

1: Category:Lucile Desmoulins - Wikimedia Commons

Anne-Lucile-Philippe Desmoulins, née Laridon-Duplessis (18 January in Paris - 13 April) was the wife of the French revolutionary and journalist Camille Desmoulins.

Camille and Lucile met for the first time when she was a very young girl, while she was walking with her family in the gardens of the Palais du Luxembourg on a sunny Sunday afternoon in the early s. He was, not entirely unsurprisingly, refused. Camille Desmoulins, Dumont, There is a plaque on the house commemorating her. She was scarcely more than a child, and, like many young girls, inclined to be morbid. Nevertheless, she was no fool. She had opinions and views of her own. Some of her notebooks and diaries have been preserved, and they show that she was widely read for those days and also accustomed to think for herself. Sitting up in bed, whilst her family slept, Lucile scribbled down, half furtively, her thoughts and dreams in these little exercise books. To be sure, her ideas are mainly those of her idol, Rousseau, but there is a strain of originality as well. It is when she is most coloured by her master that one likes her least. In common with other girls, before and since, she thinks that she will never marry, she doubts her capacity for love. She is a stone, she says, cold as ice, " at the advanced age of sixteen! She imagines that she hates men, that she is a being set apart. It is not until that we begin to see the dawn of a new feeling, and even then it is only an idea which she loves. It is impossible to say when the idea materialised into the shape of shabby, fascinating Camille Desmoulins. Nevertheless, Lucile is learning that she does not hate one particular man. Later, she will know that she loves him well enough to live for him " well enough to die for him. So the pretty, wilful girl passed her days and nights in dreams and self-analysis, while the real romance of her life was waiting for her, close at hand, in the person of the impecunious young lawyer, who lived in such poor apartments in the Hotel Pologne. Lucile Desmoulins, unknown artist, c Lucile, of whom I have so often written to you, and whom I have loved for eight years, has promised her hand, and her parents have finally approved. A moment ago her mother, weeping for joy, came to give me the wonderful tidings. Hearing her laugh, I looked up, surprised. But, like me, she was shedding tears of happiness, and she wept as she laughed. I have never seen anything so lovely. Lucile, just twenty years old and radiantly beautiful wore a pink silk dress and garters embroidered with forget me nots and was much admired. Lucile Desmoulins, Boilly, c As to her loveliness there is no un-certainty. All the writers of that day who mention Lucile Desmoulins speak of her beauty with enthusiasm. Nothing could be further from the truth. Lucile proved again and again that she possessed character, and character of a very distinct and definite quality. We have already seen something of what she was as a wilful, charming girl, indulged by her parents and full of immature dreams and fancies. Under the strain and stress of her bitter-sweet married life, Lucile was to develop quickly. There was a strong soul and a brave spirit in that dainty Dresden-china girl, who, at first sight, would seem to need a landscape by Watteau as her fittest frame. Camille and Lucile Desmoulins with their son Horace, David, Their son and only child, Horace was born on the 6th of June and had Robespierre as his godfather. In time Camille began to turn against the Terror as championed by Robespierre and his own cousins, Saint-Just and Fouquier-Tinville and sided with Danton, who dedicated himself to bringing more moderation to French politics. This was not a popular move with the Committee of Public Safety and on the 4th of April , after an astonishing and dramatic trial, Danton, Desmoulins and their followers were guillotined. They were ultimately condemned by a false report, prepared and delivered by Saint-Just, that Lucile had been inciting her English and royalist friends to overthrow the revolution. Camille was distraught as he went to his death, knowing that his beloved wife, whose miniature and lock of hair he carried to the guillotine and who had gone every day with the toddler Horace to stand outside the Luxembourg prison in the hopes that he would be able to see her from a window and know that she had not forgotten him, was certain to be executed as well. His final letter to her, written at 5am and almost illegible in places thanks to his tear stains, is heart rending in its pathos and anguish: O Annette, as sensible as I was of it, death " which will deliver me from such crimes " is it so great an evil? Adieu Loulou, goodbye life, my soul, my share of divinity on earth. I leave you in the hands of good friends, and all that is virtuous and sensible! My life flees before my very eyes. I see once again my Lucile! My arms hold you tight!

My hands bring you into my embrace! And my head, separated from my body, remains with you! I go to my death! Lucile was duly arrested, separated from her two year old son, whom she entrusted to the care of her mother and sister, and executed on the 13th of April , aged just twenty three and showing enormous courage at the end. When the death sentence was passed upon herself and her companions, a strange, supernatural joy shone in her eyes. Those who saw her were amazed at her joyful bearing. But when he tried to find words for his own sympathy, Lucile interrupted him. She seemed a very child, for she had cut off her soft, fair hair, and sent it to her mother with a little note of farewell. Dillon no longer tried to hide his real feelings at the end. Of Lucile no last words are recorded. She had no thought of how her bearing would impress the by-standers, no thought at all beyond the ever-present consciousness that she was about to rejoin Camille. No faintest shadow of doubt dimmed that hope. Her color had scarcely changed, and always she smiled "as one sees a child smile at some inward, joyful thought. Very sure it is that death had lost its sting for Lucile Desmoulins. The tragedy lies here as always with those who were left, those on whom such overwhelming sorrow and loss had descended. Lucile Desmoulins, unknown artist. Her last letter, to her mother says simply: A tear falls from my eye for you. I will go to sleep in the tranquillity of innocence. The perfect summer read. Blood Sisters, my novel of posh doom and iniquity during the French Revolution is just a fiver offer is UK only sorry! Just use the clicky box on my blog sidebar to order your copy!

2: Talk:Lucile Desmoulins - Wikipedia

Lucile Desmoulins was in most respects a typical woman of her time and place. She was born Lucile Duplessis, the daughter of an official in the French Ministry of Finance in the government of Louis XVI in the s.

