

Chapter 1 : Louis XVII of France - Wikipedia

*Louis XVII: His Life, His Suffering, His Death, the Captivity of the Royal Family in the Temple, Volume 2 [Anonymous] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

The death of Louis XVI. Entire Europe took part in the funereal grief of France. Monsieur the Count de Provence was at H: This horrible event imposes upon me new duties: I hasten to fulfil them. Intelligence of the fatal event reached, in Swabia, the camp of the Prince de Condé, where the reply to that sanguinary challenge was vehement shouts of "Long live Louis XVII. He himself pronounced a funereal oration, of which the eloquence was richly supplied by the heart, and of which the praise was as richly supplied by the tears of the whole auditory. Then, on quitting the church, he proclaimed, at the head of the army, and in presence of the French refugees, the royalty of Louis XVII. That of England, the first informed of the fatal event, had not awaited this diplomatic notification to go into mourning. The arrival of the intelligence in London at once created general stupefaction. The Theatre Royal, in which that evening two pieces were to, have been performed, was closed by command of their Majesties. The French ambassador, the Marquis de Chauvelin, immediately received his passport, which he made use of the next day, quitting England near about that anniversary on which, by public mourning and solemn expiation, the English nation still protests against the regicide of the 30th January, United by so many bonds with the House of France, the King of Sardinia himself communicated his grief to his people, adding that, if they preferred to adopt the French laws, he was ready to lay down the sceptre and the crown. He did, in fact, abdicate immediately afterwards, but the spontaneous and unanimous cry arose: It has never before, I believe, been printed. Spain received with the most vivid indignation, the intelligence of the crime committed upon the chief of the House of Bourbon. The ambassador, Bourgoing, had orders to quit Madrid forthwith, and he traversed the Spanish territory amid cries of vengeance rising from every side. Austria and Prussia experienced equal grief. The Emperor did not restrain his tears. The "Berlin Gazette" of the 5th February, has this announcement: Petersburg was not less moved than Vienna. If I have deemed it my duty briefly to describe the impression produced upon Europe by the regicide, it is because, from the depths of all the hearts thus painfully affected, there arose the most vivid sympathy for the son of the just man who had been immolated: The royalty of the infant prisoner, while recognised by almost all the powers, constituted in France the hope of the friends of order, the rallying word of all those who conspired against republican oppression. On the 5th February, it ordered the suppression of all ensigns of royalty from the coinage of the republic; on the 6th, it placed a sum of ten millions of francs at the disposition of the minister of the interior for the relief of the poor; on the 8th, it suspended all proceedings against persons charged with the massacres committed in the prisons on the 2nd and 3rd September, -this was in perfect keeping: These political measures, adopted as a mode of at once rallying friends within, and intimidating foes without, did not, in every instance, effect their object. On the 18th, Lyons rose in insurrection, to the cry of "Long live the King! On the 19th, the Empress of Russia sent forth an ukase, banishing from her states all Frenchmen who should refuse to sign a declaration, containing an abjuration of the seditious and impious principles introduced into France, and an oath of fidelity and obedience to the King Louis XVII. The same ukase enjoined all those who should submit to this measure to abstain from any sort of communication with France, until order and legitimate authority should be re-established there. Matters abroad grew more and more complicated. The Convention, on the 24th of the same month, decreed a levy of three hundred thousand men. No doubt the crime of the 21st January was universally condemned; but the French ideas, notwithstanding, were at work throughout Europe, creating, at once, terror in kings and sympathy in peoples. After the cruel separation on the night of the 20th January, the Queen had scarcely sufficient strength to undress the royal infant, and put him to bed. She had then thrown herself, in her clothes, on her own couch, where, throughout the night, her daughter and her sister, stretched on a mattress in her room, heard her trembling with mental agony and cold. The drums were beating in all the sections of Paris. The tumultuous movement without was distinctly heard in the tower, where a wife, a sister, and children, were awaiting oncemore to embrace him whom they were destined never again to behold. They were soon undeceived.

