

A Few Preliminary Notes

Over 89.4 million people visited Paris in 2018 and it is the most visited destination in the world.

How many of you have been to Paris?

On Amazon, there are 69,000,000 books about Paris. I have put a much shorter list for you on the website.

I've shown more text than you will likely want to read in this PowerPoint, so this talk will be on the Website as a PDF.

Finally, I have added a series of Travel Tips to the website.



The Louvre



We are not going to be looking at any of the major tourist landmarks of Paris except for brief stops at some little known parts of three of them.

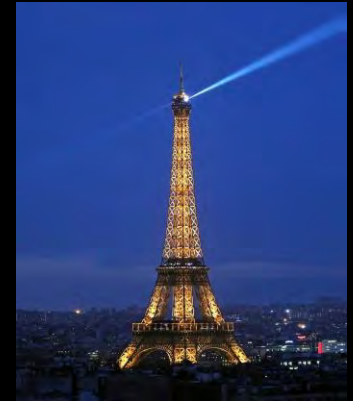
We will not be looking at the Mona Lisa.

A Flaneurs Guide to Secrets of the City of Light

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

8:00 PM CST

Location: *Kit Kat Club of Columbus*
Columbus, Ohio



Bruce D. Judd, FAIA

Flâneur & Flâneuse



A “Flâneur” (M) or “Flâneuse”(F) is a French word referring to a person, literally meaning a Stroller, a Lounger, an Explorer, and

one who
is open to [serendipity!](#)

The Parisian writer Charles Baudelaire established the flâneur as a literary figure, referring to him as the “gentleman stroller of city streets.”

[“The street signs are his living room paintings and the newsstands his library.”](#)

A flâneur, depicted by Paul Gavarni in *Le Flâneur* (1842).

Flâneur & Flâneuse



Walter Benjamin was a philosopher and writer who adopted the concept of the flâneur from Baudelaire.

He saw the flâneur as an amateur detective/journalist that worked to investigate the city with his highly astute observations. (1862)

We will be flâneurs and flâneuses
our virtual walk through Paris.

Source-Seine



To learn about a place, start at the beginning.
Why is it here?
What has made it successful?

The Seine River is the beginning.

Source-Seine



The source of the Seine river, bubbles up in a town named Source-Seine. It begins with the Goddess Sequana that pilgrims attributed healing properties to these springs.

This small grotto is all that remains of a Roman sanctuary dedicated to the Goddess found here.

Located in Côte-d'Or, forty kilometers north-west of Dijon in Burgundy, the site was bought by the City of Paris 1864.

Paris Beginnings

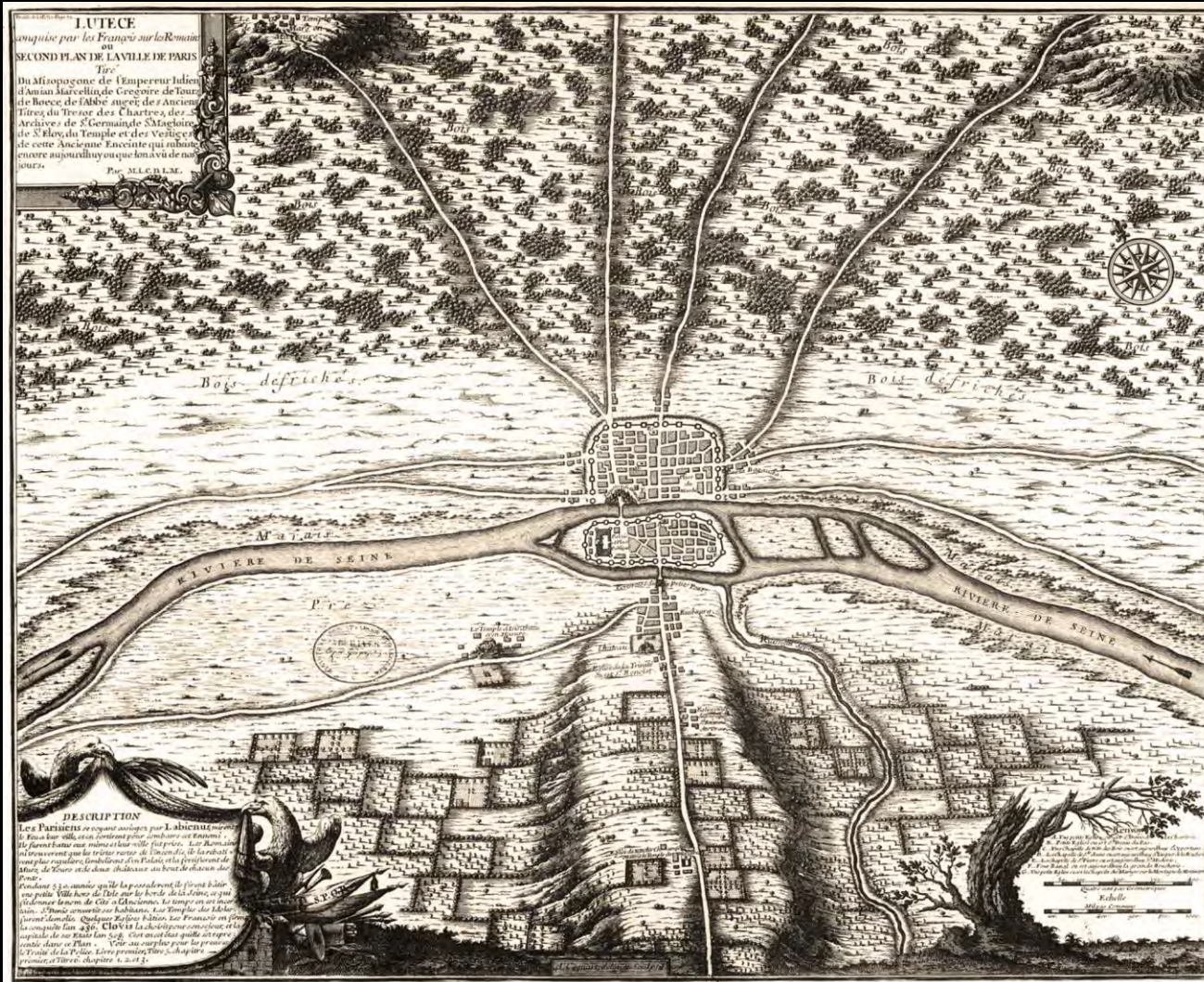


Paris was founded in the 3rd century B.C. on île de la Cité by a group of tribal fishermen called the Parisii who moved to the banks of the Seine.

The islands there were the only easy way to cross the river and they provided protection when needed.

Paris Beginnings

Paris in ca. 580



The center is on Île de la Cité and the outlying area to the north is beginning to become populated.

Map Courtesy of BnF SMA Brown Map.

Paris Beginnings

Paris in 1422



Throughout history, the Seine has been the major transportation route both within and through the city.

Map Courtesy of BnF SMA Brown Map.

Paris Beginnings



Already there are five bridges across the Seine.

Paris in 1575

Paris Beginnings



Paris Today.

The Paris metropolitan area had a population of 14.6 million in 2021.

The central city had a population of 2.1 million.

River Seine



The 482 mile river flows through Paris and into the English Channel at Le Havre.

In Paris, the river is only 79 feet above sea level and 277 miles from Le Harve, making it slow flowing and thus easily navigable.

River Seine



The average depth of the Seine today at Paris is about 31 feet.

The average flow of the river is very low, only about three feet per second going downstream.

River Seine



A series of lakes, dams and locks east of the city continually maintains this depth and flow rate.

River Seine



The Seine is a major part of the commercial circulation system within Paris, accounting for a large part of the deliveries of merchandise as well as tourist cruises.

Orientation - River Seine



In the historic area of Paris, the river flows roughly westward, dividing the city in two. This is the Alexander III bridge and we are looking downstream.

When facing downstream, the southern bank is to the left, (or Rive Gauche) and the northern bank (or Rive Droite) is to the right.

We are going to explore some of the areas adjacent to the Seine.

Arrondissements



The City of Paris historic area consists of twenty administrative districts. Parisians call them “arrondissements” that date back to the French Revolution.

They are organized in an clockwise spiral starting from the center of Paris, the 1st arrondissement, going around and outward to the 20th.

The last two digits of a zip code tell you the arrondissement of that address.

Point de l'Alma



The Zouave is an 1856 stone statue by French artist Georges Diebolt, which has been standing on the Pont de l'Alma in Paris since the 1850s. The statue is used as an informal flood marker for the level of the River Seine in Paris.

Point de l'Alma



The locals use the statue as a measurement for the height of the river.



The Seine in 1914.



The Zouave statue, June the 4th, 2016 (6m05 high)

Pont Neuf



Pont Neuf stands by the western (downstream) point of the Île de la Cité, in the middle of the river. It was begun in 1578 and dedicated in 1607 by Henry IV.

The name Pont Neuf was given to distinguish it from older bridges that were lined on both sides with houses.

Despite its name, it is now the oldest bridge in Paris crossing the Seine. It has been listed since 1889 as a “monument historique” by the French Ministry of Culture.

Square du Vert-Galant



Today the tip of the island is the location of the Square du Vert-Galant, a public park named in honor of Henry IV, nicknamed the "Green Gallant". You need to really look for this park to find it.

Square du Vert-Galant



Most tourists crossing Pont Neuf go right by the park since it is set below the street and is lined with trees.

Place Dauphine



Directly opposite Square du Vert Galant is Place Dauphine, another small park that is easily missed.

Place Dauphine



This quiet urban space is another great location for picnics for coffee at one of the sidewalk cafes.

Île aux Cygnes



The third largest of the Seine's islands was artificially created in 1827 and sits downriver from the Eiffel Tower in the 15th arrondissement.

Uninhabited, aside from its collection of statues, the island is 11 meters at its widest and has a tree-lined path, named "L'Allée des Cygnes" (Path of the Swans), running 850 meters along it from end to end.

Île aux Cygnes



© xavier derege - www.dalles-photos.net

The island frequently has art exhibits lining the central path, and benches spaced along its length. If you want to get away from tourists, this is the place.

Credit: Xavier Derege

Île aux Cygnes



The island's most famous monument is the replica of the Statue of Liberty at its southern tip.

The 22-meter (72 ft.) statue was gifted to Paris on July 4, 1889 by the French community in America to celebrate the centennial of the French Revolution and faces west towards its twin in New York City.

Musée D'Orsay



The second Statue of Liberty is in the Musée d'Orsay. Liberty's tablet, which in its American version reads "JULY IV MDCCLXXVI," reads in its Orsay version "15 DE NOVEMBRE 1889."

It is 1/16th scale 2.743 meter (nine-foot) version of "Liberty Enlightening the World".

Luxembourg Gardens



The final Statue of Liberty in Paris is located at the western edge of the Jarden du Luxembourg.

This bronze reproduction, was shown at the Paris World's Fair of 1900. It is also 1/16 scale.

There are two additional fragments of the statue that are located in other parts of the city.

Paris Beaches



Paris-Plages, "Paris Beaches", is an event run by the office of the mayor of Paris that creates temporary artificial beaches each summer along the river Seine in the center of Paris,

Paris Beaches



What was initially designed to be a “one off” event, it has become so popular that is an anticipated yearly event.



We are going to start virtually walking around the city.

But first, we are going to see what it took to create the city today that we can now enjoy.

Baron Haussmann



The Paris you see today is the result of the work of these two men.

The Emperor, Napoleon III and Baron Georges Eugene Haussmann.

Slums



Paris was seen as a third rate city far behind London and Berlin.

Slums, poor roads, dilapidated buildings, inadequate water and sewers characterized the city.

Cholera epidemics killed tens of thousands - the one in 1853 resulted in 11,520 deaths.

The desperate poverty fed the fear among the better off, of "the dangerous social classes".

Slums



Paris seemed ready to welcome the dawn of a new era after the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo.

Napoleon III was the nephew of the original Napoleon. He was the President but created himself Emperor in a coup d'état in 1851 and called his régime the Second Empire.

Baron Haussmann



Napoleon III wanted to give the whole city a total make-over, starting with the Ile de la Cité, the area around Notre Dame.

He commissioned Baron Haussmann to take over the re-construction of the city.

Haussmann had far sighted concepts which he was able to realize since he had the total backing of the Emperor.

He envisioned a “City of Light”, with wide streets, beautiful buildings, parks, piped water and modern sewers.

Baron Haussmann



Georges Eugène Haussmann was born in Paris, but his parents came from Alsace. This explains why his name sounds German.

He adopted the term "Baron" to describe himself as a member of the French Senate, but strictly, his use was not really legal.

He was a consummate manager and financial wizard developing schemes to pay for the proposed work without raising taxes.

Baron Haussmann



“Paris Street: Rainy Day” (1877),
Gustave Caillebotte

What Haussman did achieve for most Parisians was a much healthier lifestyle through clean water and sanitation.

