of the International Arthurian Society

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DE LA
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Arthurienne

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LEWIS THORPE
ASSISTANT EDITOR
KENNETH VARTY

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The

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Arthurian Society

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- 1. The holding, at three-yearly intervals, of Congresses, which consist mainly of working sessions (the reading of papers, which are followed by discussions), and partly of excursions.
- 2. The annual publication of a Bibliographical Bulletin, which has a secondary object of keeping members informed of the activities of the Society.
- 3. The maintenance in Paris of a Documentation Centre, which is equipped with a library and a collection of bibliographical material.

Each National Section of the Society elects its own officers, has its own organization and is responsible for deciding its own annual rate of subscription. A Central Committee is responsible for maintaining the connection between the different National Sections.

In exchange for his or her subscription each member of the Society receives a copy of the Bulletin and has the right to use the amenities of the Documentation Centre.

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of the International Arthurian Society

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I Bibliography

The purpose of this Arthurian Bibliography is, year by year, to draw attention to all scholarly books and articles directly concerned with the matière de Bretagne. Subjects which are only indirectly concerned with it, such as the origins of courtly love, are deliberately excluded. Also excluded are popular works, general surveys found in histories of literature and most studies which deal with the Arthurian tradition after the sixteenth century. Within these limits, 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 in-advertently.

Each national branch of the Arthurian Society is responsible for its own section of the Bibliography. Each section is divided into four parts: I Texts, Translations and Adaptations; II Critical and Historical Studies; III Reviews; IV Higher Degree Theses. The contents of each section are arranged in the alphabetical order of authors' names.

As often as possible a brief, objective account is given of the contents of each study listed in the Bibliography. For practical purposes, as well as to conform to a decision taken at the second Triennial Arthurian Congress, these digests are given in either English or French.

Each section of the Bibliography is printed in alphabetical order according to nationality. The first publication listed for each year is given the number one; the remainder follow in numerical order down to the end of the Bibliography. Any reference to the Bibliography should therefore include the year, the number of the Bulletin and that of the individual publication, e.g. BBIAS, I, 1949, 20.

At the end of the Bibliography are printed two indexes, one of authors and one of subject-matter.

The Secretaries of national Branches are asked to submit a copy of their contribution, typed on quarto paper with double spacing, to Professor Lewis Thorpe, International Secretary, President of the British Branch and Editor of the Bulletin, by 1st May at the latest. The titles of books and the abbreviations for journals will be printed in italics, that is, they should be underlined in typescript; the titles of articles will be printed in romans, that is they should be set in inverted commas but not underlined in typescript.

List of Abbreviations

AEM .	. Anuario de Estudios Medievales, Barcelona.
AfdA .	. Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum, Berlin.
AfK .	. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte, Köln and Graz.
47 .	. Antiquaries Journal, London.
AJFS .	. Australian Journal of French Studies, Melbourne.
ANGQ	. American Notes and Queries, New Haven, Connecticut.
ANF .	. Arkiv för nordisk fililogi, Lund.
Angl .	. Anglia, Tübingen.
AnM .	. Annuale Medievale, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.
Ann.Bret	. Annales de Bretagne.
Ant .	. Antiquity, London.
APS .	. Acta Philologica Scandinavica, Copenhagen.
4Q .	. Arizona Quarterly, University of Arizona.
Arch Camb	. Archaeologia Cambrensis, Cardiff.
AStnSpr	. Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen, Braunschweig.
AUMLA	. Journal of Australasian Universities Modern Language and Literature Association, Christ-church, N.Z.
BA.	. Books Abroad, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

. Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, Cardiff.

BBCS

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BBIAS . Bibliographical Bulletin of the International Arthurian Society, Nottingham.

BBSIA . Bulletin Bibliographique de la Société Internationale Arthurienne, Nottingham.

BC . Bibliotheca Celtica, Aberystwyth.

BEC . Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, Paris.

BHR . Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance, Paris and Geneva.

BJRL . . Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

Bro . Broteria, Lisbon.

CASJ . . Chester Archeological Society's Journal, Chester.

CCM . . Cahiers de Civilisation Médiévale, Poitiers.

CE . College English, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

CFMA . . . Classiques Français du Moyen Age, Paris.

Celt . . Celtica, Dublin.

CentR . . . The Centennial Review, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

CHR . Catholic Historical Review, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

CL . Comparative Literature, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

CP . Classical Philology, University of Chicago, Illinois.

DA . Dissertation Abstracts, University Microfilms Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

DLZ . Deutsche Literaturzeitung, Berlin.

DU . Der Deutschunterricht, Stuttgart.

DVj . Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte, Stuttgart.

EC . Essays in Criticism, Oxford

Early English Text Society, Original Series, **EETSOS** London. English Historical Review, London. **EHR** FI. Estudios Lulianos, Palma de Mallorca. Journal of English Literary History, Johns **ELH** Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. ELN English Language Notes, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. ER Estudis Romànics, Barcelona. . English Studies: A Journal of English Letters ES and Philology, Amsterdam. Etudes Anglaises, Paris. Et.Angl Et.Celt . . Etudes Celtiques, Paris. Et.Germ . Etudes Germaniques, Paris. Euphorion, Heidelberg. Euph Explicator, Richmond Professional Institute, Expl Richmond, Virginia. Filología, Buenos Aires. Fil . Filología Moderna, Madrid. FM Forum for Modern Language Studies, FMLS Andrews. FR French Review, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. French Studies, Oxford. FS . General Linguistics, University of Kentucky. GenL. Genre, University of Illinois at Chicago Genre Circle, Chicago, Illinois. Germanistik Germanistik. Internationales Referatenorgan mit bibliographischen Hinweisen, Tübingen.

German Quarterly, Hamilton College, Clin-

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ton, New York.

GQ

14 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETIN Germanic Review, Columbia University, New GRYork. **GRM** Germanisch-romanische Monatsschrift, Heidelberg. HAB Humanities Association Bulletin, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. Hispanic Review, University of Pennsylvania, HRPhiladelphia, Pennsylvania. IHE Indice Histórico Español, Barcelona. Journal of American Folklore, University of 7AF Texas, Austin, Texas. Journal of the British Archeological Association, 7BAA . London. Journal of English and Germanic Philology, 7EGP University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. 7PC Journal of Popular Culture, Bowling Green State University, Ohio. KFLQ . Kentucky Foreign Language Quarterly, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. L7b Literaturwissenschaftliches Jahrbuch, Berlin. Lettres Romanes, Louvain. LRLl.C Llên Cymru, Cardiff. LSE Leeds Studies in English, Leeds. LTLevende Talen, Groningen. Moyen Age, Brussels. MAM&Q. . Medievalia et Humanistica, Boulder, Colorado. Med.Aev . Medium Aevum, Oxford. MLN . Modern Language Notes, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. MLQ. Modern Language Quarterly, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. MLR .

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Modern Language Review, Cambridge.

Monatshefte, University of Wisconsin, Madi-Monats son, Wisconsin. Modern Philology, University of Chicago, MP Illinois. Medieval Studies, Pontifical Institute of MS Mediæval Studies, Toronto, Canada. Museum, Maandblad voor Philologie en Ges-Mus chiedenis, Leiden. Notes and Queries, Oxford. NEQ. . Neophilologus, Groningen. Neophil . National Library of Wales Journal, Abery-NLW7. stwyth. Neuphilologische Mitteilungen, Helsinki. NM . Nottingham Medieval Studies, Nottingham. NMS . . De nieuwe taalgids, Groningen. NTg. . Northwest Missouri State College Studies, N₁₀MSCS Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri. . New York Folklore Quarterly, Cooperstown, NYFQ . New York. . Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich. NZZ . . Ogam: Tradition Celtique, Rennes. Ogam . Proceedings of the American Philosophical PAPS . Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Publications of the British Academy, London. PBA PBB (Tübingen) Pauls und Braunes Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, Tübingen. PBB (Halle) . Pauls und Braunes Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, Halle.

Papers on Language and Literature, Southern

Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

PLL

PMASAL . Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PMLA . Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, New York.

PQ . Philological Quarterly, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

PSAS . Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh.

RBPH . . . Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire, Brussels.

REI . Revue des Etudes Italiennes, Bordeaux.

RES . Review of English Studies, Oxford.

RF . . Romanische Forschungen, Frankfurt am Main.

RIO . Revue Internationale d'Onomastique, Paris.

RJ . Romanistisches Jahrbuch, Hamburg. RLC . Revue de Littérature Comparée, Paris.

RLM . Revista de Literaturas Modernas, Mendoza, Argentina.

RLR . . Revue des Langues Romanes, Paris.

RMAL . . Revue du Moyen Age Latin, Lyons.

RMS . Renaissance and Modern Studies, Nottingham.

Rom . . Romania, Paris.

RomN. . Romance Notes, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

RPh . . . Romance Philology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

RR . . Romanic Review, Columbia University, New York.

RS . Research Studies, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

SATF . . Société des Anciens Textes Français, Paris.

Script . . Scriptorium, Brussels.

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			LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS 17
SEM	•	•	Seminar, University of Toronto.
SF	•		Studi Francesi, Turin.
SM		•	Studi Medievali, Spoleto.
SN		•	Studia Neophilologica, Uppsala.
SoQ.	•	•	The Southern Quarterly, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.
SP	•	•	Studies in Philology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Spec	•		Speculum, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
SpL			Spiegel der Letteren, Antwerpen, 's Gravenhage.
SS	•		Scandinavian Studies, Lawrence, Kansas.
St.C	•	•	Studia Celtica, Cardiff.
Symp	•	•	Symposium, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
Though	ıt		Thought, Fordham University, New York.
THSC	•	•	Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, London.
TLS		•	Times Literary Supplement, London.
Topic	•	•	Topic, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania.
Trad	•	•	Traditio, Fordham University Press, Bronx, New York.
Triviun	n		Trivium, St. David's College, Lampeter.
Ts	•	•	Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letter- kunde, Leiden.
TSL	•	•	Tennessee Studies in Literature, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.
UTQ	•	•	University of Toronto Quarterly, University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
WB		•	Weimarer Beiträge, East Berlin.

WHR . . . The Welsh Historical Review, Cardiff. Wolfram-Studien, Berlin.

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WW . . Wirkendes Wort, Düsseldorf.

XUS . Xavier University Studies, Xavier University of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana.

ZfdA . Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum, Berlin.

ZfdPh . Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, Stuttgart.

ZfSL . Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur,

Wiesbaden.

ZrP . Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie, Tübingen.

Allemagne et Autriche

BIBLIOGRAPHIE POUR 1970 ETABLIE PAR WILHELM KELLERMANN

I.—TEXTES

I GOTTFRIED VON STRASSBURG, Tristan und Isolde, in Auswahl hrsg. von Friedrich Maurer, 3. Auflage (= Sammlung Göschen 22), Berlin, de Gruyter, 1970, 142 pp.

II.—ETUDES CRITIQUES

2 Bonath, Gesa, "Scheneschlant" und "Scheneschalt" im *Parzival*. Eine Beobachtung zur Lehnwortrezeption im 13. Jahrhundert, dans *Wolfram-Studien*, pp. 87-97.

"Scheneschlant" serait dû à une lecture erronnée de Wolfram qui n'aurait pas reconnu dans "senechaus" le nominatif de "senechal".

3 Bumke, Joachim, Die Wolfram-von-Eschenbach-Forschung seit 1945. Bericht und Bibliographie, München, Wilhelm Fink, 1970, 436 pp.

Cet "état présent" des études sur Wolfram depuis un quart de siècle (ce qui n'empêche pas de fréquentes vues en arrière de l'auteur) se divise en trois parties. Dans la première il est question des problèmes généraux tels que: bibliographie, tradition manuscrite, éditions et traductions, travaux de synthèse, biographie, relations littéraires et rayonnement, langue, forme et style. Les 200 pages de la partie centrale offrent un bilan des recherches sur le Pazival. L'auteur y traite successivement des travaux sur l'ensemble du roman,

sur le problème religieux (en rapport avec les nombreuses interprétations théologiques), sur le plan du roman (y compris les études touchant Gahmuret et Gawan), sur les sources, sur la désignation du Graal comme "lapsit exillîs" (et la question des anges neutres) et sur des scènes et passages isolés. La troisième partie du livre (concernant les autres œuvres de Wolfram) contient un chapitre sur le Titurel. La liste bibliographique compte 731 titres. Parmi eux se trouvent ceux de 64 thèses non-imprimées. Beaucoup de titres sont suivis de l'indication des comptes rendus. Ce livre n'a son pareil pour aucun des grands auteurs et sujets arthuriens. Il sera aussi un point de repère pour les études futures sur Chrétien parce que M. Bumke insiste à de nombreuses reprises sur le problème des rapports entre les deux poètes. Il est significatif à cet égard que le chapitre sur la préhistoire littéraire du Parzival est le plus long du livre.

- 4 Bumke, Joachim, Wolfram von Eschenbach, 3., durchgesehene und ergänzte Auflage (= Sammlung Metzler 36), Stuttgart, Metzler, 1970, VIII, 108 pp. (cf. BBSIA XVII, 1965, 1; XVIII, 1966, 94; XIX, 1967, 45; XX, 1968, 80).
- 5 Ritterliches Tugendsystem, hrsg. von Günter Eifler (= Wege der Forschung 56), Darmstadt, Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1970, 477 pp.

Ce recueil rend facilement accessibles des contributions importantes à la discussion sur l'éthique courtoise (entre 1919-1964). Les auteurs sont: Helmut de Boor, Joachim Bumke, Ernst Robert Curtius, Philippe Delhaye, Gustav Ehrismann, Justus Hashagen, Elisabeth Karg-Gasterstädt, Friedrich Maurer, Hans Naumann, Eduard Neumann, Daniel Rocher, Friedrich-Wilhelm Wentzlaff-Eggebert, H. Bernard Wilson, Rudolf Zitzmann. Deux contributions se rapportent exclusivement à des auteurs arthuriens: Hans Naumann, 'Hartmann von Aue und Cicero?' (DVj 23, 1949, pp. 285-287); Walter Johannes Schröder, 'Seinsethik und Normethik in Wolframs Parzival' (Der Ritter zwischen Welt und Gott. Ides und Problem des Parzival-Romans Wolframs von Eschenbach, Weimar, Böhlau, 1952, pp. 185-216).

6 Endres, Rolf, 'Die Bedeutung von "güete" und die Diesseitigkeit der Artusromane Hartmanns', dans DVj 44 (1970), pp. 595-612.

M. Endres refuse l'interprétation entièrement profane des mots "rehte güete" (dans le prologue de l'Iuvin de Hartmann von Aue) qu'avait soutenue M. Bert Nagel dans son article: 'Hartmann "zitiert" Reinmar, Iuvin 1-30 und MF 150, 10-18' (dans Euph 63, 1969, pp. 6-39, cf. BBSIA XXII, 1970, 17). La controverse avait débuté par l'article de M. Endres: 'Der Prolog von Hartmanns Iuvin' (dans DVj 40, 1966, pp. 509-537; cf. BBSIA XIX, 1967, 15).

7 EROMS, Hans-Werner, Vreude bei Hartmann von Aue (= Medium Aevum. Philologische Studien 20), München, Wilhelm Fink, 1970, 176 pp.

Les deux pôles dans l'ensemble de phénomènes qui se rapportent à "vreude" sont la joie subjective et la joie comme valeur objective, réalisée dans la communauté courtoise. L'interprétation de l'œuvre entier de Hartmann sous ce jour (entreprise ici pour la première fois) démontre que l'art de Hartmann accuse une nette évolution (ce qui confirme une nouvelle fois la différence entre l'Eree et l'Iussin). Le livre contient de précieuses statistiques de mots et des observations comparatives sur Chrétien et Hartmann.

8 GÄRTNER, Kurt, 'Numeruskongruenz bei Wolfram von Eschenbach. Zur constructio ad sensum', dans Wolfram-Studien, pp. 28-61.

Il résulte de cette étude détaillée que Wolfram ne se sert pas de la constructio ad sensum ni d'une façon arbitraire ni pour des raisons de rime. Le "style oral" de Wolfram n'est pas par conséquent un fait littéraire inconditionné.

9 Green, Dennis H., 'Der Auszug Gahmurets', dans Wolfram-Studien, pp. 62-86.

Le départ de Gahmuret pour la vie errante, quoique placée par Wolfram dans un contexte social, ne s'explique pas par ce contexte, mais par un acte de liberté qui seul justifie l'aventure chevaleresque comme action éthique. Pour approfondir davantage cet aspect de Gahmuret, Wolfram se sert de la méthode typologique (rapport entre Enéas et Gahmuret).

- Frage nach der Vorgeschichte der hochhöfischen Epenstruktur', dans Wolfram-Studien, pp. 264-295.

 L'auteur examine trois versions de la Légende de Saint Brendan pour savoir si le thème du merveilleux voyage peut aider à expliquer la composition bipartite du roman arthurien.

 Analogies et contrastes entre les deux structures invitent à appliquer ces recherches à d'autres phénomènes précourtois.
- 11 Hinz, Walther, 'Persisches im Parzival', dans Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran, hrsg. vom Deutschen Archäologischen Institut, Abteilung Teheran, Neue Folge, Bd. 2 (1969), pp. 177-181.

L'auteur discute l'étymologie d'une série de noms propres dans le *Parzival*. Ceux dont il affirme avec une conviction sûre l'origine iranienne sont: Flegetânîs, Gahmuret, Condwîr âmûrs, Amfortas, Trevrizent. Il y aurait dans le roman de Wolfram un noyau manichéen.

- 12 Johnson, Sidney M., 'Parzival and Gawan: their conflicts of duties', dans Wolfram-Studien, pp. 98-116.

 L'article fondé sur une suite d'interprétations est à ranger dans la discussion sur la conception courtoise de Wolfram.
- 13 Köhler, Erich, Ideal und Wirklichkeit in der hösschen Epik.

 Studien zur Form der frühen Artus-und Graldichtung (=
 Beiheste zur ZrP 97), 2., ergänzte Auslage, Tübingen,
 Niemeyer, 1970, 278 pp.

L'appendice de cette nouvelle édition contient la liste des comptes rendus qui ont été consacrés à la première édition: R. Bachr, dans Erasmus 14 (1961), col. 622-626; R. R. Bezzola, dans RF 69 (1957), pp. 457-462 (cf. BBSIA XI, 1959, 19); A. Fourrier, dans AfdA 71 (1958/59), pp. 173-183 (cf. BBSIA XIII, 1961, 30); H. Furstner, dans Neophil 43 (1959), pp. 165-166; R. Guiette dans RBPH 41 (1963/64), pp. 1253-1255 (cf. BBSIA XVII, 1965, 95); H. R. Jauss, dans GRM 40 (1959), pp. 207-210; M. Mancini, dans Note di letteratura francese medievale, Firenze, 1967, pp. 131-134; H. Newstead, dans RPh 12 (1958/59), pp. 326-328; I. Nolting-Hauff, dans AStnSpr 197 (1960), pp. 236-240 (cf. BBSIA XIII, 1961, 30 bis); P.

Nykrog, dans SN 30 (1958), pp. 276-279; M. Waltz, dans Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie, Bruxelles, 1963, pp. 271-284; W. Wolf, dans NM 59 (1958), pp. 285-287; P. Zumthor, dans Mus 63 (1958), pp. 42-46.

Les additions les plus importantes concernent le motif du "don contraignant" (il serait la "transcription poétique" d'une réalité féodale dans l'univers courtois); le Tristan de Thomas (dont M. Köhler continue à contester le caractère "courtois"); le rapport chronologique entre le Conte du Graal de Chrétien et l'Estoire dou Graal de Robert de Boron (M. Köhler est prêt à reconsidérer son ancienne thèse d'après laquelle Robert aurait précédé Chrétien); l'unité du Conte du Graal de Chrétien (qui pour M. Köhler ne souffre aucun doute).

14 Kolb, Herbert, 'Isidorsche Etymologien im *Parzival*', dans *Wolfram-Studien*, pp. 117-135.

L'auteur ne veut pas prouver que Wolfram a puisé directement dans les Etymologiae d'Isidore de Séville, mais il réussit à montrer, d'une façon plus efficace que l'on ne l'a fait jusqu'ici, que la connaissance qu'avait Wolfram des sciences de la nature se place nettement dans une tradition qui remonte à Isidore.

15 LAURIE, Helen C. R., 'The testing of Enide', dans *RF* 82 (1970), pp. 353-364.

L'article est en même temps interprétation et étude des sources visant à montrer une influence de Lucain et d'Ovide.

16 Mertens, Volker, 'Zu Text und Melodie der Titurel-Strophe: "Iamer ist mir entsprungen"', dans Wolfram-Studien, pp. 219–239.

> Cette belle strophe, inscrite sur la page de garde d'un manuscrit viennois du Jüngerer Titurel, prolonge comme un écho les plaintes de Sigune. Elle constitue ou un poème autonome ou le commencement d'un poème épisodique (en monologue). L'influence de la lamentation de la Vierge est probable.

17 MURJANOFF, Michael, 'Roerîn sper', dans Wolfram-Studien, pp. 188-193. La lance dont parle Wolfram Willshalm 24, 23 et Parzival 41, 23 est de bambou des Indes.

18 Ploss, Emil, 'Einige spätmittelalterliche Gralszeugnisse', dans Formen mittelalterlicher Literatur, Siegfried Beyschlag zu seinem 65. Geburtstag, hrsg. von Otmar Werner und Bernd Naumann (= Göppinger Arbeiten zur Germanistik), Göppingen, Alfred Kümmerle, 1970, pp. 207-214.

L'auteur ne traite pas seulement de la désacralisation de la notion du Graal d'après les témoignages de Dietrich von Niem, Johann Fischart et François Rabelais, mais aussi du processus syncrétiste qui y a conduit.

19 RINGGER, Kurt, 'Marie de France und kein Ende', dans ZrP 86 (1970), pp. 40-48.

Le scepticisme de M. Richard Baum (Recherches sur les euvres attribuées à Marie de France — Annales Universitatis Saraviensis, Reihe: Philosophische Fakultät 9, Heidelberg, Winter, 1968, 241 pp., cf. BBSIA XXI, 1969, 14) quant à la personnalité littéraire de Marie de France est approuvé en partie par M. Ringger. Mais pour une adhésion complète M. Ringger demanderait des documents nouveaux et décisifs.

20 Ruh, Kurt, 'Der Gralsheld in der Queste del Saint Graal', dans Wolfram-Studien, pp. 240-263.

D'un résumé circonstancié du roman ressortent tous les traits essentiels qui distinguent Galaad des chercheurs ou maîtres antérieurs du Graal. L'action externe et interne du roman est une ligne ascendante, constituée par des triades. Elle s'intègre (à travers l'Estoire dou Graal de Robert de Boron) dans la théologie de l'histoire, conçue par Joachim de Fiore. Malgré sa perfection Galaad conserve des traits profondément humains.

21 Schwake, Helmut Peter, 'Zur Frage der Namensymbolik im höfischen Roman', dans GRM 51 (1970), pp. 338-353.

Tous les aspects de la fonction des noms propres dans l'univers romanesque de Chrétien sont discutés (à l'aide d'une documentation bibliographique très riche et en partant de Reto R. Bezzola). L'auteur consacre une attention particulière à un point de vue négligé jusqu'ici par la recherche: la perte du nom.

22 Voss, Rudolf, Der Prosa-Lancelot. Eine strukturanalytische und strukturvergleichende Studie auf der Grundlage des deutschen Textes (= Deutsche Studien 12), Meisenheim am Glan, Anton Hain, 1970, 106 pp.

M. Reinhold Kluge qui prépare la publication du troisième volume du Lancelot en prose allemand, a rendu possible à M. Voss la rédaction d'une thèse sur l'ensemble du roman allemand. La question de la genèse du modèle français n'est pas spécialement visée, mais la position de l'auteur est assez proche de celle de M. Frappier. Les trois dernières parties (allemandes et françaises) du cycle forment une unité narrative structurale, dans laquelle s'intègrent les trois types romanesques: Artusroman, Lancelotroman, Gralroman. Cette structure émane de conceptions hétérogènes ou même antithétiques, affirmées ou niées partiellement. L'ensemble est l'expression d'une crise de la civilisation dont le roman courtois a été l'un des sommets.

23 Der arthurische Roman, hrsg. von Kurt Wais (= Wege der Forschung 157), Darmstadt, Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1970, 354 pp.

Dans son introduction l'éditeur esquisse un panorama des recherches arthuriennes sur: l'unité et la différenciation de la Matière de Bretagne; l'actualité et l'universalité des textes; la littérature arthurienne et les genres littéraires voisins; l'art narratif et le roman cyclique; le roman arthurien en tant que totalité: l'originalité des grands créateurs.

Le volume contient les articles suivants:

Julius Pokorny, 'Der Ursprung der Arthursage' (Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien 39, 1909).—Jean Marx, 'Die Bedeutung der britannischen Welt für die Artusepik' (EtCelt 10, 1962/63; cf. BBSIA XVI, 1964, 140; XVIII, 1966, 252).—Joseph Bédier, 'Die Lais der Marie de France' (Revue des Deux Mondes 107, 1891).—William A. Nitze, 'Probleme des arthurischen Romans' (BBSIA V, 1953; cf. BBSIA VI, 1954, 98).—Roger Sherman Loomis, 'König Arthur und die Antipoden' (MP 38, 1940/41).—Pierre Le Gentil, 'Die Tristansage in der Darstellung von Berol und von Thomar

Versuch einer Interpretation' (RPh 7, 1953; cf. BBSIA VI, 1954, 39).—Pentti Tilvis, 'Uber die unmittelbaren Vorlagen von Hartmanns Erec und Iwein, Ulrichs Lanzelet und Wolframs Parzival' (NM 60, 1959; cf. BBSIA XII, 1960, 246; XIV, 1962, 168).—Hendricus Sparnaay, 'Zu Erec-Gereint' (ZrP 65, 1925). -Kurt Ruh, 'Lancelot' (DVj 33, 1959; cf. BBSIA XII, 1960, 28).—Elaine Southward, 'Die Einheit des Lancelot von Crestien' (Mélanges offerts à Mario Roques, 2, 1953; cf. BBSIA XI, 1959, 53).—Wendelin Foerster, 'Besprechung von Jessie L. Weston, The Legend of Sir Gawain' (ZfSL 20, 1898).—Heinrich Zimmer, 'Gawan beim Grünen Ritter' (Deutsche Beiträge zur geistigen Überlieferung, 2, 1953; cf. BBSIA VI, 1954, 53). -William A. Nitze, 'Was hat Robert de Boron geschrieben?' (MP 41, 1943).—Ernst Brugger, 'Besprechung von Franz Rolf Schröder, Die Parzivalfrage' (ZfSL 53, 1930).—Friedrich Ranke, 'Zur Symbolik des Grals bei Wolfram von Eschenbach' (Trivium 4, 1946).—Wolfgang Mohr, 'Parzivals ritterliche Schuld' (WW 2, 1951/52).

III.—COMPTES RENDUS

24 Bumke, Joachim, Die romanisch-deutschen Literaturbeziehungen im Mittelalter. Ein Überblick, Heidelberg, Winter, 1967, 107 pp. (cf. BBSIA XX, 1968, 6; XXI, 1969, 246).

C.R. par Kurt Ruh, dans PBB (Tübingen) 92 (1970), pp. 244-246.

par Cola Minis, dans Mittellateinisches Jahrbuch 6 (1970), pp. 237–240.

25 DELBOUILLE, Maurice, 'Les "hanches" du Roi-Pêcheur et la genèse du Conte del Graal, dans Festschrift Walther von Wartburg zum 80. Geburtstag, hrsg. von Kurt Baldinger, Tübingen, Niemeyer, 1968, 1, pp. 359-379 (cf. BBSIA XXI, 1969, 18).

C.R. par Wolf-Dieter Stempel, dans RF 82 (1970),

p. 114.

par Hans Helmut Christmann, dans ZrP 86 (1970), pp. 603-604.

- 26 FOURQUET, Jean, Wolfram d'Eschenbach et le Conte del Graal (= Publications de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Paris—Sorbonne, Série "Etudes et Méthodes" 17), Paris, 1966 (cf. BBSIA XIX, 1967, 167; XXI, 1969, 54).
 - C.R. par Gerhard Meissburger, dans WW 20 (1970), pp. 209-210.
- 27 GÜNTHER, Veronika, 'En la Queste del Saint Graal. Ein etymologischer Versuch', dans Festschrift Walther von Wartburg zum 80. Geburtstag, hrsg. von Kurt Baldinger, Tübingen, Niemeyer, 1968, 2, pp. 339-356 (cf. BBSIA XXI, 1969, 27).

C.R. par Wolf-Dieter Stempel, dans RF 82 (1970), p. 121.

par Hans Helmut Christmann, dans ZrP 86 (1970), p. 613.

- 28 KAHANE, Henry and Renée, and PIETRANGELI, Angelina, 'On the sources of Chrétien's Grail story', dans Festschrift Walther von Wartburg zum 80. Geburtstag, hrsg. von Kurt Baldinger, Tübingen, Niemeyer, 1968, 1, pp. 191-233 (cf. BBSIA XXI, 1969, 31; XXII, 1970, 202).
 - C.R. par Wolf-Dieter Stempel, dans RF 82 (1970), p. 114.

par Hans Helmut Christmann, dans ZrP 86 (1970), p. 601.

- 29 Kelly, F. Douglas, Sens and Conjointure in the Chevalier de la Charrette, The Hague and Paris, Mouton, 1966, 252 pp. (cf. BBSIA XXI, 1969, 62, 101, 229; XXII, 1970, 98, 203).
 - C.R. par Peter M. Schon, dans RF 82 (1970), pp. 427-429.

- 30 PAYEN, Jean-Charles, Le motif du repentir dans la littérature française médiévale (des origines à 1230) (= Publications Romanes et Françaises 98), Genève, Droz, 1968, 656 pp. (cf. BBSIA XX, 1968, 250, 277; XXII, 1970, 42, 216, 286).

 C.R. par Uda Ebel, dans RF 82 (1970), pp. 171-177.
- 31 SAMMET, Doris, Die Substantivbildung mit Suffixen bei Chrestien de Troyes (= Beihefte zur ZrP 118), Tübingen, Niemeyer, 1968, XV, 212 pp. (cf. BBSIA XXI, 1969, 45).

 C.R. par Hans-Dieter Bork, dans RF 82 (1970), pp. 145-154.
- 32 Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, edited by J. R. R. Tolkien and E. V. Gordon. Second Edition, revised by Norman Davis, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967 (cf. BBSIA XX, 1968. 135; XXI, 1969, 201, 241; XXII, 1970, 107, 189, 224).

 C.R. par Dieter Mehl, dans AStnSpr 207 (1970), pp. 67-69.
- 33 Wolfram von Eschenbach, hrsg. von Heinz Rupp (= Wege der Forschung 57), Darmstadt, Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1966 (cf. BBSIA XIX, 1967, 40; XX, 1968, 46; XXI, 1969, 74).

 C.R. par Gerhard Meissburger, dans WW 20 (1970), pp. 206-209.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1970 COMPILED BY PATRICK K. FORD

II.—CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

34 ACKERMAN, Robert W., "The Tale of Gareth" and the Unity of Le Morte Darthur, in Philological Essays: Studies in Old and Middle English Language and Literature in Honour of Herbert Dean Meritt, The Hague: Mouton, 1970, pp. 196-203.

The author develops the view that "The Tale of Gareth" may not be taken, as it is by certain critics, as possibly Malory's original composition and as carefully tailored to contribute to one of the great unifying themes of La Morte Darthur, Failure in Love. Rather, "Gareth" is better read as a typical English adaptation of a lost French biographical romance. But even though it retains its integrity as an independent romance, "Gareth" probably acquires its fullest interest for readers today when considered as a part, albeit a rather tangential part, of Malory's great uneven chronicle-history of Arthur. (Abstract by R. W. A.).

35 BATTS, Michael S., 'Hartmann's Humanitas: A New Look at Iwein', in James C. King, Wolfram K. Legner and Frithjof A. Raven, eds., Germanic Studies in Honor of Edward Henry Sehrt, Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1968, pp. 37-51.

