ALBERT OF MONACO, Prince, born Albert Honoré Charles Grimaldi (1848–1922)

Prince and Ruler of Monaco.

1870 joins French navy in Franco-Prussian War; awarded the Legion of Honour; founds Oceanographic Institute in Monaco; 1889 marries Marie Alice Heine, duchesse de Richelieu, an American of German-Jewish descent who develops Monaco into a cultural centre with an opera, theatre and ballet under the direction of Russian impresario Sergei Diaghilev; 1899 visits the Kaiser in Berlin who assures him that Dreyfus had no contact with Germany; calls on President Faure to plead the case of Dreyfus. Offers Dreyfus the hospitality of Château Machais; welcomes Forzinetti and takes him into his service; 1909 becomes member of the British Academy of Sciences; 1911 grants Monaco a constitution; 1920 awarded the Gold Medal of the American Academy of Sciences. A staunch, loyal and devoted dreyfusard.

ANDRE, Louis-Joseph Nicholas (1838–1913)

Career soldier. General at the time of the Affair.

1900 appointed Minister of War; 1903 conducts a preliminary investigation after second appeal by Dreyfus for a revision; 1904 resigns; Republican and anti-clerical.

BALLOT-BEAUPRE, Jules Marie Claire Clément Alexis (1836–1917)

Judge.

1894 reporting judge at the Supreme Court of Appeal; 1899 President of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Appeal; announces the annulment of the Rennes verdict; in favour of a revision.

BARRES, Maurice (1862–1923)

Author, journalist and politician.

1889 Boulangist Deputy for Nancy; 1894 founder, editor and contributor of anti-dreyfusard articles to the Boulangist paper La Cocarde; labels Dreyfus as Judas; 1898 founder member of the Ligue de la patrie française; rejects Léon Blum’s approach to support Dreyfus; 1906 member of the Académie française; 1914 succeeds Déroulède as President of the Ligue des patriotes; as Deputy of Paris closely associated with Charles Maurras; member of L’Action française; fervent Nationalist, anti-dreyfusard and antisemite.

BASCH, Victor (1863–1944)

Professor, philosopher, humanitarian.

Born into a Hungarian Jewish family; 1866 moves with his family to France; 1881 studies German and philosophy at the Sorbonne; 1885 marries Ilona Furth in Budapest; 1887 naturalized French citizen; 1894–1899 staunch dreyfusard; 1887–1906 Professor of Aesthetics and Philosophy at Rennes University; 1912 engages in Zionist movement; 1926 elected President of the Ligue des droits de l’homme et du citoyen; 1937 denounces Nazism; 1940 moves with his wife to Lyon; 1944 murdered with his wife by the French Milice.
BASTIAN (Mme), née Marie-Caudron (1854–?)  
*Cleaning woman and agent for the Section de Statistique*

Recruited by the Section de Statistique as an agent working under the pseudonym Auguste; 1889 becomes cleaner at the German Embassy in Paris and eventually *concierge* there; passes papers and fragments of documents found in wastepaper baskets at the embassy to the Deuxième Bureau (a procedure known as *la ‘voie ordinaire’* or ‘the normal route’, generally considered to have led to the discovery of the bordereau); 1899 abruptly leaves her employment at the German Embassy.

BEAUREPAIRE, Jules Quesnay de (1837–1923)  
*Judge and journalist.*

Prosecutor in the Boulanger case; involved in the Panama trials; 1896 appointed President of the Supreme Court of Appeal; attempts to involve the civil court in the Dreyfus Affair; active in the press campaign against the judges of the Criminal Chamber; anti-Socialist; committed anti-dreyfusard and anti-revisionist.

BERTILLON, Alphonse (1853–1914)  
*Criminologist.*

Chief of the Identification Department at the Préfecture de Police in Paris; inventor of anthropometry, a method of identifying criminals; 1894 appointed by Mercier as expert graphologist to appraise authorship of the bordereau; elaborates a convoluted theory of self-forgery by Dreyfus to demonstrate his guilt; 1904 his system examined by experts including the mathematician Henri Poincaré and is considered absurd.

BILLOT, Jean-Baptiste (1828–1907)  
*Career soldier. General at the time of the Affair.*

Graduate of the military academy of St-Cyr; 1871 elected to the Chamber as radical Republican; 1882 Minister of War; 1896 Minister of War in the Méline Cabinet; 1898 files suit against Zola after publication of *J’Accuse*; opponent of the revision.

BLUM, Léon (1872–1950)  
*Statesman, politician and lawyer.*

Under the influence of Jaurès becomes dreyfusard and Socialist; in conflict with Barrès over the Dreyfus Affair; collaborates with his brother René, co-founder of the pro-Dreyfus publication *La Revue Blanche*; 1936 becomes France’s first Jewish and Socialist Prime Minister, forming the Front Populaire Government; 1938 Prime Minister between March and April; 1940 deported to Buchenwald; his brother René perishes in Auschwitz; 1946 Foreign Secretary in the first government of the Fourth Republic; Prime Minister for a third time between December 1946 and January 1947.

BOISDEFFRE, Raoul François Charles Le Mouton Néraud de (1839–1919)  
*Career soldier. General at the time of the Affair.*

1879–80 French Ambassador to Russia; 1887 Brigadier-General; 1892 Major-General; 1893 Chief of the General Staff; ignores Picquart’s insistence on the
innocence of Dreyfus and protects his own subordinates; 1898 testifies for the
army at Zola’s trial; 1898 resigns on Henry’s confession of forgery but remains
confirmed anti-dreyfusard; 1899 testifies against Dreyfus at his second court
martial at Rennes; devout Catholic; his confessor was the influential Jesuit
Père du Lac.

BRISON, Eugène Henri (1835–1912)

Politician.
1881 elected President of the Chamber of Deputies; 1885 Prime Minister;
1894 President of the Chamber; 1898 Minister of the Interior and then Prime
Minister; approves and promotes the revision of the Dreyfus verdict following
the discovery of the faux Henry; 1899 intervenes with Loubet to pardon
Dreyfus; 1904 and 1906 President of the Chamber; Freemason; anti-clerical;
Radical; promotes the Law of Amnesty.