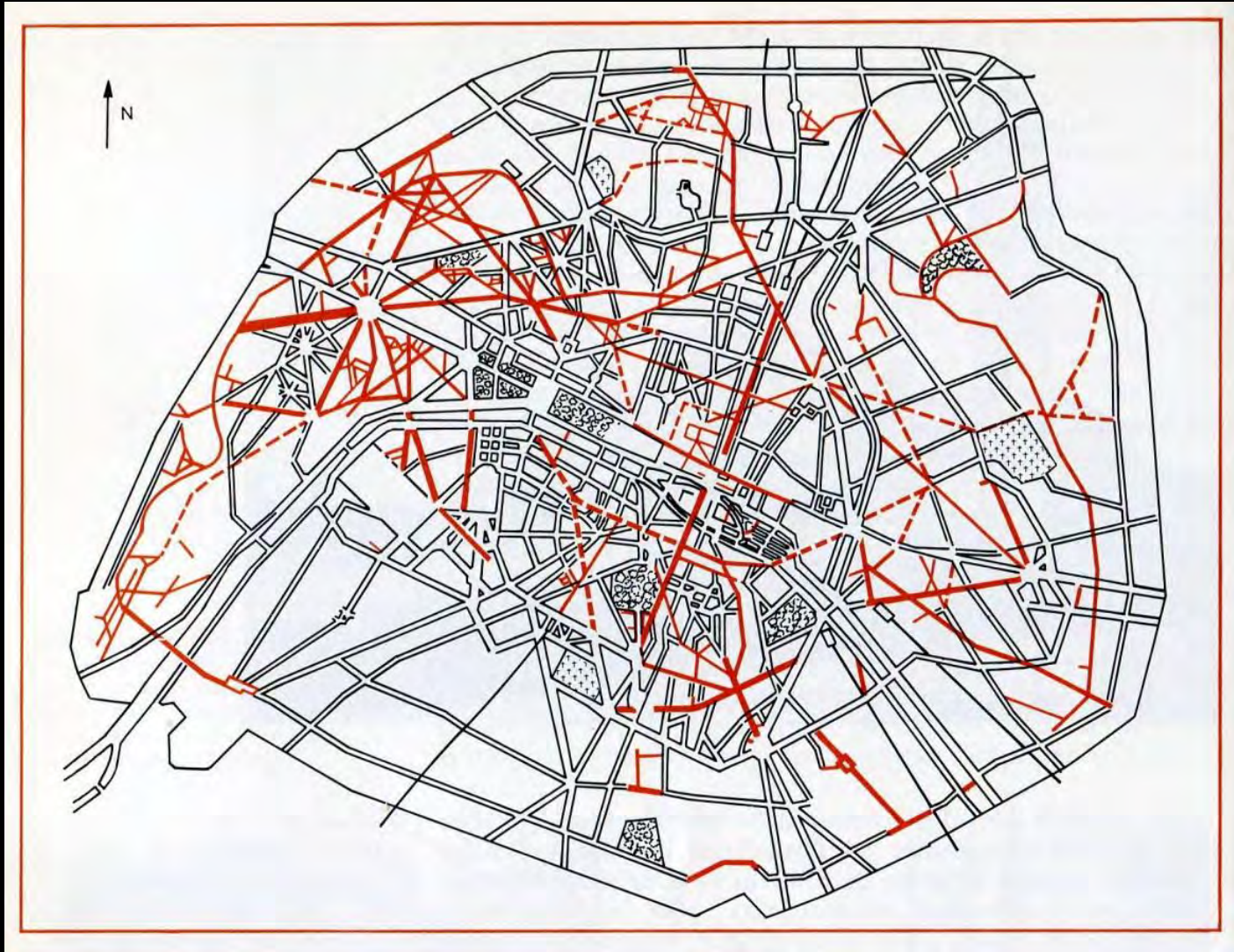
Paris became recognised as a beautiful, vibrant, modern city and became the "City of Light".

Haussmann - Roads



This map shows Paris before any Haussmann road changes. Note the narrow tangled short roads with no direct way to cross the city north-south or east-west.

Haussmann - Roads



Map of Paris showing new roads developed during Haussmann's tenure.

Haussmann constructed the grands boulevards we see today.

Haussmann - Roads



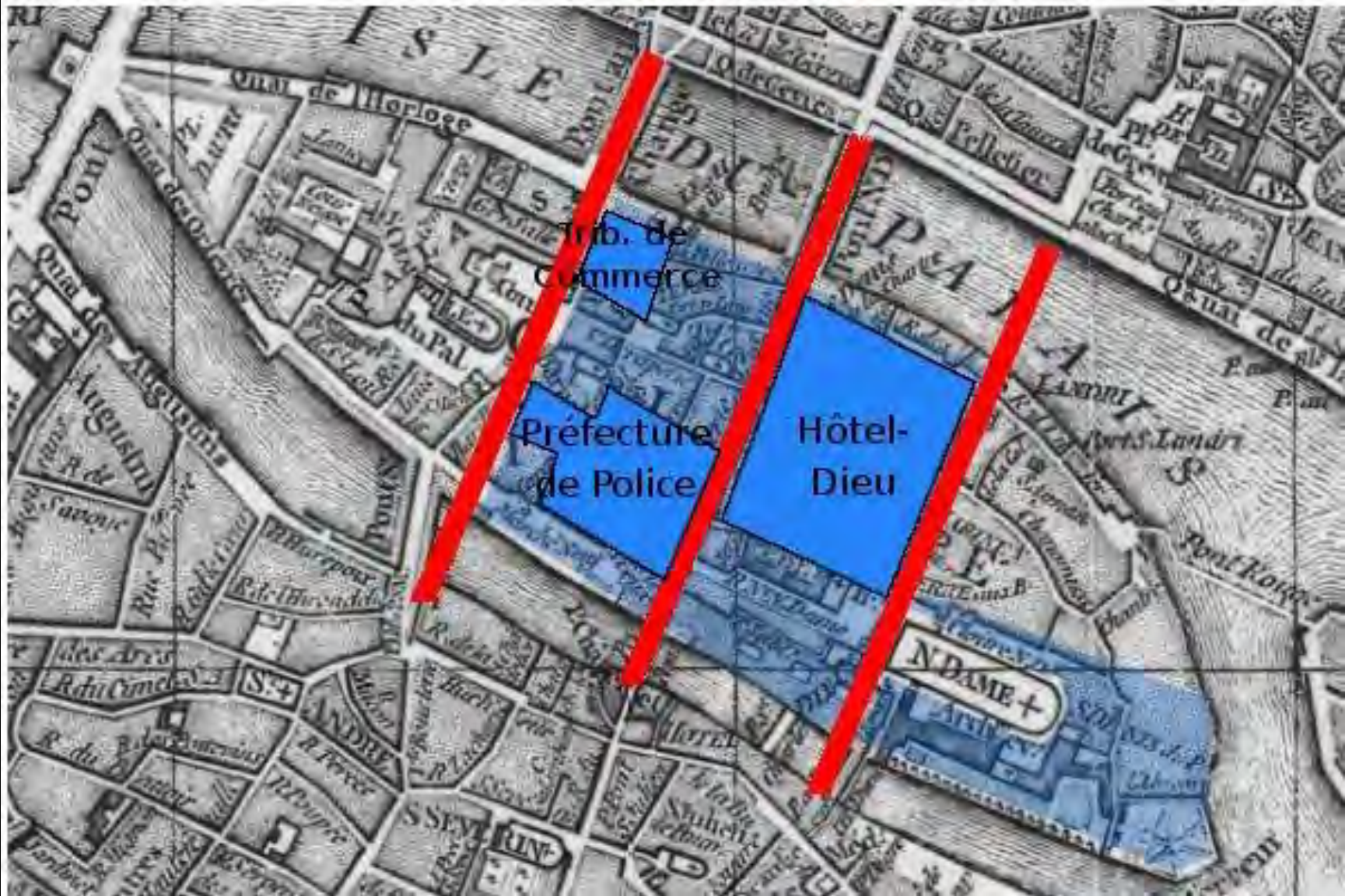
Haussmann extended and developed the Rue de Rivoli into a major east-west boulevard.

Haussmann - Roads



The same view today.

Haussmann - Roads



Boulevard du Palais, Rue de la Cité, and Rue d'Arcole.

Haussmann – Before



Notre Dame and Ile de la Citie before demolition of the houses near the cathedral. In the distance is the Pantheon.

Haussmann - Construction



Notre Dame and Ile de la Citie during demolition of the buildings near the cathedral.

Haussmann After



Notre Dame and Ile de la Citie after demolition of the buildings near the cathedral and construction of Hotel Dieu.

Hausmann - Roads



Newly completed Boulevard Haussman with landscaping, and new buildings, including the Au Printemps Department store.

Haussmann - Roads



Plan showing the existing roads in front of the Opera.

Credit: Deutsche Welle (DW)

Haussmann - Roads



View looking up Avenue L'Opera.

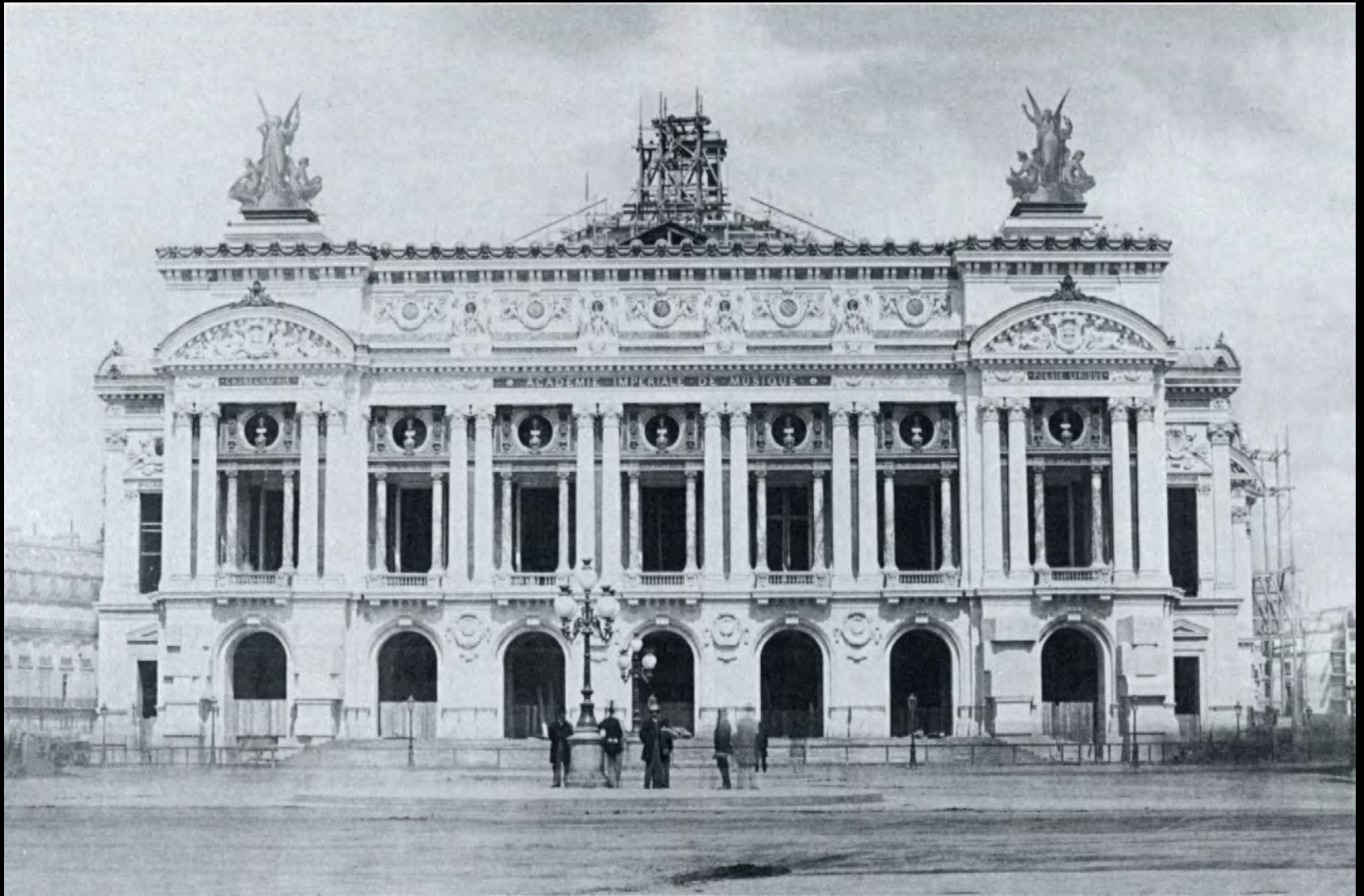
Credit: Deutsche Welle (DW)

Hausmann – Opera



The office of Jean-Louis Charles Garnier (with him second from the right).

Haussmann – Opera



View of the front, c. 1890

The Palais Garnier has 1,979-seats and was built for the Paris Opera from 1861 to 1875 at the behest of Emperor Napoleon III.

Haussmann - Major Roads



Haussmann's Boulevard Saint-Germain was designed as the main east-west axis of the left bank.

Hausmann Plazas



The Fontaine Saint-Michel (1858–1860), designed by Gabriel Davioud, marks the beginning of Boulevard Saint-Michel.

Pelletier & Caventou



Just down the street from the plaza is this wonderful statue.

Working together, Pierre-Joseph Pelletier (1788-1842) and Bienaimé Caventou (1795–1877) discovered many important natural products. They discovered caffeine, strychnine, colchicine, and veratrine.

This fountain recognizes their work and is located outside the site of their office.

Pelletier & Caventou



They also recognized the nature of morphine. One of their important discoveries was quinine, that is used as a treatment for malaria.

Their greatest triumph, however, came in 1817, when they discovered chlorophyll – the green pigment in plants that traps light energy necessary for photosynthesis.

Hausmann Plazas



Place de l'Étoile

From 12 avenues fan out in a star shape from Place de l'Étoile. West of the Champs-Élysées. In the center is the spectacular Arc de Triomphe, built in 1836 as a monument to Napoleon's army. Its terrace-top offers complete views of the city.

