

Jean “Barthélemy” Alexandre Marie DE SAINT OUEN D’ERNEMONT

1733 - 1794

*Ecuyer, seigneur, patron et haut justicier d’Ernemont,
Mousquetaire de la Garde du Roy,
Lieutenant de la Maréchaussée,
Declared an enemy of the people and guillotined in 1794*

AND HIS WIFE

Marie DE LA MARRE

1739 - 1794

First-cousin (eight times removed) to G D Audcent

Origins and Early Life

Jean ‘Barthélemy’ Alexandre Marie DE SAINT OUEN D’ERNEMONT was born on the 10 July 1733 in Rouen. He was the eldest son of Messire Barthélemy DE SAINT OUEN (chevalier, seigneur, haut justicier et patron de St Sauveur d’Ernemont, seigneur de Campies, Angevin, Le Mouchel et autres lieux) and Noble dame and Marie Louise Gabrielle DE BONIFACE. He was baptised two days later in the eglise de St Laurent at Rouen. For godparents he had Messire Jean Baptiste Alexandre DE BONIFACE (chevalier, seigneur, Baron et patron du Bolehard) and noble demoiselle Anne Marie DE SAINT OUEN.¹

He suffered the loss of his father as a child, when his father was murdered in Paris in 1736. Nothing more is heard of the young Barthélemy until 1758, when he attended his sister’s wedding in Rouen, being described on that occasion as an ‘*ecuyer*’ and as the ‘*seigneur, patron et haut justicier d’Ernemont*’.

The seigneurie d’Ernemont (Ernemont-sur-Buchy) included rights of high justice, and had belonged to the family for generations. Barthélemy must have inherited the fief following the death of this father, but it is not known whether he sold or retained it after 1758. There was no mention of the seigneurie at the baptism of his son in 1769 so he may well have sold it.

Military service in the Musketeers of the King

Barthélemy served in the military household of King Louis XV, as a mounted Musketeer in the first company of the King’s Musketeers (*Premiere compagnie des Mousquetaires de la Garde du Roy*). At his sister’s wedding in 1758 he was described as a ‘*mousquetaire du Roy de la premiere compagnie*’ and at the baptism of his son in 1769 he was described as ‘*ancien mousquetaire de la premiere compagnie*’.² The Musketeers had a reputation as boisterous and swashbuckling soldiers, as later immortalised by Alexandre DUMAS in ‘The Three Musketeers’. The *premiere company*, in which Barthélemy served, were known as “grey musketeers” (*mousquetaires gris*) because of the colour of their horses, and their headquarters and barracks were in the ‘Hôtel des Mousquetaires

¹ Acte de bapteme St Laurent, Rouen, 28 July 1731 - Cote 4E 02069, frame 132/177.

² The original registers containing his son’s baptism were destroyed in 1870, but a copy of the act of baptism is preserved in the Archives Nationales, reference LH/2439/42.

Gris' at No. 15 rue du Bac, which was they occupied from 1659 until 1775. This was the first purpose built barracks in Paris.

The Musketeers, who all held commissions, formed part of the royal guard. However, as a more junior and less prestigious unit in the military household, the purchase of a commission in the Musketeers was within reach of less wealthy noble families. Nevertheless, young men serving in the Musketeers required sufficient money to support the costs of service, including the purchase of horses, swords, clothing, a servant and equipment. Only the muskets and the distinctive blue cassock were provided at King's expense. The Musketeers could be deployed on the battlefield as mounted light dragoons, but they fought their last battle in 1754, shortly before Barthélemy joined.

Marriage and children

Barthélemy married Marie DE LA MARRE, who according to family information was the daughter of a merchant of Paris living at Valence in the province of Dauphiné.³ She was born c1739 at Paris.

After Barthélemy left the musketeers the couple lived in Paris during the 1770s, where their children were born between 1769 and 1780. It seems their residence was in rue de la Bûcherie on the right bank, as this was where their son was born in 1769. This narrow city street ran between the river Seine and boulevard Saint-Germain.

