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The term 'operational art', coined by Soviet military theorists in the interwar period, has received increased attention in military circles with the debate on comparative NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and Warsaw Pact operational capabilities during the 1970s and 1980s.¹ The interest in operational art also extended into the field of military history when the origins of operational art became the object of research. Some historians maintained that operational art first emerged in the American Civil War and Moltke's campaigns in 1866 and 1870-1871 as a child of the Industrial Revolution. Proponents of this position hold that the invention of rifled guns and infantry arms, the railway and the telegraph permitted the widely dispersed manoeuvre of independent bodies of troops which is a salient feature of operational art. "Publisher". This sequel to volume 1 contains all of Thérèse's letters from the end of September 1890 (during her novitiate) until her death in 1897, as well as many

letters written to or about her. Here the mature Saint Thérèse shows the path of her growth as a religious and as a deep spiritual writer. The reader learns much about all of her correspondents, including her two "missionary brothers," and gains familiarity with the development of her thought and message. Fifty pages of complementary documents give us useful tools for studying the texts. This work has been translated from the critical edition by John Clarke, OCD. The ebook includes 4 pages of facsimiles of Thérèse's letters, plus a fully linked general and biblical index.

First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Early Friends and Maria Bicknell

Rousseau and Revolution

Hume

Dear Bob . . .

The Hidden Reader

Letters of St. Therese of Lisieux, Volume II

New portrait of Manuel II Palaiologos, investigating his tumultuous reign, literary, philosophical and theological oeuvre and personal life.

For five decades, comedian, actor, singer, dancer, and entertainer Bob Hope (1903 – 2003) traveled the world performing before American and Allied troops and putting on morale-boosting USO shows. *Dear Bob . . . : Bob Hope 's Wartime Correspondence with the G.I.s of World War II* tells the story of Hope 's remarkable service to the fighting men and women of World War II, collecting personal letters, postcards, packages, and more sent back and forth among Hope and the troops and their loved ones back home. Soldiers, nurses, wives, and parents shared their innermost thoughts, swapped jokes, and commiserated with the “ G.I.s ' best friend ” about war, sacrifice, lonely days, and worrisome, silent nights. The Entertainer of the Century performed for millions of soldiers in person, in films, and over the radio. He visited them in the hospitals and became not just a pal but their link to home. This unforgettable collection of letters and images, many of which remained in Hope 's personal files throughout his life and now reside at the Library of Congress, capture a personal side of both writer and recipient in a very special and often-emotional way. This volume heralds the voices of those servicemen and women whom Hope entertained and who, it is clear, delighted and inspired him. This book explores the unprecedented surge or oceanic feeling in the aesthetic expression of the romantic century. As secular thought began to displace the certainties of a sacral universe, the oceans that give life to our planet offered a symbol of eternity, rooted in the experience of nature rather than Biblical tradition. Images of the sea permeated the minds of the early Romantics, became a significant ingredient of romantic expression, and continued to emerge in the language, literature, art, and music of the nineteenth century. These

pages document the evidence for this oceanic consciousness in some of the most creative minds of that century.

Oceanic Consciousness in the Romantic Century

Colourworks

A History of the Reformation (Complete)

Chromatic Innovation in Modern French Poetry and Art Writing

Right/left/right Revolving Commitments

second supplement to the catalogue of the library

This book analyzes how acts of feeling at a discursive, somatic, and rhetorical level were theorized and practiced in multiple medieval and early-modern sources (literary, medical, theological, and archival). It covers a large chronological and geographical span from eleventh-century France, to fifteenth-century Iberia and England, and ending with seventeenth-century Jesuit meditative literature. Essays in this book explore how particular emotional norms belonging to different socio-cultural communities (courtly, academic, urban elites) were subverted or re-shaped; engage with the study of emotions as sudden, but impactful, bursts of sensory experience and feelings; and analyze how emotions are filtered and negotiated through the prism of literary texts and

the socio-political status of their authors. First Published in 1995. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

'George Sand' (Aurore Dupin, 1804-1876) was France's bestselling writer, rivalled in her time only by Victor Hugo. She was at the centre of French intellectual and artistic life: her circle included Liszt and Delacroiz, Blzac and Flaubert. Yet she was known as much for her excessive life as for her plays, stories and enduring novels like Indiana, Lelia and Mauprat. The daughter of a prostitute and an aristocrat, Sand grew up acutely aware of social injustice and prejudice. Convent-educated, she became a mischievous, flamboyant rebel: her long, troubled romance with Chopin was just one of many affairs with well-known figures, but her most desperate love was for a beautiful actress.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas

General Correspondence 1890-1897

The Private Secretary

The Rise of the Dutch Republic

Stendhal, Balzac, Hugo, Baudelaire, Flaubert

Mercantilism

The Science of Freedom completes Peter Gay's brilliant reinterpretation begun in *The Enlightenment: The Rise of Modern Paganism*. In the present book, he describes the philosophes' program and their views of society. His masterful appraisal opens a new range of insights into the Enlightenment's critical method and its humane and libertarian vision.

