

Chronology of the Dreyfus Affair

by: Jennifer Dolezal

- 1846
June 2 Hubert Joseph Henry is born.
- 1847
December 16 Marie-Charles Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy born in Paris.
- 1850
February 24 Maximilien von Schwartzkoppen is born in Potsdam.
- 1859
October 9 Alfred Dreyfus born in Mulhouse in Alsace.
- 1869
Raphael moves his family out of a small apartment and into a house located on the rue de la Sinne.
- 1870-1871
Henriette, Dreyfus's eldest sister, who was like a second mother to him, marries and moves away from Mulhouse.

The defeat of France in Franco-Prussian War; fall of the Second Empire (Napoleon III, Emperor); loss of Alsace-Lorraine to the Germany Empire.

The Dreyfus family takes refuge during the war in Carpentras.
- 1872
October Raphael leaves Mulhouse and temporarily settles in Basel, Switzerland.
- 1873
Alfred is sent to Paris for school where he remained until 1878.
- 1876
The Ecole Supérieure de Guerre is founded. Its main objective—to study war and seek new solutions.
- 1877
Henry joins the Section of Statistics.
- 1880
Lieutenant Alfred Dreyfus graduates from the Ecole Polytechnique.
- 1882
October 1 Dreyfus is named lieutenant of the Thirty-first Artillery Regiment, garrisoned at Le Mans.
- 1883

End	Dreyfus is transferred to the horse battery of the first division of the cavalry of Paris.
1886	Edouard Drumont, anti-Semite director of the newspaper <i>La Libre Parole</i> [Free Speech], publishes <i>La France Juive: Essai d'histoire contemporaine</i> , a mediocre book meant to denounce (among others) Jews. It was met with great success.
1887	Dreyfus is given positive evaluations.
1888	Dreyfus is described as an officer "with the advantage of an excellent memory and an extremely lively intelligence" and as "the best lieutenant of the batteries group." Dreyfus prepares to enter the Ecole de Guerre.
1889	Mme. Bastian is hired as a cleaning lady by the German Embassy.
September	Dreyfus is named captain of the Twenty-first Artillery and is transferred to the Ecole Centrale de Pyrotechnie Militaire in Bourges as an observation officer.
Winter	Alfred and Lucie are engaged.
1890	
April	
20	Dreyfus is admitted to the Ecole de Guerre.
21	Dreyfus marries Mlle. Lucie Hadamard.
1891	Pierre, Alfred and Lucie's first child, is born.
September	
30	General Boulanger, who lead an unsuccessful campaign to take control of the French government, commits suicide at the grave of his mistress, Marguerite de Bonnemains.
November	A proposal is submitted to the Parliament to expel all the Jews from France; it had the support of thirty-two deputies.
1892	Lieutenant Colonel Maximilien von Schwartzkoppen is named German military attache in Paris. He almost immediately begins a relationship with the Italian military attache, Alessandro Panizzardi. Drumont starts the newspaper <i>La Libre Parole</i> . Through the paper, Drumont begins a campaign against Jews in the French military. French Army Captain Ernest Cremieu-Foa, in the name of 300 Jewish officers, challenges Drumont to a duel. Cremieu-Foa's witness in the duel is Esterhazy. Both Drumont and Cremieu-Foa are slightly injured. Several other duels between French anti-Semites and Jewish officers occur.
May	

La Libre Parole begins its attack on the presence of Jewish officers in the Army, claiming them to be potential traitors.

November

Dreyfus completes two-year course at Ecole Militaire. He graduates ninth in his class of eighty-one.

1893

January

- 1 Dreyfus begins probationary term with the General Staff and rotates through the bureaus of the Ministry of War.
- 13 Henry returns to the Section of Statistics.
- 18 Drumont addresses the youth of France in *La Libre Parole*, stating that "I feel that it is you who will avenge us when you are older and something tells me that the punishment will be frightening."

February

Jeanne Dreyfus, Alfred and Lucie's second child, is born.

August

- 20 National Elections. Defeat of Bonapartists and royalists and triumph of the republican majority.

December

- 3 General Auguste Mercier appointed Minister of War.
- 9 Anarchist bomb explodes in Chamber of Deputies.

1894

January (1894)

A draft of a letter is found in Schwartzkoppen's wastebasket showing the fee regularly paid to informants as 10 francs or more.

March (1894)

- 14 New Field Artillery Manual is issued.

April (1894)

The Scoundrel D letter, written by Schwartzkoppen to Panizzardi, is intercepted.

May (1894)

- 17 General Staff Probationer-Officers are excluded from participating in maneuvers.
- 20-25 Esterhazy attends Artillery Brigade Cadre Training course.

June (1894)

- 24 Anarchist assassination of Sadi Carnot, President of the Republic.
- 27 Jean Casimir-Perier becomes the new President of the Republic.