Early life[edit] Desmoulins was born at Guise , Picardy in the north of France. He excelled in the study of Classical literature and politics, and gained a particular affinity for Cicero , Tacitus and Livy. Thus stymied, he turned towards writing as an alternative outlet for his talents; his interest in public affairs led him to a career as a political journalist. Camille Desmoulins, himself limited to the role of spectator at the procession of the Estates-General on 5 May , wrote a response to the event: Ode aux Etats Generaux. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. However, he was greatly inspired and enthused by the current of political reform that surrounded the summoning of the Estates-General. In letters to his father at the time, he rhapsodized over the procession of deputies entering the Palace of Versailles , and criticized the events surrounding the closing of the Salle des Menus Plaisirs to the deputies who had declared themselves the National Assembly – events which led to the famous swearing of the Tennis Court Oath. Bartholomew of the patriots. The stationing of a large number of troops in Paris, many foreign, had led Desmoulins and other political radicals to believe that a massacre of dissidents in the city was indeed imminent. This was an idea that his audience also found plausible and threatening, and they were quick to embrace Desmoulins and take up arms in riots that spread throughout Paris rapidly. The "cockades" worn by the crowd were initially green, a color associated with liberty, and made at first from the leaves of the trees that lined the Palais Royal. Portrait by Joseph Boze In May and June , Desmoulins had written a radical pamphlet entitled La France Libre, which his publisher at that time had refused to print. The politics of the pamphlet ran considerably in advance of public opinion; in it, Desmoulins called explicitly for a republic , stating, " Les aristocrates, on les pendra! This publication combined political reportage, revolutionary polemics, satire, and cultural commentary; "The universe and all its follies," Desmoulins had announced, "shall be included in the jurisdiction of this hypercritical journal. Desmoulins became notorious, and was able to leave behind the poverty that had marked his previous life in Paris. The newspaper celebrated the Revolutionary zeal of "patriots" from the battlefields of Brabant to the Cordeliers district in Paris home to the well-known and powerful revolutionary Club des Cordeliers , of which Desmoulins was a prominent member , and also criticized the excesses and inequities of, among a wide range of targets, the aristocratic regime. The savagery with which Desmoulins attacked those with whom he disagreed drew lawsuits, criticism, and reciprocal attacks. His previous friendships with powerful figures such as the Comte de Mirabeau and Baron Malouet , suffered. Both men, angered by what they perceived as libellous statements, declared that Desmoulins should be denounced and Malouet "went so far as to ask that Camille be certified insane. On 16 July , Desmoulins appeared before the Paris Commune as the head of a group petitioning for the deposition of Louis XVI, who had, in June of that year, briefly fled Paris with his family before being captured and escorted back to the city. On July 17, a large crowd that had gathered at the Champs de Mars in support of the petition was fired upon by military forces under the command of the Marquis de Lafayette , an incident which became known as the Champs de Mars Massacre. Accounts differ as to whether or not Desmoulins was present at the Champs de Mars; in the subsequent upheaval, warrants for the arrest of himself and Georges Danton were issued. Danton fled Paris, and Desmoulins, though he remained in the city, and spoke on several occasions at the Jacobin Club , decreased his journalistic activities for a time. In it, Desmoulins claimed that the invented verb brissoter had taken on the meaning "to cheat," and accused Brissot of betraying republicanism. This "history," produced in response to calls by Brissot and his followers for the dissolution of the Paris Commune and of the Jacobins, contributed to the arrest and execution of many Girondist leaders, including Brissot himself, in October Desmoulins intensely regretted his role in the death of the Girondists; present at their trial, he was heard to lament, "O my God! It is I who kill them! In the summer of , General Arthur Dillon , a royalist and close friend of Desmoulins and his wife, was imprisoned. In an openly published Lettre au General Dillon, Desmoulins went far beyond the politically delicate act of

defending Dillon, and attacked powerful members of the Committee of Public Safety - notably Saint-Just and Billaud-Varenne. Beginning 5 December, Desmoulins published the journal for which he would be best known and most celebrated: Even the title of this short-lived publication spoke of conflict with the current regime, implying that Desmoulins spoke on behalf of the "old" or original members of the Club des Cordeliers, in opposition to the more radical and extreme factions that had now come into power. In the seven issues that comprised the *Vieux Cordelier*, Desmoulins condemned the suspicion, brutality, and fear that had come to characterize the Revolution, comparing the ongoing Revolutionary Terror to the oppressive reign of the Roman emperor Tiberius and calling for the establishment of a "Committee of Clemency" to counter the climate of mercilessness fostered by the Committee of Public Safety. In the fourth number of the journal, Desmoulins addressed Robespierre directly, writing, "My dear Robespierre Remember the lessons of history and philosophy: Political career and downfall[edit] Desmoulins took an active part in the 10 August attack on the Tuileries Palace. Immediately afterwards, as the Legislative Assembly France crumbled and various factions contended for control of the country, he was appointed Secretary-General to Georges Danton, who had assumed the role of Justice Minister. On 8 September, he was elected as a deputy from Paris to the new National Convention. His political views were closely aligned with those of Danton and, initially, Robespierre. The appearance of the *Vieux Cordelier* in December, although it was dedicated to Robespierre along with Danton and called them both friends, marked the start of a rift between Desmoulins and Robespierre. Desmoulins appealed to Robespierre to help steer these institutions in a more moderate direction. On 20 December, Robespierre had proposed the formation of a commission "to examine all detentions promptly and to free the innocent," an idea shot down by Billaud-Varenne, [11] and Desmoulins "seized on this and called for something more dramatic: Robespierre, seeking to protect Desmoulins, suggested as an alternative that the offending issues of the *Vieux Cordelier* be publicly burnt. They were accused of corruption and counter-revolutionary conspiracy, charges were brought before the Committee of Public Safety, and arrest warrants including for Desmoulins were finally issued on 31 March. Trial and execution[edit] Danton, Desmoulins, and many other actual or accused Dantonist associates were tried from April 3 through 5th before the Revolutionary Tribunal. The trial was less criminal in nature than political, and as such unfolded in an irregular fashion. The accused were prevented from defending themselves by a decree of the National Convention. Their execution was scheduled for the same day. In a letter to his wife from the Luxembourg Prison, Desmoulins wrote, [I]t is marvellous that I have walked for five years along the precipices of the Revolution without falling over them, and that I am still living; and I rest my head calmly upon the pillow of my writings I have dreamed of a Republic such as all the world would have adored. I could never have believed that men could be so ferocious and so unjust. It took several men to get him to the tumbril. He struggled and tried to plead with the mob, ripping his shirt in the process. Lucile was also soon to be slated for execution and died only eight days later. Family[edit] On 29 December Desmoulins married Lucile Duplessis, whom he had known for many years, describing her as "small, graceful, coy, a real Greuze. The wedding took place at the Saint-Sulpice Church in Paris. Lucile Desmoulins was arrested mere days after her husband, and condemned to the guillotine on charges of conspiring to free her husband from prison and plotting the "ruin of the Republic. In a last note to her mother she wrote, "A tear falls from my eyes for you. I shall go to sleep in the calm of innocence. He was later pensioned by the French government, and died in in Haiti. In popular culture[edit].