Rejecting the work of critics who find Hartmann's work formless, as well as those who have only sought to evaluate it in comparison with the earlier Erec and Chrétien's Yvain, the

author proceeds to make a formal analysis of the theme of humanitas. Individual episodes and their relation to one another provide the key to the artistry with which Hartmann expresses his "truths" at different levels of understanding. Iwein's progress toward realizing the basic inhumanity of the knightly code moves him through a series of episodes that reveal individual weaknesses in that code; the episodes fall into two groups in which this theme is expressed at different levels: the personal and society at large. At the same time, Hartmann progresses "from the ironic portrayal of the earlier part of the more sharp satire on the knightly code in the later part". Hartmann's treatment of Iwein is designed to show the guilt incurred by one who succumbs to social pressure in adhering to a false convention, and his regeneration through realization and achievement of the true basis of knighthood, the selfless principle of humanitas.

36 CARMAN, J. Neale, 'The Conquests of the Grail Castle and Dolorous Guard', PMLA, LXXXV (1970), 433-443.

In the Perlesvaus the conquest of the Grail Castle and in the Prose Lancelot the conquest of the Castle of Dolorous Guard both serve to establish the supremacy of the hero. The succession of events in the two recitals contain many parallels proving that they are closely related. The details of the Prose Lancelot are such as to show a probability that it used the Perlesvaus as a source. For instance, the despair of the besieged, but noncombatant, lords, demonstrated on the walls of their castles, is carried swiftly to suicide in the Perlesvaus, reduced to flight and suicidal behaviour in the Prose Lancelot. Again, the three shields that give Lancelot marvelous strength and that differ in appearance only through the number of bands that decorate them celebrate nothing, though the whole episode stands as the crowning step in the process by which the Lady of the Lake brought the child whom she educated to acceptance as the best knight in the world. In the Perlesvans the various supernatural aids all manifest la vertu de Deu in harmony with the sole purpose of that romance, the exaltation of Christianity. (Abstract by J. N. C.).

37 CONDREN, Edward I., 'The Paradox of Chétien's Lancelot', MLN, LXXXV (1970), 434-453.

A poem long tormented by source hunters and Courtly Love theorists, Le chevalier de la charrette has received scant literary attention. The present study tries to atone for this neglect by pointing out a recurring thematic pattern evident in virtually every scene and in the poem taken as a whole. The opening scenes at Arthur's court, and the ensuing quest on which Lancelot seeks to rescue Guenevere, reveal characters scrupulously following the rules of a chivalric code of conduct. Paradoxically, however, that very commitment forces them to ignore a more universal ethical standard. The resulting inversion of ethical priorities—allegorically symbolized by the intruding knight Meleagant-makes Arthur sacrifice attributes of a good husband and king in order to satisfy the pro forma demands of chivalric honor. It prompts Guenevere's unrelenting adherence to the romance heroine's traditional heartlessness toward her lover, an injustice that endangers Lancelot's life and brings about his imprisonment. But with far greater clarity the human tendency which Meleagant represents may be seen in Lancelot's dedication to the spirit and the letter of the rules of Courtly Love, a dedication which very nearly unmans him-both in his relations with the ladies in the poem, and in his role as knight-warrior in service to his king. Finally, the hero's name as well as the title of the poem, both of which embrace internal contradictions, epitomize the courtly paradox: an impeccable rendering of chivalric style makes the essence of chivalry impossible. (Abstract by E. I. C.).

38 DIMLER, G. Richard, S. J., 'Parzival's Guilt: A Theological Interpretation', *Monats*, LXII (1970), 123-134.

Parzival's guilt and repentence are central themes in Wolfram's poem. Critics take various approaches in determining the nature of Parzival's guilt. Wapnewski, Bumke, and Maurer seek a solution through Augustinian theology. Schwietering and Willson employ Bernard. The present analysis is based on moral principles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This analysis reveals that true guilt is present only where formal, subjective sin has taken place. Furthermore, a careful reading of the text shows that Parzival's real subjective sin is his hatred of God. Parzival may have committed objectively grave sins in the killing of Ither, in the death of his mother, and in the omission of the "Mitleidsfrage", but it is not these objective sins which are of pivotal importance. Rather it is his renunciation of "Gotteshass" which brings about a turning

point in his fortunes. There exists then a close connection between his formal guilt on the theological level and his guilt-function on the literary level. Past literary and/or theological analyses have confused the issues. However, a correct application of moral theology and a corresponding analysis of the literary data mutually corroborate the thesis of the article and offer a clearer insight into the structure and meaning of the epic. (Abstract by G. R. D.).

39 Groos, Arthur B, Jr., "Sigune auf der Linde" and the Turtledove in *Parzival*", *JEGP*, LXVII (1968), 631-646.

One of the most striking scenes in Wolfram von Eschenbach's Parzival is the hero's second meeting with his cousin Sigune, whom he encounters sitting in a linden tree embracing her dead lover (249, 11ff.). Previous investigations have traced the scene to a faulty reading in a manuscript of Chrétien's Perceval or to legends of tree-saints. A closer examination of Wolfram's text and its interpretation in the Jüngere Titurel suggests that the passage is based upon commonplace descriptions of the mourning turtledove. Two possible types of sources for the motif and their relationship to Wolfram's work are discussed. Patristic exegeses parallel many details of Sigune's character and situation as well as of the heraldic emblem of the turtledove associated with the Grail castle. In addition, medieval bestiary lore, particularly the B-branch Physiologus, provides a structural model for the entire "Sigune auf der Linde" scene and for other heraldic motifs in Parzival. (Abstract by A. B. G. Jr.).

40 GUENDLING, John E., 'The "Kinging" of Arthur: A Medieval Paradigm', Topic, IX (Fall, 1969), 30-39.

According to popular medieval thinking on kingship, a claimant's right to a throne was legitimated in terms of his meeting three conditions, an approval of God, the approval of his subjects, and some customary principle of succession, generally as "heir in the body" to the previous ruler. The story of "the coming of Arthur", by virtue of the manner in which it idealized Arthur's meeting of these conditions, exercised the distraught fantasies of an English nobility as it decimated itself in the dynastic quarrels known as "the Wars of the Roses".

Henry VII sought deliberately to build an ideological foundation for the House of Tudor from the blueprints of Arthurian legend insofar as he emphasized the affinities he bore to Arthur, as well as to Arthur's father, in meeting the three conditions of kingly legitimacy. (Abstract by J. E. G.).

41 HALVERSON, John, 'Template Criticism: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight', MP, LXVII (1969-70), 133-139.

A number of published interpretations of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight constitute arbitrary impositions of theories on the poem much in the manner of templates that reveal only what the critic wishes to see and that screen off everything else, a process that leads to the deterioration of critical standards. Thus one well-known interpretation—that the poem is about the attempted reform of a corrupt Arthurian court—entails gross misreadings of the text; another—that the poem celebrates chervalerie celestiel-violates standards of comparative treatment. The determination to find a spiritual theme leads to vacuous exegetical-allegorical templates, by means of which one critic can identify the Green Knight with God and another, as authoritatively, can identify him with Satan. Psychological templates (Jungian-archetypal or Freudian-Oedipal), like the preceding and like the myth-and-ritual approach, rest in reductive identifications with pre-established theories; not only is such template criticism, therefore, without any real explanatory power, it constitutes more often than not a flight from and distortion of, the text. (Abstract by J. H.).

42 HANNA, Ralph III, 'The Awntyrs of Arthure: An interpretation', MLQ, XXXI (1970), 275-297.

Past critics have said this poem violates the basic principles of artistic unity. The author here partially resolves the problem of unity by following Hermann Lübke's 1883 dissertation, and treating the poem as if it were two works: Aumtyrs A (II. 1-338, 703-715) and Aumtyrs B (II. 339-702). He follows the bias of earlier commentators in concentrating his attention on "A"; "B" is only briefly discussed. The poet of "A" is concerned with the serious spiritual shortcomings of the Round Table at an early stage in its history. He depicts the members of the court as more concerned with ritualized action than with the exercise of those transcendent ideals upon which knightly behaviour ought to be based, and which might act as a defense to the Arthurian court in times of distress. The

"B" poet is seen to be technically inferior to "A" and considerably less learned. Thematically he is more concerned with the physical and emotional results of the story he tells, and, unlike the poet of "A", attaches pragmatic value to the wealth of the Round Table, and values civility as an end in itself.

43 HARRINGTON, Norman T., 'The Problem of the Lacunae in Ywain and Gawain', JEGP, LXIX (1970), 659-665.

A careful comparison of the text of Yuain and Gauain with its indisputable source, Chrétien's Yuain, shows that the relative brevity of the English poem is wholly attributable to the prevailing artistic practices of the anonymous English poet, and that in no case is there evidence of scribal omissions or faulty copying. The contention of Gustav Schleich that serious lacunae are evident at seven places in the text, and that, as a result, we have a mangled version of the poem, does not bear close scrutiny. In each case he offers complex evidence for something capable of a much simpler explanation, and the putative lacunae are best explained by the artistic bias of the English poet: his distaste for highly charged emotionalism; his impatience with the phenomenology of love; and his desire to trim or abridge all material that would seem irrelevant to a fourteenth-century English audience. (Abstract by N. T. H.).

44 HEFFNER, Roe-Merrill S., 'geloetet, Parzival 145, 28', in James C. King, Wolfram K. Legner and Frithjof A. Raven, eds., Germanic Studies in Honor of Edward Henry Sehrt, Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1968, pp. 101-108.

This note contributes to our knowledge of medieval technology as well as philology. The author surveys earlier interpretations of scharpse and the meanings given for the verb lostm, and then discusses briefly the art of sword-making. He concludes that the participle gelosted refers to the technical process of joining together the types of metal required for a good sword. The expression is used, pars pro toto, to mean simply "forged" but with the technical overtones suggestive of skills only the masters were familiar with. He translates Parzival 145, 28: geschmiedes jedoch, wie es die Schärse erheischte.

45 JACKSON, W. T. H., 'The Literary Views of Gottfried von Strassburg', PMLA, LXXXV (1970), 992-1001.

Gottfried von Strassburg, in his Tristen, substitutes for a description of the knighting of the hero a digression on certain contemporary authors, both of romances and lyrics. This digression has often been called "Gottfried's literary criticism", but in fact it is a discussion of the various means of literary expression which were available to him for telling the story of a hero whom he believed to be unique and hence set apart from the knights of courtly romance. Gottfried examines both the visual (romance) and aural (lyric) types in a very specific order and finds both wanting, although he sees more potential in musical than in purely verbal forms of poetry. He decides that romance, in spite of its deficiencies, is the best available type but only with the proviso that the reader look beneath the surface and not be deceived by the form into thinking that Tristan was a "normal" courtly hero. The literary digression thus proves to be no digression but an integral part of the work, since Gottfried regards it as impossible to think of any story without considering the means by which it is told. (Abstract by W. T. H. J.).

46 KAHANE, Henry and Renée, 'Wolfram's gekriuzte ritter (Parz. 72, 13)—A Provençalism?', RPh, XXXIV (1970-71), 84-86.

The authors survey the various interpretations that have been given to gekrinzte then suggest that a widespread Romance verb, OFr croisis, OProv crois(s)is, OCat craisis, 'to break', provides the key. The word, in the form crazitio is used by Guilhem de Tudela in a passage lamenting his own woes, his declining fortunes. The Parzival passage, then, refers to destitute men. The authors have previously identified Guilhem with Kyot, Wolfram's famous and mysterious informant, and their present interpretation of gekrinzte ritter strengthens that identification.

47 KALINKE, Sister Jane A., O. P., 'The structure of the Erex Saga', SS, XLII (1970), 343-355.

The structure of the Norse Erex sage differs considerably from that of its source, Chrétien de Troyes' Erec et Enide. The Norse redactor restructured the story of Erec through the omission

or rearrangement of material found in the French version, as well as through the interpolation of new episodes. One structural principle of the saga can be sought in Erex' motivation and the nature of his deeds, another in the types of persons whom Erex encounters. All the episodes are aspects of the one basic theme, Erex' reinstatement in honor, ever while they are separate conflicts in their own right. An analysis of the Erex saga shows that it has the same basic structure as the Icelandic Family Sagas; it is the changes brought about by the transmission of the Erec material to the North that have approximated this saga in structure to the native material. (Abstract by J. A. K.).

48 Kelly, Douglas, 'En Uni Dire (Tristan Douce 839) and the Composition of Thomas's Tristan', MP, LXVII (1969-70), 9-17.

Thomas's expression en uni dire means "to collect, gather [material]", not "to unify" as has generally been supposed. Support for this reading derives from, (1) Thomas's use of the expression in context; (2) his application of it in the elimination of certain episodes found in version commune; (3) the use of the same or analogous expressions in medieval Latin; (4) the principles of composition enunciated in other Tristan poems. The expression suggests that the poet strove both to employ as extensively as possible the narrative material found in his sources, and to bring together that material into a coherent and structured narrative. (Abstract by D. K.).

49 Kelly, Douglas, 'Gauvain and Fin' Amors in the Poems of Chrétien de Troyes', SP, LXVII (1970), 453-460.

This paper represents an attempt to understand better the relation between love and knighthood in the poems of Chrétien de Troyes, as illustrated by the role played by Gauvain. Although Gauvain is an outstanding knight and a competent counselor in matters of chivalry and courtliness, he reveals striking shortcomings in the area of fin' amors. Evidence in support of this contention is derived from his conduct as a lover, the disastrous consequences of his advice to Yvain about leaving Laudine to participate in tournaments, and his poor showing in comparison to Lancelot and Yvain. This leads to the conclusion that, in Chrétien's poems, the knight in love represents a code of conduct distinct from and a system of

values superior to those which obtain among the typical knights, of whom Gauvain is the outstanding example. (Abstract by D. K.).

50 MILLS, David, 'An Analysis of the Temptation Scenes in Sir Gawain and the Green Knight', JEGP, LXVII (1968), 612-630.

The three temptations rise to a moral climax on the third day, after which Gawain's lapse is an anticlimax. On the first day the dialogue is a comic word-play which presents no serious moral threat to Gawain; words take on an added meaning through the bedroom context. Beginning with the situation at the end of the first day, the second day's temptation develops through a comic reversal of expectation into a serious discussion of etiquette which poses a real dilemma for Gawain. The increasingly serious tone is sustained on the third day when the Lady's direct challange raises a moral conflict which Gawain resolves briefly and frankly. His arguments for rejecting the Lady's ring then provide an implicit judgement on Gawain's acceptance of the girdle. The dialogue takes up elements of the first day's word-play, reverses the pattern of the second day, and may be set against Gawain's initial stand on the third day and also against his words to the servant on the way to the Green Chapel. (Abstract by D. M.).

51 MOORMAN, Charles, 'King Arthur and the English National Character', NYFQ, XXIV (1968), 103-

In briefly recapitulating the development of the Arthurian matter, and relying upon a definition of myth and legend advanced by Erich Bethe fifty years ago, the author suggests that the story of Arthur reveals a pattern of heroic literature: Arthur the King is legendary, a development of historical truth; the heroes are mythical. But despite the shadowy, inactive role of Arthur before his glorious heroes, it is Arthur who survives in English memory. The reason, it is suggested, is because Arthur, like the Englishman, is "an idealist, a man of vision, the creator of stable and beneficient government, in time of adversity stalwart, patient, and enduring, a man created by destiny to rule, yet doomed to destruction by the passions of those who do not share his vision or understand the nature of his creation".

52 Pearce, Lynette, 'Relationships in Hartmann's Iwein', Sem, VI (1970), 15-30.

The article demonstrates that Iwein proceeds by polarization of all females encountered into daughter-figures and their opposite. The mother-figures (Guinevere, Laudine, Dame de Narison) all appear as obstacles to maturation. The daughter-figures elicit Iwein's positive responses and lead him to display his full potential. Specifically, it is Lunete, the young servant, who comes to occupy the major place in his affections. This finding contradicts the traditional view that Iwein's prime purpose is to win back his estranged wife by some variant of chivalric service. (Abstract by L. P.).

53 Schach, Paul, 'An Anglo-Saxon Custom in *Tristrams*Saga?', SS, XLII (1970), 430-437.

This is a review of the evidence and argument advanced by Ernest C. York [see BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 86] for an Anglo-Saxon basis of an episode in Tristrams Saga. In addition to the evidence brought together there, the author points out that in Anglo-Saxon trespass laws, failure to comply with the custom of blowing a horn when traversing foreign boundaries was punishable by death or capture for ransom. This is paralleled in the saga where humans might suffer death, for trespass against the giant, and animals were held for ransom. The saga differs from the law, however, in the matter of location (of the giant's abode) and Tristram's reason for sounding his horn. These details are discussed, as well as York's interpretation of the relevant passages. The author concludes that the points of similarity between the episode and the Anglo-Saxon custom are strong enough to confirm York's conclusion, but not for the reasons advanced in his study. Much of York's argumentation is either refuted or modified by the author. including the notion that Friar Róbert was an Englishman.

54 Schach, Paul, 'Some Observations on the Influence of Tristrams Saga ok İsöndar on Old Icelandic Literature', in Edgar C. Polomé, ed., Old Norse Literature and Mythology: A Symposium, Austin and London: University of Texas Press, 1969, pp. 81-129.

In this detailed study of the *Tristrams saga*, it is concluded that "Friar Róbert's translation of Thomas of Brittany was among the best known and most influential works of Old Norse prose

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literature". Its textual history and comparison with Tristan reminiscences elsewhere in Scandinavian literature indicate that it was known, copied, and imitated from about 1250-1850. Although Thomas's work itself, or that of Gottfried von Strasburg, may have been known in the North, it seems reasonable to trace most of the Tristan reminiscences to Friar Róbert. Specific episodes, such as that of the Hall of Statues, are seen to be widely influential in Scandinavian literature. and it is argued that the "equivocal oath" of the Grettis saga may be derived from Tristrams saga despite assertions to the contrary by other critics. Other motifs and clusters of motifs, as well as character delineation, style, and the general spirit of Friar Róbert's work, though not discussed in detail here, are suggested to have influenced, either directly or indirectly, the later Icelandic sagas and the Norwegian and Icelandic versions of southern romances.

55 TAYLOR, Paul Beekman, 'Icelandic Analogues to the Northern English Gawain Cycle', *JPC*, IV (1970–71), 93–106.

The three Northern English Gawain poems, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, Sir Gawain and the Carl of Carlisle, and The Turk and Gawain share a plot structure which includes a ritual beheading and a series of ritualistic tasks imposed upon the hero to test his stature. Separately, these two elements are found elsewhere in other medieval traditions, notably French romance and Irish narrative tales. The French Caradoc has been convincingly advanced as the direct source for the beheading scene in Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, for example, but there are no analogues to the testing scene in that romance which are close enough in detail or effect to suggest the author's source. There are, however, several tales about Thor and Thor-like heroes in Icelandic poetry and saga remarkably similar to Gawain's adventures in each of the three Northern English romances. The various versions of Thor's adventures in the Hall of the giant Geirrod, and Snorri's tale about Thor at the court of Utgard-Loki, as well as the later tale of Thorstein and Godmund at Geirrod's court, all involve magical tests-or, rather, the hero's ability to see through the magic of his opponent. These tales of Thor are very close in spirit and detail to The Turk and Gawain, enough so to suggest that they derive from the same source, probably a blend of Celtic and Scandinavian myth (a likely occurrence considering the Scandinavian presence in Ireland and on the Isle of Man).

The magical elements in these stories suggest as well the function of magic in Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, but the overall suggestion which arises from comparing the Icelandic and the English stories is the identity of Gawain as a Thor figure, and his adventures as a recasting of traditional myths about Thor. (Abstract by P. B. T.).

56 Tobin, Frank, 'Wolfram's Parzival 435, 1 and Kaiser Heinrich's "Ich grüeze mit gesange . . ." (MF 5, 16)', MLN, LXXXV (1970), 373-374.

Wolfram's remarks about the sword which Anfortas gave Parzival and the magical mending of it conclude with "Swerz niht geloupt, der sündet". Kaiser Heinrich introduces his elevation of the lover over the emperor with the words "Er sündet sich swer des niht geloubet". The author sees a conscious allusion to Heinrich's poem in the Parzival line, and a reference to the admonitions at the beginning and end of the Athanasian Creed in both of them. Kaiser Heinrich uses it to dramatically underline the elevation of minne over empire, Wolfram uses it to forestall his critics over his faithfulness to the sources.

57 WEIGAND, Hermann J., Wolfram's Parzival, ed. Ursula Hoffman, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1969. Pp. vi + 204.

This is a collection of previously published essays which appeared in American journals and books between 1938 and 1956. Two of the articles are reprinted for the second time, one that was written in German has been translated and slightly revised here, and English translations for all medieval texts cited have been provided.

58 West, G. D., An Index of Proper Names in French Arthurian Verse Romances 1150-1300, University of Toronto Press, 1969. Pp. xxv + 168.

The index aims at providing scholars with a "convenient means of ascertaining which proper names appear, and the frequency with which they occur, in the French Arthurian verse romances". The present work excludes the prose romances, and focuses upon those verse romances generally agreed to belong to the period 1150-1300, and including "the verse texts of the stories of Tristan and the Grail, the fragments,

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the shorter lais which have some justification to the title Arthurian, and even the fragments Melior and Gogulor". This work, then, follows the principle of restriction by language that guided Professor Ackerman in his 1952 Index of the Arthurian Names in Middle English; the further restriction by genre is a concession to the large number of texts and the complexity of the material (Professor West informs me that "an Index of Proper Names in French Arthurian Prose Romances is in preparation". (P. K. F.).

59 WILLSON, H. B., 'Triuwe and untriuwe in Hartmann's Erec', GQ, XLIII (1970), 5-23.

In his Erec, Hartmann von Aue is concerned to convey to his audience his conception of how love should be ordered. Above all, this emerges in the characterisation of the heroine Enite. During the journey which both she and Erec undertake after the latter's sich verligen, she is frequently faced with a conflict of triuw: her husband has ordered her not to speak to him, but if she does not warn him he may be killed. To save him she must disobey him. Disobedience is untriuwe, but in disobeying him she shows a higher order of triuwe than she would have done if she had kept silent. Hartmann shows clearly that there are orders or degrees of love and that it is all a question of not perverting order by placing a lower order above a higher. Throughout the poem he continually focuses attention on the ordo-inordinatio contrast and its application to love (i.e. triume), while insistent analogical echoes of the Heilsgeschichte are often to be heard. The article tries to give as much detailed textual evidence as possible of the very close links between the secular narrative of Erec and the medieval Christian religious background, as determined by the principle of analogia entis. (Abstract by H. B. W.)

60 WILSON, Robert H., 'Chronology in Malory', in E. Bagby Atwood and Archibald A. Hill, eds., Studies in Language, Literature, and Culture of the Middle Ages and Later, Austin, Texas: The University of Texas Press, 1969, pp. 324-334.

Though dating in Malory's narrative is often indefinite, sometimes inconsistent, he was not indifferent to chronology. Events are timed in reference to others, sometimes in different Tales, frequently enough to indicate that Malory saw them in a common time scheme; and with some subjectivity in inter-

preting references and disregarding contradiction, a schemes can be worked out. From Lumiansky and Moorman it takes the conclusion that Tale V (Tristram) begins at a date between I (King Arthur) and II (Arthur and Lucius); less confidently, that IV (Gareth) dates before III (Lancelot). But these scholars' other inferences lead to impossibilities like Tristram being younger than Galahad. More plausibly, Lancelot was a child when Arthur first defeated Claudas (dating V); was a youthful beginner in the Roman War in II. Tristram's exploits as a knight, climaxing in his welcome to Arthur's court, all occurred after II, and his presence at court in this tale is unexplainable. The boyhood of Alisandir le Orphelin does not produce a time gap to be filled by the War; rather, his story extended in time beyond the episodes right after it in V. A later victory over Claudas dates the childhood of Galahad. (Abstract by R. H. W.)

61 Wrrrig, Joseph S., 'The Aeneas-Dido Allusion in Chrétien's Erec et Enide', CL, XXII (1970), 237-253.

The thematic implications of the Aeneas-Dido allusion which comes at ll. 5287-5300; 5306-08, have largely been ignored by the critics, who have confined their interest to source (Latin or Old French) and stylistics. The length of the passage, the device of anaphora, and its location at a critical juncture in the story make it much more than simply an amblificatio. The author re-examines the allusion in this study, in an attempt to suggest "the patterns of relevances it has for the poem". The Vergilian commentators provided the psychological backdrop against which the internal development of their characters would be viewed, and the expansion of the Aeneas and Lavinian love story in the Eneas (almost double that of the Aeneid), could serve to give more point to the Aeneas reference in Erec. These backdrops save Chrétien from the necessity of explicit psychologizing or moralizing. They allow Chrétien the opportunity of emphasizing details important for his theme without compromising the complexity of his own story.

62 YORK, Ernest C., 'Isolt's Ordeal: English Legal Customs in the Medieval Tristan Legend', SP, LXVIII (1971), 1-9.

Certain features of Isolt's ordeal by hot iron as depicted in Gottfried's *Tristan*, the *Tristrams saga*, and *Sir Tristram* reflect legal customs which are distinctly Anglo-Saxon or English.

The order of the steps preliminary to the trial itself is the order prescribed in the laws of Athelstan and in the Anglo-Saxon document Be Blaserum. The fact that the accuser is allowed to choose the type of ordeal is an Anglo-Saxon legal custom, and that he chooses the hot iron instead of the water ordeal reflects later English legal tradition. The place chosen for the ordeal to be held also reflects Anglo-Saxon or English custom. According to the laws of Ethelred, an ordeal should take place in a royal manor; according to the Episcopal laws of William I, in a bishop's see. Westminster, where the trial takes place in Sir Tristrem, was the chief law court of medieval England for royal pleas, and Westminster Abbey held many royal manors. Caerleon, where the trial takes place in the Tristrams saga and in Gottfried, was a bishop's see from the time of Saint David. That these Anglo-Saxon and English legal customs are reflected in German, Norse, and English versions of the romance suggests that they were included in some common source, placed perhaps between the Thomas version and its derivatives. Such a source can only remain an assumption, but the legal traditions reflected add to the little noted English influence on the development of the Tristan legend. (Abstract by E. C. Y.)

III.—REVIEWS

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Rev.: by H. B. Willson, GQ, XLIII (1970), 249-250.

64 CARTER, Henry Hare, ed., The Portuguese Book of Joseph of Arimathea (University of North Carolina Studies in the Romance Languages and Literatures, No. 71), Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967 (cf. BBIAS, XXI, 1969, 133; XXII, 1970, 50, 182).

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- 65 Curtis, Renée L., Tristan Studies, Munich: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1969 (cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 8).

 Rev.: by Raymond J. Cormier, FR, XLIV (1970—71), 251-252.
- 66 DONOVAN, Mortimer J., The Breton Lay: A Guide to Varieties, Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1969 (cf. BBIAS, XXI, 1969, 75).

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- 67 DORFMAN, Eugene, The Narreme in the Medieval Romance
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307-308.

BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 150).
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68 EINER, Sigmund, The Tristan Legend: A Study in Sources, Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1969 (cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 66).

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69 GELLINEK, Christian and Herwig ZAUCHENBERGER, eds., Festschrist für Konstantin Reichardt, Bern and Munich, 1969.

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70 Jackson, Kenneth Hurlstone, The Gododdin: The Oldest Scottish Poem, Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh Press; Chicago: Aldine, 1969 (cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 156).

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143.

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- 72 LINKE, Hansjürgen, Epische Strukturen in der Dichtung Hartmanns von Aue: Untersuchungen zur Formkritik, Werkstruktur und Vortragsgliederung, München: Fink, 1968 (cf. BBIAS, XXI, 1969, 33; XXII, 1970, 36). Rev.: by Michael Curschmann, GQ, XLIII (1970), 109-112.
- 73 MAROLD, Karl, ed., Gottfried von Strassburg's Tristan, Abdruck mit einem durch F. Rankes Kollationen erweiterten und verbesserten Apparat besorgt und mit einem Nachwort versehen von Werner Schröder, Berlin: de Gruyter, 1969 (cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 2).

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74 MATTHEWS, William, ed., Medieval Secular Literature:
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78 RECKERT, Stephen, The Matter of Britain and the Praise of Spain (The History of a Panegyric), Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1967 (cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 186).

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IV. -- DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

- 80 BARON, Francis Xavier, 'The Alienated Hero in Arthurian Romance', DA, XXX (1969-70), 2960A (University of Iowa).
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- 82 Beardsmore, Barrington Francis, 'Ysaie le Triste, An Analysis and a Study of the Role of the Dwarf, Troncq', DA, XXX (1969-70), 5439A (University of British Columbia).
- 83 Booos, Roy Amos, 'Elements of Character Portrayal in the Works of Hartmann von Aue', DA, XXX (1969-70), 1520A-1521A (University of Texas at Austin).
- 84 Brogyanyi, Gabriel John, 'Will and Motivation in the Romances of Chrétien de Troyes', DA, XXX (1969– 70), 4399A-4400A (Cornell University).
- 85 Coffey, Jerome Edward, 'The Evolution of an Oral-Formulaic Tradition in Old and Middle English Alliterative Verse', DA, XXX (1969–70), 2477A–2478A (State University of New York at Buffalo).
- 86 Сомо, Frank Thomas, 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight:
 A Normalized and Glossed Text', DA, XXX (1969—70), 2512A (Arizona State University).
- 87 Francke, Walter Karl, 'The Structural Use of the Intellectual Word-Field in Wolfram's Parzival and Willehalm', DA, XXX (1969-70), 4942A-4943A (Indiana University).

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- 94 PEYTON, Henry Hall III, 'An Edition of Ten Poems from the Gawain Cycle', DA, XXX (1969-70), 334A (Brown University).
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- 96 SKLAR, Elizabeth Sherr, 'England's Arthur: A Study of the Middle English Poem Arthour and Merlin', DA, XXX (1969-70), 5004A (University of Pennsylvania).

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- 97 SMITH, Clare Ruggles, 'The Character of Gawain in Malory', DA, XXXI (1970-71), 370A (Texas Tech University).
- 98 STEPHANY, William Alexander, 'A Study of Four Middle English Arthurian Romances', DA, XXX (1969– 70), 1537A (University of Delaware).
 - [Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, Golagros and Gawain, The Avouving of King Arthur, The Awntyrs of Arthur].
- 99 Vonalt, Joyce Ouzts, 'The Thematic Design of Malory's Morte Darthur', DA, XXX (1969-70), 296A (University of Florida).

Belgique

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I.—TEXTES ET ADAPTATIONS

100 Aramon I Serra, R., 'El Tristany català d'Andorra' dans les Mélanges offerts à Rita Lejeune, Professeur à l'Université de Liège, Gembloux, Duculot, 1969, (XXXII + 1762 pp., 2 vols) pp. 323-37.

Edition du bref fragment andorran (2e moitié du XIVe s.): il correspond aux nos 56-57 et au 71a de l'analyse de Löseth (Le roman en prose de Tristan..., 1890).

- 101 d'Ardenne, Simonne, 'Un extrait peu connu de l'Historia Brittonum de Nennius (MS Liège 369 C) [fo 88 ro]', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1-4.

 Edition (et comparaison avec les MSS C, M, D et Du) de ce bref passage où l'on présente la Bretagne et son fondateur éponyme Brutus, arrière petit-fils d'Enée. A remarquer que cet extrait de Nennius sert d'introduction à une version abrégée de l'Historia Regum de Symeon de Durham.
- 102 GALLAIS, Pierre, 'Scénario pour l'Affaire Sagremor', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1025-38.

Adaptation dialoguée d'un extrait du Livre d'Artus (1230 ou 1240) où les héros arthuriens paraissent jeunes et non encore figés, et libres.

103 Jodogne, Omer, 'Fragments d'un manuscrit inconnu du Conte du Graal. Les fragments de Lannoy', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1039-52.

Sur un parchemin du XIIIe siècle renforçant les plats intérieurs d'un registre namurois, on lit trois cents vers environ de ceux qui sont consacrés à Gornemant de Goort et au château de Beaurepaire. Langue très picarde et retouches banalisantes.

104 MAILLARD, Jean, 'Lais avec notation dans le Tristan en prose', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1347-64.

Découverts dans le nº 2542 (XVe s.) de la Bibl. Nat. de Vienne: donc, dix mélodies à ajouter aux six naguère recensées. La notation musicale carrée en est archalque.—Transcription des mélodies de deux lais, Le Recort de victoire et Le Boirne amoureux, et d'une chanson de regret, toutes trois attribuées à Tristan.

II.—ETUDES CRITIQUES

105 ADLER, Alfred, 'Dinadan, inquiétant ou rassurant? (Encore quelques remarques à propos du rôle de ce chevalier dans la "Seconde Version" du *Tristan en prose*), dans les *Mélanges Rita Lejeune*, pp. 935-943.

