Appendix

The social and political network of Léon Laurent-Pichat

This guide includes those individuals mentioned in the book who were part of the network of Léon Laurent-Pichat (LLP) for a sustained period. A few have been impossible to identify and have been omitted. The guide is based primarily on my own research but also draws on standard biographical sources (Robert and Coigny, Maitron, Schweitz, etc.) listed below, in the Bibliography.

Adam, Edmond (Antoine Edmond) (1816–1877): assistant mayor of Paris (March 1848); member of the Conseil d’état (1849); resigned following the coup d’état (1851); helped finance Adolphe Peyrat’s L’Avenir national (1865); married Juliette Lambert (1868); ally of republican leader Léon Gambetta; briefly a member of the Government of National Defence (1870); served with LLP on the commission to publish the records of the Second Empire (1870); elected to the National Assembly as a member of Gambetta’s Republican Union (1871–75); helped fund Gambetta’s newspaper, La République française (est. 1871). Elected Life Senator (1875). Many affaires d’honneur including: with LLP, witness for Amédée Langlois (1873); witness for LLP (1875); LLP witness for Adam (1876).

Adam, Juliette, née Lambert (1836–1936): author, journalist, salonnière, feminist; married Edmond Adam and generally wrote under her married name; influential patron of republican politicians, especially Léon Gambetta; founded La Nouvelle Revue (1879); fiercely revanchist, she became alienated from Gambetta in the 1880s over France’s foreign policy.

Allain-Targé, Henri (François Henri René) (1832–1902): married Geneviève Villemain (1857); opposition journalist (1860s); ally of
Léon Gambetta; stood unsuccessfully in legislative elections (1869, 1871); elected to the Paris municipal council (July 1871); with Gambetta, co-founded La République française (1871); attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875); elected to the National Assembly as a member of Gambetta’s Republican Union (1876); Minister for Finance in Gambetta’s government (1881–82); Minister for the Interior in Brisson’s government (1885). Several affaires d’honneur, including: LLP witness for him (1875). Defeated in the 1889 elections, he retired from politics.

Anquez, Léonce (Henri-Louis-Léonce) (1821–1889): Professor of History at the lycée Saint-Louis (from 1858); author of several books on Protestantism in France; author of Histoire de France (1871); Inspector-General of Public Instruction (from 1882). Friend of the Laurent-Pichat and Beaujean families; attended the First Communions of Clémence Beaujean (1865) and Geneviève Laurent-Pichat (1868); attended Clémence Beaujean’s wedding (1875).

Arago, Emmanuel (François Victor Emmanuel) (1812–1896): member of the Provisional Government (1848); elected to the National Assembly (1848–51); opposition Deputy (1869); member of the Government of National Defence (1870); elected to the National Assembly (1871–76); Senator for Pyrénées-orientales (1876–96). Attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875). Nephew of Etienne Arago.

Arago, Étienne Vincent (1802–1892): writer of popular melodramas; aide-de-camp to Lafayette during the Revolution of 1830; participated in the revolution of February 1848; exiled (1849) until the amnesty (1859); contributed with LLP to La Réforme littéraire (1861–62) and Le Phare de la Loire (1864–65); served on the Shakespeare committee with LLP (1864); briefly mayor of Paris (1870); served with LLP on the commission to publish the records of the Second Empire (1870); with LLP, member of the Republican Circle of the Seine and the Family Circle; uncle of Emmanuel Arago. Friend of J.-B. Charras (from 1830); friend of the Kestner family, as well as of LLP.

Babaud-Laribière, Mme (??–??): widow of republican politician François-Saturnin-Léonide Babaud-Laribière (1819–1873); aunt of Abel Hovelacque; helped arrange the marriage between Hovelacque and Clémence Beaujean (1875).
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Barni, Jules Romain (1818–1878): Professor of Philosophy; sacked for refusing the oath of loyalty to Louis-Napoleon (1851); contributed (with LLP) to La Revue de Paris and La Liberté de Penser; exiled to Geneva, where he taught philosophy and wrote several major works; a founder of the International League for Peace and Freedom (1867); returned to France (1870); elected to the National Assembly (1872); colleague of LLP in Gambetta’s Republican Union; freemason; retired from politics (1877) owing to ill health.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules (1805–1895): Professor of Ancient Philosophy at the Collège de France; journalist; opposition activist (1830s); elected to the National Assembly (1848); author of the Second Republic’s education policies; attended the wedding of LLP’s sister Herminie (1859); opposition Deputy (1869); elected to the National Assembly (1871): joined the Centre-Left faction; Life Senator (1875); Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Ferry government (1880–81).

