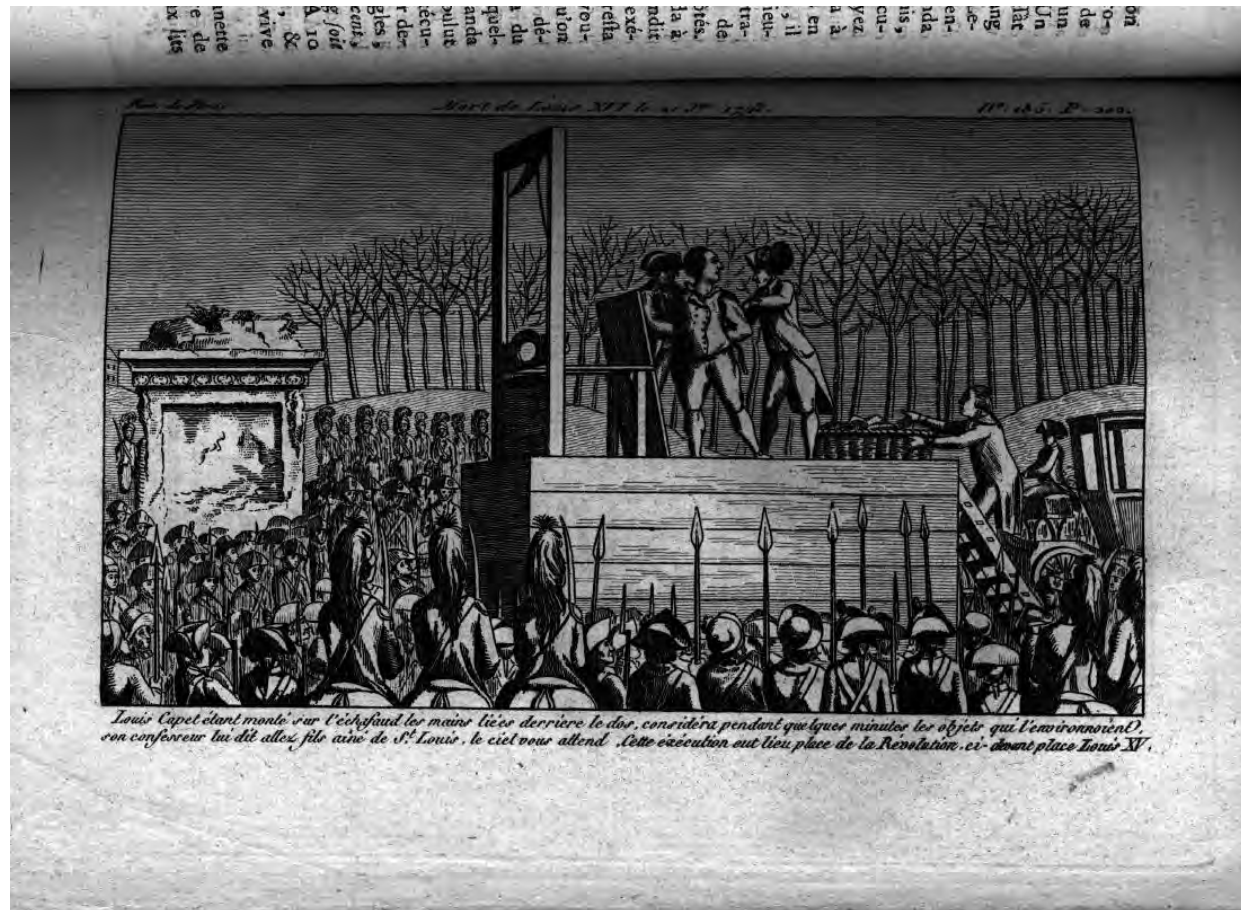


Révolutions de Paris
1793-4: Illustrations
Vols. 15, 16 & 17, nos. 181-225
31 December 1792 to 10 Ventôse Year 2
(28 February 1794)

Edited and translated into English by Margaret H. Darrow
and Marielle Battistoni '11
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Death of Louis XVI January 21 1793

