

*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  
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## *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

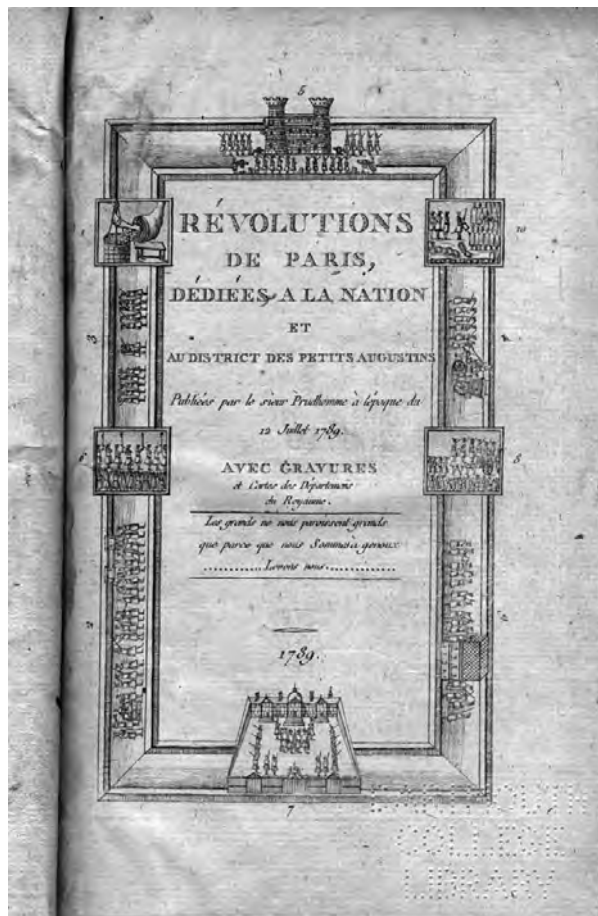
No. 6: Aristocrats' heads presented to the people

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

# Events of 20 June 1789 at Versailles

Introduction (January 30, 1790), p. 66



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.

# Orators at the Palais Royal, 12 July, 1789

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

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



*L'inquiétude du Citoyen fut cruelle; l'ennemi était sur ses pas; quelques coups de fusil se firent entendre au travers du tocsin: on cria aux armes, et les boutiques des Arquebusiers furent enfoncées pour s'en procurer.*

*Bureau des Révolutions de Paris, rue des Marais, Faub. S.<sup>e</sup> V. N<sup>o</sup> 20.*

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

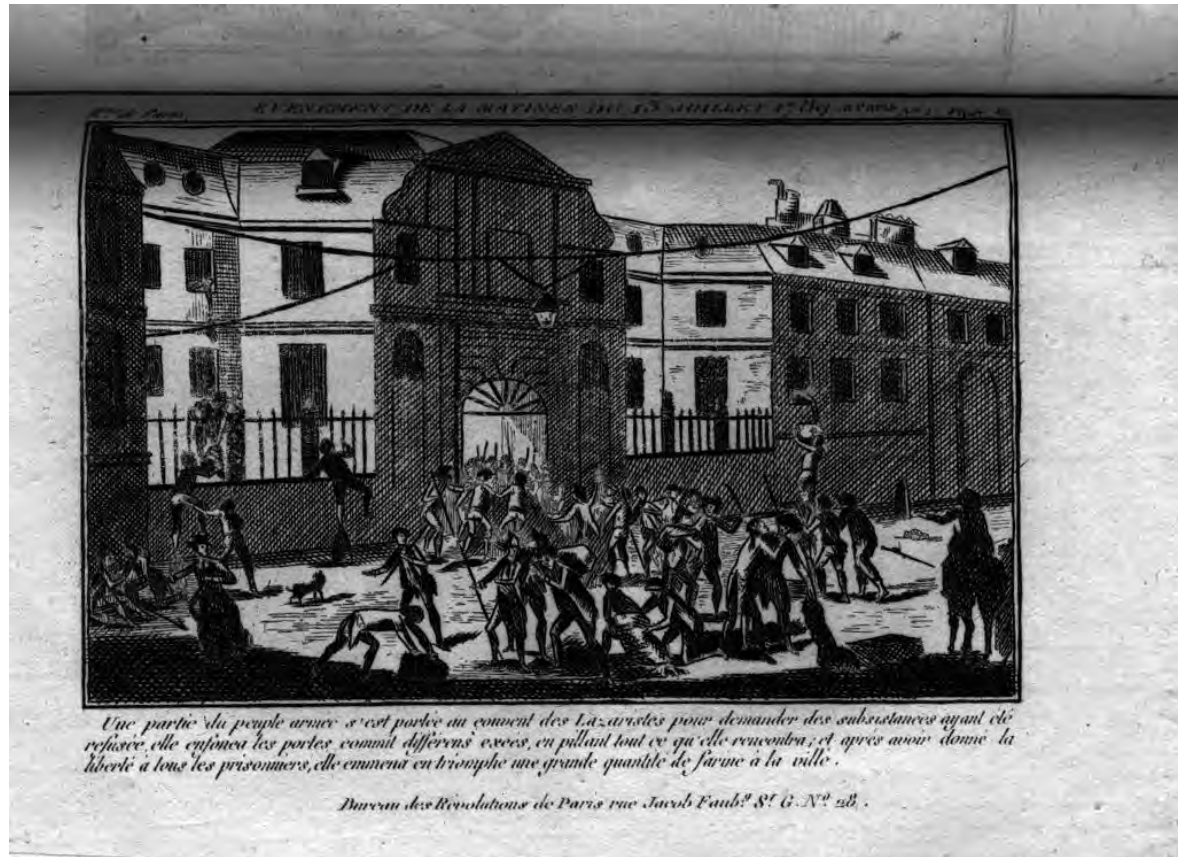
Starting by chasing off the Customs men, twelve or fifteen men, armed with cudgels and torches burned and pillaged the Toll Gate at Gobelins. The crowd soon grew and during the same night, most of the Toll Gates received the same treatment.