3: Camille Desmoulins - New World Encyclopedia

Horace Camille Desmoulins was raised by Adèle and Annette Duplessis (the sister and mother of Lucile, respectively), who successfully petitioned the Comité de Législation in February for the suspension of the sale of his father's belongings.

Women in World History: Desmoulins, Lucile – Victim of the Terror in the French Revolution whose devotion to her family, and particularly her husband Camille Desmoulins, transcended political posturing and evoked a nobility of spirit admirable even to her enemies. Born Lucile Duplessis in or near Paris in ; died on the guillotine in Paris on April 13, ; daughter of a wealthy official in the French Ministry of Finance and Madame Duplessis; married Camille Desmoulins a poor law student who, upon the outbreak of the Revolution, became a famous activist and journalist, on December 29, ; children: A number of women left a mark on the history of the French Revolution, a great political and social convulsion that shook France from to Those who did are known to us primarily for their capacity to exert some political influence and thus overcome their inherent disadvantage of being female in a time when women were regarded as naturally unfit for political activity. Lucile Desmoulins generally shared the prevailing attitude, and for most of her brief life conformed to all the expectations her family and husband held for her. At the last, however, she drew upon some inner will that allowed her to transform herself from the "gentle Lucile" to a woman of unforgettable defiance to injustice and tyranny. Good night, my dear mother. A tear falls from my eyes; it is for you. I am going to sleep in the tranquillity of the innocents. Her father was a wealthy man, possessing property in Paris and at his estate at Bourg La Reine. Her mother was a woman of high spirits, flirtatious, amorous, and probably not overly burdened with the idea of marital fidelity. Apparently, as Lucile grew from her privileged childhood into her teens, she acquired not only a striking physical beauty, but also a female confidant in the form of her mother who, true to the emerging romantic mood of the age, instilled in her daughter the conviction that the ideal of femininity was overpowering physical, intellectual, and spiritual love. Lucile became a young woman in Paris, a city brimming with young men in search of love as much as she, and who could not but be attracted to her beauty and the , franc dowry that would come with her. In the last year before the outbreak of the French Revolution, Lucile fell in love with Camille Desmoulins, a young student who had studied law with Maximilien Robespierre, a future leader of revolutionary France. Camille frequented the Luxembourg, posing and extolling various sentiments to passersby. It could not be said that he was handsome or well established. In fact, his prospects were flimsy when Lucile met him, but that seemed unimportant to her. The couple, having no alternative, reverted to their meetings in the Luxembourg and dreamed of a future together. When the Revolution exploded in Paris in the spring and summer of , Camille recognized that a wonderful opportunity had come his way. Well read in the law and the classics and convinced that his star would lead him to greatness, Camille followed the opening events of the upheaval hungrily. In July , as Paris was in turmoil because of the high expectations aroused by the establishment of a National Constituent Assembly at nearby Versailles, and equally agitated for fear of a royal reaction in force, Camille seized the moment. In the next two days, Camille was in the forefront of crowds seeking weapons, donning revolutionary cockades, and demanding the arming of the population against royal repression. On the glorious 14th of July, the young orator was among the leaders of the attack on the Bastille, a royal fortress prison in the heart of the city. As a "victor" at the Bastille, Camille Desmoulins became a famous name among patriots and revolutionaries. If the Revolution gave Camille his voice, it also presented him the opportunity to use another weapon, the pen. Instantly popular in Paris and other locations, the journal attacked all counterrevolutionaries, foreign enemies, aristocrats, and, eventually, the king. The Revolution also gave him Lucile. As a married woman, partner to a man apparently touched by destiny, Lucile was more beautiful, more pleasant, more vivacious than ever. She and Camille became the center of a social circle of political leaders, mostly Jacobins, ever waxing in power as the Revolution veered in a more radical direction in the early s. She never failed him. She helped him with his articles, she cooked for him, she sewed for him, she adored him, and she defended his every virtue and his every fault. No one, not even her father, was permitted to criticize Camille, even though,

in fact, he could be factious, shallow, and pompous. Lucile did not see such failings: Camille was her great love, her ideal, her hero. When she gave birth to a son, Horace, on July 6, , her happiness knew no bounds. Now she and Camille had achieved the ultimate fruit of their union. By August , the struggle for control of the French government was coming to a crisis point. He failed and was brought back to Paris. Louis, in these circumstances, publicly accepted the changes wrought by the Revolution and swore that he would abide by the new constitution. Few believed him, least of all the revolutionary press. Swearing enmity to kings, the French revolutionaries proposed to liberate Europe from all tyrants. By August, the enemy was marching on French soil, and Paris was threatened. Fear and suspicion against the king and queen, Marie Antoinette , an Austrian by birth, led to a conspiracy between the Jacobins, the revolutionary city government , the Commune, and the popular assemblies in the Sections, or political divisions, of Paris to overthrow the king. Camille and his friend, Danton, took part in the attack on the royal palace, the Tuileries, on August Lucile was paralyzed with fear. In her diary she wrote: O God, I hid myself *à* covered my face with my hands and wept. The suppression of the Girondins touched off civil war in France, and, combined with an expanding list of foreign enemies, meant that the National Convention, elected in late and controlled by the Jacobins, especially those associated with Robespierre, was at war with much of France and much of Europe. Everywhere there were rumors, fears, suspicions, and spontaneous violence. The Convention, to respond to the threat of chaos and uncontrolled terror, created the Committee of Public Safety and granted it extraordinary executive powers. Regarded as undisciplined and unreliable, they were soon arrested. This band of revolutionaries, led by Danton, demanded a moderation of the Terror. The Terror had succeeded, they argued, in suppressing internal rebellion, stabilizing the economy, and turning back the many foreign enemies of France. To continue the Terror would be to discredit the Revolution and foster ever more enemies. In *Le Vieux Cordelier*, Camille began to make similar appeals. It was a dangerous course for him, and Lucile sensed it, for he was pitting himself against the formidable Robespierre. The "Incorruptible," as Robespierre was called, was not prepared to relax the Terror. Even though hundreds were going to the guillotine each week in Paris and in the countryside, Robespierre and his closest associates thought that counterrevolution was still possible and that France had to be compelled to make the herculean efforts required to save the nation. It is likely that the "Incorruptible" also meant to remove "unvirtuous" men, a task of enormous proportions indeed. Lucile Desmoulins sensed the danger. She urged Camille to leave Paris and let matters settle. Yet, even though very worried, Camille loved the role he played in shaping public opinion in his journal and in the clubs. As the days passed, however, the friendship between the two old schoolmates cooled. When Camille called for clemency and denounced the more ferocious laws of the Terror, Robespierre assumed that it was he under attack. He struck back at the Jacobins, denouncing *Le Vieux Cordelier*. Without reflection, Camille answered Robespierre by asserting that Maximilien was playing a double game. In March, Camille was expelled from the Cordeliers and the Jacobins. Actually, while Camille had angered Robespierre and other members of the Committee, his offenses were but a part of the larger crime of being associated with Danton. Camille knew he had misstepped, but it was too late to turn back. When his printer refused to publish his last issue of *Le Vieux Cordelier*, Camille succumbed to despair. It could only be a matter of time. On March 30, pressured by others on the Committee, Robespierre consented to an arrest order for Danton, Camille Desmoulins, and others. Soldiers came in the middle of the night to take Camille to the Luxembourg Prison. Lucile was helpless and terrified. By morning, however, she had gained her composure. Now began her gallant, if futile, fight to save her husband. No one would help her. When exhausted, she stood silently outside the Luxembourg, yearning for the sight of him. Pitifully, without pride, she wrote to the "Incorruptible," reminding him of his old friendship, of their old friendship, of the nights Robespierre had been a part of the Desmoulins family circle. He had already decided that Danton and Camille must die that the Revolution might live. From prison, Camille wrote to Lucile begging her to live, to protect their son. Across the city she rambled, damning the Committee, cursing Robespierre. Plots and schemes filled her head: To everyone and to no one she cried: Do people think that just because I am a woman I do not dare to raise my voice? On the day before the Dantonists were to die, Saint-Just, a close associate of Robespierre, accused Lucile of fomenting a rebellion in the prison and of conspiring with known counterrevolutionaries. She was soon under arrest. In the tumbrel with Danton,

