

STREETS

- A**
- B-4 Acacias (Allée des)
- C-4 Achille-Garnon (Rue)
- B-5 Ailantes (Place des)
- B-4 Alain-Fournier (Rue)
- D-5 Voie privée
- B-4 Albert 1^{er} (Rue)
- C-2/D-2 Alphonse-Cherrier (Avenue)
- B-3 Alsace (Square d')
- B-3 Voie privée
- D-6 Anjou (Avenue d')
- B-5 Arceuil (Chemin d')
- D-5 Arouet (Avenue)
- C-3 Artisans (Passage des)
- B-3 Georges-Bizet (Rue)
- B-5 Georges-Clemenceau (Avenue)
- B-5 Gounod (Villa) Voie privée
- C-4 Guy-Flavien (Rond-point)
- D-2 Guynemer (Rue)
- B**
- B-4/B-5 Bagneux (Rue de)
- C-3 Benoit (Passage)
- C-3 Bergeret-de-Frouville (Rue)
- C-3 Quartier Benoit
- B-5 Berlioz (Rue)
- B-3 Bernadotte (Allée)
- D-6 Voie privée
- B-3 Berry (Avenue de)
- B-3 Bertron (Rue)
- C-3 Blanche-Le-Chevallier (Jardin)
- C-3 Quartier Charaire
- B-5 Bourg-la-Reine (Avenue de)
- B-3 Bretagne (Square de)
- C-3 Voie privée
- C-3 Brühl (Place de)
- C-3 Quartier Charaire
- C**
- C-3 Camberwell (Avenue de)
- C-4 Carnot (Avenue)
- C-3 Cauchy (Avenue)
- B-3 Chalets (Impasse des)
- D-2 Voie privée
- C-2 Champin (Rue)
- B-3/C-3 Charles-Péguy (Avenue)
- C-1/C-2 Chêneaux (Rue des)
- C-3/D-3 Chrétienté (Rue de la)
- B-5 Claude-Debussy (Rue)
- C-5/D-5 Claude-Perrault (Avenue)
- B-2 Clos-Saint-Marcel (Rue des)
- C-4 Colbert (Boulevard)
- C-2 Constant-Pilate (Rue)
- B-3/B-4 Coudrais (Rue des)
- B-4 Coudrais (Sentier des)
- E-5 Coyvevox (Avenue)
- D**
- B-2/B-3 Desgranges (Boulevard)
- C-3 Désirée-Clary (Allée)
- D-5 Voie privée
- D-5 Diderot (Avenue)
- C-3 Docteur-Berger (Rue du)
- D-2 Docteur-Lequeux (Rue du)
- B-5 Docteur-Roux (Rue du)
- C-1/C-2 Docteur-Thore (Rue du)
- E-5/E-6 Duchesse du Maine (Avenue de la)
- E**
- C-3 Écoles (Rue des)
- C-1/D-1 Édouard-Depreux (Avenue)
- C-3 Émile-Morel (Rue)
- C-5 Esterel (Allée)
- D-5 Voie privée
- C-2 Eugène-Maison (Rue)
- F**
- C-5 Filmins (Rue des)
- B-3/C-3 Flèche (Rue de la)
- C-3 Florian (Rue)
- C-3 Fontaines (Allée des)
- Quartier Charaire
- B-3/C-3 Fontenay (Rue de)
- B-2 Fontenay (Sentier de)
- D-5 Fontenelle (Avenue)
- C-3 Four (Rue du)
- C-4 Frédéric-Mistral (Place)
- G**
- C-3 Michel-Charaire (Rue)
- Quartier Charaire
- B-2/C-2 Gare (Avenue de la)
- C-2 Gaston-Lévy (Rue)
- C-3 Général-de-Gaulle (Place du)
- D-6 Général-Leclerc (Avenue du)
- B-6 Georges-Bizet (Rue)
- B-5 Georges-Clemenceau (Avenue)
- B-5 Gounod (Villa) Voie privée
- C-4 Guy-Flavien (Rond-point)
- D-2 Guynemer (Rue)
- H**
- C-2 Hauts-Sablons (Sentier des)
- C-2 Henri-Sellier (Cité)
- C-3 Hippolyte-Boulogne (Rue)
- C-6/D-5 Honneur (Allée d')
- D-2 Voie privée
- C-3 Honoré-de-Balzac (Rue)
- C-3 Pins (Allée des) Voie privée
- C-1/C-2/ Houdan (Rue)
- C-3
- I**
- C-3 Imbergères (Rue des)
- J**
- D-2 Jacqueline (Passage)
