



France 1999

Liberty Leading the People
Eugène Delacroix
Louvre, Paris

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

FROM THE *ANCIEN RÉGIME* TO THE END OF THE 1ST REPUBLIC

1789 – 1804

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PLAN

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2. Sept. 1792 – Nov. 1799

♦ The French First Republic

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2.2. The Directory

[end of the Revolution]

IV. The Consulate Nov. 1799 – May 1804

♦ The end of the French First Republic

[beginning of the French Empire]

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I. INTRODUCTION

The *Ancien Régime* (Former Regime) was the monarchic, aristocratic, social and political system established in the Kingdom of France from approximately the 15th century until the French Revolution.

The administrative and social structures of the *Ancien Régime* were the result of years of state-building, legislative acts, internal conflicts and civil wars, but they remained a patchwork of local privilege and historic differences until the French Revolution ended the system.

The Seven Years' War followed by the participation of France in the American War of Independence emptied the National Treasury. The Third Estate, constituted by 98% of the people, must pay several taxes among them : the *taille*, the *gabelle* (salt tax) and tithe. They blamed the government for the privileges granted to the nobility and clergy.

Let us see the causes which will lead the French people to revolt:

1. the social structure of the country during the *Ancien Régime*
2. the taxes

I.1. The social structure of the country during the *Ancien Régime*

At that time, French society was made up of three social classes (estates):

- A. the nobility (aristocracy)
- B. the clergy
- C. the *Tiers-État* (Third Estate) (commoners)

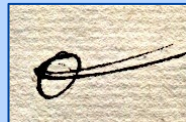
A. The aristocracy

- They enjoy all the privileges: social, judicial, fiscal
- Yet many live in idleness in their castles or at the court of the King

1753

Monsieur
Monsieur le comte de la
Roquette, Seigneur de propriétés
en son château de poulle
A Boule

double rate letter 24 sols



- Paris to Guingamp

1767

A Monsieur
Bretagne
Monsieur le Marquis de la Boissière
en son château de Kerano par
Guingamp
A Guingamp

B. The clergy

- distinction between the high clergy (nobility) and the rural clergy
- exemption of taxes



seal

Letter from Maxime de Sabran, Bishop Duke of Laon (France) preparing his flight out of France.

- Laon to Guise
- January 11 1791
- postage due 3 sol

Mr. de Monsieur
e Monsieur de Noyal a son
chateau de Noyal près Guise
A Guise.

Serviteur + 181. Duc de Laon
a Laon le 11 Janv. 1791

C. The *Tiers-État* (Third Estate)

- 98 % of the population
- no privileges but many taxes
- a very diverse population: bourgeois, lawyers, notaries, counsellors, farmers, peasants ...



Marseille A Monsieur
Monsieur Bojer Marcoulles
Bourgeois à Millau en Rouergue
par Montpellier à Millau

- bourgeois

- merchants

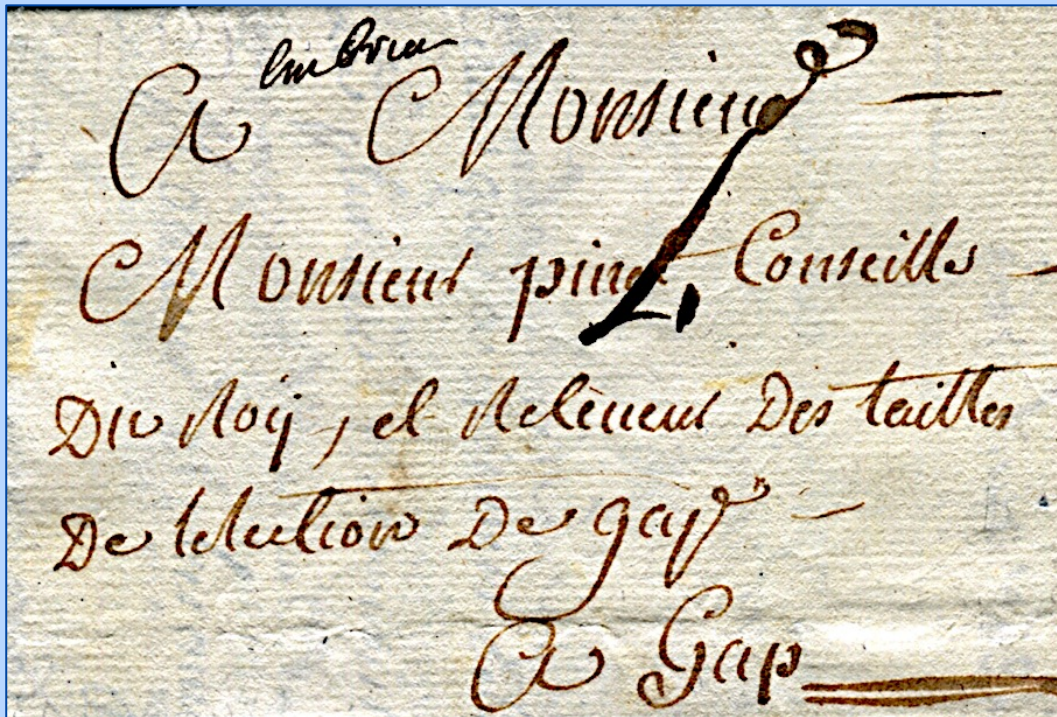
TOULON
Messieurs
Messieurs Rougier
A Marseille

I.2. The taxes

Taxes were numerous and administered arbitrarily. Here are a few:

A. The *taille*

- direct land tax on the French peasantry and non-nobles
- to fund the many wars
- the tax was levied in a very arbitrary manner.

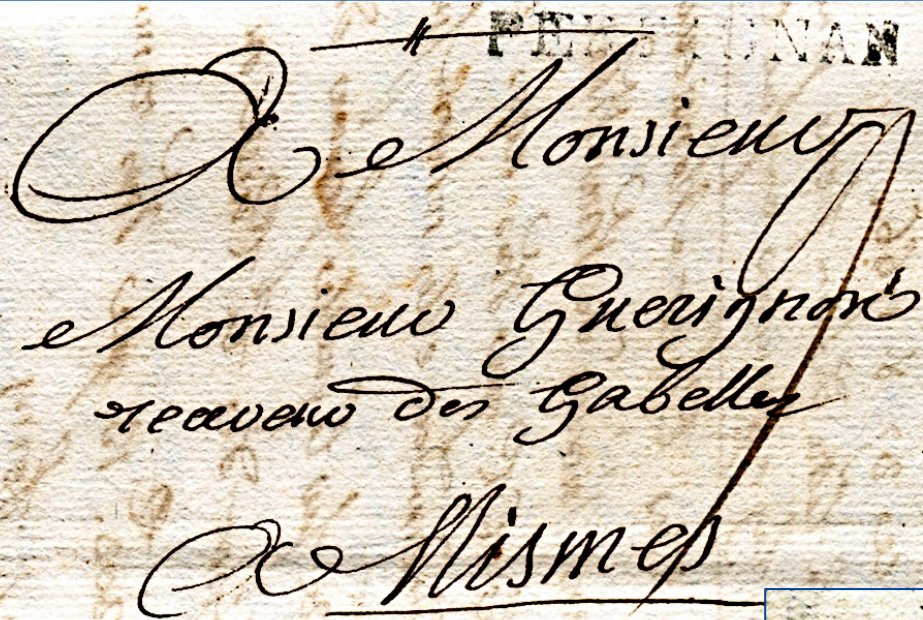


- manuscript postmark of origin *Embrun* to Gap
- April 24 1769
- postage due 4 sols

The sender requests a 3 month delay for a tax payment:

<<... de la continuation de vos bontés... je viens encore vous supplie de macorde trois mois pour le payment ... l'argent est extremement rare ...>>

B. The *gabelle* (salt tax)



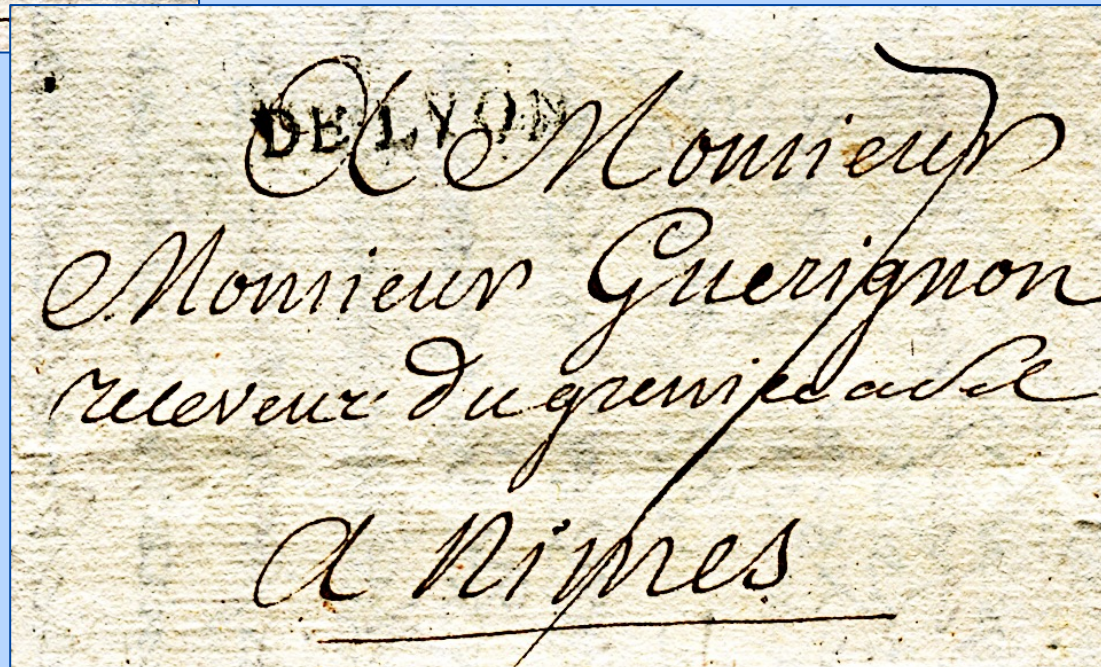
PERPIGNAN
A Monsieur
Monsieur Guerignon
receveur des Gabelles
A Nîmes

- salt is essential for cooking, preserving food and for raising livestock
- extreme regional disparities in salt prices
- the salt tax stood as one of the most hated and grossly unequal forms of revenue generation in the country
- Perpignan to Nîmes
- October 27 1766
- postage due 9 sols

Grenier à sel (Salt attic) →

- at first, they were salt warehouses for salt
- after the 16th c., they are **courts** to try disputes over the *gabelle*
- they concentrate on police and justice

- DE LYON to Nîmes
- January 14 1769
- postage due 7 sols



DE LYON Monsieur
Monsieur Guerignon
receveur du grenier à sel
A Nîmes

Added to these heavy taxes, the years of poor harvests exasperated the French. In 1789, the French people are dissatisfied, they want to abolish monarchy and feudalism.

Although the postal system is under royal control, it will be the main source of information transmission.

Thus, the revolt may spread throughout the Kingdom.

The French Revolution marks the end of the Old Regime and the replacement of absolute monarchy by a constitutional monarchy and finally by the First Republic.

To better understand the important changes that occurred during the French Revolution, we must see its functioning before this great disruption.

II. The *Ancien Régime* (Old Regime)

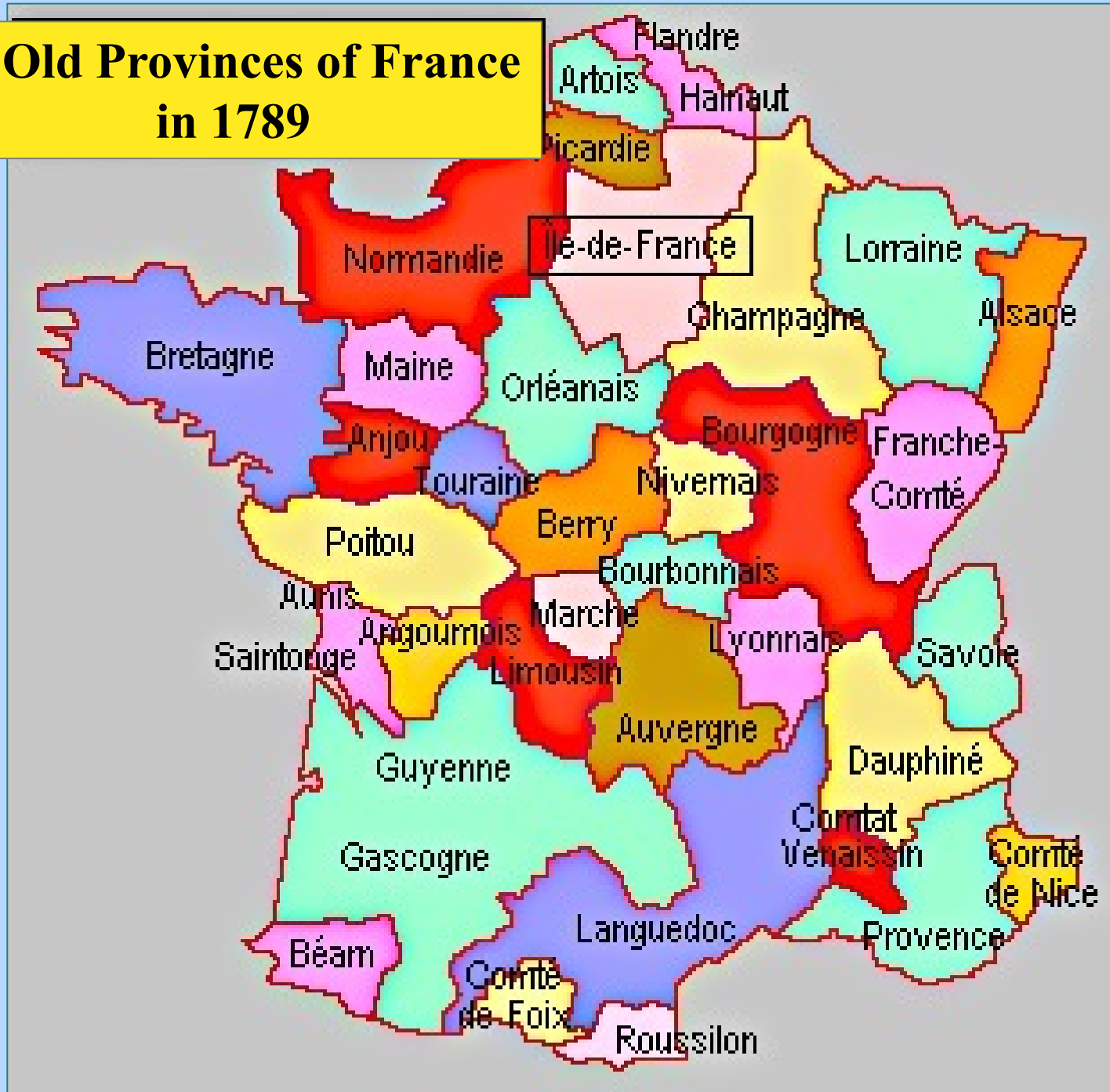
±1655 - 1789

II. The *Ancien Régime*. ± 1655 - 1789

During the *Ancien Régime*, the **postal system** is under royal control. The system is relatively stable and is the main source of information transmission in the Kingdom.

1. The French Provinces
2. The Postal Organization
3. The Postal Routes
4. The *Petite Poste de Paris*

1. Old Provinces of France in 1789



Le Messieur
Messieur from Troyes
Nathelin et from Troyes
1760
a Troyes
champaigne

The CHAMPAGNE

- Tours to Troyes
- 1760
- postage due 14 sols

The NORMANDIE

- Bayonne to L'Aigle
- 1765
- postage due 16 sols

Le Monnier
Monnier L. S. Morin
Nest
a L'aigle en Normandie

2. The Postal Organization

In 1630, until the French Revolution, the person responsible of the postal organization had the title of « **Surintendant des postes et relais** » (Postmaster General).

3 types of services:

- the *poste aux lettres*: carried letters
- the *poste aux chevaux*: carried passengers and small packages
- the *messageries*: carried passengers and packages under 50 pounds

→ fierce competition between the 3 services

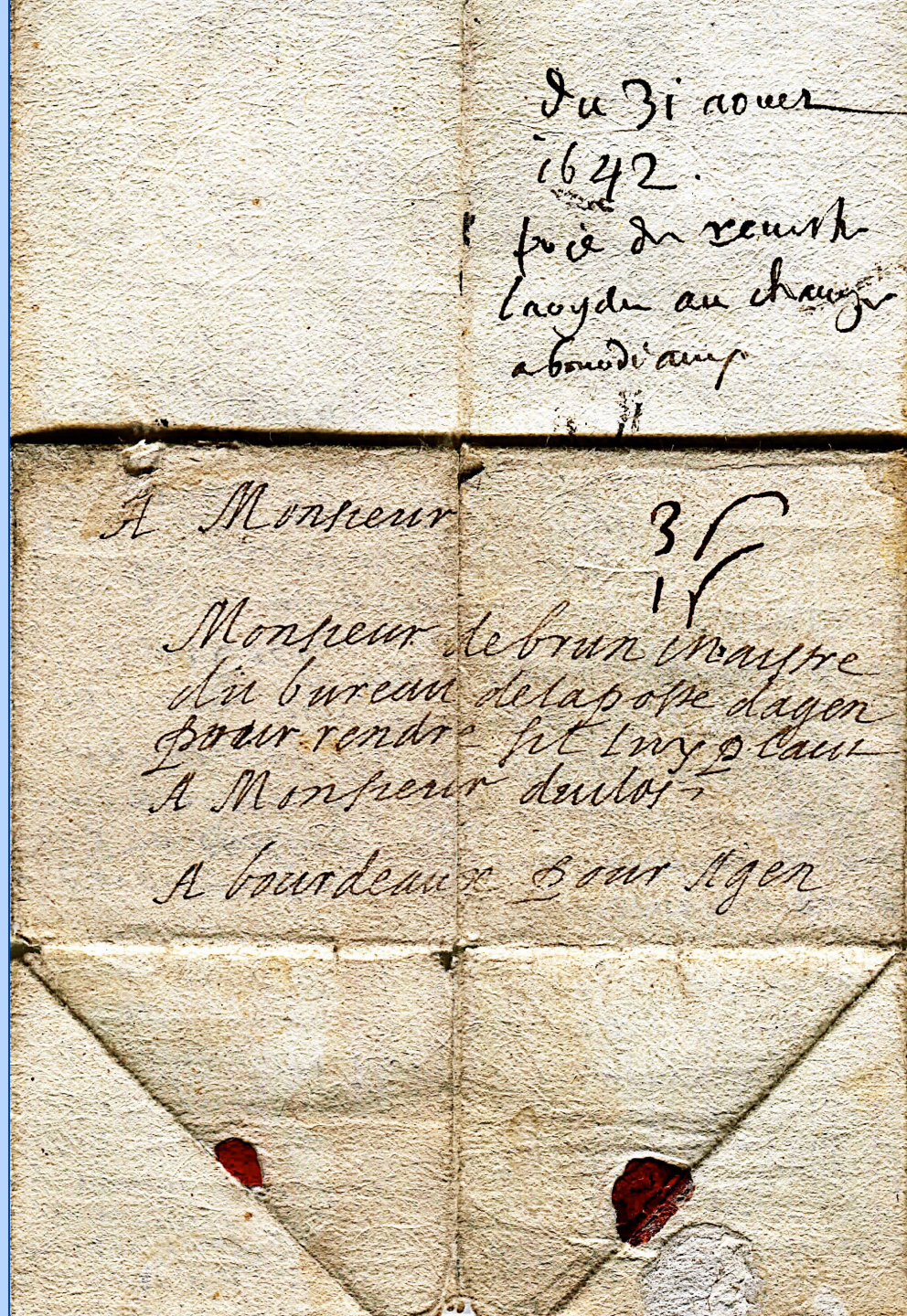
■ The « *poste aux lettres* »

King Louis XIII Period

(1610 – 1643)



- Paris to Bordeaux via Agen
- August 31 1642
- postage due:
 - Paris to Agen: 3 sols
 - Agen to Bordeaux: 1 sol



[illegible]

- **The « messageries »** carried passengers and heavy packages under 50 pounds.



the *Messageries* complained of couriers carrying goods but they did not hesitate to carry letters...

- receipt
- Lyon à Marseille
- 25 December 1787

King Louis XVI Period (1774 – 1789) (1789-1792)

➤ in 1786, P.-C. Laurent de Villedeuil becomes the *Comptroller-General of Finances*, responsible of the General Administration of the Posts of the Kingdom of France

Left for England in July 1789 but returned to France in 1792 to plan Louis XVI's escape after the failure of his attempt to flee at Varennes. After Louis' execution he emigrated to Scotland and only returned to France after the fall of Napoleon

- Rouen to Paris
- July 24 1786
- signature →

M. De Tolozan
24 juillet 1786.

Paris le 24. Juillet 1786.

Monsieur

J'ai reçu avec la lettre que vous m'avez fait honorer de m'envoyer le 18. de ce mois, les deux exemplaires des arrêtés du Conseil des 16. Janvier et 18. mai derniers, qui assujettissent les confections de laine, ainsi que celles de Soie & coton ou mélanges des dites matières à l'apposition du plomb prescrit par l'arrêt du 7. ^{de} 1786, et dont le diamètre qui étoit de 15 lignes a été réduit à 9. seulement. Je vous, Monsieur, ai donné les ordres nécessaires pour les faire publier et afficher dans cette Généralité, ainsi que de vous en faire honorer de un le prescrire.

Je suis avec un respect infini

Monsieur

Très humble et très obéissant serviteur de Villedeuil

King Louis XVI Period

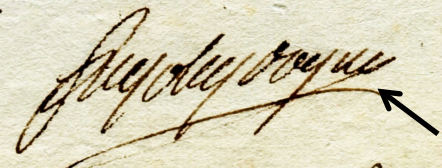
- Claude François Marie Rigoley, Comte d'Ogny named in 1780 **Postmaster General** (« Surintendant des postes et relais »).
- he will stay in charge of the postal administration until the Decree of August 29 1790
- Paris to Paris
- September 20 1785

✧ signature →

Paris Le 20. 7. 1785

Je me suis fait rendre compte, Monsieur, de la réclamation
que vous a chargée de me faire M. Le Colonel Campbell.
Il se plaint qu'on lui a attellé ~~à~~ chevaux sur sa
diligence chargée de deux personnes avec une malle.
Je suis très fâché de vous observer que cette plainte n'est
pas fondée. vous pouvez consulter l'ordonnance page
9, article 11. qui est au commencement du livre des
Postes. Je ne puis qu'approuver les maîtres de postes qui
veulent bien ne pas exiger tout ce qui leur est dû
légitimement, mais je ne puis blâmer ceux qui suivent
à la rigueur l'ordonnance, quand ils font leur représentation
avec honnêteté.