## Events of the Morning of 13 July, 1789 in Paris

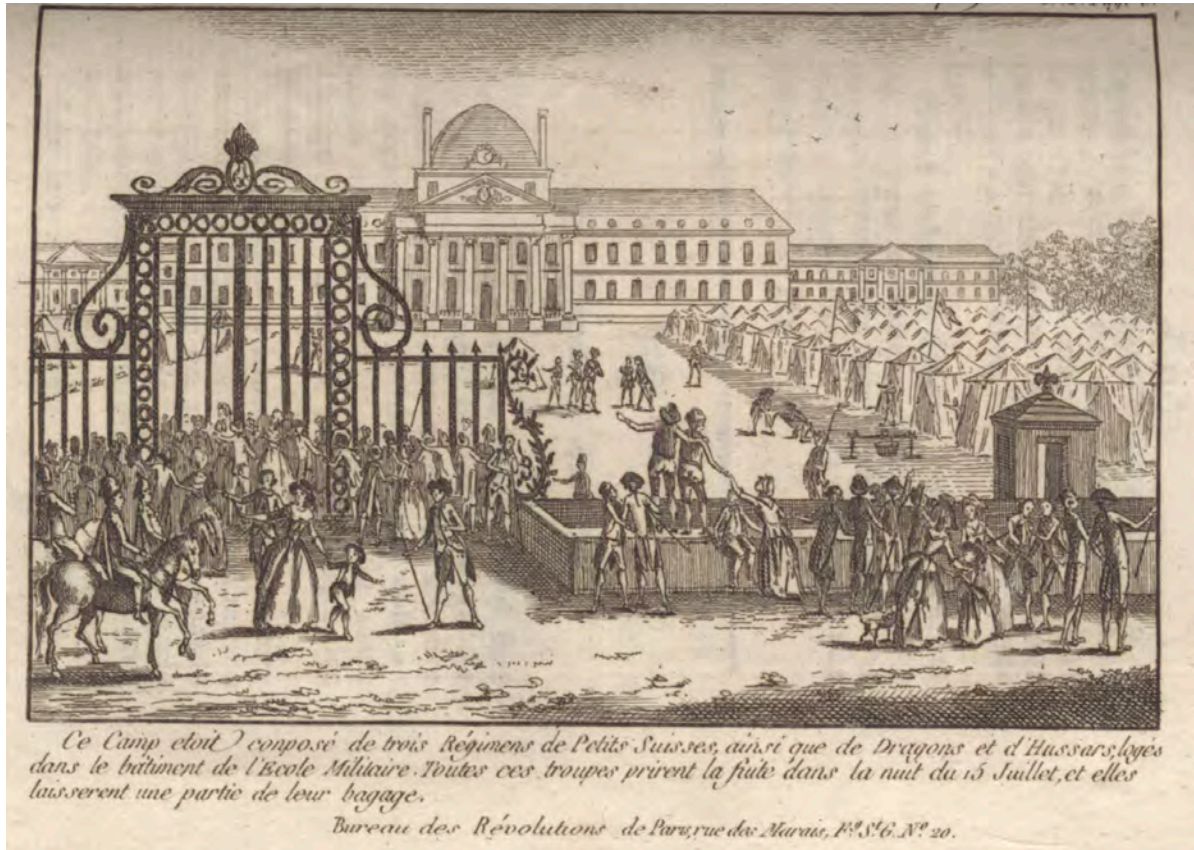
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789 p. 7



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.

# Military Encampment on the Champs de Mars, July 1789

No. 1: 12-17 July, 1789, p. 8



*Ce Camp étoit composé de trois Régimens de Petits Suisses, ainsi que de Dragons et d'Hussars, logés dans le bâtiment de l'École Militaire. Toutes ces troupes prirent la fuite dans la nuit du 13 Juillet, et elles laissèrent une partie de leur bagage.*

*Bureau des Révolutions de Paris, rue des Marmes, F. S. G. N.º 20.*

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.

