
Le Moyen A Ge Cycle 3

A Companion to the Medieval World

A List of Books and Pamphlets in the National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, Illustrating Seals

Cyclic Form and the English Mystery Plays

Medieval Conduct

The Experience of Power in Medieval Europe

Singlewomen in the European Past, 1250-1800

Growing Old in the Middle Ages

Handbook of Medieval Studies

Athenaeum and Literary Chronicle

Histoire du théâtre en France

Medieval Arthurian Literature

Medieval and Renaissance Famagusta

Medieval Narrative Sources

The New Arthurian Encyclopedia

Constructions of Childhood and Youth in Old French Narrative

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Old French Narrative Cycles

Beyond the Paradox of the Nostalgic Modernist

The Classic

The History of the European Family: Family life in early modern times (1500-1789)

Handbook of Arthurian Romance

Medieval Politics and Modern Mentalities

Rewriting Resemblance in Medieval French Romance

French Romance of the Later Middle Ages

History of Universities

Les enfances Godefroi

List[s] of Books and Pamphlets in the National Art Library ...

Cycles of Time and Scientific Learning in Medieval Europe

Le Moyen Âge, XIe- XVe siècle

Catalogue of the Oil Paintings, Water-colour Drawings, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, &c. in the National Gallery of Victoria

The Jérusalem Continuations: La Chrétienté Corbaran. pt. 2. La prise d'arce, La mort Godefroi, and La chanson des Rois Baudouin

City Walls

The Juggler of Notre Dame and the Medievalizing of Modernity.

The French Romantics' Knowledge of English Literature (1820-1848)

Tongeren during the Late Roman Period and Early Middle Ages, c. 300-750 CE

Ordering Medieval Society
The Crusades and their Sources

Le Moyen Age Cycle 3

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IZAIAH DOUGLAS

A Companion to the Medieval World BRILL

More than ten years ago, some mediaevalists of the K.U.Leuven and the University of Ghent joined together to create a repertory of medieval narrative sources focusing on the southern Low Countries. A pre-print was published in a paper version and was soon followed by the electronic database entitled Narrative Sources which is available through the Internet. Since 1996, Narrative Sources has been adapted, supplemented and rearranged every year and over the years the number of inventoried items has been increased to far more than 2150 titles. The information present thus far in Narrative Sources already allows and facilitates the study of the sources as such, individually or collectively, qualitatively or quantitatively. In a next step the goal would be the exploitation of the contents, with a specific focus on monastic historiography, its social setting, and self-image. In this book some of the scholars working on this project present their work, their methodology and their results to-date.

A List of Books and Pamphlets in the National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, Illustrating Seals Taylor & Francis

First published in 1995. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Cyclic Form and the English Mystery Plays Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Detailed readings of four major medieval cycles. This is a study of four colossal medieval works - the Cycle de Guillaume d'Orange, the Vulgate Cycle, the Prose Tristan and the Roman de Renart - which are normally considered separately. By placing them side-by-side for analysis, Luke Sunderland is able to argue for an aesthetic of cyclicity that cuts across genre. He combines detailed readings of the narrative infrastructure of each cycle with attention to the shifts and transformations that come with successive acts of rewriting. Old French Narrative Cycles focuses in particular on revisions and controversies around heroic figures, arguing that competition between alternative heroes within these texts makes them a discourse on heroism. Using a theoretical framework deriving from Lacanian psychoanalysis, the study reveals anxieties surrounding the hero's relationship to the "good" the hero oscillates between support for moral ideals and subversive assertions of freedom that can lead to evil and death. Ultimately, it is contended that the instability of the hero as conduit for morality produces textual confusion and generates the myriad differing versions of these vast and perplexing works. LUKE SUNDERLAND is Lecturer in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, University of Durham.

Medieval Conduct Рипол Классик

This study draws a comprehensive picture of medieval old age in western Europe, combining primary sources and secondary literature to produce a broad cultural history.

The Experience of Power in Medieval Europe University of Alabama Press

Drawing on the expertise of 26 distinguished scholars, this important volume covers the major

issues in the study of medieval Europe, highlighting the significant impact the time period had on cultural forms and institutions central to European identity. Examines changing approaches to the study of medieval Europe, its periodization, and central themes Includes coverage of important questions such as identity and the self, sexuality and gender, emotionality and ethnicity, as well as more traditional topics such as economic and demographic expansion; kingship; and the rise of the West Explores Europe's understanding of the wider world to place the study of the medieval society in a global context

