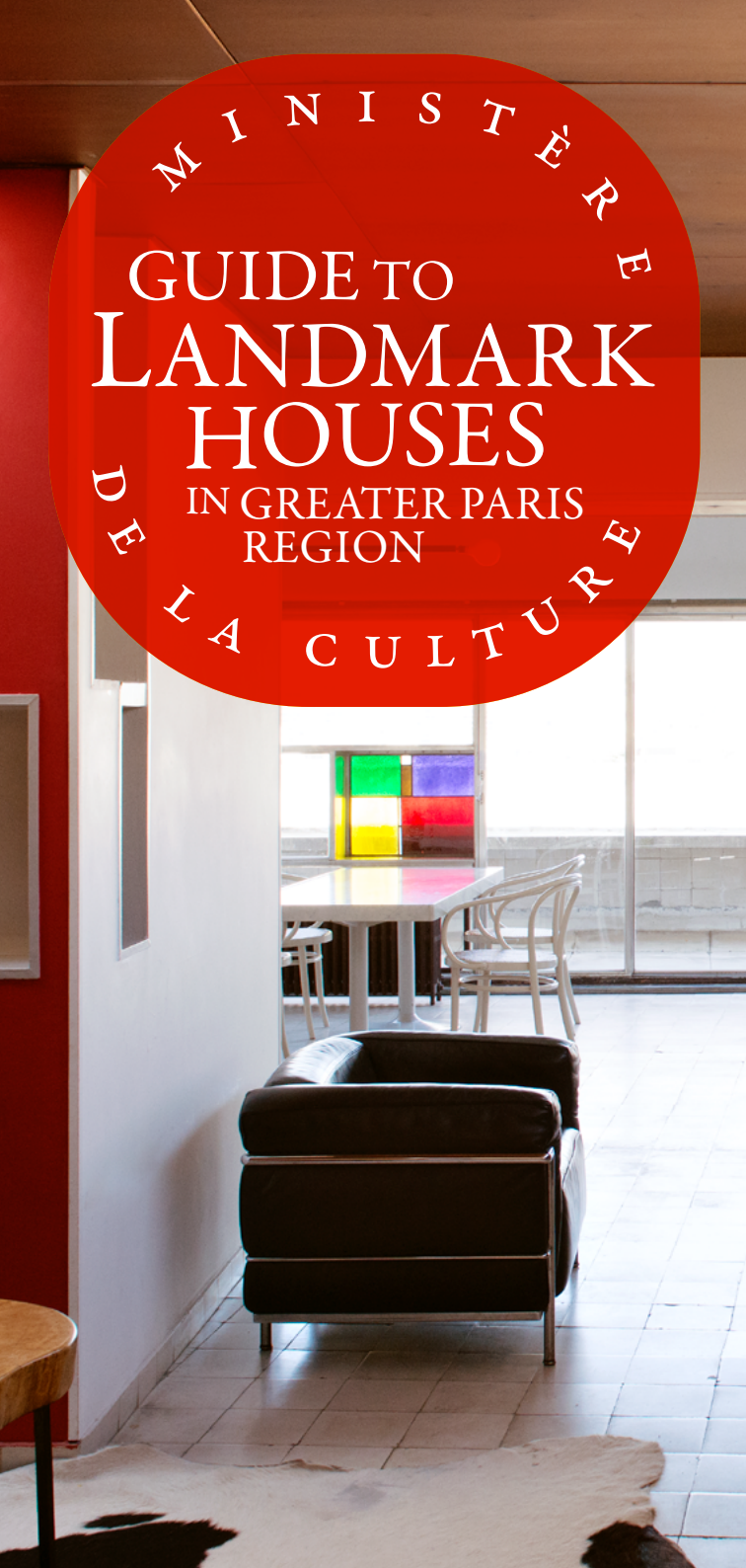


MINISTÈRE

GUIDE TO
LANDMARK
HOUSES
IN GREATER PARIS
REGION

DE
LA
CULTURE



MAISONS DES ILLUSTRES EN ÎLE-DE-FRANCE
..... 2018
Original text translated by Cathy Ryan Demanoff

The “Landmark” classification has been granted to selected places of memory. These significant places are intrinsically linked to contributing to our understanding of French Cultural History. They act as a witness to the wealth of heritage diversity, throughout the ages, in different parts of the Greater Paris Region. They make up a network of heritage centres each with its own particularity.

This classification “Landmark Houses” was created in 2011 by the French Ministry for Cultural Affairs. The aim was to bring to the attention of the public those venues where illustrious personalities had a connection, be it through their architectural or artistic merits or through the artefacts and works displayed in the unique atmosphere to be found in these houses, stimulating the imagination, inciting curiosity.

Such illustrious places, inasmuch as they are open to the public for at least forty days per year, are granted this “Landmark House” classification for a period of five years. This means that they are required to propose an original, authentic presentation, a high quality cultural programme, regular cultural events, guided visits accessible to all.

The Greater Paris Regional Department for Cultural Affairs, in partnership with local authorities, citizen groups and private individual property-owners, have worked together to bring to the attention of the Public these heritage treasures, be they in town or countryside, or along the banks of the rivers Seine, Oise, Yverres, Loing and Petit Morin.

This guide to “Landmark Houses” proposes theme discovery visits of thirty-seven heritage sites granted this certified classification.

We wish you a wonderful voyage of discovery!

NICOLE DA COSTA
Director Regional Cultural Affairs

This guidebook will afford you the opportunity to discover prestigious places outside the city limits. We invite you to extend your discoveries further afield as explained herebelow.

VICTOR HUGO lived in Paris, Place des Vosges from 1832 to 1848. After that, he was sent into exile, lived in Guernesey from 1856 to 1871. He was born in Besançon ; his birthplace is open to the public. There is a Victor Hugo museum also in Villequier, Normandy. This place commemorates a sad event in this family, the disappearance of Léopoldine and her spouse Charles Vacquerie a short time after they wed.

LOUIS PASTEUR's Paris apartment is to be found within the walls of the Pasteur Institute. However, there are other places that honour him especially in the Franche-Comté region: example, the towns of Dôle and Arbois, his birthplace and family home.

The **BALZAC** House is the writer's only Parisian home surviving to this day. To further enhance one's knowledge of this distinguished writer, visit the Château of Saché in the Indre et Loire region.

Three historic sites are dedicated to the memory of **GEORGES CLEMENCEAU**: his Parisian apartment in Benjamin Franklin Street where he abided for 30 years, his birthplace in Mouilleron-en-Pareds, his holiday home in Saint-Vincent-sur-Jard both in the Vendée region.

LE CORBUSIER is the Architect known for designing the Molitor building in Paris where his studio/apartment can be viewed. Further afield in Roquebrune Cap-Martin on the French Riviera can be seen the simple holiday-home cabin built there in 1952 enabling one to get a fuller perception of his architectural vision.

FRANÇOIS-RENÉ DE CHATEAUBRIAND lived in the neighbourhood of La Vallée-aux-Loups on the outskirts of Paris for about 10 years. More about him and his family can be discovered in the Château de Combourg in Brittany.

JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU spent a lot of time in La Maison des Charmettes in Chambéry in the Alps between 1736 and 1742 in the company of his tutor/lover, Madame de Warens. His major writings were written in the house in Montmorency on the outskirts of Paris.

All 226 sites in France and abroad bearing the certified classification (example: The Yves Saint-Laurent "Villa Oasis" in Marrakech, the Marguerite Yourcenar residence "Petite Plaisance", Maine, USA) are to be found in the Éditions du Patrimoine, 2017 National Guide to Landmark Houses.

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VICTOR HUGO HOUSES

PLACE DES VOSGES, PARIS

This apartment where Victor Hugo lived from 1832 to 1848 gives an overview of three major periods in the Writer's life, before, during and after his going into exile.

