Arthurian Narrative In The Latin Tradition

"A Companion to Geoffrey of Monmouth brings together scholars from a range of disciplines to provide an updated scholarly introduction to all aspects of his work. Arguably the most influential secular writer of medieval Britain, Geoffrey (d. 1154) popularized Arthurian literature and left an indelible mark on European romance, history, and genealogy.

Despite this outsized influence, Geoffrey's own life, background, and motivations are little understood. The volume situates his life and works within their immediate historical context, and frames them within current critical discussion across the humanities. By necessity, this volume concentrates primarily on Geoffrey's own life and times, with the reception of his works covered by a series of short encyclopaedic

overviews, organized by language, that serve as guides to further reading. Contributors are Jean Blacker, Elizabeth Bryan, Thomas H. Crofts, Siân Echard, Fabrizio De Falco, Michael Faletra, Ben Guy, Santiago Gutiérrez Garcia, Nahir I. Otaño Gracia, Paloma Gracia, Giorgia Henley, David F. Johnson, Owain Wyn Jones, Maud Burnett McInerney, Françoise Le Saux, Barry Lewis, Coral Lumbley, Simon Meecham-Jones, Paul Russell,

Victoria Shirley, Joshua Byron Smith, Jaakko Tahkokallio, Hélène Tétrel, Rebecca Thomas, Fiona Tolhurst"--
The renowned and illustrious tales of King Arthur, his knights and the Round Table pervade all European vernaculars, as well as the Latin tradition. Arthurian narrative material, which had originally been transmitted in oral culture, began to be inscribed regularly in the twelfth century,

developing from (pseudo-)historical beginnings in the Latin chronicles of "historians" such as Geoffrey of Monmouth into masterful literary works like the romances of Chrétien de Troyes. Evidently a big hit, Arthur found himself being swiftly translated, adapted and integrated into the literary traditions of almost every European vernacular during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This Handbook seeks to

showcase the European character of Arthurian romance both past and present. By working across national philological boundaries, which in the past have tended to segregate the study of Arthurian romance according to language, as well as by exploring primary texts from different vernaculars and the Latin tradition in conjunction with recent theoretical concepts and approaches, this Handbook brings together

*a pioneering and more
complete view of the
specifically European
context of Arthurian
romance, and promotes
the more connected study
of Arthurian literature
across the entirety of
its European context.
This is the first
comprehensive
authoritative survey of
Arthurian literature and
traditions in the Celtic
languages of Welsh,
Cornish, Breton, Irish
and Scottish Gaelic.
With contributions by
leading and emerging*

*specialists in the
field, the volume traces
the development of the
legends that grew up
around Arthur and have
been constantly reworked
and adapted from the
Middle Ages to the
twentieth century. It
shows how the figure of
Arthur evolved from the
leader of a warband in
early medieval north
Britain to a king whose
court becomes the
starting-point for
knightly adventures, and
how characters and tales
are reimagined, reshaped*

and reinterpreted according to local circumstances, traditions and preoccupations at different periods. From the celebrated early Welsh poetry and prose tales to less familiar modern Breton and Cornish fiction, from medieval Irish adaptations of the legend to the Gaelic ballads of Scotland, Arthur in the Celtic Languages provides an indispensable, up-to-date guide of a vast and

*complex body of
Arthurian material, and
to recent research and
criticism.
King Arthur is arguably
the most recognizable
literary hero of the
European Middle Ages.
His stories survive in
many genres and many
languages, but while
scholars and enthusiasts
alike know something of
his roots in Geoffrey of
Monmouth's Latin History
of the Kings of Britain,
most are unaware that
there was a Latin
Arthurian tradition*

which extended beyond Geoffrey. This collection of essays will highlight different aspects of that tradition, allowing readers to see the well-known and the obscure as part of a larger, often coherent whole. These Latin-literate scholars were as interested as their vernacular counterparts in the origins and stories of Britain's greatest heroes, and they made their own significant contributions to his