On le considère comme le type du beau couart (cf. E. BRUGGER, Der Schöne Feigling in der Arthurischen Literatur, ZrP, LXI, 1941, pp. 1-44). "... couart aussi bien que hardi, s'il est sage, semble avoir acquis le droit d'être un peu fou".

Graal, dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 945-955.

Partisan de l'interprétation symbolique, Miss Adolf formule une hypothèse nouvelle. "Pour démontrer le caractère glorieux du Royaume Latin, opposé au châtiment qui a frappé le Roi-Pècheur, Chrétien aurait choisi un caractère à demi mythique, un prêtre du soleil doublé d'un ascète et nourri du pain des anges. Puisqu'il s'agissait pour Chrétien d'établir un lien avec le royaume de Jérusalem, il aurait résolument christianisé le vieillard, non seulement en le nourrissant d'une hostie, mais aussi en ajoutant les quinze ans de la bénédiction

d'Ezéchias (cf. Isaie 38, 5-2, Rois 20, 6). Cette addition, qui au premier abord paraît un peu terre-à-terre, a l'avantage de planter dans le sol de Jérusalem et de limiter à un terme défini, une histoire qui sans cela serait sans âge et sans sol natal. En outre, les quinze ans marquent aussi un grave avertissement à l'adresse de Perceval et sans doute aussi à l'adresse du comte Philippe: les quinze ans de paix et de vie ayant atteint leur terme lors de la scène du vendredi-saint, une action de la part d'un Perceval et d'un Philippe régénérés devenait d'une extrême urgence".

107 Blanchet, Marie-Claude, 'Encore le "sadisme" de Layamon', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 957-69.

"L'étude des passages où Layamon fait mention de supplices (infligés par Arthur) nous montre que la plupart—décollation, feu, écartèlement, pendaison—sont conformes au droit pénal du XIIe siècle. Seuls font exception la suffocation dans un marécage, le dépècement du supplicié vif et, dans une certaine mesure, l'enfouissement du corps en une fosse. Il y faut sans doute voir un mélange de réminiscences germaniques, ou bibliques, et de transpositions de peines réelles." On ne peut accuser de sadisme ce Layamon qui était peut-être un peu las de l'Arthur "blanc".

108 Bogdanow, Fanni, 'Quelques remarques sur la composition du roman en prose de *Tristan*', dans les *Mélanges Rita Lejeune*, pp. 971-81.

"La plupart des épisodes ajoutés par l'auteur à la version poétique... ont presque tous un but dans l'économie générale du roman": les ancêtres félons de Marc, le tribut de la Cornouaille à l'Irlande, les enfances de Tristan ... "Le Tristan en prose n'est qu'une étape de cette évolution où l'instinct créateur des romanciers trouve sans cesse l'occasion de s'affirmer en se renouvelant".

109 Boiron, Françoise et Payen, Jean-Charles, 'Structure et sens du *Bel Inconnu* de Renaut de Beaujeu', *MA*, LXXVI (1970), pp. 15–26.

Guinglain, le héros du roman, y apparaît comme le digne fils de Gauvain. Ce roman satisfait à la fois les bachelers et les dames courtoises: on le considère comme démagogique", exploitant et les ressources des romans et celles du lai de Lanval. Mais cette œuvre du XIIIe siècle établit des rapports plus contraignants entre le chevalier et la société. Elle s'inscrit dans le courant réaliste et accuse une conception pessimiste de l'amour.

110 BRAULT, Gérard J., 'Le coffret de Vannes et la légende de Tristan au XIIe siècle', dans les *Mélanges Rita Lejeune*, pp. 653-68.

Texte d'une communication à notre VIIe Congrès (Aberdeen, 1963), résumée dans BBSIA, XV, 1963, pp. 142-43. Date les tableaux du coffret de la 2e moitié du XIIe siècle et très probablement d'avant 1170. Ils illustrent six scènes de la légende de Tristan, dont celle de Tristan moine qui n'était attestée que par un poème allemand du XIIIe siècle.

111 CORMIER, Raymond, 'La lamentation de Fann et l'hypothèse des sources celtiques de l'amour courtois', MA, LXXV (1969), pp. 87-94.

Partant du poème, lamentation qui exprime la mélancolie de Fann au moment où Cu Chulainn la quitte (fin du conte irlandais la Maladis de Cu Chulainn), M.C. met en doute l'hypothèse selon laquelle ce texte serait une des sources de l'Tvain de Chrétien de Troyes. M.C. conteste les arguments de M. Marx et d'autres chercheurs; il pense que—sur le plan de l'amour courtois—les liens qui attachent Tvain ou d'autres œuvres à la tradition celtique sont fragiles, et que, "quoique l'influence celtique l'ait touché, Chrétien s'est sans doute inspiré des modèles médiévaux qu'il a pu connaître en France de première main".

112 CORNET, Luc, 'Trois épisodes de la Queste del Graal', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 983-98.

Ce sont ceux qui concernent le château des Pucelles, ceux de Carcelois et de la Lépreuse. Ils révèlent le même schéma, mais ils servent diversement l'économie générale du roman. Etude de leurs sens littéral, moral et mystique.

113 DE CALUWÉ-DOR, Juliette, 'L'importance de la version liégeoise (Bibl. Univ., ms. 369 c, ffo 130-142) dans la tradition manuscrite de l'Historia Brittonum', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 5-100-16

Il s'agit de l'œuvre elle-même et non de l'extrait (fº88rº) qu'a étudié S. d'Ardenne (cf. BBSIA, XXIII, 1971, 101) et qui, d'ailleurs, avait été incorporé dans un autre ouvrage. Le manuscrit liégeois, proche parent de C, présenterait un texte plus proche de l'archétype de cette famille.

114 DELBOUILLE, Maurice, 'Apollonius de Tyr et les débuts du roman français', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1171-1204.

Destinée de l'Historia..., ce roman latin du IIIe siècle traduit en français dès le milieu du XIIe siècle, nous dit-on. Cette œuvre présente "les caractères fondamentaux de la structure du roman d'aventure médiéval et de nombreux éléments particuliers"; elle est aussi la seule qui, on le sait, était familière à nos auteurs. La Joie de la Cour, dans Érec, n'est pas sans rapports avec l'Historia, ni tels passages du Cligès.

115 Delhez-Sarlet, Claudette, 'Le Lancelot "fabuleux et historique": vraisemblance et crédibilité d'un récit au XVIIe siècle', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1535-44.

Chapelain considère Lancelot comme une épopée et, d'autre part, comme une relation fidèle de l'état des mœurs à l'époque où cette œuvre fut écrite. On y découvre: religiosité des chevaliers, leur amour de la gloire, leur conception de la galanterie. Ainsi naît le mythe du chevalier vertueux, brave, loyal et fidèle.

116 Diverres, A.-H., 'Froissart's Meliador and Edward III's policy towards Scotland', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1399–1409.

Froissart nous dit que Meliador souhaite la couronne d'Ecosse. Ce faisant, il favorise la politique d'Edouard III, qui voulait placer un Plantagenet sur le trône d'Ecosse pour réaliser l'union et la paix dans l'île de Bretagne.

117 FOULON, Charles, 'Les serves du Château de Pesme Aventure', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 999-1006.

> Cet épisode d'*Yvain* emprunte au fonds celtique le Castellum Puellarum dont parle Geoffroi de Monmouth. Il est enrichi de

détails reflétant une réalité médiévale. Il a un sens: le bon chevalier a pu se surpasser, et Chrétien, pitoyable, revendique l'égalité des êtres humains.

118 Frappier, Jean, 'La bataille de Salesbieres', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1007-23.

Compléments à son Étude sur la Mort le Roi Artu. C'est une catastrophe annoncée dès les premières lignes du roman, résultant de multiples fatalités et d'un engrenage de causes et d'effets. Mais il y a plus: des contraintes intérieures rejoignent les signes extérieurs du destin; il arrive que la loi de l'honneur joue dans le même sens.—Observations sur le site de la bataille et sur son ordonnance.—A l'arrière-plan, des problèmes métaphysiques et moraux: "Dieu et Fortune ont-ils des pouvoirs distincts?" Oui, l'une sur le plan terrestre, l'autre sur le plan spirituel. Et Fortune abolit toute chevalerie profane, tandis que, sur le plan spirituel, le roman ouvre une perspective optimiste. Table Ronde à la fois condamnée et pardonnée.

119 JONIN, Pierre, 'Un songe de Lancelot dans la Queste du Graal', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1053-61.

Commentaire du songe de Lancelot (pp. 130-1 de l'éd. Pauphilet). "Le cauchemar du dormeur . . . traduit les alarmes d'une âme pécheresse en présence d'un Dieu justicier. Le symbolisme . . . est essentiellement chrétien".

120 KAHANE, Henry and Renée, and Pietrangeli, Angelina, 'Hermetism in the Alfonsine Tradition', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 443-57.

Poursuivant leurs recherches sur le Parzival de Wolfram et identifiant Kyot avec Guillaume de Tudèle, probablement un Juif récemment converti, nos auteurs exploitent trois adaptations d'œuvres arabes composées sous le règne d'Alphonse X de Castille. L'hermétisme y apparaît et, en particulier, dans un traité d'astronomie (Libro de las estrellas fixas), le cratère, récipient contenant la gnose et la perfection; dans un autre contexte, il renferme de la nourriture.

121 LEGGE, M. Dominica, 'L'influence littéraire de la cour d'Henri Beauclerc', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 679-87.

Henri Ier, né en 1069, roi en 1100, ne favorisa pas d'écrivains; c'est sa femme Mathilde (ou Maud) qui s'entourait de poètes et de musiciens, étrangers pour la plupart. Pour elle, Benoît a écrit un Voyage de S. Brendan; pour Adelise de Louvain, la seconde femme d'Henri Ier, Philippe de Thaon a écrit son Bestiairs. Sous son règne et après lui, des dames nobles, de sang royal ou non, des évêques et Robert de Gloucester, bâtard d'Henri Ier, se sont intéressés aux lettres et on leur doit le rayonnement culturel de la cour d'Angleterre.

122 Marx, Jean, 'La triple quête et l'aventure du Morholt, de Gauvain et d'Yvain', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1063-66.

Analyse de l'œuvre transmise par le B.N.f.fr. 112 et appartenant au troisième Cycle, appelé par Miss Bogdanow le Roman du Graal. Ce doit être un amalgame d'aventures dont chacune a pu exister comme un tout, lais ou contes.

123 MERTENS-FONCK, Paule, 'Morgan, fée et déesse', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1067-76.

Dans l'œuvre moyen-anglaise Sire Gauvain et le Chevalier Vert, on comprend que les deux épithètes fée et déesse révèlent le souvenir de la déesse celtique Morrigu, qui a laissé son empreinte sur la fée Morgan. D'autres détails confirment cette hypothèse.

124 Newstead, Helaine, 'The equivocal Oath in the Tristan Legend', dans les *Mélanges Rita Lejeune*, pp. 1077– 85.

Le serment ambigu apparaît chez Thomas et chez Béroul, mais dans des épisodes différents. Béroul accuse un comique propre au fabliau et, d'ailleurs, il a dû s'inspirer d'un conte oriental sur la ruse des femmes adultères. En même temps, il est plus proche du *Tristan* gallois.

125 Noble, Peter, 'L'influence de la courtoisie sur le *Tristan* de Béroul', *MA*, LXXV (1969), pp. 467-77.

L'auteur critique des idées de M. Pierre Jonin (Les personnages féminins dans les romans français de "Tristan" au XIIe siècle, 1958; cf. BBSIA, XI, 1959, 89), dont certains arguments ne lui semblent pas convaincants. Selon M,N., on pourrait dénaturer

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le poème en mettant trop l'accent sur l'influence de la courtoisie, qui ne se manifesterait, chez Béroul, que dans le langage et la description des épisodes arthuriens.

126 PAYEN, Jean-Charles, 'Les valeurs humaines chez Chrétien de Troyes', dans les *Mélanges Rita Lejeune*, pp. 1087-1101.

> A savoir la réhabilitation de la chair et du monde, l'humanisme en somme. De la prouesse et de la nature de l'amour dans les romans de Chrétien; l'évolution spirituelle de l'auteur.

127 RIBARD, Jacques, 'Le lai du Laostic: structure et signification', MA, LXXVI (1970), pp. 263-74.

Communication présentée au congrès de Cardiff (cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1969, p. 147).

Le court lai de Marie de France n'est pas "une simple anecdote". M.R. décèle des antithèses chargées de symboles: cadre de l'aventure, certains objets, attitudes des personnages. L'ensemble du poème ne présente pas simplement trois tableaux; la structure même est antithétique, avec deux parties et une cassure au vers 120. Le lai est plus que l'histoire d'une mal-mariée ou une illustration de la fin'amor: il s'agit "de la lutte de deux mondes . . . Et l'oiseau-emblème, qui en mourra, symbolise l'impossible communication de ces deux mondes".

128 RUGGIERI, Ruggero M., 'Avventure di caccia nel regno di Artù', dans les *Mélanges Rita Lejeune*, pp. 1103-20.

Compléments à l'étude de S. Cigada (La leggenda del Cervo Bianco..., 1965): nouveaux textes, affinités et métamorphoses.

129 RYCHNER, Jean, 'Le prologue du Chevalier de la Charrette et l'interprétation du roman', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1121-35.

Influence exercée jusqu'ici sur la critique par cette double conviction que le sujet du roman a été voulu par Marie et que l'œuvre même se décompose en un thème narratif et en une "idée maîtresse". Il faut reconnaître au Lancelot "une signification d'ensemble, dont ni l'amour courtois ni sa psychologie ne seraient certes exclus, mais dans laquelle le récit mythique serait réintégré franchement".

130 SCKOMMODAU, H., 'Einige Fügungen mit sen(s) und sanssanc, besonders in Chrétiens Yvain', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1675-84.

La sémantique explique la contamination de sen (Sin) et de sens (sensu) (cf. Yvain 2819, 2865, 2834, 2933). On remarque aussi une anomalie comme sammellé (= sanc mellé) (Perceval 7962).

131 STIENNON, Jacques, 'Histoire de l'art et fiction poétique dans un épisode du Cligés de Chrétien de Troyes', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 695-708.

Etablit la physionomie de Jean, l'architecte de la tour où Fénice a été cachée. C'est un maître et il connaît l'aisance malgré sa qualité de serf (ministerialis?). Les artistes d'Antioche et de Rome ont appris leur métier en imitant les œuvres de cet architecte byzantin: affirmation corroborant ce que savent les historiens de l'art sur l'influence orientale. D'autre part, Jean est un prénom significatif: n'évoque-t-il pas Jean de Byzance, un des principaux artistes connus du VIe siècle? Pourquoi une tour? Parce que ce type de construction est en faveur (voir la miniature du Psautier Barberini, XIIe s.). Et d'autres détails de l'épisode nous prouvent que Chrétien connaissait bien l'art byzantin.

132 Thorpe, Lewis, 'Bauduins Butors et Le Roman des Fils du Roi Constant', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1137-42.

Quatre ébauches des premiers chapitres d'un roman arthurien en prose (vers 1294), que Baudouin Butor voulut écrire pour Gui de Dampierre et Hugues II de Châtillon. Adaptation probable du *Huth-Merlin*.

133 WATHELET-WILLEM, Jeanne, 'Un lai de Marie de France: Les deux amants', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1143-57.

Réminiscences assez précises de la Chanson de Roland.

in the *Perlesvaus*', dans les *Mélanges Rita Lejeune*, pp. 1159-62.

Propose de préférer la variante fréquente le tor de cuevre, à savoir "le taureau de cuivre", et de retenir aussi le cor de cuevre en rapport avec ce que l'on sait des religions anciennes.

135 WIND, Bartina, 'Ce jeu subtil, l'Amour courtois', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1257-61.

Conception idéaliste de l'amour courtois. Jeu qui se manifeste "sous la double forme de l'amour idéalisé et du tournoi". Jeu qui impose ses règles, très marqué sous l'aspect éthique, dans une ambiance idéale. Le silence de l'Eglise est probant. Fantaisie collective qui peut recevoir une explication freudienne.

136 Woledge, Brian, 'Bons vavasseurs et mauvais sénéchaux', dans les Mélanges Rita Lejeune, pp. 1263-77.

> Stéréotypes littéraires, ils correspondent jusqu'à un certain point à la réalité. Les vavasseurs "sont des personnages courtois qui ne se battent pas et qui cependant ne sont pas des clercs". Par contre, il est de mauvais et de bons sénéchaux.

III.—COMPTES RENDUS

137 GILDEA, Joseph, O.S.A., ed., Durmart le Galois, roman arthurien du XIIIe siècle, Villanova Press, 1965-66, 2 vol. (cf. BBSIA, XVIII, 1966, 59 et XIX, 1967, 67).

C.R. par Faith Lyons, RBPH, XLVII (1969), pp. 270-71.

138 GILDEA, Joseph, O.S.A., ed., Partonopeu de Blois, a French Romance of the Twelfth Century, vol. I, Villanova Press, 1967 (cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1969, 76).

C.R. par Jean-Charles Payen, MA, LXXVI (1970),

pp. 343-46.

- 139 HAIDU, P., Aesthetic Distance in Chrétien de Troyes: Irony and Comedy in Cligès and Perceval, Genève, Droz, 1968 (cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1969, 251).

 C.R. par Robert Guiette, RBPH, XLVIII (1970), pp. 898-99.
- 140 LATHUILLERE, Roger, Guiron le Courtois. Etude de la tradition manuscrite et analyse critique, Publications romanes et françaises, LXXXVI, Genève, Droz, 1966 (cf. BBSIA, XIX, 1967, 172).

 C.R. par Robert Guiette, RBPH, XLVII (1969),

pp. 117–18.

141 LAZAR, Moshé, Amour courtois et fin'amors dans la littérature du XIIe siècle, Paris, Klincksieck, 1964 (cf. BBSIA, XIX, 1967, 173).

C.R. par J.W.W., RBPH, XLVII (1969), pp. 673-

74.

- 142 Medieval Miscellany presented to Eugène Vinaver by pupils, colleagues and friends, ed. by F. Whitehead, A.-H. Diverres and F. E. Sutcliffe, Manchester University Press, 1965.

 C.R. par Madeleine Tyssens, MA, LXXV (1969),
 - C.R. par Madeleine Tyssens, MA, LXXV (1969), pp. 599–607.
- 143 Mélanges offerts à Rita Lejeune, professeur à l'Université de Liège, Gembloux, Duculot, 1969, 2 vol. (cf. BBSIA, XXIII, 1971).

 C.R. par Jacques Joset, MA, LXXVI (1970), pp. 515-51.
- 144 Olschki, Leonardo, The Grail Castle and its Mysteries, translated from the Italian by J. A. Scott and ed., with a foreword, by E. Vinaver, Manchester University Press, 1966 (cf. BBSIA, XIX, 1967, 235).

C.R. par Robert Guiette, RBPH, XLVII (1969), pp. 116-17.

- ¹⁴⁵ Owen, D. D. R., *The Evolution of the Grail Legend*, St Andrews University Publications, LVIII, Edinburgh and London, Oliver and Boyd, 1968 (cf. *BBSIA*, XXI, 1969, 205).
 - C.R. par Raymond Pouilliart, LR, XXIII (1969), pp. 372-74.
- 146 PAYEN, Jean-Charles, Le motif du repentir dans la littérature française médiévale (des origines à 1230), Publications romanes et françaises, XCVIII, Genève, Droz, 1968 (cf. BBSIA, XX, 1968, 250, 277).

C.R. par Robert Guiette, RBPH, XLVIII (1970), pp. 469-71. par R. Bultot, MA, LXXV (1969), pp. 568-

71.

- 147 Pretzel, Ulrich und Bachofer, Wolfgang, Bibliographie zu Wolfram von Eschenbach, 2. stark erweiterte Auflage unter Mitarbeit von W.-O. Dreesen, H. Haas, W. Krogmann, E. Neubuhr, Berlin, E. Schmidt, 1968 (cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1969, 42).

 C.R. par Helmut Lomnitzer, Leuvense Bijdragen (bijblad), LVIII (1969), pp. 93-4.
- 148 Tolkien, J. R. R. and Gordon, E. V., eds., Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, second ed., revised by Norman Davis, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967 (cf. BBSIA, XX, 1968, 135).
 - C.R. par Juliette De Caluwé-Dor, RBPH, XLVII (1969), pp. 279-81.
- 149 Voss, Rudolf, Der Prosa-Lancelot. Eine strukturanalytische und strukturvergleichende Studie auf der Grundlage des deutschen Textes, Meisenheim am Glan, Verlag Anton Hain, 1970 (cf. BBSIA, XXIII, 1971, 22). C.R. par Wolfgang Harms, Leuvense Bijdragen (bijblad), LIX (1970), pp. 162-64

Denmark

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II.—CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

150 LAUGESEN, Anker Teilgaard, 'Chrétien de Troyes et les matières épiques', Revue Romane, publiée par l'Institut d'Etudes Romanes de l'Université de Copenhague, V (1970), 39-54. Comments on Cligis v. 1-7.

Espagne, Portugal et pays de langue espagnole ou portugaise

BIBLIOGRAPHIE POUR 1970 ETABLIE PAR P. BOHIGAS

II.—ETUDES

151 LAPA, M. Rodrigues, A Questão do "Amadis de Gaula" no contexto Peninsular, [Vigo, 1970], pp. 28 (Extrait de la revue Grial, nº 27).

L'auteur reprend le problème des origines d'Amadis de Gaula et examine tour à tour les arguments allégués par les défenseurs des thèses portugaise, castillane et galicienne. En faveur de la thèse portugaise l'auteur ajoute aux arguments historiques l'emploi dans l'Amadis espagnol du mot soledad au sens du portugais soedads ou soidads, qui n'est pas celui du mot espagnol. On conserve en plus des fragments d'un Amadis galicien-portugais, encore inédits, du XIIIe ou XIVe siècle, dans les archives d'un aristocrate castillan, ce que, d'après R. L., empêche dorénavant de douter des origines galiciennes-portugaises d'Amadis de Gaula.

¹⁵² Richthofen, Erich von, Nuevos estudios épicos medievales, Madrid, Editorial Gredos, 1970, pp. 291.

Les articles qui portent le titre général Espiritu hispánico en una forma galorromana, furent publiés antérieurement partiellement en français au Boletín de Filología de l'Université de Santiago de Chile. Les parties qui intéressent les études arthuriennes portent les titres: La Estoire du Saint Graal-Perceval-Titurel (pp. 164-215), El 'Flegetânis' y 'Kyot' históricos (Toledo) (pp. 216-241), El papel desempeñado por la región de Sahagún y de Asturias (Oviedo) (pp. 241-255) (Cf. BBSIA, 17, 1965, 99; et 18, 1966, 138).

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Finlande

BIBLIOGRAPHIE POUR 1970 ETABLIE PAR A. MICHA

- II.—ETUDES CRITIQUES ET HISTORIQUES
- 153 MILLS, David, 'The rhetorical function of "Gawain"'s antifeminism', NM, LXXI, 1970, pp. 635-640.

Le passage, souvent commenté, sur la misogynie de Gauvain, v. 2369 et ss., dont on analyse ici le vocabulaire et le mouvement, ménage un contraste entre une explosion émotionnelle (le début) et un débat sérieux sur la responsabilité morale (suite du discours); les arguments, assez mal appropriés à la situation de Gauvain, ont un caractère d'exagération comique. Dans cette perspective, l'attaque contre les femmes est un élément rhétorique destiné à contrebalancer les éclats du début. Une fois l'équilibre rétabli, Gauvain peut continuer sur un ton plus sérieux, reconnaissant sa culpabilité. A.M.

154 TAGLICHT, J., 'Notes on Ywain and Gawain', NM, LXXI, 1970, pp. 641-647.

Corrections et notes au texte de l'édition Albert B. Friedman et Norton T. Harrington, 1964.

155 THIEBAUX, Marcelle, 'Sir Gawain, the Fox Hunt, and Henry of Lancaster', NM, LXXI, 1970, pp. 469-479.

Rappelle le problème de l'identification du Green Knight avec un personnage historique. Certains parallèles suggèrent qu'Henri, duc de Lancaster, ou des membres de sa maison, peuvent avoir été connus par le poète de Gauvain. Sir Bertilak a un rôle de chasseur et de confesseur de Gauvain. Or dans son livre d'édification, le Livre de Saintz Medicines, qui est un pénitentiel, Henri use du symbole du renard qui représente les péchés tapis au plus profond du cœur humain et que la meute des chiens déloge de sa tanière. Dans sa fonction de chasseur, d'éducateur, de confesseur, Bertilak peut être comparé au chasseur allégorique de l'œuvre du duc de Lancaster. Penauncs est une part essentielle de l'expérience de Gawain, de la même manière qu' "entiere repentence" pour le pécheur du Livrs. Les trois jours de chasse du poème sont aussi une réminiscence du Livrs. Le roman dans son ensemble est un gracieux compliment à Henri, ou à sa mémoire. A.M.

France

BIBLIOGRAPHIE POUR 1970 ETABLIE PAR C. FOULON, J. FRAPPIER ET A. MICHA

I.—TRADUCTIONS ET ADAPTATIONS

- 156 CHRETIEN DE TROYES, Perceval le Gallois ou le Conte du Graal, mis en français moderne par Lucien Foulet, préface de Mario Roques, Paris, Nizet, 1970.

 Réimpression de l'ouvrage publié en 1947 aux éditions Stock (Cf. BBSIA, I, 1949, 46).
- 157 CHRETIEN DE TROYES, Perceval et le Graal, traduction en prose française d'après le ms. 12577 de la B.N. par S. Hannedouche. Sept illustrations en couleur. 256 pages. Paris, Triades, 1969.

Réimpression. Cf. BBSIA, XIII, 1961, 94.

158 CHRETIEN DE TROYES, Romans de la Table Ronde, Le cycle aventureux, Erec et Enide, Cligès ou la Fausse Morte, Lancelot ou le Chevalier à la Charrette, Yvain ou le Chevalier au Lion.—Textes traduits, présentés et annotés par Jean-Pierre Foucher. Le Livre de poche classique, Editions Gallimard et Librairie Générale Française, Paris, 1970.

L'introduction est plus verbeuse que précise. La traduction, où ne manquent pas les contresens ni les incorrections (on lit, par exemple, à la page 72: "Non, il ne serait pas juste que ta vie trouve sa fin si tôt ou que tu revins le corps en lambeaux!"; à la page 75: "Si elle eût voulu davantage, je l'eus fait encore") ressemble assez souvent à un démarquage, maladroit de tra-

ductions déjà publiées par d'autres.—Il est annoncé (p. 17) qu'un autre volume de la même collection contiendra la traduction du *Perceval* de Chrétien et de ses continuations. J.F.

159 CHRETIEN DE TROYES, Yvain ou le Chevalier au Lion, Extraits, par André Eskénazi, Nouveaux Classiques Larousse, Paris, Librairie Larousse, 1970.

Traduction en français moderne, accompagnée de nombreux passages du texte original pourvus d'un commentaire philologique et grammatical, avec une Notice historique et littéraire, des Notes explicatives et un Questionnaire.—Edition scholaire faite avec compétence et beaucoup de soin. J.F.

160 PARDO, Joseph, Les Romans de la Table Ronde, illustrations de Jean Gradasi, 5 volumes, Nice, édition "Le Chant des Sphères", 1969.

Tome I: Le Roi Artus—T.II: Les Combats d'Artus—T.III: Lancelot du Lac—Tome IV: La Quête du Graal—Tome V: La Mort d'Arthur. (in-4° respectivement de 147, 157, 195, 199, 193 pages).

II.—ETUDES CRITIQUES ET HISTORIQUES

161 BOGDANOW, Fanni, 'Un nouveau manuscrit de la Queste du Saint Graal du Cycle de la Vulgate', Rom., tome 91, pp. 554-556.

Analyse descriptive d'un fragment jusqu'ici inconnu, de la fin du XIIIème siècle, qui se trouve aux Archives Départementales de la Gironde (ms. I, pièce 6, F). Deux feuillets correspondent aux pages 96.13-104.7, de l'édition Pauphilet; le troisième feuillet correspond aux pages 136. 21-140. 7 de la même édition. Il appartient à la famille a, groupe S' (Brit. Mus. Add. 10294) et S (Brit. Mus., Royal 14 E III). C.F.

162 Braet, Herman, 'Le songe de l'arbre chez Wace, Benoît et Aimon de Varenne', Rom., t.91, 1970, pp. 255-267.

H. Braet commente les vers 2860-2874 du Rou, où la jeune Arlette affirme avoir vu en songe un arbre naître d'elle: cet arbre donnait de l'ombre à toute la Normandie; il était le symbole de la puissance de Guillaume le Conquérant, auquel elle allait donner le jour.-Recherchant les sources de cette image, H.B. repousse l'hypothèse de Krappe, qui les voit dans Hérodote (présage de la naissance de Cyrus le Grand); l'image aurait été reprise dans une saga connue des Normands de France. Mais, dans le Brut de Munich, une pareille image se retrouve au milieu d'un songe inspiré des Fastes d'Ovide. Un rapprochement avec le roman de Florimont, d'Aimon de Varennes, où l'arbre naît d'une fleur merveilleuse et annonce Alexandre le Grand, amène enfin à la source la plus répandue au Moyen Age: la Bible; le Livre de Daniel parle du songe de Nabuchodonosor et d'un arbre qui préfigure la domination de cet empereur sur la terre entière. Et la symbolique chrétienne renvoie enfin à l'arbre de Jessé, dont la mention première est dans Isaie, II, 1. L'arbre est image de puissance et symbole de vie; il y a dans cette narration du songe deux thèmes d'origine biblique. C.F.

163 CAGNON, Maurice, 'Chievrefueil and the ogamic tradition', Rom., t.91, fasc.2, pp. 238-255.

M. Cagnon examine les hypothèses sur le "bâton paré" dont il est question dans le lai du Chievrefueil. S'opposant aux critiques qui expliquent le message soit par une lettre antérieure de Tristan à Yseut, soit par un sens symbolique attaché au nom gravé sur la branche de coudrier, G. Schoepperle et, après elle, Grace Frank ont pensé à un message en écriture ogamique. Pour M.C., l'hypothèse d'une écriture ogamique permet d'éclaireir toutes les difficultés du texte. Dans la saga irlandaise Táin bó Cúalnge, un nom écrit sur un côté d'une fourche (patibulaire) permet la lecture d'un "ogam" de plusieurs lignes. Le "nun" écrit dans le texte est ainsi justifié. Tristan, poète celtique, est supposé avoir connu le langage hermétique des Fili irlandais. Quelques lettres (par exemple sept b) peuvent, selon Vendryes, avoir une signification secrète très étendue. La manière même dont on entaille le bois pour une pareille inscription permet de reconnaître le graveur. Si nous pensons que Marie s'inspire d'une histoire traditionnelle concernant un message secret adressé par un poète celtique à une poétesse également celtique, seule la tradition ogamique peut rendre compte de ce message: le contraire serait étonnant. C.F.

164 FLUTRE, L-F., 'Etudes sur le Roman de *Perceforêt*' (Huitième et dernier article), *Rom.*, t.91, fasc.2, pp. 189–226. (Cf. *BBSIA*, XX, 1968, 266; XXI, 1969, 140; XXII, 1970, 266).

L.F. Flutre continue l'analyse commencée dans Rom, 1948-49 et continuée en 1950 et 1953. Le Livre V est presque entièrement consacré au récit de 12 tournois mensuels créés par la reine Blanche pour perfectionner les gentilshommes dans l'art de la chevalerie et pour donner un mari à sa fille Blanchette.

—Nombreuses traces de l'influence de l'Historia Regum Britanniae et de la Queste du Saint Graal.

Au Livre VI, aventures chevaleresques dans les vingt-six premiers chapitres—Retour au problème de l'élection d'un roi pour la Grande-Bretagne—Récits concernant les narrateurs légendaires des exploits héroïques du Franc Palais—Depuis le chapitre LVII jusqu'à la fin: conquête de la Grande-Bretagne par les Danois; conversion du pays à la foi chrétienne, grâce à Alain, détenteur du Saint Graal. Histoire du Roi Mehaigné et de l'"épée aux étranges renges." C.F.

165 FOWLER, David C., 'L'amour dans le Lancelot de Chrétien', Rom., t.91, 1970, fasc.3, pp. 378-391.

Commentant la dédicace fameuse à la comtesse Marie de Champagne, placée par Chrétien de Troyes en tête de son Lancelot, D. C. Fowler souligne le changement de la critique à l'égard des intentions de l'auteur: J. Frappier estime que, pour Chrétien, l'aventure de la tombe donnait à Lancelot "l'aspect d'un Messie". D. C. Kelly parle de parodie, tout en reconnaissant que l'auteur de Lancelot croit à l'amour courtois. D. W. Robertson critique "l'existence de l'amour courtois en tant que concept médiéval".

