

CHRONOLOGY

*Preliminary as of 6/29/05
Subject to Change*



1839

19 January

Paul Cézanne is born in Aix-en-Provence, at 28 rue de l'Opera, the son of Louis-Auguste Cézanne—a hatter, aged forty, originally from Saint-Zacharie (Var), residing at 55 sur le Cours (known as the cours Mirabeau beginning in 1876)—and of Anne Élisabeth Honorine Aubert, aged twenty-four, a native of Aix. The child, born out of wedlock, is acknowledged by his father. The father's given address is the hattery of François Carbonnel (also spelled Carbonel) and his wife, Marie Aubert (presumably a relative of the child's mother), where Louis-Auguste Cézanne had worked and lived for several years.

20 February

Paul Cézanne is baptized at the church of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine. His godmother is his grandmother Rose Aubert; his godfather, his uncle Louis Aubert, a hatter.

1841

4 July

Birth of Marie Cézanne, the couple's second child, in Aix-en-Provence at 55 sur le Cours, the address of the hattery in which Louis-Auguste Cézanne is still employed. The child is baptized on 7 July in the church of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine. Her godparents are the same as those for her brother, Paul.

1844

29 January

Marriage at the Hôtel de Ville, Aix-en-Provence, of Louis-Auguste Cézanne, man of property, residing at 14 rue de la Glacière, and Anne Élisabeth Honorine Aubert, without profession, who, according to the marriage certificate, resided with her mother at 23 rue des Suffrens. A marriage contract stipulating terms of separation of property was executed on 10 January. Louis-Auguste Cézanne is described there as a former hatmaker, now a property owner without profession. The religious service is performed at the church of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine on 30 January. The

couple's two children are legitimized by the marriage.

1848

1 June

Opening of the Cézanne and Cabassol Bank, listed in the *Cicerone marseillais* of 1849 as “MM. Cesanne [sic] et Cabassol, rue des Cordeliers, 24.” It replaces the establishment of Félix Alexis, who retains ownership of the premises. Joseph Cabassol, clerk and then banker, resides at the same address. In 1856 the Cézanne and Cabassol Bank moves to 13 rue Boulegon.

1849

Paintings in a bequest from artist François-Marius Granet enter the collection of the Musée d'Aix, later becoming accessible to Cézanne.

1850–1852

After attending the public school in his neighborhood, where he meets Philippe Solari, Cézanne is registered for two years at the Catholic school of Saint-Joseph, where he befriends Henri Gasquet.

1852

Cézanne enters the College Bourbon (now Lycée Mignet) as a boarder. An excellent student, he wins many prizes. He becomes a day student from 1857. He befriends Émile Zola, one year his junior, who entered the school the same year as he; and Jean-Baptiste “Baptistin” Baille, future astronomer and professor at the École Polytechnique. They are known collectively as “les trois inseparables” (the three inseparables).

1854

1 June

Birth of Rose Honorine Cézanne, 14 rue Matheron in Aix-en-Provence, the third and last child of Louis-Auguste Cézanne, “a banker,” and his wife. The family lives on the rue Matheron until about 1870. According to census data,

Rose Cézanne does not reside with her parents for several years, until 1858. She is baptized on 5 June at the cathedral of Saint-Sauveur. Her godfather is her brother, Paul; her godmother, her sister Marie.

1857

Cézanne registers at the École Gratuite de Dessin [free drawing school] of Aix, in the Priory of Malta, which also houses the affiliated museum. Joseph Gibert, both director of the school and curator of the museum, is his teacher from 1858 to 1861. Cézanne takes classes in which he draws after the live model as well as after ancient sculpture in the form of plaster casts and the marble originals in the museum collection.

1858

February

Émile Zola, accompanied by his grandfather, leaves Aix and moves in with his mother at 63 rue Monsieur-le-Prince, in Paris. He maintains a correspondence with his friends in the Midi. Cézanne's letters to Zola are filled with poems, rhymes, and songs. Zola returns to Aix for two consecutive summers.

2 September

Cézanne is smitten with an unknown woman he sometimes encounters on the way to school. He thanks Zola for his “morceau poétique” and sends him an original poem accompanied by a watercolor, *Cicero Striking Down Cataline after Discovering the Conspiracy of That Dishonorable Citizen*.

12 November

After failing in his first attempt to qualify for his General Certificate of Education on 4 August, Cézanne passes with the mark “rather good.”

December

His father obliges him to study law at the law school in Aix, where he registers on 16 December. He asks Zola to obtain information about entry to the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

1859

19 January

Cézanne registers for his second session at the law school in Aix.

11 April

Third registration at the law school in Aix.

7 July

Fourth registration at the law school in Aix.

25 August

Cézanne is awarded the second prize for painting at the École Gratuite de Dessin in Aix, in the form of a leather-bound drawing album. Students' works are exhibited in the "large classroom" for assessment by a jury. Cézanne submitted a "life-size study of a head after the live model painted in oil."

15 September

Louis-Auguste Cézanne acquires from Gabriel-Fernand Joursin a country property known as the Jas de Bouffan, consisting of approximately 14 hectares and 97 ares (about thirty-seven acres) for the sum of 85,000 francs. He moves in around 1870.

19 November

Cézanne registers for his fifth session at the law school in Aix.

28 November

He passes his first examination for the *bachelier* degree. Another year and another examination are necessary to obtain a license, required by both the bar and the magistracy.

