samaritaine, 75001 Paris	The historic La Samaritaine department store has reopened in Paris with a new undulating glass facade following an extensive renovation led by Pritzker Prize-winning studio SANAA. Commissioned by the owners, French luxury goods company LVMH, the overhaul transformed the store on the banks of the River Seine following its closure in 2005 over safety concerns. SANAA's design involved the restoration of many original art nouveau and art deco details, alongside a remodel and refurbishment of the buildings to bring them to modern-day standards. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
**	Church of Saint Eustace	Unknown	2 Impasse Saint-Eustache	The Eglise Saint-Eustache in the heart of Les Halles is one of the most visited churches in Paris. It is known for its unusually large dimensions, which make it seem more like a cathedral than a church, and the wealth of art works it houses. The church was built in 1532 and subsequently restored in 1840, and therefore uses a variety of styles: the façade is Gothic, while the interior is in the Renaissance and classical styles. The organ of Saint-Eustache is the biggest pipe organ in France, and its resident organist gives a free concert on Sunday afternoons. In keeping with its longstanding tradition of classical music, the church hosts performances all year round by symphony orchestras and choral ensembles such as Chœurs de Radio France and the Orchestre National de France; its concerts feature on the programme of prestigious festivals like the Festival d'Automne à Paris and Paris Quartier d'Été. 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. Mon-Fri (9.30am-7pm), Sat-Sun (10am-7.15pm)
*****	Bourse de Commerce / Collection Pinault	Tadao Ando	2 Rue de Viarmes	Originally built in 1767 as a corn exchange on the site of a demolished mansion, the Bourse de Commerce was later turned into a stock exchange in 1885. A major renovation in 1886 by Henri Blondel saw a new external facade added and corinthian columns erected across the building. A mural depicting trade between the five continents of the world decorates the underside of the dome. The Bourse de Commerce has been restored and transformed by the Japanese architect Tadao Ando (TAAA – Tadao Ando Architect & Associates). This large project began in June 2017 and was completed in March 2020 after a little over three years' work. Ando was commissioned to create the gallery within the heritage-listed building by French businessman François Pinault, who will use the space to host his collection of contemporary artworks known as the Pinault Collection. A new 300-seat auditorium and foyer will be set beneath the main gallery. The entire cylinder will be encased by nine-metre-tall concrete walls and will span 30 metres in diameter. General admission €14, concessions €10. Wed-Mon (10am-7pm), Fri (10am-9pm)
*****	La Poste du Louvre Renovation	Dominique Perrault	50 Rue du Louvre, 75001 Paris	The transformation of the Poste du Louvre is part of a series of major projects in the heart of Paris, including the transformation of Les Halles leisure and shopping complex, the Samaritaine department store, and the Bourse de Commerce. In the heart of the capital, La Poste du Louvre was a stone block, closed on three sides, and open to the public through its single post office, located on Rue du Louvre. The urban and architectural concept consisted of reintroducing this legacy complex into the life of its neighborhood and making it a real place of sociability and services, accessible to all. The mutation is the main idea of the project, from an industrial to an urban complex. On the one hand, by the transformation of a monofunctional building, dedicated to postal activities, into a volume welcoming a mix of uses. On the other hand, by the transformation of a closed volume into a more open volume. Five passageways now converge towards the heart of the block, from the streets of the Louvre, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Etienne Marcel, and the Gutenberg passage. They converge on a central courtyard, designed as an open-air industrial courtyard, around which shops and services will open. Mon-Sat (8am-12am), Sun (10-12am)
*****	Domaine National du Palais-Royal		8 Rue de Montpensier	The Jardin du Palais Royal is a perfect spot to sit, contemplate and picnic between boxed hedges, or shop in the trio of beautiful arcades that frame the garden: the Galerie de Valois (east), Galerie de Montpensier (west) and Galerie Beaujolais (north). However, it's the southern end of the complex, polka-dotted with sculptor Daniel Buren's 260 black-and-white striped columns, that has become the garden's signature feature. This elegant urban space is fronted by the neoclassical Palais Royal (closed to the public), constructed in 1633 by Cardinal Richelieu but mostly dating to the late 18th century. Louis XIV hung out here in the 1640s; today it is home to the Conseil d'Etat. Mon-Sun (8am-8.30pm)



*****	Louvre Museum and Palace	Claude Perrault, Pierre Lescot, Louis Visconti and Hector Lefuel	Street rue de Rivoli & quai des Tuileries	The Louvre palace was begun by King Francis I in 1546 on the site of a 12th-century fortress built by King Philip II. Francis was a great art collector, and the Louvre was to serve as his royal residence. The work, which was supervised by the architect Pierre Lescot, continued after Francis' death and into the reigns of kings Henry II and Charles IX. Almost every subsequent French monarch extended the Louvre and its grounds, and major additions were made by Louis XIII and Louis XIV in the 17th century. Both of these kings also greatly expanded the crown's art holdings, and Louis XIV acquired the art collection of Charles I of England after his execution in the English Civil War. In 1682, Louis XIV moved his court to Versailles, and the Louvre ceased to be the main 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. General admission €15, FREE for Europeans between 18-25. Wed-Mon (9am-6pm), Fri (9am-9.45pm), Tue (closed)
*****	Department of Islamic Arts	Rudy Ricciotti	Louvre Museum	The Department of Islamic Arts was built in 2012 as part of the Louvre Museum. Excavated to a depth of 12 meters (40 feet), the 2,800 square meter (over 30,000 square foot) open-plan gallery is the new home of the Louvre's prestigious collection of Islamic Arts. The gallery's lower level and long sculptural stairway are comprised of a special black waxed concrete, providing a stark contrast to the seemingly floating glass roof and the nearly invisible glass perimeter walls. The roof weighs a total of 120 tons with a thickness ranging from 20 cm to 150 m and a maximum height of 8 m. Wed-Mon (9am-6pm), Fri (9am-9.45pm), Tue (closed)
*****	Louvre Pyramid	I.M. Pei	Place du Carrousel	The Louvre Pyramid was built in 1989 as part of the Louvre museum. In 1981, the newly elected French president, Francois Mitterrand, launched a campaign to renovate cultural institutions throughout France. One of the most advantageous of those projects was the renovation and reorganization of the Louvre. The renovation of Cour Napoleon, the main court of the Louvre, alleviated the congestion from the thousands of daily visitors. A new grand entrance provided a convenient, central lobby space separate from the galleries, which provided focal point for the cyclical process of one's experience through the museum. 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	The Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel was built in 1808 as a triumphal arch to commemorate Napoleon's military victories of the previous year. The proportions of the arch were directly drawn from those of the Arch of Septimius Severus in Rome; furthermore Percier and Fontaine deliberately copied ancient decorative motifs of Corinthian columns in red and white marble, bas-reliefs depicting the major events of the campaign and a chariot pulled by four horses at the top. The Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel is at the eastern end of Paris Axe historique ("historic axis"), a nine-kilometre-long linear route which dominates much of the northwestern quadrant of the city. 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	The Tuileries Gardens take their name from the tile factories which previously stood on the site where Queen Catherine de Medici built the Palais des Tuileries in 1564. André Le Nôtre, the famous gardener of King Louis XIV, re-landscaped the gardens in 1664 to give them their current French formal garden style. The gardens, which separate the Louvre from the Place de la Concorde, are a pleasant place for walking and for culture for Parisians and tourists; Maillol statues stand alongside those of Rodin or Giacometti. The gardens' two ponds are perfect places to relax by. In the 19th and 20th centuries, it was a place where Parisians celebrated, met, strolled and relaxed. Edward Manet painted his famous Music in the Tuileries (1862) here. Free admission. Mon-Sun (7am-9pm)
****	Musée de l'Orangerie	Firmin Bourgeois and Ludovico Visconti	Jardin Tuileries/Place de la Concorde	The Musée de l'Orangerie is an art gallery of impressionist and post-impressionist paintings located in the west corner of the Tuileries Gardens next to the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It was originally built in 1852 to shelter the orange trees of the garden of the Tuileries Palace. The museum is most famous as the permanent home of eight large Water Lilies murals by Claude Monet, and also contains works by Paul Cézanne, Henri Matisse, Amedeo Modigliani, Pablo Picasso, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Henri Rousseau, Alfred Sisley, Chaim Soutine, Maurice Utrillo, and others. General admission €12.5, FREE for Europeans (18-24). Free the first Sunday of each month. Free the first Sunday of each month. Wed-Mon (9am-6pm)
*****	Obélisque de Louxor	-	Place de la Concorde	Two 3,300-year-old twin obelisks once marked the entrance to the Luxor Temple and one was brought to Paris in 1829 as a gift. It was given to France by Muhammad Ali Pasha, Ruler of Ottoman Egypt in exchange for a French mechanical clock. After the Obelisk was taken, it was the mechanical clock provided in exchange was discovered to be faulty. The worthless clock still exists to this day in a clocktower in Egypt, and ironically is still not working. The obelisk is covered with hieroglyphics which tell of the victories of Ramses II. Its base describes the technical exploits necessary for its transport and its erection which took place in 1836, but it does not rest on its original base. This one was deemed indecent because it featured monkeys with overly generous sexual attributes. They have, however, been preserved and placed in the Louvre Museum. The Obelisk 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	Place du Marché Saint-Honoré was built in 1997 as BNP Paribas bank offices. The building consists of a classically designed structure wrapped in a double-glazed façade, which is duplicated by a second, transparent outer façade, suspended from hidden anchor points. The Place du Marché Saint-Honoré has played an important role in the history of Parisian squares. For many years this iconic square was occupied by a multistorey carpark. The decision to revitalise the area resulted in the demolition of the carpark structure and the construction of a transparent five-storey building accommodating offices, shops, basement parking, and a fire station.
****	Place Vendôme	Jules Hardouin-Mansart		Octagonal place Vendôme and the arcaded and colonnaded buildings around it were constructed between 1687 and 1721. In March 1796 Napoléon married Josephine, Viscountess Beauharnais, in the building at No 3. Today the buildings surrounding the square house the posh Hôtel Ritz Paris and some of the city's most fashionable boutiques. The original Vendôme Column at the center of the square was erected in 1702 by Napoleon I to commemorate the battle of Austerlitz; it was torn down on 16 May 1871, but subsequently re-erected and remains a prominent feature on the square today. It consists of a stone core wrapped in a 160m-long bronze spiral made from hundreds of Austrian and Russian cannons captured by Napoléon at the Battle in 1805.

- Arrondissement 2:



	Bibliothèque Nationale	Henri Labrouste	58 Rue de Richelieu	Bibliothèque Nationale was 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. The National Library of France traces its origin to the royal library founded at the Louvre Palace by Charles V in 1368. The library's collections swelled to over 300,000 volumes during the radical phase of the French Revolution when the private libraries of aristocrats and clergy were seized. After the establishment of the French First Republic in September 1792, "the Assembly declared the Bibliothèque du Roi to be national property and the institution was renamed the Bibliothèque Nationale. Today it houses exceptional collections: manuscripts (from the remains of the most ancient writings to the manuscripts of modern writers), prints and photographs, stage music and art, letters and plans and finally the museum of coins, medals and antiques. Amazing Reading Room. Tue (10am-8pm), Wed-Sun (10-6pm), Mon (2-7pm)
	Le Parisien Offices	Georges Chedanne	124 de la rue Réaumur	Le Parisien Offices were built in 1903 as an Art Nouveau office with an impressive metallic façade which was really innovative for its time. Born in Maromme, France, in 1861 Georges-Paul Chedanne studied with Julien Guadet at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris where he won many distinctions and prizes, including the Grand Prix for his restoration drawings of the Roman Pantheon. After his sojourn in Rome, Chedanne returned to Paris to practice independently. In addition to the inspiration of ancient Rome, Chedanne drew upon the traditional motifs and materials of Parisian architecture. This historic landmark is open to the public for the Journées du patrimoine (19-20 sept).
	Porte Saint-Denis	François Blondel	Bd Saint-Denis	Porte Saint-Denis stands 60 metres away from the site of a former medieval gate that bore the same name. This gate was part of the Charles V city walls built in 14th century all around Paris. By the 17th century, the city had greatly expanded and the Charles V City walls were replaced by a tax wall. The fortified gates were dismantled and replaced by triumphal arches. It was built in 1672 by architect François Blondel, director of the Royal Academy of Architecture. King Louis XIV himself ordered its construction which was paid for by the City of Paris. The triumphal arch was designed to honour the king's victories in the Rhine and in Franche-Comté. Porte Saint-Denis was the gate where the kings of France would pass through on their return to Paris from religious services at the Saint-Denis basilica. It was inspired by the Arch of Titus in Rome.
	Porte Saint-Martin	Pierre Bullet	Bd Saint-Martin	The Porte Saint-Martin was built in 1674 by architect Pierre Bullet, a student of François Blondel, the architect who built the neighbouring Porte Saint-Denis. It was Louis XIV himself who ordered its construction to serve as a monument to his victories in the Rhine and in Franche-Comté. However, the construction of the monument was funded by the City of Paris! Porte Saint-Martin stands about 200 metres away from the Porte Saint-Denis. It takes its name from a former medieval gate which belonged to the city wall of Paris built by King Charles V in the 14th century. 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	The fashionable Marais district in the 4th arrondissement, also known as SoMa (South Marais), is filled with hip boutiques, galleries, and gay bars. Once the city's Jewish quarter, the area still hosts numerous kosher restaurants. The grassy Place des Vosges is home to elegant arcades and the Musée Victor Hugo, where the writer lived. Le Marais is the closest you will get to the feel of medieval Paris and has more pre-revolutionary buildings and streets left intact than any other area in Paris. A glance at some of the beautiful buildings and houses indicates the wealthy status of the former residents. After the revolution, much of the area was abandoned by the rich, and poor bohemian types moved in.
	Carnavalet Museum	Snøheffa	23 Rue de Sévigné, 75003 Paris	The Carnavalet Museum - History of Paris is devoted to the history of the capital. It opened its doors in 1880, driven by the municipal authorities, at the time of the great urban development projects directed by Baron Haussmann. The composite architecture of the museum is composed of two mansions, Carnavalet and Le Peletier de Saint-Fargeau, which are complemented by the remains of buildings demolished in the 19th century and reconstructed in the gardens, and supplementary constructions that link the whole together, dating from the early 20th century. In association with Snøheffa and Agence NC (Nathalie Crinière), the Chatillon Architectes firm carried out restoration of the museum over a four-year period, updating the visitor experience and making the museum a key part of the cultural landscape. Chatillon Architectes, Snøheffa, and Agence NC, Nathalie Crinière for the permanent scenography have managed to work together, respecting the history of the place and the spirit of the museum, to magnify the existing and offer more fluid and comfortable circulation. The History of Paris now unfolds according to chronological order, through spaces that are contemporary in their requirements but authentic in their spirit. Free admission. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
- Arrondissement 4: Pompidou, île de la Cité, Ile Saint-Louis				
	Hôtel de Beauvais	Antoine le Pautre	68, rue François-Miron	The Hôtel de Beauvais is a hôtel particulier, a kind of large townhouse of France, built in 1657 for Catherine Beauvais (the first lady to Anne of Austria). Hôtel de Beauvais' façade is done in the French Baroque style, common to hôtel particuliers. Strict symmetry is created using false walls and windows. In 1926 the Hôtel de Beauvais was partly listed as a historical monument because of its main entrance, the grand staircase and the façade overlooking the central courtyard. The building was restored in 2003, and today contains the administrative court of appeal of Paris and is inaccessible to the public. However, the historic parts of the building can be visited during European Heritage Days. The building can also be visited once a month under the auspices of Paris Historique.
	Hôtel de Ville (Paris)	Domenico da Cortona	Place de l'Hôtel de ville	The Hôtel de Ville de Paris has been the seat of the Paris City Council since 1357. The current building, with a neo-renaissance style, was built by architects Théodore Ballu and Edouard Deperthes on the site of the former Hôtel de Ville which burnt down during the Paris Commune in 1871. It serves multiple functions, housing the local administration, the Mayor of Paris (since 1977). The south wing was originally constructed by François I beginning in 1535 until 1551. The north wing was built by Henry IV and Louis XIII between 1605 and 1628. The outside was rebuilt following the original design, but larger, between 1874 and 1882, while the inside was considerably modified. Since the French Revolution, the building has been the scene of a



