The letters provide a unique window into the lives of their authors and the world they inhabited. They are not just a collection of personal correspondence but also a reflection of the political, cultural, and social changes taking place in the late Roman Empire. The letters of Sidonius Apollinaris, for example, reveal his deep connections with various social groups, including the nobility, the Church, and the military. They also illustrate his involvement in local politics and his role as a mediator between different factions. Sidonius's letters are filled with a sense of personal loyalty and a desire to maintain social harmony, even in the face of political and social upheaval.

The letters of Sidonius Apollinaris and the Fall of Rome, Rule in the Late Roman West, AD 367-455

By focusing on individual letter writers, we can gain insights into the private and public lives of individuals during this transformative period. The letters demonstrate how well-to-do Gauls responded to the changing times and provide priceless insights into life and activities in Visigothic Gaul at the local level. They show how literary life continued under barbarian rule, and they highlight the resilience of Roman culture in the face of invasion and conquest. The letters also offer a glimpse into the daily lives of the people who lived through this tumultuous period, allowing us to better understand the social and cultural dynamics of late Roman Gaul.

In summary, the letters of Sidonius Apollinaris and other fifth-century letter writers provide a unique lens through which to view the end of Roman Gaul. They offer a rich and detailed account of the social, political, and cultural changes taking place during this period and provide valuable insights into the lives of the people who lived through this transformative era. By focusing on individual letter writers, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complexities of late Roman society and the challenges faced by those who sought to maintain continuity in the face of change.
Scholarly attention to the obscure era of British history known as 'the age of Arthur'. Somewhere in the shadow time between the ideological foundations of the acclaimed quantitative reformation of metre launched by Sidney, Harvey, Spenser and England. A Discourse offers an enlightening testimony of the main concerns of Tudor humanism, and it also sheds light on literary theory and aim at substantiating Webbe's contribution within the academic and literary spheres of sixteenth-century Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries. A skilfully wrought and intellectually probing investigation of response to Britain's new-found independence, of material and intellectual trade between the Atlantic islands and the rest of Europe, and of the environmental context of those centuries.
Middle Ages, religion did not exist in the sense of a fixed system of belief bounded off from other spheres of life. Rather, it was a slow process through which a Christian system of religious beliefs and practices replaced an earlier pagan system. In the process of Christianization, mandatory rituals played a crucial role. One prominent ritual, Rogationtide, supplies an ideal case study for understanding the conversion to Christianity—the phenomena traditionally termed “Christianization.” It refocuses scholarly paradigms for both literary and historical scholars of the late Roman world, for both Classicists and Medievalists.

Christianization and its implications are explored in depth by Helga Kohler’s indices to her commentary on Letters, Book 1 (Heidelberg, 1995). The present volume will be important for both literary and historical scholars, as it provides a groundbreaking chapter applying text linguistics to the letters. An appendix fills a significant scholarly lacuna with information on the composition of the letter collection, by a demonstration of how Sidonius constructs history to create contemporary identity.

Sidonius Apollinaris is a central figure in both literary and historical studies. His poetry, known for its strangeness, triggers critical contemporary assessment and a proposal for better understanding through modern perspectives. But he still awaits sustained debate in modern scholarship. This integrated and comprehensive study of Sidonius Apollinaris supports his recognition as a poet in his historical context, making him not only accessible but also relevant to today’s reader.

The Contributors: Suzanne Ferguson is Samuel B. and Virginia C. Knight Professor of Humanities, Emerita, at Case Western Reserve University. She is author of The Poetry of Randall Jarrell, editor of Critical Essays on Robert Lowell, and co-editor of A Century of Poetry: Thoreau to Lowell. This work is a collaborative effort of scholars from around the world, including experts in literature, history, and culture.

The essays in this book explore the lives and works of the poets in their historical context, helping to place them in the broader cultural and political landscapes of their times. The contributors unpack received wisdom on the poets, revising and updating our conceptions. The multiple viewpoints reflect on one another, shedding provocative light on the group as a whole, and revealing the ways the study of modernism and postmodernism has shaped our understanding of the poets.

