Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatiss, from Early Latin Manuscripts
Translation and Geography

The Voyage of Saint Brendan
Recounts the harrowing voyage of Timothy Severin and his crew across the North Atlantic in a thirty-six-foot leather boat, to prove the legend that a sixth-century Irish monk, St. Brendan, could have reached North America.

Imagination and Fantasy in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Time
Representations of shapeshifters are prominent in medieval culture and they are particularly abundant in the vernacular literatures of the societies around the North Sea. Some of the figures in these stories remain well known in later folklore and often even in modern media, such as werewolves, dragons, berserkir and bird-maidens. Incorporating studies about Old English, Norse, Latin, Irish, and Welsh literature, this collection of essays marks an important new contribution to the study of medieval shapeshifters. Each essay highlights how shapeshifting cannot be studied in isolation, but intersects with many other topics, such as the supernatural, monstrosity, animality, gender and identity. Contributors to Shapeshifters in Medieval North Atlantic Literature come from different intellectual traditions, embracing a multidisciplinary approach combining influences from literary criticism, history, philology, and anthropology.

The Voyage of St. Brendan
In The Voyage of St. Brendan, A.B. Jackson tells the tale of the legendary seafaring Irish abbot. After burning a book of fantastical stories, Brendan is compelled to sail the ocean with a crew of six monks in a leather-skinned currach; his task, to prove the existence of wonders in the world and create a new book of marvels. Discoveries include Jasconius the island-whale, a troop of Arctic ghosts, a hellmouth of tortured souls, a rock-bound Judas, and the magical castle of the boar-headed Walserands. Although the roots of this legend lie in early Irish immrama and the Latin Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatiss of the ninth century, Jackson has taken the fourteenth-century Middle Dutch version of Brendan's voyage as the template for this engaging and spirited interpretation, making it recommended reading for scholars of medieval literature and lovers of fantasy adventure alike. The book includes a series of black and white linocuts by the American artist Kathleen Neeley.

Brandanus.- The voyage of Saint Brendan, Navigatio sancti Brendani abbatis [engl.] Journey to the promised land

The Seafaring Saint
This book offers a new perspective on the otherworlds depicted in medieval literature. These fantastical realms are among the most memorable places in medieval writing, by turns beautiful and monstrous, alluring and terrifying. The narratives from Britain and Ireland examined in this book tell a rather surprising story about medieval notions of these fantastical places. Otherworld accounts are often a lot more invested in the historical world than they might initially seem and authors often use the idea of the otherworld to comment on serious topics and on political realities. Sometimes they even reimagine nearby regions in the historical world as marvelous otherworlds.

The voyage of Saint Brendan
America’s got faith! You’ll find it in every state – in grand cathedrals and tiny chapels, in miracle shrines and underwater statues, and even in blessed dirt. Finding these...
sacred places hasn’t been easy, until now! Monuments, Marvels, and Miracles: A Traveler’s Guide to Catholic America takes you to more than 500 of the country’s most intriguing holy sites, each with a riveting story to tell. Stories about: architecture (the interior of Guardian Angels Cathedral in Las Vegas resembles angel wings) religious history (at Maryland’s Old Bohemia, Jesuit priests lived and worked incognito during anti-Catholic persecution) artifacts (the Miraculous Medal Shrine in Philadelphia holds an original cast by Saint Catherine Labouré) answered prayer (from the Grasshopper Chapel in Minnesota to the Coral Miracle Church in Hawaii) healing places, beautiful places, hidden places, places where saints walked, and much more. Organized by state and region, Monuments, Marvels, or Miracles can help you easily plan your vacation or pilgrimage, and find sites close to you that you’ve never heard of. Chapters also include Catholic trivia and color photos. Websites, phone numbers, addresses, and other pertinent information are included. ABOUT THE AUTHOR Marion Amberg is an award-winning book author and freelance journalist. Her articles—mainly religion travel pieces and human-interest features—have appeared in more than 100 markets. She is known for her “nose for the unique and unusual” and for her engaging writing style.