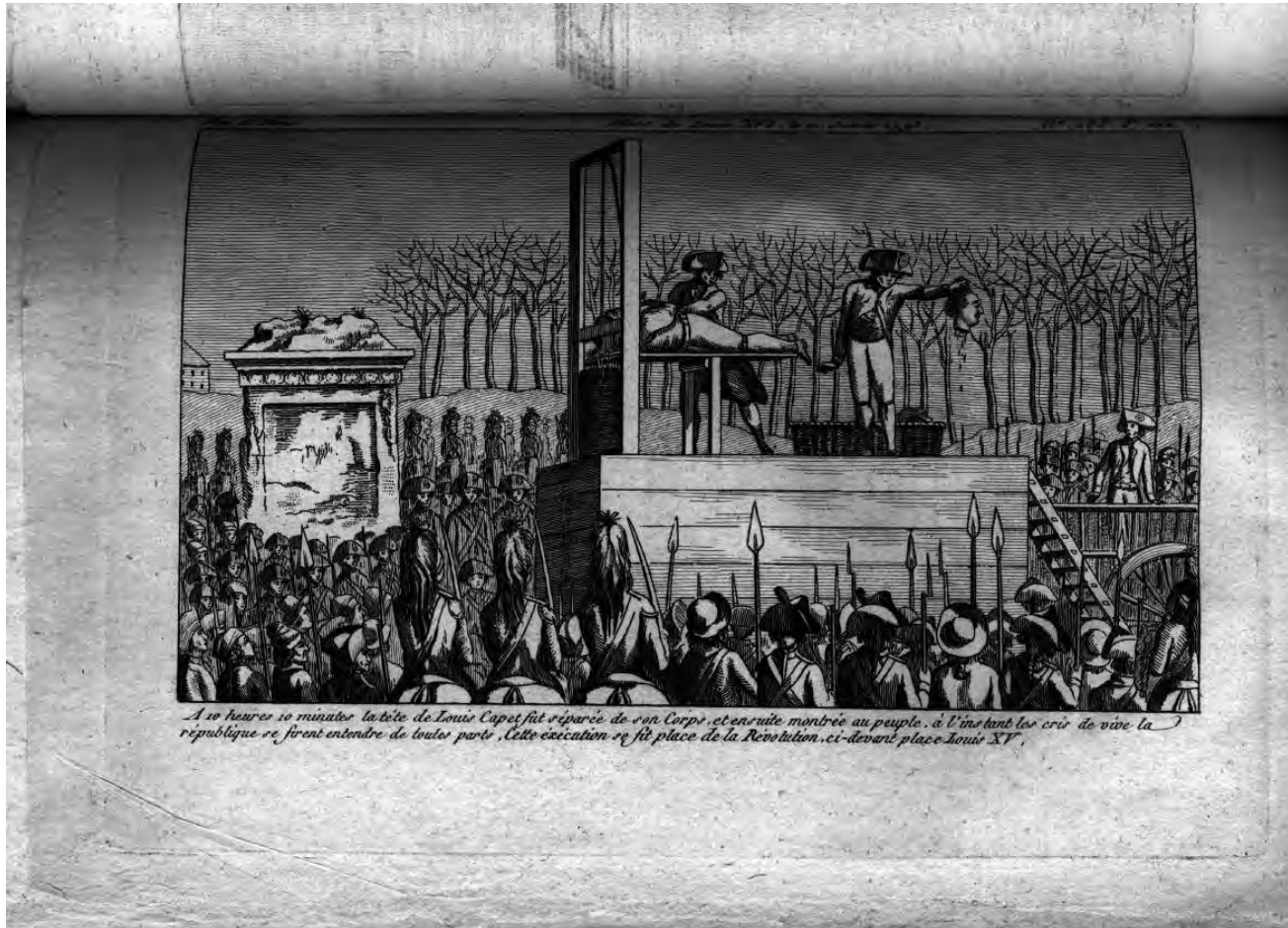
No. 185, 19 to 26 January 1793, p. 203



Mounting the scaffold, his hands tied behind his back, Louis Capet spent a few minutes considering his surroundings. His confessor said to him, *Go, eldest son of St Louis, Heaven awaits you.* This execution took place on the Place de la Révolution, formerly Place Louis XV.

Death of Louis XVI January 21 1793

Nº. 185, 19 to 26 January 1793, p. 203



At 10 minutes after 10, Louis Capet's head was separated from his Body and then shown to the people. Immediately cries of Long Live the Republic were heard from every side. This execution took place on the Place de la Révolution, formerly Place Louis XV.

Assassination of le Pelletier St Fargeau

No. 185, 19 to 26 January 1793, p. 224



Sunday January 20 1793, Michel le Pelletier, former judge of the Parlement of Paris, elected to the Constituant Assembly and to the National Convention, while dining at Ferrier's restaurant in the Garden of Equality [i.e., Palais Royal], was assassinated by the scoundrel Paris, for having voted for Louis Capet's death.

Honors Accorded the Memory of le Pelletier

No. 185, 19 to 26 January 1793, p. 227



Thursday 24 January 1793, the Body of Liberty's Martyr, having left his brother's house, was exhibited, half-covered on his death bed, on the pedestal of the Statue of Louis XIV, Place des Piques formerly Place de Vendôme.

Siege of the Orléans Palace

No. 186, 26 Janvier au 2 Fevrier 1793, p. 240



Le Dimanche 27 Janvier 1793. Les membres du Comité de sûreté générale de la Convention Nationale, firent exécuter un siège au Jardin de l'Égalité d'après les Plans déterminés par les Ingénieurs, le grand Tallien, le petit Bazire, l'excapucin Chabot, le médecin Duhem et Compagnie.

