

Beresina

Recognized as the most important Napoleonic source discovered in the last hundred years, the three volume memoirs of Napoleon's Master of Horse are also exceptionally well written, and vividly portray Napoleon during his disastrous last years of power. The memoirs of one Napoleon's most senior ministers and closest advisors, with whom he was often very candid, remained unpublished for over a century since they were left by Armand de Caulaincourt, unearthed with by Jean Hanoteau who was eminently familiar with the period, and on part of the French ministry of War's historical section. The notes and annotations of Capitaine Hanoteau illuminate the text for both the enthusiast of the period and the general reader. The title of "Master of Horse" perhaps in modern light does not quite reflect the position that Caulaincourt held within Napoleon's inner circle. He was responsible for all of the transportation for Napoleon's headquarters, the messengers that provided the eyes and ears of the campaign and furthermore he was ambassador to Russia for a number of years before hostilities commenced. A highly decorated cavalry officer before his tenure as ambassador, his advice should have been invaluable to the Emperor in assessing the huge undertaking of attacking the Russian empire, and Caulaincourt along with many others were ignored as Napoleon embarked his last invasion. Caulaincourt had much reason to be bitter as the Emperor was quite cruel to him personally, but his narrative maintains balance and although critical of Napoleon's decisions he does

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not descend into recriminations. Caulaincourt's second volume of the memoirs falls into three parts; the volume opens with the decision to retreat from the untenable position in the charred ruins of Moscow, hardship and danger abound on the epic and deadly retreat of the Grande Armée. Caulaincourt does not pull his punches in his descriptions of the frost-bitten and frozen men who fall under Napoleon's eagles as they lurch toward Germany, his description of the crossing of the Beresina is amongst the best we have. Chosen as one of the few members of the Emperor's suite to accompany him to Paris as Napoleon decides to flee the remnant of his army and repair the damage to his position; what follows along with the description of the journey is a stream of consciousness from the lips of Napoleon himself. As they travel Napoleon, muses, discusses and opines on the most diverse topics, his generals, this situation in Spain, the French people, the finances of the state, the capitulation of Baylen, the value of religion to France, the other states of Europe. Invaluable and candid, the portrait of the Emperor is the closest to his true character as can be seen from such a distance of time. The third section focuses on his retreat to the Tuileries and Napoleon's energetic actions to reform a new army. Not to be confused with the Charlotte de Sor penned "Recollections of Caulaincourt", which are apocryphal and according to Tulard of little or no value. This edition is superior to the translated and heavily edited Libraire edition. Author – Armand Augustin Louis, marquis de Caulaincourt, Duc de Vincence (9th December 1773–19th February 1827)

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How the exploits of German panzers were reported to the home front.

The Russian Campaign, 1812 chronicles the events of Napoleon's Russian campaign through the journal of the Duke of Fezensac. A professional soldier and officer, Fezensac kept his journal for family and close friends. It was first published in France in 1849 and won the high praise of literary critic Sainte-Beuve who said, "The impression that it leaves on the mind is ineffaceable." Fezensac was familiar with both the inner circle of men under Napoleon's direct command as well as the common soldier in the field. Rather than writing a sweeping account of the massive campaign, Fezensac concentrated on telling a very personal account of what it was like to be part of the long retreat from Moscow. Lee B. Kennett's idiomatic and careful translation embodies the freshness and immediacy of the original.

"The database includes extractions of more than 22,000 birth and marriage events ... for the Lutheran colonies of Glückstal, Neudorf, Bergdorf, Kassel, and their daughter colonies in the province of Cherson, Imperial Russia"--P. ii.

These three plays all deal with the chaos resulting from the aftermath of the fall in 1815 of the Emperor Napoleon. THE MADWOMAN OF BERESINA, by Emmanuel Theaulon and Honore de Balzac, is based on a short story by the latter author. Julie, Countess of Vandieres, witnesses the death of her officer husband during the retreat of the French Army from Russia in 1812, at the River Beresina; although she lives

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to return to France, she loses her mind. Only after the war do her surviving friends attempt to restore her sanity once again. THE END OF MURAT, by Jean Berleux and Alexandre Dumas, adapted from an incident in a Dumas novel, deals with the fall of Joachim Murat, Napoleonic King of the Two Sicilies, in late 1815, and his trial at the instigation of the restored monarch, King Ferdinand. THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL NEY, by Louis-Marie Fontan and Charles Dupeuty, outlines the trial of one of Napoleon's chief generals and supporters, by command of the restored King Louis XVIII of France. All three dramas provide riveting glimpses into a period when Europe was trying to rediscover itself--without much success. First-rate tragedies "

La ritirata dalla Russia di Napoleone. Ripercorsa oggi in sidecar da Sylvain Tesson, il più grande scrittore di viaggi al mondo. «Questo è probabilmente il suo libro migliore, e per diverse ragioni... il suo stile ha raggiunto una maturità tale da essere all'altezza dell'orrore dell'epoca, piena di sangue e di drammi. Ma è ricco di humor, di alcool (esclusivamente vodka) e di motori in panne» (Libération).

Anders Engberg-Pedersen shows how the Napoleonic Wars inspired a new discourse on knowledge in the West. Soldiers returning from battle were forced to reconsider what it is possible to know and how decisions are made in a fog of imperfect knowledge. Chance no longer appeared exceptional but normative—a prism for understanding the modern world.

Contains: 1) Beglau family research, 2) "My Autobiography" by John Heck, Sr., 3) Mund / Mundt family research, 4) "Residents of Beresina, Bessarabia at the Year 1835" by Arthur Flegel, 5)

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Beresina Personbuch 1834, 6) Borodino list of names, 7) Borodino "Einwohnerver zeichnis Origins list", 8) Borodino deaths 1817-1835, 1847-1855, 1856-1872.

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The Retreat from Moscow and Passage of the Beresina
Emperor Napoleon's Crossing of the Beresina
With Particular Reference to the Part Taken

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