

PATRICIA CHASTAIN HOWE

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EDUCATION

- Ph.D. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
August 1982
Major: Modern European History
Special Field: The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era
Dissertation Title:
French Revolutionary Foreign Policy and the Belgian Project, 1789-1793
- M.A. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii
June 1964
Major: Modern European History
Minor: American History
- B.A. The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
June 1962
Major: Modern European History
Minor: American History

Languages:

- French: University of Paris, I (The Sorbonne), Paris, France
Certificat de Langue Française, 1978-1979
- Middlebury College Language School, Middlebury, Vermont
Summer 1977
French Language Program
- Russian: Georgetown University Language School, Washington, DC
Summer 1964
Russian Language Program
- German: Research Reading Ability

PROFESSIONAL TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Associate Professor – Department of History, University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN:
August 1990 to Present.

Courses: Modern Europe, 1600 to the Present; 19th Century Europe, 1815-1914; Europe: 1750-1945, The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era; France since 1815; Tudor-Stuart Britain; Modern Latin America, 1800 to Present; Seminar, International Relations 1945 to Present; The Origins of Modern War; Modern Europe 1750-1945; 18th Century England and Ireland; The Modern World, 1550 to Present; The World Since 1900; A Survey of Irish History; Modern Cuba

Assistant Professor – Department of History and Political Science, Salem College, Winston-Salem, NC:
August 1986 to 1990.

Courses: Intellectual and Social Early Modern Europe, 1300-1787; The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era 1787-1815; Europe since 1815: Vienna to Versailles; Europe in the 20th Century; The History of England, Anglo-Saxon Period to 1688; The History of England: 1688 to the Present; Ireland and England: 18th Century; A Survey of Irish History: Vikings to 1972; Western Civilization, 1000 to 1715; Western Civilization, 1715 to the Present; Modern Latin America; and Revolution in Central America and the Caribbean.

January Term Courses: The American and French Revolutions: From Bunker Hill to the Bastille; Revolutions in 20th Century Central America; The Causes of War, 1850-1945; Democracy and Development in Latin America; Modern Cuba; 20th Century French Cultural History

Visiting Assistant Professor – Department of History, North Carolina State University:
1982 to August 1986; Visiting Instructor, 1969 to 1982.

Courses: Western Civilization from Prehistory to the Present: The Renaissance to Waterloo, 1300-1815; Modern Europe 1815 to the Present; The World in the Twentieth Century.

Assistant Professor – University of North Carolina, Independent Study by Extension Programs:
1975 to 1990

Courses: Western Civilization from Prehistory to the Present: (History 11 and 12).

Visiting Lecturer – Meredith College, Raleigh, NC: 1970 to 1992; 1982 to 1986.

Courses: World Civilization from Prehistory to the Present; Seminar in Russian History to 1917.

Instructor – Post Junior College, Waterbury, CT: 1967-1968.

Courses: World Civilization from Prehistory to the Present; United States History: 17th Century to the Present.

Graduate Teaching Assistant – University of Hawaii, Honolulu: 1962 to 1964.

Courses: World History from Prehistory to the Present; United States History: 17th Century to the Present.

AREAS OF TEACHING COMPETENCE

The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era
The History of France
The History of Ireland
Ireland and England in the 18th Century
The History of England
 Tudor-Stuart England, 1485-1714
Social and Intellectual Early Modern Europe
Modern Europe: 1815-1914
Europe in the Twentieth Century
International Relations: 1870 to the Present
European Military History;
 The Origins of Modern War
Modern Latin America, 1800 to the Present
 The History of Central America and the Caribbean
 Cuban History
Modern Germany
The World Since 1900

OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Berlin, Germany and Riga, Latvia: Hanns-Dietrich Jacobsen, Professor and Chair of the History Department at Studienforum, Free University of Berlin. Faculty Seminar on "Sources of and Limits to German Power in a Wider Europe, held in Berlin, Germany and Riga Latvia. 15 history, political science, and German language professors from American Universities participated in the seminar and program on the European Union, held 28 June-11 July 2007.

Study Abroad: Cuba, May-June, 2004: History and Politics of Contemporary Cuba. The course involved visiting five of Cuba's major cities, including ten days in Havana. Students read on the historic background of the area under study and focused on contemporary political, social and economic issues through meetings with Cuban specialists, university professors, and government officials. 22 students.

Study Abroad: Cuba, January 2000: History and Politics of Contemporary Cuba: A January course (four credits) and tour of historical sites in Havana and throughout Cuba with 42 students.

University of St. Thomas faculty development seminar and study tour in Havana, Cuba. Purpose: to meet with Cuban colleagues at the University of Havana to discuss possible areas of joint research and exchanges (faculty and students), January 1999.