Barthélemy and Marie are known to have had the following children:-

1. **Barthelemy 'Alexandre' DE SAINT OUEN D'ERNEMONT.** Born c1762. He was present at his brother's wedding in 1797, being described as a 35 year old Lieutenant de Vaisseau, living in rue Coq Héron, 3e administration municipale, Paris.⁴ He may have been the deceased "Marie Joseph Barthelemy DE SAINT OUEN, ex-Lieutenant de Vaisseau" who was mentioned as the late-husband of Marie Madeleine Louise DELCAMBRE (born 12 March 1777 Brest, died 14 June 1812 at Brest – they were married at Paris on 10 November 1804);
2. **Marie Rosalie Félicité DE SAINT OUEN D'ERNEMONT.** Born c1764. She became a nun in Paris;⁵ Expelled from the cloister during the Revolution she married Ambrose FONTAINE (who had been her sisters's partner), and they had three children.
3. **Edme Francois Denis DE SAINT OUEN.** Born c1766 (aged 31 at marriage) at Paris. He was married on 18 July 1797 (30 prarial year VII) at Paris (4e arrondissement) to Marie Victoire FORTIER (born c 1769 at Dreux, daughter of Noel Fortier and Thereze Suzanne SURNON). At the time of his marriage he was a rentier and living at No. 2 rue Etienne, 4e administration municipale, Paris.⁶ He died 27 January 1856 (according to Guillaume DE WAILLY on Geneanet). They had issue;
4. **Henry Remy DE SAINT OUEN D'ERNEMONT.** Born 23 August 1769 in rue de la Bûcherie, Paris, and baptised the same day in the eglise Saint-Étienne-du-Mont, having for godparents Rene Remy BIGOT (avocat au Parlement, Councillor in the Chancellerie du Palais de Paris) and Catherine Henriette LEMAIRE (his godfather's wife). Adjutant and lieutenant of Paris,

³ Their acte de mariage has not been found but Marie De La Marre is named as his wife in various contemporary documents (e.g. at the baptism of his son in 1769). The information on her links to Paris and Valence comes from the cousin Jules de Coquereumont.

⁴ Information Barthelemy 'Alexandre' comes from his brother's acte de mariage in 1797.

⁵ Information on Marie Rosalie Félicité comes from newspaper and court reports in 1868 - in particular see Le Figaro, 19 February 1868 (Numéro 50), pages 2-3.

⁶ Information on Edme Francois Denis comes from his acte de mariage in 1797. The original acte was destroyed during the uprising of 1871, when both the Hotel de Ville (which housed the registers) and the nearby Palais de Justice (which housed the duplicates) were burnt to the ground. However, an Extrait du Register des Actes de Mariage was made on 25 February 1863 by the Préfecture de Département de la Seine, containing full details from the original 1797 acte. The Extrait came up for sale on E-Bay in December 2014 and was purchased by Geoff Audcent.

created Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur in 1815. It is not known if he married or had issue;⁷

5. **Basile Desir DE SAINT OUEN D'ERNEMONT.** He appears to have married (wife unknown) and had issue;⁸
6. **Aimee DE SAINT OUEN.** She married M. LEGOOZ;⁹
7. **Marie Claire Sophie DE SAINT OUEN D'ERNEMONT.** Born 1780 at Paris. She died on 25 April 1866 at Paris, 1 arrondissement, aged 85 years. She was married 9 January 1799 (20 nivose, year 7) to François IGNARD.¹⁰ Her husband was formerly a baker but made his fortune in business. After his death she became a recluse. They had no children together, but she had an illegitimate child from a previous relationship with Ambrose FONTAINE. After her death there was a legal dispute over the 400,000 francs legacy which was reported in Le Figaro newspaper in 1868.

Several sources note that despite Barthélemy's noble status and service in the royal household he was far from wealthy, and struggled financially because of his lack of any fortune and the expense of supporting a large family. He was consequently forced to survive on the income he received from his service to the Crown.

Servive on the Maréchaussée

After leaving the Musketeers Barthélemy served, from at least 1781 to 1787, as an officer in the *corps de la Maréchaussée*.¹¹ This was a mounted and uniformed rural police force which patrolled the principle highways, hunted down deserters, supervised troops on march, investigated crimes committed by soldiers and monitored vagrants. The Maréchaussée had been reorganised in 1778 with an expanded role covering a range of additional offences from kidnapping, counterfeiting, bigamy, duelling, atheism, sacrilege, witchcraft and highway robbery.

One of the key reforms of the Maréchaussée involved the introduction of a new commissioned rank of *sous-lieutenant*, with the aim of improving discipline and providing support to the *lieutenants*. Barthélemy must have joined the Maréchaussée around this time because "M. d'Ernemont" served as a *sous-lieutenant de la Maréchaussée* at Valence in southern France from 1781 to 1783.¹² (Nb. Valence was the same town in which his wife's father had lived according to Jules DE COQUEREAUMONT).

