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978-1-107-65297-2 - The French Revolution: A History by Thomas Carlyle

Abridged and Edited by A. H. R. Ball

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INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

(The dark figures refer to pages of this book)

- AARON'S ROD:** Aaron's title as high priest of Israel was vindicated by the miraculous budding of his rod (*Num.* xvii). **18**
- ABBAYE:** part of the Abbaye of St Germain des Prés (see map) was used as a prison. **124**
- ABDIEL:** the seraph who, in *Paradise Lost*, v, 805, withstood Satan. **44**
- ACAPULCO:** the best seaport on the Pacific coast of Mexico; formerly the centre of the Eastern trade. **91**
- ACHILLES' FUNERAL:** after Achilles was killed by the arrow of Paris, he was mourned seventeen days by the Greeks, and then, amid numerous sacrifices, the body was burnt, the ashes placed in a golden pitcher, and deposited in the tumulus that crowns the promontory of Sigeum. **85**
- ADMETUS:** son of Pheres, king of Pheræ in Thessaly, whom Apollo served for a time as a shepherd, and afterwards befriended. **135**
- ÆOLUS:** god of the winds, and reputed ancestor of the Æolians of N. Greece and Æolia, in whose dialect the poets Sappho and Anacreon wrote. **188**
- ÆTIUS:** Roman general; see Attila. **135**
- AGIO:** see Glossary. **193**
- AGRARIAN LAWS:** Roman laws, the object of which was to ensure a fair distribution of the state domains and territory taken from conquered enemies. **118**
- ALEMBERT, Jean le Rond d':** (1717–83), philosopher and mathematician; founder, with Diderot, of the great French *Encyclopédie*. **11**
- ALI:** (c. 600–661), fourth caliph, and cousin of Mahomet, whose daughter Fatima he married. **32**
- ALTAI:** mountain range in W. Siberia and Mongolia. **103**
- AMPHICTYONIC:** old Greek assembly of deputies (amphictyons) from twelve of the leading states. **99**
- ANACHARSIS,** among the Scythians: a wise man among fools. Anacharsis was renowned for wisdom, but a Scythian, a tribe proverbial for lack of culture and knowledge. Applied by Carlyle to Cloutz. **77**
- ANAXAGORAS:** Greek philosopher (died 428 B.C.), teacher of Pericles and Socrates; Name taken by Chaumette, Dec. 1794. **170**
- ANGOULÊME, duchesse d':** (1778–1851), eldest child of Marie-An-toinette. **90, 145**
- ANKARSTRÖM:** see Gustav. **105**
- ANTRAIQUES, d':** deputy for the noblesse to the States-General; later leader of the military party among the émigrés; assassinated in London, 1812. **38**
- APOLLO:** the sun-god; see Admetus. **135**

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- ARABIAN PROPHET:** Mahomet. See Ali. 32
- ARCHER'S DAUGHTER:** while stationed at Saintes, near Rochelle, in 1767, Mirabeau won the love of an archer's daughter from his commander, the Marquis de Lambert, as a result of which he had to fly from the regiment. 32
- ARCIS-SUR-AUBE:** town and department; 16 miles N.N.E. of Troyes. 175
- ARGUS:** creature with 100 eyes, whom Juno set to watch over Io; he was slain by Hercules, and changed into a peacock, in the tail of which his eyes were set. 87, 97
- ARK OF COVENANT:** sacred chest in which the Tables of the Law were kept; made by the Israelites according to the command of the Lord as given by Moses. See *Ex.* xxv, xxxvii; *I Sam.* v, etc. 29
- ARMAGNAC MASSACRES:** massacre of the Armagnacs (Orléans party) by the Burgundians, March 28–Aug. 21, 1418. The quarrels between these two national factions split France under Charles VI and Charles VII. 125
- ARTOIS, comte d':** brother of Louis XVI, leader of the émigrés at Coblenz, 1791; afterwards in England till 1815; became Charles X of France in 1824; deposed 1830; died at Holyrood 1836. 18, 48
- ASTOLPHO:** English duke who joined Charlemagne against the Saracens; see Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, IV, 18. 37
- ASTRÆA:** the goddess of justice. 11
- ATREUS:** son of Pelops and king of Mycenæ; killed his own son in ignorance of his identity, and, inviting his brother Thyestes, the cause of this misfortune, to a banquet, served to him the flesh of his own children. 69
- ATTILA:** King of the Huns (c. 400–453); conquered the Balkans and central Europe; his invasions were arrested at the Battle of Châlons, June 451, where he was defeated by the Roman general Ætius. 134
- AUXONNE:** town in the department of Côte d'Or, 20 miles S.E. of Dijon. 74
- AVIGNON, Union of:** in 1789 civil war broke out in Avignon, which had belonged to the popes since 1348, between the supporters and opponents of revolutionary principles. Peace was made in 1791 by union with France, but only after many atrocious deeds, chiefly under the direction of Jourdan. 98
- BABŒUF:** (1760–97), author and publisher of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in which he wrote under the name of Caius Gracchus; later had much to do with the insurrections of Germinal and Prairial, and plotted against the Directory; committed suicide to save himself from the guillotine. 166

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- BACCHANTE**: female follower of Bacchus; cf. Menad. 66
- BAILLY**, Jean Sylvain: (1736–93), astronomer and scientific author; President of the National Assembly 1789; Mayor of Paris till 1791; guillotined by the Jacobins; the guillotine was taken from the Champ de Mars to a dung-heap by the river-side, where he was executed cruelly. 36, 42, 44
- BÂLE**, Treaty of: Prussia made peace with France at the expense of some Rhine-land, April 5, 1795. This was the first time a European monarchy consented to treat with the Republic. 198
- BALMUNG SWORD**: one of the swords of Siegfried, forged by Wieland, the smith of the gods. 127
- BABBAROUX**: (1767–94), secretary to the Commune of Marseilles; planned the attack on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792; supported the Girondins, and committed suicide at their fall from power. 108, 113, 156
- BARENTIN**: Keeper of the Seals at the opening of the States-General; emigrated 1790. 44
- BARNAVE**, of Grenoble: (1761–93), celebrated orator; radical deputy to the States-General; with Duport and Lameth led the Assembly April–June, 1791; later tried to save the monarchy; guillotined 1793. 35, 77, 80, 96, 101
- BARRAS**: (1755–1829), deputy for the Var; enemy of Robespierre; commander of various Sections; later a director; retired to Brussels under the Empire. 189, 194, 202
- BARRÈRE** (Barère) de Vieuzac: (1755–1841); member of the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety; known as Anacreon of the Guillotine. 184
- BARTHOLOMEW BUTCHERY**: Massacre of the Huguenots at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572. 69, 125
- BASOCHE**: ancient corporation of lawyers, the members of which, in the Middle Ages, elected a king, who administered justice twice weekly at the Pré-aux-Clercs. The Basoche presided over public spectacles and gave theatrical performances. The title Roi de Basoche was suppressed by Henri III. 96
- BASTILLE**: fortress dating from 1375, used as a state prison, and afterwards as a general prison. 53 seq.
- BAZIRE**: (1764–94), barrister; follower of Danton; member of the Legislative and the Convention. 177–8
- BEAUMARCHAIS**: (1732–99), Parisian author of the *Barber of Seville*, and the *Marriage of Figaro*; indulged in patriotic speculation when employed to buy arms for the Republic. 121
- BEAUREPAIRE**, N. J.: (1745–1828), French officer who defended Verdun against the Prussians under Brunswick; he committed suicide rather than surrender. 123
- BELIAL**: spirit of worthlessness and wickedness. 103

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- BELLONA**: Roman goddess of war. **112**
- BERTRAND-MOLEVILLE**: (1744–1818), Intendant of Brittany; secret adviser to the king; author of *Mémoires Particuliers*. **120**
- BESENVAL**: (1722–94), Swiss baron; commander of troops in Paris during 1789; author of *Mémoires*, in which he bitterly attacks the queen. **21, 48, 59, 70**
- BICÊTRE**: fortress in village S. of Paris; part used as prison. **125**
- BILLAUD-VARENES, J. N.**: (1756–1819), radical pamphleteer; member of the Committee of Public Safety; one of the most rabid and inhuman of the terrorists; contributed to the fall of Robespierre; transported to Cayenne; refused pardon and died at Haïti. **107, 183, 187**
- BLANC GILLI**: deputy for Bouches-du-Rhône. **109**
- BONDY**: forest in the department de la Seine. **89**
- BONIFACE LE BLANC**: innkeeper at Varennes. **94, 133**
- BOUGRET**: for Le Bourget, village 6 miles N.E. of Paris. **89**
- BOUILLÉ**: (1739–1800), French general, distinguished in the American War, during which he saved the French West Indies; Governor of Metz 1784; later prepared the flight of Louis XVI, after which he emigrated and died in England. **92, 135**
- BOURBON**: French family, members of which were kings of France from 1589 to 1789, and again from 1814 to 1848, and rulers of Spain from 1700, with a brief interval, to the present day. The Spanish Bourbon referred to was Charles IV (see table, p. 211), who was driven from the throne by Napoleon. **105**
- BOURDON DE L'OISE, François Louis**: (1750–97), Jacobin member of the Convention; helped to overthrow the Girondins; supported Danton, and joined Barras to secure the fall of Robespierre; member of the Council of Five Hundred; arrested by the Directory, 1797, and deported to Cayenne. **182, 185**
- BRETEUIL, baron de**: (1733–1807), minister in various countries for Louis XV; minister of state 1797; left France at the beginning of the Revolution and acted as agent for Louis XVI in his diplomatic relations with foreign powers. **22, 102**
- BRETON COMMITTEE**: the Breton Club, formed at Versailles in 1798 from liberal members of the States-General, was the origin of the Jacobin Club in Paris. **76**
- BRÉZÉ, Usher de**: marquis de Dreux-Brézé (1762–1829), Grand Master of Ceremonies to Louis XVI. **28, 44, 46**
- BRIAREUS**: giant with 50 heads and 100 hands. **120**
- BRISOT, Jacques-Pierre**: (1754–93), one of the Girondin leaders in the Convention. **107, 177**
- BROGLIE, Marshal de**: (1718–1804), military commander of troops round Paris, under Louis XVI; later commanded the émigrés. **48, 100, 204**
- BRUNHILDA**: see Fredegonda. **1**

