

Ferguut

In any definition of terms, Dutch literature must be taken to mean all literature written in Dutch, thus excluding literature in Frisian, even though Friesland is part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the same way as literature in Welsh would be excluded from a history of English literature. Similarly, literature in Afrikaans (South African Dutch) falls outside the scope of this book, as Afrikaans from the moment of its birth out of seventeenth-century Dutch grew up independently and must be regarded as a language in its own right. Dutch literature, then, is the literature written in Dutch as spoken in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the so-called Flemish part of the Kingdom of Belgium, that is the area north of the linguistic frontier which runs east-west through Belgium passing slightly south of Brussels. For the modern period this definition is clear enough, but for former times it needs some explanation. What do we mean, for example, when we use the term 'Dutch' for the medieval period? In the Middle Ages there was no standard Dutch language, and when the term 'Dutch' is used in a medieval context it is a kind of collective word indicating a number of different but closely related Frankish dialects. The most important of those were the dialects of the duchies of Limburg and Brabant, and of the counties of Flanders and Holland. First English translation of the Dutch version of the Old French Fergus, with accompanying text.

A guide to both familiar and not-so-familiar heroes from the middle ages and their stories.

Hedendaagse hertaling van de middel nederlandse Arthur-roman, met toelichtingen.

First published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an information company.

Originally published in 1996, the articles in this book are revised, expanded papers from a session at the 17th International Congress of the Arthurian Society held in 1993. The chapters cover Arthurian studies' directions at the time, showcasing analysis of varied aspects of visual representation and relation to literary themes. Close attention to the historical context is a key feature of this work, investigating the linkage between texts and images in the Middle Ages and beyond.

The essays in this volume reflect to a large degree the scholarly interests of the honoree: Arthurian romance, the fabliaux, and Villon, just to mention the principal ones. Over the years, Norris Lacy's contribution to, and influence on, the study of Old French literature has been practically incalculable.

The purpose of the BIAS is, year by year, to draw attention to all scholarly books and articles directly concerned with the matière de Bretagne. The bibliography aims to include all books, reviews and articles published in the year preceding its appearance, an exception being made for earlier studies which have been omitted inadvertently. The present volume contains over 700 entries on relevant publications that were published in 2013.

The Arthurian myth is one of the most fundamental and abiding ones of Western culture. The legend of King Arthur and his knights was no less popular in the medieval Low Countries than

it was anywhere else in medieval Europe. It gave rise to a varied corpus of Middle Dutch Arthurian verse romances, most of which are contained in a single manuscript, the so-called Lancelot Compilation of MS The Hague, KB, 129 A10. This manuscript of the early fourteenth century contains a cycle of verse narratives that rivals in its scope and thematic concerns the better known Old French Vulgate Cycle of Arthurian tales and Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte D'Arthur*. This volume contains new critical work on these and other Middle Dutch Arthurian romances, twelve studies by eleven established scholars in the field of Arthurian literature. In addition to this new scholarship, the volume is provided with an extensive introduction to the Arthurian literature of the medieval Low Countries, as well as summaries of all the extant Middle Dutch Arthurian texts. As such it should prove of interest to Arthurian specialists and enthusiasts alike, many of whom will discover a new body of Arthurian tales, at once both familiar and new, in a heretofore relatively neglected area of Arthurian studies.

From the twelfth century onwards the legends of King Arthur and his knights, including the Tristan legend, spread across Europe, producing a vast range of adaptations and new stories. German and Dutch literature were of central importance in this expansion of Arthurian material from the 12th to 16th century. This title deals with this topic.

The focus of this book is medieval vernacular literature in Western Europe. Chapters are written by experts in the area and present the current scholarship at the time this book was originally published in 1996. Each chapter has a bibliography of important works in that area as well. This is a thorough and reliable guide to trends in research on medieval Arthuriana.

Relationships between people and texts form the focus of the studies collected in this book. It was presented to Erik Kooper in recognition of his lifelong efforts to bring together people from universities worldwide. It will be of special interest to scholars and students of Arthurian and Middle English literature, codicologists, scholars interested in medieval Latin sermons and the *Gesta Herewardi*, in medieval drama and in texts in Middle English, among them *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, *Wynnere and Wastoure*, *Sir Eglamour*, the *Tale of Gamelyn*, and, in Scots, the metrical chronicle of William Stewart. Articles on early twentieth-century Chaucerian scholarship and on many of the Old French Arthurian romances as well as the writings of Wace and Benoît de Sainte-Maure are also included.

Provides bibliographical references on the medieval author and his works.

Essays demonstrating that Arthur belonged to the whole of Europe - not just England.

Inleidend overzicht van de Nederlandse literatuurgeschiedenis.

A survey of critical attention devoted to Arthurian matters.

Texts in multiple versions constitute the core problem of textual scholarship. For texts from antiquity and the medieval period, the many versions may be the result of manuscript transmission, requiring editors and readers to discriminate between levels of authority in variant readings produced along the chain of copying. For texts of all periods, and particularly for more modern authors, there may also be multiple authorial versions. These are of particular importance for genetic criticism, as they offer a window on the author's thinking through the developing work. The different contexts in which multiple versions may occur – different languages, different genres, different cultures, ranging in this collection from ancient Greek texts to novels by Cervantes and Aub, dramatic texts from Portugal and Germany, poetry from The Netherlands and Lithuania, scientific texts from the 19th century – provide further layers of complexity. The histories of countries are reflected in the histories of editing. In Europe, this can be seen particularly in the great period of 'nation-building' of the 19th century. Essays in this volume survey editorial activity in The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany in the nineteenth century, concluding that nation building and scholarly editing are twinned. As a nation searches for its own identity, textual scholarship is pressed into service to find and edit the texts on

which to establish that identity. The two strands of this volume (multiple versions of texts; editions and national histories) testify to the centrality of textual editing to many fields of research. There is material here for literary scholars, historians, and for readers interested in texts from Ancient Greece to modernist classics.

In the medieval Low Countries (modern-day Belgium and the Netherlands), Arthurian romance flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Middle Dutch poets translated French material (like Chrétien's *Conte du Graal* and the *Prose Lancelot*), but also created romances of their own, like *Walewein*. This book provides a current overview of the Dutch Arthurian material and the research that it has provoked. Geographically, the region is a crossroads between the French and Germanic spheres of influence, and the movement of texts and manuscripts (west to east) reflects its position, as revealed by chapters on the historical context, the French material and the Germanic Arthuriana of the Rhinelands. Three chapters on the translations of French verse texts, the translations of French prose texts, and on the indigenous romances form the core of the book, augmented by chapters on the manuscripts, on Arthur in the chronicles, and on the post-medieval Arthurian material..

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