Honored delegates,

This document is an addendum to the previously provided list of characters for this committee. In addition to the eighteen marshals that were invited to be present at this “family dinner,” other trusted advisors have been invited as well. The characters presented here have been called in as additional advisors and serve different roles to Napoleon Bonaparte. Keep in mind that these character descriptions will not be comprehensive, but rather, will serve as a starting point for you to begin your research into your character. Whether you are serving as a marshal or another advisor in this committee will impact your role, but not your importance. Napoleon has gathered all of you to gain guidance during this tumultuous time. As before, if you have questions about any of the characters or the committee in general, please feel free to reach out.

Sincerely,

Nicole Garcia

*Crisis Director, Bonaparte Family Dinner*

**Claude Victor-Perrin**

Though not a marshal at this time, he was a loyal and valued soldier by Napoleon. In 1796, he was cited before Bonaparte as one of the bravest soldiers who had distinguished himself in battle.1 He served much time fighting in numerous battles across both France and Italy. He was a notable soldier, having taken command of countless armies through his time and earning many wins, and even a sabre of honor for his win in the Battle of Marengo in 1799. Most recently in 1803 he was named captain general in Louisiana.2

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| **Jacques Macdonald** |  |

MacDonald joined the French army and served as a colonel during the French Revolution. After this time, he was sent to Italy and became governor of Rome, however after Napoleon’s rise to power through the coup of 18 Brumaire, he commanded the right wing of the Army of Rhine.3 He then went on to fall into Napoleon’s favor after being sent on a successful diversionary mission in the Alps. After this, he was entrusted as the ambassador to Denmark.4 He has fought bravely and earned Napoleon’s trust, though it is rumored that MacDonald has been conspiring with Jean Victor Marie Moreau, a known branded traitor.

**Nicolas Oudinot**

Known for having been injured many times in battle, Nicolas Oudinot was a resilient and brave soldier. He joined the royal army in 1784 and displayed such ability that he ultimately moved up in rank to cavalry captain, then lieutenant-colonel, and then general of brigade all quite rapidly.5 When in battle during the siege of Mannheim, Oudinot was badly injured and left on the battlefield to be captured by the enemy. After some time, he was exchanged back to the army and went on to rejoin the active duty forces- leading to injury once again.6 Though he was injured repeatedly in battle, he proved his loyalty to Napoleon and his forces.

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1"Claude-Victor Perrin." *Napoleon Series*. Web. <http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\_victor.html>.

2"Claude-Victor Perrin." *Napoleon Series*. Web. <http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\_victor.html>.

3The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Jacques Macdonald, Duke De Tarente." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 24 Oct. 2007. Web. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jacques-Macdonald-duc-de-Tarente>.

4"Etienne-Jacques-Joseph-Alexandre MacDonald." *Napoleon Series*. Web. <http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\_macdonald.html>.

5"Nicolas Oudinot." *Napoleonic Marshals: Nicolas Oudinot*. Web. <http://www.napoleonguide.com/marshal\_oudinot.htm>.

6"Marshal Nicolas Charles Oudinot." *Napoleon Series*. Web.

<http://www.napoleon-series.org/ins/scholarship97/c\_oudinot.html>.

**Auguste Marmont**

Marmont first volunteered to fight in 1790 by joining the battalion in garrison at Chartres.From here, he went on to attend artillery school and then was sent to the Army of the Alps. After this, he was sent as part of the Siege of Toulon where he went on to meet Napoleon Bonaparte.7 After serving together, the two became close friends and Marmont fully supported Napoleon’s rise to power. He served as his aide-de-camp and then led an artillery at the Battle of Marengo leading to his appointment as major general.8 Despite his loyalty and kinship with Napoleon, Marmont was not included in the list of marshals in 1804.

