

## Du "tout à la rue" au "tout-à-l'égout"

From "all in the street" to "mains drainage"

Du village gaulois à la mégapole de renommée mondiale, la gestion de l'eau à Paris a dû suivre l'évolution de la population et passer du "tout à la rue" au "tout-à-l'égout". Il a fallu plusieurs siècles pour franchir les étapes vers

une ville moderne, pour assumer avec dynamisme une gestion de l'eau qui satisfasse les besoins de la population, et pour préserver l'environnement. Ces étapes ont été découpées en six grandes époques historiques :

From the Gallic village to the megalopolis of worldwide renown, water management in Paris has always had to follow population growth and change from "all in the street" to "mains drainage". It took several centuries to make the progressive

changes towards the modern town, to manage water supplies in a dynamic way that meets the needs of the population, and to preserve the environment. These changes have been divided up into six major historical periods:

### L'époque gallo-romaine

The Gallo-Roman period  
(1<sup>er</sup> siècle av. J.-C. - V<sup>e</sup> siècle)  
(1<sup>st</sup> century BC - 5th century)



### Le Moyen âge

The Middle Ages  
(986-1515)



### De la Renaissance à la Révolution

From the Renaissance to the French Revolution  
(1515-1799)



### De l'Empire à la Monarchie de Juillet

From the Napoleonic Empire to the July Monarchy  
(1804-1848)



### Le Paris moderne

Modern Paris  
(1850-1914)



### Le Paris contemporain

Contemporary  
(1914-1977)



Pour chaque grande époque, quatre points ont été développés :

For each major historical period, four points have been developed:

- La situation de la ville (jaune)
- The situation of the town (yellow)
- L'alimentation en eau potable (bleu)
- Supplies of drinking water (blue)



- L'épuration des eaux usées (rouge)
- Waste water treatment (red)
- Le bilan écologique (vert)
- The ecological impact (green)



#### Crédit photographique :

Éditions du patrimoine de la Ville de Paris • Circonvallat • Cyprien Notre-Dame  
Équipement • Éditions Cailleux • Histoire • Paris • Musée de la Ville de Paris •  
Roger-Viollet Société anonyme de gestion des eaux de Paris (S.A.G.E.P.) • Symbolic  
interactions pour l'aménagement de l'agglomération parisienne (S.I.A.A.P.)  
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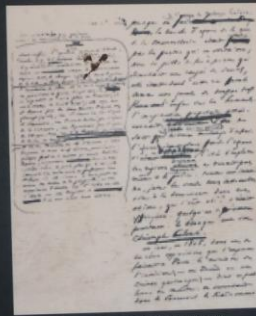


(1862)

# Les Misérables de Victor Hugo

Dans ce roman en dix volumes, Victor Hugo (1802-1885), écrivain français, a introduit des passages d'une réelle valeur historique. La description des égouts en est un exemple.

*In this ten-volume novel, Victor Hugo (1802-1885), a French author, has written passages that are of real historical value. The description of the sewers is an example.*



Une page manuscrite des Misérables  
A page from the manuscript of Les Misérables



Jean Valjean portant Marius dans les égouts  
Jean Valjean carrying Marius in the sewers



"Les grosses bottes des égoutiers ne s'aventuraient jamais au-delà de certains points connus."  
The sewer workers with their enormous boots never went beyond certain known points.

(1862)

# Les Misérables de Victor Hugo

Victor Hugo connaissait Emmanuel Bruneseau, inspecteur des égouts, qui fut assez hardi pour pénétrer dans le dédale souterrain des égouts et en dresser la carte. C'est donc à partir d'informations concrètes que l'écrivain a pu faire le récit de l'aventure de Jean Valjean dans les égouts.

*Victor Hugo knew Emmanuel Bruneseau, the sewer Inspector, who was bold enough to penetrate the underground maze of sewers and map them. The author's tale of Jean Valjean's adventures in the sewers was thus based on concrete information.*

