

STANFORD'S PARIS GUIDE

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Stanford's Paris Guide by Anonymous

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**STANFORD'S
PARIS GUIDE**

STANFORD'S
Series of Pocket Guide Books.

P A R I S.



PARIS

View of the Champs Elysees and of the Palace of Industry

EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

A FEW words of explanation will assist the Reader in using this Guide Book with the greatest facility and advantage. Its arrangement is regulated with regard to the sequence of the traveller's proceedings, in the following order:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Passports, pages 7—10. 2. Money, with incidental information on Accounts, Weights and Measures, pages 10—14. 3. Routes and Precautions. Landing in France. Itineraries, pages 14—28. 4. Arrival at Paris:—Luggage, Lodgings and Food:—Hotels, Cafés, etc; pages 28—45. Servants, Guides and Interpreters, page 45. Medical Assistance, page 46. Conveyances, pages 46—53.

PART II.

HISTORICAL.

Before proceeding to view the Sights of Paris, additional interest will be attached to many of them, by recollecting the most prominent points in the memorable History of France and its Metropolis. For this purpose a very brief Chronological Sketch of French History is introduced, followed by a Historical Account of Paris, pages 53—66.

PART III.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF PARIS AND THREE INTRODUCTORY ITINERARIES.

This part commences with a general description of the French Capital, including its principal divisions, the distribution of the various classes of its population, and its trunk thoroughfares, pages 67, 68.

The visitor's first steps are then directed to the PROMENADES, along which he is conducted from the Bridge of Austerlitz on the east to the Arc de l'Étoile in the Champs Elysées on the west, pages 69—80.

On a second series of tours, the PALACES are visited in convenient succession, beginning with the Tuilleries, pages 80—92.

The Public MONUMENTS and interesting Sites form a third series consecutively arranged along an appropriate line of route, pages 92—115.

In pursuing the three courses thus defined, the stranger will have acquired sufficient knowledge of Paris to make his own arrangements for viewing the numerous sights which remain to be visited. These are classified under appropriate headings in

PART IV.

SPECIALITIES CLASSIFIED.

This concluding portion of the Guide brings under notice the various Offices of the Imperial and Civic Government, the Judicial Courts, Prisons, etc.; the Churches; Charities; Schools and Colleges; Learned Societies; Museums, Libraries, and Reading Rooms; Theatres, Amusements and Sports; Markets and Abbatoirs; Parks, Gardens and Cemeteries, pages 116—180. The most attractive places in the Environs are also described, and means of reaching them, pages 181—195.

DIURNAL ITINERARY containing a List of Public Places open on fixed days throughout the week, together with the attractions near them, pages 195—201, and a General Index, completes the Volume, pages 203 to end.

The Publisher will feel much obliged by any communications relating to the improvement of the Guide, addressed to him at 6, Charing Cross, London.

Form of letter to be addressed (on stamped paper, see page 121), to a Minister, Prefet, &c. for admission to Public Establishments.

“ A son Excellence Le Ministre (“ Monsieur Le Prefet,” &c.)

“ J’ai l’honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien me faire adresser un billet pour (the number required) à fin de visiter (name of Establishment) N’ayant que peu de jours à rester à Paris, il me serait très agréable de le recevoir aussitôt que possible.”

“ Veuillez recevoir Monsieur, l’assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle j’ai l’honneur d’être

“ Votre très humble serviteur”

(Name and address very plainly written).

PARIS GUIDE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SINCE the appearance of the former edition of this Guide an important change has occurred in connection with the intercourse between England and France, in the abolition of Passports in the case of the people of the British Isles.

Those who determine to run over to Paris for a week or to reside there for a season, or for a year, need not remember that such a thing as a passport ever existed; on stepping on French soil at Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or elsewhere, an Englishman has simply to declare his country and give his name, and he is then free to roam from one end of France to the other. The ordinary and simplest mode is to hand the official a printed card.

