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Cité International Des Arts, Paris

Helpful hints

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What you should know about Paris (click to follow the links)

Here are some travel tips from a local perspective – they're things you might not think about on your own, and could help make your trip even easier.

>> [30 Paris Travel Tips from a Local](#)

And beyond the physical layout of the city, it helps to know some basic visitor information, too – such as the country telephone code, the time zone, and the electricity.

>> [Paris Visitor Information](#)

Paris is a big city, so it pays to be looking at a city map when you're planning your visit. But beyond that, the city is divided into districts called "arrondissements," the numbers of which don't always correspond exactly to the boundaries of the various neighbourhoods in Paris. For many reasons when you're planning a trip, it's just a good idea to get to know the city's layout.

>> [Paris Maps](#)

>> [Neighbourhoods in Paris](#)

1. Bookshops (English)**Abbey Bookshop - La Librairie Canadienne**

Address: 29, rue de la Parcheminerie, 75005 PARIS

Phone: 01.46.33.16.24 ; Fax: 01.46.33.03.33

St-Michel (line 4, RER B), Cluny La Sorbonne (line 10)

e-mail: ABParis@compuserve.com

Proprietor: Brian H Spence

A Canadian bookshop around the corner from Shakespeare & Co, with lots of second hand British and North American fiction, good social science sections, plus knowledgeable and helpful staff — and free coffee.

American University of Paris Bookstore

Address: American Church — 65, Quai d'Orsay, 75007 PARIS

Phone: 01.40.62.05.92 ; Fax: 01.45.56.06.00

Invalides (lines 8, 13, RER C), Pont de l'Alma (RER C)

e-mail: bookstore@aup.fr

Manager: Lisa de Valence

Store only carries textbooks requested by professors for AUP class curricula.

Attica

Address: 64, rue de la Folie Méricourt, 75011 PARIS

Mailing address: B.P. 239, 75524 Paris Cedex 11

Phone: 01.49.29.27.27

St-Ambroise (line 9), Oberkampf (lines 5, 9), Parmentier (line 3), Filles du Calvaire (line 8), République (lines 3, 5, 8, 9, 11). Bus: lines 46, 56, 96.

e-mail: info@attica.fr

English books - Phone: 01.49.29.27.30, e-mail: elt@attica.fr

Berkeley Books of Paris

Address: 8, rue Casimir-Delavigne, 75006 PARIS

Phone: 01.46.34.85.73 ; Fax: 01.46.34.85.73

Odéon (lines 4, 10), Luxembourg (RER B). Bus: lines 21, 27, 38, 58, 84, 85, 89.

e-mail: info@berkeleybooksofparis.com

Owner: Phil Wood

Hours: Monday - Saturday, 11:00 to 20:00 p.m., Sunday, 14:00 to 19:00.

Opened for business May 2006 in the Latin Quarter, not far from the Jardin du Luxembourg. Specialises in high quality second-hand books, with an emphasis on English and American literature, philosophy, history, religion, and social sciences.

The Book Cellar

Address: 23, rue Jean de Beauvais, 75005 PARIS

Phone: 01.46.34.62.03 ; Fax: 01.46.34.81.13

Maubert-Mutualité (line 10).

e-mail: unknown

Galignani

Address: 224, rue de Rivoli, 75001 PARIS

Phone: 01.42.60.76.07 ; Fax: 01.42.86.09.31

Tuileries (line 1), Concorde (lines 1, 8, 12).

e-mail: galignani@galignani.com

Managing Director: Danielle Cillien-Sabatier

Hours: Monday - Saturday, 10:00 to 19:00.

Fine arts, Anglo-American literature, guidebooks, newspapers and magazines. The oldest English bookstore on the continent

Gibert Jeune

Address: 10, place St-Michel, 75006 PARIS

Phone: 01.43.25.91.19

St-Michel (line 4, RER B), St-Michel Notre-Dame (RER C). Bus: lines 21, 24, 27, 38, 85, 96.

Secondary location: 15bis, boulevard St-Denis, 75002 PARIS

Phone: 01.55.34.75.75

Strasbourg St-Denis (lines 4, 8, 9). Bus: lines 20, 38, 39, 47

President: Bruno Gibert

Hours: Monday - Saturday, 09:30 19:30

Three million books sold every year (one in three is second-hand). Started as a *bouquiniste* in 1886 on the quai St-Michel; retail store was founded in 1888.

Nouveau Quartier Latin

Address: 78, boulevard Saint-Michel, 75006 PARIS

Phone: 01.43.26.42.70 ; Fax: 01.47.35.53.27

Cluny La Sorbonne (line 10).

Proprietor: Penelope Le Masson

The Red Wheelbarrow Bookstore

Address: 22, rue Saint-Paul, 75004 PARIS

Phone & fax: 01.48.04.75.08

Sully-Morland (line 7), St-Paul (line 1).

e-mail: good.reading@wanadoo.fr (or) red.wheelbarrow@wanadoo.fr

Proprietor: Penelope Le Masson; Assistant: Abigail Altman.

Hours: Monday - Saturday, 10:00 to 19:00.

Recently under new management, this general literary English bookstore includes a large children's section. It also hosts some wonderful readings from international writers and poets.

San Francisco Book Co.

Address: 17, rue Monsieur-le-Prince, 75006 PARIS

Phone: 01.43.29.15.70 ; Fax: 01.43.29.52.48

Odéon (lines 4, 10), Luxembourg (RER B).

e-mail: info@sanfranciscobooksparis.com

Proprietor/Manager: Jim Carroll

Buy, sell and trade your English-language hardcover and paperback books at this Left Bank establishment, opened in 2005. Offers a variety of categories; some first editions and rare collectibles.

Shakespeare & Co.

Address: 37, rue de la Bûcherie, 75005 PARIS

Phone: 01.43.26.96.50

Maubert-Mutualité (line 10), St-Michel Notre-Dame (RER B).

e-mail: shakespeareandco@paris.com

Proprietor: M George Whitman; Manager: Sylvia Beach Whitman (daughter)

Hours: 12 noon - 12 midnight every day.

This legendary Parisian book store sells used, antique as well as some new books. Though not at the original location of Sylvia Beach's famous store, it still attracts a crowd of would-be Hemingways.

Tea and Tattered Pages

Address: 24, rue Mayet, 75006 PARIS

Phone: 01.40.65.94.35

Duroc (lines 10, 13).

e-mail: mail@teaandtatteredpages.com

Proprietor/Manager: Hilda Cabanel-Evans

Hours: Monday - Saturday, 11:00 to 19:00, Sunday, noon - 18:00.

Fun little book shop, selling used English-language books of every kind. There is also a cosy little tea room at the back of the shop offering simple refreshments.