BULOW, Bernhard Heinrich Martin Karl, Prince von (1849–1929)

German diplomat and statesman.
1894 German Ambassador to Rome; 1897 Secretary of State; supports
strengthening of German navy; 1894 dissuades the Kaiser from involvement
in the Dreyfus Affair; 1900–09 Chancellor and Prussian Prime Minister
under Kaiser Wilhelm II; pursues policy of German aggrandisement; 1914
ambassador to Rome.

CASIMIR-PERIER, Jean Pierre Paul (1847–1907)

Statesman.
Graduate in Literature and Law; Infantry Captain; awarded the Croix de
Guerre; 1893 Prime Minister; 1894 President of the Republic at the time of the
arrest of Dreyfus; 1895 resigns; testifies at Zola’s trial but does not disclose
events which occurred during his presidency; 1899 testifies in Dreyfus’ second
court martial in Rennes, rejects the statements made by General Mercier.

CAVAIGNAC, Jacques Marie Eugène, known as Godefroy (1853–1905)

Politician.
1882 Deputy; 1885 Under-secretary for War; 1895 Colonial Secretary and
Minister of the Navy; 1895 Minister of War; 1898 Minister of War; presents the
faux Henry before the Chamber of Deputies as incontrovertible proof of the
guilt of Dreyfus; Captain Cuignet, his secretary, discovers it is a forgery; orders
Henry’s arrest; resigns after Henry’s sudden death but continues to oppose the
revision; 1899 joins the Ligue de la patrie française; strongly anti-dreyfusard;
cousin of du Paty du Clam; fervent Catholic; Père du Lac is his confessor and
spiritual guide.

CLEMENTEAU, Georges Benjamin (1841–1929)

Statesman.
1865 medical studies in Paris; 1855 begins sojourns in England and the
United States; 1870 Mayor of the 18th arrondissement; 1871 Radical Deputy
for Paris; 1876 re-elected to the Chamber and becomes leader of the
Radicals; 1880 founds the newspaper La Justice; opposes French colonial
policy; anti-Boulangist; 1893 loses his seat following the Panama scandal
and reverts to journalism to become an influential political writer; from 1894
onwards writes over 600 controversial pro-Dreyfus articles; 1897 editor of
L’Aurore and campaigns for the revision of Dreyfus’ verdict; 1898 L’Aurore
publishes Zola’s letter to the President, which Clemenceau entitles ‘J’Accuse’;
1899 opposes acceptance of presidential pardon for Dreyfus; opposes the
amnesty bill; 1902 elected Senator for the Var; 1904 Minister of the Interior;
1906 Prime Minister; appoints Picquart Minister of War; promotes separation
of Church and State; 1917 called on by Raymond Poincaré to become Prime
Minister; forms a Cabinet which leads France to victory over Germany in
World War I; prominent figure at the Versailles Peace Conference; 1918
elected to the Académie française; 1920 loses presidential election and returns
to writing career.

COMBES, Justin Louis Emile (1835–1921)

Politician.

1894 President of the Senate; 1902 Prime Minister; plays significant role in
initiating final appeal for the revision of Dreyfus’ verdict; 1903 promotes bill
for the separation of Church and State, which passes a few months after his
administration (1905). Anti-clerical, dreyfusard.

CUIGNET, Louis Benjamin Cornil (1857–1936)

Career soldier. Captain at the time of the Affair.

1893 appointed to the Quatrième Bureau of the General Staff; 1898 secretary
to Cavaignac; instructed to examine the Secret Dossier; discovers the faux
Henry. Anti-dreyfusard.

DAUDET Marie Alphonse Vincent Léon (1867–1942)

Journalist and novelist.

Son of the novelist Alphonse Daudet. Marries and later divorces the
granddaughter of Victor Hugo; 1908 co-founder (with Charles Maurras) and
editor of the right-wing daily L’Action française. Forceful critic of the Third
Republic and democracy; 1919 elected Deputy; 1927 fails to win election.
Fierce royalist, anti-dreyfusard and antisemite.

DEMANGE, Charles Gabriel Edgar (1841–1925)

Criminal lawyer.

1862 member of the Paris Bar; 1870 obtains acquittal of Prince Pierre
Bonaparte, who killed the Republican Victor Noar; 1882 elected member of
the Conseil de l’Ordre; 1892 defends the marquis de Morès in his trial for
having killed Captain Mayer in a duel; 1894 Defends the anarchist writer
Félix Fenéon; recommended by Waldeck-Rousseau as defence counsel for
Dreyfus at his first court martial; tries in vain to lift the court ruling on a
closed session; declares publicly after the verdict that he is convinced of
the innocence of Dreyfus; convinces Scheurer-Kestner to reveal in the
Senate information proving the innocence of Dreyfus; 1898 represents
Mathieu Dreyfus at Esterhazy’s court martial; 1899 Counsel for the Defence
with Labori at the second court martial of Dreyfus in Rennes; 1919 re-elected
member of the Conseil de l’Ordre, 1920 defends Joseph Caillaux, accused of
espionage.
DEROULEDE, Paul (1846–1914)  
*Politician and Poet.*  
1870 fights in the Franco-Prussian War; 1882 co-founder and head of the Ligue des patriotes; supporter of General Boulanger; 1889 elected Deputy; 1890 member of the Paris Bar; 1898 re-elected deputy; 1899 attempts *coup d'état* during the funeral of President Faure which fails; plans major demonstration at Rennes court martial but is arrested the previous night; 1900 sentenced to ten years’ exile; from his exile in Spain continues to animate the Ligue des patriotes, founds its daily *Le Drapeau*; 1905 returns to France after he is granted an amnesty. Ultra-Nationalist and prominent anti-dreyfusard.

DREYFUS, Alfred (1859–1935)  
*Career soldier. Captain at the time of the Affair.*  
Born in Mulhouse, Alsace, into an assimilationist Jewish family; 1878 enters the Ecole polytechnique; 1882 promoted lieutenant; 1889 captain; 1890 enters Ecole de guerre; 1890 marries Lucie Hadamard; 1891 birth of son Pierre; 1893 birth of daughter Jeanne; 1893 becomes probationary officer on the General Staff at the Ministry of War – the only Jewish officer there; 1894 arrested and charged with delivering secret military documents to Germany; declared guilty by court martial; 1895 publicly degraded and deported to Devil’s Island for term of life imprisonment; 1899 returned to France for second court martial in Rennes and again found guilty; pardoned; 1906 guilty verdict quashed; rehabilitated and re-integrated into the army; awarded the Legion of Honour; 1914 appointed second in command of the Artillery of the Northern Zone of the Paris Defences; requests to be sent to the front; commands the Artillery depot of the 168th Division attached to the 20th Corps; participates in the Battle of the Chemin de Dames; 1917 the 20th Corps relieves the 7th including the battery of ‘75’s’ commanded by his son Pierre; serves in World War I and fights in the battle of Verdun with his son Pierre; serves at headquarters; promoted to lieutenant-colonel and to Officer of the Legion of Honour. Leads secluded life. 1935 buried in the Jewish section of the cemetery of Montparnasse; 1988 his grave is desecrated.

