

The Diary Of A Napoleonic Foot Soldier

Contain primary source documents.

In 1939 Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, decided to translate selections from the diary of her maternal great-grandmother Augusta, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. The result was a fascinating glimpse of family history, covering the years from 1806 to 1821. It was a time that saw the last illness and death of her husband, the marriages of several of their children, and above all the war with Napoleon Bonaparte's France that ended with his escape from Elba and subsequent defeat at the battle of Waterloo. The book was published in 1941, but owing to wartime shortages, in a very small print run that quickly sold out and was not reprinted or reissued. This new edition includes the full text of the original, plus additional illustrations, a new foreword, and notes on the family of the Duchess.

Met zwart-witte tekeningen. Vanaf ca. 14 jaar.

Two hundred years ago the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars convulsed the whole of Europe. These were key events in the history of the continent, and for Britain, and they are a fascinating field for historical _ and family history _ research. More records than ever are available on the men who served in the British army during the wars _ and on their families - and Carole Divall's new book is the perfect guide to how to locate and understand these sources - and get the most out of them. She gives a vivid insight into what soldiers' lives were like during the period and shows how much of their experience can be recovered from the records. Using the full range of sources - contemporary military records, correspondence, diaries, memoirs _ she reconstructs in detail the stories of a representative group of individuals who took part in the wars - a soldier who saw action as a marine in the Mediterranean fleet, a Gordon Highlander who was taken prisoner, riflemen who served at Walcheren, in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, artillery men who played a crucial role in battles and in sieges, a gentry family whose sons served as officers in the Peninsula and in India, and two remarkable women who were among the many who went to war with the men. Carole Divall's informative and accessible book will be essential reading and reference for anyone who wants to find out about the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars and is keen to understand the part an ancestor played in them. Napoleon, died on the lonely island of St Helena in 1821, his life, his actions and thoughts have been written about, re-written and revised ever since. It is noticeable that Napoleon himself never left much in the way of works written by himself to record what he did or how he went about it, or to justify his methods or outline his plans. The works that emanated from St Helena, such as the Memorial, were written by those that shared his captivity and for their own purposes. That having been said Napoleon lived in a time without modern communication methods, leaving his vast empire to be run via the pen. Much that Napoleon wrote survived as a measure of this the official correspondence that he

left behind is voluminous, running to 32 volumes in the initial edition published under the orders of Napoleon III, many other volumes were published thereafter. From this vast treasure-trove of information about the thoughts, actions and orders that Napoleon left, the American historian Robert Johnson reconstructed his book "The Corsican". The premise behind the books was to create a diary from Napoleon's own works and utterances as if it has been written contemporaneously by the Emperor himself. The result is an intriguing book which is faithful to the words of it's purported owner and includes the shifting themes of his life and his hopes and fears clearly. Fascinating reading. Author – Napoleon I – Emperor of the French 1769-1821 Editor – Robert Matteson Johnson 1867-1920

In 1806 an enthusiastic young Frenchman Maurice de Tascher embarked on a career as a soldier in Napoleon's Grand Arme. He was inspired by the emperor's triumphs and determined to win glory and serve his country. In 1813, disillusioned by war and doubtful about the honor of the French cause, de Tascher died in Berlin, a victim of Napoleon's disastrous war against Russia. This is his story.

Quickly following the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power over France. He began to spread French dominance over other parts of Europe. Eventually, conflicts arose, giving birth to the Napoleonic Wars. This was a time not only of French influence but also of innovation. This book details the events and causes of the Napoleonic Wars as well as explores how invention helped in the conflicts and evolved into more modern uses today. The Battle of Borodino resonates with the patriotic soul of Mother Russia. The epic confrontation in September 1812 was the single bloodiest day of the Napoleonic Wars, leaving France's Grande Armée limping to the gates of Moscow and on to catastrophe in snow and ice. Generations later, in October 1941, an equally bitter battle was fought at Borodino. This time Hitler's SS and Panzers came up against elite Siberian troops defending Stalin's Moscow. Remarkably, both conflicts took place in the same woods and gullies that follow the sinuous line of the Koloch River. Borodino Field relates the gruelling experience of the French army in Russia, juxtaposed with the personal accounts, diaries and letters of SS and Panzer soldiers during the Second World War. Acclaimed historian Robert Kershaw draws on previously untapped archives to narrate the odyssey of soldiers who marched along identical tracks and roads on the 1,000-kilometre route to Moscow, and reveals the astonishing parallels and contrasts between two battles fought on Russian soil, over one hundred years apart.