Dans cet article, D.C.F., après une analyse du roman, affirme que Chrétien y mêle la "haute comédie" et "le plus grand sérieux". Il rapproche la visite au royaume de Gorre (qui représente le royaume des morts) de la descente du Christ aux Enfers, suivie d'une libération des patriarches et des prophètes; pour D.C.F., la rencontre de la charrette est à rapprocher de certains passages évangéliques; l'aventure de la lance embrasée, le pont de l'épée, mettent en lumière "l'extraordinaire mission de sauveur" de Lancelot. Mais, pour éviter que ces "implications messianiques" ne "deviennent une obsession pour le lecteur", Chrétien y aurait mêle des

éléments comiques: la chute du champion amoureux dans le gué d'une rivière; la chasteté de Lancelot dans le lit de sa belle hôtesse, passage commenté de façon humoristique; enfin l'adoration de la mèche de cheveux, elle aussi présentée avec une sorte d'ironie. Le rôle messianique de Lancelot reparaîtrait dans quelques autres épisodes, rapprochés par D.C.F. de versets évangéliques. Chrétien n'a pas terminé son œuvre parce que l'union des thèmes sacrés et profanes lui aurait paru une tâche impossible à accomplir. Ceci n'est pas sans rappeler le style de composition du rôle de Trollus dans l'oeuvre de Chaucer. C.F.

166 GALLAIS, Pierre, 'Recherches sur la mentalité des romanciers français du moyen âge' (Suite), CCM, XIIIème année, 1970, pp. 333-347. (Cf. BBSIA, XVII, 1965, 107 et 108).

Concerne: II "le public et les destinataires", III "l'auteur et ses sources". D'assez nombreux exemples sont empruntés aux romans arthuriens. J.F.

167 Grisward, Joël H., 'Le motif de l'épée jetée au lac: la mort d'Arthur et la mort de Patraez', Rom, XC, 1969, pp. 289-340, 473-514.

Note du "Choix des Annales", Annales, 25ème année, sept-Oct. 1970. Cf. BBSIA, XXII, 1970, 270.

168 Guierre, Robert, 'Sur quelques vers de Cligès', Rom, t.g1, 1970, fasc.1, pp. 75-82.

Aux opinions variées émises sur le sens du Clighs, Robert Guiette veut joindre quelques notes de commentaire à propos des vers 6629-6641 du roman. Pour R.G., Chrétien n'accorde à tous les codes, et même au code courtois, qu'une importance relative. Confrontant les éléments de l'intrigue à la doctrine religieuse et scolastique du temps, particulièrement à la Somms de saint Thomas d'Aquin, l'auteur estime que Chrétien s'est livré à un jeu plein d'ironie et de malice. Il s'est fondé sur le paradoxe presque comique d'une doctrine courtoise recouvrant des données théologiques ou scolastiques. Chrétien ne propose pas une solution unique. Il établit l'intrigue de son roman de telle sorte que les principes de l'amour courtois s'y affrontent à ceux de la doctrine religieuse en matière de mariage ou d'union charnelle. C.F.

169 IMBS, Paul, 'Guenièvre et le roman de Cligès', Travaux de linguistique et de littérature publiés par le Centre de philologie et de littératures romanes de l'Université de Strasbourg, VIII, 1, Strasbourg, 1970, pp. 101-114.

Poursuivant son enquête sur Guenièvre avant et après la Charrette, P.I. tente "de formuler, d'après le roman de Cligès, une réponse à la question depuis longtemps disputée: le Lancelot est-il aussi isolé dans l'œuvre de Chrétien de Troyes qu'on le dit?" Dans Cligès, la présence de la reine se limite à la première partie, à l'idylle d'Alexandre et de Soredamors. Là, "elle s'annonce comme la Junon protectrice des foyers" (p. 102). "Sa vraie fonction est, comme dans Erec et Enide. d'être une Junon terrestre, gardienne des lois du mariage, qu'elle favorise de tout son pouvoir" (p. 103). Elle aide aussi les jeunes gens à s'avouer leur amour, ce qui d'ailleurs ne jure en rien avec son rôle matrimonial. A ce propos, P.I. prête à la reine des fonctions quasi-sacerdotales quand elle préside à l'union morale et sentimentale d'Alexandre et de Soredamors—union qui sera consacrée par leurs "épousailles". D'autre part, les rapports de Guenièvre avec le roi Artus semblent "corrects, sans plus". I.F.

170 Lyons, Faith, 'Le bâton des champions dans Yvain', Rom, t.91, 1970, pp. 97-101.

F. Lyons étudie ici les "bâtons cornus" dont les deux démons qui luttent contre Yvain sont revêtus, dans l'épisode du château de Pesme Aventure. Des bâtons de ce genre existaient au XIIIéme et au XVéme siècle en Angleterre, selon une remarque du Professeur Barnard dans son commentaire du De studio militari de Nicolaus Upton: il s'agit de massues de trois pieds terminées par deux pointes de fer. D'après un dessin situé dans un manuscrit juridique du temps d'Henri III d'Angleterre, et qui illustre un duel judiciaire, il faudrait y voir une forme semblable à deux cornes de bélier. Yvain se compose d'une succession d'actes de délivrance où Yvain joue le rôle de libérateur. De même dans le Lancelot en prose, Galeschin, libérant le château de Pintadol, combat quatre hommes armés de bâtons cornus.—Il est inutile de supposer un conte à l'origine de cet épisode, ou une source qui serait commune aux deux passages, d'Yvoin et du Lancelot en prose. Chrétien variant ses descriptions de combats par l'armement des champions, s'inspire de la réalité de son temps. C.F.

171 Mejean, Suzanne, 'A propos de l'arbre aux oiseaux dans Yvain', Rom., t.91, 1970, pp. 392-399.

S.M. étudie le passage du Chevalier au Lion consacré au concert des oiseaux après la tempête (vv. 460-469). Elle pense qu'il pourrait y avoir ici influence de certains récits, contenant la description d'un arbre sur lequel siffient ou chantent des oiseaux-automates. Ces narrations se rencontrent chez des auteurs arabes du XIème siècle, et dans l'Antapodosis de l'évêque Liutprand de Crémone, au Xème siècle. Dans chaque narration se trouvent réunis les trois thèmes: l'eau (ou la fontaine), l'arbre, et les oiseaux chanteurs, dont chacun garde son chant particulier. S.M. reconnaît que ce chant se rencontre également dans la Navigatio Sancti Brendani, adaptation christianisée d'un immram irlandais. Elle conclut qu'à côté de l'influence celtique, il faut faire, chez Chrétien, une certaine place aux souvenirs des légendes de l'Orient. C.F.

172 MENARD, Philippe, 'La déclaration amoureuse dans la littérature arthurienne au XIIème siècle', CCM, XIIIème année, no 1, Janvier-Mars 1970, pp. 33-42.

Du Brut de Wace aux romans de Chrétien de Troyes, Ph.M. étudie dans ses nuances la peinture de la déclaration amoureuse que les théoriciens du Moyen Age appelaient "alloquium": "cillades galantes" dans le Brut, "avances indiscrètes" dans les lais anonymes, "diversité des aveux" dans les lais de Marie de France, "aveux des timides" chez Chrétien de Troyes, dans Cligès et dans Yvain. "Chrétien est le premier à donner une belle ampleur à la déclaration amoureuse". J.F.

173 Menard, Philippe, "Un terme de jeu dans le Chevalier de la Charrette: le mot san", Rom., t.91, 1970, pp. 400-405.

Ph.M., commentant les vers 1639-1642 du Chevalier de la Charrette (où le mot san, désignant un jeu, constitue une difficulté) examine les hypothèses qui ont été avancées à ce propos. Le mot san, n'est à confondre ni avec jan (un certain coup du jeu de trictrac) ni avec cent (qui désigne un jeu de cartes). Les mss TAE de la Charrette écrivent sen; si l'on admet que san est une forme champenoise, on peut voir dans ce dernier mot une forme dérivée de seni, qui désigne le double-six au jeu de trictrac. Appuyant son hypothèse sur l'existence, en

moyen-français d'un mot sennes, senes ou senes, qui signifie le double-six, Ph.M. conclut que le mot sen désigne le trictrac classique ou une forme particulière de ce jeu; le mot sen paraît pouvoir être traduit par "double-six". C.F.

174 MICHA, Hughes, 'Structure et regard romanesques dans l'œuvre de Chrétien de Troyes', CCM, XIIIème année, 1970, pp. 323-332.

H.M. rappelle, exemples à l'appui, les questions que pose la composition des romans de Chrétien de Troyes: "grandes divisions, distribution des ensembles narratifs, rôle de la thématique, mouvement et changement de temps". Elles ont fait l'objet de plusieurs travaux importants. Toutefois H.M. estime qu'un aspect a été jusqu'à présent laissé de côté, ce qu'il appelle "le graphique du récit, qui dépend des liés ou des ruptures, de la continuité ou du déplacement du regard romanesque". Suivent d'intéressantes remarques sur les "problèmes d'emboîtement, de liaisons, de points de suture" etc.... dans Erec, d'une composition à peu près rectiligne, dans Cligès, caractérisé par sa dichotomie et une recherche de la symétrie, dans le Chevalier de la Charrette où la rectitude du récit jusqu'au passage du Pont de l'Epée fait place ensuite à des glissements rapides d'une scène ou d'un épisode à l'autre, dans le Chevalier au Lion, dont "la vraie originalité architecturale est dans les deux retours en arrière et dans les attaches avec la Charrette", dans le Conte du Graal où Chrétien aboutit à un véritable entrelacement. "Le regard romanesque est avant tout celui que promène le personnage auquel tout se ramène ... Maître du legato, Chrétien a une prédilection assez marquée pour un graphique du récit qui avance également, sans zigzags, sans felures". J.F.

175 RYCHNER, Jean, 'L'attaque de phrase en sujet nominal + Incidente + Verbe dans la Mort Artu', Revue de Linguistique Romane, t.34, 1970, pp. 26-38.

L'incidence entre sujet et verbe (du type "Et Lancelos, qui venoit devant trestouz les autres, s'adresce cele part où il vit Agravain) "répondait à un caractère fondamental de la Mort Artu et du roman en prose médiéval en général . . . C'est toujours une personne du drame que l'incidence sépare de son verbe. La conception essentiellement dramatique du roman se reflète et se lit ainsi dans une des formes phrastiques qui constitue sa morphologie". J.F.

176 SALY, Antoinette, 'Source d'un épisode de Cléomadès et de Méliacin', Travaux de Linguistique et de Littérature publiés par le Centre de philologie et de littératures romanes de l'Université de Strasbourg, VIII, 2, Etudes littéraires, Strasbourg, 1970, pp. 7-22.

L'épisode des suivantes au bûcher, commun—non sans des variantes—à Cléomadès et à Méliacin, suit le schéma de l'épisode de Lunete sauvée du bûcher par Yvain dans le Chevalier au Lion. De plus l'épisode du château de Mont-Estreit dans Cléomadès et celui de Roberon dans Méliacin rappellent l'épisode du château de Pesme Aventure dans le même Chevalier au Lion. "Ce qui n'appartient pas au conte arabe (source principale de Cléomadès et de Méliacin) appartient à Chrétien de Troyes. Sans doute est-ce bien en France (et non dans un remaniement espagnol du conte arabe) que Brocéliande s'est combinée aux Mille et une Nuits". (p. 22). J.F.

177 SUARD, François, 'Notice sur le manuscrit B.N.fr 16.38.
Pierre Sala et le *Chevalier au Lion*', *Rom*, t.91 1970
pp. 406-415.

En étudiant la postérité des romans courtois aux XVéme et XVIème siècles, F. Suard a examiné le ms. 1638 du fonds français de la B.N. La première page, au-dessous d'une vignette collée, présentait une dédicace formée d'un dizain acrostiche où l'on pouvait lire le nom de Pierre Sala. Ayant fait décoller la vignette, F.S. nous donne à la fois le texte inscrit au verso de celle-ci et le texte du premier feuillet, précédemment masqué par la vignette. Ce feuillet est en réalité le second du manuscrit, car, dans sa forme primitive, le ms. avait perdu son premier feuillet, dont on n'a gardé que la vignette.

F.S. étudie ensuite l'histoire du ms. entré à la bibliothèque entre 1518 et 1529. La date de composition devrait probablement être reculée jusqu'en 1520. Enfin le problème du destinataire est élucidé: il s'agit de François Ier et non de Charles VIII. F.S. montre que Pierre Sala, même s'il ne connaissait pas le nom de Chrétien de Troyes, ne s'attribue pas des mérites qui ne sont pas les siens: il cherche seulement à rajeunir le texte d'un manuscrit ancien qu'il trouvait intéressant. C.F.

178 VINAVER, Eugène, A la recherche d'une poétique médiévale, Nizet, Paris, 1970.

D'après E.V., "le champ d'études relatives à la littérature

française du moyen âge se trouve depuis longtemps partagé entre deux optiques opposées et complémentaires. Tantôt on y voit des traces d'un passé pré-littéraire, tantôt le premier réveil de certaines formes poétiques plus récentes" (début de l'Avant-Propos, p. 9). Rejetant ces deux optiques, E.V. entend considérer les œuvres uniquement en elles-mêmes, dans leur autonomie et, plus précisément, semble-t-il, les étudier comme des formes poétiques en mouvement. Ce qu'on a omis de faire jusqu'à maintenant à de rares exceptions près, estime E.V. Pour illustrer ces vues, il a eu l'heureuse idée de rassembler dans ce volume dix études, diverses, mais non sans d'étroites affinités, dont la moitié avait été publiée antérieurement dans les Cahiers de Civilisation médiévale ou dans des volumes de Mélanges. Rappelons ou signalons celles qui intéressent à des degrés variés la matière de Bretagne: pp. 15-30, L'exemple de Bédier, et, pp. 31-47, Vers une définition (Cf. BBSIA. XII. 1960, 149); pp. 74-104, La forêt de Morois (Cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1969, 152); pp. 105-128, Regards sur la conjointure (réflexions sur la conjointure, définie "ce qui réunit, rassemble ou organise des éléments divers et même dissemblables, ou, si l'on veut, ce qui les transforme en un tout organisé" et sur les rapports du conte ou du mythe et du roman, dans le Chevalier de la Charrette, Erec et Enide (Joie de la Cour), le Conte du Graal); pp. 120-140. La création romanesque (concerne principalement le roman arthurien en prose, surtout le Lancelot-Graal, et ses techniques de composition); pp. 151-161, Les enchantements de Bretagne (sur un épisode de la Suite du Merlin où la perfidie et les maléfices de la fée Morgain entraînent des complications d'intrigue liées à une surabondance d'explications comme à des jeux prolongés d'ombres et de rayons); pp. 163-177. Un chevalier errant à la recherche du sens du monde (il s'agit du personnage de Dinadan qui apparaît dans le Tristan en prose: cf. BBSIA, XVIII, 1966, 126). J.F.

179 WATHELET-WILLEM, Jeanne, 'La fée Morgain dans la chanson de geste', CCM, XIIIème année, n° 3, juillet-septembre 1970, pp. 209–219.

Morgain la fée, personnage de la matière de Bretagne, est présente aussi dans une dizaine de chansons de geste, assez tardives il est vrai. S'il est fait simplement allusion à ses talents de magicienne et de devineresse dans Doon de Nanteuil ou la Chanson d'Antioche, elle devient la mère d'Auberon dans Huon de Bordeaux et elle joue ailleurs un rôle important. C'est le cas dans un épisode d'Esclarmonde, une des suites de Huon, et dans

la Bataille Loquifer, une chanson du cycle de Guillaume d'Orange. Morgain est presque toujours représentée dans ces poèmes comme une fée belle et bonne, en partie christianisée d'ailleurs. Il se peut aussi que l'introduction d'un merveilleux féerique dans les chansons de geste tardives caractérise une litérature destinée à un public populaire, en un temps où ce même merveilleux perd du terrain dans les romans courtois au profit d' "une certaine rationalisation du récit". J.F.

III.—COMPTES RENDUS

- 180 BBSIA, XX, 1968; BBSIA, XXI, 1969. C.R. sommaire par Félix Lecoy, dans Rom, t.91, 1970, p. 571.
- 181 BRANCA, Daniela, I romanzi italiani di Tristano e la Tavola Ritonda, Firenze, Leo Olschki, 1968, 368 pages. (Università di Padova, Pubblicazioni della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Vol. XLV). C.R. somm. par Cl. Margueron, dans Rom., t.91, pp. 135-136.
- 182 CIGADA, Sergio, La leggenda medievale del Cervo Bianco e le origini della "matière de Bretagne", 1965, 120. pp. in-4°. (Cf. BBSIA, XIX, 1967, 263).

C.R. par F.L (ecoy), dans Rom., t.91, 1970, pp. 431-432.

"M. Sergio Cigada passe en revue tous les épisodes où apparaît, dans la littérature médiévale, un cerf blanc . . . Son essai se termine, en fin de compte, pour ce qui est de la source première, sur un non liquet."

183 DORFMAN, Eug., The Narreme in the Medieval Romance Epic. An Introduction to narrative Structures, 1969, University of Toronto, 259 pages. (Cf. BBSIA, XXII, 1970, 150).
C.R. par R. Cotrait, dans Bulletin Hispanique, 1970,

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Expose la méthode d'analyse littéraire, empruntée à la linguistique, qui, à partir de la notion de narrème, distingue l'infrastructure, éléments de charpente, de la superstructure, ensemble des éléments de l'œuvre. Les analyses portent sur des œuvres épiques françaises et espagnoles, mais aussi sur les quatre premiers romans de Chrétien de Troyes. Réserves sur une méthode qui pèche à la fois par excès de schématisation et par imprécision: on le voit à propos d'Erw et de Cligis. La notion de narrème reste, elle aussi, trop schématique. A.M.

184 Györy, Jean, 'Prolégomènes à une imagerie de Chrétien de Troyes (suite et fin)', CCM, XI, 1968, pp. 29-39. (Cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1968, 142).

C.R. par Félix L (ecoy) dans Rom., t.91, 1970, p. 427.

"On ne saurait refuser à M.G. de donner, à certains passages ou à certaines scènes, une interprétation en profondeur qui peut séduire, et dont l'ingénieuse originalité est indéniable".

185 Huby, Michel, L'adaptation des romans courtois en Allemagne au XIIème et au XIIIème siècle, Paris, Klincksieck, 1968 (Cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1969, 145). C.R. par W. T. H. Jackson dans CCM, XIIIème année, 1970, pp. 382-384.

La méthode de l'auteur est jugée trop subjective; elle tend beaucoup trop à placer les romanciers allemands dans la dépendance de leurs modèles français. C'est ainsi que Hartmann, écrivain moralisant et même religieux, a visiblement des intentions différentes de celles de Chrétien. "C'est un mauvais service à rendre à Chrétien que de prétendre que Hartmann l'ait imité servilement, et rien de plus . . . Hartmann considère avec gravité des conventions dont se joue Chrétien." J.F.

The Limentani, Alberto, Dal Roman de Palamedes ai cantari di Febus-el-Forte, testi francesi e italiani del due e trecento, a cura di Alberto Limentani, Bologne, 1962, in-8°.

C.R. par F.L(ecoy) dans Rom., t.91, 1970, pp. 142-

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Souligne qu'il s'agit de la traduction en prose italienne d'un épisode du roman de Guiron le Courtois, dont R. Lathuillere a donné l'analyse, l'épisode de Brehus dans la caverne de Phébus.

- 187 MENARD, Philippe, 'Le temps et la durée dans les romans de Chrétien de Troyes', MA, LXXIII (4ème série, t. XXII) 1967, pp. 375-401 (Cf. BBSIA, XX, 1968, 118).
 - C.R. somm. par P. Cézard dans Rom., t.91, p. 130.
- 188 PRETZEL, Ulrich, et BACHOFER, Wolfgang, Bibliographie zu Wolfram von Eschenbach, Berlin, Erich Schmidt, 1968. (Cf. BBSIA, XXII, 1970, 43).

 C.R. par J. Carles, dans Etudes Germaniques, 1970, p. 88.
- 189 RINGGER, Kurt, 'Zum "Nobles Reis" bei Marie de France. Eine Richtigstellung', ZFRP, 83, 1967, pp. 495-497. (Cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1969, 43). C.R. somm. par F.L(ecoy) dans Rom., t.91, p. 127.
- 190 Ruh, Kurt, Höfische Epik des deutschen Mittelalters. Erster Teil: Von den Anfängen bis zu Hartmann von Aue, 1967. (Cf. BBSIA, XX, 1968, 20). C.R. par J. Carles, CCM, XIIIème année, n° 1,

janvier-mars 1970, pp. 91-92.

Analyse de l'ouvrage, accompagnée de remarques élogieuses le plus souvent.

- 191 VINAVER, Eugène, 'La forêt de Morois', CCM, XI, 1968, pp. 1-13. (Cf. BBSIA, XXI, 1968, 152).
 C.R. par Félix L(ecoy), dans Rom., t.91, 1970, p. 427.
- 192 West, G. D., An index of proper-names in French Arthurian verse romances, 1150-1300. University of Toronto Press, 1969, 168 p.in-8°. (University of Toronto Romance Series, 15).

C.R. somm. par F.L(ecoy), dans Rom., t.91, 1970, pp. 136-137.

Great Britain

ARTHURIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY 1970 COMPILED BY KENNETH VARTY*

I.—TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS

193 BEROUL, The Romance of Tristan by Beroul and the Tale of Tristan's madness, trans. by Alan S. Fedrick, Penguin Books, London, 1970, 171 pp.

194 Bromwich, Rachel, Trioedd Ynys Prydain: the 'Myvyrian' "Third Series", THSC, 1969, 127-56.

Continued from Transactions 1968, 299-338 (see BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 135), with a short appendix by Peter C. Bartrum.

195 MILLS, M., ed., Lybeaus Desconus, EETSOS 261, Oxford University Press, 1969, 302 pp.

In this edition the two best texts of the romance (those found in MSS Cotton Caligula A.II. and Lambeth Palace 306) are printed in parallel, and all significant variants from the other four surviving texts are listed in a classified appendix. The Introduction comprises: (1) a description of the six manuscripts in which these texts are found; (2) a discussion of their affiliation and likely prehistory (which includes a brief consideration of the metre of the poem); (3) a study of the language of the original and of the two principal copies; (4) synopses of the eight major cognates of the romance, a discussion of the most important of the episodes which it contains, the special features of the English version, the identity of its author, and probable date of composition; (5) a select bibliography. The Notes are intended to give support to views expressed in the

^{*}I am most grateful to Mr Gareth Watts, who has again supplied the Celtic items.

Introduction about the inter-relationship of the manuscript copies, and to throw light upon the statements of the poem where these are confused or over-concise. The glossary is primarily a record of the words and forms of the Cotton text, which is the closest in dialect to the original, but significant words occurring in the other copies are also listed. The first section of the appendix is devoted to variants which establish the superiority of readings in Cotton over those of Lambeth; the second and third, to variants which derive from lost intermediate copies; the remainder, to those peculiar to each of the four surviving copies not printed in full. M.M. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 251).

196 THORPE, Lewis, 'The four rough drafts of Bauduins Butors', (concluded), NMS XIV (1970), 41-63. (Cf. BBIAS, XXI, 1969, 212; XXII, 1970, 139). In this third and concluding article on the four rough drafts of La roman des fils du roi Constant, written by Bauduins Butors on blank spaces in MS. Bibl. Nat., f.fr. 1446, Lewis Thorpe completes the first printing of Draft II of this curious work and publishes for the first time the whole of Drafts III and IV. In lines 261-979 of Draft II, Pandragus, second son and heir of the late Constant, King of Britain, together with the woman he loves, Libanor, daughter of King Ban of Benuich, is carried away by the devil Rousecouane to the Black Mountain in Northumberland, to the great distress of Libanor's father. Pandragus and his brother Utrius set out to ask advice of the Hermit of the Forest of Brochefort, but while Pandragus is inside the hermitage confessing his sins. Utrius, who waits outside, meets the boy Merlin and hears the long story of how the magician was born as the child of Optima, the virgin daughter of a rich farmer, who had been attacked by an incubus. Draft III, which contains only 56 lines, gives the date, January 1204, and begins with a dream in which Butors meets the boy Merlin. There follow only three lines of the story of Constant, and then Butors breaks off a third time. Draft IV, which contains 280 lines, repeats the dedication to Gui de Dampierre, Hughes II de Châtillon and a prince who must be nameless (= Jehan II d'Avesnes). It tells the love of Pandragus and Libanor, and then moves once more to the devils of the Black Mountain and their determination to produce an Anti-Christ by sending one of their number to seduce the virgin daughter of a Northumberland farmer. Draft IV ends mysteriously in mid-sentence, exactly as the previous three drafts had done. L.T. Digitized by Google

II.—CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

197 ALCOCK, Leslie, 'Excavations at South Cadbury Castle, 1969: a summary report', AJL (1970), 1, 14-25.

An illustrated account of the further excavations in 1969. Relevant for the Arthurian or early Post-Roman period was the exploration of a timber hall about 60 ft long by 30 ft wide, 'one of the principal buildings of the 5th/6th-century fortress'.

198 Alcock, Leslie, 'South Cadbury Excavations, 1969', Ant, XLIV (1970), 173, 46-9.

A briefer account of research summarised in BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 197, above, with a revised reconstruction of the Arthurian-period defences.

199 BOGDANOW, Fanni, 'A note on the second version of the Post-Vulgate Queste and Guiron le Courtois', Med. Aev, XXXIX (1970), 288-90.

Dr Bogdanow comes to the conclusion that the author of the British-Museum-Turin-112 Guiron must have read both the Suite du Merlin and the Second Version of the Post-Vulgate Queste, and then combined and developed details of the two to form a coherent whole.

200 Brewer, D. S., 'The Present Study of Malory', *FMLS* (1970), I, 83-97.

Modern tendencies in the study of Malory between 1947 (when Professor Vinaver's first edition of The Works appeared) and the late 1960s are described. Vinaver's first and second (1967) editions are briefly compared and characterized, and their valuable emphasis on Malory's use of French sources discussed. Some major uncertainties in the latest knowledge and ideas about Malory the man are pointed out. More study of Malory's language is called for and recent developments in the study of his style are commented on. The general modern response to The Morts Darthur is seen as a move from the appreciation of romance to realism, but this is criticised as being sometimes based on inappropriately naturalistic and mimetic expectations. A new interest in the nature of romance in Malory is however detected, together with investigations of such topics

as love, chivalry, honour and tragedy. Developments in understanding Malory's use of chronicle-history are noted. Vinaver's disintegration of *The Morte Darthur* into eight entirely separate works is criticised. *The Morte Darthur* is seen as a loosely but deliberately linked concatenation of history and romance. D.S.B. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 222).

201 CLARKE, Basil, 'Calidon and the Caledonian Forest', BBCS, XXIII (1969), 191-201.

In this article the author discusses the difficulty in trying to determine a precise location for Calidon/Celyddon, the forest retreat of Merlin in Geoffrey of Monmouth's Vita Merlini and of Myrddin in the Welsh poems. The Silva Caledonias of the ancients has had an uncertain status. It was apparently thought of as lying somewhere in Strathclyde, but in many sources the name conveyed little more than 'a big forest in vague North Britain'. The author concludes that any search for the Coit Celidon of Nennius (where Arthur fought one of his battles), Coed Celyddon of the Welsh Myrddin poems and Calidon of Vita Merlini where the wild fugitive fled after the battle of Arfderydd must be divorced from the question of the exact location of the Caledonian Forest. The wild-man/ Arfderydd legend is clearer on one point than that of the Arthurian battle. In the Afallennau and in the last lines of Ymddiddan Myrddin a Thaliesin Arfderydd and Celyddon are associated. Arfderydd has been identified with Arthuret about eight miles north of Carlisle, and this is probably as far as one can venture, although there is still a wide choice of wooded tracts within easy reach of Arthuret.

202 DAVIS, Norman, 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, 2073', NGQ, XVII (May 1970), 163-4.

A comment on the syntax of the first half of line 2073.

203 DITMAS, E. M. R., Tristan and Iseult in Cornwall, Forrester Roberts Ltd., 119 Moorfield Road, Brockworth, Gloucester, 1970, 93 pp.

The narrative of Beroul's poem is re-told in prose and supplemented by a summary of the beginning and end of the story as found in Eilhart von Oberge, and by notes showing variants found in other versions of the legend. In addition a map and a short description of the trackways of Old Cornwall are in-

cluded, together with an illustrated survey of the place-names in Cornwall mentioned in the poem. E.M.R.D. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 240).

204 DIVERRES, A. H., 'Some Thoughts on the sens of Le Chevalier de la Charrette', FMLS, VI (1970), I, 24-36.

This article questions the interpretation of Le Chevalier de la Charrette as exemplifying the Provençal ideal of the courtly relationship between a lady and her lover, first put forward by Gaston Paris, and suggests that Chrétien is, on the contrary criticizing the attitudes and behaviour of both Guenevere and Lancelot for their lack of mesure. A.H.D.

- 205 Frappier, Jean, 'Le Concept de l'Amour dans les Romans Arthuriens', (communication faite le 8 août 1969 au neuvième congrès de la Société Internationale Arthurienne), BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 119–36.
- 206 GRAY, J. M., 'A feature characterizing Lancelot in Tennyson's Lancelot and Elaine', N&Q, XVII (January 1970), 15.

Dr Gray provides another example of the skill and the economy with which Tennyson modified his Arthurian sources.

207 GRAY, J. M., 'A Study in Idyl: Tennyson's The Coming of Arthur', RMS, XIV (1970), 111-50.

Displays the opening poem of *Idylls of the King* as modern idyl and with reference to Tennyson's imaginative retelling of Arthur's origins. The origin and genesis of the hero is substantiated by having contradictory accounts actually told by characters with traditional Arthurian names: Leodogran, Bellicert, Bedivere, Merlin, Bleys. Through this Tennyson's mythopæia takes on a life of its own, and while it shows he is conversant with Gildas, Nennius and Geoffrey of Monmouth (mainly in *Six Old English Chronicles* ed. J. A. Giles, 1848), Layamon (in Madden's edition 1847) and of course Malory (here principally the edition of T. Wright, 1858) the main purpose of this is to show that each character, through his own limitations, has a different concept of the hero. From a Victorian, evolutionary viewpoint no single human account

of the hero can be all-embracing. But in this way Tennyson asserted his faith in the unknowable and unknown, the mystery of selfhood and human consciousness. J.M.G.

208 GRAY, J. M., 'Two transcendental ladies of Tennyson's *Idylls:* The Lady of the Lake and Vivien', *Tennyson Research Bulletin*, IV (1970), 104-5.

A brief comment on Tennyson's shaping of his source in Malory.

209 Green, D. H., 'Irony and the Medieval Romance', FMLS, VI (1970), I, 49-64.

Among the many shades of irony exemplified in medieval literature five types stand out as particularly important. The simplest is verbal irony because its restricted range suggests an immediate discrepancy between utterance and context. We encounter it as heroic irony long before the romance, as understatement at large, as a rhetorical play on words, as an ironic exploitation of a proverb or quotation, or in the employment of a topos so as to defeat conventional expectations. Irony of the narrator is present whenever verbal irony is no longer occasional, but a recurrent stratagem by which the poet controls his effects. It can involve the guise of an ignorant or fallible narrator, granting the audience only a relative view of the action, as well as other kinds of dissociation of poet from narrator. By contrast, dramatic irony presupposes the superior knowledge of an audience, aware of a truth concealed from a character in the narrative. Although this type can be most successfully employed when the audience is already acquainted with a traditional theme, those poets who open up the new world of the matière de Bretagne build into their narrative a number of vantage-points from which the listener can enjoy an occasional partial view of the terrain ahead denied to characters in the narrative. With the irony of values even the chivalric ideal of Arthur's court can be critically scrutinised—particularly suggestive here is the way in which the earliest romances already show a growing awareness of the deficiencies of the Arthurian ideal, culminating in its subordination to the Grail-kingdom. Finally, structural irony may involve sustained contrasts between one romance and another (for purposes of parody) or the juxtaposition of two themes or figures within the same narrative in such a way that the discrepancy throws an ironic light on one. When what is thus

thrown into relief is an Arthurian theme or figure, this type of irony is rich in implications for our judgement of the accepted values of chivalry. D.H.G. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 222).