July (1894)

- 20 Major Esterhazy meets Military Attache Colonel Maximilian von Schwartzkoppen at the German Embassy and offers his services.
- 21 A letter from Esterhazy containing information about Russia and a forthcoming journey reaches Schwartzkoppen.
- 22 Schwartzkoppen relays this information to the Bureau of Information in Berlin without informing the Ambassador.
Schwartzkoppen throws away a draft of the letter he sent to Berlin which is found through the Ordinary Track.
- 26 Schwartzkoppen receives instructions from Berlin to renew contact with Esterhazy and keep them informed.

- 27 Esterhazy visits Schwartzkoppen again and asks for 2,000 francs a month for his services.

August (1894)

- 3-4 Schwartzkoppen travels to Germany to discuss Esterhazy with Major Mueller, the chief of the German Intelligence Service. The two determine that it is worthwhile to maintain contact with Esterhazy.
- 5-12 Esterhazy attends military exercises near Chalons.
- 13 Esterhazy's third visit to the German Embassy.
- 15 Schwartzkoppen pays Esterhazy 1,000 francs for plans on the mobilization of the artillery.

September (1894)

- 1 *Bordereau* received by Schwartzkoppen. (some say this occurred Aug 15)
- 6 Esterhazy leaves at the German Embassy papers concerning the planned expedition to Madagascar.
- 27 *Bordereau* arrives at Section of Statistics through the Ordinary Track.

October (1894)

- 6 Dreyfus tentatively identified as the author of the *Bordereau* by du Paty..
- 7 Du Paty submits a statement to his superiors that "Despite certain disparities" there was sufficient resemblance in Dreyfus's handwriting in the Dictation and the handwriting of the *Bordereau* to justify a legal opinion.
- 9 Mercier asks Guerin, minister of justice, for the name of a handwriting expert. He suggests Alfred Gobert, an expert with the Bank of France.
- 11 Mercier informs the Minister President, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Chief of the General Staff that he is on the trail of the traitor.
- 12 Maurice Paleologue recollects in his *Journal* describing Bastian to a colleague in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as "a vulgar, stupid, completely illiterate woman about forty years of age."

Mercier calls in Alphonse Bertillon, head of the Prefecture's Service of Judiciary Identity, as a second handwriting expert.

- Du Paty is told that he has been chosen to arrest Dreyfus.
- 13 Handwriting experts fail to agree if it is Dreyfus's handwriting on the *Bordereau*.

Mercier requests Dreyfus's presence to the Ministry of War for an interview the following Monday.

Alphonse Bertillon, Chief of the Judicial Identification Department of the Paris Police Prefecture, names Dreyfus as the writer of the *Bordereau*.

- 14 Ministry of War develops plans for Dreyfus's arrest and imprisonment.

Mercier signs order for the arrest of Dreyfus.

Major Ferdinand Forzinetti, Director of Military Prisons, is given special orders for handling Dreyfus as a prisoner.

Around 6:00 P.M., the main conspirators (Mercier, Boisdeffre, Sandherr, Gonse, Cochefert, and du Paty) meet to rehearse Dreyfus's arrest.

- 15 Dreyfus appears for the meeting at the Ministry of War and is met by Commandant Georges Picquart who introduces him to Commandant du Paty de Clam. Armand Cochefort, head of Criminal Investigation, his secretary, and Felix Gribelin, archivist of the Section of Statistics, are also present.

Du Paty dictates a note to Dreyfus to secure a handwriting sample. He attempts to startle him during the dictation.

Dreyfus arrested for high treason and incarcerated in Cherde-Midi military prison.

Du Paty searches Dreyfus's home and meets with Lucie. He tells her that her husband has been arrested, but will not divulge what for. He forbids Lucie from discussing the matter with anyone stating "a single word would mean war."

18 Du Paty meets with Dreyfus for the first time at Cherche- Midi. He is accompanied by Gribelin, the archivist who would at as his clerk. Thus begins the interrogation.

20 Bertillon completes his "self-forgery" thesis. It states that Dreyfus imitates his own handwriting in the *Bordereau*, through a very technical procedure.

21 Three new handwriting experts are sworn in. They were: Eugene Pelletier, an expert known for his integrity; Teyssonieres, who would later be struck from the list by the court; and Charavay, an archivist and paleographer who would be influenced by Bertillon.

24 Dreyfus is quoted in the minutes of the interrogation as saying: " I swear on the head of my children I am innocent. If I were shown the incriminating items, I might perhaps understand. For eleven days, I have been kept in secrecy, and I still do not know of what I am accused."

25 Pelletier submits his report which exonerates Dreyfus. He observed that the "incriminating document gives every appearance of having been written without precautions in a normal hand. It represents the usual handwriting of the author."

27 Dreyfus's condition deteriorates to such a state that Forzinetti writes a letter to Mercier and Saussier: "the officer is in an indescribable mental state...There is reason to fear he may resort to some act of desperation or that madness will ensue."

