Révolutions de Paris
1789: Illustrations

Vols. 1–2, nos. 1–26
July 12, 1789–January 9, 1790

Edited and translated into English by Margaret H. Darrow
 Courtesy of Dartmouth College Library
Revolutions de Paris
dedicated to the Nation and the Petits Augustin district
frontispiece to vol. 1

No. 1: represents the ruin of France as a horn of plenty that empties into the sink hole of the Royal Treasury, due to secret expenditures
No. 2: Adopting the cockade at the Palais Royal
No. 3: Taking up arms and patrolling
No. 4. National Guard stopping a carriage and requesting a passport
No. 5: Taking the Bastille
No. 6: Aristocrats’ heads presented to the people
No. 7: The National Guard and the people at Versailles to take the King to Paris
No. 8. Flour convoy escorted to market
No. 9: Oath at the Tennis court at Versailles
No. 10: The Symbol of despotism

Published by Mr. Prudhomme
At the time of July 12, 1789
With Engravings and Maps
Of the Departments of the Realm

The Great only appear great
Because we are kneeling . . .
Let’s stand up.

1789
The Clerico-Aristocratic Conspiracy

Introduction, January 30, 1790, p. 63

[This is a single image, reversed.]

The Aristocrat Damning the Revolution

The Aristocrat Believing in the Counter-Revolution
Because the hall of the National Assembly was closed to the representatives of the Nation, they met in the Tennis Court where they received a letter from Monsieur de Brézé announcing the Royal session. They swore to meet together wherever Circumstances require, until the Constitution is established.
Events of July 12, 1789 at 6 PM
Introduction (January 30, 1790) p. 69

The Prince de Lambesc entering the Tuileries, sabre in hand, with a detachment of his regiment, the Royal Germans, struck an old man to the ground and caused all the Citizens who were walking there to flee.
A seven o’clock PM news arrived of hostilities with troops on the Place Louis XV. Speakers in the Palais Royal gardens mounted on chairs and denounced the enemies of the Fatherland. “To arms, for Liberty!” that was the general cry. They closed the theaters, rang the alarm bells. The ferment increased and the People kept watch all night.
The night of 12-13 July
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 6

The Citizen’s anxiety was cruel; the enemy was at hand; a few shots could be heard amid the ringing of the alarm. Everyone cried “To arms!” and forced open the gun merchants’ shops to procure them.
Burning the Bon-Hommes Toll Booth outside Paris
the night of 12-13 July
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 6

Starting by chasing off the Customs men, twelve or fifteen men, armed with cudgels and torches burned and pillaged the Toll Gate at Gobelins. The crowd soon grew and during the same night, most of the Toll Gates received the same treatment.
A group of armed people went to the abbey of St Lazare to ask for food; when refused, they broke down the doors & committed different excesses, pillaging everything they found. After liberating all the prisoners, they carried a large quantity of flour in triumph through the city.
The camp was composed of three Regiments of Swiss Guards as well as Dragoons and Hussars, lodged in the buildings of the Military Academy. All these troops took flight during the night of July 13 and left part of their baggage behind.
An immense crowd broke through the railing to take over the guard posts and the weapons hidden between the vault and the roof. They also took charge of 24 canons. They carried off nearly 30,000 weapons, muskets and pistols as well as sabres and bayonets.
The Taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1789
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789 p. 12

[A fold-out illustration, the width of a double page.]
View of the Place de la Grève the Day the Bastille Was Taken
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 19

Et. Nos Cedamus amori . . . Libertatis

A: Town Hall;
B. Bust of Louis XVI witness to the triumph of Liberty
C. Famous lamppost
D. Lantern removed.
Map of the Bastille
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 20

A. Corner Tower  
B. Chapel Tower  
C. Treasury Tower  
D. County Tower  
E. Well Tower  
F. Liberty Tower  
G. Berlaudiere Tower  
H. Basiniere Tower  
I. Council Room  
K. Library  
L. Chapel  
M. Basement archives  
N. Guard room  
O. Old City Gate, called St Antoine's Gate  
P. Old gate going to the fort  
Q. Draw bridge to current gate  
R. Well courtyard  
S. Grand courtyard  
T. Kitchens  
U. Government courtyard  
X. Exterior draw bridge  
Y. Ramparts
Following the vow of the Electors of the Paris districts, on July 15, 1789, it was decreed that Architects will employ one thousand workers to tear down this monstrous monument.
Memorable Day of July 17, 1789
or the King’s Entry into Paris at the Conference check point, escorted by the Parisian National Guard
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 27

A. Mr. Bailly, Mayor of Paris, presents the Keys of the City
B. Monsignor, the Archbishop of Paris
The King Leaves the City Hall, 17 July 1789