Singlewomen in the European Past, 1250-1800 Slatkine

There was a time seven centuries ago when Famagusta's wealth and renown could be compared to that of Venice or Constantinople. The Cathedral of St Nicholas in the main square of Famagusta, serving as the coronation place for the Crusader Kings of Jerusalem after the fall of Acre in 1291, symbolised both the sophistication and permanence of the French society that built it. From the port radiated impressive commercial activity with the major Mediterranean trade centres, generating legendary wealth, cosmopolitanism, and hedonism, unsurpassed in the Levant. These halcyon days were not to last, however, and a 15th century observer noted that, following the Genoese occupation of the city, 'a malignant devil has become jealous of Famagusta'. When Venice inherited the city, it reconstructed the defences and had some success in revitalising the city's economy. But the end for Venetian Famagusta came in dramatic fashion in 1571, following a year long siege by the Ottomans. Three centuries of neglect followed which, combined with earthquakes, plague and flooding, left the city in ruins. The essays collected in this book represent a major contribution to the study of Medieval and Renaissance Famagusta and its surviving art and architecture and also propose a series of strategies for preserving the city's heritage in the future. They will be of particular interest to students and scholars of Gothic, Byzantine and Renaissance art and architecture, and to those of the Crusades and the Latin East, as well as the Military Orders. After an introductory chapter surveying the history of Famagusta and its position in the cultural mosaic that is the Eastern Mediterranean, the opening section provides a series of insights into the history and historiography of the city. There follow chapters on the churches and their decoration, as well as the military architecture, while the final section looks at the history of conservation efforts and assesses the work that now needs to be done.

Growing Old in the Middle Ages Cambridge University Press

This opening volume of a three-part history of the family in Europe examines the material conditions of family life, housing, diet and domestic organisation, and the economic and social factors that influenced its development.

Handbook of Medieval Studies Routledge

This volume explores the experience of power in medieval Europe. The seventeen essays range geographically from England in the north to Castile in the south, and chronologically from the 10th century to the 14th, and address a series of specific topics in institutional, social, religious, cultural, and intellectual history. Taken together, they present three distinct ways of discussing power in a

medieval historical context: uses of power, relations of power, and discourses of power.

Athenaeum and Literary Chronicle Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

The essays presented in this volume, first published in 2000, describe a phenomenon so widespread in human time and space that its importance is easily overlooked. City walls shaped the history of warfare; the mobilisation of manpower and resources needed to build them favoured some kinds of politics over others; and their massive strength, appropriately ornamented, created a visual language of authority. Previous collective volumes on the subject have dealt mainly with Europe, but the historians and art historians who collaborate here follow a comparative agenda. The millennial practice of wall building that branched out from the ancient Near East into India, Europe, and North Africa shows continuities and points of contact of which the makers of urban fortifications were scarcely aware; separate traditions in China, sub-Saharan Africa, and North America illustrate universal themes of defensive strategy and the symbolism of power, each time embedded in a distinctive local context.

Histoire du th??tre en France Psychology Press

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.

Medieval Arthurian Literature Routledge

"These essays challenge a once-dominant mode of German medieval studies, "constitutional history." In doing so, they reimagine a more dynamic and less hierarchical Middle Ages."—Medieval Review

Medieval and Renaissance Famagusta Peter Lang

This is a collection of influential and challenging essays by British medievalist Timothy Reuter, a perceptive and original thinker with extraordinary range who was equally at home in the Anglophone or German scholarly worlds. The book addresses three interconnected themes in the study of the history of the early and high Middle Ages. Firstly, historiography, the development of the modern study of the medieval past. How do our contemporary and inherited preconceptions and pre-occupations determine our view of history? Secondly, the importance of symbolic action and communication in the politics and polities of the Middle Ages. Finally, the need to avoid anachronism in our consideration of medieval politics. Throwing light both on modern mentalities and on the values and conduct of medieval people themselves, and containing articles, at time of publication, never previously been available in English, this book is essential reading for any serious scholar of medieval Europe.

Medieval Narrative Sources Psychology Press

Volume XXII/2 of *History of Universities* contains the customary mix of learned articles, book reviews, and bibliographical information, which makes this publication an indispensable tool for the historian of higher education. In this special issue, the contributors examine the institutional and intellectual history of the Collège de Montaigu, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. The volume offers a lively combination of original research and invaluable reference material.

The New Arthurian Encyclopedia University of Alabama Press

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.

Constructions of Childhood and Youth in Old French Narrative Open Book Publishers

The traditional picture is that there is little information about Tongeren, the capital of the *civitas Tungrorum* in Roman times, from Late Antiquity onwards. In the last twenty years or so, very cautiously, voices have been raised to nuance the story of the general decline of Tongeren from the beginning of the fifth century. A recurring question is whether Tongeren remained inhabited and what its function might have been. A key site is the Roman basilica, the predecessor of an early medieval church. A key figure is the bishop, whose seat was moved to neighbouring Maastricht in the sixth century. Based on an extensive database, a picture of late Roman Tongeren is drawn, with its public and private buildings, cemeteries and material finds. While the number of finds is decreasing, more historical sources are becoming available for the early Middle Ages. For this period, not only the re-Christianisation is discussed, but also the political, religious and economic role that the former capital of the *civitas* could have played. Due to its location, one could state that in the *civitas Tungrorum* the Middle Ages started earlier than elsewhere because of the emergence of a Franko-Roman society.

