



Paris
FRANCE



THE **TINY*** GUIDE TO EXPLORE

MONTMARTRE
WITH YOUR FAMILY

HERE ARE SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

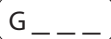
BEFORE YOU START

THE GOAL IS TO HAVE FUN WITH YOUR FAMILY

The route consists of several stops. To facilitate navigating, each stop has its own page broken down into three to four parts: throughout the different stages, your answers will provide



A meeting place with a map to help you to get there. No matter what happens, I promise, you will reach your destination!



A game to have fun while giving you an opportunity to explore the city and discover some of its characteristics.



Did you know? An educational experience for the entire family! Each stop will be an opportunity to learn more about the city, its history, architecture and lifestyle (food trucks, sports, subway, ...).



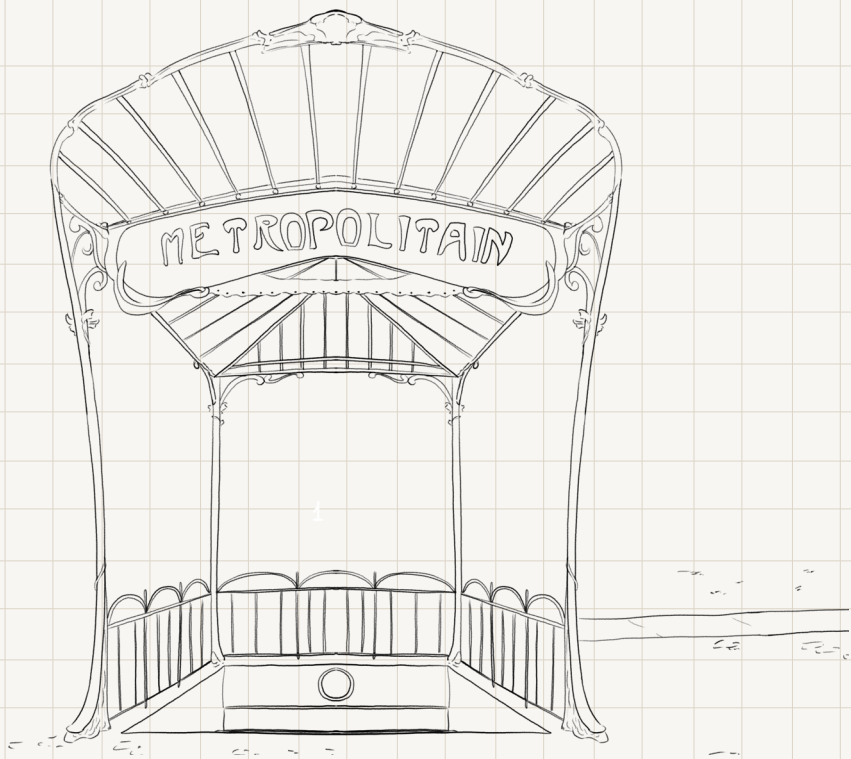
A fun fact to learn something anecdotal or to benefit from additional visual support. It can come with a QR code** allowing you to watch a video, for example.



Family selfie = photo competition. For each tour, you can participate in a photo challenge. It's an opportunity to take a family selfie in a typical location while creating a souvenir of this outing together. Moreover, it is the opportunity to participate in a contest. To participate, go to www.family-way.com.



Riddle The route ends with a riddle to solve and the opportunity to win a reward. Throughout the different stages, your answers will provide you letters that will help you solve the final riddle. The objective is to solve it as a family. Once you have found it, send your answer to hello@family-way.com to receive your gift.



PUBLIC
RESTROOMS



WHERE TO EAT



COFFEE &
TREATS



TO DISCOVER



SHOPPING



STARTING POINT



ITINERARY



POINT OF INTERESTS



SUBWAY

Paris is a city in constant evolution. Some locations may be closed temporarily or permanently and thus affect the smooth running of the scavenger hunt. If you experience some hiccups do not hesitate to let me know.

In addition, the company cannot be held responsible for any damage that may be suffered by persons using this route.

≡ MONTMARTRE ≡





WELCOME TO MONTMARTRE

THIS TOUR IS AN INVITATION TO STROLL THROUGH A CHARMING PARISIAN VILLAGE. BEHIND THE INEVITABLE SACRÉ COEUR BASILICA, YOU WILL DISCOVER COBBLED STREETS, PICTURESQUE HOUSES AND EVIDENCE OF A RICH AGRICULTURAL PAST.

YOU WILL WALK THROUGH A NEIGHBORHOOD THAT HAS INSPIRED MANY ARTISTS, PAINTERS, STREET PERFORMERS, WRITERS AND FILMMAKERS, INFLUENCING THEIR WORKS AS WELL AS THEIR WAY OF LIFE.

