

**Chapter 1 : Qui est Madame de Stal ? - â,,<sup>1</sup> - Sa biographie**

*Anne Louise Germaine de Staël-Holstein (French: ; née Necker; 22 April - 14 July ), commonly known as Madame de Staël, was a French woman of letters of Genevan origin whose lifetime overlapped with the events of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era.*

Her mother Suzanne, though stiff and cold, entertained the leading intellectuals and politicians of the day in her famous salon. The child adored her father to the point of deploring that she was born too late to marry him and he adored and pampered her. The three were bound together by a complex web of passions and hostilities, and their family life was characterized by emotional frenzy. Though he grew to love her, she lived with him only at strategic intervals when the origin of a child she was carrying might arouse suspicion. Only one of her five children was fathered by him. Her salon became a center of political intrigue for those who favored a modern constitutional monarchy and a bicameral legislature. During the Terror she courageously arranged and financed the escape of numerous constitutionalist friends. Her love affairs were continuous, intense, and simultaneous. She never ended a love affair, and often as many as five lovers lived with her. But it was Benjamin Constant, a French-Swiss writer, who became the passion and torment of her life. They lived together for 12 turbulent years. Napoleon resented both her interference in politics and her unorthodox views. He repeatedly confiscated her manuscripts and banished her from Paris. In it she identified herself with enlightenment and reason. In it she expressed her belief in a system that considered the absolute liberty of the moral being the most essential element in his welfare and his most precious and inalienable right. In this book she held the belief that there was a constant progression of literature toward the light of perfection. In she published a novel, *Delphine*. An immediate success, it related the life of a beautiful and intelligent woman who sought happiness through love. Napoleon was enraged by *Delphine* because it praised liberalism, divorce, the British, and Protestantism. He declared it immoral, antisocial, and anti-Catholic. Making a trip to Germany, she immersed herself in the society and culture of that country. In it she made a famous distinction between two types of literature: She encouraged the rise of German consciousness and held it up as a model for France. Her book ended with a plea for enthusiasm and sentiment, which she understood to be the original "fact" of the human soul. Napoleon was incensed by this call for German nationalism. At Coppet her activities were closely watched, and her mail was intercepted. Her husband had died, and in she married a year-old Italian lieutenant named Rocca. In she escaped from Coppet and traveled to Russia, Sweden, and England. In , after the fall of Napoleon, she returned to Paris. The Restoration disappointed her. Opium and insomnia, too many years on the edge of hysteria, and unending "enthusiasm" had all taken their toll. Her work has also been viewed as the struggle of an exceptional intellect to transcend the social and creative constraints imposed on the women of her time. *Crossing the Borders* Rutgers, ; and ed. Eva Sartori, *French Women Writers: Mistress to an Age*: Also useful were David G. *Her Life as Revealed in Her Work* ; trans.

## Chapter 2 : MADAME DE STAEL

*Biographie de Madame de Staël ( ) Germaine de Staël «l naquit à Paris en Elle fut élevée avec une sollicitude extrême par une mère protestante et par son père Necker. Étonnamment précocement, elle lisait à quinze ans l'Esprit des lois, causait avec les philosophes, lisait Rousseau avec passion.*

Constant is regarded as one of the most important thinkers of political and economic liberalism and an influential French politician. Today he is remembered foremost as a romantic writer, however. Anne Germaine Necker is born as daughter of Jacques Necker, a Swiss banker from Geneva, who went to Paris in and was appointed general director of finances in by the French king. Banned by Napoleon I. Trip to Germany with Benjamin Constant. Schlegel will continue to give her literary advice until her death in It strongly influenced other fiction of the era. Germany appears as a country where people show little interest in politics, but with many thinkers and dreamers. Henri-Benjamin Constant de Rebecque is born in Lausanne as son of a French Huguenot family that has emigrated to Switzerland after the cancellation of tolerance for Huguenots in France. Benjamin Constant lives with his father, partly in Lausanne, partly in the Netherlands and studies law in Erlangen Germany and Edinburgh. Benjamin Constant serves as chamberlain at the court of Brunswick. Marriage with Minna von Cramm. Meets Charlotte von Hardenberg and separates from Minna von Cramm. Starts his studies on religion. Nomination to the Tribunat. Lives in Switzerland and Paris. Love affair with Anna Lindsay. Napoleon comes to power, dissolution of the revolutionary institutions. Benjamin Constant goes to Switzerland. They meet German writers Goethe and Schiller. Benjamin Constant feels renewed passion for Anna Lindsay while he wants to marry Charlotte von Hardenberg at same time. He tries to work out his complicated multiple love affairs by writing his novel Adolphe. Secret marriage with Charlotte von Hardenberg. After the defeat of Napoleon, Constant returns to Paris. Napoleon returns to power for days. First, Constant sharply attacks the emperor, but then helps him to formulate some amendments to the constitution of the Empire. After the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, Constant has to leave France. Constant returns to Paris with Charlotte von Hardenberg. Benjamin Constant is member of the French parliament for la Sarthe. Failure in elections; Constant continues his studies on religion. Member of parliament for Paris. Member of parliament for Strasbourg. Benjamin Constant dies in Paris and gets a national funeral. Reproduction of substantial parts in printed or electronic form only with explicit written consent by the editor.