Je suis avec attachement, Monsieur, votre très humble et
très obéissant serviteur

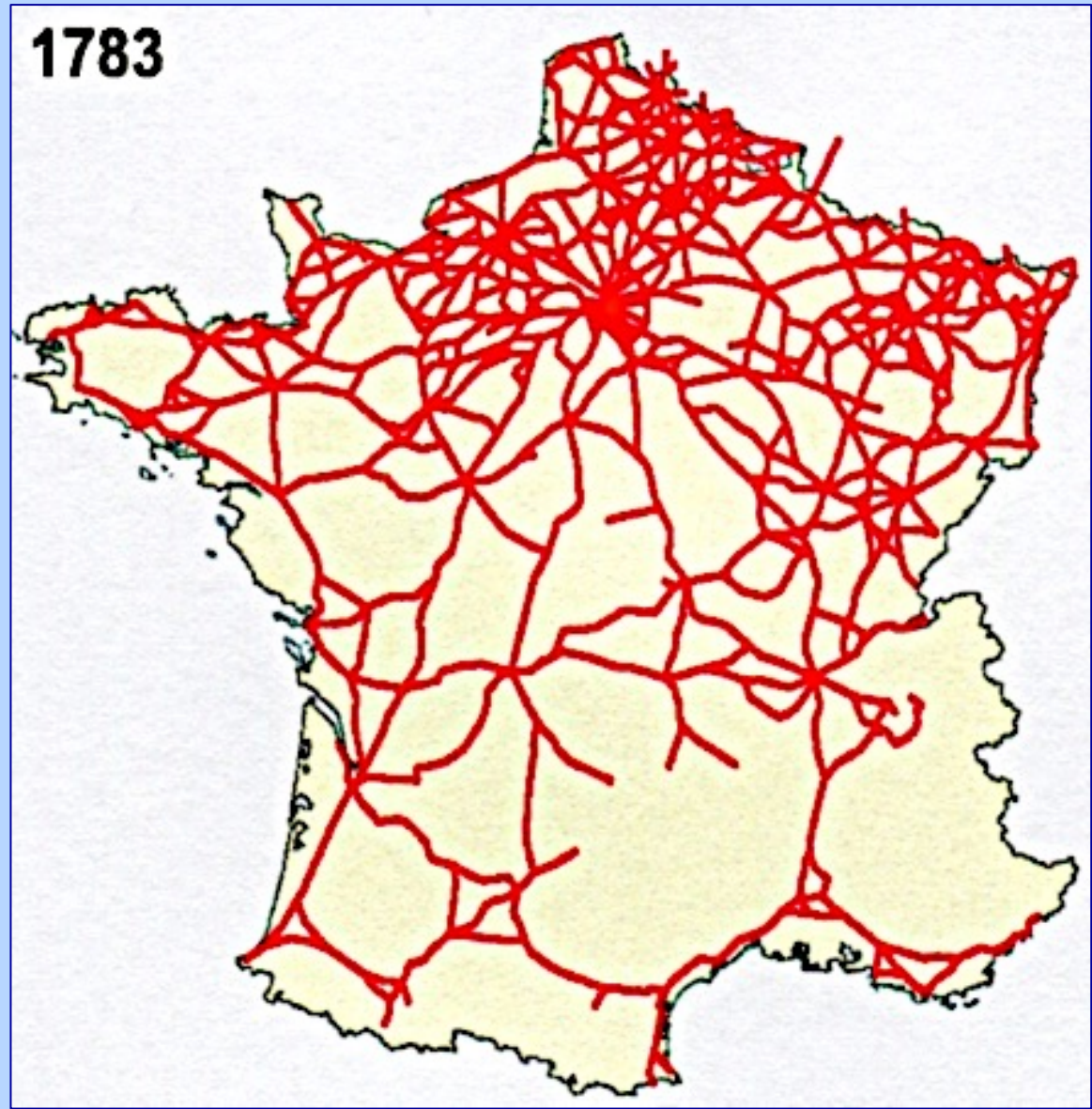


M. Perreux Baugnier médiateur à Paris

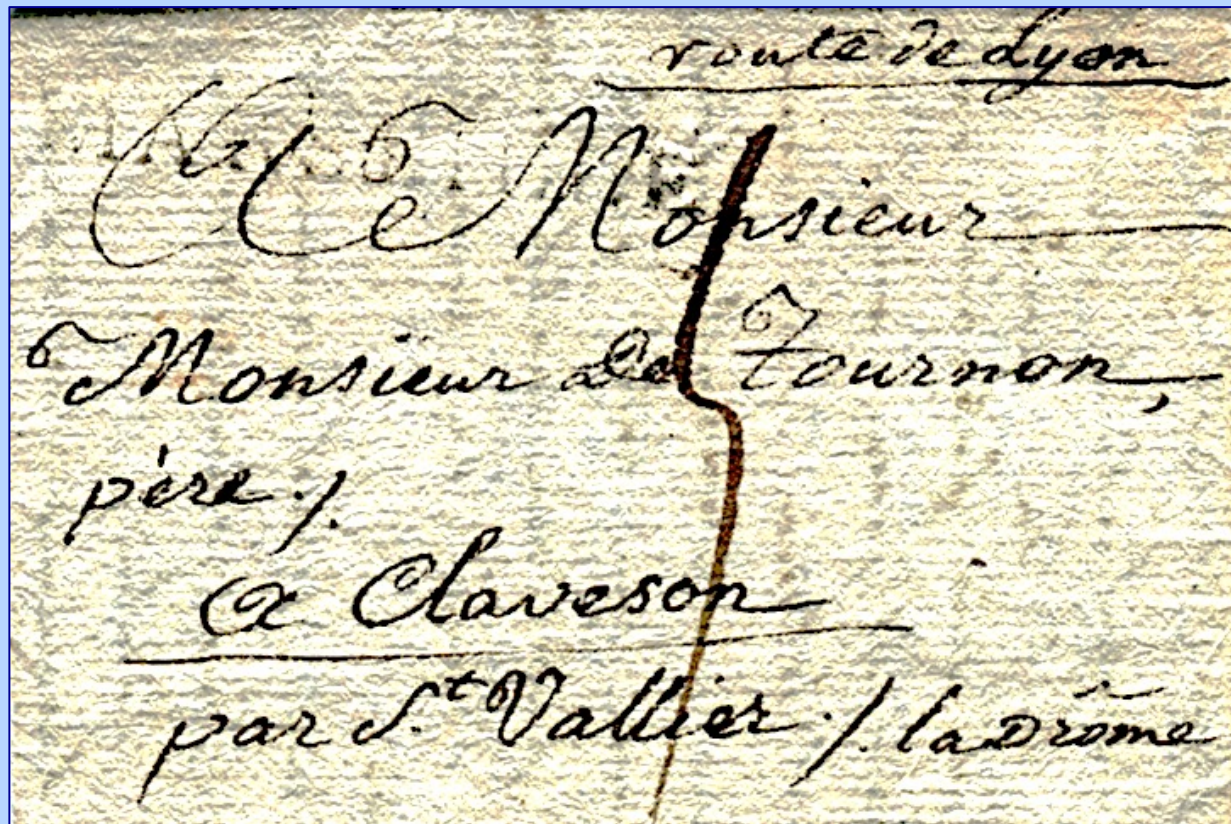
3. The Postal Routes

- 5 main postal routes from Paris:
 - Strasbourg
 - Lyon
 - Toulouse
 - Bordeaux
 - Brest

- other destinations:
private couriers
(*liaisons transversales*)



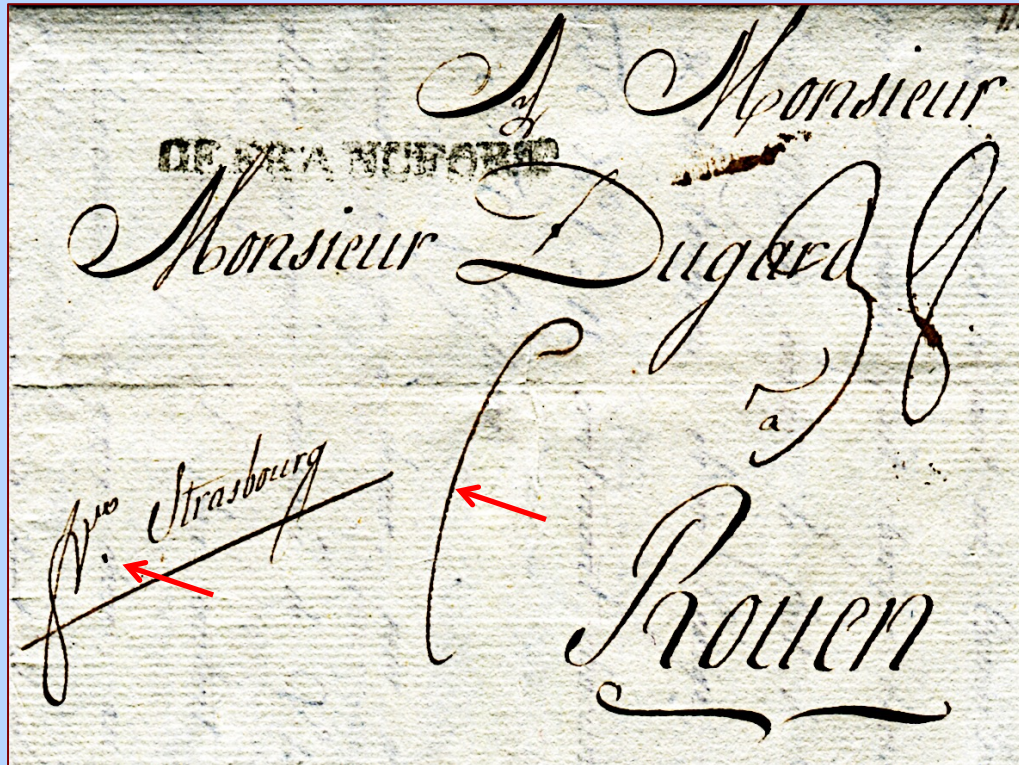
- route Paris – Lyon – Claveson - Marseille



- Marseille to Claveson (Claveyson)
- postage due 5 sols
- date unknown

- route Francfort – Strasbourg – Paris – Rouen

- Francfort to Rouen
- 1788
- *franco Strasbourg*
 - exchange office with the Imperial Post of *Thurn und Taxis*
- postage due Strasbourg to Rouen
→ 38 sols



double rate letter
special mark

fr fort ce 10^e May 1788.



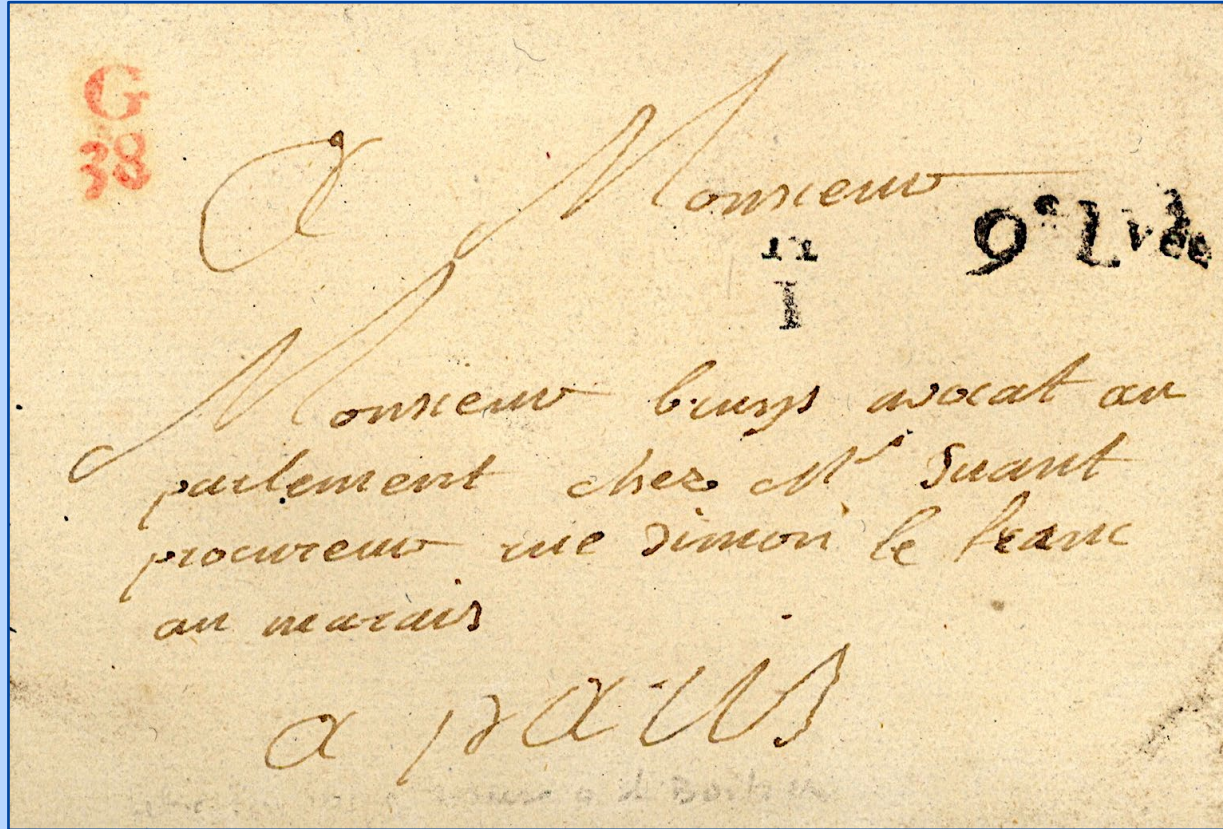
back
dry
seal



PETITE POSTE DE PARIS

(1760 – 1849)

- the *Petite Poste* was serving the inner city of Paris → 2 sols

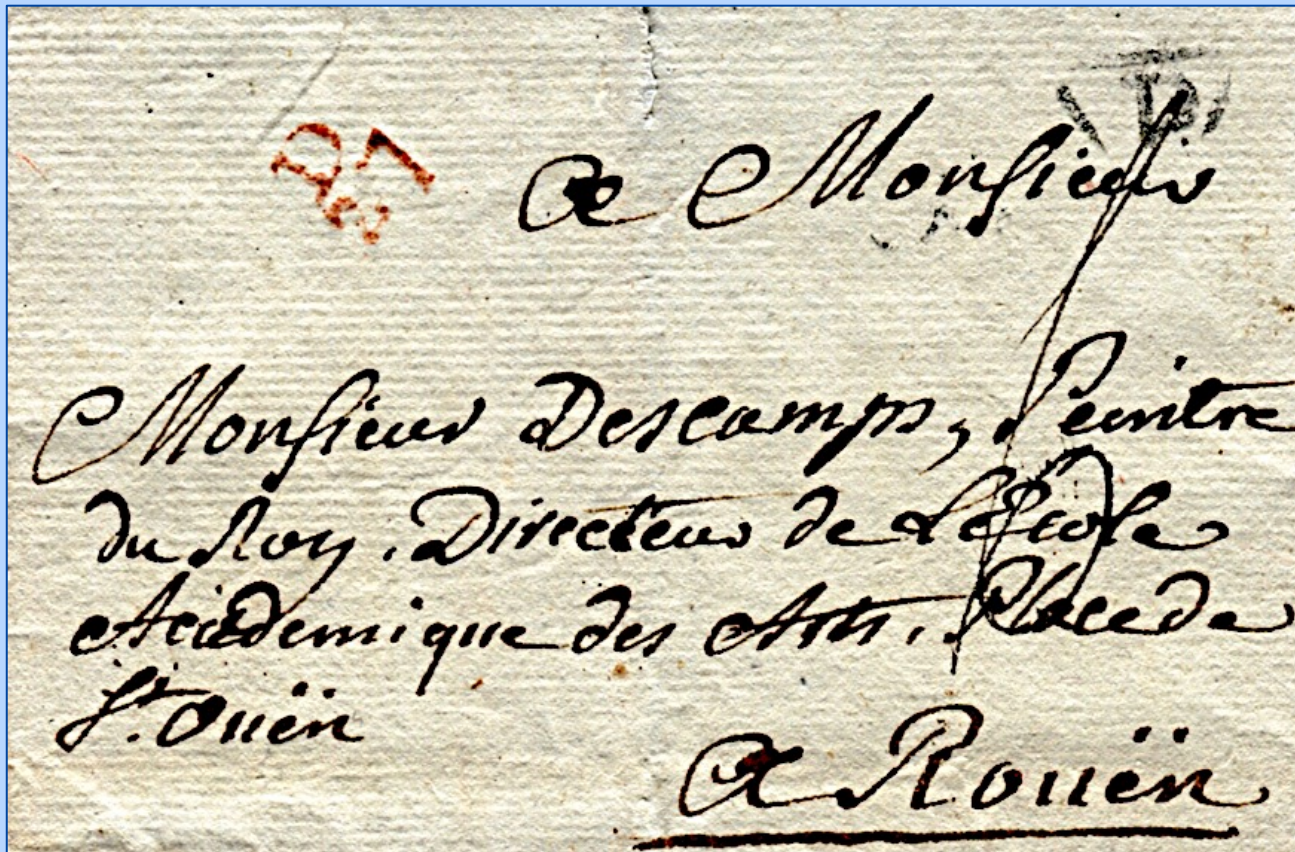


- beginning: 9 June 1760
- 9 offices:
A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J
- K (suburb)
- 9 collections of mail each day (L^{vée})
- date by the sorting office in Paris
- for the first time,
the sender pays the tax

G = office G 9^eLvée
38 = mailbox number

I = receiving date

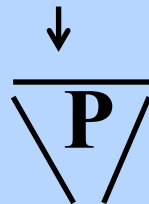
➤ on July 1st 1780, the *Petite Poste* is annexed to the *Grande Poste*



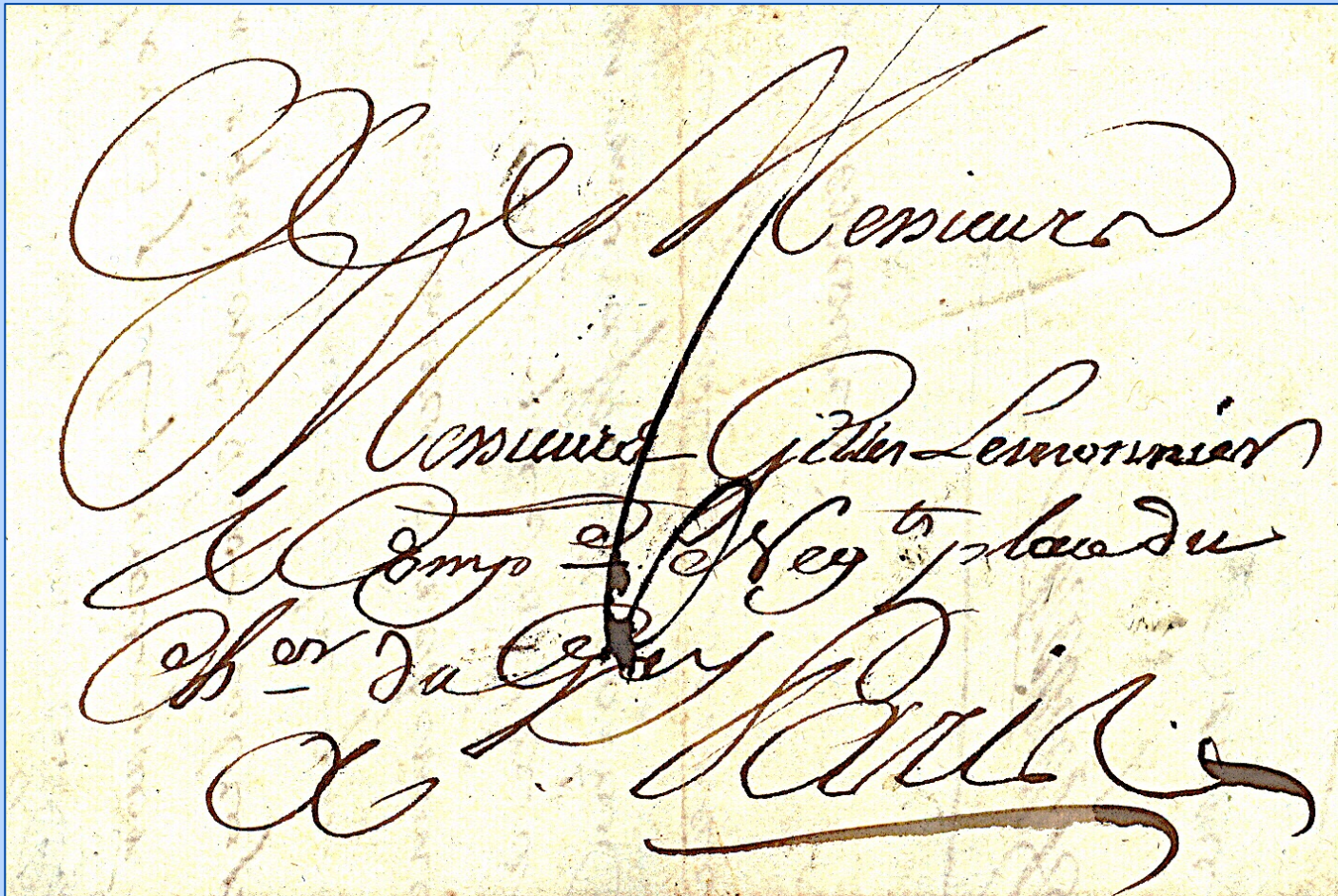
- the local mailboxes may receive letters for the provinces
- POSTAGE PAID
 - to Paris
- POSTAGE DUE
 - from Paris to Rouen
- 6 sols

• *Petite Poste de Paris* → *Grande Poste de Paris* → Rouen

D = office D
27 = mailbox number



On the eve of the Revolution, merchants were still working but people were anxious about the fate of their orders.



- Rouen to Paris
- 1789
- postage due 6 sols

*« ...cette lettre est pour vous
tranquilliser sur le sort... »*

III. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. May 1789 – Aug. 1792
2. Sept. 1792 – Nov. 1799
 - * The French First Republic
 - 2.1. National Convention
 - 2.2. Directory

Historical Facts. The French Revolution is a turbulent period in the history of France. French people redesigned their country's political status, uprooting centuries-old institutions such as monarchy and the feudal system. It proclaimed the equality of citizens before the law, the fundamental freedoms and the sovereignty of the nation.

- The heavy taxes, the years of poor harvests exasperated the French. In 1789, the French people are dissatisfied, they want to abolish monarchy and feudalism.
- The King summoned the Estates-General (*États-Généraux*), an assembly representing the nobility, the clergy and the rest of France (98%).
- The meeting soon deteriorate and the Third Estate formed into a **National Assembly**, inviting the other two to join, against the wishes of the King.
- This signals the outbreak of the French Revolution.