- D-2 Jacqueline (Rue)
- B-4 Jacques-Rivière (Rue)
- B-4 Voie privée
- B-4 Jean-Barral (Allée)
- B-4 Jean-Claude-Republicain-Arnoux (Chemin)
- B-4 Jean-Giraudoux (Rue)
- D-2 Voie privée
- B-5 Jean-Jaures (Avenue)
- B-5/C-5 Jean-Joseph Mouroet (Rue)
- B-4 Jean-Louis-Sinet (Rue)
- B-3/B-4 Jean-Mascre (Rue)
- D-2/D-3 Jean-Michaut (Rue)
- C-3 Jean-Monnet (Square)
- B-4 Jean-Perrin (Avenue)
- D-5 Jean-Racine (Avenue)
- C-5 Jockos (Rue des)
- B-1/B-2 Jules-Guesde (Avenue)
- L**
- C-5 Lakanal (Rue)
- B-4 Lakanal (Sentier)
- B-4 Latéral (Chemin)
- C-3 Leamington-Spa (Place de)
- C-3 Quartier Charaire
- E-5 Le Nôtre (Avenue)
- B-5 Léo-Delibes (Rue)
- B-4 Léon-Blum (Rue)
- D-3 Léon-Wirtzler (Rue)
- B-5 Libération (Place de la)
- C-4 Lieutenant Jean-Massé (Avenue du)
- D-5 Lulli (Avenue)
- B-3/B-4 Lycée (Rue du)
- C-4
- M**
- C-2/D-1 Madeleine-Crenon (Rue)
- B-2 Mademoiselle Mars (Rue)
- C-3 Mairie (Place de la)
- D-5 Malézieux (Avenue de)
- C-4 Marché (Impasse du)
- B-4 Marc-Sangnier (Rue)
- C-2/C-3 Maréchal-Foch (Rue du)
- B-2/C-2 Maréchal-Joffre (Rue du)
- D-2 Marguerite (Rue)
- C-3 Marguerite-Renaudin (Rue)
- B-5 Marie (Rue de la)
- B-5 Massenet (Rue)
- B-5 Maurice-Ravel (Rue)
- B-1 Mésanges (Rue des)
- D-2 Voie privée
- C-3 Michel-Charaire (Rue)
- Quartier Charaire
- C-4 Michel-Voisin (Rue)
- D-2 Milans (Sentier des)
- B-1 Mouilleboeufs (Rue des)
- B-5 Mozart (Rue)
- P**
- D-3 Palloy (Allée)
- B-4 Paris (Chemin de)
- B-4 Paris (Sentier de)
- C-1/C-2 Pasteur (Rue)
- D-3 Paul-Couderc (Rue)
- B-3 Paul-Longevin (Avenue)
- B-3/C-3 Penthièvre (Rue de)
- B-3 Pépinières (Rue des)
- D-2 Pierre-Bizos (Rue)
- C-2/D-2 Pierre-Curie (Rue)
- C-3 Pins (Allée des) Voie privée
- B-1 Plessis (Avenue du)
- D-6 Poitou (Avenue de)
- C-4/C-5 Président Franklin-Roosevelt (Avenue du)
- D-5 Puget (Avenue)
- Q**
- C-1 Quatre-Chemins (Avenue des)
- C-2 Quesney (Rue)
- R**
- B-4 Raymond-Gachelin (Rue)
- B-4 Raymond-Poincaré (Avenue)
- C-3 Raymond-Py (Rue)
- C-3 Renaudin (Passage)
- C-2 République (Avenue de la)
- C-2 Robinson (Square)
- D-5 Rose-de-Launay (Avenue)
- D-2 Rue-d'Aulnay (Chemin du)
- S**
- B-6 Saint-Saëns (Rue)
- C-4 Seignelay (Rue de)
- C-3 Sophoras (Allée des)
- D-2 Voie privée
- B-4 Station (Sentier de la)
- D-2/E-2 Sully-Prudhomme (Avenue)
- C-3 Sycomores (Allée des)
- D-2 Voie privée
- T**
- C-2 Théodore-Aubanel (Rue)
- C-3 Tilleuls (Allée des)
- D-2 Voie privée
- C-2/D-2 Torques (Sentier des)
- C-2 Tour (Sentier de la)
- D-6 Touraine (Avenue de)
- D-6 Trévise (Allée de)
- C-3 Troènes (Allée des)
- D-2 Voie privée
- V**
- C-4 Verdun (Avenue de)
- C-3 Vignerons (Passage des)
- C-3 Voie privée
- C-3 Voltaire (Rue)
- Y**
- C-5 Yser (Rue de l')
- B-4 Yvette (Sentier de l')

