

## Exile

4

### Juliette Drouet's mediaeval drawing room in Guernesey

This room displays the objects created by Victor Hugo from second-hand furniture and objects which he liked to put to new uses.

With Juliette and often accompanied by his son Charles Hugo, he liked to set off in search of “old chests”, as he mentions several times in the diaries in which he recorded his purchases. We therefore know that he bought over sixty chests between 1857 and early 1858.

Two facsimile drawings show how the artist and DIY enthusiast used to proceed by making sketches and plans, which he then handed over to Guernesey cabinetmakers to be built under the supervision of Mauger. A door would become a table, chests would be combined into a dresser and bobbins were turned into candlesticks. Various commonplace objects found at flea markets are dotted around the design scheme including earthenware dogs, Toby jugs, convex mirrors, etc. Precious relics of Juliette Drouet as well as busts of his daughter Claire and Victor Hugo himself sculpted by Vilain and Leboeuf are displayed on one piece of furniture.

Juliette Drouet's dining room at Hauteville Fairy



© Sylvain Sonnet

5

Victor Hugo, Mirror and frame, “drawn 11 May 1870 while I am being tried and sentenced in Paris”. V. H.



© Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet

### Victor Hugo's study

Alternating photographs and drawings are displayed in this space, which was formerly the writer's study.

## After exile

The final two rooms are devoted to the period covering the writer's return from exile (1870-1885), when he was famous and acknowledged as the father of the Republic. On display are items donated by the poet's grandchildren to the City of Paris for the launch of the museum, popular objects and images donated by Paul Beuve and dedicated to the cult of the great man, and publications dating from this period.

6

### Victor Hugo's drawing room, rue de Clichy

In this room are displayed mementos from Guernesey and family portraits dating from a time when Victor Hugo, who had lost three of his children and his wife, was devoting himself to “the art being a grandfather” to Georges and Jeanne.

On his return from exile and following a stay at Veules-les-Roses with Paul Meurice, Victor Hugo lived in a variety of apartments. He was resident at rue de Clichy from 1874

## After exile

to 1878 and then moved to a town house at 130, avenue d'Eylau (the site of the present-day 124, avenue Victor Hugo) which was partially renamed in honour of his eightieth birthday, before assuming his name fully when he died.

The furniture, sofa, armchairs, reproduction Louis XV chairs, large mirror and Murano glass chandelier come from the rue de Clichy drawing room.

A moving portrait of Juliette Drouet by the naturalist painter Jules Bastien-Lepage shortly before her death in 1883, the date on which Victor Hugo stopped writing forever, depicts “the woman banished from devotion” who accompanied the great man into his lengthy exile.

A bust of the writer by Rodin, his portrait by Léon Bonnat and the final photographs taken by Nadar personify Victor Hugo in his greatness.

André-Charles Voillemot, *Portrait of Georges and Jeanne Hugo*, 1879, oil on canvas.



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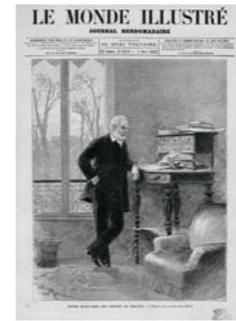
Jules Bastien-Lepage, *Portrait of Juliette Drouet* 1883, oil on canvas.



© Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet

## After exile

Adrien Marie, *Le Monde Illustré* 5 March 1881: Victor Hugo in his study.



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7

### Victor Hugo's bedroom, avenue d'Eylau

As a public figure, the writer received gifts for his eightieth birthday from representatives of the Third Republic. They decorate this room and include *La République* by Clésinger and a Sèvres vase presented by Jules Ferry on behalf of the government. The atmosphere in Victor Hugo's room in the avenue d'Eylau town house in which he lived from 1878 until his death on 22 May 1885 has been faithfully recreated courtesy of donations from his grandchildren, Georges and Jeanne.

The writer's taste for mediaeval furniture is also in evidence.

Recreation of Victor Hugo's bedroom in avenue d'Eylau.



© Sylvain Sonnet

## Useful Information

Maison de Victor Hugo  
6 place des Vosges  
75004 Paris  
Tél: 01 42 72 10 16  
Fax: 01 42 72 06 64  
www.musee-hugo.paris.fr

## Getting there

Métro : Bastille, Saint-Paul ou Chemin Vert  
Bus : 20, 29, 65, 69, 76, et 96  
Vélib 27, bd Beaumarchais, 26, rue Saint Gilles  
Disabled assistance available.