ESTATES-GENERAL *ÉTATS GÉNÉRAUX*

May 5 1789



- On July 14 1789, insurgents **stormed the Bastille fortress** in an attempt to secure gunpowder and weapons. It was also a **symbol** of the abuses of the monarchy; its fall was the flashpoint of the French Revolution.
- In France, the 14th of July is a public holiday, called the *Bastille Day*

THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

July 14 1789



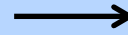
150th anniversary - 1939



200th anniversary - 1989



12
CHATEAU-THIERRY
A Monsieur
Monsieur De La Roche
negot. Rue victorie
Américaine
A. B. Ordeur



CHATEAU-THIERRY

Chateau Thierry, ce 18 juillet 1789

- Chateau-Thierry to Bordeaux
- 18 July 1789
- postage due 14 sols

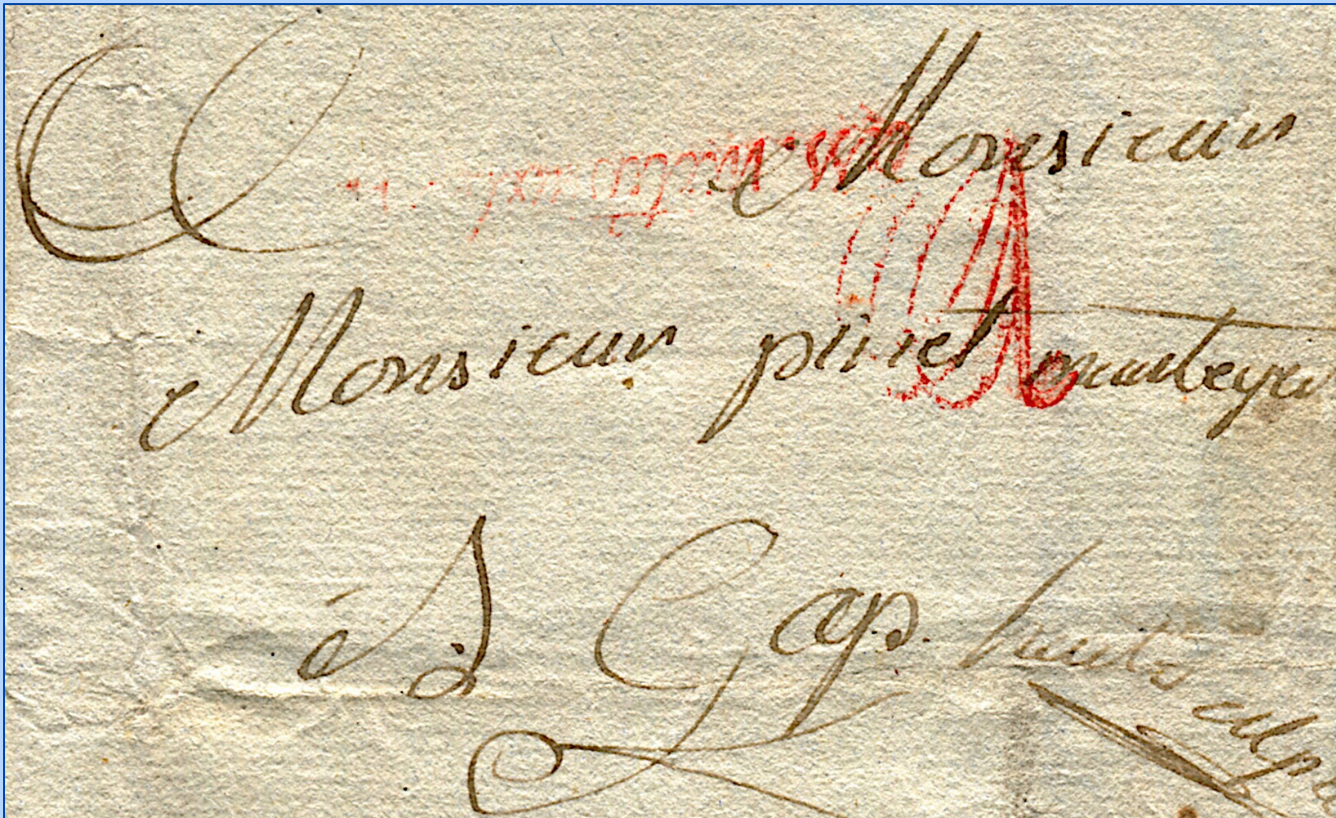
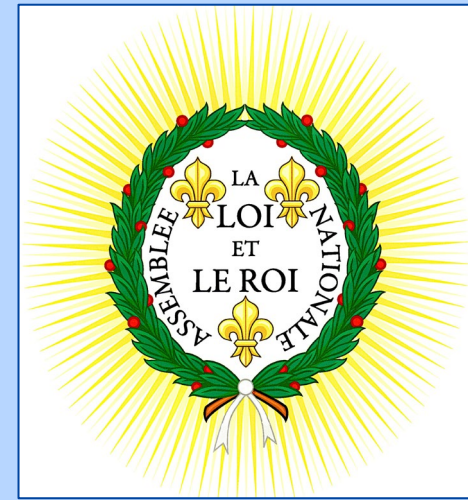
Je suis très sûr de vous en avoir
D'écrit De Paris; les choses y sont
à un point qu'on ne s'est convenu, et
il vient de se passer des événements
très extraordinaires, les détails ne
sont connus que de vive voix, l'ouverture
de toutes les lettres qui passent par
Paris, empêchant de vous parler ici

Letter from a soldier
writing about the
events in Paris... and
the opening of letters
« l'ouverture de
toutes les lettres... »

- reference to the
'Cabinet noir'

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- functioned as a governing body and a constitution-drafter → CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
- took possession of the powers of the State
- abolished the privileges (August 4)
- consecrated the principle of equality by the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*



June 17 1789-Sept. 30 1791

- Paris to Gap
- 1791
- franchise red mark

- the insurrection spread throughout France
- members of the nobility, fearing for their safety, fled to neighboring countries
 - even if it was a difficult period for the French, trade continued

1791

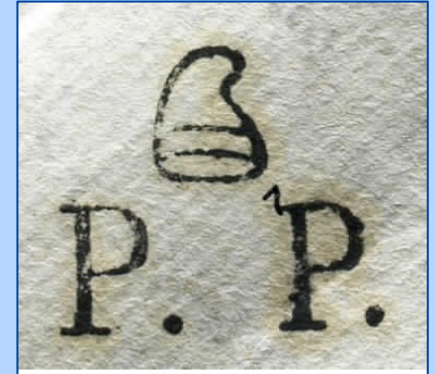
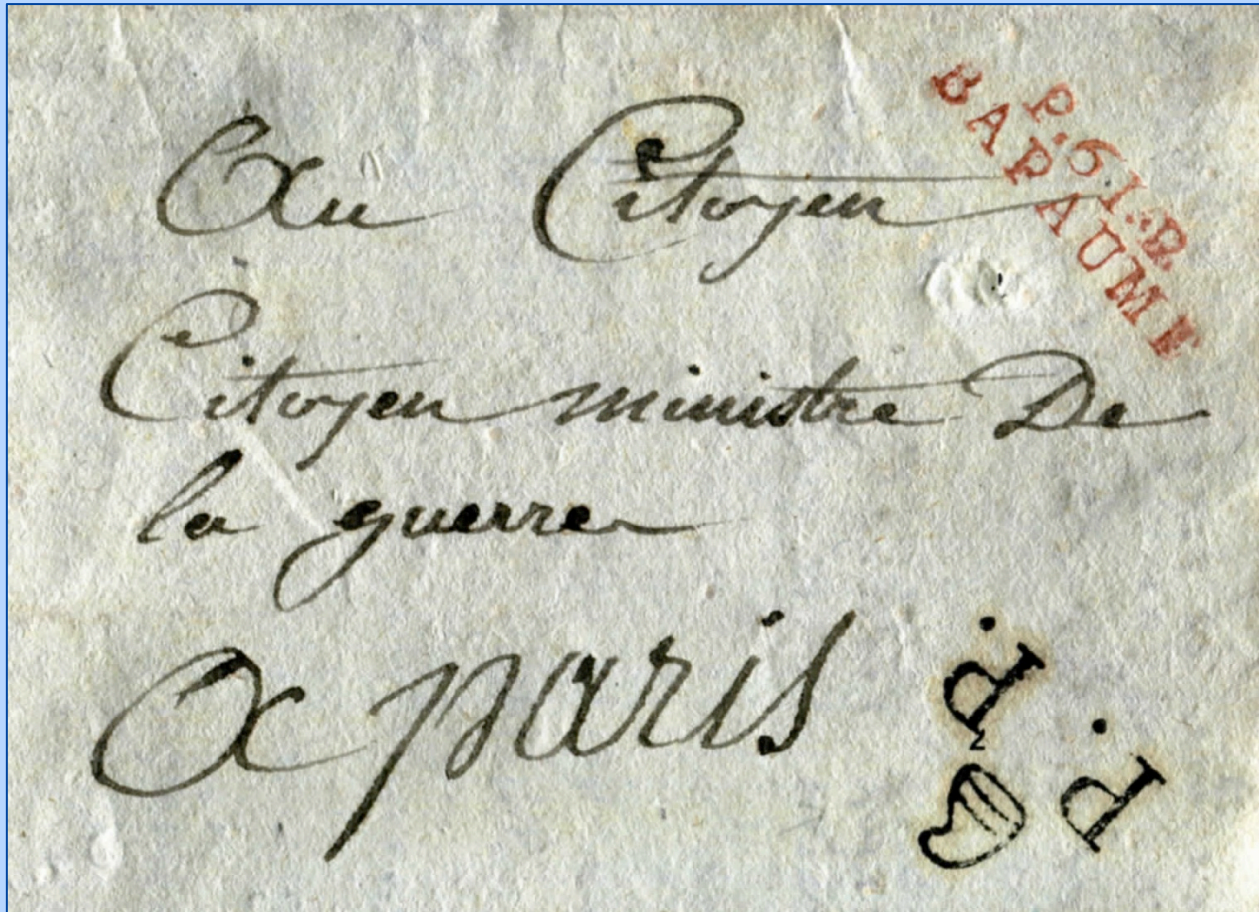
Marseille
A M. de la Fayette
Messieurs P.^{re} Bousquet
Sirey. ^{neige}
à Ayte en Langue doc

See Messieurs
Messieurs Schroder
et Schöller et Co.
A Bordeaux

1789

REVOLUTIONARY SYMBOLS

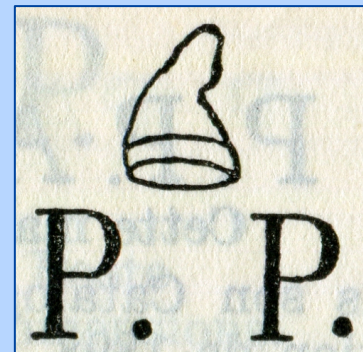
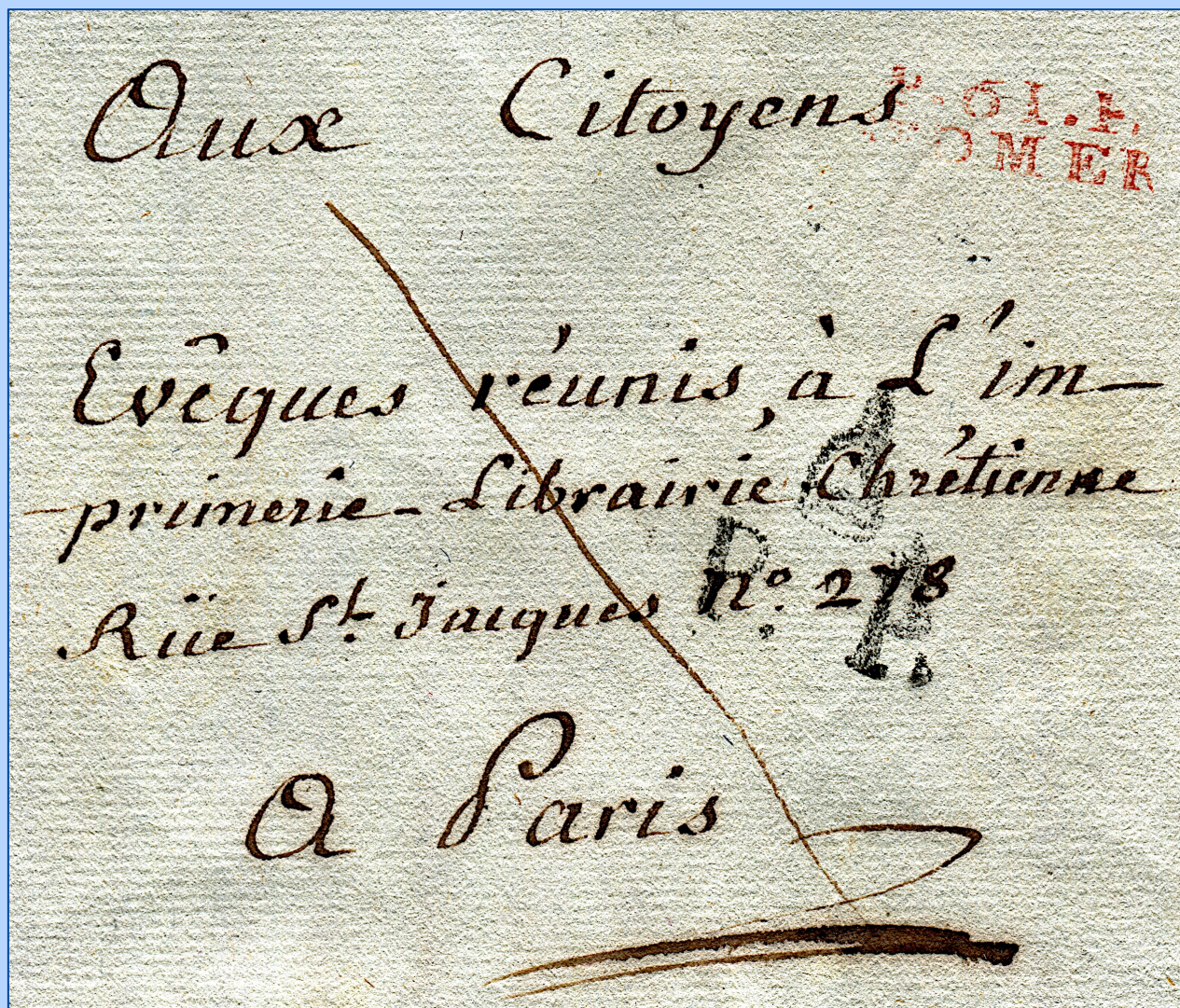
THE PHRYGIAN CAP became the symbol of liberty



- Bapaume to Paris
- post paid
- letter addressed to the *Citoyen*
- replaced in 1798 by

P. P.

RARE postmark: deformation of the bonnet



- St-Omer to Paris
- 1801
- postage paid

THE EYE – countersignature for the *Committee responsible for the surveillance of the enemies of the Revolution*



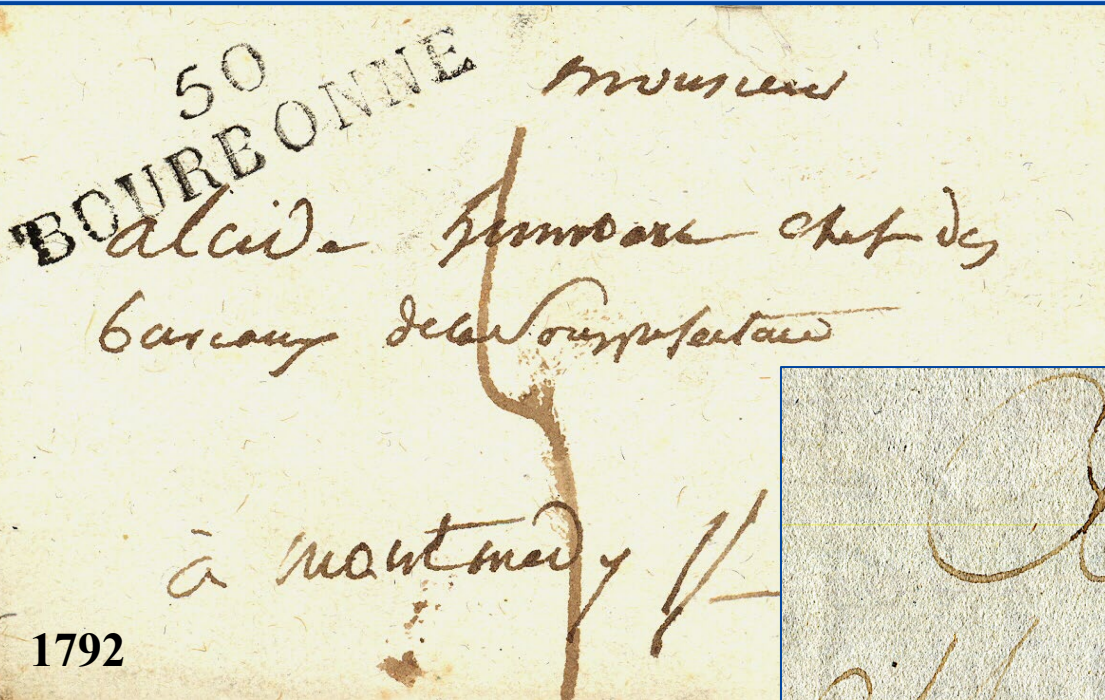
front & back
countersignature in red

- Aix to Valence
- 1798
- postage due 6 sols

CREATION OF THE FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

A decree of February 26 1790 divided France into 83 departments

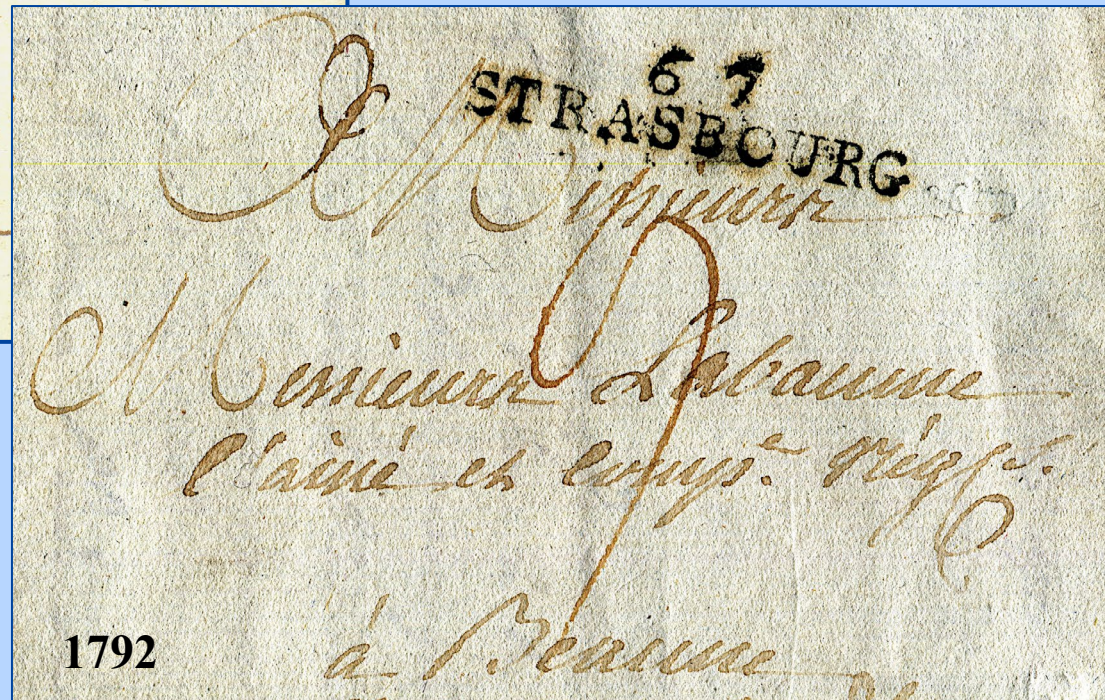
As soon as January 1st 1792, postmarks bear the department number



Department 50
«Haute-Marne»

Postage due: 5 sols

Department 67 « Bas-Rhin »



French Departments

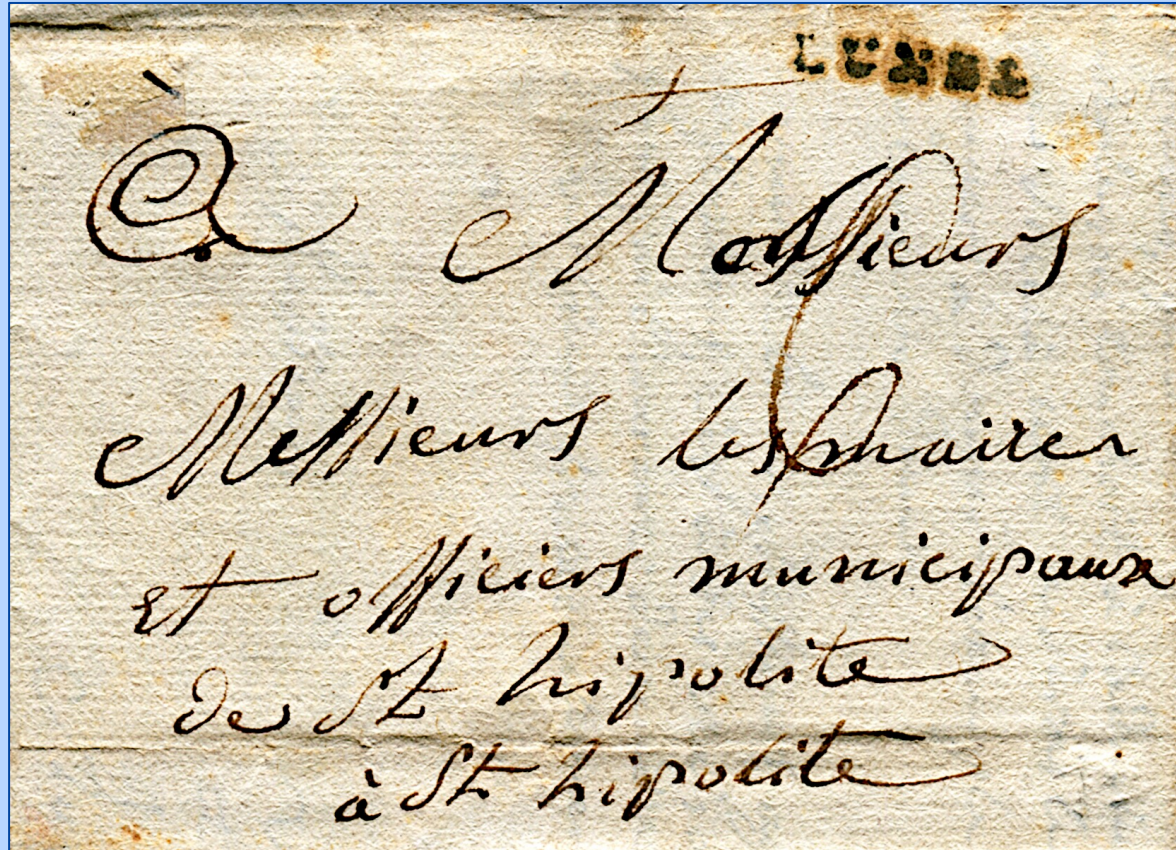


THE CIVIL CONSTITUTION OF THE CLERGY

- law of July 12 1790: immediate subordination of the Catholic Church to the French government.
- all priests had to swear an **oath of loyalty** to the Civil Constitution
- refractory priests / jurors

Letter from a **juror** priest thanking the municipal officers for their good words regarding the oath he had taken to the Constitution.

- Lunel to St-Hippolyte
- March 24 1791
- postage due 6 sols



Aux citoyens
officiers municipaux
A puyguillem



- Letter from the district administrator to remind the municipal officers of the **deportation of refractory priests**
- Thiers to Puy-Guillaume
- October 5 1794 • franchise

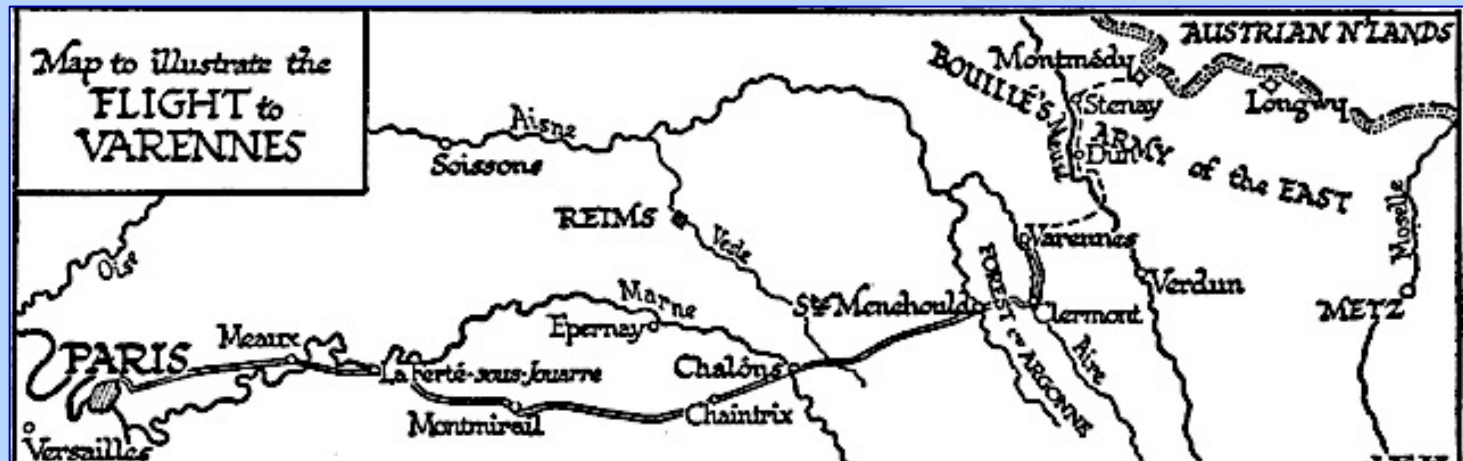


- Letter from a **refractory priest** stating that 'his vows retained their full force'.
- He will be deported to Spain.
- Carcassonne to Toulouse
- December 7 1791
- postage due 4 sols

+ CARNE
A Monsieur
Monsieur Prévost
Marchand Drapier, rue de la
maison Professe
A Toulouse

THE ROYAL FLIGHT TO VARENNES

- night of June 21 1791
- the King and family tried to escape unsuccessfully to Varennes
- **from this point forward, the abolition of monarchy and the establishment of a republic became an ever-increasingly possibility**
- after many events will occur:
 - the Emperor of Austria & the King of Prussia meet in Saxony
→ ***Declaration of Pillnitz*** - August 27 1792
 - April 20 1792: France declared war leading the country in the *Revolutionary Wars*



March 26. June

Je vous remercie Monsieur le baron
de tout que vous avez bien voulu vous
donner pour faire payer les dettes de
M^{rs} de Jarnac; je n'ay pas pu concevoir
le détail de son dévouement; il paraît que
vous l'avez été venir 1838. Le baron vous
qu'il vous a adressé, B.B. qu'il
vous envoie pour les lettres de M^{rs} de
Jarnac il est mes dévoués cordiaux
B.B. au lieu de 1839. — Je vous
sais ce détail au baron de M^{rs} de
Jarnac qui m'a demandé des renseignements
pour savoir que vous regimenter

RARE LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS DE BOUILLÉ

while putting down rebellion in Metz

- Marquis de Bouillé (1739 – 1800)
- he was a committed Royalist and a leading conspirator involved in the royal flight

- Metz (Alsace)
- June 26 1790

Bendish

back signature

➤ Letter from F. von Heymann who participated in the King's flight

- Paris to Paris
- June 20 1790

Le General de choisy mon cher fengel
prend le commandement au camp allian,
je lui ay parle de vous et de l'utilite dont
vous pourriez lui etre en palatinat surtout
il vous emploiera, et compte sur sa
reconnaissance autant que sur le desir qu'il
~~aura de~~ vous faire valoir dans toutes les
occasions.

adieu mon cher fengel vous connaissez
mon invariable amitie pour vous.