POINTS OF INTEREST

Discover the sites of Sceaux (turn over for more details):

- 1 THE TOWN HALL (L'HÔTEL DE VILLE)
 - 2 THE CHÂTEAU (LE CHÂTEAU)
 - 3 CENTRAL PEDESTRIAN DISTRICT (LE QUARTIER PIÉTONNIER DU CENTRE-VILLE)
 - 4 THE FORMER TOWN HALL (L'ANCIENNE MAIRIE)
 - 5 MENAGERIE GARDEN (LE JARDIN DE LA MÉNAGERIE)
 - 6 SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE CHURCH (L'ÉGLISE SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE)
 - 7 FELIBRES GARDEN (LE JARDIN DES FÉLIBRES)
 - 8 SCEAUX'S INDOOR MARKET HALL (LA HALLE DU MARCHÉ)
 - 9 MARKETPLACE CUL-DE-SAC (L'IMPASSE DU MARCHÉ)
 - 10 CHÂTEAU DE L'AMIRAL (LE CHÂTEAU DE L'AMIRAL)
 - 11 THE FAÏENCERIE (LA FAÏENCERIE)
 - 12 MAISON PALLOY (LA MAISON PALLOY)
 - 13 CAUCHY RESIDENCE (LE PAVILLON CAUCHY)
 - 14 RENAUDIN RESIDENCES (LES PAVILLONS RENAUDIN)
 - 15 MARIE-CURIE HIGH SCHOOL (LA CITÉ SCOLAIRE MARIE-CURIE)
 - 16 LAKANAL HIGH SCHOOL (LA CITÉ SCOLAIRE LAKANAL)
 - 17 TRIANON CINEMA (LE CINÉMA TRIANON)
 - 18 LES GÉMEAUX THEATRE (LE THÉÂTRE LES GÉMEAUX)
 - 19 THE CEMETERY (LE CIMETIÈRE)
 - 20 THE PETIT CHÂTEAU (LE PETIT CHÂTEAU)
 - 21 PAVILLON DE L'AURORE (LE PAVILLON DE L'AURORE)
 - 22 THE DOMAINE'S STABLES (LES ÉCURIES DU DOMAINE)
 - 23 THE DOMAINE'S ORANGERY (L'ORANGERIE DU DOMAINE)
 - 24 ANIMATHEQUE YOUTH CENTRE (L'ANIMATHEQUE MJC)
 - 25 MARGUERITE-RENAUDIN RETIREMENT HOME (LA MAISON DE RETRAITE MARGUERITE-RENAUDIN)
 - 26 FORMER GENDARMERIE (L'ANCIENNE GENDARMERIE)
 - 27 FONDATION EPF (FONDATION EPF)
 - 28 JEAN-MONNET FACULTY (LA FACULTÉ JEAN-MONNET)
 - 29 BAS-COUDRAIS HOUSING BLOCK (LA RÉSIDENCE DES BAS-COUDRAIS)
 - 30 BLAGIS SCHOOL (GROUPE SCOLAIRE DES BLAGIS)
 - 31 LIBRARY (LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE)
 - 32 TOURIST OFFICE (LA MAISON DU TOURISME)
- Electric vehicle charging station
 - Vélib' stations
 - Green spaces
 - Pedestrian streets