1860

February

Cézanne does not register at the law school. He wants to go to Paris to learn to paint. This plan is thwarted by Gibert, his drawing teacher, who opposes his departure.

March

His departure is delayed by the illness of his sister Rose. He asks Zola to send him prints.

April

Cézanne becomes discouraged. Zola tries to console him by describing his conception of artistic work. He urges him to stop copying paintings by a master in Aix whom Cézanne admires, perhaps Joseph-François Villevieille. Brief falling-out with Baptistin Baille.

May

Cézanne's father stipulates that the trip to Paris will be contingent upon his continuing to study law.

28 May

In the military draft lottery on 24 February Cézanne comes up no. 49; the medical examiners declare him "fit for service." On 14 June he receives a certificate declaring him exempt from service obligations. After the cantonal quota has been met, he is released from obligations on 14 July and receives a second certificate on 26 July. Military archives list his profession as "law student."

June–July

He once again becomes deeply discouraged. Zola chides him for his passivity and encourages him to devote himself to painting.

October

Zola plans to establish an "artistic society" in Paris with Cézanne, Baille, and Georges Pajot, a fellow student at the Lycée Saint-Louis, in order "to form a powerful union for the future, to provide mutual support, whatever positions might await us." The census indicates that Cézanne is still living with his family at 14 rue Matheron in Aix-en-Provence. He is registered as a legal clerk.

1861

The Granet wing of the Musée d'Aix is remodeled for exhibition of the bequest of 1849.

April–July

Cézanne in Paris. Despite the continuing disapproval of Gibert, his teacher at the drawing school, Cézanne leaves Aix for Paris in April and remains there until September. Louis-Auguste

Cézanne accompanies his son to Paris, where he remains for a time.

September

Probably after failing to qualify for a place at the École des Beaux-Arts, Cézanne returns to Aix, where he works in his father's bank. Zola writes:

Cézanne, the banker, can't see; / without a quake / The birth of a future painter at the / back of his bank (Cézanne, le banquier, ne voit pas / sans fremir / Derrière son comptoir naître un / peintre à venir).

1862

Cézanne registers once more at the École Gratuite de Dessin in Aix-en-Provence, where he draws after the live model.

summer

He works in the Aix countryside with Numa Coste, who "accompanies [him] every morning to the landscape and saturates him with a thousand affronts of various kinds that he multiplies every minute." He begins a painting depicting a view of the dam built by Zola's father.

early November 1863–June 1864

Cézanne returns to Paris, where his father comes to visit him on 13 January 1864.

1864

July

Cézanne returns to Aix.

August

First mention of a sojourn in L'Estaque by Cézanne.

1865

15 March–fall

Cézanne is in Paris.

winter

Cézanne is in Aix. In the postscript to a letter from Antoine-Fortuné Marion to Heinrich Morstatt, a musician passionately fond of Wagner, he invites Morstatt, who is in Marseille, to come

to Aix and play Wagner over the Christmas holidays.

1866

mid-February

Cézanne leaves Aix for Paris.

mid-August

Cézanne is back in Aix. He takes walks in the countryside with Marion and their friend Antony Valabrègue. A poem dedicated to Paul Cézanne appears in *L'Écho des Bouches-du-Rhône*, an Aix newspaper. During the month of August he works on the first version of a painting inspired by Wagner, *Young Girl at the Piano: Overture to Tannhäuser* (present location unknown).

6 October

Marion and Cézanne plan a trip to Marseille to visit Morstatt.

mid-October

The painter Antoine Guillemet arrives in Aix, where he stays with Cézanne for several days before renting an apartment at 43 cours Sainte-Anne. Cézanne works on a portrait of his sister Rose, and on some landscapes, despite rainy weather, although “all pictures done inside, in the studio, will never be as good as things done in the open air.” He paints *Marion and Valabrègue Setting Out for the Motif*, a sketch that is complimented by Guillemet.

At the invitation of his former teacher Gibert, he and his friends Baille, Marion, and Valabrègue visit the collection of old masters recently bequeathed to the Musée d’Aix by J.-B. de Bourguignon de Fabregoules and provisionally exhibited in the chapel of the Pénitents Blancs.

23 October

Cézanne is in conflict with his family, “the nastiest people in the world, and irritating beyond measure.” He resolves not to send canvases to the Salon in Marseille.

2 November

Guillemet describes Cézanne in very positive terms: “His physique has become rather more handsome, his hair is

long, his figure exudes health, and his very dress causes a sensation on the Cours [Mirabeau].” The inhabitants of Aix begin to show interest in Cézanne’s painting, and Guillemet predicts a future “in which he’ll be offered the directorship of the museum.”

December

Cézanne is still in Provence.

1867

February–end of May

Cézanne is in Paris and “dreams of immense paintings.”

early June

Cézanne, who has spent a portion of the winter and spring in Paris, returns to Aix with his mother, who had probably come to visit the Exposition Universelle. He works on “some truly beautiful portraits; no longer [executed] with the palette knife, but just as vigorous.” He hopes to return to Paris for a week in mid-August to view once more the private Manet and Courbet exhibitions in the company of Marion. In the end, the plan does not work out, and Marion goes to Paris alone. Marion and Cézanne plan to send paintings to Morstatt in Marseille. Cézanne works on some large canvases. He begins a second version of *Young Girl at the Piano: Overture to Tannhäuser* in a lighter palette.

1868

26 January

Cézanne attends the Concerts Pasdeloup, where he hears the overtures to *The Flying Dutchman* (26 January) and *Tannhäuser* (23 February) as well as the prelude to *Lohengrin* (19 April).