**Chapter 3 : Madame de Staël and Benjamin Constant: a Short Biography**

*Germaine de Staël was, by all accounts, a larger-than-life figure. Born in Paris in , she reached maturity during a time of huge revolutionary upheaval, and cut her teeth on the most pressing issues of the day.*

I am grateful to the book for having acquainted me with Madame de Stael, a person sadly overlooked in European history overviews in North America. At one time, it was said that "there are three great powers in Europe: So much for the positives though. This book has to be the most poorly edited book I have ever read; the proofreading, or lack of it, is unforgivable for a supposedly professional publisher, and is a constant distraction. Also a distraction is the structure of the book: For example, Gray writes of the death of M. Stael, and then writes of things that happened years earlier without any sort of hint to readers of the shift in time the realization comes only much later. As one reviewer wrote earlier, the reader gets the definite sense that Ms. Towards the end of the book, I had the definite sense that Ms. Gray ran out of patience with her subject, and her irritation is allowed to permeate the text and taint the portrait of Mme. This book was clearly not a labour of love on the part of Ms. Gray, and as a result she does not do justice to her subject. A poor effort on the part of Francine du Plessix Gray. Living through the French Revolution, bringing the salon to its highest level, and alienating Napoleon makes for compelling reading. Apr 06, Cori rated it liked it I think DailyLit is partially to blame for the reason this book got a low rating from me. Normally, DailyLit books have been carefully typed, edited, and typeset for easy reading. Misspellings, incorrect capitalization, and really awful paragraph breaks or lack thereof made this a difficult read. My knowledge of this part of history is, honestly, crap. My knowledge of French history during this part of history is double crap. But in an effort to learn more about history, I thought a biography would be better than a history tome. I found her to be a fascinating woman, with her writing and affairs and salons and all the interactions she had with the people she surrounded herself with. I also learned a lot about history, and I know that this book is going to inform The Scarlett Pimpernel, whenever I get back to it. The writing, though, was meh but this could also be partly due to the way it was typeset. I found myself losing trains of thought, and I thought Gray changed subjects too quickly, without any transition a lot of the time.