210 HUNT, Tony, 'The Rhetorical Background to the Arthurian Prologue . . .', FMLS, VI (1970), I, 1-23.

Latin comedy utilized the prologue as essentially a captatio benevolentias, whereas Greek tragedy employed it as a summary of the drama, for the provision of necessary information. Ciceronian exordial theory emphasized the prologue's function as a captatio benevolentias but distinguished two types of exordium: the clear, direct approach (principium) and the subtle, indirect approach, a sort of concealed prologue (insinuatio). This article traces the development and transmission of Ciceronian precepts and charts their influence on Old French writers. especially with respect to the conception of the prologue as a captatio benevolentias. Nevertheless, certain medieval theorists seem to have revived the antique distinction of prologue = captatio benevolentiae, and prologue = an introduction to the narrative and its contents. In the Yvain, Chrétien has exploited both distinctions and whereas critics have thought that there was no prologue to the Yvain, it does in fact have two. Lines 1-30 (ff) are an introduction to the narrative in the form of an insinuatio and Calogrenant's speech on the need for attention (149-174) represents an exordium in the shape of a captatio benevolentias. Chrétien therefore seems to be indebted to both Ciceronian and medieval exordial theory, T.H. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 222).

211 JACKSON, W. H., 'Some Observations on the Status of the Narrator in Hartmann von Aue's *Erec* and *Iwein'*, FMLS, VI (1970), 65–82.

An attempt to show that Hartmann's explicit narratorial commentary is a more reliable indication of the views of Hartmann the implied poet in *Erec* than in *Iwein*. Some broader points are made about the relation of Hartmann as narrator to his story and to his imagined audience, and added support is given to the view that *Iwein* is a work of considerable irony.

(Dr Jackson points out that the figure of 71 occurrences of the narrator's first person singular in *Iwein*, p. 66 of the article, is incorrect, since it does not include the narrator's references to his characters as mtn her N. The ed. of Benecke-Lachmann, Rev. L. Wolff, has 24 such references, all bearing on Iwein or Gawein). (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 222).

212 JARMAN, A. O. H., 'A Note on the Possible Welsh Derivation of Viviane', In Gallica: essays presented to J. Heywood Thomas, Cardiff, 1969, 1-12.

This essay discusses the derivation of the name Viviane from the Welsh hwimleian, first proposed by Thomas Price in the mid-nineteenth century and adopted by many such as Villemarqué, Silvan Evans and Anwyl, though later it was generally rejected. It is argued, however, that the author's analysis of hwimleian as composed of the two elements chuyf-leian or hwyf-leian, now generally accepted, makes the derivation of Viviane from one or other of these forms more feasible. Churyfleian originally meant 'a wanderer of pallid countenance', i.e. Myrddin (Merlin) or a similar wild man of the woods. By the twelfth century, if not much earlier, the meaning of this word had become obscure and it is at least conceivable that it had come to be understood as referring to the 'fair wanton maiden' of whom Myrddin speaks in the early stanzas of the Afallennau contained in the Black Book of Carmarthen (c. 1200). If the possibility of the derivation of Viviane from this form is accepted, the question is raised of the extent to which legendary material relating to Merlin migrated to the Continent independently of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Regum Britanniae. A.O.H.J. (Cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 157, where this note was mentioned but not summarised).

213 JARMAN, A. O. H., The legend of Merlin, Cardiff, University of Wales, 1970, 32 pp.

First published in 1960.

214 KENNEDY, Edward D., 'Arthur's rescue in Malory and the Spanish Tristan', N&Q, XVII (January 1970), 6-10.

Mr Kennedy offers further evidence to support the theory that a relationship existed between Malory's French book and the French source of the Spanish *Tristan*.

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215 Lewis, Saunders, 'Branwen' In Ysgrifau Beirniadol, V, edited by J. E. Caerwyn Williams, Denbigh, 1970, pp. 30-43.

In this article Saunders Lewis completes his study of the Four Branches of the Mabinogi (see BBIAS XXII, 1970, 165), He rejects the date circa 1060 given by Sir Ifor Williams for the final literary redaction of the Four Branches, and asserts that Branven shows clear signs of the influence of the work of Geoffrey of Monmouth, thus reverting to the opinion held by John Rhys and W. J. Gruffydd. He disagrees, however, with Gruffydd who argued that the author of the Mabinogi 'has been unusually successful in dissociating himself from the modern world of his own generation . . .'. On the contrary he used the wealth of material at his disposal to call the attention of his audiences to the troublesome happenings around them. The incidents recorded in Branven would remind them of how on August 1, 1166 Diarmait mac Murchadha, King of Leinster arrived with his daughter Aoife at Bristol, and how, having followed Henry II to France, he returned to Dyfed and gave his daughter to Richard Fitz Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, better known as Strongbow, to wed and the succession of the kingdom after his death, and Strongbow in return promised to aid Diarmait in recovering his throne. From that day until Henry II sailed from Ireland to Pembrokeshire on April 17. 1172 there was a close relationship between South Wales and Ireland. The account of Bendigeidfran's journey to Ireland would remind them of how Henry II sailed for Ireland and arrived at Dublin on November 11, 1171. Mr Lewis suggests that Branven should be assigned a date after the return of Henry II from Ireland in April 1172.

216 Lucas, Peter J., 'Towards an interpretation of Sir Launfal with particular reference to line 683', Med. Aev, XXXIX (1970), 291-300.

Mr Lucas argues that the interpretation of the exchange between queen and hero, in which line 683 occurs, is particularly important for an understanding and appreciation of Launfal. He concentrates on the ambiguous use of 'traytour' in line 683, and comes to the conclusion that Launfal's remark, which may refer either to his relationship with the king or to that with his mistress, was deliberately ambiguous. "As far as Launfal is concerned, both are permissable, but the queen, ignorant of the latter, naturally assumes the former only. Such an explanation would account for apparent inconsistencies."

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217 Lyle, E. B., 'The Turk and Gawain as a Source of Thomas of Erceldoune', FMLS (1970), I, 98-102.

The similarities in words and in sequence of narrative and conversation between The Turk and Gawain and Thomas of Erceldowne, all amply illustrated in this article, and the occurrence in both texts of an unusual combination of motifs, lead the author to his conclusion that these works do not make independent use of a common stock of otherworld material, but that there is a specific indebtedness of the one to the other. "If the relationship proposed in this article is accepted, The Turk and Gawain can be dated in the fourteenth century, before Chaucer's Sir Thopas which made some use of Thomas of Erceldowne." (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 222).

218 Mac Cana, Proinsias, Celtic Mythology, Hamlyn, London, 1970, 141 pp.

Arthurian scholars will certainly welcome this volume by the author of Brenwen daughter of Llyr: a study of the Second Branch of the Mabinogi. After an introduction dealing with the rise and decline of the Celts, Dr Mac Cana discusses the Gaulish gods and their insular equivalents, the gods of Britain, the goddesses of the insular Celts, the heroic tradition, Sacral kingship and the Otherworld. The book is beautifully illustrated with outstanding examples of the work of Celtic artists and craftsmen.

219 MOORE, Donald, ed., The Irish Sea Province in Archaeology and History, Cardiff, 1970, 125 pp.

In the prologue to his 'Arthurian Onomastics', (see item 224) Professor Richards in dealing with the Welsh origin of the Arthurian legend stresses the importance of an awareness of the close relationship that existed between Wales and Ireland and that we must 'heed the work of the archaeologists and the historical geographers who have taught us to regard the Irish Sea as a Celtic Sea, as a focus of easy travel between one Celtic land and another, not as an insuperable barrier'. It is with this in mind that we welcome this volume which contains the full text of eleven papers delivered at the conference held by the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Aberystwyth in April, 1968. Of particular interest will be Dr Nora K. Chadwick's contribution entitled 'Early literary contacts between Wales and Ireland', pp. 66-77.

220 NOBLE, Peter, 'Alis and the Problem of Time in Cligds', Med. Aev, XXXIX (1970), 28-31.

Mr Noble presents evidence which suggests that Chrétien had no very clear plan of his story as he wrote Cligés, but was content to let the details develop; in particular, he did not attempt to work out a time-scheme, and sacrificed accurate chronology to the demands of an exciting and rapid narration.

221 NOBLE, Peter, 'Some Problems in La Mort le Roi Artu', MLR, 65 (1970), 3, 519-22.

This is a critical review of Professor Adler's article 'Problems of Aesthetic versus Historical Criticism in La Mort le Roi Artu' (PMLA, 65 (1950), 930-43). Mr Noble agrees with Adler's basic theory, that the author shows an awareness of the possible co-existence of good and evil in the same character, but argues that many of the episodes chosen to illustrate this theory are misinterpreted. In particular, Noble is totally opposed to Adler on "the fundamental issue of the interpretation of the death of Artus". For Noble, the text proves that the fairies fail to cure Artus, and they and the king have to bow to the superior power of Christianity. Their burying of Artus in the Noire Chapelle "represents the triumph of Christianity over the old legends, and means that there is nothing to jar with the Christian climax that is to come in the death of all the other main characters, Mordret excepted".

222 OWEN, D. D. R., ed., Arthurian Romance: Seven Essays, Scottish Academic Press Ltd, Edinburgh and London, 1970, 102 pp.

This collection of essays is reprinted from FMLS (January 1970). The contributors are D. S. Brewer (The Present Study of Malory); A. H. Diverres (Some Thoughts on the 'Sens' of 'Le Chevalier de la Charrette'); D. H. Green (Irony and the Medieval Romance); Tony Hunt (The Rhetorical Background to the Arthurian Prologue...); W. H. Jackson (Some Observations on the Status of the Narrator in Hartmann von Aue's 'Erec' and 'Iwein'); E. B. Lyle ('The Turk and Gawain' as a source of 'Thomas of Erceldoune') and D. D. R. Owen (Profanity and its Purpose in Chrétien's 'Cligés' and 'Lancelot'). Summaries of these essays appear in this Bulletin: cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 200, 204, 209, 210, 211, 217, and 223).

223 OWEN, D. D. R., 'Profanity and its Purpose in Chrétien's Cligés and Lancelot', FMLS, VI (1970), I, 37-48.

In Cligés and Lancelot Chrétien put pious texts to methodical and extensive use: the account of Fénice's shammed death is consciously developed as a parallel to Christ's Passion and Resurrection, whilst Lancelot's entry into the Land of Gorre shows clear influence of the Gospel of Nicodemus. A similar parodic use of pious texts appears in La Mule sans frein. Such irreverence (not blasphemy) is seen as a significant element of Chrétien's artistic technique. D.D.R.O. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 222).

224 RICHARDS, Melville, 'Arthurian Onomastics', THSC, 1969, Part II, 250-64.

The substance of this article was given to the International Congress of Arthurian Studies at Cardiff, August 1969. Professor Richards restricts himself to Welsh Arthurian Onomastics and approaches his subject in three different stages: first up to the period of the full-length romances—a period which includes the Annales Cambriae, Nennius's Historia Brittonum, the poetry of the Book of Taliesin and the Black Book of Carmarthen and the 'Lives' of the Welsh Saints; secondly, the tales themselves-Kulhwch and Olwen, the Dream of Rhonabury and the three romances Owain, Peredur and Geraint; and lastly, the evidence for the continuance in Wales of the Arthurian legend in place - and personal-names. It is shown that whereas Arthur himself bears a name of Latin origin Baddon and Camlann (in the Annales Cambriae) are two good British names, the names of Arthur's battles listed by Nennius are in Old Welsh and the majority of personal-names in early Welsh verse and 'Kulhwch and Olwen' are purely of Welsh extraction. Turning to the names in the three Welsh romances, Lunet seems to be the only one which shows French influence. The others, except for Cynon fab Clydno, are all drawn from the already established circle of Welsh Arthurian names. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 219).

225 Senior, Michael, 'Castle of the Holy Grail?' in Country

Quest (Principality Press, Wrexham, Denbighshire)

X (March 1970), 10, 18-20.

Suggests that Dinas Bran above Llangollen, referred to as 'Chastiel Bran' in *Fouks Fitz Warin* might be Malory's 'castle of Corbin'.

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226 SOUTHERN, R. W., 'Aspects of the European tradition of historical writing. 1. The Classical tradition from Einhard to Geoffrey of Monmouth', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*. Fifth Series, No. 20 (1970), 173-196.

Professor Southern begins his presidential address to the Royal Historical Society with the assertion that "the first duty of a historian is to produce works of art" and then proceeds to examine the early days in the formation of the European historical tradition "when history was widely regarded as an art of a peculiarly elaborate, exacting, and artificial kind". Of special interest to Arthurians are the pages devoted to Geoffrey of Monmouth.

227 WILLIAMS, Elizabeth, 'Lanval and Sir Landevale; a medieval translator and his methods', LSE, New Series III (1969), 85–99.

By comparing Sir Landevale with Lanval at certain points, Miss Williams shows that "the first English translator of the lay was working at least with method, if not conscious principles, and that his changes produce a work of art of a simple but definite kind". Writing for a less sophisticated audience than Marie he concentrated "on the more obviously dramatic elements in his tale, but did not feel bound to add substantial incidents to the action as Chestre did, thus demonstrating its unity. The result is something close to an unadorned folktale, with characteristically simplified issues and emotions, rising to a single dramatic climax".

228 WILLSON, H. B., 'Literacy and Wolfram Von Eschenbach', NMS, XIV (1970), 27-40.

Professor Willson takes as his text Wolfram's statement "ine kan deheinen buochstap" (Parzival, 115, 27), with the punning lines which follow, "då nement genuoge ir urhop: disiu åventiure vert åne der buoche stiure", and develops the theme that the poet "wishes to make it absolutely clear that he acknowledges the power and wisdom of God to be of a superior ordo to that of man" and that "fulfilment of this purpose requires that he give himself no credit at all for knowing anything".

229 WILSON, Robert H., 'More borrowings by Malory from Hardyng's Chronicle', N&Q, XVII (June 1970), 208-10.

Shows how Malory, having used the Chronicle considerably at an earlier stage in his writing, probably turned back to its account of Arthur's return. "He presumably hoped to find something more interesting, but at least picked up phrasing about the news of Mordred's seizure of power."

230 ZADDY, Z. P., 'The Structure of Chrétien's Yvain', MLR, 65 (1970), 3, 523-40.

This investigation into the organisation of *Yvain* shows that it is both bipartite (though not quite in the way envisaged by Professors Roques and Bezzola) and tripartite (though not quite in the way envisaged by Professors Reid, Frappier and Collas). Z.P.Z.

III.—REVIEWS

- 231 Ashe, Geoffrey, ed., The Quest for Arthur's Britain, London, 1968. (Cf. BBIAS, XXI, 1969, 188). Rev.: by C. E. V. Owen, Arch. Camb, CXVIII (1969), 158-9.
- 232 Bishop, Ian, 'Pearl' in its Setting . . ., Basil Blackwell and Mott, Oxford, 1968. (Cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 143).

 Rev.: by R. M. Wilson, MLR, 65 (1970), 594.
- 233 Blanch, R. J., ed., 'Sir Gawain' and 'Pearl': Critical Essays, Bloomington and London: Indiana University Press, 1966. (Cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 57). Rev.: by R. M. Wilson, MLR, 65, (1970), 368-9.

- 234 BOGDANOW, F., The Romance of the Grail..., Manchester and New York, 1966. (Cf. BBIAS, XIX, 1967, 217; XX, 1968, 78, 130 and 282; XXI, 1969, 53, 217 and 245; XXII, 1970, 26 and 280).

 Rev.: by Helaine Newstead, Med.Aev, XXXIX (1970), 208-10
- 235 Brackert, Helmut, Rudolf von Ems. Dichtung und Geschichte, Heidelberg, Winter, 1968
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- 236 BROOKHOUSE, C., 'Sir Armadace' and 'The Avowing of Arthur': two romances from the Ireland MS., Copenhagen, Rosenkilde and Bagger, 1968.

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- 237 CHADWICK, Nora K., Early Brittany, Cardiff, 1969. (Cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 147).

 Rev.: by E. G. Bowen, St.C, V (1970), 161-3.
- 238 COWEN, J., ed., Sir Thomas Malory, 'Le Morte d'Arthur', Penguin Books, London, 1969. (Cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 138).

 Rev.: by S. S. Hussey, N&Q, 17 (1970), 319-20.
- 239 DAVIES, Pennar, Rhwng Chwedl a Chredo, Cardiff, 1966. (Cf. BBIAS, XIX, 1967, 226).

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- 240 DITMAS, E. M. R., Tristan and Iseult in Cornwall, Gloucester, 1970. (Cf. BBIAS, XXIII, 1971, 203).

 Rev.: by B. C. Spooner, Folklore, LXXXI (Autumn 1970), 233-5.

241 DONOVAN, M. J., The Breton Lay: a Guide to Varieties, Indiana and London, 1969. (Cf. BBIAS, XXI, 1969, 75).

Rev.: by Derek Pearsall, Med. Aev, XXXIX (1970), 207-8.

by G. C. Britton, N&Q, 17 (1970), 317-9.

242 GILDEA, Joseph, Durmart le Galois . . . Etude, Villanova Pennsylvania, 1965. (Cf. BBIAS, XIX, 1967, 67, 110, 156, 246, 268; XX, 1968, 119, 168, 183; XXI, 1969, 98, 134, 156, 225, 252; XXII, 1970, 27, 52, 94 and 200).

Rev.: by Lewis Thorpe, Med. Aev, XXXIX (1970), 58-60.

243 GRAY, J. M., Man and Myth in Victorian England . . ., Lincoln, 1969. (Cf. BBIAS, XXII, 1970, 153 and 181).

Rev.: by Paul Turner, N&Q, 17 (1970), 274.

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Ph.D. thesis completed in 1970 for the Courtauld Institute and Birkbeck College, University of London. Analyses the iconographical cycles of the Queste and Mort Artu branches of the text; studies the 'workshops' producing MSS in the areas concerned, considers the illuminated Lancelots in stylistic relation to other books, both secular and liturgical, and deals with what documentary and stylistic evidence there is for the organisation of book production and for the patronage of texts in the period.

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L'ouvrage de Mme Branca est très intéressant car il nous donne une claire vue d'ensemble de la fortune en Italie de la légende de Tristan et des développements qu'elle a eus dans l'œuvre des remanieurs italiens (Tristano Veneto, Tristano Riccardiano, Tavola Ritonda). Surtout elle met en relief que l'auteur de la Tavola Ritonda a eu le mérite d'envisager seulement l'histoire centrale de Tristan et de laisser de côté les nombreux épisodes développés par les remaniements français, surtout en prose.

262 Guerrieri Crocetti, Camillo, Nel mondo neolatino, Bari, Adriatica Editice, 1969, pp. 525.

Cet ouvrage est un recueil de nombreux articles parus entre 1942 et 1966 sur plusieurs problèmes de la poésie médiévale française, italienne et espagnole. Les trois premiers articles ont pour objet Chrétien de Troyes et son œuvre, c'est-à-dire: "Nel mondo di Chrétien de Troyes", "Per l'interpretazione dell'Erec", "Ancora sul Perceuel". L'auteur tâche de relever par des réflexions remarquables et pénétrantes les aspects les plus importants de la chèvalerie, et, en meme temps, on y trouve un portrait de Chrétien esquissé avec verve et amabilité.

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II.—CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

290 Elsinga, P. Th., 'Gegevens van letterkundige handboeken met elkaar vergeleken', SpL, 12 (1969-70), 299-303.

The author compares statements regarding the contents of the Middle Dutch *Lancelot-Compilation* (MS. The Hague, K.B., 129 A 10) in the main handbooks on the history of Dutch literature in the Middle Ages. He notes some divergencies in factual detail, e.g. in the counting of lines.

291 JACOBS, Nicolas, 'Gawain's False Confession', ES, 51 (1970), 433-435.

In his confession to the priest at Bertilak's castle (Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, 11.1876-84), Gawain "conceals the fact that he has accepted the girdle with the intention of retaining it" (Gollancz). In the author's view, the poet did not consider Christian virtues and cortagge as incompatible by nature; Gawain, however, by accepting the girdle, places himself in a position where they become irreconcilable. "His duty to God is to confess his fault, which involves handing over the girdle to Bercilak, and thus betraying the lady's confidence. His duty to the lady is, at the peril of his own soul, to conceal the girdle". Gawain's fault is to make the wrong choice.

292 OKKEN, Lambertus, Ein Beitrag zur Entwirrung einer kontaminierten Manuskripttradition. Studien zur Ueberlieferung von Hartmanns von Aue "Iwein". [Harmelen], 1970. 173 pp. Thesis Univ. of Utrecht.

The author's purpose is to try out a new method of textual criticism which in a more developed form may enable the textual critic to clear up conflated manuscript traditions. He argues that in a tradition consisting of a number of conflated redactions, the homogeneous constituent redactions can be sorted out by a statistical study of the frequency and distribution of variants which occur in two or more MSS. To this end, all variants are listed, and each case of a group of MSS' having a reading in common is noted in a diagram indicating all possible combinations of redactions. In certain cases he finds that the "direction of borrowing" (Entlehnungsrichtung) can be inferred from the patterns of distribution as shown in the diagrams. As an example, he works out the interrelationship of a group of Iwein MSS, and arrives at the conclusion that the common variants in E, a, l, p, r, z are ultimately due to a group of four co-operating scribes.

293 TESTER, Sue K., 'The Use of the Word lee in Sir Gawain and the Green Knight', Neophil, 54 (1970), 184-190.

The word les, occurring twice in the poem, has been interpreted in various ways. In the author's view, its meaning in 1.1893 is "shelter, protection", with connotations of "peace" and "security". Used in this context, it strikes a note of irony, as the security and peace of Hautdesert will soon appear to be false. The expression lortschyp in les in 1.849 should be related to Anglo-Saxon hles meaning "lord-protector". Gawain judges Bertilak a fit protector of the men who followed him. Here, too, the use of les may be ironical: Bertilak will turn out to be anything but a protector of his guest.

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II Research and Criticism

THE INVENTION OF TINTAGEL

Tintagel first appears in Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Regum Britanniae as the name of the castle in which Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall, placed his wife Igerne for safety during the war between himself and King Uther Pendragon. No reliable evidence of its earlier occurrence has yet been found and it is probable that Geoffrey invented the name.

We are so accustomed to the identification of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Tintagel with the modern Tintagel at Trevena on the northern coast of Cornwall that it is not always realised that Geoffrey's own description is in fairly general terms and could suit a number of Cornish headlands. He writes of it as in littore maris and Etenim situm est in mari & undique circumclausum ab ibso nec est alter introitus nisi quem angusta prebeat rupes. On the seashore, and surrounded by the sea so that the only approach is by a narrow rock, is a description that would apply equally to Willapark to the north of Tintagel or Towan Head near Newquay, not to mention St Michael's Mount. Geoffrey does, however, give one slight clue when he states that Duke Gorlois himself defied the King from a 'fortified camp called Dimilioc' and the sequence of events shows that this was thought of as not far distant from Tintagel. There was, and still is, a Domeliock at St Dennis (Dimelihoc in Domesday), where the church has been built within the ramparts of a hill-fort. The site, however, is a good deal nearer to Towan Head than to Tintagel.

Excavations on the 'island' of Tintagel have disclosed some important facts; first, that the earliest parts of the Norman castle are of the twelfth century with extensive thirteenth-century additions; secondly, that previous to the building of the twelfth-century structure, the only occupation of the peninsular had been by Celtic monastic settlements of the fifth to eighth centuries. The chasm which now almost severs the 'island' from the mainland did not develop until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and the monastic settlement was separated from the outside world by a bank of piled stones 8 ft high and a broad flat-bottomed ditch 25 ft wide. Across this a narrow rock path had been left, guarded for defence

purposes by a bold bluff of rock¹. Traces of the bank and ditch and of the Celtic settlement could have been very easily mistaken in Norman times for the ruins of an early cliff fort or castle.

There is no mention of Tintagel castle in historical records until the thirteenth century although, as the fabled birthplace of Arthur, it was well-known in literary circles through Geoffrey's Historia which had been completed by 1135. (There seem to have been earlier versions but it is not certain that these contained the Tintagel episodes.) In twelfth-century references, by Wace and Chrétien de Troyes, there is little feeling that a real place is involved. Wace repeats the stereotyped description of a castle girt by the sea but makes Uther cross the Severn in his march from London to Tintagel! In Chretian's Erec Tintagel is used to denote a vaguely 'Arthurian' locality; Davit of Tintagel is a guest at Erec's wedding, and Erec himself is living at Tintagel when he hears of his royal father's death.

The real problem arises when we consider the occurrence of Tintagel in the early twelfth-century versions of the Tristan romance. In these there is no mention of the story told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, just as in Geoffrey's Historia there is no mention of Mark or of Tristan. Somehow, in the second half of the twelfth century, two separate traditions, conflicting in many respects, had developed, both using Tintagel as an important location. Since both Béroul and Eilhart von Oberge name Tintagel as Mark's castle, it is probable that the lost archtype, from which both poets seem to have derived the plot of the story, also named Tintagel, but the story of Tristan has roots in the far past and there are indications that when it was first localised in Cornwall the setting was in the south, probably in the Fowey valley. Parts of the plot are inconsistent with the bare uplands surrounding Tintagel and Béroul met the situation by giving Mark a second residence at Lancien near St Sampson in Golant. In short, Tintagel is an insertion into the story at a relatively late stage in its evolution and after Geoffrey's Historia had been written and widely circulated. This sequence of events could only arise if a castle, the embodiment of Geoffrey's concept, had been built and had attracted to itself such fame that those who refashioned the old story of Tristan could think of no castle more fitting for

¹C. A. Ralegh Radford, 'The Celtic monastery in Britain', Presidential address to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, 1961, re-printed from Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1962, pp. 7-8.

Mark the King of Cornwall. The questions to be studied are, therefore, who was the builder of Tintagel, when was it built, and why?

The 'who' is fairly easily answered. Since the castle was built in the twelfth century, it must have been ordered by either William Count of Mortain who succeeded his father as Earl of Cornwall in 1000. or by Reginald de Dunstanville who snatched the earldom during the anarchy of Stephen's reign in 1140. William of Mortain can be ruled out for he rebelled against Henry I and was made a prisoner for life after his defeat at Tinchebrai in 1104. He was not released till 1140 when, an old and broken man, he was allowed to end his days as a monk at Bermondsey. During his imprisonment his estates escheated to the Crown but in Cornwall they continued to be administered by those household knights, or their sons, who had been appointed as sheriff, high steward, marshall and constable by Robert the first Norman Earl. Under these men who, though not of the nobility, were magnates of substance, Cornwall seems to have jogged along in peace and in surprising independence from central government control. It was one of these officials, William fitz Richard, who aided and abetted the coup by which Reginald seized the vacant earldom. It is most unlikely that William himself could have built Tintagel. He was castellan of the royal castle of Launceston and lord of what was to become the Honour of Cardinham and Bodardle, with estates widely spread in both Cornwall and Devon, but to build a castle on the scale of Tintagel and on land which belonged to the earldom, would have been most dangerous presumption.

There remains Reginald, one of Henry I's bastard sons by his mistress Sibil Corbet. Reginald had apparently been entrusted for guardianship and training to the de Dunstanville family of Castle Combe in Wilts, from whom he seems to have taken his 'style' In 1140 he was probably in his twenties and still without a title or assured position. He witnessed one of Stephen's charters as filiting is Henrici in 1136, but shortly afterwards joined his friend Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, in rebellion against the King and it was not long before the two are recorded as open supporters of the Empress Matilda and her husband Geoffrey of Anjou. After harrying the King's supporters in Normandy, Reginald may have

¹J. Benson, 'The de Dunstanvilles', Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries, vol. 20, 1938-9, pp. 194-204.

returned to England with his older half-brother Robert, the Earl of Gloucester, in 1139 but by 1140 he had broken away to try his luck in Cornwall.

The coup was not immediately successful. Reginald and William his father-in-law, (the price of William's support seems to have been Reginald's marriage with his daughter), raided the county with more zeal than discretion and fell foul of the Church, thereby incurring at least the threat of excommunication. Stephen made one of his lightning swoops across England at the head of a punitive force and deprived him of all the castles which he had taken except the one in which he was living. (This is unnamed but may have been William's small castle at Cardinham.) When Stephen withdrew he left behind Earl Alan the Black of Richmond (Yorks) with his ferocious Breton followers to continue the work of subjugation. Then, at the end of the year, the tide of war suddenly turned; Stephen was besieged at Lincoln and Earl Alan was forced to come to his aid. Both Stephen and the Earl were captured and Matilda entered on a brief period of triumph during which time Reginald was created Earl of Cornwall. He was now deeply involved in the civil war on the side of the Empress and his movements can be checked by his witness to charters; he would have had no time for private castle-building in Cornwall. Between 1143 and 1147, however, there was something of a stalemate. Robert held most of the south-west of England for the Empress while Stephen controlled most of the south-east and the midlands. Matilda returned to Anjou and her son, the nine-year-old Henry, later Henry II, was allowed to come over to his uncle Robert and to live with him for a time at Bristol. Sporadic fighting between the two factions continued, but we hear nothing of Reginald and he may have taken the opportunity to take stock of his possessions in Cornwall. Robert died in 1147 and thereafter Reginald took his place at the head of Matilda's supporters so that, if he did not start the building of Tintagel before 1147, he would have had little further opportunity until after Henry II's succession to the throne in 1154.

A date between 1143 and 1147 for the building of Tintagel has much to commend it. We have seen that the assumption by both Béroul and Eilhart von Oberge that Tintagel was King Mark's castle suggests that this localisation was already present in the lost archtype and 1150-1160 has been put forward as a probable date for this work. Allowing for the supposition that it would take some years for the castle to make such a mark in the literary world that

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it became thought of as the only Cornish castle suitable for Mark the King, then a date of about 1155 for the archtype would fit the circumstances.

We still have to consider why Tintagel was built where it was and what distinguished it from other contemporary Cornish fortresses such as Launceston, Trematon, or the early castle at Restormel. It was, of course, built in stone which at the time was still an expensive novelty—but so was Robert's castle at Bristol. Its setting was magnificent but the appreciation of the grandeurs of nature is a modern reaction. Possibly part of its fascination was its irrelevance. The reason for the existence of the other castles was obvious, each controlled a vital river crossing or other strategic factor. Tintagel guarded nothing, for the cove below it was too small and too unsafe an anchorage for any large sea-borne invasion, and it was too far from the main north-south trackway to be as efficient as the already existing motte-and-bailey fort at Bossiney. It was too isolated to be a useful administrative centre. Yet, when it was newly built with its walls coated with protective cement brightly painted in the fashion of the day, (one minstrel describes it as chequered blue and green), it must have been an unexpected apparition on that bleak coast, particularly when it emerged from the veils of fog or storm; in short a likely place to attract to itself an aura of myth and legend.

As for Reginald's reasons for building a castle in such an outlying part of England, surely he must have had it constructed in the faith that he had found the site of the castle of Gorlois and in a deliberate attempt to re-create the scene of Igerne's seduction and the conception of Arthur. His half-brother Robert had been a patron of Geoffrey of Monmouth and a copy of the Historia must have been accessible at the castle of Bristol where Robert's 'court' of savants and historians was well known. If Reginald spent his youth with the de Dunstanvilles at Castle Combe, it would be natural for him to have visited his illustrious brother and so have the opportunity of hearing Geoffrey's 'history'. When he acquired Cornwall, it would be equally natural for him to look for traces of the castle described by Geoffrey and to find them on the headland in his own manor of Bossiney. His wife was wealthy and with the opportunity and the means at his command, it is not surprising that he should plan a castle to rival those of his brother at Bristol and Cardiff.

There is no record that Reginald ever lived at Tintagel, but he

may have used it as a refuge for his wife and children (a son and four daughters) while the fate of the Angevin party was still uncertain. Tintagel would be extremely uncomfortable except in the summer months but the countess would have many other alternatives for residence and, wherever she went she would have her retinue of pages. squires and ladies, and would be a focal point for the travelling minstrel or itinerant poet who passed that way.

It would not take long for the report of the new Tintagel to spread or the knowledge that, phoenix-wise, it was said to have arisen on the spot made famous by Geoffrey's story. It is a little ironic that, as the Arthurian romances evolved, the deception of Igerne and Arthur's bastardy were played down as unworthy of his future fame till, in the thirteenth century, Tintagel became better known as the background to the tragic love of Tristan and Isolde—an outcome that could scarcely have been expected by Reginald.