The Story of Civilization, Volume X: winner of the Pulitzer Prize, a history of civilization in France, England, and Germany from 1756, and in the rest of Europe from 1715 to 1789.

Creating a French Empire and establishing French dominance over Europe constituted Napoleon's most important and consistent aims. In this fascinating book, Alexander Grab explores Napoleon's European policies, as well as the response of the European people to his rule, and demonstrates that Napoleon was as much a part of European history as he was a part of French history. *Napoleon and the Transformation of Europe*: - examines the formation of Napoleon's Empire, the Emperor's impact throughout Europe, and how the Continent responded to his policies - focuses on the principal developments and events in the ten states that comprised Napoleon's Grand Empire: France itself, Belgium, Germany, the Illyrian Provinces, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland - analyses Napoleon's exploitation of occupied Europe - discusses the broad reform policies Napoleon launched in Europe, assesses their success, and argues that the French leader was a major reformer and a catalyst of

modernity on a European scale

Napoleon

A Second Supplement to the Catalogue of Books in the Signet Library. 1882-1887

The Campaign of Trafalgar — 1805.

the cambridge modern history

Affective and Emotional Economies in Medieval and Early Modern Europe

George Sand

This work aims to fill a gap in our knowledge of French cultural history between the wars. The contribution of the Nouvelle Revue Française to the intellectual history of this period. He has not been studied before. The current study, based on the archives of the editor, Jean Paulhan, examines the subject thematically.

By the late 1920s, the European mood had changed from postwar disenchantment, nihilism or apolitical hedonism to a more serious engagement with a politics of crisis, economic collapse and social and cultural disintegration. The emergence of fascist movements throughout Europe, the failure of the social democracies to respond adequately to their threat, and the consequent rise to influence of an authoritarian, Moscow-dominated Communism found the European intelligentsia in ferment in the early 1930s. The deeply ambiguous mood of the years preceding Hitler's accession to power in 1933 led many writers to espouse authoritarian and radical allegiances of Left or Right, or to

vacillate between extremes. In the mid 1930s, a shift in Comintern policy to class collaboration strategies against fascism appeared to be vindicated by the election of Popular Front governments in Spain and France. The Spanish Civil War and Hitler's seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938 put such strategies under strain, until they were destroyed by the Nazi-Soviet Pact and the partition of Poland in late 1939. The Second World War saw the final dissolution of the old Left consensus, bringing new disillusion, or the hardening of commitments to rigid dogmas, or renunciation of political commitment altogether. Extending from the origins of the European crisis in the late 1920s to its consequences in the aftermath of World War II, this collection of essays examines the complex and contradictory responses in British and French intellectual and cultural circles to that key political moment of the twentieth century, when, as Leon Trotsky put it in 1932, history was poised like a ball on top of a pyramid, and the slightest impact [could] cause it to roll down either to the left or to the right. It offers a review of the radical shifts and reversals of political allegiance over this period in France and Britain, seeks to explore some of the tensions and confusions in cultural and everyday life that produced them, and presents a comparative account of writers who have shaped subsequent understanding of these two

momentous decades.

Victor Brombert is an unrivaled interpreter of French literature; and the writers he considers in this latest book are ones with whom he has a long acquaintance. These essays--eleven of them appearing in English for the first time and some totally new--give us an acute analysis of the major figures of the nineteenth century and a splendid lesson in criticism. Brombert shows how a text works--its structure and narrative devices, and the symbolic function of characters, episodes, words--and he highlights the distinctive postures and styles of each writer. He gives us a sense of the hidden inner text as well as the techniques writers have devised to lead their readers to the discovery of what is hidden. With wonderful subtlety he unravels the reader's participatory response, whether it be Hugo reading Shakespeare, Sartre reading Hugo, Stendhal reading Rousseau, T. S. Eliot misreading Baudelaire, or Baudelaire, Balzac, and Flaubert reading their own sensibilities. This book is a sterling example of the finest kind of literary criticism--wise, intelligent, responsive, sympathetic--that reveals central aspects of the creative process and returns the reader joyfully to the texts themselves.