In 1832, the **VICTOR HUGO** family moved into this private mansion, Hôtel de Rohan-Guéméné, Place des Vosges, Paris. This is where he wrote some of his most famous romance plays, including *Lucrèce Borgia*, *Angelo*, *Ruy Blas*, *Les Burgraves*. He also wrote three volumes of *Poetry*, *Les Champs du crépuscule*, *Les Voix intérieures* and embarked upon writing *Les Misérables*. There congregated renowned writers, politicians and artists of that time of intellectual glory. In 1841, Hugo was elected to the "Académie Française". In 1845, he was appointed a Peer of France. He became more involved in politics. He was an ardent supporter of the Republic as opposed to the Monarchy. In 1848, he was elected a member of Parliament for Paris. He moved out of the apartment after the Paris Uprising of June 1848. This residence became a museum in 1903 thanks to his mentor the playwright, Paul Meurice.



Victor Hugo Town House

6 place des Vosges - 75004 Paris



Contact : +33 1 42 72 10 16



www.maisonsvictorhugo.paris.fr | 

GT

Open Tuesday through Sunday, 10am-6pm,
except for national holidays.



Saint-Paul (Line 1), Bastille (Line 1, 5, 8), Chemin-Vert (Line 8)
65, 69, 76, 96, 20, 29





HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, GUERNESEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

Following the Louis Napoleon Bonaparte coup d'état of December 2, 1851, **VICTOR HUGO** fled in exile to GuerneseY, one of the Channel Islands. There, he acquired this Manor, Hauteville House. He continued in exile his political battle and pursued with his

«Hauteville House could be likened to an autograph, a signature. It is a Poem on three floors». (Charles, son of Victor Hugo)

literary endeavours continuing the writing of such works as *Les Misérables*, *l'Homme qui rit* and *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*. It is to be noted that the Poet took an active part in designing his home, turning it totally into a work of art. The Manor houses works designed especially for Juliette Drouet, and some of these are also to be found in the Parisian Museum. Hauteville House is where we discover another of the multiple talents of Victor Hugo. The Manor House was donated to the City of Paris by Victor Hugo's heirs in 1927. It is a symbolic place where can be viewed as a whole his genius as a writer, artist and militant humanist.

Hauteville House

38 Hauteville, St Peter Port - GuerneseY
GY1 1DG - Iles Anglo-normandes (Channel Islands)

Contact : +44 14 81 721 911

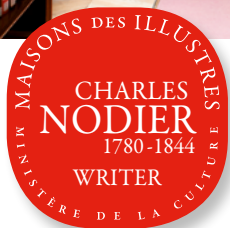
www.maisonsvictorhugo.paris.fr | 

GT

Reopening April 2019.



Leave from ports of Saint Malo, Granville,
Barneville-Carteret and Dielette



THE ARSENAL LIBRARY

CHARLES NODIER, writer and literary critic, helped the literature of his time find an audience. He had a significant impact on the emergence of the school of Romanticism in France. He was appointed curator of the

This library, at its origin, encyclopaedic, is now primarily dedicated to 16th to 19th century French literature and to the history of books.

Arsenal Library in 1824 and ran one of the era's most famous and influential literary salons in this house. There congregated such renowned literary figures as Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, and Alphonse de Lamartine. His writing left much to the imagination and earned him a nomination at the Académie Française in 1833.



The following year, he founded the review *Le Bulletin du bibliophile* and became an essential historical reference for book lovers.

BnF | The Arsenal Library

1 rue de Sully - 75004 Paris

Contact : +33 1 53 79 39 39 | www.bnf.fr

Reference Room open Monday through Friday, 10am-6pm, Saturday 10am-5pm.

GT

For guided visits, reservation required.



Saint-Paul (line 1), Bastille (lines 1, 5, 8), Sully-Morland (line 7)



65, 69, 76, 96



CURIE MUSEUM

MARIE CURIE was a French Scientist of Polish descent. She and her husband Pierre Curie were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 for their discovery of natural radioactivity, and the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911 for their work with radium. The Radium Institute was built for her in 1914. Her eldest daughter, **IRÈNE** a physicist, worked there with her mother, as did **FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT** who was an assistant. Irène and Frédéric married in 1926. Together, they, in turn, discovered artificial radioactivity and received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935. All three successively managed this renowned research centre, which is now called the “Curie Museum” located within the Curie Institute.



“Not only did Marie Curie want to make her laboratory a major research center, she also wanted to create there a pleasant workplace” (Irène Curie).



Curie Museum

1 rue Pierre-et-Marie-Curie - 75005 Paris

Contact : +33 1 56 24 55 33 | <http://musee.curie.fr> | 



Open Wednesday through Saturday, 1-5pm. Closed national holidays, during the Christmas period, and in August.

GT

Guided tours Saturdays, twice monthly, by appointment. See programme on website.



Luxembourg



Place Monge (line 7), Cardinal-Lemoine (line 10)



21, 27, 38, 47, 82, 84, 85, 89



AUGUSTE COMTE HOUSE



Philosopher and sociologist **AUGUSTE COMTE** is known to be the father of the School of Positivism. After serving as Personal Secretary to the Count Saint-Simon from 1817 to 1824, he developed his own theory called “the

The House’s 2nd floor apartment has been restored and reconstructed to look as it did at the time of the philosopher’s death. The library housing his works is located on the lower floor.

philosophy of knowledge”, founded what he originally called “social physics”, which was later given the title of “Sociology”. In 1854, with the publication of *Système de politique positive*, he elevated his science to the level of a religion for mankind. He lived with his adopted daughter in this apartment on rue Monsieur-le-Prince from 1841 to 1857. There, congregated such eminent thinkers as Clotilde de Vaux, his platonic love, and members of the Positivist Society. This is also where he wrote the final volume of his *Cours de Philosophie positive*.

Auguste Comte House

10 rue Monsieur-le-Prince - 75006 Paris

Contact : +33 1 43 26 08 56 | www.augustecomte.org | 

Open every Wednesday from 2pm to 5pm; Tuesday 6pm to 9pm

Guided Tours for groups by appointment.

GT



Luxembourg

Odéon (lines 4, 10)

58, 63, 70, 84, 86, 87

"My Studio is so charming... The view of my garden and its cheerful atmosphere always give me such a feeling of pleasure."
[Eugène Delacroix].



EUGÈNE DELACROIX, leader of the Romantic School of Painting, was inspired by literature, mythology, Far Eastern culture, contemporary history. His paintings deemed to be innovative were an influence on the painting of his time. Delacroix was admired by many artists, among them Cézanne, Monet, Degas. Delacroix moved into this studio apartment, Rue de Fürstenberg, Paris in 1857. This abode was closer to the Church of Saint-Sulpice, where he had been commissioned to paint a side-chapel. It was also closer to the "Institut de France", where he had been elected a member after failing six times. He had a studio built overlooking the garden. He is known to have decorated his apartment himself. He lived there until his death. Sixty years later the studio was saved from demolition by the "Society of Friends of Eugène Delacroix", chaired by the Artist, Maurice Denis, and became a museum.



Eugène-Delacroix National Museum

6 rue de Fürstenberg - 75006 Paris

Contact : +33 1 44 41 86 50 | www.musee-delacroix.fr |

GT

Open 9:30am - 5:30pm



Closed Tuesdays, January 1, May 1 and December 25.

Open until 9pm the first Thursday of the month.

Guided Tours every day at 3pm



Saint-Germain-des-Prés (line 4), Mabillon (line 10)



Lignes n^{os} 39, 63, 70, 86, 95, 96





GUSTAVE MOREAU NATIONAL MUSEUM

Painter, sketcher, and sculptor **GUSTAVE MOREAU** is the undisputed master of the Symbolist style. His work depicts

The first floor apartments look like a small sentimental-style museum exhibiting family portraits and artwork, gifts from his friends Théodore Chassériau, Eugène Fromentin, and Edgar Degas hanging on the walls.

a dreamlike world filled with mythological figures and literary references. As a professor at the *École des Beaux-Arts* (College of Fine Arts) in Paris, he influenced such avant-garde artists as Henri Matisse, Albert Marquet, and Georges Rouault. At the end of his life, he decided to convert his house into a museum, and bequeathed



to the French State his studio, containing nearly 850 paintings and sketches, 350 watercolors, over 14,000 drawings and tracings, and 15 wax sculptures.