F. von Heymann

Paris ce 20. juin 1790

22 September 1792 - 17 May 1804

FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC

3 stages in the Government:

- CONVENTION NATIONALE – 21 September 1792 - 25 October 1795
NATIONAL CONVENTION
- DIRECTOIRE – 26 October 1795 - 9 November 1799
DIRECTORY
- CONSULAT – 10 November 1799 - 17 May 1804
CONSULATE

CONVENTION NATIONALE – 21 September 1792 - 25 October 1795

aux participants et membres
du Comité révolutionnaire
du District de Lille
par le
a Lille Conv. Nat. 1792

pressé →

Conv.^{on} Nat.^{le}

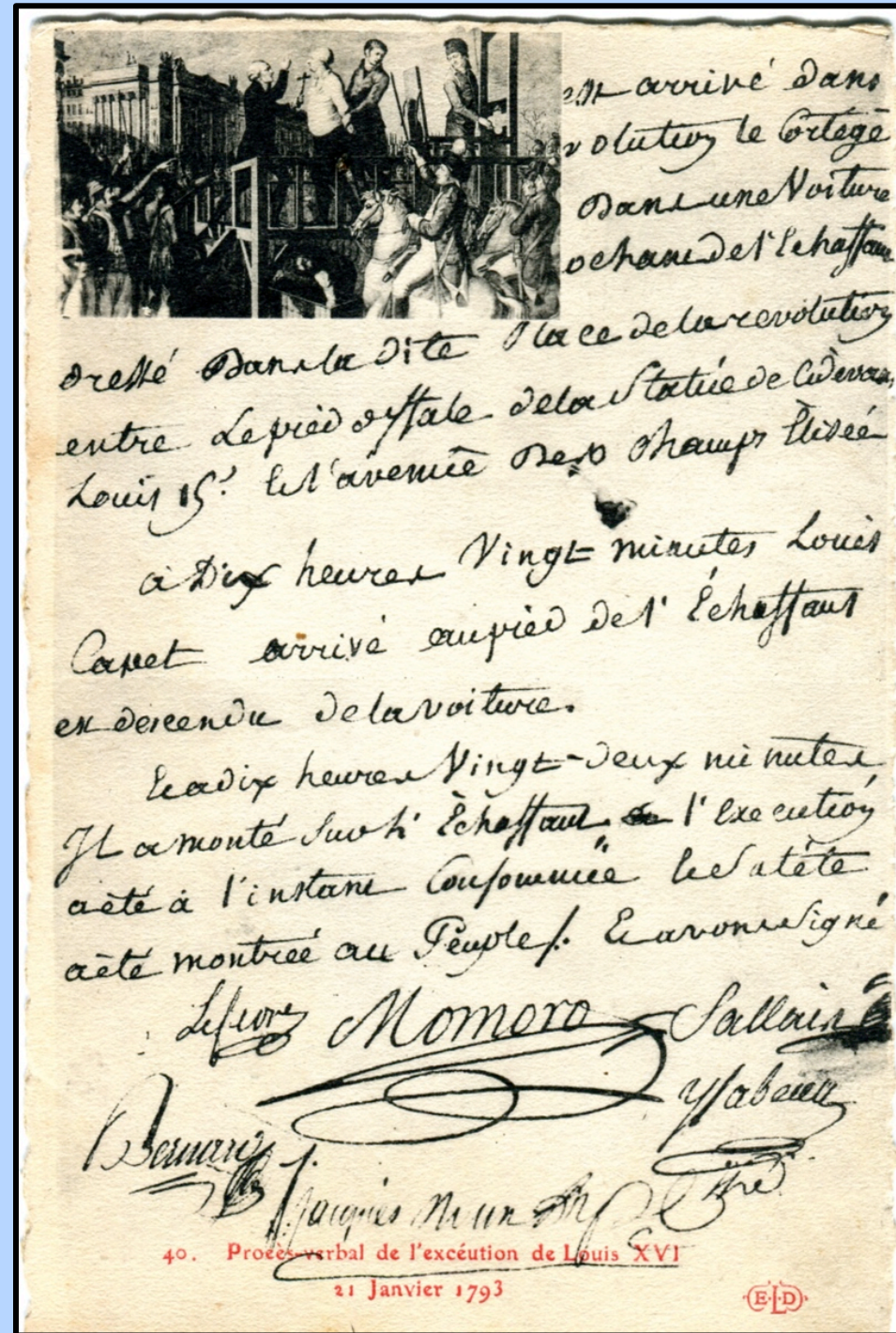
1792

- countersignature of the Convention nationale
- free letter sent to Lille



DEATH OF LOUIS XVI

- the majority of the Conventionals voted
“La mort!”
361/749
- guillotined on January 21 1793
to international condemnation
- text: minutes from his death
- postcard ELD - Ernest le Deley
(Paris 1908)



LETTER AND SIGNATURES FROM CONVENTIONAL REGICIDES

- de Calon
- Chambon-Latour

- Paris to Paris
- July 29 1793
- franchise

Paris ce 29 Juillet 1793
L'an 2^{ème} de la République

Vous trouverez ci jointes, Citoyens, en exécution
de l'art VII. de la loi du dix Juin dernier, les
double des procès verbaux que nous avons
dressés de nos opérations, depuis le N° 1
Jusqu'à et compris le N° 10: nous vous
prions de vouloir bien nous en accuser la réception.

Les Commissaires à la vente
des effets du garde meuble nationale
en est. Florentin.

Chambon-Latour
de Calon
P. Louquet
Secrétaire
greffier.

THE REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

- 22 September 1792 —→ *1er Vendémiaire An I* (of the liberty)
= the day of the proclamation of the Republic
- back to the Gregorian calendar: 1st January 1806 - canceled by Napoléon

The months:

* Autumn

- o Vendémiaire - Période des vendanges (Grape harvest)
- o Brumaire - Période des brumes et des brouillards (Mist and Fog)
- o Frimaire - Période des froids (Great Colds)

* Winter

- o Nivôse - Période de la neige (Snowing)
- o Pluviôse - Période des pluies (Raining)
- o Ventôse - Période des vents (Great Winds)

* Spring

- o Germinal - Période de la germination (Germination)
- o Floréal - Période de l'épanouissement des fleurs (Flowering)
- o Prairial - Période des récoltes des prairies (Harvesting)

* Summer

- o Messidor - Période des moissons (Harvesting)
- o Thermidor - Période des chaleurs (Hot weather)
- o Fructidor - Période des fruits (Fructification)

total: 360 days

+ 5-6 at the end of the year: the *sans-culottides*

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

COMMISSION

DES

ARMES, POUDRES,

ET EXPLOITATION

DES MINES

DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE. LIBERTÉ,

4^e Division



ÉGALITÉ.

Paris, le 14 Messidor, l'an 2^{me}. de la République,
une et indivisible.

CONVENTION
NATIONALE

14 Messidor an II

2 July 1794

Weaponry, Powders and Mining
Commission of the Republic

«MORT AUX TYRANS;
PAIX AUX PEUPLES»

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE

Au Citoyen

*Agent national près le District
d'Aubin*

Aveyron

A Aubin

*Com. des armes
poudres et mines.*



They

They

They

LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ.

É M I G R É S.

Administration des Domaines Nationaux.

AFFICHES DE VENTES.

Paris, le 15. l'an 2^e. de
la République une et indivisible.

Départem.^t du Pas de Calais
District de Boulogne

Mon administrateur
Du District
à Boulogne / Pas de Calais

adm^{on} des dom. nat^{aux}

- Paris to Boulogne
- 15 Ventôse an II
→ March 5 1794
- franchise
- countersignature

- Paris to Boulogne
- 15 Ventôse an II
→ March 5 1794
- franchise
- countersignature

SALE OF FURNITURE FROM THE DISPOSSESSION OF THE CHURCHES

MOBILIER
NATIONAL,
provenant de la
dépouille des
Eglises.

LIBERTÉ.



ÉGALITÉ.

*Paris, le 15 Prairial, an deuxième de la
République Française, une et indivisible.*

*Au Directeur
du District*

*à Arles
Bouche du Rhône
Com^{on}. Des revenus nation^{aux}.*

- Paris to Arles
- 15 Prairial an II
→ June 3 1794
- franchise
- countersignature

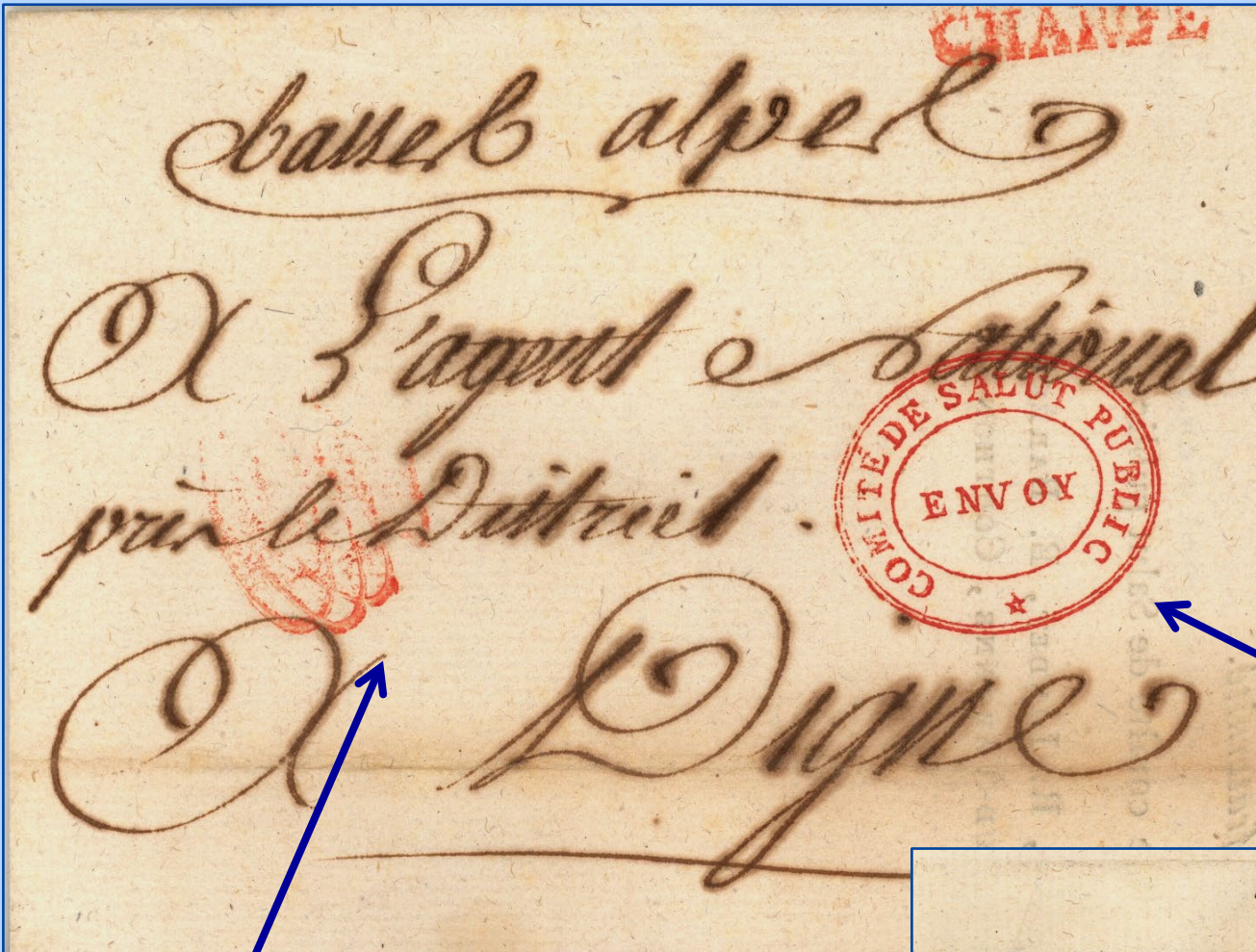
Creation of the COMITÉ DE SALUT PUBLIC : 8 members

6 April 1793

➤ goal: created to cope with exceptional situations:

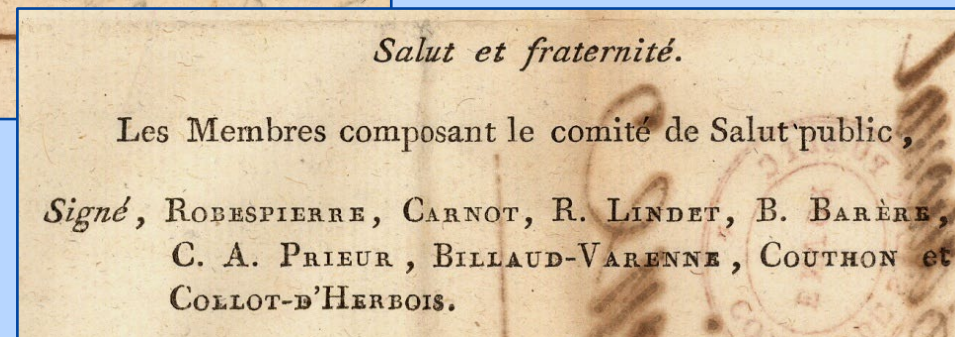
- war against the 1st Coalition (foreign countries)
- war against the Vendéans (Royalists)

• countersignature



- franchise
- **CHARGÉ** = postage paid
- Paris to Digne

1793





**RECEIPT N° 164
FOR A REGISTERED LETTER**

- letter sent to the *Comité de Salut Public*
- 19 prairial an II → 7 June 1794
- from Pont-à-Mousson (Meurthe-et-Moselle)

CREATION OF THE *COMITÉS DE SURVEILLANCE RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE* REVOLUTIONARY MONITORING COMMITTEES

- created by **decree** on March 21 1793 in all municipalities
- charged with « the application of the revolutionary laws and measures of general safety and '*public safety*' » - 12 people on each committee
- 2 letters **censured** by 2 different agents of the Comm. of Chalons-sur-Marne with the mention **vu au comité de surveillance** + signature

Qua Citoyen
Charles Sabuguet chef de
citoyens Parment à Brives
Département de la Lozère
à Brives

• 1793

• back

Qua Citoyen
Charles Sabuguet chef de la C.
Parment à Brives
Département de la Lozère
à Brives

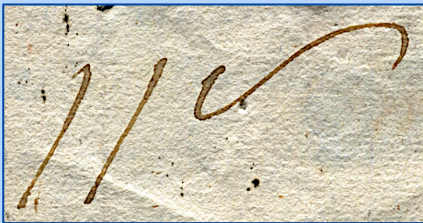
vu au Comité
de Surveillance
Not

vu au comité
de surveillance
Sabuguet
Not

TRIBUNAL RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL

➤ the tribunal became **one of the most powerful engines of the Reign of Terror**

- Plancouet to Paris
- 1^{er} Pluviose an II
→ *January 20 1794*
- manuscript port payé
- **X** postage paid
- **P. P.** + phrygian cap



back

11 sols paid by sender



REVOLUTIONARY PRISONS

LA FORCE

*Au citoyen
mon chargé provisoire de
l'administration civile de
police est de la place
place de la Force
à Paris*



MAISON DE BICÊTRE

*Au Citoyen
Mala mes rue b. Me
font maison courir
no 212, Saint Bourg
mon maître
à Paris*

REVOLUTIONARY NAMES OF THE FRENCH *COMMUNES*

On *25 Vendémiaire an II* (16 October 1793) a **Decree** changed the names of more than 1200 *communes*.

- dechristianization: saint, sainte ...
 - evocation of feudalism: comte, duc ...
 - symbolism of the *Ancien Régime*: château ...
 - royal names: Louis, François ...
 - the terms *Monsieur* and *Madame*, with an aristocratic connotation are banned and replaced with *citoyen*, *citoyenne*
- replacements:
- * geographical names
 - * revolutionary heroes
 - * revolutionary virtues: liberty, equality...
- ❖ very few of these name changes will survive the Revolution

- Bar-le-Duc to Longuëon

Bar-sur-Ornain
revolutionary name of
Bar-le-Duc
from October 9 1792
to 1812



A handwritten document on aged paper. At the top, there is a red circular postmark with the text 'BAR-S-ORNAIN' and the number '53' above it. The handwritten text in cursive reads: 'L'avis Notaire Impérial', 'à Marche', and 'L'ambassadeur meuse'.

BAR-S.-ORNAIN
Department 53 – Meuse

- **1812**

postage due: 5 décimes

P.53P.

BAR-S.-ORNAIN
Department 53 – Meuse

- **1799**

P.P.P.P. = transit postmark
Port Payé Passe Paris



A handwritten document on aged paper. At the top, there is a red circular postmark with the text 'BAR-S-53P' and 'ORNAIN' below it. The handwritten text in cursive reads: 'Of Administration', 'Centrale du Département', 'Leha from', and 'à Valence'. At the bottom, there is a red rectangular postmark with the text 'P.P.P.P.'.

LYON
Au Citoyen
Membre Com^{re} National
au District de Dye —
— Dye —
Dpt. de Drome —

1793

LYON
↓
VILLE AFFRANCHIE

12 October 1793

St-Espirit changed to
Jean-Jacques-Rousseau

VILLE AFFRANCHIE
Au Citoyen
Billeray cdt de la Louvre
au pont de St Esprit —
Département de Gard —
au St Esprit

1791

ST. MALO

Monsieur

Monsieur Le Chevalier More
à son hôtel, rue Caillotte f. l. g.
A Paris.

1798

Citoyen 34
PORT-MALO

Lebert L'ainé
L. Briens

1790

DUNKERQUE
Ae Messieurs
Messieurs Foache
Negotiant
Auguste de Graue

57
DUNE-LIERE
Aux Citoyens
V. Martell & Compagnie
Rece.
A Cognac

1794

LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ.



Municipalité du Havre - Marat.

Provisoire

CERTIFICAT de *Résidence*

NOUS Maire & Officiers Municipaux du Havre - Marat, District de Montivilliers,
Département de la Seine Inférieure; certifions à tous qu'il appartiendra que *Louis François*
Crey, originaire de Soisy sous Etolles, demeurant à

DONNÉ en la Maison Commune du Havre - Marat, le *quinze ventose*
l'an *quatre* de la République Française, une & indivisible.

15 Ventôse an II
March 5 1794

STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCIES

- March 1791. The Academy of Sciences suggests the Decimal System
- December 10 1799. **The Decimal System is compulsory in France**
→ law of 19 Frimaire an VIII

Decimal System (base-10 numeral system)

- **postal tariff** of December 25 1796
- into force July 21 1800

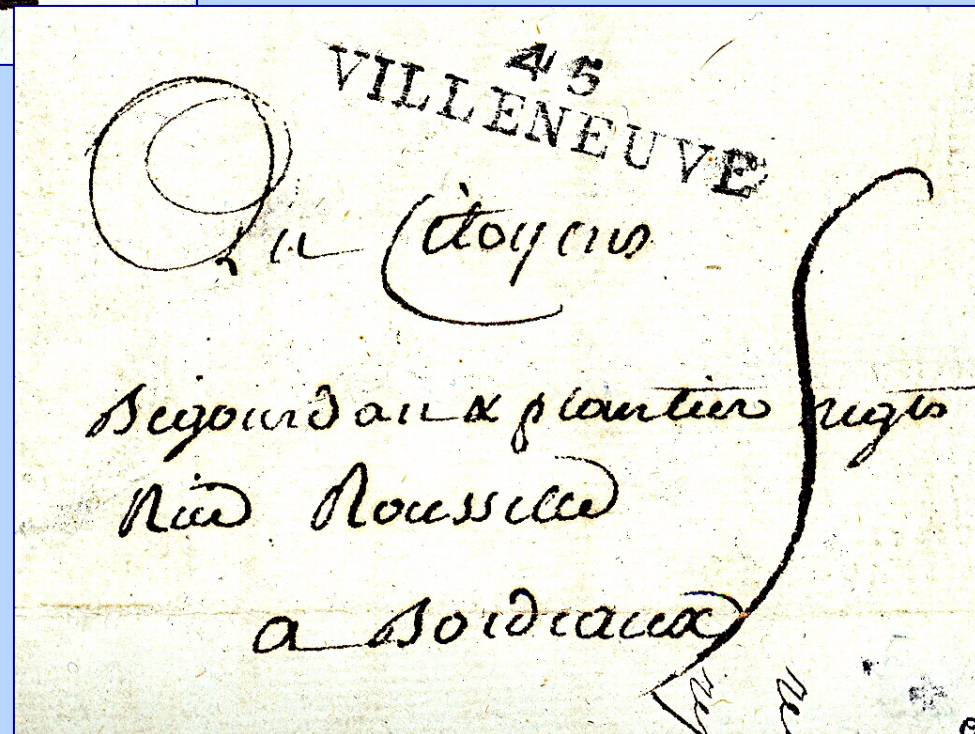
Equivalences

- **Old Regime:** 1 pound = 20 sols (sous)
- **Decimal System:** 2 sols (sous) = 1 décime
10 décimes = 1 franc
- the tax is still calculated according to the distance x weight
- 1st level (*1er échelon*): up to 7,5 grammes



- Villeneuve to Bordeaux
- June 21 1792
- postage due 12 sols

- Villeneuve to Bordeaux
- 3 Thermidor an VIII
→ July 22 1800
- postage due 5 décimes



THE ASSIGNATS

- the property of the clergy had been confiscated; the government decided to create a new currency whose value corresponds to these properties
- ❖ Dec. 1789



- ❖ destroyed in Feb. 1796



LA NATION, LA LOI, LE ROI.

BILLET DE CONFIANCE
DES FABRIQUES D'ALBI.

Bon pour 5 sous. N°.

IL sera échangé au porteur la somme de Cinq sous en
Assignats, au bureau du sieur Mathieu Lacombe, Caissier.
A Albi, ce 18 Avril 1793.

Le Bureau sera ouvert chaque jour.

