Selected Bibliography for *Memoirs of the Right Reverend Simon Wm. Gabriel Bruté*

**Life and Politics of Simon Bruté**


This issue of *Indiana Magazine of History* gives a good glimpse of Bishop Bruté de Remur as a historical actor in Indiana. It gives a brief description of him as a man of many talents and his role as the first Bishop of Vincennes. This selection is most useful as a guide to the later life of the bishop and as a starting point by which to judge what most determined his path from his childhood during the French Revolution. KP


Manfra’s section in this book shows the contribution of Bishop Bruté de Remur to American politics in regard to pluralism. She also shows his connection to the Politics of the Catholic Church in the United States. This source gives a vignette about Bruté’s influence on Catholic policies based on his experience in France, in addition to quoting Bruté’s views from his own writings. KP


Segalen’s article shows the lack of control of the Catholic Church on the family life of those in Pre-Revolution Brittany. Genealogies are explored to show how peasants start marrying within their own families in order to protect their wealth. The lessening grip of Catholicism in this French province provides a good backdrop to Bishop Bruté’s challenges as a devout Catholic during this time. It also gives support to an economic basis for a divergence of the French people from Catholic authority. KP


Sutherland’s article explores the counter revolutionary movement in Brittany and its expression in voting habits and political movements. This piece serves as a good
perspective on the problems faced by Catholics and other groups who were not well aided by the change in administration. This article best functions as a source to find Bishop Bruté de Remur’s likely social surroundings. KP


Tingle’s article gives a glimpse of how economic standards influenced the political climate in Pre-Revolution time Brittany. She points out that is common place for historians to cite wage reductions as an indication of economic struggle. Tingle argues, however, that wages are not a stable means by which to judge the economy at this time because money was not always the common pay during this era. Instead, she points to inflation, specifically the price of cereals, to show the change in economic standard. This article is useful because it gives good information on the living standards of the masses in Brittany which can show the basis by which the community was making political decisions. KP

Eighteenth Century French Catholicism


Aston believes that many people do not know the involvement of the clergy and religion in the French Revolution and wants to correct this by focusing on religious events that occurred during this time. He claims that the Catholic Church was misrepresented as an organization and varied little from other churches across Europe. Aston also argues the Civil Constitution of the Clergy made it easier for Catholics to want to join the Counter-Revolution. Aston uses maps and polls illustrating many key factors in the religious movements during the French Revolution such as oath taking, marriages performed by priest, and abdicating priest. Besides maps and polls Aston also uses quotes from writings of priest and other clergy during the time. RW


Bokenkotter discusses the progression of the Catholic Church from a conservative power to a progressive power, and believes revolution has much to do with this, in particular the French Revolution. He argues that the church and revolution could have peacefully existed until the deputies took it upon themselves to reform the church. He uses quotes from people present such as the bishop of Agen. Also, Bokenkotter uses mostly secondary sources on topics such as the cahiers de doléance and events that happened in the Estates General. RW

*The Cambridge History of Christianity: Enlightenment, Reawakening and Revolution 1660-1815* focuses on Christianity as a whole in Europe before it begins to focus on religion in France during the French Revolution. Tackett argues that the French Revolution is one of the most critical points in Christianity’s history, provided a state-sponsored assault on Christianity, and later created the first separation of church and state in modern history. Tackett uses several secondary sources, but predominantly uses primary sources such as the French *philosophies, mémoires judiciaires*, and works by Stanislaus Fréron and abbé Barruel. *RW*


*Reflections on the Revolution in France* in large focuses on Edmund Burke, its objective is discusses who he was, his knowledge of France, his theory of the French Revolution, and his crusade against the Revolution historically without any bias. Thus, Clark provides an evaluation on a primary source, Edmund Burke’s writings, and explains Burke’s logic and why he holds his views on the events of the French Revolution. *RW*


Crook argues that the Civil Constitution of the Clergy not only reformed the Catholic Church, but also served as a turning point in the French Revolution that resulted in several schisms forming. Crook argues that studies have been done to explain how the Civil Constitution of the Clergy influenced the clergy, but the effect on the lay people is not as well known. He believes by examining the episcopal elections of 1790-91, and the winners, one can get an understanding to the impact on the laity. Crook uses primary sources such as the Civil Constitution of the Clergy. He also uses maps to portray many important aspects of his argument. *RW*


*The Vendée and the Western Uprising*


Connelly’s article is a good source for information on the Vendée and especially the leaders of the Vendée rebel army. This article focuses mostly on Henri de La Rochejaquelein, who achieved many victories considering the rebel army was untrained. This journal also talks about the defeat of the Vendée army and gives reasons why they didn’t succeed in their rebellion, listing a view undisciplined and too contained. *Rebel Leadership in the Vendée* is a good source to get to know the leaders of the Vendée army and some of the Revolutionary army and it gives good reasons why this rebellion didn’t work. This is a good source because it gives good information about the leaders of the Vendée. *JW*