February–May

Cézanne is in Paris.

16 May

Cézanne leaves Paris for Aix.

24 May

He plans to paint a composition representing his friends in a landscape listening to one of them talk, based on earlier portraits and photographs. He intends

to give this painting, “handsomely framed,” to Morstatt for the museum in Marseille, “which will thus be obliged to exhibit realist painting and our glory.”

June and early July

Cézanne takes an excursion to Saint-Antonin, a small village at the foot of Montagne Sainte-Victoire. Otherwise he leads a solitary life with his family, occasionally venturing into a café and gleaning “insignificant news” from *Le Siècle*. He visits Villevieille.

17 July

Marion sends a painting to Morstatt; Cézanne sends him a still life, with other canvases to follow.

November

Cézanne works on a landscape on the banks of the River Arc for the next Salon.

around 15 December

Cézanne returns to Paris.

1869

At the beginning of the year, in Paris, Cézanne meets Emélie Hortense Fiquet, who becomes his companion.

April

Cézanne is in L’Estaque, where he paints a watercolor, *Factories in L’Estaque*.

summer–early fall

Cézanne sojourns in the Île-de-France and returns to Paris. On 19 July France declares war on Prussia.

September

Cézanne sojourns at L’Estaque in the company of Hortense Fiquet. Zola, his wife, and his mother join them at the beginning of the month before settling in Marseille. Cézanne:

During the war, I worked a great deal from the motif at L’Estaque.... I divided my time between the landscape and the studio.

4 September

Proclamation of the Republic after the French defeat at Sedan (2 September) and the surrender of Napoleon III. A new city council is elected in Aix, in-

cluding, among others, Louis-Auguste Cézanne, Baille, and Valabrègue.

18 November

Cézanne, still in L'Estaque, is elected to head the commission of the École Gratuite de Dessin in Aix. He does not attend its meetings, and the body is dissolved on 19 April 1871.

December

Madame Zola thinks that Cézanne and Hortense Fiquet (nicknamed “la Boule”) are “hidden away” in Marseille. In fact, they are still in L'Estaque, and Cézanne visits his family in Aix from time to time.

1871

January

Cézanne is declared a draft dodger.

26 February

The Treaty of Versailles brings the Franco-Prussian War to an end.

May

The owner of the house rented by Cézanne in L'Estaque, M. Giraud, claims that the couple has left L'Estaque for Lyon until “Paris is no longer smoldering” (due to the Commune). Zola fears that his last letter, containing “certain compromising details,” has been forwarded to the Jas de Bouffan. Cézanne’s father does not know of his son’s liaison with Hortense Fiquet, but his mother is aware of it.

21–28 May

“Bloody Week” in Paris. The Commune is crushed.

July

Cézanne, who probably has not left the Midi during these events, is at the Jas de Bouffan.

summer/fall

Cézanne settles for a few months in Paris.

1872

4 January

Birth of Paul, the son of Cézanne and Hortense Fiquet, in Paris, at 45 rue de Jussieu (second floor). The artist ac-

knowledges his paternity. He asks his friend Achille Empénaire to deliver a letter to his mother that probably conveyed this news.

August – entire year of 1873

Cézanne paints alongside Camille Pissarro both in Pontoise and also in nearby Auvers, where he has settled with his wife and infant son.

1874

early in the year

Cézanne leaves Auvers for Paris. He asks his father to increase his allowance to 200 francs per month. Should the request be granted, he will consider returning to Aix, where he would derive “much pleasure from working in the Midi, which offers so many views suitable for my painting.”

late May

Cézanne returns to Aix, where he remains through the summer.

September

Cézanne returns to Paris.

1875

Cézanne remains in Paris.

1876

April

Cézanne is in Aix.

June – late July

Cézanne is in L'Estaque, where he works on marines for Victor Chocquet. He would like to remain there long enough to complete some large canvases. He resides at the maison Giraud on the place de l'Église and plans to return to Paris toward the end of July.

1877

Cézanne is in Paris since at least September of the previous year, working in the parc d'Issy.

August

For several years the artist’s mother has rented a house in L'Estaque during the summer. Cézanne, who remains in

Paris, asks Zola to deliver a message requesting that she find him a two-room apartment in Marseille, not too expensive, beginning in December, so he can spend the winter there, but this plan is soon abandoned.

1878

23 March

Cézanne is in the Midi: Aix, L'Estaque, and Marseille, where Hortense is living with their son. Intercepting a letter from Chocquet, Cézanne’s father learns of the existence of Hortense and young Paul. He threatens to cut off Cézanne’s allowance. Cézanne renews ties with Adolphe Monticelli, whom he had met in Paris, and the two artists paint together in the open.

28 March

Cézanne remains in Aix.

4 April

He asks Zola to send 60 francs to Hortense Fiquet, at 183 rue de Rome in Marseille, as the 100-franc allowance paid by his father is insufficient to support both his own and his son’s needs. He continues to lead a double life divided between Aix and Marseille.

14 April

Cézanne thanks Zola for his two dispatches of money. He remains on cordial terms with Joseph Gibert despite their differences over artistic matters. He complains of the attitude of Ville-vieille’s students, who insult him when he passes—perhaps, he surmises, because his hair is too long.

8 May

Cézanne thanks Zola for having sent the 60 francs to Hortense Fiquet as requested. His mother is convalescing.