Mercier allows Forzinetti to have Dreyfus seen by the house physician "under his responsibility and without mentioning it to anyone." The Doctor prescribes sedatives and constant surveillance.

28 According to Reinach, a letter signed "Henry" is sent to Papillaud, a journalist at *La Libre Parole*, exposing the arrest and investigation.

29 *La Libre Parole*, an anti-Semitic newspaper, speculates about arrest after being tipped off by Major Henry.

Charavay submits his report stating that "the incriminating document is of the same hand as the item submitted for comparison."

30 Du Paty reveals a photographic negative of the *Bordereau* to Dreyfus.

31 Du Paty de Clam ends his interrogation of Dreyfus.

The Havas Agency announces that an officers has been arrested for high treason.

Du Paty finally allows Lucie to tell her family what has happened to Dreyfus.

Several other papers also report the arrest of an officer, but it was *Le Soir* that revealed the officer was Dreyfus.

November (1894)

1 Mathieu Dreyfus, Alfred's brother is arrives in Paris He meets du Paty and asks if he can see his brother—du Paty states he will not allow it.

2 Colonel Panizzardi, Italian Military Attache in Paris, telegraphs Rome denying knowledge of Dreyfus.

3 Major d'Ormescheville's begins preliminary inquiry. (some say 14- 29)

Sometime in November:

Edgar Demange is hired to be Dreyfus's lawyer.

December (1894)

- 3 Bexon d'Ormescheville, judge advocate of the first court-martial, submits report recommending court-martial for Dreyfus.
- 4 General Saussier signs court-martial orders.
- 5 Demange meets with Dreyfus and sees the Dossier for the first time.

Dreyfus is allowed, for the first time, to write to his wife.
- 13 In an article in *L'Autorite*, Granier de Cassagnac (a writer for the extreme right and a friend of Demange) states: "The Dreyfus Affair is stuck to General Mercier's back like the centaur's tunic to the shoulders of Hercules...If Dreyfus is acquitted, the Minister goes under; that is beyond doubt, since he would be crushed beneath the frightening responsibility for having initiated so frivolously so grave a matter. But if Dreyfus is convicted...Mercier takes on greatness and, profiting from the trial, passes as savior for the country."
- 19 *Le Figaro* reports: "If through some extraordinary circumstances he (Mercier) had been deceived, the poor general would become forthwith a wretch, a traitor, a man of infamy deserving prison."
- 19-22 Dreyfus court-martial is held in secret in Paris.
- 22 Minister of War Mercier's secret dossier is given to the judges by Major du Paty.

Dreyfus is convicted and sentenced to perpetual deportation and military degradation.
- 23 Francois Coppee wrote "Let them show us the traitor's obscene face so we may spit at it, one by one," in *Le Journal*.
- 31 Denial of appeal against the verdict.

Du Paty pays his last visit to Dreyfus in his prison cell.

1895

January

- 3 Dreyfus writes a letter to Lucie stating that he has learned that the Degradation Ceremony is to be held on the 5th.
- 5 The Degradation Ceremony of Dreyfus is conducted in the principle courtyard of the Ecole Militaire.

7:20 A.M.: a squadron of the Garde Republicaine, commanded by Captain Lebrun-Renault, takes Dreyfus into custody and move him to the Prison of Cherche- Midi.
7:45 A.M.:the squadron and Dreyfus leave the prison.
7:50 A.M.:Dreyfus is transferred to another prison cell.
8:45 A.M.:four artillerymen, led by an officer, came to get Dreyfus.
- 16 Government of Prime Minister Dupuy ends with resignation of President Casimir-Perier. (Some say this occurred on the 15th)
- 17 Felix Faure is elected President of France.
- 18 Dreyfus is brought to *Ile de Re*.

February

- 22 Dreyfus departs for French Guiana aboard the *Saint- Nazaire*.
(some say this occurred on the 21)

March

- 15 Dreyfus temporarily incarcerated on Royale Island.

April

- 13 Dreyfus is transferred to Devil's Island and is placed in solitary confinement.

June

Colonel Sandherr, Head of Section of Statistics, dies.