By 1785 Barthélemy had been promoted to the rank of *Lieutenant de la Maréchaussée* at Rodez ("Rhodès") within the Généralité de Montauban.¹³ With the support of two *sous-lieutenants* he was now responsible for policing the highways and countryside over a large area of southern France. He

⁷ Information on Henry Remy comes from Archives Nationales, reference LH/2439/42 (Leonore database on line).

⁸ Information on Basile Desir comes from Jules de Coquereaumont.

⁹ Information on Aimee comes from Jules de Coquereaumont.

¹⁰ Information on Marie Claire Sophie comes from her acte de deces (Paris, 1 arr, 25 April 1866) and newspaper and court reports published in 1868. In particular see Le Figaro, on 19 February 1868 (Numéro 50), pages 2-3; 20 February 1868 (Numéro 51), page 3 and 22 February 1868 (Numéro 53), page 2.

¹¹ Evidence that Barthélemy is the "M. d'Ernemont" listed in Etat militaire de France as an officer of the Maréchaussée at Valence and Rodez, is from (a) the report in Le Figaro, 22 February 1868 (Numéro 53), page 2, which describes him as a former "mousquetaire, puis un lieutenant do maréchaussée", and (b) Chevalier de Loizerolles in *La mort de Loizerolles, poème ; nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une notice sur sa vie, et de son portrait, suivie de la messe des morts à Picpus et d'un recueil d'élégies, accompagnée de notes historiques. Dédié à M. le comte de Sèze* (1828), page 107. This is also supported by Jules de Coquereaumont's note that Marie De La Marre was the daughter of a merchant of Paris living at Valence). In *Histoire du tribunal révolutionnaire de Paris*, Tome 6 (1880-1882), page 410, he is described as "lieutenant des maréchaux", but this is incorrect (as it was a very different office despite the confusingly similar name).

¹² *Etat militaire de France, pour l'année 1781*, page 471; *Etat militaire de France, pour l'année 1783*, page 450.

¹³ *Etat militaire de France, pour l'année 1785*, page 469; *Etat militaire de France, pour l'année 1787*, page 473.

had command of ten detachments (*brigades*) of Maréchaussée, and remained at Rodez until 1787. It seems he retired around 1788, by which date he was 55 years old.¹⁴

By 1789 the Maréchaussée had grown into a force of over 4,000 officers and men, leading many foreign travellers to criticise or praise France as either a land of tyranny or the best-policed nation in Europe. However, in reality the Maréchaussée lacked the manpower to properly police the countryside and many villagers rarely saw the blue uniforms of a mounted patrol.

The French Revolution and arrest as an enemy of the people

In 1791 Barthélemy and Marie briefly fled France as noble émigrés, but they returned in 1793, just as the Reign of Terror was being unleashing. On returning to France they settled at (or returned to) Le Pecq, a village on the road between Paris and the town of St Germain-au-Laye - or “Montagne-du-Bon-Air” as it had been renamed under the revolutionary measures to de-Christianise French place names.

In September 1793 the National Convention enacted the “Law of Suspects”, which authorised the arrest and execution of counter-revolutionaries for vaguely defined “crimes against liberty”. Barthélemy and Marie were arrested and taken to Paris, where they were held in the Conciergerie prison. One of their daughters remained at liberty and on 16 June 1794 (or “9th day of Messidor in Year II” according to the new revolutionary calendar) she wrote a letter to (or about) her parents (“*les époux Saint-Ouen*”) whilst they were held prisoners in the Conciergerie. Her letter, sent from Montagne-Bon-Air, was retained by the public prosecutor in Paris and is now preserved in the National Archives.¹⁵

The Conciergerie stands on the Ile de la Cité adjacent to the Palais de Justice. Known as the “antechamber to the guillotine”, the prison was used to incarcerate many high profile royal and aristocratic prisoners during the Reign of Terror. Only celebrity inmates were given their own cells, but wealthier prisoners were allowed to rent a bed and purchase items to make their life a little more comfortable. One commentator called the Conciergerie “the most lucratively furnished lodgings in Paris” but there was no escaping the fact that the prison in which Barthélemy and Marie spent their final days was a cramped and miserable place, infested with rats and perfumed with an obnoxious stench that permeated every room.

Prisoners awoke each morning not knowing whether it was to be their last day as the trials progressed in a rapid but unpredictable manner. When their time came the prisoners were taken before the Revolutionary Tribunal, which sat in the adjacent Palais de Justice court complex.