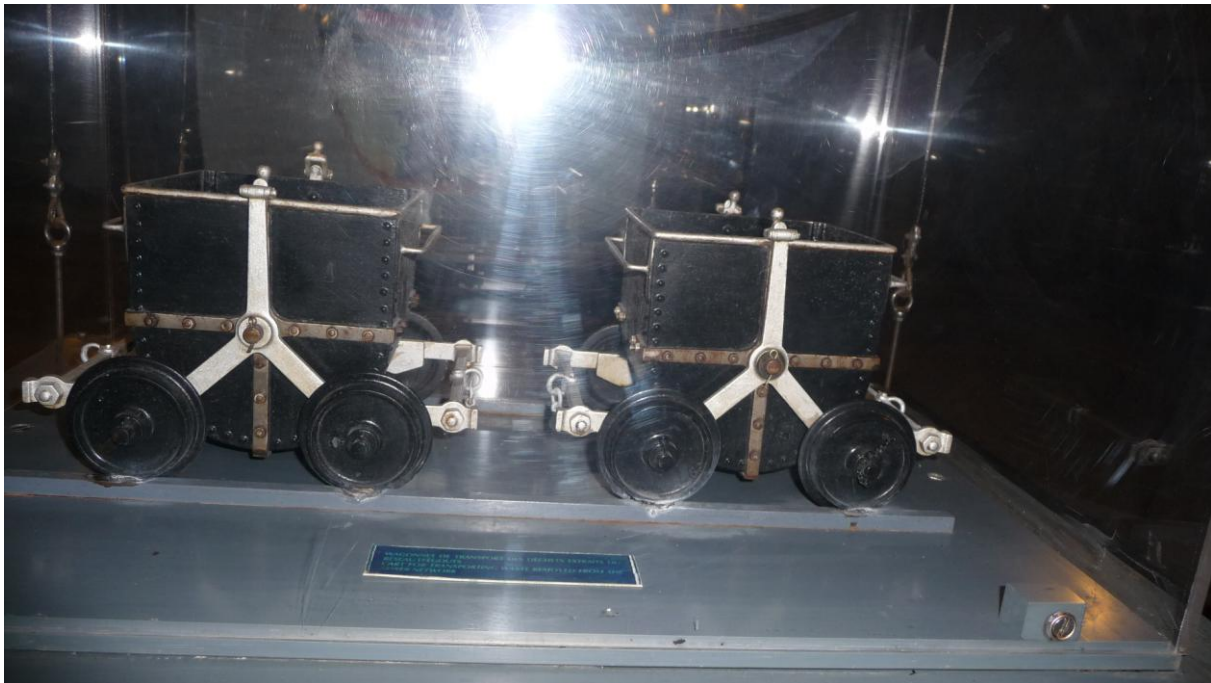


L'itinéraire suivi par Valjean  
The itinerary followed by Valjean



Bruneseau descendant en égout  
Bruneseau going down into a sewer





## Les égouts par Victor Hugo

The sewers by Victor Hugo

Lors des émeutes de juin 1832, Marius, l'amoureux de Cosette, est blessé sur les barricades. Inconscient, il est transporté par Valjean à travers les égouts jusque chez son grand-père.



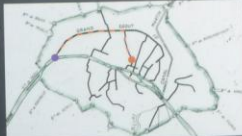
During the riots that took place in June 1832, Marius, Cosette's boyfriend, was wounded on the barricades. While he was unconscious, he was carried by Valjean through the sewers to his grandfather's house.

It was during the period of exile in Guernsey that Victor Hugo wrote the last volume of his historical epic, Les Misérables, which was first published in serial form in 1862 and very soon became a popular classic.



"C'est dans l'égout de Paris que se trouvait Jean Valjean. (...) La première sensation fut l'angoisse. (...) Une bouffée de fraîcheur l'assortit au son du fer. (...) Les deux bras de Marius étaient pressés autour de son cou et le pied pendait dans le vide. (...) Jean Valjean était fier de se savoir porté par cet homme, Marius à la suite. (...) Il pouvait être ainsi porté de l'égoût sous le pont de la Seine. (...) Il se rappela son père dans une rue. (...) Il leva le yeux. (...) Non, très loin, il aperçut une lumière. (...) Marius se redressa vers la seule brèche tournée à une forte grille. (...) (V. Hugo - Les Misérables)

"Jean Valjean was in the Paris stiers (...) His first impression was that of being blind. (...) A cooling fresh wind refreshed him while he was (...) Marius had his arms around (...) Jean Valjean took his feet being lifted him. (...) Jean Valjean had to bend over so that Marius could rest his head on the man's (...) It was perhaps three or four in the afternoon when he arrived at the main, rug door. (...) He stared off once again. (...) He looked up. (...) in the distance, he could see light. (...) But it was impossible to get out. The arch was blocked off by a strong grille. (...) (V. Hugo Les Misérables)



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### La boule de curage

The cleaning ball is a spherical device used for cleaning siphons and drains. It is made of a heavy material and has a central opening. The ball is lowered into the pipe and pushed through by a cable. As it moves, it scrapes the walls of the pipe, removing any blockages. The ball is then retrieved at the other end of the pipe.

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**CURAGE DES SIPHONS ET DES ÉMISSAIRES / CLEANING SIPHONS AND EMISSAIRES**



