Révolutions de Paris
1792: Illustrations
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31 December 1791-22 December 1792

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First Liberty festival when forty soldiers from Château-Vieux [regiment] were liberated from the galleys of Brest.
Department of the Ardeche
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Department of the Lower Alps
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Saturday 19 May 1792, the Justice of the peace Etienne Lariviére, having issued an order to
summon MM. Merlin, Bazine et Chabot, deputies to the National Assembly, to the court,
interrogated them after sending the National police force at 6:00 AM to their homes to take
them into custody.
Department of the Upper Alps
No. 152, from 2 to 9 June 1792, p. 424
On Sunday June 3, 1792 the Procession left from the outskirts of the Boulevards, to the Place of the Bastille, to go to the Field of the Federation.
Department of the Drome
No. 153, from 9 to 16 June 1792, p. 472
Department of the Aude
No. 154, from 16 to 23 June 1792, p. 520
Gathering of the Citizens of the St. Antoine and St. Marceau suburb going to present a Petition to the National Assembly and then another at the King’s residence.
The citizens of the St. Antoine and St. Marceau suburb presented a petition to the King at his residence. Louis 16 took a red bonnet and put it on his head, crying “Long live the Nation!” and drinking to the health of the sans Culottes.
The King summoned M. Petion to the Palace to find out the state of Paris after the events of June 20, and treated him roughly.
Map of the Department of the Gard
No. 156, 30 June to 7 July 1792, p. 3
On 7 July 1792 following a deceitful motion by M. Lamourette Bishop of Lion that proposed to forget all hateful opinions; immediately a large number of the members embraced each other.
The National Assembly and the King climbed up to the Altar of the fatherland to take the Oath.
Map of the Department of the Bouches du Rhône
No. 158, 14 to 21 July 1792, p. 99
Proclamation of the Fatherland in Danger

No. 159, 21 to 28 July 1792, p. 137

On Sunday 22 July, municipal officials mounted on horseback and carrying a banner in their midst with these words written on it: *The Fatherland is in danger*, proclaimed this message in all districts of Paris.
On Sunday 22 July 1792, Amphitheatres were set up in public squares, and the Magistrates of the People there enlisted innumerable Ardent and Vigorous Youths.
Believing that the Deputies were being murdered in the Tuileries Garden, the People were breaking down one of the doors with a Beam, when the mayor of Paris arrived, reassured the people and himself. Guarded that Door.
To separate the Tuileries Garden from the Feuillants' Terrace, the people put up a simple ribbon along the terrace; this barrier was respected; No One crossed it.
At the perfidious invitation of the Swiss (Guard) across the intersection at the Château, the Citizens confidently entered the Courtyard, immediately they were hit with a storm of shots, sending a large number of them to the ground.
The Carrousel was like a huge furnace: those entering the Château had to cross two barracks in flames from one end to the other; no one could get in except by climbing over a burning beam or stepping on corpses that were still hot.
At the Place Louis XV and at City Hall, the people themselves carried out Justice on the Bronze Kings, pulling them to the ground. This example was followed in the 83 Departments.
The 11th of August 1792, the Parisians took measures that they were wrong not to have taken on 20 June 1791. They tore down the statue of Henry IV on the Pont Neuf and that of Louis XIII on the former Place Royal.
August 11 1792, the Parisians took measures that they were wrong not to have taken on 20 June 1791. They tore down the Statues of Louis XIV, on the Place des Victoires and on the Place Vendôme.
Removal of Louis XVI to the Temple
No. 162, 11 to 18 August 1792, p. 283.