				number of historical events, notably the proclamation of the French Third Republic in 1870 and the speech by Charles de Gaulle on 25 August 1944 during the Liberation of Paris when he greeted the crowd from a front window. A weekly tour is available in French for approximately 30 people.
☆☆☆	Maison de Nicolas Flamel		51 Rue de Montmorency	A building at 51 rue de Montmorency in the 3rd arrondissement is crowned as the oldest stone house in Paris. As the plaque outside reads (in French), it was "The House of Nicolas Flamel." Built in 1407 by Flamel, the most famous alchemist in Paris, this is where he was rumored to have carried out his experiments. It was restored in 1900 but still has prayers for the dead engraved on the pillars of the building's façade. Today, it's a fine dining restaurant called the Auberge Nicolas Flamel. Mon-Sun (12-2.30pm / 7-10.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Centre Georges Pompidou	Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers and Gianfranco Franchini	19 Rue Beaubourg	The Centre Pompidou, designed by Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers, is a 20th-century architectural marvel, immediately recognizable by its exterior escalators and enormous coloured tubing. It is home to the National Museum of Modern Art and is internationally renowned for its 20th and 21st century art collections. The works of iconic artists are displayed chronologically over two sections: the modern period, from 1905 to 1960 (Matisse, Picasso, Dubuffet, etc.), and the contemporary period, from 1960 to the present day (Andy Warhol, Niki de Saint Phalle, Anish Kapoor, etc.). In addition to its permanent collections, internationally renowned exhibitions are organized every year on the top floor, where visitors can enjoy a breathtaking view of Paris and its rooftops. 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, is 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. General admission €15, €12 students. Access to the rooftop (Panorama ticket) €5, FREE for under 26 y/o, FREE the first Sunday of every month. Wed-Mon (11am-9pm)
☆☆☆	IRCAM Institute	Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers	1 Place Igor-Stravinsky	The Ircam (Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique/Musique) - institute for musical/acoustical research and coordination, a collaboration between scientists and musicians - is a 'musical instrument on an urban scale'. Inaugurated in 1978 as part of the Centre Pompidou development, the Ircam was entirely underground, three levels of highly flexible spaces to facilitate research and experimentation. The ceilings, floors and walls are all mobile so that volume and acoustics for musical performances can be modified. In 1990, RPBW added a six-storey tower intended for the institute's offices, giving the hidden building a visual presence and relationship to the Pompidou Centre opposite.
☆☆☆	Stravinsky Fountain	Jean Tinguely and Niki de Saint Phalle	Place Stravinsky	Stravinsky Fountain was 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. The fountain is an homage to the Russian composer whose music provided the inspiration for the sixteen moving and water-sprouting sculptures that are placed in a large rectangular basin. The fountain was originally named Le Sacre du Printemps (Rite of Passage), after one of Stravinsky's most famous compositions. The modern offices of the IRCAM, a center for musical research, are located right near the fountain, so it made sense to create a fountain based on a musical theme.
☆☆☆	Church of Saint-Merri	-	76 Rue de la Verrerie	The church began as a Parisian sanctuary by the monk and priest Saint Merri in the 7th century with the current structure going up in the 16th century. The present Gothic church was built between 1500 and 1550. The style is 16th century Gothic, in the typical French style called flamboyant. Noted for having the oldest church bell (1331) in Paris, the church also possesses stunning stained-glass windows and nice baroque decoration in the choir. The organ was reconstructed in 1781 by Cliquot, a famous organ builder. It was played by Camille Saint-Saëns. It is open in the afternoons, except for Sunday
☆☆☆	Pont Neuf	Baptiste Androuet Guillaume Marchand	Île de la Cité	The Pont Neuf is considered to be the oldest stone bridge in Paris. Henri IV ordered it to be constructed in 1578. Twelve arches, 384 'mascarons' or grotesque faces decorating the cornices and the equestrian statue of Henri IV, the first to be placed on a public thoroughfare, make the bridge instantly recognizable. Consisting of two spans, the bridge connects the Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli and the Tour Saint-Jacques on the Right Bank with the Rue Dauphine, the Monnaie de Paris and Saint-Germain-des-Près on the Left Bank via the Ile de la Cité, the starting point for a tour of Notre Dame Cathedral and the Sainte-Chapelle. It stands by the western (downstream) point of the Ile de la Cité, the island in the middle of the river that was, between 250 and 225 BC, the birthplace of Paris, then known as Lutetia, and during the medieval period, the heart of the city. The bridge is composed of two separate spans, one of five arches joining the left bank to the Ile de la Cité, another of seven joining the island to the right bank. The name Pont Neuf was given to distinguish it from older bridges that were lined on both sides with houses.
☆☆☆	Place Dauphine	?	Place Dauphine, Île de la Cité	One of the prettiest squares in Paris, Place Dauphine was built in 1610. It was initiated by Henry IV in 1607, the second of his projects for public squares in Paris, the first being the Place Royale (now the Place des Vosges). He named it for his son, the Dauphin of France and future Louis XIII, who had been born in 1601. Plans for Place Dauphine were drawn up between 1607 and 1610, and included rows of houses with matching facades built around a triangle structure. Remarkably, this general layout has remained unchanged for over 400 years. Another rare feature of Place Dauphine is that the buildings were built for merchants and commoners rather than the elite like other architectural developments of the period like Place des Vosges. The last of the houses to be constructed (at the southeast corner of the square) was finished in 1616.
☆☆☆	Sainte-Chapelle	-	8 Boulevard du Palais	The Sainte-Chapelle is a royal chapel built in 1243 within the medieval Palais de la Cité, the residence of the Kings of France until the 14th century. Built in seven years, an impressive feat, the Sainte Chapelle was intended to house precious Christian relics, including Christ's crown of thorns, acquired by Saint Louis. The royal chapel is a prime example of the phase of Gothic architectural style called "Rayonnant", marked by its sense of weightlessness and strong vertical emphasis. It stands squarely upon a lower chapel, which served as parish church for all the inhabitants of the palace, which was the seat of government. Come here on a sunny day and you'll see how beautiful it is. General admission €11,5, free admission young people 18 to 25 years old (EU



				or EEA nationals and assimilated –holders of a residence permit Excluding student groups. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
*****	Notre Dame Cathedral	-	6 Parvis Notre-Dame	Notre-Dame de Paris referred to simply as Notre-Dame, is a medieval Catholic cathedral built in 1345 on the eastern half of the Ile 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 19th century and the 17th century Emmanuel Bell. A structure fire broke out beneath the roof of Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris on 15 April 2019. By the time it was extinguished, the building's spire and most of its roof had been destroyed and its upper walls severely damaged. Currently closed and awaiting renovation.
*****	Mémorial des Martyrs de la Déportation	Georges-Henri Pingusson	Allée des Justes de France	Mémorial des Martyrs de la Déportation was built in 1962 as a memorial to the 200,000 people deported from Vichy France to the Nazi concentration camps during World War II. The memorial is shaped like a ship's prow; the crypt is accessible by two staircases and a lowered square protected by a metal portcullis. The crypt leads to a hexagonal rotunda that includes two chapels containing earth and bones from concentration camps. Pingusson intended that its long and narrow subterranean space convey a feeling of claustrophobia. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
*****	La Félicité Paris Sully-Morland	Albert Laprade (1960), David Chipperfield (2022)	17 Bd Morland, 75004 Paris	The former 'Préfecture de Paris' on Boulevard Morland is situated on the banks of the River Seine in 4th arrondissement of Paris. The building, which originally housed city administration, was completed around 1960 by the architect Albert Laprade. The existing complex originally comprised a 16-storey tower flanked by two 9-storey wings, which formed a square facing the boulevard. The new 'Morland Mixité Capitale', which has been renamed 'La Félicité' on opening day, is the result of the refurbishment, remodelling and extension of the existing buildings. The previously introverted complex was made accessible to the public, transforming it into a lively and open place with the character of a campus and emanating a positive effect for the overall neighbourhood. Two new building volumes facing the boulevard and the River Seine, which mediate between the scale of the existing and neighbouring buildings, contribute to the repair of the city. The complex accommodates a wide spectrum of usages: upscale and affordable housing, a hotel, a youth hostel, offices, retail, a gallery, a market hall and a childcare facility. The two top floors, which were only accessible to the public for a few years following the completion of the original building, are opened up again and given back to the public. These upper storeys house an inhabitable art installation by Olafur Eliasson and Sebastian Behmann from Studio Other Spaces Berlin, a bar and restaurant. From here, inhabitants and visitors can enjoy wide vistas over the French capital.
— Arrondissement 5: Quartier Latin				
*****	L'Institut du Monde Arabe	Jean Nouvel	1 Rue des Fossés Saint-Bernard	L'Institut du Monde Arabe was 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. General admission €8, €6 for <26 y/o. Tue-Fri (10am-6pm), Sat-Sun (10am-7pm)
*****	Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève	Henri Labrouste	10 Place du Panthéon	The Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, built between 1843 and 1850, is still admired for the attractiveness and restraint of its decoration and for the sensitive use of exposed iron structural elements (columns and arches). The glass and iron reading room has been described as "magisterial" and the building itself as a seminal work in the creation of the modern library as "a temple of knowledge and space for contemplation". Iron arches and columns support roof independently of masonry walls. The library contains around 2 million documents. Charles Follen McKim used the Sainte-Geneviève Library building as the model his design of the main building of the Boston Public Library. Mon-Sat (10am-10pm)
*****	Panthéon Paris	Jacques-Germain Soufflot	Place du Panthéon	With the Pantheon, architect Jacques-Germain Soufflot met Louis XV's wish to glorify the monarchy in the form of a church dedicated to Saint Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris. It was 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 Jaures and Soufflot. It is an early example of neo-classicism, with a façade modelled on the Pantheon in Rome, surmounted by a dome that owes some of its character to Bramante's Tempietto. Amazing views from the cupola. General admission €11,5, FREE for students (18-25 y/o). Mon-Sun (10am-pm)
*****	Saint-Étienne-du-Mont Church	-	Place Sainte-Geneviève	The church of Saint-Etienne-du-Mont originated in the abbey of Sainte-Genevieve, where the eponymous saint had been buried in the 6th century. Devoted to the Virgin Mary, then to St. John the Apostle, the place was too small to accommodate all the faithful. In 1222, Pope Honorius III authorized the establishment of an autonomous church, which was devoted this time to St Etienne, then the patron saint of the old cathedral of Paris. It was finally completed 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. Free admission. Tue (8am-7.45pm), Sat-Sun (8.45am-12pm/2-7.45pm)
*****	Church of Val-de-Grâce	François Mansart and Jacques Lemercier (dome)	1 Place Alphonse	The church was founded by Anne of Austria, Queen Consort of Louis XIII, in 1621 and was completed in 1667. Construction proceeded slowly, particularly after Anne fell from favor with the King. The estranged Anne spent time at the abbey, watched by Cardinal Richelieu and participating in intrigues with others who were out of favor. Louis finally forbade Anne to visit the abbey, but soon after, Anne became pregnant with Louis' heir, the Dauphin Louis Dieudonné. 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. Today, the abbey contains the museum and library of the Army Health Service, the school of the Val-de-Grâce, and hospital staff offices. Tue-Sun (12-6pm) Monday & Friday closed
— Arrondissement 6: Quartier Luxembourg, Saint Germain des Prés				
*****	Luxembourg Palace	Salomon de Brosse and Jean Chalgrin (1805)	15 Rue de Vaugirard	Built in 1625 by Salomon de Brosse for Queen Marie of Médicis (mother of King Louis XIII of France), the Palais du Luxembourg was a residence for the Royal Family before it was turned into a prison during the French Revolution. She desired to make a building similar to her native