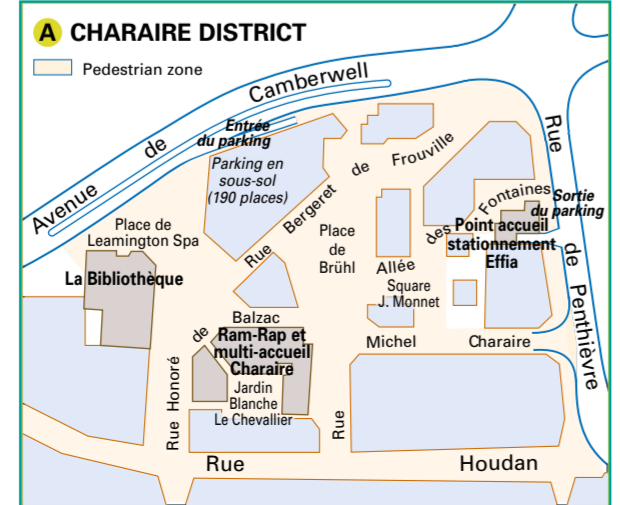


PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- Robinson, Sceaux, Parc de Sceaux
- 128, 192, 395 - Le Paladin
- Vélib' stations: gare de Robinson, Les Blagis, Parc de Sceaux - centre-ville

INDIVIDUAL TRANSPORT

- Several bicycle docking stations near the Menagerie garden, notably by the entrance on rue Houdan.
- 4 public car parks: Penthièvre, Charaire, De Gaulle and Robinson.



Visit Sceaux

1. THE TOWN HALL

Built between 1863 and 1865 to house the sub-prefecture (located in Sceaux at the time) and acquired in 1886 by the town for its municipal services, this building was fully renovated and expanded in 2006. The former gendarmérie barracks, built in 1869, were restored during the architectural work, which included the design of a contemporary public garden.

2. THE CHÂTEAU

In 1670, Colbert purchased and transformed the old Château de Sceaux. The construction of the current building began in 1856. Since 1937, it houses the Domaine de Sceaux county museum.

3. CENTRAL PEDESTRIAN DISTRICT

Sceaux was the first town in the Paris region to inaugurate a pedestrian street in 1975. Many stores and celebrated culinary offerings are to be found in this section of the rue Houdan and in the Charaire district.

4. THE FORMER TOWN HALL

In 1840, the construction of a town hall was entrusted to the architect Claude Naissant. The municipality used the building until 1887, before moving into the former sub-prefecture at 122 rue Houdan, which is still the Town Hall today. The former town hall is now used to host many different events.

5. MENAGERIE GARDEN

Located at 70 rue Houdan, it is also known as the "Petit Parc de Sceaux". In 1700, the Duke of Maine became the owner of the Domaine de Sceaux. His wife had the Menagerie garden built as a home for her animals. Later, she added a central pavilion to host her extravagant parties, the famous "Sceaux Nights". In the 19th century, the highly popular Sceaux Balls also took place in the Menagerie garden. Today, it is the scene of many festive and cultural events.

6. SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE CHURCH

The first church was built and inaugurated here in 1214. Seriously damaged by fire, it was rebuilt in the 16th century. The present façade dates from the 18th century and the steeple from the 19th century. Today, the Saint-Jean-Baptiste church retains its rustic character, as do the parish buildings on its southern side.

7. FELIBRES GARDEN

Located near the home of the fable writer Jean-Pierre Claris de Florian, the Félibres garden shelters the sculpted figures of Frédéric Mistral and other "félibres" (Provençal poets). Every year, a commemorative ceremony takes place during Sceaux's "Fêtes Félibréennes".

8. SCEAUX'S INDOOR MARKET HALL

Restored by the town's authorities, the hall that houses Sceaux's market has recovered its turn-of-the-century character, while improving its functionality. Next to the market hall: - a traditional market Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:00am-1:30pm; - an organic market, near the hall, Sundays from 8:00am to 1:30pm.

9. MARKETPLACE CUL-DE-SAC

This space was opened in 1896 at the same time as Sceaux's market. The area and its buildings were then part of the Menagerie garden.

10. CHÂTEAU DE L'AMIRAL

Built in the 17th century, this estate has since undergone many transformations. It will soon host an international school of culinary arts.

11. THE FAIENCERIE

Located at 1 rue des Imbergères and 14 rue du Docteur-Berger. The clay soil favoured the construction of a pottery works in 1740. Under the leadership of Jacques Chapelle, its director around 1750, it flourished by producing fine Japanese-style earthenware with a milky white enamel. The north wing is the last remaining part of this factory, one of the largest in France in the second half of the 18th century. It closed its doors in 1879.