**Chapter 4 : Madame de Staël : Biographie**

*Anne-Louise Germaine Necker, baronne de Staël-Holstein, connue sous le nom de Madame de Staël, née et morte à Paris (22 avril - 14 juillet), est une romancière et essayiste française d'origine valdo-genevoise.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: She also gained fame by maintaining a salon for leading intellectuals. Her writings include novels, plays, moral and political essays, literary criticism, history, autobiographical memoirs, and even a number of poems. Her most important literary contribution was as a theorist of Romanticism. Early life and family. The young Germaine Necker early gained a reputation for lively wit, if not for beauty. When she was 16, her marriage began to be considered. William Pitt the Younger was regarded as a possible husband, but she disliked the idea of living in England. It was a marriage of convenience and ended in formal separation. There were, however, three children: Rousseau; *Letters on the Works and the Character of J. Rousseau* that made her known. Under the influence of her father, an admirer of Montesquieu, she adopted political views based on the English parliamentary monarchy. Favouring the French Revolution, she acquired a reputation for Jacobinism. Under the Convention, the elected body that abolished the monarchy, the moderate Girondin faction corresponded best to her ideas. It was here that she gained fame by establishing a meeting place for some of the leading intellectuals of western Europe. He took refuge in England in 1793, where she joined him in 1794. She returned to France, via Coppet, at the end of the Terror in 1795. A brilliant period of her career then began. She began to study the new ideas that were being developed particularly in Germany. She read the elderly Swiss critic Karl Viktor von Bonstetten; the German philologist Wilhelm von Humboldt; and, above all, the brothers August Wilhelm and Friedrich von Schlegel, who were among the most influential German Romanticists. But it was her new lover, Benjamin Constant, the author and politician, who influenced her most directly in favour of German culture. Her fluctuating liaison with Constant started in 1797 and lasted 14 years, although after her affections found little response. This complex work, though not perfect, is rich in new ideas and new perspectives—new, at least to France. The fundamental theory, which was to be restated and developed in the positivism of Hippolyte Taine, is that a work must express the moral and historical reality, the *zeitgeist*, of the nation in which it is conceived. She also maintained that the Nordic and classical ideals were basically opposed and supported the Nordic, although her personal taste remained strongly classical. Her two novels, *Delphine* and *Corinne*, to some extent illustrate her literary theories, the former being strongly sociological in outlook, while the latter shows the clash between Nordic and southern mentalities. She was also an important political figure and was regarded by contemporary Europe as the personal enemy of Napoleon. With Constant and his friends she formed the nucleus of a liberal resistance that so embarrassed Napoleon that in 1804 he had her banished to a distance of 40 miles (64 km) from Paris. From December to April she made a journey through Germany, culminating in a visit to Weimar, already established as the shrine of J. In Berlin she met August Wilhelm von Schlegel, who was to become, after 1806, her frequent companion and counselor. The journey was interrupted in 1806 by news of the death of her father, whom she had always greatly admired. His death affected her deeply, but in 1807 she set out for Italy, accompanied by Schlegel and Simonde de Sismondi, the Genevan economist who was her guide on the journey. Returning in June 1808, she spent the next seven years of her exile from Paris for the most part at Coppet. This is a serious study of German manners, literature and art, philosophy and morals, and religion in which she made known to her contemporaries the Germany of the *Sturm und Drang* movement—its only fault is the distorted picture it gives, ignoring, for example, the violently nationalistic aspect of German Romanticism. Napoleon took it for an anti-French work, and the French edition of 10 copies was seized and destroyed. It was finally published in England in 1813. She was received with enthusiasm, although reproached by such liberals as Lord Byron for being more anti-Napoleonic than liberal and by the Tories for being too liberal. In 1814 she returned to spend the summer at Coppet, where she was joined by Byron, in flight from England after his unhappy matrimonial experience. A strong friendship developed between the two writers. She died in Paris in July of that year. Her novels and plays are now largely forgotten, but the value of her critical and historical work is undeniable. Though careless of detail, she had a clear vision of wider issues and of the achievements

of civilization. Her involvement in, and understanding of, the events and tendencies of her time gave her an unusual position:

**Chapter 5 : Germaine de Staël Facts**

*MADAME DE STAEL* ≠ *MADAME DE STAEL* (noun) The noun *MADAME DE STAEL* has 1 sense. 1. French romantic writer () Familiarity information: *MADAME DE STAEL* used as a noun is very rare.

