The Saga of the Volsungs

The Saga of the Volsungs is a legendary saga, a late 13th century Icelandic prose rendition of the origin and decline of the Volsung clan (including the story of Sigurd and Brynhild and destruction of the Burgundians). It is largely based on epic poetry. The earliest known representation of this tradition is in pictoral form as the Ramsund carving, Sweden, which was created c. 1000 AD. The origins of the material are considerably older, however, and it echoes real events in Central Europe during the fifth and sixth centuries. In this manuscript, the saga leads straight in to Ragnar's saga of his deeds and the settlement of Iceland, or even of Normandy.

Volsunga- und Ragnar saga

The Saga of the Volsungs - Volsunga Saga - With Excerpts from the Poetic Edda by Anonymous. The Volsunga saga, often referred to in English as the Volsunga Saga or Saga of the Volsungs, is a legendary saga, a late 13th century Icelandic prose rendition of the origin and decline of the Volsung clan including the story of Sigurd and Brynhild and destruction of the Burgundians. The saga covers themes including the power struggles among Sigurd's ancestors; Sigurd's killing of the dragon Fafnir; and the influence of the ring Andvaranaut. The saga has given rise to operatic and literary adaptations including Richard Wagner's Der Ring des Nibelungen, Henrik Ibsen's The Vikings at Helgeland, William Morris's The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs, and J. R. R. Tolkien's The Legend of Sigurd and Gudrun. It would seem fitting for a Northern folk, deriving the greater and better part of their speech, laws, and customs from a Northern root, that the North should be to them, if not a holy land, yet at least a place more to be regarded than any part of the world beside; that howsoever their knowledge widened of other men, the faith and deeds of their forefathers would never lack interest for them, but would always be kept in remembrance. One cause after another has, however, aided in turning attention to classic men and lands at the cost of our own history. Among battles, "every schoolboy" knows the story of Marathon or Salamis, while it would be hard indeed to find one who did more than recognise the name, if even that, of the great fights of Hafrsfirth or Sticklestead. The language and history of Greece and Rome, their laws and religions, have been always held part of the learning needful to an educated man, but no trouble has been taken to make him familiar with his own people or their tongue. Even that Englishman who knew Alfred, Bede, Caedmon, as well as he knew Plato, Caesar, Cicero, or Pericles, would be hard bestead were he asked about the great peoples from whom we sprang, the warning of Harold Fairhair or Saint Olaf; the Viking kingdoms in these (the British) Western Isles; the settlement of Iceland, or even of Normandy.

The Saga of Ragnar Lodbrok

The Volsunga Saga is a legendary saga, a late 13th century Icelandic prose rendition of the origin and decline of the Volsung clan (including the story of Sigurd and Brynhild and destruction of the Burgundians). It is largely based on epic poetry. The earliest known representation of this tradition is in pictoral form as the Ramsund carving, Sweden, which was created c. 1000 AD. The origins of the material are considerably older, however, and it echoes real events in Central Europe during the fifth and sixth centuries. In this manuscript, the saga leads straight in to Ragnar's saga of his deeds and the settlement of Iceland, or even of Normandy.
Middle High German epic poem Nibelungenlied is based largely on the old stories, which were commonly known in all of the Germanic lands from the early Middle Ages on, but reworks the material into a courtly medieval setting. One of the most notable adaptations of this text is Richard Wagner's operatic suite, Der Ring des Nibelungen.

The Saga of the Volsungs

From the translator of the bestselling Poetic Edda (Hackett, 2015) comes a gripping new rendering of two of the greatest sagas of Old Norse literature. Together the two sagas recount the story of seven generations of a single legendary heroic family and comprise our best source of traditional lore about its members— including, among others, the dragon-slayer Sigurd, Brynhild the Valkyrie, and the Viking chieftain Ragnar Lothbrok.

Völsunga Saga

The Story of the Volsungs is an epic work by William Morris, numbering over 10,000 lines and notable for inspiring the high fantasy literature of J. R. R. Tolkien and other famous authors. In his lifetime, Morris was praised by contemporaries for this poem, inspired by the existing legends of Nibelungenlied and the Volsungs, dating to the Middle Ages. The warrior society these tales depict are thought to have a reasonable measure of grounding in the reality of Nordic life as it was during antiquity; a martial culture, where strength and iron playing their pivotal part. We are introduced to the legend with a wedding; King Volsung’s daughter Signy marries Siggeir, king of the Goths. However the God Odin, disguised as an elderly man of benign appearance, enters the ceremony and drives a blade into a tree trunk. Inviting everyone in the room to draw their swords in response, it is to the shock of those attending the ceremony that only Sigmund, a young and otherwise undistinguished man, is able to do so.