Ross’s book is a good source for any information regarding the Vendée uprising. Ross starts with background information on the western region of France and the people who lived there. He then jumps right into the uprising, discussing why people of the Vendée first started revolting against the Revolution. Ross goes on to talk about the National Assemblies and other assemblies responses to these revolts and how eventually they would destroy this uprising. But also he goes into detail about certain battles and important people who effected this uprising positively or negatively. *Banners of the King* is a great source to understand the Vendée uprising. It gives good descriptions of battles and their effects on the people of the Vendée and the rest of France. Ross also focuses on specific people in the uprising such as d’Elbée, who became the generalissimo after Cathelineau died and lead the Vendean royal army. *Banners of the King* is a very reliable source and goes hand in hand with other sources about the Vendée and the uprising. It is hard to tell if Ross has a bias but the way he writes at times makes it seem as if he is more sympathetic to the Vendean royalist. *Banners of the King* is another great source to understand the Vendée uprising. It allows you to get a closer look at certain events or people that were part the uprising, such as certain battles and people. This source is important to research because it gives more magnified information on certain events and on certain people that Bruté could have witnessed or heard about during the uprising. *JW*


Secher and Reynolds’ book is a controversial source for information on the Vendée uprising and the results of such uprising. They start by discussing how the people of the western France were not different from anyone else during that time. It was the fact that the assembly wanted to impose laws that were against the Vendeans beliefs and culture,
while also giving benefits to bourgeois in Paris while they were getting higher taxes. Then they magnify the result of the uprising; Secher writes that over 110,000 thousand people either died or disappeared. *A French Genocide: the Vendée* is a good source to see the results of this uprising and the brutality the assembly had on the people of western France. Its use of the word “genocide” has been criticized by other scholars. It also gives a good perspective on the fact that they wanted the revolution as well and were for it, it was the assembly that imposed unjust laws on them to cause the revolt. This journal is good for research because it gives a reason why Bruté hated the revolution so much. *JW*


Tackett’s article is a good source for information regarding the Vendée uprising and the Catholic Church. Tackett first talks about the two different reasons why the western part of France started an uprising. Whether it was economical or religious is still up to debate, but religious reasons for uprising were strong. He then goes into comparing the difference between the church and clergy in western France and the Parisian Basin. He also goes into how the decisions decided by the assemblies of the revolution affected the Catholic Church in western France. This helped light the fire of the counter revolution and uprising in the Vendée. *The West in France in 1789: the Religious Factor in the Origins of the Counter Revolution* is a great source to understand how the Catholic Church affected the Vendée uprising. It gives a good idea of how the peasants, nobility, and clergy lived together in the west. Tackett also focuses on how the west was different from the other parts of France especially the Parisian Basin. This article is a very good source and has a lot of valuable information about the church and their influences in western France. *The West in France in 1789: the Religious Factor in the Origins of the Counter Revolution* is a good source to understand the Catholics Church’s influenced and affected the Vendée uprising. It gives the reader a good perspective of Bruté because he was a Catholic and became a bishop in America. It also looks at how influential the church was in Western France. *JW*


Tilly’s book is the main source for any information needed about the Vendée and the Vendée uprising. Tilly starts with discussing and talking about what life was like before the Revolution and the Vendée uprising. Tilly examines certain cities, regions and the rural parts of western France. To give the reader an idea of what type of people lived in these places and what their beliefs were. He then goes into the Revolution and how the western part of France experienced it and their response to the Revolution. Tilly goes on to discuss how the revolution affected the economy and the Catholic Church not just throughout France but mainly focuses on the Vendée and western France. Finally at the end of his book he talks about the uprising and the conflict throughout western France and how it was put down. *The Vendée* is the best source to understand the Vendée, how the revolution affected the people of the Vendée, and how certain cultural beliefs in the Vendée went hand in hand with the uprising. It explains the impact that the Vendée and uprising had on the Revolution. *The Vendée* is extremely helpful to understand the Vendée and how the Revolution affected the Vendée and its people, while also understanding how the Vendée and its people affected the French Revolution. This
source is important to research because it allows people to understand where Bruté came from, what he experienced as a child, and to understand his hatred for the Revolution.

JW

Counterrevolution


Garrett’s writing looks at the counterrevolution in an interesting perspective. He argues that the Counterrevolution only existed as a response to the actions and ideas of the revolution. He believes the counterrevolution could only exist once there were revolutionary ideas for them to oppose. He uses many different articles and books to help strengthen his argument. SR


Hanson’s article discusses the legitimacy of Monarchist clubs and the pamphlet debate that ensued. He argues that the leaders of these clubs, and their ties to émigré princes, as well as events in the towns helped shape the public opinion of Monarchist clubs and led to political debates. The author discusses many pamphlets and writings from the revolutionary period and previous research on the subject. He also includes pictures and diagrams to help illustrate his point. SR


Hunt discusses the regional differences that were present in France during the revolution. She argues that these differences were what led to different regions responding differently to the revolution. Hunt uses many studies and overviews on revolutionary France to back up her study. She also points out differences from other studies that disagree with hers to provide contrast to what she is saying. SR


McClellan’s article shows the effect that music, drama, and creative writing had on the revolution. He argues that these provided means for people to express their opposition to the revolution and that they became a main form of political dissent during the revolution. He uses many examples of lines from music, poetry, and drama to provide insight into their political connotations. He also uses previous writings on the subject to help back up his own argument. SR


Tilley’s writing gives a very broad and informative overview on the counterrevolution in France. He argues that effect of the revolution on the political structure of France led to the formation of counterrevolutionary groups who wanted to maintain the old political order. He uses large quantity and variety of sources including journals, books, and previous research. He also incorporates primary source documents from the revolutionary era into his work. SR

Katie Price, Sean Reeves, Joe Warnstedt, and Ross Wickstrom prepared this bibliography.