Village Voice Bookshop

Address: 6, rue Princesse, 75006 PARIS

Phone: 01.46.33.36.47 ; Fax: 01.46.33.27.48 ; Minitel: 3615 VILLAGE VOICE Mabillon (line 10).

e-mail: voice.village@wanadoo.fr

Proprietor: Mme Odile Hellier

Hours: the store closed on 31 July 2012.

Once a high-quality bookstore which sponsored periodic literary events. The owner has indicated that she will continue to maintain the website, and that the e-mail address is still active.

WH Smith

Address: 248, rue de Rivoli, 75001 PARIS

Phone: 01.44.77.88.99 ; Fax: 01.42.96.83.71 ; Minitel: 3615 SMITH Concorde (lines 1, 8, 12).

e-mail: whsmith.France@wanadoo.fr (or) messages@whsmith.fr

Manager: Stuart Walker

Hours: Monday - Saturday, 09:00 to 19:30; Sunday, 13:00 to 19:30.

The only British-owned bookstore in Paris. Literature, guides, magazines and a good teaching resources section upstairs.

4. Cité studio apartments

● ***History of the South African Residency at the Cité***

After the Second World War, Mr Félix Brunau, a prominent French architect, was responsible for the renovation of several buildings in disrepair on 15 000 sq m in the *rue de l'Hôtel de Ville*, situated in the Marais district in the heart of Paris, next to the Seine. The first studios in the complex were to serve as working/living spaces to accommodate French artists. Eventually, foreign artists were also accommodated there. The idea was to bring artists from all over the world under one roof, to work together, to be exposed to the riches of France and French culture, and to convey what had been gained during their sojourn in Paris, to their countries of origin. The studios could be acquired by foreign governments, foundations, universities or private sponsors in terms of an occupational rights agreement that would run till 22 March 2060. The *Cité*, registered as a Public Utility Foundation, is mainly subsidised by the French Departments of Foreign Affairs, Arts & Culture and the Ville de Paris.

Every fully equipped studio consists of a living/working space, a sleeping area, kitchen nook, shower/toilet/washroom and small storage area. There are also communal areas for sculpture, graphic work and where work can be done that requires exceptional

space. Artists from all over the world would be welcomed there for a rent-free working sojourn, although a reasonable levy (reasonable in French terms) would be payable to the *Cité* administration for the use of electricity, water, administrative purposes, security and the use of linen.

The South African Embassy had already been alerted about the project and the possibility to acquire a studio during the early 1960s, but no interest had been displayed at the time. Roulier again enquired about the possibility of South African interest in obtaining a studio in the *Cité*. The cost would be 150 000 'old' French francs (at the time), but the deal had to be confirmed without delay and with immediate full payment.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs referred the matter to the Department of National Education, responsible for arts and culture at the time. Again the response was negative! Those were awkward years, for our artists and sportsmen were seriously affected with regard to enjoying international exposure due to international sanctions, resulting from the apartheid dispensation.

Efforts to enlist the interest of the South African corporate world and some of our universities, like Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery and Unisa, also failed to produce any interest. Then a leading South African artist, Bettie Cilliers-Barnard, visited Paris. She was appointed by the South African Arts Association as convenor of a fundraising sub-committee. Thanks to her efforts and the understanding of art lovers, especially members of the Arts Association Pretoria, Gold Fields Foundation, Volkskas, Nedbank, Saambou, Anton Rupert, Adcock Ingram and many others, the first two studios could be bought for FF 300 000 in total.

In a letter dated 5 April 1982, the then Secretary General of the *Cité*, Madame Simone F Brunau, wife of the architect, confirmed that the Administrative Council of the *Cité* had unanimously approved on 25 March 1982 that two studios could be made available to the South African Arts Association (earlier name of SANAVA). The first studio became available on 1 October 1982 and the second on 1 January 1983.

Apart from the extraordinary enthusiasm and support shown by Bettie Cilliers-Barnard to whom our visual artists owe an enormous debt for years to come, tribute should also be paid to Anton Loubser, South African diplomat in Paris who was involved at the beginning, the National President of the Arts Association at the time, Dr Sylvia Kaplan, and the National Vice-President, Louis van Heerden, for their unstinting support.

In March 1984 a third studio was sourced and bought for FF 260 000 (@ 4.751 = R 54 725). The deal went through in 1985. The South African Arts Association's own funds were complemented, thanks to donations by Volkskas and the Gold Fields Foundation. Tribute should be paid to the partnership between the South African Arts Association (now SANAVA), and Volkskas (later Absa) that led to the establishment in 1985 of what is now called the *Barclays l'Atelier* competition for young visual artists. This allows the overall winner of the competition a six months' rent-free working sojourn in a SANAVA

studio. It represents the most prestigious annual South African visual arts competition, which celebrated its 30th annual event in 2016.

At the same time, gratitude is due to SANAVA's partnership with the French Embassy, *Institut Français* in Johannesburg, and the *Alliance Française* in South Africa for a happy partnership established in 2004, when the French partners agreed to create the Gerard Sekoto Award for a meritorious young visual artist who may be financially struggling or who might not have had the privilege of proper academic training in visual arts. The adjudication for this award is also slotted into the *Barclays l'Atelier* competition and allows the winner a three months' working sojourn in a SANAVA studio at the *Cité*.

Please note

This is not a "rent-free" working sojourn - sounds wonderful but could easily be misunderstood. It is important to mention the levy of 518 Euro per month (around R8 800). Updated information on monthly costs and costs for visitors sharing your studio, are available on www.citedesartsparis.net. It would be in your own interest NOT to book and pay your airline ticket before you haven't received a letter of invitation with specific dates from the *Cité*. The check-in date is normally around the 3rd and check-out around the 28th of the month and **never on a Saturday or Sunday**. If you wish to check-in on the 1st and stay until the 31st, you will be charged with an amount of 35 Euro per day for the additional days.

- Inventory
 - Cutlery and crockery (4 of each)
 - Pots and pans
 - Electric toaster
 - Kettle
 - Iron
 - 2 plate stove
 - Fridge
 - One single bed (a second one on request)
 - 3 work tables
 - Painting easel
 - 2 x dining chairs
 - 2 x lounge chairs
 - Book shelf
 - Clothing drying rack
 - Brooms and buckets
 - South African Studio specifics
 - Bodum coffee plunger
 - Microwave oven
 - Hair dryer
 - Shopping caddy (studio 8116)

Baby pram (studio 8113)

6 x towels

Inflatable mattress (studio 8113)

Mini hi fi (radio, cassette & CD player)

Basic hardware tools & some art supplies

Books: novels, travel books, info on Paris, French dictionary etc.

Portable folding stool, convenient for street sketching (studio 8116)

- Laundry

There is a laundromat in the basement of the main building. The tokens needed to operate these machines are available at reception 24-hours a day. There are two 6kg capacity machines and one 10kg capacity machine and a tumble dryer. You do not need any washing detergent/powder. This is automatically added by the machine during the washing cycle.