- July
1 Major Picquart becomes head of Section of Statistics.
- 1896
March (1896)
Picquart receives the *Petit Bleu*.
19 Schwartzkoppen waives Esterhazy's services.
- April (1896)
6 Picquart promoted to lieutenant colonel.
29 New Cabinet, with Prime Minister Jules Meline. General Billot is Minister of War.
- July (1896)
30 Opening the Dreyfus file, Picquart is able to compare the Esterhazy's handwriting with that of the *Bordereau* and gradually realizes that the evidence used to convict Dreyfus was false.
- August (1896)
5 Picquart reports Esterhazy to General Raoul-Francois-Charles Le Mouton de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff.
End Picquart discovers Esterhazy to be the author of the *Bordereau*.
- September (1896)
3 *Daily Chronicle* publishes false report of Dreyfus's escape from Devil's Island, thus causing Dreyfus to be shackled to his bed on Devil's Island every night. (Some say he was not placed in chains until the 8th)
14 A detailed article is published in L'Eclair revealing that a secret file had been given to the judges at the Dreyfus court-martial.
15 L'Eclair article (by Du Paty), "The Traitor" published.
18 Lucie Dreyfus petitions Chamber of Deputies for revision of the Dreyfus court-martial.
- Henry begins to tamper with documents in order to construct evidence against Dreyfus and later to discredit Picquart.
- October (1896)
20 Dreyfus is no longer shackled to his bed.
- November (1896)
1 Henry creates the document that will later be known as the Henry Forgery.
2 The Henry Forgery reaches the War Ministry.
6 Bernard Lazare's publishes his pamphlet, "A Judicial Error," in Brussels.
10 *Le Matin* publishes photographs of the *Bordereau*.
16 Picquart leaves for inspection tour of eastern France. (some say this occurred on Oct 27, some say Nov 14)
- December (1896)
Henry continues to add more forged documents to the Picquart dossier.
26 Picquart is ordered to leave Marseille for North African inspection tour. (Some say this occurred Oct 26)
- 1897
January (1897)
6 Picquart is attached to the 4th Algerian regiment of *tirailleurs* [sharpshooters].
- February (1897)

- 7 With secret subsidies from the duc d'Orleans, a royalist pretender, Jules Guerin organizes the Ligue Antisemitique Francaise.

April (1897)

- 6 Picquart draws up a testament to be added to his will: addressed to the President of the Republic, it was a memorandum on the matter of Dreyfus-Esterhazy and was to be delivered in the event of his death.

May (1897)

- 18 Picquart writes a letter of protest to Major Henry.
31 Henry replies with a threatening letter.

June (1897)

- 29 Picquart gives Maitre Leblois his testament.

July (1897)

- 13 Leblois tells Senator Scheurer-Kestner the information he received from Picquart.
14 Scheurer-Kestner informs his colleagues that he believes Dreyfus innocent.

August (1897)

- 17 War Minister Billot orders Esterhazy retired from Army for reasons of "temporary infirmity." (Some say it was Picquart who was retired from the army)

October (1897)

- 16 At a meeting with Billot, Gonse, Henry, and du Paty decide to warn Esterhazy of the accusations pointed at him.
18 Esterhazy summoned to Paris by the Section of Statistics.
(Some say called there by Gen'l Staff)
19 Esterhazy is warned of imminent danger in a letter created by Du Paty and written by Madame Henry.
20 Esterhazy and the General Staff begin to work together to avoid his conviction.
23 Esterhazy sees Schwartzkoppen for the last time.

Esterhazy has a rendezvous with Du Paty and Gribelin who promise to protect him.
29 Esterhazy writes the first of three letters to Faure asking for his support; in return Esterhazy promises to conceal a compromising diplomatic document supposedly given to him by a veiled lady.
30 Scheurer-Kestner has lunch with his old friend General Billot, who asks him to be patient.
31 Esterhazy's second letter to the President of the Republic.

November (1897)

- 2 Schwartzkoppen is recalled from Paris.
3 Scheurer-Kestner interviews with Prime Minister Meline.
5 Esterhazy's last letter to the President of the Republic.
6 Bernard Lazare meets with Emile Zola.
8 Leblois visits Zola.
10 Esterhazy, with Henry or du Paty's approval, sends Scheurer-Kestner requesting clandestine meetings, then has his mistress, Marguerite Pays, address mysterious telegrams "Speranza" and "Blanche" to Picquart in Tunisia. Forged messages are also planted in Picquart's file to make him appear as the fabricator of the *Petit Bleu*.
11 Mr. De Castro, a stockbroker from South America, notices a facsimile of the *Bordereau* on sale at a newspaper stand—thanks to Mathieu Dreyfus's efforts to publicize it as much as possible, in the hope that someone would recognize the handwriting. Realizing that it matches the handwriting of Major Esterhazy, one of his clients, he immediately contacts Mathieu Dreyfus.

- 12 Schwartzkoppen leaves Paris for new assignment.
(some say this occurred on the 11th, some say 15th)

Dreyfus's hut is surrounded by a double stockade, eight feet high.

Mathieu Dreyfus goes to see Scheurer-Kestner to check if Esterhazy is the same individual whose identity he has sworn not to reveal. Scheurer-Kestner finally confirms that Esterhazy is the actual traitor.

- 12,13 Scheurer-Kestner meets, at his home with Mathieu Dreyfus, Leblois, and Zola.
15 Mathieu Dreyfus denounces Esterhazy in open letter to Minister of War Billot.

Scheurer-Kestner declares Dreyfus innocent in an open letter to *Le Temps*.