DREYFUS, Lucie (1869–1945)  
*Wife of Alfred.*  
Born Lucie Hadamard into a traditional Jewish family; an observant Jewess devoted to biblical study and prayer; accomplished pianist; 1890 marries Alfred Dreyfus; bears two children, Pierre and Jeanne; displays unshakeable loyalty to her husband and exhibits formidable strength of character throughout the Affair; serves as volunteer nurse in the Saint Louis hospital, Paris during World War I; in hiding during World War II; works for Jewish charitable causes.

DREYFUS, Mathieu (1857–1930)  
*Industrialist. Alfred’s older brother.*  
1894 relinquishes responsibility in the family firm in Mulhouse to his brothers Jacques and Léon in order to devote himself to the rehabilitation of his brother; 1895 meets Bernard Lazare; 1896 denounces Esterhazy as the author of the *bordereau*; 1899 persuades Dreyfus, as a result of his physical and mental state, to accept a pardon after the second Rennes verdict.
DREYFUS, Pierre (1891–1946) and Jeanne (1893–1981)

Children of Alfred and Lucie Dreyfus.

Pierre serves as captain in World War I and is decorated with the Croix de Guerre; marries Marie Baur, with whom he has four children; Jeanne marries Pierre Paul Lévy with whom she has four children; her daughter Madeleine is arrested in World War II as both a Jewess and member of the Resistance; she is interned in Drancy concentration camp and deported from there to Auschwitz, where she perishes in 1944. She shares a headstone with Alfred Dreyfus in the cemetery of Montparnasse in Paris.

DRUMONT, Edouard Adolphe (1844–1917)

Antisemitic activist and writer.

Popularly known as the Pope of Antisemitism; employed by the Prefecture of Police; works for the Jewish bank Pereire but is dismissed for embezzlement; from 1870 becomes active in satirical journalism; criticizes the admission of Jewish officers into the army; 1886 writes La France Juive, a violent anti-Jewish diatribe which ignites French political antisemitism; further similar publications follow; 1890 founds the Ligue nationale antisémétique française; 1892 launches the newspaper La Libre Parole subtitled La France aux Français purchased from his confessor Père du Lac; launches a campaign against Jews in the army; 1894 publishes first news item on the arrest of Dreyfus justifying his stand against Jews in the French Army; continues violent antisemitic and anti-dreyfusard campaign throughout the Affair in La Libre Parole; 1898 elected Deputy for Algiers following the city's antisemitic riots; declares himself leader of the Anti-Jewish Party, supported but later challenged by similar movements, overtaken by the daily L’Action française, first published in 1908; 1902 appointed honorary president of the Partie nationale antijuif and then of the Fédération nationale antijuive. His fame revives during World War II and Vichy officials pay homage to him at his graveside.

DU PATY see PATY de CLAM

DUPUY, Charles Alexandre (1851–1923)

Politician.

1893 Prime Minister; 1894 Prime Minister at the moment the bordereau is discovered. Does not follow Hanotaux's warning and agrees to the arrest of Dreyfus; 1895 collapse of his government; 1898 elected Prime Minister again; 1899 supports the Law of Dispossession which is passed during his administration, delaying the revision of the Dreyfus case; protects the army's reputation. Maintains a moderate position; 1899 collapse of his government, replaced by Waldeck-Rousseau.

ESTERHAZY, Marie Charles Ferdinand Walsin (assumes title of Count) (1847–1923)

Career soldier. Major at the time of the Affair.

Son of General Walsin Esterhazy, an illegitimate descendant of the illustrious Esterhazy family; 1865 studies law in Paris; 1866 fails entry examination for St-Cyr military academy; 1868 joins the Papal Zouaves; 1869 2nd Lieutenant; 1870 joins the Foreign Legion; participates in the Franco-Prussian War; 1874 aide-de-camp to General Grenier; speculates on the stock market; 1877 joins the Deuxième Bureau as German translator; meets Henry; 1880 participates in the Tunisian campaign; 1881 becomes lover of his cousin Mme de Boulancy; 1882 meets Sandherr in Tunisia and is frequently in the company of Prince von Bülow there; 1886 marries Anne, daughter of the marquis de Nettancourt; Major in 74th Infantry Regiment; continuing financial difficulties;
1894 beginning of contact with German Embassy and Schwartzkoppen; 1895 meets Marguerite Pays; 1897 denounced by Mathieu Dreyfus as author of the bordereau; 1898 acquitted by court martial of treason; discharged after discovery of the faux Henry and flees to England; accused by his cousin Christian of fraud and arrested; 1899 condemned, in absentia, to three years in prison; declares having written the bordereau under Sandherr’s orders; 1905–06 London correspondent of La Libre Parole; lived in Harpenden, Hertfordshire, until his death under the alias Count Jean de Voilemont.

FAURE, Félix François (1841–1899)  
Statesman.  
Wealthy businessman in Le Havre; 1881 elected Radical Deputy for the Seine-Inférieur; 1894 Minister of the Navy; 1895 President of the Republic; consolidates the Franco-Russian alliance; reveals existence of the Secret Dossier to Dr Gibert and then Mathieu; 1898 becomes less hostile to a revision; 1899 Nationalist demonstrations at his state funeral. Anti-dreyfusard and at first hostile to revision.

FLEG, Edmond (pseudonym of E. Flegenheimer) (1874–1963)  
Poet, author and playwright.  
Born in Geneva into a Jewish family; educated at the Ecole normale supérieure in Paris; his assimilationist tendencies reverse during the Dreyfus Affair; becomes aware of his Jewish heritage and espouses the cause of Dreyfus and then Zionism; author of moving works on the subject of Jewish identity; 1943/44 Fleg and his wife sought by the Gestapo and live in hiding.