De Poolse vrijheidsstrijder Witold Pilecki was een van de grootste helden uit de Tweede Wereldoorlog. Dit is zijn verhaal. Als de enige persoon die zich ooit vrijwillig naar Auschwitz heeft laten sturen, leidde Pilecki jarenlang een campagne om nazibewakers te saboteren en vermoorden. Hij maakte een dramatische ontsnapping, terwijl hij bewijs van de Holocaust naar de westerse mogendheden smokkelde en hen waarschuwde voor de wrede heden in de nazivernietigingskampen. Al het bewijs van Pilecki was verloren gegaan - tot 2012, toen zijn ongelooflijke ooggetuigenrapport werd gevonden in een stoffig archief. Dit is het eerste volledige verhaal van zijn wonderbaarlijke reis, gebaseerd op exclusieve familiedocumenten en recentelijk vrijgegeven dossiers, evenals ongepubliceerde getuigenissen van de vechters uit het kamp om te laten zien hoe hij honderdduizenden levens heeft gered. Vrijwillig naar Auschwitz is een nog niet eerder verteld, waargebeurd verhaal over ontsnapping en heldendom, de gruwelen van de Tweede Wereldoorlog en Auschwitz, en het vermogen van één man om de loop van de geschiedenis te veranderen. Jack Fairweather woont in Istanbul

en is redacteur en correspondent van het Midden-Oosten voor Bloomberg News. Eerder was hij correspondent voor The Daily Telegraph en The Washington Post. 'Fairweather vertelt dit tragische verhaal op aangrijpende wijze en biedt een nieuwe invalshoek in de Holocaust-literatuur.' Publishers Weekly 'Een inspirerend en prachtig verteld verhaal.' Kirkus Reviews Rusland tegen Napoleon is een monumentaal boek dat een nieuw licht werpt op de veldtocht van Napoleon naar Rusland en de politieke ontwikkelingen aan het hof van tsaar Alexander I. Dominic Lieven beschrijft de verschrikkingen van de oorlog en de impact op de samenleving door de ogen van de lagere adel, soldaten en boerenbevolking. Dat maakt het boek tot een indringend ooggetuigenverslag. Daarnaast besteedt hij aandacht aan de vanaf 1807 verslechterende persoonlijke relatie tussen tsaar Alexander en keizer Napoleon, aan de interne Russische politiek, intriges aan het Russische hof en spionagesuccessen. Uniek is de nadruk die gelegd wordt op de gebeurtenissen en ontwikkelingen na de mislukte veldtocht, tot en met de Russische intocht in Parijs en de val van Napoleon.

A Spanish Prisoner in the Ruins of Napoleon's Empire offers a rare primary document from an important moment in history: the Spanish War of Independence, which culminated in the expulsion of France from the Iberian Peninsula in 1814. Fernando Blanco White, a Spaniard whose family made its fortune in trade in Seville—historically Spain's vital link to its American empire—experienced the turmoil of this time period, both as a prisoner of war and as a free man. Blanco White's diary offers personal insights into how people in Europe and across its global empires coped with these profound transformations. Taken prisoner by the French in 1809, Blanco White finally fled from captivity in 1814. Along with other Spanish escapees, he crossed Switzerland, the Rhineland, and the Netherlands before finally setting sail for England. Unlike most of his countrymen, who were quickly whisked back to Spain, Blanco White stayed in England for two years, during which time he composed his account of his flight across Europe. His diary offers gripping, witty, and sometimes cranky accounts of this time, as he records rich descriptions of places he passed through, his companions and fellow Spaniards, and his many encounters with soldiers and civilians. He writes vividly about his imprisonment, his fear of recapture, his renewed exercise of autonomy, and the inverse, his "slavery"—a term he employs in evocative fashion to describe both his captivity at the hands of the French and the condition of Spaniards more generally under the absolutist Bourbon monarchy. Now available in paperback, Blanco White's diary tracks firsthand the Spanish experience of war, captivity, and flight during the War of Independence.

A grunt's-eye report from the battlefield in the spirit of *The Red Badge of Courage* and *All Quiet on the Western Front*—the only known account by a common soldier of the campaigns of Napoleon's Grand Army between 1806 and 1813. When eighteen-year-old German stonemason Jakob Walter was conscripted into the Grand Army of Napoleon, he had no idea of the trials that lay ahead. The long, grueling marches in Prussia and Poland sacrificed countless men to Bonaparte's grand designs. And the disastrous Russian campaign tested human endurance on an epic scale. Demoralized by defeat in a war few supported or understood, deprived of ammunition and leadership, driven past reason by starvation and bitter cold, men often turned on one another, killing fellow soldiers for bread or an able horse. Though there are numerous surviving accounts of the Napoleonic Wars written by officers, Walter's is the only known memoir by a draftee, and as such is a unique and fascinating document—a compelling chronicle of a young soldier's loss of innocence as well as an eloquent and moving portrait of the profound effects of war on the men who fight it. Professor Marc Raeff has added an Introduction to the memoirs as well as six letters home from the Russian front, previously unpublished in English, from German conscripts who served concurrently with Walter. The volume is illustrated with engravings and maps, contemporary with the manuscript, from the Russian/Soviet and East European collections of the New York Public Library. Honest, heartfelt, deeply personal yet objective, *The Diary of a Napoleonic Foot*

Soldier is more than an informative and absorbing historical document—it is a timeless and unforgettable account of the horrors of war.