Louis 16th and last was taken to the Temple with his wife and his children, through the hostile cries and curses of an enormous crowd.
There are those who are astonished to see these Temple dungeons locking up Louis XVI and his family.
Funeral of 10 August 1792
No. 164, 25 August to 1 September 1792, p. 369

Funeral in Honor of the Citizens killed in the massacre of 10 August, which all of Paris attended.
Map of the Department of the Island of Corsica
No. 164, 25 August to 1 September 1792, p. 371
Twelve commissioners named by the people are installed in control of the prison and judged those detained according to the prison register and a preliminary interrogation; after which those who were recognized as criminals were immediately put to death by the people.
Massacre of one hundred sixty-three non-juring Priests in the former Convent of the Carmes du Luxembourg, and of about three hundred prisoners at the Prison de la force.
Massacre of about eight hundred prisoners in the Prison du Châtelet and in the Maison de Bicêtre on the 2nd and 3rd of September and the following days.
Terrible massacre of women of which history has never seen the like
No. 165, 1 to 8 September 1792, p. 430

On September 3 1792 men drunk with the Blood spilled in all the Prisons of Paris went to the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, brought out forty-five women prisoners and after reading the prison register, bludgeoned them to death, the woman Desrues was one of the first victims. These unhappy creatures were in no way involved in the prison conspiracies.
Massacre of prisoners in Orléans
No. 166, 8 to 15 September 1792, p. 467.

The prisoners detained in the prisons of the national high court of Orléans, Are massacred while going through the town of Versailles.
In ambush, people spread out through Paris's markets, snatching watches, earrings, etc. from women. Several of these thieves, wearing [official] scarves, were seized and immediately slaughtered.
Map of the Department of the Mont-Blanc
No. 167, 15 to 22 September 1792, p. 513
Entry of the French into Savoy
No. 168, 22 to 29 September 1792, p.22.

September 23, the French victoriously entered Chambéry. The Savoyard People came to meet them and lavished upon them evidence of their fraternity and joy.
In the last days of September 1792, the City of Lille was bombarded by the Austrians, spurred on by governor of the Netherlands who herself gave the signal by lighting the first bomb. The courage of the garrison and the inhabitants showed the futility of these efforts.
At the news of the fall of Verdun to the Prussians, believing that the King of Prussia was already at their gates, the Parisians set up a Camp extending from Clichy to Montmartre.
The French Army takes the City and County of Nice
29 September 1792
No. 170, 6 to 13 October 1792, p.112.

A. Army of the Var, General Danselme in charge
B. Some people from Nice coming to meet the French Army
C. Redoubt of the Var, Coastal Batteries & Little St Laurent trenches
D. City of Nice
E. Nice Château fortified since the Conquest with fifty canons
F. Bridge of Nice
G. Fort Montalban & its trenches
H. City, Citadel and Port of Villefranche
I. Villefrance Beacon & Battery
K. Piemontese Army in flight followed by 4,000 émigrés
L. The Var River
M. The Paillon River
Louis Capet, his wife, his sister, his son and his Daughter dining together in his apartment in the Tower of the Temple, the guard present as well as two municipal officials, one of whom, pulling out his watch, announces that it is three o'clock and his wife, sister-in-law (sic) and daughter must leave.
Having assembled with a large number of Savoyards on the Place de la Révolution, where has been placed the Statue of liberty on the Pedestal of Louis XV, the People of Paris sang a Hymn to liberty and in honor of the liberation of the Savoyards.
For having taken up arms, nine émigrés were brought to Paris, judged by a military court and executed on the Place de Grève. The oldest was not yet 30 years old.
On 17 November 1792 General Dumourier entered Mons after a Battle of which History has not seen the like. The French proved they are worthy to fight for Liberty.
On 14 November 1792, the magistrates of Brussels received Dumourier at the gates of this City; and the Belgians see him only as a liberator.
Tuesday December 11 1792, Louis capet in the mayor's carriage along with the public prosecutor and the clerk of the court, two hedges of armed citizens all along the broad Boulevard from the Temple to the Tuileries.
Tuesday 11 December 1792 Louis capet last king of the French was taken from the tower of the Temple to the bar of the National Convention accompanied by the Mayor and the public prosecutor. From behind him, the Deputy Valazé hands him [evidence] piece by piece for him to identify.
On 2 December 1792 Frankfort was retaken by the Prussians, after a notorious treason. About twelve hundred French were slaughtered in the Streets and squares by ten thousand assassins armed with knives shaped like daggers.