The family returned to the Paris region in 1793, and Mlle Necker continued to write miscellaneous works, including the three-act romantic drama *Sophie* and the five-act tragedy, *Jeanne Grey*. Then he would always be around for her. It took place on 14 January in the Swedish embassy at 97, Rue du Bac; Germaine was 20, her husband. On the whole, the marriage seems to have been acceptable to both parties, although neither seems to have had any or little affection for the other. The baron, a gambler, obtained great benefits as he received 80,000 pounds and was confirmed as lifetime ambassador to Paris, although his wife was almost certainly the more effective envoy. *Siege et prise du Chateau des Tuileries*: French soldiers and citizens storming the Tuileries to get the royal family and end the monarchy. In 1793, she published *Letters on the works and character of J. In December* her father instigated the king to double the number of deputies from the Third Estate in order to gain enough support for raising the taxes as the support the revolutionaries in America had been too costly. On Sunday, 12 July the news became public and an angry Camille Desmoulins suggested the storming of the Bastille. His efforts to clean up public finances were unsuccessful and his idea of a National Bank failed. Necker was attacked by Jean-Paul Marat and Count Mirabeau in the Constituant, when he did not agree with using assignats as legal tender. Accompanied by their son-in-law, her parents left for Switzerland, without 2 million livres, half of his fortune, invested in the public treasury in 1793. The death of Comte de Mirabeau, a royalist, she experienced as a sign of great political disorientation and uncertainty. He was the only man with necessary charisma, energy, and prestige to keep revolutionary movement on the path of constitutional reform. Her carriage was stopped and the crowd forced her to go to the Paris town hall, where Robespierre presided. The next day the commissioner to the Commune of Paris Jean-Lambert Tallien arrived with a new passport and accompanied to the barrier. After her flight from Paris Germaine moved to Rolle where Albert was born. She was surrounded by De Montmorency and the Marquis de Jaucourt. Since 1 February France and Great Britain were at war. Within a few weeks she got pregnant, apparently one of the reasons she caused a scandal in England. She wrote a biased depiction of the character of queen, named "Reflections on the Trial". Late her parents moved to Beaulieu Castle. In September she was visited by the divorced Benjamin Constant. In May she moved with her new "colleague" to Paris. For a time she was conspicuous in the motley and eccentric society of the mids. She was trusted by neither side and a threat to political stability. She made clear she did not agree with his planned French invasion of Switzerland. He showed no interest and would not read her letters. Rousseau was the cause of the French Revolution. It was her first philosophical approach to Europe, that dealt with such important factors as nationality, history and social institutions. He did not like her cultural determinism and generalizations, in which she stated that "an artist must be of his own time". Immediately the house became very popular among her friends, but Napoleon, informed by Madame de Genlis suspected a conspiracy. She accused Napoleon of "persecuting a woman and her children". Germaine was constantly on the move, talking and asking questions. An irritated Schiller felt relieved when she left, but also Constant decided to abandon her in Leipzig and return to Switzerland. She appointed him on an enormous salary as the private tutor to her children. On 19 May she arrived in Coppet and found herself its wealthy and independent mistress, but her sorrow for her father was deep and certainly sincere. She spent the summer at the chateau arranging his writings and published an essay on his private life. In July Constant wrote: If she could only govern herself, she might have governed the world. She met with the poet Monti and the painter, Angelica Kauffman. Her house became, according to Stendhal, "the general headquarters of European thought" and was a debating club hostile to Napoleon, "turning conquered Europe into a parody of a feudal empire, with his own relatives in the roles of vassal states". For a time she lived with Constant in Auxerre, Rouen, Aubergenville. Constrained by censorship, she wrote the emperor a somewhat provocative and perhaps undignified letter. She found consolation in a wounded officer named Albert de Rocca, twenty-three years her junior, to whom she got engaged privately in 1797 and would marry him publicly in 1798.

She was at first left undisturbed, but by degrees, the chateau itself became a source of suspicion, and her visitors found themselves heavily punished. She remained at home during the winter of , planning to escape to England or Sweden with the manuscript. On 23 May she left Coppet almost secretly, and journeyed through Bern, Innsbruck and Salzburg on her way to Vienna, where she met with Metternich. There she obtained an Austrian passport up to the frontier, and after some trepidation and trouble, received a Russian passport in Brody. The journey continued to Lemberg , capital of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. On 14 July they arrived in Volhynia. In the meantime, Napoleon, who took a more northern route, had crossed the Niemen River with his army. In Kiev, she met Miloradovich , governor of the city. In Moscow, she was invited by the governor Fyodor Rostopchin. Until the end of September, her party stayed in Saint Petersburg. She met twice with the tsar Alexander I of Russia who "related to me also the lessons a la Machiavelli which Napoleon had thought proper to give him. After four months of travelling, she arrived in Sweden. The crossing of the Bothnian Gulf by boat frightened her. She never finished the manuscript and after eight months she set out for England, without August Schlegel who had been appointed as secretary to general Bernadotte. She supported Bernadotte as new ruler of France, who she hoped would introduce a constitutional monarchy. She met with Lord Byron on the first evening 27 May. She preached English politics to the first of our English Whig politicians Again her salon became a major attraction both for Parisians and foreigners. She died on 14 July. Her deathbed conversion to Roman Catholicism, after reading Thomas a Kempis , surprised many, including Wellington, who remarked that while he knew that she was greatly afraid of death, he had thought her incapable of believing in the afterlife. Her political legacy has been generally identified with a stern defence of "liberal" values: Like August Schlegel he was one of her intimates until the end of her life. In popular culture[ edit ].