**Louis-Gabriel Suchet**

Suchet began his military career early in 1791 by joining the National Guard of Lyon, progressively moving up in rank. However after time served here, he went on to serve in the Army of Italy for a few years.9 Later he took command of the left wing of the Army of Italy serving under André Masséna. There was tension between the two after Suchet sent a note to Napoleon advising him that Masséna’s poor direction was going to cost them a win in the Battle of Marengo.10 Though the battle was fought without Suchet, he proved an integral part in setting up Napoleon and his forces for a narrow win. Despite proving his loyalty and ability, he was not listed as one of the marshals on the list produced in 1804.11

**Laurent de Gouvion Saint-Cyr**

Known for being quite the intellectual, he was thought to have fought wars very strategically and with a cold disposition.12 He originally followed the path of an artist and tried to make his living as an actor and painter, however when the revolution started, he decided to join the Army of Rhine. After some time and impressive performance, he was promoted to general and then served in Egypt and Italy. Napoloen appointed him as ambassador to Spain and he served many important roles during his time there, proving his military prowess.13

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7Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Auguste-Frédéric-Louis Viesse De Marmont." *French Empire and Revolution 1789 - 1815*. Web. <http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/marmont/>.

8"Marshal Nicolas Charles Oudinot." *Napoleon Series*. Web.

<http://www.napoleon-series.org/ins/scholarship97/c\_oudinot.html>.

9Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Louis-Gabriel Suchet." *French Empire and Revolution 1789 - 1815*. Web. <http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/suchet/>.

10Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Louis-Gabriel Suchet." *French Empire and Revolution 1789 - 1815*. Web. <http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/suchet/>.

11The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Louis-Gabriel Suchet, Duke D'Albufera Da Valencia." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 20 July 1998. Web. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Louis-Gabriel-Suchet-duc-dAlbufera-da-Valencia>.

12Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Laurent Gouvion St. Cyr." *French Empire and Revolution 1789 – 1815*. Web. <http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/gouvionStCyr/>.

13The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Laurent, Marquis De Gouvion-Saint-Cyr." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 20 July 1998. Web. **Prince Józef Antoni Poniatowski**

Prince Józef Antoni Pontiatowski was the nephew of the king of Poland. He began training for the military and spent many years fighting for the Austrian army but eventually left and began fighting for the Polish army.14 He was known for being a strong Polish patriot and was praised for his choice to fight in the Polish army. He was seriously wounded at one point in his career and decided to take a bit of time off, but was noticed by Napoleon and some of his advisors for his strong influence and impact in the Polish government.15

**Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord**

Unlike most at this time, and different from the tradition of his family, Talleyrand did not join the army due to an injury that he suffered as a child that left him with an injured foot. Instead, he went on to join the church. He joined the seminary but was eventually expelled for some promiscuous behavior, however it was here that he first began reading and learning about politics. It was after Napoleon’s Italian campaigns that him and Napoleon became close allies when he sent him letters praising him for how he handled the situation. He went on to work closely with Napoleon and was crucial in the completion of the Treaty of Amiens.16 Through his skilled work and his assistance to Napoleon, he became a close and trusted advisor.

**Joseph Bonaparte**

Joseph Bonaparte is the older brother of Napoleon. While Napoleon chose the military path, his brother sought positions within the government mostly beginning during the French Revolution. During this time, he served as a foreign diplomat and went on to continue as a diplomat once his brother came into power as well, helping to negotiate many treaties including the Treaty of Amiens.17 Though they work closely together, he often disagrees with some of Napoleon’s foreign policy and the strain that his brother put on some of their diplomatic relations.

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14"Jozef Poniatowski - Polish Culture." *Polish Culture*. Web. <http://culture.polishsite.us/articles/art187fr.htm>.

15"Jozef Poniatowski - Polish Culture." *Polish Culture*. Web. <http://culture.polishsite.us/articles/art187fr.htm>.

16Godechot, Jacques. "Charles-Maurice De Talleyrand, Prince De Benevent." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 12 Mar. 2008. Web. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Charles-Maurice-de-Talleyrand-prince-de-Benevent>.

17"Joseph Bonaparte." *Biography.com*. A&E Networks Television, 02 Apr. 2014. Web. <http://www.biography.com/people/joseph-bonaparte-9218630#french-diplomat>.