Beaujean, Amédée (Emile-Ambroise-Amédée) (1821–1888): after several brief postings, Professor of Classics at the lycée St-Louis (1850), lycée Napoléon (1855) and lycée Louis-le-Grand (1863); published Breviarium historiae graecae (1860); member of the ‘Society for the Encouragement of the Study of Greek in France’ (from 1870); his Petit dictionnaire universel ou Abrégé du dictionnaire français d’E. Littré, augmenté d’une partie mythologique, historique, biographique et géographique (Paris: Hachette, 1877) won him a medal from the Society for the Promotion of Works Useful to Education (1877) and the Legion of Honour (1878); Inspector-General of Public Instruction (1879); keen amateur musician and photographer. Married LLP’s sister Rosine Deslandes (1851); father of Clémence (b. 1853).

Beaujean, Clémence (1853–1933): daughter of Amédée Beaujean and Rosine Deslandes; niece of LLP; married Abel Hovelacque (1875); mother of Geneviève, Valentine, André, Paul and Amédée.

Beaujean, Mme Rosine: see Deslandes, Rosine.

Beauvau-Craon, Ludmille, née Komar, Princesse de (1820–1881): Polish countess; second wife of Second Empire Senator Prince Charles de Beauvau-Craon; two daughters, Elisabeth and Béatrix; close to the Polish expatriate elite, including Chopin; philanthropist;
active in Parisian cultural circles alongside LLP, whose family records name her as the mother of Geneviève Laurent-Pichat; friend of Mme Rosine Beaujean.

**Blanc, Louis** (Jean Joseph Charles Louis) (1811–1882): member of the Provisional Government (1848); promoted the ‘organisation of labour’ through workers’ co-operatives to address poverty; exiled (after June 1848); returned to France (1870); elected to the National Assembly, then the Chamber of Deputies (1871–81); campaigned for amnesty for Communards.

**Broca, Paul** (Pierre Paul) (1824–1880): surgeon; anthropologist; founder of the Society of Anthropology (1859); studied brain structure seeking links to racial difference, a now disproved idea; identified the region of the brain controlling speech (1861); patron and colleague of Abel Hovelacque at the Paris School of Anthropology; attended Hovelacque’s wedding to LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

**Carnot, Hippolyte** (Lazare Hippolyte) (1801–1888): opposition Deputy (1839–48); supported Revolution of February 1848; briefly Minister for Education during the Second Republic (1848); opposed the coup d’état (1851); refused the oath of loyalty to the Emperor; attended the wedding of LLP’s sister Herminie (1859); active in opposition politics (1860s); elected to the National Assembly (1871); Life Senator (1875).

**Challemel-Lacour, Paul-Armand** (1827–1896): Professor of Philosophy; journalist; exiled following the coup d’état (1851–59); with LLP, contributed to *La Réforme littéraire* (1861–62); as Prefect of the Rhône (1870) suppressed the Lyon Commune (1871); elected to the National Assembly (1872); attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875); elected to the Senate (1876); close to Léon Gambetta and a leading contributor to *La République française* from its inception (1871); diplomat (1879–82); minister in the Ferry government (1883); vice-President then President of the Senate (1890s).

**Charcot, Jean-Martin** (1825–1893): renowned neurologist and specialist in disorders of the nervous system; consulted by LLP (1884–85); consulted by LLP’s sister Herminie (1879).
Charras, Jean-Baptiste Adolphe (1810–1865): participated in the Revolution of 1830; career soldier; served in Algeria (1840s); supported the February Revolution of 1848; elected to the National Assembly (1848, 1849); proscribed following the coup d’état (1851); settled in Switzerland, where he financed Le Confédéré; political hero of LLP; married to Mathilde Kestner (1858); rejected the amnesty (1859); remained in Bâle until his death.

Chassin, Charles-Louis (1831–1901): lawyer who refused oath of loyalty to the Emperor; became a journalist; with LLP, contributed to La Revue de Paris (1858); fellow-correspondent (with LLP) of L’Association (Belgium) and Le Confédéré (Switzerland); linked to Garibaldi and the Hungarian nationalists; freethinker, anticlerical; active in the League for Peace and Freedom; was prosecuted several times for press offences; under the Third Republic, became editor-in-chief of the Journal officiel (the record of parliamentary proceedings).

Chauffour, Victor (Marie-Victor) (1819–1889): Professor of Law at Strasbourg; elected to the National Assembly (1848); forced out of public life by the coup d’état (1851); became businessman and writer; with LLP, contributed to La Réforme littéraire (1861–62); husband of Fanny Kestner (1831–1850); father of Fanny Chauffour; uncle of LLP’s son-in-law Charles Risler; witness for Eugénie Risler at her marriage to Jules Ferry (1875).

Chevreau, Henri (Julien-Théophile-Henri) (1823–1903): son of Jean-Henri Chevreau and Eulalie Collas; close friend of LLP in adolescence; attended the lycée Charlemagne with LLP; with LLP, published Les Voyageuses (1844); became a Bonapartist; was appointed to several important posts, including imperial Senator (1865), Prefect of the Seine (1870) and Minister of the Interior (1870); fled to England (1870–77); failed in subsequent efforts to return to politics.