Haussmann Buildings

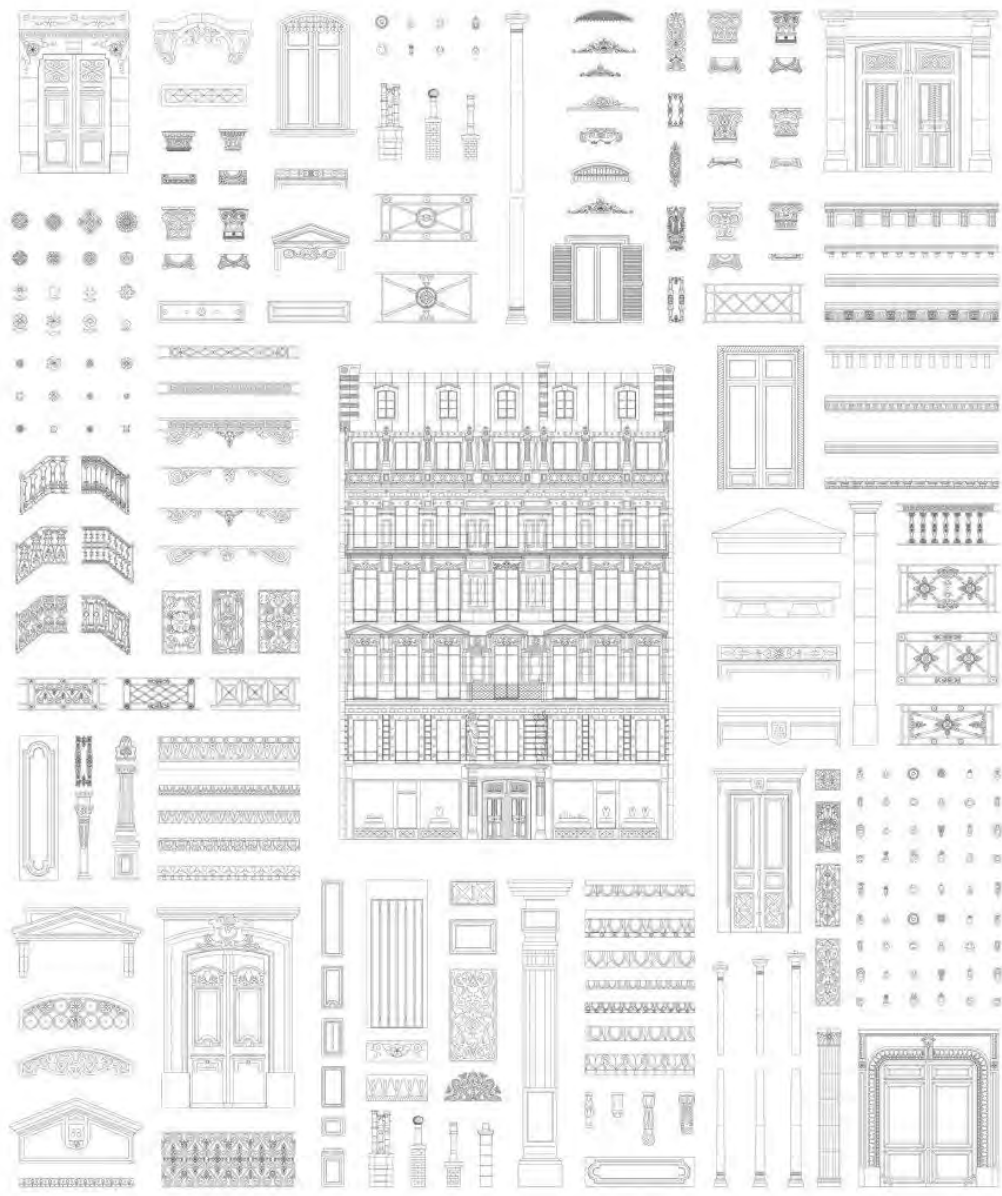


38 BOULEVARD BEAUMARCHAIS

Haussmann Buildings



Haussmann Buildings



Hausmann Buildings



Boulevard Haussman looking west. Galeries Lafayette department store to the right.

Hausmann Buildings



Morris Columns



Parisian Street Scene by Jean Béraud 1885

In August 1868, French printer Gabriel Morris and his son Richard Gabriel won the competition launched by the City of Paris for the concession of exclusive advertising space.

They created a circular tower with an octagonal cornice and domed roof, now known as the iconic Morris Column.

Wallace Fountains



Wallace Fountains are public drinking fountains sculpted by Charles-Auguste Lebourg.

They are large cast-iron sculptures located throughout the city along sidewalks.

They are named after the Englishman Sir Richard Wallace, who financed their construction.

Wallace Fountains



A great aesthetic success, they are recognized worldwide as one of the symbols of Paris.

There are four different types still found across the city.

This is in front of St. Sulpice Church.

Haussmann - Lights

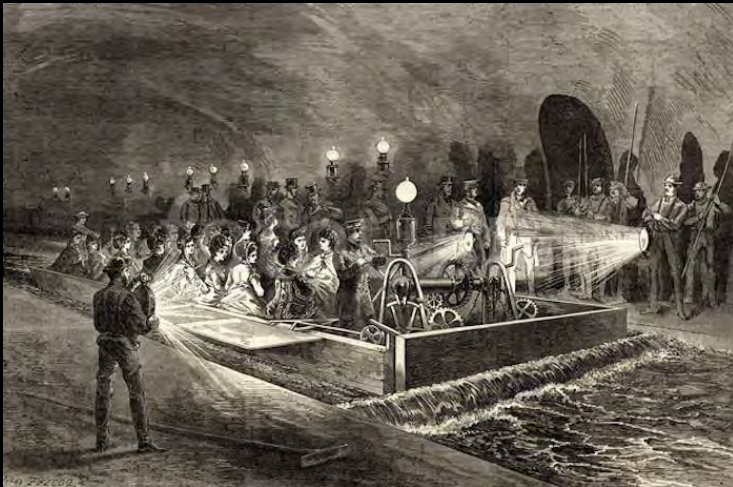
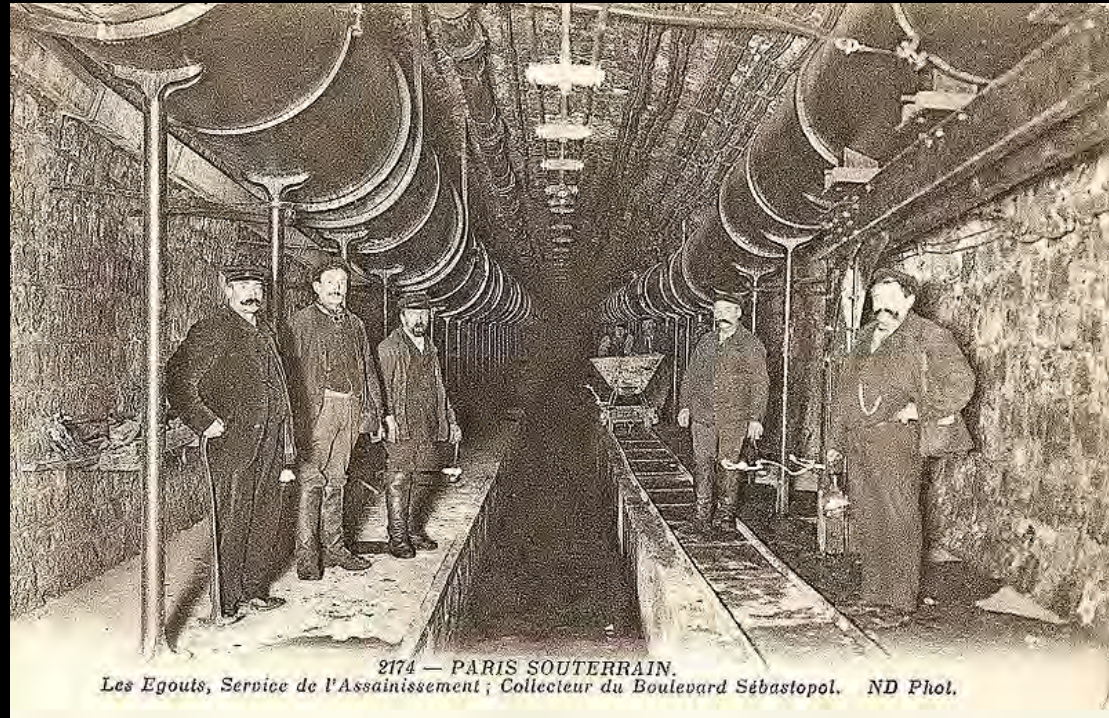


Credit: Danita Delimont/Gallo Images

Haussman was responsible for public lighting along the major streets and for insisting on high quality fixtures and designs that reflected a modern aesthetic.

Credit: Nata

Haussmann - Sewers



Tours through the Paris sewer system.

Haussmann - Sewers



Paris is one of the few cities that has its own Sewer Museum that shows the history of the sewers from their initial development by Hugues Aubriot, provost of Paris in the late 14th century, to their modern structure, which was designed in the 19th century by the engineer Eugène Belgrand.

The museum also details the role of sewer workers and methods of water treatment.

Place Diana



The Point l'Alma tunnel is at the entrance to the Sewer Museum.

It is also where Diana, Princess of Wales and three others were involved in a fatal car crash on 31 August 1997.

They were being chased by paparazzi, and their chauffeur was driving under the influence of alcohol.

Place Diana

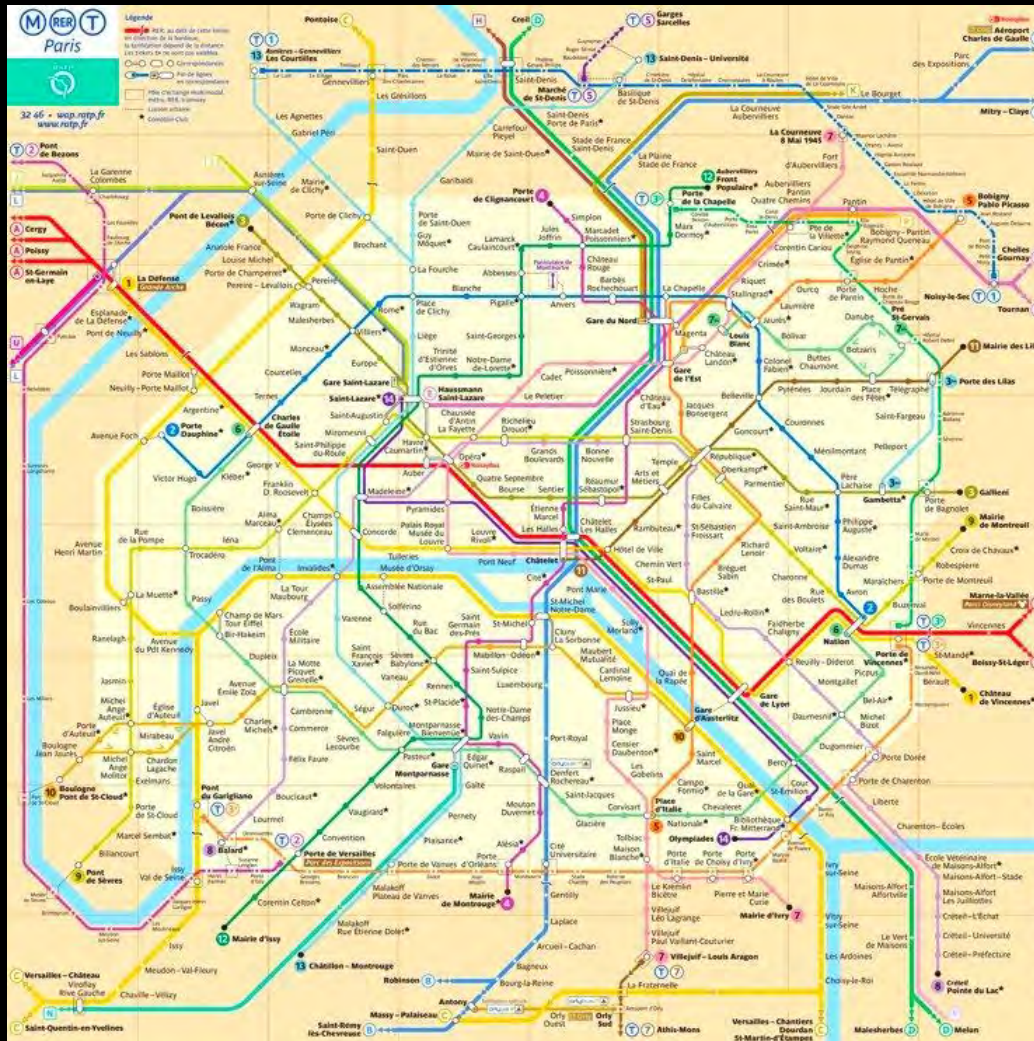


The Place Diana is a public square located above the l'Alma tunnel.

The Flame of Liberty, is a replica of the Statue of Liberty torch in New York City. The statue was erected in 1989 to celebrate the Franco-American friendship.

Credit: Keimzelle

Metro



Lines are identified on maps by number and color, with the direction of travel indicated by the terminus.

Since Paris is such a compact city (roughly 6 miles across), much of it can be covered on foot – particularly the primary sightseeing spots in the city's center.

Metro



Hector Guimard (10 March 1867 – 20 May 1942) was a French architect and designer, and a prominent figure of the Art Nouveau style.

He is best known for the glass and iron canopies, with ornamental Art Nouveau curves, which he designed to cover the entrances of the first stations of the Paris Metro.

Metro



Hector Guimard's original historic Art Nouveau entrance of the Paris Métro at Porte Dauphine station.

Metro



Hector Guimard



Guimard's Dining room reassembled at the Musée D'Orsay.

Metro

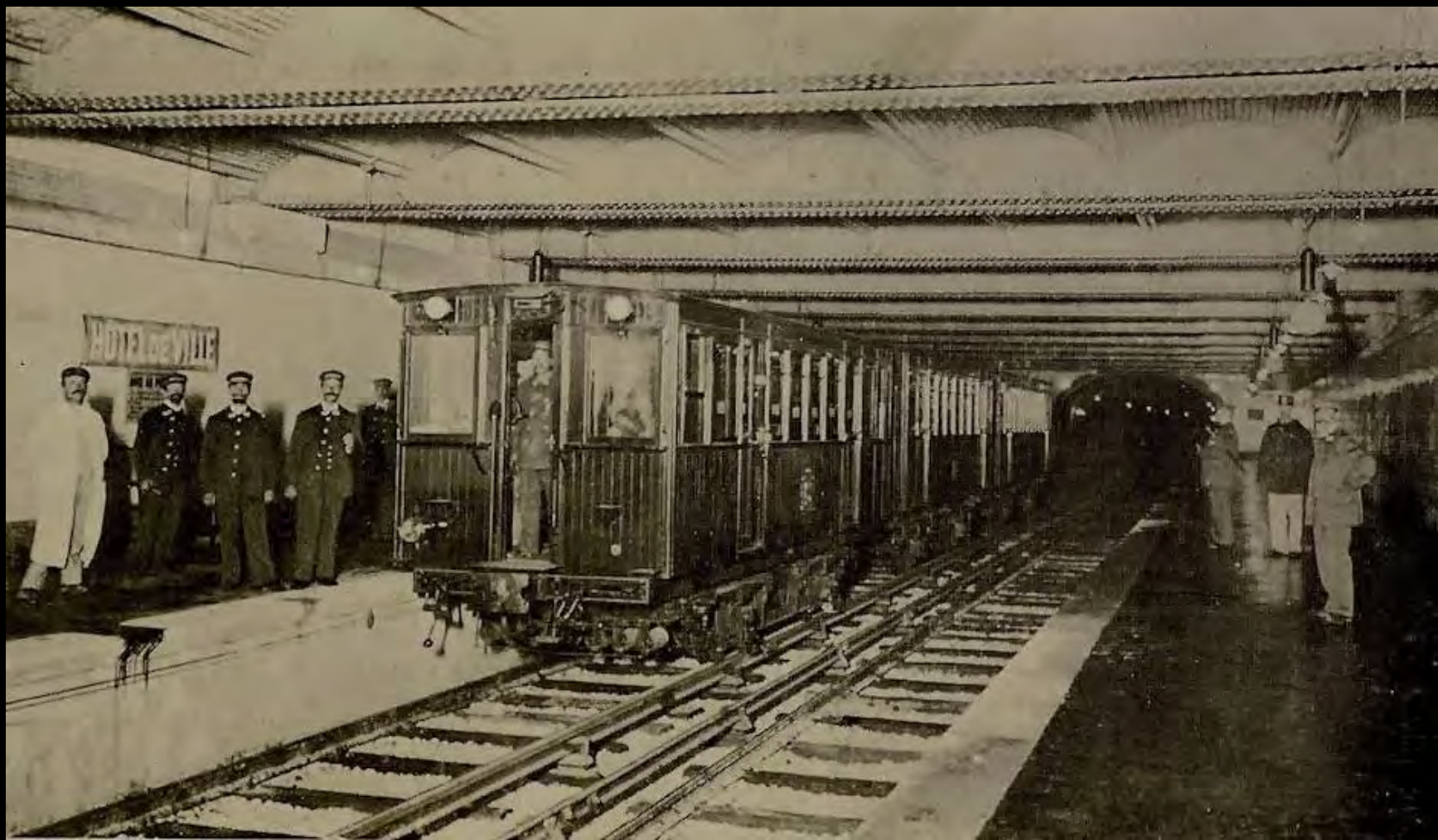


The first line opened with little ceremony on 19 July 1900, during the World's Fair, the "Exposition Universelle".