Gustave Moreau National Museum

14 rue de La Rochefoucauld - 75009 Paris

Contact : +33 1 48 74 38 50 | www.musee-moreau.fr | 

GT



Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays
from 10am to 12:45pm and 2pm to 5:15pm.

Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays from 10am to 5:15pm.

Closed 1st January, 1st May and 25th December

Organized visits by appointment.



Trinité (line 12), Pigalle and Saint-Georges (lignes 2, 12)

26, 32, 43, 67, 68, 74, 81



PASTEUR MUSEUM



The apartment has been left untouched, its decor in authentic 19th century Parisian style.

The Pasteur Institute was founded in Paris in 1888 thanks to a highly successful international public fundraising campaign. The Institute is a private foundation dedicated to research, public health, and education.

An apartment, inside the Institute, was made available to Louis Pasteur for the last seven years of his life. Following an official State funeral in 1895, he was buried in a crypt beneath the Institute.



Pasteur Museum

25 rue du Docteur Roux - 75015 Paris



Contact : +33 1 45 68 82 83

www.pasteur.fr/institut-pasteur/musee-pasteur



Open Monday through Friday.

Organized visits for groups of 10 or more, by reservation.

GT

Closed National Holidays/Month of August.



Pasteur (lines 6,12), Volontaires (line 12)



39, 70, 88, 89, 95





BALZAC HOUSE

The famous writer, **HONORÉ DE BALZAC** is the author of *La Comédie humaine*, an amazing realistic description of French society during the second half of the 19th century.

The small table on which Balzac edited *La Comédie humaine* and wrote some of his greatest masterpieces is to be found in his study.

The collection, which includes 91 novels, short stories, narratives, and essays, features several thousand life-like characters. All of the genres are present in the collection: fantasy and philosophical, as in *La Peau de chagrin*, realist, like in *Le Père Goriot*, romantic and poetic, as in *Le Lys dans la vallée*, and historic, in *Les Chouans*. His writing inspired Gustave Flaubert, Émile Zola and Marcel Proust.

The Passy House is the only one of the novelist's Parisian homes that remains to this day. The author worked diligently on his writing while living in this house for seven years from 1840.



Balzac House

47 rue Raynouard - 75016 Paris

Contact : +33 1 55 74 41 80 | www.maisondebaltzac.paris.fr |



Tuesday - Sunday from 10am to 6pm, closed on holidays.



GT

Lectures, literary trails in Paris.



Special event one Sunday a month at 3.30 pm



Boulaivilliers, Avenue du Président-Kennedy



Passy (line 6) ou La Muette (line 9)



22, 32, 50, 70, 72

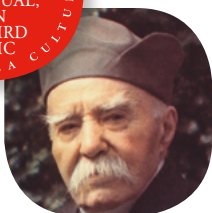




MAISONS DES ILLUSTRÉS
 GEORGES CLEMENCEAU
 1841-1929
 STATESMAN,
 INTELLECTUAL,
 POLITICIAN
 OF THE THIRD
 REPUBLIC
 MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE

CLEMENCEAU MUSEUM

Clemenceau preferred living at home rather than at his ministries. When writing, he sometimes sat at the desk in his bedroom, and sometimes at the large horseshoe-shaped table in his study. This is where he received his visitors.



Statesman, **GEORGES CLEMENCEAU** began his political career in the 1870s. He went on to become Mayor of Montmartre under the Commune, then Member of Parliament, Senator, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of War. He served twice as “Président du Conseil”, equivalent to Prime Minister under the IIIrd Republic. Nicknamed “The Tiger” for his inflexible methods, he played an essential role during the final months of the First World War. Clemenceau was an art lover who collected Asian art. He moved into the apartment on Benjamin Franklin Street in 1896 and remained there until his death. The apartment remains as it was left by him. His interest in politics, literature, art, international relationships can be followed in an exposition area inaugurated in 2017 to commemorate one hundred years of his Presidency.



Clemenceau Museum

8 rue Benjamin-Franklin - 75116 Paris

Contact : +33 1 45 20 53 41

www.musee-clemenceau.fr | 



Open Tuesday through Saturday, 2pm-5:30pm.

GT

Closed on national holidays and in August.



Guided tours one Saturday per month;

Group visits by appointment.



Boulaivilliers



Passy (line 6) ou Trocadéro (lines 6, 9)



22, 33, 63, 72





LE CORBUSIER APARTMENT / STUDIO

Architect, urban planner, painter, writer, Charles-Édouard Jeanneret-Gris, **LE CORBUSIER**, was a leader of the Modernist Movement. He invented the

Modulor theory in his architectural works by creating functional, poetic architectural styles highlighting the aesthetic aspects of concrete.

The apartment is located on the last two floors of the “Molitor” building. Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret, his cousin and close collaborator, designed it between 1931 to

1934. Constructed around a combination of glass, concrete, metal, still surprisingly modern today, the architect was testing his theories.

They became a reality in his 1952 residential block, the “Radiant City” in Marseille.

His works are part of UNESCO World Heritage programme.

The apartment, where he lived from 1934 until his death in 1965, doubled up as a studio. He painted daily throughout his entire life.



Le Corbusier Apartment / Studio

24 rue Nungesser-et-Coli - 75016 Paris

Contact : +33 1 42 88 75 72



Reopening in June 2018.

Open Saturday from 10am to 1pm, and 1:30-5pm.

GT

By appointment other days



Michel-Ange – Molitor (line 10), Porte d’Auteuil (line 9)



PC1, Porte Molitor ; 32, Porte d’Auteuil





LOUIS BRAILLE CHILDHOOD HOME

The inventor of the writing system for the blind, **LOUIS BRAILLE** was born in Coupvray in the suburbs of Paris. When he

Now converted into a museum, the Louis Braille house retains the typical interior of a Brie-regional farmhouse, and includes a reconstruction of his father's workshop.

was three years old, he suffered an eye injury while using his father's saddle-making tools. The injury became infected, the infection worsened and he completely lost his eyesight two years later. As a young teenager, he left his hometown to study at the Royal Institute for Blind Youth in Paris, where he developed the six-dot cell writing system and also taught music and other subjects there. At first, buried in Coupvray



in 1852, Louis Braille's body was later transferred to the Pantheon on June 21st, 1952. However, the deceased's hands were left in a sealed urn on his tomb in the Coupvray Communal Cemetery.



Louis Braille Childhood Home

13 rue Louis-Braille - 77700 Coupvray

Contact : +33 1 60 04 82 80 | musee.louisbraille@orange.fr



Open Tuesday through Sunday.

Friday reserved for groups.

GT

April - September, 10am-12pm, 2pm-6pm.

October - March, 2-5pm



A4 toward Lagny-sur-Marne



Line P (Gare de l'Est), stop: Esbly, then bus 6 (on weekdays)



Val d'Europe



« This little house, where I live all year round, is so well adjusted to my body that it fits me like a hunting or golf glove, a piece of clothing in which one feels comfortable without taking notice of it and perhaps without knowing why. »

(Pierre Mac Orlan)

PIERRE MAC ORLAN HOUSE

PIERRE MAC ORLAN, born Pierre Dumarchey, was a French writer. He spent his childhood between The Somme and Orléans parts of France before working as a proofreader in the town of Rouen. In the early 20th century, he moved to Paris and there developed a friendship with the poet Guillaume Apollinaire. He was drafted into the army in 1914, was wounded in combat and evacuated from the front. After writing *Les Poissons Morts*, he also wrote articles, poems, and novels, a prolific collection that he himself called “Social Fantasy”. He settled permanently in Saint-Cyr-sur-Morin in 1927, the same year that his novel, *Quai des brumes* was published. This novel lived on in Marcel Carné’s film adaptation.