Execution during the Reign of Terror

On 3 July 1794 (15 Messidor Year II according to the new calendar) Barthélemy and Marie were taken from the cells of the Conciergerie for summary trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, sitting in the Great Hall (“*salle de Liberté*”) of the Palais de Justice. They were amongst a group of

¹⁴ Note: *État Militaire de France pour l'année 1789*, Chapitre 2 Gouvernements des Provinces & Etats-Majors des Places du Royaume: states “19 Normandie: Lieutenants des Maréchaux de France....M. le Baron de Saint-Ouen, à Neufchâtel”. However, this cannot be Barthélemy because according to the *Revue nobiliaire, héraldique et biographique* (1877) this person held the office for twelve years from 1780 to 1792.

¹⁵ Archives Nationales, Paris, W 117, dossier 1, document 83. See Danis Habib, *Dossiers du tribunal révolutionnaire* (1793 – an III) papiers de l'accusateur public Fouquier-Tinville, (2000)

(www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/chan/chan/.../w111_154.pdf): “Tribunal révolutionnaire, pièces de l'accusateur public - 91 pièces (1793-1794), Pièces concernant les personnes suivantes (détenues sauf exception)...83. Les époux Saint-Ouen, détenus à la Conciergerie, lettre de leur enfant, demeurant à Montagne-Bon-Air, 9 messidor.”

eighteen prisoners condemned to death that summer's day.¹⁶ Just three weeks earlier a new law was enacted that prevented them from using a defence barrister or calling any witnesses, and death was made the mandatory penalty on conviction, without any possibility of appeal or clemency.

The Revolutionary Tribunal declared the couple to be enemies of the people for conspiring against the freedom and security of the people. In particular they were found to have falsified residency certificates to deceive citizens whilst plotting to assassinate an official representative of the people; gathering intelligence and exchanging correspondence with external enemies of the Republic during an invasion of France, and of suppressing the people on the day of the 10th August (1792) uprising.

Whether Barthélemy and his wife had really been plotting against the Republic is unclear, but there can be no denying the fact that their status as ex-nobles and returned-émigrés made them suspect. So too the fact that their son had fought on the royalist side during the uprising of 10th August 1792 (when a mob of nearly 8,000 citizens stormed the Tuileries Palace on 10th August 1792, intent on capturing or killing Louis XVI). The fact that the event was mentioned in Barthélemy's indictment would suggest he fought alongside his son at the Tuileries palace on that day. In addition, Barthélemy's sons apparently fought with the royalist émigré armies after the final downfall of the monarchy, meaning any communication between him and his sons, however innocent, would have constituted treasonable communication with enemies of the republic.

Later commentators regarded Barthélemy as an innocent victim of the Reign of Terror. Le Chevalier DE LOIZEROLLES, commenting in 1828, wrote that Barthélemy's "judicial murder or revolutionary judgment... was a tissue of the most revolting lies, and the most monstrous inventions."¹⁷ In 1866 *Le Figaro* newspaper observed that "his name, his title, his past, his political opinions which he made no attempt to hide; all made him a suspect".¹⁸

The tragic circumstances of Barthélemy's death contributed to one of the most gruesome and notorious episodes in French history. Having been found guilty and condemned to death,

¹⁶ Liste générale et alphabétique des Noms, Ages, Qualités, Emplois et Demeures de tous les Conspireurs qui ont été condamnés à mort par le Tribunal Révolutionnaire, établi à Paris par la Loi du 17 Août, 1792, et par le second Tribunal, établi à Paris par la Loi du 10 Mars, 1793, pour juger tous les Ennemis de la Patrie (1795), page 80 : "Lamarre, N.A. - Paris ; 55; Femme St Ouen ; 3 juillet 1794, (25)", and page 128: "Saint-Ouen, - Rouen ; 61 ; Ex-noble ; 3 Juillet, 1794, (25)".