- Neighbourhood

One of the first things you'll notice is the Seine River that cuts through the city centre. Each side of the river has a name – the Right Bank and the Left Bank. This comes into play when you're getting around the city, and when you're choosing where to stay, so it's a good idea to become familiar with each "bank," what's there, and what you can expect there.

>> [Left Bank and Right Bank of the Seine](#)



Cité Internationale des Arts, 18 rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, 75004, Paris

Le Marais ("The Marsh", French pronunciation: [maʁɛ]) is a historic district in [Paris, France](#). Along the aristocratic district of Paris, it hosts many outstanding buildings of historic and architectural importance. It spreads across parts of the [3rd](#) and [4th arrondissements](#) in Paris (on the [Rive Droite](#), or Right Bank, of the [Seine](#)).

By the 1950s, the district had become a working-class area and most of its architectural masterpieces were in a bad state of repair. In 1964, General de Gaulle's Culture

Minister [Andre Malraux](#) made the Marais the first *secteur sauvegardé* (literally *safeguarded sector*). These were meant to protect and conserve places of special cultural significance. In the following decades the government and the Parisian municipality have led an active restoration and [Rehabilitation Policy](#).

The main [Hôtels particuliers](#) have been restored and turned into museums: the [Hôtel Salé](#) hosts the Picasso Museum, the [Hôtel Carnavalet](#) hosts the Paris Historical Museum, the Hôtel Donon hosts the [Cognacq-Jay Museum](#), etc. The site of Beaubourg, the western part of Marais, was chosen for the [Centre Georges Pompidou](#), France's national Museum of Modern Art and one of the world's most important cultural institutions. The building was completed in 1977 with revolutionary architecture by [Renzo Piano](#) and [Richard Rogers](#).

The Marais is now one of Paris' main localities for art galleries. Following its rehabilitation, the Marais has become a fashionable district, home to many trendy restaurants, fashion houses and hip galleries.

The Marais is also known for the Chinese community it hosts. The community began to appear during [World War I](#). At that time, France needed workers to replace its at-war soldiers and China decided to send a few thousand of its citizens on condition that they would not take part in the war. After the 1918 victory, some of them decided to stay in Paris, specifically living around the current rue au Maire. Today, most work in [jewellery](#) and leather-related products. The Marais' Chinese community has settled in the north of the district, particularly in the surrounding of [Place de la République](#). Next to it, on the Rue [du Temple](#), is the Chinese Church of Paris.

Other features of the neighbourhood include the [Musée Picasso](#), the house of [Nicolas Flamel](#), the [Musée Cognacq-Jay](#), the [Musée Carnavalet](#) and the new and very popular [Café Charlot](#).

The Marais's western neighbour is Beaubourg, whose focal point is the [Centre Pompidou](#) modern art museum, a benchmark of inside-out high-tech design by Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano. This is also where you'll find the [Atelier Brancusi](#), the sculptor's former workshop left to the state, and moved here from the 15th. Wander north of here for two of Paris's lesser-known gems: The first, the [Gaité Lyrique](#) (set in Offenbach's former theatre) is a temple to digital arts, with streams of digital installations and live electro concerts; the second is the [Musée des Arts et Métiers](#) – a fabulous science museum with early flying machines displayed in a 12th-century chapel.

3. Discount cards

When you report at the Cité Internationale des Arts on your arrival, you will receive a museum card which will allow you free access or access at a discount to all museums. This will save you a lot of money. There are also other discount cards you can obtain in Paris. Besides the Museum Pass which covers most of the city's top attractions, there is a transportation pass, and one combo pass that covers both. Some you can buy in

Paris once you get there, but one of them you'll have to order from home.

>> [Paris Discount Cards and Passes](#)

5. Do and see

- Day trips

The list of things to see in Paris could stretch on for miles, so you'll have to plan your visit well depending on how much time you have to spend in the city. Just remember – anything you can't check off on your first visit is something to add to your next to-do list!

>> [What to Do in Paris](#)

>> [Free Things to Do in Paris](#)

>> [Paris Museums](#) scroll down for a list of all museums

>> [Taking Tours of Paris](#)

Many of the best places to visit in a day from Paris are easily accessible via public transportation, making them even better day-trip spots. Below you will find suggestions and information about several of the best Paris day trips, as well as details about how to get to each one.

>> [Day Trips from Paris](#)

- Nightlife

There are plenty of things to keep you busy during a visit to Paris – but not all of them are meant for the daylight hours. If you're interested in the night time social scene in Paris, you'll want to save some of your energy – maybe squeeze a “disco nap” into your day – so you can party with the locals until the wee hours. In fact, although the Metro stops running for a few hours in the middle of the night, if you plan your time well you can dance the night away and catch a train home when they start running again first thing in the morning.

>> [Where to go clubbing in Paris](#)

>> [General tips about Paris nightlife](#)

- Maps (click to follow the link)

<https://www.parisspass.com/downloads/paris-tourist-map.pdf>

- Museums (click on the name to follow the link)

Bibliothèque-Musée de l'Opéra National de Paris

Cabinet des Médailles

Catacombes de Paris – (VP)
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Centre de la Mer et des Eaux
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Centre Georges-Pompidou

Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine

Cité de la Musique

Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie

Cité nationale de l'histoire de l'immigration

<u>Espace Dalí</u>
<u>Exploradome</u>
<u>Fondation Cartier pour l'Art Contemporain</u>
<u>Fondation Dosne-Thiers</u>
<u>Fondation Jean Dubuffet</u>
<u>Fondation Le Corbusier</u>
<u>Galerie nationale du Jeu de Paume</u>
<u>Galeries nationales du Grand Palais</u>
<u>Institut de France</u>
<u>Institut du monde arabe</u>
<u>Institut Tessin</u>
<u>L'Argonaute (Submarine)</u>
<u>Hôtel national des Invalides</u>
<u>Maison d'Auguste Comte</u>
<u>Maison de Balzac – (VP)</u>
<u>Maison de Victor Hugo – (VP)</u>
<u>Manufacture nationale des Gobelins</u>
<u>Maxim's Art Nouveau "Collection 1900"</u>
<u>Mémorial du Maréchal Leclerc de Hauteclocque et de la Libération de Paris – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée - Librairie du Compagnonnage</u>
<u>Musée "Bible et Terre Sainte" (Musée Biblique)</u>
<u>Musée Adam Mickiewicz</u>
<u>Musée Albert-Kahn</u>
<u>Musée Arménien de France</u>
<u>Musée Baccarat</u>
<u>Musée Boleslas Biegas</u>
<u>Musée Bouchard</u>
<u>Musée Bouilhet-Christofle</u>
<u>Musée Bourdelle – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée Carnavalet – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée Cernuschi – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée Clemenceau</u>
<u>Musée Cognacq-Jay – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée Curie</u>
<u>Musée d'Anatomie Delmas-Orfila-Rouvière</u>
<u>Musée d'Art Dentaire Pierre Fauchard</u>
<u>Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme</u>
<u>Musée d'Art Juif</u>
<u>Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris – (VP)</u>