Pierre Mac Orlan House

17 avenue de La Ferté-sous-Jouarre - 77750 Saint-Cyr-sur-Morin
Contact : +33 1 60 24 46 00 | www.musee-seine-et-marne.fr



Open all year round from 10am to 12.30pm and from 2pm to 5.30pm (6pm in July and August) with the exception of Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Closed from 24 December thru' 1st January and 1st May).

GT

Guided tours by appointment.



A4, exit La Ferté-sous-Jouarre / St-Jean-les-deux Jumeaux, then toward Rebais



Line P (Gare de l'Est), stop: La Ferté-sous-Jouarre



ROSA BONHEUR STUDIO/MUSEUM

ROSA BONHEUR was an animal painter who earned international renown, particularly in England and the United States. In 1859, she left her studio in

“It is a large, unique building, a little Dutch in style, full of pretty things and strange documents.”
(Georges Cain)

rue d’Assas in Paris for the Château de By, at the edge of the Fontainebleau Forest. She had a Neo-Gothic style studio built there, which gave her the space and light she needed for her work. It was there in the town of By in 1865 that Empress Eugénie awarded her the title of Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, making her the first female artist to receive that distinction.

The famous American Indian, Buffalo Bill while visiting Paris for the 1889 World Fair, gave her a present of the Sioux costume that can still be seen in her studio.



Rosa Bonheur Studio/Museum

Château de By - 77810 Thomery

Contact : +33 6 98 30 89 70 | 

contact@chateau-rosa-bonheur.fr

www.chateau-rosa-bonheur.fr

From mid April 2018, open every day 10am to 5pm by appointment.

GT



A6 toward Fontainebleau, then Thomery

Line R from Paris Gare de Lyon, stop Thomery



STÉPHANE MALLARMÉ DEPARTMENTAL MUSEUM

STÉPHANE MALLARMÉ, a forerunner of the Symbolism movement, was drawn to poetry from a very young age. He revolutionized its

“The little house on the water’s edge”, simple and rustic but with a beautiful garden, sitting on the banks of the Seine facing the Fontainebleau Forest, immediately won over Stéphane Mallarmé.

traditional conceptions through the art of allusion and unveiling, as in his poems, *Brise Marine* and *L’Après-midi d’un faune*, set to music by Claude Debussy. All his life, he dreamed of writing a great masterpiece, but died before completing *Hérodiade* and *Un coup de dés jamais n’abolira le hasard*, published posthumously.



At first, Mallarmé rented rooms in the Vulaines-sur-Seine house in 1874, and was to spend a lot of time there with his family. He had the house renovated to be able to host his painter and poet friends. He settled there permanently when he retired in 1893.



Stéphane Mallarmé Departmental Museum

4 promenade Stéphane-Mallarmé - 77870 Vulaines-sur-Seine
Contact : +33 1 64 23 73 27 | www.musee-mallarme.fr | 



GT



Opening days/times on Museum Website.



Closed 1st May; from 24 December to 1st January inclusive.

Guided tours by appointment.



A6, toward Fontainebleau-Avon/Bois-le-Roi, then D138, direction Champagne-sur-Seine to the Valvins bridge.



Line R from Paris Gare de Lyon Station, stop : Fontainebleau-Avon or Vulaines-sur-Seine - Samoreau



From Avon Station buses 4-5-6, stops Mallarmé or Laffanas



JEAN MONNET HOUSE

In this house in Bazoches-sur-Guyonne, purchased in 1945, he and Robert Schuman drafted the founding text of the first European Community.

JEAN MONNET was one of the founding fathers of Europe. He was born into a family of Cognac/Brandy merchants and started his career in the family business. During the First World War, he was in charge of coordinating the allies resources. In 1919, he was appointed Deputy Secretary General of the League of Nations. In the aftermath of the Second World War, he implemented the first Planning Commission to equip and modernize France. An ardent



proponent of peaceful coexistence, Monnet developed the concept of “rapprochement” with Germany and the union of European countries. It was in this house, in April 1950, that he put forward the concept for the European Coal and Steel Community.

He died here in Bazoches in March 1979. His ashes were transferred to the Pantheon in 1988.



Jean Monnet House

7 chemin du Vieux-Pressoir

Houjarray - 78490 Bazoches-sur-Guyonne

Contact : +33 1 34 86 12 43 | www.jean-monnet.fr

Open from mid-October through mid-April:

weekdays: 10am-5pm, Saturday: 1-5pm, Sundays: 10am-5pm.

From mid-April through mid-October: weekdays: 10am-5pm, Saturday 1-6pm and Sunday 10am-6pm.

Guided tours for groups throughout the year by appointment.



GT



N12, Jouars-Pontchartrain exit then direction Bazoches-sur-Guyonne Lige N (gare Montparnasse), stop Montfort-l'Amaury-Méré
Take line coming from St. Quentin-en-Yvelines



LES MAISONNETTES / THE COTTAGES

An important feature of the Cottages is the auditorium with an uncommon coffered acoustics ceiling designed in 1937 especially for musical events. Igor Stravinsky especially appreciated this structure.

NADIA et LILI BOULANGER were two significant 20th century musical figures. When Lili was 20 years old, she became the first woman ever to receive the Grand Prix of Rome for Musical Composition. She died prematurely in 1918. Nadia dedicated herself especially to teaching music, and had a long career as a professor of music until her death at the age of 92. Her students span several generations and include such well-known composers as John Eliot Gardiner and Michel Legrand. The Cottages were a cluster of three houses acquired in 1908 by the girls' mother.



Here, Lili composed most of her works, and Nadia ran an internationally renowned School of Music from 1924 to 1937.



Les Maisonnettes

2 place Lili-Boulanger - Hanneucourt - 78440 Gargenville

Contact : +33 1 30 42 11 70

culture.a.gargenville@wanadoo.fr

Free entry during cultural events and by appointment.



A13 exit n°. 10 Gargenville



Ligne J from Paris Gare St-Lazare Station,
stop Gargenville via Conflans-Sainte-Honorine.



LÉON BLUM HOUSE

Statesman, literary figure, and lawyer, **LÉON BLUM** was one of the great leaders of French Socialism. As first Prime Minister of the 1936 Popular Front Government, he was an

His office and library have been kept as they were, thus illustrating his political life and literary works.

instigator of reforms of significant social progress. In 1940, the Vichy Pro-Nazi Government had him arrested and the French Courts handed him over to the Nazis.

Deported in March 1943, Jeanne Reichenbach, a longtime friend, was given permission to be with him. When the couple returned from deportation, they settled in Jeanne's house, at Clos-des-Metz. From December 1946 to January 1947, Blum was again appointed head of the transitional

postwar government of the French Republic. He died on March 30th, 1950. He was honored with an official State funeral and was buried in the Cemetery at Jouy-en-Josas.



Léon Blum House

4 rue Léon Blum - 78350 Jouy-en-Josas

Contact : +33 1 30 70 68 46 | maisonleonblum@gmail.com
www.jouy-en-josas.fr/maisonblum.aspx | 

GT

Tours by appointment, Monday thru' Saturday at 11am, 2pm and 4pm. Open on Sundays from 11 am to 5 pm.



A 86, Jouy-en-Josas exit



Jouy-en-Josas



from Paris Gare Montparnasse Station,

Line L, stop: Chaville rive droite

Line N, stop: Chaville rive gauche,

then bus Phébus n°32, stop: Les Metz - La Mare

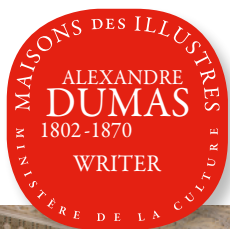


CASTLE OF MONTE CRISTO

ALEXANDRE DUMAS was the most prolific and popular French writers of the Romantic Period. Together with his collaborators, he wrote over three hundred works, historical plays, such as *Henri III et sa Cour*, *Antony*, and *La Tour de Nesle*, and novels like *les Trois Mousquetaires*, *Vingt Ans après*, *le Vicomte de Bragelonne*, *le Comte de Monte-Cristo*, and *la Reine Margot*. He was also a tireless journalist, working as a columnist, editor, and director of various publications. In 1844, he undertook the building of this house in Port-Marly and two years later, a Renaissance-style Chateau emerged. This was surrounded by an English-style park. The facades display portraits of famous writers carved into medallions.