FORZINETTI, Ferdinand Dominique (1839–1909)  
Prison administrator.  
1894 Governor of Cherche-Midi military prison where Alfred Dreyfus is imprisoned; convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus and informs the General Staff accordingly; active in bringing about a revision; 1896 supports Bernard Lazare in publication of his pamphlet; 1897 relieved of his duties; Prince Albert of Monaco takes him into his service; publishes an account of Dreyfus’ captivity in Le Figaro, accusing du Paty du Clam of maltreating Dreyfus. Committed dreyfusard.

FRANCE, Anatole François Thibault (1844–1924)  
Poet and novelist.  
1896 elected member of the Académie française; vigorous defender of both Dreyfus and Zola; 1898 signs the petition of the intellectuals and refuses to wear the decoration of the Legion of Honour after Zola was struck off; famous oration at Zola’s funeral describing him as a ‘moment in the conscience of mankind’; several of his works relate closely to the Affair; 1904 appointed to the central committee of the Ligue des droits de l’homme et du citoyen; 1921 awarded Nobel Prize for Literature.

GALLIFFET, Gaston Alexandre Auguste de (1830–1909)  
Career soldier. General at the time of the Affair.  
1871 earns reputation for brutality in the repression of the Paris Commune; 1899 Minister of War; proposes a presidential pardon for Dreyfus; promotes the amnesty bill; 1900 resigns; ardent Republican.
GONSE, Charles Arthur (1838–1917)

Career soldier. General at time of the Affair.

1893 Deputy head of the General Staff directly in charge of the Denxième Bureau; 1894 charges du Paty with examining the bordereau; 1896 instructs Picquart to separate the Esterhazy and Dreyfus affairs; attempts to dissuade Picquart from investigating Esterhazy; removes Picquart from his post as head of intelligence; covers up Henry’s machinations; involved in all the intrigues of the Dreyfus Affair; 1898 after Henry’s death transferred to reserve duty; tries to clear the name of Esterhazy; 1903 retires from army; 1906 fights duel with Picquart. One of the army’s typical anti-dreyfusards.

GRIEBELIN, Félix

Archivist.

Archivist in the Section de Statistique, at the Ministry of War; 1894 present at the handwriting test of Dreyfus; involved in the General Staff’s various manoeuvres against Dreyfus; participates in the parc Montsouris meetings with Esterhazy; on Henry’s instruction falsifies the account books held at the Section de Statistique; testifies against Picquart; loyal to his superiors.

GUERIN, Jules Napoléon (1860–1910)

Antisemitic agitator. Political activist.

1897 Revives the Ligue antisémite de France founded by Drumont in 1890 and becomes its flamboyant leader; 1898 founds the weekly L’Antijuif (‘the Anti-Jew’); masterminds street violence with his gangs known as ‘the people’s army’; receives financial support from the duc d’Orléans; 1899 participates in Déroulède’s coup d’état at the time of Félix Faure’s funeral; establishes headquarters at Fort Chabrol, Paris; to avoid arrest, barricades himself in the Fort Chabrol but surrenders after a 38-day siege by the police; 1900 sentenced to 10 years’ imprisonment; released after five years. Committed antisemite and Royalist.

GUYOT, Yves (1843–1928)

Journalist and politician.

Appointed to the Rennes Bar; establishes Radical paper Le Droit de l’Homme; 1885 Municipal Counsellor for Paris; opposes Boulangerism; 1885 Deputy for the Seine; 1890 Minister of Public Works; 1892 political editor of Le Siècle; 1898 serializes in his paper Lettres d’un Innocent, the letters of Dreyfus from Devil’s Island to Lucie; 1898 attempts to obtain adjournment of the case against Picquart; demands proceedings against Mercier; prominent and active dreyfusard.

HANOTAUX, Gabriel (1853–1944)

Statesman and historian.

1886 Deputy; 1894/1896/1898 Foreign Secretary; 1897 member of the Académie française; 1894 opposes arrest of Dreyfus; 1898 informs the Government of the German and Italian denials of any dealing with Dreyfus.

HENRY, Hubert Joseph (1846–1898)

Career soldier. Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) at the time of the Affair.

Son of a farmer; 1865 volunteers for the army; passes through the ranks and is commissioned 2nd Lieutenant; 1870 wounded in the Franco-Prussian war; 1874 Lieutenant; 1876 aide-de-camp to General Miribele, Chief of the General Staff;
1877 appointed to the Section de Statistique, where he becomes acquainted with Esterhazy; 1879 Captain; 1884 posted to Oran; awarded the Croix de Guerre; 1887 posted to Tonkin and cited for bravery; 1890 Major; 1893 engaged at the Section de Statistique under Sandherr; 1894 intercepts the bordereau and participates in manoeuvres against Dreyfus; gives false testimony at the first court martial of Dreyfus; 1895 officer of the Legion of Honour; hostile to Picquart's appointment to Sandherr's former post; becomes central figure in the intrigues of the army against Dreyfus and helps to compile the Secret Dossier against him; 1896 fabricates the faux Henry; 1897 Lieutenant-Colonel; 1898 confesses his forgeries to Cavaignac during intensive interrogation; found dead with his throat cut in his cell at Mont Valérien prison the following day.

HERR, Lucien (1864–1926)

Literary figure.

Born in Alsace; 1888 Chief Librarian at the Ecole normale supérieure; profound knowledge of German philosophy; influenced a whole generation of young Socialists at the time of the Affair, including Charles Péguy and Léon Blum, and his home in the rue de Val de Gras, Paris became a forum of intellectual and liberal discussion; an early contributor to the paper L'Humanité; signed many petitions in favour of the revision and was one of the first Socialists to engage openly in support of Dreyfus.

HERZL, Theodor Benjamin Ze'ev (1860–1904)

Journalist, playwright, Zionist political leader.

Born in Budapest; educated in Vienna; degree in law; holds Jewish assimilationist views; correspondent of the Austrian newspaper Neue Freie Presse in Paris; 1895 witnesses degradation ceremony of Dreyfus in Paris and becomes convinced of the need for a Jewish homeland; 1896 publishes Judenstadt, elaborating the concept of a Jewish State; 1897 organizes First Zionist Congress in Basel; 1898 Second Zionist Congress with focus on the Dreyfus Affair; 1899 attends the Rennes court martial; 1901 continues negotiations for the establishment of a Jewish State; 1904 dies in Vienna; 1943 his daughter Trude and her husband Richard Neumann perish in Theresienstadt; 1949 Herzl's remains are transferred to the State of Israel, in accordance with his wishes; his tomb is situated on Mount Herzl, near Jerusalem.

