Representing Medieval Genders and Sexualities in Europe

The methodologies which are used in this volume are essential tools both to the Hildes Hages and early modern perspectives, and in looking more broadly in both fields as a contemporary gender studies.

"Women and Transnationalism: A Comparative Perspective"

Madeleine de Scudéry (1607-1701) was the most popular novelist in her time, read in French in volume installments all over Europe and translated into English, German, Italian, and even Arabic. But she was also a charismatic figure in French intellectual life, addressing many letters to a close circle of family and friends, discussing highly personal concerns such as her difficult relationships with her mother and her husband. Taken together, these letters are a testament both to an individual woman and to the political, economic, and cultural networks that made possible such an extraordinary literary career. The methodologies which are used in this volume are essential tools both to the Hildes Hages and early modern perspectives, and in looking more broadly in both fields as a contemporary gender studies.

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the problem that first troubled the minds of women in the modern world ems be made or maintained over time. Today, we think, most women are myopic, and were portrayed by both Leonardo da Vinci and Titian – a privilege ot bestowed upon any king, Pope, or Emperor. A demanding and discerning patron, she entrusted Andrea Mantegna, Lorenzo Costa, Pietro Perugino and
her insatiable desire for all things of antiquity, she collected in her Studiolo a precious assortment of classical...of her extraordinary virtues, both physical and intellectual, she trusted the most illustrious artist of her time to
The Shadow of Vesuvius: A Life of Pliny
This Waiting for Love
John Berryman was an energetic correspondent. Assembled here for the first time, his letters tell of generosity, ambition, and struggle. He has encouraging words for fellow poets and younger writers and is deeply engaged in literary culture.
The Selected Letters of John Berryman
Shakespeare and Happiness
Herculean Labours: Erasmus and the Editing of St. Jerome's Letters in the Renaissance
Women and the Circulation of Texts in Renaissance Italy: Barbara Caine - 2014-09-11

Notes and Comments - Canvasville (44) - 2021-05-24
- Barbara Caine - 2014-09-11
- Marsilio Ficino - 2002-07
- Daisy Dunn - 2019-12-10
- Robin Healey - 2011-12-15

Lettre 4: 11 November 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 5: 29 November 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 6: 21 December 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Arguments in brief: Shakespeare and popular culture
- Michael P. Smith - 2005-01-01
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An important contribution to growing scholarship on women's participation in literary cultures, this essay collection concentrates on cross-national communities of letters to offer a comparative and international approach to early modern

The Routledge History of Women in Early Modern Europe is a comprehensive and ground-breaking survey of the lives of women in early-modern Europe between 1450 and 1750. Covering a period of dramatic political and cultural change, the book provides an in-depth account of the lives of women from across Europe, exploring the impact of men's cultures, gender and religion; arts, science and humanities. These themes are interwoven across the entire range of women's experiences, and the book is a valuable resource for students and scholars of early-modern Europe, offering a rich and diverse range of perspectives on women's lives.

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Lettre 1: 27 September 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 2: 29 September 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 3: 6 October 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

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Lettre 7: 10 December 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 8: 22 December 1543
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 9: 4 January 1544
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 10: 10 January 1544
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 11: 24 January 1544
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 12: 26 January 1544
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 13: 27 January 1544
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 14: 29 January 1544
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993

Lettre 15: 1 February 1544
- Michel de Montaigne - 1580
- John Florio - 1617
- Michel de Certeau - 1988
- John Erskine - 1993
under a totalitarian regime. The career of Mikhail Bulgakov, the author of Master and Margarita - now regarded as one of the masterpieces of twentieth-century literature - was characterized by a constant and largely unsuccessful struggle against state censorship. This suppression did not only apply to his art; in 1926 his personal diary was seized by the authorities. From then on he confined his thoughts to letters to his friends and family, as well as to public figures such as Stalin and his fellow writer Gorky, while also encouraging his wife Yelena to keep a diary, with many entries influenced or even dictated by him.

Diaries and Selected Letters - Mikhail Bulgakov - 2013-07-19

This selection from the diaries and letters of the Bulgakovs, mostly translated for the first time into English, provides an insightful glimpse into a fascinating period of Russian history and literature, telling the tragic tale of the fate of an artist under a totalitarian regime. The career of Mikhail Bulgakov, the author of Master and Margarita - now regarded as one of the masterpieces of twentieth-century literature - was characterized by a constant and largely unsuccessful struggle against state censorship. This suppression did not only apply to his art; in 1926 his personal diary was seized by the authorities. From then on he confined his thoughts to letters to his friends and family, as well as to public figures such as Stalin and his fellow writer Gorky, while also encouraging his wife Yelena to keep a diary, with many entries influenced or even dictated by him.