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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>matin</th>
<th>matin</th>
<th>matin</th>
<th>matin</th>
<th>matin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris (St-Laz.)...</td>
<td>7 35</td>
<td>8 35</td>
<td>9 35</td>
<td>10 35</td>
<td>11 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asnières</td>
<td>7 45</td>
<td>8 45</td>
<td>9 45</td>
<td>10 45</td>
<td>11 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanterre</td>
<td>7 57</td>
<td>8 57</td>
<td>9 57</td>
<td>10 57</td>
<td>11 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rueil</td>
<td>8 3</td>
<td>9 3</td>
<td>10 3</td>
<td>midi 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatou</td>
<td>8 7</td>
<td>9 7</td>
<td>10 7</td>
<td>midi 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Vésinet</td>
<td>8 41</td>
<td>9 41</td>
<td>10 41</td>
<td>midi11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Pecq (a. g. du Vés.)</td>
<td>8 17</td>
<td>9 17</td>
<td>10 17</td>
<td>midi17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Germain,...</td>
<td>8 22</td>
<td>9 22</td>
<td>10 22</td>
<td>midi22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Train fares in French francs and centimes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATIONS</th>
<th>BILLETS SIMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Asnières</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Nanterre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Rueil</td>
<td>1st cl. fr. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Chatou</td>
<td>1st cl. fr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Le Vésinet</td>
<td>1st cl. fr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Le Pecq</td>
<td>1st cl. fr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Saint-Germain,...</td>
<td>1st cl. fr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**French money**
- fr. = franc
- c. = centime

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**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).
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?

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Worksheet 7
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?

Primary Source 33. The Maison Fournaise, early twentieth century, postcard. Courtesy of the Municipal Archives of Chatou.
Hat Match!

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 chapeau cloche** *(bell hat)*

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

**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 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 haut-de-form** *(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 de ville** *(town hat)*

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

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Fun Places along the River Seine

- Bougival
- Chatou
- Maison Fournaise
- Argenteuil
- Saint-Lazare Train Station

Map of Fun Places along the River Seine in Paris, France.