



Tour #3



From the conference venue (marked by a red pin) take first the subway line #10 from *Odéon* to *Cité* (green pin - change at Saint Michel from line #10 to line # 4) (or walk!); follow on this map the black dots; the walk will end at the subway station *Saint Paul* (line 1).

You will pass historical landmarks from Paris under the French Revolutions.

More details in the following pages.

For some sweets on the way, stop at *Berthillon*, an ice-cream maker 29-31 rue *Saint Louis en l'île*.



If not too tired, extend your walk to the subway station *Châtelet* (line 1). You can also take the subway (line 1 – one station).

Conciergerie & Sainte Chapelle



The west part of the *Ile de la Cité* was originally the site of a Merovingian palace, and was initially known as the *Palais de la Cité*. From the 10th to the 14th centuries, it was the seat of the medieval Kings of France. Under Louis IX (Saint Louis) and Philip IV (Philip the Fair), the Merovingian palace was extended and more heavily fortified.

Louis IX added the *Sainte-Chapelle* (consecrated in 1248) and associated galleries to house the Christ's Crown of Thorns brought back from crusades and to serve as a royal chapel, with the most extensive in situ collection of 13th century stained glass worldwide. Philip IV created the towered facade on the river side and large halls: the *Grand-Salle*, its lower part, the *Salle des Gens d'Armes* (64 m long, 27.5 m wide and 8.5 m high) and its antechamber, the *Salle des Gardes*.



The early Valois kings continued to improve the palace in the 14th century; Jean II (John the Good) added for instance a belfry, which became the *Tour de l'Horloge* (currently exhibiting a clock from 1585 due to Germain Pilon) but Charles V abandoned the palace in 1358, moving across the river to the Louvre. In 1391, part of the building was converted for use as a prison.



During the 1st Revolution, and the "reign of terror" (September 1793-July 1794), the Revolutionary Tribunal, which sat in the *Grand-Salle*, sent nearly 2600 prisoners to the guillotine. The *Conciergerie* was then known as the "antechamber to the guillotine". Famous prisoners include Madame du Barry, Queen Marie Antoinette, but also their executioners, Danton and Robespierre.

2-6 boulevard du Palais
open daily
9:30am-6:00pm
joint admission: 12.5€

Notre Dame de Paris

In 1793, during the French Revolution, the cathedral was rededicated to the Cult of Reason, and then to the Cult of the Supreme Being.

See tour #2 for more historical details.



Hôtel de Sens

Originally owned by the archbishops of Sens, the building is in between late Gothic and early Renaissance style, and now houses the Forney art library. This mansion is one of three medieval private residences remaining in Paris. It was built between 1475 and 1507. Queen Margot staid there once her marriage with Henri IV was annulled.

During the French Revolution of July 1830, named the *Trois Glorieuses*, the building is aimed and, since then, a shell is stoken on its facade.



1 rue du Figuier

On the way to *Place des Vosges*, at the corner of *rue Charlemagne* and *rue des Jardins de Saint Paul* may be seen the longest part of the **wall of Philip Augustus** (see tour #1) as well as a quarter of the *Tour Montgomery*, named after the captain of the Scottish guard of Henry II who was jailed there after accidentally killing the king during a tournament.

Place des Vosges

The *Place des Vosges*, in the *Marais* district, is the oldest planned square in Paris and one of the finest in the city. It was built by Henri IV from 1605 to 1612.



The square, originally named *Place Royale*, was renamed in 1799 when the *département* of the Vosges became the first to pay taxes supporting a campaign of the Revolutionary army.

Well-known residents are: Victor Hugo (#6) from 1832 to 1848, Sully (#7) Henri IV's great minister, Théophile Gautier (#8) poet and Alphonse Daudet (#9) writer, Bossuet (#17) and Cardinal Richelieu (#21) from 1615 to 1627.

The **Carnavalet Museum** - hosted in a mansion built from 1548 – tells the story of Paris. The visitors wander through re-creations of rooms in styles ranging from the 17th to the 20th century, immersing themselves in revolutionary history from the French Revolution to the Paris Commune and also entering into the private lives of famous Parisians.

16, rue des Francs-Bourgeois
open daily (except Monday) 10:00am-6:00pm
free admission to the permanent collections

Hôtel de Paris

Standing on the *place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* (formerly *place de Grève*), it has been the location of the municipality of Paris since 1357 when Étienne Marcel, provost of the merchants of Paris, bought the so-called *maison aux piliers* (House of Pillars).



The construction of the current edifice ended during the reign of Louis the 13th, in 1628. It was the stage of several famous events during the French Revolution, including the murder of the last provost of the merchants on 14 July 1789 and the push on the 9th of Thermidor, Year 2, when Robespierre was shot in the jaw and arrested. The place itself was the site of most of the public executions in the early times. The Paris Commune chose the *Hôtel de Ville* as its headquarters and Charles de Gaulle greeted the crowd from a front window during the Liberation of Paris.

The ***Tour Saint Jacques***, a 171 ft-high flamboyant gothic tower is all that remains of the former 16th-century church of *Saint-Jacques-de-la-Boucherie* which was leveled shortly after the French Revolution. It is one of the starting points of the pilgrimage to Compostelle.

Two identical-looking theatres, completed in 1862, stand facing ***Place du Châtelet***, as part of Baron Haussmann's grand reconfiguration of Paris. The fountain celebrates Napoleonic victories.