The system expanded quickly until the First World War and the core was complete by the 1920s.

Extensions into suburbs and Line 11 were built in the 1930s.

Metro



The first train in 1900.

Metro - Cité



The Cité station lies underneath the Île de la Cité, near Kilometer Zero, the official geographical and historical centre of Paris.

It's the only station on the Île de la Cité, and is near many famous landmarks, the most famous being the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The design reflects a more modern industrial style than many of the other stations.

A MF 2000 (officially called the MF 01) train pulling out of the station.

Credit: Credit: Reverie Chaser

Metro - Cité



The current design is known as Ouï-dire ("Hearsay"), after the design firm responsible for the design.

The station was opened in January 1910 and was completely submerged by the 1910 Great Flood of Paris.

Credit: Credit: Reverie Chaser

Metro - Bastille



The ceramists Liliane Belembert and Odile Jacquot decorated these platforms in 1989 in order to commemorate the bicentenary of the French Revolution.

The decorative ceramic tiles depict allegorical scenes and highlights of the Revolution.

Credit: Credit: Reverie Chaser

Metro - Liege



This station was originally named Berlin when it was opened in 1911, after the nearby Rue Berlin, but its name was changed to Liège during World War I.

Liège is a city in Belgium, and it was chosen as the station and the road's new name to pay homage to all the men who fought there to resist German advances during the war.

Metro - Liège



In 1982 two artists from Liège redecorated the station and produced the stunning ceramic tiling that depicts beautiful landscapes and the most important landmarks of their province. It is part of line 13.

Metro - Absesses



Abbesses is the deepest station in the Paris Métro, at 118 feet below ground, it is on Metro Line 12 in Montmartre, and when you exit using the staircase, you will find a number of wonderful murals on your way up the stairs.

The station was featured in the French film *Amélie* - “Le Fabuleux Destin d'Amélie Poulain”.

Credit: Credit: Reverie Chaser

Metro - Absesses



Gourmantic



Gourmantic



Gourmantic

Abesesses Station Stair to the street.

Credit: Credit: Gourmantic

Metro - Concorde



At the Concorde station letters spell out in an unbroken stream phrases from the French constitution.

Credit: StickyMangoRice

Metro - Concorde



The end result is pretty cool.

Credit: LucyCrosbie/Flickr

Metro – Louvre



The Louvre/Rivoli station was one of the first stations opened when the system began in 1900. Today it only serves the Rivoli stop.

Metro - Louvre



In March 2016, the cultural facilities office unveiled nine casts from the Louvre collection that are now exhibited on the platforms.

Credit: Credit: Reverie Chaser

Metro - Arts et Metiers



Arts et Metiers first opened in 1904, but was redesigned in 1994 to mark the 200th anniversary of the National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts.

The redecoration gave this metro station the illusion of a Jules Verne submarine (it even has portholes!).

Credit: Credit: Reverie Chaser

Metro - Arts et Metiers



The station is on Line 3 in the 3rd arrondissement.

On the station's ceiling, a series of large cogs evokes the Musée des Arts et Métiers.

Credit: Katchoo/Flickr

Metro – Place Colette

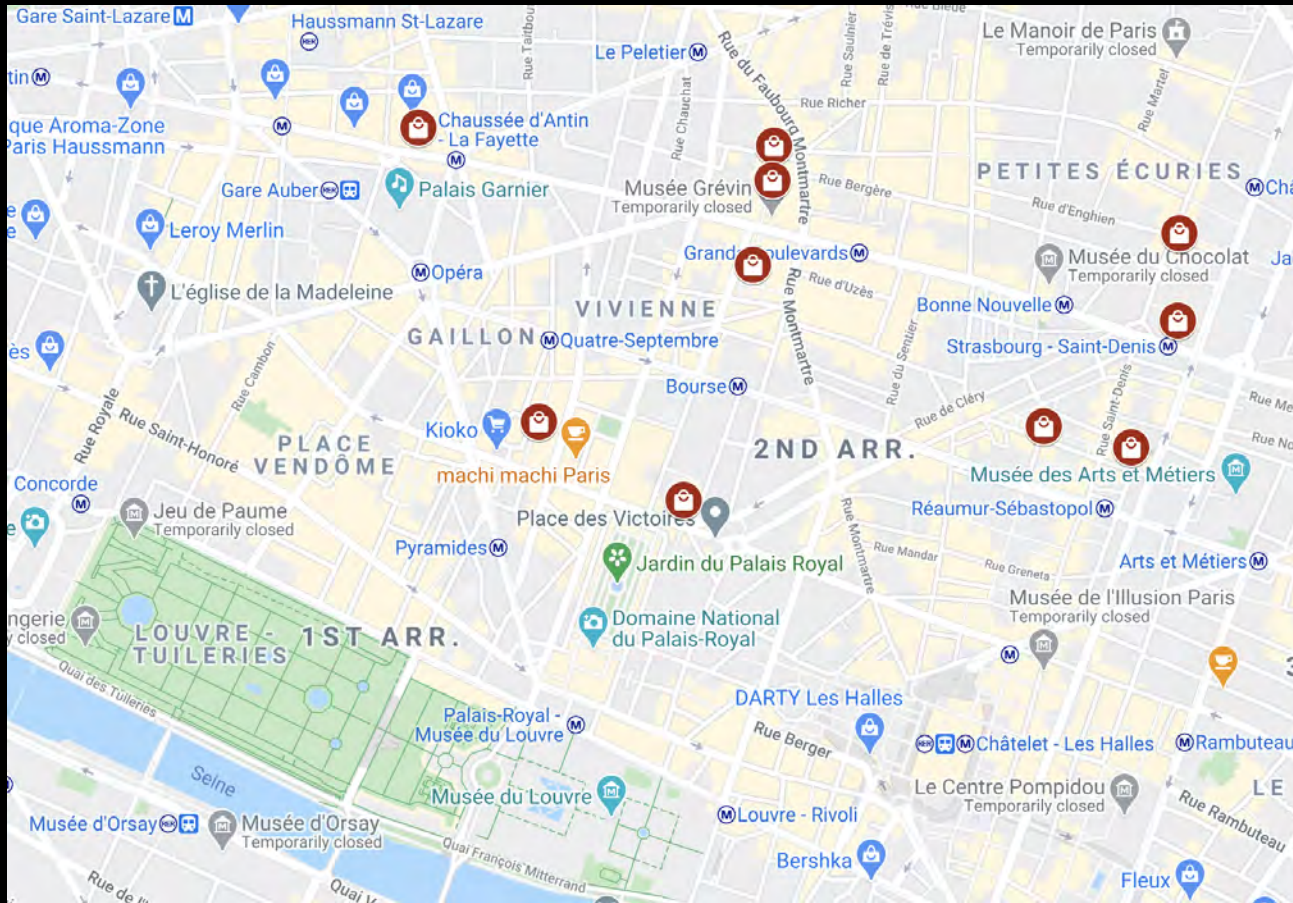


Named the “Kiosk of the Night-Walkers” by its designer Jean-Michel Othoniel this is the Metro entrance at Place Colette.

There are two domes made of colored glass beads – one represents the day and the other represents the night.

Credit: Away She Went Amy

Covered Passageways



The Covered Passageways of Paris (Passages couverts de Paris) are an early form of shopping arcade built during the first half of the 19th century.

By the 1850s there were approximately 150 covered passages in Paris, but this number dropped dramatically as a result of Haussmann's renovation of Paris.

Only a few dozen passages remain today, all of them on the Right Bank.

Galerie Vivienne



The common characteristics of the covered passages are:

they are for pedestrians,

are highly ornamented and decorated;

lined with small shops on the ground floor; and

they connect two streets.

Passage du Grand-Cerf



The Grand-Cerf covered arcade was created in 1825 and is almost 12 meters tall, making it one of the largest covered arcades in Paris.

St. Germain Church



Originally established during the rule of King Childebert I in the year 543 C.E., Saint-Germain-des-Près dominates the sixth arrondissement.

The oldest part of the current church is the prominent western tower (partly restored and modified), which was built by Abbot Morard around the year 1000.

Credit: Agence Pierre-Antoine Gatier, P. Voisin

St. Germain Church



In 2004 they had the 1,000th year celebration for the church.

Credit: Marc-Antoine Mouterde

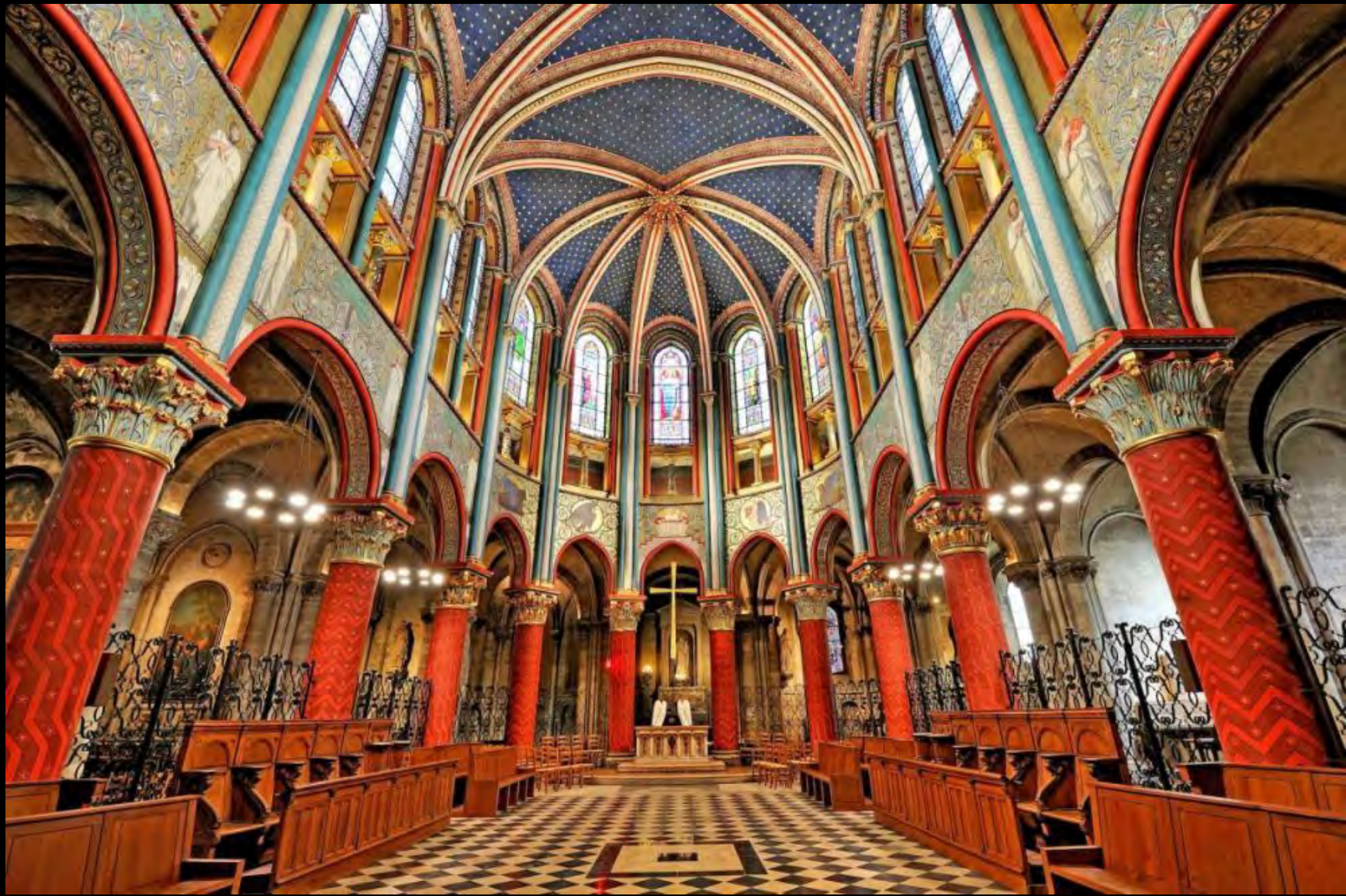
St. Germain Church



Interior of St. Germain Church before restoration.

Credit: Pierre-Antoine Gatier, P. Voisin.

St. Germain Church



Interior of the church after restoration.

Credit: Agence Pierre-Antoine Gatier, P. Voisin

St. Germain Church



Column capital after restoration.

St. Germain Church



Pablo Picasso, Head of a Woman (Dora Maar), 1941, Laurent Prache Square behind St. Germain-des-Prés Church, Paris.

Dora Marr was one of Picasso's models and this is one of a few Picasso outdoor sculptures.

St. Sulpice Church



The Church of Saint Sulpice is a Roman Catholic church the east side of Place Saint-Sulpice, in the Latin Quarter of the 6th arrondissement.

It is only slightly smaller than Notre-Dame and thus the second largest church in the city.

It is dedicated to Sulpitius the Pious.

St. Sulpice Church



Victor Hugo was married there (1822).