Esterhazy requests an inquiry to be made by the Deputy Chief of Staff, General de Pellieux.

- 17 General de Pellieux opens his inquest.
19 Picquart is recalled to Paris.
21 Ferdinand Forzinetti, Head of Military Prisons, describes Dreyfus's appearance when he was first brought to Cherche-Midi in an article published in *Le Figaro* like this: "I had before me a true madman, with eyes through with blood. He had overturned everything in his room."
25 Zola publishes his first article supporting Dreyfus in *Le Figaro*.
26 Picquart returns to Paris for questioning in the Esterhazy case while a dossier is compiled to incriminate him.
27 Mme. Boulancy, Esterhazy's long time mistress, surrenders, to the police, the Uhlan Letters—letters written to her, by Esterhazy proclaiming his hatred for France and France's Army.
28 *Le Figaro* publishes Esterhazy's private letters to Mme. de Boulancy.

December (1897)

- Esterhazy.
3 General de Pellieux transmits his report exonerating
4 Major Ravary's Esterhazy inquiry begins.
Prime Minister Meline reassures France that "There is no Dreyfus Affair."
7 Scheurer-Kestner tries to rally his colleagues at the Senate to no avail.
13 Zola's pamphlet, *Letter to Youth*, calls on young intellectuals to rally to the Dreyfus cause.
24 Handwriting experts Belhomme, Couard, and Varinard declare that Esterhazy did not write the *Bordereau*.
31 Ravary completes his investigation and finds no grounds for Esterhazy court-martial.
Esterhazy demands court-martial. (Some say this occurred on the 2nd)

1898

January (1898)

- 2 General Felix-Gaston Saussier, Governor of Paris, orders the court-martial for Esterhazy.
4 Zola publishes "Letter to France."
7 *Le Siecle* publishes the report by Major d'Ormescheville.
10 First session of the Esterhazy court-martial, only part of which was open to the public.
11 Esterhazy is acquitted and greeted by cries: "Long live the Army!" and "Down with the Jews."
13 Zola's *J'Accuse* is published in Clemenceau's *L'Aurore*.

The Chamber of Deputies votes to bring Zola to trial.

Scheurer-Kestner's term as Vice-President of the Senate is not renewed.

- 14,16 *L'Aurore* publishes a series of petitions by "intellectuals"—writers, scholars, scientists—calling for a retrial. Marcel Proust, one of the initiators, succeeds in obtaining the decisive support of Anatole France's signature.
- 17,18 Anti-Semitic riots begin in provincial centers of Algeria.
- 18 The Minister of the War brings suit against Zola and *L'Aurore*.
- 19 *Le Siecle* begins publication of Dreyfus's *Letters of an Innocent*.
- 21 The three handwriting experts, "accused" by Zola, start a formal suit for libel.
- 22 Interpellation by M. Cavaignac in the Chamber of Deputies.
- 24 Bulow states before the Reichstag that the German Embassy never had relations with Dreyfus.

February (1898)

- 1 Officers' Board of Inquiry recommends Picquart be prepared for resignation "because of severe failures in duty."
- 7 Zola's trial begins before the *Cour d'Assises de la Seine* [Palace of Justice, Paris].
- 17 General de Pellieux as witness designates the Henry Forgery as "absolute proof" of Dreyfus's guilt.
- 18 General de Boisdeffre substantiates de Pellieux's testimony.
- 23 Zola is convicted and receives the maximum sentence for libel: one year in jail and a fine of 3000 francs.
- 24 Pro-Dreyfus League for the *Ligue des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen* [Defense of Rights of Man and the Citizen] is founded. Ludovic Trarieux is its first President, assisted by Emile Duclaux, Edouard Grimaux and Francis de Pressense. (Some say this occurred on the 20th)
- 26 Picquart is dismissed from the Army.
- Zola appeals against the judgment.
- 28 Lucie Dreyfus requests permission to go to Devil's Island and is later refused.
- Clemenceau-Drumont duel occurs.

March (1898)

- 4 Picquart-Henry duel. (Some say this occurred on 5th)

April (1898)

- 2 Court of Cassation reverses Zola verdict and the case is remanded for a retrial.
- 8 The court-martial charges Zola and Perrenx.
- 11 Zola and *L'Aurore* are re-summoned.
- 12, 15 Esterhazy does not prosecute either *Le Siecle* or other newspapers.

May (1898)

- 8,22 National Elections
- 15 Rumors that General Staff possesses a photograph of Picquart in conversation with Schwartzkoppen.
- Defeat of Ralliement, Jaures, and Guesade.
- 23 Zola is prosecuted at Versailles; he applies for suspension of trial.
- In his *Petit Journal*, Ernest Judet publishes "Zola Pere et fils," an article which defames the past of Zola's father.
- 24 Zola sues Judet for libel

June (1898)

- 4 First meeting of the League of the Rights of Man.
- 15 Fall of the Meline ministry.
- 16 Zola's appeal is rejected.
- 18, 22 Ministerial crisis.
- 28 Beginning of Brisson ministry.