# View of the Arms Taking at the Invalides, the Morning of July 14, 1789

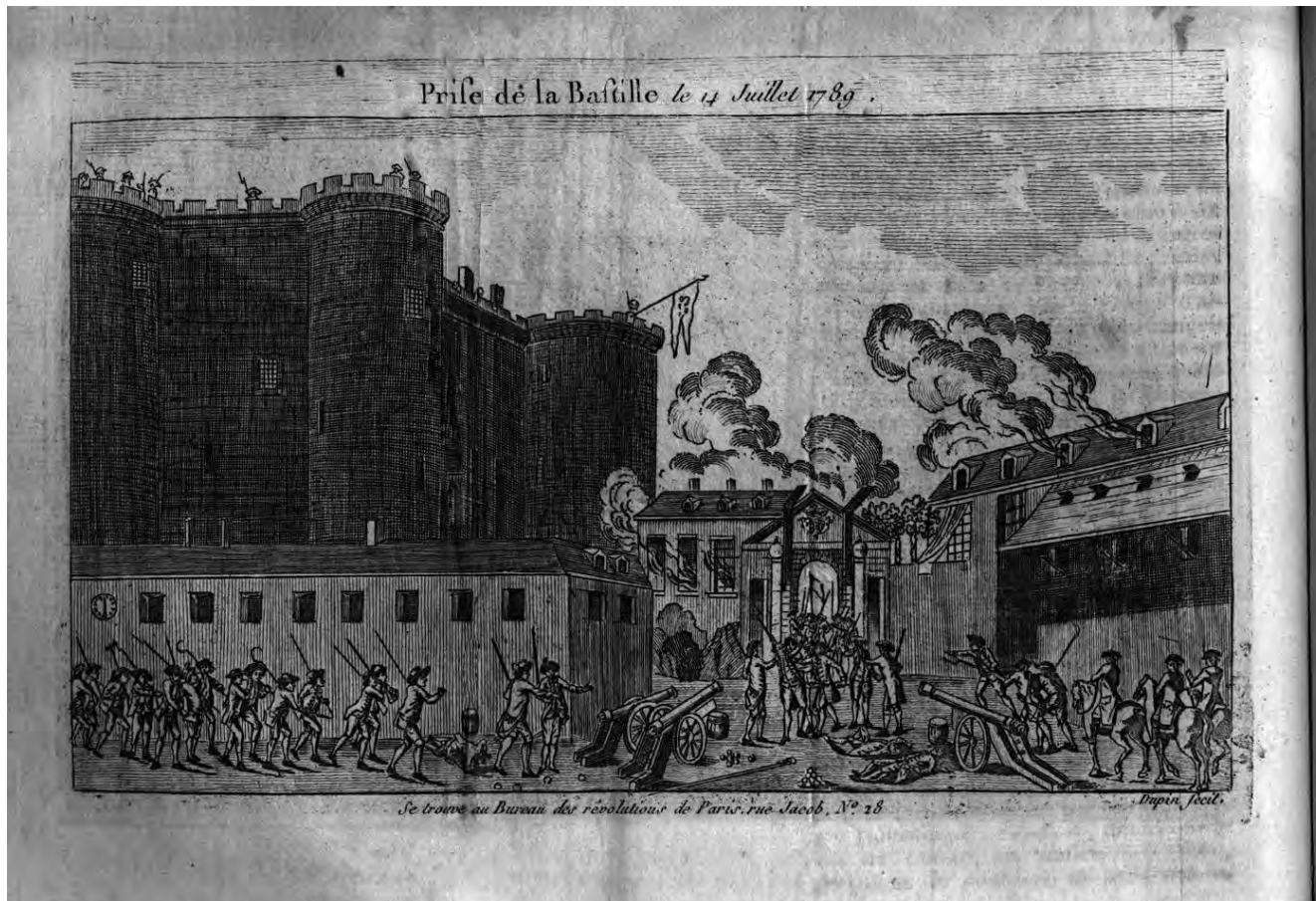
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 11