In 1862, Aristide Cavallé-Coll rebuilt the existing organ built by François-Henri Clicquot. It is considered to be his magnum opus, featuring “102 speaking stops on five manuals and pedal, and is perhaps the most impressive instrument of the romantic French symphonic-organ era”.

St. Sulpice Church



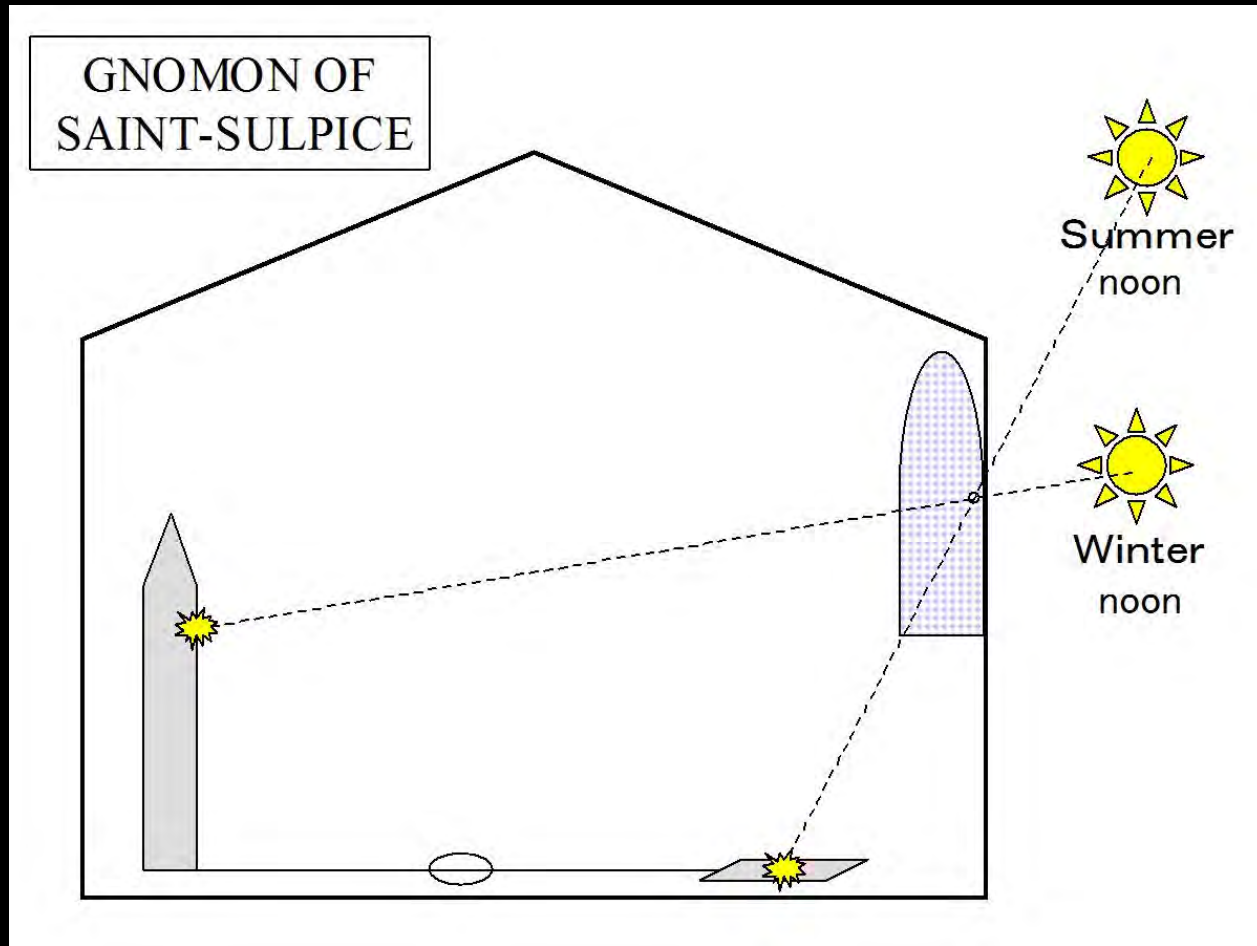
The Gnomon of Saint-Sulpice is an astronomical device located within the church. It casts a shadow on the ground to determine the position of the sun in the sky.

During the 18th century, the elaborate gnomon was constructed in the church.

This is not the Paris Meridian, established by Louis XIV in 1667, which is located a few hundred meters to the east and goes through the Observatory of Paris.

in 1727, Jean-Baptiste Languet de Gergy, then priest of Saint-Sulpice, requested the construction of a gnomon to help him determine the time of the equinoxes and therefore of Easter.

St. Sulpice Church



A meridian line of brass was inlaid across the floor and along the length of a white marble obelisk, nearly eleven meters high, at the top of which is a sphere surmounted by a cross. The obelisk is dated 1743.

In the south transept window a small opening with a lens was set up, so that a ray of sunlight shines onto the brass line.

St. Sulpice Church



At noon on the winter solstice (21 December), the ray of light touches the brass line on the obelisk. At noon on the equinoxes (21 March and 21 September), the ray touches an oval plate of copper in the floor near the altar.

Constructed by the English clock-maker and astronomer Henry Sully, the gnomon was also used for various scientific measurements.

This rational use protected Saint-Sulpice from being destroyed during the French Revolution.

Sous le Chapeau



“Sous le Chapeau” is a life-size 2007 bronze statue in front of the Hungarian Cultural Center. The sculptor is Andras Lapis.

It is across the street from St. Sulpice Church at 92 rue Bonaparte.

Credit: Caroline Hauer

Sous le Chapeau



The words "Kalap Alatt"
are engraved on the brim,
Hungarian for "Under the Hat".

Second statue in Szeged
Hungary was created in 1992.

Meter Measuring Bar



One of the radical changes that the French revolution brought about was the measuring of distance. You can still find one of the first standard meters installed in its original place in Paris.

Meter Measuring Bar



©NICOLAS BONNELL/DE.PHOEBUS 2013

The small shelf of marble is installed in the arcade at 36, rue Vaugirard just north of the Jardin du Luxembourg.

Credit: Nicolas Bonnell

Meter Measuring Bar



It is one of only two remaining of 16 that were installed on March 26, 1791, when the Académie des Sciences defined the meter for the first time.

ARAGO Medallions



The Center of Paris: the crossing of the Meridian Lines in front of Notre Dame.

This marks the point from where all distances in France are measured.

The Paris Meridian was established by Louis XIV in 1667 and goes through the Observatory of Paris.

ARAGO Medallions

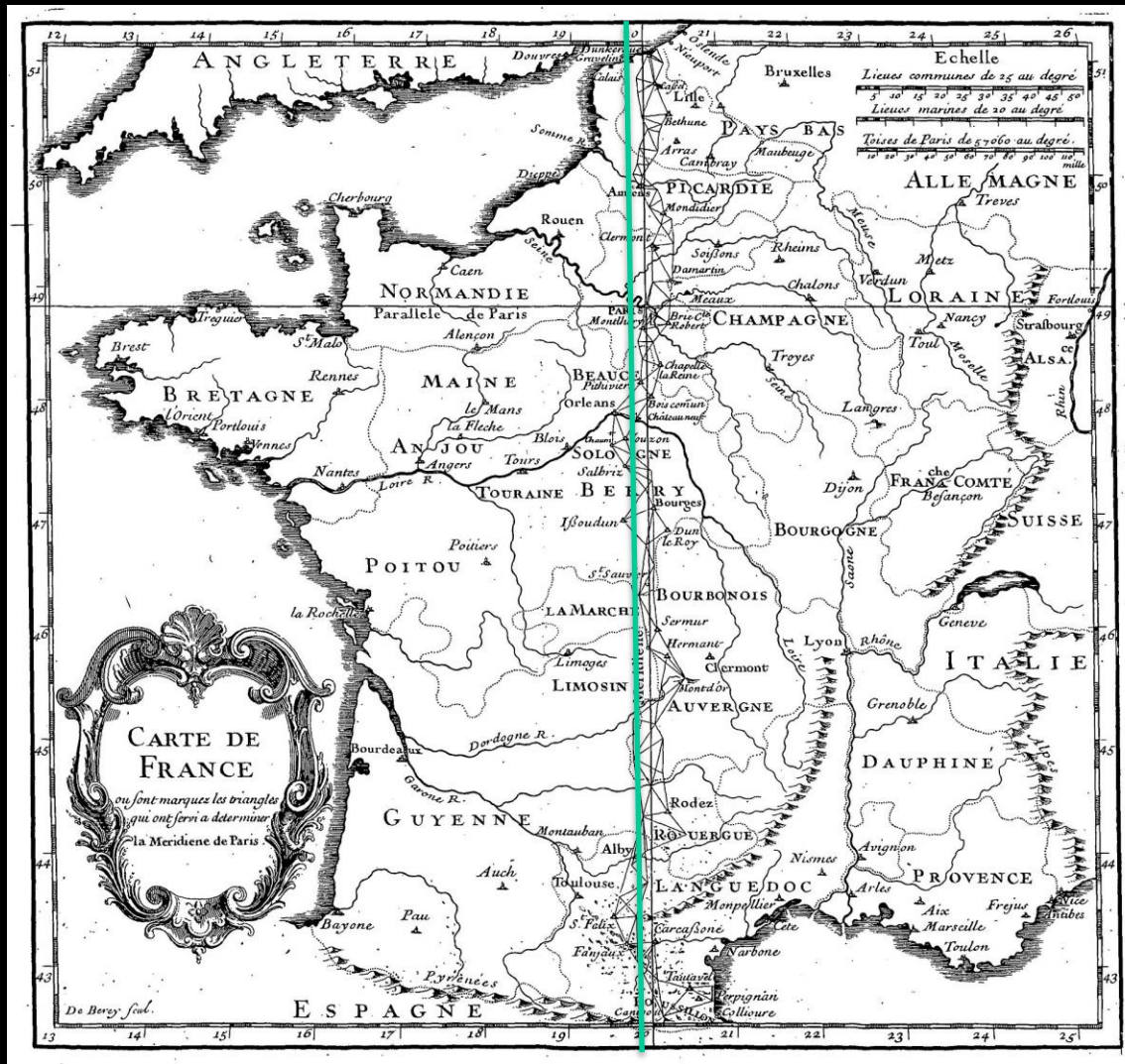


Astronomer François Arago, working off of centuries of prior calculations determined a global meridian line that ran right through the center of Paris in the early 1800s.

Arago's meridian was widely accepted by many astronomers as the "Prime" or "Zero" dividing line for the globe.

Unfortunately his was not the only meridian in competition to be the one agreed upon for the world.

ARAGO Medallions



At the 1884 International Meridian Conference, which was put together to determine which line of longitude would become the global measurement, it was decided that the meridian line running through Greenwich would become the prime.

This left Arago and the centuries old Paris meridian out in the cold, to be largely forgotten by time and progress.

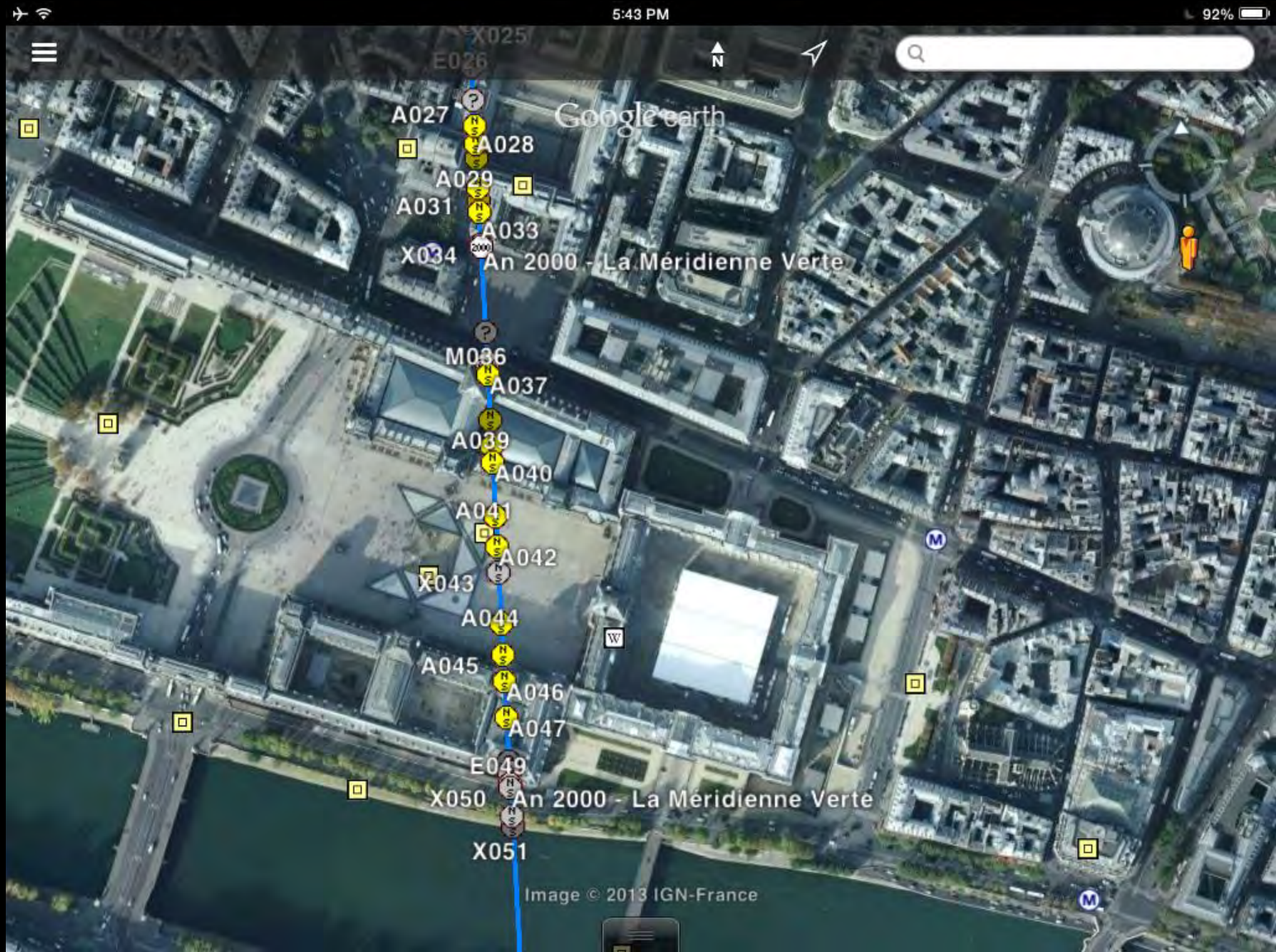
ARAGO Medallions



In 1994 the Arago Association and the city of Paris commissioned a Dutch conceptual artist, Jan Dibbets, to create a memorial to Arago.

