

Planning a Trip to Chatou

Imagine that you could step back in time to the 1870s. Having worked hard all week in Paris, you want to go to a riverside town on Sunday to swim or to take a boat ride. How would you get there? (Remember, there were no planes or cars.) You could take the newest kind of transportation, the train, which was the fastest way to travel.



Train schedule times:

	matin	matin	matin	matin	matin
Paris (St-Laz.)...dép.	7 35	8 35	9 35	10 35	11 35
Asnières.....	7 45	8 45	9 45	10 45	11 45
Nanterre.....	7 57	8 57	9 57	10 57	11 57
Rueil.....	8 3	9 3	10 3	11 3	midi 3
Chatou.....	8 7	9 7	10 7	11 7	midi 7
Le Vésinet.....	8 11	9 11	10 11	11 11	midi 11
Le Pecq (a. g. du Vés.)	8 17	9 17	10 17	11 17	midi 17
Saint-Germain...arr.	8 22	9 22	10 22	11 22	midi 22

How to read this chart
 matin = morning
 midi = noon (midi 3 = 12:03pm)

Train fares in French francs and centimes:

STATIONS	BILLETS SIMPLES			
	Semaine		Dim. et Fêt.	
	1 ^{re} cl.	2 ^e cl.	1 ^{re} cl.	2 ^e cl.
5 Asnières.....	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
12 Nanterre.....	» 55	» 35	» 70	» 45
14 Rueil.....	» 95	» 65	1 35	1 10
15 Chatou.....	» 95	» 65	1 35	1 10
17 Le Vésinet.....	1 20	» 80	1 35	1 10
19 Le Pecq.....	1 35	1 10	1 50	1 20
21 Saint-Germain.....	1 65	1 35	1 65	1 35

How to read this chart
 Billets = tickets
 Semaine = during the week
 Dim. = Dimanche, which means Sunday

French money
 fr. = franc
 c. = centime

Primary Source 24. Chatou, Perspective of the Bridge, late-nineteenth century, postcard. Courtesy of the Municipal Archives of Chatou.

Primary Source 25. Railroad schedule from Paris to the suburbs, 1870s. Courtesy of the SNCF Archives, Paris.

Primary Source 26. Railroad fares from Paris to the suburbs, 1881. Adolphe Joanne, *Les Environs de Paris* (the Paris regions).

PLANNING A TRIP TO CHATOU

1. Mr. Ephrussi left Paris at 9:35 a.m. to go to Chatou. On his way, he had to pick up his mother at the train station in Rueil. According to the train schedule, how much total time would it take to pick her up and then travel to Chatou for a noon-time lunch?

2. Artist Gustave Caillebotte has to deliver a painting to a gallery owner in Le Pecq and then return to Paris. How much will his trip cost if he goes during the week? _____ What if he goes on Sunday? _____

3. Actress Ellen Andrée ate lunch at the Maison Fournaise in Chatou and stayed for four hours with her friends. Afterwards, it took an hour for her to walk to the train station and board a train for Paris. When she arrived in Paris, it took Ellen a half hour to walk to the Théâtre des Variétés to perform a play that was three hours in length. If Ellen's performance began at 6:00 p.m., what time did she arrive in Chatou for lunch?

A Postcard from the Maison Fournaise

Imagine that you could travel back in time to the Restaurant Fournaise to join Renoir's *Luncheon of the Boating Party* in the summer of 1880. Write a postcard to a friend in Paris describing this experience.

What did you see? Who did you meet? What did you have to eat and drink?



<p>.....</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 70px; margin: 0 auto 20px auto;"></div> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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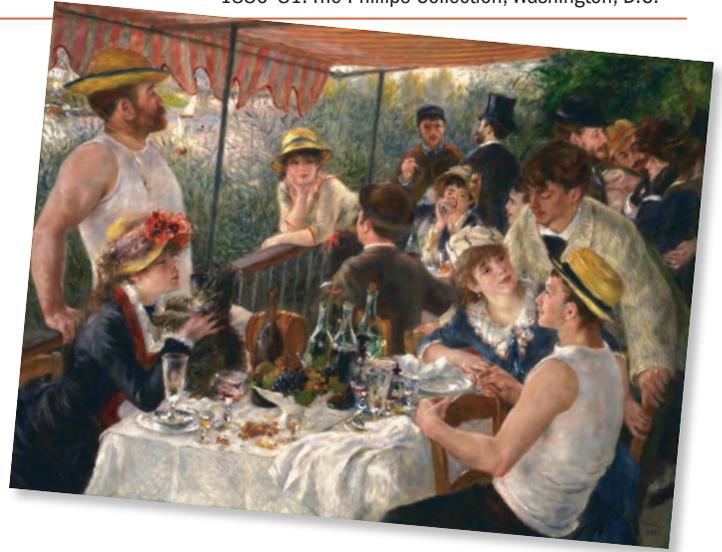
Primary Source 33. The Maison Fournaise, early-twentieth century, postcard. Courtesy of the Municipal Archives of Chatou.

Hat Match!

Pierre-Auguste Renoir, *Luncheon of the Boating Party*, 1880–81. The Phillips Collection, Washington, D.C.

In Renoir's *Luncheon of the Boating Party*, people are wearing many styles of hats. In the 1880s, men and women wore hats every day as an essential part of their wardrobe.