¹⁷ Chevalier de Loizerolles, *La mort de Loizerolles, poème ; nouvelle édition, augmentée d'une notice sur sa vie, et de son portrait, suivie de la messe des morts à Picpus et d'un recueil d'élégies, accompagnée de notes historiques. Dédié à M. le comte de Sèze* (1828), page 107 : "Un arrêt de mort fut aussi prononcé contre le baron de Saint Ouen, capitaine de maréchaussée, âgé de 61 ans, et contre la baronne de Saint-Ouen sa femme, âgée de 55 ans. Cet assassinat juridique ou jugement révolutionnaire dont je vais retracer une partie, est un tissu des mensonges les plus révoltants, et des inventions les plus monstrueuses. « Que le baron de Saint-Ouen et sa femme sont convaincus de s'être rendus les ennemis du peuple, d'avoir conspiré en favorisant de faux certificats de résidence, en trompant les citoyens pour les signer, malgré les convictions de l'émigration du certifié, en projetant d'assassiner à coups de pistolets un représentant du peuple dans sa mission, en tirant sur le peuple dans la journée du 10 août. Un des fils de ces malheureuses victimes a trouvé une place de lieutenant dans l'état major de la gendarmerie. Après avoir perdu sa fortune il n'a d'autres ressources que ses appointmens pour faire exister sa nombreuse famille. Ses fils qui ont marché tous les deux dans la guerre d'Espagne sous les drapeaux de Monseigneur le Duc d'Angoulême, n'ont de soutiens dans la garde royale où ils servent que leur dévouement sans bornes pour l'auguste famille qui nous gouverne." [A death warrant was also issued against the Baron de Saint Ouen, capitaine de maréchaussée, aged 61, and against the Baroness de Saint-Ouen his wife, aged 55. This judicial murder or revolutionary judgment which I will retrace in part, is a tissue of the most revolting lies, and the most monstrous inventions. "That the Baron de Saint-Ouen and his wife are found to have visited the enemies of the people, of conspiring to produce false certificates of residence, of deceiving citizens to sign, despite their convictions of emigration certified, in planning to assassinate by gunshot a representative of the people on mission, and suppressing the people on the day of the 10th August." One of the sons of the unfortunate victims had obtained a position as lieutenant in the general staff of the gendarmerie. After losing his fortune he did not have any other resources beyond his appointments to support his large family. His sons who both fought in the Spanish War under the colours of Monseigneur le Duc d'Angoulême, have support within in the Royal Guard where they serve with devotion the august family that now governs us].

¹⁸ *Le Figaro*, 19 February 1868 (Numéro 50), pages 2-3.

Barthélemy and his wife were loaded onto an open cart and carried through the streets of Paris to the place of their execution. They were guillotined on 4 July 1794 (16 Messidor Year II) at the *barrière du Trône renversé* (meaning 'place of the overturned throne'). The site is today is on the edge of the place de la Nation and a small plaque marks the site of the scaffold (*échafaud*). Barthelemy was 61 years old and Marie was 55.¹⁹

The capital's guillotine had only recently been relocated to this site, where throughout June and July 1794 Charles-Henri SANSON DE LONGVAL, the ex-Royal executioner of France, and his assistants worked the guillotine on an industrial scale, beheading 1,306 people over six weeks in batches of up to 50 at a time. SANSON, like Barthélemy, was a native of Rouen and it is conceivable that they had known each other in childhood.

After darkfall their decapitated bodies were taken to nearby pits that had been dug on land seized from the convent of the Chanoinesses de St-Augustin, in rue de Picpus. Officials of the commune then recorded the names of the dead and removed the clothes before the bodies and heads were thrown into the one of the two large pits. The pits became a common grave for 1,300 nobles, clergy, nuns, grocers, soldiers, labourers and innkeepers, who were all been guillotined at the *barrière du Trône renversé* over the summer of 1794.

The two pits were left open for weeks until they were full. Four days after Barthélemy and Marie's bodies had been thrown into the pits, the terrible vista and stench had become so unbearable that local citizens submitted a petition, noting "the proximity of these graves, destined for the burial of conspirators who were struck down by the blade of the law" and pleading that the corpses of "those who had been declared enemies of the people and the republic while they were still alive" should not now be allowed after their deaths to mortally infect the local residents.²⁰