## Opening hours

Tuesday to Sunday from 10am to 6pm  
Closed on Mondays and public holidays.

## Admission charges

Permanent collections: free admission.

## Temporary exhibitions

Admission charges vary according to the event. Some reduced admission rates available: Young people (aged 13-25), free for children under 13.

## Educational and cultural department

Guided tours, story tours and children's workshops. Hands-on tours, hearing loop tours and French Sign Language tours' Information available in braille. Information and bookings, on 01 42 72 87 14.

## Specialist library

By appointment only. The library is dedicated to Victor Hugo and his circle. It houses original editions and works about the author.

## Audio guides

Audio guides allow visitors to follow the tour in six languages. Hire charge: €5 at the reception desk.

**Audiophones** traduction are available for groups with lectures guides.

## Video guides

Tour of the apartment with sign language.

## Tour booklets

Available at the cash desk, priced at €1 For 7-12 year-olds: *Discovering Victor Hugo's House*



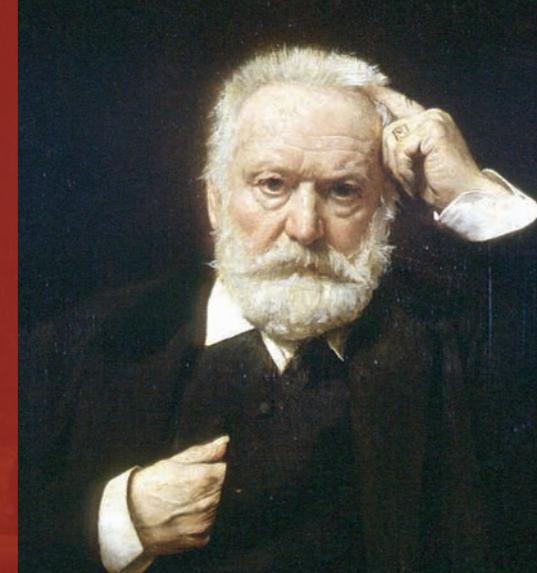
MAIRIE DE PARIS



Museum guide



MAISONS  
VICTOR HUGO  
Paris - Guernesey



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## The museum and its history



© Adeline Besse

Place des Vosges from Victor Hugo's House.

The City of Paris has preserved the two properties in which Victor Hugo (1802-1885) lived for the longest periods during his lifetime: the hôtel de Rohan-Guéméné, place des Vosges in Paris (1832-1848) and Hauteville House in Guernsey (1856-1870), which he purchased with the proceeds from the sale of *Les Contemplations*.

In 1832, Victor Hugo rented an apartment on the second floor of this seventeenth-century town house, overlooking what was then the place Royale. By the age of thirty, he was already recognised as the leader of the Romantic movement, was married to Adèle Foucher and had four children. He wrote some of his major works during his period of residence here: *Ruy Blas*, *Les Voix intérieures*, *Les Rayons et les Ombres* and began work on *Les Misérables*, *La Légende des Siècles* and *Les Contemplations*.



© Stéphane Piera / Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet

François-Léon Sicard, *Paul Meurice*, 1907, marble.

Victor Hugo's House on place des Vosges was established in 1902 for the centenary of the writer's birth, as a result of a substantial donation made by Paul Meurice (1818-1905) to the City of Paris. As a loyal and devoted friend of Victor Hugo, his collection comprised drawings by the writer, photographs, manuscripts, editions of his works, items of furniture and various mementos. Between 1901 and 1902 he further supplemented it by commissioning portraits of the great man and illustrations of his works to contemporary artists including Auguste Rodin, Maurice Denis, Eugène Carrière, Théophile-Alexandre Steinlen, Charles-Henri Cros, etc.

Victor Hugo's House opened its doors on 30 June 1903.

## Before Exile

Julie Duvidal de Montferrier *General Léopold Hugo with two of his brothers and his son Abel*, circa 1813, oil on canvas.

© Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet



The tour of the apartment extends beyond the period during which Victor Hugo was in residence as it retraces the three main periods of his life as he defined them in *Actes et Paroles* (1875-1876): Before Exile, Exile and After Exile.

## Before Exile

1

### Anteroom

Family portraits and mementos of the places in which he lived conjure up Victor Hugo's childhood and youth. These were mainly produced by his family, his friends the brothers Eugène and Achille Devéria, and his sister-in-law, Julie Duvidal de Montferrier, a gifted pupil of Baron Gérard.