12. MAISON PALLOY

Located at 37 rue des Imbergères, the distinctive feature of this house is that it was built using stones from the Bastille (along with the houses at No. 35 and 39) by its original owner, Pierre-François Palloy. He was famous for initiating the demolition of the Bastille (1789) and organising great patriotic festivities.

13. CAUCHY RESIDENCE

This house was built in the 17th century at 46 avenue Cauchy. It takes its name from the mathematician Augustin-Louis Cauchy who lived here in the 19th century and whose discoveries are the basis of mechanical principles still used today. Between 1932 and 1936, the Marie-Curie High School was built in its gardens, and the house is now used as accommodation for teachers. It is included in the French Historical Monuments Registry.



14. RENAUDIN RESIDENCES

In 1896, Maître Renaudin, a notary in Sceaux, bought land on which he built 70 allotments. As another social gesture, in 1905 he created detached houses for deserving workers with at least four children. They are found in allée Jean-Barral and built using the "worker's home" model presented at the International Hygiene Exhibition that took place in 1905 at the Grand Palais in Paris. In 1981, the residences were renovated and expanded.

15. MARIE-CURIE HIGH SCHOOL

As early as 1926, the construction of a girls' high school was planned by the French Ministry of Education. In 1931, architect Emile Brunet began the building works. It was inaugurated in 1937 by the Education Minister, Jean Zay, and named after Marie Curie. When it opened after the Second World War, the high school welcomed about 500 students. Today, the school complex includes a middle school, high school and higher education preparatory classes, with nearly 1,900 students in total. It is included in the French Historical Monuments Registry.

16. LAKANAL HIGH SCHOOL

Built between 1882 and 1885 following the decision of Education Minister, Jules Ferry, "the first countryside high school" in Sceaux quickly acquired a strong reputation, worthy of its role as a model high school for smaller towns. The poet Charles Péguy and writer Jean Giraudoux studied here, as did Alain Fournier, who was inspired by this setting for his novel "Le Grand Meaulnes". The Lakanal school complex, listed in the French Historical Monuments Registry, now welcomes more than 2,500 students.

17. TRIANON CINEMA

Nestled in the heart of the town on rue Marguerite-Renaudin, the Trianon is an art-house cinema, rebuilt by the town's authorities in 2002-2003 in the same spot where it first emerged in 1921. It has a single screening room, which is modern and comfortable, with the latest audiovisual equipment

18. LES GÉMEAUX THEATRE

This venue was opened in 1994 to host cultural activities that have now taken place here for over 20 years. It is part of the National Theatres network, with an annual programme devoted to contemporary creation: jazz, dance, theatre, opera, etc.

19. THE CEMETERY

Spread over two hectares, this cemetery has two monuments commemorating the soldiers of the war of 1870 and a military section in tribute to the soldiers of the two World Wars. It also includes old gravestones of artistic merit, as well as the graves of notable figures (Victor Baltard, Jean-Pierre Claris de Florian, Augustin-Louis Cauchy, Irene and Frédéric Joliot-Curie, etc.).

20. THE PETIT CHÂTEAU

Built in 1661 to serve as a country residence for a Parisian nobleman, the Petit Château was bought by Jean-Baptiste Colbert in 1682. Today, it hosts exhibitions presented by the Domaine de Sceaux.

21. PAVILLON DE L'AURORE

This pavilion was built at Colbert's initiative between 1670 and 1677 as a raised belvedere on the edge of the park. Its dome was decorated by Charles Le Brun on the theme of Dawn ("l'Aurore"), hence its name.

22. THE DOMAINE'S STABLES

The Domaine-s Stables hold the collections of the Domaine de Sceaux county museum. Here you can discover the history of the Domain of Sceaux and the architecture of the main buildings that compose it since 1670: the old and current château, the Pavillon de l'Aurore, the Orangery, the Stables and the park, originally designed by Le Nôtre. Stop by the store and restaurant for a delicious break.



23. THE DOMAINE'S ORANGERY

Built in 1686 by Jules Hardouin Mansart at the heart of Sceaux's park and restored a few years ago, this building is now used as a setting for noteworthy cultural events: exhibitions, chamber music concerts during Sceaux's summer music season, etc.

24. ANIMATHEQUE YOUTH CENTRE

The Animathèque is Sceaux's Youth and Cultural Centre, one of the most visited in France. It was founded in 1960 and is housed in a beautiful 18th-century mansion. Its buildings underwent major restoration and expansion between 1988 and 1989 to bring together all of its activities in one place.