No. 1: 12-17 July 1789 p. 30

Having accepted the National Cockade, Louis XVI is hailed by the People with Long Live the Nation, Long Live the King. The whole Parisian National Guard, more than 200 thousand men strong, escort his Majesty with their guns reversed in a sign of peace. "To Louis XVI Father of the French and King of a free People." Around circle: "This inscription appears in Frame A." i.e., the circle on the roof of the Town Hall.
The Entry of M. Bertier, Governor of Paris, in a Cabriolet at the Saint Martin Gate, July 23, 1789

No. 2: July 18–23, 1789, p. 60

The People show him, with the bloody head of his father-in-law Foulon, the inevitable fate that awaits him. At his right is the Paris City Elector who was going ahead of him.
Events of June 30, 1789 between 7 and 8 o’clock in the evening
No. 4: 2-8 August, 1789, p. 20

Eleven French Guardsmen, imprisoned in the St Germain Abbey for insubordination; when it was announced at the Palais Royal that they were detained because they had refused to turn their weapons on the Citizens at Versailles,a crowd of Workers, led by honest Individuals, gathered at the Abbey Prison, broke down the doors and liberated the Prisoners.
On September 7, 1789 twenty-one women, wives and daughters of Artists, chose a deputation of eleven of them to go from Paris to Versailles to offer their jewelry on the National Altar. They re-enact, among us, the virtues of ancient Greece and Rome.
Event of 1 October, 1789 at Versailles
No. 13: 3-10 October 1789, p. 5

Orgy of the Body Guard in the Opera House at the Palace to which were admitted the Officer Corps of the National Guard of Versailles, Officers of other different Regiments, even Dragoons and Soldiers were welcomed. It was at this feast that in an excess of joy a voice was raised crying Down with the colored Cockades, Long Live white and black Cockades, they're the good ones. At this moment the sacred symbol of French liberty was trampled underfoot.
This Cockade is the emblem of the French Constitution. The Nation is seated and treads underfoot all Privileges, Tithes & Feudal Rights.

She holds in her hand the Tables of the Law upon which are Inscribed the Rights of Man and the Constitution. In her other hand she holds a fasces from which protrudes a staff, emblem of courage, crowned with a Liberty Bonnet. This fasces is bound with cords, the central one is the King and indicates the unity which alone can preserve Liberty. Below is the National Guard's oath. [Faithful To the Nation, to the Law, and to the King]

This cockade was accepted by the Marquis de Lafayette on 17 Oct. 1789. It is for sale in Paris . . . Price 15 sous.
M. de la Fayette left Paris after dinner on the 5th, with the consent of the City Council. His march was composed of an army corps of about 15,000 Parisian National Guardsmen and 22 canons. The next morning he put the whole troop in battle formation in the Place d'Armes.
The National Guard of Paris and Versailles numbering more than 20,000 not counting more than 12,000 men and women armed with different weapons, that addressed the King with their complaints of the lack of bread in the capital and begging him to come to live in Paris.
Events of October 6, 1789 at Versailles
No. 13: October 3-10, 1789, p. 23

The French heroines bring the King to Paris to make it his principal residence. His Majesty was escorted by the National Guard and some of the Body Guard and the Flanders Regiment.
The King reviews a division of the National Guard. His Majesty walked to the Champs Elysées despite the rain. He was accompanied by an unarmed Honor Guard of 500 men. Accompanied by M. de La Fayette, he reviewed all of the ranks.
A Seditious crowd took François, a baker of the rue de la Juiverie, from his shop to the Town Hall and there accused him of selling moldy bread. Without waiting for justice to be rendered, the People’s furor tore this innocent man from his judges and the rascals hanged him from the fatal lamppost.
This Ceremony was accomplished with great pomp and to the sound of trumpets. A Deputy of the City read the Law, accompanied by Heroes at Arms and a numerous escort of the National Guard both on horseback and on foot. They were followed by a military band.
As the King crossed the Louis XV Square, a boy who was sweeping the path asked Him for a coin, calling him Sir Knight. The King gave him 6 sous. “I don’t have change” said the boy. One of the people who was following HRH said “Keep the change, this gentleman isn’t a knight, he’s the eldest of the family.”
A Mobile or Fixed Speaker’s Platform

No. 21: 28 November-5 December, 1789, p. 20

Fixed and Mobile Speaker’s platform
Intended to reenforce The Speaker’s voice
In a large assembly hall
By Sr. Gerard

Fixed and adapted to the Hall of the National Assembly.
The same image is for sale at 1 pound 4 sous at M. Mercier, cooper, rue St.Jacques next to the College du Plessis