The diary of Pavel Pushin, an officer of the Life Guard Semeyonovskii Regiment, covering the last three years of the Napoleonic Wars.

Excerpt from *The Corsican: A Diary of Napoleon's Life in His Own Words* by Lantieri, and available on www.forgottenbooks.com. This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forged Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com. This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forged Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The text (with the exception of a few bracketed passages) is derived entirely from Napoleon's own words, written and spoken. What truth this book conveys is not to be sought according to those rules for the treatment of historical documents which it avowedly contravenes, but in such psychological illumination of a great career and character as the method employed has rendered possible. For objectively Napoleon rarely, if ever, speaks the truth; yet subjectively how can he speak otherwise?

Biografie en psychologisch portret van de Franse keizer Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821). Eighteen-year-old German stonemason Jakob Walter served in the Grand Army of Napoleon between 1806 and 1813. His diary intimately records his trials: the long, grueling marches in Prussia and Poland, the disastrous Russian campaign, and the demoralizing defeat in a war few supported or understood. It is at once a compelling chronicle of a young soldier's loss of innocence and an eloquent and moving portrait of the profound effects of all wars on the men who fight them. Also included are letters home from the Russian front, previously unpublished in English, as well as period engravings and maps from the Russian/Soviet and East European collections of the New York Public Library. "Vivid and gruesome ... but also a story of human fortitude. ... It reminds us that the troops Napoleon drove so mercilessly were actually more victims than victors—a side of Napoleon that should not be forgotten." —Chicago Tribune

The Author wrote numerous letters home from the campaigns that he fought with Wellington in the Peninsular when he was commanding his Regiment. He was therefore in a senior position and privy to secrets of the war. He is often caustic regarding his superiors including The Iron Duke himself. He packs his letters with interesting descriptions of the life and his surroundings. Once Waterloo was won and Napoleon defeated and captive, Bingham was selected to accompany him on his journey on HMS Northumberland to final exile at St Helena. There he remained with his captive until relieved by another officer (Sir Pine-Coffin) in 1818. The diary for this period is full of fascinating descriptions of the deposed Emperor and the habits of him and his staff.

No other soldier has provoked as much anger or as much fervour as Napoleon Bonaparte. Was he a monster, driven on by an endless, ruinous quest for military adventure – or was he a social and political visionary, brought down by petty reactionaries clinging to their privileges? Charles Esdaile's major new work reframes our understanding of Napoleon. Napoleon's Wars looks beyond the insatiable greed for glory to create a new, genuinely international context for Napoleon's career. The battles themselves Esdaile sees as almost side-effects, the consequences of rulers being willing to take the immense risks of fighting or supporting Napoleon – risks that

could result in the extinction of entire countries and regimes.

First Published in 2002. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Over niemand is meer geschreven dan Napoleon Bonaparte, de man die zich tot keizer van de Fransen liet kronen, het gezicht van Europa voorgoed veranderde en eindigde als balling op Sint-Helena. Toch hebben ook serieuze historici zich niet weten te onttrekken aan vooroordelen. De Fransen verheerlijken hem, de Engelsen zijn kritisch en ook in andere landen wordt hij gevormd naar het beeld dat het beste past in de eigen geschiedenis. In dit boek ontrafelt meesterhistoricus Adam Zamoyski het verleden op zoek naar de echte Napoleon - niet de supermens, maar de man. Eind achttiende eeuw was Europa in oorlog. Er was een botte strijd om de macht aan de gang, waarin elk land handelde uit eigenbelang, verdragen schond en bondgenoten schaamteloos bedroog. Toen Napoleon in 1799 eerste consul werd van Frankrijk, was de Republiek die hij erfde niet veel meer dan een chaos. Vijftien jaar later was de jongen die afkomstig was van een afgelegen eiland een van de machtigste figuren van Europa. Hij werd als een messias binnengehaald door het progressieve deel van Europa. Hij moderniseerde de structuur van de staat en zijn instellingen radicaal. Op basis van een groot aantal betrouwbare primaire bronnen in hun oorspronkelijke taal ontrafelt Zamoyski wat Napoleon dreef. In deze briljante evocatie van een man en een tijd haalt hij de mythe omver en laat ons de man zien die Napoleon Bonaparte was: hoe hij dit alles bereikte - en hoe hij het uiteindelijk weer ongedaan maakte. Adam Zamoyski is een van de bekendste historici van het Westen. Hij is van Poolse komaf, werd geboren in New York en studeerde en werkte in Engeland. Eerder publiceerde hij onder andere de bestsellers 1812, De ondergang van Napoleon en De fantoomterreur.

