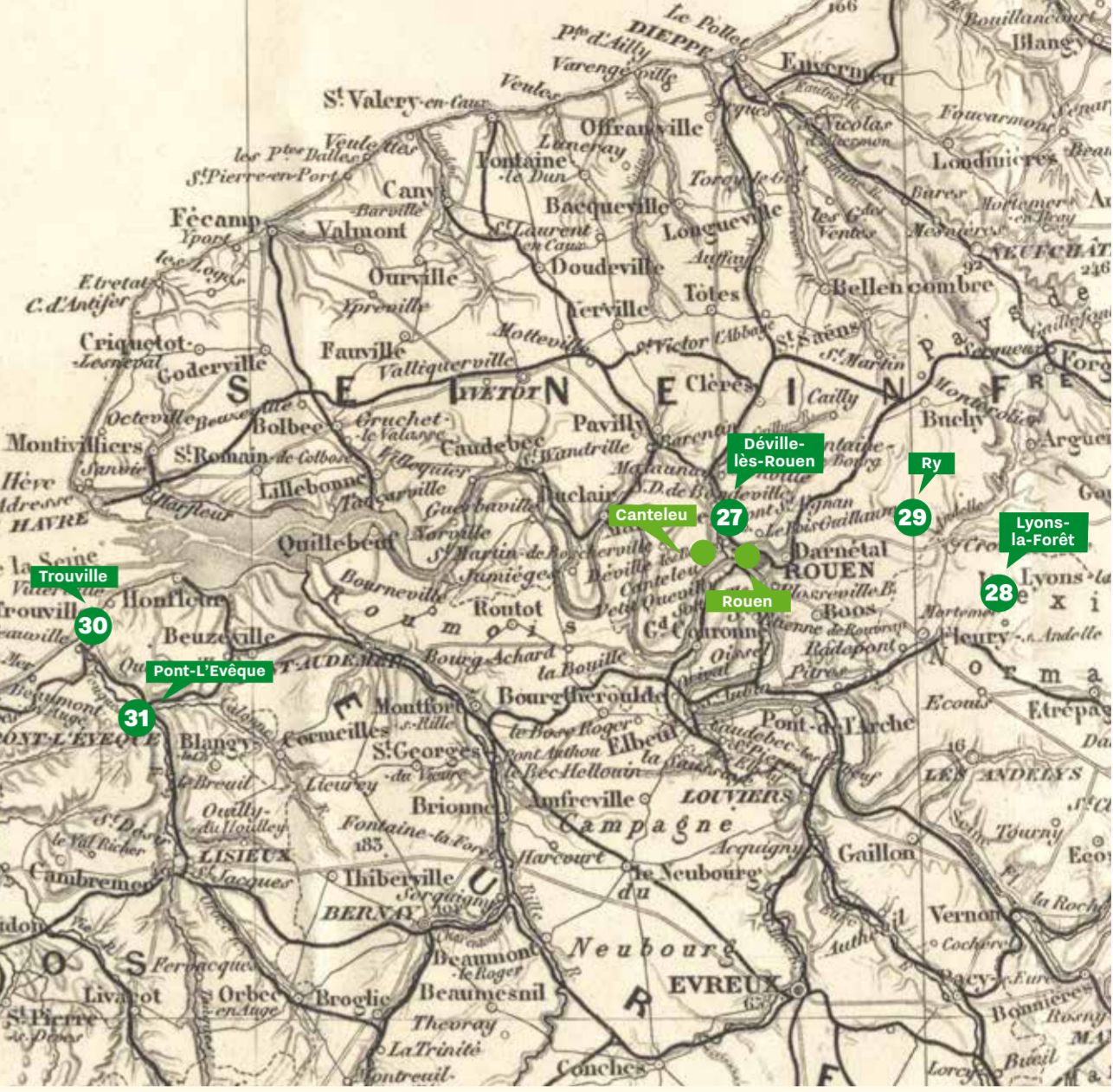
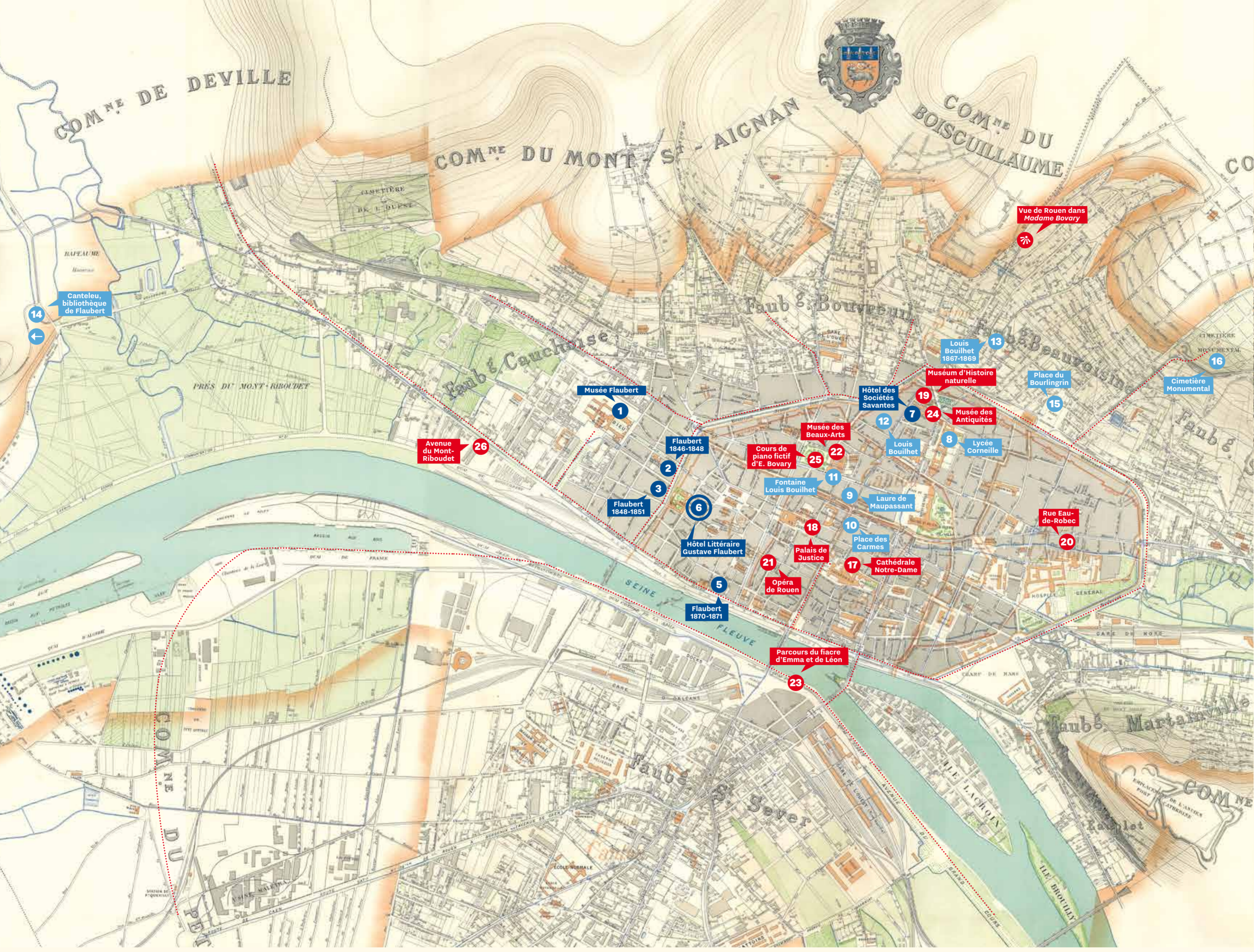