Participated in a delegation to investigate the feasibility of establishing a study abroad site in Luxembourg. The delegation visited educational institutions, libraries and archives and discussed the St. Thomas connection with Luxembourg government officials, June 1997.

Acting Director of International Studies, 1996-97.

Elected Secretary of the University of St. Thomas Faculty, 5 May 1994.

Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities:
Summer 1987: Seminar at the Newberry Library (Chicago, IL). "Ideological Perspectives on the French Revolution, 1787-1799."

Educational Testing Service Princeton, New Jersey

Summers: 1981 to 1986. Reader for the College Board Advanced Placement Testing Service in European History.

Radio Free Europe, Inc., New York, New York

December 1964 to June 1966. Editorial Assistant. As editorial assistant to the Director of Publications, George Mindon, I prepared a monthly report on the books and other publications that were being sent to East European countries. The books were in French and English and concerned all aspects of western culture: literature, philosophy, science, history, sociology, economics, and art. For the report, I wrote a synopsis of each book—approximately 25 to 30 books a month. The report was published and circulated throughout the organization in New York, Washington, and Munich, Germany. In addition, I chose titles for the purchase of books to be sent abroad.

HONORS

Spring 1988: Most Outstanding Teacher Award at Salem College, presented by the student body.

Georges Lurcy Fellow, 1978-1979. A private fellowship granted to scholars doing research in France from three universities: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Yale University, and Stanford University. The award is conditional upon admission to a French university and maintaining enrollment and good standing there.

Graduate Teaching Fellowship, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1962-1964.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Historical Association, French Historical Society, PHI ALPHA THETA, PI GAMMA MU, History Honor Society, the Social Sciences Honor Society, The Minnesota Historical Society, Women Historians of the Midwest, the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of University Women and the Minneapolis Institute of Art.

PAPERS, PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Book: Patricia Chastain Howe, *Foreign Policy and the French Revolution, 1789-1793: Charles-François Dumouriez, Pierre LeBrun and the Belgian Plan*, Fall, 2008; New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Lecture: Irish genealogical Society: “The English Plantation System in 17th Century Ireland,” 17 February 2007. Published in the *Irish Genealogical Quarterly Journal*, Fall issue 2007

Paper: The 38th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, Atlanta, Georgia. 23-25 March 2007. Session: “Irish Connections with the Continent,” Paper presented: “The United Irishmen and the French Revolutionary Government, 1796-1798,” Published in the proceedings of the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, Fall 2007.

Book Review: “*Passion, Politics, and Philosophie: J.-P. Brissot*.” By Leonore Loft, Westport, Greenwood Press. 2002. Published in **French History**, Spring, 2005, University of Stirling, Scotland.

Lecture: “20th Century Chile: From Yrigoyen to the Pinochet Era.” Presented to the University of St Thomas English Department, 17 May 2004.

Lecture: “The Military Career of Joan of Arc,” Presented to Park Square Theatre Series on Joan of Arc, 20 April 2004 at O’Shaughnessy Educational Center.

Paper: “An Irish Historian Looks At Genealogy,” presented to The Irish Genealogical Society International, 15 November 2003, Golden Valley, Minnesota.

Paper: “Georgian Society, Women, and the Revolutionary Debate,” presented at The Midwestern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, 6-9 November 2003, Chicago, Illinois.

Paper: “Anglo-Irish Relations and Home Rule After the Death of Charles Stewart Parnell,” presented to The American Conference for Irish Studies, 41st Annual Meeting, 4-7 June 2003, University of St. Thomas.

Paper: “The Origins of World War I Reconsidered,” European conference in First World War, La Grande Guerre aujourd’hui: actualite de la recherché, 7-8 september 2001, Institut d’Etudes Politiques, Lyons, France.

Paper: “Misperceptions and Lost Opportunities: 1798 A Revisionist View,” presented at American Conference for Irish Studies, Midwest Regional Meeting, Creighton University, Omaha, NE, October 26-27, 2001.

Conference Roundtable Discussion: 25 April 1997, “British National Identity, 1945-1990.” Sponsored by the Center for European Studies and the Institute of International Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Lecture: “Charles DeGaulle: Savior of Modern France, 1890-1958” as part of the Senior Citizens’ Speakers Program: “Movers of Heaven and Earth.” 2 April 1996 at Brady Center Auditorium, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Paper: “Pierre LeBrun and the Enlightenment Press,” at the 9th International Congress on the Enlightenment, July 22-29, 1995. University of Munster, Munster, the Federal Republic of Germany.

Book Review: *Utopia Unarmed: The Latin Left After the Cold War.* By Jorge G. Castaneda. In the Fall 1994 issue of *The Historian*, published by Phi Alpha Theta, the international history society.

Paper: Co-authored and presented a research paper: “Finances and Revolution: The Case of 1789.” 1994 Annual Conference of European Financial Management, 30 June-2 July, Maastricht, The Netherlands.