Chevreau, Jean-Henri (1794–1854): ran a boarding school at Saint-Mandé (attended by LLP); Bonapartist representative in the Corps législatif (1852–54); father of Henri.

Clemenceau, Georges Benjamin (1841–1929): medical doctor; unsuccessfully sought to marry Hortense Kestner; in America (1865–69), became an admirer of American democracy; married
American Mary Eliza Plummer (1869; divorced 1891); participated in the uprising of 4 September 1870 that proclaimed the Third Republic; mayor of the eighteenth arrondissement of Paris (1870); elected to the National Assembly (1871); joined Gambetta’s Republican Union (1871); active (with LLP and others) in the ‘Republican League for the Rights of Paris’; elected to the Paris municipal council (July 1871–76); president of the Paris municipal council (1875); attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875); Deputy for Paris (from 1876); advocated for amnesty for Communards; leader of the Extreme Left republicans (1880s); founded the influential newspaper *La Justice* (1880); vocal opponent of Jules Ferry; defeated in 1893 but returned to prominence as Prime Minister (1906–09; 1917–20). Numerous *affaires d’honneur*, including: with LLP, witness for Georges Perin (1874).

**Delescluze, Charles** (Louis Charles) (1809–1871): radical republican journalist; fought in the Revolution of 1830; led uprising against the conservative republican government (June 1848); imprisoned (March 1849); convicted again (March 1850); fled to England (until 1853); sentenced to ten years’ jail, part of which he served on Devil’s Island; returned to Paris after the amnesty (1859); journalist-friend of LLP (from at least 1862); editor of radical paper *Le Réveil* (1868–1871), of which LLP was financial supporter and literary editor; served several further prison sentences for press offences; prosecuted (1869) for campaigning to memorialise Alphonse Baudin, republican Deputy killed during the 1851 coup d’état (acquitted); elected mayor of the nineteenth arrondissement (1870); a leader of the Paris Commune (1871); died on the barricades.

**Denfert-Rochereau, Aristide** (Pierre Philippe Marie Aristide) (1823–1878): career soldier, named ‘the lion of Belfort’ after successfully defending that fort against the Prussian siege (1870); elected to the National Assembly, then Chamber of Deputies (1871, 1877); ally of Gambetta. Part of LLP’s social circle (from 1872); attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

**Deslandes, Herminie** (1839–1883): daughter of Geneviève Leroi and Louis-Achille Deslandes; half-sister of LLP. Married Siagre-Emile Lefort, notary, brother of Henri Lefort (1859); mother of Jeanne and Elisabeth.


Deslandes, Rosine (1829–1915): daughter of Geneviève Leroi and Louis-Achille Deslandes; half-sister of LLP. Married Amédée Beaujean (1851); mother of Clémence; raised her motherless niece, Geneviève Laurent-Pichat. Active in the movement for secular professional education for girls; political confidante of her half-brother LLP.

Despois, Eugène André (1818–1876): Professor of Rhetoric at the lycée Louis-le-Grand; colleague of Amédée Beaujean (1849–50); resigned (1851) to avoid swearing loyalty to Emperor Napoleon III; writer and journalist; with LLP, contributed to La Revue de Paris, La Réforme littéraire (1861–62) and L’Association (1864); assistant librarian at the Sorbonne (from 1870).

Du Camp, Maxime (1822–1894): writer and journalist; a founder (1851) of La Revue de Paris of which he later became joint owner with LLP; friend of Gustave Flaubert, he encouraged La Revue’s serialisation of Flaubert’s Madame Bovary (1856); LLP cited his Chants Modernes (1855) in his own collection of verse Chroniques rimées (1856); elected to the Académie française (1880).

Duprat, Pascal Pierre (1815–1885): historian and journalist; elected to the National Assembly (1848); exiled following the coup d’état (1851); edited La Libre Recherche (Brussels, 1855–57), to which LLP contributed; became representative of the Third Republic to Chile.

Favre, François (1819–1892): lifelong friend of LLP; sentenced to three years’ jail for his revolutionary and anticlerical views (1850); took refuge in Belgium (until 1854); founded (with Louis Ulbach) Le Monde maçonnique (1858); with LLP, contributed to La Revue de Paris, Le Phare de la Loire, La Réforme littéraire and Delescluze’s
paper, *Le Réveil*; mayor of the seventeenth arrondissement of Paris (1870–71); resigned under the Paris Commune; with LLP, member of both the Republican Circle of the Seine and the Family Circle (1871–73); unsuccessful in the elections of July 1871; returned to journalism; librarian at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (from 1880 until his death).

**Ferry, Jules François Camille (1832–1893):** political ally of LLP (from 1859); opposition Deputy (1869); member of the Government of National Defence (1870–71); fell out with LLP over his role in crushing the Paris Commune (1871); elected to the National Assembly, then Chamber of Deputies (1871–89); married Eugénie Risler (1875); Minister for Public Instruction and Fine Arts in the Waddington government (1879); Prime Minister (September 1880 to November 1881; February 1883 to March 1885); architect of the republican education laws and of French colonial policy.

