

Marcel Proust's different home addresses

- Proust's parents lived on the 2nd floor of this address between 1870 and 1873. However, because of some events linked to the Commune, Marcel Proust was born at his uncle Louis Weil's house at 96 rue Fontaine
- (16th arrondissement) on the 10th of July 1871. Marcel Proust lived at the end of a courtvard of this address on the 1st floor with his parents between 1873 and 1900. There is a "Morris" advertising column nearby
- that Marcel used to check out for shows and that still 3 45 rue de Courcelles
- Proust lived with his parents on the corner of this street and rue Monceau, on the 2nd floor, between 1900 and 1906. 4 102 boulevard Haussma Marcel Proust lived here after his parents died between
- ing, however there is a plate with the writer's name on it. He also wrote most of "In Search of Lost Time ere in the famous room with the walls lined in cork **5** 8 bis rue Laurent Pichat

1906 and 1919. It is now the bank CIC that occupies this

- Marcel Proust temporarily rented a flat in this building (3rd floor facing the street), where the actress Réjane
- also lived, between June and October 1919. 6 44 rue Hamelir
- Marcel Proust lived on the 5th floor of this building from 1919 until his death on 18th of November 1922 His bedroom has been reconstructed with all the original furniture at the Carnavalet Museum.

Marcel Proust's childhood

9 Monceau Park

- 11-15 rue de Constantinople, Literary Hotel This is Marcel Proust's new Parisian address. The collector Jacques Letertre pays homage to the writer by gathering different "Proustien" treasures, a library filled
- admits that the food is very good here. with original editions and a great choice of texts and guotes to make anyone love and (re)discover Proust
 - Swann collects Odette on the "catleyas" night.
- Marcel Proust played here with Antoinette Faure and Marie de Bénardaky, his first love and one of the women who inspired him for his character Gilberte in "In Search restaurants. Proust used to go for walks in this park on Thursdays

10 8 rue du Havre, Lycée Condorcet

- This is where the young Marcel went to school between 1882 and 1889, along with Robert de Flers, Fernand Gregh, Jacques Bizet and Daniel Halévy.
- 11 22 place Malesherbes (today place Général-Catroux) This is where Marcel Proust's uncle George Weil lived and where, at seventeen, the writer met the famous darling of the time Laure Hayman with whom his uncle spent time with. In the novel, the address becomes number "40 bis" and the narrator pays a visit to his uncle Adolphe who is at home with "pink lady" Odette.

Marcel Proust's restaurants

- 221 rue Royale, Café Weber*
 This brasserie no longer exists, however, at the time, in was a favourite meeting spot for artists, writers, cartoonists and journalists. In "Salons et Journaux" Léon Daudet wrote and journalists. In Salons et Journaux Leon Databet with a description of Proust: "Around 7.15 am, a pale young man with doe eyes, sucking or fiddling a bit of his dark and sloping moustache would arrive in Weber, wrapped in woollens like a Chinese trinket..."
- 13 16, rue Royale, Le Thé de la rue Roya Ladurée tea room. One of the first Parisian tea rooms combining traditional coffee and pastries. Odette thinks it is essential to be seen here in order to maintain credibility as an elegant woman.
- 4 On the corner of rue Cambon and rue du Mont-Thabor,
- It no longer exists but was very popular during Proust's time. This famous 1920s cabaret launched by Jean Cocteau and Darius Milhaud is now at 34 rue du Colisée. On the 15th of July 1922, Proust had one of his last dinners in Paris here.
- This café no longer exists but was a fashionable place during the "Romantic Era". This is where Swann collects Odette on the "catleyas" night. Françoise the cook also
- This restaurant no longer exists. In the novel, this is where
- The smart set of the time, also named the Tortonists, used to gather in this "dandy" place. Swann came here to look for Odette the night he was searching for her in various
- The Baron of Charlus' nephew Robert de Saint-Loup often has dinner here in the novel with the Duke of Uzès and the Prince of Orleans.