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- BRUNSWICK, Charles William, duke of: (1735–1806), nephew of Frederick the Great, and husband of Augusta, daughter of George III of England; served in the Seven Years' War, and in 1792 commanded the united forces of Austria and Prussia against the French. **116, 120, 137**
- BRUTUS: one of the conspirators against Julius Cæsar. **188**
- BUONAPARTE: see Napoleon.
- BURKE: (1729–97), English statesman and writer; the first great Englishman to perceive the real trend of the French Revolution; author of *Reflections on the French Revolution* (1790). **102, 105**
- BUZOT: (1760–94), prominent Girondin and friend of Mme Roland; voted for the king's death; fled to Bordeaux on the fall of the Girondins, and committed suicide with Pétion. **118**
- CABANIS: (1757–1808), writer and physician; friend of Mirabeau. **84**
- CABARUS (Cabarrus), Thérèse de: daughter of a Spanish financier; married Tallien; well known for her soirées in Paris after the fall of Robespierre. **193, 195**
- CADOUAL, Georges: (1771–1804), leader of the Chouans in the Vendean War. **199**
- CALONNE, Charles: (1734–1802), succeeded Necker as Controller-General of Finances; called the Assembly of Notables to propose reform of taxation; afterwards helped royalist exiles in London. **18, 102, 105**
- CAMBYSES: King of Persia 529–522 B.C.; the expression 'Cambyzes vein' is used by Shakespeare in *I Henry IV*, II, iv, to denote a melodramatic, sensational style. **187**
- CAMILLE: see Desmoulins.
- CAMPAN, Mme: (1752–1822), wife of the private secretary to the queen; author of *Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie-Antoinette* (1822). **12**
- CANDEILLE, Demoiselle: an actress who took the rôle of the Goddess of Reason. **170**
- CAPET: royal family of France from 987 to 1789, and 1814 to 1848 —fired signal for St Bartholomew Massacre: the Capet referred to was Charles IX (1560–74), though his responsibility was probably indirect. **69**
- CAPET VETO: proposed power of the king to veto laws. **124**
- CARMAGNOLE: see Glossary. **169–70**
- CARNOT, Lazare: (1753–1823), French mathematician; member of the Committee of Public Safety; the creator of the 14 armies of the Republic; exiled at the Restoration. **184**
- CARROUSEL: an open space behind the Tuileries Palace. **87, 111**
- CASANO (Casano): Battle in the War of the Spanish Succession, Aug. 16, 1705, to regain the Duchy of Milan, which had been seized by the Austrians in 1700. Prince Eugène, commander of the

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- Austrian forces, after defeating the French in Lombardy, was advancing, but was checked by the Duc de Vendôme at Casanno, and the Austrians retired towards the Tyrol for the winter. In 1706 the issue was settled by Eugène's victorious Campaign of Turin. 31
- CATHERINE, of Russia: (1729–96), one of the chief diplomats of Europe; responsible for the Partitions of Poland. 105
- CATO: Roman Censor (234–149 B.C.), renowned for simple life, severity of morals, strict justice, and undoubted patriotism. His great-grandson, also well known for his stoic life, committed suicide at Utica, in Africa. 166
- CAZALES, J. de: (1758–1805), celebrated orator; royalist, and leader of the nobility against the revolutionists in the Constituent Assembly; later emigrated. 35
- CHABOT: (1759–94), a Capuchin friar; became a supporter of Danton and one of the constitutional vicars of Bishop Grégoire. 117, 159, 177, 179
- CHALIER: (1747–93), atheistic leader of the Montagnard party at Lyons, where his execution was the signal for an insurrection against the Convention. 169
- CHAMBORD: château of the kings of France, on R. Loire, 10 miles E. of Blois. 184
- CHAMFORT: (1741–94), playwright and author; librarian of the National Library. 11
- CHAMP DE MAI: assembly held in May by the early kings of France to conduct affairs of state. 43
- CHAMP DE MARS: (see map) large open space in Paris, used for military exercises. 70
- CHAMPAGNE POUILLEUSE: district of France, S. of Argonne, between the rivers Seine and Marne. 131
- CHANTILLY: town and forest of the department de l'Oise, 25 miles N.E. of Paris; the Grand Château, built here by Louis Condé, was destroyed during the Revolution. 173, 185
- CHARLEMAGNE: ruler of the Franks (742–814); founder of the Holy Roman Empire. He was not buried at Salzburg, but at Aix-la-Chapelle. Carlyle was probably thinking of the tradition about Frederick Barbarossa. 1
- CHARLES THE HAMMER: Charles Martel (c. 690–741), ruler of the Franks; grandfather of Charlemagne; his victory over the Saracens at Poitiers saved Christianity from Mahometan conquest. 1
- CHARLEVILLE: town on R. Meuse, 150 miles N.E. of Paris; centre of the manufacture of fire-arms. 49, 173
- CHAROLOIS, comte de: brother of M. le Duc de Bourbon Condé, notorious for his cruelty to animals and domestics; his practice of shooting at plumbers on roofs is related by Lacroix. 6
- CHÂTEAU-VIEUX: one of the regiments of Swiss. 51, 70, 107

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- CHÂTELET**: two fortresses of Paris; the smaller, on the left bank, was used as a prison. **125**
- CHAUMETTE, P. G.**: (1763–94), a lawyer's clerk; procureur for the Paris Commune; inaugurated Worship of Reason and anti-Christian masquerades; executed with the Hébertists. **164, 168, 170**
- CHAUVELIN, marquis de**: ambassador in London, 1793. **101, 147**
- CHÉNIER, Marie-Joseph**: (1764–1811), professional poet of the Revolution; wrote hymns for atheistic festivals; not so great as his brother André. **107, 171**
- CHEPY**: a judge at the Abbaye during the September Massacres. **131**
- CHESTERFIELD, earl of**: (1694–1773), English statesman, author, and orator; Secretary of State till 1748. **8**
- CHILDERIC DONOTHING**: (714–55), last of the Merovingian kings; he was deposed by Pepin, and died in a monastery. **90**
- CHIMERA**: fabulous monster of Greek mythology; slain by Bellerophon. **183**
- CHOISEUL, duc de**: (1644–1724), Foreign Minister of Louis XV; reformed the army and navy after the Seven Years' War. **92**
- CIMMERII**: see Glossary. **79, 102, 196**
- CINCINNATUS**: (c. 500–430 B.C.), was taken from the plough to be Dictator of Rome; after delivering his country from danger he returned to his farm. **101**
- CLEMENCE**: wine-merchant, saved one of the Swiss from massacre. **114**
- CLERMONT**: town of Argonne (see map). **132**
- CLÉRY, J. B.**: valet to Louis XVI, whom he served at the Temple, and left an interesting account of the captivity. **145**
- CLICHY**: northern suburb of Paris. **184**
- CLOOTZ**: (1755–94), a Prussian baron; leader of the atheists in the French Revolution; executed with the Hébertists. **103, 168**
- CLOTHO**: one of the three Fates of classical mythology; actually she was not the one who cut the thread of life. **140**
- CLOUD, ST**: royal palace just outside Paris, bought by Louis XVI from the duke of Orléans. **13**
- CLOVIS**: (c. 470–511), King of the Franks. After his defeat of the Gallic Romans at Soissons, a beautiful vase, among other booty, was taken from the Cathedral of Rheims. In order to return it to the Bishop, Clovis asked for the vase in addition to his ordinary share of the spoils, but a free warrior foolishly smashed it, rather than give it up. Recognising the man during a review on the Champ de Mars, a year later, Clovis, reprimanding him for slovenly appearance, struck him dead with a single blow of his axe, with the words, "Thus didst thou to the vase at Soissons". (Gregory of Tours.) **2**
- COBOURG**: capital of Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha in Germany. **175**
- COCKER**: (1631–75), schoolmaster and author; wrote book on Arithmetic; name always associated with accuracy in figures. **205**