**Ferry, Mme Eugénie:** see Risler, Eugénie.

**Floquet, Charles Thomas (1828–1896):** prosecuted several times for republican activism (1860s); married Hortense Kestner (1869); uncle of LLP’s son-in-law Charles Risler; deputy mayor of Paris (1870); active with LLP in the ‘Republican League for the Rights of Paris’ (1871); elected to the National Assembly, then Chamber of Deputies (February 1871–81); municipal councillor for Paris (1872); President of the municipal council (1874); Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies (1881); Prefect of the Seine (1882); President of the Chamber of Deputies (1885; 1889–93); Prime Minister (1888). Several *affaires d’honneur*, including: with LLP, as witness (1879). Defeated in the 1893 legislative elections; Senator for the Seine (1894–96).

**Frébault, Charles-Félix (1825–1902):** surgeon in the National Guard (1870); municipal councillor for Paris (1871–76); Deputy for the Seine (1876–1889; 1893–1898); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union; sought LLP’s assistance in the 1877 elections.

**Gambetta, Léon (1838–1882):** lawyer; came to prominence defending Charles Delescluze (1869); opposition Deputy (1869); prominent in the Government of National Defence (1870); elected to the National Assembly, then Chamber of Deputies, for various constituencies (1871–82); leader of the Republican Union
(1871–82), to which LLP belonged; active with LLP in the Family Circle; personal friend of LLP and his family. Several *affaires d'honneur*, including: with LLP, as his witness (1874). As leader of the largest republican group in the Chamber of Deputies in the 1870s, he might have become Prime Minister but was passed over until 1881. Lived in a free union with Léonie Léon.

**Gautier, Théophile** (Pierre Jules Théophile) (1811–1872): renowned poet and travel writer; literary, art and theatre critic; admirer of Victor Hugo; director of *La Revue de Paris* (1851–56; with LLP from 1853); editor of *L'Artiste*, where he promoted ‘art for art’s sake’ (rejected by LLP). Became librarian for Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor.

**Greppo, Louis** (Jean-Louis) (1810–1888): silkworker; participated in the Lyon uprisings of 1831 and 1834; belonged to several secret societies; elected to the National Assembly (1848; 1849); exiled in Belgium from the coup d’état until the amnesty (1851–59); implicated in further plots (1860s); mayor of the fourteenth arrondissement (1870); elected to the National Assembly, then Chamber of Deputies (from 1871); ally of Gambetta; supported amnesty for Communards, organising aid for their families, to which LLP contributed regularly.

**Grévy, Jules** (François Judith Paul) (1807–1891): lawyer; briefly imprisoned at the coup d’état (1851); opposition Deputy (1868); elected to the National Assembly (1871); president of the Chamber of Deputies (1876); President of the Republic (1879–87) – first republican to hold the post.

**Grousset, Pascal** (1844–1909): medical doctor and journalist; editor in chief of *La Marseillaise* (1869); elected to the Paris Commune (March 1871) where he remained a militant figure; prosecuted (June 1871); deported to New Caledonia (1872); escaped to Sydney, Australia (1874); back in France, was elected as an independent socialist, refusing to join the socialist federation (Section française de l’Internationale ouvrière, SFIO) in 1905.

**Hachette, Jean-Georges** (1838–1892): likely the ‘Hachette’ who was part of LLP’s social circle; in 1864, succeeded his father, Louis, as head of the publishing empire that still bears the family name.
Hérold, Ferdinand (Louis Joseph Ferdinand) (1828–1882): lawyer; prosecuted several times under the Empire for republican activities; stood unsuccessfully in the 1869 elections; member of the Government of National Defence (1870); defeated in the 1871 elections; elected to the Senate (1876); Prefect of the Seine (1879). LLP lobbied him (1881) to appoint his son-in-law Charles Risler as mayor of the seventh arrondissement.

Hovelacque, Abel (Alexandre-Abel) (1843–1896): scholar, protégé of Paul Broca; Professor of Linguistic Anthropology in the Paris School of Anthropology (1876); author of numerous books and scientific papers; nephew of Second Republic Deputy and Prefect of the Charente (1870), François-Saturnin-Léonide Barbaud-Laribière. Married Clémence Beaujean, niece of LLP (1875); father of Geneviève, Valentine, André, Paul and Amédée. Elected municipal councillor for the seventh arrondissement (1878; 1881; defeated 1884); elected for the thirteenth arrondissement (1886; 1887). Active in the Anthropological Society and the Voltaire Society; freemason; with LLP and Charles Risler, founded the lodge La Fédération maçonnique (1882); elected Deputy for the Seine as an independent Republican Left candidate (1889–93; 1893–94); resigned due to ill health.