Dibbets came up with the idea of setting bronze medallions into the ground along the Paris meridian between the northern and southern limits of Paris: a total distance of 9.2 kilometres/5.7 miles.

ARAGO Medallions



The 135 meridian medallions are placed in a straight line from Gentilly in the south to Port du Clignancourt in the north.

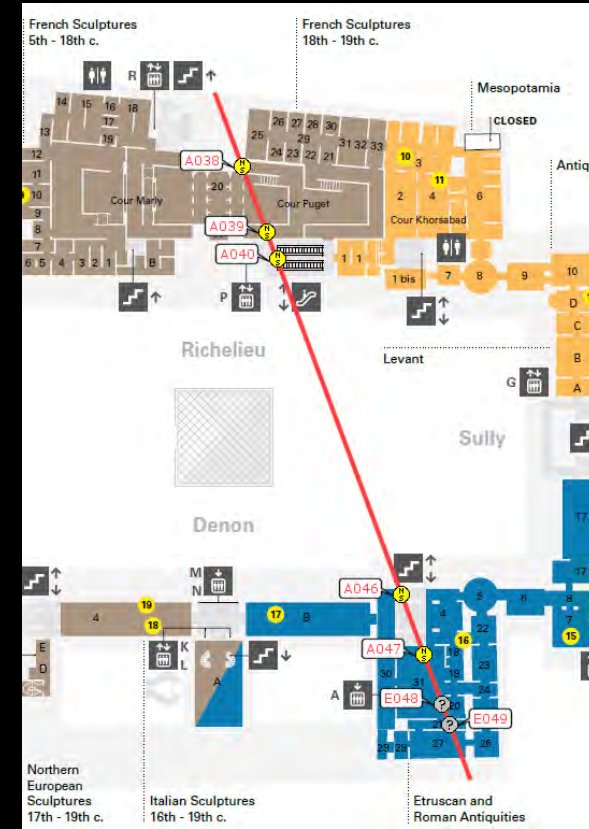
ARAGO Medallions



One of the Arago medallions. This one is located near the Louvre Pyramid.

Each medallion is 12 cm in diameter and marked with the name ARAGO plus N and S pointers.

Maps that plot each individual location are available online.



Butte Montmartre



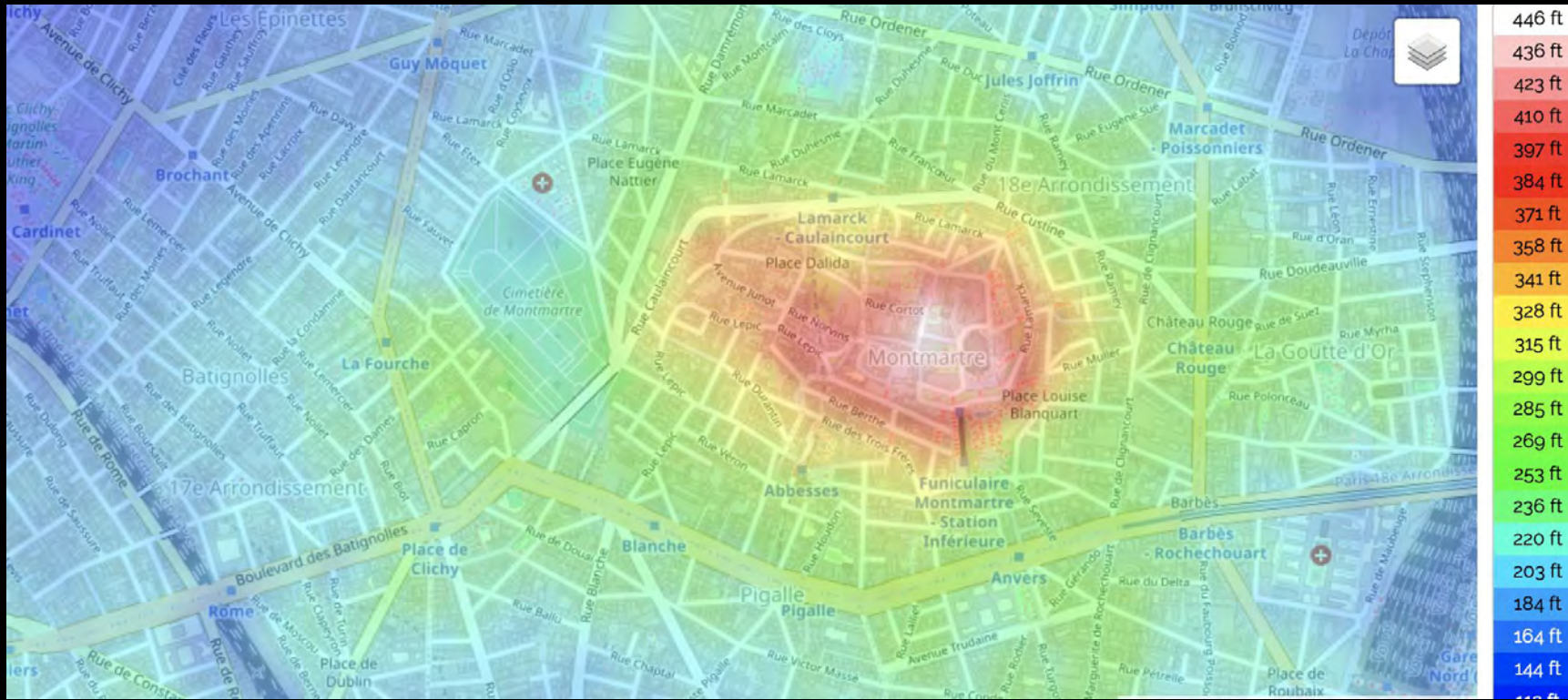
SACRE COUER CHURCH

Sacre Couer is the third most visited sight in Paris. Most visitors arrive from the west using the Metro and new teleferiques that take them up to the summit.

We will be wandering a different route to get there,



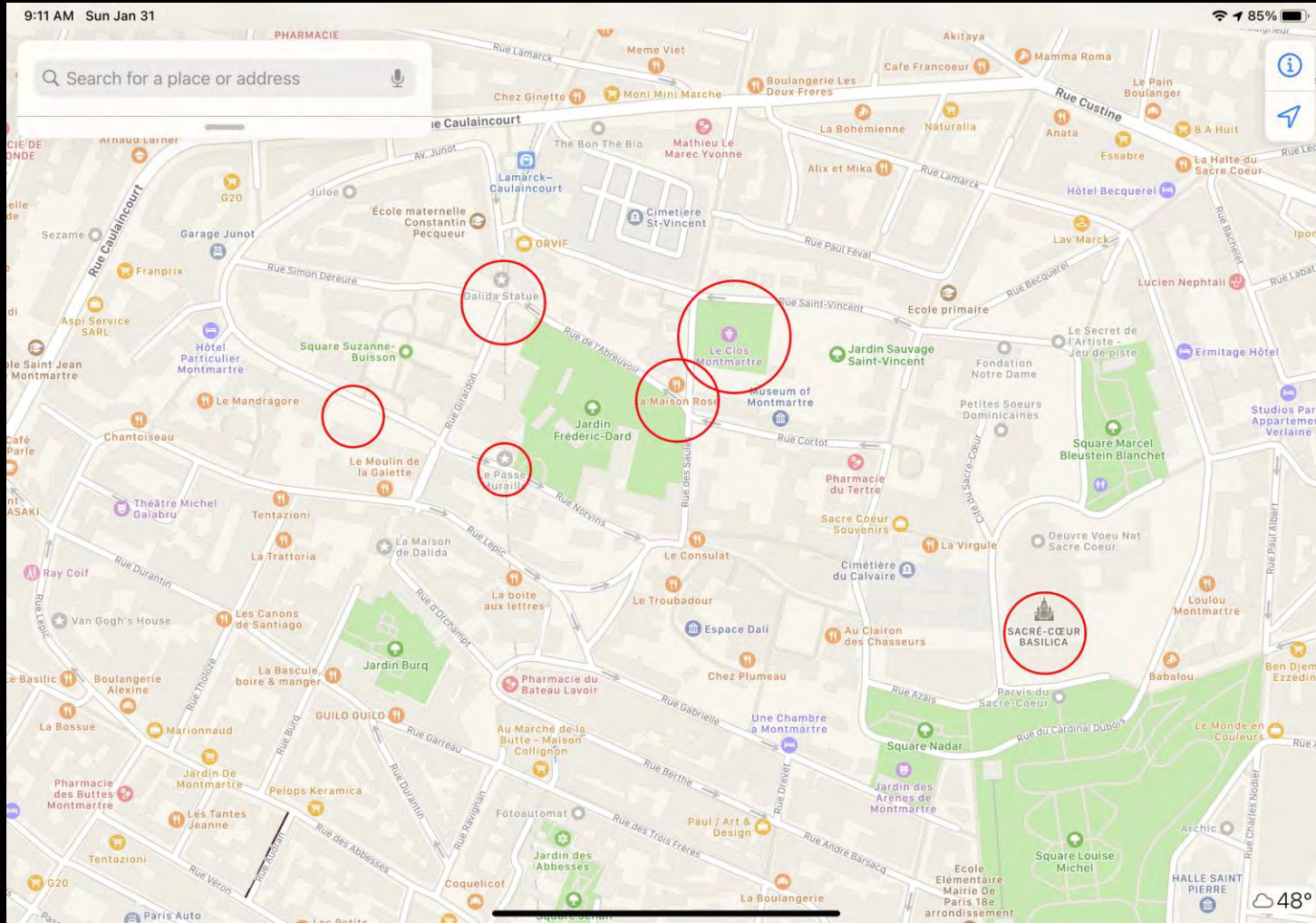
Butte Montmartre



This is a map of Butte Montmartre showing elevations in differing colors.

The Seine is in the lower left and the Montmartre Cemetery is just off the map at the center.

Butte Montmartre



Sacre Couer is to right and the Seine is below the left corner.

The red circles show where we are going to be exploring.

the Montmartre Cemetery is just off the map at the center.



Do you know who this is?

I didn't know who she was until I visited her tomb.



© Peter Poroditsch 2006

Tombs are small three dimensional buildings that can tell you a great deal about stone and metal deterioration and weathering.



Cemeteries are a great place for an historic architect to learn about stone and metal deterioration.

Dalida



This is one of the most amazing tombs I have ever seen.

French sculptor Alain Gourdon sculpted a life-sized statue of the singer Dalida to be placed on her tombstone, making it the most easily recognizable tomb in the Montmartre Cemetery, and in Paris.

Dalida



Dalida's tomb continually has massive displays of bouquets 35 years after her death in 1987.

Dalida



Iolanda Cristina Gigliotti, professionally known as Dalida, was a French singer and actress, born in Egypt to Italian parents.

She won the Miss Egypt beauty contest in 1954 and began a 31-year singing career in 1956, selling 170 million albums and singles worldwide (Beatles #1 183 million).

She recorded in seven languages, and was a multi-faceted artist with songs, films, and television.

She died by suicide in 1987.

Dalida



In 1987, Dalida was honored with a commemorative coin minted by The French Mint, Monnaie de Paris, issued in gold, bronze and silver, bearing her likeness.

Credit: AFP/Getty Images

Dalida



In 1997, on the 10th anniversary of her death, the Place Dalida, with a statue of her, was established in Paris.

She became one of only three women in France to have an official statue, along with Joan of Arc and Sarah Bernhardt.

Dalida



This is the small park that makes up Place Dalida.

La maison Rose



Rue de L'Abfreuvor, up the hill from Place Dalida. You can see Sacre Couer above the road.

La Maison Rose



At the end of the road is La Masion Rose.

It is not known exactly when the house was built on Rue de L'Abfreuvoir, probably before 1850.

It was bought around 1905 by Laure Germaine Gargallo, wife of the painter Ramon Pichot, and former model of Picasso.

La Maison Rose



Frequently called the 'prettiest road in Paris', Rue de L'Aubreuvoir may be one of one of the oldest. The road was first mentioned as early as 1325 when it was known as 'ruelle qui va au but' (road which goes to the end).

Credit: Moonik - WikiCommons

Le Passe-Muriale



You might see something like this on your walk.

Le Passe-Muraille



LE PASSE-MURAILLE

“The Man Who Walked Through Walls” is based on a character by Parisian writer Marcel Ayme.

Written in 1941, the character, M. Dutilleu gets trapped in a wall.