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

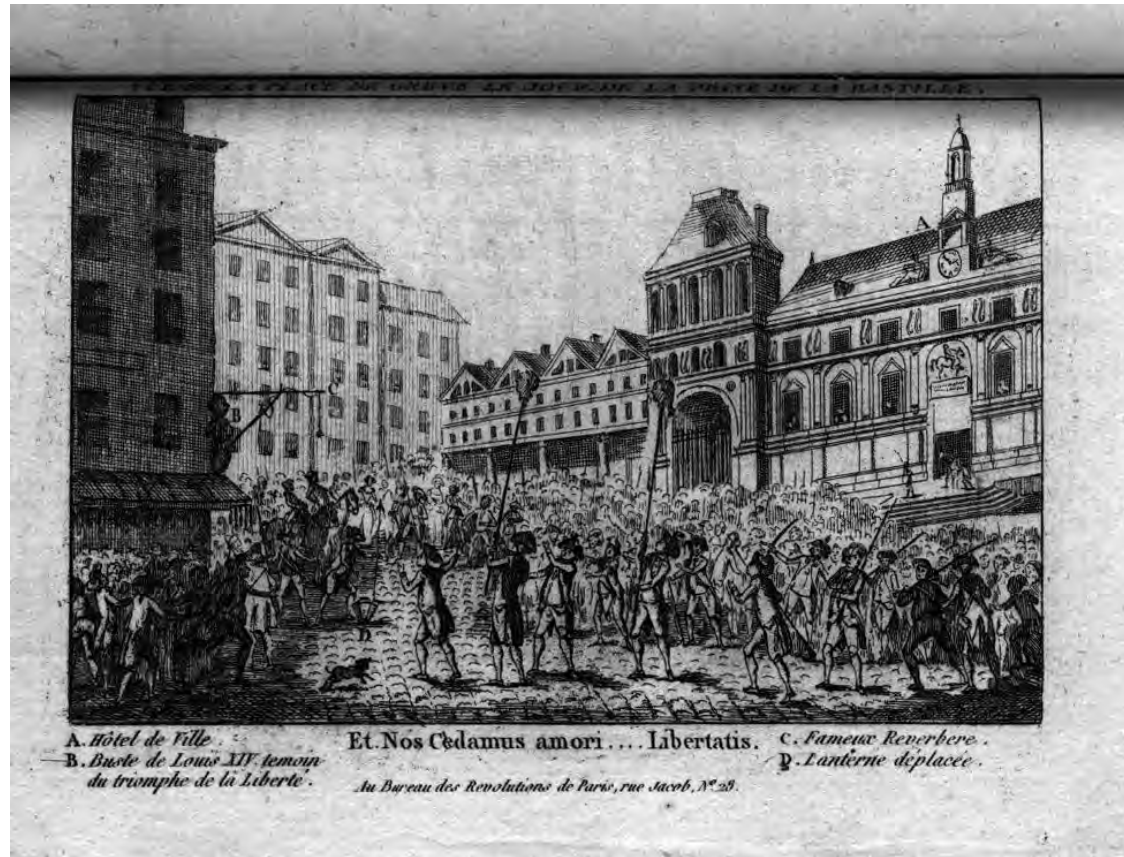
No. 1: 12-17 July 1789 p. 12



[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

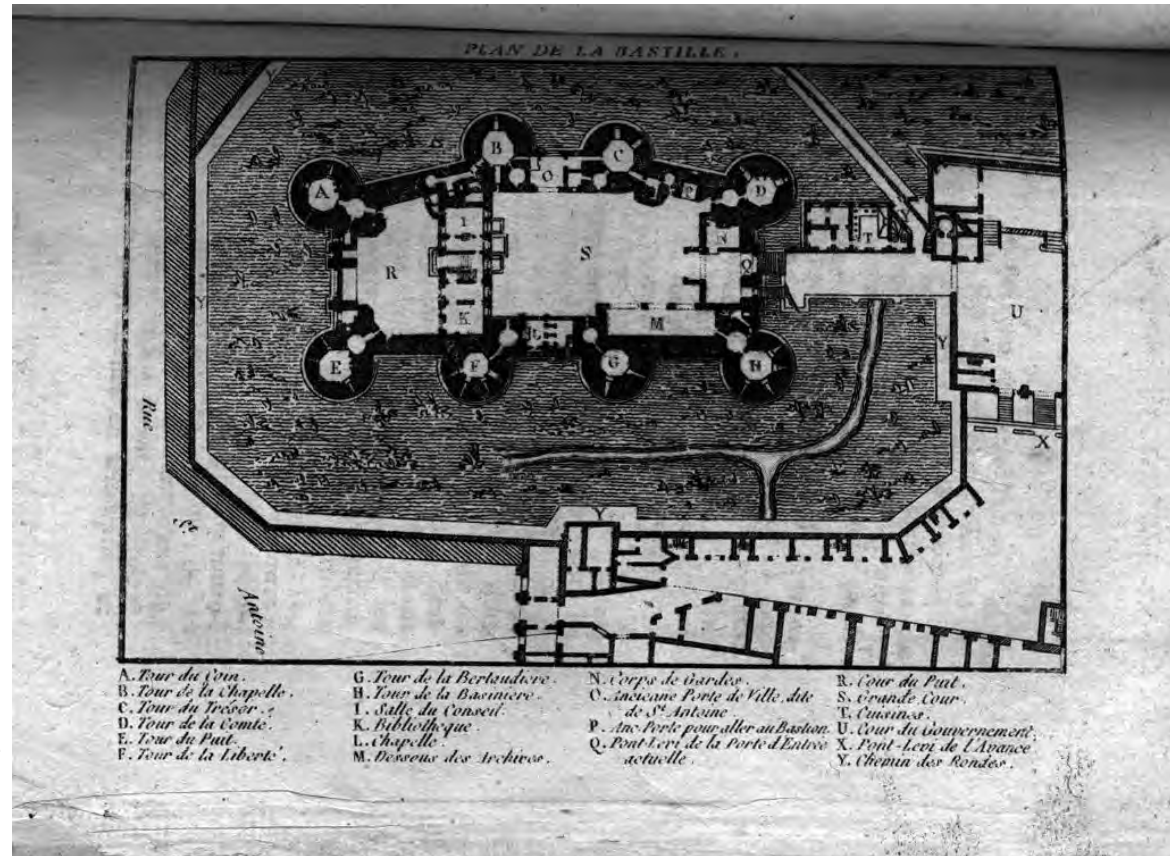
C. Famous lamppost

D. Lantern removed.

# Map of the Bastille

No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 20

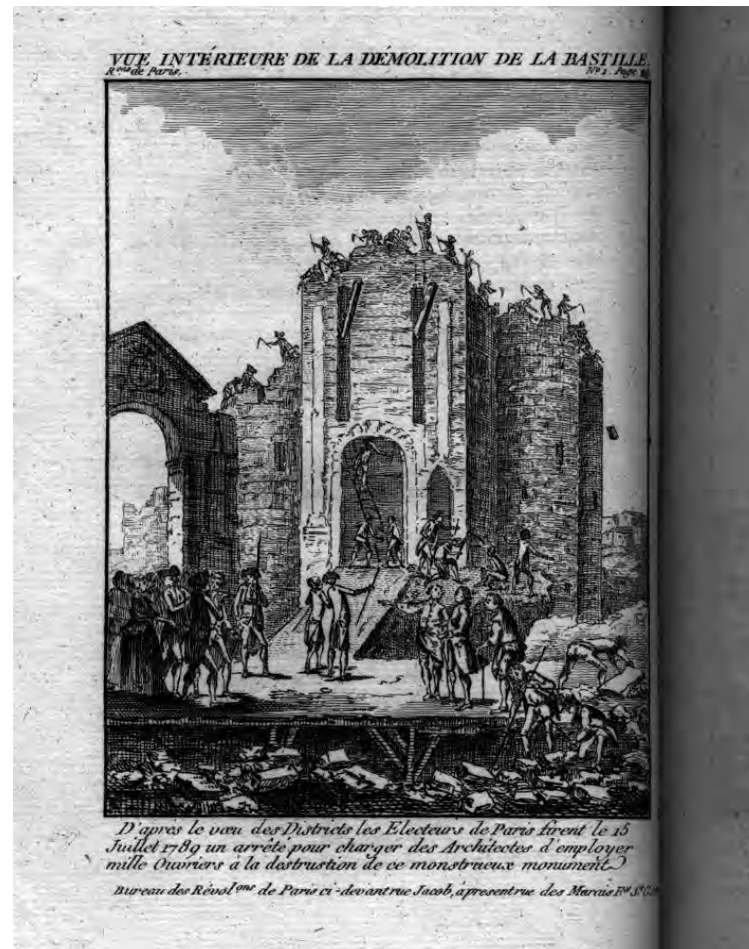
- A. Corner Tower
- B. Chapel Tower
- C. Treasury Tower
- D. County Tower
- E. Well Tower
- F. Liberty Tower
- G. Berlaudiere Tower
- H. Basiniere Tower
- I. Council Room
- K. Library
- L. Chapel
- M. Basement archives
- N. Guard room
- O. Old City Gate,  
called St Antoine's Gate
- P. Old gate going 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