				Florence's Palazzo Pitti. In 1750, the palace became a museum, the forerunner of the Louvre, and was open two days a week until 1779. In 1805 the architect Jean Chalgrin transformed the palace into a legislative building. Since 1958 it has been the seat of the Senate of the Fifth Republic. The President of the Senate is the second most important figure in the country after the President of the Republic. The library contains some 450,000 books. FREE tours are available by appointment only on Mon, Fri and Sat. By appointment only.
	Musée du Luxembourg	Salomon de Brosse	19 Rue de Vaugirard	The Musée du Luxembourg was the first French museum opened to the public, in 1750. In 1884 the museum moved into its current building, the former orangery of the Luxembourg Palace. 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. The key topics are the Renaissance in Europe, the relationship between art and power, as well as the role of Paris as the capital of the arts. General admission €13, €9 concessions. Mon-Sun (10.30am-7pm) Mon until 10pm
	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. Inside, admire the nave, the Chapelle de la Vierge with a statue of Jean-Baptiste Pigalle, the sacristy and its wood-panelling in a Louis XV style, mural paintings by Eugène Delacroix, and the large organ by Cavailé-Coll. Another curiosity: the gnomon, (the part of a sundial which casts a shadow), with a strand of brass wire incrustated on it which represents the meridian line. Mon-Sun (8am-8pm)
	Saint-Sulpice Square Fountain	Joachim Visconti	Place Saint-Sulpice	The large public space at the Place Saint Sulpice, which is dominated on its eastern side by the church of Saint-Sulpice, was built in 1754 as a tranquil garden. The fountain, built in the center of the square between 1844 and 1848, was designed by the architect Joachim Visconti. Visconti, an Italian-born French architect and designer, was made architect to the palais des Tuileries in 1852 and architect to Napoléon III in 1853, and was put in charge of connecting the Palais du Louvre and the Palais des Tuileries, a project only completed later by Hector-Martin Lefuel.
	École de Chirurgie (School of Surgery)	Jacques Gondouin	10-12 Rue de l'École de Médecine	The Ecole de Chirurgie ("School of Surgery") is a historic building completed in 1774. The building was designed by the architect Jacques Gondouin from 1769 to 1774 after surgery came to be recognized as a specialized discipline in the medical sciences. This was due to the respect that King Louis XV had for his Premier Chirurgien (surgeon), Germain Pichault de la Martinière. Previously, surgeons had been confused with barbers. Today it is the headquarters of the Paris Descartes University focusing on the medical and social sciences. It is probably the most famous building of the 18th century and Gondouin's masterpiece. A new wing was built on the rear of Gondouin's building, bordering the Boulevard Saint-Germain with a monumental façade designed by architect Léon Ginain and constructed between 1879 and 1900. It hosted the central offices of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, including a ceremonial assembly room, a large library, a museum, and archival space. Modelled after the Pantheon, it is lit by an oculus.
	Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés	Peter of Montereau	3 Place Saint-Germain des Prés	The Benedictine Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés and was the burial place of Merovingian kings of Neustria. At that time, the Left Bank of Paris was prone to flooding from the Seine, so much of the land could not be built upon and the Abbey stood in the middle of meadows, or prés in French, thereby explaining its appellation. The abbey and its church were rebuilt between 990 and 1021, however, were transformed over the centuries. Pierre de Montreuil built the Gothic cloisters, Chapelle de la Vierge, refectory, dormitory and the chapter in the 13th century. The church was restored in the 17th century and the tomb of philosopher René Descartes is located in one of the church's side chapels. Mon-Sun (8.30am-8pm)
	Hôtel des Monnaies	Jacques-Denis Antoine	11 quai Conti	Hôtel des Monnaies was built in 1768 as the "Direction of Coins and Medals" and a prime example of French Neoclassical architecture. The building is typified by its heavy external rustication and severe decorative treatment. It boasts one of the longest façades on the Seine; its appearance has been likened to the Italian palazzo tradition. 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. General admission €12, students €8. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm) Wed (11-9pm)
	Institut de France	Louis Le Vau	23 Quai de Conti	The building was originally constructed as the Collège des Quatre-Nations by Cardinal Mazarin, as a school for students from new provinces attached to France under Louis XIV. Jean-Baptiste Colbert, who was one of five executors of Mazarin's estate, contrived to get the college built, appointing Louis Le Vau as the architect. Le Vau, who at the time was also working on the south wing of the Cour Carrée of the Palais du Louvre (facing the River Seine), proposed that the college be placed directly across the river on the Left Bank, so that the sovereign (Louis XIV) would have a fine view of it from his future apartments. The Institut de France is a French learned society, grouping five académies, including the Académie française. Sat (10am-6pm)
	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris-Malaquais	Félix Duban	14 Rue Bonaparte	The origins of the school go back to 1648 when the Académie des Beaux-Arts was founded by Cardinal Mazarin to educate the most talented students in drawing, painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture and other media. Louis XIV was known to select graduates from the school to decorate the royal apartments at Versailles, and in 1863 Napoleon III granted the school independence from the government, changing the name to "L'École des Beaux-Arts". Women were admitted beginning in 1897. The curriculum was divided into the "Academy of Painting and Sculpture" and the "Academy of Architecture". Both programs focused on classical arts and architecture from Ancient Greek and Roman culture. The buildings of the school are largely the creation of French architect Félix Duban, who was commissioned for the main building in 1830. His work realigned the campus, and continued through 1861, completing an architectural program out towards the Quai Malaquais. The complex includes 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.



Arrondissement 7: Tour Eiffel, Les Invalides				
★	Maison de Verre	Pierre Chareau, Bernard Bijvoet and Louis Dalbet	31 Rue Saint-Guillaume	Designed in 1932 by Pierre Chareau and Bernard Bijvoet, the Maison de Verre translated as "House of Glass," is a milestone in early modern architectural design. Unable to expel an elderly woman on the top floor, the house was engraved underneath an existing apartment. As such, the house uses skeleton frame steel construction allowing a free plan and the use of omnipresent lightweight materials, such as glass and glass block. It's built to achieve an approach of three targets "honesty of materials, variable transparency of forms, and juxtaposition of "industrial" materials". On the ground floor was a medical suite for Dr. Jean Dalsace. The unusual circulation arrangement was resolved by a rotating screen which hid the private stairs from patients during the day, but framed the stairs at night.
★★★★	Bon-Marché Department Store	Gustave Eiffel	24 Rue de Sèvres	Le Bon Marché, founded in 1838 and revamped almost completely by Aristide Boucicaut in 1852, was one of the first modern department stores. The entrepreneur Aristide Boucicaut became a partner in 1852, and changed the marketing plan, instituting fixed prices and guarantees that allowed exchanges and refunds, advertising, and a much wider variety of merchandise. The annual income of the store increased from 500,000 francs in 1852 to five million in 1860. Boucicaut was famous for his marketing innovations; a reading room for husbands while their wives shopped; extensive newspaper advertising; entertainment for children; and six million catalogs sent out to customers. By 1880 half the employees were women; unmarried women employees lived in dormitories on the upper floors. Now the property of LVMH, it sells a wide range of high-end goods, including food in an adjacent building at 38, rue de Sèvres. Spectacular light wells, bridges and Baroque staircases. Mon-Sat (10am-7.45pm), Sun (11am-7.45pm)
★★★★★	Musée d'Orsay	Victor Laloux, Lucien Magne and Émile Bénard	1 Rue de la Légion d'Honneur	Musée d'Orsay was originally built in 1900 as the Gare d'Orsay, a Beaux-Arts railway station. By 1939 the station's short platforms had become unsuitable for the longer trains that had come to be used for mainline services. After 1939 it was used for suburban services and part of it became a mailing centre during World War II. It was then used as a set for several films, such as Kafka's The Trial. The suggestion to turn the station into a museum came from the Directorate of the Museum of France. In 1981, the Italian architect Gae Aulenti was chosen to design the interior including the internal arrangement, decoration, furniture and fittings of the museum. Finally in July 1986, the museum was ready to receive its exhibits. 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. Don't miss the amazing skyline views from the clock tower. General admission €16, €13 students, FREE Europeans (18-25). Tue-Sun (9.30am-8pm) Thu (9.30am-9.45pm)
★	Basilica of Saint Clotilde	Franz Christian Gau and Théodore Ballu	23 bis Rue las Cases	The Basilica of Saint Clotilde was designed by architect F. C. Gau of Cologne in a neo-Gothic style. Work began in 1846, but Gau died in 1853, and the job was continued by Théodore Ballu who completed the church in 1857. Sainte-Clotilde Basilica is rare among Paris churches in that it has symmetrical twin spires. The basilica was copied by the architect Léon Vautrin for the construction of the facade of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart Cathedral of Guangzhou between 1863 and 1888. Mon-Fri (9am-7.30pm), Sat-Sun (10am-8pm)
★★★★	Musée Auguste Rodin	Jean Aubert	79 Rue de Varenne	Built in 1732 as the Hôtel Biron, in which French sculptor Auguste Rodin rented several rooms on the ground floor to store his sculptures and which was his studio. The Musée Rodin opened in 1919, primarily dedicated to the works of Rodin. It has two sites: the Hôtel Biron and surrounding grounds in central Paris, and just outside Paris at Rodin's old home, the Villa des Brillants at Meudon (Hauts-de-Seine). The collection includes 6,600 sculptures, 8,000 drawings, 8,000 old photographs, and 7,000 objets d'art. The Musée Rodin contains most of Rodin's significant creations, including The Thinker, The Kiss, and The Gates of Hell. Many of his sculptures are displayed in the museum's extensive garden. General admission €13, free admission students (18-25). Tue-Sun (10am-6.30pm)
★★★★★	Les Invalides	Jules Hardouin-Mansart	129 Rue de Grenelle	Initially designed by Libéral Bruant (1635-97) as a hospital for disabled army veterans but even before the completion, Louis XIV was planning a second chapel. The most notable tomb at Les Invalides is that of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821). The complex contains museums and monuments, all relating to the military history of France, as well as a hospital and a retirement home for war veterans, the building's original purpose. The buildings house the Musée de l'Armée, the military museum of the Army of France, the Musée des Plans-Reliefs, and the Musée d'Histoire Contemporaine, as well as the Dôme des Invalides, a large church, the tallest in Paris at a height of 107 meters. General admission to all museums and Napoleon's tomb €14, concessions €11. Free for <26 y.o. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
★★★★★	Saint-Louis-des-Invalides	Jules Hardouin Mansart	129 Rue de Grenelle	In 1676, the Secretary of State for War, Marquis de Louvois, entrusted the young architect Jules Hardouin-Mansart with the construction of the chapel which Libéral Bruant has been unable to complete. The architect designed a building which combined a royal chapel, the "Dôme des Invalides", and a veterans' chapel achieving consistency and harmony. In this way, the King and his soldiers could attend mass simultaneously, while entering the place of worship through different entrances, as prescribed by etiquette. This separation was reinforced in the 19th century with the erection of the tomb of Napoleon I, the creation of the two separate altars and then with the construction of a glass wall between the two chapels. General admission to all museums and Napoleon's tomb €14. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
★★★★	UNESCO headquarters	Marcel Breuer and Pier Luigi Nervi	7 Place de Fontenoy	UNESCO headquarters was built in 1958 as the combined work of architects of three nationalities: Marcel Breuer of the US, Pier Luigi Nervi of Italy and Bernard Zehrffuss of France. The Y-shaped design was invented by the three architects. Nicknamed the 'three-pointed star', the entire edifice stands on seventy-two columns of concrete piling. Three more buildings complete the headquarters site. The second building, known affectionately as the "accordion", holds the egg-shaped hall with a pleated copper ceiling where the plenary sessions of the General Conference are held. The third building is in the form of a cube. Lastly, a fourth construction consists of two office floors hollowed out below street level, around six small sunken courtyards. The buildings, which contain many remarkable works of art, are open to the public. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)
★★★★	Meditation Space	Tadao Ando	Place de Fontenoy 7	Meditation Space was built in 1995 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the adoption of UNESCO's Constitution. The intention was to create a space where people from around the world, of all races and religions can pray for peace. The structure is next to the garden in a courtyard. The concrete cylinder is six meters in diameter and height. Light enters this space for just a slit between the wall



				and the roof floating circular. For the project a donation of 10,000 yen (about €70.50 at the time) were requested to individuals in Japan. It raised a total of 140,000,000 yen. The names of the donors can be seen in the inferior walls. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)
*****	Eiffel Tower	Gustave Eiffel	Champ de Mars, 5 Avenue Anatole France	It was at the 1889 Exposition Universelle, the date that marked the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution, that a great competition was launched in the Journal Officiel. The Eiffel Tower was constructed from 1887 to 1889 as the entrance to the 1889 World's Fair and named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. The tower is 324 metres (1,063 ft) tall, about the same height as an 81-storey building, and the tallest structure in Paris. In 1920 the tower lost the title of the world's tallest structure when the Chrysler Building was completed in NY. The Eiffel Tower is the most-visited paid monument in the world; 7 million people ascended it in 2022. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second levels. Tickets to the top 1€28,30, €14,10 for 12-24 years old. Mon-Sun (9.30am-11pm)
****	29 Avenue Rapp	Jules Lavirotte	29 Avenue Rapp	Built in 1901 by Jules Lavirotte, this seven-story creation is probably the most extreme example of the ornamental delirium that is Nouveau that the French capital has hidden away. Lavirotte didn't do it alone, but collaborated with his friends, the ceramist Alexandre Bigot and other fellow sculptors, to create this flamboyant and voluptuous façade, making them winners of the annual architectural frontage competition of Paris that same year. Due to its asymmetry, organic forms and color tones, and use of modern materials, the building was very much an object of gossip at the turn of the century, unsurprising when you're confronted with it the first time. 29 Avenue Rapp presents an extraordinary amount of erotic wit, visually translated through stone in both abstract motifs and figurative symbols that were immediately understood by fin de siècle minds, even in the most prudish of observers. Instead of the colossal caryatids, Lavirotte chose figures that represent a quiet, personal view of Adam and Eve - through his eyes, Eve becomes an arrogant beauty proudly teasing the viewer with her curves, while her guileless lover has some difficulty hiding his virility.
*****	Musée du quai Branly	Jean Nouvel	37 Quai Branly	The Musée du quai Branly, built in 2006, features the indigenous art and cultures of Africa, Asia, Oceania, and the Americas. The shape of the main building follows the curve of the Seine, and the three administrative buildings are constructed to harmonize with the Haussmann-period buildings next to them. The "green wall" on the exterior was designed and planted by Gilles Clément and Patrick Blanc. The permanent collection and temporary exhibitions at the Musée du quai Branly pay homage to the wealth of traditional arts and educate visitors about their significant contribution to world heritage. With an extraordinarily rich collection of 700,000 photographs and 300,000 artefacts and objects - musical instruments, fabrics, clothing - from Oceania, Asia, Africa and the Americas, the museum takes visitors on an eclectic and fascinating voyage of discovery into the cultures of distant lands across the centuries. General admission €12, €8 concessions, FREE the first Sunday of each month. Tue-Sun (10.30-7pm), Thu (10.30am-10pm)
-	Arrondissement 8: Champs Élysées			
*****	Palais de Tokyo	Aubert, Dastugue, Dondel and Viard	13 Avenue du Président Wilson	The Palais de Tokyo, originally built in 1937 for the International Exhibition of Arts and Technology of 1937, is a building dedicated to modern and contemporary art. The eastern wing of the building belongs to the City of Paris, and hosts the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (Museum of Modern Art of the City of Paris). The western wing belongs to the French state and since 2002 has hosted the Palais de Tokyo / Site de création contemporaine, the largest museum in France dedicated to temporary exhibitions of contemporary art. The new Café, located on top of the Palais has one of the best skyline views of Paris. General admission €12, €9 concessions. Mon-Sun (12pm-12am) Tue (closed)
*****	Palais de Tokyo Expansion	Lacaton & Vassal	13 Avenue du Président Wilson	Opened in 1937, the Palais de Tokyo has suffered from decades of neglect and subsequent deterioration. Housing modern art in its early stages of life, it soon was relegated to the sidelines upon completion of the Centre Pompidou in late 70's, which took over the role of hosting modern art exhibitions. Sitting dormant and unused for latter part of the 20th century, it has since been reinvigorated by architects Lacaton & Vassal, opening back up to the public in 2002. The stripped-down structure that exposes and embraces raw materials has recently received a new expansion by the architects who breathed new life into it. A very interesting aspect of the museum is its lack of dictated routes that are typical of other galleries. Amazing exhibitions. Mon-Sun (12pm-12am) Tue (closed)
****	Musée Yves Saint Laurent Paris		5 Avenue Marceau	The famed French fashion designer Yves Saint Laurent has his own namesake museum in Paris, right in the home of his old studio. Alongside the dozens of sketches, stylish outfits, and historical videos, the real gem is hidden upstairs on the second floor, where his old studio has been left untouched. Art books line the walls, measuring tape, scissors, and fabric samples are spread across the tables. Even his famous eyeglasses are still sitting on his desk from the day he died, as well as a rose quartz heart that is engraved with the word "Love." Tue-Sun (11am-6pm), Thu (11am-9pm)
****	Grand Palais	Charles Girault, Albert-Félix-Théophile Thomas, Albert Louvet, Henri Deglane	3 Av. du Général Eisenhower, 75008 Paris	The Grand Palais was built for the 1900 Exposition Universelle. This architectural masterpiece of stone, steel and glass has been listed as a historical monument since 2000. More than 6,000 tonnes of steel were needed to build the nave. It comprises 3 major sites: the Nave, the National Galleries and the Palais de la Découverte. The majestic nave, 240 m long, welcomes a wide variety of major national and international events: (horse riding, contemporary art, fairground, etc.). The national galleries organize large-scale exhibitions on artists that have marked the history of art (Picasso, Hopper, Renoir, etc.). The Palais de la Découverte is a museum and cultural centre dedicated to science.
*****	Pont Alexandre III	Joseph Cassien-Bernard	Pont Alexandre III	The Pont Alexandre III is a deck arch bridge built in 1900. The Beaux-Arts style bridge, with its exuberant Art Nouveau lamps, cherubs, nymphs and winged horses at either end, was built between 1896 and 1900. It is named after Tsar Alexander III, who had concluded the Franco-Russian Alliance in 1892. His son Nicholas II laid the foundation stone in October 1896. The style of the bridge reflects that of the Grand Palais, to which it leads on the right bank. The bridge is widely regarded as the most ornate, extravagant bridge in the city.
*****	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. Inspired by the