122 Rue Norvins
Paris, 75018 France

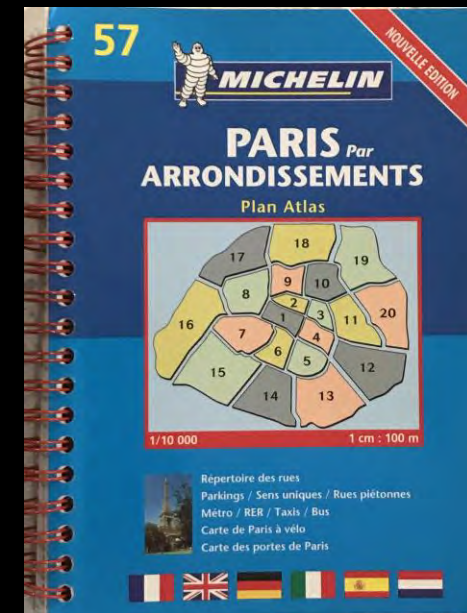
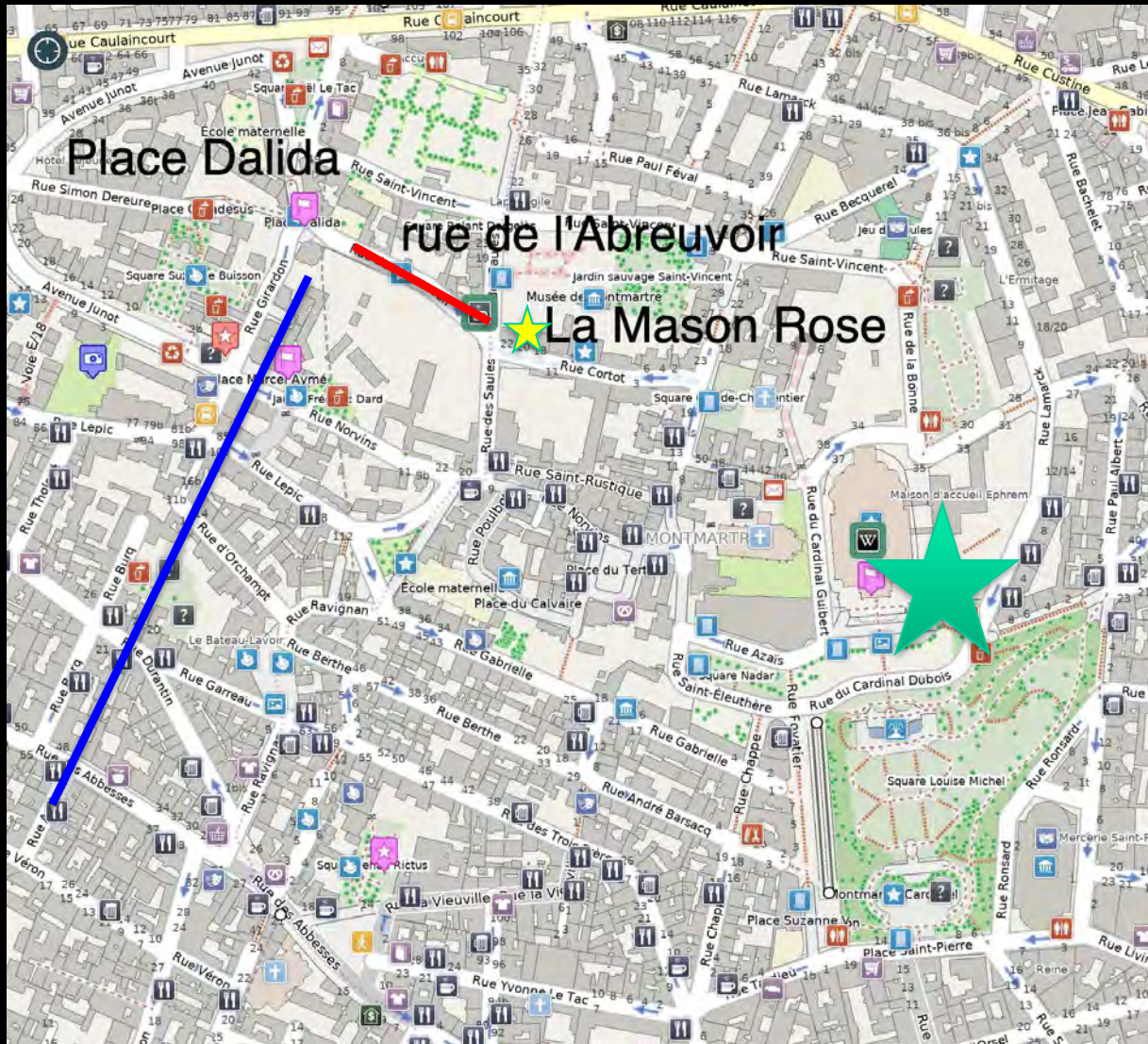
Le Passe-Muriale



Le Passe-Muriale



Map of Butte Montmartre



Butte Montmartre – Rue Beurg turns into Rue Girardon which ends at Place Dalida.

Clos Montmartre



“La Vigne de Montmartre” is the only remaining vineyard in Paris.

It is only one block square and the vines consist of the the most classic varieties of the wine-producing regions of France.

The grape-picking festivals started in Montmartre in 1935.



Credit: Magnus Manske

Windmills



The steep rue Lepic climbs the Butte Montmartre gives access to Paris' two surviving windmills.

Commonly named 'Moulin de la Galette', the site actually has two windmills: Moulin Radet and Moulin de Blute-Fin.

Le Moulin de la Galette is the title of several paintings made by Vincent van Gogh in 1886.

Windmills



The son of one of the owners turned the windmill into a dance hall named 'Moulin de la Galette'.

A 'galette' was a small brown bread made by the Debray millers which was sold with a glass of milk.

Credit:French Moments Ltd.

Windmills



In 1830 the Moulin de la Galette became a cabaret when the milk was replaced with wine produced in Montmartre....

Windmills – Moulin Rouge



The original house, burned down in 1915, was co-founded in 1889 by Charles Zidler and Joseph Oller. The new building was named the Moulin Rouge.

It is close to Montmartre in the Pigalle Quarter.

Eiffel Tower

CHEMINS DE FER PARIS-LYON-MÉDITERRANÉE

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE


1889 DE PARIS

INAUGURATION DE L'EXPOSITION

BILLETS D'ALLER & RETOUR
1^{re}, 2^e et 3^e Classe

25% DE RÉDUCTION

Délivrés du 1^{er} au 15 Mai 1889
POUR PARIS
PAR TOUTES LES GARES DU RÉSEAU



VALIDITÉ

Jusqu'à 200 kilom... 4 Jours | De 201 à 300 — ... 6 — | De 301 à 400 kilom. 8 Jours
De 401 à 500 — ... 10 — | Au-dessus de 500 kilom..... 12 Jours

Y COMPRIS LE JOUR DU DÉPART

LES BILLETS D'ALLER ET RETOUR SONT REÇUS
DANS
Tous les Trains (Express & Rapides compris)
AU MÊME TITRE QUE LES BILLETS À PLEIN TARIF

FRANCHISE DE 30 K^g DE BAGAGES

IMPRIMERIE MAULDE et BENOÛ — A. MAULDE et C^{ie}, rue de Bercy, 144 — PARIS

In 1886 the Parisian government launched an open call for designs for a “Exposition Universelle de Paris”.

The competition materials only stated that the design was to build what was simply called "A tower of three hundred meters" with a base one hundred meters wide”.

Over 100 firms submitted designs. It was won by the construction firm of Gustave Eiffel, which had recently built the iron frame for the Statue of Liberty.

Rejected submissions including a lighthouse, a water tower, and a giant guillotine.

APPUI DES PILES MÉTALLIQUES SUR LES MÇONNERIES

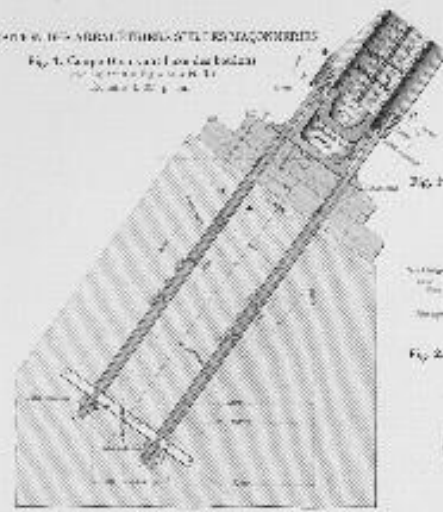
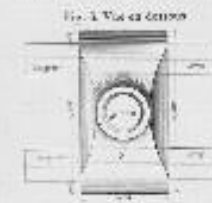
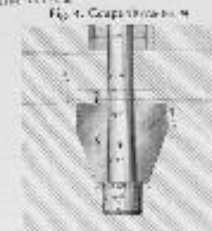


Fig. 11. Coupe verticale de la pile n° 1.

Fig. 2. Coupe verticale de la pile n° 2.



DÉTAILS DES VERINS



APPUI DES PILES MÉTALLIQUES



Fig. 9. Vue de la pile n° 1.

Fig. 10. Vue de la pile n° 2.

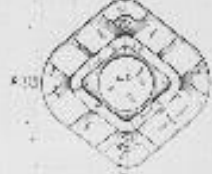


Fig. 11. Vue de la pile n° 1.

Fig. 12. Vue de la pile n° 2.



Fig. 13. Coupe transversale d'un vérin.

Fig. 14. Coupe transversale d'un vérin.

Fig. 15. Coupe transversale d'un vérin.

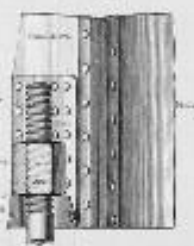
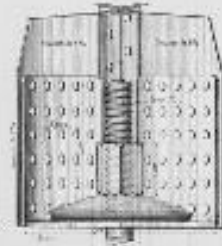


Fig. 16. Plan d'un vérin.

Fig. 17. Plan d'un vérin.



DÉTAILS DES VERINS

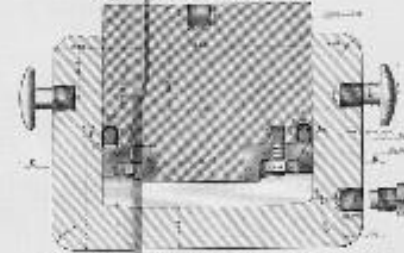


Fig. 18. Coupe transversale d'un vérin.

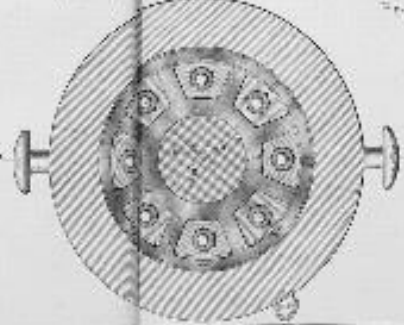


Fig. 20. Vue de profil d'un vérin.

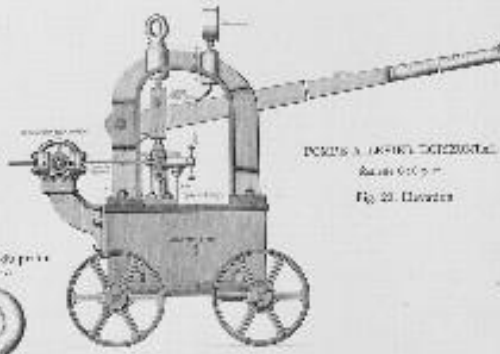


Fig. 21. Vue de profil d'un vérin.

Fig. 22. Coupe transversale d'un vérin.

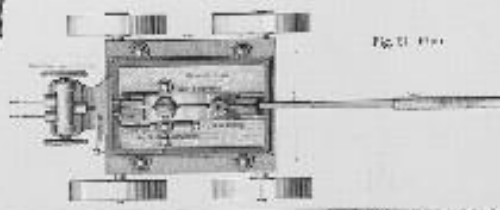
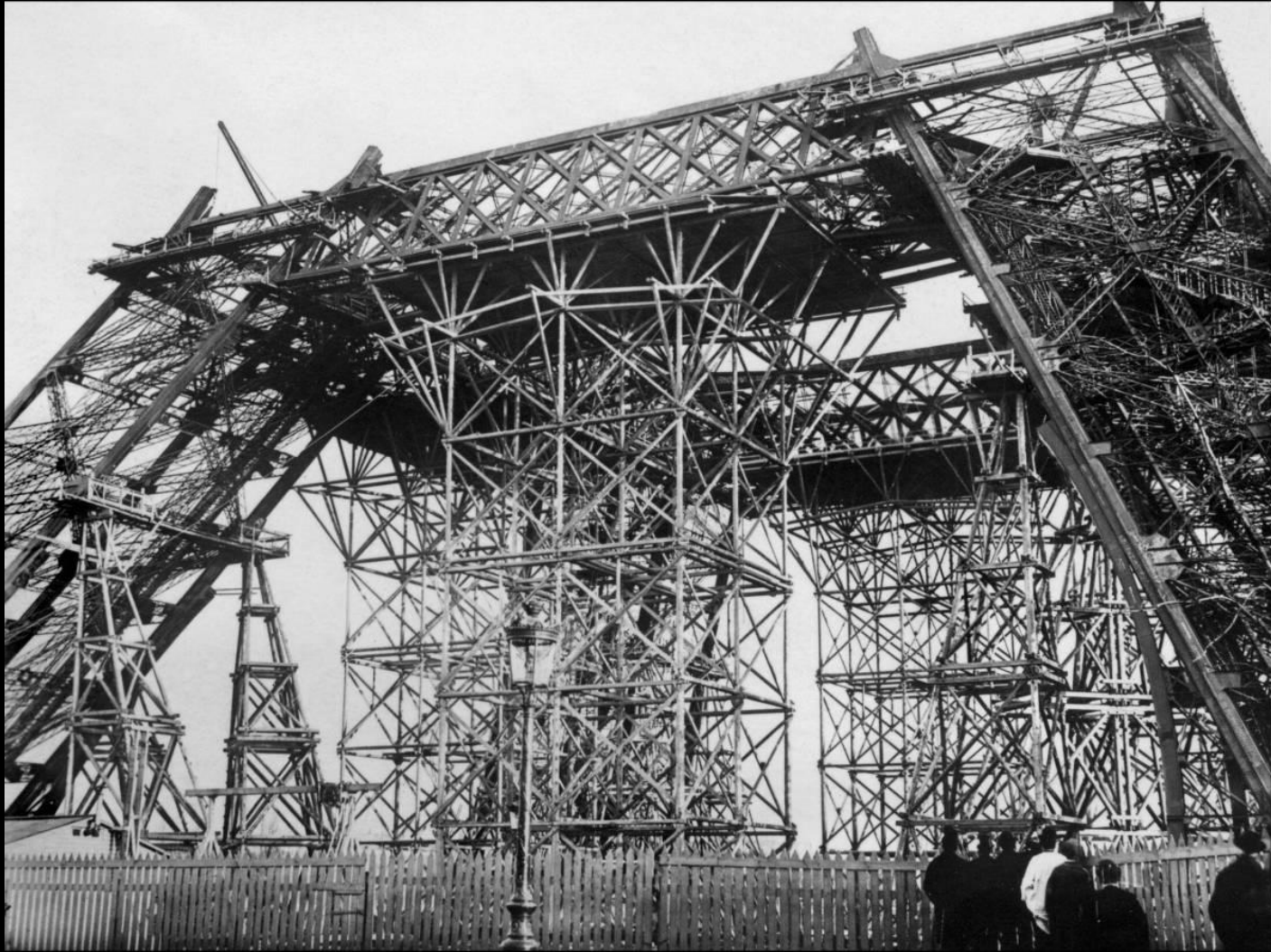


Fig. 22. Coupe transversale d'un vérin.

The foundation and leveling screws.

Eiffel Tower



It took 150 workers in the Levallois-Perret factory and between 150 and 300 workers on the construction site.