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- COCYTUS: River of Lamentation in the underworld. 161
- COFFINHAL, Judge: President of the Tribunal, 1794. 187
- COLLENOT D'ANGREMENT: royalist, guillotined by the Tribunal. 119
- COLLOT D'HERBOIS, J. M.: (1750–96), member of the Committee of Public Safety; editor of *L'Almanach du Père Gérard*, 1791, which explained to the peasants the benefits of the new Constitution. 107, 186, 187
- COMBRAILLES: wooded district of central France, between L'Auvergne and La Marche; capital, Évaux. 10
- COMMODUS: Roman Emperor, A.D. 180–192; notorious for his cruelty and luxurious living. 6
- CONCIERGERIE: one of the prisons of Paris. 125
- CONDÉ, Louis-Joseph de Bourbon, prince de: (1736–1818), emigrated 1792, and formed at Coblenz and on the Rhine the army called “de Condé”. 172, 201
- CONTRAT-SOCIAL: (1762), the most famous of Rousseau's works, which exercised profound influence on the French Revolution. The main argument is that social life rests on a contract, each contractor agreeing to subordinate his liberty to the general will; all peoples are, therefore, naturally good, and all governments bad; and it is the duty of the “ruler” to expel or kill all who are against the opinion of the majority. 16, 98
- CORDAY, Charlotte: (1768–93), her lover is reputed to have been killed in the riots at Caen following the fall of the Girondins; she went to Paris and murdered Marat. 156
- CORDELIERS: district of Paris; the refectory of the Cordelier monks (minor Franciscans) was used as a club, founded by Danton and Marat in 1790. This club first demanded a republic. 79, 107
- CORN TRADE: Turgot, while Governor of Limousin, enforced free trade in corn. A dearth followed the poor harvest of 1774, and in 1775 his enemies incited the people to revolt and appeal to the king at Versailles. 6
- COURBEVOYE: on R. Seine, 5 miles N.W. of Paris; a barracks for the Swiss Guards was built there by Louis XV. 114
- COUTHON: (1756–94), barrister and orator; leader in the massacres at Lyons; supporter of Robespierre, with whom he was guillotined. 179, 188, 190
- CRANES: see Pygmies.
- CRISPIN, King: Crispin (beheaded A.D. 285), a missionary in Gaul, was the patron saint of shoemakers and tanners. Carlyle's reference to “King Crispin and the Dukes of Sutormania” (sutor—an old term for a cobbler or shoemaker) is probably to the processions and plays organised by the Guild and Trade Corporations, many of which existed in Paris until 1789, when they were dissolved by law. 96

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- CRISPIN-CATILINE:** nick-name of d'Espréménil. Catiline was a debauched Roman conspirator, and Crispin is the well-known farcical character in Lesage's comedy. **38**
- CROMWELL:** the reference is to the execution by court-martial of Sgt Arnald at Corkbush Field, Nov. 15, 1647, after a mutiny of troopers, enraged at the flight of Charles I. There is no record of Cromwell's shooting anyone himself, though it is stated that he rushed among the disaffected troops with drawn sword. **186**
- CURTIVS:** keeper of an image-shop in Paris; uncle of Mme Tussaud. **47**
- CYBELE:** another name for the goddess Rhea, patroness of all fruitfulness in men and nature. **169**
- DALAI LAMA:** head of the Buddhist priests in Thibet. **104, 107**
- DAMAS, comte de:** wrote *Rapport sur l'Affaire de Varennes*. **92**
- DAMP MARTIN, Captain:** (1755-1820), literary soldier; captain of the garrison at Strasbourg; emigrated 1792; later returned and served under the restored monarchy. **74, 109**
- DANTON, George-Jacques:** (1759-94), advocate of Arcis-sur-Aube; held several official positions in the early revolution; Commander of National Guard 1790; Minister of Justice 1792, at time of September Massacres; leader of the Mountain in the Convention; member of the Committee of Public Safety, and founder of the Revolutionary Tribunal; aroused enmity of Robespierre by attempts to abate Terror; guillotined April 5, 1794. **79, 107, 119, 122-3, 142, 148, 153, 170, 175-81**
- DAUPHIN:** the titular Louis XVII, nominal king of France 1793-5; the second son of Louis XVI, his elder brother died in 1789; confined in the Temple after the execution of his father; death announced in 1795, probably from ill-treatment. **67**
- DAVID, J. L.:** (1748-1825), artist; follower of Robespierre; afterwards First Court Painter to Napoleon. **159, 182**
- DELESSART:** Minister for Foreign Affairs 1792; his attempts to preserve peace between France and Austria led to a charge of high treason, and, by reaction, to the declaration of war on April 20, 1792. **104**
- DERVISHES:** fanatical Mahometan monks. **116**
- DESMOULINS, Camille:** (1762-94), political author, whose harangue to the Paris crowd marked the beginning of the Revolution; later secretary to Danton, with whom he was guillotined. **34, 46, 79, 102, 107, 176-81, 192**
- DIDEROT:** (1713-84), French writer and philosopher; leader, with D'Alembert, of the philosophers who compiled the *Encyclopédie* (q.v.). **11**
- DILLON:** (1745-92), French general; commander at Lille; massacred by his own troops. **180**

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- DIRECTORY:** Committee of five who governed France from the fall of Robespierre in 1795 to 1799; it was assisted by a Council of Ancients (an upper house), and a Council of Five Hundred (lower house). The first five were Rewbell, Barras, Le Révellière-Lépeaux, Carnot, and Letourneur. The Directory was overthrown by Napoleon in 1799. 200
- DIS:** alternative name for Hades, or Pluto, the god of the underworld, applied by Carlyle to Tallien. 161, 193
- DÔLE:** town in the department of Jura, 17 miles S.E. of Dijon. 75
- DROUET, J. B.:** (1763–1824), member of Convention; postmaster of Sainte-Menehould at the time of the flight of Louis XVI, whom he had arrested at Varennes; later served as soldier; taken prisoner by Austrians; returned as sous-préfet under the Empire. 92–5, 98
- DUBARRY, comtesse de:** (1744–93), favourite of Louis XV; exercised considerable influence on the government of the country. 8
- DUBOIS, Guillaume:** (1656–1723), statesman and cardinal; chief minister to Philip of Orléans during the regency, and to Louis XV; a skilled political intriguer. 103
- DUCHÂTEL:** one of the leading Girondins. 142, 144
- DUMAS, R. F.:** Vice-President of the Tribunal; close follower of Robespierre, with whom he was guillotined in 1794. 153
- DUMONT, P. E. L.:** (1759–1829), French writer who lived much in England; left in MS. his *Souvenirs* of his friend Mirabeau. 37, 80, 83
- DUMOURIEZ, Charles-François:** (1739–1824), Minister of Foreign Affairs till June 1792; resigned to command the Army of the North; defeated Brunswick at Valmy, 1792, and victorious at Jemappes; defeated by Austrians at Neerwinden, 1793; being relieved of his command by the Convention, he joined the Allies; died in England 1824. 131, 174
- DUPERRET:** Girondin deputy who created a sensation in the Convention by drawing his sword during a quarrel with the Mountain. 156, 159, 170
- DUPORT, Adrien:** (1759–98), one of three brothers Duport; Minister of Justice 1791. 101
- DUROSOY:** editor of *Gazette de Paris*, 1789–92. 118, 119
- EDGEWORTH, Abbé:** (1745–1807), last confessor of Louis XVI, whom he accompanied to the scaffold; author of *Dernières Heures de Louis XVI*; later chaplain to Louis XVIII. 145, 146
- ÉGALITÉ:** name given by official permission of the Commune to Louis-Philippe. 138
- ÉLIE:** one of the leaders of the attack on the Bastille. 55
- ELIZABETH, Mme:** (1764–94), devoted sister of Louis XVI; guillotined in 1794. 90

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- EMPEROR IN PENANCE SHIRT: at the end of the quarrel between Pope Gregory VII and Henry IV, in 1077, the latter was kept waiting three days at the gate of the castle of Canossa before the Pope granted him absolution. 5
- ENCYCLOPÉDIE: an immense publication directed by Diderot and D'Alembert from 1751-72, which propagated the philosophical and scientific doctrines of the eighteenth century. Voltaire was among the contributors. 5
- EPICURUS: (341-270 B.C.), Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure is the aim of life. 206
- ESPRÉMÉNIL, J. J. D. d': (1746-94), former President of the Council of Madras; leader of the younger members of Parlement against royal reforms, 1787; opposed extremists and guillotined. 38
- ESTAING, comte d': (1729-94), commander of the National Guard at Versailles; tried to protect the royal family. 161
- ÉTOGES: village in the department of the Marne, 16 miles S.W. of Épernay. 91
- EUGÈNE, of Savoy: (1663-1736), leader of the imperial armies. See Casano. 31
- EUPHRATES: the western river of Mesopotamia. 103
- FABRE D'ÉGLANTINE: (1750-94), poet and dramatist; one of the founders of the Cordeliers Club; friend of Danton, with whom he was guillotined. 154, 178
- FABRICIUS Luscinus: (c. 280 B.C.), an incorruptible Roman general who refused to be bought over by Pyrrhus; the embodiment of the old republican virtues; censor 275 B.C. 176
- FATA MORGANA: a kind of mirage. 167
- FAUCHET, Abbé: (1744-93), chaplain to the king; played an important part in the Assembly of Electors, July, 1789; voted against the king's death; denounced as an accomplice of Charlotte Corday; executed with the Girondins, Oct. 1793. 56, 159
- FERNAY: village 4 miles N.W. of Geneva; see Voltaire. 11, 198
- FERSEN, Axel de: (1755-1810), commander of the Royal Suédois Regiment, 1788; helped in the king's flight; returned after its failure, to organise another attempt. 88
- FEUILLANS: (Feuillants), moderate wing of the revolutionary party, led by Lafayette, Sieyès, and Barère; named after the monastery of the Feuillants where they met. 79, 106
- FINANCIER'S WIDOW: Mme d'Harvelay; friend of Calonne. 21
- FLESSELLES: (1721-89), last Provost of the Merchants of Paris—the Head of the Municipality; massacred July 14, 1789. 48, 51
- FLEURIOT-LESCOT: (1761-94), mayor of Paris to 9th Thermidor; guillotined with Robespierre. 187, 191
- FLORA: Roman goddess of flowers. 181