Prospectus for The Voyage of Saint Brendan: Journey to the Promised Land. The Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis Translated with an Introduction by John J. O’Meara

From Finland to Newfoundland and Jelling to Jerusalem, follow in the wake of the Vikings—a transformative story of a people that begins with paganism and ends in Christendom. In AD 800, the Scandinavians were just barbarians in longships. Though they held sway in the north, their power meant little more than the ability to pillage and plunder, which they did to bolster their status at home. But as these Norse warriors left their strongholds to trade, raid, and settle across wide areas of Europe, Asia, and the North Atlantic, their violent and predatory culture left a unique imprint on medieval history. The twist that no one predicted, however, was a much slower, insidious takeover than any the Vikings would execute, and by a turn of the tide, they themselves became its target. For as they made their mark on Europe, Europe made its mark on them. By the year 1200, what remained of the Vikings’ pagan origins floated beneath the surface and the strong, strange territories of the north had become a part of Latin Christendom. Northmen is here to tell the tale, to pay homage to what was lost and celebrate what was won. Focusing on key events, including the sack of Lindisfarne in 793 and the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066, medieval history expert John Haywood recounts the saga of the Viking Age, from the creation of the world through to the dwindling years of half-hearted raids and elegiac storytelling in the thirteenth century. He does so with meticulous research, engaging narrative, and sensitivity for his subject, shedding light and blood along the way.

Honor Et Gloria

Honor et Gloria

Northmen

The Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis, written in Latin around AD 800, describes how the 6th-century Irish saint Brendan set sail for an island paradise on the other side of the ocean. Three and a half centuries later, around 1150, another story about St Brendan was written in the vernacular of the area around Trier, Germany. In this story, The Voyage of Saint Brendan, the saint is said to have thrown a book into the fire in utter disbelief of the marvelous phenomena which the book describes. As a punishment he is sent out into the world to see for himself that which he would not credit. The relationship between the Latin Navigatio and vernacular Voyage has long been one of the most baffling problems of Brendan scholarship. In The Voyage of Saint Brendan Clara Strijbosch reconstructs the contents of the original Voyage, now lost, comparing it with the Navigatio, 12th-century texts about the marvels of the East (among them Herzog Ernst) and the wonders of creation, as well as with a host of older Irish immrama, among them Mael Dhrin and Ua Corra. She argues convincingly that the Voyage has its roots in an agglomerate of stories of Irish origin, which also gave rise to the Navigatio. The Voyage author can be seen to have made an original use of his source material, conflating elements from various sources and adapting the story to his own ideas.

The Brendan Voyage

The Voyage of St. Brendan is a translation from the Latin of one of the most famous and enduring stories of western Christendom, the "Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis." Written in Ireland perhaps as early as the year 800, "The Voyage of St. Brendan" chronicles the seafaring journey of St. Brendan, a prominent Irish Saint, who set sail to find the "Promised Land of the West" (which many believe to have been America) nearly 1,000 years before Columbus. St. Brendan believed that God had promised this land to the saints as their eternal inheritance, forever. Some accounts of this classic tale of martyrdom, fasted for forty days and forty nights, seeking God's will. It is said that an angel then came to him in a dream and promised to guide him to the Promised Land. Other accounts, most notably the Navigatio itself, say that Brendan learned of the mysterious Promised Land from Barinthus, who had sailed there himself. There Barinthus had found a great land of peace and plenty where the sun never set. This land was divided by a great river that ran east and west, and was guarded by an angel of the Lord. Yearning to see this "Promised Land of the Saints", Brendan purposed in his heart to sail there and see it for himself. While the routes of St. Brendan's journeys remain a subject of controversy, the tale of "The Voyage of St. Brendan" is of great interest, a strongly integrated text which derives from several centuries of Irish literary tradition.

The Sea and Medieval English Literature

"The Legend of St Brendan" is a study of two accounts of a voyage undertaken by Brendan, a sixth-century Irish saint. The immense popularity of the Latin version encouraged many vernacular translations, including a twelfth-century Anglo-Norman reworking of the narrative which excises much of the devotional material seen in the ninth-century "Navigatio Sancti Brendani abbatis" and changes the emphasis, leaving a recognisably secular narrative. The vernacular version focuses on marvellous imagery and the trials and tribulations
of a long sea-voyage. Together the two versions demonstrate a movement away from hagiography towards adventure. Studies of the two versions rarely discuss the elements of the fantastic. Following a summary of authorship, audiences and sources, this comparative study adopts a structural approach to the two versions of the Brendan narrative. It considers what the fantastic imagery achieves and addresses issues raised with respect to theological parallels.

