

## Androgynous Trollope

A collection of essays dealing with stereotypes in language and in literary texts, especially those associating race with sexuality and pathology (organic disease or madness). The introduction (pp. 15-38) gives a psychological explanation of the need to create stereotypes of the Other and give them mythic negative characteristics in order to categorize and control the world. Negative stereotypes of Jews are discussed in ch. 6 (pp. 150-162), "The Madness of the Jews"; ch. 7 (pp. 162-174), "Race and Madness in I.J. Singer's 'The Family Carnovsky'"; ch. 8 (pp. 175-190), "Sigmund Freud and the Jewish Joke."

Reference Guide to Short Fiction provides study and commentary on the most instrumental writers of short fiction through the 20th century. International in scope, this single scholarly volume includes 779 entries on 377 authors and 402 short stories.

Long overshadowed by her more widely read and reprinted son Anthony, Frances Trollope is almost exclusively remembered for her travel writing and especially for the notoriously controversial *Domestic Manners of the Americans*. Her impressively prolific career as a writer, however, covered and transgressed several genres, and spanned the early 1830s right through until the mid-1850s. A contemporary of Jane Austen, Trollope wrote social-problem novels about industrial England and satirical exposures of evangelical Christianity, as well as writing the first anti-slavery novel. She was a controversial, yet popular and prolific, writer who lived on her works, while using them to vent her outrage at various social and cultural developments of the time. A reassessment of her position in nineteenth-century literary culture brings to attention her own versatility as well as the various ways in which the pressing issues

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of the time could be represented and, in turn, helped to form Victorian literature. This book was originally published as a special issue of the journal *Women's Writing*.

Anthony Trollope's novels and stories entertain while vividly bringing the Victorian era to life. His deep empathy for the underdog led him to subvert conventions, exploring the lives of women, as well as men, and choosing as heroes and heroines outsiders who would be viewed with suspicion by his readers. Trollope's profound insight to human nature made him the first novelist in English to develop three dimensional characters and to create the novel sequence. This literary companion introduces readers to his life and work. A-to-Z entries explore Trollope's short story collections, and nonfiction contributions, as well as important themes in the works. This companion also includes fresh voices of contributors that bring in their contemporary insights to bear on Trollope's achievements, facilitating the understanding of Trollope's perspectives in relation to feminism, queer studies, and transnationalism.

Trollope's mother, wife, and a friend he loved platonically most of his life provided him three very different views of the Victorian woman. And, according to Jane Nardin, they were responsible for the dramatic shift in his treatment of women in his novels. This is the first book in Sandra Gilbert's *Ad Feminam* series to examine a male author. Nardin initially analyzes the novels Trollope wrote from 1855 to 1861, in which male concerns are central to the plot and women are angelic heroines, submissive and self-sacrificing. Even the titles of his novels written during this period are totally male oriented. *The Three Clerks*,

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Doctor Thorne, and The Bertrams all refer to men. Shortly after meeting Kate Field, Trollope wrote Orley Farm, which refers to the estate an angry woman steals from her husband and which marks a change in the attitudes toward women evident in his novels. His next four books, The Small House at Allington, Rachel Ray, Can You Forgive Her?, and Miss Mackenzie, prove that women's concerns had become central in his writing. Nardin examines specific novels written from 1861 to 1865 in which Trollope, with increasing vigor, subverts the conventional notions of gender that his earlier novels had endorsed. Nardin argues that his novels written after 1865 and often recognized as feminist are not really departures but merely refinements of attitudes Trollope exhibited in earlier works.

The Commonwealth Novel since 1960 is the first survey of the new English literatures for over a decade. There are essays, by an international body of writers and critics. There are also comparative essays on indigenous novelists, post modernism, feminist novelists, the novel as national epic and regionalism in the post modern era. Bruce King's introduction discusses changes in the Commonwealth novel and its contexts over recent decades and the causes for the new popularity of post-colonial literature among readers and critics.