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- FOUQUIER-TINVILLE: (1746–95), barrister; Director of Juries on the Tribunal of August 1792; Public Accuser to the Revolutionary Tribunal; guillotined after the fall of Robespierre. 77, 153, 160, 172, 178, 180, 190
- FOURQUEUX: Controller-General of Finances for a brief period between Calonne and Loménie, 1787. 22
- FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN: city of Germany, in Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau; always a great commercial centre; its Spring and Autumn Fairs were among the most important in Europe. 103
- FRANKLIN, Benjamin: (1706–90), American statesman and scientist; inventor of the lightning conductor. 34
- FREDEGONDA: (died 597), Merovingian queen, wife of Childeric I; notorious for her crimes; always at deadly feud with Brunhilda, whose sister Gaswinthe, Childeric's second wife, she had strangled. 1
- FREDERICK WILLIAM II: (1744–97), King of Prussia; fought against France 1792–5. 131
- FRÉRON, Louis-Marie-Stanislas: (1765–1802), son of Élie Fréron, the celebrated critic; member of the Convention; notorious for his violences at Marseilles and Toulouse. 185, 187, 194
- FREYS, Banker: there were two brothers Frey, Moravian-Jewish bankers and army contractors; their sister married Chabot; guillotined with Danton 1794. 178
- FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE: society of radicals in England, in sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution, founded in 1792 by Grey and Erskine for reform in England. 198
- FRITZ, and the Seven Years' War: Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712–86) began the Seven Years' War in 1756. 205
- FRONDE: a political party which opposed the absolutist policy of Mazarin and the court party in the minority of Louis XIV, 1648–53. 6
- GADES: name given by the Romans to Cadiz, the farthest possible limit of Ulysses' journeyings. 177
- GAMAIN, Sieur: locksmith; tutor to Louis XVI; afterwards, in 1792, he betrayed the hiding-place of the king's secret papers. 12
- GARDE-MEUBLE: repository for crown jewels and royal property. 49
- GENEVIÈVE, Sainte: (420–512), truthfully prophesied the exemption of Paris from the invasions of Attila, and became patron saint of the city. 169
- GERGET: sailor; at the siege of the Bastille. 55
- GÉRARD: (1737–1815), representative of the rich farmer-proprietors of Brittany. 36
- GIRONDINS: political party of the Revolution, led by Brissot and supported by Barbaroux, Vergniaud, and Mme Roland; name derived from the fact that several of the early members came from the

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- department of the Gironde; originally the same as the Jacobins, and the more moderate section of the republican party, but gradually divided on the question of foreign war; in charge of affairs till 1793, when they lost power, many of the leaders being arrested and executed, and others fleeing to the provinces to stir up rebellion. **142-3, 148-51**
- GLUCK, Ritter von: (1714-87), German musician and composer; one time music master to Marie-Antoinette; *Orfeo ed Euridice*, *Iphigénie en Aulide*. **58**
- GOBEL: constitutional Archbishop of Paris 1791; guillotined with the atheists 1794. **103, 168**
- GOETHE: (1749-1832), greatest German poet and philosopher. **135**
- GOGUETAT: engineer-officer; author of *Mémoire sur les évènements relatifs au voyage de Louis XVI*. **92**
- GORSAS: journalist; editor of *Courrier de Versailles à Paris*. **114**
- GOSSEC: (1747-1829), French musician and composer; one of the creators of the symphony. **171**
- GOUVION: one of Lafayette's chief staff-officers; served with distinction in the Army of the North; killed, June 11, 1792; he did not commit suicide. **64-5, 87**
- GRACCHUS: see Babœuf. **166**
- GRANDISON, Sir Charles: elegant hero of the novel by Richardson 1753. **38**
- GRATUITOUS TAILORS AND RESTAURATORS: features of a scheme for communistic society put forward by Fourier in 1834. **11**
- GRÉGOIRE: (1750-1831), leader of the reforming curés in the States-General; afterwards Bishop of Blois. **39, 168**
- GUELFs: political faction of Italy in the Middle Ages; supporters of the papacy against the emperor. **31**
- GUILLAUME: municipal officer at Ste Menehould; helped to intercept the flight of Louis XVI. **92-5**
- GUILLOTIN, Joseph: (1738-1814), French doctor; deputy for the Tiers-État of Paris; inventor of an instrument for decapitation adopted by the Constituent Assembly of 1789. **35, 119**
- GUSTAV (Gustavus III): (1746-92), King of Sweden; had strong French sympathies, and introduced liberal measures; shot by Ankarström in a conspiracy of the nobles. **105**
- HABEAS CORPUS ACT: English law safeguarding against arbitrary imprisonment; suspended during national emergencies; from the time war between England and France broke out in 1793, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended for eight years in succession, so that a person could be kept in prison for an indefinite period without being brought up for trial, provided that the charge was one of treasonable practices. **198**
- HALLE AUX BLEDS: Corn Market. **49**

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- HARMATTAN WIND**: hot, dry, African wind. 107
- HÉBERT**, Jacques-René: (1755–94), obscure, lowly origin; author of anti-royal and atheistic pamphlets; member of Paris Commune; principal director of the September massacres, 1792; organised (with Chaumette) the Worship of Reason, Nov. 1793; came into conflict with Robespierre; guillotined, March 1794. 162, 168
- HENRI IV**, and prophesied millennium: (1553–1610), King of France; after 40 years of continual civil war he resolved to restore peace and prosperity to France; with the aid of Sully he particularly encouraged agriculture. 3
- HENRIOT** (Hanriot): (1761–94), commander of the National Guard 1793; guillotined with Robespierre. 184, 186, 189
- HÉRAULT DE SÉCHELLES**: (1759–94), avocat-général at the Châtelet; deputy for Paris; president of the Convention; presided at the Fête of Aug. 10, 1793; aroused the jealousy of Robespierre, and was executed with Danton. 176, 178, 180
- HERMAN**, A. M. J.: (1759–95), first president of the Tribunal; friend of Robespierre. 152, 179
- HESSE**: grand-duchy, now part of Germany. 133
- HOCHÉ**, General: (1768–97), most distinguished soldier before Napoleon; victor of Quiberon and La Vendée; commander-in-chief on the Rhine 1797. 197, 198
- HOYLE**, Edmund: (1672–1769), author of a book on games. 135
- HULANS** (Uhlans): cavalry regiment in the German army. 135
- HYDASPES**: modern Jhelum, one of the rivers of the Punjab. 103
- IF**: small island, 2 miles W.S.W. of Marseilles. 32
- INVALIDES**: institution founded in 1670 by Louis XIV for old and disabled soldiers (see map). 56 seq.
- IONIC**: see Glossary, Ionian. 194
- IRON-CUTTER** (Taillefer): Norman trouvère in the army of William the Conqueror; rode in front of the army to strike the first blow at the Battle of Senlac, 1066, and was the first killed. 1
- JACOBINS**: originally meetings of some members of the States-General called the Breton Club; later met in the Jacobin (Dominican) Convent in Rue St Honoré; at first constitutional monarchists, and included Mirabeau, Grégoire, Barnave, and the Lameth brothers. Schism arose in the club after the king's flight, and the Feuillants and Girondins set up as off-shoots; henceforth extreme republicans—Robespierre, St Just, Marat—dominated the body. The compactness of the organisation gave it unrivalled power in the period of the Terror, but the fall of Robespierre ended its activities, and the club closed in 1794. 76 seq., 105 seq., 195
- JEAN-JACQUES**: see Rousseau.