Sunday 27 January 1793, the members of the General Security Committee of the National Convention carried out a siege in the Garden of Equality following Plans drawn up by the Engineers, big Tallien, little Bazire, the ex-Capuchin Chabot, the doctor Duhem and Company.

The Siege of Equality Palace

No. 186, 26 January to 2 February 1793, p. 246



On 27 January 1793, at eight PM by order of the Committee of General Security, four thousand men with canons blocked Equality Palace [i. e., Palais Royal] and then searched everywhere, in cafés, Shops, and storerooms, herding into the Garden everyone they found, men, women, children, and made them spend almost the whole night in the open air, despite the intemperate weather.

Bassville Assassinated in Rome

No. 187, 2 to 9 February 1793, p. 290.



On 13 January 1793 Bassville went for a drive with his Wife and his Child when, all of a sudden, he was assailed by a Deluge of Stones and, in the House of a Banker where he had taken refuge, stabbed in the abdomen with a Razor.

The Assassin Paris in Forges les Eaux*

No. 187, 2 to 9 February 1793, p. 310



On February 1st 1793, Paris, the Ex-Royal Guard and assassin of le Pelletier St Fargeau, Blew out his brains in his Bed at the moment when the Police came to arrest him as ordered by the Municipality. [*Forges les Eaux is a town in upper Normandy.]

Citizen Désormeaux's Clinic Violated by a Patrol

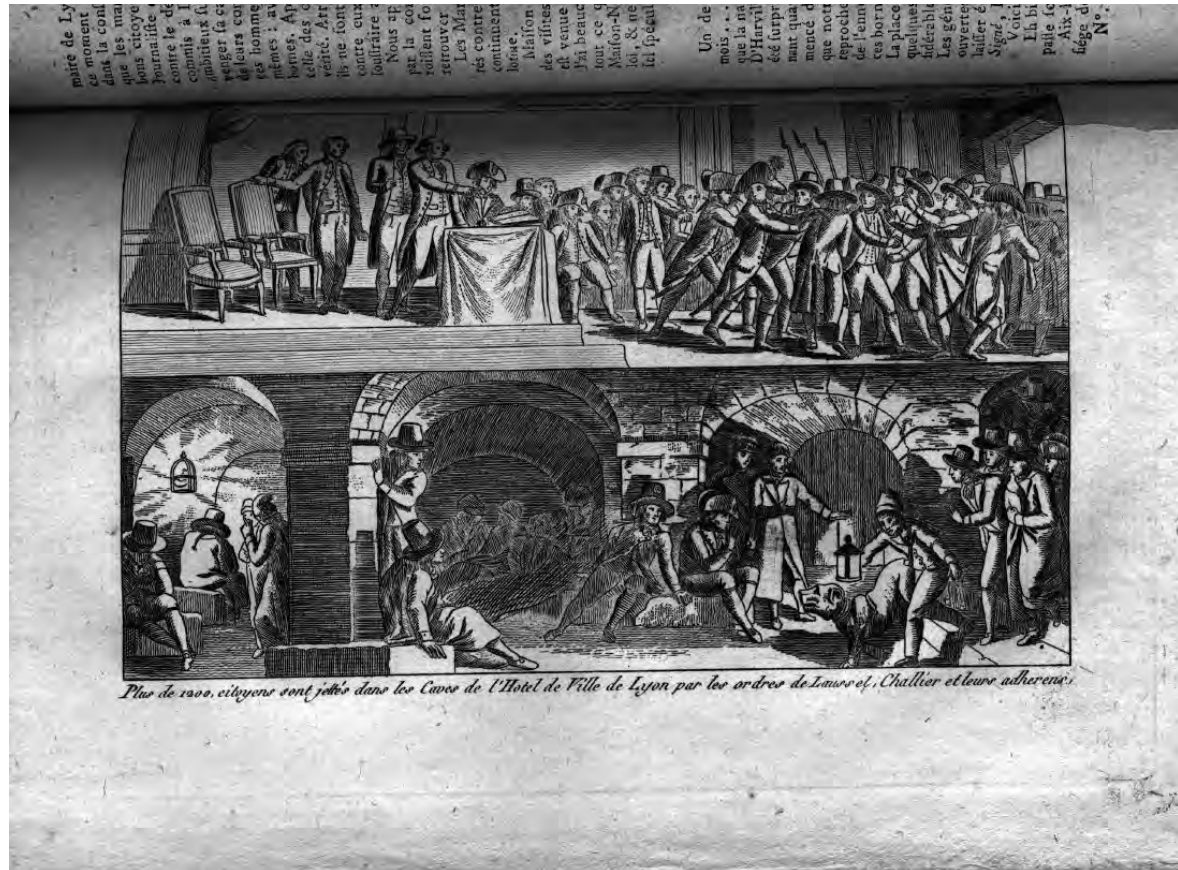
No. 188, 9 to 16 February 1793, p. 342



On the Night of Sunday 27 January 1793, a Patrol, hearing loud voices in the home of C. Désormeaux, professor of midwifery, forced open the front door and that of a room where they found, surrounded by Students, a woman in the greatest pains [of childbirth]. One of the midwives slapped the commander.