## Inside View of the Demolition of the Bastille

No. 1: 12-17 July 1789, p. 23

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. [in circle: "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.

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# The Entry of M. Bertier, Governor of Paris, in a Cabriolet at the Saint Martin Gate, July 23, 1789

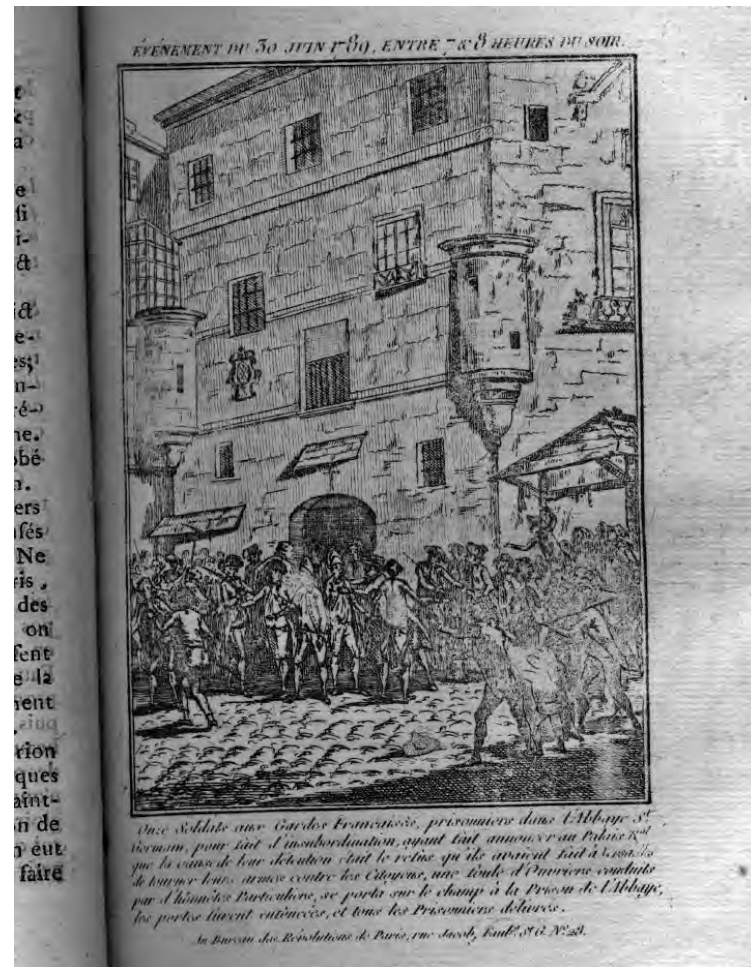
No. 2: July 18-23, 1789, p. 60



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.

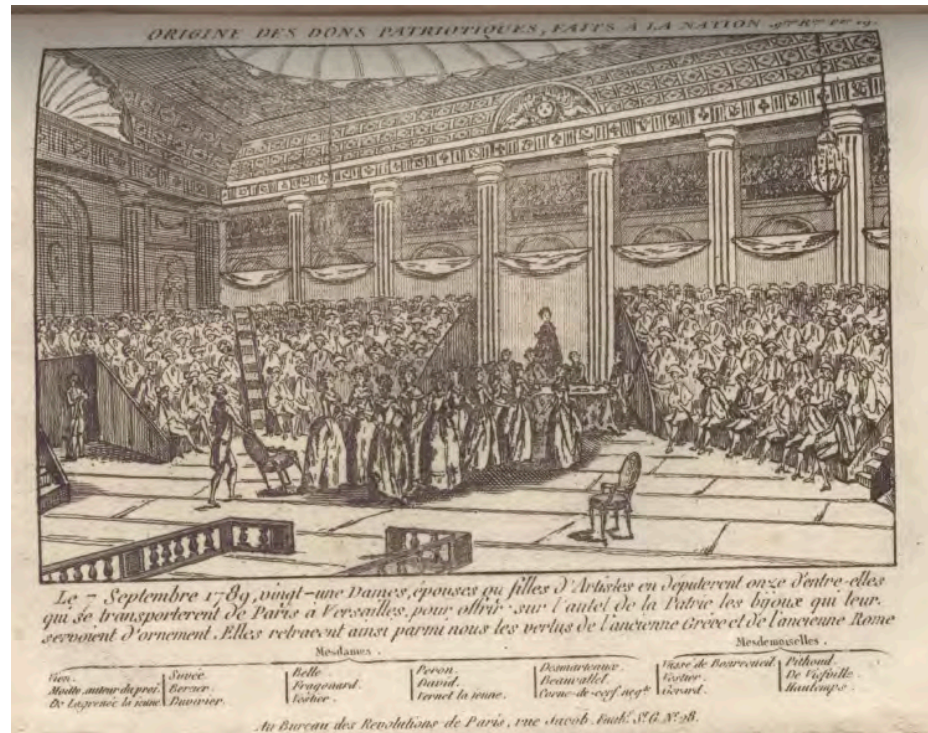
Events of June 30, 1789 between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening  
No. 4: 2-8 August, 1789, p. 20

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.