HOHENLOHE, Clovis Charles Victor, Prince de Schillingfürst (1819–1901)

German statesman and Imperial Chancellor.

Enters Prussian diplomatic service; 1843 Referendar; 1845 Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst; 1846 member of Bavarian Reichstag; 1866 head of Foreign Office.

JAURES, Jean Léon (1859–1914)

Statesman, journalist, historian. Leading French Socialist.

Born in Castres; son of a farmer; brilliant student at the Ecole normale supérieur; Professor of Philosophy; 1885 Socialist Deputy for the Tarn; 1893 defends miners in the Carmaux strike; elected Deputy for Carmaux; 1894 hostile to Socialist involvement in the Affair; convinced by Bernard Lazare of the innocence of Dreyfus, becomes a prominent dreyfusard critical of the Government’s attitude; 1898 demands indictment of Mercier; loses his seat
in the elections due to his support for Dreyfus; becomes political editor of *La Petite République*, publishes *Les Preuves*, a series of articles demolishing the charges against Dreyfus; 1903 spearheads campaign in the Chamber of Deputies for a second revision of the Dreyfus case; 1904 founds the daily *L'Humanité*; fights for the separation of the Church and State; 1914 assassinated by the fanatic Raoul Villain, a member of *L'Action française* who considered Jaurès a traitor.

**LABORI, Fernand (1860–1917)**

*Criminal lawyer.*

1880 enters Paris Law school; 1884 admitted to the Bar; editor in chief of *La Gazette de Paris*; 1894 defends the anarchist Auguste Vaillant; 1897 founds literary review *La Revue du Palais*; 1898 represents Lucie Dreyfus at the Esterhazy court martial; defends Zola; defends Picquart; 1899 represents Reinach in the suit brought against him by Mme Henry; with Demange represents Dreyfus at his second court martial in Rennes; shot and wounded there in an assassination attempt; in continuous conflict with the President of the Court; in disagreement with Demange; opposes Dreyfus’ acceptance of a presidential pardon; breaks off relations with the Dreyfus family; opposes the Law of Amnesty; 1906 elected independent Deputy; supports first Clemenceau Government; strongly favours devolution of ecclesiastical property and elimination of courts martial; 1911 President of the Bar; 1914 obtains acquittal of Mme Caillaux, the assassin of Joseph Calmette; director of *Le Figaro*. Warmly received in England and North America.

**LAC de FUGERE, Stanislas du, known as Père du Lac (1835–1909)**

*Jesuit priest.*

Of noble descent; 1853 enters the novitiate at the Society of Jesus in Alsace; 1869 studies theology at Laval; ordained priest; 1870 Rector of the Collège Sainte-Croix, Mans; 1871 Rector of the Ecole St-Geneviève in the rue des Postes in the Quartier Latin (Paris), an institution preparing candidates (known as Postards) for the great military academies of France; teaches students to be fearless Catholics; 1880 founds St Mary’s College, Canterbury, England; 1889 continues as preacher and spiritual guide in Paris and in France; a powerful and mysterious figure in the higher echelons of the army; father-confessor to Boisdeffre, Cavaignac and other senior army officers, as well as Drumont. Considered by many to play a coert but influential role in the Dreyfus Affair.

**LAUTH, Jules Maximilien**

*Career officer. Captain at the time of the Affair.*

1893 serves in the Section de Statistique; close friend of Henry; collaborates with Henry, Gribelin and du Paty in intrigues against Dreyfus and Picquart following Guenée’s false reports. Untruthful and fanatical antisemite.

**LAZARE, (BERNARD-LAZARE), Lazare Marcus Manassé Bernard, known as Bernard-Lazare (1865–1903)**

*Writer and journalist.*

Born in Nîmes of Jewish parentage; 1890 involved in anarchist and symbolist circles; 1890 begins to publish on antisemitism; 1895 meets Mathieu Dreyfus and becomes one of the first dreyfusards; 1896 in dispute with Drumont; publishes in
the paper *Le Voltaire*; fights a duel with Drumont; writes the influential *Une erreur judiciaire* claiming to prove the innocence of Dreyfus; Castelain seeks to indict him but Méline refuses; 1897 publishes second edition of *Une erreur judiciaire*; in later years involved in Zionism; Charles Péguy described his participation in the Affair as ‘pure’; 1908 monument erected in his honour in Nîmes which was demolished by the Germans during World War II.

**LEBLOIS, Henry Louis** (1854–1928)

*Lawyer.*

Son of a pastor; schoolfriend of Picquart at the Lycée of Strasbourg; 1871 studies law in Paris; 1878 member of the Bar; 1880 deputy public prosecutor in Dijon and then Nancy; 1890 leaves judiciary to act as a lawyer; 1897 Picquart confides to him his discoveries concerning Esterhazy and entrusts him with documents relating to the intrigues of the General Staff against him; passes information to Scheurer-Kestner with whom he is friendly; becomes committed dreyfusard and battles for revision of Dreyfus’ verdict; discharged from his post as Deputy Mayor of the 7th arrondissement in Paris; suspended by the Association of Barristers for six months; Cavaignac launches a suit against him; becomes advisor to Jaurès and Clemenceau; 1903 supports Jaurès for a second revision; makes financial contribution to *L’Aurore* to foster Clemenceau’s political career; 1929 his monumental work on the Dreyfus Affair, *L’Affaire Dreyfus, l’iniquité, la réparation*, is published posthumously.

**LOUBET, Emile** (1838–1929)

*Lawyer, politician.*

Doctor of Law; Mayor of Montélimar 1876 Deputy of the Drôme; joins Republican movement; 1892 Prime Minister; 1896 President of the Senate; 1899 President of the Third Republic; demonstration against his presidency by the Ligue des patriotes; 1899 attacked and insulted at the Auteuil races; signs decree pardoning Dreyfus and calls for an amnesty on all proceedings relating to the Affair; 1900 champions Universal Exhibition in Paris; pursues rapprochement with Italy and the Entente Cordiale with England; 1906 retires.