Arbitrary Imprisonments

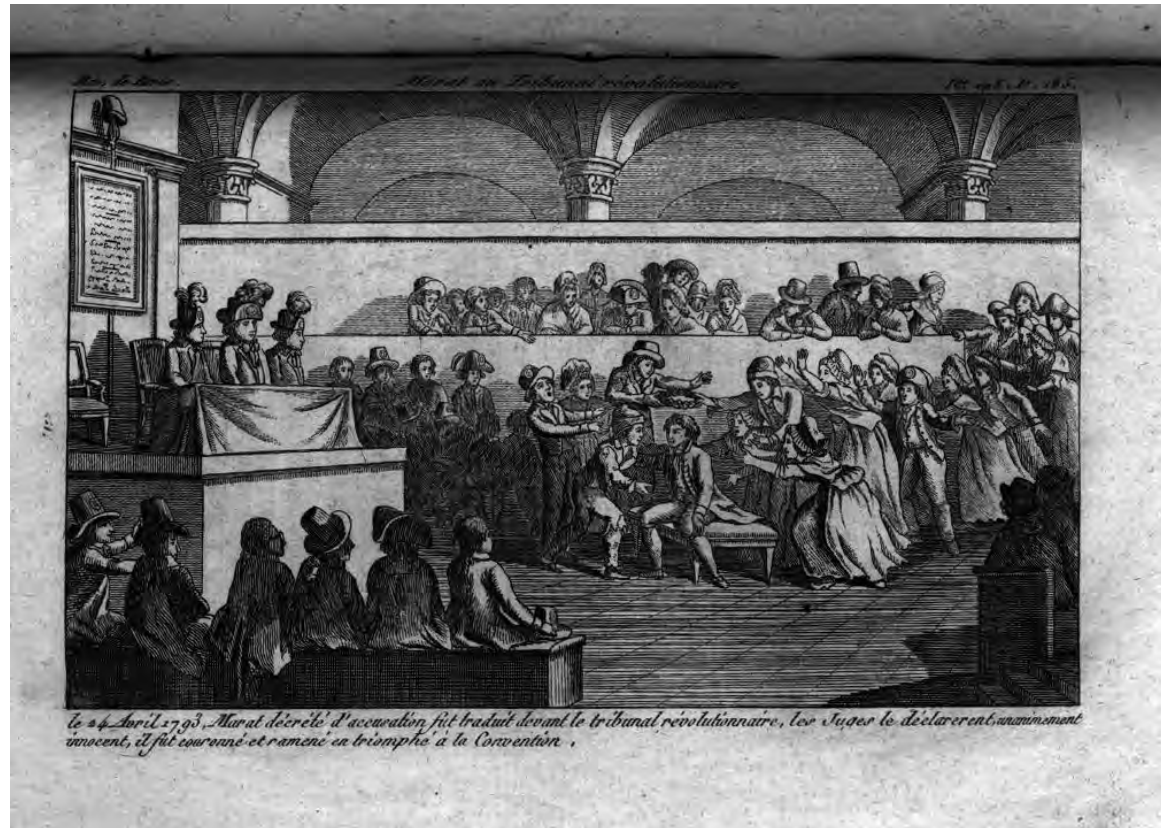
No. 191, 2 to 9 March 1793, p. 436



More than 1200 citizens are thrown into the Cellars of the Lyons Town Hall by order of Laussel, Challier and their adherents.

Marat in the Revolutionary Tribunal

No. 198, 20 to 27 April 1793, p. 183



On 24 April 1793 Marat, accused by official decree, was taken before the Revolutionary Tribunal; the Judges unanimously declared him innocent, he was crowned and brought back in triumph to the Convention.

Citizen Prudhomme, his Wife and his Four children thrown out of their Home for, since 1788, having dared to display the most ardent patriotism and to unveil false patriots.