25. MARGUERITE-RENAUDIN RETIREMENT HOME

Maître Renaudin, a notary in Sceaux, founded this hospice in 1895, originally built in brick and stone. The building included a hospital, and from 1924 it housed a small maternity. It was transformed into a retirement home in 1982 during major renovation and extension works.

26. FORMER GENDARMERIE

Built in 1869, the former gendarmérie consists of a two-storey dressed sandstone building, with outbuildings that once housed stables. Dating from the same period as the Town Hall, the building has been used by municipal services since 2006.

27. FONDATION EPF

Founded in 1925, this engineering school, initially reserved for young girls, starting awarding diplomas in 1939. In 1956, it moved into its first premises at 3 bis rue Lakanal. A mixed school since 1994, the EPF later opened a second campus in Sceaux at the Poincaré site.

28. JEAN-MONNET FACULTY

Established in 1968 as part of the Paris Faculty of Law, the Jean-Monnet Faculty joined the Paris-Sud University in the 1970s and now has over 5000 students. In 1996, it inaugurated its very contemporary new premises, designed by architects Pascale Guédot and Olivier Chaslin.

29. BAS-COUDRAIS HOUSING BLOCK

This housing block was built between 1954 and 1957 by a civil society real-estate company, a subsidiary of the Caisse des Depots et Consignations (the "investment arm" of the French State). Its construction followed the plans of architects Chailier, Fournier, Hernaut and Andrault, led by Eugène Beaudoin, winner of the Grand Prix de Rome bursary. Made up of 704 homes over 8 hectares, it offered modern living for dynamic young families of that era.

30. BLAGIS SCHOOL

The construction of the school began in 1956 according to the architectural plans of Paul Herbé and André Aubert, who won the national architecture award (the Équerre d'Argent) in 1962 for their work on this complex. The heritage value of the property was highlighted during the renovation and extension of the buildings between 2002 and 2007.

31. LIBRARY

Inaugurated in 1858, Sceaux's library moved several times before settling into its present premises in the Charaire district in 1985. Fully renovated in 2019, this leading cultural facility opens its doors to nearly 100,000 visitors every year.

32. TOURIST OFFICE

Menagerie Garden
70 rue Houdan
Tél. : +33(0)1 46 61 19 03
maisondu tourisme@sceaux.fr
Open to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 2:00pm to 6:00pm;
Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10:00am to 1:00pm and from 2:00pm to 6:00pm
closed on Sundays, Mondays and holidays.

Point of interest = stone of Sceaux : historical guide

Practical Sceaux

PUBLIC SERVICES

- **Sceaux Town Hall**
122 rue Houdan
Tél. : +33(0)1 41 13 33 00
sceaux.fr
- **Town hall annex**
Accueil info mairie les Blagis
10 rue du Docteur-Roux
Tél. : +33(0)1 41 13 33 00
sceaux.fr

- **Police Station**
Commissariat principal de Châtenay-Malabry
28 rue du Docteur-le-Savoureux
92290 Châtenay-Malabry
Tél. : +33(0)1 40 91 25 00

CULTURE AND LEISURE

- **Library**
7 rue Honoré-de-Balzac
Tél. : +33(0)1 46 61 66 10

- **Les Gémeaux/national theatre**
49 avenue Georges-Clemenceau
Tél. : +33(0)1 46 60 05 64

- **Trianon Cinema**
3 bis rue Marguerite-Renaudin
Voicemail listings :
+33(0)1 46 61 20 52

- **Youth Centre Animathèque MJC**
21 rue des Écoles
Tél. : +33(0)1 43 50 05 96

- **Park and museum**
Domaine départemental de Sceaux
Château de Sceaux
8 avenue Claude-Perrault
Tél. : +33(0)1 41 87 29 50

- **Blagis Swimming Pool**
5 rue de l'Yser
Tél. : +33(0)1 55 59 67 90

 **THE MARKETS (66 RUE HOUDAN)**

- **Traditional Market**
Wednesday and Saturday morning from 8:00am to 1:30pm
- **Organic Market**
Sunday morning from 8:00am to 1:30pm



Sceaux Past and Present

A BRIEF HISTORY

- The first mention of Sceaux (from the Latin "cellae", small houses) dates back to 1120.
- **In 1203**, the parish of Sceaux breaks off from that of Châtenay and becomes an independent parish.