BILLET DE CONFIANCE

Letter requesting the exchange of
billets de confiance for *assignats*

- Angerville to Poitiers
- April 18 1793
- manuscript chargée
- in red **CHARGÉ**
- in red franchise

3006 chargée
A Angerville
officiers municipaux de
Poitiers
échange de billets de confiance
A Poitiers

EN NUMÉRAIRE

law Dec.27 1795

➤ letters from abroad may be paid in *numéraire* (cash) in the old tariff or in *assignats*

- Danzig to Bordeaux

- April 1st 1796

- 2 taxes:

- tax **En. Num** (cash)

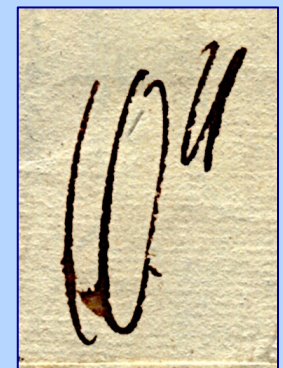
front: 34 sols

- Danzig to Paris: 24 sols

- Paris to Bordeaux: 10 sols

- tax equivalent: 4 groschen in Danzig currency

back: tax in *assignat* : 10 sols

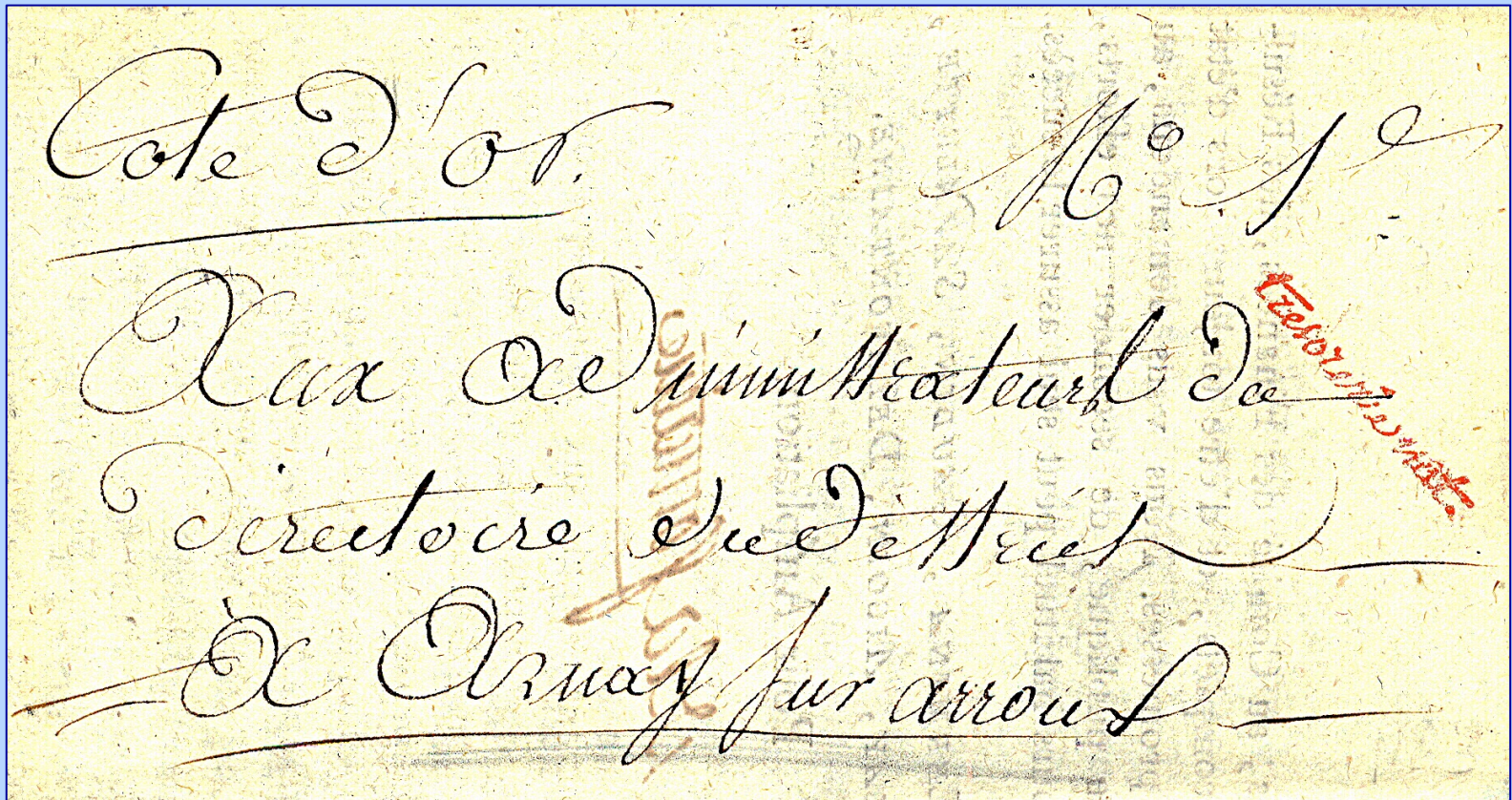


back

✧ expert signature: Dr. Migliavacca

THE POSTAL ORGANIZATION 1790. Decree

- The postal system will undergo a major change; the directors and comptrollers are **elected by the people**
- The *Trésorerie nationale* will head the postal organization



*À Messieurs les Citoyens
Administrateurs du Département
de la Haute-Marne
À Chaumont ^{le 1er} par contr. pub.*

*À Messieurs les Citoyens
Officiers Municipaux
de la Commune
à Malleville.
Dépt. du Morbihan.
Com. des transports
postes et messageries.*

1791. Decree

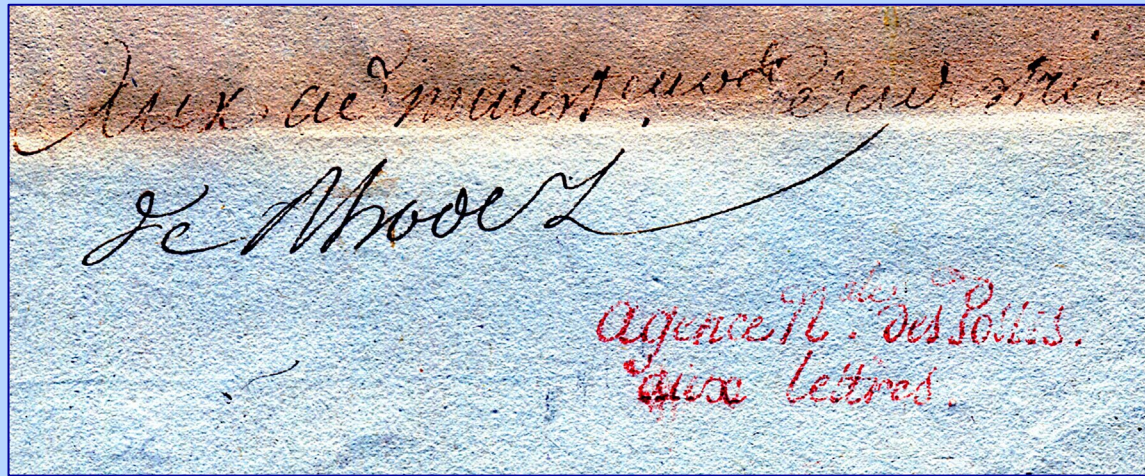
- Creation of the *Ministère des Contributions publiques* who will administer the Posts

*À Messieurs les Citoyens
Officiers Municipaux de la
Commune de Beaufort
Dépt. de Maine et Loire
à Beaufort
Comm. des subsist. et approvisionnements.*

- 1792 Creation of the *Commission des subsistances and approvisionnements*

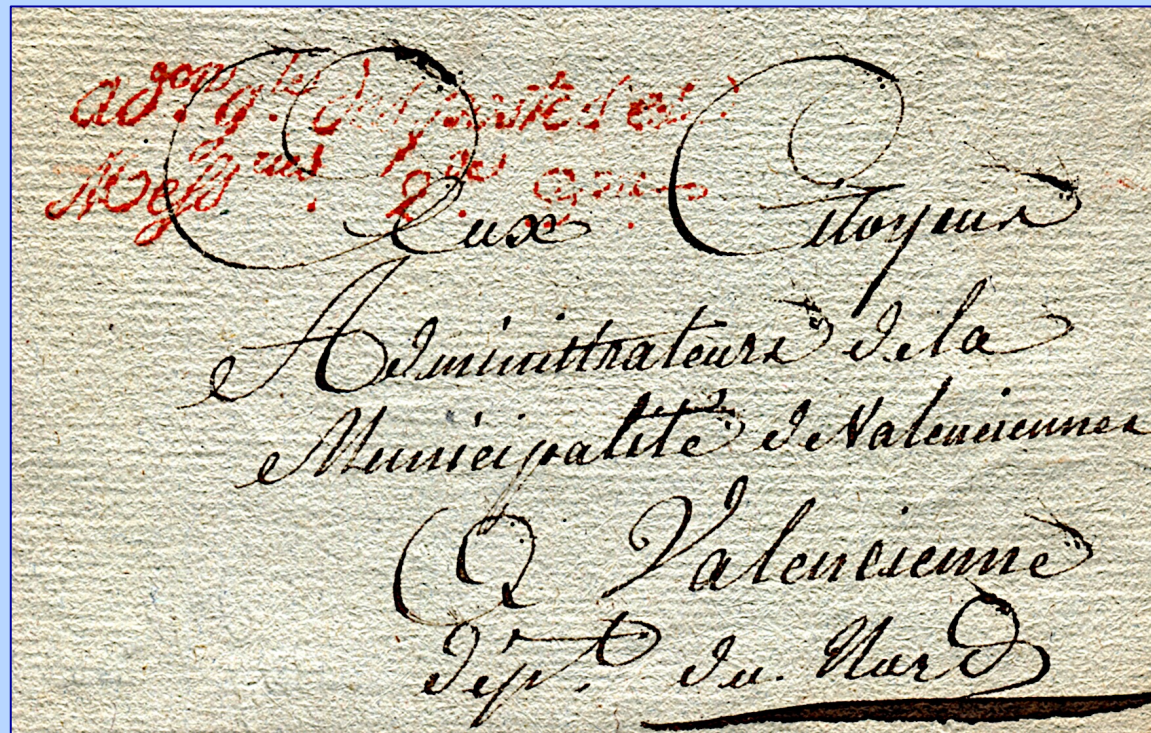
- 1794, May 1st, a **Decree** merges the *Postes aux lettres & aux chevaux, courriers et relais* into a unique administration: the *Commission des transports, postes et messageries*.

- Mid-June 1794, the name changes to *Agence des postes aux lettres*



A handwritten document on aged, textured paper. The main text is written in black ink in a cursive script, reading "Bureau de messagerie de la ville de Paris". Below this, there is a large, stylized signature or flourish. In the bottom right corner, there is a red ink stamp that reads "Agence N. des Postes. aux lettres.".

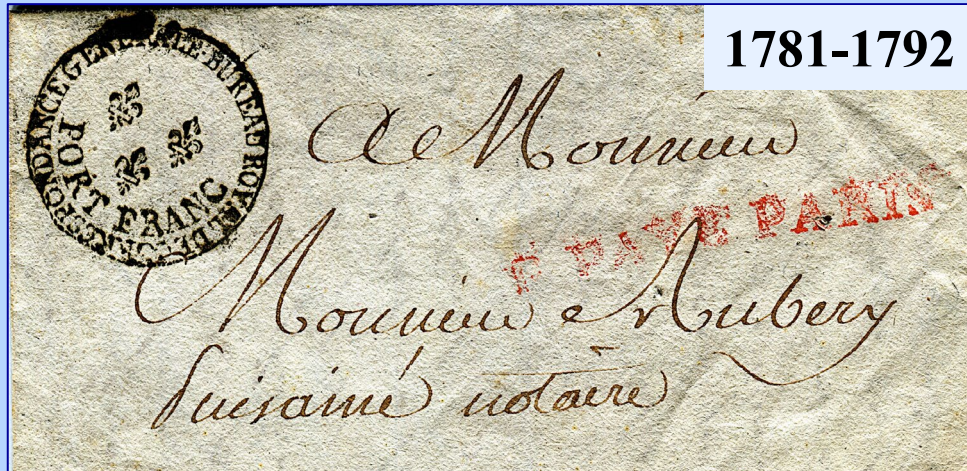
- May 1795, creation of the *Administration générale des postes et Messageries*



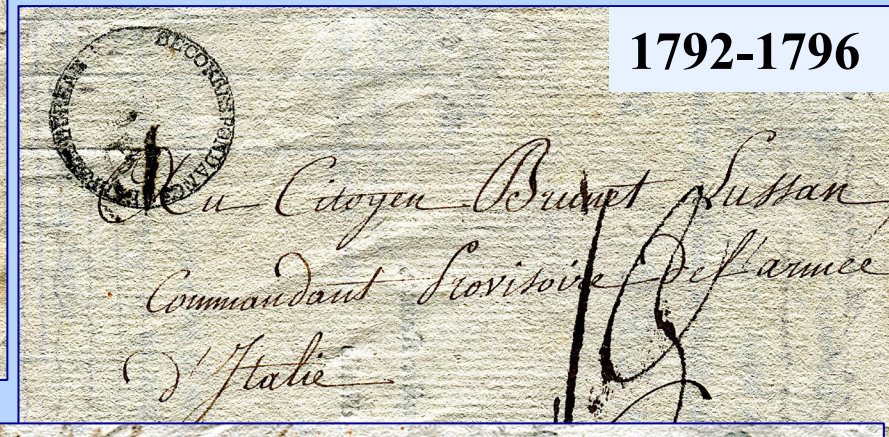
A handwritten document on aged, textured paper. At the top, there is a red ink stamp that reads "Administration générale des postes et messageries". Below this, the text is written in black ink in a cursive script, reading "Bureau de messagerie de la ville de Paris". The document is signed "L. J. de la Motte" and dated "Le 15 mai 1795". At the bottom, there is a red ink stamp that reads "Administration générale des postes et messageries".

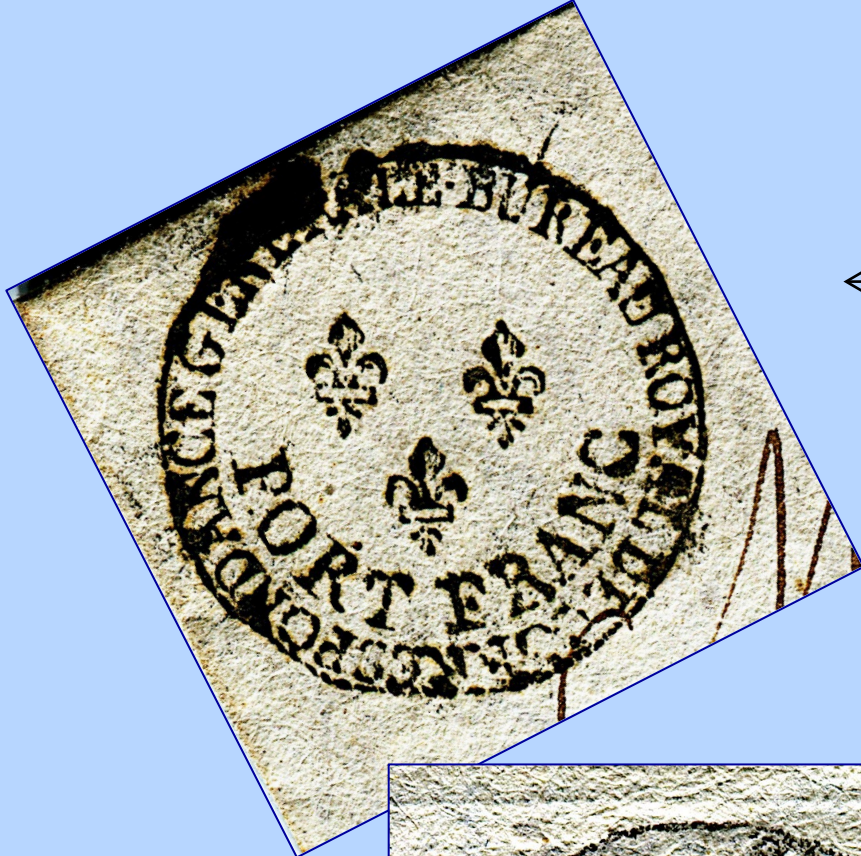
BUREAU (ROYAL) DE CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE

- the Bureau handles business in Paris and abroad for people who cannot do it themselves
- 1781, special postal marking for the Bureau



- Sept. 22 1792 a law orders the disappearance of all symbols of royalty





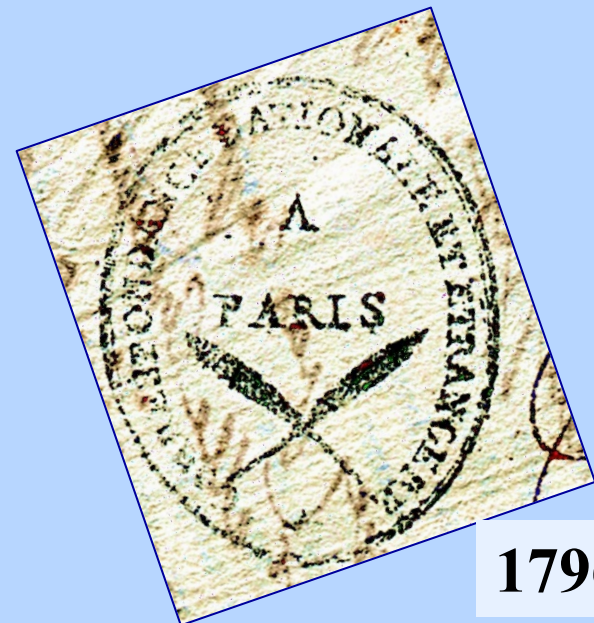
1781-1792
postpaid



1787-1792 postage due



1792-1796




1796-1799

22 September 1792 - 17 May 1804

FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC

3 stages in the Government:

- CONVENTION NATIONALE – 21 September 1792 - 25 October 1795
NATIONAL CONVENTION
-  • DIRECTOIRE – 26 October 1795 - 9 November 1799
DIRECTORY
- CONSULAT – 10 November 1799 - 17 May 1804
CONSULATE

DIRECTOIRE - October 26 1795 – November 9 1799

- The *Directory* concentrated on ending the Reign of Terror; mass executions stopped and measures taken against priests and royalists were relaxed
- 3 levels of government:
 - le **Directoire exécutif** - *the Executive Directory*: 5 members
 - le **Conseil des Ancients** - *the Council of Ancients*: 250 members
 - le **Conseil des Cinq-Cents**: *the Council of Five Hundred*: 500 m.

Dépôt des Lois, place du Carrousel, à Paris.

Au citoyen *Commissaire du*
Directoire Exécutif
à *Bar-sur-Ornain*

Département de *la Meuse*

**DIRECTOIRE
EXÉCUTIF.**

DIRECTOIRE EXÉCUTIF

- Paris to Bar-sur-Ornain
- 1^{er} Ventose an IV
→ February 20 1796
- franchise

CONSEIL DES ANCIENS: could accept or reject laws put forward by the Council of 500

- Paris to Paris
- franchise

(M) = office responsible for the deputies' mail

27 = date of reception in the office

*au citoyen
Lambrecht, Ministre de la Justice
à Paris*

Conseil des Anciens

Conseil des Anciens

seal



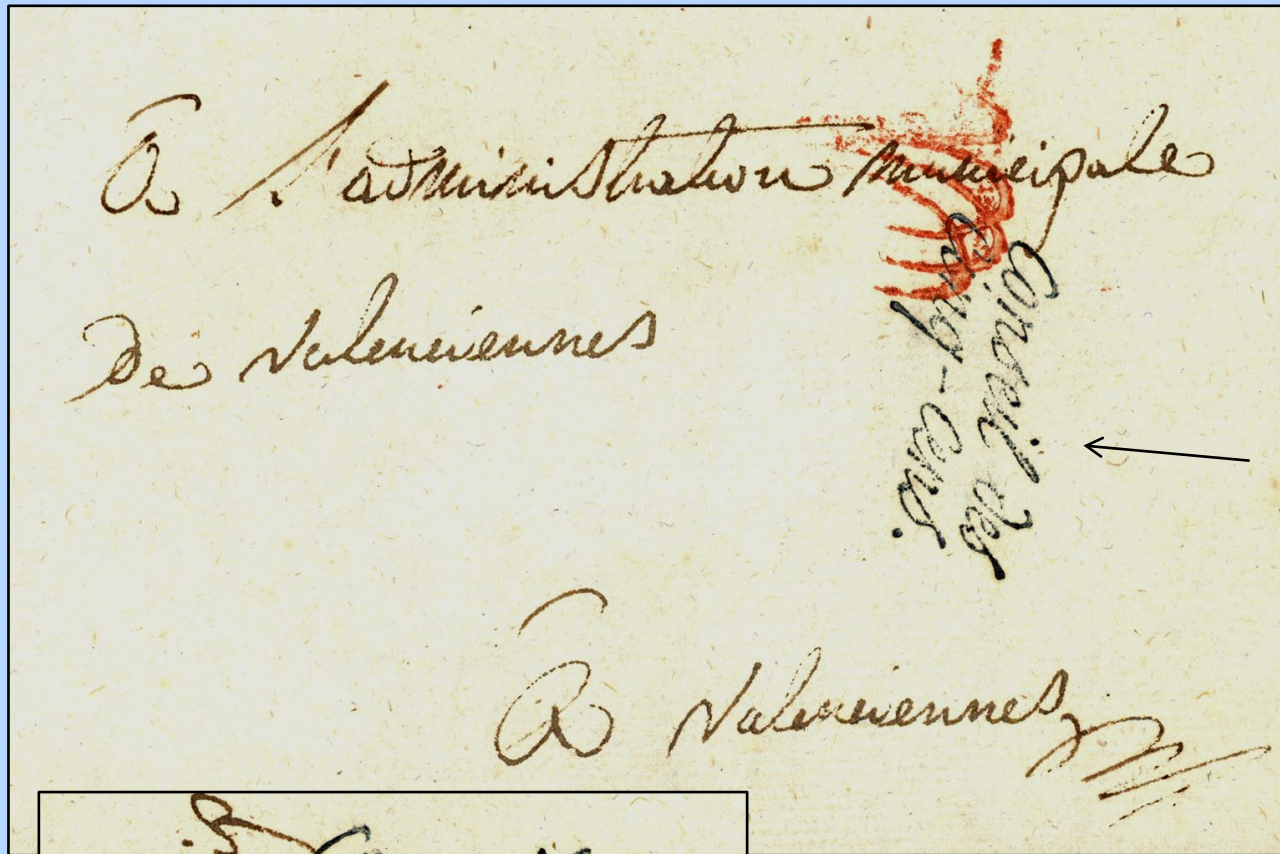
back

- 27 Thermidor an 6
→ August 14 1798

Paris 27 thermidor an 6 de la République

CONSEIL DES CINQ-CENTS

➤ proposes laws to the *Conseil des Anciens*



- Paris to Valenciennes
- 8 Frimaire an 4
→ November 29 1795
- franchise



control of the franchise

A small handwritten note in cursive script that reads "Paris le 8 frimaire 4e année républicaine".

22 September 1792 - 17 May 1804

FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC

3 stages in the Government:

- CONVENTION NATIONALE – 21 September 1792 - 25 October 1795
NATIONAL CONVENTION
- DIRECTOIRE – 26 October 1795 - 9 November 1799
DIRECTORY
- CONSULAT – 10 November 1799 - 17 May 1804
CONSULATE

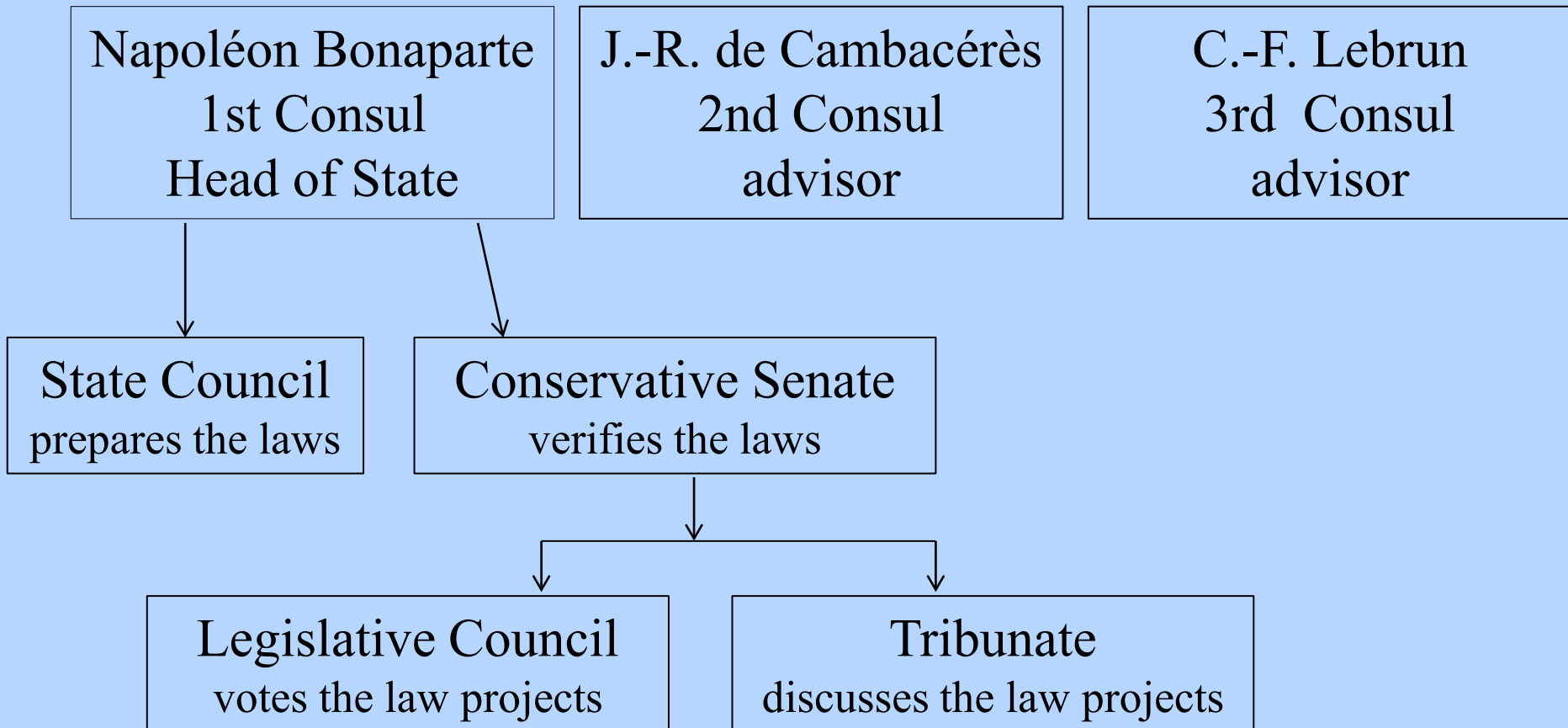
IV. **CONSULAT** - November 10 1799 to MAY 17 1804