Hugo, Victor-Marie (1802–1885): renowned author and leader of the Romantic movement; elected to the National Assembly (1848) as a conservative; became a republican following the coup d’état (1851); remained in self-imposed exile until the fall of the Empire (1870); elected to the National Assembly (Feb. 1871; defeated July 1871); elected Life Senator (1876); allied with Louis Blanc, LLP (and others) to secure amnesty for the Communards (1880).

Kergomard Pauline, née Reclus (1838–1925): teacher and writer; as Inspector of infant schools (1879) developed a programme of instruction for those schools; first woman elected to Conseil général de l’instruction publique (1886); member of the proto-feminist National Council of French Women.

Kestner, Charles (1803–1870): dye manufacturer in Thann (Alsace); married Eugénie Rigau (1827); five daughters: Eugénie, Fanny, Mathilde, Céline and Hortense; elected to the National Assembly (1848); opposed the coup d’état (1851); imprisoned and
exiled to Switzerland; defeated by the official candidate in elections of 1852; led opposition in Thann and Mulhouse to the plebiscite of 8 May 1870.

Kestner, Mme Eugénie: see Rigau, Eugénie.

Komar, Ludmille: see Beauvau-Craon, Ludmille, née Komar.

Lalanne, Ludovic (1815–1898): historian; managing editor of *La Correspondance littéraire* (1860–65) to which LLP contributed; friend of LLP and his family from 1864; attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat de (1790–1869): poet, politician and historian; leading figure in the Romantic movement from the publication of his *Méditations poétiques* (1820); literary hero of LLP and his friends (1830–40s); head of the Provisional Government (Feb. 1848); elected to the National Assembly (April 1848); lost power following the June uprising; stood unsuccessfully in the presidential elections (December 1848); devoted himself to literature thereafter; contributor (with LLP) to *La Revue de Paris*.

Lapommeraye, Henri de (1839–1891): probably the ‘Lapommeraye’, President of the Polytechnic Association, who spoke at LLP’s funeral; writer and theatre critic; renowned public speaker; appointed to the Chair of history and dramatic literature at the Conservatoire national de musique et de déclamation (1879).

Laprade, Pierre Marie Victor de (1812–1883): writer and poet; elected to the Académie française (1858); elected to the National Assembly (Feb. 1871); Centre-Right; resigned in 1873 for health reasons.

Laurent-Pichat, Geneviève (1856–1912): daughter of LLP; her mother never officially identified (family records name the Princesse de Beauvau). Raised by her father and her aunt, Mme Rosine Beaujean; married Charles Risler (1877); mother of Ginette and Charlotte.

Lefèvre, Henri (1825–1877): Elected to the National Assembly (July 1871); colleague of LLP in Gambetta’s Republican Union; frequent visitor to LLP’s home; attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875). Affaire d’honneur: witness for LLP (1873).
Lefort, Émile (Siagre-Émile) (1827–1904): notary at L’Isle-Adam, later Juge de Paix (1860s–1870s); married LLP’s sister Herminie (1859); father of Jeanne and Elisabeth; brother of LLP’s colleague Henri Lefort.

Lefort, Henri François (1828–1917): republican activist from his youth; proscribed briefly (1851); prosecuted several times (1850s); took shelter in Guernsey; friend of Victor Hugo; returned to Paris following the amnesty (1859); editor of Adolphe Peyrat’s *L’Avenir national* (1859); secretary of *La Réforme littéraire* (1861–82); a founder (though only briefly a member) of the First International (1863); author (with Henri Tolain) of the ‘Manifesto of the Sixty’ promoting worker candidatures and workers’ rights (1864); admirer of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon; a founder of the co-operative movement; contributor (with LLP) to *L’Association* (1864). Younger brother of Siagre-Émile Lefort, who married LLP’s sister Herminie (1859); attended the First Communion of Clémence Beaujean (1865).

Lepère, Charles (Edmé Charles Philippe) (1823–1885): lawyer active in opposition politics in Auxerre; elected to the National Assembly (Feb. 1871); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union; with LLP, member of the *commission de permanence* (1875); attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875); held ministries in the governments of Jules Dufaure (1877–79) and Waddington (1879–80); forced to resign as Minister for the Interior over the anticlerical laws (1880); re-elected for Auxerre (1881); president of the Radical Left faction (1881).

Leroy, Geneviève (1806–1863): mother of LLP; used the pseudonym ‘Rosine Laurent’ at his birth; married Louis-Achille Deslandes (1823); as Mme Deslandes, mother of Clémence, Rosine, Louis-Achille and Herminie.

