



Tour #2



From the conference venue (marked by a red pin) take the subway line #10 from *Odéon* to *Cluny La Sorbonne* (green pin), or walk, and follow on this map the black dots; the walk will end at the subway station *Cité* (line 4).

You will pass historical landmarks from Lutetia and the Gallo-Roman city (the *Thermes de Cluny*) as well as from Paris in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance (incl. the national museum of the Middle Ages, *Notre Dame de Paris*).

More details in the following pages.

For some sweets on the way, stop at *Tea Caddy*, a nice tearoom 14, *rue Saint Julien le Pauvre*, or at *Odette* for top-quality cream puffs 77 *rue Galande*.



The tour #2 may be combined easily with the tour #3, at least for the visit of the *Sainte Chapelle* and the *Conciergerie*.

Lutetia & the Gallo-Roman city

Thermes de Cluny



The *thermes* are the ruins of a massive Gallo-Roman thermal baths complex that is believed to have been constructed around the beginning of the 3rd century.

The ruins of the *caldarium* (hot water room) & *tepidarium* (warm water room) can be seen at the corner between *boulevard Saint-Michel*, *rue du Sommerard* & *boulevard Saint Germain*. The well-preserved *frigidarium* (cold room) is incorporated into the national museum of the Middle Ages which deserves a visit.



Entrance 6 *place Paul Painlevé*
open daily (except Tuesday)
9:15am-5:45pm
admission: 8€

Pieces of Gallo-Roman or medieval art can be seen inside the museum. The **Pillar of the Boatmen** (*Pilier des nautes*) is a square-section stone bas-relief originally standing in a temple of Lutetium. It depicts several deities and is dedicated to Tiberius and Jupiter.



Paris from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance

The structure of the museum is one of the most outstanding example of civil architecture in medieval Paris, combining Gothic and Renaissance elements. It was built from 1334 to house the abbots of Cluny.



The series **The Lady and the Unicorn**, from the early 15's, is also displayed there. Five of these tapestries depict the five senses while the 6th is called "A mon seul désir".

A **medieval garden** has been recently rebuilt in front of the museum. It presents plants and vegetable that were eaten in the Middle Ages, medicinal herbs, flowers symbolizing the Virgin Mary, and so on.



Saint Séverin is one of the oldest churches that remains standing on the Left Bank of the Seine. Séverin was a devout hermit who lived there in the early 5th century. An oratory was first built over his tomb. The current church was completed in 1520.

Medieval houses are rare in Paris but some can be seen 75 rue Galande. Close to there, the **Square René-Viviani** is located to the north of the **Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre** church, resident in one of the oldest religious buildings in the city.

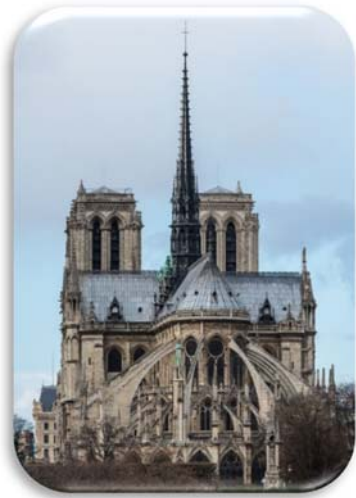


The square is noted for being the site of the oldest planted tree in Paris, a *robinia pseudoacacia*, a species commonly known as a locust tree, believed to have been planted by its namesake, Jean Robin, in 1601.

Notre Dame de Paris

The cathedral is widely considered to be one of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture and among the largest and most well-known church buildings in the world. The naturalism of its sculptures and stained glass, and the use of flying buttress (arched exterior

supports) marks a turning point in the architecture's history.



Its construction started in 1160 when Maurice de Sully (named Bishop of Paris) ordered that the original cathedral to be demolished and ended in 1345 when the last remaining elements were completed. A controversial restoration program was initiated in 1845, overseen by the architect Eugène Viollet-le-Duc. It lasted 25 years later and included a taller reconstruction of the *flèche* (destroyed during the French revolution) and addition of chimeras.

Place du Parvis Notre-Dame

open daily 10:00am-6:30pm

free of charge

admission fee the tower: 8.50€

(422 steps in the footsteps of Victor Hugo's characters among the gargoyles)