**MAURRAS, Charles Marie Photius** (1868–1952)

*Journalist, writer. Political activist.*

Born in Martignes into a Catholic, monarchist milieu; 1885 arrives in Paris; 1888 journalist; 1892 contributes articles to the Royalist *Gazette de France*; 1894 collaborates with Maurice Barrès; takes firm anti-dreyfusard position; 1898 after the death of Henry, describes the *faux Henry* as a ‘patriotic forgery’ in his famous article ‘Le Premier Sang’; 1908 becomes leading voice of Action française; 1926 condemnation of Maurras and l’Action française by the Pope; 1941 key supporter of the Vichy regime and its antisemitic policies; 1945 arrested and sentenced to death; commuted to life imprisonment and deprivation of civil liberties. Prominent figure of the French Right.

**MELINE, Félix Jules** (1838–1925)

*Politician.*

1896 Minister of Agriculture, Prime Minister; 1897 claims that there is no Dreyfus Affair and that Dreyfus was properly and justly condemned; anxious not to antagonise the army but after the death of Henry supports the revision; moderate Republican.
MERCIER, Auguste (1833–1921)

Career soldier. General at the time of the Affair.

Trains at the Ecole polytechnique; takes part in the Mexican campaign and later in the Franco-Prussian War; 1883 Colonel; 1885 General; 1889 director of administrative services in the army; 1893 Minister of War; 1894 personally responsible for the arrest, court martial and conviction of Dreyfus as well as the illegal transmission of documents to the judges at his court martial; vigorous anti-dreyfusard and opposed to any revision; 1898 retires from the army; 1900 Senator; 1906 opposes the bill to rehabilitate Dreyfus; 1907 awarded the Médaille d’Or by L’Action française for his stand in the Affair; staunch Republican.

MIRBEAU, Octave (1848–1917)

Journalist, novelist and dramatist.

Attends Jesuit school of Vannes, pupil of Père du Lac; 1866 studies law in Paris; begins to write for L’illustration (supports the Impressionists); 1877 secretary to the Prefect of Police in Ariège; publishes articles in Le Figaro, Le Matin and later L’Aurore; 1894 acquires strong dreyfusard commitments, writes numerous pro-Dreyfus articles; 1899 undertakes vigorous campaign in favour of revision; 1899 is author of moving preface to L’Hommage des Artistes à Picquart; considers the Affair to have been the result of a Jesuit plot. Vigorous and active dreyfusard.

MORNARD, Henry (1859–?)

Criminal lawyer at the Supreme Court of Appeal.

1898 supports Zola’s appeal against his verdict; supports the appeal of Lucie Dreyfus to the Ministry of Justice for the annulment of the 1894 verdict; 1898 asked by Mathieu Dreyfus to assist Demange; represents Dreyfus in the hearings of his first and second appeals before the Supreme Court of Appeal.

MUNSTER, Georges de (1821–1902)

German Diplomat.

Born and educated in England; 1867 Conservative Liberal in the Reichstag of North Germany; 1871 Deputy at German Reichstag; 1873 ambassador to London; 1885 ambassador to Paris; 1894 initially unaware of Schwartzkoppen’s dealings with Esterhazy; 1900 dismissed from his post as ambassador in Paris and takes early retirement; improves Franco-German relations; Anglophile.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe Robert duc d’ (1869–1926)

Pretender to the French throne during the Third Republic.

Born in England, the eldest son of Louis Philippe Albert, Count of Paris and great-grandson of Louis Philippe; 1886 banished from France as a threat to the Republican regime; 1890 returns to France, arrested, imprisoned and later exiled; 1894 after the death of his father, he is recognized by French royalists as the rightful king; 1898 supporter and financier of Jules Guérin and his ‘people’s army’; 1914 refused permission to serve in French or allied armies.
ORMESCHEVILLE, Bexon d’

*Career soldier: Major at the time of the Affair.*

1894 conducts first judicial investigation into allegations against Dreyfus; recommends a court martial; his report serves as the indictment of Dreyfus; reporting judge at the court martial of Dreyfus.

PALEOLOGUE, Georges Maurice (1859–1944)

*Diplomat and author.*

1880 enters the Foreign Office; posted to the political department; diplomatic missions to Italy, Morocco, China and Korea; 1894–1899 follows Dreyfus Affair at close quarters; 1906 appointed French Minister in Sofia; 1914 French Ambassador to St Petersburg; 1920 Foreign Secretary; 1928 member of the Académie française; his insights into the Affair are published in *Journal de l’Affaire Dreyfus 1894–1899. L’affaire Dreyfus et le Quai d’Orsay.*

PATY de CLAM, Armand Auguste Charles Ferdinand Marie Mercier, marquis du (1853–1916)

*Career soldier: Lieutenant-Colonel at the time of the Affair.*

Graduate of St-Cyr and the Ecole d’état major; cousin of Cavaignac; enters the army during the Franco-Prussian War, at the age of 17; 1894 officer on the General Staff and deputy head of the Troisième Bureau at the Ministry of War; in the capacity of criminal police officer he is charged with the preliminary investigation of Dreyfus; conceives theatrical scenarios to entrap Dreyfus (the handwriting test, disguises and meetings at the parc Montsouris, etc.); writes commentary on the Secret Dossier; involved in intrigues between Esterhazy and the General Staff; 1899 arrested and imprisoned in Cherche-Midi but discharged for lack of evidence; 1905 takes compulsory retirement; 1914 resumes active service during World War I and fights courageously in a regiment commanded by one of his sons; awarded Legion of Honour; 1916 dies of war wounds; his son becomes head of the Secretariat of Jewish Affairs in Vichy in 1943.

PEGUY, Charles (1873–1914)

*Poet and humanitarian writer.*

Born into poverty and educated by his mother; 1894 wins scholarship and enters the École normale supérieure in Paris; 1895 espouses Socialism as the means to overcome poverty; abandons Roman Catholicism but remains deeply religious; 1896 alerted by Herr and Monod of the irregularities of the court martial of Dreyfus, and enters the Dreyfus camp in the name of Socialism, idealism and anti-militarism; his library in the rue Cousin becomes the centre for the young dreyfusards of the Latin Quarter, Paris; 1900 begins publication of *Cabiers de la Quinzaine,* publishes *Notre Jeunesse,* a recollection of the Dreyfus Affair; writes for *La Revue Socialiste* and *La Revue Blanche,* dies in World War I in the first battle of the Marne.