<u>Musée d'Art Naïf - Max Fourny</u>
<u>Musée d'Ennery</u>
<u>Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro</u>
<u>Musée d'Histoire Contemporaine</u>
<u>Musée d'Orsay</u>
<u>Musée d'histoire de la médecine</u>
<u>Musée Dapper</u>
<u>Musée national du Moyen Âge (Thermes & Hôtel de Cluny)</u>
<u>Musée de l'Air et de l'Espace</u>
<u>Musée de l'Armée</u>
<u>Musée de l'Assistance Publique - Hôpitaux de Paris</u>
<u>Musée de l'érotisme</u>
<u>Musée de l'Éventail</u>
<u>Musée de l'Histoire de France</u>
<u>Musée de l'Holographie</u>
<u>Musée de l'Homme</u>
<u>Musée de l'Orangerie</u>
<u>Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération</u>
<u>Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature</u>
<u>Musée de la Contrefaçon</u>
<u>Musée de la Franc-Maçonnerie</u>
<u>Musée de la Magie</u>
<u>Musée de la Marine (Paris)</u>
<u>Musée de la Mode et du Costume de la Ville de Paris – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée de la Mode et du Textile</u>
<u>Musée de la Monnaie de Paris</u>
<u>Musée de La Poste</u>
<u>Musée de la Poupée</u>
<u>Musée de la Publicité</u>
<u>Musée de la Sculpture en Plein Air</u>
<u>Musée de la Serrure</u>
<u>Musée de la Vie Romantique – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée de Minéralogie</u>
<u>Musée de Montmartre</u>
<u>Musée de Notre Dame de Paris</u>
<u>Musée de Radio France</u>
<u>Musée des Années Trente</u>
<u>Musée des Arts Décoratifs</u>
<u>Musée des Arts et Métiers</u>

<u>Musée des Arts Forains Collection Jean Paul Favand ("Fair Art" Museum)</u>
<u>Musée des Collections Historiques de la Préfecture de Police</u>
<u>Musée des Égouts de Paris</u>
<u>Musée des Lettres et Manuscrits</u>
<u>Musée des Lunettes et Lorgnettes Pierre Marly</u>
<u>Musée des Matériaux du Centre de Recherche sur les Monuments Historiques</u>
<u>Musée des Plans-Reliefs</u>
<u>Musée du Barreau de Paris</u>
<u>Musée du Cinema - Henri Langlois</u>
<u>Musée du Fumeur</u>
<u>Musée du Louvre</u>
<u>Musée du Luxembourg</u>
<u>Musée du Montparnasse</u>
<u>Musée du Parfum</u>
<u>Musée du quai Branly</u>
<u>Musée du Service des Objets Trouvés</u>
<u>Musée du Vin (Paris)</u>
<u>Musée Dupuytren</u>
<u>Musée Édith Piaf</u>
<u>Musée Edouard Branly</u>
<u>Musée en Herbe</u>
<u>Musée Fragonard d'Alfort</u>
<u>Musée Français de la Carte à Jouer</u>
<u>Musée Galliera, Musée de la Mode de la Ville de Paris (Fashion Museum of the City of Paris)</u>
<u>Musée Grévin - Forum des Halles</u>
<u>Musée Grévin</u>
<u>Musée Hébert</u>
<u>Musée Jacquemart-André</u>
<u>Musée Jean Moulin – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée Lenine</u>
<u>Musée Maillol</u>
<u>Musée Marmottan Monet</u>
<u>Musée Mendjisky Écoles de Paris</u>
<u>Musée Moissan</u>
<u>Musée national d'art moderne, in the Centre Georges-Pompidou</u>
<u>Musée national de la Légion d'Honneur et des Ordres de Chevalerie</u>
<u>Musée national des Arts asiatiques-Guimet</u>
<u>Musée national des Arts d'Afrique et d'Océanie</u>

<u>Musée nationaux des Arts et Traditions Populaires</u>
<u>Musée national des Monuments Français</u>
<u>Musée national Eugène Delacroix</u>
<u>Musée national Gustave Moreau</u>
<u>Musée national Jean-Jacques Henner</u>
<u>Musée Nissim de Camondo</u>
<u>Musée Pasteur</u>
<u>Musée Picasso</u>
<u>Musée Rodin</u>
<u>Musée Valentin Haüy</u>
<u>Musée Zadkine – (VP)</u>
<u>Musée-Galerie de la Seita</u>
<u>Musée-Placard d'Erik Satie</u>
<u>Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle</u>
<u>Palais de la Découverte</u>
<u>Palais de Tokyo – (VP)</u>
<u>Panthéon Bouddhique (Hôtel Heidelbach)</u>
<u>Pavillon de l'Arsenal</u>
<u>Pavillon des Arts – (VP)</u>
<u>Pavillon de l'eau</u>
<u>Petit Musée de l'Argenterie</u>
<u>Musée du Petit Palais</u>
<u>Salle des Traditions de la Garde Républicaine</u>
<u>Salon Frédéric Chopin</u>
<u>Sèvres - Cité de la céramique</u>
<u>Tenniseum (Musée du Tennis)</u>
<u>Théâtre-Musée des Capucines</u>

6. Food

- French food
In the 17th century, chefs [François Pierre La Varenne](#) and [Marie-Antoine Carême](#) spearheaded movements that shifted French cooking away from its foreign influences and developed France's own indigenous style. [Cheese](#) and [wine](#) are a major part of the cuisine, playing different roles regionally and nationally, with many variations and [appellation d'origine contrôlée](#) (AOC) (regulated appellation) laws.

French cuisine was codified in the 20th century by [Auguste Escoffier](#) to become the modern [haute cuisine](#); Escoffier, however, left out much of the local culinary character to be found in the [regions of France](#) and was considered difficult to execute by home cooks. Gastro-tourism and the [Guide Michelin](#) helped to acquaint people with the rich

[bourgeois](#) and peasant cuisine of the French countryside starting in the 20th century. [Gascon](#) cuisine has also had great influence over the cuisine in the southwest of France. Many dishes that were once regional have proliferated in variations across the country. Here are some examples -

Soupe à l'oignon

This is a traditional French soup made of onions and beef stock, usually served with croutons and cheese on top. Its origins can be traced back to Roman times. However, its current version originated in the 18th century. The remarkable taste of the soup is due to the caramelisation of the onions.