1 June – July

He asks Zola twice more to send 60 francs to Hortense Fiquet. In late June or early July she moves into 12 Vieux-Chemin-de-Rome in Marseille, where she remains until 10 September. Cézanne purchases an illustrated edition of Zola’s *L'Assommoir*, published on 25 April by Marpon and Flammarion.

around 8 July

Cézanne settles in L'Estaque in a house rented to Monsieur Isnard, close to the maison Giraud, where he usually stayed. He asks that his mail be addressed to Monsieur A. Fiquet.

27 August

He again asks Zola to send 60 francs to Hortense Fiquet. He looks for inexpensive lodgings in Marseille so that he can spend the winter there.

14 September

Cézanne's father, still opening his son's mail, reads a letter from Hortense Fiquet's father addressed to "Madame Cézanne" at his son's address in Paris and forwarded by the concierge there to the Jas de Bouffan. Contrary to expectation, he does not discontinue the allowance and even gives Cézanne an extra 300 francs. Cézanne and his mother sojourn in L'Estaque.

around 16 September

Cézanne's mother leaves L'Estaque for Aix, where the artist's parents rent an apartment at 20 rue Émeric-David. Cézanne works in L'Estaque, returning each night to Marseille. Hortense settles at 32 rue Ferrari in Marseille.

early November

Hortense Fiquet goes to Paris. Cézanne, still in L'Estaque, asks Zola to send her 100 francs via Antoine Guillaume.

20 November

He thanks Zola for the 100 francs sent to Hortense. He is still in L'Estaque with his son.

15 December

Hortense Fiquet, who "had a little adventure in Paris," returns to Marseille. Cézanne, weary of conflict with his father, envisions leaving the Midi to find some tranquility.

1879

January

Cézanne is still in L'Estaque. He asks Chocquet to obtain information from one of his friends in the Midi, probably Monticelli, on the procedure for submitting paintings to the Salon jury without going to Paris.

second half of February

He leaves L'Estaque for Paris by way of Aix.

February–December

Cézanne settles and works alternately in Paris and Melun.

1880

1 April

He departs Melun and settles at 32 rue de l'Ouest in Paris. In August he visits Zola in Medan.

1881

26 February

The painter's sister Rose Cézanne marries a lawyer, Paul-Antoine-Maximin [Maxime] Conil, in Aix-en-Provence. The wedding ceremony takes place in the church of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine on 27 February. Cézanne attends and signs the register.

5 May

Cézanne settles in Pontoise at 31 quai du Pothuis (now quai Eugène-Turpin) with Hortense and Paul. He often sees Pissarro and walks from Pontoise to Medan.

July

Cézanne goes to Auvers. Visits Paris in late July.

24 or 25 October

He spends a week in Medan with Zola before leaving for Aix.

1881–1885

Cézanne's father has a new roof of industrial tiles installed on the manor house at the Jas de Bouffan. He uses the opportunity to have a studio built for his son.

1882

second half of January

Pierre-Auguste Renoir, returning from Italy, disembarks in Marseille. He spends several days in L'Estaque, where he visits Cézanne. The two artists work together.

February

Cézanne sojourns in L'Estaque.

early March

He returns to Paris. He still resides at 32 rue de l'Ouest.

September

He spends several weeks with Zola in Medan before going to Aix in early October.

3 October

Cézanne's sister Rose gives birth to a daughter, Marthe Anna Marie Louise, at 20 rue Émeric-David.

14 November

Cézanne is at the Jas de Bouffan. He sees few people in town but visits Gibert.

late November

He decides to draft a will leaving his annuity income and property to his mother and his son, "for if I were to die in the near future, my sisters would be my heirs, and I think my mother would be cut out, and my little boy (having been acknowledged when I registered him at the mairie) would, I think, still be entitled to half my estate, but perhaps not without contest." He asks Zola to keep a duplicate of any holographic will he should draft.

1883

March

He spends several days in L'Estaque. Renoir asks him to send two paintings left with him the previous year for inclusion in an exhibition at Durand-Ruel.

May

He is in L'Estaque, where he has rented a small house and garden in the Château-Bovis quarter, near the train station. Cézanne and his mother visit a notary in Marseille, with whom they draft a will naming her his universal heir. He and Monticelli take outings in the countryside around Marseille and Aix (according to Joachim Gasquet).

21 September

Birth of Auguste Mathieu Joseph Conil, the second child of Rose and Maxime

Conil, at 20 rue Émeric-David. The child dies two months later, on 20 November.

November

Cézanne again sojourns in L'Estaque until 22 February 1884.

17 December

Monet and Renoir, traveling along the Mediterranean coast from Marseille to Genoa, visit Cézanne at the end of the month.

1884

23 February

Cézanne is still in L'Estaque but goes to Aix to see Valabrègue.

June–October

Cholera epidemic in Marseille.

27 November

Cézanne is still in Aix. He thanks Zola for sending two new books.

1885

March

Cézanne is again in L'Estaque. He suffers from severe headaches.

spring

He is in love and asks Zola to receive letters for him and to forward them to an address to be provided subsequently.

3 May

Birth of Marie Antoinette Paule Conil, the painter's niece, at 20 rue Émeric-David.

14 June

Back from Aix, he spends an evening at Zola's house in Paris, settling the following day in La Roche-Guyon, in Renoir's rooms on the Grande-Rue.

15 July

He is in a state of great agitation and decides to leave as soon as possible for Aix.

August

Cézanne is in Aix. From there he goes each day to Gardanne, a village seven miles away, returning to the Jas de

Bouffan each night. He is going through a difficult period:

The most complete isolation. The brothel in town, or something like, but nothing more. I pay, the word is ugly, but I need repose, and at that price I ought to get it.... If only I had an indifferent family, everything would have been for the best.