The Monte Cristo Castle has a magnificent Moorish-style drawing room by Tunisian craftsmen.



The Castle of Monte Cristo - 78560 Le Port-Marly
Contact : +33 1 39 16 49 49 | www.chateau-monte-cristo.com



Open April through November, Tuesday - Friday from 10am to 12:30pm and 2-6pm, Saturday and Sunday 10am to 6pm.
November through March, open Sundays only, 2-5pm.
Closed annually for New Year.

GT



A13 direction Saint-Germain-en-Laye, then N186



Line L, Paris St Lazare Station, stop: Marly-le-Roi, then bus 10, stop: Les Lampes



Saint-Germain-en-Laye, then bus 10, stop: Les Lampes



MÉDAN CASTLE

MAURICE MAETERLINCK was a French-speaking Belgian writer who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. He wrote many essays and poems, and was a

Many famous personalities spent time at the château de Médan, including Pierre de Ronsard and the Pleiade Poets. Henri IV hunted on the estate, and more recently, Paul Cézanne painted the castle in some of his works of art.

leading figure in the Symbolist Theater Movement through works like *L'Oiseau bleu*. In 1924, he became the owner of the château de Médan, a former end of the 15th century hunting lodge. In his study on the first floor, Maeterlinck wrote a number of his works, including *La Vie des Termites*, *L'Araignée de verre*, *La Grande Loi*, and *Marie-Victoire*.

In June 1939 at the onset of World War II, Maurice and his wife Renée choose to flee to the United States in exile. In 1947, they returned to Médan but the house was not fit to be lived in. It had been occupied and looted during the war. They settled in another property in Nice, in the south of France, where the writer died in 1949.



Médan Castle

78670 Médan

Contact : +33 1 39 75 86 59 | www.chateau-de-medan.fr
chateaudemedan@gmail.com



Open every day. Visit by appointment.

GT

Check internet website.



A13 or A14, exit Poissy-Villennes,
direction Villennes-sur-Seine then Médan



Line J, Paris St Lazare Station to Villennes-sur-Seine



Paris-Poissy, then SNCF Poissy-Villennes





EMILE ZOLA HOUSE

ÉMILE ZOLA author and journalist, was the leader of the Naturalist Literary Movement. His greatest work was a 20-volume saga that tells the story of the Rougon-Macquart family during the period of the Second

Zola spent a good part of every year in his Médan home. Here, he wrote twelve of the novels of his "Rougon-Macquart" Saga, including such well-known titles as "Germinal", "La Bête humaine" and "Au Bonheur des dames".

Empire in France. His was a strong voice that supported Republicanism and was also known for his fight for impartial justice for all. In 1898, he published the article *J'Accuse...!* in the "L'Aurore" newspaper. This was a vibrant call for dropping charges against Captain Dreyfus, accused of treason. In the spring of 1878, Émile Zola bought this house on the outskirts of Paris, building an extension



which he called the Germinal and Nana towers. He lived there for twenty-four years until his death in 1902. His widow, Alexandrine Zola, donated the property to the French Public Health System in 1905.

Emile Zola House

26 rue Pasteur – 78670 Médan

Contact : +33 1 39 75 35 65

www.maisonzola-museedreyfus.com

Closed for renovation.

See website for information on reopening date.



A13 or A14, Poissy-Orgeval exit,
direction Villennes-sur-Seine - Médan

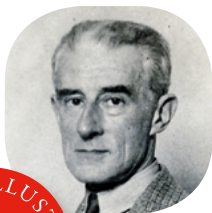


Line J: Paris Saint-Lazare Station,
Stop: Villennes-sur-Seine

MAURICE RAVEL HOUSE/MUSEUM

“Surprise!...
A house furnished
and partitioned
like a ship’s
cabin, or even
a sewing basket,
filled with
precious
artefacts
like those in
a travel kit”
(Léon-Paul
Fargue).

MAURICE RAVEL, musician and composer, left his mark on early 20th century music in France. At that time, he and Claude Debussy represented “the height of avant-garde”. His work was the fruit of a complex heritage: 18th century musical tradition, colors and rhythms of jazz, Spanish melodies. His compositions: *Boléro*, *Concerto pour la main gauche* and *L’Enfant et les Sortilèges* are some of the pieces he wrote at this Montfort l’Amaury home. Maurice Ravel bought this house named “The Belvedere” in 1921.



He decorated the interior with a display of his collection of unusual artefacts. He also designed the landscape of the garden, which has never been changed. He lived in this house until his death in 1937.



Maurice Ravel House/Museum

5 rue Maurice-Ravel - 78490 Montfort-l’Amaury

Contact : +33 1 34 86 87 96 | www.ville-monfort-l-amaury.fr

GT

Guided tours only, maximum 6 visitors,
by appointment,

Saturdays: 2.30pm, 3.30pm, 4.30pm,

Sundays: 10am, 11am, 2.30pm, 3.30pm, 4.30pm.

Tuesday to Friday, by appointment



N12, Montfort l’Amaury - Méré exit



Line N from Paris Montparnasse Station,
stop : Montfort L’Amaury – Méré



ELSA TRIOLET-ARAGON HOUSE, VILLENEUVE WATER MILL

Located in the middle of a 15-acre park, this house steeped in history where frequent discussion groups continue to meet and contemporary art exhibits continue to be held in keeping with the wishes of its distinguished former owners.



ELSA TRIOLET was a French novelist of Russian descent. She met poet **LOUIS ARAGON** in Montparnasse in Paris in 1928. Their couple became one of the most famous in French literature. In 1944, Elsa published "*Le premier accroc coûte deux cents francs*" for which she was awarded the prestigious Goncourt literary prize. Aragon was also a novelist, but he became famous more especially as a surrealist poet. The couple took part in the Resistance Anti Nazi Movement during the Second World War, had close ties with the Communist party, also helped found the National Writers Council. Their Villeneuve water mill, as Aragon declared, was Elsa's "little plot of land in France". The couple lived there from 1951 to 1970 and were laid to rest in the heart of the park.



Elsa Triolet-Aragon House, Villeneuve Water Mill

Rue de Villeneuve - 78730 Saint-Arnoult-en-Yvelines

Contact : +33 1 30 41 20 15 | www.maison-triolet-aragon.com |



Guided tour on Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays from 2-6pm.
Weekdays at 4pm only.

Acces to Parc and and Exhibitions, February thru' November 2-6pm.



A 10, A 11, Saint-Arnoult - Dourdan - Rambouillet exit.
N 10, Rambouillet exit



Line N from Paris Montparnassene Station to Rambouillet,
then taxi or bus



Dourdan, then taxi or bus



CLAUDE DEBUSSY BIRTHPLACE

Composer, **CLAUDE DEBUSSY** won the Grand Prix of Rome in 1884. His early works left a mark on the music of his era.

Compositions such as *Prélude à l'après-midi*

d'un faune, *Pelléas et Mélisande*, and *La Mer*, like those of

Maurice Ravel, played a significant role in the evolution of 20th century music. He was born on August 22nd 1862

in Saint-Germain-en-Laye in the suburbs of Paris at 38 rue au Pain. This was where his parents ran an earthen-

ware business. He spent the first two years of his life in this house. Today, the house is maintained by the town

council. It displays some of Debussy's family souvenirs,

artwork and personal items, and particularly some of the sources of his musical

inspiration.

The house was built from a design by Royal Architect Pierre Le Muet (1591-1669). It is made up of two buildings separated by an inner courtyard featuring a beautiful wooden staircase.



Claude Debussy Birthplace

38 rue au Pain - 78100 Saint-Germain-en-Laye

Contact : +33 1 30 87 20 63 | www.saintgermainenlaye.fr

Open all year round: Wednesday-Sunday, 2-6pm, (on some occasions 2pm-7 pm). During summer holiday period: open only at weekends. Closed on national holidays.