This book features essays that compare the subjects chronologically, examine the influence they had on one another, and explore their relationship to their political and cultural contexts. It brings together an international group of scholars to discuss the poets’ personal and political affiliations, and to consider their contributions to literary and cultural history.

The essays in this book are based on the study of contemporary issues in modernist and postmodernist literature, drawing on interdisciplinary methods and approaches. They provide new insights into the lives and works of the poets, and offer fresh perspectives on the cultural and political contexts in which they lived.

Sidonius Apollinaris (c.430-c.485) was a high-profile senator and champion of Latin letters, as well as a Christian bishop in Roman Gaul. His career and struggles to articulate an alternative, non-empirical model of the self in poetry are examined in the context of the broader development of literature and mentalities in Late Antiquity.

Poets in Context Takes on the oft-noted but little explored friendship of three of the most respected poets of the twentieth century. Editor Suzanne Ferguson collects eighteen essays that explore the literary, personal, and political affiliations of Randall Jarrell, Elizabeth Bishop, and Robert Lowell, influential literary figures who flourished in the periods between the modernist and postmodernist movements.

The essays in this book are based on the study of contemporary issues in modernist and postmodernist literature, drawing on interdisciplinary methods and approaches. They provide new insights into the lives and works of the poets, and offer fresh perspectives on the cultural and political contexts in which they lived.
Christianization was primarily ritual performance. Being a Christian meant joining a local church community. After the fall of Rome, mandatory rituals such as Rogationtide arose to separate a Christian commonwealth from the pagans, heretics, and Jews outside it. A Latin West between the polis and the parish had its own institution—the Rogation procession—for organizing local communities. For medieval people, sectarian borders were often flexible and rituals served to demarcate these borders. Rogationtide is an ideal case study of this demarcation, because it was an emotionally powerful feast, which combined pageantry with doctrinal instruction, community formation, social ranking, devotional exercises, and bodily mortification. As a result, rival groups quarrelled over the holiday's meaning and procedure, sometimes violently, in order to reshape the local order and ban people and practices as non-Christian.

In this book, McEvoy addresses the remarkable phenomenon of the Roman child-emperor. During the late fourth century the emperor Valentinian I took the novel step of declaring his eight year old son Gratian as his co-Augustus. Valentinian I's actions set a vital precedent: over the following decades, the Roman West was to witness the accessions of four year old Valentinian II, ten year old Honorius, and six year old Valentinian III. Even though they were sons of emperors, the survival of their rule at the time of accession entailed vital support from both the aristocracy and the military of the state. Tracing both the course of their frequently tumultuous and lengthy reigns, the book looks at the way in which the sophistication of the Roman system of government made their accessions possible. It also highlights how such reigns allowed for individual generals to dominate the Roman state as imperial guardians, and the struggles which ensued upon a child-emperor reaching adulthood and seeking to take up functions which had long been delegated during his childhood.

Eric J. Goldberg traces the long history of early medieval hunting from the late Roman Empire to the death of the last Carolingian king, Louis V, in a hunting accident in 987. He focuses chiefly on elite men and the changing role that hunting played in articulating kingship, status, and manhood in the post-Roman world. While hunting was central to elite lifestyles throughout these centuries, the Carolingians significantly altered this aristocratic activity in the later eighth and ninth centuries by making it a key symbol of Frankish kingship and political identity. This new connection emerged under Charlemagne, reached its high point under his son and heir Louis the Pious, and continued under Louis's immediate successors. Indeed, the emphasis on hunting as a badge of royal power and Frankishness would prove to be among the Carolingians' most significant and lasting legacies. Goldberg draws on written sources such as chronicles, law codes, charters, hagiography, and poetry as well as artistic and archaeological evidence to explore the changing nature of early medieval hunting and its connections to politics and society. Featuring more than sixty illustrations of hunting imagery found in mosaics, stone sculpture, metalwork, and illuminated manuscripts, In the Manner of the Franks portrays a vibrant and dynamic culture that encompassed red deer and wild boar hunting, falconry, ritualized behavior, female spectatorship, and complex forms of specialized knowledge that united kings and nobles in a shared political culture, thus locating the origins of courtly hunting in the early Middle Ages.