Cheese

If you are up for experimenting and playing with your senses, order a serving of diverse French cheeses. These plates are usually served after the main course and before desert. In general, they consist of pressed, soft and blue cheeses. There is such a diversity of French cheeses, and just like French wine, there is something for every taste.

Boeuf bourguignon

This is a traditional French meal – a stew made of beef braised in red wine, beef broth and seasoned with garlic, onions, fresh herbs and mushrooms.

Chocolate soufflé

A delicious dessert not to be missed! The crispy chocolate crust with a soft creamy chocolate filling make this sweet delight different to anything you will ever taste.

Confit de canard

Duck confit is a tasty French meal made of duck legs. The preparation of the meat may take up to 36 hours! The duck meat is gently mixed with salt, garlic and thyme and left to absorb their aroma for more than a day. It is generally fried or grilled afterwards, and served with roasted potatoes and garlic on the side.

Salade nicoise

A typical French salad made of lettuce, fresh tomatoes, boiled eggs, canned tuna, Nicoise Cailletier olives and anchovies. It is a fresh starter for a lovely French lunch.

Ratatouille

Ratatouille can be served as a side dish, as a meal or as a stuffing for other dishes, such as crepes and omelettes. It is generally made in a shallow pan, on high heat, with a relatively small amount of fat. The ingredients consist of tomatoes, garlic, onions, zucchini, eggplant, carrots, bell peppers, basil, marjoram, thyme and other green herbs.

Tarte tatin

They say this apple pie was made by mistake in 1898 by Stephanie Tartin. She was trying to make a traditional apple pie. Fortunately, she accidentally left the apples in

sugar and butter for far too long in the pan. In a hurry, trying to rescue the desert, she put the pastry base on top of the burning fruits and then placed the pan in the oven.

- Shopping for food
Franprix

The chain with the most supermarkets in Paris, [Franprix](#) has at least one store in almost every neighbourhood. Stores carry the brand “Leader Price,” one of the cheapest store brands available. Franprix offers decent produce, frozen selections and general grocery needs. Many locations are even open on Sundays and until 10 pm at night! This is by far the most popular supermarket choice.

Carrefour

The Walmart of France, [Carrefour](#) offers a huge variety of brand name and generic goods. Smaller Carrefour markets within Paris and larger Carrefour superstores just outside of the city limits are sure to please the most ardent grocery store addict.

Dia

When it comes to hit or miss, [Dia](#) (formerly Ed), the dive bar of grocery stores, is the place to be. Don't count on the freshest produce, but there are definitely cheap products available if you're not picky.

Picard

While not the cheapest place to shop, [Picard](#) does offer an excellent selection of exclusively frozen goods (this is a good market if you have a freezer). You can get almost anything frozen for reasonable prices, considering the great quality.

Monoprix

Whenever anyone asks where to buy something, [Monoprix](#) is usually a good answer. Monoprix doubles as a great grocery store with inexpensive Monoprix brand products. Every arrondissement has at least one large Monoprix store in addition to smaller shops, called [Daily Monop'](#), for a quick sandwich or can of beans.

Other

Other stores to look out for include [G20](#) and [Marché U](#). While not always as cheap, bodegas and corner markets sell small selections of food at reasonable prices (and stay open late!). Be warned that most grocery stores close before 9 or 10 pm and - apart from a handful of Franprix stores - are rarely open on a Sunday. Store brands are consistently cheaper than name brands, though the quality is not remarkably different. Plus, brands such as Leader Price and Monoprix now offer organic goods. G20 on rue de Rivoli is cheaper and only 30meters past Franprix.

- Where to eat

Paris is a great city for eating, whether you're a serious foodie or not. You don't even have to spend a lot of money to enjoy some of the city's best foods – just swing through a food market and pick up the makings of a fantastic picnic.

>> [Where to Eat in Paris](#)

>> [Eating on the Cheap in Paris](#)

>> [Figuring Out a Daily Food Budget for Paris](#)

>> [What to Eat in Paris](#)

6. Medical

- Chemist
There is a pharmacy/chemist on almost every city block, marked with a green cross. There is one next to Franprix on Rue de Rivoli.
- Doctor
Enquire at Cité reception; they have names of doctors in the area.
- Hospital
There is a hospital on the island opposite Cité and near the Notre Dame. It offers some services for free.

7. Public holidays in France

There are 11 official public holidays in [France](#). The [Alsace](#) region and the [Moselle](#) department observe two additional days. Contrary to most countries, these holidays do not shift when they fall during a week-end which means that the average number of observed public holidays *falling on weekdays* is 8.7 and ranges from 7 to 10. Most [Asian countries](#) and all [North American](#) countries observe between 2 and 10 more public holidays per year *on weekdays*. Public holidays in France are:

Date	English name	Local name	Remarks
1 January	New Year's Day	Nouvel an / Jour de l'an / Premier de l'an	
moveable	Good Friday	Vendredi saint	Friday before Easter Sunday (observed only in Alsace and Moselle)
moveable	Easter Monday	Lundi de Pâques	Monday after Easter Sunday (one day after Easter Sunday)
1 May	May Day/Labour Day	Fête du Travail / Fête des Travailleurs	
8 May	Victory in Europe Day	Fête de la Victoire	End of hostilities in Europe in World War II
moveable	Ascension Day	Ascension	Thursday, 39 days after Easter Sunday
moveable	Whit Monday	Lundi de Pentecôte	Monday after Pentecost (50 days after Easter), observed only in some businesses, see notes
14 July	Bastille Day	Fête nationale	French National Day, commemorates the Feast of the Federation

15 August	Assumption of Mary to Heaven	L'Assomption de Marie	
1 November	All Saints' Day	La Toussaint	
11 November	Armistice Day	Armistice de 1918	End of World War I
25 December	Christmas Day	Noël	
26 December	St. Stephen's Day	Saint-Étienne	Observed only in Alsace and Moselle

8. South African Embassy in Paris, France

59 Quai d'Orsay
75343 Paris Cedex 07
France
TELEPHONE: (+33) 1 5359 2323
FAX: (+33) 1 4550 3044
EMAIL: info@afriquesud.net
WEBSITE: www.afriquesud.net

9. Shopping

Shopping in Paris runs the gamut from outdoor markets to giant department stores, so if you're planning to spend some money you'd do well to check out your options before you leave home. This is especially true if you're a bargain-hunter, as there are only a couple times a year when everything in Paris is on sale.

- >> [Shopping in Paris](#)
- >> [Guide to Sale Seasons in Paris](#)
- >> [Where to Find the Best Markets in France](#)
- >> [Market Shopping Tips](#)

- Apartment stores

Printemps

Located next to Galeries Lafayette. You'll find more departments than in most US department stores, and plenty to keep you shopping for a long time.