				great arches of antiquity, this iconic monument bears the names of battles and generals from the Revolution and the First Empire. 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. General admission €13, free admission for those under 18 and 18 to 25 year old's who are EU citizens and/or residents. Mon-Sun (10am-10.30pm)
☆☆	Drugstore Publicis Paris	Michele Saeë	133 Avenue des Champs-Élysées	The main headquarters of the Publicis group is located at the top of the Champs Élysées, and its ground-floor café, cinema, and news-shop facility, named 'Drugstore Publicis', has become a popular Paris icon. To celebrate recent expansions, the Publicis chairman, Maurice Levy, decided to give the 1970's building a facelift. The invitation-only competition was won by Los Angeles architect, Michele Saeë. Saeë's design was for a musical composition of freeform curved glass shards that contrast with, and revitalise, the existing facade in reflective bronze glass, which had to stay. The surfaces were without any orthogonal components or straight lines, a counterpoint to the rectilinear grid of the façade behind. Mon-Fri (8am-2am), Sat-Sun (10am-2am)
☆☆	Renaissance Paris Arc de Triomphe Hotel	Christian de Portzamparc	39 Avenue de Wagram	Renaissance Paris Arc de Triomphe Hotel was 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. This great glass plaiting accommodates the rooms' bow windows to free sight towards the Étoile and the Ternes. The two lower levels accommodate the boutiques as well as a large porch, which opens onto a court garden and leads to the Salle Wagram. In parallel with this program, Christian de Portzamparc was also entrusted with the facade of the Salle. Previously the entrance to the Salle Wagram was not visible from the street; access was via a small hidden corridor along the side of the Empire Theatre to enter the entrance hall of the Salle. It therefore seemed obvious to offer a window from the street into the heart of the island.
☆☆	Origami Building	Manuelle Gautrand	34 Avenue de Friedland	Origami was 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. The project was implemented in two parts: the main building on a 20 meter-wide stripe on the avenue, and an extension in the rear, between two courtyard gardens. Marble folds create a vibration along the 30 meter-long front. At both ends, in continuity with the façades of neighbouring buildings, the origami becomes calmer and flattens out. But in the central part it forms a delicate bas-relief.
☆☆	Pagoda Paris	Fernand Bloch	48 Rue de Courcelles	Originally constructed as a hôtel particulier in the French Louis Philippe style, the building was bought in 1925 by Mr. Ching Tsai Loo (1880-1957), a celebrated collector and dealer of Chinese and Asian art and antiques. Apart from the landmark exterior, with its typical Chinese red color and architectural features, the sumptuous interior having elaborate Shanxi lacquer panels, also pays tribute to Mr. Loo's Chinese heritage. Other remarkable thematic rooms within the Pagoda include the Salle Indienne, the Salle Cavaliers and the Petit Salon Porcelaine. Check web for opening times and exhibitions.
☆☆	Musée Jacquemart-André	Henri Parent	158 Boulevard Haussmann	Set inside an 19th-century mansion, the Musée Jacquemart-André is the former home of Edouard André, an art collector who traveled the seven seas with his wife, Nèlie Jacquemart, a renowned portrait artist, to buy and collect art and furniture, much of which are still here today. He then exhibited them in his new mansion built in 1869 by the architect Henri Parent, and completed in 1875. There is period furniture, tapestries, and Renaissance art from Venice, as well as ceiling murals and porcelain. Sort of like a mini Versailles, the best part about visiting here is that it can be seen without the crowds. General admission €16, €9,5 concessions. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Galleries Lafayette Champs-Élysées	Bjarke Ingels Group	60 Av. des Champs-Élysées	Located on Paris's iconic Avenue des Champs-Élysées, the historic Art Deco bank building from 1932 is uncovered by BIG-Bjarke Ingels Group to create a carefully curated retail laboratory for the world's leading fashion, food, and lifestyle brands – merging a new hybrid retail model that bonds with the surrounding city. BIG's design pays tribute to the facility and texture of the historical building. Throughout the store, visitors encounter precious materials and refined details from the past that are reinterpreted and deployed in a contemporary way. Mon-Sun (10am-9pm)
☆☆	Espace Citroën	Manuelle Gautrand	Avenue des Champs-Élysées 42	Built in 2007 as the Citroën C42 showroom, the building is a corporate totem composed of eight vehicles stacked on platter one on top of the other. The cars are displayed on revolving circular platforms under a faceted mirror-ceiling that fragments and multiplies their lines and details. Around this scenography, the skin is all in faceted glass and plays on the distinctive shape of the Citroën logo: the chevron. Gautrand fused the corporate logo with the façade structure: the frame is made up of inverted V-shapes. [CLOSED]
☆☆	Cartier Headquarters	Ricardo Bofill	10 Cité Retiro	With the aim to group its premises on one site, Cartier moved its new headquarters to La Cité du Retiro in 2003. The new headquarters represents the strong identity of the firm and provides optimum open-space office floors for the company's various activities. The scheme encompasses the restoration of the existing Haussmann-era constructions and the creation of six-storey glass metal framed buildings. The new buildings are articulated around a main courtyard. The main street, Rue du Faubourg, provides three entry points into the interior patio, each with its own address.
☆☆	Église de la Madeleine Church	Pierre-Alexandre Vignon	Place de la Madeleine	L'église de la Madeleine was built in 1842 in its present form as a temple to the glory of Napoleon's army. After the fall of Napoleon, with the Catholic reaction during the Restoration, King Louis XVIII determined that the structure would be used as a church, dedicated to Mary Magdalene. The Madeleine is built in the Neo-Classical style and was inspired by the much smaller Maison Carrée in Nîmes, one of the best-preserved of all Roman temples. In the basement of the Church (entrance on the Flower Market side) is The Foyer de la Madeleine where you can have a coffee and a meal. Mon-Sun (9.30am-7pm) Restaurant hours: Monday to Friday 11.30 am to 2 pm except holidays.
-	Arrondissement 9: Palais Garnier			
☆☆☆☆	Palais Garnier (Opera House)	Charles Garnier	8 Rue Scribe	The Palais Garnier is a 1,979-seat opera house, which was built from 1861 to 1875 for the Paris Opera. It was 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 opulence and its architect, Charles Garnier. The Paris Opera now uses the Palais Garnier mainly for ballet. The Palais Garnier has been called "probably the most famous opera house in the world, a symbol of Paris. This is



				at least partly due to its use as the setting for Gaston Leroux's 1910 novel <i>The Phantom of the Opera</i> and, especially, the novel's subsequent adaptations in films and the popular 1986 musical. Spectacular staircases and interiors. General admission (museum, grand foyer, staircase...) €14, concessions €9. Tours Mon-Sun (10am-4.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Galleries Lafayette Haussmann	Georges Chedanne and Ferdinand Chanut	40 Boulevard Haussmann	In 1895, Théophile Bader and his cousin Alphonse Kahn opened a fashion store in a small haberdasher's shop at the corner of rue La Fayette and the Chaussée d'Antin. In 1896, their company purchased the entire building at 1 rue La Fayette; in 1905 they acquired the buildings at 38, 40 and 42 boulevard Haussmann and 15 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. Bader commissioned the architect Chedanne and his pupil Chanut to design the store at the Haussmann location, where a glass and steel dome and Art Nouveau staircases were finished in 1912. A wide range of brands are still available at the, from ready to wear to haute couture. Galleries Lafayette in Paris hosts a popular weekly fashion show for visitors. The rooftop can be visited and has amazing views. Mon-Sat (9.30am-8.30pm), Sun (11am-8pm)
☆☆☆	Église de la Sainte-Trinité	Théodore Ballu	Place d'Estienne d'Orves	La Trinité, as it is known, was designed by Théodore Ballu in 1867 as part of the beautification and reorganization of Paris under Baron Haussmann. Exterior figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity on the church were sculpted by Eugène-Louis Lequesne. The 93 meter-long church has a bell tower 63 metres high topped by a dome. The choir is ten steps higher than the nave and surrounded by an ambulatory. The church's facade served as the inspiration for the design of the Saint-Jean-Baptiste Church in Quebec City and the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament in Sacramento, California. Hector Berlioz's funeral was held here. Mon-Fri (7.30am-8pm), Sat (10am-8pm), Sun (9am-8.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Pigalle Basketball	Ill-Studio	17 Rue Duperré	Ill-Studio and Pigalle have returned to a basketball court they previously overhauled with bold patterns, replacing primary colours with gradients of blue, pink, purple and orange. Blocks of red, yellow, blue and white from the last iteration have been painted over with brighter hues. The rubber court surface blends from blue at the ends to pink in the centre, while gradients have also been applied to the surrounding walls. Mon-Fri, Sun (12am-7pm)
- Arrondissement 10: Entrepôt				
☆☆	Smallest House in Paris		39 Rue du Château d'Eau	This little house measures 3.3 feet wide and just 16.4 feet tall. As the smallest building in Paris, 39 Rue du Château d'Eau started out as an inconvenient narrow gap between two buildings in the 10th arrondissement, which was then built upon to solve a property dispute. After its construction, the structure was first a shoemaker's studio with a live-in studio upstairs but now is an apartment.
- Arrondissement 11: Quartier Saint-Ambroise				
☆☆☆	Église Saint-Ambroise	Théodore Ballu	71 Boulevard Voltaire	Located at 71 Boulevard Voltaire, Saint-Ambroise was built in a mixture of Gothic, Romanesque Revival and neo-Byzantine styles between 1863 and 1868, shortly after the construction of the new Boulevard du Prince-Eugène, which was later renamed Boulevard Voltaire. The chapel was destroyed during the construction of the Boulevard du Prince Eugène, renamed Boulevard Voltaire in 1870. During the Commune in 1871, without preventing worship, the church was the headquarters of the Ambroise club, known as the proletarians' club, which included feminist speakers. This club published the newspaper "Le prolétaire". 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	The Opéra Bastille, built in 1989, is the main facility of the Paris National Opera, France's principal opera company, alongside the older Palais Garnier. Designed by Uruguayan architect Carlos Ott, it seats 2,723 people in total, with a main theatre, concert hall and studio theatre. The backstage occupies an enormous surface (5,000 m ²), six times larger than the stage: the stage area is flanked left and right with areas of the same size, and these three areas are replicated towards the back of the theatre. This modern design has been controversial ever since the house's opening, with part of the audience preferring the profusely ornate and luminous decoration of the more traditional Palais Garnier.
☆☆☆☆	San Marie de la Visitation	François Mansart	17 Rue Saint-Antoine	Saint Marie de la Visitation was built in 1632 as a church, also known as Temple du Marais, and modelled on the Pantheon in Rome. It was originally built as a Roman Catholic convent by the Order of the Visitation of Holy Mary, whose sisters were commonly called the Visitandines. The church was closed in the French Revolution and by order of the First Consul Bonaparte it became a Protestant church in 1802 which continues its ministry to the present. There are French services at 10.30 am on Sundays, an African community service (in French) at 1 pm, a Japanese service at 4 pm, and an Arabic service at 6 pm.
☆☆☆☆	l'îlot Candie	Fuksas	Rue Charles-Delescluze	l'îlot Candie was 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 etc. The project Candie-Saint-Bernard Apartments & Sports Hall seeks to improve the Bastille area of Paris by creating new residential units, large-scale sports venues, sales outlets, underground parking, an outdoor square, municipal gardens and reorganizing existing public spaces. The design revolves around an undulating wall that was discovered during excavation.
- Arrondissement 12: Quartier Picpus				
☆☆	Rue de Picpus Social Housing	ECDM Architectes	110 rue de Picpus	Built in 2008 as a social housing building of 63 apartments. It is located between existing buildings, at the intersection of two streets, one with a deep slope (Picpus Street), and, on its backyard limit, to a landmark garden, 1.50 m higher than the average level of the soil. Two parallelepiped buildings, respectively 7 and 6 levels high aligned in parallel on the front and back limit (north and south) of the plot are set up on stilts above two long ribbons which concentrate all the accommodations of the residence on the street side and keep clear a