myth.
Handbook of Arthurian
Romance
Anglo-Saxon England:
Telling the Story in the
Middle Ages
The Arthurian Legend in
Medieval English Life
and Literature
The Arthurian World
Arthur in the Celtic
Languages
The Arthur of the North is
the first book-length
study of the Arthurian
literature that was
translated from French
and Latin into Old Norse-
Icelandic in the thirteenth

century, which has been preserved mostly in Icelandic manuscripts, and which in early modern times inspired the composition of narrative poems and chapbooks in Denmark, Iceland and Norway, chiefly of the Tristan legend. The importation of Arthurian literature in the North, primarily French romances and lais, is indebted largely to the efforts of King Hákon Hákonarson (r. 1217–63) of Norway, who commissioned the

translation of Thomas de Bretagne's Tristan in 1226, and subsequently several Arthurian romances by Chrétien de Troyes and a number of Breton lais. The translations are unique in that the French metrical narratives were rendered in prose, the traditional form of narrative in the North. The book concludes with a chapter on Arthurian literature in the Rus' area, precisely East Slavic, with a focus on the Belarusian Trysčan.

In the late medieval and early modern periods, Scottish latinity had its distinctive stamp, most intriguingly so in its effects upon the literary vernacular and on themes of national identity. This volume shows how, when viewed through the prism of latinity, Scottish textuality was distinctive and fecund. The flowering of Scottish writing owed itself to a subtle combination of literary praxis, the ideal of eloquentia, and ideological deftness,

which enabled writers to service a burgeoning national literary tradition.
This first comprehensive treatment of Arthurian literature in the English language up until the end of the Middle Ages is now available for the first time in paperback. English people think of Arthur as their own – stamped on the landscape in scores of place-names, echoed in the names of princes even today. Yet some would say the English

were the historical Arthur's bitterest enemies and usurpers of his heritage. The process by which Arthurian legends have become an important part of England's cultural heritage is traced in this book. Previous studies have concentrated on the handful of chivalric romances, which have given the impression that Arthur is a hero of romantic escapism. This study seeks to provide a more comprehensive and insightful look at the

English Arthurian legends and how they evolved. It focuses primarily upon the literary aspects of Arthurian legend, but it also makes some important political and social observations.
New examinations of the role storytelling played in medieval life.
Arthuriana
Expectation and Experimentation in Medieval Arthurian Narrative
The perception of the Arthurian legend during Medieval Times and

today. The Holy Grail
Medieval Tales and
Stories
New edition
A Biographical
Encyclopedia

Anglo-Saxon England was the first
publication to consistently embrace all
the main aspects of study of Anglo-
Saxon history and culture - linguistic,
literary, textual, palaeographic,
religious, intellectual, historical,
archaeological and artistic - and which
promotes the more unusual interests -
in music or medicine or education, for
example. Articles in volume 38 include:
The Passio Andreae and The Dream of
the Rood by Thomas D. Hill, Beowulf
off the Map by Alfred Hiatt, Numerical
Composition and Beowulf: A Re-
consideration by Yvette Kisor, 'The

Landed Endowment of the Anglo-Saxon Minster at Hanbury (Worcs.) by Steven Bassett, Scapegoating the Secular Clergy: The Hermeneutic Style as a Form of Monastic Self-Definition by Rebecca Stephenson, Understanding Numbers in MS London, British Library Harley by Daniel Anlezark, Tudor Antiquaries and the Vita 'dwardi Regis by Henry Summerso and Earl Godwine's Ship by Simon Keynes and Rosalind Love. A comprehensive bibliography concludes the volume, listing publications on Anglo-Saxon England during 2008.
This collection provides an innovative and wide-ranging introduction to the world of Arthur by looking beyond the canonical texts and themes, taking instead a transversal perspective on the Arthurian narrative. Together, its thirty-four chapters explore the continuities

that make the material recognizable from one century to another, as well as transformations specific to particular times and places, revealing the astonishing variety of adaptations that have made the Arthurian story popular in large parts of the world. Divided into four parts—The World of Arthur in the British Isles, The European World of Arthur, The Material World of Arthur, and The Transversal World of Arthur—the volume tracks the legend's movement across temporal, geographical, and material boundaries. Broadly chronological, each part views the unfolding Arthurian story through its own lens, while temporal and geographical overlaps between the sections underscore the proximity of these developments in the legend's history. Ranging from early Latin chronicles and Welsh poetry to twenty-

first century anime and political conspiracies, this comprehensive and illuminating book will be of interest to anyone researching Arthurian literature or tracing the evolution of medievalism through literature, the visual arts, and popular culture.