Godefroy Cavaignac becomes War Minister.

Cavaignac requests the secret dossier so as to have it examined.

July (1898)

- 4 Captain Lebrun-Renault shows Cavaignac the sheet from his 1895 notebook where he claimed to have taken Dreyfus's confession.
- 5 Cavaignac meets with the Prime Minister and several other ministers to look over the decisive documents in the dossier.

Lucie sends Jean Sarrien, Minister of Justice, an official request to annul the 1894 verdict against her husband.

- 7 Minister of War Cavaignac addresses Chamber of Deputies, and reads "proofs" of Dreyfus's guilt including text of the Henry Forgery.
- 8-9 Jaures and Picquart challenge Cavaignac's "proofs."
- 9 Zola is convicted of libel in the three handwriting experts' libel trial and is sentenced to two weeks suspended prison sentence, must pay a fine of 2000 francs, plus 5000 francs in damages to each of the experts.
- 12 Esterhazy is placed under arrest.
- 13 Picquart arrested on charges brought by Cavaignac.
- 18 Zola is reconvicted.
- 19 Zola flees to England.
- 23 Zola's name is stricken from the rolls of the Legion of honor.

August (1898)

- 3 Judet and *Le Petit Journal* are convicted of libel.
- 5 Grand Jury of the Court of Appeal finds against Picquart in his civilian charge against du Paty for complicity with Esterhazy in forging telegrams.
- 12 Grand Jury dismisses forgery charge brought against Esterhazy and his mistress.
- 13 Major Cuignet, who was serving with the minister of war's staff, discovers Henry's forgery.
- 14 Cuignet shows the Forgery to General Roget, the head of the minister's cabinet, they then took the Forgery to Cavaignac.
- 16 Esterhazy learns that he was to be summoned to appear before a an investigatory board.
- 24 Esterhazy appears before the Court of Inquiry.
- 23 Drumont publishes in the *La Libre Parole* an article hostile to Cavaignac to assist Esterhazy.
- 27 Esterhazy is discharged from the army for "habitual misconduct."
- 30 Cavaignac interrogates Henry who confesses and is imprisoned in Mont Valerien prison.
- 31 Generals de Boisdeffre and de Pellieux resign
Henry commits suicide.

September (1898)

- 1 Esterhazy flees to England.
- 3 Cavaignac resigns and General Zurlinden replaces him.

- Lucie Dreyfus petitions Chamber of Deputies again for revision of the 1894 court-martial verdict.
- 6 Nationalist writer Charles Maurras writes an eulogy for Henry, a "man of honor" who wrote a "patriotic forgery."
- 12 Du Paty is removed from active service and retires on half pay.
- 17 Zurlinden resigns and General Chanoine replaces him.
- 20 Chanoine brings charges against Picquart.
- 21 A trial against Picquart and Leblois is postponed.
- 22 Picquart remains under arrest and is brought to the Cherche-Midi military prison.
- 25 Poet-activist Paul Deroulede revives the Ligue des Patriotes as an anti-Dreyfusard organization.
- 26 Cabinet transmits Lucie's request to Court of Cassation.
- 29 Criminal Chamber of Court of Cassation opens investigation of Dreyfus facts.
- October (1898)
- 11 In order for the fine of the August 10 verdict to be paid in cash, a distraint order is placed on Zola's estate: his furniture and private belongings of his home, rue de Bruxelles, are put up for sale in an in absentia public auction. Editor Eugene Fasquelle buys the first item, Zola's desk, for 32,000 francs, the total of the fine, thus closing the sale.
- 25 Chanione resigns. (Some say Nov. 25)
- 26 The Brisson Cabinet resigns.
- 31 New Cabinet with Charles Dupuy as Prime Minister and Freycinet as Minister of War.
- November (1898)
- 24 The Picquart court-martial begins. (Some say 14th)
- December (1898)
- 2 Picquart demands a change of venue.
- 8 Picquart, who is accused of forgery and violating the espionage law, wins a High Court ruling that effectively transfers his case to a civilian court.
- 17 *La Libre Parole* solicits contributions to finance Madame Henry's suit against Joseph Reinach.
- 31 Anti-Dreyfusard intellectuals found the *Ligue de la Patrie Francaise* [Nationalist and anti-Dreyfusard].
- 1899
- January (1899)
- 8 M.Quesnay de Beaurepaire, President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation, resigns and is succeeded by Ballot-Beaupre.
- 15 *Le Libre Parole* receives over 25,000 contributions totaling over 130,000 francs by this date and it closes the subscription for Henry's widow to use in her battle against Reinach.
- 27 Prosecution of Reinach by Mme. Henry for defamation of her husband's memory.
- 28 Proposal to have Dreyfus case heard by three branches of Court of Cassation is presented to Chamber of Deputies [*Loi de Desaisissement*].
- 30 Justice Minister Lebret lays before the Chamber a proposal of an act of disqualification.
- February (1899)
- 10 The proposal of an act of disqualification is passed in the Chamber by a vote of 324 to 207.
- New Court of Cassation law is approved that requires that the decision on revision be rendered by the united chambers of the Court of Appeal.
- 16 President Felix Faure dies.