FINALLY, PERCHED ON ITS HILLTOP, YOU WILL DISCOVER MONTMARTRE AS A MUST-SEE SITE, WITH ITS PANORAMIC VIEW OVER PARIS, BUT ALSO AS A STRATEGIC PLACE IN HISTORY.

NEIGHBORHOOD :
MONTMARTRE

MAIN THEME :
A PICTURESQUE
VILLAGE
IN PARIS.

DURATION* :
LESS THAN 2
HOURS.
BE CAREFUL
THE ROUTE IS ON
A HILL, MEANING
IT'S A BIT OF A
CLIMB

WEATHER
CONSIDERATIONS :
EXCLUSIVELY
OUTSIDE

ADDITIONAL
SUGGESTED
ADDRESSES :





RENDEZ
VOUS

TO START THIS TOUR, MEET NEAR THE ABBESSES METRO ENTRANCE
(LINE 12 – PLACE DES ABBESSES).

DID YOU? KNOW

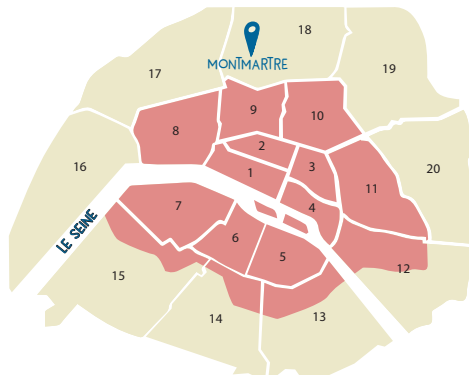
Montmartre became part of Paris in 1860, when Napoleon III decided to annex the communes located between the former 'fermiers généraux' wall (used to levy taxes within Paris) and Thiers' enceinte (used as a fortification).

Long exempt from taxes, notably on wine, and benefiting from such as the possibility of installing pianos in bars (then considered dangerous because supposedly breeding grounds for rebellion), Montmartre was able to develop in other ways.

It's no coincidence that this is where you'll find so many party venues, cabarets and guinguettes.

By observing the place around you, and in particular all the urban equipment, you will probably recognize a piece of furniture that has become emblematic of the city, confirming your location in Paris. Indeed, when you see the historic metro entrance, the Wallace fountain, the bench, the newsstand and the lamp-posts, you're looking at Paris icons - objects that are enough in themselves to represent the city.

Yet Montmartre didn't become part of Paris until 1860, when Napoleon III undertook major works to beautify and aerate the capital, which still resembled a medieval town. He extended the city from 12 to 20 arrondissements. Montmartre was fortunate to have remained relatively unspoiled during this period.



City of Paris before 1860
Communes annexed by Paris after 1860

Among all the reasons below that have kept Montmartre safe from large-scale construction, there's an odd one out. It's up to you to find it:

- A. A VERY STEEP TERRAIN
- B. A LACK OF PASSABLE TRAFFIC ROUTES
- C. PROXIMITY TO THE SEINE
- D. SOIL WEAKENED BY UNDERGROUND QUARRYING

ENTER THE LETTER
CORRESPONDING TO
THE ANSWER HERE

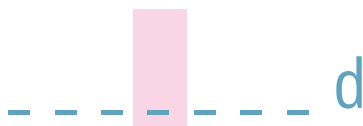
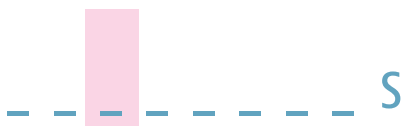


BEFORE MONTMARTRE BECAME A PARTY TOWN, IT WAS FOR A LONG TIME HOME TO A LARGE BENEDICTINE ABBEY, FOUNDED IN 1134 BY KING LOUIS VI LE GROS AND HIS WIFE ADÉLAÏDE DE SAVOIE. INITIALLY ESTABLISHED AT THE TOP OF THE HILL, IT MOVED IN 1686, WHEN THE FIRST BUILDING BECAME TOO SMALL.

Look out for the stone arches at the end of Square Jehan Rictus ahead of you. They're the only reminder of the former abbey "d'en bas".

Back then, Montmartre didn't have the same face. It was a rural village living on an entirely different kind of income.

It's up to you to find the three sources of wealth exploited in Montmartre:



Quarry

exploitation of "gypsum" stone

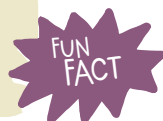
DID YOU KNOW

The villages surrounding Paris have helped supply the city with agricultural products. They grew cereals, fruit and vegetables.

Montmartre, from the time of its abbey, was a major vineyard.