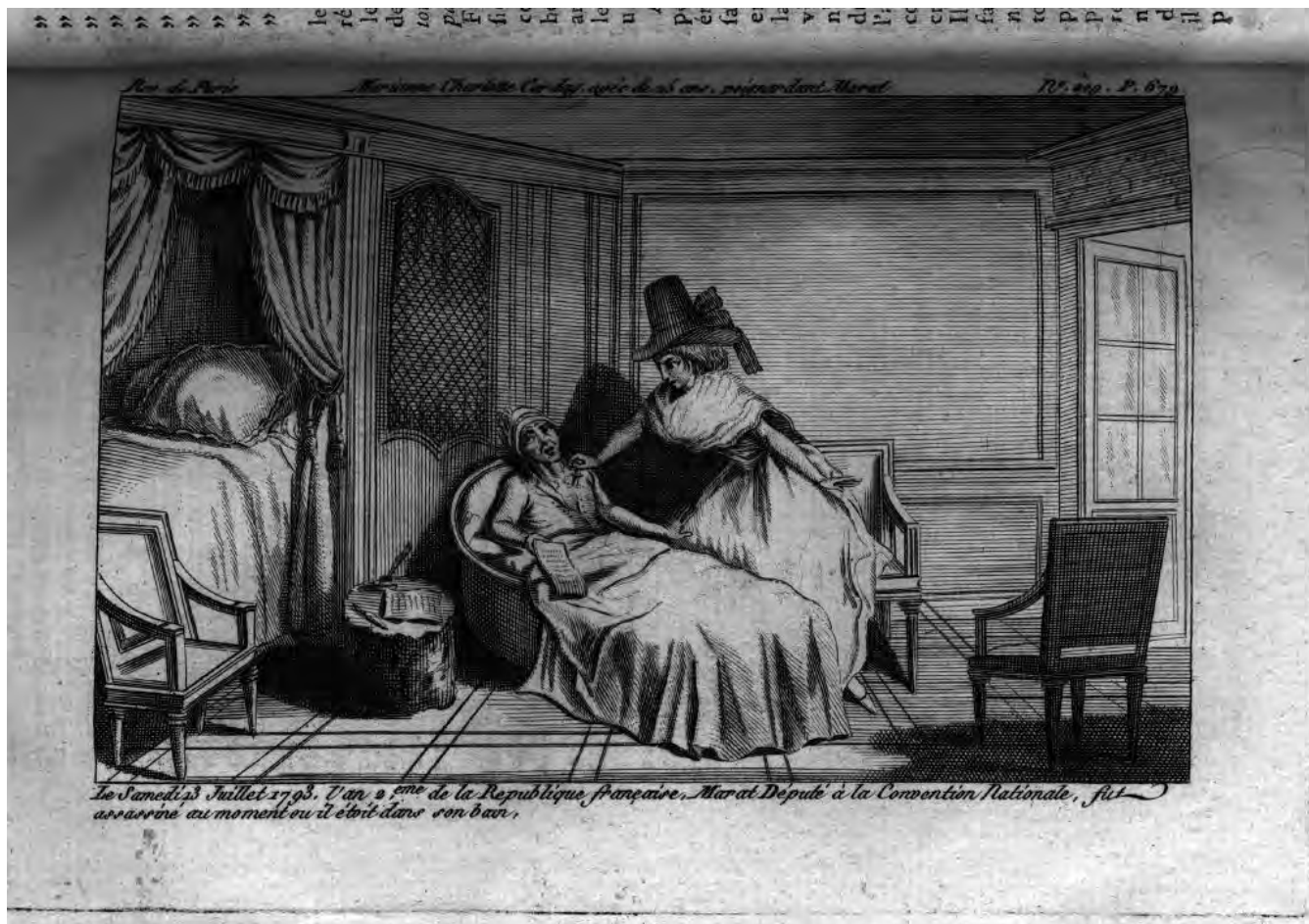
No. 204, 1st to 8 June 1793, p.464



On Tuesday 4 June 1793 2nd Year of the French Republic, after being imprisoned by counter-revolutionary orders that intended to sell his printing press and his possessions, C. Prudhomme with his family returned to his home and was obliged to stay out in the Street, unprotected from the weather, for six hours

Marianne Charlotte Corday, age 25, stabbing Marat

No. 209, 6 to 20 July 1793, p. 678.



On Saturday 13 July 1793, 2nd Year of the French Republic, Marat Deputy in the National Convention was assassinated while he was in his bath.

Charlotte Corday going to the Scaffold

No. 209, 6 au 20 July 1793, p. 682



On Wednesday 17 July 1793, Marianne Charlotte Corday, Marat's, was guillotined on the Place de la Révolution formerly place Louis XV.

Deputy Perrin exposed to Public View on the Place de la Révolution

No. 212, 3 August to 28 October, 1793 [Old style], p. 87



On 29 Vendémiaire, 2nd Year of the French Republic, Pierre Nicolas Perrin, Merchant of Troyes, member of the Market Surveillance Committee of the National Convention, was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal to twelve years in Irons, and to be Exposed on the Scaffold for 6 hours, convicted of having used the State to Benefit himself by more than 400,000 francs in 2 months.