Studying postcolonial literatures in English can (and indeed should) make a

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human rights activist of the reader – there is, after all, any amount of evidence to show the injustices and inhumanity thrown up by processes of decolonization and the struggle with past legacies and present corruptions. Yet the human-rights aspect of postcolonial literary studies has been somewhat marginalized by scholars preoccupied with more fashionable questions of theory. The present collection seeks to redress this neglect, whereby the definition of human rights adopted is intentionally broad. The volume reflects the human rights situation in many countries from Mauritius to New Zealand, from the Cameroon to Canada. It includes a focus on the Malawian writer Jack Mapanje. The contributors' concerns embrace topics as varied as denotified tribes in India, female genital mutilation in Africa, native residential schools in Canada, political violence in Northern Ireland, the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the discourse of the Treaty of Waitangi. The editors hope that the very variety of responses to the invitation to reflect on questions of "Literature and Human Rights" will both stimulate further discussion and prompt action. Contributors are: Edward O. Ako, Hilarius N. Ambe, Ken Arvidson, Jogamaya Bayer, Maggie Ann Bowers, Chandra Chatterjee, Lindsey Collen, G.N. Devy, James Gibbs, J.U. Jacobs, Karen King–Aribisala, Sindiwe Magona, Lee Maracle, Stuart Marlow, Don Mattera, Wumi Raji. Lesego Rampolokeng, Dieter Riemenschneider, Ahmed

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Saleh, Jamie S. Scott, Mark Shackleton, Johannes A. Smit, Peter O. Stummer, Robert Sullivan, Rajiva Wijesinha, Chantal Zabus

Hemingway's *Quarrel with Androgyny* confronts the entrenched mystique surrounding the hard drinker, bullfighter, and creator of characters steeled by their own code. Spilka stresses Hemingway's lifelong dependence on and secret identification with women, and in doing so shatters the myths of male bonding and heroic lives of "men without women." He develops the biographical, literary, and cultural implications of Hemingway's lifelong quarrel with androgyny to reveal a more psychologically complex man and writer than the mystique has allowed.

"While there have been studies examining Trollope from a feminist perspective, very little work has taken into consideration the questions raised by contemporary critical theory. *Patriarchal Desire and Victorian Discourse* is unique in that it links feminist analysis with psychoanalytic theory, and brings both to bear on an examination of Trollope's writings. The feminist Lacanian analysis employed by Priscilla L. Walton offers a new perspective on the dominant Victorian cultural dynamic. She explains how the works serve as complex and ultimately double-edged exemplars of patriarchal desire and masculinist discourse."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Acknowledgements; Preface; Introduction; 1. On sundry seductresses; 2. The art of

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charming the senses; 3. Refinement and barbarity; 4. Angels and demons; 5. Social seduction; 6. The writer as seducer: first attempts; 7. To please or not to please; 8. Anti-seduction and self-seduction; Bibliography; Index; Names Cited

Marriage between older husbands and younger wives was common in nineteenth-century literature, and as Godfrey skillfully argues, provides a useful window into the dynamics of the patriarchic paradigm. Examining canonical and non-canonical texts from *Sense and Sensibility* to *Dracula*, this study finds that literary January-May marriages respond to distinctively nineteenth-century anxieties regarding gender roles by deploying a surprising range of modes—parody, incest, aesthetics, horror, economics, and love. *The January-May Marriage in Nineteenth-Century British Literature* ultimately argues that age—like race, sexuality and class—is an essential component of gendered identities.

This volume brings together various discussions on various South Asian Diaspora writers of diverse sociopolitical backgrounds. It provides perspectives drawn from border studies, philosophical studies, and regional issues of South Asia.

First Published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Nineteenth century writers and reformers Frances Trollope and Frances Wright have always been viewed as ideological opposites. In *Common Cause: The "Conservative" Frances Trollope and the "Radical" Frances Wright* looks at their political commonalities

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rather than their differences. It traces the way in which these two women have been stereotyped and denigrated for over 100 years. It considers the many contributions of both women to the most significant political movements of their times: anti-slavery; women's rights; and industrial reform.

Thomas L. Shaffer argues that the morals of modern American lawyers and doctors have been corrupted by misguided professionalism and weak philosophy. He shows that professional codes exalt vocational principle over the traditional morals of character; but that, in practice, America's professionals and business people cultivate the ethics of character. The ethics of virtue have been neglected. The ethical argument in *Faith and the Professions* is in part an application to professional life of the position taken by Alasdair MacIntyre in *After Virtue* and in *Revisions*, and by Robert Bellah and his collaborators in *Habits of the Heart*. It is also, in part, an argument for the relevance of religious ethics.

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

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