Les traductions françaises du De regimine principum de Gilles de Rome Editions Bréal

This volume of the epic cycle of poems concerning the First Crusade focuses on the birth and early fictional life of the hero Godfrey and his encounter with the Saracen Cornumarant. The ten-volume Old French Crusade Cycle, when completed, will represent a large body of epics never before edited critically, important both for an understanding of the phenomenon of cyclical composition and an understanding of the problem of the relationship between epic and romance. Published in Old French, the cycle, which dates from the 13th century, is both history and fiction, romance and epic, folklore and reality; its sources are both oral and classical, and its influence can be seen in translations and versions in Spanish, English, and German. Thus, it is of great value to scholars in a wide range of fields, including Old French literature, Old Spanish literature, Medieval German literature, Middle English literature, folklore, history, linguistics, and music history. This third volume, edited by Emanuel J. Mickel, Jr., includes two branches: *Les Enfances Godefroi* presents the birth and childhood of Godfrey, the future hero of the First Crusade, and focuses on the Boulogne/Bouillon

family. This poem includes expanded treatment of Ida and a long episode in England concerning Godfrey's older brother, Eustace, the future count of Boulogne. The other branch, the *Retour de Cornumarant*, is a later addition that concerns the Saracen's journey to Europe to assassinate Godfrey before he can lead the crusade. As it turns out, the journey actually succeeds in promoting the crusading movement.

The Knights of the Crown University of Pennsylvania Press

The calendar worked out by Bede remains essentially the one we still use today, yet the mathematical and scientific studies of the early medieval schools have been largely neglected in most discussions of the cultural and intellectual history of Latin Europe. These articles by Wesley Stevens are based on an unrivalled knowledge of the manuscript sources and provide a very different perspective, demonstrating the real vitality of this science in the early medieval West. Working from the original texts and diagrams, he identifies and explains mathematical reckonings and astronomical cycles by early Greek, Roman and Christian scholars. Through made for religious purposes, those early studies created a demand for standard arithmetic, geometry and astronomy, and this remained of often intense interest through into the 9th century, in the schools of Fulda and Reichenau. One paper here further sets out to correct much mis-information on the ideas of Isidore, Boniface and other church fathers; a second, revised especially for this volume, looks in detail at Bede's scientific achievements, his theories of latitudes and tides, as well as his cosmology and computus.

A Short History of French Literature OUP Oxford

First published in 1996. Now updated with a new information-packed 40-page Supplement covering the years 1990-1995, this unique Encyclopedia highlights the World of King Arthur from its origins in Dark Age Britain to the present day, when Arthurian novels, films, and music continue to appear around the world at an astonishing rate. The Supplement, which provides five full years of coverage not available anywhere else, enhances the usefulness of more than 1,300 entries on all aspects of the Arthurian legend-in literature, history, folklore, archaeology, art, and music. Written by an international team of over 130 authorities, no other work approaches this A-Z guide to the legends of King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table for breadth and depth of coverage. This is the ultimate source for reliable information on topics as diverse as the Grail, Tristan and Isolde, Lancelot and Guenevere, Arthurian operas, the historicity of Arthur, and more.

List[s] of Books and Pamphlets in the National Art Library: Pottery and porcelain; 2d ed. 1885. Sculpture; 2d ed. 1886. Seals; 1886. Textile fabrics. Lace and needlework; 1888 Leuven University Press

Cyclic Form and the English Mystery Plays is centred upon the five extant English mystery cycles with a view to examining the cyclic form they share. It is based upon consideration of the differences between the texts and upon the underlying assumptions governing this dramatic form. The cycles are extensively compared with practices in the cyclic dramas of France, the German-speaking areas, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain in the late middle ages and the early modern period. There is also a unique and innovative bridging with iconographical material from a range of artistic modes giving further insight into the structure and organisation of cyclic form. *Cyclic Form and the English Mystery Plays* should be of interest to undergraduate students and to more experienced researchers in the early drama and the study of visual images and artefacts.

Old French Narrative Cycles John Wiley & Sons

Focusing on a moment and a source in nineteenth-century France, Christopher Prendergast takes up a big question that is still with us: What is a classic? The question is, by virtue of its insistent recurrence, itself a classic question. It returns to haunt us. It provided the title of a text for French critic Charles-Augustin Sainte-Beuve in 1850 ('Qu'est-ce qu'un classique?'), as it did in the twentieth century for T.S. Eliot and John Coetzee. Centring on Sainte-Beuve in his nineteenth-century context, Prendergast's inquiry takes us historically to many places (antiquity, the middle ages, the seventeenth and eighteenth as well as the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries). He also provides an intellectual history that travels across multiple disciplinary territories (in addition to literary criticism and literary history, classical studies, comparative philology, historiography and political thought). Against this background, *The Classic* maps the evolution of Sainte-Beuve's thought from an initially cosmopolitan conception of the classic (close in spirit to Goethe's notion of *Weltliteratur*) to an increasingly nationalist conception, with a strong emphasis on the heritage of Latinity and France as its principal legatee. This emphasis was taken up by the extreme right in France after Sainte-Beuve's death, in a determined mobilizing of a version of the 'classic' on behalf of a proto-fascist agenda. The final chapter deals with this appropriation and ends with a question of our own about Sainte-Beuve's original question: in the light of this bleak history, perhaps the time has come to dispense with the term 'classic' altogether.