- 18 Emile Loubet is elected President. (Book says 2/29)
- 23 During Faure's state funeral, writer Pual Deroulede, Jules Guerin and the *Ligue des Patriotes* attempt a coup. They are arrested.

March (1899)

- 1 The "Law of Disqualification" is considered by the Senate.
- 3 The Court of Cassation admits the assignment demanded by Picquart.
- 21 The full bench of the Court of Cassation begins a secret investigation of the secret dossier.
- 31 Publication of the inquiry made by the Criminal Court.

April (1899)

- 2 Reinach publishes the picture of the "Henry Letter" which dated October 28, 1894 in *Le Siecle*.

May (1899)

- 5 War Minister de Freycinet resigns, and Kranze becomes his successor.
- 29 United Court of Cassation commences deliberations to on Dreyfus's appeal for a new court martial.

June (1899)

- 1 Du Paty is arrested.
- 3 United Court of Cassation annuls 1894 Dreyfus court-martial and remands case before a court-martial at Rennes.
- Esterhazy confesses to authorship of the *Bordereau* during an interview with *Le Matin*, but states he was under orders known to the Secretary of War and the Army Chief of Staff. (Some say this occurred 10/25/98, some say 7/18/99)
- 4 President Loubet is attacked at Longchamps.
- 5 Zola returns from England.
- Dreyfus is informed that his retrial has been granted.
- 9 Dreyfus leaves French Guiana for France aboard the *Sfax*.
- Picquart is released from prison. (some say 5th)
- 11 One hundred thousand leftists stage a peaceful counter- demonstration at Longchamps. Police attack the crowd.
- 12 Prime Minister Dupuy resigns.
- 22 Waldeck-Rousseau forms a new government termed by the opposing nationalists "the Dreyfus Ministry." He names General de Galliffet Minister of War.
- 30 Dreyfus lands at Port-Houliguen and during the night of July 1 is taken to the military prison at Rennes.

July (1899)

- 4 & 7 "La Parade de Judas" (Judas on Parade), an article written by Maurice Barres which told of his recollections of the Degradation Ceremony, was published in *Le Journal*.

August (1899)

- 7 Dreyfus Rennes court-martial begins.
- 9-11 The court sits in secret session.
- 12 Second public session is held: General Mercier is confronted by Dreyfus.
- 14 Assassination attempt made on Maitre Labori.
- 16 Story of Dreyfus's sufferings on Devil's Island; testimony of M. Lebon, former Minister of Colonies.
- 17,18 Picquart supports Dreyfus in testimony as a witness.
- 19 Three enemies of Dreyfus, Major Cuignet, General de Boisdeffre, and General Gonse

- testify.
- 21 Dreyfus replies to his accusers.
- 22 Labori resumes his defense of Dreyfus.
- 23 Gonse is grilled by Labori.
- 24 Lawyers attack the testimony of the generals.
- 25 "Expert" Bertillon attacks Dreyfus.
- 26 General Mercier takes the stand.
- 28 The evidence of Bertillon is ridiculed by witnesses.
- 29 Testimony by former Minister of War Freycinet.
- 30 Esterhazy is accused by four witnesses.
- 31 Dreyfus breaks down under the stress.

September (1899)

- 1,2 Additional testimony for Dreyfus.
- 4 Conflicting testimony in the courtroom.
- 5 Appeals to Emperor William II and King Humbert.
- 6 Labori threatens to withdraw from the case.
- 7 President Joubert refuses to take evidence of the German and Italian Military Attaches.
- 8 Summations by counsel.
- 9 Dreyfus court-martial is completed and Dreyfus is convicted again by a vote of 5 to 2 "with extenuating circumstances," and is sentenced to ten years.
- 15 Dreyfus decides not to appeal the verdict.
- 19 Dreyfus sentence is commuted.
- Scheurer-Kestner dies.
- 21 Minister of War Galliffet issues an order stating "the incident is over."

November (1899)

- 17 Waldeck-Rousseau presents general amnesty bill to Chamber of Deputies, this bill excluded Dreyfus, who is left free to pursue revision of the Rennes verdict. (some say 3/1/00)

1900

January

- 22 Dissolution of the Assumptionist order.
- 28 General Mercier is elected to the Senate

April

- 14 *Exposition Universelle* [World's Fair] opens at Paris.

May

- 5 Paris municipal elections are won by the Nationalists.
- 22 Chamber of Deputies opposes any government attempts to reopen the Dreyfus case.
- 28 Minister of War Galliffet resigns and is replaced by General Andre.