A powerful portrait of a complex individual. It uses Napoleons own words to show his genius, arrogance, insecurities, and frustrations. The reader will be amazed by Napoleons attention to detail, from those of pressing national interests to the mundane (such as the problem of heartbroken soldiers in his guard.) . . . This makes it an invaluable reference book that should be on the bookshelf of anyone interested in the period. Rob Burnham, Editor, Napoleon Series

In the words of Napoleon is a startling insight into the life and deeds of Napoleon I. Derived from Napoleons extensive correspondence and his other writings and recorded speech, this valuable compilation acts as a diary or journal, encompassing the whole of the emperors life. Napoleons words as recorded on a particular day are set down as entries, and these offer a unique glimpse into the major events of the Napoleonic period. The diary reveals Napoleons thoughts and actions as his great life unfolded and throws light on his attitudes to war, politics and the many varied personalities who surrounded or opposed him. As entries appear on an almost daily basis, the reader has the opportunity to trace the surging course of events as they happened, and to witness the emperors response to the rise and fall of his fortunes. Philip Haythornthwaite provides a fascinating introduction which analyses Napoleons words, and includes biographical sketches of the key personalities of the era.

An account of the historic events of Napoleon's 1812 campaign to invade Russia, as seen through the eyes of Lt H.A. Vossler. The text is supported by editorial comments from the translator, Walter Wallich.

As a classic work and out of print for many years, August Schaumann's diaries provide

a graphic and vivid account of campaigning life during the Peninsular Wars.

Wat vinden we terug van Napoleon in het Nederland van nu? In 2021 is het tweehonderd jaar geleden dat Napoleon Bonaparte, een van de invloedrijkste figuren uit de Europese geschiedenis, stierf. De Franse generaal bouwde een gigantisch leger op en onderwierp grote delen van Europa aan zijn macht. Zijn optreden liet diepe sporen na in de Nederlandse samenleving: hij voerde tal van veranderingen door die het sociale leven ingrijpend veranderden en die tot op de dag van vandaag zichtbaar zijn – denk aan de invoering van de Code Napoléon of de burgerlijke stand. De Nederlandse monarchie stamt eveneens uit die tijd. In het rijk geïllustreerde Napoleons nalatenschap laten historici, cultuurwetenschappers en andere specialisten, onder wie Beatrice de Graaf, Patrick Buch en Rick Honings, zien hoe Napoleons erfenis ons land heeft gevormd – in de politiek, de rechtspraak, het onderwijs, het waterbeheer en de cultuur.

Wat gebeurde er nadat Napoleon in 1815 definitief was verslagen? Hoe kwam het Europese continent tot bedaren? Na 25 jaar van oorlog en chaos verlangde de bevolking naar rust en veiligheid. Een nieuwe Europese Verdedigingsgemeenschap (een NAVO avant la lettre) zou daarvoor gaan zorgen, met de hertog van Wellington als ster, die op zijn beurt werd omringd door talloze ondergeschikte, tegenstribbelende en behulpzame officieren, juristen, spionnen en ander veiligheidsvolk. Met behulp van allerlei nieuwe instrumenten - paspoorten, optische telegrafien, gezamenlijke grenscontroles en het razendsnel verspreiden van signalen van voortvluchtige 'terroristen' en 'assassijnen' - werd het inderdaad veilig. De veiligheid werd duur betaald, met internationale leningen en afgedwongen Franse herstelbetalingen. Maar werd de terreur werkelijk bezworen? En legde dit systeem de basis voor ons huidige veiligheidsbestel? Op basis van nooit eerder onderzochte bronnen reconstrueert Beatrice de Graaf magistraal en tot in detail deze eerste gezamenlijke Europese strijd tegen de terreur. Beatrice de Graaf (1976) is hoogleraar Geschiedenis van de Internationale Betrekkingen aan de Universiteit Utrecht. Ze onderzoekt de geschiedenis van terrorisme, oorlog en geweld - en is vooral geïnteresseerd in de strijd daartegen. Ze was fellow aan Cambridge University, treedt regelmatig op als terrorisme-expert en publiceerde eerder onder meer *Gevaarlijke vrouwen*, *Theater van de angst* en *Terrorists on Trial*. In 2018 werd haar werk bekroond met de hoogste Nederlandse wetenschappelijke onderscheiding, de Stevinpremie.

[Copyright: 86b774ac00295191432a427063acfab9](https://www.86b774ac00295191432a427063acfab9)