

Note on Conventions

The Appendix reproduces in full those poems that are the object of exhaustive analysis, or which encourage reflection on topics relevant to the argument of my thesis. It includes poems by Mariia Bolotnikova and Anna Naumova which clearly illustrate my argument. As many of Mariia Pospelova's essays and poems are summarised or excerpted in the main text to highlight features which occur in a significant number of her works, only a few of her works are given in the Appendix. The Appendix does not give full quotations of poems by Bolotnikova and Naumova that feature in the main body of this book only to lend weight to a specific aspect of my argument without being analysed in greater detail.

Some of the English translations are taken from Amanda Ewington's *Russian Women Poets of the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries*; full references are given in footnotes.¹ All other poems, quotations or titles of works have been translated from Russian into English by Emily Lygo.

I have used capital letters for 'Fate' and 'Fortune' to indicate when the words refer to allegories; lower-case letters are used for references to an impersonal force which determines the course of human lives. Moreover, the adjective 'classical' refers to cultural products, including literary works, which give evidence of the humanist foundations of Western European society, while 'Classicist' refers to the literary period known as 'Classicism'.

Quotations in Cyrillic reproduce source-text spelling, regardless of possible deviations from contemporary usage (e.g., Pospelova's spelling of 'истинна', which moreover differs from Naumova's 'истина'). No attempts have been made to harmonise any variant spellings which may occur in a text by the same author (e.g., 'счастье' and 'щастие'). The genitive adjective endings, '-ья' and '-aro' remain unchanged, as does '-эс-' in words such as 'разсуждение'. However, 'hard' signs in words ending in a consonant have been omitted and the pre-Revolutionary letters 'Ѣ' and 'ѣ' have been replaced by 'е' and 'и', respectively, turning 'здѣсь' into 'здесь', and 'безмолвіе' into 'безмолвие'.

1 Amanda Ewington (ed. and transl.): *Russian Women Poets of the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries*. Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies at the University of Toronto: Toronto 2014.

Transliteration conforms to the Library of Congress system. With the exception of bibliographical references, poem titles and historic transliterations of Russian texts, the older spelling of 'Mar'ia' has been replaced by the more modern (and more easily readable) 'Mariia', and the transliterated forms, 'Aleksandr' and 'Aleksandra', have been replaced by the more common forms, 'Alexander' and 'Alexandra'.