1886

In the Gardanne census Cézanne is listed as a person of independent means (rentier), along with Hortense and Paul, living in the cours de Forbin. His son attends the village school.

28 April

Cézanne, "artiste peintre," marries Hortense Fiquet at the Hôtel de Ville in Aix-en-Provence. By this act, he recognizes and legitimizes their son. There is no marriage contract. Cézanne's brother-in-law Maxime Conil is one of the witnesses. The artist's parents attend the marriage. A church ceremony takes place the next day at the church of Saint-Jean-Baptiste in the presence of Maxime Conil and the painter's sister Marie Cézanne, as well as two other witnesses who sign the register.

29 June

Death of Monticelli.

23 October

Death of the artist's father at the Jas de Bouffan. He is buried the next day at the church of Saint-Jean-Baptiste.

2 December

Rose Conil acquires Montbriand, for 38,000 francs.

17 December

The will of Louis-Auguste Cézanne is read. His three children are heirs. Paul Cézanne is described as "without profession." The estate consists of furniture valued at 174 francs, 220 shares in the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean railway line, worth 85,222.50 francs, thirteen bonds from the city of Aix for the Verdon canal, worth 6,630 francs, and the Jas de Bouffan property, valued at 62,500 francs.

1888

January

Renoir stays at the Jas de Bouffan but soon leaves "because of the black avarice that reigns in the household." He settles in the Hôtel Rouget in Martigues.

May–June

Van Gogh, living in Arles, mentions having seen some landscapes by Cézanne. They stick in his mind, and some time later he adds: "Involuntarily the Cézannes I saw come back into my memory, because he has so captured—as in the 'Harvest' we saw at Portier's—the harsh side of Provence." Van Gogh admires the coloristic precision in Cézanne's canvases, which he thinks the result of Cézanne's intimate familiarity with his native region. He also suggests that, if Cézanne's touch sometimes seems awkward, this is because of the mistral, which makes his canvases shake as he paints on them.

summer?

According to Paul Cézanne *films*, his father lodged at the Hôtel Delacourt in Chantilly for five months.

27 December

Birth of Marie Rose Amélie, the painter's niece, at 20 rue Émeric-David. Cézanne moves to 15 quai d'Anjou on the Île Saint-Louis in Paris and rents a studio on the rue Val-de-Grâce.

1889

June

Cézanne stays in Hattenville (Normandy) with Chocquet. He then returns to Paris.

1890

28 July

Marie Cézanne buys a property in Aix, at 15 traverse Sainte-Anne (now rue Paul-Beltcaguy), for 17,500 francs.

summer

The painter stays in Émagny (Doubs) with Hortense, who is a native of the Jura, and their son. In early August he goes to Switzerland, where Hortense and young Paul have already spent

ten days and visited Vevey. The family sojourn there lasts five months. They go successively to Neuchâtel (Hôtel du Soleil), Bern, Fribourg, Vevey, Lausanne, and Geneva. According to Paul Alexis, Cézanne is very unhappy about the trip.

November

Back in France, Hortense returns to Paris, while Cézanne settles in Aix. Armand Guillaumin has told Eugène Murer that Cézanne had been committed to a madhouse. In fact, the artist has begun to suffer from diabetes, which makes him extremely irritable.

1891

12 February

Cézanne reduces the allowance to his wife and son so they will return to Aix. He sets them up in an apartment at 9 rue de la Monnaie, while he resides with his mother and sister Marie at the Jas de Bouffan. Hortense is on bad terms with her in-laws. Cézanne becomes a devout Catholic. In Aix he visits Alexis and Coste.

February

Renoir is briefly in Aix.

7 April

Death of Chocquet in Yvetot. Cézanne, who is in Aix, does not attend the funeral.

1 September

Cézanne settles in Paris at 69 avenue d'Orléans.

1892

20 September

Birth of Louis Conil, the last child of Rose and Maxime Conil. Paul Cézanne *fi*ls is listed in voter registration records of Aix-en-Provence as a student. His address is 9 rue de la Monnaie. His father never registered to vote, either in Aix or in Paris. According to John Rewald, Cézanne acquires a house in the town of Marlotte. According to Ambroise Vollard, Cézanne is living in Avon and rents a studio in Fontainebleau.

1894

late summer?

Cézanne moves to a Paris apartment. During the month of September he works in Melun and also stays at the Hôtel Baudy in Giverny.

1895

2 March

Death of Berthe Morisot. Renoir hears the news while painting with Cézanne in the countryside outside Aix and returns immediately to Paris.

4 April–June

Cézanne is back in Paris.

late June

Cézanne departs for Aix, where he visits his mother, now old and infirm and living alone at 30 cours Mirabeau. His sister Marie is living at 8 rue de la Monnaie.

5 July

Cézanne quarrels with the painter Francisco Oller y Cestero and asks him never to return to the Jas de Bouffan.

September

Maxime Conil sells the Montbriand property.

November

In Aix, Coste sees Cézanne and Solari, but rarely.

8 November

Cézanne, Empéaire, Philippe Solari, and the latter's son Émile make an excursion to Bibémus. They have lunch in Saint-Marc and dine in Le Tholonet in the evening. That same autumn Cézanne and the two Solaris climb Montagne Sainte-Victoire. After reaching the summit, they have lunch in the ruins of the chapel of the Camaldules.