Lissagaray, Prosper-Olivier (1838–1901): republican, later socialist, journalist; an organiser of the public lectures at the rue de la Paix to which LLP contributed (1862); founded *La Marseillaise* with Henri Rochefort (1870); following a series of convictions, fled to Belgium until the declaration of the Republic (Sept. 1870); member of the Government of National Defence (1870); fought for the Paris Commune (March 1871); founded radical newspapers *L’Action* and *Le Tribun du Peuple*; escaped to Brussels and then England, where
he met Karl Marx and became close to Eleanor Marx; returned to Paris (1880) where he continued his political activism. Author of a major history of the Paris Commune of 1871, based on interviews with fellow-participants.

**Lissajous, Jules-Antoine** (1822–1880): Professor of Physics at the lycée Saint-Louis and colleague of Léonce Anquez; his daughter, Jeanne-Antoinette, was a friend of Geneviève Laurent-Pichat.

**Littré, Émile** (Maximilien Paul Émile) (1801–1881): renowned for his four-volume *Dictionnaire de la langue française* (commenced 1844; published 1863–73); accomplished linguist; admirer and proponent of the ideas of Auguste Comte (‘positivism’). Participated in the Revolution of 1830; elected to the Académie française (1871); elected to the National Assembly (1871); Life Senator (1875); free-mason; urged religious tolerance; converted to Catholicism on his death bed.

**Mac-Mahon, Marshall Patrice, Duc de Magenta** (1808–1893): career soldier; monarchist; commander-in-chief of French forces defeated in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71); surrendered his army at Sedan (Sept. 1870); appointed to head the government by the conservative-dominated Assembly (May 1873); dismissed the republican government despite its majority, installing a monarchist government (May 1877); resigned following the republican electoral victory (Oct. 1877).

**Mahy, François-Césaire de** (1830–1906): born at Saint-Pierre, Réunion; educated in France; medical doctor and journalist; returned to Réunion (1857); representative for Réunion in the National Assembly, then Chamber of Deputies (1870–1906); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union. With his family, attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875). Keenly interested in colonial policy; Minister for Agriculture (1882–83); Minister for the Navy and for Colonies (1883; 1887–88).

**Melvil-Bloncourt, Suzanne, Vicomte** (1823–1880): born in Guadeloupe; educated at the lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris; involved in radical student politics (1840s); contributed to radical newspapers (1848); briefly imprisoned (1851); elected to represent Guadeloupe in the National Assembly (April 1871); participated in
the Paris Commune, then took his seat in the National Assembly on the Extreme Left; fled to Geneva when his Communard past was revealed (1874); sentenced to death in absentia; returned to Paris following the amnesty for Communards (1880).

**Millard, Auguste** (1830–1915): LLP’s family doctor and friend; with his family, belonged to LLP’s social circle; attended the wedding of LLP’s sister Herminie (1859) and of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

**Miot, Jules** (1809–1883): deported to Algeria following the coup d’état (1851) for attempting to lead an uprising; was pardoned and returned to France (1860); established a secret society (1861); served three years in Sainte-Pélagie (1862–65) for plotting an uprising; met LLP in prison; in England (1866–69) joined the First International; member of the Paris Commune (1871); fled to Switzerland (May 1871) and was condemned to death in absentia; returned to France in 1881 following amnesty of 1880.

**Nadaud, Gustave** (1820–1893): singer and songwriter whose political songs were banned under the Second Empire; major figure in the singing society *La Goguette de la Lice chansonnière* (est. 1831); friend of LLP and his family.

**Naquet, Alfred Joseph** (1834–1916): militant follower of Auguste Blanqui; sentenced to fifteen months’ prison (Dec. 1867) for belonging to a secret society; prosecuted again for writings (1869); fled to Spain. Participated in the uprising that proclaimed the Third Republic (Sept. 1870); elected to the National Assembly (July 1871) where he joined the Extreme Left. Attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875). Best remembered as the author of the law legalising divorce (1884).

**Pelletan, Camille** (Charles Camille) (1846–1915): son of Eugène; radical journalist and politician; in his youth, a friend of avant-garde poets Rimbaud and Verlaine; critic of Gambetta’s ‘opportunism’; supporter (with LLP) of amnesty for Communards; ally of Clemenceau and editor of his newspaper, *La Justice* (est. 1880); freemason; anticlerical; elected to the Chamber of Deputies (1881–1912); opposed colonial expansion; joined the *Parti radical-socialiste* (est. 1901); Minister of the Navy (1902–05) in the government of Emile Combes.
Pelletan, Eugène (Pierre Clément Eugène) (1813–1884): father of Camille Pelletan; writer and journalist; author of La Femme au XIXe siècle (1869). Attended the wedding of LLP’s sister Herminie (1859); contributor (with LLP) to La Réforme littéraire (1861–62); imprisoned for press offences (1862); opposition Deputy (1863–70); member of the Government of National Defence (1870); elected to the National Assembly (1871–76); Senator for Bouches-du-Rhône (1876–84); Vice-President of the Senate (1879); Life Senator (1884).