Each minute seemed to mark ages on the prison clock. Augmented noise announced the moment of departure. Language is powerless to describe the agonizing scene which then presented itself! Let me pass, gentlemen! In the name of God, let me pass!" The jailers were deaf: But -the prayer of innocence and of filial piety was assuredly heard of God! God did not, indeed, grant it to the child to save his father, but judged him worthy to inherit his martyrdom! A few moments afterwards they heard the discharge of fire-arms, and shouts of joy. The public criers soon informed them that the King had ceased to live. Last words, last adieus,-she was eager to lose no word of them. She claimed the last legacy of her royal husband, the precious legacy which Clery had just notified to the council of the Temple, and of which we shall have occasion to speak further on. She demanded mourning attire from the same council, who replied that they would refer the matter to the Commune. The Commune deliberated thereon. The Tisons applied to the espionage of calamity the entire activity of an inflexible and blind hatred. The anguish of that fatal day was not to end with the day, itself. As an act of obedience to the Queen, the young Marie Therese had laid down, but she could not close her eyes, while her royal mother and her aunt conversed and lamented, mingling together their tears and their inconsolable sorrows, beside the bed of the Dauphin, who slept tranquilly. They were spared the sight of the downfall of their family! Her husband followed her, after having awakened the municipals on duty. Partially opening the door, Madame Elizabeth said to them, with exquisite gentleness: Next morning, the Queen said to her son, as she embraced him: Exhausted by three nights of utter sleeplessness, she could scarcely endure the light of day, that light which her royal husband no longer beheld. Life or death had become alike indifferent to her. She sometimes gazed on her children and her sister with a look of pity, so mournful, so despairing, that they on whom she looked shuddered beneath that gaze; there reigned around her a silence as of death; all seemed holding in their breath, all were weeping, their tears redoubling whenever their eyes chanced to meet. Madame Royale had been for some days indisposed; her legs were swollen, and in an alarming state. Grief aggravated the malady, and for several days her poor mother could obtain no professional assistance for her. Brunier, who had, at length, obtained permission to enter the tower. The continuous occupation of the mother served to divert the grief of the widow. The council-general authorises me to contradict these rumours. The daughter of Louis is not ill; and the persons whom a decree confines in the Temple, will remain there so long as that decree remains in force. The council-general decrees that this request shall be complied with. Upon this request the council-general passes to the order of the day. What gloomy days, what agitated nights, now passed on! She said one day to Madame Elizabeth: Oh, yes, my sister! I, too, shall mount the scaffold! The eyes, filled with tears, which had silently questioned the mandatories of the Commune, had received from them no reply. They knew no episode of the execution: R Coalition against France. It was a moment deeply painful, alike to them and to the hearts so cruelly assailed, whose still bleeding wounds their presence, from associations, seemed to re-open. Questions and answers were broken with sobs; the newspapers which gave an account of the dismal immolation were read with that poignant avidity of grief which seeks to know all the circumstances best calculated to supply it with nourishment. Ever since the morning of the 21st January, Marie Antoi-. She feared she should faint at the sight of the man who, on the 21st January, had come to lead Louis XVI. She remained pertinaciously in her chamber, and if at a later period she found the need of air for her. The massacres of September and the scaffold of the 21st January had, in lowering the moral power of France, probably raised in a still greater degree the idea of her physical power. Her force seemed multiplied by the passions which animated her, analogous with that vapour in ebullition which raises up mountains. Less esteemed by Europe, she had become, per: With Piedmont, Prussia, and the Empire, -which were already at war with her, Spain, Holland, and England, soon combined, and revolutionary France thus found, herself blocked up. Without losing sight of the Temple, the dictators of anarchy were occupied in contending for-in snatching from each other-the shreds of the power they had overthrown. They troubled themselves very little about the groans that might issue from the towers of the Temple, or the ray of hope that might glide into them; they knew their guard sure, the bolts inflexible, and this sufficed for them. It was beneath the shadow of this security that some of the municipals, of whom we have had occasion to speak in connection with the trial of Louis XVI. Their politeness, their deference, their attentions, were in striking contrast with the annoyance and brutality of their colleagues. The names of Lebceuf, Vincent, Moelle, Jobert, merit to be preserved, in memory

of a noble sensibility, manifested at a time when it was so dangerous to have sensibility at all. With Lepitre and Toulan, of whom we have already made special mention, it was deemed not enough to reconcile their rugged mission with sentiments of humanity, and the respect due to misfortune; they converted their assigned part of espionage and barbarity into a mission of peace and charity. When the period arrived at which the Queen could contemplate the object of her grief,-if not with lighter regret, at least with somewhat more tranquility and resignation, "M. I see thee weep! Thy bright example, sainted Sire! Makes that an honoured weight to bear; Oh! Elizabeth, where the young Prince sang the melody, accompanied by his sister. It were impossible adequately to depict the scene before me! The daughter of Louis at the harpsichord, her august mother seated beside her, her son on her lap, her eyes filled with tears, her emotion scarcely permitting her to direct the hand and voice of her children; Madame Elizabeth, standing beside her sister, mingling her deep sighs with the sorrowful accents of her august nephew. The Queen joyfully cultivated in her son this nascent talent, concurrently with the other studies already progressing under her care. Solely occupied with her children, she was grateful to Heaven for the repose which her enemies left her for the accomplishment of her maternal task. These two sisters,-these two tender mothers, let us designate them,-amid their own calamities, the deeply painful appreciation of which was maintained by constantly recurring outrage, derived some consolation from them sweet, in prospect, it appears, From those loved eyes, with weeping dim, Thy soft should kiss away the tears Maternal fondness sheds for him.