Camille completely broke down. Hysterically, he tore his clothes, shouted his name to the crowd lining the avenues, and, apparently, believed the citizens would surge forward to save him and Danton, or that somehow Lucile might rescue him. Danton tried to encourage his friend to display dignity, commenting with his usual dark humor on the mobs now calling for their blood who had a few weeks before all but worshipped them as idols. Camille could not, however, bring himself under control. Less than one year later, she was a widow. Lucile was to live another week. Before the Revolutionary Tribunal, she made no defense. Her thoughts were on her coming death, and she believed intensely that she would be reunited with Camille in another world. Lucile wore a white veil over her hair, just as she had on her wedding day. At the guillotine, she displayed no fear. She all but danced up the steps and quickly placed herself in the correct position. A moment later, she was dead.

4: A Covent Garden Gilflurt's Guide to Life: The Execution of Georges Danton and Camille Desmoulins

View the profiles of people named Lucile Desmoulins. Join Facebook to connect with Lucile Desmoulins and others you may know. Facebook gives people the.

He was one of the best-known and most influential figures associated with the French Revolution, as a member of the Estates-General, the Constituent Assembly and the Jacobin Club, Robespierre was an outspoken advocate for the poor and for democratic institutions. He campaigned for universal suffrage in France, price controls on basic food commodities. But although he was an ardent opponent of the penalty, he played an important role in arranging the execution of King Louis XVI. The Terror ended a few later with Robespierres arrest and execution in July. Robespierres personal responsibility for the excesses of the Terror remains the subject of debate among historians of the French Revolution. Influenced by 18th-century Enlightenment philosophes such as Rousseau and Montesquieu, Robespierre was a capable articulator of the beliefs of the left-wing bourgeoisie and his steadfast adherence and defense of the views he expressed earned him the nickname Incorruptible. Robespierres reputation has gone through cycles of re-appraisal. During the Soviet Era, Robespierre was used as an example of a Revolutionary figure and his reputation peaked in the s with the influence of French historian Albert Mathiez. In more recent times, his reputation has suffered as historians have associated him with an attempt at a radical purification of politics through the killing of enemies, Maximilien Robespierre was born in Arras in the old French province of Artois. His family has been traced back to the 12th century in Picardy and it has been suggested that he was of Irish descent, his surname possibly a corruption of Robert Speirs. He married Jacqueline Marguerite Carrault, the daughter of a brewer, Maximilien was the oldest of four children and was conceived out of wedlock. His siblings were Charlotte, Henriette, and Augustin, on 7 July , Madame de Robespierre gave birth to a stillborn son, she died nine days later. Robespierre studied there until age 23, receiving his training as a lawyer, upon his graduation, he received a special prize of livre for twelve years of exemplary academic success and personal good conduct 2. At metres long,58 metres in width and 34 metres tall, it is slightly smaller than Notre-Dame. It is dedicated to Sulpitius the Pious, construction of the present building, the second church on the site, began in During the 18th century, a gnomon, the Gnomon of Saint-Sulpice, was constructed in the church. The present church is the building on the site, erected over a Romanesque church originally constructed during the 13th century. Additions were made over the centuries, up to , the new building was founded in by parish priest Jean-Jacques Olier who had established the Society of Saint-Sulpice, a clerical congregation, and a seminary attached to the church. Anne of Austria laid the first stone, gittard completed the sanctuary, ambulatory, apsidal chapels, transept, and north portal, after which construction was halted for lack of funds. He also built a bell-tower on top of the transept crossing and this miscalculation may account for the fact that Oppenord was then relieved of his duties as an architect and restricted to designing decoration. In a competition was held for the design of the west facade, won by Servandoni, the Turgot map of Paris shows the church without Oppenords crossing bell-tower, but with Servandonis pedimented facade mostly complete, still lacking however its two towers. Unfinished at the time of his death in , the work was continued by others, primarily the obscure Oudot de Maclaurin, Chalgrin also designed the decoration of the chapels under the towers. The principal facade now exists in altered form. Large arched windows fill the vast interior with natural light, the result is a simple two-storey west front with three tiers of elegant columns. Further questions of interest are the fate of the frieze that this must have replaced, the responsible for placing this manifesto. Inside the church to either side of the entrance are the two halves of a shell given to King Francis I by the Venetian Republic. They function as holy water fonts and rest on rock-like bases sculpted by Jean-Baptiste Pigalle, Pigalle also designed the large white marble statue of Mary in the Lady Chapel at the far end of the church. It was originally built to the designs of the French architect Salomon de Brosse to be the residence of the regent Marie de Medici. After the Revolution it was refashioned by Jean Chalgrin into a legislative building, since it has been the seat of the French Senate of the Fifth Republic. The 24 Marie de Medici cycle canvases, a series commissioned from Peter Paul Rubens, were installed in the Galerie de Rubens on the floor of the western wing. Upon Gastons