Moreover, its exposure to the wind, on the heights of the buttes, favored the installation of windmills. These were used to turn wheat into flour, to press grapes after the harvest and to grind plaster. Montmartre's soil was particularly rich in gypsum. It had been used since Antiquity to make plaster. The ground, weakened by the numerous cuts and cavities, had to be backfilled and, above all, consolidated to prevent collapses.

Before you leave the square, don't forget to take a look at the "je t'aime" wall in front of you on Square Jehan Rictus. This monument to love translates "je t'aime" into 250 languages.



DID YOU KNOW

Despite its long religious history on the hilltop of Montmartre, and a building that one might believe to be quite old, Sacré Cœur was only consecrated in 1919.

Nicknamed the "big meringue" because of its dazzling whiteness, but also because of its architecture deemed too massive, the building was not unanimously approved at the time of its inauguration. Declared a public utility, its initial vocation was to protect the city and repair the nations faults, after episodes such as the 1870 defeat by Prussia. But the building of this monument, begun in 1871 on the very site of the Parisian uprising known as the "Paris Commune", generated a great deal of controversy. It wasn't until 2022 that the building was classified as a historic monument.

GOOD TO KNOW



RENDEZ-VOUS

RETURN TO PLACE DES ABBESSES AND TURN LEFT ONTO RUE YVONNE LE TAC, THE MIDDLE OF THE THREE STREETS HEADING IN THIS DIRECTION. CONTINUE ALONG RUE TARDIEU AND STOP AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MONTMARTRE HILL AT SQUARE LOUISE MICHEL. YOU CAN'T MISS THE SACRÉ COEUR BASILICA AT THE TOP OF THE HILL.

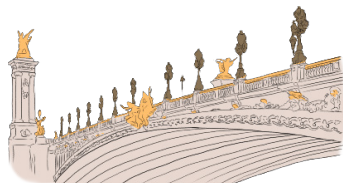
Its remarkable, long-lasting whiteness comes from the stone used to build it, which has the particularity of self-cleaning in contact with rainwater and thus remaining bright, unlike other monuments which turn black.

Here are two monuments built in Paris using the same stone as the Sacré Cœur basilica. Which monuments are they?



the _ _ _

de T _ _ _ _ _



the p _ _ _

Alexandre III

Louise Michel, for whom the square is named, was a leading figure in the Paris Commune. During this episode, Parisians under siege after the defeat of Prussia (1870) revolted violently against the policies of the capitulating government.



RENDEZ
VOUS

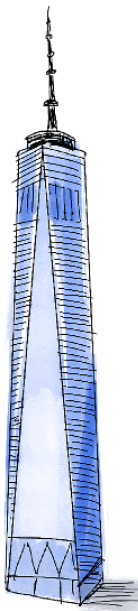
REACH THE TOP OF THE HILL USING EITHER,
THE 222 STEPS OR THE NEARBY FUNICULAR (PRICE OF A METRO
TICKET).

By the time you reach the top, you're about 130 meters up, and have reached one of the highest points in Paris. Don't miss out on the panoramic view from this altitude. To do so, turn your back on the Sacré Coeur and face the city. Be careful, though, as this is one of the most touristy areas of Paris, where pickpockets can be very active.

Look at the landscape in front of you. Locate Paris' tallest monuments, and spot the odd one out below:



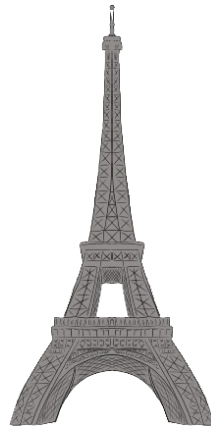
TOUR DUO N°1
180 meters



ONE WORLD
TRADE CENTER
541 meters



TOUR MONT-
PARNASSE
210 meters



TOUR EIFFEL
330 meters

DID
YOU ?
KNOW

From Montmartre in the north of Paris, you can enjoy a beautiful panorama of the city.

Looking south, you'll notice a few buildings. In front of you, the Georges Pompidou Center, home to the Musée National d'Art Moderne, stands out with its bright colors and exterior pipes, reminiscent for some of an oil refinery. To the left, in the south-east of Paris, you can see the Duo towers, designed by the Jean Nouvel studios and due to open in 2022. On the right, you can spot the Montparnasse Tower. Much criticized at the time of its construction, this skyscraper seems a little isolated in Paris. Of course, the game is endless: for example, can you find the golden dome of Les Invalides?



RENDEZ
VOUS

LEAVE THE SACRÉ COEUR ON THE LEFT AS YOU FACE THE BUILDING. WALK ALONG THE FORECOURT AND THEN THE RUE D'AZAÏS, TAKING IN THE PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

DID YOU? KNOW

Montmartre has attracted many artists and inspired many works of art.

Strolling through the narrow streets lined with old workshops, old houses or cabarets, you'll discover the village Montmartre that so inspired and nurtured them.

