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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Preface -- Map showing the principal places mentioned in volume -- The Correspondence of Erasmus Letters 1926 to 2081 -- 1926 / To Hermann Von Neuenahr - 1966 / To Quirinus Talesius -- 1967 / To Alonso Manrique De Lara - 2002 / To Ferry De Carondelet -- 2003 / From Alonso De Fonseca - 2038 / To Hermann Von Neuenahr -- 2039 / To Erasmus Schets - 2081 / From Hubertus Barlandus -- The Coinages and Monetary Policies of Henry Viii / Munro, John H. -- Table of Correspondents Works Frequently Cited Short-title Forms for Erasmus' Works Index -- Table of Correspondents -- Works Frequently Cited -- Short-title Forms for Erasmus' Works -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The predominant theme of the letters of 1528 is Erasmus' controversies with a variety of critics and opponents. The publication in March of the dialogue Ciceronianus, for example, provoked a huge uproar in France because it included an ironic jest that was considered insulting to the great French humanist Guillaume Budé. More serious were the continuing efforts of conservative Catholics in France (Noël Bédé), Italy (Alberto Pio), and Spain (members of the religious orders) to prove not only that Erasmus was a secret Lutheran but also that humanist scholarship was the source of the Lutheran heresy. In response to these

charges Erasmus wrote letters and books in which he vigorously defended his orthodoxy and assiduously cultivated the support of his many admirers among the princes and prelates of Europe. The letters also record Erasmus' growing anxiety over the progress of the Reformation in Basel, which would cause him to leave the city in 1529; his diligent attention to his financial affairs, which had improved in recent years thanks to the assistance of the Antwerp banker, Erasmus Schets; and his progress on the great editions of Augustine and Seneca that would be published in 1529.

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