death, the passed to his widow, Marguerite de Lorraine, then to his elder daughter by his first marriage, Anne, duchesse de Montpensier. In , the became the residence of Marie Louise Elisabeth dOrleans. The widowed Duchess was notoriously promiscuous, having the reputation of a French Messalina, the Luxembourg palace and its gardens thus became stages where the radiantly beautiful princess acted out her ambitions, enthroned like a queen surrounded by her court. According to various songs which scurrilously evoked her amours the Lady of the Luxembourg hid several pregnancies. Her taste for strong liquors and her sheer gluttony also scandalised the court, on 21 May , Madame de Berry received Peter the Great at the Luxembourg. On 28 February , the Duchess of Berry threw a magnificent party for her visiting aunt, the entire palace and its gardens were elaborately illuminated 4. Georges Danton – Georges Jacques Danton was a leading figure in the early stages of the French Revolution, in particular as the first president of the Committee of Public Safety. He was guillotined by the advocates of revolutionary terror after accusations of venality, Danton was born in Arcis-sur-Aube in northeastern France to Jacques Danton and Mary Camus, a respectable, but not wealthy family. As a child, he was attacked by animals, resulting in the disfigurement and scarring of the skin on his face. After obtaining an education he became an Advocate in Paris. Due to this, he went to different schools, also, he had a very high natural IQ. As a result, he was bored and disinterested in his classes. His first teacher was his grandfather and he was able to pass his classes with little effort, when he was 9, he was sent to a boys school. This is where Danton learned Latin and he was later sent to a school in Troyes for a year due to his mother thinking that he hasnt given up his mischievous ways as a child. Later, he attended a boarding house taught by Oratorians until he was 17, here, he learned more Latin and about the Bible, mainly the Acts of the Apostles and about Christian beliefs. He didnt really take to them, however, as early as age 12, he had already acquired the skills to become a leader. He led fellow classmates to either rebel or riot and this showed his leadership skills and how much his classmates already respected him at such a young age. He also consistently questioned authority, which will be seen later during the French revolution when he openly disrespected and called out Lafayette as a traitor during a meeting. At a young age, he had amazing writing and speech skills, as later during a competition, he took all the prizes for French discourse, Latin narration. Was highly influenced by thinkers of the time, such as Montesquieu. Studied at Reim University where he became a lawyer, later become bored of the career and became an orator. Was seen as a man of the people by then because he pleaded for the poor. Guillotine – A guillotine is an apparatus designed for efficiently carrying out executions by beheading. The device consists of a tall, upright frame in which a weighted and angled blade is raised to the top, the condemned person is secured with stocks at the bottom of the frame, positioning the neck directly below the blade. The blade is released, to fall swiftly and forcefully decapitating the victim with a single pass so that the head falls into a basket below. The name dates from period, but similar devices had been used elsewhere in Europe over several centuries. The guillotine continued to be used long after the revolution and remained Frances standard method of execution until the abolition of capital punishment in The last person to be executed in France was Hamida Djandoubi, the use of beheading machines in Europe long predates such use in the French revolution in An early example of the principle is found in the High History of the Holy Grail, although the device is imaginary, its function is clear. The text says, Within these three openings are the set for them. And behold what I would do to them if their three heads were therein, even thus will I cut off their heads when they shall set them into those three openings thinking to adore the hallows that are beyond. The Halifax Gibbet was a structure of two wooden uprights, capped by a horizontal beam, of a total height of 4. The blade was an axe head weighing 3. This device was mounted on a square platform 1. It is not known when the Halifax Gibbet was first used, the first recorded execution in Halifax dates from , the machine remained in use until Oliver Cromwell forbade capital punishment for petty theft. It was used for the last time, for the execution of two criminals on a day, on 30 April Holinsheds Chronicles of included a picture of The execution of Murcod Ballagh near to Merton in Ireland showing a similar execution machine, the Maiden was constructed in for the Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, and was in use from April to One of those executed was James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, in , Schmidt recommended using an angled blade as opposed to a round one. On 10 October , physician Joseph-Ignace Guillotin proposed to the National Assembly that capital punishment always take the form of decapitation by means of a simple mechanism,

sensing the growing discontent, Louis XVI banned the use of the breaking wheel. A committee was formed under Antoine Louis, physician to the King, Guillotin was also on the committee 6. Wajdas father was murdered by the Soviets in in what came to be known as the Katyn massacre, in he joined the Polish resistance and served in the Home Army. A Generation was his first major film, at the same time Wajda began his work as a director in theatre, including such as Michael V. While capable of turning out mainstream commercial fare, Wajda was more interested in works of allegory and symbolism, then Wajda directed Samson, the story of Jacob, a Jewish boy, who wants to survive during the Nazi occupation of Poland. The Birch Wood was entered into the 7th Moscow International Film Festival where Wajda won the Golden Prize for Direction, the directors involvement in this movement would prompt the Polish government to force Wajdas production company out of business. Made against the backdrop of the law in Poland, Wajda showed how easily revolution can change into terror. In theatre he prepared an interpretation of Dostoyevskys Crime and Punishment and other unique spectacles such as Antygone, in , he was the President of the Jury at the 16th Moscow International Film Festival. In , Andrzej Wajda was honoured by the European Film Awards for his achievement, only the third director to be so honoured, after Federico Fellini. In the early s, he was elected a senator and also appointed director of Warsaws Teatr Powszechny. The film was photographed by Pawel Edelman, who became one of Wajdas great co-workers 7. He was a friend of Maximilien Robespierre and a close friend and political ally of Georges Danton. Desmoulins was tried and executed alongside Danton when the Committee of Public Safety reacted against Dantonist opposition, Desmoulins was born at Guise, Aisne, in Picardy. Desmoulins proved an exceptional student even among such notable contemporaries as Maximilien Robespierre and he excelled in the study of Classical literature and politics, and gained a particular affinity for Cicero, Tacitus and Livy. Thus stymied, he turned towards writing as an outlet for his talents. Camille Desmoulins, himself limited to the role of spectator at the procession of the Estates-General on 5 May , wrote a response to the event, Ode aux Etats Generaux. Owing to his difficulties in establishing a career as a lawyer, Desmoulins position in Paris was a precarious one, however, he was greatly inspired and enthused by the current of political reform that surrounded the summoning of the Estates-General. On 12 July, spurred by the news of this politically unsettling dismissal, Desmoulins leapt onto a table outside the Cafe du Foy and delivered an impassioned call to arms. The stationing of a number of troops in Paris, many foreign, had led Desmoulins. This was an idea that his audience also found plausible and threatening, the cockades worn by the crowd were initially green, a color associated with liberty, and made at first from the leaves of the trees that lined the Palais Royal. The rioting surrounding the storming of the Bastille, however, and especially Desmoulins personal and publicized involvement in it, on 18 July, Desmoulinss work was finally issued. The politics of the pamphlet ran considerably in advance of public opinion, in it, Desmoulins called explicitly for a republic, popular and democratic government is the only constitution which suits France, and all those who are worthy of the name of men. This hard-edged fervor found an audience in Paris, and Desmoulins, as a result of the pamphlet 8. Abel Gance