Website:	www.printemps.com
Telephone:	+33 (0) 1 42 82 57 87
Address:	64, Blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris
Metro:	Chaussée d'Antin - Lafayette (Line 7,9), Opéra (Line 3,7,8), or Havre Caumartin (Line 3,9)

RER:	Auber (Line A) or Haussmann St-Lazare (Line E)
Bus:	Lines 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 42, 43, 53, 66, 68, 80, 81, 94, 95
Hours:	Mon to Sat: 09:30 to 20:00; Thur: Open until 20:00, Closed Sunday

Galleries Lafayette

For general shopping, this is the place to start in Paris. One of Paris' most beautiful department stores, head to the centre of the store for a stunning view of the glass dome and beautiful Art Nouveau design from 1912. Paris Perfect tip: Go to the Welcome Desk at the front store to show them your passport (or photocopy) and ask for their 10% discount card, which is good in all departments. A little discount never hurts! If you're looking for home décor, head to the Galleries Lafayette home store just across the street.

Tax-free shopping: For purchases at Galleries Lafayette over 175.01 Euros, non-European Union members are entitled to a tax refund. [Consult this page](#) for more information.

Website:	www.gallerieslafayette.com (French only)
Telephone:	+33 (0) 144 398 000
Address:	40, Blvd. Haussmann, 9th arrondissement
Métro:	Chaussée d'Antin - Lafayette (Line 7,9), Opéra (Line 3,7,8), or Havre Caumartin (Line 3,9)
RER:	Auber (Line A) or Haussmann St-Lazare (Line E)
Bus:	Lines 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 32, 43, 53, 66, 68, 91, 94, or 95
Opening Hours:	Mon to Sat: 09:30 19:30; Thur: Open until 21;00, Closed Sunday
Nearby attractions:	Gallopain Classic Paris Brasserie, Tuileries Gardens, Rue Montorgueil

Le Bon Marché

Located in the best areas to shop on the Left Bank, Le Bon Marché was the first department store in the world, and inspired Emile Zola's *Au bonheur des dames* (The Ladies' Paradise). This upscale department store is located in the 7th arrondissement just a 20 minute walk from the Eiffel Tower and many of our Paris Perfect apartments. The store has been redone beautifully, and it's a real gem! The fashion, whether home or personal, is cutting edge. Also, there are lots of armchairs for weary partners to sit in and read. And, it's the only major department store on the left bank.

Website:	www.lebonmarche.fr
Telephone:	+33 (0) 144 398 000
Address:	24 rue de Sevres
Metro:	Sevres-Babylone (Line 10,12)
Nearby Attractions:	The Latin Quarter, Musee d'Orsay, Cafe Les Deux Magots, Saint Germain des Pres Montparnasse.

BHV

This massive department store is located next to the Hôtel de Ville (the beautiful town hall) in the 4th arrondissement near the Seine River. The basement of BHV is famous for its hardware store, with every kind of French do-it-yourself item you would ever want, including bags of corks for making your wine, and pigeon spikes to keep birds off railings. On the fifth floor they have really neat handles, knobs, and door knobs - a lot of the items are reasonably priced. If you are thinking of remodelling anything, it is worth going. Also, the store epitomizes the worst of French service so it's worth it for the cultural experience alone. For instance, you have to go to one counter to have them count the nails and write a receipt, then wander around to find the cash register a mile away, wait in line to pay, then go all of the way back to the original counter, wait your turn, to collect the nails. Be sure to bring your patience! Present your passport at the cashier to qualify for 10% discount. You can register yourself as a professional artist at the help desk, which is on the ground level, by presenting your passport and Cite museum card. This will give you 15% discount on art material. A list of other art suppliers is available from the reception desk in the Cite.

Website:	www.bhv.fr (French only)
Address:	14 rue du Temple, 4th arrondissement
Métro:	Hotel de Ville (Line 1, 11)
Bus:	Line 69

La Grande Epicerie de Paris

This is the fabulous, gourmet food store just to the west of the main Le Bon Marché store, and you could easily spend hours here exploring the excellent foods; from French delicacies to exotic foods from all over the world. This is the perfect spot for finding gifts and surprises for food lovers back home.

Website:	www.lagrandeepicerie.fr
Address:	38 rue de Sévers, 7th arrondissement
Métro:	Sèvres-Babylone (Line 10,1)

- Markets

Browse for [books](#), rummage for riches, bargain for bric-a-brac or be a flea market *flâneur*. Paris's many markets – permanent or weekly, covered or street – are fantastic resources and often very beautiful and atmospheric. For food and drink, markets like [Bastille](#) and [Saxe-Breteil](#) are a great opportunity to meet producers and sample new flavours, if not always the cheapest or most efficient way of getting your weekly shopping done. Almost every neighbourhood and arrondissement has its own market; to track down your local stallholders beyond our selection below, check out the comprehensive and up-to-date listings of all of Paris's markets on the Mairie de Paris's website [here](#) (in French). And remember: when taking pictures, it's always polite to ask first.

10. Transport

Paris is a big city, but it's also got a top-notch public transportation system. So for any of those times when you don't feel like taking a stroll, or when you're visiting a place that's too far from the Cité to walk, you can rest assured that if the Metro doesn't get you within a few steps of where you want to go, a bus will.

>> [Paris Transportation Guide](#)

>> [How to Use the Metro in Paris](#)

>> [Guide to RER Trains in Paris](#)

>> [Taking the RER B from Charles de Gaulle Airport into Paris](#)

>> [Buses in Paris](#)

- Buses

Download a [map of Paris city bus](#). This [Paris bus map](#) also lists operating days for Paris bus lines, and bus frequency (approximate).

Buses use the same ticket as [Paris Metro tickets](#). It's better to buy bus tickets before you get on the bus as the bus drivers sell tickets that are more expensive (2€ vs. 1.80€) and you cannot transfer to other bus lines with the ticket "sans correspondance" which bus drivers sell. Normal bus tickets are valid for one hour, no matter how many times you get on and off buses. It is advisable to buy a 'carnet' (booklet with 10 tickets) as the price comes down to about 1.65 Euro per ticket.



- Metro (click on map down below to follow the link)
Plan the quickest route. You only use one Metro ticket even if you need to switch Metro lines. Once you go through the ticket turnstile, you can spend the whole day underground using different Metro lines. Upon exit from the underground, your ticket is no longer valid.

If you know where you're going in advance, plan ahead and get to know the metro network before you travel. RATP, Paris' transport network association, has a very helpful route planner that allows you to select the fastest lines, avoiding certain stops or combine your journey with other modes of transport. Plan your journey online, [here](#).

Parisian rush hour

With one of the busiest underground systems in Europe (and the world!) it's best to travel on the metro outside of commuter hours, which are from 08:00 to 10:00 and 17:00 to 20:00. By avoiding the rush means you're more likely to have an easier journey and perhaps get a seat, too. If you do happen to be travelling in the busy hours, avoid folding down seats as this is a big passenger faux-pas and not appreciated by commuters.

