

L T Devant Nous

In September of 1701, events transpired in Naples that, through frequent retellings, became popularly known as “the conspiracy of the Prince of Macchia.” Rapidly gaining fame, this apparently anonymous narrative was soon incorporated by different historians in their history of the transition years between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But who was the initial bard or narrator, the town clerk or citizen who first gave testimony of this event by creating a Latin text of the story of the Prince of Macchia? Giambattista Vico was not among the claimants to the authorship of the fabulous story that changed the future of the Kingdom of Naples. Nevertheless, four scholars across the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were themselves convinced, and managed to convince the intellectual world as well, that Vico, then a young teacher of rhetoric at the University of Naples, was indeed the source of this original Latin narration of this oft retold Neapolitan history. This book provides the original Latin text with a parallel translation, as well as historical context and analysis of both the text’s authorship history and the account itself.

Souvenirs De Campagnes Du Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Bégos Pickle Partners Publishing

Set in Paris in the 1780s, *Rétif de la Bretonne's Ingénue Saxancour* is a thinly veiled account of his daughter's disastrous marriage to an abusive husband. From the time of her marriage in January, 1780, until she left her husband in July, 1785, Agnès Rétif suffered continually from severe physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. Published in 1789, Rétif's novel scandalized the public with its graphic descriptions of his son-in-law's sexual perversity and brutal violence. Rétif's novel remains shocking more than two centuries later and continues to raise disturbing questions about power relations within abusive relationships. Perhaps most disturbing of all are the accusations leveled against Rétif himself concerning his motives for writing and publishing this account: Was he, as some charged, a shameless exhibitionist willing to reveal his family's darkest secrets merely to attract attention and broaden his readership? Was he an unscrupulous opportunist willing to capitalize on his daughter's misfortunes and risk her reputation simply to pay his debts? Or was he, as he himself claimed, trying to warn young women about the dangers of marrying men of dubious backgrounds against their parents' wishes? Rétif was all this and more: a reform-minded pioneer far in advance of his time with his graphic portrayal of spousal abuse, his call for greater public awareness of this perennial problem, and his crusade for liberal divorce laws that would allow women to escape from abusive relationships and to remarry. This, in fact, is what Agnès Rétif was able to do after passage of the divorce law passed by France's revolutionary government in 1792.

« Souvenirs de campagnes du lieutenant-colonel Louis Bégos, ancien capitaine adjudant-major au 20 régiment suisse au service de la France. Lausanne, Delafontaine, 1859, in-8°, 188 p. Bégos a voulu par réaction contre Thiers qu’il accuse d’avoir oublié le rôle des soldats suisses, dans les armées napoléoniennes, raconter sa participation aux opérations militaires en Italie, en Espagne et en Russie. » p 14 - Professeur Jean Tulard, *Bibliographie Critique Des Mémoires Sur Le Consulat Et L’Empire*, Droz, Genève, 1971

« Mémoires du comte Belliard, lieutenant-général, pair de France écrits par lui-même, recueillis et mis en ordre par M. Vinet, l'un de ses aides-

de-camp. Paris, Berguet et Petion, 1842, 3 vol. in-8°. Publication décousue où des lettres de Murat à Belliard en 1812 suivent le récit de la bataille de Valmy. Les affaires d'Espagne, une conversation avec l'Empereur à Dresde, des lettres de Napoléon à Murat du 25 août au 13 octobre 1813, un récit de la capitulation de Paris, une lettre du capitaine Magnien sur la défection de Souham, l'entrevue à Fontainebleau en 1814 avec un illuminé qui veut annoncer à l'Empereur qu'il régnera encore mais que des malheurs plus grand suivront, etc. en forment l'essentiel. » p 15/16 - Professeur Jean Tulard, Bibliographie Critique Des Mémoires Sur Le Consulat Et L'Empire, Droz, Genève, 1971 TOME I seul.

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