- the **coup of 18 Brumaire** (November 9 1799) brought General Napoléon Bonaparte to power as **1st Consul**
- the *coup d'état* overthrew the Directory replacing it by the Consulate
- it marks **the end of the Revolution**

- Bastia (Corsica) to Paris
- 1799
- addressee Napoléon
Premier Consul



THE CONSULATE : THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION



Consul
de la République
au citoyen Grenier
membre du tribunal
Rue St. Dominique n°. ~~180~~ 968.
faubourg St germain



back
seal of « CAMBACÉRÈS 2è CONSUL
DE LA RÉP(UBLIQUE) »

countersignature

→ franchise

- Paris to Paris
- 1801

- Paris to Lyon
- 1800

countersignature

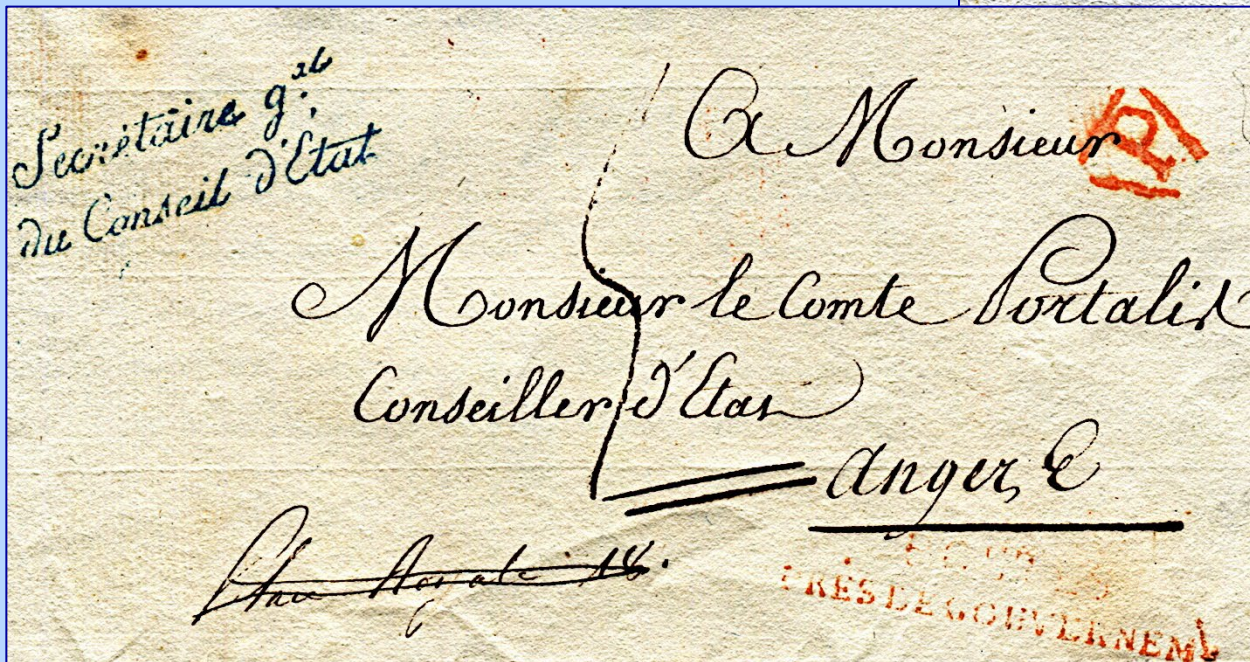
→ postage due

POSTES
PRÉSTES CONSULE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Au Citoyen Regny
Pere Nég^t, rue de la comédie
A Lyon

CONSEIL D'ETAT STATE COUNCIL

- Paris to Grenoble
- 1800 →

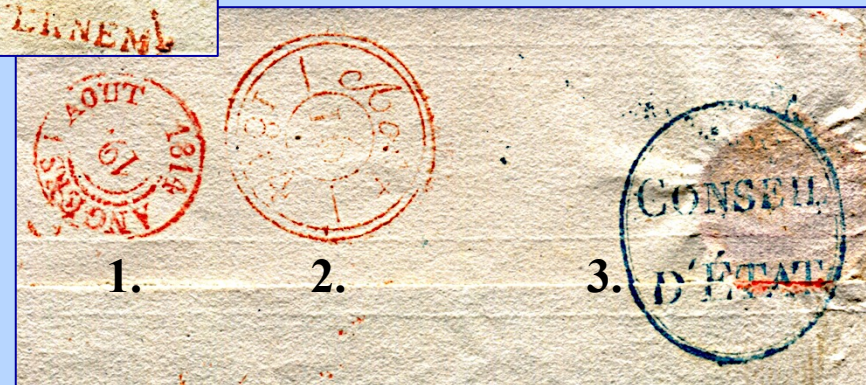


- Paris to Angers
- 1814



back

1. reception mark – **ANGERS** – **19. AOUT 1814**
2. postmark of origin – **16. Aout 1814**
3. countersignature **CONSEIL D'ÉTAT**



back reception mark

PSE (Pluviose) 30 an XII

→ Feb. 20 1804

au Citoyen.
Ministère de la police générale
quay mal à quay
à Paris



countersignature → franchise

**BAU DE POSTE PRÈS
LE CORPS LEGISLATIF**

- Paris to Paris
- 1800

countersignature → franchise

**POSTES 60
SÉNAT P. P.
CONSERVATEUR**

60
P.P. POSTES
SÉNAT
CONSERVATEUR
Monsieur Legay jeune, notaire
rue de la Monnaie n° 8.
à Paris

Paris.
Chez Citoyen
Poitevin pour le devant
Recevoir, puis le d^e
L'arriver du papier
A-Montpellier

countersignature: *Tribunat.*

- Paris to Montpellier
- 1801
- postage due 8 décimes



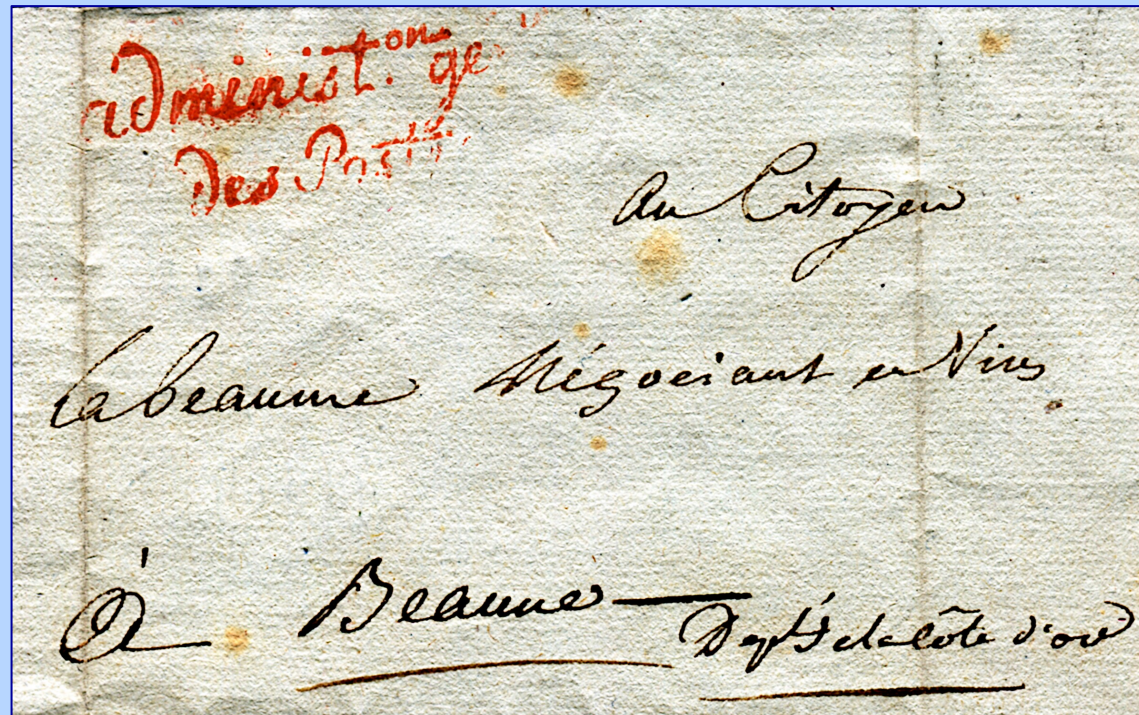
back
seal

- Since 1795, the postal administration was under the control of the *Ministère des Finances* (Ministry of Finances)

Letter from Antoine-Marie Chamans, Count of Lavallette, *Directeur Général des Postes*

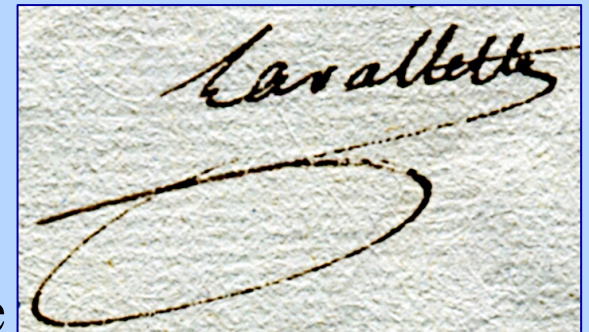


back seal



- Paris to Beaune
- 1802
- countersignature → franchise

✧ signature

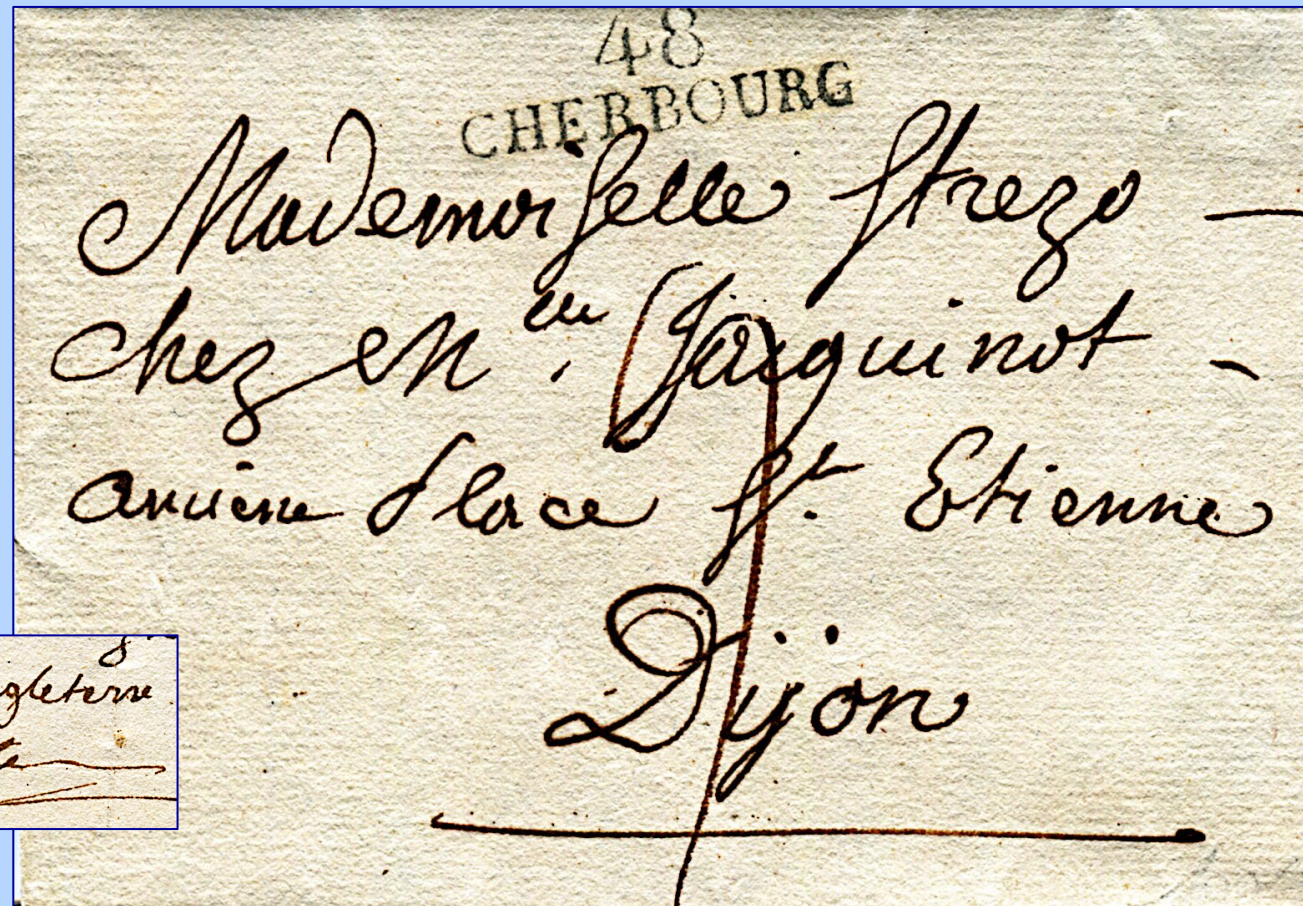


- during the hostilities, all mail between the French and the noble *émigrés* in England was forbidden and seized
- the **Peace of Amiens** was signed on March 25 1802

Letter smuggled to France from a French noble *émigré* to his family.

SOUTHAMPTON (private carrier) → mailed at a French post office in **CHERBOURG** (France) → **DIJON**

- Cherbourg to Dijon
- February 1st 1802
- postage due 9 décimes
 - Cherbourg-Paris 5dc
 - Paris-Dijon 4dc



Rec. Southampton Angleterre
1^{er} fév. 1802. Vienne etc.

letterhead

POSTAL SERVICE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

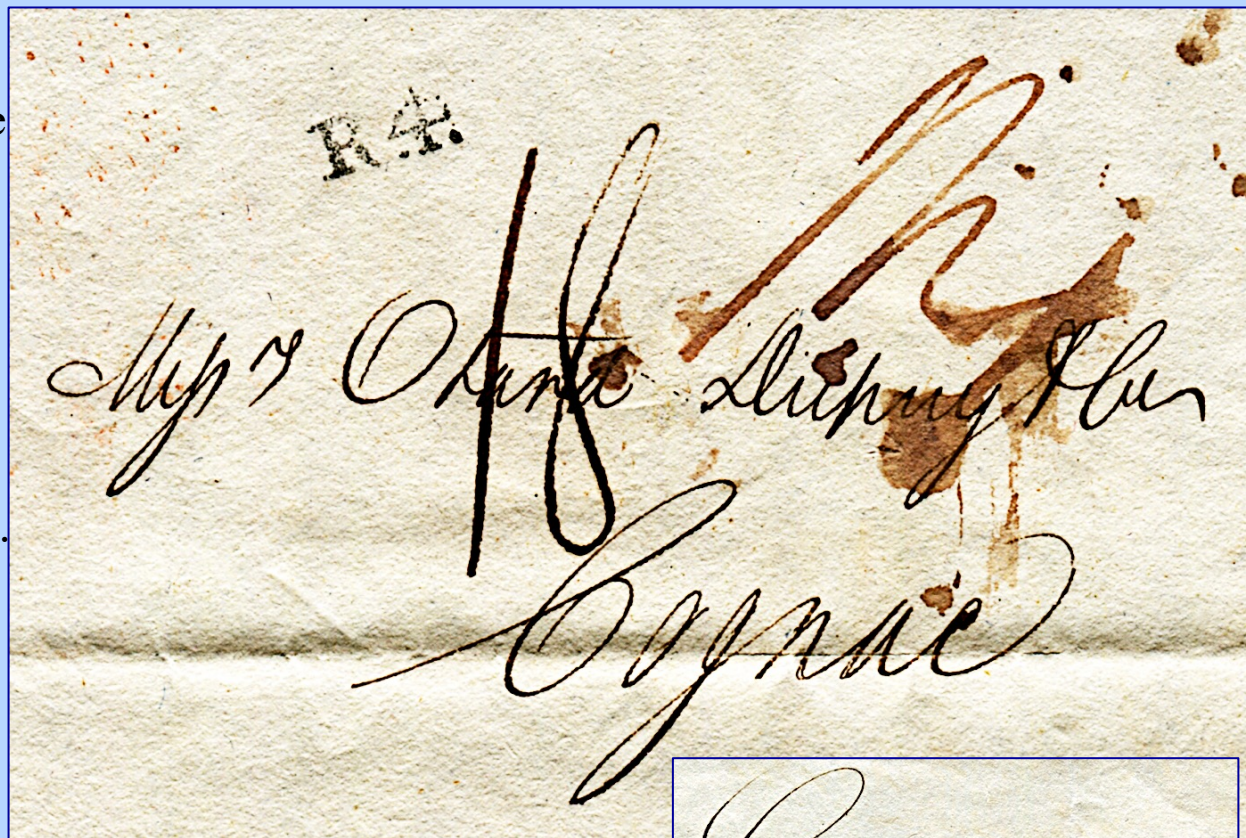
The international mail will be governed by the International Conventions until the Empire May 18 1804.

Letter from London (England) to France using the Thurn und Taxis Postal Service

London → Hamburg → Thurn & Taxis Postal Service → French border → Paris → Cognac



back
Foreign Office



London 4 Oct 1803

R.4. =distance Hamburg to the French border

postage due: 18 schilling Hamb.

London-Cognac: 42 sols old currency

- London-Hamburg: 8 sols
 - Hamburg-Paris: 24 sols
 - Paris-Cognac: 10 sols
- = 42 sols

During this period, the *Institut de France* (1661/1795) charged with « collecting discoveries and perfecting the arts and sciences » enjoyed great prestige among the educated population.

LÉGION D'HONNEUR

Order created by Napoléon on May 19 1802

❖ **GRANDE CHANCELLERIE** – first postal marking of the *Légion d'Honneur* in 1802



- Paris to Castelnaudary
- May 29 1804
- franchise

**AFFRANCHI
PAR ÉTAT**



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "G. Lacépède".

Count de Lacépède, member of the Senate, zoologist, member of the *Institut de France*, Grand Chancelier de la Légion d'Honneur

V. THE ARMIES OF THE REVOLUTION

V.1. Declaration of Pillnitz

It was a statement issued on **August 27 1791** at Pillnitz Castle near Dresden (Saxony) by the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor *Leopold II* and *Frederick William II* of Prussia. It declared their joint support for King Louis XVI of France against the French Revolution.

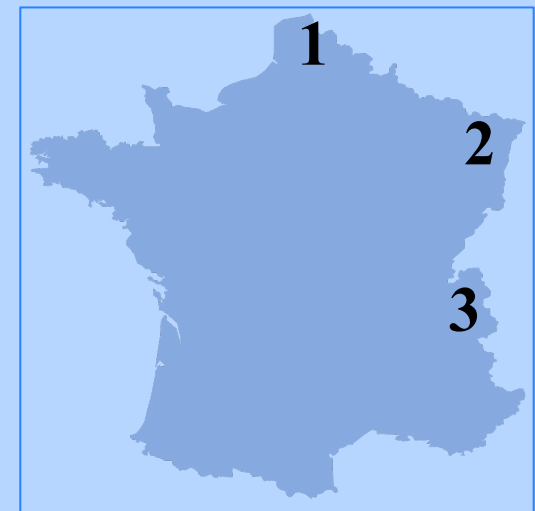


(Wiki)

➤ Foreign powers reinforced their military presences on the borders of France

➤ Feeling threatened, France creates on Dec. 14 1791, 3 armies at the borders

1. *Armée du Nord* (Army of the North)
2. *Armée du Centre* (Army of the Center)
3. *Armée du Rhin* (Army of the Rhine)



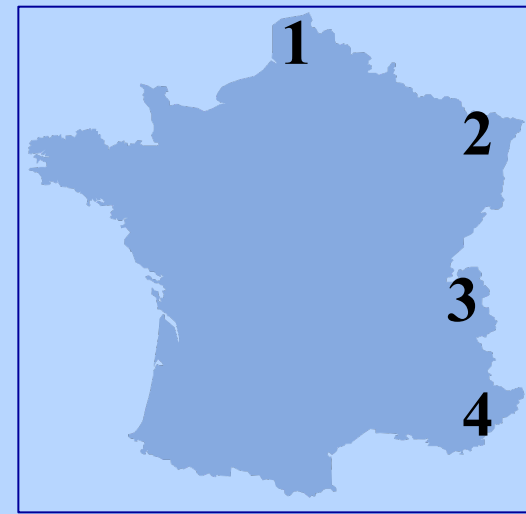
L.-M. Narbonne-Lara is the Minister of War (1791-1792) who will organize these 3 armies and appoint the Generals: *Rochambeau*, *Luckner* and *Lafayette*.

A Paris, le 5 Mars 1792.

Le Ministre de la Guerre.

L. de Narbonne

- on April 1792, a 4th army is created, from Besançon to the Mediterranean Sea, the *Armée du Midi* (Army of the Midi) commanded by the Chief General A.-P. de Montesquiou



Briançon Le 18. Juillet 1792.
Infanterie 5^{ème} Régiment.

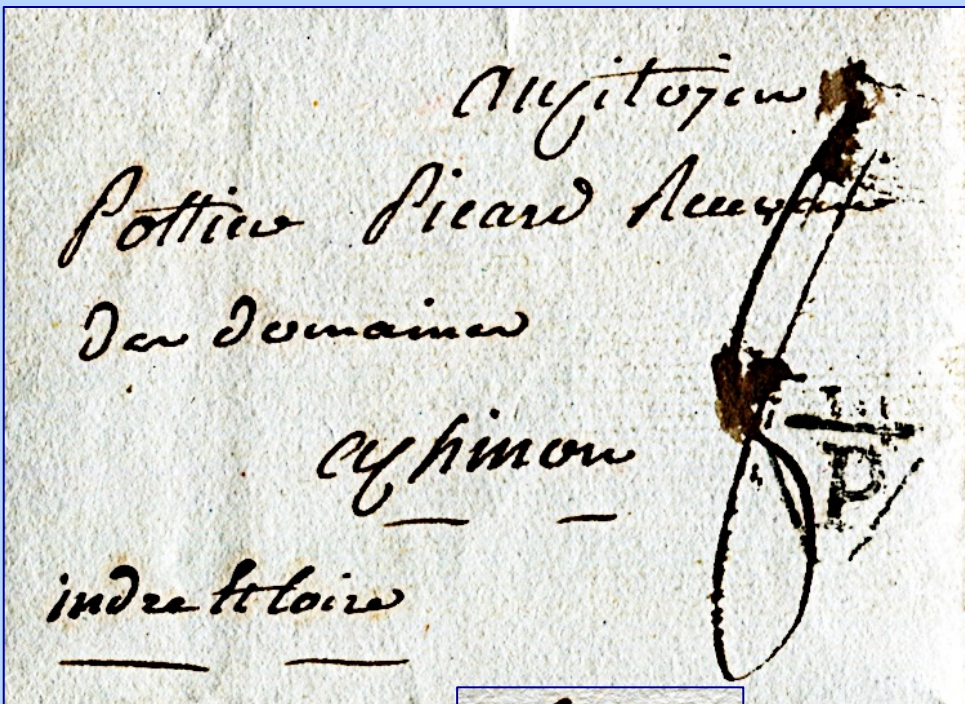
- Briançon to Paris
- July 18 1792

Je vous prie de vouloir bien
se prendre en considération pour demander
Le Général de l'Armée du midi
A. P. Montesquiou

Letter addressed
to the Minister of
War from General
Montesquiou

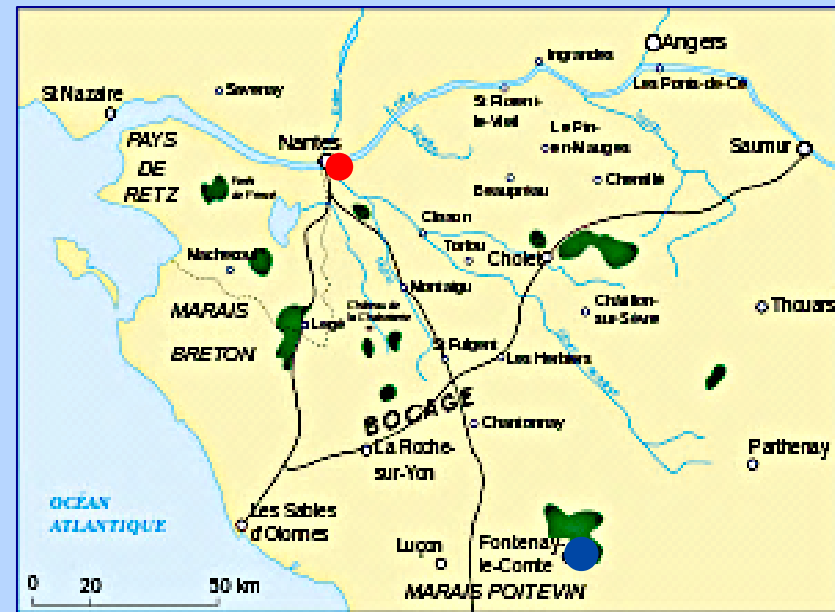
V.2. GUERRE DE VENDÉE - War in the Vendée and CHOUANNERIE

- the Royalists revolted against the French Revolutionary government in 1793-96
- reasons...
- Republican repression...