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- JEMAPPES, Battle of: defeat of the Austrians by the French under Dumouriez, Nov. 6, 1792; this decisive victory gave to France the control of the southern Netherlands. **140**
- JOLY of Dôle: publisher. **75**
- JOSEPHINE Beauharnais: (1763–1844), born at Martinique, married the vicomte de Beauharnais, who died in 1794; became first wife of Napoleon; divorced in 1809. **193, 194**
- JOURDAN, Jean-Baptiste: (1762–1833), French general, commanded armies against the Austrians in 1793, in Germany in 1796, and under Napoleon; made a marshal under the Empire; Minister of Foreign Affairs 1830. Not to be confused with Jourdan Coupe-tête, the leader of the Avignon brigands. **197**
- JOURGNIAC de Saint-Méard: (1747–1825), author of a description of the September massacres at the Abbaye, from which he escaped. **21, 126, 128**
- JOUX: fortress in department of Doubs, 3 miles S.S.E. of Pontarlier. **32**
- JUDITH: heroine of the apocryphal book *Judith*, who saved Jerusalem by captivating the besieging leader Holofernes, and cutting off his head while he was drunk. **63**
- KAUNITZ: (1711–94), Austrian statesman; ambassador to France 1750–53; chancellor, foreign minister, and principal director of Austrian policy 1753–93. **104, 106**
- KELLERMANN, F. C.: (1735–1820), second-in-command to Dumouriez at Valmy; afterwards marshal of France and duke of Valmy. **131, 137**
- KIEN-LUNG: range of mountains in China. **104**
- KORFF, baroness de: widow of a Prussian colonel, who lent money and passports to the king for his flight. **88**
- LACRETELLE, J. C. D. de: (1766–1855), French journalist and historian; author of *Histoire de France pendant le xviiième Siècle*. **7, 200**
- LACROIX, Jean-Paul de: (1754–94), French politician. **176**
- LAFAYETTE, marquis de: (1757–1834), French soldier and statesman; distinguished in the American War of Independence; commander of the National Guard, and later of the French army; refused to support the Jacobin extremists and retired from 1792 to 1799, after which he continued as a deputy till 1834. **20, 38, 59, 67, 79, 87, 101**
- LAFLOTTE: a prison spy and informer for the terrorists. **180**
- LAGO DI COMO: lake of Northern Italy, in Bernine Alps. **159**
- LAGRANGE: (1736–1813), French mathematician; helped to make the Revolutionary Calendar. **154**
- LAHARPE, J. F. de: (1739–1803), poet and critic. **200**
- LAIS: opera singer; door-keeper of the Jacobin Club. **78**

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- LALANDE: (1732–1807), eminent astronomer, teacher, and author. 168
- LALLY-TOLLENDAL, marquis de: (1751–1830), deputy for the noblesse of Paris; supporter of the early revolution; emigrated 1789; returned 1792; later lived in England. 38
- LA MARCK, J. B.: (1744–1829), naturalist and author; friend of Mirabeau and the queen. 84
- LAMBALLE, Marie de: (1749–92), French princess; surintendante of the queen's household, and chief friend of Marie-Antoinette; massacred in September, 1792. 12, 91, 127
- LAMETH, three brothers: Count Theodore, leader of the Right in the Legislative, died 1854; Charles, a liberal and supporter of the monarchy, died 1832; Alexandre, one of the first secretaries of the Jacobins and author of *Histoire de l'Assemblée Constituante*. 77, 101
- LAMOIGNON: Garde des Sceaux under Loménie; killed in a gun accident, 1789. 22
- LANGRES: town and department of Haute-Marne, 21 miles S.S.E. of Chaumont. 173
- LAPITHÆ, Feast of: people of Thessaly, noted in Greek legend for their defeat of the Centaurs at the marriage feast of Hippodamia; a common representation in Greek art. 77
- LAPLACE, P. S., marquis de: (1749–1827), celebrated French mathematician and astronomer. 74, 198
- LAPORTE, Arnauld: (1737–93), Intendant of the Civil List 1790; confidential adviser to the king. 119
- LAPOULE: deputy of the Tiers-Etat of Besançon, and leader of the campaign against feudal rights in 1789. 6
- LA ROCHEFOUCAULT: two brothers: the elder, La Rochefoucault, was leader of the liberal noblesse in 1789; the younger, La Rochefoucault-Liancourt (1747–1827), was Keeper of the Wardrobe to Louis XVI, and later Governor of Normandy, where he was betrayed in a plot to expel the English, and executed. 38
- LA ROCHEJACQUELIN, comte de: (1772–94), royalist leader at La Vendée, where he was killed. 199
- LAUNAY, marquis de: (1740–89), Governor of the Bastille; massacred after the siege. 12, 53 seq.
- LA VENDÉE: district of France; the religious and conservative peasants refused to subscribe to the revolution, and revolted in 1792; owing to the wooded and difficult nature of the country they were for a time victorious, and defeated the republican troops at Saumur; the war was continued by the Chouans in Brittany; the revolts were finally suppressed by Hoche in 1796. 198
- LAZARE, Maison de St: leper hospital founded in the seventh century in connection with the Order of Lazarists; later a general hospital, and finally a prison. 49
- LEBAS: (1765–94), friend of Robespierre, and member of various committees; committed suicide, 9th Thermidor. 177, 190

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- LE BLANC: innkeeper of the "Golden Arm" at Varennes. 94-5, 133
- LECOINTRE: major of the National Guard at Versailles 1789; member of the First Parlement. 185
- LEFÈVRE, Abbé: nearly hanged by the mob at the Hôtel de Ville. 65
- LEGENDE: (1752-97), wealthy butcher; deputy for Paris; friend of Danton. 177, 189
- LEIBNITZ: (1646-1716), German philosopher. 198
- LE JAY: wife of the proprietor of a newspaper, in which Mirabeau had an interest. 81
- LEONIDAS: King of Sparta, 491-480 B.C.; leader of the small band which, to the last man, defended the Pass of Thermopylæ, when Xerxes and the Persians invaded Greece. 116
- LEPELLETIER: (1760-93), Président à Mortier in the Parlement of 1789; assassinated the night before the king's execution, after voting for his death. 143, 146
- LEPELLETIER: name given to a section of Paris which was responsible for the Insurrection of Vendémiaire. 200-203
- LEROI-DIX-AOÛT: jurymen of the Tribunal. 153, 180
- LETHE: River of Forgetfulness in the underworld. 35, 161
- LIANCOURT: see La Rochefoucault. 38, 59
- LIGNE, C. J. E.: son of Charles Joseph, Prince de Ligne (the "thunder-god"), a distinguished soldier who wrote 34 volumes of literary miscellanies. 133
- LION KING: the chief official of heraldry. 72
- LOMÉNIE DE BRIENNE: (1727-94), cardinal, Archbishop of Toulouse, and of Sens; successor of Calonne as Controller-General of Finances. His inability to deal with the financial and political difficulties rendered inevitable the summoning of the States-General. 22-3
- LONGWI: captured by the Prussians under Brunswick, Aug. 23, 1792; this reverse was made an excuse for the September massacres. 120
- LOUIS XI, with leaden virgin in hatband: (1423-83), King of France; an unscrupulous but successful ruler; his remorse and superstition before his death were notorious. 3
- LOUIS XIV: (1638-1715), greatest of the kings of France and most influential figure in European politics in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His supposed reply to the magistrate on April 23, 1655, "L'État, c'est moi", though not sustained in the record of the speech, does express the belief of his later years. 3
- LOUIS XV: (1710-74), great-grandson of Louis XIV; his reign was disastrous to France; Carlyle refers to the transient popularity he gained during an illness at Metz in 1774. 4
- LOUIS XVI: (1754-94), King of France 1774-94, grandson of Louis XV. *passim*

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- LOUIS-PHILIPPE, duc d'Orléans: (1747–93); known as Philippe-Égalité; cousin of Louis XVI; served in the navy; disliked by the king for his democratic tendencies; supported the revolutionists, but guillotined, 1793. **78, 139**
- LOUVET de Couvret, J. B.: (1760–97), French author and Girondin member of the Convention. **107**
- LÜCKNER, Marshal: Bavarian soldier; marshal of France 1791; commanded the army of Alsace, and of the North; suspended by Dumouriez, 1792; guillotined, 1794. **138**
- LUNÉVILLE: town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 20 miles E.S.E. of Nancy. **130**
- LUTHER, Martin: (1483–1546), leader of Reformation in Germany. **198**
- MABLY, Abbé: (1708–85), French writer and publicist; author of *Observations sur l'histoire de France*. **16**
- MACHIAVELLI: (1469–1527), Florentine statesman; a famous expositor of unscrupulous statecraft and political cunning. **4**
- MAILHE, J. B.: (1754–1834), member of the Convention, to which he reported on the crimes of Louis XVI. **140**
- MAILLARD, Stanislas: originally a lawyer's bailiff; head of a gang of murderers in Paris; presided at prison massacres of September, 1792. **57, 59, 64–6, 125**
- MAILLÉ, Marshal: was not killed at Abbaye, but escaped, and was guillotined 1794. **129**
- MALOUET: (1740–1814), Intendant of the Fleet at Toulon; unofficial adviser of Louis XVI; later Minister of Marine. **35**
- MALSEIGNE: French soldier; later Inspector at Nancy. **130**
- MANÉGE: see Glossary. **113**
- MANUEL, P. L.: (1751–93), procureur-général of Paris Commune; largely responsible for the massacres of 1792; voted against the king's death; guillotined. **107, 143, 161**
- MARAIS: district of Paris around the Temple. **54**
- MARAT, Jean-Paul: (1744–93), doctor in London, where he wrote several books; devoted himself to politics, 1786; published *L'Ami du Peuple*, which preached extremist doctrines; opponent of the Girondins and largely responsible for their fall; assassinated May 31, 1793. **57, 118, 151, 156–60**
- MARÉCHAL, P. S.: (1750–1803), celebrated atheist; author of a calendar (1788) in which the saints were replaced by famous historical personages. **154, 168**
- MARÉCHALE de Meilleraye, Lady: the remark on p. 6 was made on the death of Prince Philippe, 1693, and is quoted in Dulaure, *Histoire de Paris*, VII, 321. **6**
- MARIA THERESA: (1717–80), ruler of the Holy Roman Empire; Frederick the Great seized Silesia on the death of her father, Charles VI, and began the War of the Austrian Succession. **4, 205**