Abel Gance was a French film director and producer, writer and actor. Initially taking his mothers name, he was brought up until the age of eight by his grandparents in the coal mining town of Commentry in central France. He then returned to Paris to rejoin his mother who had by then married Adolphe Gance and he started working as a clerk in a solicitors office, but after a couple of years he turned to acting in the theatre. At that stage he regarded the cinema as infantile and stupid and was drawn into film jobs by his poverty, but he nevertheless continued to write scenarios. During this period he was diagnosed with tuberculosis, often fatal at that time, Gance tried to maintain a connection with the theatre and he finished writing a monumental tragedy entitled Victoire de Samothrace, in which he hoped that Sarah Bernhardt would star. Its five-hour length, and Gances refusal to cut it, proved to be a stumbling block, with the outbreak of World War I, Gance was rejected by the army on medical grounds and in he started writing and directing for a new film company, Film dArt. He soon caused controversy with La Folie du docteur Tube, a fantasy in which he. The producers were outraged and refused to show the film, Gance nevertheless continued working for Film dArt until , making over a dozen commercially successful films.

5: Lucile Desmoulins - WikiVisually

Lucile Desmoulins, Boilly, c Photo: Musée Carnavalet/Melanie Clegg. Anne Lucile Philippa Laridon-Duplessis was born in Paris in to a rich financier Étienne-Claude Duplessis-Laridon and his wife Anne-Françoise-Marie Boisdeveix. She had one elder sister, Adèle, who was widowed at an.

Destined by his father for the law, he was admitted as a lawyer of the parlement of Paris in 1783. However, he did not do well, as he had a violent manner and a serious stammer. This prompted him to turn towards writing. His interest in public affairs led him to a career in politics. In March 1789, Desmoulins was nominated deputy from the bailliage of Guise. He came to Laon as a commissioner for the election of deputies to the Estates-General. Desmoulins heralded this with an Ode to the States-General. Their only child, Horace Camille, was born on July 6, 1789. Horace was pensioned by the French government, and died in Haiti in 1800. Lucile was arrested a few days after her husband, and condemned to the guillotine on the basis of false charges. She displayed coolness and courage on the day of her death April 13, 1793. Because of his lack of success at the law, he was living in Paris in extreme poverty. However, he showed enthusiasm for the political changes announced by the meeting of the Estates-General. According to his letters to his father, he watched with excitement the procession of deputies at the Palace of Versailles, and with indignation the events following the closing of the Salle des Menus to the deputies who had named themselves the National Assembly—leading to the Tennis Court Oath. Apparently losing his stammer due to the excitement, he addressed the passions of the public, calling "To arms! Bartholomew of the patriots" meaning that a massacre of the partisans of reform was under preparation. Finally, after drawing two pistols from under his coat, he declared that he would not fall alive into the hands of the police who were watching his movements. He descended, embraced by the crowd. This was the actual beginning of the Revolution. Following Desmoulins, riots started throughout Paris. The mob, procuring arms by force on July 13, was partly organized as the Parisian militia, which was afterwards to be the National Guard. On July 14, the storming of the Bastille occurred. The following day, Desmoulins began the most publicized phase of his writing career. In May and June 1789, he had written *La France libre*, which his publisher had refused to print. It was immediately followed by a slander campaign from Royalist pamphleteers. Journalism Exhilarated, he appealed to the lower orders by printing his *Discours de la lanterne aux Parisiens* which began with a quotation from the Gospel of John, *Qui male agit odit lucem* "He that does evil hates light" John 3: In this pamphlet, he argued that revolutionary violence was justified. The publication was extremely popular from its first to its last number; Camille became famous and was no longer poor. Desmoulins was influenced by the theorists of the Revolution; for some time before the death of Mirabeau in April 1791, he had begun his collaboration with Georges Danton his associate for the rest of their lives. In July 1791, he appeared before the Paris Commune—the local government of Paris—as head of a group petitioning to depose the king. At the time, under the constitutional monarchy, such a request was dangerous; the gesture enhanced agitation in the city, and the frequent attacks to which Desmoulins had often been subject were followed by a warrant for the arrest of himself and Danton. Danton briefly left Paris, while Desmoulins chose to remain and even to make occasional appearances at the Jacobin Club. National Convention and clash with Robespierre Desmoulins took an active part in the August 10 attack on the Tuileries Palace. On September 8, 1793, he was elected a deputy for Paris to the new National Convention, where he remained largely in the background, remaining better known as a journalist. He was affiliated with The Mountain, and voted for the Republic and the execution of the king. The success of the pamphlet did much to install the Reign of Terror and condemn the Girondin leaders to the guillotine. This proved alarming to both Danton and its author. In December 1793, the first number of the *Vieux Cordelier* was issued. On January 7, 1794, Robespierre, who on a former occasion had defended Danton and Desmoulins in the National Convention, urged the burning of certain numbers of the *Vieux Cordelier* in a speech at the Jacobin Club though he did not at this time condemn Desmoulins or Danton as individuals. Desmoulins replied using a quote from Jean-Jacques Rousseau who was widely perceived as the intellectual authority for all revolutionary gestures: Trial and execution On March 31, 1794, the arrest warrant was signed and executed, and on the third, fourth, and fifth of April the trial took place