				wide open space way far unto the landmark garden. In the courtyard, the rooftops of the ribbons, "vegetalized", expand to propose "house-typed" apartments with high ceilings, equipped for the handicapped.
*****	Cinémathèque Française	Frank Gehry	51 Rue de Bercy	Cinémathèque Française was built in 1994 as the American Center in Paris but since 2005 it's home to France's national library/museum/theatre celebrating the history of film. Sculptural as it was, Frank Gehry's proposal respected the urban context in its scale, its limestone cladding, and the way it hugged its property lines. Some of the greatest treasures in the history of cinema are displayed here today: 17th century optical boxes, magic lanterns, camera obscura, and Lumière cinematography, and also legendary costumes worn by Hollywood greats amongst others. A restaurant on the lower level is open to the public. Wed-Mon (12-7pm)
*	Villiot-Rapée Apartments	HAMONIC + MASSON	19 rue Villiot	Villiot-Rapée Apartments was built in 2011 as a complex of two blocks of flats. One being a hybrid of the other and their proximity creates the impression of shifting morphology. The project embraces new concepts of living together primarily based on generous outdoor spaces, both private (balconies) and communal (floor area), as well as on an extrapolation of the advantages of detached houses, which have now disappeared forever from Paris - having one's own floor space and thus being rooted in the soil. Each level and each flat has a different floor lending itself to different practices and uses. Rather than being like a balcony, a loggia (or a terrace), which can be seen and used on a daily basis, winds its way around the outside of the flats and gives residents the feeling that they live outdoors. This "poured garden" creates close ties to the building's external environment.
- Arrondissement 13:				
*****	Docks de Paris	Jakob + MacFarlane	34 Quai d'Austerlitz	City of Fashion and Design was 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. The architects are calling their design a 'plug-over' as the new structure is a new external skin that enveloped the existing site on the sides and on top. The river facing façade features a glass covered steel tube structure that is inspired by the flow of the river and its pedestrian promenades. The roof has also been developed using wooden decks and grassed areas. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-12am)
*****	Bibliothèque Nationale de France	Dominique Perrault	Quai François Mauriac	Bibliothèque Nationale de France was built in 1995 as public library and as part of an ambitious plan in a long line of architectural undertakings—the Grands Projets—spearheaded by President François Mitterrand in the 1980s and early 90s. Alongside the Arab World Institute, the Parc de la Villette, the famously controversial Pyramide at the Louvre, and others, these projects aimed to create a new set of modern monuments for a city long defined by its architecture. The four corner towers resemble four open books, all facing one another, defining 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. Mon (2-8pm), Tue-Sat (9am-8pm), Sun (1-7pm)
*****	Armée du Salut (Cité de Refuge)	Le Corbusier	12, rue de Cantagrel	Armée du Salut was built in 1929 as a refugee building for the Salvation Army. It is made of reinforced concrete and a capacity of 500 people. The building, one of Le Corbusier's first urban housing projects, is where Le Corbusier put into practice some of his theories regarding materials and structure. However, La Cité de Refuge was Le Corbusier's third building for the Salvation Army. The facade of the building was severely damaged by bombing during World War II. Le Corbusier oversaw repairs to the facade and the addition of a brise soleil between 1948 and 1952. The building underwent extensive renovations beginning in 2007, with the work completed in 2016.
****	M3A2 Cultural and Community Tower	Antonini + Darmon Architectes	6 Rue Marguerita Duras	M3A2 was built in 2011 as the cultural and community premises of Paris Diderot University just beside the old Flour Market, which was recently converted by Nicolas Michelin and Associates Agency. A break between the Flour Market and the new building is preserved. It respects the existing building and accentuates the slenderness of the tower. The two, independent buildings coexist completely. Université Paris Cité was born in 2019 from the merger of the universities of Paris Diderot, Paris Descartes and Institut de physique du globe de Paris. Université Paris Cité's aims to lead and contribute to building meaningful changes to meet future societal challenges.
****	Hôtel Industriel	Dominique Perrault	64, rue de Lisbonne	In 1985, the Paris City Council and the Société Anonyme de Gestion Immobilière held a competition for the construction of the Industrial Hotel Jean-Baptiste Berlier. Though the site's challenging configuration was no surprise, program specifications left the nature of future tenants' activities wide open. This explains the office building and industrial space hybrid that emerged. The Hôtel Berlier was designed to be as adaptable as possible to the unknown business functions it would house. This strategy was developed through open plan floors and tight bundling of electrical systems, organized around the two central blocks containing the stairwells, technical and elevator shafts and lavatories. 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.
*****	Tours DUO	Jean Nouvel	51 Rue Bruneseau, 75013 Paris	Jean Nouvel's 'Tours Duo' are two 125- and 180-metre-high skyscrapers completed in 2022. The asymmetrical and slightly leaning towers with their reflective cladding stretch towards the sky, forming a V-shape. Designed for mixed use, they house offices, shops, an auditorium, a four-star hotel with interior design by Philippe Starck, a bar and restaurant with panoramic view, planted terraces and a rooftop area open to the public including a belvedere garden jutting out over the railway lines. The essential principle of the urban program - the transverse fracture and the creation of a central plaza between the two buildings that preserves views toward the Berliet industrial building - is respected and accentuated by the inclined buildings which cooperate to form an open V of sunlight. The hotel offers a panoramic restaurant and a large roof-covered terrace facing the Seine and historic Paris. The summit of the office tower features a panoramic meeting space as part of the development program.
*****	Le Monde	Snøhetta	69 Av. Pierre Mendès-France, 75013 Paris	With the completion of its new headquarters in 2022, the 1,600 employees of the Le Monde Group have been brought together under the same roof in a generously arching building on 67-69 Avenue Pierre-Mendès-France in the 13th arrondissement of Paris. With its bold new plaza and semi-transparent outer skin, the building creates connections to the general public and surrounding transit while also offering citizens and passersby a generous respite in the city. A translucent, dynamic façade and expansive public plaza express the



				building's openness to its surrounding context. Indeed, the project itself emerged from a moment when these priorities were called into question.
— Arrondissement 14:				
☆☆☆☆	Maison du Brésil	Le Corbusier	7 L Boulevard Jourdan	Maison du Brésil is a student hostel building completed 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. Since its opening in 1959, it has welcomed Joaquim Pedro de Andrade, Jaime Lerner, Zuenir Ventura, Sebastião Salgado, Arthur Moreira Lima, Zóximo Barroso do Amaral, Antonio Abugamra, Francisco Rezek and many others. Having been designed by two important architects of the Modern Architecture movement, Le Corbusier and Lúcio Costa, the Maison du Brésil has been recognized as an important architectural patrimony. It has been added in 1985 to the list of French Historical Monuments. General admission 1€. General admission 1€. Mon-Fri (10am-1pm / 2-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Pavillon Suisse	Le Corbusier	7 Boulevard Jourdan	The Fondation Suisse or Pavillon Le Corbusier is a building designed by Le Corbusier between 1930-31 and is located at the Cité Internationale Universitaire. It consists of a single storey part and a four-storey slab building on piloti. The Swiss Pavilion, or Pavillon Suisse, employed the architect's five points of architecture, building on them throughout the design. The building is elevated on pilotis that are close to its center, accentuating the 'floating' effect. The roof garden gives back to the city and serves the residents of the building, although it is not as animated as that of the Unife d'Habitation in Marseille. Three frames give the garden a view and reveal the unsophisticated structural elements. Guided tours need to be booked in advance. General admission 2€. Mon-Fri (8am-12pm/2-6pm), Sat-Sun (10am-12pm/2-8pm)
☆☆	Fondation Deutsch de la Meurthe	Lucien Bechmann	37 Boulevard Jourdan	The Fondation Emile and Louise Deutsch de la Meurthe is the oldest house in the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris. Founded in 1925, it consists of six residential buildings and one central administrative building, which also houses a bell and clock tower. In total there are 393 beds for 341 rooms: 243 single rooms, 27 double rooms, 56 studios, 10 two-room apartments and 5 three-room apartments. The central building also contains a great hall, a small lounge, a classroom, and a music room with frescoes painted by Maurice Guy-Loë. Mon-Sat (9am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	Maison-Atelier Ozenfant	Le Corbusier	53, avenue Reille	In 1922, some time after beginning their collaboration with Ozenfant, Le Corbusier made a home-study for the painter. This is the first work that Le Corbusier built in Paris. 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. Although the house is a predecessor to his more refined works, it nevertheless demonstrates some of his most important concepts. Le Corbusier's characterization of a house as a "machine for living in" denotes his own dogmatic pursuit of the individual, and one's connection with the surrounding space. Tours are not available.
☆☆	Rue des Suisses	Herzog & de Meuron	149 Rue des Suisses	Two distinct urban situations characterize the housing project in the 14th arrondissement of Paris: on one hand, the blocks facing the Rue des Suisses and the Rue Jonquoy and on the other, the courtyard with high fire walls at the back (îlot). The two buildings, completed in 2000, 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. An extended, three-story structure with arcade-like balconies forms the backbone of the complex in the interior of the block.
☆☆☆☆	Cartier Foundation for Contemporary Art	Jean Nouvel	261 Boulevard Raspail	In 1994, after ten years spent in Jouy-en-Josas near Versailles, the Fondation Cartier moved into the airy glass and steel building in central Paris designed especially by Jean Nouvel, who is also the creator of the Institut du Monde Arabe and the Musée du Quai Branly buildings. His challenge for Cartier was to harmoniously bring together 12,000 square feet of exhibition space and six storeys of offices on the boulevard Raspail. Exhibitions include contemporary art and graffiti. General admission to exhibitions €11, €7,50 students. Tue-Sun (11am-8pm)
☆☆	Montparnasse Cemetery	-	3 Boulevard Edgar Quinet	Opened in 1824, the Montparnasse cemetery, which has a surface area of 19 hectares, is the second largest necropolis in Paris, after the Père Lachaise cemetery. Full of trees, the cemetery occupies the former site of three farms, of which a listed tower belonging to one of the flour mills still stands. Along with Paris' three other main municipal cemeteries, Montparnasse opened in the early nineteenth century for hygiene reasons, originally called La Cimetièrre du Sud (Southern Cemetery). The historic Cimetièrre des Innocents near Les Halles, dating to the medieval period, had been deemed a health hazard- principally owing to overcrowding of corpses. The remains of millions of Parisians were exhumed and transferred to the Catacombs around the same time that the municipal cemeteries were established. Among some of the famous works of art at the cemetery is 'Le Baiser' (The Kiss) by the sculptor Constantin Brancusi (1876-1957). Visitors can discover the burial places of famous men and women: Charles Baudelaire, Guy de Maupassant, Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Charles Garnier. Free admission. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm), Sat (8.30am-6pm), (9am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Montparnasse Tower	Eugène Beaudouin, Urbain Cassan, and Louis Hoym de Marien	33 Avenue du Maine	Tour Maine-Montparnasse is a 210-metre (689 ft) office skyscraper built in 1973. It was the tallest skyscraper in France until 2011, when it was surpassed by the 231-metre (758 ft) Tour First. On 21 September 2017, Nouvelle AOM won a competition to redesign the building's facade. The foundations of the tower are made up of 56 reinforced concrete pillars sinking 70 meters (200') underground. For urban planning reasons, the tower had to be built just above a metro line; and to avoid using the same support and weakening it, the metro structures were protected by a reinforced concrete shield. Named after Mont Parnassus, the Greek mountain, Montparnasse Tower is Paris' only skyscraper and at 689ft high, the viewpoint from the 56th floor terrace offers undoubtedly one of the best panoramas in the city. General admission €18, €13,5 students. Sun-Thu (9.30am-10.30pm), Fri-Sat (9.30am-11pm)
— Arrondissement 15: West Bank of the Seine				



	Novancia Business School	AS Architecture Studio	3 Rue Armand Moisant	Novancia business school extension asserts its modern features while being in line with the heritage building dating back to 1908 and with its entire neighbourhood. As a contrast with the steady and rough bricks of the 1908 building, the 2011 extension is smooth, dynamic and kinetic. It has a purified outline and glazed facades composed of mobile vertical-coloured shutters. They control solar input according to each season. From the outside, different view angles bring different perceptions: depending on the shutter opening level, the building seems closed when seen from afar and transparent when one is next to it.
	Jardin des Colonnes	Ricardo Bofill	Place de l'Abbé Jean Lebeuf	Deep down Rue Vercingétorix and beyond a set of large iron gates, the Jardin des Colonnes is a lavender garden off the beaten path in the 14th arrondissement. Built in 1986, it's located inside a public space in a circular architectural building designed by Catalan architect Ricardo Bofill. This overlooked city garden is a rare gem of futuristic architecture, which is a rarity in Paris. The circular building is filled with glass mirror panes. Mon-Sun (7am-7pm)
	Paroisse Notre-Dame-du-Travail	Jules Astruc	59 Rue Vercingétorix	A masterpiece created by metal, the Notre dame du Travail is much unlike the rest in Paris. Designed by the French-born architect Victor Baltard, it's built with exposed iron rods inside. Located on the south side of the Place de Catalogne, the structure was initially built as a parish church for railway workers who created the Gare Montparnasse in the 19th century, but today it's a rare beacon of architecture. With its neo-Romanesque façade and dual octagonal towers, it's filled with mosaics, metal beams, and Art Nouveau influences, giving it an eclectic and unfinished look. Mon-Fri (7.30am-7.45pm), Sat (9am-7.30pm), Sun (8.30am-7.30pm)
	Australian Embassy (Paris)	Harry Seidler, with Marcel Breuer and Pier Luigi Nervi	Rue Jean Rey + Quai Branly	The Australian embassy in Paris and several pieces of its original furniture, were designed in 1977 in a modernist style by Australian architect Harry Seidler, with Marcel Breuer and Pier Luigi Nervi as consulting designers. Like many of Seidler's other works, the Embassy was built from precast modularised concrete, with a quartz and granite faced exterior and prestressed precast floors. The land for the embassy, that was a part of the disused railway depot near the old station of the Champ de Mars, was purchased by the McMahon government of Australia in 1972. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
	Tour Totem	Andraut & Parat	57 Quai de Grenelle	The tower Totem is a high-rise residential and 31 floors and two basements built in 1979 as part of an urban intervention in the banks of the river. The modules are put in that disposition in order to maximise the views of the apartments. Totem Tower comprises 207 dwellings. The housing blocks are hung in a cluster on an apparent central supporting structure composed of 4 posts and beams of 14 meters of cantilever, their orientation is supposed to optimise their sight on the Seine. With an immediately recognisable physiognomy, brutalist style.
	Canal+ Headquarters	Richard Meier	Quai André-Citroën and 2 rue des Cévennes	This L-shaped building was constructed in 1988 as Canal+ television headquarters. The building houses studio production facilities in its east wing, and offices in its west wing with views over the Seine. The four television studios have been partially sunk into the ground to comply with zoning height limitations. Each studio may be accessed from its own separate street entrance or, alternatively, from an internal circulation spine. Is not open to the public.
	Parc André Citroën	Alain Provost	2 Rue Cauchy	Located on the east bank of the Seine sits one of Paris' largest urban renewal projects, Parc Andre Citroen. As part of a competition in 1985, the former site of the Citroen automobile manufacturing plant would become a new public park that would bridge the urban and rural areas of Paris. The Citroen plant dates back to 1915; however, it was abandoned in 1970s when the company moved further outside of Paris. As part of one of the largest urbanization reclamations in history, Paris began to buy back brownfield sites, in addition renovating others, as part of a city re-beautification process. Completed in 1992, Parc Andre Citroen was not a singular design, but rather a collective of separate initiatives that converged together. During the competition, the jury was unable to decide on a clear winner, rather suggesting a collaboration of the submissions headed by Alain Provost, landscape architect. The remaining members of the team included: Gilles Clément, Patrick Berger, Jean-François Jodry, and Jean-Paul Viguier. Mon-Sun (8am-5.45pm)
	New Ministry of Defense	ANMA	60 Boulevard du Général Martial Valin	The new Ministry of Defence building completed in 2015 is a complex operation due to its dual urban and architectural nature. It is located on a 16.5-hectare site divided into three plots: the Victor plot to the east (8.5 hectares) is home to the Cité de l'Air, whose buildings have been either demolished or rehabilitated; the central Valin plot (8 hectares) is occupied by the ministry's main building, and the western Corne Ouest plot is given over to a commercial real estate programme. The seven-story command and control center was built on 41 acres around a former army air base.
Arrondissement 16:				
	Immeuble Porte Molitor	Le Corbusier	24 Rue Nungesser et Coli	A 1930s apartment building in Paris designed by French-Swiss architect Le Corbusier, intended to afford residents a contemporary lifestyle, is among his projects recently added to UNESCO's World Heritage List. Le Corbusier put into practice many of his theories about the sky, trees and the materials (steel and cement). Le Corbusier lived in the building from its completion until his death in 1965. The apartment that Le Corbusier built for his personal use on the top two floors extends over 240 m2 (2,600 sq ft). It is reached by stairs from the sixth floor, the last level served by the elevator. Rooms are arranged so as to eliminate corridors and minimize the number of doors. Public tours only by appointment.
	Hôtel Molitor Paris	Lucien Pollet, Jean-Philippe Nuel	13 Rue Nungesser et Coli, 75016 Paris	In a twist of history, one of the newest additions to the Paris hotel landscape is a once-glamorous and once-defunct 85-year-old swimming pool. Built in 1929, the Piscine Molitor was long en vogue with the city's fashionable set, its indoor and outdoor decks regularly lined with bathing beauties. Despite its sparkling past, during the 1980s, the pool fell into decline, ultimately shutting its doors in 1989. But the Paris City Council had not completely forgotten Molitor. In 2007 a tender process was announced for the restoration and operation of the building. The Molitor swimming pools were rebuilt as faithfully as possible; many swimmers who had known them in their heyday easily recognised the forms of the balustrades, the mosaics and the colours. The daughter of the original architect, Lucien Pollet, who had lived in Molitor, emotionally observed that almost nothing about the winter pool had changed compared to what she had known: a true testimonial to the quality of the work of the project's architects, historians and craftsmen.
	Hôtel Guimard	Hector Guimard	122 avenue Mozart	Hôtel Guimard was built in 1912 as an Art Nouveau house the architect designed as his home and architectural studio, with a studio for his