Normandie & Rouen Sur les traces de Flaubert

Gustave Flaubert Hôtel Littéraire



Et tout près de Rouen...

- 27 Déville-lès-Rouen, 28 Lyons-la-Forêt, 29 Trouville, 30 Lyons-la-Forêt, 31 Pont-l'Évêque, 32 Ry

Vue de Rouen décrite par Flaubert dans Madame Bovary... « Puis, d'un seul coup d'œil, la ville apparaissait. Descendant tout en amphithéâtre et noyée dans le brouillard... »

Les adresses de Gustave Flaubert

- 1 Musée Flaubert et d'Histoire de la Médecine, 51 rue de Lecat
2 55 avenue Gustave Flaubert
3 8 rue de Le Nostre
4 Le Pavillon de Croisset

les fenêtres donnaient sur la Seine. Ses amis, George Sand, les frères Goncourt, ou Guy de Maupassant, venaient rendre visite à celui qu'on appellera « l'ermite de Croisset ».

Sur les traces de Gustave Flaubert

- 1 Lycée Corneille, ancien Collège royal.
2 6 rue de l'École
3 Hôtel Littéraire Gustave Flaubert.
4 Musée Flaubert

souscription pour élever un monument à sa mémoire : après avoir essayé un refus du Conseil municipal, Flaubert répondit en janvier 1872 à ce dernier par une lettre publique tonitruante et d'une extraordinaire modernité.

- 10 Le Cimetière Monumental. Rue du Mesnil Gremichon
11 La Cathédrale Notre-Dame. Place de la Cathédrale
12 Palais de Justice. 38 rue aux Juifs
13 Musée d'histoire naturelle. 198 rue Beauvoisine