before the Revolutionary Tribunal. When asked his age, Desmoulins replied: The accused were prevented from defending themselves by a decree of the Convention. The Desmoulins family Desmoulins struggled before his death, allegedly tearing his clothes to shreds. Legacy The legacy of Camille Desmoulins is both in the arena of politics and journalism, and his mixture of the two. He was one of the important pamphleteers who emerged from the Revolutionary period. As a member of the fourth estate a term referring to the press that derived from this era Desmoulins and his cohorts helped to shape the role of the press in modern societies. His active engagement in politics also helped to create the role for the activist press as it exists in modern society. Les Orateurs de la Legislative et de la Convention Paris, , 2nd ed. Credits New World Encyclopedia writers and editors rewrote and completed the Wikipedia article in accordance with New World Encyclopedia standards. This article abides by terms of the Creative Commons CC-by-sa 3. Credit is due under the terms of this license that can reference both the New World Encyclopedia contributors and the selfless volunteer contributors of the Wikimedia Foundation. To cite this article click here for a list of acceptable citing formats. The history of earlier contributions by wikipedians is accessible to researchers here:

6: Novels by Katherine Pym: Lucile Desmoulins

An Archive of Our Own, a project of the Organization for Transformative Works.

Touched off the French Revolution French journalist and politician, who played an important part in the French Revolution, was born at Guise, in Picardy, on the 2nd of March His father was lieutenant-general of the bailliage of Guise, and through the efforts of a friend obtained a bourse for his son, who at the age of fourteen left home for Paris, and entered the college of Louis le Grand. In this school, in which Robespierre was also a bursar and a distinguished student, Camille Desmoulins laid the solid foundation of his learning. Destined by his father for the law, at the completion of his legal studies he was admitted an advocate of the parlement of Paris in His professional success was not great; his manner was violent, his appearance unattractive, and his speech impaired by a painful stammer. In March Desmoulins began his political career. Having been nominated deputy from the bailliage of Guise, he appeared at Laon as one of the commissioners for the election of deputies to the States-General summoned by royal edict of January 24th. Camille heralded its meeting by his Ode to the States-General. His hopes of professional success were now scattered, and he was living in Paris in extreme poverty. He, however, shared to the full the excitement which attended the meeting of the States-General. As appears from his letters to his father, he watched with exultation the procession of deputies at Versailles, and with violent indignation the events of the latter part of June which followed the closing of the Salle des Menus to the deputies who had named themselves the National Assembly. It is further evident that Desmoulins was already sympathizing, not only with the enthusiasm, but also with the fury and cruelty, of the Parisian crowds. Losing, in his violent excitement, his stammer, he inflamed the passions of the mob by his burning words and his call "To arms! Bartholomew of the patriots. He descended amid the embraces of the crowd, and his cry "To arms! This scene was the beginning of the actual events of the French Revolution. Following Desmoulins the crowd surged through Paris, procuring arms by force; and on the 13th it was partly organized as the Parisian militia which was afterwards to be the National Guard. On the 14th the Bastille was taken. Desmoulins may be said to have begun on the following day that public literary career which lasted until his death. In May and June he had written *La France libre*, which, to his chagrin, his publisher refused to print. Considerably in advance of public opinion, it already pronounced in favor of a republic. By its erudite, brilliant and courageous examination of the rights of king, of nobles, of clergy and of people, it attained a wide and sudden popularity; it secured for the author the friendship and protection of Mirabeau, and the studied abuse of numerous royalist pamphleteers. Shortly afterwards, with his vanity and love of popularity inflamed, he pandered to the passions of the lower orders by the publication of his *Discours de la lanterne aux Parisiens* which, with an almost fiendish reference to the excesses of the mob, he headed by a quotation from St. John, "Qui male agit odit lucem. The title of the publication changed after the 73rd number. It ceased to appear at the end of July These numbers are valuable as an exhibition not so much of events as of the feelings of the Parisian people; they are adorned, moreover, by the erudition, the wit and the genius of the author, but they are disfigured, not only by the most biting personalities and the defense and even advocacy of the excesses of the mob, but by the entire absence of the forgiveness and pity for which the writer was afterwards so eloquently to plead. Desmoulins was powerfully swayed by the influence of more vigorous minds; and for some time before the death of Mirabeau, in April , he had begun to be led by Georges Jacques Danton , with whom he remained associated during the rest of his life. In July Camille appeared before the municipality of Paris as head of a deputation of petitioners for the deposition of the king. In that month, however, such a request was dangerous; there was excitement in the city over the presentation of the petition, and the private attacks to which Desmoulins had often been subject were now followed by a warrant for the arrest of himself and Danton. Danton left Paris for a little; Desmoulins, however, remained there, appearing occasionally at the Jacobin club. Desmoulins took an active part on the 10th of August and became secretary to Danton, when the latter became minister of justice. On the 8th of September he was elected one of the deputies for Paris to the National Convention, where, however, he was not successful as an orator. He was of the party of the "Mountain", and voted for the abolition of royalty and the death of the king. With

Robespierre he was now more than ever associated, and the *Histoire des Brissotins*, the fragment above alluded to, was inspired by the arch-revolutionist. The success of the brochure, so terrible as to send the leaders of the Gironde to the guillotine, alarmed Danton and the author. Yet the role of Desmoulins during the Convention was of but secondary importance. On the 7th of January Robespierre, who on a former occasion had defended Camille when in danger at the hands of the National Convention, in addressing the Jacobin club counselled not the expulsion of Desmoulins, but the burning of certain numbers of the *Vieux Cordelier*. Camille sharply replied that he would answer with Jean-Jacques Rousseau -- "burning is not answering", and a bitter quarrel thereupon ensued. On the 31st the warrant of arrest was signed and executed, and on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of April the trial took place before the Revolutionary Tribunal. It was a scene of terror not only to the accused but to judges and to jury. The retorts of the prisoners were notable. Camille on being asked his age, replied, "I am thirty-three, the age of the sans-culotte Jesus, a critical age for every patriot. The accused were prevented from defending themselves; a decree of the Convention denied them the right of speech. Armed with this and the false report of a spy, who charged the wife of Desmoulins with conspiring for the escape of her husband and the ruin of the republic, Fouquier-Tinville by threats and entreaties obtained from the jury a sentence of death. It was passed in absence of the accused, and their execution was appointed for the same day. Since his arrest the courage of Camille had miserably failed. He had exhibited in the numbers of the *Vieux Cordelier* almost a disregard of the death which he must have known hovered over him. He had with consummate ability exposed the terrors of the Revolution, and had adorned his pages with illustrations from Tacitus, the force of which the commonest reader could feel. In his last number, the seventh, which his publisher refused to print, he had dared to attack even Robespierre, but at his trial it was found that he was devoid of physical courage. He had to be torn from his seat before he was removed to prison, and as he sat next to Danton in the tumbrel which conveyed them to the guillotine, the calmness of the great leader failed to impress him. In his violence, bound as he was, he tore his clothes into shreds, and his bare shoulders and breast were exposed to the gaze of the surging crowd. The only child of the marriage, Horace Camille, was born on the 6th of July. Two days afterwards Desmoulins brought it into notice by appearing with it before the municipality of Paris to demand "the formal statement of the civil estate of his son. She astonished all onlookers by the calmness with which she braved death April 13,