- - « "Oh! des huîtres, j'en ai si envie!" Heureusement, Albertine, moitié inconstance, moitié docilité, oubliait vite ce au'elle avait désiré, et avant que j'eusse eu le temps de lui dire qu'elle les aurait meilleures chez Prunier, elle voulait successivement tout ce au'elle entendait crier par marchande de poissons. » Marcel Proust, The Captive. The young narrator stood on this street in the hope of seeing Swann, his friend Gilberte's father, with whom he is in love.
- Today the premises are occupied by Cerruti. Proust often went there at the beginning of the 1900s. It is here that Bertrand de Fénelon is thought to have been seen flying between tables to give Proust his coat in the same way that
- Saint-Loup brings a coat to the frozen narrator. Proust used to go there with Reynaldo Hahn. The "Art Nouveau" décor is still exactly the same. Above the restaurant there is the Maxim's museum that organised an exhibition in homage to Proust in 2013, "Le grand monde
- de Marcel Proust". Marcel Proust enjoyed inviting friends here for dinner as well as eating ice cream or drinking cold beer and questioning the maître d'hôtel, Olivier Dabescat, about the

hotel's prestigious clients. After 1917, he often came here

- with Paul Morand and the Princess Soutzo. Marcel Proust's good addresses
- Also called Maison Corcellet by Céleste Albaret who used to go to 8 rue de Lévis to buy Corcellet coffee for Monsieur ist. This was the last coffee roasting factory in Paris, replaced today by Comptoirs Richard.
- Celeste used to come shopping here during Proust's time. 26 7 boulevard des Capucines, Boissier sweet sh
- In the novel, uncle Adolphe goes to this shop, that was considered fashionable at the time, to buy presents or the "ladies" he was seeing around New Year.
- 21 11 rue de l'Arcade, Hotel Marigny It used to belong to Albert Le Cuziat who was nicknamed the "living high society" by Proust and who used him to base his character Jupien in "In Search of Lost Time" It was a great meeting place where Proust went to in 1917 to "people watch".
- One can still go to number 28 and admire Charvet's beautiful windows where Proust used to buy ties and waistcoats. At number 26 there is the jeweller Boucheron where Robert de Saint-Loup buys a necklace for his mistress Rachel.

- 29 98 boulevard Haussmann, Babani Proust used to go there to see Fortuny's timeless collections fabrics worn by Albertine in "In Search of Lost Time"
- This is where Céleste Albaret, the writer's housekeeper and devoted confidante, used to buy him the famous Legras powder used to ease his breathing by inhaling fumes.
- 50 rue de Laborde. Fontaine Hauss This is where Celeste Albaret used to buy books for Monsieur Proust. "It was a local bookshop on rue Laborde between the church Saint-Augustin and the boulevard Haussmann. The shop keeper was called Mr Fontaine. He was old and wore a skullcap on his head and a white shirt. He loved his job and could never envisage lea books behind, even during the war he would keep his shop open until 1 or 2 in the morning." It is today considered a benchmark bookshop amongst "In Search of Lost Time" overs and partners with the Literary Hotel Le Swann for the organisation of the Celeste Albaret Prize given once a year to the writer of a book written around Proust and "In Search of Lost Time".
- 32 75 boulevard Malesherbes, Benneton prin This shop has not changed since Marcel Proust used to go there to buy paper.
- This was one of the most elegant florists at the time and today it still exists (103 rue du faubourg Saint-Honoré).
- 34 48 boulevard Malesherbes, Proust's bank Marcel Proust's bank, which is still today a CIC agency (sister branch of 102 Haussmann). They still have documents at this bank concerning their once prestigious client.

Marcel Proust's salons

- 35 20 rue de Berri, Princess Mathilde's salon She was the niece of Napoleon I and the cousin of Napoleon III. Proust started going to her salon in 1891.
- She inspired him for one of his characters. 36 12 avenue Hoche, Madame Arman de Caillavet's salon She was Anatole France's muse and held a political and literary salon. Proust attended it from 1889 and there he met and became friends with her son Gaston, who inspired him for his character Saint-Loup. It is also thought that the hostess inspired him for some of Madame
- Verdurin's personality traits. 3 134 boulevard Haussmann, Madame Straus' salon She was George Bizet's widow and the mother of Marcel Proust's first great friend Jacques Bizet. The writer courted her relentlessly. He met Charles Haas in her salon, who inspired him for his character Charles Swann

- 38 104 rue de Miromesnil, Madame Straus' salon Marcel Proust attended the Straus salon from 1898 and this is where he met Jean Cocteau (who is thought to have inspired him for a few personality traits for his character Octave in "In Search of Lost Time").
- Proust attended it from 1892 and the hostess inspired him for his character Madame Verdurin, especially for her wit and the authority when directing a conversation.