They used 2,500,000 rivets, 7,300 tons of iron and 60 tons of paint.

Eiffel Tower



Construction took 2 years, 2 months and 5 days.

Eiffel was granted exclusive rights for twenty years to operate the tower and its restaurants and viewing platforms.

Credit: Library of Congress

Eiffel Tower



Serendipity!

Eiffel Tower



Le Restaurant Jules Verne, chef Alain Ducasse.

Eiffel Tower



Eiffel Tower



Eiffel Tower



Eiffel Tower



Eiffel Tower



Eiffel Tower



The End

Notre Dame



One of two UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Paris

Notre Dame



Notre Dame Interior



Notre Dame The Forest



View of the cross bracing at one of the tower walls. Looking towards the front balcony. Note the fire extinguisher on the right.

Credit: Notre-Dame de Paris

Notre Dame The Forest



Near the top of the south bell tower.

Credit: Notre-Dame de Paris

Notre Dame The Forest



Looking down the length of the nave.

Credit: Notre-Dame de Paris

Notre Dame The Forest



The bourdon, which weights 13 tons is tuned to F sharp, dates from the 15th Century and was recast in 1681 upon the request of King Louis XIV, who named it the "Emmanuel" bell.

“Marie” is the second largest bell and is tuned to G sharp.

Notre Dame The Fire



“On 15 April 2019, just before 18:18 CEST, a week before Easter, a structure fire broke out beneath the roof of Notre-Dame de Paris cathedral in Paris.”

Notre Dame The Fire



More than 400 firefighters were engaged; another hundred government workers worked to move precious objects to safety via a human chain also including police and municipal workers.

Molten lead falling from the roof posed a special hazard for firefighters.

Notre Dame The Fire



Additionally, the fire security system used confusing terminology in its referencing parts of the cathedral, which contributed to the initial confusion as to the location of the fire.

Credit: Vox.com

Notre Dame After



Looking down the length of the nave with the alter in the distance.

Notre Dame After



The extent of the damage was fully exposed after the debris had been removed. All of the heavy timbering is gone and stonework had fallen into the cathedral.

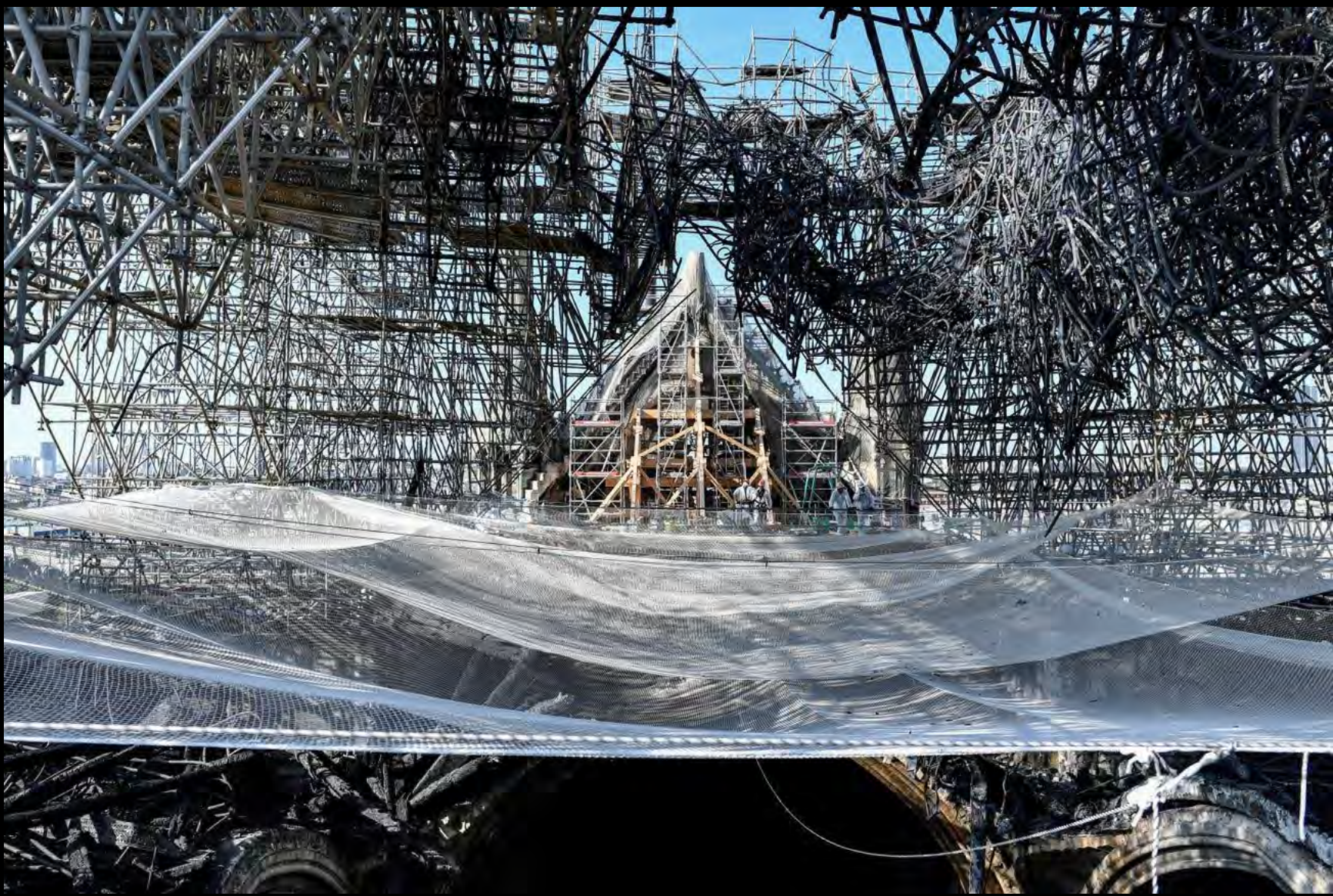
Notre Dame After



Aerial view shows Notre Dame under repair on June 12, 2019.

Credit: Lionel Bonaventure/AFP/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Notre Dame After



A professional mountain climber works on a part of the damaged cathedral.

Credit: Chesnot/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Notre Dame After



Analysis of vault stones that fell in the 2019 fire shows that they were quarried in Vexin, a county northwest of Paris, and presumably brought up the Seine by ferry.

Credit: hesnot/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Nets and pieces of wood that support part of the cathedral are seen from the Tour Saint Jacques monument.

Credit: hesnot/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Men work to restore the side arches.

Credit: Chesnot/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Workers operate above the temporary roof above the nave.

Credit: Francois Guillot/AFP via Getty Images

Notre Dame After



A barge is docked in front of the cathedral to deliver materials.

Credit: Francois Guillot/AFP via Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Workers on a platform are lifted up to the rose window on May 20, 2019.

Credit: Stephane De Sakutin/AFP via Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Construction material is staged in front of the cathedral.

Credit: Thomas Samson/AFP/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Installing new test molding template at the front of the cathedral on May 2, 2019.

Credit: Thomas Samson/AFP/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Temporary tarpaulins are installed on the roof to protect it from the rain on April 24, 2019.

Credit: Chesnot/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Men work to remove a statue from the roof.

Credit: Chesnot/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



Limited Easter Service, 2021 at Notre Dame

Credit: CNN

Notre Dame After



Limited Easter Service, April 4, 2021 at Notre Dame.

Notre Dame After



Returning the bees to Notre Dame.

Credit: CNN

Notre Dame After



A new spire is being designed to be identical to the historic spire.

Credit: The World Monuments Fund



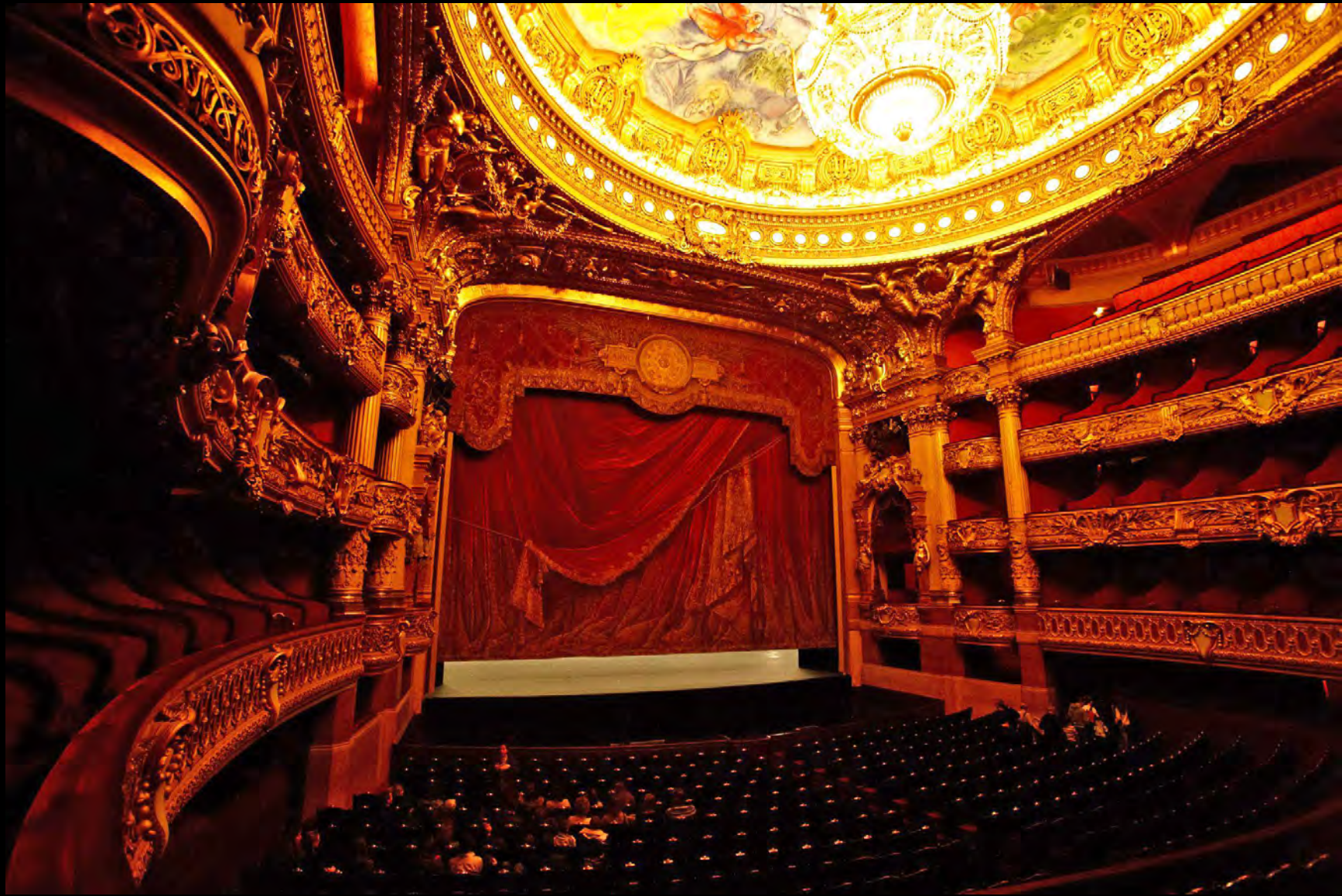
The End

Notre Dame After



The metal rooster at the top of the spire was recovered from the rubble and the statues on the roof were also saved, including that of Viollet-le-Duc.

Hausmann – Opera



Credit: Naoya Ikeda

Metro



The station now resembles a submarine out of a Jules Verne novel, which was one of the sources for Francois Schuiten, a Belgian comic book artist who designed the station. Lines 3 and 11 pass through.

Credit: Katchoo/Flickr

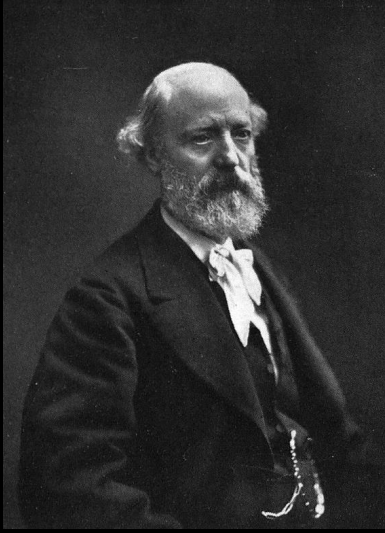
Notre Dame After



The metal rooster at the top of the spire was recovered from the rubble and the statues on the roof were also saved, including that of Viollet-le-Duc.

Credit: hesnot/Getty Images

Notre Dame After



The extent of the damage was fully exposed after the debris had been removed. All of the heavy timbering is gone and stonework had fallen into the cathedral.

Windmills – Moulin Rouge



Moulin Rouge known as the birthplace of the modern form of the can-can dance that 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 Paris.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec became famous painting the dancing girls and patrons of the Moulin Rouge.

Île aux Cygnes

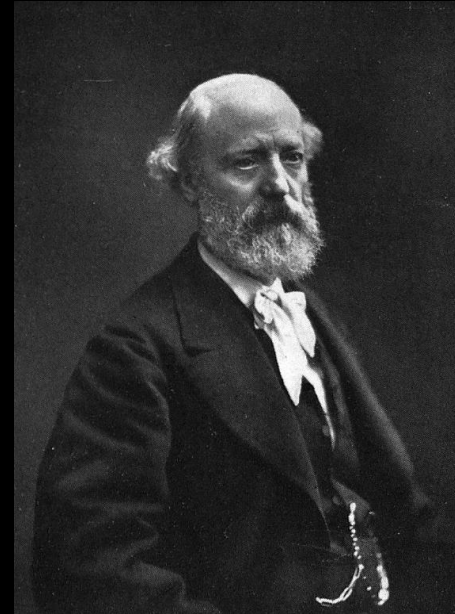


Adobe Stock | #297596159

A view up the stairs to the Boulevard de Grenille.

Credit: Xavier Derege

Notre Dame History



In the 1850s Viollet-le-Duc, a well known French architect made many changes to Notre Dame. One of them was the design and construction of the central spire. He also added 16 copper statues of saints to the central crossing. Only one of them is not looking out over Paris. The one of him.

Now we are going see what it took to create the city of today.

Hausmann – Opera



© Fotofix/PackShot

View of the façade of Palais Garnier from Place de l'Opéra.

The Palais Garnier has been called "probably the most famous opera house in the world".

Credit: Deutsche Welle (DW)