				wife, the painter Adeline Oppenheim Guimard. 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...). After the architect's death in 1942, his wife offered the house and its contents to the French state. Her offer was refused, however, the building was converted into flats, and the fittings have been scattered. The dining room suite can today be seen at the Petit Palais; the bedroom at the Museum of Fine Arts of Lyon; and the study at the Musée de l'École de Nancy.
*****	Fondation Le Corbusier	Le Corbusier	8-10 Square du Docteur Blanche	Fondation Le Corbusier is a private foundation and archive honoring the work of architect Le Corbusier (1887-1965). Maison La Roche and Maison Jeanneret (1923-24), also known as the La Roche-Jeanneret house, is a pair of semi-detached houses that was Corbusier's third commission in Paris. They are laid out at right angles to each other, with iron, concrete, and blank, white facades setting off a curved two-story gallery space. Maison La Roche is now a museum containing about 8,000 original drawings, studies and plans by Le Corbusier (in collaboration with Pierre Jeanneret from 1922 to 1940), as well as about 450 of his paintings, about 30 enamels, about 200 other works on paper, and a sizable collection of written and photographic archives. It describes itself as the world's largest collection of Le Corbusier drawings, studies, and plans. General admission €10, €5 students. Tue-Sat (10am-6pm)
***	Castel Béranger	Hector Guimard	Rue Jean de la Fontaine	The Castel Béranger is a residential building with thirty-six apartments designed by the architect Hector Guimard, and built between 1895 and 1898. It was the first residence in Paris built in the style known as Art Nouveau. 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. Guimard built one other Art Nouveau house in Paris; his own residence, the Hotel Guimard, between 1909 and 1913, at 122 Avenue Mozart. For his own house, he moved away from ornament and expressed the Art Nouveau idea of modeling after nature in the form of the building itself.
*****	Musée Marmottan Monet	Jacques Carlu	2 Rue Louis Boilly	Musée Marmottan Monet opened in 1934, in a former hunting lodge for the Duke of Valmy which was later converted into a home and gallery for Jules Marmottan. His son, Paul Marmottan, bequeathed his home and collection to the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1934. 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, Edouard 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. General admission €14, €9 students <25. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
*	Rue Franklin Apartments	Auguste Perret	25b, Rue Franklin	Rue Franklin Apartments was built in 1904 as an Art-Nouveau residential building with which Perret established his reputation. The use of reinforced concrete, where the concrete structure, instead of being concealed, clearly visible and a part of the exterior design, and the nonstructural partition walls anticipated Le Corbusier's later development of the free plan. Auguste Perret was born in Ixelles, Belgium and his most famous building was the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées a project which he took over from the Art Nouveau architect Henry van de Velde.
*****	Passy Cemetery	René Berger	2 Rue du Commandant Schloesing	The cemetery was created in 1820 and became the preferred burial place for the aristocracy residing on the Right Bank. It replaced an older cemetery that served the village of Passy until 1802 (located rue Lekain). The burial place was enlarged several times between 1826 and 1854. It became part of the City of Paris when the commune of Passy was annexed in 1860. 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. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm), Sat (8.30am-6pm), Sun (9am-6pm)
*****	Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine Museum	Louis-Hippolyte Boileau, Jacques Carlu and Léon Azéma	1 Place du Trocadéro	The Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine (Architecture and Heritage City) is a museum of architecture and monumental sculpture. It's located at Palais de Chaillot, originally 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). Collection includes replicas from historic monuments. The museum has been renovated in 2007 and covers 9,000 square meters of gallery space. General admission €9, €6 concessions. Wed-Mon (11am-7pm), Thu (11am-9pm)
*****	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). The main feature, called the Fountain of Warsaw, is a long basin, or water mirror, with twelve fountain creating columns of water 12 metres high; twenty-four smaller fountains four metres high; and ten arches of water. At one end, facing the Seine, are twenty powerful water cannons, able to project a jet of water 50 m. Amazing views of the Eiffel Tower from here.
Arrondissement 17: Batignolles				
*****	Tribunal de Paris	Renzo Piano	Parvis du tribunal de, 75017 Paris	The Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris - France's biggest civil and criminal court, where cases of national or international import are heard - as well as the 20 local tribunaux d'instance (formerly housed in the mairies of each arrondissement) have moved into the brand-new Tribunal de Paris at the Porte de Clutchy, designed by Renzo Piano Building Workshop (RPBW) on the city's north-western limits. The scale of the building is reduced by breaking it down into four superimposed volumes of decreasing size, the first of which, long and low, fits in readily with the proportions of Haussmann's Paris. The three subsequent levels each contain some ten storeys. This tiered system gives rise to large roof terraces - around a hectare in total - which will be landscaped and planted with some 500 trees, again softening the feel of the building and creating comfortable spaces for reflection or discussion.
Arrondissement 18: Monmartre				
***	Halle Saint-Pierre Museum	-	2 Rue Ronsard	Founded in 1986, this museum and gallery is in a lovely former covered market. It focuses on the primitive and Art Brut schools and the museum stages several temporary exhibitions a year. Some 30 works from the permanent collection of Naive Art by Max Fourny are displayed here for the public. Temporary exhibitions on outsider art,



				folk art, and contemporary art. It also has an auditorium, a cafe and a bookshop. General admission €9, €7 students. Mon-Fri (11am-6pm) Sat (11am-7pm) Sun (12-6pm)
	Sacré-Cœur Basilica	Paul Abadie	35 Rue du Chevalier de la Barre	Begun in 1875 in the wake of the Franco-Prussian War and the chaos of the Paris Commune, Sacré-Cœur is a symbol of the former struggle between the conservative Catholic old guard and the secular, republican radicals. It was finally consecrated in 1919, standing in contrast to the bohemian lifestyle that surrounded it. The view over Paris from its parvis is breathtaking. The inspiration for Sacré Cœur's design originated on September 4, 1870, the day of the proclamation of the Third Republic. The apse mosaic Christ in Majesty, 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). Free admission, access to dome €6. Mon-Sun (6am-10.30pm)
	Saint-Pierre de Montmartre	Ernest-Claude Sauvageot (refurbishment)	2 Rue du Mont Cenis	The Church of Saint Peter of Montmartre is one of the oldest surviving churches in Paris but the lesser known of the two main churches in Montmartre, the other being the more famous 19th-century Sacré-Cœur Basilica. Saint-Pierre de Montmartre, built in 1147, was the church of the prestigious Montmartre Abbey, which got 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. The restoration was undertaken under the direction of Louis Sauvageot between 1900 and 1905, and the church of Saint-Pierre then got its current face. The church today is visited by numerous tourists who tend to notice, among other things, the columns of Roman origin used in the nave. Tue-Sun (9am-12pm/3-6pm)
	Clos Montmartre Secret Vineyard	Francis Poulbot	Rue des Saules and Rue Saint-Vincent	Though most tourists pass by the Clos Montmartre vineyard unawares, in October, attention is drawn to this little patch of viticulture for an annual five-day grape harvest festival, the Fête des Vendanges. 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 3,000-square-foot Château des Brouillards, which lies in the still-artsy neighborhood of Montmartre, was renovated by the current owners at a cost of more than \$3M, resulting in some modern features mixed in with all that history. In the basement, instead of dusty wine bottles, there's a glittering indoor pool, but history has not been completely forgotten. The iron bannister was restored and the lush, nearly overgrown, garden was kept intact, as were the unobstructed views of the Sacré Coeur. The property now includes four bedrooms, four bathrooms, and a modern kitchen, and is listed for \$9.9M.
	Montmartre Museum	-	12-14 Rue Cortot	Located in House Rosimond since 1961, this delightful 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. The museum is housed in buildings which are three centuries old, the Hotel Demarne and the Maison du Bel Air. The 17th-century French actor Rosimond acquired the house in 1680. The permanent collection is composed of paintings, posters and drawings signed by Toulouse-Lautrec, Modigliani, Kupka, Steinlen, Valadon, and Utrillo. Together, the artworks recount the history of Montmartre, including the innovative studios at Bateau-Lavoir and 12 rue Cortot and the infamous animated cabarets of the Lapin Agile and the Moulin Rouge. The Museum includes an entire room dedicated to the French Cancan, while another features rare zinc plates of dreamlike scenes from shadow theatre such as Le Chat Noir, the first modern cabaret founded by Rodolphe Salis in 1881. General admission €15, €10 students (18-25). Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
	Montmartre Neighborhood	-	Rue Norvins and Rue des Saules	One of Paris's most charming, mythical and quirky places to wander, the Montmartre neighborhood crowns the city, situated in its hilly northern heights. It oozes poetry and charm: come here for winding cobblestone paths, ivy hanging from wooden window panes, views of the majestic Sacré Coeur from café windows and myriad local shops selling cured meats or delicious pastries and breads. All this, and much more, awaits you in this legendary district, which manages to retain charm and authenticity in spite of being quite touristy in certain corners.
	"Espace Dalí" Museum	-	11 Rue Poulbot	The Espace Dalí is a permanent exhibition in France devoted to Salvador Dalí and more particularly to his sculptures and engravings. The museum, near the Place du Tertre in the Montmartre district of Paris, has around 300 original artworks. The collection features three-dimensional sculptures of Dalí's best known surrealist paintings. The collection exhibited is part of the Dalí Universe collection, curated by Beniamino Levi, Italian gallerist and collector. Sculptures such as Space Elephant and Alice in Wonderland are presented, and the visitor can also see other aspects such as Moses and monotheism, Memories of Surrealism, Don Quixote, etc. General admission €13, €9 students under 26. Mon-Sun (10-6)
	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. It is now a restaurant.
	Van Gogh's House	-	54 Rue Lepic	In early June 1886, Theo and Vincent moved out of the apartment on Rue Laval and into one at 54 Rue Lepic. With Vincent's arrival in Paris that February, the Rue Laval flat had become too small. The new apartment was spacious by Parisian standards; at any rate, Vincent had his own studio, a room at the back with a small window. He slept in a small room known as the cabinet. At the front of the flat were Theo's room and the living room. The walls must have eventually become covered with paintings by Vincent and others; the brothers collected works by other artists, which they bought or received in exchange for Vincent's. 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" here.
	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, Père Lachaise in the east, and Montparnasse Cemetery in the south. Near the middle of the city is Passy Cemetery. It was initially known as la Cimetière des Grandes Carrières (Cemetery of the Large Quarries). The cemetery has a unique location in an abandoned gypsum quarry. The quarry had previously been used during the French Revolution as a













				mass grave. It was built below street level, in the hollow of an abandoned gypsum quarry located west of the Butte near the beginning of Rue Caulaincourt in Place de Clichy. As is still the case today, its sole entrance was constructed on Avenue Rachel under Rue Caulaincourt. Important people such as Hector Berlioz, Ampère, Heine or Emile Zola are buried here. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm), Sat (8.30am-6pm), Sun (9am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Les Deux Moulins	-	15 Rue Lepic	The Café des 2 Moulins takes its name from the two nearby historical windmills, Moulin Rouge and Moulin de la Galette. 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 Frères. Mon-Fri (7am-2am), Sat-Sun (9am-2am)
☆☆☆☆☆	Moulin Rouge Cabaret	Josep Oller	82 Boulevard de Clichy	The original house, which burned down in 1915, was co-founded in 1889 by Charles Zidler and Joseph Oller, who also owned the Paris Olympia. It is best known as the spiritual birthplace of the modern form of the can-can dance. Originally introduced as a seductive dance by the courtesans who operated from the site, the can-can dance revue evolved into a form of entertainment of its own and led to the introduction of cabarets across Europe. Today, the Moulin Rouge is a tourist attraction, offering musical dance entertainment for visitors from around the world. The club's decor still contains much of the romance of fin de siècle France. Featured in "Moulin Rouge!" the film with Ewan McGregor and Nicole Kidman. Book events here https://www.moulinrouge.fr/reservations
☆☆	Pajol Sports Centre	Brisac Gonzalez	26 Rue Pajol	The Pajol Sports Centre is a new facility in the 18th arrondissement of Paris built in 2012. 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. The lower ground level accommodates the martial arts and fitness centres. The 47 by 24 metre sports hall is located on the upper level to take advantage of even daylighting via a series of north facing sculpted roof lights. On the entry level, the building opens onto a large terrace along the eastern façade.
☆☆☆☆	Les Orgues de Flandre	Martin van Trek	24 Rue Archereau	The Orgues de Flandre, which can be translated as the "Organs of Flanders", are a group of residential buildings built from 1974 to 1980 by the architect Martin van Trek, the buildings are at 67-107 avenue de Flandre and 14-24 rue Archereau. Van Treeck, the architect, decided to cut with the banality of the architecture of the 60's and built a modern sanctuary where the conventional hierarchies were overturned: public places become ordinary and the apartments become monumental. With the use of the endoscopy van Treeck created a sacred architecture with brutalist accents where the perception of the residents is the starting point of a massive construction.
-	Arrondissement 19: Parc de la Villette			
☆☆	Basket Apartments	OFIS Arhitekti	Route des Petits Ponts	Basket Apartments was 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. The parcel has a very particular configuration; 11m in width and extending approximately 200m north-south. This foreshadows the importance of processing the eastern facade overlooking the extension of the street Des Petits Ponts which hosts the tram and both cyclist and pedestrian walkways. Between the two volumes there is a garden.
☆☆☆☆☆	Parc de la Villette	Bernard Tschumi	211, avenue Jean Jaurès	Boasting 35 hectares of greenery and 3,000 m ² of ecological gardens promoting biodiversity, the Parc de la Villette is one of the largest green spaces in Paris. It was completed 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	As part of an international competition in 1982 to revitalize the abandoned and undeveloped land from the French national wholesale meat market and slaughterhouse in Paris, Bernard Tschumi was chosen from over 470 entries including that of OMA/Rem Koolhaas, Zaha Hadid, and Jean Nouvel. 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	La Géode was 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. The dome stands on a reinforced concrete base, which is attached to Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, the largest science museum in Europe. The cinema has a capacity of 400 seats and is equipped with a 1,000 m ² hemispherical screen and an Omnimax projector which is able to produce an image nine times larger than that of an ordinary 35mm projector. The Géode is currently closed for refurbishment.
☆☆☆☆	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. The building is constructed around the vast steel trusses of an abattoir sales hall on which construction had halted in 1973. The transformation, commissioned on 15 September 1980, was designed by the architect Adrien Fainsilber and engineer Peter Rice. Attractions include a planetarium, a submarine (the Argonaute (S636)), an IMAX theatre (La Géode) and special areas for children and teenagers. Entrance ticket (permanent collection, temporary exhibitions and Planetarium): full price €12, reduced price €9. Tue-Sat (9.30am-6pm) Sun (9.30am-7pm)
☆☆	Le Zénith	Philippe Chaix and Jean-Paul Morel	211 Avenue Jean Jaurès	Le Zénith was 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 Zénith is the name given to a series of indoor arenas in France. In French culture, the word "zénith" has become synonymous with "theater". A zénith is a theater that can accommodate concert tours, variety shows, plays, musicals and dance recitals. All zeniths carry a similar internal design of an indoor amphitheater that can seat at least 3,000 spectators. Check events https://le-zenith.com/
☆☆☆☆	Le Cylindre Sonore	Bernard Leitner	Allée du Belvédère and Allée du Zenith	Le Cylindre Sonore was built in 1987 as an open air pavilion. It creates invisible territories which by not being limited by physical boundaries increase their impact. While these boundaries are elementary, they cannot convey the complete adventure of architecture. Through its very essence the inside formulates an outside. And the exterior of a










