A READER'S GUIDE TO PROUST'S IN SEARCH OF LOST TIME

Proust's *A la recherche du temps perdu (In Search of Lost Time)* is many things at once: a novel of education, a portrait of French society during the Third Republic, a masterful psychological analysis of love, a reflection on homosexuality, an essay in moral and aesthetic theory, and, above all, one of the great literary achievements of the twentieth century. This *Reader's Guide* analyzes each volume of the *Recherche* in order and in detail. Without jargon or technical language, David Ellison leads the reader through the work, clarifying but not oversimplifying the intricate beauty of Proust's imaginary universe. Focused both on large themes and on narrative and stylistic particularities, Ellison's readings expand our understanding and appreciation of the work and provide tools for the further study of Proust. All extracts in French are translated, making this an ideal guide for students of comparative literature as well as of French.

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A READER'S GUIDE TO PROUST'S *IN SEARCH OF LOST TIME*

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Pour la famille nombreuse

Contents

List of illustrations	<i>page</i> viii
Preface	ix
Acknowledgements	xi
Chronology	xii
Introduction: At the threshold of Proust's novel	I
1 Du Côté de chez Swann [The Way by Swann's]	28
2 A l'Ombre des jeunes filles en fleurs [In the Shadow of Young Girls in Flower]	57
3 Le Côté de Guermantes [The Guermantes Way]	86
4 Sodome et Gomorrhe [Sodom and Gomorrah]	IIO
5 La Prisonnière [The Prisoner] and Albertine disparue	
[The Fugitive]	136
6 Le Temps retrouvé [Finding Time Again]	162
Notes	186
Select bibliography	197
Index	205

Illustrations

I	Marcel Proust <i>(left)</i> , twenty years old, with his mother <i>(center)</i> and his brother, Robert <i>(right)</i> , 1891. <i>Photo: Bibliothèque nationale de France</i>	page 2
2	Marcel Proust <i>(center)</i> ; Robert de Flers, French dramatist <i>(left)</i> ; and Lucien Daudet, French painter and writer <i>(right)</i> , 1893. <i>Photo: Bibliothèque nationale de France</i>	29
3	Grand-Hôtel de Cabourg, Normandy. <i>With the permission of</i> <i>M. Gérard Sagnes, Director of the Grand-Hotel de Cabourg</i>	58
4	Marcel Proust at the time of his voluntary service (1889–90). <i>Mante-Proust collection</i>	87
5	James McNeill Whistler, <i>Arrangement in Black and Gold:</i> <i>Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac</i> , 1891–92. <i>Copyright</i> <i>The Frick Collection, New York</i>	III
6	Marcel Proust in Venice, Italy, May 1900. <i>Mante-Proust collection</i>	137
7	Marcel Proust on his deathbed by Man Ray, 1922. <i>Photo: Bibliothèque nationale de France. Copyright 2000 by Man</i>	
	Ray Trust/Artists Rights Society, NY/ADAGP, Paris	163

Preface

This Reader's Guide to Marcel Proust's 3,000-page magnum opus, A la recherche du temps perdu [In Search of Lost Time], is intended not only for advanced undergraduates and graduate students in the humanities, but also for the intellectually curious reader who has heard of Proust's remarkable literary achievement but has not had the time, the courage, or the discipline to undertake a reading project of rather considerable scope. My purpose has been to analyze and to clarify Proust's text without having recourse to specialized vocabulary and without engaging at great length in dialogue with those critics who, from the early twentieth century until the present moment, have enriched our understanding of a beautiful but complex work. From Ernst Robert Curtius, Walter Benjamin, and Samuel Beckett to Antoine Compagnon, Julia Kristeva, and Malcolm Bowie, passing through stages of progressive insight brought to us by readers such as Germaine Brée, Georges Poulet, Jean-Pierre Richard, Gérard Genette, Gilles Deleuze, Roger Shattuck, Jean-Yves Tadié, and many others, Proust's text has been a testing ground for critical and theoretical meditation, an unavoidable point of reference for any serious reflection on literary modernity. It is incumbent upon the contemporary critic doing conceptually or philologically rigorous work on Proust to place his or her own thoughts within the large perspective opened up by these distinguished readers and the questions they have posed.

The present study is more modest: its focus is on the immediate experience of reading Proust, word by word, line by line. Whatever else Proust may have intended his work to be, it is first and foremost a novel, a long narrative composed of multiple intersecting and divergent threads. The role of the reader is, at first, simply to follow these threads and to see where they lead. For this reason, after an introductory chapter devoted to Proust's life, his literary career, and his early writings, I have followed the sequential movement of the novel, from its first to its seventh and final volume, devoting individual chapters to the volumes as they unfold in the forward

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Preface

thrust of the narrative (the exception being Chapter 5, which covers two volumes). My method has been that of close reading, and I have quite consciously chosen to have Proust "speak" as much as I do, which explains why this book contains many quoted passages from the *Recherche* (both in the original French and in English translation, so that the text can be accessible to a broad readership). My goal has been to accompany Proust, to remain within the imaginary universe he has created, and not to cast my own shadow over this universe. If a *Reader's Guide* is to succeed as an invitation to reading, it seems to me that the guide himself should emulate Virgil to his reader's Dante, and disappear once he has pointed out salient areas of the landscape, leaving the more arduous, but also more rewarding stages of the peregrination to the literary pilgrim, who must necessarily make the essential choices and discoveries individually. That pilgrim, dear reader, is you. It is for you that I have written what follows.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Linda Bree and to Cambridge University Press for having entrusted this volume on Proust to me. After some years of nomadic wandering away from Proust's universe, I was enticed to return to its charms by the late Richard Bales, who asked me to contribute an essay to *The Cambridge Companion to Proust* (2001). I have based both the Chronology and the Select bibliography in the present study on those provided for the *Cambridge Companion* by Professor Bales, whose erudition in all matters Proustian was exemplary.