**Emmanuel de Grouchy**

From a noble upbringing, de Grouchy was a part of the Bodyguards during the French Revolution. He went on to join other units after this and after a quick leave from the military he comes back to once more quickly move up in rank. After distinguishing himself in battle in 1799, he was badly injured, but that did not stop him from rejoining the army once back in France under the leadership of Jean Victor Marie Moreau.18 During this time, he was taken as prisoner, but was exchanged after a year. When Napoleon assumed power over the government, he outwardly spoke out against this, but eventually came to accept this new government and was employed by him in military and political positions and respected for his skill.19

**Louis Bonaparte**

This younger brother to Napoleon was ambitious and shared many of the same traits as him, leading to many conflicts in their relationship. Though this is the case, he still followed his brother into the army and gained many of his military advancements through his help. He even served as Napoleon’s aide-de-camp in Egypt and rose to the rank of general with his brother’s influence.20 Though he was elevated in rank, it is unclear whether this was from his own merit or simply Napoleon’s influence. Though they have a sometimes difficult relationship, Napoleon still considers his younger brother to be an important advisor.

**Jean-Andoche Junot**

Junot first served with Napoleon in 1793, beginning their acquaintanceship and Napoleon’s mentorship of him. He served as his aide-de-camp and fought under him, and Napoleon’s influence led to Junot’s rise within the military.21 He followed Napoleon to Italy when he took command of the Army of Italy and became his premier aide-de-camp. He was wounded quite a few times, but continually returned to battle until briefly taking a break when he married his wife and desired to take part in high society.22 After a break, he returned to battle and took over new positions within the army. Though he was not given the title of marshal, he had a close relationship with Napoleon and was a trusted comrade and soldier.

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18"Emmanuel, Marquis De Grouchy, Marshal (1815)." *Napoleon Series*. Web. <http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\_grouchy.html>.

19"Emmanuel De Grouchy, Marquis De Grouchy." *Emperor Napoleon*. Web. <http://emperornapoleon.com/commanders/Grouchy/>.

20"Louis Bonaparte." *Biography.com*. A&E Networks Television, 02 Apr. 2014. Web. <http://www.biography.com/people/louis-bonaparte-9218602#early-career-in-military>.

21"Jean-Andoche Junot." *Napoleon Guide*. Web. <http://www.napoleonguide.com/soldiers\_junot.htm>.

22Jensen, Nathan D. "General Jean-Andoche Junot." *French Empire and Revolution 1789 - 1815*. Web. <http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/junot/>.

**Joseph Fouché**

Though having had a religious education, Fouché was not ordained a priest. Instead, he joined the Jacobins and became politically involved. He was sent out to ensure the loyalty of provinces after war was declared on England, but eventually went on to abandon these efforts. In 1799, he was made minister of police and supported Napoleon’s rise to power. He organized the secret police, but had to be suppressed after attempting to stop the senate from making Napoleon consul for life.23 He left as head of the secret police but went on to form his own spy network who kept him very informed on what was happening. Though he opposed him, Napoleon still considers Fouché a strong advisor and his strong information network leaves him as an important ally.

**Lucien Bonaparte**

A younger brother to Napoleon, Lucien was constantly at odds with his brother. He went to military school, but soon became interested in politics and became a Jacobin, which his brother did not approve of. Napoleon tried to find a place for his brother within the army, but he had more of an interest in politics. He took over within the Council of Five Hundred, helping his brother immensely to become First Consul and giving him some legal legitimacy.24 After this, Lucien became nervous about his brothers intentions within the government and suspicious of him.25  Napoleon still believes his brother to be an important ally because of his aid in his rise to power, but their relationship is strained.

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23The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Joseph Fouche, Duc D'Otrante." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 18 Feb. 2016. Web. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Joseph-Fouche-duc-dOtrante>.

24"Lucien Bonaparte, Napoleon's Scandalous Brother." *Shannon Selin*. 27 Feb. 2016. Web. <http://shannonselin.com/2014/12/lucien-bonaparte/>.

25The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Lucien Bonaparte." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 22 Oct. 2007. Web. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lucien-Bonaparte>.