				building creates further spaces, it gives rise to the city and all the subtle interconnections which make for the richness of the city.
*****	Philharmonie de Paris	Jean Nouvel	211 Avenue Jean Jaurès	The Philharmonie de Paris, built in 2014 as a symphonic concert hall of 2,400 seats, houses the orchestre de paris. The center is part of a greater educational and patriotic vision with a program consisting of a 2400 seat auditorium, 6 rehearsal studios, classrooms for workshops as well as an exhibition gallery and cafe. Beside it is the complex which until now has been called the Cité de la Musique, designed by architect Christian de Portzamparc. During the day, attractions include the Musée de la Musique and its temporary exhibitions. In the evening, music lovers can opt for a concert at one of the three concert halls. Accessible to the public from Wednesday to Sunday from 12pm until dusk. The belvedere of the Philharmonic offers a unique view of north-east Paris. This space is open from mid-March to the beginning of November. Check tours https://philharmoniedeparis.fr/en
*****	Cité de la Musique	Christian de Portzamparc	221, Avenue Jean Jaurès	The Cité de la Musique ("City of Music"), also known as Philharmonie 2, was designed with the nearby Conservatoire de Paris (CNSMDP) by the architect Christian de Portzamparc and opened in 1995. It consists of an amphitheater, a concert hall that can accommodate an audience of 800-1,000, a music museum containing an important collection of classical music instruments dating mainly from the fifteenth- to twentieth-century, a music library, exhibition halls and workshops. The Musée de la Musique features a collection of about 8,390 items, comprising around 4,442 musical instruments, 1,097 instrument elements or 939 pieces of art (paintings, sculptures, etc.) collected by the Conservatoire de Paris since 1793 as well as some archives and a library of 110,000 written and audiovisual documents. Tue-Fri (12-6pm), Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Grande halle de la Villette	Jules de Mérimodol and Louis-Adolphe Janvier	211, avenue Jean-Jaurès	The Grande halle de la Villette, originally a slaughterhouse built in 1867, is now a cultural center since the 1982 renovation by Bernard Reichen and Philippe Robert. La Villette ("a world apart") was a warehouse district and industrial section of northeastern Paris, stretching within a plain formed between the Goutte d'Or and the Buttes-Chaumont, and built around the Canal de l'Ourcq and the Canal Saint-Denis. As part of Haussmann's renovation of Paris, Baron Georges-Eugène Haussmann proposed concentrating all the abattoirs and meat markets on the city's outskirts at La Villette. In 1970, the City of Paris ceded Villette's land and its management to the national government, and four years later, Villette's slaughterhouses ceased operations. The Grande Halle is made of cast iron and glass. It covers an area of 20,000 square metres (220,000 sq ft), and measures 250 metres (820 ft) by 85 metres (279 ft). Three sides are open while the fourth, made of glass, is the entrance to the hall. Book tickets here https://lavillette.com/hub/grande-halle
*****	Conservatoire National Supérieur de Musique (CNSMDP)	Christian de Portzamparc	209 Avenue Jean Jaurès	The Conservatoire de Paris is a college of music and dance founded in 1795. The Conservatoire offers instruction in music and dance, drawing on the traditions of the "French School" and it's located on these premises since 1990. The complex, built as part of the "Cité de la musique", consists of two large families of spaces: the study sites located in the floors, and large halls and rehearsal around a cloister and garden. Currently, the conservatories train more than 1,200 students in structured programs, with 350 professors in nine departments. Free public performances by students at the CNSAD are given frequently in the Conservatoire's theatre. Mon-Sat (8am-10pm), Sun (9am-8pm)
*	Pavillon Paul-Delouvrier	Oscar Tusquets	Galerie de la Villette	The Pavillon Paul Delouvrier was designed in 1991 by Spanish architect, Oscar Tusquets with a sleek and ultra modern appearance that incorporates three different geometric shapes to make up the main event and temporary exhibition rooms, which are oval, square and triangle. The different rooms are separated by winter gardens and there are also three terraces that look out over the Parc de la Villette, and the pavilion itself is covered with white marble, which came from the Andalusia region of Spain. It was renovated in 2011 and it's nowadays used for cocktail parties, conferences and workshops.
*****	Parc des Buttes Chaumont Park	Jean-Charles Alphand	1 Rue Botzaris	The Parc des Buttes-Chaumont is a public park completed in 1867 during the Universal Exhibition. Opened in 1867, late in the regime of Napoleon III, it was built according to plans by Jean-Charles Alphand, who created all the major parks demanded by the Emperor. The most famous feature of the park is the Temple de la Sibylle built in 1869 by Gabriel Davioud. The park took its name from the bleak hill which occupied the site, which, because of the chemical composition of its soil, was almost bare of vegetation - it was called Chauve-mont, or bare hill. Great panoramic views over Paris, including views of the Sacre Coeur. FREE admission. Mon-Sun (7am-10pm)
*	Rue de Meaux Housing	Renzo Piano	Rue de Meaux	Rue de Meaux Housing was built in 1991 as a low-cost residential complex housing 220 apartments. In the original plan, the site was to be traversed by a public road. The project designed by RPBW, on the other hand, proposed a different solution that would be more respectful of the inhabitants' privacy: the arrangement of the apartments around a park full of trees. The rectangular complex is designed like a factory, whose perimeter integrates perfectly within the urban fabric, while its centre overlooks a large area of greenery. The building is characterised by its different facades, which have been achieved using a "double-skinned" system.
*****	Communist Party Headquarters	Oscar Niemeyer	Place Colonel Fabien 2	The very first infamous introduction of Oscar Niemeyer to the European community was by the Communist Headquarters built for the French Communist Party in Paris. Built between the years 1967-1980, the design was the epitome of expressing the innate relationship between architecture and politics. Influenced by the 'concrete' fabric design module created by Le Corbusier himself Niemeyer introduced the European world to a fusion of a feministic approach to modernism. The building itself speaks about the whirlwind of stories that Niemeyer induced himself politically, that finally led him to Paris where he would be introduced as the designer of the French Communist Party Headquarters. The ideology for the building originated from the idea to let the building 'breathe' into the urbanscape. The design creates an atmosphere of a graceful mass of concrete within the urban fabric styled in a typical neighborhood of urbanization, Haussmannian style. Tours are available but just but appointment gfourmier@pcf.fr
****	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. It is ranked as the best architecture school in France. In 2009 it moved into a purposely designed space, a conversion and partial rebuilding of the former site of the Lycée technique Diderot. The original building dates back to 1872, and the front-facing entrance is from 1913. It is currently ranked as the best architecture school in France.







				Mon-Fri (8.30am-9.30pm), Sat (9am-6pm)
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- Arrondissement 20: Père Lachaise				
	Student Housing Ménilmontant	Hamonic + Masson	Rue de Ménilmontant 109/111	Student Housing Ménilmontant was 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, begging the viewer to look deep into the heart of the Parisian block where a hidden world awaits: two rows of former workshops, rehabilitated into 16 loft apartments, a street-like space between. The facade on the street responds to the beige of the surrounding buildings by an ever-changing play of reflections and tinted light thanks to the movements of the bright annealed stainless steel shutters, aluminum louvers and iridescent coating.
	Père Lachaise Cemetery	Alexandre-Théodore Brongniart	16 Rue du Repos	The Père Lachaise cemetery takes its name from King Louis XIV's confessor, Father François d'Aix de La Chaise. It is the most prestigious and most visited necropolis in Paris. Situated in the 20th arrondissement of Paris, it extends 44 hectares and contains 70,000 burial plots. The cemetery is a mix between an English park and a shrine. All funerary art styles are represented: Gothic graves, Haussmanian burial chambers, ancient mausoleums, etc. Established in 1804, it became 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, Edith 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). Mon-Fri (8am-5.30pm), Sat (8.30am-5.30pm), (9am-5.30pm)
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- Zone 21: Puteaux				
	Fondation Louis Vuitton	Frank Gehry	8 Avenue du Mahatma Gandhi, 75116 Paris	The Fondation Louis Vuitton, situated in the Bois de Boulogne, a stone's throw from the Jardin d'Acclimatation, opened its doors on 27 October 2014. The Foundation's exceptional contemporary art collections (permanent and temporary) are exhibited in an architectural gem designed by the American Frank Gehry. This visionary architect has revolutionised the use of glass and created previously unimagined shapes to produce a unique and innovative light and airy building. In addition to the artistic and architectural richness of the Fondation Louis Vuitton, the visitor is also afforded wonderful panoramic views from the various terraces of the building. General admission €16, concessions €10. Mon, Wed-Thu (11am-8pm), Fri (11am-9pm), Sat-Sun (11am-8pm)
	Maisons Jaoul	Le Corbusier	81bis, rue de Longchamp	Maisons Jaoul are a celebrated pair of houses built in 1956 as a single-family post-war house: for André Jaoul and his son Michel. This was one of the most difficult postwar problems which Le Corbusier has had to solve. The rulings concerning the ground were contradictory, the programme was complicated, and the budget was unavoidably limited by the outrageous cost of private building. Le Corbusier decided to use the commonest and crudest materials: bricks, tiles, and vaults. Tours are no longer available.
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- Zone 22: La Défense Financial District				
	Tour First	Kohn Pedersen Fox (KPF)	1 Place des Saisons	Located on a prominent site near the Neuilly Bridge, the transformed Tour First retains the integrity of the original 1970s tower while providing a modern interpretation of the concept and improving the integration with its urban context. Tour First was 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. Tour FIRST, at 231 meters, is the tallest building in Paris and the tallest office building in France.
	Tour Gan	Harrison & Abramovitz	16 place de l'iris	Tour CB21, formerly Tour Gan, is an office skyscraper located in La Défense, built in 1974. 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. Today, the main tenants are Suez Environnement and AIG France.
	Tour CBX	Kohn Pedersen Fox (KPF)	1 Pl. des Reflets	Tour CBX or Tour Dexia is an office skyscraper built in 2005. The tower is built nearby the La Défense circular boulevard on its northern side, and a pedestrian bridge connects it to the district's esplanade on the southern side. The CBX tower is also one of the few towers in La Défense having an inclined roof. The CBX Tower has its name in the name of attributed codes to the buildings in the plan mass of the Defense.
	Tour Descartes	Giorgio Macola, Jean Willerval and Fernando Urquijo	Place des Vosges 11	Tour Echo (also known as Tour IBM, and Tour Descartes) is an office skyscraper built in 1988 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. It now hosts a variety of companies with KPMG taking the most floors.
	Tour Carpe Diem	Robert A.M. Stern	Place des Corolles 31	Tour Carpe Diem was built in 2012 as an office tower. Tour Carpe Diem is an important step forward in the evolution of La Défense toward pedestrian-friendly urbanism and environmentally responsible architecture. The building's thirty office floors offer 1,300 m2 of column-free space configured to maximize light and views. The building relies on geothermal wells at its main energy source. Additional sustainable design strategies include solar water heating, a heat recovery system, high-performance lighting, controls for daylight dimming, and occupancy sensors. If you have a chance, visit the amazing winter garden and lobby. It achieved LEED-CS Platinum certification.
	Cœur Défense	Jean-Paul Viguier	Voie des Bâisseurs	Cœur Défense is an office skyscraper built in 2001. With 350,000 m ² (3.77 million sq. ft), it is the building with the most floor space in Europe along with the Palace of Parliament in Bucharest. Coeur Défense was built in 2001, replacing the former Esso Tower, the first building of the old generation to be destroyed in La Défense. Coeur Défense is a large complex made of two main bodies connected to one another by a smaller body and seating on a wide basis made of several smaller bodies. The edges of all bodies are rounded. The cladding is white, with large windows. An electronic system monitors white blinds which can be drawn or opened all together at the same time. Around 10,000 people work in this huge set.