- **From 1670**, the existing seigniorial estate is profoundly transformed: purchase by Jean-Baptiste Colbert, construction of new buildings, creation of the park by Le Nôtre. The village of Sceaux expands.

- **During the French Revolution**
Sceaux is renamed "Sceaux l'unité" by decree. The château is destroyed; the estate, converted into an agricultural college, is then sold as a national asset.

- **18th century**
The Duchess of Maine and her court, which includes Voltaire, enliven local life and organise the lavish Sceaux Nights. In 1798, Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte weds Désirée Clary in Sceaux. He was to become Charles XIV John and Charles III John, King of Sweden and Norway in 1818.

- **19th century**
The town becomes a sub-prefecture in 1800 and has 1,348 inhabitants in 1801. Following the success of the Sceaux Balls, which bring Parisian society to Sceaux every Sunday, Honoré de Balzac publishes "Le bal de Sceaux" in 1830, and the first railway linking Denfert to Sceaux is laid in 1846. The current château is built in 1856. Lakanal High School, "the first countryside high school", opens in 1885. In 1895, the town's most famous scholars, Pierre Curie and Marie Skłodowska, wed at the Town Hall.

- **First half of the 20th century**
In 1923, the County of the Seine buys the Domaine de Sceaux, and in 1937, the Domaine de Sceaux county museum opens to the public in the château. The Marie-Curie High School is inaugurated in June 1937. On the eve of the Second World War, Sceaux has 8,500 inhabitants.

- **Second half of the 20th century**
The northern part of the town becomes urbanised: community housing projects appear. Schools and higher education institutions open up. The town invests in sports, cultural and social facilities. In 1971, the Hauts-de-Seine County becomes the new owner of the Domaine de Sceaux. In 1975, rue Houdan becomes the first pedestrian street in the Paris region.