# Origins of the Patriot Gift made to the Nation

No. 9: September 5-11, 1789, p. 19



The list of contributors

Mesdames:

- Vien
- Moette, author of the project
- De Lagrenée the younger
- Suvéé
- Berruer
- Duvivier
- Belle
- Fragonard
- Vestier
- Peron
- David
- Vernet the younger
- Desmarceaux
- Beauvallet
- Corne-de Cerf, merchant

Mesdemoiselles

- Vassé de Bonrecueil
- Vestier
- Gerard
- Pithoud
- De Vieoille
- Mautemps

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.

# Representation of the National Cockade

White on a blue background encircled with red

No. 13: October 3-10, 1789, p. 6

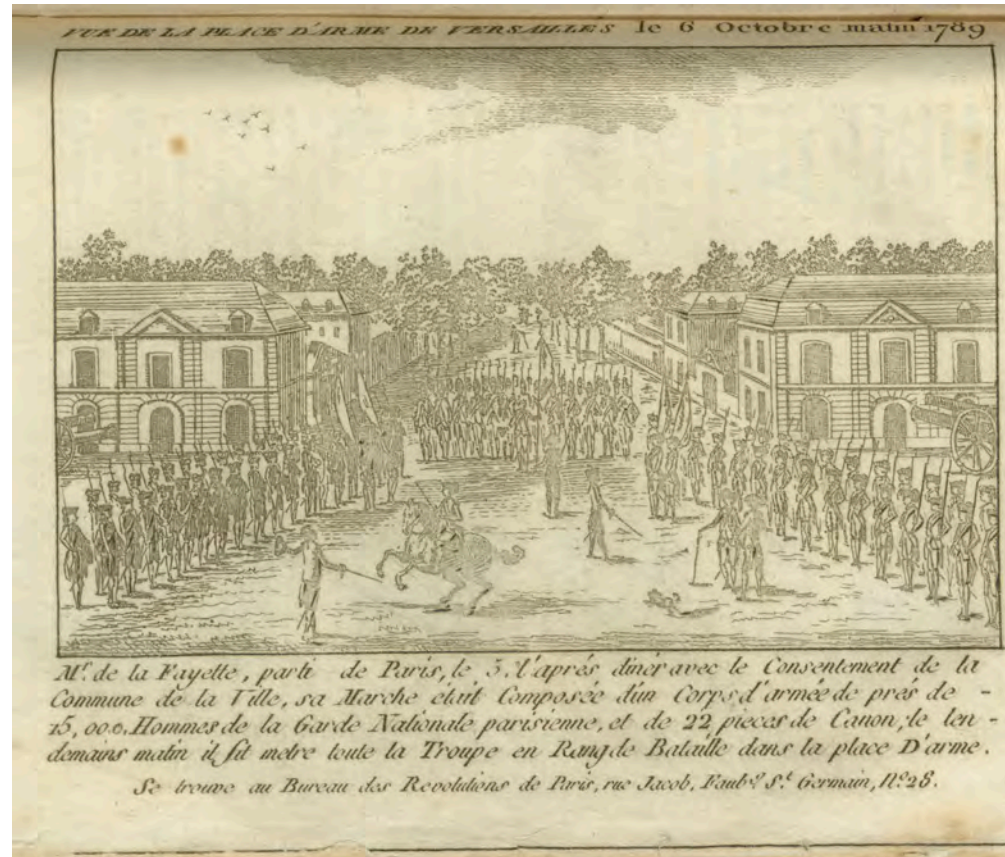


This Cockade is the emblem of the French Constitution. The Nation is seated and treads underfoot all Privileges, Tithes & Feudal Rights. She holds in her hand the Tables of the Law upon which are Inscribed the Rights of Man and the Constitution. In her other hand she holds a fasces from which protrudes 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.