This new book examines all of the available source materials, dating from the ninth century to the present, that have associated Arthur with sites in Wales. The material ranges from Medieval Latin chronicles, French romances and Welsh poetry through to the earliest printed works, antiquarian notebooks, periodicals, academic publications and finally books, written by both amateur and professional historians alike, in the modern period that have made various claims about the identity of Arthur and his kingdom. All of these sources are here placed in

context, with the issues of dating and authorship discussed, and their impact and influence assessed. This book also contains a gazetteer of all the sites mentioned, including those yet to be identified, and traces their Arthurian associations back to their original source.

A new look at the way in which medieval European literature depicts torture and brutality.

The Return of King Arthur

The Arthurian Place Names of Wales

The Development and Dissemination of the Arthurian Legend in Medieval Latin

King Arthur in History and Legend

Arthurian Literature

Latin Sermon Collections from Later Medieval England

No description available.

Capitalizing upon the enduring

fascination with decapitation in
European culture, this collection
examines--through a variety of
critical lenses--the recurring
"roles/rolls" of severed human
heads in the medieval and early
modern imagination.
Bringing together scholarship on
multilingual and intercultural
medieval Britain like never before,
The Encyclopedia of Medieval
Literature in Britain comprises over
600 authoritative entries spanning
key figures, contexts and influences
in the literatures of Britain from the
fifth to the sixteenth centuries. A
uniquely multilingual and
intercultural approach reflecting the
latest scholarship, covering the
entire medieval period and the full

tapestry of literary languages comprises over 600 authoritative yet accessible entries on key figures, texts, critical debates, methodologies, cultural and isitroical contexts, and related terminology Represents all the literatures of the British Isles including Old and Middle English, Early Scots, Anglo-Norman, the Norse, Latin and French of Britain, and the Celtic Literatures of Wales, Ireland, Scotland and Cornwall Boasts an impressive chronological scope, covering the period from the Saxon invasions to the fifth century to the transition to the Early Modern Period in the sixteenth Covers the material remains of Medieval British literature, including manuscripts

and early prints, literary sites and
contexts of production,
performance and reception as well
as highlighting narrative
transformations and intertextual
links during the period
The renowned and illustrious tales
of King Arthur, his knights and the
Round Table pervade all European
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European context
Geoffrey of Monmouth and the
Translation of Female Kingship
The Arthur of Medieval Latin
Literature
108 Prose Narratives of the Middle
Ages
A History of Arthurian Scholarship
Kingship, Conquest, and Patria
Essays in Honor of Evelyn Birge
Vitz

Chronologically arranged entries
on more than 30 writers from
the Middle Ages to the present
trace the pervasive influence of

Arthurian legend on world literature.
Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,7, Ruhr-University of Bochum (Englisches Seminar), course: Medieval English, language: English, abstract: This term paper focuses on the perception of the Holy Grail and also on the represenation of the Arthurian legend in the Monty Python movie. The Arthurian legend is one of the widest known legends of the middle ages and the story about King Arthur can be dated back to the 9th

century. Then his name was first mentioned in the "Historia Brittonum", which is a Latin compilation of historical texts and events. In the "Historia Brittonum" he was described as a Roman British military leader unlike to his later image as the king of the Britons who fought against the Anglo Saxons. The first mention of Arthur as the king of Britons was then in the 12th century by the British author Geoffrey of Monmouth in his "Historia Regum Britannie". This was also the time when the Arthurian literary circle became part of the Matter of Britain, a collective body of medieval

literature and legendary material which is associated with Great Britain. Monmouth's "Historia Regnum Britannie" functioned as the base for Robert Wace's verse history "Roman de Brut". In this text the renowned round table of king Arthur and his knights was first mentioned and also the name of the magical sword Excalibur first arose. Moreover, in the 12th century the French poet Chrétien de Troyes wrote his works based on the Arthurian legend. He added the stories about Parceval, one of Arthur's knights, and the search for the holy grail. This research

report argues that the story about Arthur and his knights never lost its significance and its fascination over hundreds of years, even up until today. Not only by actors during the middle ages, the story was used for their mystery plays, but also in the 20th century the Arthurian legend can be found in several texts and movies, one of which is Monthy Python and the Holy Grail.