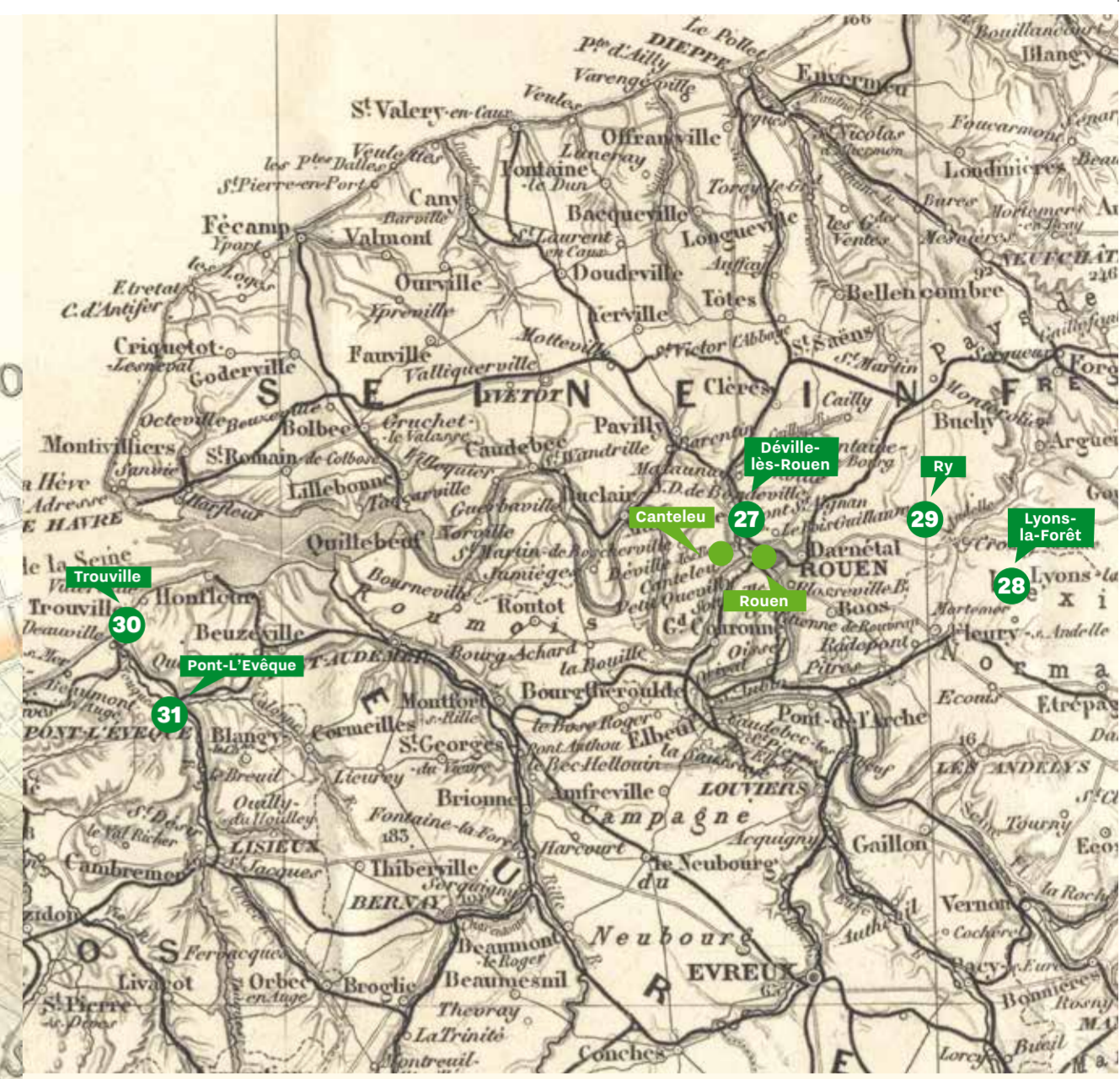
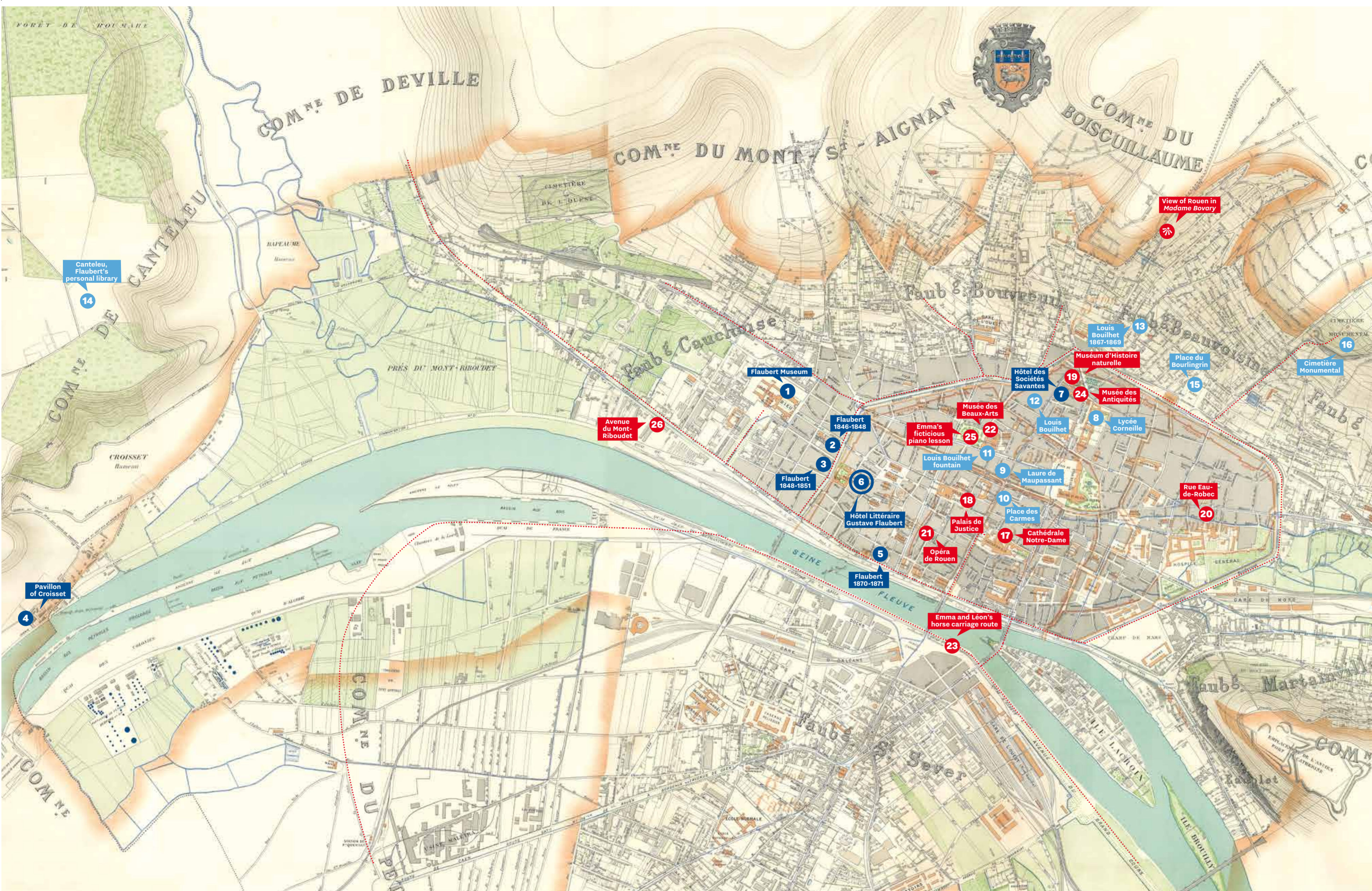
Plus tard, Faubert continua à en faire un lieu de promenade privilégié, y emmenant sa nièce et George Sand.