Ruelle

- signature



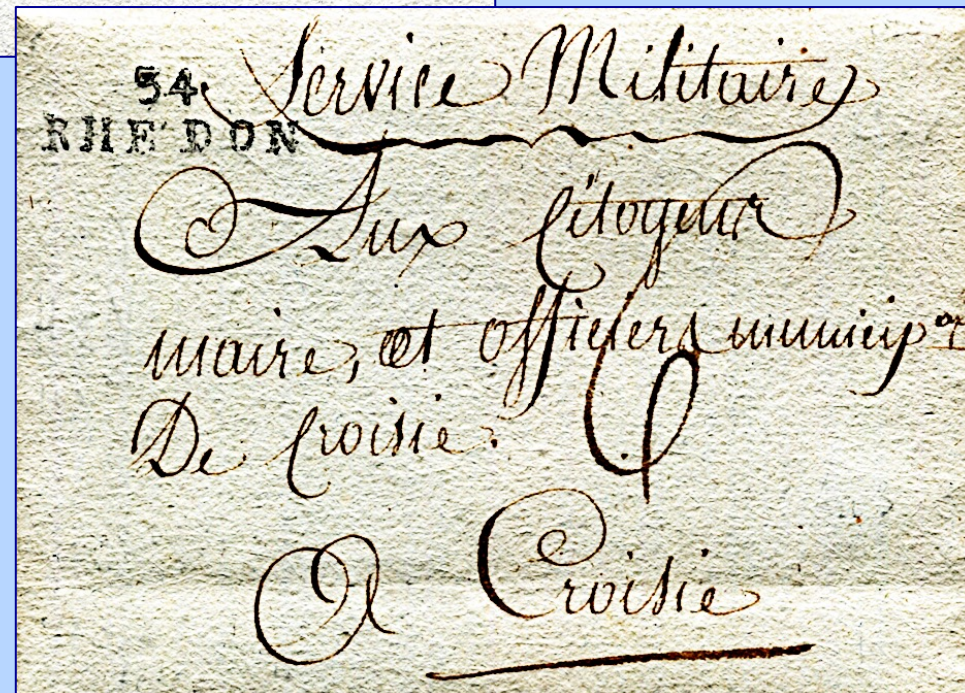
Letter from Albert RUELLE; he leads the fight against the Vendéans

- 2 Decrees: - the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790)
- - the military conscription necessary to fight the wars in Europe (1793)



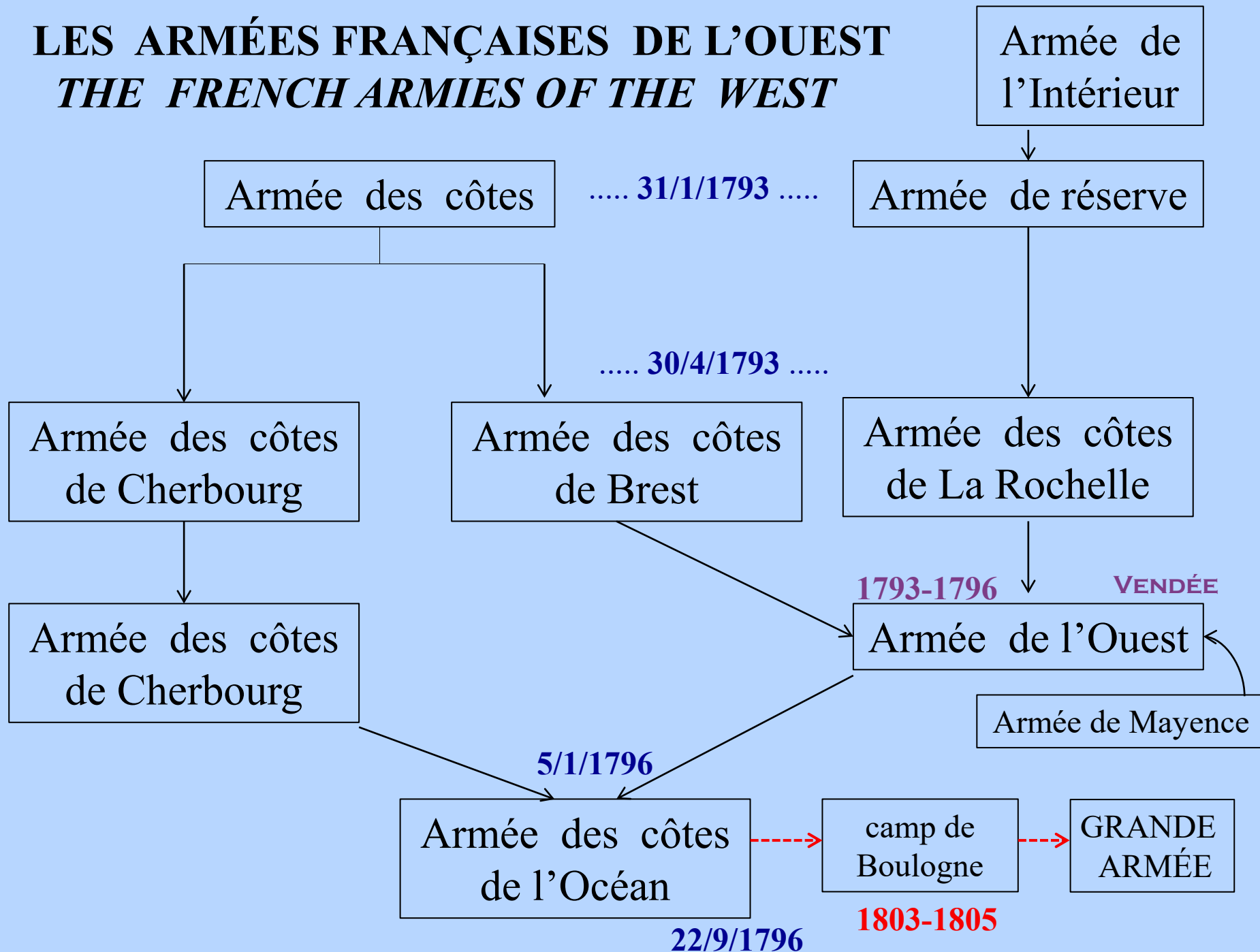
Letter about the conscription
from the 'Military Police'

- Rhedon to Croisic (NW France)
- postage due 6 sols



LES ARMÉES FRANÇAISES DE L'OUEST

THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE WEST



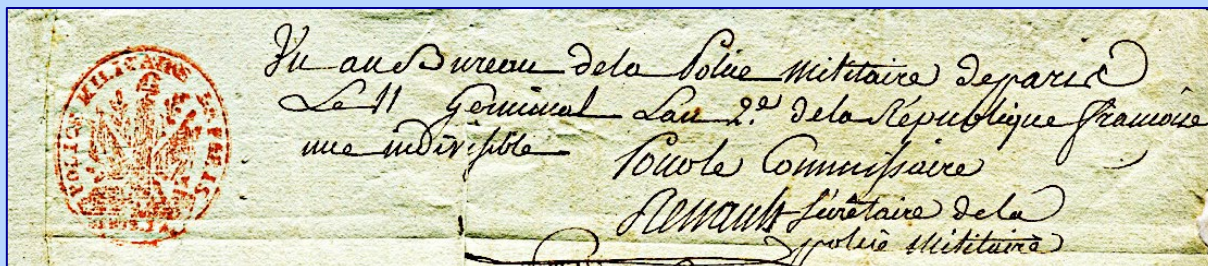
➤ the *Armée des Côtes de Brest* reunited with the *Armée de l'Ouest*
(of the West)



- Nantes to Paris
- 16 Ventose an II
→ March 6 1794

- answer at the bottom of the letter from the 'Police militaire de Paris'

- 11 Germinal an II
→ March 31 1794



➤ the *Armée de Mayence* (Army of Mainz) is sent to the *Vendée* to strengthen the Republican armies fighting against the insurgents

Letter addressed to General Aubert Dubayet, Minister of War from the *Armée de Mayence*

- he will parade at the head of the army in Nantes on Sept. 3 1793

58
ERETEUIL

Citoyen
Aubert Dubayet Ministre
de la Guerre à Paris
à Paris

ARMÉE DE L'OUEST

ARMY OF THE WEST

Jean-Baptiste CARRIER

Bylaw signed by Carrier

November 22 1793

Carrier was sent, early in October 1793, to Nantes, under orders from the National Convention to suppress the revolt of anti-revolutionists. He established a revolutionary tribunal in Nantes and the victims were sent to the guillotine, shot or disposed of in an inhumane way.

In a twenty-page letter to his fellow republicans, Carrier promised not to leave a single counter-revolutionary at large in Nantes.

Guillotined in Paris on Dec. 1794

*armée
de l'ouest*

Liberté égalité
Au nom de la République
française
une et indivisible

*Et Nantes le deuxième jour de la Première d'écadé, de
Première Mois de l'an deux de la République Française, une
et indivisible.*

Carrier représentant du peuple près l'armée de l'ouest

*Considérant que les motifs qui avoient déterminé
à Mettre un embargo, à ce que les bateaux ne pussent
Monter ni descendre la Loire depuis anyers jusqu'à Nantes
ont cessé et voulant donner à la Navigation toute
l'activité que les circonstances permettent*

Arrête

*que dès ce jour la Navigation de la Loire est libre et qu'il
Sera permis à tous les Bâtimens de remonter et
descendre librement la rivière*

Le représentant du peuple

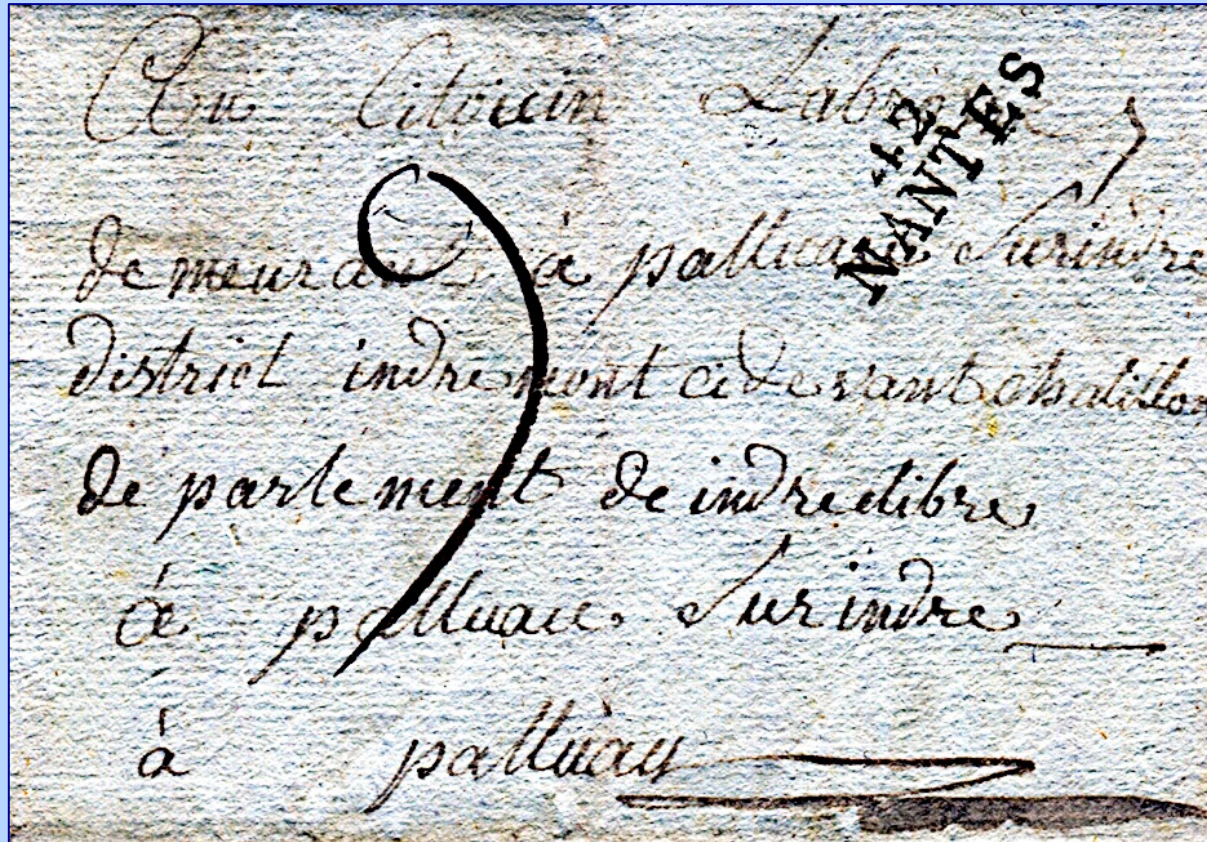
Signé Carrier

~~ARMÉE DES CÔTES~~
~~M. Citoyen~~
~~Deschamps, Directeur~~
~~des Postes de la République~~
~~Au Neuf-Brisach, Dép^{mt} du Haut-Rhin~~

- Nantes to Neuf-Brisach
- August 28 1793
- franchise

Nantes le 28 août 1793.

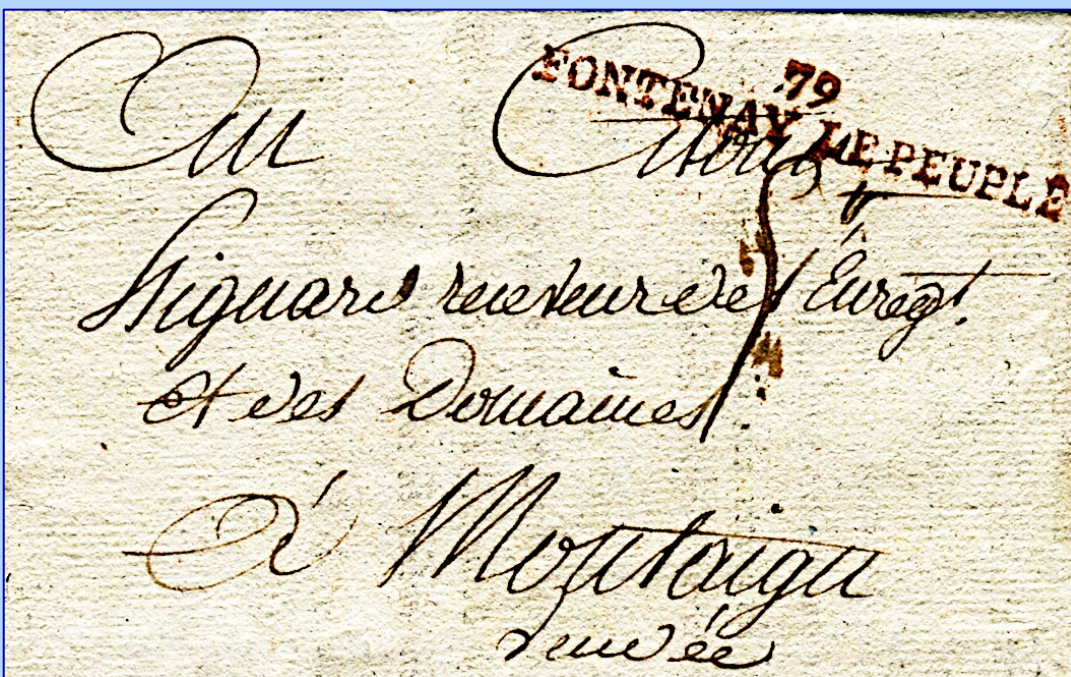
- Nantes to Palluau
- 23 Prairial an II → June 11 1794
- postage due 1794



Citoyen Labrousse
 demeurant à Palluau, curateur
 District indremont de l'arrondissement
 de parlement de indredibre
 de palluau. Sur indre
 à palluau

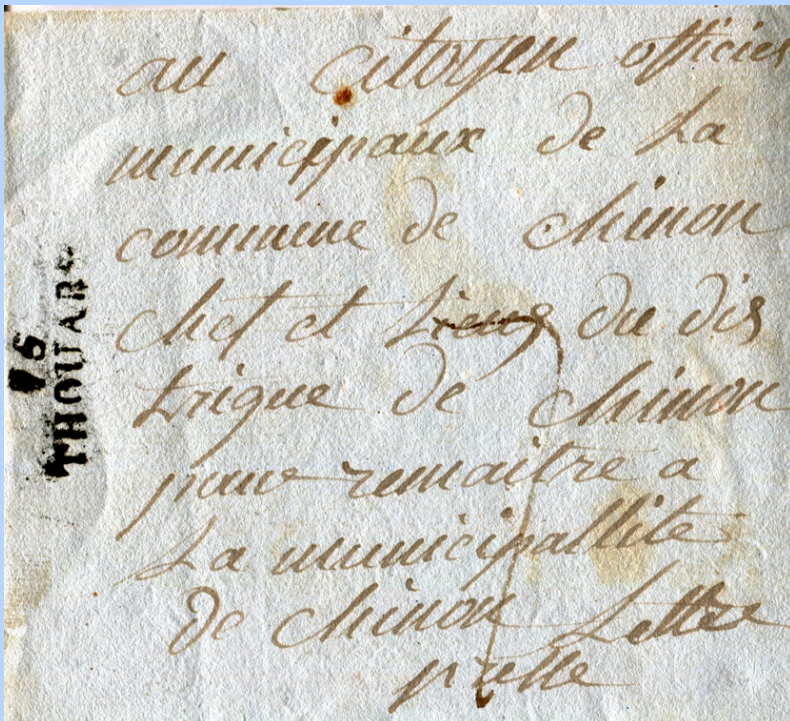
Letter from a soldier to his father :

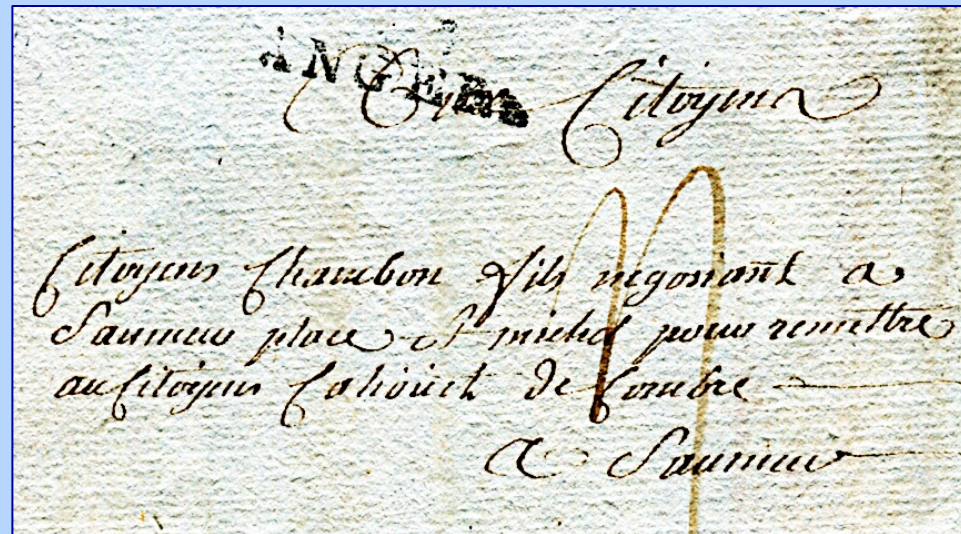
« ...je ne travaille pas
 je suis au servis de la
 république... quand on
 sers sa patrie lon
 donne toujours
 assez... »


 Fontenay-le Peuple
 79
 Signars receveur de l'Évêché
 et des Domaines
 De Montaigu
 Luee

- Fontenay-le Peuple to Montaigu
- 1793
- postage due 5 sols

- Angers to Saumur
- 1794
- postage due 4 sols

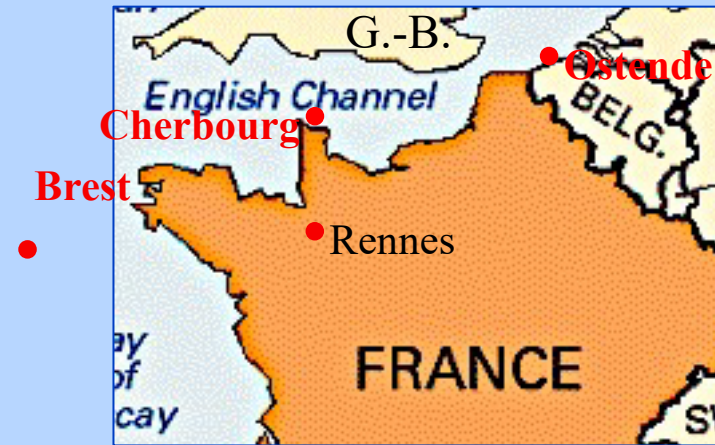

 96
 Thouars
 au citoyen officier
 municipal de la
 commune de Chinon
 chef et lieu du dis-
 trict de Chinon
 pour remettre à
 la municipalité
 de Chinon Lettre
 écrite


 94
 Saumur
 Citoyen
 Citoyen francbon fils négociant à
 Saumur place St Michel pour remettre
 au citoyen Fournier de Thouars
 A Saumur

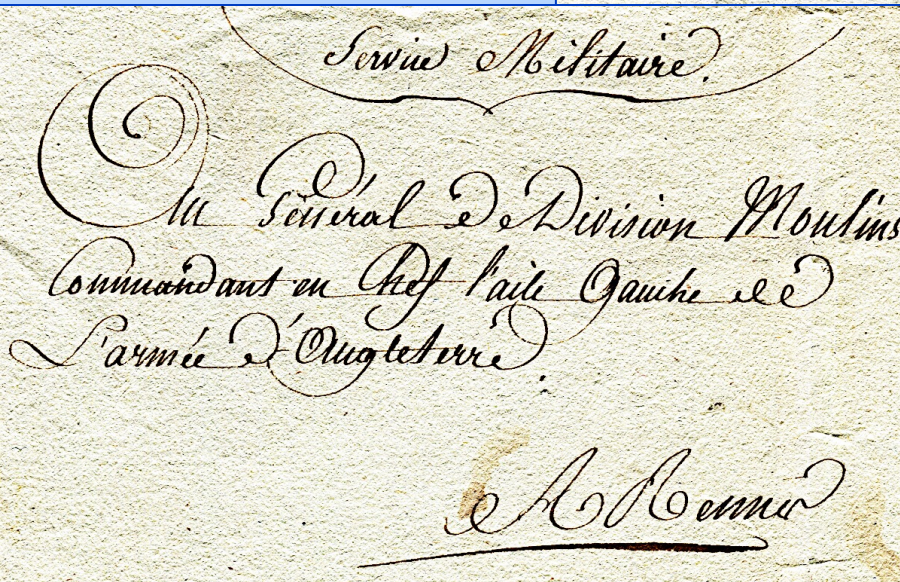
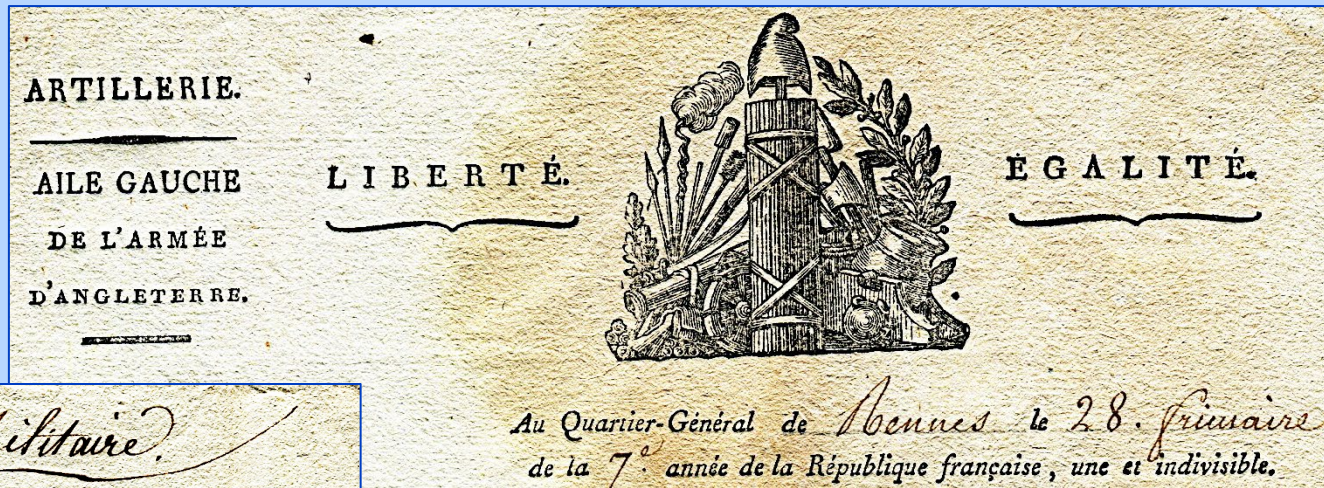
- Letter from a soldier in Thouars
- 1794