E. M. R. DITMAS

VILLARD DE HONNECOURT AND THE GRAIL

One of the sketches in the Album of the thirteenth-century architect, Villard de Honnecourt, depicts the Deposition from the Cross with a man kneeling at the foot of the Cross, holding a cup; this figure has been identified by Lassus as Joseph of Arimathea with "un calice, le Saint-Graal à la légende fabuleuse".

Representations of the Grail are rare in medieval art, so that it seems worth considering this unusual scene in some detail. For the most part, the group is conventional: Our Lady, on the left, holds the right hand of the Crucified, whose weight is being taken by Nicodemus, a shroud in his hands. One man, on the left, is extracting the nail from the feet, while another, on the right, mounted on a ladder propped up against the cross, withdraws the nail from the left hand. A little apart, also on the right, stands St John in an attitude of grief. In the narrow angle formed by the ladder and the pincers of the man bending over Christ's feet, crouches Joseph, gazing up at the feet, under which he holds a simple, open, unadorned drinking-cup.

Two points in the representation call for special comment: the position of Joseph and the form of the Grail. All the written texts agree in making Joseph collect the blood after the body of Christ has been taken down; in Robert de Boron's Joseph, he describes how Joseph and Nicodemus obtained the body from Pilate:

Et cil andui en haut munterent

Et Jhesu de la crouiz osterent. (549-50).2

²The Album de Villard de Honnecourt has been published in a facsimile edition with notes and commentary by J. B. A. Lassus, completed by Alfred Darcel, (Paris, 1968.) The drawing discussed here is on Plate XXV (verso du 13 feuillet) with commentary on page 91 of the Explication des planches.

*Robert's Joseph was edited by W. A. Nitze, Le Roman de l'Estoire dou Graal, C.F.M.A., Paris 1927. The prose versions of it, published by Hucher, also place the collecting of the blood after the Deposition (E. Hucher, Le Saint Graal I, p. 218 (Cange MS.) and p. 287 (Didot MS.) reprinted Slatkine, 1967). This order of events was retained also in the Vulgate Estoire del Saint Graal (edited by H. O. Sommer as vol I. in The Vulgate Version of the Arthurian Romances, Washington, 1909). In the Vulgate version, Joseph goes to his own house to fetch the 'escuele' and then collects the blood after the body has been laid in the tomb, (ed. Sommer, I, p. 14.)

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Joseph lays the body on the ground and washes it. Only then does he see the blood flowing:

Adonc est il errant couruz
A son veissel et si l'a pris
Et la u li sans couloit l'a mis . . .
A son veissel ha bien torchies
Les plaies et bien nestoies
Celes des meins et dou costé

Des piez environ et en lé. (562-5; 567-72).

The vessel, described as "... un veissel mout gent,/Ou Criz feisoit son sacrement" (395-6), had been taken by one of the Jews from the Upper Room and given to Pilate, who in turn gave it to Joseph:

Et dist: "Mout amiez cel homme". (510) Pour ce Pilates li avoit Donné, qu'il o soi ne vouloit Riens retenir qui Jhesu fust. Dont accusez estre peüst. (515–18)1.

Although the Vulgate Estoire, like Robert de Boron, has the Deposition before the blood is collected, this text does include a scene of the Crucifixion in which the blood flowing from the wounds is caught in the Grail. This is part of the vision which Josephe, son of Joseph, sees inside the Ark which he has built to house the Grail:

Et desous ses pies au crucefijet iut icele escuele que joseph ses peires avoit aportee en larche si li estoit avis que li sans des pies al crucefije degoutoit en cele escuele. (ed. Sommer, I, p. 33.)

Although it is possible that Villard knew the Estoire, it seems unlikely that he was influenced in his design by the passage just quoted; a more probable reason for the difference from the textual order, is that it made a better picture. The kneeling figure of Villard's composition has echoes of other incidents connected with the Passion: Christ washing the disciples' feet or, earlier, Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of Christ with spikenard (John XII, 3; cf. also Matthew XXVI, 7 and Mark XIV, 3, where the ointment

The verse and prose versions of Robert's Jassph have the same account of Pilate's gift of the Grail to Joseph; it was acquired by the Jew at the arrest of Jesus, which in these texts took place in the house of Simon the Leper, which had also been the scene of the Last Supper.

is poured on Christ's head). Many representations of the Crucifixion included Mary Magdalene crouching at the foot of the Cross, in the place occupied here by Joseph of Arimathea.

If Villard did take his general idea of Joseph and the Grail from the Vulgate, which would certainly be the best-known written source at the time, he cannot have found there, however, the cupform of the Grail. In the Vulgate Queste and the Estoire, the Grail is not a cup or chalice but a dish (for Chrétien, of course, it had been also a dish, un graal). When Galahad achieves the Quest, Christ himself appears and tells Galahad that the Grail is:

l'escuele ou Jhesucriz menja l'aignel le jor de Pasques o ses deciples. (ed. Pauphilet, p. 270.)¹

It is possible that Villard took the idea of a cup, not a dish, from Robert de Boron's poem, in which Christ appears to Joseph in prison and tells him the Grail is a chalice:

Cist veissiaus ou men sanc meis Quant de men cors le requeillis Calices apelez sera. (907–909).²

Once again, however, a visual source seems to be more likely. In ivories and other works of art from the tenth century onwards, in both Eastern and Western Christendom, we find the motif of angels, at the Crucifixion, holding cups in which they collect the blood flowing from the wounds of the Crucified.

Villard de Honnecourt's Album was compiled probably over a number of years and we have no way of dating this particular sketch, except to say that it may have been drawn any time in the middle of the thirteenth century. By this time the Grail legend had

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¹The versions of the Vulgate Quest found in later compilations seem to have omitted this detail, if we may judge by the text of MS. 343, cited by Dr Bogdanow in *The Romance of the Grail*, Appendix II, pp. 250–261.

²A similar scene is found in the prose Robert (ed. Hucher, I, p. 226). Only one of the Quests specifically describes the Grail as a chalice. This is the *Perlesvaus*, in which the Grail appears to King Arthur under five 'mutations', two of which are a bell and a chalice (ed. W. A. Nitze and T. A. Jenkins, *Le Haut Livre du Graal. Perlesvaus*, Chicago, 1932, I, pp. 304-5).

⁸I am very grateful to Professor E. J. Tinsley of the University of Leeds for these details. He mentions examples in the Bargello Museum in Florence and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, both of the tenth century.

probably, in popular imagination, spread far beyond the audience who heard the first romances. It seems most likely that Villard's inspiration was drawn from this general legend rather than any one version of the romance, and that in his drawing he presents the widespread concept that the Grail was the cup of the Last Supper in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the blood of Christ on the Cross. For such a 'modern' concept to have appeared already by the middle of the thirteenth century, the diffusion of this popular legend must have been rapid indeed.¹

Lynette Muir

¹The legend of the Holy Blood, which became involved with the Grail from the beginning of the latter's Christianisation, is combined with the legend of the Tree of Life to produce one very interesting late variation of Villard's theme. In the fourteenth century Psalter of Robert de Lisle is a full page Crucifixion in which the green Cross, with leaves and flowers at the ends of the beams, grows out of an open grave in which is a naked man, half-sitting, half-lying, holding a golden cup in which he catches the blood running down from the feet of the Crucified. The figure is obviously intended for Adam and the picture reflects the legend that the Cross was erected on the site of Adam's burial place. (Usually this is only indicated by a skull at the foot of the Cross.) The reclining figure, with the Tree apparently growing up out of him, suggests the influence also of the Jesse Tree, which was popular in medieval art. In this miniature the cup, gold against a golden background, hardly shows up at all and the theme of the Holy Blood is very much overshadowed by the legend of the Tree of Life. Digitized by Google

III Arthurian News

THE TENTH TRIENNIAL CONGRESS, NANTES, 1972

Professor Charles Foulon, Secretary of the French Branch, members of which will be our hosts for the Tenth Triennial Congress in 1972, sends me the following advance notice:

Le dixième Congrès International Arthurien se tiendra à Nantes, du 16 au 23 août 1972, dans les locaux de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Nantes, Chemin de la Sensive du Tertre, à Nantes. Les congressistes pourront, s'ils le désirent, être logés dans la Cité Universitaire "Launay-Violettes" à Nantes.

Les communications porteront sur les sujets suivants:

- (a). Geoffroi de Monmouth et les chroniques arthuriennes;
- (b). Les personnages de Perceval et de Parzival;
- (c). L'influence européenne du Tristan de Thomas;
- (d). Les lais arthuriens anonymes.

Des séances de travail seront consacrées à chacune de ces questions.

Des excursions conduiront les congressistes vers différents lieux arthuriens de Petite Bretagne.

Les invitations seront adressées aux différentes sections nationales de la Société Internationale Arthurienne avant la fin de l'année 1971.

On peut dès maintenant se faire inscrire en adressant une demande à Mlle Paule Demats, Secrétaire du Dixième Congrès International Arthurien, 76 avenue Meusnier de Querlon, Nantes (44), France.

THE WOLFRAM-VON-ESCHENBACH-GESELLSCHAFT

Our President, Professor Wilhelm Kellermann, asks me to make the following announcement:

Le 11 octobre 1968 la "Wolfram-von-Eschenbach-Gesell-schaft" a été fondée à Amorbach. Elle succède au "Wolfram-von-Eschenbach-Bund" qui avait existé depuis 1935. La nouvelle société s'est fixé pour tache de favoriser la recherche sur l'œuvre de Wolfram et sur la littérature de son époque. Elle a créé à cette intention les "Veröffentlichungen der Wolfram-von-Eschenbach-Gesellschaft". Le premier volume de cette série, dont l'éditeur est Werner Schröder, a paru en 1970 aux Editions Erich Schmidt (Berlin) sous le titre de "Wolfram-Studien". Les articles de ce livre se référant à la Matière de Bretagne sont signalés dans la contribution allemande au présent Bulletin. Les demandes d'adhésion sont à adresser au secrétariat de la Société: Fürstlich Leiningensche Domänendirektion, 8762 Amorbach, (Odenwald).

BRITISH BRANCH: THIRD ARTHURIAN WEEK-END

The Third Arthurian Week-End, planned by the British Branch for 15-18 September 1971, will have taken place long before this Volume XXIII of the Bulletin is published. The First Arthurian Week-End was organized at Willoughby Hall in the University of Nottingham on 16-17 September 1967. The Second Arthurian Week-End was held at Gregynog Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on 20-23 September 1968. Nothing was arranged for 1969 or 1970, as those were the years of the Ninth Triennial Congress of our own Society and the Oxford Congress of the Société Rencesvals. Tetley Hall in the University of Leeds has been chosen for the Third Arthurian Week-End. The Secretary is Dr Lynette Muir. The following programme has been arranged:

Wednesday

15 September 1971: 6.00 p.m. Assembly.

6.30 Dinner.

8.30 Dr David Blamires:

"Wigamur: a post-classical

German Arthurian

romance."

Thursday

16 September 1971: 8.30 a.m. Breakfast.

11.00 Coffee.

11.30 Annual General Meeting

of the British Branch.

1.00 p.m. Lunch.

2.00 Excursion to Ripon and

Fountains Abbey.

6.30 Dinner.

8.30 Mr Richard Barber: "The

Origins of Orders of

Knighthood".

Friday

17 September 1971: 8.30 a.m. Breakfast.

1.00 p.m. Lunch.

2.00 Visits to local sites.7.00 Formal Annual Dinner of

the British Branch.

Saturday

18 September 1971: 8.30 a.m. Breakfast.

9.30 Dispersal.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM AWARDS 1971

One of the three Somerset Maugham Awards for 1971, the first worth £500 and the two others worth £250, has been made to Mr Richard Barber, member of the British Branch, for his book *The Knight and Chivalry*. All members of the Society will wish to congratulate Mr Barber on this success.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION ARTHURIENNE

During the calendar year 1970 three hundred and thirty-six articles and reviews were published in the world on Arthurian subjects, not counting some which may have escaped the vigilance of those who prepare our Bibliography. Only one of these was deposited in the Centre de Documentation Arthurienne at the Sorbonne. Members are asked to give greater support to this institution.

L.T.

OBITUARIES

La Section allemande déplore la mort de deux de ses membres: de Fritz Neubert, professeur à la Freie Universität de Berlin et de Jost Trier, professeur à l'Université de Münster. Une notice nécrologique sera consacrée à chacun d'eux dans le BBSIA de 1972.

Frederick Whitehead died suddenly, 2nd October 1971, at the age of 62. This sad news reached us when the bulletin was already at the press. We take this brief opportunity of expressing our great sense of loss and in the name of the International Arthurian Society, we convey to Mrs. Evelyn Whitehead all the sympathy of the British Branch of the Society.

C.E.P.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION ARTHURIENNE

(Sorbonne, Institut de Français 17 Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris, 5ème)

PUBLICATIONS REQUES

Philippe Menard, 'La déclaration amoureuse dans la littérature arthurienne au XIIème siècle', (tiré à part des CCM, XIIIème année, No. 1, 1970, pp. 33-42).

IV List of Members

International Arthurian Society

LIST OF MEMBERS

Members are asked to send any change of address or status to the Editor of the Bulletin, and to notify him of any inaccuracy in this list.

- ABEL, Richard & Co. Inc., P.O. Box 4302, Portland, Oregon 97208, U.S.A.
- Ackerman, Mrs. Cara, 311 West 24th Street, New York 10011, U.S.A.
- ACKERMAN, Prof. Robert W., Dept of English, Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.
- Adams, Miss Alison, 13 Bryon Place, Bristol BS8 1 JT, England.
- ADLER, Prof. Alfred, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York 11210, U.S.A.
- Adolf, Prof. Helen, 6807, Lawnton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19126, U.S.A.
- AKEHURST, Prof. F. R. P., Dept of French, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.
- ALCOCK, Mr L., Dept of Archaeology, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, Wales.
- ALLAN, Mr James D., 10 Kingsgrove Blvd, Toronto 590, Ontario, Canada.

- AMAN, Prof. Reinhold A., Dept of German, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, U.S.A.
- Anderson, Mrs Irmgard, 2262 Coe Street, Apt. 136, Laramie, Wyoming 82070, U.S.A.
- Aramon, I Serra, Prof. Ramon, Intitut d'Estudis Cataleus C. París 250, Barcelona 31, Spain.
- ARDENNE, Prof. Simone d' (University of Liège), B-4882 Solwaster, Sart-lez-Spa, Belgium.
- ARNOULD, Prof. E. J. F., Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland.
- Ashe, Mr G., 213, Queen's Road, Maidstone, Kent, England.
- Ashton, Dr Glyn (The Salesbury Library, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire), Y Mount, Victoria Park, Barry, Glamorgan, Wales.
- Aston, Dr S. C., St Catharine's College, Cambridge, England.
- ATABAY, Prof. Ercüment, (Robert College, Istanbul), 14 Kağidhane Caddesi, Besiktas, Istanbul, Turkey.
- ATKINSON, Mr. John Keith, Dept of Languages, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.
- BAADER, Prof. Horst (University of Köln), Romanisches Seminar, 5 Köln-Lindenthal, Albertus-Magnus-Platz, Germany.
- Badel, Pierre, Chargé d'enseignement à l'Université de Nantes, 22 Avenue Emile Zola, Paris XVe, France.
- BADGER, Mr John, President, Pendragon House Limited, 71 Bathurst Street, Toronto 2B, Canada.
- BAER, Mr Frank L., 4513 Brandywine Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.

- BAER, Mr Stephen Van Dyke, Apt. 204, Newport Village, 4858 West Braddock Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22311, U.S.A.
- Bailey, Prof. Sir H. W., Queen's College, Cambridge, England.
- Balduzzo, Colonel Alessandro, 23 via Corrado Segre, Rome, Italy.
- BAR, Prof. Francis (University of Caen), 23, rue Ecuyère, Caen, France.
- BARBER, Mr Richard W, 60 Stanhope Gardens, London S.W.7, England.
- BARCHEK, Prof. James R., Dept of English, Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington, 98225, U.S.A.
- BARNETT, Mrs Monica, Kenbrook, Fitzroy Park, London N.6, England.
- BAROIN, Mme H., (University of Besançon), 3, avenue de la 1^{re} Division Blindée, Mulhouse (Haut-Rhin), France.
- BARON, Mr F. Xavier, 63 Gordon Street, Somerville, Massachusetts 02144, U.S.A.
- BARRETTE, Prof. Paul, Dept of Romance Languages, University of Tennessee, Knoxsville, Tennessee 37916, U.S.A.
- Barron, Dr R. W. J., The English Dept, University of Manchester, Manchester 13, England, and 21 Lenamore Avenue, Jordanstown, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, and Owens Park, Manchester 14, England.
- Barstow, Mrs Allen M., Dept of Romance and Classical Languages, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268, U.S.A.
- BARTHELEMY, Dr A, 37, rue des Acacias, Paris 175] France.

- BARTRUM, Mr P. C., Longmead, Kitsbury Terrace, Berk hamstead, Hertfordshire, England.
- BATARD, Prof. Yvonne, Faculté des Lettres et Science Humaines, University of Rennes, Rennes, France.
- BATTAGLIA, Prof. Salvatore (University of Naples), Corse Vittorio-Emanuele (Parco Comola-Ricci) 60, Naples Italy.
- BAUGH, Prof. Albert C., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, U.S.A.
- BAUGH, Nita Scudder (Mrs Albert C.), 4220, Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, U.S.A.
- BAUMGARTNER, Mme Emmanuèle, 15, rue Vauquelin, Paris 5^e, France.
- BAUMSTEIN, Prof. Sidney, 179 Hart Street, Apt 3, New Britain, Connecticut 06052, U.S.A.
- BAXTER, Prof. Harry, Dept of French and Italian, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.
- BAYARD, Mlle. Marie-José (University of Lyons), 23 Rue F. Peissel, 69 Caluire, Rhône, France.
- Bazin, Jean, Secrétaire-Trésorier de l'Association des Amis du Château de Joyeuse-Garde, 41 Quai de Cornouaille, 29N Landerneau, Finistère-Nord, France
- BEATIE, Prof. Bruce A., 1730 Penfield Road, Apt 17, Bldg 1, Penfield, New York 14526, U.S.A.
- Beckers, Dr Hartmut (University of Münster), Englisches Seminar, Johannisstrasse 12-20, 44 Münster, Germany.
- BEER, Dr Jeanette, 256 W. Hudson, Englewood, New Jersey 07631, U.S.A.
- Belanger, Joseph L., F. M. S., Dept of Modern Languages, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601, U.S.A.

- BENDER, Dr Karl-Heinz (University of Konstanz), Waldsiedlung Reichenau 63, Haus Seeterrasse, 775 Konstanz, Germany.
- Bennett, Prof. J. A. W., Magdalen College, Cambridge, England.
- BENTOT, Frau Judith, Ittlingerstr, 8,8 München 45, Germany.
- Bergerfurth, Herr Wolfgang, Elbingerstr. 27, 6944 Hemsbach, Germany.
- BERTIN, Prof. Carlo, via S. Clementi 1, Torino, Italy.
- BETTRIDGE, Mr William E., Dept of English, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland 21228, U.S.A.
- BEZZOLA, Prof. Reto R. (University of Zürich), Chemin des Pierreuses, Colombier, Switzerland.
- BIHLER, Prof. Heinrich (University of Göttingen), Otfried-Müller-Weg 10, 34 Göttingen, Germany.
- Bik, Mrs E. J., Predikherenlaan 40, Tilburg, Holland.
- BINDSCHEDLER, Prof. Maria, Bantigerstrasse 37, 3700 Berne, Switzerland.
- BIRKHAN, Dr Helmut (University of Wien), Erlachgasse 6/9, Wien 10, Austria.
- BLAESS, Miss Madeleine, The French Dept, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England.
- BLAISDELL, Prof. Foster W., Jr, Dept of German, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
- BLAMIRES, Dr D., Dept of German, The University, Manchester 13, England.
- BLANCHET, Prof. Marie-Claude (École des Sciences politiques, Paris), 19, rue de Marignan, Paris 8, France.

- BLOOMGARDEN, Mr Ira, 134, Haven Avenue, New York, New York 10032, U.S.A.
- Boase, Prof. Emeritus Alan, 39 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh 4, Scotland.
- BOGAERT, Mlle. Elisabeth, Korte Rijakkerstraat, 22, Mariarke, B-2689, Belgium.
- Bogdanow, Dr F., The French Dept, University of Manchester, Manchester 13, England.
- Bohigas, Prof. Per (Keeper of Manuscripts at the Biblioteca Central, Barcelona), C. Enrique Granados 57, 5°, 2°, Barcelona 8, Spain.
- BOHNY, Dr Gustav Adolf, Lerchenstrasse 94, Bâle 24, Switzerland.
- Boni, Prof. Marco (University of Bologna), via Saragozza 47, Bologna, Italy.
- Boot, Dr Christine, 1422 Twenty-Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50311, U.S.A.
- Borne, Dr Gerhard von dem, 85 Nürnberg, Welserstr. 40, Germany.
- Boswinkel, Mr J., (University of Amsterdam), Helmlaan 16, Haarlem, Holland.
- Bowyer, Mrs C, 59 Centenial Avenue, Chatswood, New South Wales 2067, Australia.
- Boyes, James A., Esq., Headmaster, City of London School, Victoria Embankment, and 169 Clifford's Inn, London E.C. 4, England.
- Braet, Prof. Herman, Katholicke Universiteit, Blijde Inkomstraat, 2, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.
- Brahmer, Prof. Mieczyslaw, Palac Kultury i Nauki, Warsaw, Poland.

- Branca del Corno, Dr Daniela, via Massarenti 56, Bologna, Italy.
- Brault, Prof. Gerard J., Dept of French, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, U.S.A.
- Braunschweig, Mme Laurette, 9 rue de la Cité, Universitaire, Paris XIV, France.
- Brayer, Mlle Edith, 15, rue de Berne, Paris 8e, France.
- Brewer, Dr Derek S., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.
- Brewster, Mrs D. G., Deputy Librarian, Bedford College Library, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London N.W.1, England.
- Brody, Prof. Saul N., Dept of English, The City College, Convent Avenue at 138th Street, New York, New York 10031, U.S.A.
- Brogsttter, Dr Karl Otto, Wörnbrunnerstrasse 48, 8022 Grünwald bei München, Germany.
- Broh, Dr Charles M., Dept of English, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan 48063, U.S.A.
- Bromney, G. N., Dept of Medieval French, The Queen's University, Belfast BT7 1NN, N. Ireland.
- Bromwich, Dr Rachel, University College, Cambridge, England.
- Brook, Dr Leslie C., The French Dept, The University, Birmingham 15, England.
- Brown, Prof. Emerson, Dept of English, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.
- BROWNE, Miss Sheila, St Hilda's College, Oxford, England.

- BRUMMER, Prof. Rudolf (Auslands- und Dolmetscherinstitut, University of Mainz), Am Messplatz 5, 6728 Germersheim, Germany.
- Brunel, M. Clovis, 11, rue Cassette, Paris 60, France.
- Bullock-Davis, Dr Constance, Dept of Education, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Wales.
- BUMKE, Prof. Joachim (University of Köln), Kölnstrasse 54, 5161 Niederzier/Düren, Germany.
- Burch, Miss Sally, Hillingdon House, Greta Street, Saltburnby-the-Sea, Yorkshire, TS12 1LS, England.
- Burger, Prof. André (University of Geneva), Moussy-Coimier, 74, France.
- Burgess, Dr Glyn S., Dept of French, The University, Liverpool, England.
- Butin, M. Jean (University of Saint-Étienne), 40 Grande-Rue, 42 Saint-Chamond, Loire, France.
- CALDWELL, Prof. Robert A., University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, U.S.A.
- CALKINS, Prof. Roger W., Dept of English, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada.
- Call, Prof. Reginald, Dept of English, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio 45501, U.S.A.
- CAMPOS BRUNETI, Prof. Almir de, 493 College Street, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, U.S.A.
- Carasso, Miss Lucienne, 2792 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, U.S.A.
- CARMACK, Prof. Robert E., Dept of English, Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- CARMAN, Prof. J. Neale, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.

- CARNE, Dr Eva-Marie, 1200 N. Water Street, Ellensburg, Washington 98926, U.S.A.
- CARNEY, Prof. James, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 10, Burlington Road, Dublin 4, Ireland.
- CARNEY, Mrs Maura, 34, Barton Drive, Rathfarnham, Dublin, Ireland.
- CARPER, Mrs Janet H., Cornish, Maine 04020, U.S.A.
- CARROLL, Prof. Carleton W., 1205 Shorewood Boulevard, Madison, Wisconsin 53705, U.S.A.
- Carson, Miss J. Angela, 21 Davenport Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10805, U.S.A.
- CAULEINS, Mrs Janet H., Dept of French and Italian, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.
- CAVALIERE, Prof. Alfredo (Università di Venezia), viale Medaglie d'Oro 404, Rome, Italy.
- CHADWICK, Dr Nora K., 7, Causewayside, Cambridge, England.
- CHARVET, M Louis, 2 Rue de Commaille, Paris, VIIe, France.
- CHIAPPELLI, Prof. Fredi (University of Lausanne), 4, chemin de Vermont, Lausanne, Switzerland.
- CHWALEWIK, Mr Witold, The Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
- CINTRA, Prof. Luis Filipe Lindley, Centro de Estudos Filologicos, Trav. do Arco de Jesús 13, Lisbon, Portugal.
- CLOGAN, Prof. Paul M., Dept of English, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, U.S.A.
- CLUZEL, Colonel, Irénée, (Chargé de cours à la Faculté Libre des Lettres à Paris), 93, quai de Valmy, Paris, 10°, France.

- COLBY, Prof. Alice, Dept of Romance Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.
- Colin, M Pierre, (University of Lyons), 125, avenue Berthelot, Lyon 7e, France.
- Commincioli, M Jacques, 11, rue de la République, La Chaux-de-Fonds, France.
- CONNAN, Mlle D. (Directrice d'Ecole honoraire), Langonnet, (Morbihan), France.
- COOK, Dr Robert F., 1617 CL, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.
- COOKE, Prof. Thomas D., 219 Arts and Science Building, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65201, U.S.A.
- CORBY, M. Robert, 21, avenue de Hubies, 92 Vaucresson (Hauts-de-Seine), France.
- CORDIÈ, Prof. Carlo, (University of Florence), via di Parione 7, Florence, Italy.
- CORMIER, Prof. Raymond J., Dept of Romance Languages, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903, U.S.A.
- CORNISH, Miss Mary, 146, Hursley Road, Hursley, Winchester, Hants, England.
- COSMAN, Prof. Madeleine P., Dept of English, City College of the City University of New York, New York, New York 10031, U.S.A.
- Costes, M. Claude, Agrégé de l'Université, 31 Rue Bénézet, 31 Toulouse, (Haute-Garonne), France.
- Cotton, Mlle Anne, Assistante à l'Université de Bretagne Occidentale, 1 rue de Kersaint, 29N Brest, Finistère-Nord, France.

- Couroux, Prof. Gérard, (Collège Marie-Victoria), 7000 Marie-Victorin, Montréal, 462 P. Québec, Canada.
- COWPER, Prof. Frederick A. G., 2616 Erwin Road, Durham, North Carolina 27705, U.S.A.
- Cox, David C., Dept of French University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, England.
- CRAFT, Prof. Carolyn M., Dept of English, Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia 23901, U.S.A.
- CRAHAY BLOKLANDER, Dr J. L. W. L., Jacob van Maerlantlaan 21, Hilversum, Holland.
- CRAIG, Prof. Barbara M., Dept of French, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, U.S.A.
- CREMONESI, Prof. Carla (University of Trieste), via Bianca di Savoia 15, Milan, Italy.
- Crist, Prof. Larry S., Dept of French, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37203, U.S.A.
- CROW, A. D., Esq., Oriel College, Oxford, England.
- Crow, Prof. Martin Michael, P.O. Box 7145, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712, U.S.A.
- CROWE, S. M. H., Esq., French Dept, University of Manchester, Manchester 13, England.
- CURRY, Dr Jane Louise, 400 South Barrington, Apt 4, Los Angeles, California 90049, U.S.A.
- CURTIS, Dr Renée L., French Dept, Westfield College, Hampstead, London N.W. 3, England.
- Cusmano, Prof. Giuseppe (University of Palermo), via Dante 54, Palermo, Sicily.
- CZERNY, Prof. Zygmunt, Dept of Romance Philology, Cracow University, Cracow, Poland.

- DAHOOD, Mr Roger, Dept of English, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, U.S.A.
- DARRALL, Mrs C. M., 29 Westbourne House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1., England.
- DAVIES, Miss Mary H., c/o French Dept., The University, Glasgow W.2, Scotland.
- DAVIES, Mrs Morfydd, Dept of Welsh, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, Wales.
- DAVRIL, Prof. Robert, (Recteur de l'Académie de Nice) 2, rue de la Préfecture, of Nice (Alpes-Maritimes), France.
- DAWKINS, Dr J., 58 Primrose Lane, Gilstead, Bingley, Yorkshire BD16 4QP, England.
- DEAN, Prof. Ruth J., Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, U.S.A.
- DEBENEDICTIS, Mr Frank, 29254 Guy, Southfield, Michigan 48075, U.S.A.
- DECALUWE-DOR, M. Jacques et Mme. Juliette (University of Liège), 62 rues des Buissons, B-4000 Liège, Belgium.
- DE GREVE, Prof. Marcel (Universities of Ghent and Brussels), 109, avenue Georges Bergman, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.
- Delbouille, Prof. Maurice (University of Liège), 75, rue des Vignes, B-4600 Chênée, Liège, Belgium.
- DEL MONTE, Prof. Alberto (University of Milan), via San Bernardino 7, Milan, Italy.
- DEMATS, Mlle Paule (University of Nantes), 76, avenue Meusnier de Querlon, 44 Nantes (Loire-Atlantique), France.

- DEROY, Dr J. P. Th., (University of Utrecht), Cruquiusweg 15, Heemstede, Holland.
- DERVEAUX, M. Daniel, Chemin du Lévy, 35 Paramé, (Ille-et-Vilaine), France.
- Deschaux, M. Robert (University of Grenoble), 18, rue Berthe de Boissieux, 38 Grenoble, (Isère), France.
- DEYERMOND Dr A. D., Spanish Dept., Westfield College, London, England.
- D'Heur, Prof. Jean-Marie, 5241 Vinalmont, Belgium.
- Dick, Prof. Ernst S., 910 W. 29th Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, U.S.A.
- DILLON, Prof. Myles, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 10, Burlington Road, Dublin 4, Ireland.
- DI NINNO, Mr Anthony J., Dept of Romance Languages, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002, U.S.A.
- DiSano, Miss Jean, 111 Floral Avenue, Malden, Massachusetts 02148, U.S.A.
- DITMAS, Miss E. M. R., 12 Castle Close, Benson, Oxfordshire, England.
- Diverres, Prof. A. H., 202, Queen's Road, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- DIXON, Mr John, Dept of French, The University, Bristol, England.
 - Donovan, Prof. Mortimer J., Dept of English, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.
 - DRAAK, Prof. A. M. E. (Universities of Amsterdam and Utrecht), Watteaustraat 36 II, Amsterdam, Holland.
- Dubois, Mlle Marguerite-Marie (University of Paris), 49 rue de Châtenay, D 1, 92 Antony, (Hauts-de-Seine), France.
 - Dubs, Mlle Ingeborg, St Jakobsstrasse 55, Bâle, Switzerland.

- Dubsky, Prof. J., The Commercial University, Vysoka Skola Ekonomikcka, Fakulta Obchodini, Prague 3, Czechoslovakia.
- Dubuis, M. Roger (University of Lyons), 11, rue du Vallon Torey, 69 Tassin-la-demi-Lune, (Rhône), France.
- DUFOURNET, Prof. Jean (University of Montpellier), Le Village, C, Avenue Jean Jaurès, Castelnau-Le-Lez (34), France.
- Duggan, Prof. Joseph J., Depts of French and Comparative Literature, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A.
- EDWARDS, T. Raymond, Esq., Hendre, Springfield Road, Carmarthen, Wales.
- EEDEN, Mrs G. van, Drakestein 33, Landsmeer (N.H.), Holland.
- EGGINTON, Major N. E., Maes Coed, Herefordshire, England.
- EFFLAND, Mrs Evelyn, 2068 E. Floyd Place, Englewood, Colorado 80110, U.S.A.
- EISNER, Prof. Sigmund, Dept of English, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, U.S.A.
- ELWOOD, Mrs Wayne, 3195 Alexis Drive, Palo Alto, California, 94304, U.S.A.
- ELWOOD, Prof. William A., Dept of English, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903, U.S.A.
- EMMERICK, Dr R., 3 Wilmer Way, Southgate, London, N.14, England.
- Engels, Prof. Heinz (University of Giessen), Thomastr. 6, 63 Giessen, Germany.
- ENKVIST, Prof. Nils Erik, Kaskisgatan 2. B, 7, Abo, Finland.
- ERK, Mrs Helen, Dept of French, University College, Gower Street, London W.C. 1, England.