- 14 Opéra de Rouen. Théâtre des Arts.
15 Musée des Beaux-Arts et Bibliothèque municipale. Esplanade Marcel Duchamp
16 Parcours du fiacre d'Emma et de Léon

« ... On entendait le ronflement des fondrières avec le carillon clair des églises qui se dressaient dans la brume. Les arbres des boulevards, sans feuilles, faisaient des broussailles violettes au milieu des maisons, et les toits, tout reluisants de pluie, miroitaient inégalement, selon la hauteur des quartiers. Parfois un coup de vent emportait les nuages vers la côte Sainte-Catherine, comme des flots aériens qui se brisaient en silence contre une falaise. »

Gustave Flaubert, Madame Bovary
Plan de Rouen de M. Gogear (détail), 1899, coll. particulière.
Plan de Normandie (détail), Guides-Joanne, 1894, coll. particulière.





### Near Rouen...

- 27 Déville-lès-Rouen**  
In 1821 Dr Flaubert acquired a house in Déville-lès-Rouen, intended to accommodate the family during holidays and long weekends. In August 1843, the property was sold because it had to be crossed by the railway line linking Rouen to Le Havre. The following year, the Flauberts spent their first summer at Croisset.
- 28 Lyons-la-Forêt**  
Lyons-la-Forêt is a charming village about thirty kilometres from Rouen. It evokes the Yonville-l'Abbaye of *Madame Bovary* so well that it was chosen for the shooting of the film with Isabelle Huppert and also for the more recent one with Fabrice Luchini.
- 29 Trouville**  
Young Flaubert often spent his summer vacation at Trouville, and it was there, aged fifteen, that he met the one who was to be his great love, the beautiful Elisa Schlesinger. The scene was then transposed into *Sentimental Education*. "It was like an apparition..." A statue of the writer, a replica of the one in Rouen, can be found near the port.
- 30 Pont-l'Évêque**  
It was there that Flaubert's mother was born, and also where the action of *A Simple Heart (Three Tales)* takes place. "For half a century, the bourgeoisie of Pont-l'Évêque envied *Madame Aubain*, for her handmaid Felicité."
- 31 Ry**  
It was at Ry that the couple Delphine and Eugène Delamare lived. Flaubert knew their story and was inspired by it to write *Madame Bovary*. Since the end of the nineteenth century, Ry claimed the status of "model" of Yonville.

**3** View of Rouen as described by Flaubert in *Madame Bovary* (down Rue d'Enemont when it reaches Route de Neufchâteau):  
*"Then, suddenly, the town lay spread out before her eyes. Sloping down like an amphitheatre, drowned in mist, it sprawled untidily out on the farther side of the bridges. Beyond, the open country sloped steadily up with monotonous uniformity until it met the indeterminate line where the pale sky began. Seen like this from above, the whole landscape had the stillness of a painting; the ships at anchor huddling together in one corner, the river curving round the foot of green, wooded hills, the oblong shaped islands lying in the water like great black motionless fish. The factory chimneys were belching out immense dark plumes of smoke that kept dissolving along their apex into the atmosphere."*