39 11 rue Montchanin (now rue Jacques-Bingen), Madame Lydie Aubernon de Nerville's salon

- 40 50 avenue du Bois (now avenue Foch), Boni de Castellan In 1895, the Marquis Boni de Castellane who was married to Anna Gould, built the famous "Pink Palace" which no longer exists, in the old Avenue de l'Impératrice.
- 40 rue du Général-Foy, Laure de Baignières' salon She was the mother of Proust's school friend Jacques Baignières at Lycée Condorcet. She also had a property at Trouville named "Les Frémonts" where Jacques-Émile Blanche made his first pencil draft of Proust's famous portrait that is today at the Musée d'Orsay. This is where
- 100 boulevard Malesherbes, Marguerite de Saint-She is one of those who best embodies the artistic milieu of the Plaine Monceau around 1900.
- 43 31 rue de Monceau, Madeleine Lemaire's salon Her salon was known as "the Empress of roses" artist's studio and she illustrated Proust's first book "Les Plaisirs et les Jours". She was an inspiration for some of Madame /erdurin's traits. In 1903, Proust wrote an article for the Figaro that alludes to her place as "the lilac courtyard nd roses' studio". This is where he met for the firs time Robert de Montesquiou, Reynaldo Hahn and Camille Saint-Saëns.
- 4 69 rue de Courcelles, Hélène Brancovan's salo She was Prince Alexandre Bibesco's widow and the nother of Antoine Bibesco. The latter became one of Proust's good friends in 1899, and Proust gave him and his brother Emmanuel the nickname of "Karamazov brothers". They are Anna de Noailles' cousins.
- 45 34 avenue Hoche, Anna de Noailles This is where Anna de Noailles grew up in the Brancovan family house that today no longer exists. Her bedroom has been reconstructed with all the original furniture
- in the Carnavalet museum, opposite Proust's bedroom. 46 27 avenue de Friedland, Comtesse Potocka's salon Born Pignatelli, she held a salon visited by many young people, including Montesquiou and Jacques-Émile Blanche.
- 47 12 rue de Miromesnil, Comtesse de Beaulaincourt's salon She used to host the Goncourt brothers, Sainte-Beuve etc. She inspired Proust's character Madame de Villeparisis.

49 32 rue de Miromesnil, Comtesse Laure Adhéaume

49 8-12 rue d'Astorg, Comtesse Greffulhe's salon

- Born Laure de Sade, she is one of the women who was an inspiration for the character of Duchess Oriane de Guermantes, the narrator's inaccessible idol in "In Search of Lost Time", Charlus' sister-in-law and Swann's great friend.
- Born Princess de Caraman-Chimay, she was Robert de Montesquiou's cousin. She serves as an inspiration for both the Duchess and the Princess de Guermantes.
- 50 11bis, rue Balzac, José-Maria de Heredia The poet, member of the Academy and author of "Trophées" hosted young writers such as Pierre Louys, Henri de
- Régnier, Fernand Gregh, Paul Valéry and Marcel Proust. 5 place d'Iéna, Prince Constantin Radziwill's Private House The diabolic Albert Le Cuziat was one of his valets.

A few places taken from

- "In Search of Lost Time" The Duke and Duchess of Guermantes' Private Hous "Its location is in the 'Plaine Monceau' that had become a favourite area for the Parisian high society to live in during the Second Empire and is the proof that in the second half o the 19th century, the 7th arrondissement had extended its limits and had made the 'social faubourg' wider." ("Le Bottin des lieux proustiens", Michel Erman, La Table Ronde, 2011)
- « Quelque ami, qui, se doutant qu'ils s'aimaient, ne se fût pas risqué à lui rien dire d'elle que d'insignifiant, lui décrivait la silhouette d'Odette, qu'il avait aperçue, le matin même, montant à pied la rue Abbatucci dans une 'visite' garnie d skunks, sous un chapeau 'à la Rembrandt' et un bouquet de
- in 1879 and became rue de la Boétie. The address of the Verdurin salon in the novel, before they moved to Quai Conti and entered the Faubourg Saint-Germain.