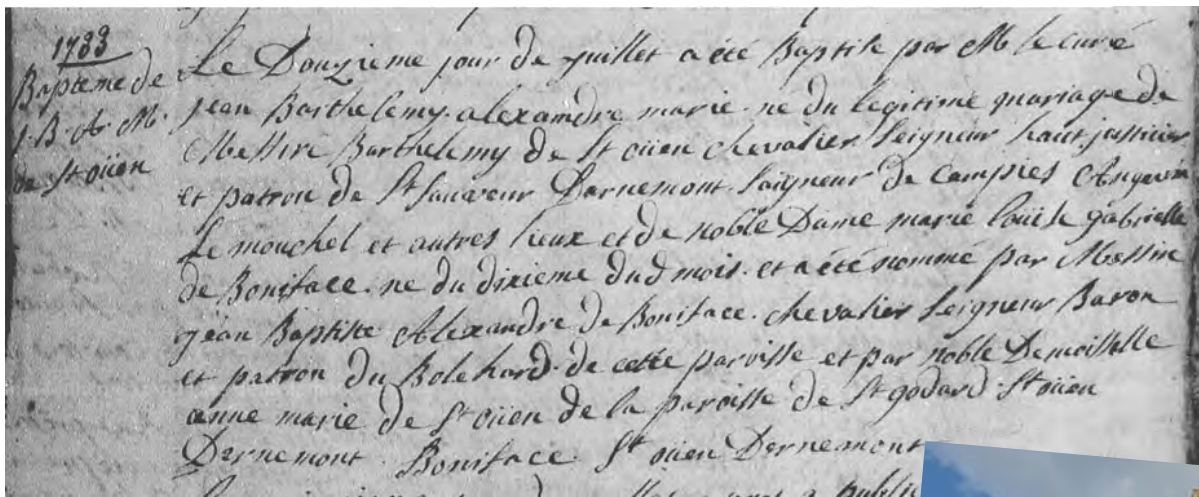
The burials finally ceased when the Reign of Terror came to an end on 28 July 1794. However, the burial site remained problematic and in 1795 one local resident complained that his wife had become gravely ill "from horror and fear" at the sight of the mass graves (*fosses communes*) at the end of their garden.²¹ Eventually the municipal authority built a high wall around the site and barred public access until a group of relatives purchased the site together with some adjacent land to create a private cemetery and place of commemoration. Barthélemy and Marie's last resting place was thus transformed from a place of horror and profanity into a sacred site and pilgrimage destination. The Cimetière de Picpus is still used for occasional burials to this day.

Barthélemy's death was formally recorded by the municipal officers in the *Registre des Actes de Décès* a week later, on 11 July 1794 (23 Messidor Year II) - entry 492 in register number 29. However, the original *acte de décès* was destroyed during the uprising of 1871, when both the Hotel de Ville (which housed the registers) and the nearby Palais de Justice (which housed the duplicates) were burnt to the ground. An official *Extrait des Registres des Actes de Décès* was made six years after Barthélemy's death, on 26 Brumaire Year VIII by the archivist of the Commune de Paris, which contained full details of the original 1794 acte. This came up for sale on E-Bay in December 2014 and was purchased by Geoff Audcent. This official document, which dates from 1802, states that it is an "Extrait des Registres des actes de décès du Vingt trois Messidor, an deux de la République" concerning the "Acte de Décès de Jean Barthelemy Alexandre Marie de SAINT-OUEN, âgé de Soixante un ans, natif de Rouen, département de Seine inferieure, Domicilié au Pecq département de Seine et Oise."

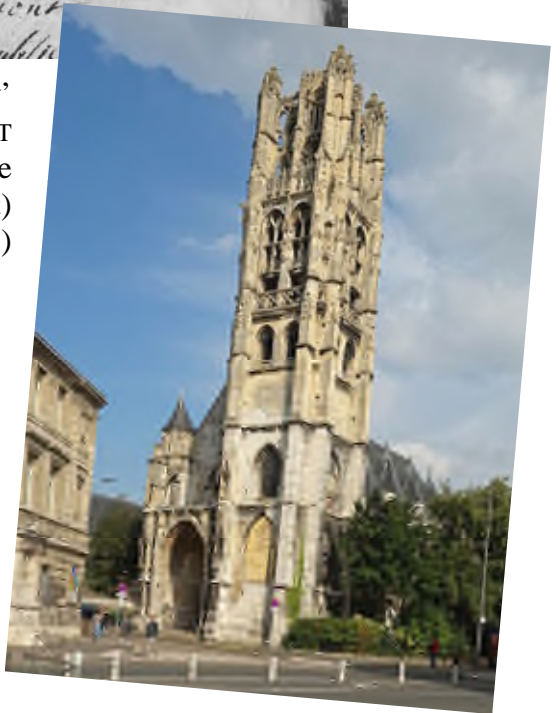
¹⁹ Liste générale et tres exact des Noms, Ages, Qualités, Emplois et Demeures de tous les Conspireurs qui ont été condamnés à mort par le Tribunal Révolutionnaire, établi à Paris par la Loi du 17 Août, 1792, et par le second Tribunal, établi à Paris par la Loi du 10 Mars, 1793, pour juger tous les Ennemis de la Patrie (1795), page 14.

²⁰ Archives Nationales, Paris, F 13 330: "Les citoyens habitans quartier du Picpus au comité de salut public," 8 July 1794.

²¹ Archives Nationales, Paris, F13 524: Citoyen Riedain à la Convention Nationale, 17 April 1795.