## In the footsteps of Flaubert Rouen & Normandy

— Historical map of Rouen • 1899 —

### Gustave Flaubert's addresses

- 1 Flaubert Museum and History of Medicine Museum. 51 rue de Lecat**  
Gustave Flaubert's father was the surgeon in chief at the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital in Rouen. The family lived in the wing that has now become a museum of both medicine and literature. Flaubert was born here on 12 December 1821 and spent twenty-five years of his life in this house. "How many times in my life did I not see, through a large arched window, the green morning light appearing at my windows, in the old days in Rouen in my little room of the Hôtel-Dieu." Letter to Louise Colet of 16 May 1852.
- 2 55 avenue Gustave Flaubert**  
After the death of her husband – the hospital pavilion being occupied by her eldest son – Madame Flaubert settles in July 1846 with

- Gustave and her granddaughter Caroline, at 25 Rue de Crosne-hors-la-ville. It is a large two-storey building topped by attic rooms, located at the corner of rue de Buffon. This mansion still exists and now bears the No. 55 above its entrance gate.
- 3 8 rue de Le Nostre**  
The address of the Flaubert family between 1848 and 1851 is located on 6 bis rue de Le Nostre (now number 8) where Flaubert lived only sporadically since he left his mother and his niece to travel to the Orient. He returned to organize the move to Croisset where the family settled permanently.
- 4 Le Pavillon de Croisset. 18 Quai Gustave Flaubert, Canteleu**  
The former property of the Flaubert family can be found a few minutes from Rouen, in Croisset. It was acquired in 1844 and Gustave Flaubert lived there until his death. He wrote all of his works in his office on the first floor, with a view on the Seine. His friends, George Sand, the Goncourt brothers and Guy de Maupassant, came to visit "the hermit of Croisset" as he was also called. The building is now demolished, but today's Flaubert Pavillon contains many memories of the writer, such as his quills and a stuffed parrot evoking Loulou of *A Simple Heart*. "It was a pretty white house, built in an old style on the banks of the Seine in the middle of a magnificent garden, which stretched from behind and sloped up the hill of Canteleu. From the windows of his vast workroom, one could see big ships passing by as if they were going to touch the walls with their yards. They were going upstream towards Rouen or down towards the sea." Guy de Maupassant.
- 5 9 A Quai du Havre. Pont Flaubert**  
The home of Caroline, Flaubert's beloved niece, and her husband, Ernest Commanville, from 1864. Flaubert and his mother were chased from Croisset by the Prussians during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871 and took refuge in one of these apartments on the Quai du Havre.

### In the footsteps of Gustave Flaubert

- 6 Hôtel Littéraire Gustave Flaubert. 33 rue du Vieux Palais**  
The new 4-star address of the writer in Rouen. Our literary hotel offers a discovery tour of Gustave Flaubert through a library of rare books and manuscripts, works of art and rooms devoted to the characters in his novels.
- 7 Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes. 190 rue Beauvoisine**  
The Hotel des Sociétés Savantes is home to the Association of Friends of Flaubert and Maupassant, chaired by Joëlle Robert, the meeting point for many researchers and readers. The association promotes the works of the two writers from Normandy and their entourage, through study days, the organization of symposiums and the publication of an annual bulletin.
- 8 Lycée Corneille, originally Collège royal. 4 Rue du Maulévrier**  
Flaubert was a pupil at the Collège Royal, today the Lycée Corneille, during his entire schooling, before being expelled and getting his matriculation on his own in 1840. In *Madame Bovary*, it was also here that the young Charles studied: "Charles [Bovary] was finally sent to the lycée in Rouen. His father brought him personally, towards the end of October, at the time of the Saint-Romain fair. [...] His local guardian was a wholesale ironmonger from Rue Ganterie, who took him out once a month, on a Sunday, after his shop closed, sent him off to the harbour to look at the boats, and then brought him back to the lycée by seven, before supper."
- 9 6 rue de l'École**  
Address of Laure de Maupassant, sister of Alfred Le Poittevin, Flaubert's best friend since adolescence.