Can you identify these hats in Renoir's *Luncheon of the Boating Party*?



Le chapeau melon (bowler hat)



Created in England in 1850 and made of felt, the bowler was a town hat and remained fashionable for over a century.

Le canotier (traditional straw boating hat)



This hat, first used only by men, was worn on boating excursions by both men and women in the late-nineteenth century.

Le chapeau cloche (bell hat)



Cloche, a French word meaning bell, describes the shape of this soft, fanciful hat, worn on boating trips.

Le chapeau haut-de-forme (top hat)



Essential for a night out in Paris, the top hat was a sign of elegance and sophistication worn by middle-class businessmen.

Le chapeau fleuri (flowered hat)



By the late-nineteenth century, trimming on women's hats was very elaborate, sometimes with whole flower gardens decorating the brim.

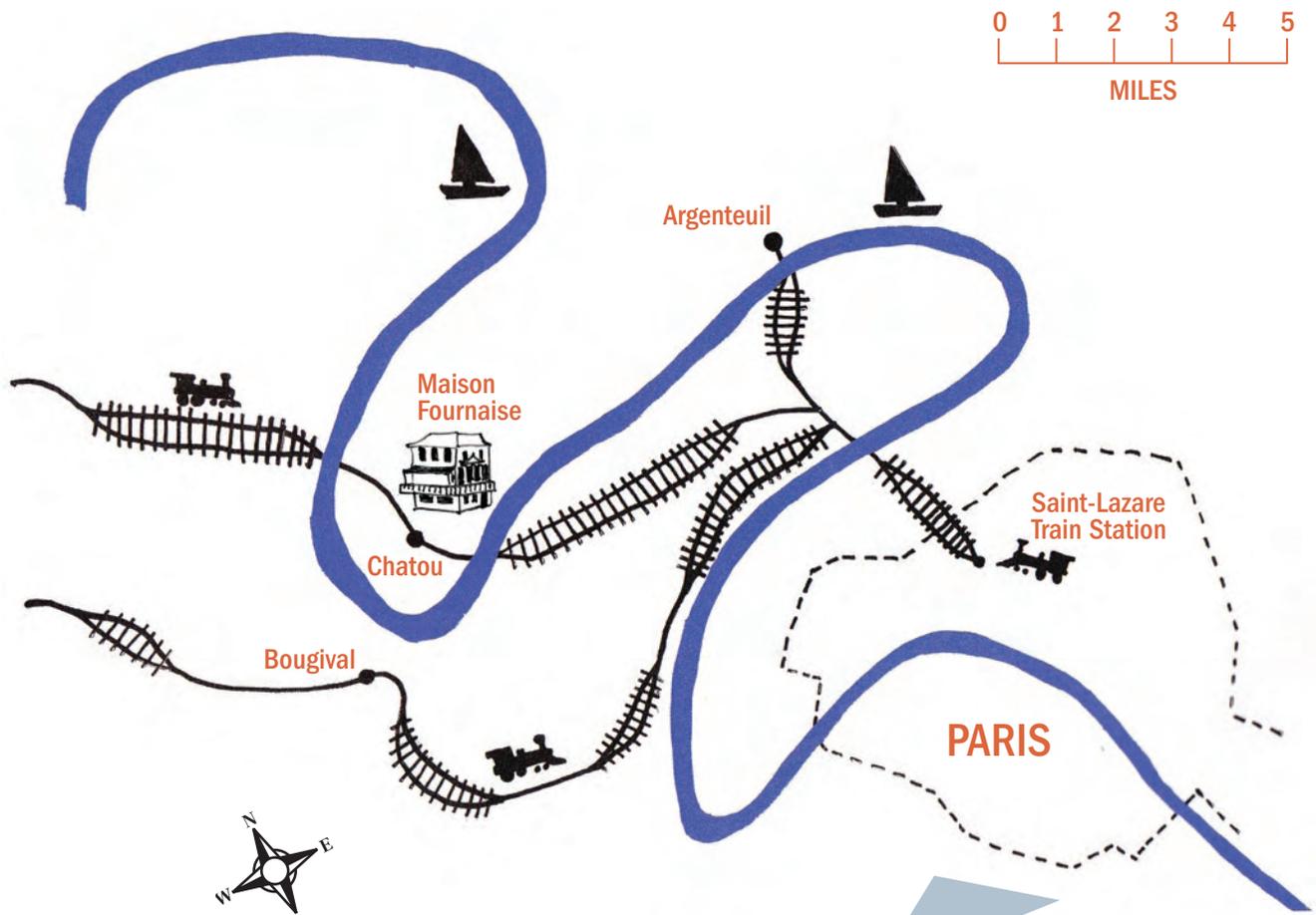
Le chapeau de ville (town hat)



This fashionable hat was often worn with an urban outfit and adorned with a feather.

Olian, JoAnne. *Victorian and Edwardian Fashions from La Mode illustrée*. Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 1998. Photograph, 1900. *La Vie au Grand Air*. Fashion plate, 1893. *Paris Mode*. Fashions for the Seine River, fashion plate, 1881. *La Mode illustrée*. Harter, Jim. *Nautical Illustrations*. Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 2003. Fashion plate, 1885. *Revue de la Mode, Gazette de la famille*.

Fun Places along the River Seine



TEACHING TIPS AND TOOLS

144