Until the Reformation, almost all sermons were written down in Latin. This is the first scholarly study systematically to describe and analyse the collections of Latin sermons from the golden

age of medieval preaching in England, the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Basing his studies on the extant manuscripts, Siegfried Wenzel analyses these sermons and the occasions when they were given. Larger issues of preaching in the later Middle Ages such as the pastoral concern about preaching, originality in sermon making, and the attitudes of orthodox preachers to Lollardy, receive detailed attention. The surviving sermons and their collections are listed for the first time in full inventories, which supplement the critical and contextual

material Wenzel presents. This book is an important contribution to the study of medieval preaching, and will be essential for scholars of late medieval literature, history and religious thought.
First published in 1996.
Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.
Arthurian Literature XX
The Oxford Handbook of Medieval Latin Literature
The Fortunes of King Arthur
The Impact of Latin Culture on Medieval and Early Modern Scottish Writing
King Arthur's Court in Medieval European Literature

Heads Will Roll
Why would the thirteenth-century French prose Lancelot-Grail Cycle have been attributed to Walter Map, a twelfth-century writer from the Anglo-Welsh borderlands? Joshua Byron Smith sets out to answer this and other questions and offers a new explanation for how narratives about the pre-Saxon inhabitants of Britain circulated in England. Arthurian literature is a popular field, but most of the published work focuses on the vernacular tradition. This book, uniquely, looks at

Latin Arthurian works. Geoffrey of Monmouth is treated at length and this is the first book to put him in a context which includes other Latin histories, monastic chronicles, saints' lives and other Latin prose Arthurian narratives. Like Geoffrey's works, most can be associated with the Angevin court of Henry II and by placing these works against the court background, this book both introduces a new set of texts into the Arthurian canon and suggests a way to understand their place in

that tradition. The unfamiliar works are summarized for the reader, and there are extensive quotations, with translations, throughout. The result is a thorough exploration of Latin Arthurian narrative in the foundational period for the Arthurian tradition. Geoffrey of Monmouth and the Translation of Female Kingship provides the first feminist analysis of the part of The History of the Kings of Britain that most readers overlook: the reigns before and after Arthur's.

In Printing the Middle Ages Siân Echard looks to the postmedieval, postmanuscript lives of medieval texts, seeking to understand the lasting impact on both the popular and the scholarly imaginations of the physical objects that transmitted the Middle Ages to the English-speaking world. Beneath and behind the foundational works of recovery that established the canon of medieval literature, she argues, was a vast terrain of books, scholarly or popular, grubby or beautiful, widely

disseminated or privately printed. By turning to these, we are able to chart the differing reception histories of the literary texts of the British Middle Ages. For Echard, any reading of a medieval text, whether past or present, amateur or academic, floats on the surface of a complex sea of expectations and desires made up of the books that mediate those readings. Each chapter of Printing the Middle Ages focuses on a central textual object and tells its story in order to reveal the history of its

reception and transmission. Moving from the first age of print into the early twenty-first century, Echard examines the special fonts created in the Elizabethan period to reproduce Old English, the hand-drawn facsimiles of the nineteenth century, and today's experiments with the digital reproduction of medieval objects; she explores the illustrations in eighteenth-century versions of Guy of Warwick and Bevis of Hampton; she discusses nineteenth-century children's versions of the