## Chapter 6 : Une biographie de Mme de Staël - L'Express

*Madame de Staël - Femme de lettres française. Découvrez la biographie Madame de Staël, ainsi que des anecdotes, des citations Madame de Staël, des livres Madame de Staël, des photos et vidéos Madame de Staël, et l'actualité Madame de Staël.*

April in Paris gestorben am Als der Terror ausbricht, verhilft sie Freunden und Feinden zur Flucht. So kommt sie nach Deutschland. In Weimar trifft sie Schiller, Goethe, Wieland. Friedrich Schiller, zitiert von Goethe, in: Deutsche Literatur von Lessing bis Kafka, S. Historisches Lexikon der Schweiz. Katalog der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek: A bio-bibliographical source book. Mit einem Personenregister und einer Bilddokumentation. Voss und vielen Anderen. Auswahl aus dem handschriftlichen Nachlasse des Ch. Zehn Jahre meiner Verbannung. Memoiren der Frau von Stael. Auf der Flucht vor Napoleon. Kein Herz, das mehr geliebt hat. Eine Biographie in Briefen. Herausgegeben von Ulrich Taschow. Avox ad fontes ISBN Unter Mitarbeit von M. Neckers Charakter und Privatleben. Herausgegeben von Sigrid Metken. Spiele mit dem Feuer. Frauen in der patriarchalischen Kultur. Literaturpolitik und Kulturtransfer um Die Schweizer Jahre deutscher Dichter. Bedeutende Frauen des Europa in Weimar – Visionen eines Kontinents. Der Leidensweg einer geistvollen Frau, der Europa huldigte. Leidenschaft und Macht; Roman.

**Chapter 7 : Madame de Staël**

*Écrivain française, Anne-Louise Germaine Necker, baronne de Staël-Holstein, est née à Paris le 22 avril 1764. Fille du banquier Necker, ministre de Louis XVI, elle passe son enfance dans un milieu intelligent, modeste, grave par le fond mais singulièrement mondain et ambitieux.*

Her mother Suzanne, though stiff and cold, entertained the leading intellectuals and politicians of the day in her famous salon. The child adored her father to the point of deploring that she was born too late to marry him and he adored and pampered her. The three were bound together by a complex web of passions and hostilities, and their family life was characterized by emotional frenzy. Though he grew to love her, she lived with him only at strategic intervals when the origin of a child she was carrying might arouse suspicion. Only one of her five children was fathered by him. Her salon became a center of political intrigue for those who favored a modern constitutional monarchy and a bicameral legislature. During the Terror she courageously arranged and financed the escape of numerous constitutionalist friends. Her love affairs were continuous, intense, and simultaneous. She never ended a love affair, and often as many as five lovers lived with her. But it was Benjamin Constant, a French-Swiss writer, who became the passion and torment of her life. They lived together for 12 turbulent years. Napoleon resented both her interference in politics and her unorthodox views. He repeatedly confiscated her manuscripts and banished her from Paris. It appeared in *Germany*, and in it she identified herself with enlightenment and reason. In it she expressed her belief in a system that considered the absolute liberty of the moral being the most essential element in his welfare and his most precious and inalienable right. In this book she held the belief that there was a constant progression of literature toward the light of perfection. In 1802 she published a novel, *Delphine*. An immediate success, it related the life of a beautiful and intelligent woman who sought happiness through love. Napoleon was enraged by *Delphine* because it praised liberalism, divorce, the British, and Protestantism. He declared it immoral, antisocial, and anti-Catholic. Making a trip to Germany, she immersed herself in the society and culture of that country. In it she made a famous distinction between two types of literature: She encouraged the rise of German consciousness and held it up as a model for France. Her book ended with a plea for enthusiasm and sentiment, which she understood to be the original "fact" of the human soul. Napoleon was incensed by this call for German nationalism. At Coppet her activities were closely watched, and her mail was intercepted. Her husband had died, and in 1806 she married a year-old Italian lieutenant named Rocca. In 1807 she escaped from Coppet and traveled to Russia, Sweden, and England. In 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, she returned to Paris. The Restoration disappointed her. Opium and insomnia, too many years on the edge of hysteria, and unending "enthusiasm" had all taken their toll. Her work has also been viewed as the struggle of an exceptional intellect to transcend the social and creative constraints imposed on the women of her time. *Crossing the Borders* Rutgers, ; and ed. Eva Sartori, *French Women Writers: Christopher Herold, Mistress to an Age: Also useful were David G. Her Life as Revealed in Her Work* ; trans. Encyclopedia of World Biography. Copyright The Gale Group, Inc.