The baptism (above) of Jean 'Barthélemy'
Alexandre Marie DE SAINT OUE D'ERNEMONT
on 12 July 1733, in the eglise de
St Laurent at Rouen (left)
(Cote 4E 02069, frame 171/177)



The church and convent in the village of
Ernemont-sur-Buchy Normandie, where
Barthélemy was the seigneur and patron of
the parish (with rights to be buried inside the
church and to appoint the parish priest)





The uniform of the King's musketeers, with whom Barthélemy served in the 1750s as a *mousquetaire du Roy de la premiere compagnie*



Trooper of the 1st company, Musketeers of the Guard, c.1750. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)



The uniform of the corps de la Maréchaussée, with whom Barthélemy served in the 1780s as a *Sous-lieutenant* and *Lieutenant de la Maréchaussée*



Rue de la Bûcherie in Paris,
which was home to the
Saint Ouen d'Ernemont
family in the 1760s



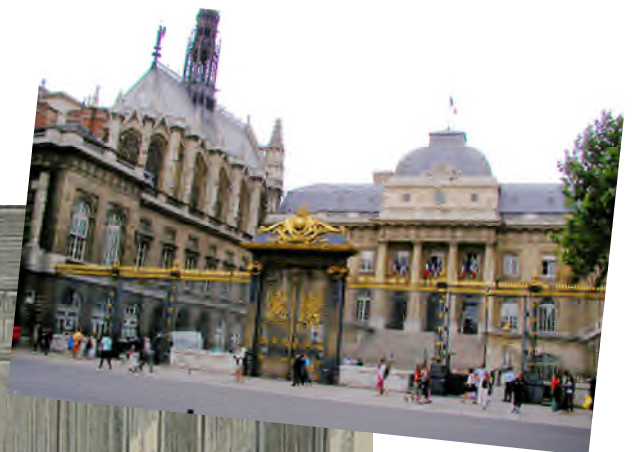
The arms of the Saint Ouen d'Ernemont family
from an engraving by Stephano de Merval, author
of the Armorial du Parlement de Normandie



The Conciergerie in
Paris, where
Barthélemy and his
wife were imprisoned
in July 1794



The Tribunal Revolutionaire in the Salle de
Liberté, of the Palais de Justice, where
Barthélemy was tried and condemned as an
enemy of the people on 3 July 1794



The barrière du Trône in place de la Nation, Paris, where Barthélemy and his wife were guillotined in July 1794



The guillotine being used in Paris during the French Revolution, called the “the national razor”

N° VII.

LISTE GÉNÉRALE

ET

TRÈS-EXACTE

*Des noms, âges, qualités et demeures de tous
les Conspirateurs qui ont été condamnés à mort
par le Tribunal révolutionnaire, établi à Paris
par la loi du 17 août 1792, et par le second
Tribunal établi à Paris par la loi du 10 mars
1793, pour juger tous les ennemis de la patrie.*

*Vous qui faites tant de victimes,
Ennemis de l'égalité,
Recevez le prix de vos crimes,
Et nous aurons la liberté.*

Prix 15 sols.

A PARIS,

*Le citoyen CHANNAUD, rue Éloi, N° 38
près le Palais.
Chez Le citoyen MARCHAND, galerie neuve du Palais-
Egalité.
Tous les Libraires et Mds. de Nouveautés.*

*L'an troisième de la République Française, une, in-
divisible et impérissable.*

L I S T E

D E S

G U I L L O T I N É S

Barrière renversée, (ci-devant Barrière du Trône.

(14)

1895. N. A. Lamarre, femme Saint-Ouen, âgée de
55 ans, née à Paris

1896. B. Saint-Ouen, âgé de 61 ans, né à Rouen,
ex-noble.

Convaincus de s'être déclarés les ennemis du peuple, en conspirant contre la liberté et la sûreté du peuple, en favorisant de faux certificats de résidence, en trompant les citoyens pour les signes, en projetant d'assassiner à coup de pistolets un représentant du peuple; en entretenant des intelligences et correspondances avec les ennemis extérieurs de la république lors de leur invasion sur le territoire françois, en leur fournissant des subsistances et autres objets pour assurer le succès de leur armées; en commettant des exactions, vexations et concussions envers les citoyens, à l'aide des fonctions publiques; en commettant des fraudes et infidélités dans l'administration des magasins des vivres et fourrages; en allant au-devant des frères du tyran lors de l'invasion par l'ennemi du territoire françois, en se mettant à la tête des prussiens, pour désarmer les patriotes, en signant les ordres de Brunswick, pour mettre les citoyens à contributions, en faisant briser et écraser des fusils, en portant dans le camps des ennemis des vivres, des rafraîchissemens et des fourrages, malgré la défense des corps administratifs, en barrant les passages; par lesquels les soldats de la république devoient faire une retraite, enfin en volant et dilapidant les deniers de la république, et en discréditant les assignats, ont été exécutés le même jour.