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*Louis XVII, His Life, His Suffering, His Death, Vol. 1: The Captivity of the Royal Family in the Temple (Classic Reprint)*  
[A. De Beauchesne] on [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.

His younger sister, Sophie , was born a little over a year later. He became the Dauphin on the death of his elder brother, Louis-Joseph, on 4 June . As customary in royal families, Louis-Charles was cared for by multiple people. Queen Marie Antoinette appointed governesses to look after all three of her children. Additionally, the queen selected Agathe de Rambaud to be the official nurse of Louis-Charles. During these seven years, she never left him, she cradled him, took care of him, dressed him, comforted him, and scolded him. Many times, more than Marie Antoinette, she was a true mother for him". The fact that Louis Charles was born exactly nine months after he returned to court was noted, but this theory was debunked by most scholars, who reject it, observing that the time of his conception corresponded perfectly in the time that Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette had spent a lot of time together. Marie Antoinette, who gained massive weight because of her pregnancies, including this one she was described as "very fat" by the king of Sweden , retained her charisma with an imposing figure in her court, where she had lot of admirers, but she remained a faithful, strong-willed wife and a stern but loving mother. The family lived a secluded life, and Marie Antoinette dedicated most of her time to her two children under the daily surveillance of the national guards who kept her hands behind her back and searched everybody from the Queen to the children to see if any letters were smuggled to the royal prisoner. After the family was recognized, they were brought back to Paris. When the Tuileries Palace was stormed by an armed mob on 10 August , the royal family sought refuge at the Legislative Assembly. On 13 August, the royal family was imprisoned in the tower of the Temple. At first, their conditions were not extremely harsh, but they were prisoners and were re-styled as "Capets" by the newborn Republic. Naming[ edit ] At his birth, Louis-Charles, a Fils de France "Son of France" , was given the title of Duke of Normandy , and, on 4 June , when Louis Joseph, Dauphin of France , his elder brother, died, the four-year-old became Dauphin of France , title he held until September , when France became a constitutional monarchy. Under the new constitution, the heir-apparent to the throne of France, formerly "Dauphin", was restyled Prince Royal. Louis-Charles held that title until the fall of the monarchy on 21 September . At the death of his father on 21 January , royalists and foreign powers intent on restoring the monarchy held him to be the new king of France, with the title of Louis XVII. Prison and rumours of escape[ edit ] All came to nothing. On 3 July, Louis-Charles was separated from his mother and father and put in the care of Antoine Simon , a cobbler who had been named his guardian by the Committee of Public Safety and tasked to transform the former young prince into a staunch republican citizen. The tales told by royalist writers of the cruelty inflicted by Simon and his wife on the child are not proven. Stories survive narrating how he was encouraged to eat and drink to excess and learned the language of the gutter. The foreign secretaries of England and Spain also heard accounts from their spies that the boy was raped by prostitutes in order to infect him with venereal diseases to supply the Commune with manufactured "evidence" against the Queen. Illness[ edit ] On 19 January , the Simons left the Temple, after securing a receipt for the safe transfer of their ward, who was declared to be in good health. A large part of the Temple records from that time onward disappeared under the Bourbon Restoration ,[ citation needed ] making knowledge of the facts impossible. Two days after the departure of the Simons, Louis-Charles is said by the Restoration historians to have been put in a dark room which was barricaded like the cage of a wild animal. The story runs that food was passed through the bars to the boy, who survived despite the accumulated filth of his surroundings. It is nevertheless certain that during the first half of Louis-Charles was very strictly secluded; he had no special guardian, but was under the charge of guards who changed from day to day. The boy made no complaint to Barras of any ill treatment. He was then cleaned and re-clothed. His room was cleaned, and during the day he was visited by his new attendant, Jean Jacques Christophe Laurent â€” , a creole from Martinique. From 8 November onward, Laurent had assistance from a man named Gomin. The rare recurrence of the same inspectors would obviously facilitate fraud, if any such was intended. From the end of October onward, the child maintained an obstinate