## View of the Place d'Armes at Versailles, the morning of October 6, 1789

No. 13: October 3-10, 1789, p. 18



M. de la Fayette left Paris after dinner on the 5<sup>th</sup>, 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.

# View of Versailles on Oct. 5, 1789

No. 13: October 3-10, 1789, p. 20

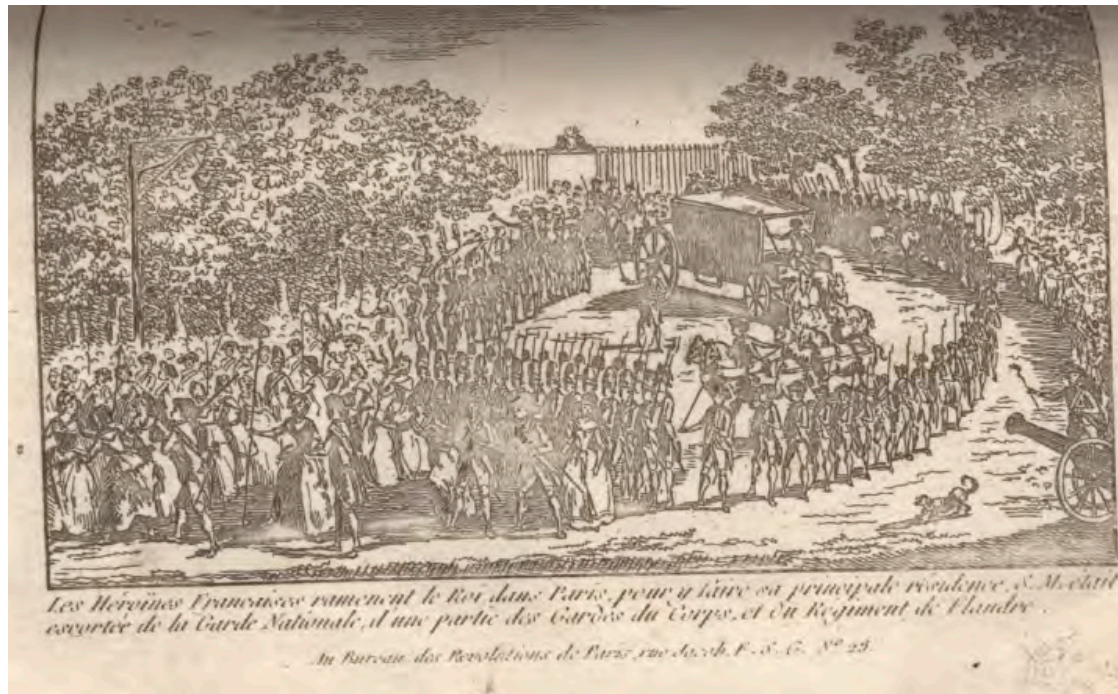


The National Guard of Paris and Versailles numbering more than 20,000 not counting more than 12,000 men and women armed with different weapons, that addressed the King with their complaints of the lack of bread in the capital and begging him to come to live in Paris.



# 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.

# View of the Champs Elysées 18 October 1789 in the morning

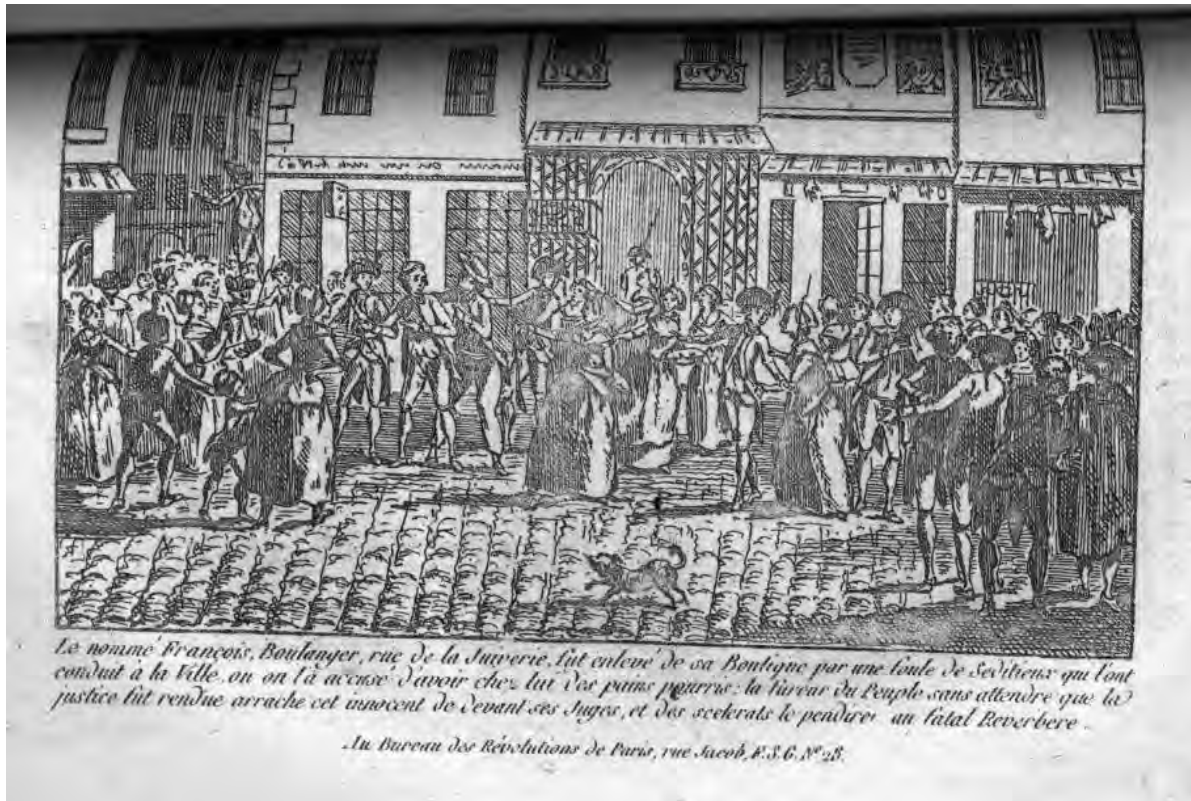
No. 15: 17-24 October, 1789, p. 12



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.