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- MARIE-ANTOINETTE: (1755–93), daughter of Maria Theresa; married Louis XVI in 1770; unjustly but universally disliked by the French people; used her influence against all reforms; guillotined Oct. 16, 1793. **40, 68–9, 96, 127, 161–3**
- MARLY-LE-ROI: near Versailles; the fine château here, built by Louis XIV, was destroyed during the Revolution. **43**
- MARMONTEL, J. F.: (1723–99), early protégé of Voltaire; author of *Contes Moraux*. **11**
- MARTIN D'AUCH: sole refuser of the Tennis-Court Oath. **44**
- MATON: escapes from the September massacres, 1792. **131**
- MAUPEOU, R. N. de: (1714–92), Chancellor of France, and of the Paris Parlement, 1771; the latter was the only institution fulfilling judicial and political functions, and was chiefly used for registering the tax edicts of the king. **10**
- MAUREPAS, comte de: (1701–81), chief adviser of Louis XVI. **10, 12**
- MAURY: (1746–1817), popular preacher of Paris, and the ablest debater in the Assembly; later helped Napoleon. **39, 101**
- MEDICEAN TUILERIES: the Tuileries palace was begun by Catherine de Medicis in 1564; it was used as the Paris residence of the French kings. **66, 69**
- MEMNON'S STATUE: one of two statues of Amenoph III, discovered by the Greeks in front of a temple (now vanished) on the left bank of the Nile near Thebes, and called wrongly Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Eos, who led the Ethiopians to the aid of his step-father Priam at Troy. **28**
- MENAD: female follower of the frenzied rites of Bacchus. **63**
- MENOU, General: (1750–1810), deputy for the noblesse; commanded the army in Egypt, and served every government in France till his death. **201**
- MENTZ: (Maintz), capital of Rhine-Hesse, on the Rhine. **198**
- MERCIER, L. S.: (1740–1810), French author; wrote *Tableau de Paris*. **39, 96, 144, 170**
- MERLIN the Thionviller: (1762–1838), one of the leading law reformers in the Assembly; Minister of Justice 1795; later a Director, and count of the Empire. **199**
- MEROVINGIANS: dynasty of Merovius, which ruled over the Franks from the fifth century to 751. **1**
- METZ: town on the Moselle, 31 miles N. of Nancy. Louis XV was taken suddenly ill here in 1774. **5**
- MEUDON: town 5 miles W.S.W. of Paris; the royal residence here was destroyed in 1870. **59**
- MIRABEAU (Barrel), B. R., vicomte de: (1752–92), younger brother of Honoré-Gabriel; a fierce aristocrat, and later a leader of the émigrés; the nickname was derived from his famous thirst. **38**

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- MIRABEAU, Honoré-Gabriel Riquetti, comte de: (1749–91), French statesman and orator; dissolute youth; imprisoned by his father several times in various fortresses; finally fled abroad with Mme Monnier; arrested in Holland and incarcerated in Vincennes 1777–81; leader of Third Estate in States-General 1789; president of Jacobin Club 1790, and of National Assembly 1791; really strove for a strong constitutional government, free from aristocratic privilege and democratic anarchy; lost popularity in his own party, and never won the confidence of the king and queen; died April 2, 1791. 19, 30 seq., 46, 77, 80 seq.
- MIRABEAU, Marquis Victor: (1715–89), father of Honoré-Gabriel; economist and philanthropist; author of *Ami des Hommes* (1775). 33
- MISSOLOGHI: town of Greece where Byron died (1824) while supporting the Greek War of Independence; celebrated also for the heroic defence by Bolzaris against the Turks 1822. 78
- MOLOCH: fire-god of the Ammonites; hence anything which demands sacrifice, e.g. war. 124, 132
- MOMORO: artist-printer; leader of the Cordeliers district; compelled his wife to act as goddess of Reason; guillotined 1794. 118, 168
- MONARCHIENS: royalist political club. 79
- MONGE, G.: (1746–1818), mathematician; Minister of Marine 1792. 154
- MONNIER: see Sophie, Mme Monnier. 32
- MONSIEUR: see Provence, comte de. 18
- MONT DE PIÉTÉ: national pawnbroking establishment of Paris. 67
- MONTESQUIEU: (1689–1755), French lawyer and writer; one of the precursors of the Revolution. 16
- MONTGAILLARD, Abbé: friend of Burke; in high employment under the Empire; author of *Histoire de France depuis la fin du règne de Louis XVI*. 205
- MONTMORIN: Foreign Secretary 1787–91; helped Mirabeau; unofficial adviser to the court; massacred 1793. 22, 127
- MOORE, Dr: (1727–1802), physician of Glasgow; author of *Journal during a residence in France* (1793). 113, 137
- MOREAU de St Méry: deputy for San Domingo and chief moderating influence among the electors of Paris. 100
- MORELLET, Abbé: (1727–1819), writer and economist; one of the encyclopedists. 11
- MOUNIER: (1758–1806), writer and politician; president of the Assembly; proposed the oath of the Tennis-Court; afterwards emigrated. 35, 43
- MOUNTAIN: offshoot of the Jacobin party in the National Convention, 1792; name due to fact that, about 100 strong, they sat on the highest benches; chief members were Robespierre, Marat, Danton, under whom it dominated the Jacobin Club; responsible for the Reign of Terror. 150

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- MUMBO-JUMBO**: idol of African tribes; hence any object of blind worship. 170, 183
- MURAT**: adjutant, and later brother-in-law of Napoleon; King of Naples 1808–14. 202
- MURTEN (Morat)**: small town of the Swiss canton of Freiburg, near Neuchâtel. 115
- MUTIUS SCÆVOLA**: name given to the Section Luxembourg in 1793; the identity of the individual using the name is not known. 166
- NAIGEON, J. A.**: (1738–1810), editor of Diderot's works. 168
- NAPOLEON, Buonaparte**: (1769–1821), educated at École de Brienne; his regiment at Auxonne mutinied, August 1789, and Napoleon left for Corsica, where he issued a manifesto to the Corsican Deputy, Battafuoco; returned to his regiment at Auxonne, Feb. 1791; brigadier-general of artillery for services at Toulon 1793; planned the campaign in Italy, 1794; imprisoned, Aug. 1794; restored for reconquest of Corsica from English; quelled insurrection of Vendémiaire, Oct. 5, 1795; defeated Italians, 1795–7, after which his position as leading French general was assured. 16, 24, 74, 113, 179, 194, 202–4
- NARBONNE, comte de**: (1755–1813), French diplomat; later ambassador under Napoleon. 120
- NECKER, Jacques**: (1732–1804), Parisian banker; Director-General of Finances 1777–81; increased public debt by loans to support colonies in America in their struggle for independence, 1778–9. His dismissal in May 1781 led to the Insurrection of Paris in July. 20, 25, 41
- NEMOURS, Dupont de**: secretary of the Assembly of Notables; former secretary of Turgot; died in America 1817. 19
- NESLE, Tower de**: according to legend, this castle in Paris was inhabited by a lady who entertained gallants, and then had them cast into the Seine. 1
- NESSUS SHIRT**, of Hercules: the dying centaur Nessus gave to Deianira, the wife of Hercules, a shirt dipped in his own blood; she gave it to her husband, and the poison on it ate into his flesh, and caused his death. 83
- NEUCHÂTEL**: town and canton of Switzerland. Marat was born at Boudry, Neuchâtel. 157
- NEUILLY, bridge of**: suburb of Paris, E. of the Champs-Élysées. 157
- NOVALIS**: (1772–1801), German writer and philosopher. 178
- CÈIL DE BŒUF**: see Glossary. 12, 20
- ORANGERIE**: orange-grove; part of the palace of Versailles. 59
- ORCUS**: Latin name for Hades, the abode of the dead. 54, 125
- ORLÉANS, Louis-Philippe, duke of**: see Louis-Philippe. 18, 38, 144