- Laure married Gustave de Maupassant and had a son, Guy, who followed Flaubert at the lycée (now Lycée Corneille) in 1869 and 1869. During this period, Laure resided at 6 Rue de l'École and often received Flaubert and Bouilhet. Later, Guy de Maupassant was considered by Flaubert to be his literary son. Guy learned a great deal about the profession as a writer thanks to him.
- 10 Place des Carmes**  
On this square stands a statue of Flaubert, a bronze made by Rudier, after the statue by Leopold Bernstamm which had been smelted during the war.
- 11 Louis Bouilhet fountain. Rue Jacques Villon**  
Louis Bouilhet, Flaubert's fellow student at the Collège Royal, was his dearest friend. This poet and playwright became the curator of the municipal library; he died in Rouen in 1869. Shortly after his death, Flaubert launched a subscription to build a monument in his memory. After being refused by the Municipal Council, Flaubert replied in January 1872, by a thundering public letter of extraordinary modernity. The fountain was finally inaugurated in August 1882, two years after the death of Flaubert: it is placed on the wall of the Villon Library at the back the Museum of Fine Arts. "In losing my poor Bouilhet I lost my midwife, the person who saw into my thinking more clearly than I do. His death left me with a void that I am more aware of every day."
- 12 131 et 132 rue Beauvoisine**  
Two addresses of the poet and writer Louis Bouilhet in the 1850s, before his departure for Paris. The Hotel des Trois-Maiores no longer exists.
- 13 43 rue de Bihares**  
House inhabited by Louis Bouilhet shortly after his appointment as curator at the Municipal Library in 1867 and his final return to Rouen. Flaubert and Guy de Maupassant used to visit him until his death in 1869.

- 14 Canteleu and Flaubert's personal library**  
Gustave Flaubert's personal library has been preserved in Canteleu since 1952. It is a rare example of a writer's library in the public domain. There are more than 1500 works of which a thousand belonged to Flaubert. The oldest date back to the middle of the sixteenth century. Some include letters sent to Flaubert by Victor Hugo, Guy de Maupassant and Ivan Turgenev. Others are handwritten texts, annotations or Gustave Flaubert's reading notes.
- 15 Place du Boulingrin**  
At a very young age, Flaubert became an assiduous spectator of the Saint-Romain fair which was held at Place du Boulingrin. The puppet theatres and especially the exhibitions of monsters fascinate him. If some see in this shows a possible origin of *The Temptation of Saint Anthony*, it is certain that the fair nourished the imagination of young Gustave. Later, Flaubert continued to keep it a favourite promenade, taking his niece and George Sand.
- 16 Cimetière Monumental. Rue du Mesnil gremichon**  
The Cimetière Monumental houses the Flaubert family grave, whose location was chosen by the writer so that one could see his house in Croisset. Flaubert rests there beside his parents and not far from Louis Bouilhet.
- 17 Cathédrale Notre-Dame. Place de la Cathédrale**  
The Cathedral of Rouen has inspired several scenes in Flaubert's novels: the stained glass of *The Legend of Saint Julian the Hospitaller* and the tympanum representing the dance of Salome described in *Herodias*. In *Madame Bovary*, Emma and Léon have their first appointment in the cathedral.

- 18 Palais de justice. 36 rue aux Juifs**  
First published as a *feuilleton* in the *Revue de Paris*, *Madame Bovary* was the subject of a sensational trial in January 1857: Flaubert was attacked for "offences against religious morality and public decency". Even though the trial did not take place in Rouen, its Palais de Justice, a masterpiece of Gothic art classified as a historic monument, symbolises the relationship between art and the law. The indictment pronounced by the public prosecutor Pinarad remains famous as "a monument of stupidity and bad faith that seemed born of the collaboration of Tartuffe and Homais." René Dumesnil.
- 19 Muséum d'Histoire naturelle. 198 rue Beauvoisine**  
One should start by reading the hilarious investigation by Julian Barnes, *Flaubert's Parrot* (Jonathan Cape, 1984), to follow in Loulou's footsteps: where is the true model of the Amazonian parrot used by Flaubert to write *A Simple Heart*, the first of the *Three Tales*? What is certain is that the original parrot was lent to Gustave Flaubert by the Natural History Museum; he then returned it. You can admire Loulou at the Flaubert Museum and in Croisset, and perhaps decide which is the "real" one.
- 20 La rue Eau-de-Robec**  
The Rue Eau-de-Robec, which follows the historic course of the Robec river, was formerly occupied by dyers. It is mentioned in *Madame Bovary*, when Charles Bovary, a young medical student, settles there: "The river which turns this part of Rouen into a squallid little Venice, flowed along down there below him, yellow, violet or blue between its bridges and railings. Workmen crouched on the banks, washing their arms in the water. On poles protruding from the attic windows, skeins of cotton were hung out to dry in the open air."