Van Gogh left the Netherlands to join his brother Theo here. He stayed in Montmartre for two years before escaping to Provence. In the midst of this artistic ferment, he formed, inspired, shaped and evolved his techniques.

He met many artists, including Toulouse Lautrec, Pissarro and Gauguin.

With its many studios, academies, exhibitions and concentration of artists, Paris was an extraordinary intellectual and artistic hotbed.

At the end of rue Saint Eleuthère, turn right, then immediately left to reach Place du Tertre. Stop wherever possible. Try to forget the crowd around you, and project yourself back to the time when this square was the heart of the old village. Admire the charming buildings lining the square, and imagine yourself standing next to artists like Maurice Utrillo painting the Place du Tertre. Montmartre's creative atmosphere is nothing new. Many artists settled here in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Painters such as Van Gogh, Renoir, Degas, Cézanne and Pissarro created beautiful artworks here, inspired by the place and its ambience.

By painting outdoor landscapes and scenes of everyday life, taking advantage of the play of light and movement, these painters participated in the birth of an artistic movement. What was the name of this movement, which broke away from the highly academic painting in vogue at the time? Follow the logical sequence to find the answer:

F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M
M	N	O	P
Q	P	Q	—
H	G	F	E
V	U	T	—
P	Q	R	—
F	G	H	—
L	M	N	—
K	L	M	—
			I
			S
			M

Imp _ e _ _ _ _ _ ism



RENDEZ-VOUS RETURN TO RUE DU MONT-CENIS. IN FRONT OF YOU, NOTE THE PRESENCE OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT PIERRE DE MONTMARTRE. THE ONLY REMAINING ELEMENT OF THE ABBEY ABOVE.

Inside, take a look at the old columns from an ancient temple dedicated to Mercury.

Then turn left and stop a few dozen meters further on, at the next intersection with rue Saint-Rustique.

In Montmartre, it's not unusual to see art expressed in ways other than on canvas. So, if you look around the neighborhood and probably the public spaces around you, you should spot works of street art. This ephemeral art form, historically created at night without authorization, uses special techniques to get things done quickly.

Among the three techniques below, find out what they correspond to.

STENCIL

A

1

This technique consists in sticking together a message, images or photos. The artist JR is well known for his photographic collages.

MOSAIC

B

2

This technique creates a work of art by assembling different pieces of various materials to form patterns or figures. The artist Invader uses this technique to create his Invader series.

COLLAGE

C

3

This technique uses a support on which the desired design is cut out. You then simply use a spray paint can or a roller paint to reproduce it. Artist Banksy uses this technique extensively.

DID YOU KNOW?

Be sure to check out the streets, as street art is highly developed in Montmartre.

Their aim can be to challenge, alert or embellish the city. Generally, these unauthorized works are ephemeral.

Some street artists are very productive in the neighborhood. For example, you'll find many traces of Invader, who even offers an app for hunting down space invaders, those little mosaic works of art.

Gregos is another very active artist in the neighborhood. He creates his own three-dimensional face, which he pastes on the streets of Paris.

Last but not least, you'll be able to see many works by the artists' collective Le Mouvement, which includes Romano, Riks and Tiez. These are black-and-white collages depicting one or more anonymous people under an umbrella, with a touch of color.

DID YOU KNOW?

If Auguste Renoir installed his workshop there at the time when he created famous works like "le bal du Moulin de la Galette" or "la balançoire" the rather tormented story of Maurice Utrillo alongside his mother Suzanne Valadon, also a painter, had a different impact here.

Plagued by alcoholism, Maurice Utrillo became a painter at the urging of his mother, who admired his work but also knew that an occupation was essential.

They lived here with André Utter (Suzanne's lover), forming what has been dubbed the "infernal trio".

Their work was recognized, Maurice Utrillo for his Montmartre landscapes and Suzanne Valadon for her brightly colored nudes. She also enjoyed the support of artists such as Pablo Picasso and Edgar Degas.

≡ 7 ≡



RENDEZ-VOUS

CONTINUE ON RUE DU MONT-CENIS AND TURN LEFT AT THE NEXT INTERSECTION WITH RUE CORTOT.

STOP AT NUMBER 12.

You're now in front of the Musée de Montmartre.

The Bel Air house, which forms the museum, has served as a studio for numerous artists since 1875.

Follow the arrows to find among its residents, an artist born on the Butte, renowned for his depictions of Montmartre, and whose story, unfortunately rather tormented, is worthy of a novel:



START		SUZANNE VALADON	
	EMILE BERNARD		RAOUL DUFY
AUGUSTE RENOIR		MAURICE UTRILLO	
	FRANCISQUE POULBOT		ANDRÉ UTTER

How about a family photo souvenir on the way to the next stop. Choose your favorite emblematic Montmartre village setting to immortalize this stroll through Montmartre and create a lovely souvenir. The little pink house, the vineyards, Le Lapin Agile, the cobbled streets... there should be no shortage of inspiration. Then enter the competition at www.family-way.com





CONTINUE TO THE LITTLE PINK HOUSE AT THE RIGHT CORNER, FAMOUS FOR MAURICE UTRILLO'S DEPICTION OF IT, AND TURN RIGHT.