December

Cézanne takes part in the first exhibition organized by the Société des Amis des Arts d'Aix-en-Provence, showing two landscapes: *The Arc Valley* (landscape) (now known as *Montagne Sainte-Victoire with Large Pine*) and *Landscape* (study). Théophile Gautier's

quatrain accompanies an illustration of *The Arc Valley*:

Through the branches of giant pines one sees /
The blue profile of Mont Sainte-Victoire; / If
nature were as the painter thinks / This summary
painting would secure his glory. (A travers les
rameaux des pins geants on voit / Se profiler
en bleu le Mont Ste-Victoire; / Si la nature etait
ce que la peintre croit / Ce sommaire tableau
suffirait pour sa gloire.)

1896

January

According to Pissarro, Doctor Aguiar—one of his friends who also knows Oller, Guillaumin, Dr. Paul Gachet, and Cézanne—thinks Cézanne is ill.

March or April

Beginning of Cézanne's relations with Joachim Gasquet, the son of his childhood friend Henri Gasquet. The painter, who cherishes peace and quiet, tries to minimize human contact. In Aix he sees Solari, Coste, and Henri Gasquet. Occasionally he goes to the Café Oriental on the cours Mirabeau, where he meets Alexis and Coste. He gives a landscape of Montagne Sainte-Victoire (pl. 70) exhibited the previous year at the Société des Amis des Arts in Aix to Joachim Gasquet.

spring?

Ambroise Vollard visits Cézanne in Aix. This is the first meeting between the painter and the dealer, who previously had worked through the artist's son. Vollard lists the prints and photographs he saw on the walls of Cézanne's studio: *The Arcadian Shepherds* by Pousin, *The Living Carrying the Dead* by Luca Signorelli, some by Delacroix, *A Burial at Ornans* by Courbet, *The Assumption* by Rubens, a *Cupid* then attributed to Puget, some Forains, *Psyche* by Prud'hon, *Romans in the Period of Decadence* by Couture. During his stay Vollard buys paintings the painter had given to residents of Aix.

May

Cézanne begins a portrait of Joachim Gasquet.

4 June

Cézanne attends the first communion of his niece and goddaughter, Paule Conil, at the community of the Sisters of Zion in Marseille.

early June

Cézanne takes a room in the Hôtel Molière in Vichy, where he remains for a month.

July

At the request of his wife and son, the painter goes to Talloires on the shore of the Lac d'Annecy. He passes through Chambéry (Hôtel de Verdun) and Annecy (Hôtel de la Paix). From Chambéry, he goes to Saint-Laurent-du-Pont. His route back to Aix takes him through Lyon and Rognac via Miramas.

late August

Cézanne goes to Paris, where he spends a long time looking for a studio.

late October–November

Zola spends several days in Aix at the home of Coste but does not encounter Cézanne.

1897

January

Cézanne, bedridden with flu for the whole month, misses Antoine Guillemet's visit to his studio. Joachim Gasquet intervenes with Georges Dumesnil, a professor of philosophy in Aix, to make sure two canvases by Cézanne are "accepted." The painter asks Gasquet and Philippe Solari to have his sister Marie conduct them to the Jas de Bouffan, where the two paintings are to be found. He thanks Gasquet for sending the latest issue of his review.

May

Cézanne works in Mennecy (Essonne).

31 May

He returns to Aix.

June?–September

He rents a cottage in Le Tholonet, which he retains until the fall, working on landscapes and depictions of the Bibémus quarry. He is visited by his friends Joachim Gasquet and Philippe

and Émile Solari. He theorizes about painting, writing to Émile Solari. After one of his workdays he goes to Aix for dinner with his mother. Coste, who sees Philippe Solari and Cézanne rather frequently, conveys news about the latter to Zola: "He rented a cabin at the quarry near the dam and he spends the bulk of his time there."

25 October

Death of the painter's mother at age eighty-three in her house at 30 cours Mirabeau. The funeral takes place on 27 October at the church of Saint-Jean-de-Malte. Émile Bernard reports that Cézanne chose not to accompany the burial procession but went to paint *sur le motif*.

1898

8 January

Death of Achille Empéaire.

13 January

Back in Paris, Cézanne rents a studio in the Villa des Arts, 15 rue Hegesippe-Moreau, fourth floor, which he retains until 1899.

22 June

He thanks Gasquet for remarks about his work in the review of a book about late medieval Provençal society by Charles de Ribbe, a historian and native of Aix, in the March–April issue of *Les Mois dorés*. Gasquet considers Cézanne's painting a testimonial to Provence "almost" equal to the work of the Provençal poet Frédéric Mistral.

23 December

He sends a warm letter to Henri Gasquet, affirming their long-standing friendship.

1899

16 May

Marthe Conil, one of the painter's nieces, invites Cézanne, Hortense, and young Paul to her first communion. Cézanne, "detained in Paris by some demanding work," probably Vollard's portrait, cannot go to Marseille for the occasion.

3 June

Cézanne receives the 7 May issue of the *Mémorial d'Aix*, which includes an article by Joachim Gasquet.

late June?

He travels to the Midi.

18 September

The Jas de Bouffan is sold by Maître Mouravit, the Cézanne family notary. In the fall Cézanne returns to Aix to remove his personal effects and painting materials from the Jas de Bouffan. He moves to the second floor of a house at 23 rue Boulegon, where he has a studio built under the eaves. While the work is in progress, he stays for several months with Joachim Gasquet. It is at this time that he must have filled out the questionnaire "Mes Confidences." Cézanne lives alone on the rue Boulegon with his housekeeper Madame Brémond, but Hortense and young Paul also give this venue as their address in the 1906 census. His offer to purchase the Château Noir, where he rents a room, is rejected.