Music Festival.

Guided group tours throughout the year by appointment.



A 14, A 13; N13, N184, Saint-Germain-en-Laye exit

Saint-Germain-en-Laye

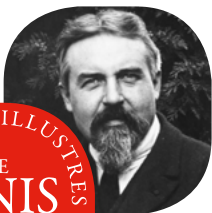
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THE MAURICE DENIS MUSEUM

Maurice Denis lived in this magnificent end of 18th century former Royal General Hospital during the last 30 years of his life. He named it "Le Prieuré" (priory).

MAURICE DENIS, a talented prolific artist, was one of the leading members of the School of Nabism. He was a painter, a thinker, a decorator, a stained glass craftsman, an engraver and an illustrator, a member of the "Sacred Arts Workshop" founded in 1919. He had always lived in the town of St. Germain-en-Laye in the Paris suburbs and had built there a huge workshop where he could work on the commissioned scenery for the Paris "Theatre des Champs Elysees". Later on, in 1914, he purchased this domain. The main building



was turned into his family home. Auguste Perret, well-known architect, collaborated with him in the renovation of the domain's old chapel orned entirely with wall paintings, stained glass windows. The garden outside with its old trees offers the visitor an extension of that contemplative atmosphere procured by the paintings in the museum.



GT

The Maurice Denis Museum

2 bis, rue Maurice Denis - 78100 Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Contact : +33 1 39 07 87 87 | www.musee-mauricedenis.fr

Opening hours: all year round (except January 1st, May 1st and December 25th) Wednesday to Sunday.

Weekdays: 10am–12.30am / 2pm–5.30pm

Weekend/National holidays : open 'till 6.30pm.



A 13, N190, N13, N186 Parking available for special needs people.
Saint-Germain-en-Laye; the museum is a 10 minute walk from station.
Town Hall, line R1 direction Lycée Leonard de Vinci, or Line R2 Sud; get off at Diderot stop.



RAYMOND DEVOS MUSEUM/HOME

RAYMOND DEVOS, a talented comedian famous for his nonstop punning, relished in playing with words and sounds. Inasmuch as his texts flirted with the absurd, his type of

humour came to be recognized, appreciated as a form of art. In 1968 he moved into this house, "Villa Hiéra" with his wife Simone. They lived there until he passed away.

"I discovered this amazing place while taking part in a gala performance. I discovered a hilltop house with a river running through the garden down below forming a pond. If this is yours you thank the Lord, or someone else!"
 (Raymond Devos).



Faraway from the agitation of Parisian city life, Devos gave voice to his creativity in this inspirational environment. Here, he wrote and rehearsed his numerous one-man shows. During the periods between tours, he invited friends there.

In 2016, the Raymond Devos Foundation inaugurated a museum dedicated to the promotion of his work where the cunning and creative spirit of Raymond Devos is everywhere to be found.



GT



Museum/Home of Raymond Devos

10 rue de Paris - 78470 Saint-Rémy-lès-Chevreuse

Contact : +331 30 47 76 71 | www.raymond-devos.org | 

November 1st thru' 31st March: Wednesday to Sunday from 2pm to 6pm. April 1st thru' 31st October: Wednesday to Sunday, 2pm to 7pm.

Guided tours by apointment.



N118 exit Saclay, continue along D906
 Saint-Rémy-lès-Chevreuse



MAROCHETTI CASTELLO

CARLO MAROCHETTI, born in Italy, in the Piedmont region, was a true European artist whose commissioned works are to be found in Italy, France,

The castello and its panoramic park reflect the personalities of the sculptors Marochetti, father and son, who fashioned it to their liking.

and the United Kingdom forming parts of such well known monuments as the Arc de Triomphe in Paris; he was the creator of its bas-relief illustrating “the battle of Jemmapes”, and the Paris Madeleine church where he sculpted its High Altar.

His father, Vincenzo, purchased this castle, Château de Vaux, in 1819. Carlo and after him, Carlo’s son, Maurizio, also a sculptor, both lived and worked there. This 15th century building was a meeting place for artists and writers from several countries, and is a powerful testament to the history of 19th century style.



Castello Marochetti

1 chemin du château - 78740 Vaux-sur-Seine
Contact : contact@chateaudevauxsurseine.fr

GT

Guided tours by appointment only,
15 persons minimum per group.



A 13, Les Mureaux exit
Paris Gare St Lazare Line J, stop : Vaux sur Seine
3, 7, 27, 30, 311 et 313



“This is the House I’ve been longing for, a place of solace away from the idle chit-chat of the Palais Royal theatre world. Here I’m discovering the absurd magnificence of Nature and rediscovering country life of days gone by”
 (Jean Cocteau).



JEAN COCTEAU HOUSE

JEAN COCTEAU was an eclectic all-around artist. When he met Serge de Diaghilev, philanthropist, founder of the Russian Ballet Company, his artistic career path took a turning point. He tried his

hand at poetry, theatre, and wrote reviews. He was also a graphic artist, filmmaker. In 1946, he directed *La Belle et la bête*, for which he was awarded the Louis Delluc Prize. His work is deeply influenced by such ancient myths as *Antigone*, *The Testament of Orpheus*. He became a member of the “Académie Française” in 1955. He and the actor, Jean Marais, purchased this house in Milly-la-Forêt near the Fontainebleau Forest south of Paris in 1947. He kept the house until his death in 1963. He is buried in the nearby chapel of “Saint Blaise des Simples” which he himself had painted and decorated.



Jean Cocteau House

15 rue du Lau - 91490 Milly-la-Forêt



Contact : +33 1 64 98 11 50 | www.maisoncocteau.net

Open March through October: Wednesday-Sunday, 2-7pm.

November through mid-December: Wednesday thru' Saturday, 2-5pm; Sunday, 2-6pm.

GT



Guided tours for groups by appointment.



A6, exit 13



Maise (6 km from Milly), then taxi.





FOUJITA HOUSE/STUDIO

We can get a glance at the artist's intimate world by ambling through his home/studio. We will come upon a large painted mural which he himself executed, also some practice sketching he did in preparation for his décor for the Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix chapel in Reims.



Tsugaru, better known as **LÉONARD FOUJITA** was a French citizen of Japanese descent. He was an eclectic artist: a painter, cartoonist, engraver, illustrator, ceramicist, photographer, filmmaker, etc. He became immensely successful after the 1921

Autumn Exhibition ("*Salon d'Automne*") after exhibiting there his painting "*Nu couché à la toile de Jouy*". This painting depicts the Montparnasse muse, Kiki. Following a nomadic period travelling through Latin America, the United States, and Japan, Foujita returned to France in the 1950s. In 1960, he purchased this little house nestled in the Chevreuse Valley, south of Paris, and converted it into his residence/studio. Fascinated by craftsmanship and design, he thought of everything down to the tiniest detail for this house where he and his wife spent the last 8 years of his life.



on demand

Foujita House/Studio

7-9 route de Gif - 91190 Villiers-le-Bâcle

Contact : +33 1 69 85 34 65 | www.essonne.fr

Open all year round

Saturdays, Sundays, 2pm-6.30pm. Last visit: 5.30pm.
weekdays by appointment.

Guided tours only.

GT



N 118 then D36;

A 6, A 10, then D 36 direction Versailles

Massy-Palaiseau then bus 91-06 A or B, or 91-10



CAILLEBOTTE HOUSE

The park of the Caillebotte Estate remains unchanged since Caillebotte lived there. Walking through it, we can recognize places that appear in his paintings thus making Yerres one of the landmarks of impressionism.

GUSTAVE CAILLEBOTTE was an impressionist painter, collector, and patron of the arts. His father, a wealthy entrepreneur, purchased the property in Yerres, Paris region, in 1860. Caillebotte stayed there often. The themes of his watercolors : House's English-style park, waterfront pastimes, his loved ones, friends.