Auguste de Chatillon, *Léopoldine with her book of hours*, 1835, oil on canvas.

Louis Boulanger, *Portrait of Madame Victor Hugo*, 1839, oil on canvas.



© Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet



© Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet

## Before Exile



The Red drawing room.

© Sylvain Sonnet

2

### Reception room, place Royale

During this period, the reception room with its red damask walls was a meeting place for avant-garde members of the Romantic movement: Théophile Gautier, Lamartine, Dumas, Mérimée, David d'Angers, etc.

Certain works are displayed here today which would have been present at that time, including family portraits by Louis Boulanger and Auguste de Châtillon, a mar-

Pierre-Jean David d'Angers *Bust of Victor Hugo*, marble.

© Daniel Ljfermann / Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet

ble bust of the poet by David d'Angers and a painting depicting the tragedy *Inez de Castro*, a gift from the Duke and Duchess of Orléans to Victor Hugo.

## Exile

## Exile

The Chinese drawing room and the following room lead visitors into the period of exile in Guernsey.

The interior design schemes for these rooms are taken from Juliette Drouet's second home on Guernsey, Hauteville Fairy. Designed by Victor Hugo in 1863-1864, and reassembled in 1903 for the launch of the museum, they were purchased from Louis Koch, Juliette Drouet's nephew and sole heir, along with a number of drawings, mementos, etchings and photographs.

Juliette Drouet's Chinese drawing room at Hauteville Fairy.



© Sylvain Sonnet

## Exile

*Acrobat* signed with the initials VH, wooden pokerwork panel on the south wall of the Chinese drawing room.



© Maisons de Victor Hugo / Roger-Viollet

*Shu-Zan*, photoengraved wooden panel on the south wall of the Chinese drawing room.



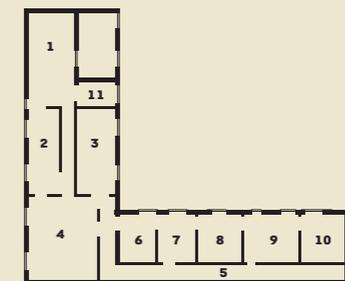
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3

### Juliette Drouet's Chinese drawing room in Guernsey

Victor Hugo dreamed up the design scheme for Juliette Drouet's room after having completed his own home, Hauteville House. The drawing room is a poetic blend of Chinese decorative elements and Hugo's own creations. Statuettes, furniture and mats in far-eastern colours rub shoulders with porcelain plates and comic pokerwork pictures created by Victor Hugo sprinkled with allusions to his beloved. The monograms VH and JD are dotted across the entire interior design scheme. A mirror with a frame painted by Victor Hugo has been set into one of the panels. Also on display is the table which he gave Juliette as a gift and on which he wrote the first series of *La Légende des Siècles* in 1859 (as recorded in the author's self-penned inscription on its surface).

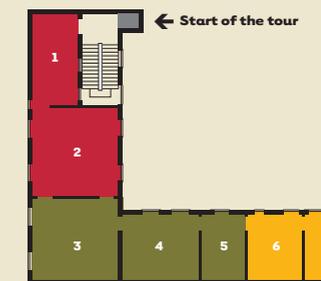
## GENERAL PLAN



### PLAN OF VICTOR HUGO'S APARTMENT 1832-1848

- 1 Anteroom
- 2 Leather reception room and subsequently the leather dining room (from late 1840)
- 3 Dining room until November 1840, then Madame Hugo's bedroom
- 4 Drawing room
- 5 Corridor
- 6 Madame Hugo's bedroom until November 1840, then Léopoldine's bedroom until February 1843, before becoming her sister Adèle's bedroom
- 7 Léopoldine's bedroom until November 1840, before becoming her brothers' bedroom
- 8 Study
- 9 Victor Hugo's study
- 10 Victor Hugo's bedroom
- 11 Kitchen

### LEVEL 2



### CURRENT PLAN

#### Before exile

- 1 Anteroom, place Royale
- 2 Reception room, place Royale

#### Exile

- 3 Juliette Drouet's Chinese drawing room in Guernsey
- 4 Juliette Drouet's dining room in Guernsey
- 5 Victor Hugo's drawing room, rue de Clichy

#### After exile

- 6 Study, place Royale
- 7 Victor Hugo's bedroom, avenue d'Eylau