V.3 Armée d'Angleterre – *Army of England* 1797 – 1800

- a new army to prevent the landing of the British in France
- 10 *lieues* wide along the coast from Brest to Ostende



Poste aux armées
Army Postal Service

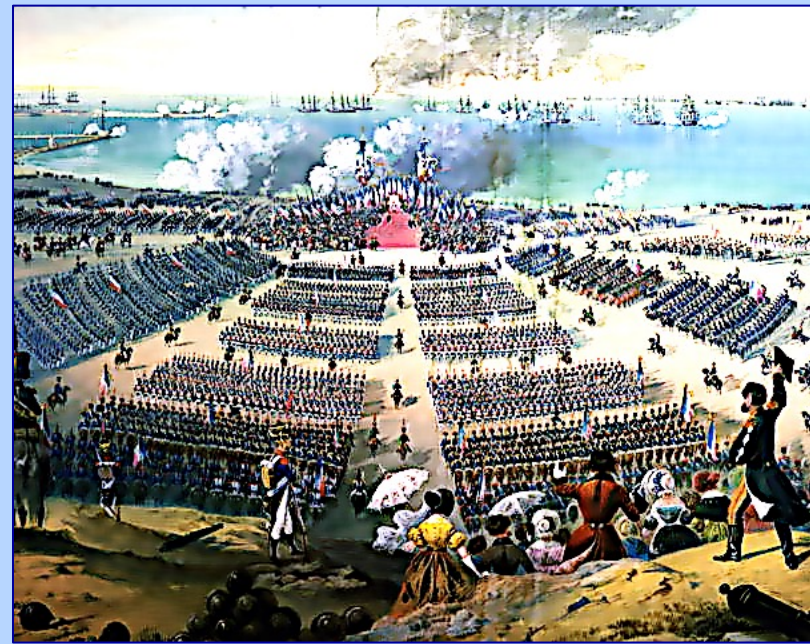


- Headquarters in Rennes to Rennes
- December 1798
- franchise

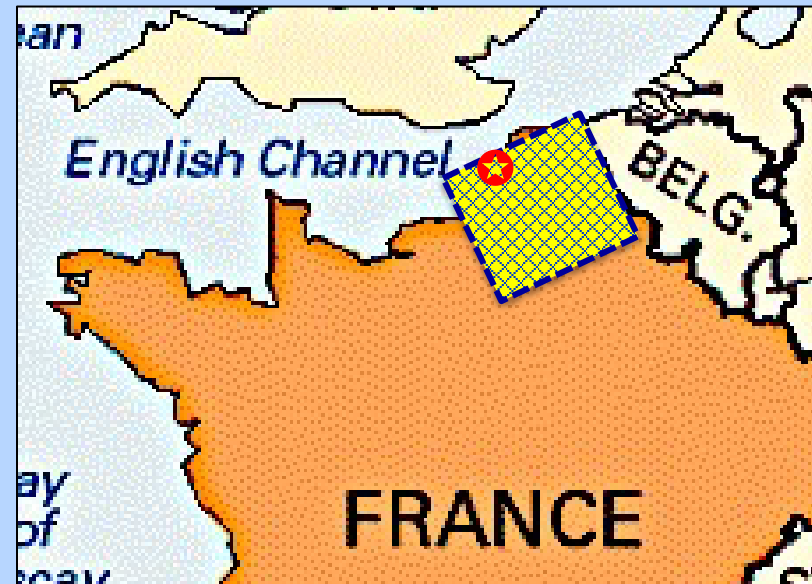
1 French *lieue* (league) = 3,898km

V.4. LE CAMP DE BOULOGNE THE CAMP OF BOULOGNE 1803 - 1805

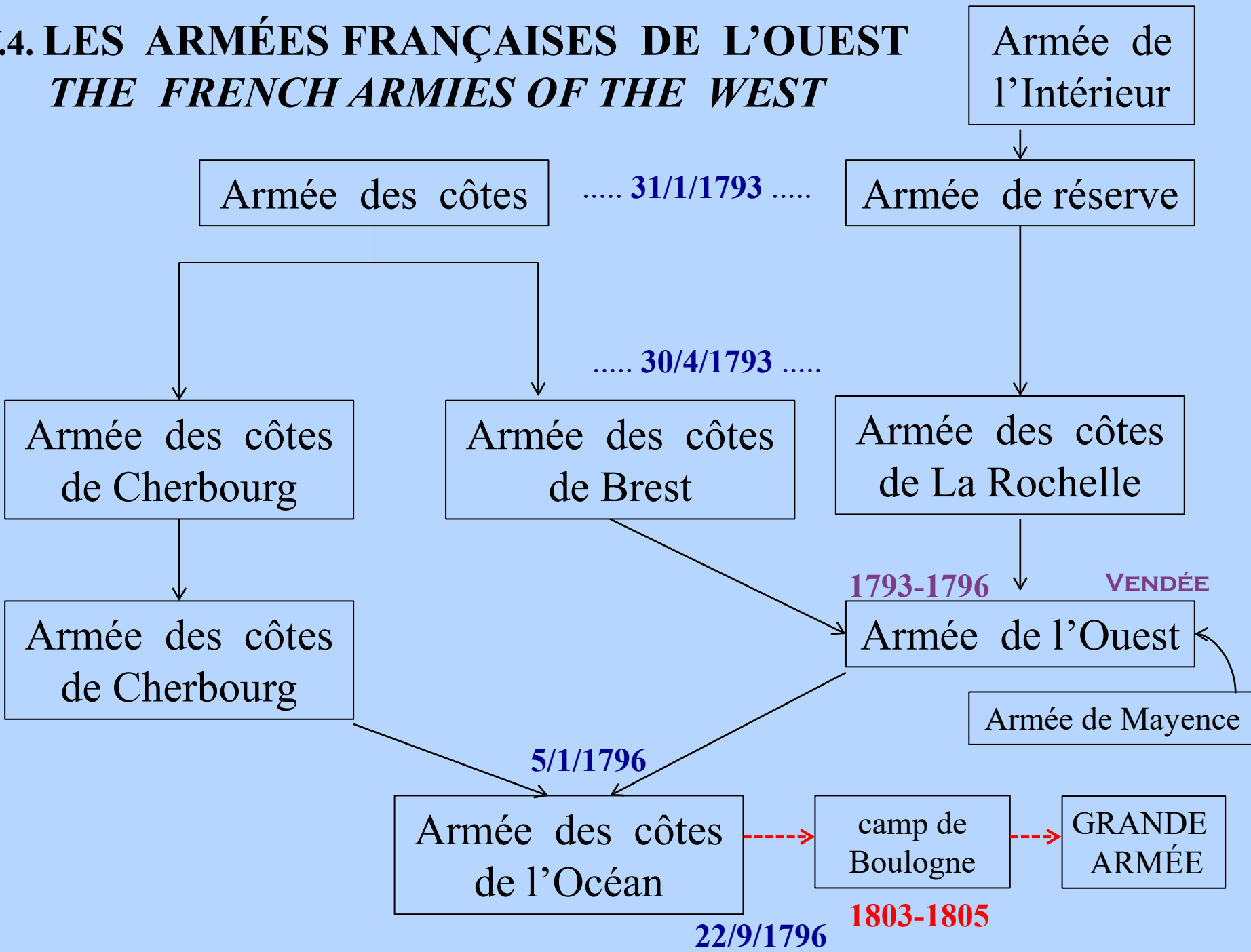
- in mid-May 1803, the peace treaty signed in Amiens with France is broken
- in response, the First Consul Bonaparte plans to invade Britain
- Bonaparte chooses Boulogne-sur-Mer as a base
- the camp housed → **armée des côtes de l'Océan**
(*army of the Ocean Coasts*)
- in August 1805, troops headed to southern Germany to fight the 3rd Coalition
→ **Grande Armée** (*Great Army*)
(190,000 soldiers)



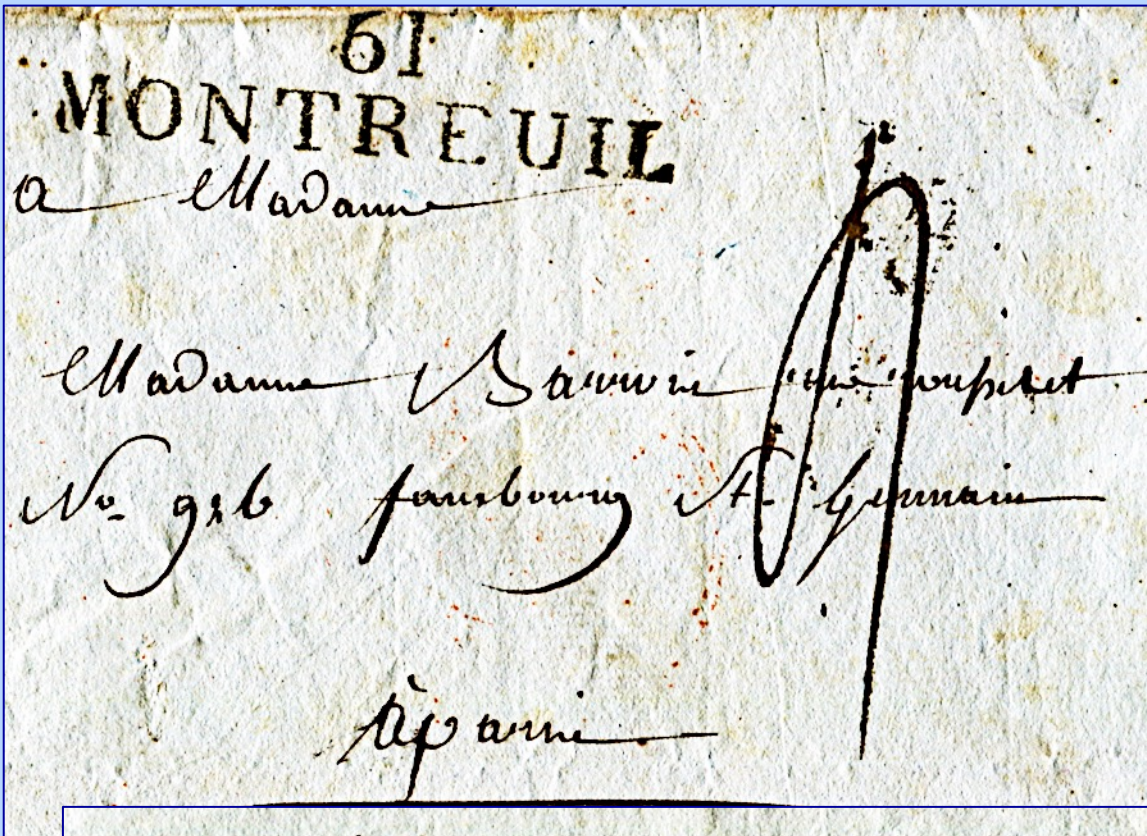
Inspecting the Troops. 1804



IV.4. LES ARMÉES FRANÇAISES DE L'OUEST
THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE WEST



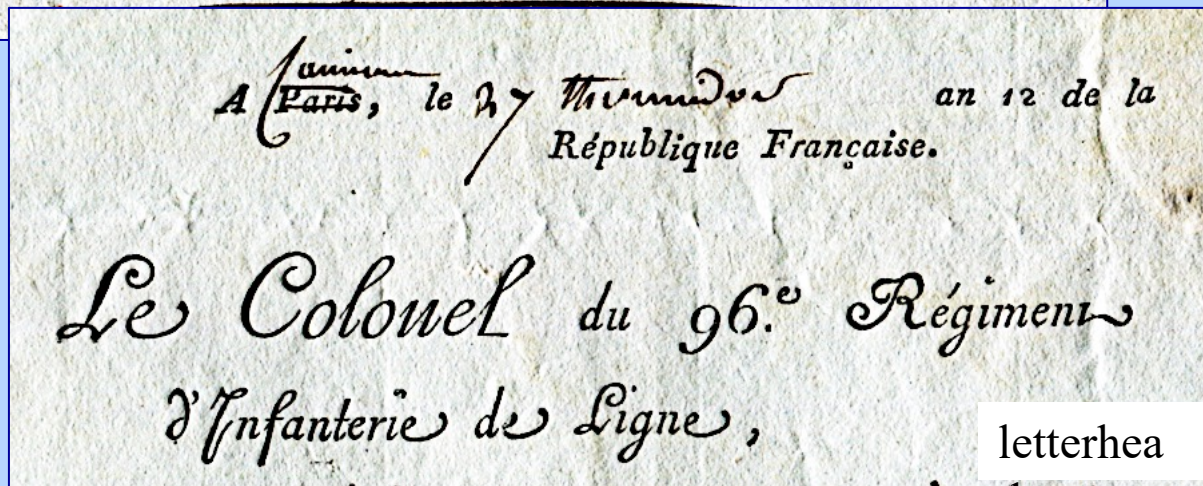
V. 4.1. Camp de Montreuil: line infantry regiments



- Camiers to Paris
- 27 Thermidor an 12
→ August 15 1804
- postage due 4 dc

back

- réception mark
- 30 Thermidor an 12→



letterhea

August 18 1804



V. 4.2. Camp d'Ambleteuse: port

Camps de l'Armée de l'Océan
de l'Océan.

Camp d'Ambleteuse le 20 Thermidor 1805

letterhead: Right Wing of
the *Armée de l'Océan*

MARQUISE

Monsieur
Monsieur Michel Emmanuel
Buscailon Architecte à
Turin
Dep. du Pô.

- Marquise to Turin
(104 dept. Pô)
- August 17 1805
- postage due 10 dc



back: regimental seal

Letter to the Commissioner of War . Division 9. **Camp de Saint-Omer**

ST DIZIER
Monsieur Dufour
Comte des Guerres
De Div. Du Camp de Saint Omer
M^{re} Marquise
27 Pluviose / B^e Boulogne.
1804 an 12

St. Dizier le 27 Pluviose an 12.

- St-Dizier to Marquise near Boulogne
- February 17 1804
- postage due 6 décimes

V. 4.3. Camp de Saint-Omer in Boulogne

Letter to the General Engineer Count Henri Bertrand from the Aide-de-camp of Napoléon Bonaparte, Count Jean Le Marois

« ... le Maréchal désire recevoir chaque jour... le rapport journalier de l'arme que vous commandez... »

- 11 Thermidor an 12
→ July 30 1804
- signature *Lemarois*

CAMP
DE
SAINT-OMER.

Etat-Major-Général.

Au Quartier-Général à Boulogne le 11 Thermidor an 12.

Le Général de Division, Chef de l'Etat-Major-Général,
au Général commandant le Génie.

Le Maréchal commandant le chef d'état, Général,
reçoit chaque jour avant 9 heures du matin
le rapport journalier de l'arme que vous commandez,
je vous prie conséquemment de donner l'ordre nécessaire
pour que vous soyez à même de remplir sa
intention, pour cet objet: je vous prie de
m'en assurer réception de ma lettre.

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer.
Pour le Général de Division chef de l'état-major
Général.

L'adjudant commandant Soliel des Etablissements

Lemarois

V. 4.4. Camp de Bruges (Ostend)



seal: headquarter

Letter from Chief General L.-N. (d'Avout) Davout, Duke of Auerstaedt, Prince of Eckmühl to General J.-M. Petit

- Bruges to Dunkerque
- 1803

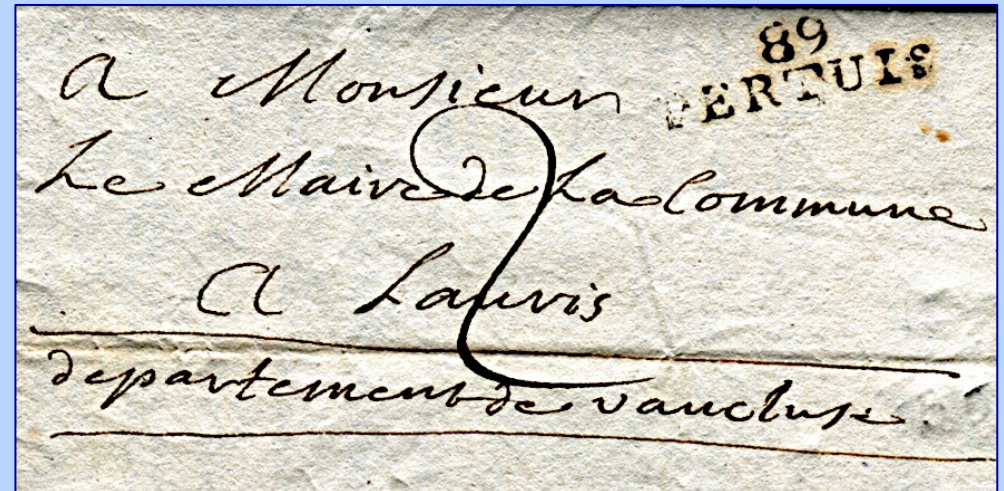
DEPARTURE OF CAMP OF BOULOGNE

September 3 1805

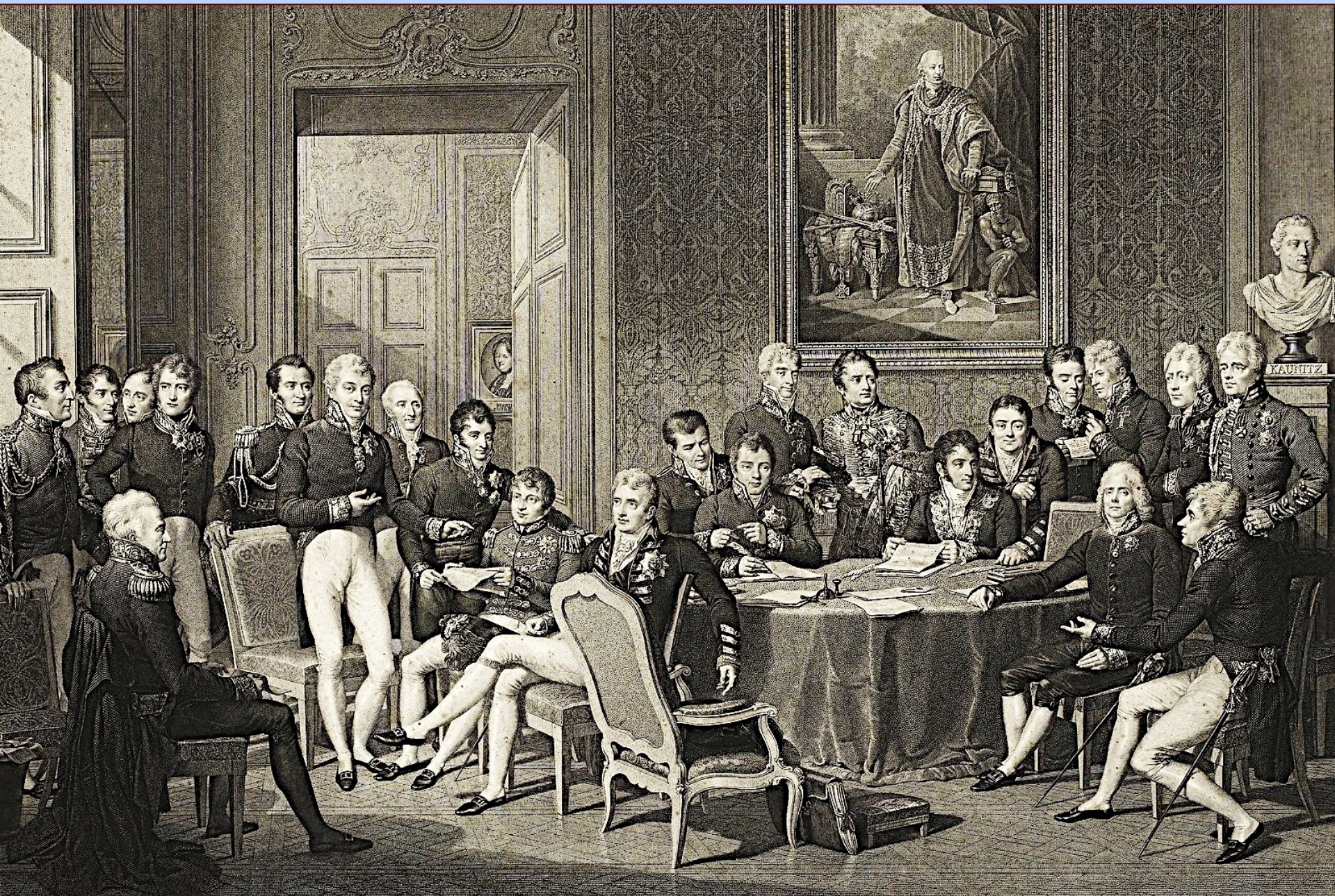


VI. CONCLUSION

- On May 18 1804, Napoléon Bonaparte was granted the title of **Emperor of the French** (*Empereur des Français*), ending the French First Republic
- The Napoleonic Wars extended the French borders but after the fall of Napoléon, the **Congress of Vienna** re-established the borders.
- Various types of government followed: Restoration, Monarchies, 2nd Republic, 2nd Empire and Republics (IIIrd, IVth, Vth).



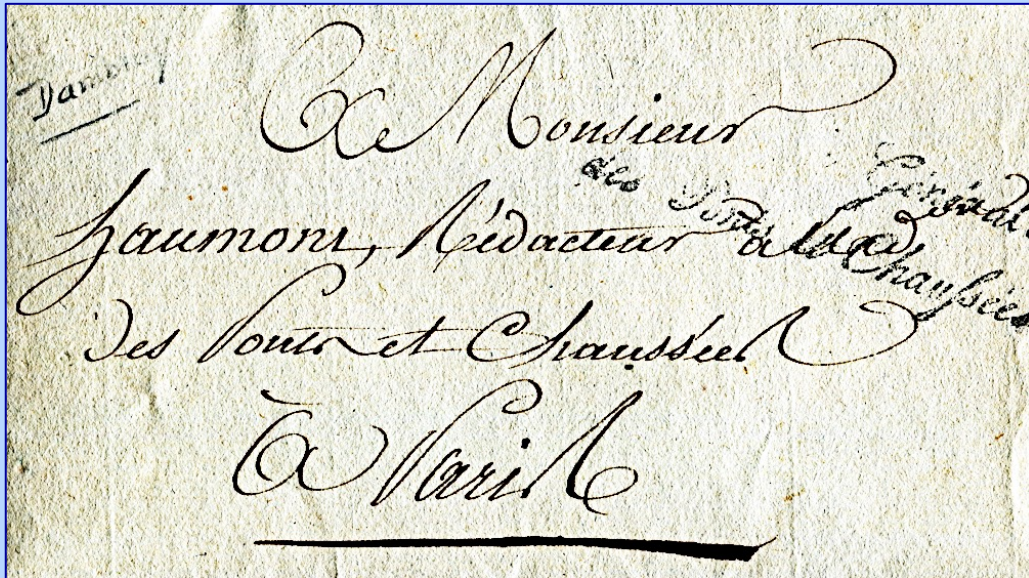
- Pertuis to Lauris
- 1812
- postage due 2 décimes



CONGRESS OF VIENNA 18 September 1814 – 9 June 1815

- Immediately after the abdication of Napoléon
→ Restoration → King Louis XVIII
- constitutional monarchy to which were **added the major achievements of the Revolution; the individual rights are thus preserved.**

- Paris to Paris
- 1815
- franchise



Danville
À Monsieur
Jaumont, Rédacteur *des Journaux*
des Ponts et Chaussées
à Paris



- The **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**, passed by the *Assemblée nationale* in 1789, is a fundamental document of the French Revolution and in the history of human and civil rights.
- The Declaration had a major impact on the development of freedom and democracy in Europe and worldwide.
- It inspired in large part the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



- signed at the *Palais de Chaillot, Paris*, by 58 States member of the U.N.
- *December 10 1948*

THE END
PART I.