PELLIEUX, Georges Gabriel de (1842–1900)

*Career soldier: General at the time of the Affair.*

Military Commander of the Département de la Seine; 1897 conducts judicial investigation of Esterhazy and concludes there are no grounds on which to charge him; at Zola’s trial refers to the *faux Henry* and thereby weakens the arguments of the General Staff; resigns after Henry’s confession but withdraws his resignation; 1899 dismissed by the Minister of War and posted to Quimper in Brittany.
PERRENX, Alexander (1842–1900)

Journalist, editor.

Manager of the dreyfusard daily *L'Aurore*; 1898 publishes Zola’s *J’Accuse*; prosecuted with Zola and defended by Albert Clemenceau; sentenced to four months in prison and a fine of 3000 francs.

PICQUART, Marie Georges (1854–1914)

*Career soldier. Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) at the time of the Affair.*

Born in Strasbourg into a distinguished family of magistrates and soldiers; school friend of Leblois; 1872 enters St-Cyr military academy; 1874 enters the École de guerre; 1878 sees active duty in Africa; 1885 fights in the Tonkin War and promoted to major; 1890 appointed to the École supérieure de guerre teaching topography where Alfred Dreyfus was one of his students; attached to the General Staff of General de Galliffet; 1894 participates in the investigation of the bordereau; attends the court martial and degradation of Dreyfus; 1895 succeeds Sandherr as head of the Section de Statistique; eventually convinced of Esterhazy’s guilt; 1896 in conflict with his superior officers and sent away first to Eastern France and then Tunisia; 1897 increasingly involved in the Dreyfus investigations; 1898 relieved of his duties and arrested; incarcerated at La Santé prison and then at Cherche-Midi; 1899 the case against him is dismissed; Reinach labels him ‘une conscience’; 1906 fights duel with Gonse; reintegrated into the army with the rank of Brigadier-General; promoted to Major-General; Minister of War in the Clemenceau Government; 1910 transferred to reserve duty in charge of 2nd Army Corps; 1914 killed in a riding accident; is given a state funeral. An outstanding officer who, although exhibiting antisemitic traits, fought fiercely for justice; intellectually gifted; a polyglot, accomplished musician and pianist; friend of Gustav Mahler.

PRESSENSE, Francis Charles Dehault de (1853–1914)

Journalist. Politician.

Son of the eminent Protestant pastor Edmond de Pressensé; 1879 secretary at the French Embassy in Constantinople, then Washington; 1897 contributes to *L'Aurore*; 1898 after Zola’s trial becomes an ardent dreyfusard, rejects his Legion of Honour decoration on hearing that Zola is stricken from the list; dedicates book to Picquart entitled *Un Héros*; 1902 Socialist Deputy for Lyon; 1903 succeeds Trarieux as President of the Ligue des droits de l’homme et du citoyen; close to Jaurès, one of the artisans of the Law of separation of Church and State; devoted pacifist in the years before World War I.

RAVARY, Alexander-Alfred (?–1913)

*Career soldier. Major at time of Affair.*

1894 reporting judge at the first court martial of Dreyfus; 1897 appointed by General Saussier to conduct investigation of Esterhazy; his report absolves Esterhazy and accuses Picquart.

REGIS, Max (Massimiliano Milano) (1873–1950)

Political activist. Antisemitic agitator.

Son of Italian immigrant; studies Law in Algiers; expelled for agitation against Professor Levy; 1897 founds the journal *L’Antijuif* in Algiers; 1898 becomes president of the Ligue antisémite d’Alger; invites Drumont to represent Algiers
in forthcoming elections; arrested for incitement to murder; acquitted; elected Mayor of Algiers; suspended and arrested for undemocratic conduct; 1899 attends the Rennes court martial; organises an Algerian Fort Chabrol; flees to Spain; 1900 re-elected Counsellor for Algiers.

REINACH, Joseph (1856–1921)

Writer, lawyer, historian, politician.

Born into a Jewish family, son of a banker; studies Law; writes for Gambetta’s *La République*, 1881 principal private secretary in Gambetta’s Ministry; secretary of the Ligue des patriotes but breaks with the organization to fight Boulangerism; 1889 Deputy for Digne in the Basses-Alpes; 1894 prominent supporter of Dreyfus and convinced of his innocence; writes in *Le Siècle*, intervenes with President Casimir-Perrier against a closed session at the court martial of Dreyfus; 1897 collaborates with Scheurer-Kestner for a revision; arouses violent criticism in the Nationalist press; 1898 loses his seat in the Chamber of Deputies and is stripped of his rank in the Territorial Army; sued by Mme Henry following his accusation that Henry was in league with Esterhazy; accused and vilified by the antisemitic press; 1902 defeated in elections; 1906 re-elected Deputy for Digne; 1901–1911 his monumental *Histoire de l’Affaire Dreyfus* is published; 1912 his son Adolphe marries Margaret Dreyfus, daughter of Mathieu; 1914 he chronicles World War 1 for *Le Figaro*; 1914 his son Adolphe is killed in battle. Supported by his brothers Théodore and Salomon in his loyalty to Dreyfus.

SANDHERR, Jean Robert Conrad Auguste (1846–1897)

Career soldier. Colonel at the time of the Affair.

Born in Mulhouse into a Protestant family but converts to Catholicism. Receives strongly antisemitic education; 1866 graduates at St-Cyr; 1868 enters the Ecole de guerre; 1894 appointed head of the Section de Statistique; fervent antisemite.

SAUSSIER, Félix Gustave (1828–1905)

Career officer. General at the time of the Affair.

Bachelor and *bon vivant*; 1884 Military Governor of Paris; 1894 advises Mercier not to pursue Dreyfus but eventually signs the order to prosecute him; refuses permission for Rabbi Zadok Kahn to visit Dreyfus in prison; 1897 instructs Ravary to prosecute Esterhazy; the wife of Maurice Weil is assumed to be his mistress.

SCHEURER-KESTNER, Auguste (1839–1899)

Politician.

