By conducting a diachronic survey of all Brazilian writers whose books can be found in English translation from 1886 to the present as well as examining the history of Brazilian literature, I investigate the position of the women writers as opposed to the men writers in the corpora of Brazilian literature and translated Brazilian works. I then examine the strategies used to translate culture-specific and gender-marked terms in seven books in English by three women writers: Clarice Lispector, the most translated and best known Brazilian woman writer; Carolina Maria de Jesus, a Black woman from the poorest ranks of society whose works found unexpected success in English translation; and Ana Maria Machado, famous in Brazil for her children's books and one of the few authors of this genre found in English translation. These analyses yield new insights, not only into the contribution of gender studies to translation studies, but also to the understanding of the various strategies employed by the translators and how literary systems are rearticulated by translation.