I am also indebted to the University of Miami, and in particular to Michael Halleran, Dean of Arts and Sciences, for having granted me a semester's leave for the completion of the project. My thanks go to the Richter Library, and in particular, to Mr. Kyle Rimkus for his help in securing permissions for the photographs and other illustrative material in this book. For her unfailing technical and humanistic support, I would like to express my appreciation to Greta West. And last but certainly not least, I am happy to take this opportunity to state my gratitude to those colleagues and graduate students who have listened, read, and responded to early versions of this work.

Chronology

1871	July 10: birth, at Auteuil in the Paris suburbs, of Marcel
	Valentin Louis Eugène Georges Proust, son of Adrien Proust,
	a distinguished professor of medicine, and Jeanne-Clémence
	Weil. The father is Catholic, the mother Jewish.
1872	The Proust family takes up residence in the fashionable
,	boulevard Malesherbes (Paris 8e). Proust will always live in
	this area, except at the end of his life.
1878–86	Family holidays at Illiers (now Illiers-Combray) in the dépar-
,	<i>tement</i> of Eure-et-Loir.
1882–89	Attends the Lycée Fontanes (renamed Lycée Condorcet in
	1883); poor health often keeps him absent.
1888	Proust is strongly influenced by his philosophy teacher,
	Alphonse Darlu.
1889–90	Proust performs his military service at Orléans.
1890–95	Student years (law and political science). Licence en droit
	(1893); licence ès lettres (1895).
1891	Co-founds a short-lived journal, Le Banquet. Is an active con-
	tributor to this and other journals.
1894	Beginning of the Dreyfus Affair.
1895	Begins a novel, Jean Santeuil (unfinished).
1896	Publication of Les Plaisirs et les jours, a collection of stories,
	essays, and miscellaneous pieces.
1897	Proust begins to read the works of the English writer John
	Ruskin.
1898	Publication of Zola's "J'accuse." Proust rallies to the Dreyfus
	cause.
1900	Death of Ruskin. Proust devotes the next few years to
	translating and annotating selected works of Ruskin's.
	Two trips to Venice. The family moves to the rue de
	Courcelles.

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David Ellison	
Frontmatter	
More information	

Chronology

xiii

1902	Artistic pilgrimages to Belgium and Holland; sees Vermeer's <i>View of Delft</i> .
1903	Death of Proust's father.
1904	La Bible d'Amiens, translation of Ruskin.
1905	Death of Proust's mother.
1906	Proust moves to 102, boulevard Haussmann. <i>Sésame et les lys</i> ,
/	translation of Ruskin.
1907–14	Summer holidays at Cabourg, on the Normandy coast.
1908	Writes <i>Pastiches</i> of other authors, based on an amusing extor-
-)	tion racket known as "L'Affaire Lemoine." Begins what is
	now known as <i>Contre Sainte-Beuve</i> , an essay.
1909	The essay transforms itself into a novel; it will eventually
	become A la recherche du temps perdu.
1910	Goes to see the Ballets russes. Has his bedroom lined with
	cork, because of building work in an adjoining apartment.
1911	The novel's title at this time is Les Intermittences du coeur.
	Proust employs a secretary to type up his work, more than
	700 pages to date.
1912	Proust seeks a publisher, in vain.
1913	Du Côté de chez Swann is published by Grasset, at Proust's
	own expense. The general title of the novel is changed to A la
	recherche du temps perdu.
1914	The second volume of the novel as it then existed is being
	set up in proof when the outbreak of war stops the printing
	presses.
1914–18	During the war, with no possibility of publication, Proust
	vastly expands his novel, notably amplifying the role of the
	character Albertine.
1916	Publication rights are transferred from Grasset to Gallimard.
1918	Publication of A l'Ombre des jeunes filles en fleurs.
1919	Proust is forced to move from 102, boulevard Haussmann,
	first to the rue Laurent-Pichat, then to what will turn out to
	be his final residence, 44, rue Hamelin. He is controversially
	awarded the Prix Goncourt, France's premier literary prize,
	for the publication of A l'ombre des jeunes filles en fleurs.
1920	Proust is named Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Pub-
	lication of <i>Le Côté de Guermantes I</i> .
1921	Extracts from the novel are regularly published in jour-
	nals, mainly La Nouvelle Revue française, continuing into
	1922. Proust visits an exhibition of Dutch paintings at the

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David Ellison				
Frontmatter				
More information				

xiv	Chronology
1922	Orangerie in May: he sees the <i>View of Delft</i> again. <i>Le Côté de Guermantes II – Sodome et Gomorrhe I</i> is published. <i>Sodome et Gomorrhe II</i> is published. Proust develops bronchitis, then pneumonia, and dies on November 18. He is buried in Père Lachaise cemetery on November 22.
1923	Publication of Sodome et Gomorrhe III – La Prisonnière.
1924	Publication of <i>Albertine disparue</i> .
1927	Publication of Le Temps retrouvé.
1952	Publication of Jean Santeuil.
1954	Publication of a version of <i>Contre Sainte-Beuve</i> .
1954	Publication of A la recherche du temps perdu in the first
1987–89	Gallimard-Pléiade edition (three volumes), Pierre Clarac and André Ferré editors. Publication of <i>A la recherche du temps perdu</i> in the second Gallimard-Pléiade edition (four volumes), Jean-Yves Tadié <i>et. al.</i> editors.