***With a Subject Index to the Whole Catalogue
Image of the Sea***

***The Nouvelle Revue Française Under Jean
Paulhan, 1925-1940***

John Constable's Correspondance. Vol.II

Soldier of Destiny

From Frederick the Great to Napoleon

The Romantic novelist George Sand - friend of Balzac, Hugo, and Liszt, and lover of Musset and Chopin - wrote this novel in 1834 in Paris and

Venice, during her tumultuous affair with Musset. Through this story of a princess, the absolute

ruler of an imaginary kingdom, Sand explores issues of leadership by women, male jealousy,

and the problems faced by women who want both political power and committed

relationships. The Private Secretary (Le Secrétaire intime) speaks to the concerns of

contemporary women who want to «have it all», and is appropriate for courses in women's

studies as well as French literature in translation. Of the many campaigns in the long history of

Britain, naval and otherwise, there have been few more momentous than the campaign in the

Mediterranean in 1804-5 culminating in the battle of Trafalgar. They spawned a national hero in the

figure of heroic lord Nelson, one-armed and blind in one eye, dying at the moment of his greatest

victory over a more numerous enemy. However, the story of the battle, much less the campaign,

was more complex than the story of one man, however great. It is this web of sailings, counter-

sailings, orders, alliances, courage and genius

that Corbett elucidates with his great naval knowledge and lucid text. Sir Julian Corbett wrote this most important of studies, drawing on not only his comprehensive archive material at the Royal Naval college, but also important sources from French and Spanish sources. He was a prolific author and authority on British warfare, and more particularly the naval aspects, as well as a lecturer in history to the Royal Naval College. Author — Sir Julian Stafford Corbett, LL.M. (1854-1922) Illustrations – 8 maps and plans.

In this third volume John H. Gill brings to a close his magisterial study of the 1809 war between Napoleonic France and Habsburg Austria. This final volume begins with the principal armies of both antagonists recuperating on the Danube's banks. As they prepared for the next encounter, important actions were taking place in distant theaters of war: Eugene brought his army into Hungary and won a crucial victory over Johann on the anniversary of Marengo, Prince Poniatowski's Poles outflanked another Austrian archduke along the Vistula, and future marshal Marmont drove an Austrian force out of Dalmatia to join Napoleon at Vienna. These subsidiary campaigns all set the stage for the clash that would decide the war: the titanic Battle of Wagram. Second only in scale to the three-day

slaughter at Leipzig in 1813, Wagram saw more than 320,000 men and 900 guns locked in two days of fury that ended with Austrian retreat. The defeat, however, was not entirely complete and Napoleon had to force yet another major engagement on the Austrians before Charles would accept a ceasefire. This under-appreciated battle at Znaim introduced an extended armistice that finally ended with a peace treaty signed in Vienna in October. Gill makes use of an impressive array of sources to present a lively account that covers the conflict from the diplomacy of emperors to the common soldiers suffering the privations of campaigning and the horrors of battle as they attempt to carry out their duties. Enriched with uncommon illustrations, more than 40 specially prepared maps, and extraordinary order of battle detail, this work concludes an unprecedented English language study of Napoleon's last victorious war.

Enlightenment Volume 2

Philip II

France and Britain, 1929-1950

Tocqueville's Moral and Political Thought

Catalogue of Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum

The Spirit of the Age

This is the first intellectual biography of the British

philosopher and historian David Hume.

This is the first life of Napoleon, in any language, that makes full use of the new version of his Correspondence compiled by the Fondation Napolon in Paris to replace the sanitized compilation made under the Second French Empire as a propaganda exercise by his nephew, Napoleon III. All previous lives of Napoleon have relied more on the memoirs of others than on his own uncensored words. Michael Broers' biography draws on the thoughts of Napoleon himself as his incomparable life unfolded. It reveals a man of intense emotion, but also of iron self-discipline; of acute intelligence and immeasurable energy.

Tracing his life from its dangerous Corsican roots, through his rejection of his early identity, and the dangerous military encounters of his early career, it tells the story of the sheer determination, ruthlessness and careful calculation that won him the precarious mastery of Europe by 1807. After the epic battles of Austerlitz, Jena and Friedland, France was the dominant land power on the continent. Here is the first life in which Napoleon speaks in his own voice, but not always as he wanted the world to hear him.

