

The ship of fools (cont.) Glossary. Chapter 1. of the original (German) and of the Latin and French versions of the Ship of fools, , William Paterson, 1874, 1874, Sebastian Brant

The University of Edinburgh holds a copy of the Latin edition. Ship of Fools (Modern German: Das Narrenschiff, Latin: Stultifera Navis, original medieval German title: DaŃ Narrenschiff ad Narragoniam) is a satirical allegory in German verse published in 1494 in Basel, Switzerland, by the humanist and theologian Sebastian Brant. It is the most famous treatment of the ship of fools trope and circulated in numerous translations.Ń The book was translated into Latin by Jakob Locher [de] in 1497,[3] into French by Pierre RiviŃre [fr] in 1497 and by Jean Drouyn in 1498, into English by Alexander Barclay in 1509 and by Henry Watson also in 1509. Most of the woodcuts of the first edition are attributed to the Meister der Bergmannschen Offizin [de], who may have been the young Albrecht DŃrer. Ship of Fools is a science fiction novel by Richard Paul Russo. First published in 2001, it won the Philip K. Dick Award for that year. The novel has been rereleased by Orbit Books under the name Unto Leviathan. The Argonos is a space-faring generation ship containing thousands of humans. The Argonos has presumably been traveling through space for centuries upon centuries. The original goal of the Argonos has been lost over time; no one on board can say for certain of their origins. A class-system has Chapter I. of the Original (German), and of the Latin, and French Versions of the Ship of Fools. INTRODUCTION. If popularity be taken as the measure of success in literary effort, Sebastian Brandt's "Ship of Fools" must be considered one of the most successful books recorded in the whole history of literature. Published in edition after edition (the first dated 1494), at a time, but shortly after the invention of printing, when books were expensive, and their circulation limited; translated into the leading languages of Europe at a time when translations of new works were only t Nothing perhaps more distinctly marks the gulf between our mode of thought and that of our forefathers than the total disappearance of allegorical writing from modern literature. Parables or apologues have furnished in all nations the primitive exercise of the inventive faculty; and their universal use, whether as a vehicle of instruction or a source of entertainment, proves their power of appealing to some common instinct of humanity. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is the last of this class of