violettes à son corsage. » This street's name was changed

- She was the famous darling of the time and uncle Proust's mistress. The young Marcel met her a couple of times. She was an inspiration for some of Odette de Crécy's personality traits, who is at the same time the mysterious 'Pink Lady'" and the hero in *"Un amour de Swann".*
- The Prince of Sagan also lived in this building. Charles Haas, a famous dandy and an inspiration for the character Swann was a member of this club. He can be recognised on Tissot's painting "Le Balcon du Cercle de la rue Royale" painted in 1867 and described by Proust in "In Search of Lost Time".

- 57 6, rue de Castiglione, Swann pharm Under the arcades, a mosaic has the inscription "Swann". from the English pharmacy. Proust wrote a letter to the owner Harry Swann on December 11, 1920, in which he eveals the origins of his hero's name. You can read the
- facsimile in the hotel Le Swann, which was offered by the Proust Gesellschaft and its president, Reiner Speck. « C'est la gare de départ du train pour Balbec. Durant son

enfance, le héros rêve de prendre "le beau train généreux d'une heure vingt-deux (...) (qui s'arrêtait) à Bayeux, à Coutances, à Vitré, à Questambert, à Pontorson, à Balbec.. Aioutons que son immense salle des pas perdus en fait un terrain de chasse pour Charlus. » ("Le Bottin des lieux proustiens", Michel Érman, La Table Ronde, 2011)

Marcel Proust's museums His son Léon Radziwill was one of Proust's great friends.

- 59 158 boulevard Haussmann, Jacquemart-André Museum We encourage you to visit Edouard André and Nelie Jacquemart's house-museum to get an idea of the umptuous dinners hosted in the Parisians bourgeois houses belonging to Proust's time.
- 60 43 avenue de Villiers, Jean-Jacques Henner Museum his artist has mentioned in his diary a couple of linners he attended at Marcel Proust's parents house (9 boulevard Malesherbes) between 1886 and 1896.
- 61 14 rue de La Rochefoucauld, Gustave Moreau Museum He was one of Marcel Proust's favourite artists and enjoyed paying him a visit from time to time in his studio-museum (2) 16 rue Chaptal, The Museum of the Romantic Life, hôtel Scheffer-Renan
- A meeting place for artists and intellectuals of the Romantic period in the 19th century. One can see the memories of George Sand, author of *François le Champi* and *The Devil's* books that are cited in Search of Lost Time. 63 63 rue de Monceau, Nissim de Camondo Museum
- This is an interesting house that will help you understand the rich bourgeois décor that is typical of the beginning of the 20th century and of Proust's time.
- 64 7 avenue Vélasquez, Cernuschi Museum It is an Asian arts museum located next to the Monceau Park that opened in 1898. It was a good place to be seen during Proust's time as Orientalism was fashionable
- 65 1 place Malesherbes (aujourd'hui place du Généralcatroux), hôtel Gaillard (ouverture prévue en 2018) In homage to the novel's Banque de France regent, one can ake an admiring look at the beautiful Hotel Gaillard. It was built following the style of the Louis XII wing of Château de Blois. This former mansion of banker Émile Gaillard was bought by the Banque de France and will become in 2018 an economics museum, "Cité de l'Économie et de la Monnaie".
- «Proust's Paris is centered around a quadrangle that goes from Monceau Park to Concorde Place. Concorde Place to Auteuil, Auteuil to Boulogne Park and Etoile. This represents more or less the aristocracy's "Haussmanien" Paris [... as well as the financial, industrial and cultural "Bourgeoisie" that increased massively during the Second Empire, which corresponds to the time immediately before Proust was born.» Le Paris retrouvé de Marcel Proust,

The asterisk sign* indicates that the place no longer exists or has changed Based on a map of Paris from 1891. Cover: Photograph

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Le Swann.

of Marcel Proust by Otto Wegener, ca. 1895 Text : Hélène Montjean Graphic design : Ursula Held Impression : Atelier Nory 0145 22 80 80

Henri Raczymow, Parigramme 2005.

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to you by the Literary Hotel