How do modern writers write colour? How do today's readers respond to the invitation to 'think colour' as they read poetry and art writing, and explore paintings? To what extent can critical

thought on colour in visual media illuminate the textual life of colour? These are some of the lines of enquiry pursued in this bold new study of modern poetry and art writing in French, where colour, Susan Harrow argues, is integral to the exploration of ethics, ekphrasis, objects, bodies, landscape and interiority. The question of colour, in a variety of disciplines and media, has provoked debate from Aristotle to Goethe, and from Baudelaire to Derek Jarman. If the past twenty years have witnessed a 'colour turn' in contemporary cultural studies and screen research, colour values in literary and textual media are often elided or, simply, overlooked. *Colourworks* tackles this lacuna in the study of modern poetry and art writing in French, revealing the integral role of colour in the work of three iconic French writers in the modern tradition: Stéphane Mallarmé, Paul Valéry and Yves Bonnefoy. This book spans the broad modern period from the 1860s to the early twenty-first century in taking an exploratory approach to the visuality of the verbal medium through an adventurous reading of text and image. Harrow uncovers how colour moves and morphs in texts as it challenges the traditionalist containments of chromatic symbolism. Beyond its primary area of investigation in modern poetry and art writing in French, this richly colour-illustrated study has significant interdisciplinary implications-conceptual,

methodological, and practical-for the study of
visuality in humanities research, from literature
studies to material and visual culture studies.

The Evolution of Operational Art, 1740-1813

Napoleon Volume 2

The Story of Civilization

An Exact Reprint of Six Rare Pamphlets on the
Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy, with Very
Numerous Important Unpublished Manuscript Notes
by Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., and the Omitted and
Hitherto Unpublished Portions of the Letters in
Their Appendixes Added from the Original
Manuscripts ; with a Supplement Containing
Extracts from the Journals of the House of Lords, a
French Translation of Papers Laid Before the House,
and a Catalogue of the Additional Correspondence
of Clinton and Cornwallis, in 1780-81

The Campaign in Virginia, 1781

Manuel II Palaiologos (1350-1425)

*The period following the treaty of Cateau-
Cambresis and the death of Henry II in 1559
is of crucial importance in the history of
France and of Europe; yet little that is
satisfactory has been written about it. To
this, the work of Dr N.M. Sutherland is a
notable exception. Princes, Politics and
Religion, 1547-1589 brings together all her
major articles, not already reprinted
elsewhere, together with an introduction and
two completely new contributions. While*

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mainly focusing on the immediate origins and early decades of the French civil wars, she also deals in a wider sense with the great ideological struggle of the sixteenth century.

Napoleon's life reached its most extraordinary stage, between 1805 and 1810. In 1805, Napoleon was suddenly at war with Britain, Russia, and Austria. He mobilised all his power to confront them, unleashing his magnificent Grande Armée. Its first, resounding victory at Austerlitz was followed by a whirlwind of campaigns, bringing Napoleon and his men to the borders of Russia. These stunning triumphs made Napoleon the master of the continent, but they left Britain unbowed. In the years that followed, this struggle with Britain came to dominate Napoleon's actions, leading him into the bloodbath of the Spanish Peninsular war, and his attempt to blockade Europe against British commerce. In 1809, Austria launched yet another assault on him. By 1810, Napoleon had routed them, and divorced Josephine in order to marry the daughter of the Austrian Emperor. But at a time of such victory, his own family was torn asunder in the struggle for survival.

British Diplomacy and Swedish Politics, 1758-1773 was first published in 1980. Minnesota Archive Editions uses digital technology to make long-unavailable books once again accessible, and are published unaltered from the original University of

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Minnesota Press editions. This book has three objectives; to shed light on the central issue in British foreign policy during a period inadequately explored by historians; to present, for the first time in English, an account of the dramatic last decade of Swedish "liberty" and its final overthrow by Gustavus III; and finally, to direct the attention of historians to the career of Sir John Goodricke—a diplomat whom Lor Rochford called "the best man we have abroad; you can trust him with anything—except money." These themes are in fact inextricably linked. For Great Britain, emerging from the Seven Years War victorious but isolated, needed to safeguard her trade with Russia and British statesmen felt that an Anglo-Russian alliance could best be achieved by first concluding a treaty with Sweden to which Russia would adhere. To achieve this aim, it was essential to break French influence in Stockholm, to oust the francophile Hats from power, and to install their anglophile rivals the Caps. Thus Swedish party politics, and the Swedish constitutions, unexpectedly became matters of great consequence in Whitehall. To win the necessary victory in Stockholm Britain needed a minister of peculiar talents and no little ability. Sir John Goodricke was such a minister. And the record of his exertions, and of his eventual failure, is necessary to any proper understanding of British policy in the postwar decade. This book is an important contribution to both British and Scandinavian

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history and, since it also illuminates the subject of European political relations in the eighteenth century, it will be welcomed by diplomatic historians and specialists in eighteenth-century studies as well. Michael Roberts tells his story with customary verve and grace, and effectively refutes any idea that diplomatic history need be dull.

*Owenite Socialism: Correspondence II:
1839-1858*

The First Modern King

*Bob Hope's Wartime Correspondence with the
G.I.s of World War II*

A History

*History of the Church: Reformation and
Counter Reformation*

Bare Souls