Perin, Georges (1838–1903): lawyer and journalist; contributor (with LLP) to Le Phare de la Loire; ally of Gambetta, Eugène Pelletan and later Georges Clemenceau; elected to the National Assembly, then the Chamber of Deputies (from 1873); sat on the Extreme Left; fierce opponent of Jules Ferry’s colonial policies. Affaires d’honneur: witness several times for Georges Clemenceau; LLP witness for Perin (1874); Perin witness for LLP (1875). Attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

Peyrat, Alphonse (Jean-Alphonse) (1812–1890): opposition journalist from the 1830s; founder and editor of L’Avenir national (1865) to which LLP contributed articles and funds; prosecuted (with Quentin and Delescluze) for the ‘Baudin affair’ (1869); elected to the National Assembly (1871–76); sat with the Extreme Left; Senator for the Seine (1876–90).

Pichat, Étienne (?–1838): father of LLP from a liaison with Geneviève Leroi; wealthy businessman and merchant; his three marriages produced one child, Valérie (1823–30); adopted LLP (1837).

Pozzi, Samuel Jean (1846–1918): society doctor and gynecologist; author of numerous scientific papers; established the first Chair of Gynecology in Paris (1884); elected Senator (1898); did not seek re-election. Attended the marriage of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875). Friend of Marcel Proust; friend and reputed lover of Sarah Bernhardt; Dreyfusard.

Proth, Mario (1832–1891): pseudonym of Ernest Proth; writer and literary critic; friend and correspondent of LLP (from the 1860s), mentioned frequently in his journal.
Proust, Antonin (1832–1905): journalist; lifelong friend of Edouard Manet; elected to the National Assembly (1876), then the Chamber of Deputies (1877); personal secretary of Léon Gambetta; Secretary of State for Fine Arts in Gambetta’s government (1881–82). Family friend as well as political ally of LLP; attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

Quentin, Charles (1826–1904): friend and colleague of LLP in the 1860s; prosecuted with Delescluze and others in the ‘Baudin Affair’ (1868); attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875); later municipal councillor; became director of L’Assistance publique (1880–85).

Quinet, Edgar (1803–1875): republican philosopher, writer and historian; Professor of Foreign Literature at Lyon (1839), then Paris (1842); dismissed (1846) for his vehement anticlerical lectures; participated in the Revolution of 1848; elected to the National Assembly but fled France following the coup d’état (1851). Returned to France in 1870; elected to the National Assembly (1871–75).

Radiguet, Max (Maximilien René) (1816–1899): travel writer, poet and painter; shared with LLP an interest in art; a regular presence in LLP’s journal and often a dinner guest.

Ranc, Arthur (1831–1908): involved in radical politics from his youth; friend of Auguste Blanqui; prosecuted many times (1850s); fled to Switzerland, returning to France following the amnesty (1859); further prosecutions (1860s); friend of LLP from at least 1865; contributed (with LLP) to Charles Delescluze’s Le Réveil and to Louis Ulbach’s La Cloche; served with LLP on the commission to publish the records of the Empire (1870); elected to the National Assembly (Feb. 1871); elected to the Paris Commune (March 1871) but resigned (April); investigated (1873) for his role in the Commune; fled to Brussels; condemned to death in absentia. Affaires d’honneur: LLP witness for Ranc (1873).

Rathier, Jules (1828–1887): winegrower at Chablis (Yonne); elected to the National Assembly (Feb. 1871); defeated (Feb. 1876); re-elected (1877) with assistance from LLP and the Beaujean family; re-elected (1881); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union; later elected on the radical list (Oct. 1885). The Rathier family were
friends of LLP’s family, attending the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

Rigau, Eugénie (1806–1890): wife of Charles Kestner; mother of Eugénie, Fanny, Mathilde, Céline and Hortense; grandmother of LLP’s son-in-law Charles Risler. Freethinker; major sponsor of republicanism in Alsace.

Risler, Camille (1821–1881): engineer; industrialist in Thann, Alsace; widower of Eugénie Kestner (1828–1862); father of Charles and Eugénie (Mme Ferry).

Risler, Charles (1848–1923): son of Camille Risler and Eugénie Kestner; chemist in the family dye business in Thann (Alsace); sister of Eugénie (Mme Ferry); lieutenant in the Mobile Guard of Haut-Rhin during the Franco-Prussian War; taken prisoner following the siege of Neuf-Brisach (Nov. 1870); founding member of the Association Générale d’Alsace-Lorraine (1871); active in the movement to restore Alsace and Lorraine to France; active freemason; married LLP’s daughter Geneviève (1877); assistant mayor of the seventh arrondissement of Paris (1881); mayor of the seventh arrondissement (1882–1919).

Risler, Eugénie (1850–1920): daughter of Camille Risler and Eugénie Kestner; sister of Charles; freethinker; married Jules Ferry, republican leader (1875). Close friend of Geneviève Laurent-Pichat, her sister-in-law; witness at the marriage of her niece, Charlotte Risler, to Henry Albert Canet (1904).