Born in Mulhouse into a Protestant family of industrialists; studies in Strasbourg under the mathematician pastor Leblois, father of Louis; pursues scientific studies in Paris; 1862 sentenced to a four-month prison term for Republican propaganda; 1867 participates in the Geneva International Congress for Peace under the presidency of Victor Hugo; 1870 in charge of pyrotechnic installation in Sète; on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War takes over from his father-in-law as head of the Kestner factory; 1871 elected Republican Deputy for the Haut-Rhin; elected Deputy for the Seine in tribute to Alsace-Lorraine, annexed by Germany; 1875 Senator for life; 1879 through his friendship with Gambetta becomes political editor of *La République Française* and with Clemenceau establishes L’Union Républicaine; 1895 Vice-President of the
Biographical Profiles

Senate; approached by Mathieu Dreyfus; begins to gather information on the Affair; espouses the Dreyfus cause after Leblois relates Picquart's information; campaigns vigorously for a revision; slandered by the Nationalists; persuades Zola to join the Dreyfus camp; 1897 publishes a letter in Le Temps indicating that new facts have come to light confirming the innocence of Dreyfus; 1898 fails to be re-elected as Vice-President of the Senate; assists in the presidential pardon of Dreyfus; dies on the day of the pardon; 1908 a monument is erected in his honour in the Jardins du Luxembourg. Recognized as a moral authority in the field of politics.

SCHWARTZKOPPEN, Maximilien von (1850–1917)

Career soldier. Colonel at the time of the Affair.

Born in Potsdam; 1868 joins Sixth Infantry Regiment of Westphalia; 1870 participates in the Franco-Prussian War; 1882 Captain on the General Staff; 1888 Major; 1891 military attaché at the German Embassy in Paris; 1893 Lieutenant-Colonel; 1894 first contact with Esterhazy; 1897 full Colonel; 1897 leaves Paris; 1907 General; 1908 retires from the army; 1916 returns to the army and commands 20th Infantry Division in World War I; suffers war wounds; 1917 dies at l'Hôpital Elizabeth in Berlin; in his diary (published posthumously) he declares the innocence of Dreyfus.

STOCK, Pierre-Victor (1861–1943)

Publisher.

1877 chairman of Stock, the French publishing house; gains reputation as the leading publisher of the Dreyfus Affair; publishes numerous pamphlets, brochures and books on the Affair; staunch dreyfusard.

TORNIELLI-BRUSSATI, Giuseppe di Vergano (1836–1908)

Italian Ambassador to France during the Affair.

Born in Novara. Studies Law in Turin. 1859 embarks on diplomatic career. 1860 attaché in Constantinople; 1863 attaché in St Petersburg; 1864 attaché in Athens; 1869 in charge of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry; 1876 General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; 1879 Senator; 1887 ambassador to Madrid; 1889 ambassador to London; 1894 ambassador to Paris during the Affair. Repeatedly states publicly, to Hanotaux and Trarieux, that Dreyfus has no relations with Italy. Believes in Dreyfus' innocence.

TRARIEUX, Ludovic (1840–1904)

Lawyer and politician

1877 President of the Bar of Bordeaux; 1897 Republican Senator; 1895 Minister of Justice before the Affair; fights ardently for revision; 1898 founder of the Ligue des droits de l'homme et du citoyen and its first president until 1903. Continues to fight until his death for Dreyfus' rehabilitation, which he does not live to see. Early and loyal dreyfusard.

VAL CARLOS, Raimundo Guell y Borbon, marquis de (1849–?)

1894 attaché at the Spanish Embassy in Paris;

Born in France to a Catalan family; 1863 enters military college in Valladolid. 1867 Second-lieutenant; 1876 Captain, second military attaché at the Spanish
Embassy in Paris; 1885 Captain; 1890 Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; 1894 an undercover agent of the Section de Statistique reporting to former police officer Guénée, Henry’s ‘right-hand man’. His statements are falsified by Guénée, included in the Secret Dossier to incriminate Dreyfus and used by Henry as a basis of his false testimony at Dreyfus’ first court martial. The exact terms of his ‘employment’ by the Section de Statistique remain a subject of controversy. Val Carlos consistently denied being on the payroll of the Section de Statistique.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, Pierre René (1846–1904)

Lawyer and statesman.

Born in Nantes. Elected to the Bar of Rennes; 1879 elected Deputy for Rennes; 1881 appointed by Clemenceau Minister of the Interior; 1883 establishes the Grand Cercle Républicain; 1894 Senator for La Loire; 1894 advises Mathieu to engage Demange for the defence of Dreyfus at his first court martial; 1899 elected Prime Minister, tables law in favour of Picquart’s case; helps negotiate pardon for Dreyfus after the Rennes court martial; imposes authority of the Republic on the leagues and religious associations.

WILHELM II, (Frederick Wilhelm Viktor Albert of Hohenzollern) (1859–1941)

Kaiser Wilhelm II. German Emperor and King of Prussia.

Nephew of Queen Victoria; 1890 dismisses Bismarck and embarks on personal rule, adopting warlike attitude to international affairs; exponent of Weltpolitik; 1894 watches development of the Dreyfus Affair but without official involvement; 1908 the Daily Telegraph Affair; 1914 pledges support to Austro-Hungarian Empire in the international crisis leading to World War I; 1918 exiled to the Netherlands and abdicates the same year; admired by Hitler for his antisemitism and militarism; buried with full military honours during the Third Reich.

ZOLA, Emile (1840–1902)

Major French novelist and literary figure.

Son of Venetian father and French mother; leader of the Naturalist School; 1894 elected President of the Société des gens de lettres; 1897 espouses the Dreyfus cause, which he defends in a series of articles, pamphlets and letters to the nation; denounces antisemitism in Le Figaro; 1898, following the acquittal of Esterhazy, his famous ‘J’Accuse’ is published in L’Aurore, an open letter to the President of the Republic; tried for libel and condemned with the maximum sentence of 12 months in prison and a fine of 3000 francs; stripped of the Legion of Honour. His appeal against his verdict is upheld but he is again condemned and flees to England, returning to France in 1899; writes Vérité, closely related to the events of the Affair (published 1903); 1902 found dead by asphyxiation (later evidence suggests foul play); 1908 ashes transferred to the Pantheon; during the ceremony an attempt is made to assassinate Dreyfus.

ZURLINDEN, Emile (1837–1929)

Army officer. General at the time of the Affair.

1898 Minister of War for short period; appointed Military Governor of Paris; orders prosecution of Picquart; continues to believe in the guilt of Dreyfus after the discovery of the faux Henry; opposes the revision; resigns 1898.