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- ORLÉANS REGENT: Philip II, duke of Orléans; Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV; held supreme power until his death in 1723. 5
- ORPHEUS: son of the muse Calliope; his playing on the lyre before Pluto induced the god of the underworld to release, conditionally, Orpheus' wife Eurydice. See Milton, *Il Penseroso*, 107. 20
- PAINE, T.: (1736–1809), English author of the celebrated *Rights of Man*; became a French citizen, and member of Convention, but opposed violent measures. 103
- PALLADIUM: statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy depended. 103
- PALLAS ATHENE: goddess of wisdom, and arts, and sciences. 66
- PANIS, É. J.: member of the Paris Commune; one of the leaders of the September massacres; see Pâris. 176
- PANTHÉON: a temple dedicated to all the gods; the Panthéon in Paris was originally a church and was later used as a shrine for famous Frenchmen. 101
- PARENS, curé: parish priest who first renounced religion, and suggested the worship of Reason. 167
- PÂRIS (for Panis): Felix Pâris was one of Danton's subordinates, and changed his name to Fabricius after the assassination of Lepelletier by P. N. M. de Pâris. 176
- PAYAN, Procureur: (1766–94), judge of the Tribunal. 187
- PENTHIÈVRE, L. J. M. de Bourbon, duc de: grandson of Louis XIV, and son of the count of Toulouse; father-in-law of Orléans and Mme de Lamballe. 18
- PENTHIÈVRE, Fort: one of the fortresses of Quiberon. 199
- PEPIN, Bow-legged: (died 768), son of Charles Martel; removed the Frankish ruler Childeric in 751, and made himself king, thus ending the Merovingian Dynasty. 1
- PÉTION: (1756–94), leader of the Girondins 1792–3; succeeded Bailly as mayor of Paris, 1791; fled to Bordeaux on the fall of the Girondins, and committed suicide, his body being found half-devoured by wolves. 35, 96, 99, 101
- PHAROS: famous lighthouse in the Bay of Alexandria. 34
- PHÉLIPPEAUX, Antoine de: (1768–99), royalist officer; emigrated and entered the service of England; helped at the defence of Acre against Napoleon. 175
- PHILIDOR, F. A.: (1726–95), French composer and celebrated chess player. 135
- PHILIPPE-ÉGALITÉ: see Louis-Philippe. 143
- PHILOCTETES: one of the heroes of the Trojan war; left behind wounded at Lemnos on the way to Troy; an oracle declared that his help was necessary to overthrow the city, and he was brought back, with difficulty, by Odysseus. 118

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- PHLEGETHON:** River of Fire in the underworld. 161
- PHOCEAN CITY:** the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles) was an offshoot of the city of Phocæa, in Asia Minor. 108
- PHOENIX:** fabulous Arabian bird; only one of its kind exists at a time, and at the end of its life it burns itself on a self-made pyre, the new bird rising from the ashes. 62
- PICHEGRU:** (1761–1804), commander of the Army of the Rhine, 1793, and afterwards of the Army of the North; conquered Holland, 1795; disgraced, and retired; murdered in Paris. 197, 200
- PILNITZ,** Declaration of: August 1791; the Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William II of Prussia announced their intention of intervening in the French Revolution, if other European sovereigns would co-operate. 104
- PITT,** William: (1759–1806), prime minister of England 1783; at first hoped to keep England out of war with France, but afterwards directed the war with vigour till 1806. 105, 127, 198–9
- PLACE DE GRÈVE:** open space in front of Hôtel de Ville (see map). 114
- PLUTO:** god of the underworld. 20
- POLIGNAC,** duchesse de: (1743–93), first governess to the royal children, and friend of the queen; died 1793. 12
- POLYMETIS:** the “deeply-thinking”; an epithet applied by Homer to Ulysses. 131
- POLYTLAS:** the “much enduring”; another epithet applied by Homer to Ulysses. 177
- POMPADOUR,** marquise de: (1721–64), chief favourite of Louis XV; virtually prime minister of France; patroness of art and literature. 8, 205
- PONT NEUF:** the oldest bridge over the R. Seine at Paris; it bears an equestrian statue of Henri IV. 66
- PRICE,** R.: (1723–91), British economist and philosopher; wrote against war with the American colonists; later an opponent of Burke. 76
- PRIDE’S PURGE:** in 1648, to prevent Parliament from coming to an agreement with Charles I, Colonel Pride, with a body of soldiers, prevented 140 members from taking their seats, arresting over 40 of them. 187
- PRIESTLEY,** J.: (1733–1804), British chemist; his reply to Burke’s *Reflections on the French Revolution* led to his being made a citizen of the French Republic; his republican sympathies caused a mob to break into his house at Birmingham, and destroy its contents. 104
- PROVENCE,** comte de (Monsieur): (1755–1824), younger brother of Louis XVI; emigrated to Brussels during the revolution, returning finally, in 1814, as Louis XVIII. 18
- PRUDHOMME:** printer and editor of Paris; issued *Crimes of the Revolution* and *Révolutions de Paris*. 147

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- PUISAYE, comte J. de: (1755–1827), royalist soldier; commander against Hoche at Quiberon, July 1795; organised the Chouans of Brittany; the incident referred to on p. 199 was a skirmish known as the “combat of Vernon” (department of l’Eure), July 13, 1795; when the little army of Calvados met the Parisian volunteers and the national guards of Vernon; there was no fighting, but the troops of Puisaye seem to have run away the faster. 199
- PYGMIES: name used by classical writers for a race of dwarfs; fable says that every spring the cranes made war on them, and devoured them. 55
- PYTHIAN: see Glossary. 165, 204
- QUIBERON: bay in Brittany; on July 21, 1795, an attempted landing of émigrés from England was repulsed by Hoche. 199
- RABAUT-ST-ÉTIENNE: (1743–93), protestant pastor; member of the Constituent Assembly; supporter of the Girondins; guillotined. 35
- RACINE, Jean: (1639–99), French classical dramatist. 198
- RAINCY: village 8 miles N.E. of Paris; site of a château of the duc d’Orléans. 90
- RAYNAL, Abbé: (1713–96), unfrocked Jesuit; author and journalist; exiled by Louis XV. 11
- REMI, St: (437–533), Archbishop of Rheims; converted Clovis to Christianity. 4
- RETZ, Cardinal de: (1613–79), Archbishop of Paris, politician and writer; famous as an enemy of Mazarin. 82
- RHÉ: island in the Bay of Biscay, opposite La Rochelle. 31
- RICHELIEU: (1585–1642), French statesman; real director of policy under Louis XIII. 24
- RIGHTS OF MAN: work by T. Paine (q.v.), 1791, replying to Burke’s *Reflections on the French Revolution*. 72, 103
- RIQUETTI: see Mirabeau.
- RITTER GLUCK: see Gluck. 58
- RIVAROL, A. comte de: (1753–1801), writer and journalist; author of *Actes des Apôtres*, which attacked all parties with caustic spirit. 81
- ROBESPIERRE, Maximilien: (1758–94), attorney of Arras; leader of Jacobins and extreme faction with Marat and Danton in struggle against Girondins; chiefly responsible for the Reign of Terror; after execution of Danton became virtually dictator; denounced in a reaction from the Terror; fled, but arrested; suicide failed, and guillotined July 28, 1794. 34, 77, 98, 101, 107, 118, 162, 175, 176, 177, 181–92
- ROCHE-AYMON, Cardinal: Grand-Almoner to Louis XV. 15
- ROHAN, Louis de: (1734–1803), cardinal; disgraced by implication in the affair of the Diamond Necklace. 15, 34

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- ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, Marie: (1754–93), French memoir and letter writer; both she and her husband were prominent leaders of the Girondins. 153
- ROLLO of Norway: (c. 860–932), conqueror and first duke of Normandy. 1
- ROMME: (1750–95), deputy for Puy-de-Dôme; author of the Republican Calendar; condemned for his part in the Insurrection of Prairial; committed suicide in court. 154
- ROMŒUF: aide-de-camp to Lafayette. 90
- ROSSIGNOL: general of the army sent against La Vendée; held various posts, and was finally transported in 1801. 199
- ROUGET DE LISLE: (1760–1836), engineer-officer; poet, author of the *Marseillaise*; afterwards suspended and imprisoned for refusing to recognise the Republic; wounded at Quiberon 1795, and left the army, living in poor circumstances until granted a pension by Louis-Philippe in 1830. 110
- ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques: (1712–78), philosopher; author of the *Contrat Social* (q.v.), a treatise on government, justifying the overthrow of despotisms and the creation of government on a rational basis; his doctrines were adopted by the extreme republicans. 11, 16, 98, 99
- ROUX, J.: follower of Marat; one of the constitutional priests charged to accompany Louis XVI to the scaffold; committed suicide in 1793. 164
- ROYAL-ALLEMAND: one of the royal regiments. 52, 70
- ROYOU, J. C.: (1745–1828), French author, editor of *Ami du Roi*. 118
- RUBICON: river separating Italy from Gaul; when Cæsar crossed the river in 49 B.C., he took the decisive step in precipitating civil war. 90
- RUNNYMEDE: meadow near Egham, 20 miles from London, where King John signed Magna Carta, June 15, 1215. 43
- SAINT-JUST, L. A. de: (1767–94), author; member of the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety; friend of Robespierre, and chief enemy of the Girondins; executed with Robespierre. 177, 179, 186–7, 190
- SALPÊTRIÈRE: prison, and alms-house of Paris (see map). 125
- SAMSON (Sanson): family holding the office of Paris executioner for several generations; Charles-Henri Sanson executed Louis XVI. 147, 191
- SANHEDRIM: see Glossary. 190
- SANSCULOTTE: see Glossary. 61–2, 166, 192, 204–6
- SANTERRE: (1752–1809), wealthy brewer; supporter of Danton; commander of the armed forces in Paris for the revolutionists. 57, 145