- 21 Opéra de Rouen. Théâtre des Arts. 7 rue du Dr Robert Rambert**  
At the time of Flaubert, the Théâtre des Arts was located at the bottom of the Rue Grand-Pont. Destroyed by bombing in the Second World War, the Théâtre des Arts was rebuilt further downstream on the Quai Pierre Corneille and was inaugurated in 1962. In *Madame Bovary*, Charles Bovary takes Emma, to distract her as she was abandoned by her lover Rodolphe, to see *Lucia de Lammermoor* by Donizetti... at the opera she meets Léon who will be her second lover. Bouvard briefly follows Emma's footsteps by going one evening to the Théâtre des Arts, at the time of the move to Normandy.
- 22 Musée des Beaux-Arts et Bibliothèque municipale. Esplanade Marcel Duchamp**  
The relief by Chapu devoted to Flaubert was originally attached to the facade of this museum. Currently it is in the garden of the Flaubert Museum. It is here that the manuscripts of *Madame Bovary* and *Bouvard and Pécuchet* are preserved. They have recently been digitized and can be accessed online.
- 23 The route of Emma and Léon's horse carriage**  
Follow the route of *Madame Bovary's* heroes: in a famous scene, Emma and Léon's horse carriage travels in daytime through Rouen with closed blinds – Emma gives herself to her new lover, to the rhythm of the galloping horses. This route has been rigorously reconstructed by the Flaubert Centre of the University of Rouen and Danielle Girard, of the *Atelier Bovary* ([http://flaubert.univ-rouen.fr/bovary/atelier/cartes/carto\\_bovary.html](http://flaubert.univ-rouen.fr/bovary/atelier/cartes/carto_bovary.html)). "And the local folk [...] all stared wide-eyed in astonishment at this spectacle unheard of outside the capital: a cab with drawn blinds that constantly reappeared, sealed up tighter than a tomb and tossing like a ship." Gustave Flaubert, *Madame Bovary*.

- 24 Musée des Antiquités**  
The Rouen Antiquities Museum preserves the remains of Carthage, where the action of *Salammbo* takes place.
- 25 74 rue de la Renelle des Maroquiniers. Esplanade Marcel Duchamp**  
Emma Bovary used the fictional number 74 of Rue de la Renelle-des-Maroquiniers to pretend that she was taking piano lessons with Felicie Lempereur, when she was actually going to join her lover. "In other words, here is the precise place where the house of a fictitious piano teacher who has never given Emma Bovary a single lesson was not found in a street that no longer exists." (Damien Dauge, *Flaubert in the city*, an event organised by Sandra Glatigny).
- 26 Avenue du Mont-Riboudet**  
On 6 April 1864, Flaubert's niece Caroline married Ernest Commanville who had a small business in the avenue du Mont-Riboudet (a place subject to a joke in *Madame Bovary*). "– He's the son of Boudet, the carpenter; his parents are comfortably off, and they let him do whatever he wants. Yet he's learn quickly if he wanted to, he's very bright. So sometimes – well sometimes as a joke, I call him Riboudet (like the hill on the way to Maromme) and I even say 'mon Riboudet'. Ha, ha! 'Mont-Riboudet, you see. The other day I told his Grace my little joke, and he laughed at it... Yes, he was good enough to laugh at it. And so how's Monsieur Bovary?'"

\*The translations of the quotes from *Madame Bovary* are by Margaret Mauldon (Oxford World's Classics).