**Chapter 8 : Who is/Who was Madame de Stael? definition, short biography (Free English Language Diction**

*Au-delà de l'Évocation d'une vie trépidante, cette Madame de Staël se révèle un prétexte judicieux pour observer tout un pan d'histoire de France, de l'Ancien Régime à la Restauration en.*

I have, not joking, ordered an etching of Madame de Stael which is on its way, and then I plan to frame it and hang it up somewhere so I can daily give props to such a fantastic person. On that topic will get to the few complaints I have with this book and potentially Madame de Stael in particular: I wish this author interjected herself into the biography more. Drily noted as "startling" and moves on. Extreme and highly demonstrable actions between father and daughter until the end of her life since she dragged around a huge portrait of him, the books, and all the tomb stuff. But there was no real analysis about the author or her contemporaries about it? Was this normal or weird? But then this is someone who hung out with Byron. Maybe note on that? I was very startled. Skip ahead to So did she get syphilis too? Is that how she died? The black spots, sudden decline? Was there something congenital going on with her last child beyond just "large head" and "slow"? How did Benjamin Constant die? I looked it up--odd symptoms, suspicious as hell. The author never says what she died from. The end feels rushed anyways. Madame de Stael trying to prevent the Revolution. In and out of favor with Marie Antoinette and the royalists, finally falling out. Madame de Stael trying to save as many from The Terror as she can. Operates a Scarlet Pimpernel spy ring. I really expected better of her. Wanders around Europe, writes book defending Marie Antoinette, more works, cements her renown. The War with Napoleon--and this could be volumes in itself I think. And the amazing thing as with all the people she made enemies with--justifiable each time, since she was one of the few that could openly defy very dangerous people. When her book was banned by Napoleon, her son manages to get away with the copy over the back wall while mom stalled. And she seemed to be a master of making enormous scenes writhing and screaming on floors to slow down authorities while her friends escaped--I counted three separate times in this book of that. Since de Stael did help everyone, saying "There is, in the short span of existence, no greater chance of happiness than to save the life of an innocent man. Her next door neighbor was his brother Joseph and she was buddies with Lucien too. So when Joseph was forced to tell her that Napoleon said "I will break her. Tell her to be quiet. Genius too is a power. Her time in Germany. Winning over Goethe, helping spark Romanticism--and her time in Germany was hilarious. Really any time she inflicts her personality on an unwitting populace, no one really knows what to do. Her personality must have been out of the world. Everyone seemed to write to her, so many quotes are like "and as she recounted to Thomas Jefferson in a letter dated.. The author does note that de Stael wrote how Americans would be the future world power and planned a US tour to write a book on her impressions, but died before she could pull that scheme off. Then her part in the coalition that brought down Napoleon. Now best friends with Wellington, she talks the English into withdrawing their troops. Her friendship with Byron. I enjoyed the fact that her father creepy love aside was basically the Warren Buffet of his time. And the fact she was crafty enough with her money to actually have died leaving an even greater fortune than she inherited. The men in her life, each and every one, seemed to be crazed gambling syphilitic egoists who she was constantly giving enormous amounts of money to. So it shocks me that there are so few books out on her. Only like two biographies in the past century? There should be hundreds of books about her. Although de Stael wielded actual political influence and did change the course of history. I really hope someone writes the book on the feud. Her relationship with her children. That can be a deal breaker sometimes in dealing with people from the past. They were just so shitty to their kids. Madame de Stael got lucky in that her father was a financial genius and her mom did physics for fun, hung out with Gibbon, had a ton of money and included her in their life. And she paid it forward. She was an excellent daughter with hopefully nothing more than that and seemed like a great mom that even with the lovers, the racing all over Europe, the intrigues, her kids and entourage were all devoted to each other. For example, I do not think she would have that much culture shock if you magically transported her to modern day US. Fantastic biography on a legendary figure who shaped political thought, literature, and history.

Chapter 9 : Madame de Staël (auteur de Corinne ou l'Italie) - Babelio

*Biographie: Anne-Louise Germaine Necker, baronne de Staël-Holstein, connue sous le nom de Madame de Staël, romancière et essayiste française d'origine suisse romande.*