	Tour Total	WZMH Architects	2 Place Jean Millier / Rue Henri Regnault 61	Tour Total was built in 1985 as an office skyscraper previously known as Tour Elf. Now headquarters for Total SA, one of the six top oil companies in the world. Completed and opened in 1985, it is the third-tallest skyscraper in La Défense and the fourth-tallest skyscraper in the Paris area, after the Tour First and the Tour Montparnasse. Tour Total actually consists of five bodies of different heights super-imposed on each other. The tallest of those bodies has 48 floors, while the next two have 44 and 37 floors respectively.
	Eglise Notre Dame de Pentecôte	Franck Hammoufène	1 Avenue de la Division Leclerc	Notre-Dame de Pentecôte is a church house of the diocese of Nanterre located in Puteaux in the business district of La Défense. It was built in 2001 as a modern Catholic church taking over the Relais Jean-XXIII, an existing prayer place at La Défense, built in 1976 by architect Jean Beuzard. The building overlooks the highways of National Highway 192, giving the impression of being suspended above the void. 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, Tue, Thu & Fri (8am-2.30pm), Wed (8am-7pm)
	Center of New Industries and Technologies	Robert Edouard Camelot, Jean de Mailly and Bernard Zehrfuss	2 Place de la Défense	The Centre of New Industries and Technologies was 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. A major refurbishment of the CNIT was finished in summer 2009 increasing the public space within the building by the re-opening of the lower floor which now contains new shops and restaurants.
	La Grande Arche de La Defense	Johann Otto von Spreckelsen	1 Parvis de la Defense	La Grande Arche de la Défense was 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. After months of renovation, the Grande Arche is now open again to the public. It was originally designed by the architect Johan Otto V. Spreckelsen. Its renovation was managed by the architectural firm Valode & Pistre. The rooftop is now open to the public and includes a restaurant and an exhibition area dedicated to photojournalism. General admission €16, €10 students. Mon-Fri (9.30am-7pm)
	Tour Hekla	Jean Nouvel	Rue de la Demi Lune, 92800 Puteaux	Tour Hekla is a 220-meter (722 ft), 48-story skyscraper currently under construction in Puteaux. When completed, it will be the second-tallest building in France, only surpassed in height by the Tour First, the tallest tower in the La Défense district. With its 49 floors and 76 000 sqm, the HEKLA tower consists of 39 office levels and 4 service levels, as well as 3 levels housing an exceptional location and generous terraces with panoramic views of Paris and La Défense.
	Tour Pacific	Kisho Kurokawa	Cours Valmy 11	Pacific Tower is a high-rise office tower built in 1992 in the La Défense district of Paris. It sits adjacent to the "Grand Arche" which was completed for the Bicentennial of the French Revolution. It plays a role as a bridge and gate for pedestrians who access over the express highway. The staircase under the large roof is used not only for the pedestrian access but also as an outdoor multi-purpose theatre.
	Tours Société Générale	Andraut & Parat	Cours Valmy 17	Société Générale Twin Towers are two office skyscrapers built in 1995 as the 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. The northern tower is named tour Alicante and the southern one tour Chassagne. In its interior design, Chassagne is decorated with white stone from the village of Chassagne in Auvergne, whereas Alicante is decorated with red marble from Alicante in Spain. Despite the large office space available in the current twin towers, Société Générale needed yet more space and so it launched the construction of a third skyscraper, the 183 m (600 ft) tall Tour Granite, which stands immediately behind the twin towers and was opened in 2008.
	Tour Granite	Christian de Portzamparc	Boulevard des Bouvets 2	Tour Granite is an office skyscraper built in 2008 as a complement to the Société Générale twin towers whose office space was insufficient for the needs of the group. Linked to the existing cylindrical towers of the Société Générale designed in the 1990's by Michel Andraut and Pierre Parat, the triangular tower conveys a dual image: an independent building on the Paris - La Défense skyline and a building linked to the two existing towers which unifies the bank's block. It is the fifth tallest building in la Défense, after Tour First, Tour Total, Tour Areva and Tour T1. Remarkable floor plans.
	Tour T1	Valode et Pistre	Av. de l'arche and Rue de Valmy	Tour T1 (also known as the Tour GDF Suez) is an office skyscraper built in 2008 as 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. The tower, 185 m (607 ft) tall, is the third-tallest skyscraper in La Défense after the Tour Total (190m) and Tour First (231m).
-	Zone 23: Courbevoie			
	Les Nids	KOZ architectes and PLAN01	Avenue de l'Arche 75-83, ilot B 23	Les Nids was built in 2010 as 28 social housing units is part of the Fauvelles urban regeneration zone in Courbevoie. The project consists of two units with rather undefined outlines, further blurred by the criss-crossed green strengthening rods that have been used as sculptural guardrails for the various walkways and loggias. Opting for two buildings instead of one enabled the architects to increase the surface area of the façades, to give an enhanced feeling of transparency, to ensure a variety of orientations and views, and also to get closer to the more intimate qualities of use and scale characteristic of individual houses. Both units are built on a sculpted base and stand out against the sky like a pair of funny giants reaching out to each other.
	Two Elementary Schools Extension	BP Architectures	Rue Armand Silvestre 70	Two elementary schools built in 2009 share the same block and playground. Two buildings with the same construction, twin structure arranged perpendicular to each other so that the observer has the strange sensation of seeing the same object from two different angles. The façades of the metal boxes were covered with anodized aluminium clapboard in three 3 colours: champagne, bronze and gold, giving the buildings an attractive, sparkling look. The structure as a whole produced an impression of abstract vitality.
-	Zone 24: Saint-Cloud			
	Villa Dall'Ava	Office for Metropolitan Architecture (OMA)	Avenue Clodoald	Much of the spatial composition of the Villa dall'Ava was influenced by its site, in a garden on a hill. It was completed in 1991 in the residential area of Saint-Cloud, overlooking Paris. The clients selected OMA to design a 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. Its visually distinct volumes are stacked and oriented to optimize views of the garden and distant city. A poured concrete wall extends the height of the villa and establishes a main axis along the length of the site. The strip windows and thin, repeated columns recall Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye.
	Gymnasium Saint Exupéry	KOZ architectes	60 Avenue Bernard Palissy	Gymnasium Saint Exupéry was 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 colour gradient from red to green. All in all it's an odd little castle and cubist mountain, that owes its existence to the boldness of the Saint-Cloud Town Council, which has thereby acquired facilities that have revitalised its image and opened it to the most contemporary and positive architectural thinking.
	Villa Stein-de-Monzie	Le Corbusier	17, rue du Docteur Pauchet	Villa Stein-de-Monzie was built in 1926 for Michael Stein, brother of the writer Gertrude Stein. This house represents an important milestone in which the problems of comfort, luxury and architectural aesthetics are combined. The house is entirely supported by columns disposed along a grid of 15 ft. 3 in. by 7 ft. 8 in. without regard for the interior plan. Establishing a rooftop garden, the garden insulates against cold and provides an extra space in summer. On the interior, the plan is free, each floor having a disposition totally independent from that of another, rigorously proportioned to its particular function: the partitions are nothing more than membranes. The impression of richness is not conveyed by luxurious materials, but simply by the interior disposition and proportioning.
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- Zone 25: Boulogne				
	La Seine Musicale	Shigeru Ban and Jean de Gastines	Île Seguin, 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt	La Seine Musicale is a music and performing arts center built in 2017. The facilities include an elevated egg-shaped auditorium for classical music, a larger modular concert hall, rehearsal rooms and an extensive roof garden. Much of the site's daytime energy needs are supplied by a large mobile curved solar panel array that covers the smaller auditorium. Seating capacity for the unamplified classical music Auditorium is 1,150, the larger modular concert hall (Grande Seine) at a lower elevation on the island site is able to accommodate audiences of up to 6,000. Check events https://www.laseinemusicale.com/ Tue-Sat (11am-7pm)
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- Zone 26: Meudon				
	Habitacle	André Bloc	Rue du Bel Air	Habitacle was built in 1964 as an architectural sculpture. From 1962 to 1966, André Bloc produced several Sculptures habitacles (cubicles), some of which were experimental "pavilions" in his garden in Meudon. This research marks the sculptor's evolution from geometric abstraction towards free forms. Architecture and sculpture are intermingled in organic imbrications, staggered to form several levels and full of holes, opening the visual unity of the form to a physical and spatio-temporal experience, just like the Endless House by Frederick Kiesler or the Demeures by Etienne-Martin. Although they seem to evoke troglodyte forms or primitive architecture, the Sculptures habitacles are first and foremost a visual experiment with space that redefines the concept of habitat. Despite being a private property, neighbours are very nice and will show you around if you ask politely.
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- Zone 27: Versailles				
	Eglise Saint-Symphorien	Louis-François Trouard	2 Place Saint-Symphorien	Eglise Saint-Symphorien was built in 1770 as a Catholic church. It was king Louis XV who, having acquired the lordship of Montreuil, commissioned Louis-François Trouard to build this church in a style that was a forerunner of the neo-classical school: façade with triangular pediment and without towers, a basilica floor-plan, coffered ceiling, Ionic columns. It was in this church that Poor Jacques Bosson and Swiss Marie-Françoise got married in 1789. It keeps the charm of a provincial church, and yet it's one of the earliest neoclassical buildings built in France.
	Cathédrale Saint-Louis de Versailles	Jacques Hardouin-Mansart de Sagonne	4 Place Saint-Louis	Versailles Cathedral was 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. During the French Revolution it was used as a Temple of Abundance, and badly defaced. Its consecration as a cathedral was however severely delayed, and was not performed until 1843, by the diocese's third bishop, Louis-Marie-Edmond Blanquart de Bailleul.
	Salle du Jeu de paume	Nicolas Creté	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. FREE admission. Tour of the Royal Tennis Court every Saturday at 3:00 p.m. by signing up at the Office de Tourisme. Tue-Sun (2-5.45pm)
	Eglise Notre Dame	Jules Hardouin-Mansart	35 Rue de la Paroisse	Although the Eglise Notre-Dame isn't as grand as the cathedral, it is by far more lavishly decorated and less austere. The church was commissioned by Louis 14th in 1686 and built by Maurice Gabriel on plans by Jules Hardouin-Mansart at the command of Louis XIV. It is 80 metres long, 34 metres wide and 19 metres high under the vault. Between 1858-1873, a new chapel was added by the architect Le Poittevin, who also built the market-halls of the Marché Notre-Dame. In the Mansart Chapel there is an embroidered silk banner donated by Pope Pius 6th which was hidden during the French Revolution. Another prized possession that survived the Revolution is the fine cenotaph raised for Louis 16th's Foreign Minister, Vergennes, who died in 1787. There is another memorial of note that contains the heart of General Hoche. Mon-Sun (8.30am-7pm)
	Palace of Versailles	Louis Le Vau, Andre Le Notre and Charles Lebrun	Place d'Armes	Amid magnificently landscaped formal gardens, this splendid and enormous palace was built in the mid-17th century during the reign of Louis XIV - the Roi Soleil (Sun King) - to project the absolute power of the French monarchy, which was then at the height of its glory. The château has undergone relatively few alterations since its construction, though almost all the interior furnishings disappeared during the Revolution and many of the rooms were rebuilt by Louis-Philippe (r 1830-48). 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. General admission €20, 13€ students. FREE



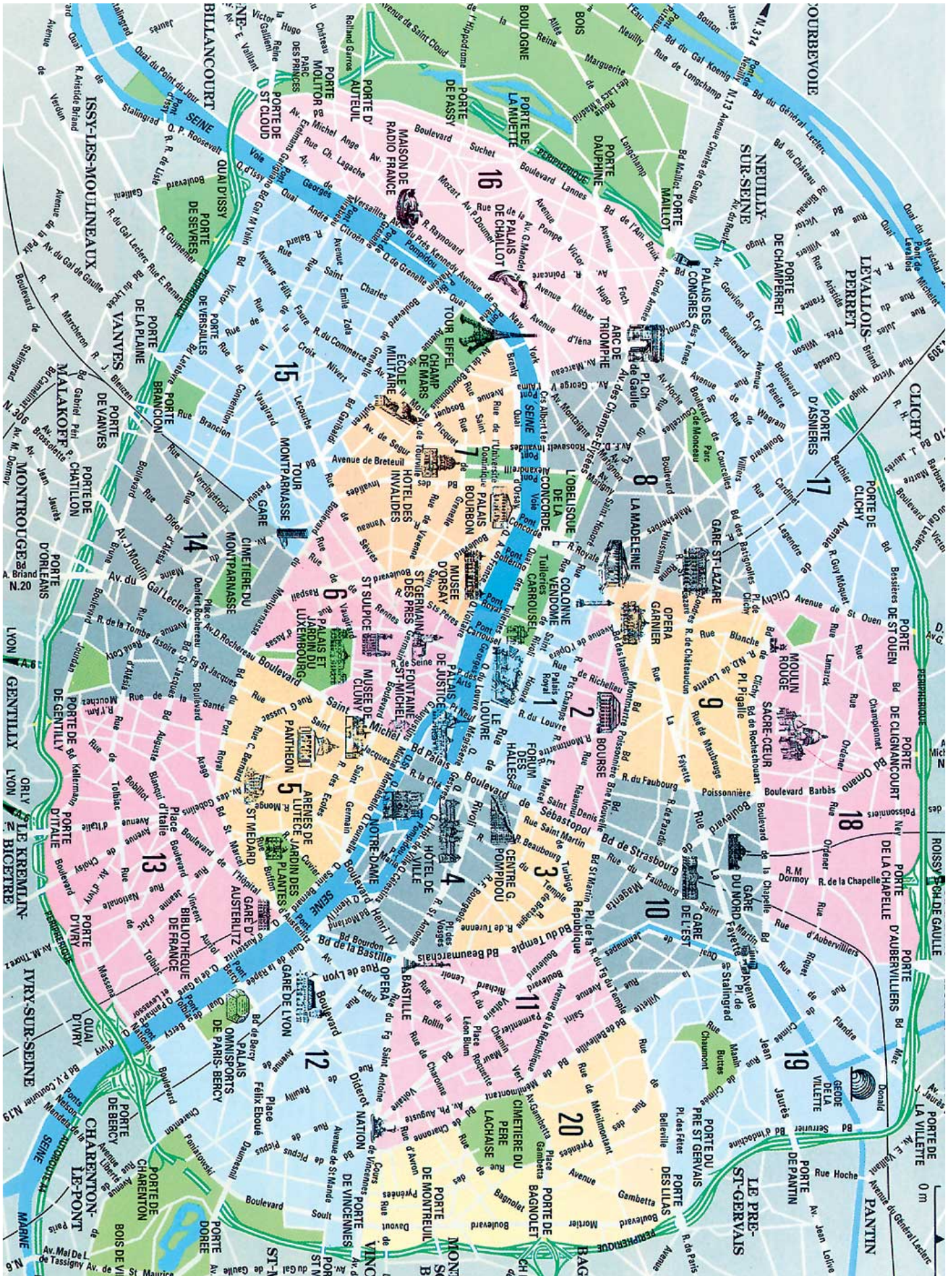
				for European Students (18-25). FREE the first Sunday of the month. Tue-Sun (9am-6.30pm)
	Gardens at Palace of Versailles	André Le Nôtre	Palais de Versailles	In 1661 Louis XIV entrusted André Le Nôtre with the creation and renovation of the gardens of Versailles, which he considered just as important as the Palace. Work on the gardens was started at the same time as the work on the palace and lasted for 40 or so years. 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. Tue-Sun (8am-8.30pm)
	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. It was here, in April 1774, that Louis XV experienced the first symptoms of smallpox, which would lead to his death a few days later and usher in the reign of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette. 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 €12, FREE for European students (18-26). Tue-Sun (12-5.30pm)
	Hameau de la Reine	Richard Mique	Palais de Versailles	Marie-Antoinette's reconfiguration of the Trianon gardens can be divided into two distinct phases. The first, starting in 1777, corresponds to the creation of the English Gardens. Subsequently, in 1783, she tasked Richard Mique with extending the gardens to the north and building a whole model village around an artificial lake. Work began in the summer of 1783 and was completed in 1786. The Queen's Hamlet does not belong to any particular style, combining as it does various influences from rural architecture, but it does succeed in creating a sense of aesthetic coherency. The cottages are set on the eastern bank of the lake, arranged in a crescent formation which is ideally viewed from across the water. Don't miss the Temple of Love, visible from the Queen's bedroom. General admission €7, FREE for European students (18-26). Tue-Sun (9am-6.30pm)
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- Zone 28: Outskirts				
	Villa Savoye	Le Corbusier	82 Rue de Villiers (Poissy)	Situated in Poissy, a small commune outside of Paris, is one of the most significant contributions to modern architecture in the 20th century, Villa Savoye by Le Corbusier. Completed in 1929, Villa Savoye is a modern take on a French country house that celebrates and reacts to the new machine age. The house single handedly transformed Le Corbusier's career as well as the principles of the International Style; becoming one of the most important architectural precedents in the history. Villa Savoye's detachment from its physical context lends its design to be contextually integrated into the mechanistic /industrial context of the early 20th century, conceptually defining the house as a mechanized entity. General admission €8, €6,50 students. Free the 1st Sunday of every month. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	Housing blocks	Jean Renaudie	9 Allée du Parc	Located on the outskirts of Paris and built from the late 1960s into the 1970s, this was the work of Jean Renaudie alongside his wife Renée Gailhoustet. It looks almost chaotic from that distance, but that really isn't the case. The architect created a mix of private and public space, predominantly in concrete, with gardens, terraces and vegetation within breaking up the 'brutal' construction. This mixed use development (houses, shops, offices and more) isn't for everyone, that's for sure. But it definitely appeals to us. It appeals to the French authorities too, with the Ministry of Culture flagging this up for its merits as an architectural statement of the 20th century.
	Les Choux de Créteil	Gérard Grandval	2 Boulevard Pablo Picasso	Les Choux de Créteil is a grouping of ten cylindrical buildings built in 1974, each 15 stories in height, in the Paris suburb of Créteil. The project is known as Les Choux (the cabbages), due to the unusual shape of their balconies. The buildings' unique shape is intended to be functional; the apartments' living spaces are closer to the windows, and the 2-meter-tall balconies provide outdoor access and privacy at the same time. The project was initiated in 1966, in an area which had been used for a century to produce much of the vegetables for Parisian tables. This fact was undoubtedly on the architect's mind as he envisioned his structures.



- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/2XG5hia>
- 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