1900

26 May

Cézanne leaves on deposit with his notary in Aix, Maître Mouravit, the sum of 25,000 francs, his one-third share of the sale price of the Jas de Bouffan.

fall

Cézanne meets some young writers at the home of Joachim Gasquet: Louis Aurenche, the poet Léo Larguier (stationed in Aix for military service until September 1902), and Edmond Jaloux. He invites his young friends to the rue Boulegon and meets them at the Café Clément on the cours Mirabeau. Larguier visits him at the Château Noir, where Cézanne works during the day, returning to Aix in the evenings.

1901

17 June

Cézanne thanks Joachim Gasquet for sending his work *L'Ombre et les vents*. Henceforth relations between the two men become less cordial.

early October

On the occasion of his departure from Aix due to his having been named tax collector for Pierrelatte (Drôme), Louis Aurenche invites his friends—including Cézanne—to a farewell dinner in a “wagoner’s hotel,” La Croix de Malte, just outside the city.

November

André Gide tells Maurice Denis a colorful story about Cézanne. It seems the artist had consecrated a room in his apartment to his mother’s memory. His wife, in a fit of jealousy, burned all the bibelots. On discovering this, Cézanne left and spent several days in the countryside.

16 November

Cézanne acquires from Joseph Bourquier, for 2,000 francs cash, a small country property and a plot of cultivable land in the vicinity of Les Lauves, to the north of the city.

19 November

Cézanne and Léo Larguier dine together.

1902

23 January

Cézanne thanks Vollard for a watercolor by Delacroix, *Bouquet of Flowers*, purchased by the dealer at the 1899 Chocquet sale and recently sent to Cézanne. He hangs it in his bedroom. He continues to paint a bouquet of roses intended for the Salon.

February/March?

Cézanne receives a visit from Josse and Gaston Bernheim-Jeune and another dealer with whom his son has done business. But the painter is determined to remain faithful to Vollard, “regretting that my son could have even suggested I might take my canvases to someone else.” The Bernheims give some money to a friend of Cézanne’s, instructing him to buy several watercolors. He succeeds in obtaining only one for them.

10 March

Cézanne alludes to “cerebral disturbances” (*troubles cérébraux*) that

oblige him to work only after the model.

11 March

Construction continues on the studio begun the previous year on Cézanne’s plot at Les Lauves.

12 May

After requesting that Vollard send one of his paintings to the Société des Amis des Arts d’Aix-en-Provence for an exhibition, Cézanne asks Gasquet to lend *Old Woman with a Rosary*, but in the end it is not displayed.

June

Two paintings by Cézanne are presented at the fourth exhibition of the Amis des Arts d’Aix-en-Provence: *The Meadow, at the Jas de Bouffan* (environs of Aix) and *Still Life*. In the catalogue Cézanne identifies himself as a “student of Pissarro.”

8 July

Cézanne justifies his failure to visit Gasquet (now living about 10 kilometers from Aix on the Font Laure property in Eguilles), as anticipated in a letter of 17 May, by invoking the tenacity with which he works:

I pursue success through work. I have contempt for all living painters except Monet and Renoir, and I want to succeed through work.

24–26 July

Louis Aurenche, passing through Aix, visits Cézanne and introduces his wife.

1 September

Construction of Cézanne’s studio is complete. A few months later, in February 1904, Bernard sees on its walls reproductions of *Romans in the Period of Decadence* by Couture, *Hagar in the Desert* by Delacroix, a drawing by Daumier, and a Forain. (The painters R.P. Rivière and Jacques Schnerb, who visit the studio early in 1905, also see a photograph of Poussin’s *Arcadian Shepherds*.)

26 September

Cézanne drafts a holograph will, left with Maître Mouravit, naming his son as his sole heir: “Consequently my wife, should she survive me, will have no legal claim on the property that will

constitute my estate on the day of my death.”

29 September

Death of Zola in Paris. Cézanne is very upset.

September

In the fall Cézanne, with his wife and son, visits Léo Larguier in Cevennes.

1903

9 January

Cézanne abandons the flower painting intended for Vollard, with which he is dissatisfied. He is content with his new studio, where he works better than in town: “I work obstinately.” He leads a solitary life: “The Gasquets, the Desmolins are unspeakable, they’re a clan of intellectuals, and of what a vintage, good God!”

22 February

After confiding his exhaustion to the young painter Charles Camoin, Cézanne advises him to visit his son in Paris at 31 rue Ballu, describing Paul as a “great philosopher . . . rather skittish, or indifferent, but a good boy.”

25 June

Cézanne thanks Joachim Gasquet for sending his most recent publication, *Chants séculaires*.

September

He works on a canvas intended for the exhibition of the Société des Artistes Français. He derisively signs a letter addressed to Gasquet: “P. Cézanne, Roujon’s ‘bête noire’” (Roujon, the minister of fine arts, had thwarted Octave Mirbeau’s efforts to have Cézanne awarded the Legion of Honor).

13 September

Cézanne’s wife and son are in Fontainebleau.

13 November

Death of Pissarro in Paris.

1904

4 February

Bernard, back from Egypt by way of Marseille, visits Cézanne for the first

time in Aix, where he remains for a month. He accompanies him to the motifs of the Montagne Sainte-Victoire and the Château Noir and works in a room on the ground floor of Cézanne's studio.