Walk along the Montmartre vineyards, which give you a glimpse of this ancient wine-growing village, then stop in front of the "Au Lapin Agile" cabaret on the corner. You shouldn't miss it, given its remarkable color.

Which of these four places that have left their mark on neighborhood life in Montmartre, to the point of becoming emblematic, no longer exists?

- A AU LAPIN AGILE
- B LA MAISON ROSE
- C LE CHAT NOIR
- D LE MOULIN ROUGE



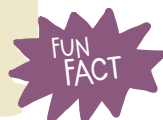
The drawing on the façade, by caricaturist André Gill, depicts a rabbit escaping from the saucepan intended for it. He balances a bottle of wine on one hand. Originally called "Le cabaret des assassins", later known as "Au Lapin à Gill", the cabaret was finally named 'Au Lapin Agile'.

DID YOU KNOW

The interest aroused by Montmartre in the 19th century was primarily due to the conditions enjoyed by the village, then outside Paris.

Not subject to the octroi tax on wine, it offered lower prices, encouraging many Parisians to cross the enclosure. Recognizing this advantage, cabarets sprang up. Some of them made their mark and even contributed to artistic development.

The Chat Noir cabaret, whose sign depicts a cat in moonlight, is still very famous but no longer exists. It nevertheless made history with its newspaper prepared on the spot, or its shadow theater, at a time when cinema did not yet exist.



DID YOU KNOW?

Since the 19th century, Montmartre has been a popular area for artists.

Historically, they chose it for its modest rents and artistic emulation.

Today, although the district has retained its slightly offbeat spirit, on the bangs of Paris, and offers a few special residences for artists, it is no longer for its attractive rents that it appeals.

In fact, a number of artists had already emigrated to Montparnasse for this reason in the 1920s.

It's no coincidence that this type of neighborhood is sometimes referred to as "BOBO" (for "BOurgeois" and 'BOhème'), i.e. trendy and alternative but reserved for a well-to-do population.



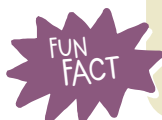
GO UP RUE DES SAULES AND TURN RIGHT WHEN YOU REACH THE PINK HOUSE. GO DOWN THIS CHARMING COBBLED STREET AND STOP IN FRONT OF THE BRONZE BUST.

It represents an artist of Egyptian origin who lived here for a long time. This popular singer made a name for herself with hits like "Mourir sur scène", "Paroles, paroles" and "Bambino". She left her mark on the neighborhood.

Who is she? She also gave her name to the square you're standing on.



TO DISCOVER THIS ARTIST A LITTLE BETTER



You may also wish to plan a tour of the Montmartre cemetery. You'll discover the graves of Dalida, France Gall and Michel Berger, Carole Fredericks, Jean-Claude Brial, Michel Galabru, Sacha Guitry, Émile Zola and Edgar Degas.



JOIN THE ALLÉE DES BROUILLARDS JUST BEHIND THE DALIDA BUST. AT THE END, GO DOWN THE TO PLACE CASADESUS, THEN CONTINUE ALONG RUE SIMON DEREURE TO THE INTERSECTION WITH AVENUE JUNOT.

Cross the avenue, then turn left and stop at the Villa Léandre, just a few meters after the crosswalk.

Unusual, exotic, unexpected in Montmartre, don't miss this picturesque alley with its charming Anglo-Norman-style houses. How is such a little treasure possible in Paris?

Built in 1926, it replace the "maquis de Montmartre".

What was that ?

- 1 A SLUM
- 2 A BUCOLIC PLACE
- 3 A FOREST



DID YOU KNOW

After the creation of the 18th arrondissement and Montmartre's integration into Paris, the area became urbanised.

Agricultural activities, particularly vineyards, gradually disappeared, as the railroad. The railway allowing then to bring directly campaign products.

Initially, Montmartre, which was a little affected by Haussmann's works and difficult to build on due to the hill's lack of solidity, was home to many of Paris' underprivileged.

As a result, a destitute population came to settle in makeshift shacks. It was this shantytown-like area that became known as "le maquis de Montmartre".

Eventually, the maquisards had to sell their space or cede it to developers. This is how Villa Léandre was born.

DID YOU KNOW

Francisque Poulbot (1879-1946) is an illustrator and poster designer who, in addition to his patriotic positioning, distinguished himself for his contribution to Montmartre life.