- Evans, Dr D. Glyn, Dept of Welsh, University College of Wales, Bangor, Wales.
- Evans, Prof. D. S., Esq., Dept of Celtic Studies, The University, Liverpool, England.
- FABRE, Prof. Jean (The Sorbonne), 21, rue Ferdinand-Jamin, 92 Bourg-la-Reine (Hauts-de-Seine), France.
- FALC'HUN, Abbé, Fr. (University of Rennes), 26, rue de Fougères, Rennes, France.
- FEDRICK, Dr Alan, Dept of French, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey, England.
- FERRANTE, Prof. Joan M., 440 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, U.S.A.
- FIERZ-MONNIER, Dr Antionette, Lindenbergstrasse 9, 8700 Kusnacht, TH, Switzerland.
- Finoli, Prof. Annamaria (University of Milan), via Sismondi 53, Milan, Italy.
- FINHBACH, Miss Edythe, 1047 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, New York 11207, U.S.A.
- Flanigan, Prof. C. Clifford, Dept of Comparative Literature, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, U.S.A.
- FLASCHE, Prof. Hans (University of Hamburg), Isestrasse 115, 2 Hamburg 13, Germany.
- FOLCH-PI, Mrs Willa B., 228, Marlborough Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, U.S.A.
- FOLENA, Prof. Gianfranco (University of Padua), via Santa Rosa 20, Padua, Italy.
- FORD, Mr Alvin E., Dept of Foreign Languages, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California 91324, U.S.A.

- FORD, Prof. James R., Dept of Languages, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois 60616, U.S.A.
- FORD, Prof. Patrick K., Dept of English, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
- FOSTER, Prof. I. Ll., Jesus College, Oxford, England.
- FOTITCH, Prof. Tatiana, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20017, U.S.A.
- Foulon, Prof. Charles (University of Rennes), 4, rue des Gantelles, 35 Rennes, France.
- Foulon-Prunet, Mme Odette, 4, rue des Gantelles, 35 Rennes, France.
- FOURNIER, Mme Annick, Professeur, 49 La Daguenière, Maine-et-Loire, France.
- FOURQUET, Prof. Jean (The Sorbonne), 95, boulevard Pasteur, 94 Fresnes (Val-de-Marne), France.
- FOURRIER, Prof. Anthime (University of Strasbourg), 10, rue G. de Porto-Riche, Paris 14°, France.
- Fowler, Prof. David Covington, Dept of English, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington, U.S.A.
- Francois, M. Charles, 31, Chaussée de la Hulpe, Uccle, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium.
- Franklin, Mr Burt, 235, East 44th Street, New York, New York 10017, U.S.A.
- FRANTZEN, Mr J. H. M., Mozartstraat 50, Deurne, Holland.
- FRAPPIER, Prof. Jean (The Sorbonne), 30, rue Charles-Baudelaire, Paris 12e, France.
- Fraser, Miss Maxwell, Crowthorne, 21, Dolphin Road, Slough, Bucks., England.
- Fredrickson, Mr Michael, Dept of English, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., Canada.
- FREEMAN, Mrs Jacqueline, 4714 Albemarle Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.

- Frescoln, Prof. Wilson L., Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- FRIEDMAN, Prof. Albert B., McManus Hall, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California 91711, U.S.A.
- Fries, Prof. Maureen, Dept of English, State University College, Fredonia, New York 14063, U.S.A.
- FRITZ, Dr Donald W., 236 Upham Hall, English Dept., Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056, U.S.A.
- Fumagalli Mazzetti, D Mrarina, via Polti de' Bianchi 28, Milan, Italy.
- GALLAIS, M. Pierre (Secrétaire de l'Institut d'Etudes médiévales de l'Université de Poitiers), 10, rue Saint-Fortunat, Poitiers (Vienne), France.
- GARAPON, Prof. Robert (The Sorbonne), 11, place Marcelin-Berthelot, Paris 5e, France.
- GARBATY, Prof. Thomas Jay, Dept of English, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.
- GARDINER, Dr Frank, English Dept., University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, U.S.A.
- GATES, Major L. C., Canbury, North Trade Road, Battle, Sussex, England.
- GATHERCOLE, Prof. Patricia M., Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia 24153, U.S.A.
- GEOOU, Mme Fabienne, 27 boulevard Péreire, Paris 17ème, France.
- GERRITSEN, Prof. W. P. (University of Utrecht), Instituut De Vooys, Emmalaan 29, Utrecht, Holland.
- Geschiere, Prof. L. (Free University, Amsterdam), Rentmeersterslaan 79, Amstelveen, Holland.
- GESTEL, Mr F. Ch. van, Nijldreef 33, Utrecht, Holland.

- GIACCHETTI, M André (University of Rouen), 9 bis, rue du Moulin, 93, Bagnolet, Seine-Saint-Denis, France.
- Gibbs, Dr J., Dept of Spanish, The University, Birmingham, England.
- GIFFIN, Prof. Mary E., Wade Park Manor, 1890 East 107th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, U.S.A.
- GILBERT, M Jean, Directeur du Collège d'Enseignement Secondaire, 91, Athis-Mons, Essonne, France.
- GILDEA, Rev. Dr Joseph J., Saint Thomas Monastery, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085, U.S.A.
- GILLIS, Mr James C., St John's College, Oxford, England.
- Gnädinger, Dr Louise, Cramerstrasse 16, CH-8004, Zürich, Switzerland.
- GOBLE, Mrs Wendy C., 3640 Aldrich Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55409, U.S.A.
- GOETINCK Mrs Glenys Witchard, Route 12, Box 926A, 9330 Wrightstown Road, Tucson, Arizona 85715, U.S.A.
- GOLDIN, Prof. Frederick, Dept of English, City College of New York, Convent Avenue, at 138th St., New York, New York 10031, U.S.A.
- GÖLLER, Prof. Karl Heinz, (University of Regensburg), Ilzstrasse 5, 84 Regensburg, Germany.
- GORDON, Prof. Lewis H., Brown University, Providence 12, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
- GORIN, Prof. Carol, 236 Ford Hall, Dept of Foreign Languages, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197, U.S.A.
- GOURVIL, M. Francis, 24, rue de Brest, Morlaix (Finistère), France.
- GRAND, Anthony C., 380A Wilbraham Road, Manchester M21 1UW, England.

- GRASS, Mr Jeffrey, 420 S. Randolph, Macomb, Illinois 61455, U.S.A.
- GRAY, Mr J. M., 36 St Mary's Road, Bingham, Nottinghamshire, England.
- GRAYSON, Mrs Janet, Chesterfield, New Hampshire 23443, U.S.A.
- GREGG, Lady Gladys, 24 Corrymore Mansions, Sketty Road, Swansea, Wales.
- GRIGSBY, Prof. John L., Dept of Romance Languages, Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri 63130, U.S.A.
- GRILLO, Mr Peter R., Dept of French, St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, Toronto, 181, Ontario, Canada.
- GRINBERG, Dr Henry, 351 West 24th Street, New York, New York 10011, U.S.A.
- GRISWARD, M. Joël, 27 Rue Abel Hovelacque, 75 Paris XIIème, France.
- GROUT, Miss P. B., Dept of French, University College, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.
- GRÜNEWALD, Herr Paul Lothar, Alicestrasse 19, 6501 Budenheim, Germany.
- GRUNMANN, Mrs Minnette H., 6906 Washington, St Louis, Missouri 63130, U.S.A.
- GRZEBIENIOWSKI, Prof. Emeritus, Tadeusx, Dept. of English Lodz University, Lodz, Poland.
- Guerrieri-Crocetti, Prof. Camillo, (University of Genoa), Genoa, Italy.
- GUIETTE, Prof. Emeritus, Robert (University of Ghent), Haringrodestr. 50, B-2000 Antwerpen, Belgium.
- Györy, Prof. Jean (University of Poitiers), 45, rue Gambetta, 86 Poitiers (Vienne), France and University of Budapest, Hungary.
- HAAS, Prof. Alois (University of Zurich), Schlossergasse 2, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland.

Ŀ

- HACKETT, Dr W. M., Flat C, 26, Lansdowne Road, London W.11, England.
- HAHN, Mr D. Kingsley, 'Tolling Bells', 921 Mahtomedi Avenue, Mahtomedi, Minnesota 55115, U.S.A.
- HALBACH, Prof. Kurt (University of Tübingen), Waldhäuserstrasse 31, 74 Tübingen, Germany.
- Halsall, Prof. Maureen, Dept of English, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
- HAMBURGER, Mr R., Malusstraat, 17 Dordrecht (Zuidhoven), Holland.
- HAMON, M. Albert, 15 bis, avenue Galois, 92 Bourg-la-Reine (Hauts-de-Seine), France.
- HARRIES, Mr E. R., M. C., "Shandi", Ruthin Road, Mold, Flintshire, Wales.
- HARRIS, Prof. Julian, University of Wisconsin, 1309 Edgehill Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53705, U.S.A.
- HARRIS, Miss Sylvia C., Dept of German, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London W.C. 1, England.
- HARTMANN, Prof. Hans, (University of Hamburg), Arnim strasse 5, 2 Hamburg-Hochkamp, Germany.
- HARTNETT, Prof. Connor P., Saint Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- HATZFELD, Prof. Helmut, Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D.C., U.S.A.
- Haug, Prof. Walter (University of Regensburg), Am Nickelberg 31, 8411 Nittendorf, Germany.
- HEEROMA, Prof. K. (University of Groningen), Rijksstraatweg 366, Haren (Gron.), Holland.
- HEISERMAN, Prof. Arthur, Dept of English, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois, U.S.A.

- Heisig, Prof. Karl, Rotenberg 15a, 355 Marburg, Germany.
- HELLINGA, Prof. W. (University of Amsterdam), Instituut voor Neofilologie en Neolatijn, Keizersgracht 416, Amsterdam, Holland.
- HEMMING, Dr T. D., Dept of French, The University, Bristol, England.
- HENDRICKSON, Prof. William, Dept of French, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, U.S.A.
- HENRY, Mme P., 44 rue Paul-Barruel, Paris 15°, France.
- HERMAN, Prof. Harold J., Dept of English, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.
- HESSEL, Prof. Lothar F., Faculdade de Filosofia de U.R.G.S., Av. Paulo Gama, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- HIEATT, Prof. Constance B., Dept of English, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.
- HINMAN, Mrs Myra, 1020 Crestline Drive, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, U.S.A.
- HINTON, Dr Margaret S., Beaver College, Glenside, Pennsylvania 19038, U.S.A.
- HITCHMAN, Miss Isabel, 10 Troutbeck Crescent, Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, England.
- HITZE, Dr Renate, Akademische Rätin (University of Köln), Schallstrasse 43, 5 Köln 41, Germany.
- Hobson, Dr Robert F., 64 Station Road, West Wickham, Kent, England.
- HOFFMAN, Mr Donald L., 4980 N. Marine Drive, Apt. 832 Chicago, Illinois 60640, U.S.A.
- HOGETOORN, Miss C. (University of Utrecht), Livingstone-laan 548, Utrecht, Holland.
- Holdaway, Prof. Richard, Dept of French, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, Canada.

- HOLDEN, A. J., The French Dept, David Hume Tower, George Square, Edinburgh 8, Scotland.
- HOLLANDT, Dr Gisela, Akademische Rätin (University of Mainz), Betzelsstrasse 14, 65 Mainz, Germany.
- Homan, Prof. Delmar C., Dept of English, Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, U.S.A.
- HORNSTEIN, Prof. Lillian H., Dept of English, Washington Square College, New York University, New York 3, New York, U.S.A.
- HORRENT, Prof. Jules (University of Liège), 38, rue des Buissons, B-4000 Liège, Belgium.
- Hoving, Mr. J. J., A. Schelfhoutstraat 29, Amsterdam, Holland.
- HRUBY, Prof. Antonin, Dept of German, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105, U.S.A.
- Huby, M. Michel (University of Paris-Nanterre), 2, avenue Nationale, 91 Massy, Essonne, France.
- Hughes, Prof. Muriel J., Pierce College, Box 472, Athens, Greece.
- Hughes, Mr Paul F., Graduate Student, Dept of English, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706, U.S.A.
- Huisman, Prof. J. A. (University of Utrecht), Platolaan 16, Zeist, Holland.
- Hunt, Dr T., Dept of French, St. Salvator's College, Univ. of St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland.
- HYDE, Prof. Virginia M., Dept of English, Washington State State University, Pullman, Washington 99163, U.S.A.
- IKEGAMI, Takahiro, c/o 57 Canterbury Street, Cambridge, England.

- ILLINGWORTH, R. N., 1, East Field, Worksop College, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England.
- IMBS, Prof. Paul, 39 bis, Boulevard de Scarpone, 54 Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle), France.
- INEICHEN, Prof. Gustav (Schweizerisches Institut Rom), Via Lodovisi 48, Roma, Italy.
- IORDAN, Prof. Iorgu, The University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Roumania.
- Ivy, Prof. Robert H., Jr., Dept of Modern Languages, Roosevelt University, Chicago 5, Illinois, U.S.A.
- JACOBS, Prof. Charles J., Dept of English, University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut o6602, U.S.A.
- JAMES, P. C., Esq., 6 Loftus Road, Darling Point, N.S.W. 2027, Australia.
- Jankowska, Mrs Rhiannon, Dept of Welsh, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, Wales.
- JARMAN, Prof. A. O. H. (University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire), 4, Henllys Road, Cyncoed, Cardiff, Wales.
- JAUSS, Prof. Hans Robert (University of Konstanz), Seeweg 36, 7751 Litzelstetten, Germany.
- JODOGNE, Prof. Omer (University of Louvain), 24, rue J. B. Brabant, B-5000 Namur, Belgium.
- JOHNSON, Mr. J. Theodore, Jr., 2032 Massachusetts Ave., Lawrence, Kansas 66044, U.S.A.
- JOHNSTON, Prof. R. C., French Dept, Westfield College, Hampstead, London N.W.3, England.
- JONES, Bedwyr Lewis, Dept of Welsh, University College of Wales, Bangor, Wales.

- JONES, Dr D. Glyn, Dept of Welsh, University College of Wales, Bangor, Wales.
- Jones, Prof. George Fenwick, 3931 Cloverhill Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, U.S.A.
- Jones, Mr Glyn, Dept of Welsh, University College, Cardiff, Wales.
- JONES, Prof. Gwyn, 4 Brynderwen Close, Cyncoed, Cardiff, Wales.
- Jones, Miss R. M., 'Pantiles', South Lopham, Diss, Norfolk, England.
- JONES, Prof. Thomas, Dept of Welsh Language and Literature, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales.
- Jonin, Prof. Pierre (University of Aix-en-Provence), 14, Boulevard Bruno de Maréchal, 13 Aix-en-Provence, (Bouches-du-Rhône), France.
- JOYCE, Prof. James, Dept of English, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115, U.S.A.
- JOYNT, Mrs I, Oak Dale, 280 Wigan Lane, Wigan, Lancs, England.
- KAHANE, Prof. Henry, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.
- KAHRL, Dr Stanley J., 48 Amazon Place, Columbus, Ohio 43214, U.S.A.
- KAM, Mrs W. M. VAN DER, Odenveltlaan 32, Vleuten, Holland.
- KARLIN, Dr Renata, Dept of Literature and Languages, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York 10708, U.S.A.
- KASPRZYK, Dr Krystyna, Dept of Romance Philology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland.

- KATZMAN, Mr Mark, 120 West 71st Street, New York, New York 10023, U.S.A.
- Kealy, Mr J. Kieran, Dept of English, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, Canada.
- KEE, Prof. Kenneth, Victoria College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Keller, Prof. Hans-Erich, Dept of Romance Languages, Ohio State University, 154 North Oval Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.
- Kellermann, Prof. Wilhelm (University of Göttingen), Calsowstrasse 71, 34 Göttingen, Germany.
- Kellogg, Prof. Alfred L., Dept of English, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- Kelly, Prof. Douglas, Dept of French and Italian, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.
- Kelly, Dr Thomas E., Dept of Modern Languages, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47907, U.S.A.
- KENNEDY, Angus Johnston, Esq., The French Dept, The University, Glasgow W.2, Scotland.
- Kennedy, Dr Elspeth, St Hilda's College, Oxford, England.
- KENNEDY, Dr Philip, Dept of Foreign Languages, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506, U.S.A.
- Kennedy, Dr Sally P., 166 South Portage Path, Akron, Ohio 44302, U.S.A.
- Kibler, Prof. William W., Dept of French and Italian, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712, U.S.A.
- Knowel, Prof. Arthur S., Dept of Foreign Languages,
 Western Washington State College, Bellingham,
 Washington 98225, U.S.A.

- KIRBY, Prof. Thomas A., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana, U.S.A.
- KLEINHENZ, Prof. Christopher, Dept of French and Italian, University of Wisconson, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.
- KLINE, Dr Galen R., Department of Languages, Windham College, Putney, Vermont 05346, U.S.A.
- KLUGE, Prof. Reinhold (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin), Unter den Linden 8, X108 Berlin, Germany.
- KNIGHT, Prof. Alan E., Dept of French, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, U.S.A.
- KNIGHT, Dr S. T., School of General Studies, The Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia.
- KNOTT, Prof. Eleanor, 2, Sallymount Terrace, Dublin, Ireland.
- KNUDSON, Prof. Charles A., Dept of French, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.
- Koch, Sister Regina Marie, Regis College, Weston, Massachusetts, 02193, U.S.A.
- Köhler, Prof. Erich (University of Freiburg i. Br.), 6901 Nussloch, Jahnstrasse 27, Germany.
- Koppitz, Dr Hans Joachim, Geibelstrasse 10, 5 Köln-Lindenthal, Germany.
- KOUBICHKINE, Mme Michèle, (University of Lyons), 28 rue de l'Abondance, 69 Lyon, France.
- Kraemer, Prof. Erik von (University of Helsingfors), Johannesvägen 6 A, Helsingfors 12, Finland.

- KRAMER, Dr Günter (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin), Köllinsche Strasse 35 A, XII Berlin, Niederschöneweide, Germany.
- Kratins, Prof. Ojars, Dept of English, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A.
- Kuhn, Prof. Hugo (University of München) Veterinärstrasse 2, 8 München 22, Germany.
- KÜHNEMANN, Dr. Wolfgang R., Grosse Heide 31, 3004 Isernhagen Süd, Germany.
- LACY, Prof. Norris J., Dept of French and Italian, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, U.S.A.
- LAGORIO, Prof. Valerie M., Dept of English, University of Missouri, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, Saint Louis, Missouri 63121, U.S.A.
- LAMBRECHTS. Prof. Pierre, (University of Ghent), 19, Gaverlandstraat, B-9000 Baarle-Drongen, Belgium.
- LAPA, Prof. Manuel Rodrigues, Anadia, Portugal.
- LARMAT, M. Jean (University of Nice), 1, rue André-Chénier, 06 Nice, (Alpes-Maritimes), France.
- LATHUILLERE, M. Roger (University of Paris-Sorbonne), 71, Coublanc (Saône-et-Loire), France.
- LAURIE, Miss H. C. R., 28 Atholl Gardens, Glasgow W2, Scotland.
- LAVAUD, Prof. Jacques (University of Poitiers), 47, boulevard Garibaldi, Paris 15°, France.
- LAWLOR, Prof. J., Dept of English, The University, Keele, Staffs, England.
- LAWRENCE, Miss Katharine, 177 North Washington Circle, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045, U.S.A.

- LEBRETON, Dr Louis, Bourbriac (Côtes-du-Nord), France.
- Lecoy, Prof. Félix (Collège de France), 2, rue de Tournon, Paris 6e, France.
- LEE, Prof. A. van der (Free University, Amsterdam), 404, Hollands End 89, Ankeveen, Post 's-Graveland, Holland.
- LEFEURE, Prof. Yves (University of Bordeaux), 171, rue Judaïque, Bordeaux, France.
- LE GENTIL, Prof. Pierre (The Sorbonne), 133, boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris 6e, France.
- Legge, Prof. M. Dominica, French Dept, David Hume Tower, George Square, Edinburgh 8, Scotland.
- LEIBLE, Prof. Arthur B., Dept of English, Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901, U.S.A.
- Lejeune, Prof. Rita (University of Liège), 17, rue Saint-Pierre, B-4000 Liège, Belgium.
- LE MARRE-LEFEUVRE, Mme, Conseillère Rectorale, Cité Universitaire, 94 Boulevard Sévigné, 35 Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, France.
- LENAT, M. R., 111, avenue Aristide-Briand, Rennes, France.
- Leo, Dr Diana Thomas, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, U.S.A.
- LEROND, Prof. Alain (University of Paris-Nanterre), 82 Rue de Longchamp, 92 Neuilly, (Hauts-de-Seine), France.
- Leslie, Prof. Roy F., Dept of English, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
- Levy, Dr B. J., The French Dept, The University, Hull, Yorks., England.

- Lewicka, Prof. Halina, Pulawska 26 ma 14, Warsaw 12, Poland.
- Lewis, Mr Aneirin, Dept of Welsh, University College, Cardiff, Wales.
- LEWIS, Prof. David W., Dept of Languages, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.
- Lewis, Col H. A., M.B.E., T.D., 143 Great Portland Street, London W.1., England.
- Lewis, Prof. Robert G., State University of New York, Brockport, New York 14420, U.S.A.
- LIEBMAN, Mr C. J., Jr, 220, East 73rd Street, New York 21, New York, U.S.A.
- LIMENTANI, Prof. Alberto, (University of Venezia), via Nullo 1, Padova, Italy.
- LINDBĀCK, Mr Hans, Åbo Akademi, Tavastgatan 7, B, 36, Åbo, Finland.
- LINSKILL, Dr J. (University of Liverpool), 23, Fawley Road, Liverpool 18, England.
- LISTER, David, Esq., Candletrees, Vaughan Avenue, Grimsby, Lincs., England.
- LLYWELYN-WILLIAMS, Alan, Esq., The University College of North Wales, Bangor, Wales.
- Lops, Mlle Jeanne, 28, rue de Turin, Paris 8e, France.
- Long, Prof. Eleanor R., Dept of English, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, California 95053, U.S.A.
- LOOMIS, Prof. Dorothy Bethurum, 76, Great Neck Road, Waterford, Connecticut 06385, U.S.A.
- LORIOT, Prof. Robert L. (University of Dijon), 15, rue Madame, Paris 6e, France.

- Louis, Prof. René (University of Tours), 42, boulevard Auguste-Blanqui, Paris 13e, France.
- LOZACHMEUR, M. Jean Claude, Assistant à l'Université de Haute-Bretagne, 23 rue du Nivernais, Rennes, France.
- LÜCKE, Herr Peter, Studienrat, Schillerstrasse 13, 34 Götteningen, Germany.
- Lukman, Prof. Niels (University of Copenhagen), Lille Strandvej 24, DK 2900 Hellerup, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Lumiansky, Prof. Robert M., Dept of English, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, U.S.A.
- Lyons, Dr Faith, French Dept, Bedford College, London N.W.1, England.
- MAC CANA, Prof. Proinsias, Dept of Welsh, University College, Dublin 2, Ireland.
- McCann, W. J., Esq., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, England.
- MacCormack, Geoffrey, Faculty of Law, Taylor Building, Old Aberdeen, Scotland.
- McCoy, Prof. Dorothy Schuchman, Dept of English, Point Park College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222, U.S.A.
- McGalliard, Prof. John C., Dept of English, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240, U.S.A.
- McGrew, Prof. Julia H., Dept of English, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.
- MACHADO, Miss Judith A., 26043, Road 108, Tulare, California 93274, U.S.A.
- MAC NIOCAILL, Mr Gearóid, 115, Wainsfort Road, Dublin, Ireland.

- MAILLARD, M. Jean, 14, boulevard Thiers, Fontaineblean (Seine-et-Marne), France.
- MALONE, Prof. Kemp, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Maryland, U.S.A.
- MANDEL, Prof. Jerome H., Dept of English, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 08903, U.S.A.
- Mann, R. G., Esq., 84, Portland Crescent, Stanmore, Middlesex, England.
- MARANINI, Prof. Lorenza (University of Pavia), viale Vittorio Emanuele 14, Pavia, Italy.
- MARION, Mrs Richard M., 710 Mammoth Road, Dracut, Massachusetts, 01826, U.S.A.
- MARKALE, M. Jean, 3, rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Ile, Paris 4°, France.
- MARKS, Rev Dafydd, Dept. of Welsh, St. David's College, Lampeter, Wales.
- MARTIN, Miss Joan A., 597 Atlantic Street, Apartment D, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06604, U.S.A.
- MARTIN, Mr Lynn, Dept of English, Saint John's University, Jamaica, New York 11432, U.S.A.
- MARX, M. Jean-Philippe (Directeur d'Études à l'École des Hautes Études), 46, boulevard de l'Hôpital, Paris 13e, France.
- MATTHEWS, John, Esq., Flat E, 11, Kensington Court, London W. 8, England.
- MATTHEWS, Prof. William, Dept of English, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
- MELA, Charles, Assistant à l'Université de Paris-III, 49 rue de Châtenay, Immeuble Flandre II, 92 Antony, Hauts-de-Seine, France.

- Mellor, Prof. Geoffrey, Dept of Modern Languages, The University, Salford, England.
- Melton, Prof. John L., Dept of English, St Cloud State College, School of Arts and Sciences, St Cloud, Minnesota, 56301, U.S.A.
- Melton, Prof. Virginia, Dept. of English, St Cloud State College, St Cloud, Minnesota 56301, U.S.A.
- Menard, Prof. Philippe (University of Toulouse), 4 rue Jean Suau, 31, Toulouse (Haute-Garonne), France.
- Mériz, Dr Diana Teresa, Dept of French and Italian, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.
- MERMIER, Prof. Guy, Dept of Romance Languages, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, U.S.A.
- MERTENS-FONCK, Prof. Paule (University of Liège), 37 Bd. Frère-Orban, B-4000 Liège, Belgium.
- MEYER, Mr Geoffrey, 360 East 65th Street, New York, New York 10021, U.S.A.
- MICHA, Prof. Alexandre (University of Paris-Nanterre), 43, rue Violet, Paris 15e, France.
- MICHAEL, Prof. Ian, Dept of Spanish, The University, Southampton, England.
- MICLAU, Mr Paul (University of Bucharest), 7, avenue E. Quinet, Bucharest, Roumania.
- MILFORD, Miss Kathleen, 1206 Bushkill Street, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042, U.S.A.
- MILIN, Gaël, Assistant à l'Université de Haute-Bretagne, 2 Quai Richemont, 35 Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, France.
- MILLER, Mr Philippus, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

- MILLS, Dr A. D., Dept of English, The University, Liverpool, England.
- Mills, Maldwyn, Dept of English, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales.
- MILON, Prof. Yves (University of Rennes), 10, rue de Robien, Rennes, France.
- MINIS, Prof. C. (University of Amsterdam), Duits Seminarium, Spui 21, Amsterdam, Holland.
- MITCHELL, Mr George E., 2490—18th Avenue, San Francisco, California 94116, U.S.A.
- Moises, Prof. Massaud (University of São Paulo), Instituto de Estudos Portugueses, Rua Frederico Stedel 137, 4°, São Paulo, Brazil.
- Monfrin, Prof. Jacques, (Ecole Nationale des Chartes, Paris), 29, boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 5e, France.
- Monna, Mrs M. C., Laan van Meerdervoort 1249, The Hague, Holland.
- Montgomery, Prof. Edward, 20 Bradley Road, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514, U.S.A.
- MOORMAN, Prof. Charles Wickliffe, Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, U.S.A.
- Morcovescu, Dr Nicolas, Dept of Modern Languages, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia.
- Morgan, Mrs June J., Dept of English, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas 66801, U.S.A.
- Morrell, Prof. Minnie Cate, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Morris, Dr Thelma, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, Wales.
- Muir, Dr L. R., The French Dept, The University, Leeds 2, England.

- MULLER, Dr Norbert, Akademisher Rat (University of Mainz), Alicestrasse 9, 6501 Budenheim, Germany.
- MURAILLE, M. Guy (University of Louvain), rue des Béguinages, B-5980 Grez-Doiceau, Belgium.
- Muraoka, Prof. Isamu, Tohoku Gakuin College, Sendai, Japan.
- MURDOCH, Miss Amelia C., 4600, Hartwick Road, College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.
- Muska, Mrs Susan H., Dept of French and Italian, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, U.S.A.
- NAGEL, Dr L. Rolf, Rua Visconde de Seabra 2, Lisbona, Portugal.
- NAIS, Prof. Hélène (University of Nancy), 100, avenue du Général Leclerc, Nancy, France.
- NASTALI, Mr Daniel P., 5822 Kenwood, Kansas City, Missouri 64110, U.S.A.
- Neave, Dr Dorothy, 14 Albion Road, Chesterfield, Derbys., England.
- Neumann. Prof. Eduard (Free University of Berlin), Berkaerstrasse 28, 1 Berlin 33, Germany.
- NEUMANN, Prof. Friedrich (University of Göttingen), Düstere Eichenweg 58, 34 Göttingen, Germany.
- NEUMANN, Prof. Hans (University of Göttingen), Charlottenburger Strasse 5, 34 Göttingen-Geismar, Germany.
- Newstead, Prof. Helaine, University Graduate Division, The City University of New York, 33, West 42 Street, New York, New York 10036, U.S.A., and 118, East 93 Street, New York, N.Y. 10028, U.S.A.
- NEWTON, Dr Robert R., 701 Quaint Acres Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904, U.S.A.

- Nichols, Prof. Stephen G., Jr, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755, U.S.A.
- NIEDZIELSKI, Prof. Henri Z., Dept of European Languages, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822, U.S.A.
- NIEMEYER, Prof. Karina H., Dept of Romance Languages, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, U.S.A.
- Noel, M. Jean, Professeur à l'Université de Haute-Bretagne, 35 Rennes, France.
- Noll, Miss Dolores, Dept of English, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44240, U.S.A.
- Norris, Mr William H., 707 Redgate Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23507, U.S.A.
- Nyholm, Dr Kurt, Åbo Akademi, Tavastgatan 14, A, 3, Åbo, Finland.
- Nykroo, Prof. Per (University of Aarhus), Raahøj Allé 2 A, DK 8270, Højbjerg, Aarhus, Denmark.
- OAKSHOTT, Miss Jane, 13 Bryan Place, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1JT, England.
- OBBEMA-SMEETS, Mrs. M. J. H., Vondellaan 52, Leiden, Holland.
- OBEREMBT, Mr Kenneth J., 634 South Johnson, Apt 7, Iowa City, Iowa 52240, U.S.A.
- O'Connor, Bro. B. Andrew, Manhattan College, New York, New York 10471, U.S.A.
- O'GORMAN, Prof. Richard F., Dept of French and Italian, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, 52240, U.S.A.
- Onorato, Prof. Ronald E., Sullins College, Bristol, Virginia 24201, U.S.A.
- O'SHARKEY, Dr Eithne M, Department of French, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland.

- OSKAMP, Mr H. P., (University of Groningen), Julianalaan 65, De Rijp (N.-H.), Holland.
- OWEN, Dr D. D. R., 7, West Acres, St Andrews, Fife, Scotland.
- Owings, Prof. Marvin A., Sr, 217, Strawberry Lane, Clemson, South Carolina, U.S.A.
- PAARDEKOOPER-VAN BUUREN, Mrs H., Anna van Engelandstraat 27, Eindhoven, Holland.
- Palermo, Prof. Joseph, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, U.S.A.
- Palumbo, Prof. Pietro (University of Palermo), viale Regina Margherita 9 bis, Palermo, Sicily.
- PANOFSKY, Mr Richard J., English Dept, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, U.S.A.
- PARKER, Prof. Roscoe E., 115, Mandalay Road, Fort Myers Beach, Florida, U.S.A.
- PAYEN, M. Jean-Charles (University of Caen), 'Richemond', 17 rue Eugène-Baudin, 14, Caen, (Calvados), France.
- Pearce, Dr John T., Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104, U.S.A.
- Pelan, Prof. Margaret (Queen's University of Belfast), The College Green House, College Green, Belfast 7, N. Ireland.
- Pellegrini, Prof. Carlo (University of Florence), via P. Toscanelli 2, Florence, Italy.
- Pennar Davies, Rev Principal, Coleg Coffa Ffynnhonnau, Swansea, Wales.
- PERMAN, R. C. D., Esq., St Peter's College, Oxford, England.
- Petrucelli, Prof. Gerald J., Dept of French and Italian, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, U.S.A.