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- SARDINIAN SISTERS-IN-LAW:** the king's brothers, the comte de Provence and the comte d'Artois, married the daughters of the King of Sardinia. 13
- SAUMUR:** town of the department of Maine-et-Loire, 30 miles S.E. of Angers. 123
- SAUSSE, Sieur:** procureur at Varennes. 94-5
- SCÆVOLA:** see Mutius Scævola.
- SCOTCH NATIONAL CONVENTION:** meeting of social reformers, in sympathy with French revolutionary ideas, held in Edinburgh in 1793, and attended by delegates from English reform societies. The meeting was broken up, and many of the leaders punished. 198
- SEMPACH:** town of the Swiss canton of Lucerne. 115
- SEVEN YEARS' WAR:** (1756-63), European struggle, (a) between England and France for empire in America and India, and (b) between Frederick of Prussia and Austria, with her allies. 205
- SICARD, Abbé:** (1742-1822), benevolent founder of a school for deaf and dumb; escaped from the September massacres; later replaced in his school by Napoleon. 124, 128, 131
- SICILIAN VESPERS:** massacre of French in Sicily which began at the hour of vespers on Easter Monday, 1282. 125
- SIEYÈS, Abbé:** (1748-1836), statesman and political philosopher; author of a new plan for the constitution in 1789 and 1794; afterwards helped Napoleon to power. 37, 144, 200
- SIMON the Cordwainer:** a workman entrusted with the revolutionary education of the dauphin at the Temple after the execution of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette. 191
- SINAI:** where Moses received the Commandments. 52
- SOLON:** (c. 638-558 B.C.), Athenian statesman and law-giver. 98
- SOPHIE, Mme Monnier:** while under restraint at the Castle of Joux in 1776, Mirabeau won the love of Sophie, the young wife of the 75 year old Marquis de Monnier, of Pontarlier. They fled together and settled in Holland, but parted in 1777. 32
- SORBONNE:** college of the University of Paris; founded in 1252 by Robert de Sorbon as an institution of theology, science, and literature. 5
- SOREL, Agnes:** (1422-50), celebrated favourite of Charles VII, over whom she exercised great influence. 205
- SPINOLA, Ambrosio:** (1571-1630), Spanish commander in Netherlands 1604; famous for his skill in military engineering. 57
- STADTHOLDER, escapes to England:** the English troops left Holland Dec. 1794, and the Stadtholder approached the French government with terms of peace, which were badly received; Pichegru advanced, and Holland submitted, Jan. 25, 1795, the Stadtholder having crossed to England on the 18th. 197

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- STAËL, baroness de: (1766–1817), daughter of Necker; French writer; held the leading liberal salon in Paris, 1788–90; afterwards lived in Switzerland and England. 101
- STANHOPE: (1753–1816), British politician of marked revolutionary tendencies, and opposed to war with France. 76
- STOFFLET, J. N.: (1751–96), Vendean general; shot at Angers. 199
- STYLITES, Simeon: (died 596), spent 68 years on different pillars—a popular type of asceticism. 159
- STYX: River of Hate in the underworld. 35, 161
- SUTORMANIA: see Crispin. 96
- TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD: (1754–1838), Bishop of Autun; supported the revolution; Foreign Minister, 1796; first drew attention to Napoleon, and later served under him; played considerable part in French diplomacy after 1815. 19, 40, 101, 148
- TALLIEN, J. L.: (1767–1820), compositor in the printing office of the *Moniteur*; secretary to A. Lameth; violent reactionary and implacable enemy of the Girondins; notorious for his cruelty at Bordeaux, September 1793; later repented, and died in poverty, 1820. 184, 185–7
- TARTARUS: lower world, in which the spirits of the wicked receive due punishment. 47, 161
- TARTUFFE (the impostor): play by Molière dealing with a hypocritical priest; hence applied to anyone using religion as a cloak. 124
- TEMPLE: originally the headquarters of the Order of Knights Templars; used as a place of confinement for Louis XVI and his family (see map). 139
- TENNIS-COURT: the most popular form of the game of tennis (*jeu de paume*) in France from 1600 to 1800 was played on an enclosed court. 43
- TERRAY, Abbé: (1713–96), Controller-General of Finances, 1769–74; largely responsible for heavy new taxes. 10
- TEXEL: island of the Netherlands, separated from the mainland by the Marsdiep Channel. 197
- THERESA: see Maria Theresa.
- THÉROIGNE, Mlle: semi-mythical character of the revolution; one of the leaders of the Insurrection of Women, and of all radical movements; supposed to have died insane in the Salpêtrière. 66, 107
- THONVILLE: town of Alsace-Lorraine (see map, p. 132). 138
- THORWALDSEN: (1779–1844), Danish sculptor; carved the Lion of Lucerne. 115
- THOURET: (1746–94), deputy for Rouen; president of the Assembly, 1791; proposed the division of France into departments. 99

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- THURIOT de la Rosière: barrister; one of the leaders of the attack on the Bastille; member of the Committee of Public Safety; president of the Convention at 9th Thermidor; died 1829. **53, 188**
- TIBERIUS: (42 B.C.–A.D. 37), second Roman emperor; notorious in his later years for cruelty. **6**
- TINVILLE: see Fouquier-Tinville.
- TITANS: children of Uranus and Ge in Greek mythology, representing the forces of natural disturbances; they eventually overthrew their own father. **85, 124**
- TOPHET: valley near Jerusalem where children were made to “pass through the fire” to Moloch; a perpetual fire was kept there to consume the bodies. **56, 165**
- TOULONGEON, Emmanuel, marquis de: (1748–1812), French politician and historian; author of *Histoire de France depuis la Révolution de 1789*. **106, 148**
- TOURZEL, la marquise de: governess of the royal children; described the escape in her *Mémoires*. **89**
- TOWHEAD (Tête d’étoupes): Guillaume III, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers; the nickname was derived from the colour of his hair. See Bédier, *Légendes Épiques*. **1**
- TRIANON: buildings in the park of the palace of Versailles; presented by Louis XVI to Marie-Antoinette in 1774. **13**
- TRISMEGISTUS: the “thrice great”; name given to Hermes, the Egyptian philosopher. **107**
- TRIUMVIR: see Glossary. **188**
- TUILERIES: see Medicean Tuileries. **66**
- TURGOT: (1727–81), politician, philosopher, and economist; Controller-General of Finances 1774; greatest minister of eighteenth-century France. **10**
- TYRTÆAN: see Glossary. **110**
- URAL: range of mountains running from the Arctic Ocean to the Caspian Sea; also a river flowing from the mountains. **103**
- UTICA: ancient African town; see Cato. **166**
- VALAZÉ, Charles: (1751–93), Girondin deputy to the Convention; committed suicide to escape the scaffold. **140**
- VAUD, Pays de: Canton of Switzerland; capital, Lucerne. **70**
- VENDÉE: see La Vendée.
- VENDÔME, Louis Joseph: (1654–1712), one of the best generals of Louis XIV; defeated the Austrians in the War of the Spanish Succession; lost the battle of Oudenarde, 1708, in Netherlands; later victorious in Spain. **31**
- VERGNIAUD, P. V.: (1753–93), leading barrister of Bordeaux; eloquent orator and leader of the Girondins; president of the Convention perished with the Girondins. **116, 123, 143, 144, 150**

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- VERMOND, Abbé: tutor to Marie-Antoinette before her marriage; accompanied her to France; returned to Vienna, 1789. 22
- VICTOR, marquis: see Mirabeau. 31
- VILATE, jurymen: author of *Causes Secrètes de la Révolution du 9me Thermidor*. 181
- VILLEDEUIL, Laurent de: Intendant of Normandy: Controller-General of Finances for a brief period in 1787. 22
- VILLEFRANCHE: town of the department of the Rhône, 21 miles N.N.W. of Lyons. 109
- VILLEQUIER, duc de: (1736–1814), first gentleman of the bed-chamber to Louis XVI. 86–7
- VINCENNES: castle, 2 miles E. of Paris. 32
- VOLTAIRE: (1694–1778), French writer, satirist, and sceptic; most celebrated man of letters in the eighteenth century; lived at Fernay, near Geneva, from 1758. 11, 198
- WEBER: foster-brother of Marie-Antoinette; author of *Mémoires concernant Marie-Antoinette* (London, 1809). 12
- WEIMAR, Herzog: Karl August, Duke of Weimar (1775–1828); patron of Goethe; commanded a Prussian regiment at Valmy. 135
- WESTERMANN: (1751–94), magistrate of Strasbourg, 1789; supporter of Danton; commander at La Vendée, 1793; executed with Danton. 111, 176, 178
- WHIGS: name given to an English political party, in power 1714–74. 107
- YORK, Frederick, duke of: (1763–1827), English general; son-in-law of Frederick William II of Prussia; commanded the allied armies invading France, 1793; in the Netherlands, 1799. 175, 197
- YOUNG, Arthur: (1741–1820), British writer; his account of his travels in France during 1787–9 has great historical value for its accurate pictures of France just before the Revolution. 67