silence, explained by Laurent as a determination taken on the day he made his deposition against his mother. Harmand de la Meuse , J. In May , the boy was seriously ill, and a doctor, P. Desault , who had visited him seven months earlier, was summoned. However, on 1 June, Desault died suddenly, not without suspicion of poison, and it was some days before doctors Philippe-Jean Pelletan and Dumangin were called. Louis-Charles died on 8 June Pelletan was shocked to see the countless scars which covered the body of Louis-Charles. The scars were the result of the physical abuse the child suffered while imprisoned in the Temple. A skull was found there in and identified as his, though later re-examination in showed it to be from a teenager and therefore unlikely to be his. Thus, the heart of Louis-Charles was not interred with the rest of the body. Pelletan stored the smuggled heart in distilled wine in order to preserve the heart. However, after 8 to 10 years the distilled wine had evaporated, and the heart was further kept dry. Following the Revolution of , and the plundering of the palace, the son of Pelletan found the relic in the remnants of the palace and placed it in the crystal urn, in which it still resides today. After his death in , Eduard Dumont received the heart. The relic was held near Vienna, Austria at the castle of Frohsdorf. The son of Carlos, Jaime, Duke of Madrid , in inherited the heart, and gave it to his sister, Beatriz. For the first time in over a century a royal ceremony took place in France, complete with the fleur-de-lis standard and a royal crown. When the Bourbon monarchy was restored in , some one hundred claimants came forward. Would-be royal heirs continued to appear across Europe for decades afterward and some of their descendants still have small but loyal retinues of followers today. The dauphin was concealed in the fourth storey of the Tower, a wooden figure being substituted for him. Laurent, to protect himself from the consequences of the substitution, replaced the wooden figure with a deaf mute, who was presently exchanged for the scrofulous child of the death certificate. The deaf mute was also concealed in the Temple. It was not the dead child, but the dauphin who left the prison in the coffin, to be retrieved by friends before it reached the cemetery. Naundorff arrived in Berlin in , with papers giving the name Karl Wilhelm Naundorff. He said he was escaping persecution and settled at Spandau in as a clockmaker, marrying Johanna Einert in He was imprisoned from to for coining, though apparently on insufficient evidence, and in came to push his claims in Paris, where he was recognised as the dauphin by many persons formerly connected with the court of Louis XVI. The Dutch authorities who had inscribed on his death certificate the name of Charles Louis de Bourbon, duc de Normandie Louis XVII permitted his son to bear the name de Bourbon, and when the family appealed in 1795, and again in 1801, for the restitution of their civil rights as heirs of Louis XVI, no less an advocate than Jules Favre pled their cause. He escaped after a few months and left the country, to return in Williams[ edit ] Another pretender was Reverend Eleazar Williams , a Mohawk -born Protestant missionary, and an advocate for land rights of Native Americans. While at the house Francis Vinton, William began shaking and trembling upon seeing a portrait of Antoine Simon , a member of the sans-culottes , claiming the portrait has "haunted me, day, and night, as long as I can remember. Williams claims he has no recollection of how he escaped his imprisonment at the Temple, or his early years in France. This Eleazar Williams refused. It was the season of the longest days, and therefore the interment did not take place in secrecy and at night, as some misinformed narrators have said or written; it took place in broad daylight, and attracted a great concourse of people before the gates of the Temple palace. Marguerite, not by the church, as some accounts assert, but by the old gate of the cemetery. The interment was made in the corner, on the left, at a distance of eight or nine feet from the enclosure wall, and at an equal distance from a small house, which subsequently served as a school. The grave was filled up, and no mound marked its place, and not even a trace remained of the interment! Not till then did the commissaries of police and the municipality withdraw, and enter the house opposite the church to draw up the declaration of interment. Lady Atkyns was trying by every possible means to get the dauphin out of his prison when he may already have been in safe hands. A child was in fact delivered to her agents, but he was a deaf mute. When the partisans of Richemont or Naundorff come to the post-Temple careers of their heroes, they become in most cases so uncritical as to be unconvincing. By 1800, there were over pretenders who had presented themselves to be the "lost-dauphin". The popularity of the false-dauphins peaked in the wake of the Revolution , and waned over the course of the century. Following the Revolution of pretender claims were treated with heightened seriousness in France because of their ability to serve as critiques of the King Louis XVIII. The royalists were

able to reverse the child abuse claims with which the revolution charged Marie-Antoinette during her trial, directing them at the revolution itself, for harming Louis-Charles. The tests proved that Naundorff was not the dauphin, and the heart was that of Louis-Charles.