- Phelps, Dr Mason M., 657 Strawberry Hill Road, Concord, Massachusetts 01742, U.S.A.
- Pickerodt-Uthleb, Dr. Erdmute, 224 bis rue Marcadet, Paris 18e, France.
- PICKFORD, Prof. Cedric E., French Department, The University, Hull, Yorkshire, England.
- Pirot, M. François, (University of Liège), 15, place Henri Simon, B-4000, Liège, Belgium.
- Pвоschi, Mr Valeriu, Şoseana Panduri 90, 3, Bucharest, Roumania.
- Ploss, Prof. Emil, (University of Erlangen), Kochstrasse 4, 852 Erlangen, Germany.
- Plummer, Prof. John, Dept. of English, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37203, U.S.A.
- Poag, Mr James F., Dept of German, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
- Poirion, Prof. Daniel (University of Grenoble), Institut Français, 86, via F. Crispi, 80121, Naples, Italy.
- Pollak, Dr L., Dept. of French, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London, W.C.1, England.
- Pollmann, Prof. Leo (University of Erlangen), Geisbergstr. 38, 8521 Frauenaurach, Germany.
- Pomeroy, Mrs Elizabeth W., 6830 El Progreso Street, Long Beach, California 90815, U.S.A.
- Powell, Miss Anne, Dept of French, University College, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, England.
- POWELL, Prof. James D., Temple University, Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Press, Dr A. R. (Queen's University of Belfast), 19, Dunluce Avenue, Belfast 9, N. Ireland.

- Pullega, Dr Andrea (University of Milan), via Traü 2, Milan, Italy.
- QUEINNEC, M. Bernard-Marie, 6, rue des Fossés, Laval (Mayenne), France.
- QUENTEL, M. Paul, Résidence Jeanne-Jugan, rue Le Pailleur, Saint-Servan (Ille-et-Vilaine), France.
- QUINN, Prof. Esther C., Dept of English, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.
- RAHILLY, Mr Leonard J., Dept of Romance Languages, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, U.S.A.
- RAISON DU CLEUZIOU, Abbé Jacques (Secrétaire de l'Evêché de Saint-Brieuc), 10, rue Jean-Métairie, Saint-Brieuc (Côtes-du-Nord), France.
- RASMUSSEN, Prof. B. H., Dept of Romance Languages, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- RAY, Mr T. J., Dept of English, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77340, U.S.A.
- RAYNAUD DE LAGE, Prof. Guy (University of Clermont-Ferrand), 15, rue Bonnabaud, Clermont-Ferrand, (Puy-de-Dôme), France.
- REASON, Dr Joseph H., 1242, Girard Street, N.E., Washington 17, D.C., U.S.A.
- REDPATH, Mr Albert G., 40, East 67th Street, New York 21, New York, U.S.A.
- Reed, Mr Leslie, The County Grammar School, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales.
- REICHELT, Prof. Walter E., Dept of English, Atlantic Community College, Mays Landing, New Jersey 08330, U.S.A.

- Reilly, Prof. Robert, Dept of English, Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey 08602, U.S.A.
- REINECKE, Prof. George F., Dept of English, Louisiana State University in New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122, U.S.A.
- REMY, Prof. Paul (University of Ghent), 150 avenue du Pois de Senteur, 1120 Bruxelles, Belgium.
- RHYS, Miss Beti, 24 Llanedeyrn Road, Pan-y-Lan, Cardiff, Wales.
- RIBARD, M. Jacques, (University of Amiens), 117, rue Jean-Marc Laurent, 80 Amiens Somme, France.
- RICHARDS, Prof. Melville, Dept of Welsh, University College, Bangor, Wales.
- RICHTHOFEN, Prof. Erich von, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.
- RICKETTS, Dr Peter T., Dept of Latin, The University, Birmingham 15, England.
- RIQUER, Prof. Martín de, C. Camelias 10 y 12, Barcelona 12, Spain.
- RIVERS, Prof. Gertrude B., Howard University, Washington I, D.C., U.S.A.
- RIVOALLAN, M. A. (The Sorbonne), 8, rue La Fontaine, Paris 16e, France.
- ROACH, Miss Eleanor, 329 Clearbrook Avenue, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania 19050, U.S.A.
- ROACH, Prof. William, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- ROBERTS, Alan, Esq., Clitheroe Royal Grammar School for Boys, York Street, Clitheroe, Lancs., England.
- ROBERTS, Bryn F., Dept of Welsh, University College, Aberystwyth, Wales.

- ROBERTS, Ian Forrester, Esq., 115 Moorfield Road, Brockworth, Gloucester, England.
- ROBERTS, Prof. Ruth E., English Dept, State University College, Fredonia, New York 14063, U.S.A.
- ROBSON, C. A., Esq., 94c Banbury Road, Oxford, England.
- ROCKOW, Miss Karen S., Dept. of Celtic Languages and Literature, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.
- Roe, Prof. Robert T., Jr, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, U.S.A.
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- ROGERS, Miss Martha M., 254 West 12th Street, New York, New York 10014, U.S.A.
- RONCAGLIA, Prof. Aurelio (University of Rome), via Bolzano 36, Rome, Italy.
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- ROUSSE, M. Michel (University of Rennes), 15, rue des Cygnes, Le Rheu (Ille-et-Vilaine), France.
- Rouy, M. François (University College of Brest), Brest, (Finistère), France.
- ROWLANDS, E. I., Esq. (University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire), 34, Sandringham Road, Cardiff, Wales.

- ROWNTREE, John, Ardsley House, Stonegate, Hunmanby, Filey, England.
- Rozgonyi, Mrs Eva, Katona Jozsef-u 14, Budapest 13, Hungary.
- RUGGIERI, Prof. R. M. (University of Rome), piazza di Spagna 3, Rome, Italy.
- Rumble, Prof. Thomas C., Dept of English, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202, U.S.A.
- RUPP, Prof. Theodore H., State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- RYCHNER, Prof. Jean (University of Neuchâtel), 35, chemin des Pavés, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
- RYDELL, Prof. Mireille G., Division of Humanities, California State College, 5500 State College Parkway, San Bernardino, California 92407, U.S.A.
- SADRON, M. Pierre, 'La Table d'Emeraude', 22bis, rue du Saint-Nom, 78 L'Étang-la-Ville, Yvelines, (Seine-et-Oise), France.
- Sansone, Prof. Giuseppe E. (University of Bari), via del Pozzetto, 117, Rome, Italy.
- SARGENT, Prof. Barbara N., Dept of French and Italian, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.
- SAYERS, Dr William, Bellmansgatan 24 n.b. 116, 47 Stockholm, Sweden.
- Schlauch, Prof. Margaret (retired), English Dept, Warsaw University, Poland.
- Schlobin, Mr Roger C., 1632 N. 4th Ave., Apt. 5, Columbus, Ohio 43201, U.S.A.
- SCHMIDZ, Dr C. C. D., Fahrenheitstraat 298, The Hague, Holland.

- Schober, Prof. Rita (Humboldt University of Berlin), Clara Zetkinstrasse 1, X 107 Berlin, Germany.
- Schrammen, Dr Gerd, (University of Göttingen), Baumschulenweg 18, 34 Göttingen, Germany.
- Schröder, Prof. Walter Johannes (University of Mainz), Arndtstrasse 6, 65 Mainz, Germany.
- Schürr, Prof. Friedrich (University of Freiburg), Jakobstrasse 56, 775 Konstanz, Germany.
- Schwarz, Prof. W. (University of Amsterdam), Michelangelostraat 24, Amsterdam, Holland.
- Schwartzstein, Mr S. J. D., 35 Fisher Place, Trenton, New Jersey 08618, U.S.A.
- Segre, Prof. Cesare (University of Pavia), piazza Bertarelli 4, Milan, Italy.
- Seguy, Prof. Jean (University of Toulouse), 16, rue Vélane, Toulouse (Haute-Garonne), France.
- Senninger, M. Charles (University of Paris-Nanterre), 14, avenue des Tilleuls, Cormeilles-en-Parisis, Yvelines, (Seine-et-Oise), France.
- SHAFFER, Prof. Elizabeth A., Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, North Carolina, U.S.A.
- SHARRER, Prof. Harvey L., Dept of Spanish and Portuguese, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, U.S.A.
- SHIRE, Mrs Helena M., 2 Bulstrode Gardens, Cambridge, England.
- SHIRT, David, Esq. (University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Aldis House, Osborne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne 2, England.
- SICILIANO, Prof. Italo (Magnifico Rettore della'Università di Venezia), Venice, Italy.
- Skeels, Prof. Dell R., College of Engineering, University of Washington Seattle 5, Washington, U.S.A.

- SKINNER, Mrs Veronica L., 201 Dreams Landing, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, U.S.A.
- Sklute, Prof. Larry M., Dept of English, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A.
- SMETANA, Rev. Cyril L., O.S.A., P.O. Box 550, King City, Ontario, Canada.
- SMITH, Miss Christine, Dept of French, Univ. College, Gower Street, London, W.C.I., England.
- SMITH, Dr Robert P., Jr., French Dept, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey 08102, U.S.A.
- SMITH, Prof. Stephen, Dept of Modern Languages, Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Connecticut 06050, U.S.A.
- SMITHERS, Prof. G. V., English Dept, University of Durham, 50, North Bailey, Durham, England.
- SNOUFFER, Prof. Eugene J., Dept of English, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois 61455, U.S.A.
- Soons, Prof. C. Alan, 19 Nutting Avenue, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002, U.S.A.
- Souder, Dr Ernst H., 4810 Glenmont, Bellaire, Texas 77401, U.S.A.
- SPAHR, Prof. Blake Lee, Dept of German, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A.
- Spencer, Richard H, Esq., 23 Oakfield Street, Cardiff, Wales.
- Spielmann, Miss Edda, 306 San Vincente, No. 3, Santa Monica, California 90402, U.S.A.
- Spilsbury, Miss Sara, 2 Garden Place, Aberdeen, Scotland.

- STACKMANN, Prof. Karl (University of Göttingen), Nonnenstieg 12, 34 Göttingen, Germany.
- STARR, Prof. Nathan C., 333, East 68th Street, New York 10021, New York, U.S.A.
- STEINER, Prof. Roger J., Dept of Languages and Literature, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, U.S.A.
- STEINHOFF, Dr Hans-Hugo, Akademischer Rat (University of Stuttgart), Gehrenwaldstr 37b, 7 Stuttgart 60, Germany.
- STIENNON, Prof. Jacques (University of Liège), 34, rue des Acacias, B-4000, Liège, Belgium.
- STONES, Miss M. Allison, 3, Cranmer Road, Didsbury, Manchester 20, England.
- STREETER, Mrs Thomas W., Jr, 1133, Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- STURM, Prof. Sara, Dept of Romance Languages, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002, U.S.A.
- Subrenat, Prof. Jean, (University of Aix-en-Provence), Les Müriers, Escalier C., Chemin des Fenouillères, Aix-en-Provence, 13 (Bouches-du-Rhone), France.
- SUNDMAN, Mr Carl-Eric, Mariegatan, 10, B, 30, Abo, Finland.
- SUTHERLAND, Colonel Edwin V., Dept of English, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, U.S.A.
- SWART, Prof. J. (University of Amsterdam), Van Nijenrodeweg 877, Amsterdam, Holland.
- Sweetser, Prof. Franklin P., Univ. of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680, U.S.A.

- SZMYDT, Prof. Zofia, Dept of Polish Studies, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland.
- TAGUE, Prof. Wilma L., Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140, U.S.A.
- TANAKA, Mrs Susan Fox, 2728 1/2 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California 94705, U.S.A.
- TAYLOR, Dr Jane H. M. (University of Manchester), 4A Lancaster Road, Didsbury, Manchester 20, England.
- TAYLOR, Prof. Pauline, Butler Hall (13 F), 400 West 119th Street, New York, New York 10027, U.S.A.
- TEELE, Prof. Roy E., P.O. Box 247, Georgetown, Texas, U.S.A.
- THIEL, Dr Joachim, Tischbeinstrasse 48, 3 Hannover, Germany.
- THOMAS, Dr Ceinwen H., Dept of Welsh, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, Wales.
- THOMOV, Prof. Thomas, University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria and 67 Gottwald Avenue, Sofia IV, Bulgaria.
- THOMPSON, Prof. Albert W., Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, U.S.A.
- Thompson, Dr Raymond H., Dept of English, Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., Canada.
- THOMSON, Prof. Derek S., Department of Celtic, The University, Glasgow, Scotland.
- THOMSON, Mr R. L., Dept of English Language, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, England.
- THORPE, Prof. Lewis, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD England.
- TILVIS, Prof. Pentti (University of Turku), Puolalanpuisto 4b, B8, Turku, Finland.

- TOBIN, Miss Prudence M. O'H., 2, Dorset Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- TOGEBY, Prof. Knud (University of Copenhagen), Agervang 3, DK 2800 Lyngby, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- TOPSFIELD, D. Leslie T., St Catherine's College, Cambridge England.
- Traherne, Sir Cennydd and Lady, Coedarhydyglyn St. Nicholas, nr. Cardiff, Wales.
- TRETHEWEY, Prof. William H., Victoria College, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- TRIOREAU, Mlle A., 654 rue de la Vallée, 45 Olivet, Loiret, France.
- Tyson, Mrs Diana B., 26 Ormonde Mansions, 110A Southampton Row, London W.C.1, England.
- Tyssens, Prof. Madeleine (University of Liège), 43 boulevard Frère-Orban, B-4000, Liège, Belgium.
- UTLEY, Prof. Francis Lee, Dept of English, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio, U.S.A.
- VAN HOECKE, M. Willy, (University of Louvain), 20 Pater Liedenslaan, B-3200, Kessle-Lo, Belgium.
- VARTY, Prof. E. K. C., Dept of French, The University, Glasgow W. 2, Scotland.
- VARVARO, Prof. Alberto (University of Naples), via A. Scarlatti 209/G, Naples, Italy.
- VENTON, Mrs P., "Camelot", 22 Chapeldown Road, Torpoint, Cornwall, England.
- VERY, Prof. Francis, Dept of Romance Languages, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201, U.S.A.
- Vesce, Prof. Thomas E., Dept of Modern Languages, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522, U.S.A.

- VINAVER, Prof. E., 2315 Harrison Street, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
- VISCARDI, Prof. Antonio (University of Milan), via Porpora 141, Milan, Italy.
- Voss, Dr Rudolf, Ricarda Huchstrasse 15, 65 Mainz, Germany.
- VRIES, Mrs D. de, Beatrixlaan 18, Doorn, Holland.
- WAB, Prof. Kurt (University of Tübingen), Melanchthonstrasse 38, 74 Tübingen, Germany.
- Walpole, Prof. Ronald N., University of California, Berkeley 4, California, U.S.A.
- WALTER, Mrs David O., 212, South Lee Street, Falls Church, Virginia, U.S.A.
- WATHELET-WILLEM, Mme Jeanne (University of Liège), 56, Visé-Voie, B-4000, Liège, Belgium.
- WATKINS, J. H., Esq., French Dept., University College of North Wales, Bangor, Wales.
- WATTS, Mr Gareth, The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, Wales.
- Weel, Prof. emeritus, A. H. van der, University of Amsterdam, Parnassusweg 14, Amsterdam, Holland.
- WEHRLI, Prof. Max (University of Zürich), Ebelstrasse 27, Zürich, Switzerland.
- WEINGARTNER, Prof. Russell, Dept of Modern Languages, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304, U.S.A.
- Weinig, Sister Mary Anthony, Dept of English, Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pennsylvania 19010, U.S.A.
- Wess, Mr. Douglas A., 3801 Hudson Manor Terrace, Riverdale, New York 10463, U.S.A.

- Welsh, Prof. Homer C., Dept of Foreign Languages, State College, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Wennberg, Prof. Benkt, Dept of Foreign Languages, Beaver College, Glenside, Pennsylvania 19038, U.S.A.
- WERBOW, Prof. Stanley N., Dept of Germanic Languages, University of Texas, Box 7939, Austin, Texas 78712, U.S.A.
- Wessels, Mrs T. M., Kouwerplantsoen 19, Utrecht, Holland.
- WEST, Dr G. D., McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
- WEST, Mr Richard C., 32 Belcher Circle, Milton, Massachusetts 02186, U.S.A.
- WETHERBEE, Prof. Winthrop, Dept of English, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, U.S.A.
- Wheeler, Prof. Alvina P., Dept of English and Comparative Literature, 603-2 Lewisohn Hall, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, U.S.A.
- WHITAKER, Mrs Muriel A., Dept of English, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.
- WHITEHEAD, Dr Frederick, The French Dept, The University, Manchester 13, England.
- WILKINS, Dr Nigel E. (University of St Andrews), Windyridge, Strathkinness High Road, St Andrews, Fife, Scotland.
- WILLARD, Mrs Sumner, Quarters 34, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York 10996, U.S.A.
- WILLIAMS, Prof. Harry F., Dept of Modern Languages Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, U.S.A.
- WILLIAMS, Prof. Mary, 35, Fitzjohns Avenue, Hampstead, London N.W. 3, England.

- WILLIAMSON, Mrs Joan B., Apartment 7-1, 3 Washington Square Village, New York, New York 10012, U.S.A.
- WILLSON, Dr. H. B., 15 Stoneygate Avenue, Leicester, England.
- Wilson, Prof. Robert H., Dept of English, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas, U.S.A.
- WIMSATT, Prof. James I., Dept of English, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412, U.S.A.
- WIND, Prof. emerita, Bartina H. (University of Utrecht), Schoutenstraat 65, The Hague, Holland.
- WISOTZKI, Miss E. Paige, 934 Marshall-C, St. Louis, Missouri 63119, U.S.A.
- Woledge, Prof. Brian, The French Dept, University College, Gower Street, London W.C. 1, England.
- Wolfgang, Mrs Leonora D., 4106 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, U.S.A.
- WORKMAN, Dr Rhea Thomas, Dept of English, Columbia College, Columbia, South Carolina 29203, U.S.A.
- WRIGHT, Prof. Thomas L., Dept of English, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36830, U.S.A.
- WROTEN, Prof. Helen, Dept of English, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, U.S.A.
- Wysor, Mr Michael S., 410 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850, U.S.A.
- YAMAMOTO, Mr Junichi, Kyoto University, Faculty of Arts, French Section, Sakyoku, Kyoto, Japan.
- YORK, Prof. Ernest C., Dept of English, University of Alabama, Alabama, U.S.A.

- YUNCK, Prof. John A., Dept of Comparative Literature, 219 Morrill Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, U.S.A.
- ZADDY, Miss Zara P. (University of Glasgow), 182 Hyndland Road, Glasgow W.2, Scotland.
- ZIPS, Dr Mansred (Univ. of Wien), Universitätsstr. 7, Germanisisches Institut, A-1010 Wien 1, Austria.
- Zumthor, Prof. Paul (University of Amsterdam), Gerrit van der Veenstraat 80, Amsterdam, Holland.
- Zygulski, Prof. Emeritus Zdzislaw, Dept of Germanic Philology, Wroclaw University, Wroclaw, Poland.

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Berkeley, U.S.A., University of California, General Library.

Berlin, Germany, Germanisches Seminar der Freien Universität.

Berlin, Germany, Lehrstuhl für romanische Sprachen der Technischen Universität.

Berlin, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Freien Universität.

Berlin, Germany, Universitätsbibliothek der Freien Universität.

Berne, Switzerland, Stadt- und Hochschulbibliothek.

Bethlehem, U.S.A., Lehigh University, Dept. of English.

Bloomington, U.S.A., Indiana University Library.

Bochum, Germany, Universitätsbibothek.

Bologna, Italy, Biblioteca dell'Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell'Università.

Bonn, Germany, Englisches Seminar der Universität.

Boston, U.S.A., College of Liberal Arts Library, Boston University.

Boston, U.S.A., Public Library.

Boulder, U.S.A., University of Colorado Library.

Brest, France, Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Français de la Faculté des Lettres de Brest.

Brunswick, U.S.A., Bowdoin College Library.

Brussels, Belgium, Bibliothèque de l'Université libre de Bruxelles.

Brussels, Belgium, Bibliothèque Royale.

Bryn Mawr, U.S.A., Bryn Mawr College Library.

Buffalo, U.S.A., State University of New York at Buffalo, Lock-wood Library.

Burlington, U.S.A., University of Vermont Library.

Cagliari, Sardinia, Istituto di Filologia Moderna dell' Università.

Cambridge, England, Faculty of English Library.

Cambridge, England, University Library.

Cambridge, U.S.A., Harvard College Library.

Canberra, Australia, Australian National University Library.

Canberra, Australia, University College Library.

Carbondale, U.S.A., Southern Illinois University, General Library.

Cardiff, Wales, Library of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chapel Hill, U.S.A., University of North Carolina Library.

Charlottesville, U.S.A., Alderman Library, University of Virginia.

Chestnut Hill, U.S.A., Boston College Library.

Chicago, U.S.A., Newberry Library.

Chicago, U.S.A., Roosevelt University Library.

Chicago, U.S.A., University of Chicago Library.

Chicago, U.S.A., University of Illinois Library at Chicago Circle.

Christchurch, New Zealand, University of Canterbury Library.

Cincinnati, U.S.A., University of Cincinnati Library.

Cleveland, U.S.A., Public Library.

Cleveland, U.S.A., Case Western Reserve University Libraries.

College Park, U.S.A., University of Maryland, McKeldin Library.

Columbia, U.S.A., University of South Carolina, McKissick Memorial Library.

Columbus, U.S.A., Ohio State University Libraries.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Det Kongelige Bibliotek.

Des Moines, U.S.A., Drake University Library.

Detroit, U.S.A., Wayne State University Library.

Dijon, France, Bibliothèque de l'Université.

Dublin, Ireland, Coimisiún Béaloideasa Eireann.

Dublin, Ireland, Franciscan House of Studies.

Dublin, Ireland, National Library of Ireland.

Dublin, Ireland, Royal Irish Academy.

Dublin, Ireland, School of Celtic Studies.

Dublin, Ireland, Trinity College Library.

Durham, U.S.A., Duke University Library.

Erlangen, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Eugene, U.S.A., University of Oregon Library.

Evanston, U.S.A., Northwestern University Library.

Exeter, England, University Library.

Farmville, U.S.A., Longwood College, Dabney Lancaster Library.

Fayetteville, U.S.A., University of Arkansas Library.

Fort Worth, U.S.A., Texas Christian University, Mary Couts Burnett Library.

Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Englisches Seminar der Universität.

Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Stadt-und Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Gainesville, U.S.A., University of Florida Libraries.

Galway, Ireland, Library of the University College.

Genoa, Italy, Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell' Università.

Ghent, Belgium, Séminaire de Philologie romane de l'Université.

Giessen, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Glasgow, Scotland, University Library.

Göteborg, Sweden, Universitetsbibliotek.

Göttingen, Germany, Englisches Seminar der Universität.

Göttingen, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Göttingen, Germany, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek.

Grand Forks, U.S.A., University of North Dakota Library.

Greensboro, U.S.A., University of North Carolina Library.

Gregynog, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Library.

Grenoble, France, Bibliothèque de l'Université.

Grenoble, France, Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Philologie de la Faculté des Lettres, St Martin d'Hères, 38, (Isère), France.

Halifax, Canada, Dalhousie University Library.

Hamburg, Germany, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek.

Hamilton, Canada, Mills Memorial Library, McMaster University.

Hanover, U.S.A., Dartmouth College, Baker Library.

Hattiesburg, U.S.A., University of Southern Mississippi Library.

Heidelberg, Germany, Deutsches Seminar der Universität.

Heidelberg, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Helsinki, Finland, Yliopistonkirjasto.

Houston, U.S.A., Rice University Library.

Hull, England, University of Hull, Brynmor Jones Library.

Iowa City, U.S.A., State University of Iowa Libraries.

Ithaca, U.S.A., Cornell University Libraries.

Jersey City, U.S.A., Saint Peter's College Library.

Kiel, Germany, Seminar für deutsche Philologie der Universität.

Kingston, Canada, Queen's University Library.

Knoxville, U.S.A., University of Tennessee Library.

Köln, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Köln, Germany, Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek.

Lancaster, England, University Library.

Landerneau, France, Association des Amis du Château de la Joyeuse-Garde, Mairie de la Forest-Landerneau, Finistère-Nord, France.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire.

Lawrence, U.S.A., University of Kansas Libraries.

Leeds, England, University of Leeds, Brotherton Library.

Leiden, Holland, University Library.

Leuven, Belgium, Katholieke Universiteit Romaanse Filologie.

Lexington, U.S.A., University of Kentucky Libraries.

Liège, Belgium, Bibliothèque de l'Université.

Liège, Belgium, Bibliothèque de la Section de Philologie Romane.

Lille, France, Bibliothèque de l'Université.

Liverpool, England, University Library.

London, England, University College Library.

London, England, University College, French Department Library.

London, England, University of London, Goldsmiths' Library.

London, England, Warburg Institute Library.

Los Angeles, U.S.A., Los Angeles Public Library.

Los Angeles, U.S.A., Occidental College Library.

Los Angeles, U.S.A., University of California, General Library.

Los Angeles, U.S.A., University of Southern California Library.

Louvain, Belgium, Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain.

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Lubbock, U.S.A., Texas Technological College Library.

Lund, Sweden, Folkslivarkivet.

Lund, Sweden, Historiska Museet.

Lund, Sweden, Universitetsbibliotek.

Lyons, France, Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon.

Madison, U.S.A., University of Wisconsin Library.

Mainz, Germany, Deutsches Institut der Universität.

Manchester, England, University Library.

Manhattan, U.S.A., Kansas State University Library.

Mannheim, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Marburg/Lahn, Germany, Institut für Ältere deutsche Philologie der Universität.

Marburg/Lahn, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.

Marburg/Lahn, Germany, Universitatsbibliothek.

Marburg/Lahn, Germany, Westdeutsche Bibliothek.

Melbourne, Australia, University of Melbourne, Baillieu Library.

Miami, U.S.A., University of Miami Library.

Milan, Italy, Biblioteca della Facoltá di Lingue Straniere dell' Universitá Bocconi.

Milan, Italy, Biblioteca dell' Università Cattolica.

Milan, Italy, Biblioteca dell'Universitá di Stato.

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Mold, Wales, Flintshire County Library.

Montreal, Canada, McGill University Library.

Morgantown, U.S.A., West Virginia University Library.

München, Germany, Deutsches Seminar der Universität.

Münster, Germany, Germanistisches Institut der Universität.

- Münster, Germany, Romanisches Seminar der Universität.
- Nancy, France, Faculté des Lettres, Institut de Philologie Française, Porte Desilles, Nancy, 54, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.
- Nantes, France, Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université.
- Naples, Italy, Biblioteca dell' Istituto Orientale.
- Nashville, U.S.A. Joint University Libraries.
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- New York, U.S.A., New York University, Washington Square Library.
- New York, U.S.A., Queens College, Paul Klapper Library.
- Norman, U.S.A., University of Oklahoma Library.
- Notre Dame, U.S.A., University of Notre Dame, Main Library.
- Nottingham, England, University Library.

Oslo, Norway, Universitetsbiblioteket.

Ottawa, Canada, Carleton University Library.

Oxford, England, Bodleian Library.

Oxford, England, Taylorian Library.

Oxford, England, University English Faculty Library.

Padua, Italy, Biblioteca dell'Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell, Università.

Palermo, Sicily, Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell' Università.

Paris, France, Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, rue d'Ulm, Paris 5.

Paris, France, Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Périodiques

Paris, France, Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris, Sorbonne.

Paris, France, Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris-Nanterre, 22 Nanterre, Hauts-de-Seine.

Paris, France, Bibliothèque Universitaire Ste. Geneviève, Place du Panthéon, Paris V.

Paris, France, Sorbonne, Institut de Français de la Faculté des Lettres.

Paris, France, Institut National Pédagogique.

Paris, France, Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, 40, avenue d'Iéna, Paris.

Paris, France, Librairie des Méridiens, 119, Boulevard St. Germain, 75, Paris 6^e, France.

Philadelphia, U.S.A., Temple University, Sullivan Memorial Library.

Philadelphia, U.S.A., University of Pennsylvania Library.

Pisa, Italy, Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell'Università.

Pittsburgh, U.S.A., Point Park College Library.

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Poitiers, France, Bibliothèque de l'Université.

Poitiers, France, Centre d'Études Supérieures de Civilisation Médiévale, 24, rue de la Chaîne, Poitiers, France.

Princeton, U.S.A., University Library.

Providence, U.S.A., Brown University Library.

Pullman, U.S.A., Washington State University Library.

Quimper, France, Archives Départementales du Finistère.

Rennes, France, Archives Départementales d'Ille-et-Vilaine.

Rennes, France, Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Français, Faculté des Lettres.

Rennes, France, Bibliothèque Municipale de Rennes.

Rennes, France, Bibliothèque Universitaire de Rennes.

Reno, U.S.A., University of Nevada Library.

Riverside, U.S.A., University of California Library.

Rome, Italy, Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell'Università.

Saarbrücken, Germany, Universitätsbibliothek.

Saint Andrews, Scotland, University Library.

Sainte-Foy, Canada, Bibliothèque Générale, Université Laval.

Saint Louis, U.S.A., University of Missouri-St Louis, Thomas Jefferson Library.

Saint Louis, U.S.A., Washington University Libraries.

Salt Lake City, U.S.A., University of Utah Library.

Santa Barbara, U.S.A., University of California Library.

Santa Clara, U.S.A., University of Santa Clara, Orradre Library.

Seattle, U.S.A., University of Washington Library.

's Gravenhage, Holland, Koninklijke Bibliotheek

Southampton, England, University Library.

Stanford, U.S.A., Stanford University Libraries.

Stockholm, Sweden, Royal Library.

Stony Brook, Long Island, U.S.A., State University of New York Library.

Storrs, U.S.A., University of Connecticut, Wilbur Cross Library.

Strasbourg, France, Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire.

Strasbourg, France, Centre de Philologie Romane de l'Université de Strasbourg.

Swansea, Wales, University College Library.

Syracuse, U.S.A., Syracuse University Library.

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Tel-Aviv, Israel, Librairie Française Alcheh, 55 Nahlat Beneyemin, P.O. Box 1550, Tel-Aviv.

Toronto, Canada, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.

Tours, France, Facultié des Lettres.

Toulouse, France, Bibliothèque Universitaire de Toulouse.

Trieste, Italy, Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell'Università.

Tübingen, Germany, Deutsches Seminar der Universität.

Tucson, U.S.A., University of Arizona Library.

Turin, Italy, Biblioteca dell'Istituto di Filologia Romanza dell'Università.

Turku, Finland, Turun Yliopiston Kirjasto.

University, U.S.A., University of Alabama Library.

University Park, U.S.A., Pennsylvania State University, Pattee Library.

Uppsala, Sweden, Universitetsbiblioteket.

Urbana, U.S.A., University of Illinois Library.

Utrecht, Holland, English Institute, University of Utrecht.

Utrecht, Holland, Instituut De Vooys for Dutch Language and Literature, University of Utrecht.

Utrecht, Holland, Institute for Comparative Literature, University of Utrecht.

Utrecht, Holland, Institute for German Language and Literature, Institut Frantzen, University of Utrecht.

Utrecht, Holland, Institut Français, University of Utrecht.

Vancouver, Canada, University of British Columbia Library.

Victoria, Canada, University of Victoria, McPherson Library.

Villanova, U.S.A., Villanova University Library.

Washington, U.S.A., Folger Shakespeare Library.

Washington, U.S.A., Library of Congress.

Waterville, U.S.A., Colby College Library.

Wellesley, U.S.A., Wellesley College Library.

Wien, Austria, Germanistisches Institut der Universität Wien.

Wien, Austria, Romanisches Seminar der Universität Wien.

Wichita, U.S.A., Wichita State University Library.

Williamstown, U.S.A., Williams College Library.

Wolfville, Canada, Acadia University Library.

Zürich, Switzerland, Deutsches Seminar der Universität.

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