Widow Capet at the Revolutionary Tribunal

No. 212, 3 August to 28 October, 1793 [Old style], p. 94



On the 23 of the 1st month, 2nd Year of the Republic, Marie Antoinette of Lorraine of Austria, Widow Capet, age 38, was taken to a Hearing at the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Execution of Widow Capet

No. 212, 3 August to 28 October, 1793 [Old style], p. 97



On Wednesday 16 Oct^{bre} 1793(Old style) after an Interrogation that lasted for three consecutive days, Marie Antoinette of Austria, Widow Capet, suffered the Penalty for her abominable crimes, on the Place de la Révolution, at the foot of the statue of Liberty

Widow Capet at the Guillotine

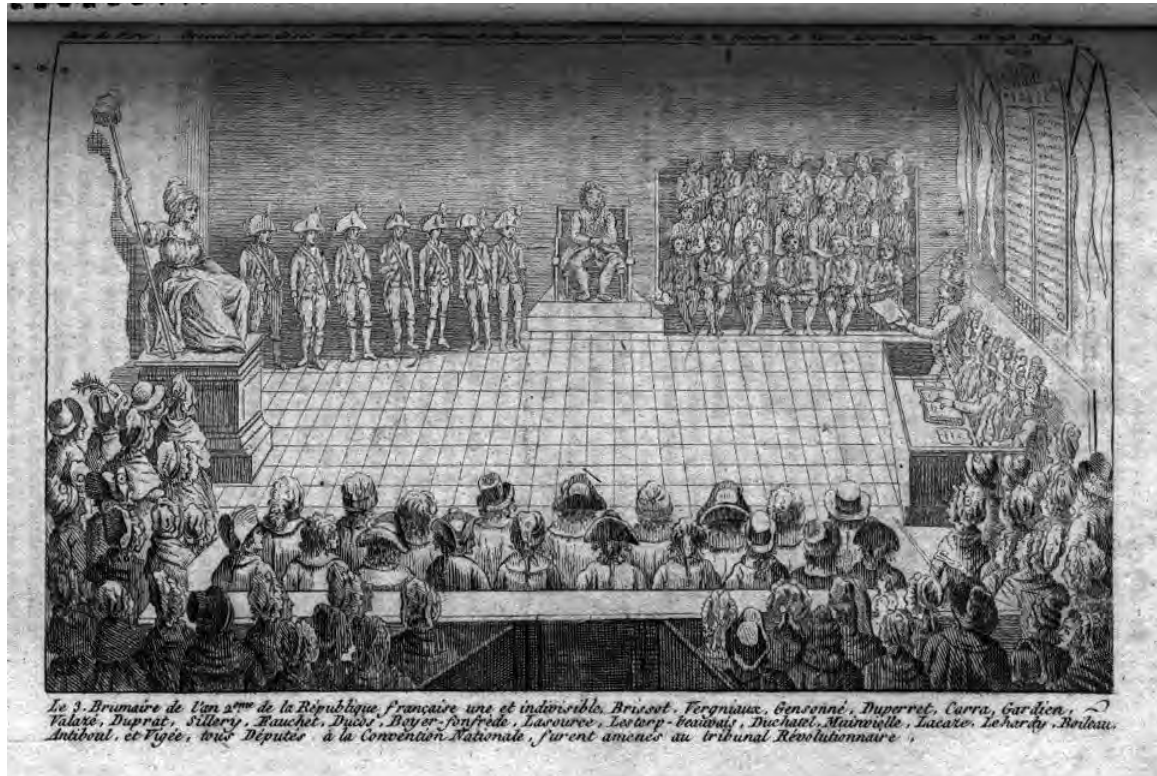
No. 212, 3 August to 28 October, 1793 [Old style], p. 97



In mounting the Scaffold, by inattention Antoinette stepped on the Executioner's foot; she turned toward him, saying, *Sir, I ask your Pardon, I didn't do it on purpose.*

Brissot & 20 of his Accomplices at the Revolutionary Tribunal at the moment the Indictment was read.

No. 213, Septidi 7 brumaire to quartidi 14, second year of the French Republic p. 147



On 3 Brumaire 2nd Year of the French Republic one and indivisible, Brissot, Vergniaux, Gensonné, Duperret, Carra, Gardien, Valazé, Duprat, Sillery, Fauchet, Ducos, Boyer-fonfrède, Lasource, Lesterp-beauvais, Duchatel, Mainvielle, Lacaze, Lehardy, Boileau, Antiboul, et Vigée, all Deputies in the National Convention were taken before the Revolutionary tribunal.