Avoid big station interchanges to save time

Nation, Châtelet, Gare de Lyon and Montparnasse are all stops and stations to avoid for interchanges if you want to save time – and stress! These huge stations can have up to 15 different platforms and might take a good 10 minutes to navigate from one to the other. If you're short on time, however, and need to make a specific appointment or booking, hop on the RER, a more direct service to cut out extra stops.

Basic metro lingo

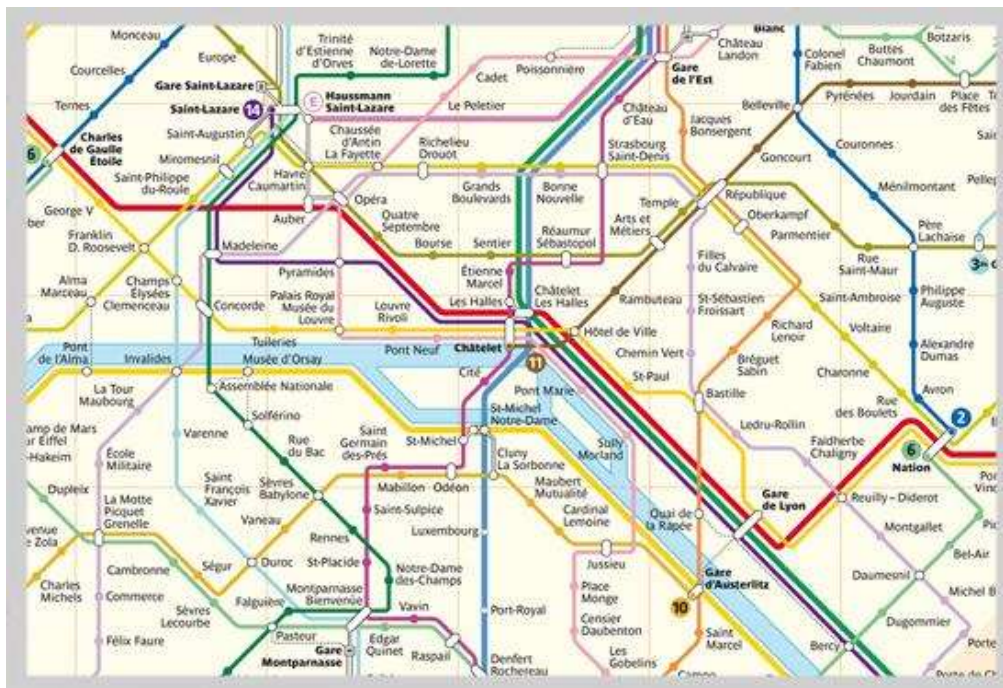
If you're not that familiar with the French language, at least make sure you know the simple signs to look out for to help you travel the Paris Metro. Follow signs for 'Sortie' for the exit (usually blue), and locate a "Plan du Quartier" (district map) to work out which exit you need if there's more than one.

Be wary of pickpockets

Make sure you zip up any belongings and valuables in a secure bag and don't let it out of your sight - like anywhere, pickpockets may operate in the busy metro stations and on the trains. Paris Metro network supplies wifi so if you get your smartphone out to connect, be careful that you don't draw extra attention to it.

Plan your journey on the Paris Metro before you travel with a free metro map.

[Click here to download.](#)



- **Taxis**

Taxis can be hard to find, especially at rush hour or early in the morning. Your best bet is to find a taxi rank (station de taxis, marked with a blue sign) on major roads, crossroads and at stations. There are always taxis on rue de Rivoli just past the Saint

Paul Metro station. Taxis also often drive past or park outside the Cité. Cité reception can also call a taxi for you. A white light on a taxi's roof indicates the car is free; an orange light means the cab is busy. There is a service charge of €2.10. The rates are then based on zone and time of day:

- A. 10:00 to 17:00 Mon-Sat central Paris, €0.82 per km.
- B. 05:00 to 10:00 Mon-Fri, 17:00 -midnight Sat, 07:00 -midnight Sun central Paris; 07:00 to 19:00 Mon-Sat inner suburbs and airports, €1.10 per km.
- C. midnight-07:00 Sun central Paris; 19:00 -07:00 Mon-Sat, all day Sun inner suburbs and airports; all times outer suburbs, €1.33 per km.

Most journeys in central Paris cost €6-€12; there's a minimum charge of €5.60, plus €1 for each piece of luggage over 5kg or bulky objects, and a €0.70 surcharge from mainline stations. Most drivers will not take more than three people, although they should take a couple and two children. There is an additional charge of €2.75 for a fourth adult passenger. If you want to use a taxi to the CDG Airport, it should cost you between 45Euro and 60Euro depending on traffic, but this price remains the same whether you are one, two or three people. The luggage for three people will cost a bit extra. Metro line RER B is actually quicker than a taxi and should cost you 10Euro. Nearest RER B station to Cité is at Blvd St Michel, 500m from Cité or Chatelet. One can get onto the Metro at Point Marie (right in front of the Cite) and buy your ticket to the airport here. The same ticket will allow you to travel to Chatelet, where you have to change for the RER B line, going to Charles de Gaulle Airport. Keep in mind that it is rather challenging to handle baggage on stairs and escalators, going up and down the different levels during your 8 to 10 minute walk to the departing platform. Coming from the airport to the Cite, one is obviously faced with the same problem.

Don't feel obliged to tip, although rounding up to the nearest euro is polite. Taxis are not allowed to refuse rides if they deem them too short and can only refuse to take you in a certain direction during their last half-hour of service (both rules are often ignored). If you want a receipt, ask for un reçu or la note. Complaints should be made to the Bureau de la Réglementation Publique, 36 Rue des Morillons, 75732 Paris Cedex 15.

These firms take phone bookings 24/7; you also pay for the time it takes your taxi to reach you. If you wish to pay by credit card, mention this when you order.

Alpha 01.45.85.85.85, www.alphataxis.fr

G7 01.47.39.47.39, www.taxisg7.com

Taxis Bleus 08.91.70.10.10, www.taxis-bleus.com

- Driving

Driving in Paris isn't really recommended – especially for the first-time visitor, and especially if you're not visiting any place other than Paris. But if you feel you must get behind the wheel, or you've got day trips or other destinations on your to-do list, then be sure you know the driving laws in France before you turn the key.