What is the Author of the Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis Trying to Tell Us about the Nature of Hell and Punishment?

The notions of other peoples, cultures, and natural conditions have always been determined by the epistemology of imagination and fantasy, providing much freedom and creativity, and yet have also created much fear, anxiety, and horror. In this regard, the pre-modern world demonstrates striking parallels with our own insofar as the projections of alterity might be different by degrees, but they are fundamentally the same by content. Dreams, illusions, projections, concepts, hopes, utopias/dystopias, desires, and emotional attachments are as specific and impactful as the physical environment. This volume thus sheds important light on the various lenses used by people in the Middle Ages and the early modern age as to how they came to terms with their perceptions, images, and notions. Previous scholarship focused heavily on the history of mentality and history of emotions, whereas here the history of pre-modern imagination, and fantasy assumes center position. Imaginary things are taken seriously because medieval and early modern writers and artists clearly reveal their great significance in their works and their daily lives. This approach facilitates a new deep-structure analysis of pre-modern culture.

Pre-Columbian Trans-Oceanic Contact

Otherworlds

Ireland’s Immortals tells the story of one of the world’s great mythologies. The first account of the gods of Irish myth to take in the whole sweep of Irish literature in both the nation’s languages, the book describes how Ireland’s pagan divinities were transformed into literary characters in the medieval Christian era—and how they were recast again during the Celtic Revival of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A lively narrative of supernatural beings and their fascinating and sometimes bizarre stories, Mark Williams’s comprehensive history traces how these gods—known as the Túatha Dé Danann—have shifted shape across the centuries. We meet the Morrígan, crow goddess of battle; the fire goddess Brigit, who moonlights as a Christian saint; the fairies who inspired J.R.R. Tolkien’s elves; and many others. Ireland’s Immortals illuminates why these mythical beings have loomed so large in the world’s imagination for so long.

Brendan's Nameless Monks

The question of the extent of Gaelic influence on medieval Icelandic literature and culture has fascinated scholars for many years, especially the possible relationship between Irish voyage literature and Icelandic narratives concerning journeys to the Otherworld. This book provides a fresh examination and reappraisal of the topic. It compares the Irish [i]immrama[/i] 'voyages', including the greatly influential Hiberno-Latin text [i]Navigatio Sancti Brendani[/i] 'The Voyage of Saint Brendan', and [i]echtrai[/i] 'otherworld adventures' with the Icelandic [i]fornaldarsögur[/i] and related material, such as the voyages of Torkillus in Saxo’s [i]Gesta Danorum[/i]. It also assesses stories about Hvítaramanland, touches on similarities in folk narratives and examines the influence of Classical and Christian literature on the tales. In conclusion, the book makes proposals to account for the parallels and differences between the two traditions and is accompanied by an extensive bibliography and several indices.

Walter Map and the Matter of Britain

A fresh and invigorating survey of the sea as it appears in medieval English literature, from romance to chronicle, hagiography to autobiography.

Iceland and the Immrama: An Enquiry into Irish Influence on Old Norse-Icelandic Voyage Literature

First Crusader

Why would the thirteenth-century French prose Lancelot-Grail Cycle have been attributed to Walter Map, a twelfth-century writer from the Anglo-Welsh borderlands? Joshua Byron Smith sets out to answer this and other questions and offers a new explanation for how narratives about the pre-Saxon inhabitants of Britain circulated in England.

Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis

Pre-Columbian Trans-Oceanic Contact examines the discovery and settlement of The New World hundreds and even thousands of years before Christopher Columbus was born.

The Voyage of St Brendan

The Brendan Voyage
Translation and Geography investigates how translation has radically shaped the way the West has mapped the world. Groundbreaking in its approach and relevant across a range of disciplines from translation studies and comparative literature to geography and history, this book makes a compelling case for a form of cultural translation that reframes the contributions of language-based translation analysis. Focusing on the different yet intertwined translation processes involved in the development of the Western spatial imaginary, Federico Italiano examines a series of literary works and their translations across languages, media, and epochs, encompassing: poems travel narratives nautical fictions colonial discourse exilic visions. Drawing on case studies and readings ranging from the Latin of the Middle Ages to twentieth-century Latin American poetry, this is key reading for translation theory and comparative/world literature courses.