Brissot & his accomplices condemned to death by the Revolutionary tribunal

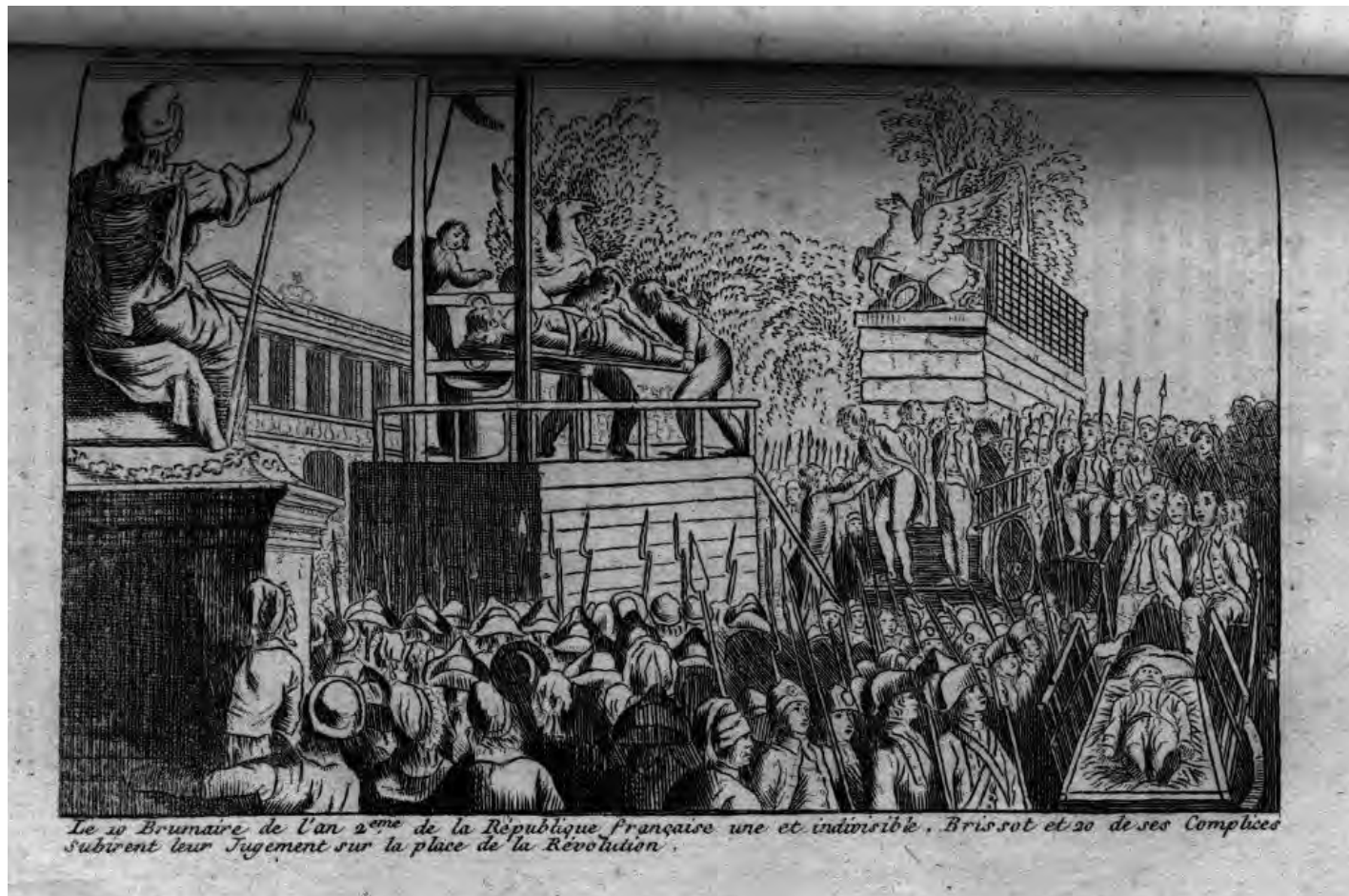
No. 213, Septidi 7 brumaire to quartidi 14, second year of the French republic, p. 149



On 9 Brumaire of the 2nd year of the French Republic one and indivisible, Brissot & 20 of his accomplices were condemned to death; when this Sentence was read, they stood up furious and threw paper money to the people crying *Help us, our friends!* Valaze killed himself with a Dagger Thrust.