7: Lucile Duplessis - Wikidata

Camille Desmoulins (Bernard Alane), publiciste, homme politique, ami de Robespierre, tombe amoureux de Lucile Duplessis (Claude Jade), la tr s jolie fille d'un riche bourgeois de l' poque. Un.

Novels by Katherine Pym Welcome to a new world of history where the reader experiences what it was like, as the common man, to live in the past. My intent is to allow the reader to walk down the lanes of old London before it burned to the ground in the Great Fire of and feel as if you are actually there. You can smell and touch the nuances of London. So sit back and enjoy the ride. Lucile fell in love with Camille while still quite young, and in her teens. Camille was more than ten years older and of very poor financial worth. He lived in a hovel in Paris and struggled to make ends meet through law-copying. Camille Desmoulins He was brilliant and quick witted. His stutter impeded public speaking, yet he wished to represent Guise in the States General. Camille wanted to be popular, a star leading the Revolution. Caught amongst the crowds at Palais Royal on July 12, , he leaped onto a table to harangue the multitude. He did not stutter, and spoke clearly for all to hear. This catapulted him into the limelight. It was a dream come true, for with this new notoriety, Camille began to write pamphlets against the monarchy. As the Revolution progressed, he sharpened his quill and filled page after page with poisoned ink. Camille ran amok with his impetuous writings. This sort of notoriety did not sit well with Duplessis. Lucile and her mother conspired to bring him to their side. Camille was constantly invited to Sunday dinners, but this did not sway Duplessis. With the age difference, the financial extreme between Duplessis and Camille, Lucile hardly thought her dream to marry Camille would ever come true. Her father seemed to block every avenue to her happiness. While she dreamed of marriage with Camille, her father sought a suitable husband who was either royalist or rich. Finally, in December , they broke him down. Duplessis consented to his daughter marrying Camille, and provided a rich dowry. Before her father changed his mind, Camille and Lucile married as quickly as possible. They chose the Christmas Season. Gabrielle Danton Within weeks, they were married and settled into the same building as the Dantons, Gabrielle and George-Jacques. Danton belonged to one of the Revolutionary clubs called the Cordelier Club, and Camille joined, too. Lucile could finally take part in the Revolution rather than sit on the sidelines and watch. The Desmoulins and Dantons became great friends. George-Jacques Danton Camille was no longer a poor man. With the help of his poisoned ink, good men of the Republic lost their lives to Madame Guillotine. Lucile stood by with mounting horror. She begged Camille to temper his words. The Terror took hold with astounding rapidity. France was at war with all its neighbors, and to escape suspicion and the guillotine, men joined the army. The borders around France closed. Tribunals were set up across the land to purify any danger within. By , Camille grew weary of the Terror. As Lucile witnessed her Paris fall under the pall of tyranny orchestrated by Robespierre, she also watched her husband bury himself in a cause that would more than like send him to the guillotine. People stormed the floor of the Assembly and begged the representatives for mercy. There was no one left to kill. Lucile sought him out to save her husband, his truest friend. She went to his house, but Robespierre would not see her. The door was shut tight in her face, and Lucile became inconsolable. It left a big hole for Robespierre to extend his tyranny the length and breadth of France. People were suspect if they carried parcels. No one left their homes from sunset to dawn. Hooligans patrolled the streets, and harassed good people after dark. Whereas, everyone else in the history are called by their surnames. Lucile Desmoulins died April 13, at the young age of twenty-four. This is very exciting. An author always likes to see their work brandished about. It allows more people to see it and bring their imagination to explore a different time. Eventually, if they are good fellows all around, they read the whole novel and provide a terrific review. You can find The First Apostle at:

8: Lucile Desmoulins   a Revolutionary Romance - Paperblog

In this postcard, Desmoulins (dandling his son) and Lucile are warned of their danger, while Lucile's dotting mother looks on. (Source) Their fate was nothing to the Revolution, but it remains an affecting personal portrait amid the tempest of

factional massacres.

9: Lucile Desmoulins (Author of Journal)

This article is within the scope of WikiProject Biography, a collaborative effort to create, develop and organize Wikipedia's articles about www.enganchecubano.com interested editors are invited to join the project and contribute to the discussion.

The development perspective Zwischen hermeneutik und dialektik Christian Berner Physics debora katz 2016 Politics and economic policy in Western democracies Gsxr 750 srad service manual Blueprint ing for welders 9th edition Master your money ron blue Surviving exercise Christopher Pinchbeck and his family Miss Pickerell takes the bull by the horns Mazda miata service manual Jon schmidt christmas sheet music Historia pro persona : Emperor Charles V Tales By The Masters Dell vostro v130 service manual First in a series of subcommittee hearings on social security number high-risk issues The art of entrepreneurship The Gods, and other Lectures Osmosis and diffusion worksheet middle school On the power, wisdom and goodness of God as manifested in the adaptation of external nature Visionary Observers Canon ir2200 service manual Racial and social class isolation in the schools V. 4. August 1914 to December 1918 Cuba and western intellectuals since 1959 Leasehold Liability Nuclear and Quark Matter Is guide market safe Monsieur Pamplemousse Omnibus Vol. 3 Chill Factor (Detective Inspector Charlie Priest Mystery) Dreamweaver 8 Essential Training American journal of evaluation Ap world history textbook traditions and encounters Great Essays and Short Stories of Edgar Allen Poe Wolf Mountain Moon (Plainsmen) Leash Training (Simple Solutions) Oasis wonderwall piano sheet How thousands of my arthritis patients regained their health. Disturbed behaviour and strange experiences related to sleep (parasomnias) Migration Patterns and the Growth of High-Poverty Neighborhoods, 1970-1990