Monuments, Marvels, and Miracles

Written in about AD800, Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis (The Voyage of Saint Brendan) is one of the most famous and enduring stories of western Christendom. While the question whether Saint Brendan reached America remains a subject of controversy, the tale itself is of great interest - a strongly integrated text which derives from several centuries of Irish literary tradition. The text is illustrated by the relevant woodcuts from a German version of the tale which was printed in Augsburg in 1476. John J. O'Meara has here translated the earliest printed version of the tale, which was first published in 1450. John O'Meara's translation is based on a 14th-century Irish manuscript, and is illustrated by the relevant woodcuts from a German version of the tale, Sankt Brandans Seefahrt, printed in Augsburg in 1476. When this version was published By the Dolmen Press in 1975 it was acclaimed by critics on both sides of the Atlantic.

Irish Monks and the Voyage of Saint Brendan

Something went terribly wrong at his monastery, and Brendan the Navigator had nowhere to turn. Then a storyteller dropped by his cell at Clonfert Abbey one evening. This fortunate visit changed his life and the lives of seventeen monks who set out with him to brave the unknown Atlantic. Sailing first to the Faroe Islands, they found an Eden-like world, including a guide, a friendly whale, and psalm-loving birds. Eventually they reached the Canary Islands, the Caribbean, the waters off Labrador, and the world's northernmost volcano, Mt. Beerenberg. This was the first European voyage to the Americas, recorded as a story so true it could only become a legend and then a fairy tale to all but a few. What these Irish voyagers found was a pristine world, filled with paradises. The stories they told and songs they sang give us a precious and rare insight into the Dark Ages and a Church scattering through all the world, as commanded. These stories were written down for school children, but they forever sing in the hearts of all who read them.

Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis

The Irish in Early Medieval Europe

Translation and Geography investigates how translation has radically shaped the way the West has mapped the world. Groundbreaking in its approach and relevant across a range of disciplines from translation studies and comparative literature to geography and history, this book makes a compelling case for a form of cultural translation that reframes the contributions of language-based translation analysis. Focusing on the different yet intertwined translation processes involved in the development of the Western spatial imaginary, Federico Italiano examines a series of literary works and their translations across languages, media, and epochs, encompassing: poems travel narratives nautical fictions colonial discourse exilic visions. Drawing on case studies and readings ranging from the Latin of the Middle Ages to twentieth-century Latin American poetry, this is key reading for translation theory and comparative/world literature courses.

Daily Office Usage in the Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis

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Out of the Mist

Many Irish scholars, known as ‘peregrini’, arrived in Continental Europe in the early Middle Ages making a significant cultural impact. This edited collection of brand new essays brings together some of the world’s leading experts in the field who synthesise major critical developments, and offer exciting new perspectives on the Irish peregrini.
Ireland's Immortals

In an extraordinary attempt to recreate St Brendan's journey to America, Tim Severin and his crew embarked on an epic voyage across the vast North Atlantic. Brilliantly written, this is their story.

Brendan's Fabulous Voyage

The Memorial University of Newfoundland provides information about trans-Atlantic voyages undertaken by medieval Irish monks during the fifth and sixth centuries CE, in pursuit of a divine mission. The university highlights a seven-year voyage undertaken by the Irish monk Saint Brendan (c.484 or 486–578) in the North Atlantic. Saint Brendan's voyage was described in the 10th-century document entitled "Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis."

Water in Medieval Literature

Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis

Shapeshifters in Medieval North Atlantic Literature

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Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis, from Early Latin Manuscripts

This book uncovers the tremendous importance of water for European medieval literature, focusing on a large number of writers and poets. Water proves to be highly meaningful in religious, literary, and factual narratives insofar as it emerges as a central catalyst to bring about epiphany and epistemological and spiritual illumination.

Translation and Geography

Brendaniana

The Legend of St. Brendan

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