Brissot & 20 of his Accomplices at the Guillotine

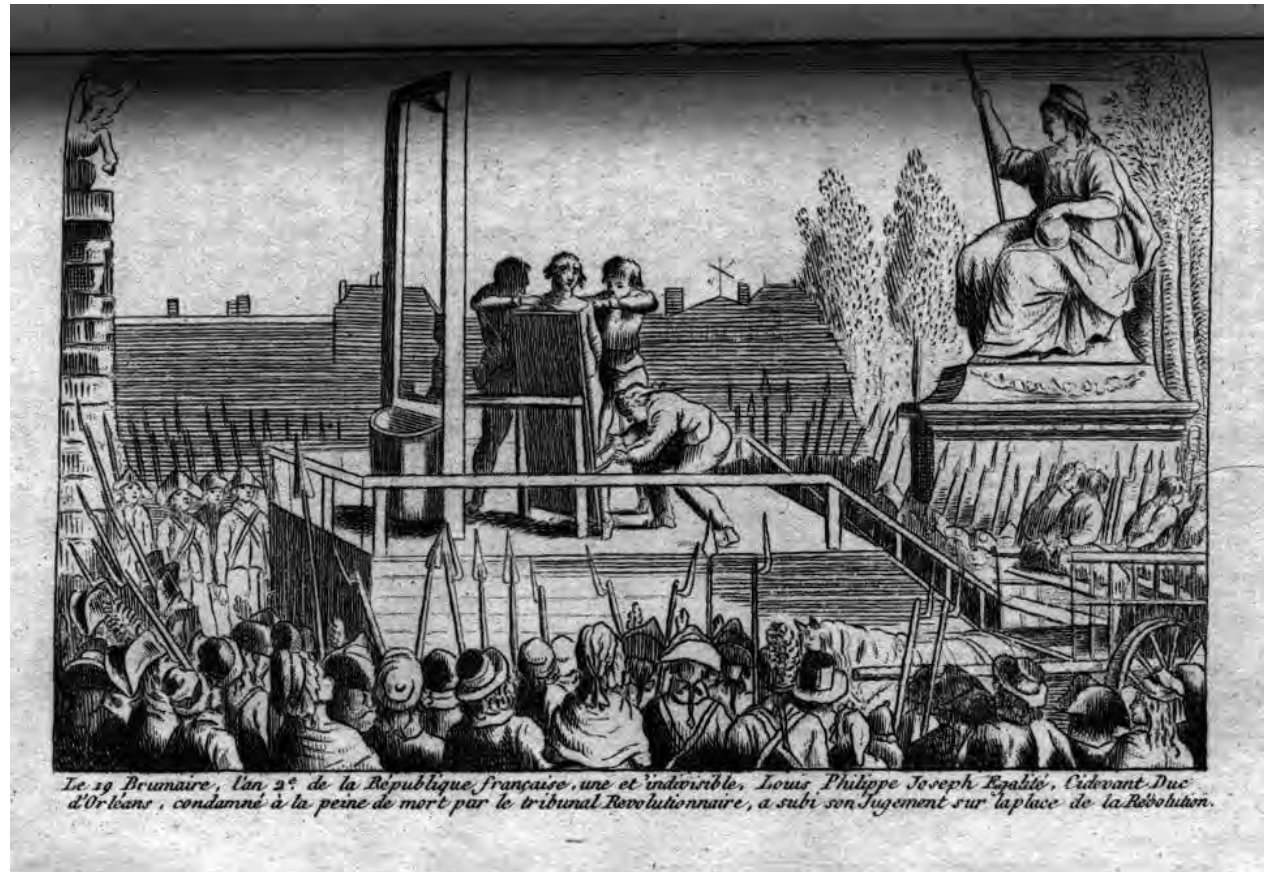
No. 213, Septidi 7 brumaire to quartidi 14, second year of the French republic, p. 149



On 10 Brumaire of the 2nd year of the French Republic one and indivisible, Brissot and 20 of his Accomplices underwent their Judgement on the Place de la Révolution.

Death of Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans, Equality

No. 214, quintidi 15 brumaire to duodi 22, second year of the French republic, p. 188



On 19 Brumaire, 2nd year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, Louis Philippe Joseph Equality, Former Duke of Orléans, condemned to the penalty of death by the Revolutionary tribunal Révolutionnaire, underwent his Judgement on the Place de la Révolution.

Festival of Reason

No. 215, tridi 23 brumaire to decadi 30, second year of the French republic one & indivisible, p. 211



On Décadi 20 Brumaire of the 2nd year of the French Republic one and indivisible, the Festival of Reason was Celebrated in the Former Church of Notre Dame.

The Loot of Superstition Brought into the heart of the National Convention

No. 215, tridi 23 brumaire to decadi 30, second year of the French republic one & indivisible, p. 217



Toward the end of Brumaire and in the following days the Sections of Paris and surrounding towns brought to the Convention, Gold, Silverware and all the ornaments of the Churches.

The People devourer of Kings

No. 217, decadi 10 to octodi 18 frimaire, year 2 of the French Republic, one & indivisible, p. 291



Colossal Statue proposed by the newspaper, the Révolutions de Paris, to be placed at the most important points along our frontiers.

Beautiful impulse of five hundred thousand Republicans

No. 218, octodi 18 frimaire, to septidi 27, second year of the French republic one & indivisible, p. 330



Sacred Battalion composed of 500,000 Republicans defending our Constitution against the slaves of all the tyrants in coalition.

The English Chased Out of Toulon

No. 219, septidi 27 frimaire to sextidi 6 nivos, year 2 of the French Republic, one & indivisible, p. 354



On 28 Frimaire of the 2nd year of the French Republic one and indivisible, by its valor and courage, the French Army retook Toulon which the English had seized by treason.