Scheurer-Kestner, Auguste (1833–1899): chemist and industrialist in Thann; married Céline Kestner (1856); father of Jeanne and Suzanne; met LLP when in prison for smuggling republican materials into France (April 1862); contributor (with LLP) to La Réforme littéraire (1861–82); elected to the National Assembly for Haut-Rhin (Feb. 1871) but his seat was abolished when Alsace was ceded to the German Empire; elected for Paris (July 1871); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union; with LLP, member of both the Republican Circle of the Seine and the Family Circle; elected Life Senator (1875); prominent supporter of Alfred Dreyfus (the ‘Dreyfus Affair’, 1897–98). Affaire d’honneur: witness for LLP (1873).

Schoelcher, Victor (1804–1893): renowned and lifelong opponent of slavery, inspired by visiting America in his youth; freemason; elected
Deputy for Martinique (1848–49); drafted the decree abolishing slavery under the Second Republic (1848); exiled 1851; returned to France 1870; elected to represent Martinique in the National Assembly (1871); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union; joined the ‘Society for improving the condition of women’ (1875); admirer of black revolutionary Toussaint-Louverture; friend of LLP (from at least 1870).

Simon, Jules François (1814–1896): Professor of Philosophy, sacked for his republican views; elected Deputy 1848; opposed the coup d’état (1851); elected opposition Deputy (1863, 1869); member of the Government of National Defence (1870); conservative republican; vehement opponent of Gambetta; minister in the Thiers government (1871–73); appointed Prime Minister by President MacMahon (1876) but after conflict with MacMahon resigned (1877): republicans gained control of the lower house in subsequent elections (Oct. 1877); played a key role in the defeat of Article 7 of Ferry’s education laws; sympathetic to the incipient movement for women’s rights, but argued for their protection by men and rejected their workforce participation. Attended the wedding of LLP’s sister Herminie (1859); LLP’s sister, Mme Rosine Beaujean, worked with Mme Simon on secular education for girls (1873–80).

Spuller, Eugène (1835–1896): lawyer, journalist and writer; editor of Gambetta’s newspaper La République française from 1871; elected to represent Paris in the National Assembly, then the Chamber of Deputies (1876–85); elected Deputy for Côte d’Or (1885–92); Vice-President of the Chamber (1890, 1891); Senator for Côte d’Or (1892–96); Under-Secretary in Gambetta’s government (1881–82); held ministries in several later governments. Political colleague and family friend of LLP; attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

Thiers, Adolphe (Marie Joseph Louis Adolphe) (1797–1877): leading figure in the Orleanist monarchy (1830s–1840s); spokesperson for the moderate opposition under the Second Empire; elected to the National Assembly (Feb. 1871); played a leading role in suppressing the Paris Commune; installed as ‘chief of the executive power of the French republic’ (president) by the conservative-dominated Assembly; tried to rally political factions
around a conservative republic; most republicans cautiously accepted him; monarchists rejected his overtures; defeated in the National Assembly (1873) and replaced by Marshall Mac-Mahon.

**Tiersot, Edmond** (1822–1883): medical doctor; republican activist during the Second Empire; assistant mayor of Bourg-en-Bresse (1870); elected to the National Assembly, then the Chamber of Deputies (1871–81); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union.

**Tirard, Pierre Emmanuel** (1827–1893): mayor of the second arrondissement of Paris (1870–71); member of Gambetta’s Republican Union; elected to the National Assembly, then the Chamber of Deputies (1871–83); Life Senator (1883–93); held ministries in successive republican governments from 1879; Prime Minister (1887–88, 1889–90). Attended the wedding of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).

**Tolain, Henri** (1828–1897): engraver; republican activist; supporter of co-operatives and mutualism; stood for election unsuccessfully (1863); stood in the by-election of 1864, financed by LLP; with Henri Lefort, composed the ‘Manifesto of the Sixty’ seeking workers’ rights and the election of working-class representatives; a Paris correspondent for the First International but remained an advocate of mutualism and private property; mayor of eleventh arrondissement (1870); elected to the National Assembly (1871); denounced the Paris Commune; elected Senator (1876).

**Ulbach, Louis** (1822–1889): lifelong friend of LLP; attended the lycée Charlemagne with LLP; writer and journalist; editor of *Le Propagateur de l’Aube* (Troyes, 1848–51) to which LLP contributed; editor with LLP of *La Revue de Paris*; contributor with LLP to *La Réforme littéraire* (1861–62); served on the Shakespeare committee with LLP (1864); founded *La Cloche* (1868–72); jailed for press offences (1868); author of numerous novels and plays; sought refuge with LLP when threatened with arrest during the Paris Commune (1871); became librarian at the Bibliothèque de l’Arsenal (1878); founded *La Revue de Famille* with Jules Simon (1888). Attended the wedding of LLP’s sister Herminie (1859) and of LLP’s niece Clémence Beaujean (1875).