In 1875, the painting "*Les raboteurs de parquet*" was among the first paintings to depict urban working class, portraying



the daily life of laborers. Later, Caillebotte, patron of Artists, Renoir, Pissaro, Monet, Sisley, Cézanne, Degas, painted Parisian boulevards, suburban scenes in unusual frames. He died at 45 having donated his collection to the state. This

Caillebotte *Le Casin* property, refurbished in the style of the artist's lifetime, is an illustration of their family history.



Caillebotte House

8 rue de Concy – 91330 Yerres

Contact : +33 1 80 37 20 61 | www.proprietecaillebotte.com

Opening Hours : 2 pm to 6.30 pm

April thru' October: Tuesday to Sunday and Holidays.

November thru' March; Saturday-Sunday-Holidays

Estate Park open daily from 9am to between 6.30 and 9pm depending on time of year.

Guided Tours for groups by appointment.



GT



A4 direction Melun, then A 86 direction Créteil,
N19 direction Yerres

Yerres, bus line F



PAUL MARMOTTAN LIBRARY

Built at the end of the 19th century, this library stems from Paul Marmottan's deep interest in France's First Empire and Napoleonic history.



the return to the neoclassicism of the First Empire Era during the period of the Third Republic. His home, which he built and furnished himself, was bequeathed to the Académie des Beaux-Arts (Fine Arts Academy) in 1932.

The study is as it was during Marmottan's lifetime. The library is a reflection of his need for a private place, a workspace, a gallery/museum. Today, it exhibits a vast collection of 25,000 artefacts, along with several thousand engravings.



Paul Marmottan Library

7 place Denfert-Rochereau – 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt

Contact : +33 1 55 18 57 61

bibliothequemarmottan@mairie-boulogne-billancourt.fr



Lecture hall: open Wednesday from 2pm to 6pm,

Thursday and Friday from 11am to 6pm, Saturday from 2pm to 5pm

Exhibitions: open Wednesday through Saturday, 10am to 1pm and 2pm to 5:30pm. Historic Rooms: by appointment only.

Guided Tours 1st Tuesday of the month at 3 pm.

GT



Boulogne - Jean Jaurès (ligne 10)



52, stop: Place Denfert-Rochereau

Northern loop Bus 571 SUBB, stop: Place Denfert-Rochereau





MAISONS DES ILLUSTRÉS
 FRANÇOIS-RENÉ
 DE
 CHATEAUBRIAND
 1768-1848
 WRITER
 MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE

CHATEAUBRIAND HOUSE LA VALLÉE-AUX-LOUPS



Both the interior decor of Chateaubriand's home and the parkland around it, which he fashioned to his own taste, summon visitors to travel back in time into the heart of Romanticism.

FRANÇOIS-RENÉ DE CHATEAUBRIAND, writer and politician was deemed to be the precursor to the School of Romanticism. In 1807, after writing what was considered to be a violent article against Napoleon

the 1st, he was forced to leave Paris. He purchased this Vallée-aux-Loups property, located near the village of Aulnay, South of Paris.

He lived in this house for over a decade and it was there that he wrote his novels, *Les Martyrs*, *L'Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem* and *Les Mémoires de ma vie*. He was also known to be an avid botanist and he himself designed the parkland around the house inspired by the vegetation of his native Brittany and his travels in America and the Mediterranean.



Chateaubriand House - Domain "La Vallée aux-Loups"



87 rue de Chateaubriand - 92290 Châtenay-Malabry



Contact : +33 1 55 52 13 00

www.vallee-aux-loups.hauts-de-seine.fr | 

GT



November to February: 10am-12 noon and 1pm-5pm

March to October: 10am-12 noon and 1pm-6pm, closed Mondays.

Closed from 1st thru 15th January/25 December.



A 86, Châtenay-Malabry exit 29



Robinson



194, 294, paladin line 11





VILLA DES BRILLANTS

AUGUSTE RODIN is one of the most eminent of French sculptors. His most famous sculptures, *Le Baiser*, the *Monument à Balzac*, *Monument aux Bourgeois*

« The feeling is immense contemplating the long gallery where shining white sculptures peer at you through huge glass doors as if one was looking into an aquarium. »
 (Rainer Maria Rilke).

de Calais, and even *La Porte de l'Enfer* express the vibrant spirit of freedom and modernity in his work. He purchased the "Villa des Brillants" at an auction on December 19th, 1895. This Louis XIII-style house became his main home but it also became a place for immense creativity. Rodin donated all of his work and the contents of his home to the State.



After his death, in 1917, a museum dedicated to Rodin's designs, molds, and sketches was set up there. Tribute can be paid to Rodin, his companion, Rose Beuret, on their tombs in the property.



Villa des Brillants

19 avenue Auguste-Rodin – 92190 Meudon

Contact : +33 1 41 14 35 00 | www.musee-rodin.fr | 



Open Friday, Saturday, and Sunday afternoons from 1pm to 6pm.



GT

Guided tours by appointment : Fridays to Sunday 1pm to 4.30pm.



(M)

Mairie d'Issy (line 12), then bus 169, 190, 290, stop: Hôpital Percy

(RER) (C)

Meudon-Val-Fleury, then bus 169 stop: Paul Bert



MAISON DES JARDIES

This House was previously the abode of the famous writer, Honoré de Balzac, who lived there as from 1838. Near the house is a statue by sculptor Bartholdi, a tribute to Léon Gambetta, commissioned by the State in 1891.

French lawyer and politician **LÉON GAMBETTA** was the founding father of the Third Republic of France. With his famous Belleville Program, he became, as early as 1860, a forceful adversary to the regime of Napoleon III. After Napoleon III's defeat at Sedan in September 1870, he campaigned for a change in the regime and advocated the creation of the Third Republic and an Interim Government of National Defense. He became *Président du Conseil* (Third Republic's equivalent of Prime Minister) in November 1881, but his government was overthrown after 74 days in office. Gambetta then decided to withdraw from political life. He retired to this "Maison des Jardies" with his companion in 1882 and died on December 31st of that same year, at the age of 44.



Maison des Jardies

14 avenue Gambetta – 92310 Sèvres

Contact : +33 1 45 34 61 22 | www.maison-des-jardies.fr

GT



Open Thursdays, Fridays,
Guided tours only at 2.30pm, 4pm and 5pm
and every-other weekend. Consult website



N10, direction Versailles, exit: Ville-d'Avray

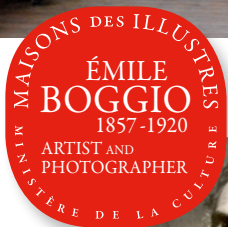


From Paris Gare St-Lazare (line L), from Versailles Line U (line U), stop Sèvres - Ville d'Avray

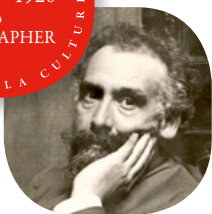


426, stop Gare de Sèvres - Ville-d'Avray





HOUSE / STUDIO BOGGIO



ÉMILE BOGGIO Painter and Photographer is buried in Auvers-sur-Oise. His tombstone is covered in ivy like that of Theo and Vincent Van Gogh. Born in 1857 in Caracas, Venezuela, he was an art student at the “Academy Julien” and became

«He was a first-class artist, his landscapes dappled with virtuosity, freedom, refinement, akin to the works of the great Pisarro while at the same time expressing his own personality».

(Pascal Forthuny)

known for his symbolism style. His painting “Labor” was awarded a silver medal at the 1900 Paris Universal Fair. He developed an impressionist mode, greatly influencing Venezuelan Art after his exhibition there in 1919. A museum in Caracas inaugurated in 1975 is dedicated to his monographs. He travelled in Italy for three years with his artist-friend, Henri Martin, settling in Auvers-sur-Oise in 1910. He purchased farm buildings converting them into a home/studio. He painted more than 400 works of art. He died on 7 June 1920, aged 63. The last painting he was working on, an apple tree in blossom, is still to be found on his easel.

House / Studio Emile Boggio

47 rue Émile Boggio - 95430 Auvers-sur-Oise

Contact : lesateliersboggio@sfr.fr

GT

Opening hours: April to end of October Saturdays and Sundays 2pm to 6.30pm. Make appointments for group visits.