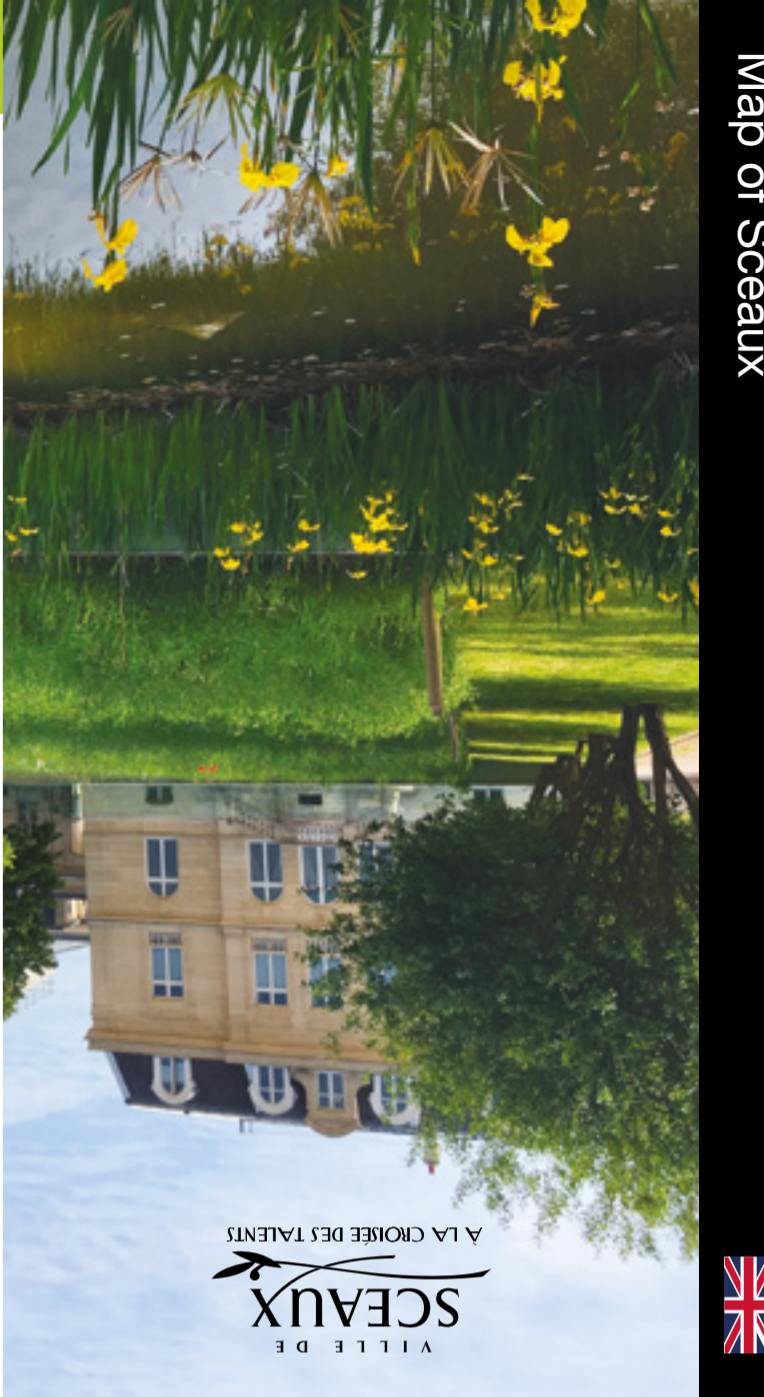
TODAY

Sceaux, exceptional quality of living

- **More than half of its territory is made up of green spaces:** the park of the Domaine de Sceaux, the Félibres garden, the Menagerie garden, the green belt south of Paris, and the Town Hall garden.
- **Historic and contemporary heritage:** the rustic town centre, 19th-century houses, 20th-century architectural creations, and well-designed collective housing.
- **A broad and first-rate commercial offering:** the main shopping areas are in the town centre, in the Robinson and Blagis districts. The old town centre notably features celebrated culinary offerings. As the third-largest organic market in the Paris region, Sceaux's market attracts customers from afar.
- **An important academic hub:** nearly 16,000 school and university students in some fifteen institutions.
- **Diverse and active associations:** more than one hundred associations covering a broad range of sports, social, cultural and leisure activities.
- **Numerous facilities:** swimming pool, theatre, sports hall, tennis ground, skate park, youth centre, a contemporary music studio - La Caisse Claire, the Blagis social and cultural centre, the Trianon art-house cinema, a municipal library, the Domaine de Sceaux museum, etc.
- **A town which actively pursues a sustainable development approach:** Sceaux is located in the Greater Paris metropolis, it is a member of the Vallée Sud - Grand Paris, the Vallée Scientifique de la Bièvre, and the Metropolitan Conference. It insists on an exemplary approach to promote sustainability, solidarity, diversity, tolerance and controlled development. Across its territory, the town innovates and acts in favour of soft modes of transport to make public spaces safer and more friendly for all (30km zones, assembly spaces, a cycling plan, etc.). Town planning is also designed to minimise the carbon footprint of buildings by focusing on renewable energies.

The highlights of each month

The town of Sceaux hosts and/or organises major events throughout the year. In February, the "Cross de Sceaux", a run organised by the town; in April, Hanami, with festivities accompanying the bloom of the Japanese cherry trees; in May, the vintage car day and the cycling day, "Vélo en ville"; in June, the Provençal market and festivities ("les fêtes félibréennes"), and the open-air opera; in summer, the music festival, the Fête de la Saint-Jean, the Estivales contemporary art festival, and the Orangery Festival; in September, the Heritage Days; in October, the "Saveurs d'automne" events; from October to April, the Schubertiade; and in December, the Provençal nativity scene fair.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Location: 10 km from Paris (Notre Dame)
Neighbouring: - Bourg-la-Reine to the East
- Antony to the South
- Châtenay-Malabry
and Le Plessis-Robinson to the West
- Fontenay-aux-Roses and Bagneux to the North

Number of inhabitants: 19479 (2019 official data)
Surface area: 360 hectares (108 of which are taken up by Sceaux's park)
Administrative filiation: Department of Hauts-de-Seine (92)
Arrondissement of Antony
Canton of Châtenay-Malabry, which brings together three towns: Châtenay-Malabry, Le Plessis-Robinson and Sceaux.

As of 1 January 2016, Sceaux is a member of Vallée Sud - Grand Paris, one of the twelve territories created as part of the Greater Paris metropolis. It is also a founding member of the Paris Métropole Syndicat Mixte d'Etudes, a joint public venture, and the Territorial Conference of the Vallée Scientifique de la Bièvre.

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