It must be remembered, however, that those who merely pass through France to some other part of the Continent, will, generally speaking, require a Passport, and will be saved trouble and expense by obtaining Foreign Office Passports through the Agency of EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, London, whose experience and long-established arrangements enable him to ensure Passports in proper form and duly *visé*, according to the Last Regulations, without the personal attendance of the applicant.

EDWARD STANFORD also mounts Passports in such a manner as to prevent injury or loss, as well as delay in examination abroad.

Residents in the Country can have Passports obtained, completed, and forwarded by Post.

A Passport is not entirely useless in France itself, even in

Paris its production may obtain for its possessor admission to some public monuments on days when they are not open to all the world, and the signature of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs is accepted as a guarantee of the identity of the bearer.

In the arrangement of the contents of our Paris Guide we have considered only one thing, namely, the convenience of the traveller, and we have therefore placed at the commencement of the volume information relating to those matters which are likely to be required by the reader at the outset of his journey, with the conviction that those who purchase a Guide Book look for practical hints conveniently arranged, and not for a History of the Country, or a treatise thereon drawn up on logical principles.

If the reader will look through the Table of Contents he will understand the general arrangement of the Guide at a glance, and by consulting the elaborate Index at the end he will easily find the place of any special subject, about which he may require information.

THE DIURNAL ITINERARY, pages 195-201 will be found of essential service to those who visit Paris for the first time, and have only a limited period to devote to its examination.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Those who are not provided with a letter of credit to a banker at Paris, will find it of the greatest advantage to carry with them sovereigns, which are readily exchanged at Paris, and to convert their small change into the current coin of the country on landing.

The sovereign is well known in all the most frequented quarters of Paris as a "piece of 25 francs."

EXCHANGE OF ENGLISH MONEY.—For all practical purposes English money may be calculated to be worth in exchange, a halfpenny, equal to a *sou*, or 5 centimes; a penny equal to 2 *sous*, or 10 centimes; a shilling, equal to 25 *sous*; and a sovereign equal to 25 francs. The exact amount is regulated by the rate of exchange, and that mysterious paragraph at the beginning of "City articles," often informs us that the exchange between London and Paris is at par, or that gold is so much dearer in Paris than in London. So that the sovereign is often of greater value than 25 francs, the

TABLES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MONEY. 11

proportion being regulated by the fluctuations of the money market. The actual value of a sovereign at present varies from 25.15 to 25.25. The accompanying tables will serve as a useful guide to reduce English money into French.

In France an uniform decimal system of reckoning money, weights, and measures, having one common unit, has been adopted. It was introduced by the first Revolution, and has since been confirmed by several laws, so that, although some of the old terms are still used, the new system is the only recognised one, and is gradually obtaining universal allegiance.

TABLE TO CONVERT ENGLISH MONEY INTO FRENCH MONEY.

£	s.	d.	=	fr. cent.	£	s.	d.	=	fr. cent.
0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	0 05	4	0	0	=	100 00
0	0	1	=	0 10	5	0	0	=	125 00
0	0	6	=	0 60	6	0	0	=	150 00
0	1	0	=	1 25	7	0	0	=	175 00
0	2	6	=	3 10	8	0	0	=	200 00
0	5	0	=	6 25	9	0	0	=	225 00
0	10	0	=	12 50	10	0	0	=	250 00
1	0	0	=	25 00	100	0	0	=	2500 00
2	0	0	=	50 00	1000	0	0	=	25,000 00
3	0	0	=	75 00				=	And so on.

TABLE TO CONVERT FRENCH MONEY INTO ENGLISH MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, 1 sou	=	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 sous	=	0	0 1
Silver, 1 franc	=	0	0 10
" 2 francs	=	0	1 8
" 5 francs	=	0	4 0
Gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ Napoleon or 5 franc piece	=	0	4 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ Napoleon or 10 franc piece	=	0	8 0
" Napoleon, or 20 francs	=	0	16 0
" Double Napoleon, or 40 francs	=	1	12 0
" 5 Napoleon piece or 100 francs	=	4	0 0
Paper, or Billets de Banque			
100 francs	=	4	0 0
200 francs	=	8	0 0
500 francs	=	20	0 0
1000 francs	=	40	0 0
			And so on.