Above and previous page - Extracts from the 'Liste générale et tres exact des Noms, Ages, Qualités, Emplois et Demeures de tous les Conspireurs qui ont été condamnés à mort par le Tribunal Révolutionnaire', published in 1795 (below translation)

Convaincus de s'être déclarés les ennemis du peuple, en conspirant contre la liberté et la sûreté du peuple, en favorisant de faux certificats de résidence, en trompant les citoyens pour les signes, en projetant d'assassiner à coup de pistolets un représentant du peuple; en entretenant des intelligences et correspondances avec les ennemis extérieurs de la république lors de leur invasion sur le territoire françois, en leur fournissant des subsistances et autres objets pour assurer le succès de leur armées; en commettant des exactions, vexations et concussions envers les citoyens, à l'aide des fonctions publiques; en commettant des fraudes et infidélités dans l'administration de's magasin des vivres «t fourrages; en allant au-devant des frères du tyran lors de l'invasion par l'ennemi du territoire françois, en se mettant, à la tête des prussiens, pour désarmer les patriotes, en signant les ordres de Brunswick, pour mettre les citoyens à contributions, en faisant briser et écraser des fusils, en portant dans le camps des ennemis des vivres, des rafraîchissemens et des fourrages, malgré la défense des corps administratifs, en barrant les passages; par lesquels les soldats de la république devoient faire une retraite, enfin en volant et dilapidant les deniers de la république, et en discréditant les assignats, ont été exécutés le même jour.

Convinced of having declared enemies of the people, conspiring against the freedom and security of the people, by promoting false certificates of residence, deceiving citizens for, are signs, in planning to assassinate suddenly of a gun representative of the people; maintaining intelligences and correspondence with external enemies of the republic during their invasion of the territory françois, providing of food and other items to ensure the success of their armies; committing abuses, harassment and extortion to citizens, using public office; committing fraud and infidelity in the administration's food store "t fodder; by going to the brothers of the tyrant during the invasion by the enemy's territory françois, putting himself at the head of the Prussian for désarmer les patriots, by signing Brunswick orders, to bring citizens contributions by breaking and crushing guns, wearing the enemy camps with food, refreshments and forages, despite the defense administrative body, blocking the passages; by which the soldiers of the republic ought to retreat, finally driving and squandering the money of the republic, and discrediting the assignats, were executed the same day.



The entrance gate and chapel at the Cimetière de Picpus, Paris



Barthélemy and Marie's last resting place - the site of the two mass graves in what is now the Cimetière de Picpus, into which the bodies of the victims of the guillotine at barrière du Trône renversé were thrown.

Dec Saint ouen

N° 201.

COMMUNE
DE PARIS.

EXPÉDITION D'ACTE
DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL.

D É C È S.

Reg. 29.

N° 1172.



EXTRAIT du Décret de la Convention nationale, du
3 Ventôse an 3, qui fixe le mode de constater l'État
civil dans la Commune de Paris.

ART. XXV. « Les feuilles d'Expédition des Actes de
« l'État civil porteront un double Timbre.

ART. XXVI. « Les Extraits de ces Actes ne pourront
« être délivrés que sur ces feuilles ».

EXTRAIT des Registres des Actes de Décès.

Du *Vingt troisième* *fridor* *an six* de la République.

ACTE de Décès de *Jean Barthélemy Alexandre Marie*
Dec Saint ouen, âgé de *soixante un ans*, natif
de *Houen*, Département de *Seine inférieure*, Domicilié
au *Pecq*, Département de *Seine et Oise*.

sur la déclaration faite par les Témoins dénommés au Registre,
qui ont signé avec _____ Officier public.

~~Collationné par moi soussigné, Officier public de l'État civil pour
le Arrondissement de la Commune de Paris.~~

~~— A L'ÉTAT —~~
Délivré par moi, Secrétaire commis de l'État civil, le présent
Extrait, pour lequel il a été payé un franc cinquante centimes,
compris le timbre. *huit*

A Paris, le *Vingt six* *Brumaire* de l'an *six* de la République.

The *Extrait des Registres des Actes de Décès* made six years after
Barthélemy's death in 1802, now in possession of Geoff Audcent.
As the death registers were destroyed in 1871 this is believed to be
the only surviving official civil record of his death