



 **Take the Rue Saint-Benoit and walk to the Rue Jacob.**

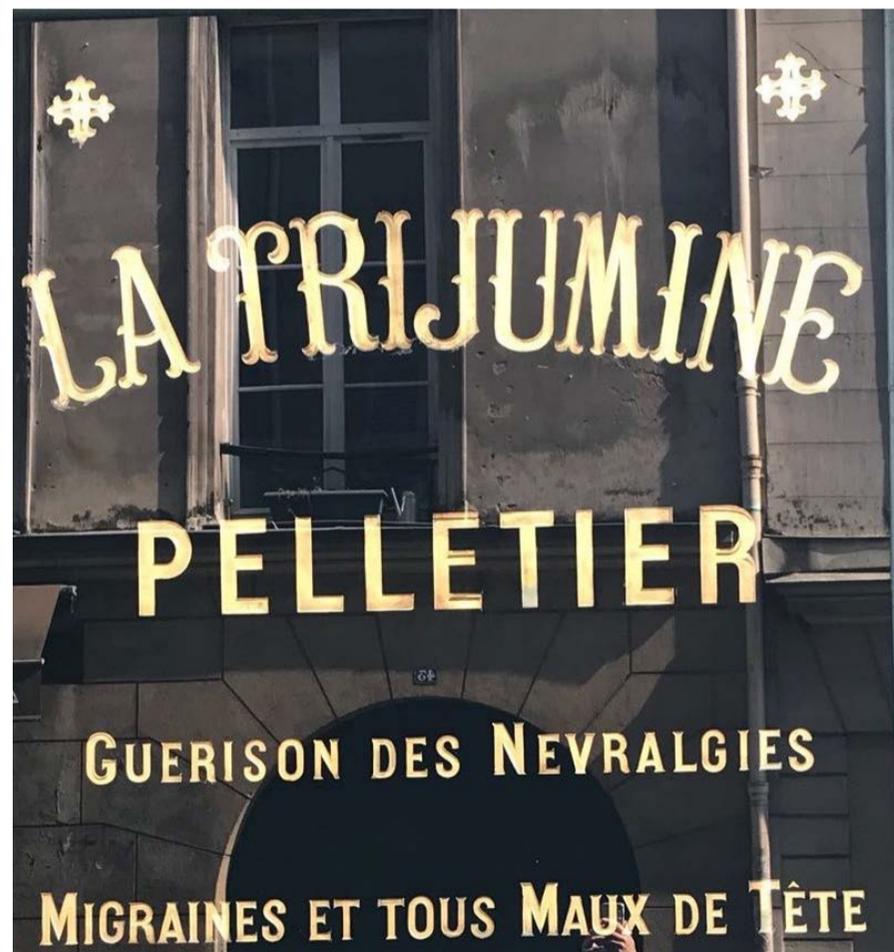
N°5 The woman of letters Marguerite Duras lived here until she died in 1996.

 **Turn left into the Rue Jacob.**

N°48 The Pharmacie Pelletier is really worthy of attention.

The Trijumine was one of the anti-neuralgic specialty that has been sold for more than a century.

Next to it is an other shop that has an old-fashion charm, the Librairie Alain Brioux (The Alain Brioux Bookshop). In the showcase you can find anatomical plates and dissection photos among others. If anyone likes medical books or scientific stories, walk in!





 **Retrace your steps.**

N°46 This building is one of the rare in Paris that was built during the Revolution. You can find a Marianne wearing a Phrygian cap in an alcove.

 **Walk straight forward in the Rue Jacob and turn left into the Rue Bonaparte.**

With its art galleries, bookshops specialised in ancient books, private mansions and luxurious shop windows, this street is a condensed version of what is available in the district. As you walk by, pay attention to the plaques mentioning the artists who were born and lived here.

N°28 The impost (upper part) of the carriage door dates back to the 17th century. It is listed historical monument. It's a shame that all the

layers of paintings have erased the fineness of its sculptures.

N°16 The Académie nationale de médecine (National Academy of Medicine). This institution is a distant heir of the Académie royale de médecine (Royal Academy of Medicine) founded in 1820 by Louis XVIII. Its mission was to meet the needs of the government as far as public health was concerned. Its members were physicians, surgeons, vets and pharmacists famous for their scientific works. It was separate from the Institut de France in front of which you will stop a little further away (French Institute).

N°14 Entrance of the court of honor of the **Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts** (Fine arts grand school of Paris).



THE ÉCOLE NATIONALE
SUPÉRIEURE DES BEAUX-ARTS

What is the similarity between the painters Claude Monet or Bernard Buffet, Charles Garnier, the architect of the Opéra de Paris, the sculptor Bourdelle and more recently the artist Joann Sfar or even the singer Julien Doré? They were all students in this internationally renowned institution. Established in a group of former private mansions, this prestigious school aims to train top-level artists. The teaching method is based on workshops led by renowned artists.

The place

Entirely listed historical monument in 1972, the buildings are open to the public only during the European Heritage Days and open days at the end of June. However, temporary exhibitions displayed in it allow a partial access to the school. It is sometimes possible to go in the court.

Originally Couvent des Petits-Augustins (Petits-Augustins Convent) founded in 1608 by Marguerite de Valois, Henri IV's first wife, and then Musée des Monuments français (Museum of French Buildings) established in 1791 by Alexandre Lenoir, the place was given to the school in 1816.

From the 17th-century convent remain only the conventual chapel as well as the Chapelle des Louanges (Louanges

Chapel), which is smaller and hexagonal. On the right, when you enter the court, you can see the oldest buildings.

During the Revolution, the clergymen were expelled from the convent. The place then housed the first museum of French buildings, made to shelter and exhibit to the public the works saved from the destructive rage of the Revolutionaries, especially the kings of France's tombstones from Saint-Denis Basilica and pieces of sculpture and architecture from churches and castles. The museum was closed in 1816 and the school was established there.

From the 1820s, new premises were built, namely the bâtiment des Loges (« The lodges building »), the palais des Etudes (« The Study Palace ») and the bâtiment des Expositions (« The Exhibitions Building »). The entrance court in the Rue Bonaparte, the chapel and the Cour des Mûriers (former cloister) were fitted out. Eventually, the last important extension was the Hôtel de Chimay, which entrance is on the Quai Malaquais (Malaquais Quay), bought by the State in 1883.

The school was restored and renovated between 1975 and 1985, modernised in 2017 to enable, for instance, the access for persons with reduced mobility.