Chapter 3 : William Hazlitt (registrar) - Wikipedia

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The former king was presented with 33 charges, each describing an act of betrayal, sabotage or failure of leadership. Subsequent votes condemned him to execution without the right of legal appeal or an appeal to the people. On January 21st Louis Capet, as he was then officially known, was carted to the guillotine and decapitated before thousands of his former subjects. The fate of the king was probably decided after the August 10th attack on the Tuileries. As Louis and his family took refuge in the chamber of the Legislative Assembly, the crowd outside bayed for their arrest and the abolition of the monarchy. The deputies of the Assembly agreed to both. The former king was suspended from power, arrested and removed to the Temple, an ancient fortress in the northern quarter of Paris. Public pressure demanded the king be put on trial, however there was considerable legal advice against this. The Constitution of 1791, which was still in place when the king was arrested, placed the monarch outside the jurisdiction of the courts. The September Massacres two months earlier cast a long shadow over these proceedings. The revolution seemed to be moving too fast and slipping into mob rule. To put the king on trial and possibly under the guillotine may accelerate unrest and push France into anarchy or civil war. Jean-Marie Rouzet believed the king was answerable for his crimes but argued that placing him on trial was provocative, potentially disruptive and not in the national interest. In contrast, Maximilien Robespierre argued that no trial was necessary. The people had already delivered their verdict on the king, Robespierre argued, with their actions on August 10th. Controversially, the Convention itself would act as his judge and jury. You want to pronounce on the fate of Louis, yet you have already declared your views! You want to pronounce on the fate of Louis, yet your opinions are already spread across Europe! He would defend himself not as an anointed king but as a constitutional monarch who had fulfilled his oath of office. He was determined to fight for his life by providing his innocence in an adversary proceeding. He had no illusions about the outcome of the trial, as he told Malesherbes at their first interview: They have the power and the will to do so. That does not matter. Jordan, historian The former king took a close personal interest in his defence. The king had the final say on legal arguments and oversight and approval of all speeches. He would not allow his counsellors to claim he was ignorant of the law, nor would he permit them to invoke pity with emotive language. To claim the inviolability provided by the constitution, Louis had to present as a monarch who trusted the constitution. Given the political climate inside and outside the Convention, it would have taken a masterful performance to save the former king, but his responses under cross-examination were far from masterful. A total of 49 deputies chose to abstain or were absent. The Jacobins within the Convention also supported the death penalty. The Girondins, however, feared the ramifications of bowing to the Paris crowd and executing the king without a public mandate. This issue further exposed the gulf between the Paris-centric Jacobins and the nationally-minded Girondins. The fate of the king was eventually concluded on January 17th. The Convention then voted to in favour of executing the former king. A group of 72 deputies raised a supplementary motion urging clemency and a reprieve for the king, but this motion was voted down to Louis was granted a final visit from Marie Antoinette and his children on the evening of January 20th, however, his other requests were refused. On January 21st the former Louis XVI, the last absolutist king of France, awoke before dawn and received mass from a non-juring priest. He boarded a carriage and was taken on a circuitous route through Paris, through streets lined with soldiers and sans-culottes. A Royalist plot to rescue the king came to nothing. This one comes from a royalist named Bernard, who described the events of January 21st in a letter to his mother: He was only able to say these words in a strong voice: The king took off his coat at the foot of the scaffold. After his death, his body and head were taken to the parish cemetery and thrown into a pit 15 feet deep, where they were consumed with quicklime. The National Convention responded by declaring war on England on February 1st. In the United States, a nation which had won its independence with the support of the dead king, the reaction was more restrained. Americans mourned the death of Louis the man "but they did not mourn the death of his monarchy. Some radical American

journalists went as far as suggesting that the former king had betrayed his people and had got what he deserved. Under the Constitution of 1791, the king was considered inviolable and therefore could not be prosecuted or punished. Following a meeting with his family, the former Louis XVI was guillotined before a crowd exceeding 100,000 people. His execution caused shock waves and condemnation around the world, most notably in Britain, which within a fortnight was at war with France. Content on this page may not be republished or distributed without permission. For more information please refer to our Terms of Use. This page was written by Jennifer Llewellyn and Steve Thompson. To reference this page, use the following citation:

#### Chapter 4 : Livres - Cercle d'Études Historiques sur la Question Louis XVII

*Louis XVII. His life, his suffering, his death: the captivity of the royal family in the Temple. By A. de Beauchesne. Tr. and ed. by W. Hazlitt.*

#### Chapter 5 : Louis XVII, His Life, His Suffering, His Death

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#### Chapter 6 : A. De Beauchesne (Author of Louis XVII, His Life, His Suffering, His Death Volume 1)

*Early edition in English of this life of the Dauphin, with folding illustrations and facsimile letters from the king. Louis XVII lived to be only ten years old, but endured extreme suffering in that time.*

#### Chapter 7 : King Louis XVI executed - HISTORY

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#### Chapter 8 : The trial and execution of Louis XVI

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