December

- 24 Chamber of Deputies version of Amnesty Law covering all criminal acts and lawsuits arising out of the Affair is passed by the Senate.
- 27 Amnesty bill is approved by the Chamber. (some say 12/18/00)

1901

May

- 1 Dreyfus' book, *Five Years of My Life*, appears.

June

- 15 New Cabinet, with Emile Combes as Prime Minister is created; Andre stays as Minister

if War.

July	1	Law of Associations is passed; establishes a method for dissolving religious orders.
1902		
April	27	National Elections.
June	10	The Combes Ministry takes office
	19	Andre pushes for reform of the army; the Senate begins debate on proposal to reduce national military service from three to two years.
	27	One hundred church schools close.
September	29	Zola mysteriously dies of asphyxiation in his home. (Some say this occurred on the 30th)
1903		
April	6-7	Jaures addresses Chamber and demands a revision of the Rennes verdict because of the probable influence of the annotated <i>Bordereau</i> on the judges deliberations.
May-October		Inquiry by Andre's cabinet
June	4	Captain Targe, Minister of War Andre's deputy, begins an investigation into the Rennes verdict.
September	1	Bernard Lazare dies.
October	19	Andre announces findings favorable to Dreyfus and requests government to submit Dreyfus' petition for retrial to Court of Cassation.
November	26	Dreyfus Petitions for retrial based on findings of the Andre inquiry.
December	24	The Committee on Appeal of the Ministry of Justice unanimously favors appeal. The Dreyfus case is laid before the Court of Cassation.
1904		
March	3-5	Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation deliberates and decides to review Rennes verdict.
July	7	All teaching by religious orders is banned.
	29	France breaks diplomatic relations with Vatican.
November	15	Andre resigns.

	28	Criminal Chamber finds Dreyfus innocent and refers the matter to the United Court.
1905		
April	21	The two-year military service bill is passed.
December	9	Separation of Church and State becomes law in France. (some say this occurred July 3 1905)
1906		
February	18	The mandate of Emile Loubet as President ends. He is the first President, since the proclamation of the Third Republic in 1871, to finish his full term. Armand Fallieres replaces him in the election.
May	6	National elections, a decisive win for Radical-Socialists.
June	18	Deliberations of the Court of Cassation.
July	12	Court of Cassation unanimously annuls Rennes verdict without remanding case for a retrial.
	13	Chamber and Senate vote to reinstate Dreyfus and Picquart into the Army. Dreyfus is promoted to Major; Picquart to General.
	21	Dreyfus receives the cross of A Knight of the Legion of Honor during a ceremony in the courtyard of Ecole Militaire.
October	15	Major Dreyfus resumes military duties at the Vincennes garrison.
	25	Clemenceau becomes Prime Minister and appoints Picquart Minister of War.
1907		
July	26	Dreyfus retires from the Army.
1908		
June	4	Zola's ashes are transferred to Pantheon and Dreyfus is shot during the ceremony and slightly wounded in the arm. The shooter, Gregori, fired two shots.
1909-1913		Dreyfus lives a private life.
1914		
January	19	Picquart dies after a riding accident.
August	2	Dreyfus returns to active duty and is promoted to lieutenant colonel.
September	26	Dreyfus is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
1914-1918		

1916	World War I	
	Du Paty reenlists and dies from wounds received in action on the Marne.	
1917	Clemenceau becomes Prime Minister	
	Dreyfus comes out of retirement to reenlist and fight at Verdun	
	Pierre Dreyfus, Alfred's son, is gassed. Mathieu's son, Emile, and son-in-law—Adolphe, Reinach's son, both die in combat.	
	Schwartzkoppen reenlists, and dies after being taken ill on the eastern front. On his death bed he cries: "People of France, hear me! Dreyfus is innocent!"	
	Drumont dies practically destitute.	
1921	Reinach dies.	
1923	May 21	Esterhazy dies in London.
1929	Clemenceau dies.	
1930	Mathieu dies.	
1935	July 12	Alfred Dreyfus dies in Paris.
1939-1945	World War II	
1940	June 17	End of Third Republic.
1941	Lucie and her family take refuge in Montpellier.	
1943	Jean Pierre, grandson of Mathieu, a member of the Free French Forces, is killed during a mission.	
	Madeleine, one of Dreyfus's granddaughters and a member of the Resistance, is deported to Auschwitz where she dies.	
1945	December	Lucie dies.

1985

approval.

A statue of Alfred Dreyfus is commissioned by Minister of Culture, Jack Lang, but cannot be placed in the Ecole Militaire courtyard because the army refuses to give its

1988

June

9

The Statue is placed in the Tuileries Garden. It will ultimately be installed on the Boulevard Raspail.

1995

September

The French Army publicly admits that Dreyfus had been framed.