March

Together, Cézanne and Bernard visit the Musée d'Aix. During his stay in the city Bernard takes notes. (Twenty-one years later he publishes "Une conversation avec Cézanne," composed of remarks ostensibly made by the painter.) On the eve of Bernard's departure he takes two photographs of the master in his studio with the idea of painting his portrait.

27 June

Cézanne again complains of "cerebral disturbances that prevent me from moving about freely."

July

Bernard's article "Paul Cézanne" appears in *L'Occident*. Cézanne, who has received the issue, thanks him.

27 July

Last letter from Cézanne to Joachim Gasquet.

24 September

He offers to pose the following Sunday for a life-size clay bust of him being modeled by Philippe Solari.

11 October

Cézanne agrees to receive Gaston Bernheim-Jeune (de Villers) of the Galerie Bernheim-Jeune, "if all I have to do is explicate my theories for you and explain the aim I've pursued constantly my whole life." He refuses to be unfaithful to Vollard.

11 November

Cézanne works on a canvas of Bathers, a portrait of an old poacher, and some landscapes. He also paints some watercolors.

9 December

Cézanne invites Camoin, in Martigues, to work *sur le motif* with him. He says he should come directly to his studio, where, since the summer, he has had lunch brought at 11 o'clock prior to departing for the motif, weather per-

mitting, until 5:00 p.m. Francis Jourdain accompanies Camoin to Aix.

1905

January

R.P. Rivière and Jacques Schnerb visit Cézanne in Aix. Two years later they publish an account of their meeting in Cézanne's studio.

late March

Bernard, back from Naples, visits Cézanne in Aix. He meets Cézanne's wife and son. Cézanne travels with him to Marseille, where Bernard takes the train to Paris. They never see one another again.

summer

Cézanne works in Fontainebleau, where he is staying at 8 rue de la Coudre.

1906

late January

Maurice Denis travels to Provence with Ker-Xavier Roussel. They pass through Aix, visit the Jas de Bouffan, and find Cézanne after Mass at the cathedral of Saint-Sauveur. They then visit his studio and accompany him to the motif of the Montagne Sainte-Victoire.

7 March

Paul Cézanne *films* asks Vollard to send a painting by his father to an exhibition of modern art sponsored by an organization of Provençal artists in Marseille.

9 March

Death of Henri Gasquet.

13 April

The German collector Karl Ernst Osthaus visits Cézanne in Aix. He buys two paintings, *The House at Bellevue* and *Bibémus Quarry*, for the Folkwang Museum in Essen.

27 May

Cézanne attends the dedication of a bust of Zola by Solari at the Bibliothèque Méjanes in Aix-en-Provence.

summer?

Cézanne exhibits a "Château du Diable" at the fifth exhibition of the

Société des Amis des Arts d'Aix-en-Provence. He is listed in the supplement to the catalogue as "student of Pissarro" and "hors concours."

20 July

The summer is very hot. Cézanne works out-of-doors before his motif beginning at dawn. His wife and son are in Paris.

24 July

Having been disturbed by the abbé Roux while painting, he announces that he has no intention of keeping his promise to visit him at the Catholic college.

25 July

Hortense Cézanne is ill. Cézanne asks his son to take good care of her and to seek "the well-being, coolness, and diversions appropriate to the circumstances." He himself is ill from his diabetes. His gardener, Vallier, massages him. He is undergoing an "atrocious" regimen of treatment.

3 August

Ill with bronchitis, he decides to abandon homeopathic treatment and consult Dr. Guillaumont.

12 August

Overcome and exasperated by pain, he lives in isolation. He stops going to Mass at Saint-Sauveur because he does not like the way the new abbé plays the organ.

August-September

He works every late afternoon on the banks of the Arc, at the Trois Sautets bridge, and the spot known as the Gour de Martelly. On these excursions he leaves his materials with a man named Bossy.

21 September

He sends a last letter to Bernard.

22 September

He still suffers from "troubles cerebraux," or headaches, and relies on his son to look after his affairs.

25 September

Camoin, who spends a few days in Aix, visits Cézanne and shows him his work. Cézanne criticizes Bernard's painting,

which he finds overly intellectual and “congested” by memories of the museums.

7 October

He spends his late afternoons in the Café des Deux Garçons with friends from Aix: Capdeville, the painter Niollon, Fernand Bouteille, and others.

mid-October

The weather has turned cool and stormy, and Cézanne abandons the banks of the Arc to work in the Beau-regard quarter, where he paints some watercolors. He is looking for a place nearby to keep the heavier painting materials he needs to work in oil.

15 October

He orders two dozen brushes through his son. He collapses while painting outdoors and remains in the rain for several hours. He is brought home in a laundry cart. The next day he goes to his studio to work on the portrait of Vallier, then returns home seriously ill. He settles down to work in his wife’s dressing room.

17 October

Cézanne complains to his paint dealer about not having received what he had ordered eight days earlier. This is Cézanne’s last known letter.

20 October

The painter’s sister Marie Cézanne asks Paul Cézanne *fils* to come to his father’s side as quickly as possible.

22 October

Cézanne’s housekeeper, Madame Brémond, telegraphs the painter’s son that his father is gravely ill. Madame Cézanne and Paul arrive too late. Cézanne is given last rites.

23 October

Cézanne dies at 7:00 a.m. at his home, 23 rue Boulegon. The funeral is held the next day in the cathedral of Saint-Sauveur.