Canterbury Tales and the aristocratic transmission history of John Gower's Confessio Amantis; and she touches on fine press printings of Dante, Froissart, and Langland.
New Directions in Arthurian Studies
The Arthur of the English
The Encyclopedia of Medieval Literature in Britain
A Companion to Geoffrey of Monmouth
Arthurian Narrative in the Latin Tradition
Two Arthurian Romances of the XIIIth Century, in Latin

Prose

The twenty-eight essays in this
Handbook represent the best of
current thinking in the study of Latin
language and literature in the Middle
Ages. The insights offered by the
collective of authors not only illuminate
the field of medieval Latin literature but
shed new light on broader questions of
literary history, cultural interaction,
world literature, and language in
history and society. The contributors to
this volume--a collection of both senior
scholars and gifted young
thinkers--vividly illustrate the field's
complexities on a wide range of topics
through carefully chosen examples
and challenges to settled answers of
the past. At the same time, they
suggest future possibilities for the
necessarily provisional and open-
ended work essential to the pursuit of

medieval Latin studies. While advanced specialists will find much here to engage and at times to provoke them, this handbook successfully orients non-specialists and students to this thriving field of study. The overall approach of The Oxford Handbook of Medieval Latin Literature makes this volume an essential resource for students of the ancient world interested in the prolonged after-life of the classical period's cultural complexes, for medieval historians, for scholars of other medieval literary traditions, and for all those interested in delving more deeply into the fascinating more-than-millennium that forms the bridge between the ancient Mediterranean world and what we consider modernity.

Studies of major Arthurian works and

authors in Old French, Middle High German, Middle English, and of one important novel by C. S. Lewis. Arthurian Narrative in the Latin TraditionCambridge University Press Wide-ranging stories offer glimpse into witchcraft, magic, Crusaders, astrology, alchemy, pacts with the Devil, chivalry, trial by torture, church councils, mercantile life, other elements of Middle Ages.
The Arthurian Legend in Celtic Literatures and Traditions
Historia Meriadoci and De Ortu Waluuanii

Arthurian Writers
The New Arthurian Encyclopedia
Negotiations of National Identity
First Published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The revival of interest in
Arthurian legend in the 19th
century was a remarkable
phenomenon, apparently at odds
with the spirit of the age.
Tennyson was widely criticised for
his choice of a medieval topic; yet
The Idylls of the Kingwere
accepted as the national epic, and
a flood of lesser works was
inspired by them, on both sides of
the Atlantic. Elisabeth Brewer and
Beverly Taylor survey the course
of Arthurian literature from 1800
to the present day, and give an
account of all the major English
and American contributions. Some
of the works are well-known, but
there are also a host of names
which will be new to most

readers, and some surprises, such as J. Comyns Carr's King Arthur, rightly ignored as a text, but a piece oftheatrical history, for Sir Henry Irving played King Arthur, Ellen Terry was Guinevere, Arthur Sullivan wrote the music, and Burne-Jones designed the sets. The Arthurian works of the Pre-Raphaelites are discussed at length, as are the poemsof Edward Arlington Robinson, John Masefield and Charles Williams. Other writers have used the legends as part of a wider cultural consciousness: The Waste Land, David Jones's In Parenthesis and The Anathemata, and the echoes ofTristan and Iseult in Finnigan's Wake are discussed in this

context. Novels on Arthurian themes are given their due place, from the satirical scenes of Thomas Love Peacock's The Misfortunes of Elphin and Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court to T.H. White's serio-comic The Once and Future King and the many recent novelists who have turned away from the chivalric Arthur to depict him as a Dark Age ruler. The Return of King Arthurincludes a bibliography of British and American creative writing relating to the Arthurian legends from 1800 to the present day. Eleven essays bring Arthurian studies into the 21st century, including film and black popular

culture.
Arthurian Literature has
established its position as the
home for a great diversity of new
research into Arthurian matters. It
delivers fascinating material
across genres, periods, and
theoretical issues. TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
Orthodox Preaching in the Age of
Wyclif
Decapitation in the Medieval and
Early Modern Imagination
Printing the Middle Ages
Arthurian Literature XXXII
The Arthurian Legend in the
Norse and Rus' Realms
Walter Map and the Matter of
Britain