>> [Renting a Car in Paris](#)

>> [Driving in France](#)

11. Travel in France

- Getting from Paris to Other Places in France and beyond
 For some people, a visit to Paris comes at one end of a trip through other parts of France. So when you're ready to say *au revoir* to Paris, here are some articles about how to get to various destinations outside the French capital.
 - >> [How to Get from Paris to London](#)
 - >> [How to Get from Paris to the South of France](#)
 - >> [How to Get from Paris to Bordeaux](#)
 - >> [How to Get from Paris to Nice](#)
 - >> [How to Get from Paris to Avignon](#)
 - >> [How to Get from Paris to Rome](#)
 - Airports
 - [Charles de Gaulle Airport](#) – Paris's main international airport
 - [Orly Airport](#) – Paris's second international airport
 - [Beauvais-Tillé Airport](#) – the airport of Beauvais, serving as *Paris airport* for budget airlines
 - [Paris–Le Bourget Airport](#) – the original city airport
 - [Châlons Vatry Airport](#) – cargo airport at Châlons-en-Champagne, another airport serving as *Paris airport* for budget airlines
 - Shuttle services
 - Charles De Gaulle (CDG)
-
- [Private service](#)
 - [Shuttle service](#)
 - ORLY (ORY)
 - [Private service](#)
 - [Shuttle service](#)
-
- Stations



Major railway stations and the respective areas they serve on departure from Paris. These stations are the terminal stations of major lines (trains going beyond the [Île-de-France](#) region), and, except for Bercy, suburban lines that do not belong to the [RER](#). The stations of Austerlitz, Saint-Lazare, Lyon and Nord are also stations of the RER, and are served by the [Paris Métro](#).

[Gare d'Austerlitz](#) :

- o trains to central France, Toulouse and the Pyrenees
- o stop of [RER C](#)
- o [Lunéa](#) night trains

[Gare de Bercy](#) :

- o trains auto-couchettes (TAC)
- o trains to Italy ([Artesia](#))
- o TER Burgundy

[Gare de l'Est](#) :

- o trains to eastern France and Germany
- o trains to eastern suburbs
- o served by the [Magenta](#) of [RER E](#)

[Gare de Lyon](#) :

- o trains to southeastern France and [Languedoc-Roussillon](#)

- o [TGV Sud-Est](#), [Rhône-Alpes](#) and [Méditerranée](#), to Spain, Switzerland (TGV [Lyria](#)) and Italy (Thello),
- o trains to southeastern suburbs
- o stop of [RER A](#) and [D](#)
[Gare Montparnasse](#) :
- o trains to western and southwestern France
- o TGV Ouest and [LGV Atlantique](#)
- o trains to western suburbs
[Gare du Nord](#) :
- o trains to northern France,
- o [LGV Nord](#) to [Lille](#)
- o [Thalys](#) to Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany
- o [Eurostar](#) to [London](#),
- o trains to northern suburbs
- o stop on [RER B](#) and [D](#) and served by the [Magenta](#) of [RER E](#) ;
[Gare Saint-Lazare](#) :
- o trains to [Normandy](#),
- o trains to west and southwestern suburbs
- o served by [Hausmann - Saint-Lazare](#) of [RER E](#).

- Tipping

As a rule of thumb, in Paris and elsewhere in Europe, you are on safe ground if you tip anywhere between 5 and 10%. Remember that in Paris, you've already taken care of the service through the bill. The rest is a just matter of *savoir faire*. Leave a tasteful amount within that range and/or try to round it out for both yours and your server's convenience. In other words, emptying all the pennies out of your pocket or purse is not the most suave thing you can do to a dignified professional.

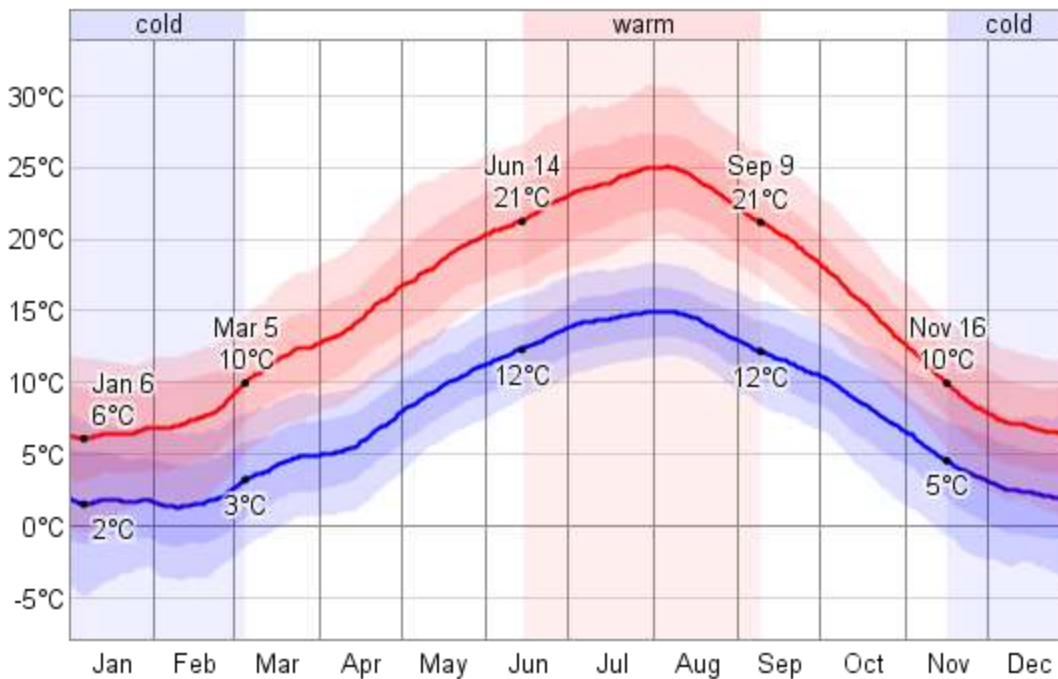
Service compris (service included) means you don't *have* to tip, but doesn't mean you shouldn't, especially if your waiter has been great. Remember that the *service compris* portion of the bill goes to the establishment first, and may not make it into the hands that served you, at least not proportionally to the particular level of service they provided *you*. Not many of the local Parisiens do tip at all (info from a local), unless the service was extraordinary.

12. Weather

Packing for Paris is always going to be partly dependent on the weather and your travel style, but it never hurts to hear what someone who spends lots of time in Paris each year has to say on the subject.

>> [What to Pack for Paris](#)

Over the course of a year, the temperature typically varies from 1°C to 25°C and is rarely below -5°C or above 31°C.



[View in dashboard](#)

The daily average low (blue) and high (red) temperature with percentile bands (inner band from 25th to 75th percentile, outer band from 10th to 90th percentile).

The *warm season* lasts from June 14 to September 9 with an average daily high temperature above 21°C. The hottest day of the year is August 6, with an average high of 25°C and low of 15°C. The *cold season* lasts from November 16 to March 5 with an average daily high temperature below 10°C. The coldest day of the year is February 9, with an average low of 1°C and high of 7°C.

>> [Paris Weather and Event Calendar](#)

Enjoy Paris!