At the time of the maquis and great poverty, he created with others the "Republic of Montmartre", working for the neighborhood and in particular to help the poor children of the hill.

In 1923 he opened a dispensary to help them. But Poulbot has remained in posterity above all thanks to his representation "Poulbot". The term is now in the dictionary and refers to the poor children of Montmartre, the kids of Paris. It has become another way of referring to "titis" Parisians" popularized by Gavroche, a character by Victor Hugo, symbolizing these resourceful street children.

≡11≡



RENDEZ VOUS

LEAVE THE VILLA LÉANDRE AND USE THE CROSSWALK TO GET TO THE OTHER SIDE OF AVENUE JUNOT. GO TO NUMBER 16 BIS, THEN TURN ACROSS THE STREET TO LOOK AT THE HOUSE AT NUMBER 13. THIS IS THE HOME OF ARTIST FRANCISQUE POULBOT.

Poulbot, a renowned poster artist, is also known for the help he gave to a section of the population affected by poverty.



Look at the top of the facade to deduce which category of the population it belongs to:

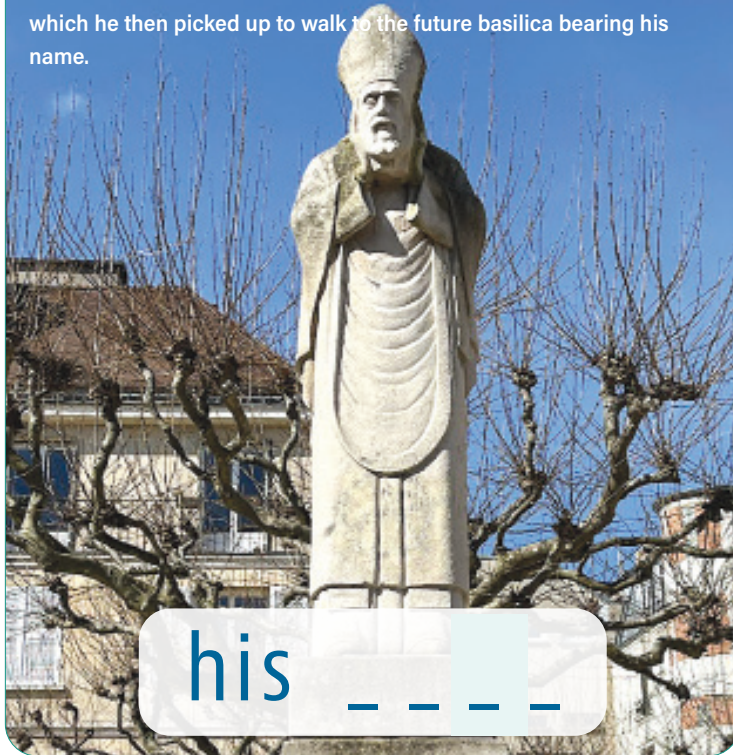
the _ _ _ _ _



CONTINUE CLIMBING THE STREET TO THE SQUARE SUZANNE BUISSON, WHOSE ENTRANCE IS LOCATED JUST AFTER NUMBER 10. BEFORE ENTERING THE SQUARE, DON'T FORGET TO ADMIRE THE MILL VISIBLE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET (STAGE 14 WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE WINDMILLS).

Once inside, behind the playing area, on the right, approach the fountain, dominated by a stone statue. This monument illustrates one of the founding myths of Montmartre, which would explain the choice of the name "Montmartre" for "Mount of Martyrs" ("Mons martyr").

Observe the statue of Saint-Denis to deduce what was cut from it and which he then picked up to walk to the future basilica bearing his name.



The fountain, much older than the statue, was considered sacred. According to legend, it has the power to make women faithful to their husbands.

FUN
FACT

DID YOU KNOW

Two etymologies exist to explain the origin of the name Montmartre.

The first would therefore come from Saint-Denis. Thus, Montmartre would mean Mount of Martyrs. During of the 3rd century, Saint-Denis, then a young bishop, was sent to Gaul to evangelize the people, that is to say, convert them to Christianity. But, discovered by the Romans, in these times of persecution Christians, he then was condemned to die.

But when he had just been decapitated, Saint-Denis got up, grabbed his head, and walked to this fountain to clean it before to continue to the location of the future Saint-Denis basilica.

Thus, Saint-Denis became a martyr, that is to say a person recognized for the suffering he suffered because of his faith.

A second explanation would relate to a temple dedicated to Mars, god of war, ("mount martis" in Latin) which was then located here.



RENDEZ
VOUS

LEAVE THE SQUARE THE WAY YOU ENTERED AND CONTINUE YOUR ROUTE UNTIL THE NEXT INTERSECTION. CROSS RUE GIRARDON TO REACH PLACE MARCEL AYMÉ ON THE OTHER SIDE.