A 86 direction Gennevilliers Cergy-Pontoise, A 15 direction Cergy-Pontoise, A 115 direction Calais, then N 184, direction Mery-sur-Oise.



Direction: Pontoise, stop Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône, change trains direction Creil, stop Auvers-sur-Oise.



9507, stop Boggio

"I bought a 30-perch plot of land in Auvers all covered with vegetable plots, the vegetables I intend serving with a leg of lamb if you come to visit me. I'm building an 8 x 6 meter studio here, with a few bedrooms around it."
 (Daubigny)

DAUBIGNY HOUSE / STUDIO

Painter and engraver, **CHARLES FRANÇOIS DAUBIGNY**, one of the precursors of the Impressionist Movement, settled in Barbizon, an artists' village, south of Paris at the edge of the Fontainebleau Forest. In 1857, this open-air landscape painter converted his boat, le Botin, into a floating studio navigating the rivers Seine and Oise, painting landscapes that inspired him. These excursions led him to discover Auvers-sur-Oise. In 1861, he bought a piece of land building a house/studio there. His property



became the first artistic gathering place in the town. The walls of the rooms were decorated by the artist, his children, and his friends that included Camille Corot and Honoré Daumier. An ardent supporter of the new Impressionist School, its artists Claude Monet, Camille Pissarro and Paul Cézanne were regular visitors to his studio.



Daubigny House / Studio

61 rue Daubigny – 95430 Auvers-sur-Oise

Contact : +33 1 34 48 03 03 | www.atelier-daubigny.com



Open from Easter to All Saints Day,
 check website for opening hours.



Group and guided tours: reservations@atelier-daubigny.com.



A 86 direction Gennevilliers Cergy-Pontoise, A 15 direction Cergy-Pontoise, A115 direction Calais, then N184, direction Mery-sur-Oise.



Direction: Pontoise, stop Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône,
 change trains direction Creil, stop Auvers-sur-Oise.



9507-9516/9517, stop Mairie (Town Hall)



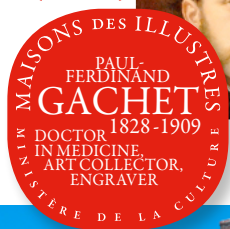
“He was always on the go, extraordinarily active, managing his consultations as an allopathy and homeopathy doctor, his interests in literature and painting but also his passion for fishing, not forgetting his rôle in the education of his children...”
 (Paul Alexis)

DOCTOR GACHET HOUSE

PAUL FERDINAND GACHET was a medical doctor, an engraver, an art collector. Among his friends were artists Edouard Manet, Paul Cézanne, Camille Pissarro, Vincent Van Gogh, invited to spend time in his house and garden. Dr. Gachet, a specialist in mental illnesses was also full of curiosity for the discoveries and inventions of his time. Both medicine and art were his parallel interests. He worked as an Engraver under the pseudonym of Paul Van Ryssel, initiating Cézanne and Van Gogh to etching.



His studio was located in his attic. He purchased this house in 1872. It became both a hideaway, a place of inspiration. The house can be perceived in Cézanne and Van Gogh paintings at a vantage point in the landscape. His impressive collection of paintings were donated by his heirs to the French State, now exposed in the Paris Musée d'Orsay



Doctor Gachet House

78 rue Gachet - 95430 Auvers-sur-Oise

Contact : +33 1 30 36 81 27 | maison.gachet@valdoise.fr | 



Open: end of March to end of October



Wednesday to Sunday, 10.30am to 6.30pm



A 86 direction Gennevilliers Cergy-Pontoise, A 15 direction Cergy-Pontoise, A115 direction Calais, then N184, direction Mery-sur-Oise.



Direction: Pontoise, stop Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône, change trains direction Creil, stop Auvers-sur-Oise.



9507





JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU MUSEUM

Born in Geneva, writer and philosopher, **JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU** became famous in 1750 with his publications, *Discours sur les sciences et les arts* and in 1755 *Discours sur l'origine et les fondements de l'inégalité parmi les hommes*.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote his major works in this house, including *La Lettre à d'Alembert sur les spectacles*, *Julie ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*, *Émile ou De l'éducation*, *les Lettres à Malesherbes*, *Du contrat social* ("The Social Contract").

He developed his central philosophy theme: man is inherently good at birth but becomes corrupt through contact with society. His major work, *Du Contrat social*, analysing the founding principles of political law, inspired the *Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen* and impacted the thinking of the French Revolution.



The house Rousseau occupied in Montmorency from 1757 to 1762 is a memory to him during a time of balanced thought, great literary inspiration.



Jean-Jacques Rousseau Museum



5 rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau – 95160 Montmorency
Contact : +33 1 39 64 80 13

GT

<http://museejrousseau.montmorency.fr> | 



Open April to October: Tuesday to Sunday, 2pm to 6pm.
November to March: Tuesday to Saturday.



A1, exit 3 Saint-Denis, continue along N1 and D125 toward Montmorency



Line H (Paris gare du Nord), to Enghien-les-Bains, then bus 15, stop Hôtel de Ville, or Bus 13, stop Rey de Foresta



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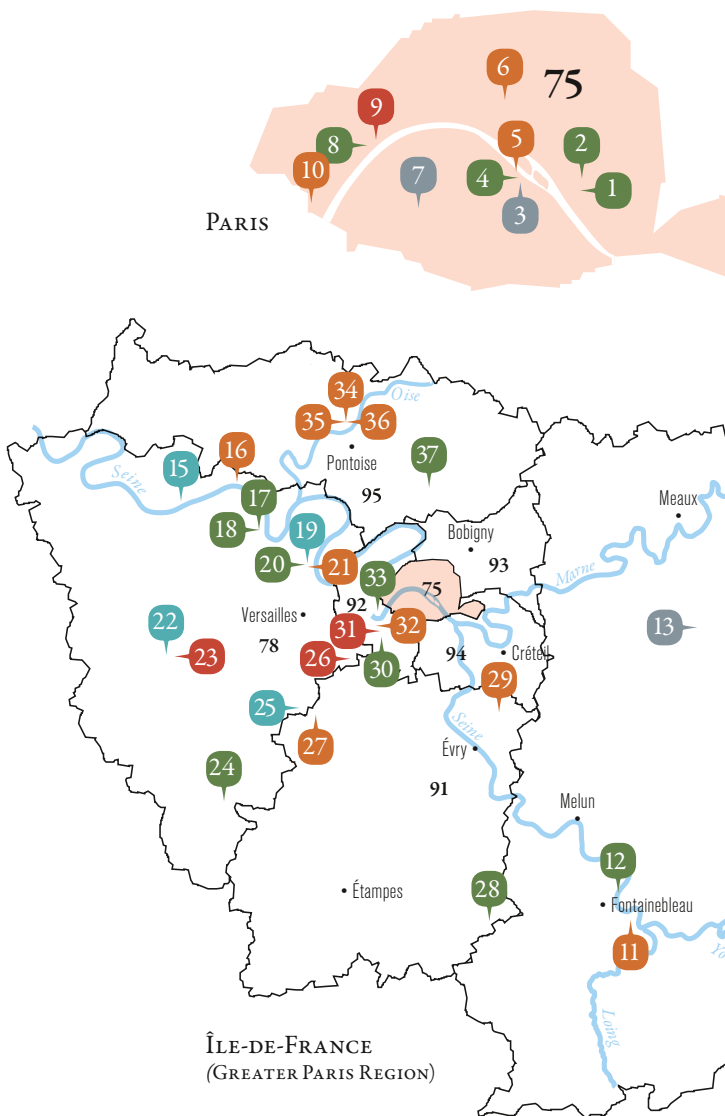
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and Maxime Blin

GUIDE TO LANDMARK HOUSES IN THE GREATER PARIS REGION

- Art, architecture
- History, politics
- Music, theatre, cinema
- Literature, intellectual thought
- Science, industry



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EN ÎLE-DE-FRANCE
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