

Bridges downstream of Paris

Pont de Saint-Cloud	
Rebuilt in 1940 during the Occupation	1
Pont de Sèvres	
Brought into service in 1963 under the Général de Gaulle	2
Pont de Billancourt	
The two new bridges were built under François Mitterrand	3
Pont d'Issy les Moulineaux	
Recent bridge, built around 2010	4

Bridges in Paris

Pont Aval

Bridge built between 1966 and 1968.

The *Pont Aval* is the longest in Paris, spanning 312.5 metres

There is an almost identical bridge upstream of Paris, the *Amont*.

Pont Garigliano (1966)

This bridge is named after the battle won near the Garigliano river in the heart of Italy, near Monte Cassino, by the French Expeditionary Corps under general Juin, in 1944. It was inaugurated on 1 September 1966. In late 2006, contemporary art fixture "Le Téléphone" by artist Sophie Calle in the shape of a red flower was erected halfway across the bridge on its downstream side

Pont Mirabeau 1898 (in honour of Apollinaire)

Four women represent:

Downstream, right bank: Trade

Downstream, left bank: the City of Paris

Upstream, left bank: **Abundance** Upstream, right bank: **Navigation**

Two coats of arms of the City of Paris in the centre

Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, when coming into the *Ile aux Cygnes*,



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was erected in 1885 and is less than 4 times the size of the real Statue given to the United States and erected in New York

Pont de Grenelle

Demolished in 1966 and rebuilt.

Pont Rouelle (1900)

Railway bridge, used by the RER C

Pont de Bir-Hakeim (1904)

It spans 257m and its name commemorates the victory of general Koenig in Lybia. Its upper section is used by the metro line 6, while its lower section is used by cars and pedestrians. The bridge's piles are decorated by eight cast iron groups drawn by Gustave Michel, representing blacksmiths and nautes.

This bridge is founded on a stone arch decorated on either side by sculptures representing:

- on the downstream side, Electricity and Trade.
- on the upstream side, Science and Labour.

The tip of the island, on the upstream side, is home to Wederkinch's "France Renaissance" (1930)

Pont d'Iéna (1937)

This bridge is made up of five arches decorated with huge eagles and laurel wreaths, by sculptor François Lemot. Four horse sculptures were placed at the entrances to the bridge during the Second Empire (Gaul, Roman, Arabic, Greek).

The Debilly footbridge

This footbridge was built in 1900 to make visiting the various pavilions of the Universal Exhibition easier.

It is located opposite the Paris Museum of Modern Art.

Pont de l'Alma (1855), rebuilt in 1972

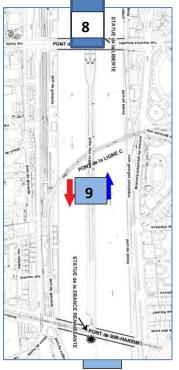
Initially, there were four military statues, one for each pile. Only one now remains, the Zouave on the right bank upstream side of the pillar. The original trooper (Chasseur) was subsequently moved and can now be seen on the A4 motorway near the exit to Vincennes. The Zouave is used as a Seine floods landmark by Parisians.

Pont des Invalides (1854), rebuilt in 1880 opposite the Champs Elysées.

The front side of the central pile is home to the sculpted "La Victoire Marine" and "La Victoire Terrestre".

The side pillars were decorated with large coats of arms representing a man's head surrounded by flags.

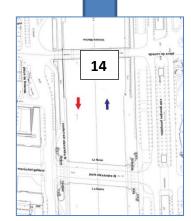
Pont Alexandre III (1900) is Paris' most beautiful bridge leading to the Invalides.



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The four sculptures at the top of the pillars forming the entrance to the bridge represent:

- Right bank, upstream: Arts.
- Right bank, downstream: Sciences.
- Left bank, upstream: *Combat*.
- Left bank, downstream: Pegasus held by War.

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The themes for the decorations at the foot of the four piles are:

- Right bank, upstream: France in the Middle Ages.
- Left bank, upstream: France during the Renaissance.
- Left bank, downstream: France under Louis XIV.
- Right bank, downstream: Modern day France

The various bronze or copper groups on the bridge are:

- To the centre, downstream: Neva nymphs with the arms of Russia.
- To the centre, upstream: Seine nymphs with the arms of Paris.

Pont de la Concorde (1787-1791), linking Concorde to the Assemblée Nationale

Some of its stones come from the destruction of the Bastille.

Léopold-Sédar-Senghor footbridge

The new Solférino footbridge was built between 1997 and 1999

Pont Royal (1689)

Between the Tuileries gardens and the rue du Bac. A *bac* is the name given to a cross-river ferryboat, the function of which the bridge replaced.

Pont du Carrousel (1939)

Between *Place du Carrousel* and *quai Voltaire*. Its lampposts are telescopic, going from 13m high during the daytime to 20m during the night.

Passerelle des Arts (rebuilt from 1981 to 1984)

This is where lovers meet in Paris.

They attach a padlock to the bridge's railings in a tradition hailing from Naples, which symbolises their faithfulness to one another.

Pont Neuf (1604)

This is Paris' oldest bridge, inaugurated by Henri IV. His statue is located in the centre of the bridge, on the downstream side.

The original was destroyed during the French revolution, and replaced in 1818.

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It was built during the major construction works imagined by Baron Haussmann.

Its angle partially corrects the alignment between the boulevards.

On the left, the Commercial Court's dome is off-centre to ensure the rest of the perspective is centred. The "N"s stand for Napoleon III.

You row just beneath the Court Houses, with their ancient turrets – a relic of medieval Paris.

Petit Pont (1852)

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It links the *rue Saint Jacques* to the *rue Saint Martin*, and is on the former Roman road. It is therefore located on the spot of the first Paris bridge, and is the city's smallest.

Pont au Double (1882)

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It links the left bank to the square in front of Notre Dame. Its name derives from the double toll horsemen had to pay to cross. The toll was removed in 1789.

Pont de l'Archevêché (1828)

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This was a toll bridge up until the second Empire. The Deportation Memorial can be seen on the upstream side

Pont Saint Louis (1970), depending on your route

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This bridge was built eight times, and links the *Ile de la Cité* to the *Ile Saint Louis*.

Pont de la Tournelle (1928)

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A statue of Saint Geneviève, by Landowski, was placed on the upstream side on a stone pile. It protects Paris from Barbarian invasions.

Pont Sully (1876)

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There are actually two bridges here: three iron arches for the section between the left bank and the Ile Saint Louis and another arch between the island and the right bank.

It links the city's major arteries to the Boulevard Saint Germain.

Pont Marie (1635)

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This is the second oldest bridge. Marie is the name of the architect and developer of the Ile Saint Louis. No statue was ever placed in the alcoves at the top of the piles.

Pont Louis-Philippe (1862)

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This is a suspended bridge that links the Hôtel de Ville quayside to the Ile de la Cité.

Pont d'Arcole (1854)

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Its name is not in honour of the Napoleon victory, but rather in honour of a certain Arcole who died on the old bridge during the 1830 revolution.

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It is the twin of the little bridge to cross onto the Ile de la Cité. The Notre Dame water pumps were housed on this bridge.

Pont au Change (1860)

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Built during the major construction works initiated by the Baron Haussmann. During the 14th to the 17th century, it was home to gold and silversmiths and pawnbrokers, hence its name. The "N"s in the centre of a laurel wreath at the top of the piles stand for Napoléon III.

Plan de repérage:

RIVE DROITE RIGHT BANK
RIVE GAUCHE LEFT BANK
DETAIL DANS LES ILES CENTRAL PARIS