DID YOU KNOW?

This bronze work is the representation of Marcel Aymé's fantastic work entitled "Passe-Muraille".

This short story tells the story of Dutilleul, a resident of Montmartre, with a rather banal and routine daily life who will discover, at the age of 43, a power supernatural, that of crossing walls. Using this power to take revenge on his new boss, then to get noticed with burglaries under the name "Garou", Dutilleul will end up stuck in a wall.

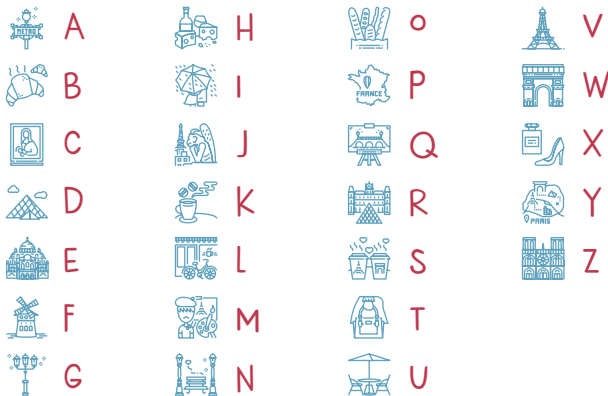
Marcel Aymé will sign numerous other works taking place in Montmartre.

Proceed to the "Passe-Muraille", the name given to the bronze statue in front of you. This statue created by the artist Jean Marais (actor turned sculptor), pays tribute to Marcel Aymé, famous writer from the neighborhood. This sculpture features his character, from the collection of short stories entitled "Le passe-muraille", published in 1943.

As in the tales of Le Chat Perché, Marcel Aymé brings supernatural elements into the heart of a very realistic story in this work. Thus, his character Dutilleul, an office worker living in Montmartre, has the power to pass through walls.

What do we call this literary genre which has the particularity of involving a supernatural element in a very realistic story?

Use the code below to find the answer:





LEAVE PLACE MARCEL AYMÉ AND TURN LEFT ONTO RUE GIRARDON UNTIL THE NEXT INTERSECTION.

We are always amazed when discovering the windmills of Paris. Honored by several painters, we have sometimes discovered them on a canvas.

They were thus immortalized by Van Gogh, with his series of paintings the "Moulin de la Galette" produced in 1886 or by Auguste Renoir with the "Bal du Moulin de la Galette" in 1876 or finally by Maurice Utrillo with several works at the beginning of the following century.

But are these authentic windmills, which were used to grind, crush, pound under the action of their wings moved by the wind?

Among the three emblematic mills still visible in Montmartre, guess which one never worked.



A. LE MOULIN BRÛTE-FIN



B. LE MOULIN DU RADET



C. LE MOULIN ROUGE

ENTER THE LETTER
CORRESPONDING TO
THE ANSWER HERE

DID YOU KNOW?

The Blute-Fin built in 1622 and the Radet in 1717 are the only survivors of the numerous mills which occupied the mound and which were used to grind wheat, grind gypsum or press the grape harvest.

They owe their survival in part to their reconversion, when agricultural activity gradually deserted Paris, at the time of its urbanization in the 19th century. Thus, the Moulin du Radet, which became Moulin de la Galette in 1834, was transformed into an open-air tavern opened, then a ball-room, and became a popular place for Parisians to go out. The artists, The artists who frequented them contributed to their fame. You can still lunch at Moulin de la Galette.

DID YOU KNOW?

Picasso arrived at the Bateau-Lavoir in 1904, a few years after the suicide of his artist friend Carlos Casagemas. It is a period of melancholy in Picasso called blue period because of the blue tint given to his paintings.

Fortunately shortly after arriving at the "bateau-Lavoir", he meets Fernande Olivier. Little by little, the paintings evolve towards more pinkish tones.

Then, Picasso initiated the beginnings of Cubism with Georges Braque and Henri Matisse around 1906, a movement which went deeply shake up modern art, in particular with the painting "les demoiselles d'Avignon". Cubist artists propose to break down bodies and objects by geometric shapes.

This place will mark Pablo Picasso but also the memory of many other artists.