## Misfortune in Paris 21 October 1789 at 8 o'clock in the morning

No. 15:17-24 October 1789, p. 26



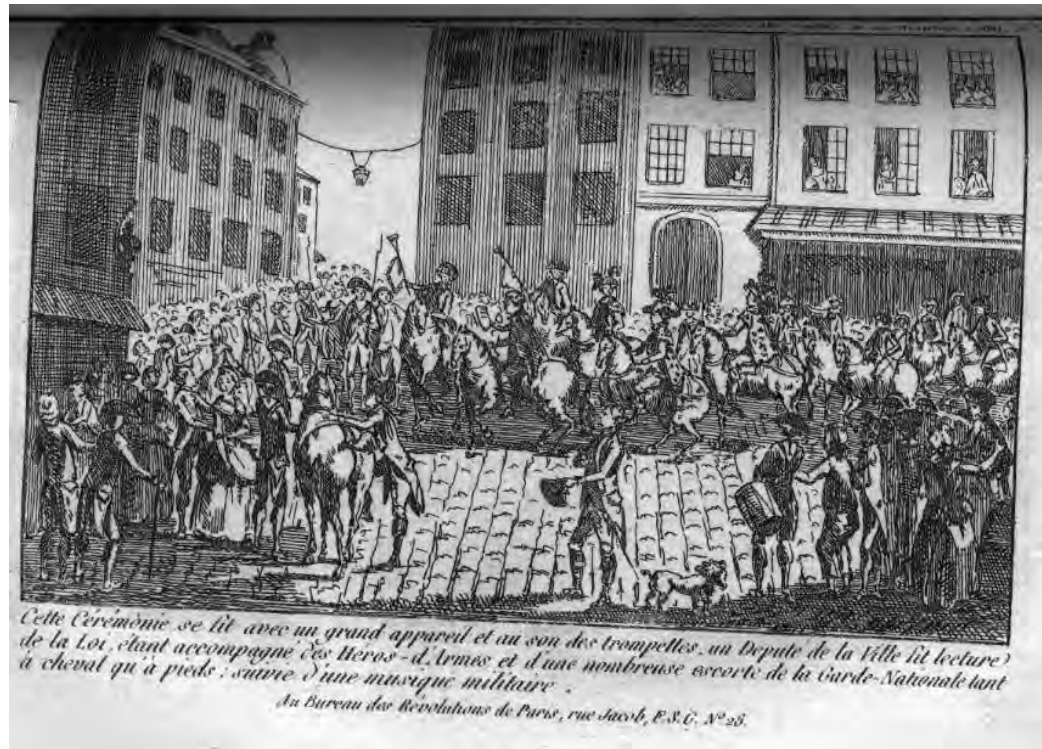
*Le nommé François, Boulanger, rue de la Juiverie, fut enlevé de sa Boutique par une foule de Séditieux qui l'ont conduit à la Ville, on on l'a accusé d'avoir chez lui des pains pourris: la furor du Peuple sans attendre que la justice lui rendue arrache cet innocent de devant ses Juges, et des scelerats le pendirent au fatal Reverbere.*

*Au Bureau des Révolutions de Paris, rue Jacob, F.S.G. N° 28.*

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.

# Proclamation of Martial Law in the public squares of Paris 22 October 1789

No 16: 24-31 October 1789, p. 3



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.

# Anecdote of what happened to Louis a few days after his Residence in Paris

No. 16: 24-31 October, 1789, p. 22

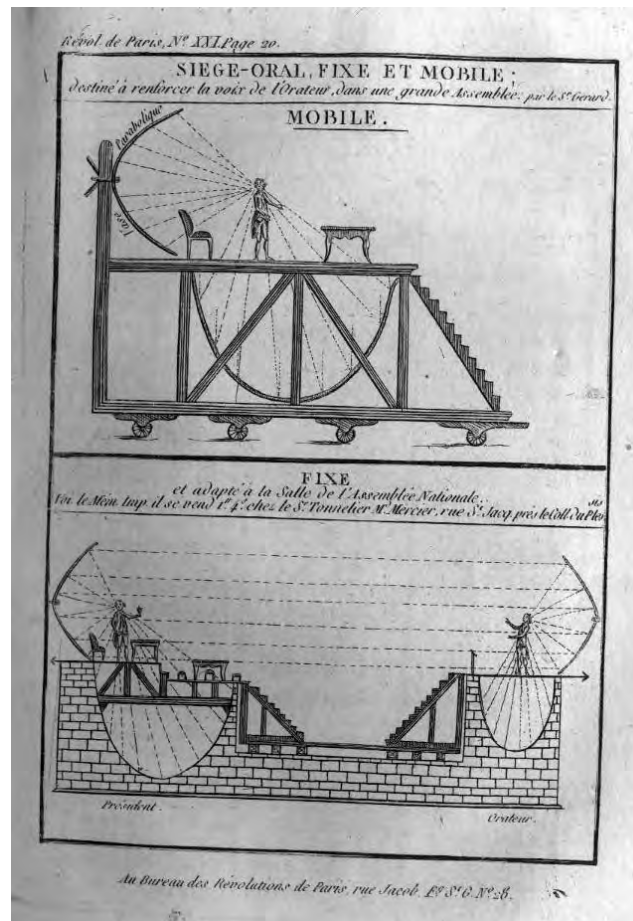


As the King crossed the Louis XV Square, a boy who was sweeping the path asked Him for a coin, calling him Sir Knight. The King gave him 6 sous. “I don’t have change” said the boy. One of the people who was following HRH said “Keep the change, this gentleman isn’t a knight, he’s the eldest of the family.”

# A Mobile or Fixed Speaker's Platform

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

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



Mobile

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