Address: “The Dilemma of Popular History,” Presented to the Advanced Placement European History Luncheon, American Historical Association Meeting, December 1992, Washington, DC.

Paper: “1792 Revisionists Perspectives in 1992: The Revolution of August 10th, French Foreign Policy, and the Belgian Plan.” Presented to the Thirty-eighth Annual Conference, Society for French Historical Studies, 19-21 March 1992, at University of Texas, El Paso, Texas.

Paper: “The Pre-Revolutionary Press and Enlightenment Ideas.” Presented to the Eighth International Congress on the Enlightenment 21-27 July 1991, at University of Bristol, United Kingdom.

Paper: “Pierre LeBrun and *Le Journal général de L’Europe.*” Presented to the Twenty-first Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 28 February to 2 March 1991, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Paper: “Dumouriez’s Defeat and Defection, March, 1793.” Presented to the Twentieth Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 1750-1850, and Symposium on the French Revolution, 28-30 September 1989, at Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Paper: “The Pre-Revolutionary Press and Ancien Régime.” Presented to the Nineteenth Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 1750-1850, 26-28 February 1989 in Charleston, South Carolina.

Paper: “Revolutionary Perspectives: The Foreign Policy of the Ancien Régime.” Presented to the Seventeenth Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 27-28 February 1987 in Atlanta, Georgia.

Paper: “The Belgian Influence on French Foreign Policy, 1792-1793.” Presented to the Sixteenth Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 28 February-1 March 1986, at Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Textbook: *The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*. For the History 463 Seminar on the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era.

Article: Revolutionizing French Foreign Affairs in 1792: Charles-François Dumouriez as Foreign Minister,” 15 March-15 June,” 1985. Published in the 1986 Spring issue of *French Historical Studies*.

Published: Two course manuals: *Western Civilization 1400 to the Present*, 1978, and *Western Civilization from Ancient Times to the Mid-Seventeenth Century*, 1989, for the University of North Carolina’s Independent Study by Extension Program. The manuals consist of introductory texts, assignments, tests, and bibliography. Manuals available on request.

**MANUSCRIPT: FOREIGN POLICY AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,
1789-1793: DUMOURIEZ, LEBRUN, AND THE
BELGIAN PLAN**

This manuscript deals with the development of French revolutionary foreign policy from 1789 to 1793 and the pursuit during 1792-93 of a plan to establish a Belgian democratic republic in the Austrian Low Countries and Liège. During 1792-93 this Belgian project dominated French policy. Its chief protagonists were General Charles-François Dumouriez, French foreign minister from March to June 1792, and Pierre LeBrun, whom Dumouriez employed in the foreign office in March 1792, and who, as foreign minister from 1792 to June 1793, had the confidence of the revolutionary government and until March 1793, a nearly free hand in shaping policy.

In the 1780s LeBrun was a revolutionary democratic journalist in Liège. Dumouriez went to Brussels, Belgium in 1790 to support the revolution that had begun there the year before. In France, after the Austrian reoccupation of Belgium in 1791, Dumouriez formulated principles for a democratic foreign policy and he was publicly accepted as the theoretician of French foreign policy. When appointed foreign minister, Dumouriez filled the ministry with French supporters of the Belgian Vonckist revolutionary movement including LeBrun. Then, Dumouriez and LeBrun used the resources of France to achieve the democratic goals of the Vonckists, as they believed them consistent with French interests and the revolutionary credo.

In pursuing this project Dumouriez obtained a French declaration of war against the Hapsburgs in April 1792. After Valmy, as commander of the Army of the North, he let the Prussian Army withdraw unchallenged from France so that French troops could immediately drive the Austrians from Belgium. He and LeBrun used the Vonckists and French agents to persuade the Belgians to adopt democratic institutions, and when that effort failed, LeBrun and the Convention pressed for annexation as the only way to democratize Belgium and prevent an Austrian reconquest of the Low Countries. Their purpose was defeated by the strength of Belgian conservatism and the exhaustion of Dumouriez's army, which the Austrians overcame at Neerwinden in March 1793.

After emigrating in April 1793, Dumouriez published memoirs in which he asserted that his main objective during 1792-93 was to preserve the Bourbon monarchy in France. Historians have accepted that falsification. But the Dumouriez-LeBrun papers and correspondence and much other documentation in Paris, Brussels, Liège, and London tell a different story and require major revisions in the history of French revolutionary foreign policy.

In Paris my research was done primarily at the Archives Nationales and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. I also used the Archives de la Guerre, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris. In London I worked in the Archives of the Foreign Office at the Public Record Office and the British Library. In Brussels my research was done in the Archives du Royaume and the Bibliothèque Royale. In Liège, I used the Bibliothèque de Liège, the Library at the University of Liège, and the Archives de l'Etat de Liège.