≈15≈



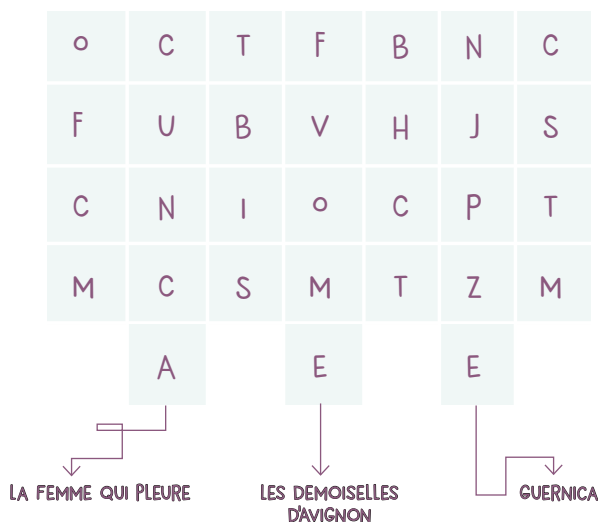
RENDEZ-VOUS

HEAD TOWARDS RUE D'ORCHAMPT, LOCATED IN THE EXTENSION OF RUE GIRARDON, TO CONTINUE YOUR ROUTE.

Don't be surprised, from this side, it looks more like an alley than a street. On the other hand, when the road becomes wider, don't miss Dalida's old house on the right (whose bust we saw previously) before continuing to the next intersection with Rue de Ravignan. Once Place Emile Goudeau on your right, stop near the Bateau-Lavoir (at number 13 on the square).

The Bateau Lavoir served as a residence for many artists. The place was then converted into small one-room workshops, arranged along a corridor like boat cabins. Although they were dilapidated, without heating and with only one water point for the entire place, they had the advantage of offering modest rents and concentrating a large number of talents, creating an exceptional intellectual and artistic home.

Among the prestigious residents of the Bateau-Lavoir is one of the most important artists of the 20th century: Pablo Picasso. Picasso arrived here in 1904 and stayed until 1909. He created one of his most famous works here in 1907. It's up to you to follow the letters forming the word "cubisme" to find the name of this work.





LEAVE THE SQUARE TO REACH, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE STAIRS,
RUE DES TROIS FRÈRES WHICH WILL BE ON THE LEFT.

Proceed to the corner with rue Androuet.

Then look at the Collignon grocery store.

By looking at the windows, find out which film could have been shot here:

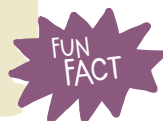
- A LE FABULEUX DESTIN D'AMÉLIE POULAIN
- B LA MÔME
- C L'AUBERGE ESPAGNOLE
- D GAROU GAROU, LE PASSE-MURAILLE
- E LA TRAVERSÉE DE PARIS
- F MINUIT À PARIS
- G EMILY IN PARIS



DID YOU KNOW

Montmartre has been the location of numerous film shoots. With its cobbled streets, staircases, mills and historic cabarets, there is something unique about Montmartre. But if there is a film that illustrates Montmartre so well, it is "le fabuleux Destin d'Amélie Poulain". Some decorations were preserved now in certain places the memory of the film such as the Collignon grocery store or the Café les Deux Moulins.

Don't miss the Passage des Abbesses located just behind you. Throughout this passage, stairs up to the sign street at the bottom, you find yourself in an open-air museum with numerous works of street art. And at the end of the passage, you return to the starting point.



ENIGME

MONTMARTRE

BRAVO!

You have arrived at the end of the route and you have had the opportunity to discover the Montmartre district.

Family Way now invites you to solve a puzzle.

As you can see, cabarets, taverns and music halls played an important role in the development of Montmartre. Some, like the Moulin Rouge, have become true emblems of Montmartre and more broadly of Paris and France.

We now go to the Moulin Rouge to come see a popular dance, of which the dancer nicknamed "La Goulue" was the queen.

This dance, which is characterized by leg lifts, was a bit controversial when it developed in the 19th century. It has now become a true emblem of France.

What do we call it?

To help you, clues have been hidden throughout the treasure hunt. In the answers for some steps, the letters are highlighted in pink. They will allow you to compose the first word. Others are highlighted in blue to compose the second word.

Write down the letters found below and put them in the correct order to find the solution:

— — — — —

— — — — —

If you can solve the puzzle and want your reward,
then send the answer by email to hello@family-way.com



NOTES

Answers :

1. C - 2. Windmills, Vineyard, Quarry - 3. the Arc de triomphe and the pont Alexandre III - 4. One world trade center = New York - 5. Impressionism - 6. A3, B2 et C1 - 7. Maurice Utrillo - 8. le chat noir - 9. Dalida - 1. a slum - 11. children - 12. the head - 13. fantasy - 14. C le moulin rouge - 15. les demoiselles d'Avignon - 16. A. le fabuleux destin d'Amelie Poulain.



THE GUIDE TO EXPLORE ≡THE WORLD≡ WITH YOUR FAMILY

IN EACH ROUTE YOU WILL FIND

Games to explore the city
and challenge yourself.

Essentials information about the city,
its history and inhabitants

Videos accessible
through QR codes
and rewards to collect



JOIN US ON FAMILY WAY
ADVENTURE