Avalon, 66° Nord

One of the most legendary of the Icelandic sagas, “The Saga of the Volsungs” is the 13th century work of unknown authorship which relates the origin and decline of the Volsung clan. The story unfolds over five parts as it passes in time through the various generations of the clan. In the first part, the preliminary generations are described, beginning with Sigi, a man banished from his homeland who through his adventuring arises to create a great kingdom. When the brothers of Sigi’s wife become jealous of his power they plot to overthrow him and a violent cycle of revenge ensues. In the second part of the story the fantastical tale of Sigurd and his conflict with the dragon Fafnir is told. In the remaining parts of the saga conflict between the relations of Sigurd are related in a tragic story which describes the downfall of a legendary clan. A combination of both myth and real human drama, “The Saga of the Volsungs” is a classic tale which continues to influence the fantasy genre to this day. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper, follows the translation of Eirikr Magnusson and William Morris, and includes an introduction by H. Halliday Sparling.
Andvaranaut. The saga has given rise to operatic and literary adaptations including Richard Wagner’s Der Ring des Nibelungen, Henrik Ibsen’s The Vikings at Helgeland, William Morris’s The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs, and J. R. R. Tolkien’s The Legend of Sigurd and Gudrún.

**Volsunga Saga: the story of the Volsungs and Niblungs**


**The Saga of the Volsungs, the Norse Epic of Sigurd the Dragon Slayer: Translated with an Introduction, Notes and Glossary by Jesse L. Byock (Penguin Classics).**

Of all the stories kept in being by the saga-tellers and left for our delight, there is none that so epitomises human experience; has within its space so much of nature and of life; so fully the temper and genius of the Northern folk, as that of the Volsungs and Niblungs. In the beginning there is no doubt that the story belonged to the common ancestral folk of all the Teutonic of Scando-Gothic peoples in the earliest days of their wanderings. Whether they came from the Hindu Kush, or originated in Northern Europe, brought it with them from Asia, or evolved it among the mountains and rivers it has taken for scenery, none know nor can; but each branch of their descendants has it in one form or another, and as the Icelanders were the very crown and flower of the northern folk, so also the story which is the peculiar heritage of that folk received in their hands its highest expression and most noble form.

**The Saga of the Volsungs**

**The Story of the Volsungs**

**Nordische Heldenromane Bd. Volsunga-saga, oder Sigurd der Fafnirstödter, und die Niflungen**

**The Saga of the Volsungs, The Saga of Ragnar Lobrok, Together with The Lay of Kraka**

**The Saga of the Volsungs**

**The Story of the Volsungs (Volsunga Saga); with Excerpts from the Poetic Edda**

The Volsunga Saga is a legendary saga written as an epic poem in the traditions of writers like Vergil and Homer, but this one is a 13th century writing from an unknown author (or authors) in Iceland, telling the story of the rise and fall of the Volsung clan (including the story of Sigurd and Brynhild and destruction of the Burgundians). The origins of the material are considerably older than the 13th century, depicting events that happened in Europe during the Migration period just after the Roman empire fell in 476 A.D.
The legendary sagas, or Fornaldarsögur, are a branch of medieval Icelandic literature, a subgenre of the sagas themselves, lengthy narratives that bear a superficial similarity to modern novels; the legendary sagas concern themselves with legendary times predating the settlement on Iceland in the tenth century AD. While fantastic episodes are not unknown in sagas outside this bracket, such as Grettis Saga, and they abound in the Sagas of the Knights, (retellings of continental chivalric romances), the legendary sagas are the closest to the pagan world of Norse mythology, and also include parallels with poems such as the Old English Beowulf and the Middle High German Nibelungenlied. Including: =The Saga of the Volsungs=The Saga of Ragnar Shaggy-breaches and his sons=The Yarn of Ragnar’s Sons=The Yarn of Norna-Gest=The Saga of Hervor and Heidrek=The Saga of Ketil Trout=The Saga of Grim Hairy-cheek=The Saga of Arrow-Odd=The Saga of An Bow-bender

Tells the story of the Völsung clan, including the story of Sigurd and Brynhild.
The epic Viking Age stories that inspired J. R. R. Tolkien and Wagner's Ring cycle. Written in thirteenth-century Iceland but based on ancient Norse poetry cycles, The Saga of the Volsungs combines mythology, legend and sheer human drama. It tells of the cursed treasure of the Rhine, a sword reforged and a magic ring of power, and at its heart are the heroic deeds of Sigurd the dragon slayer, who acquires magical knowledge from one of Odin's Valkyries. One of the great books of world literature, the saga is an unforgettable tale of princely jealousy, unrequited love, greed, vengeance and the downfall of a dynasty. Translated with an Introduction by Jesse L. Byock

Vo̧lsunga Saga [altnord. u. eng.]. The Saga of the Volsungs

The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs (1876) is an epic poem of over 10,000 lines by William Morris that tells the tragic story, drawn from the Volsunga Saga and the Elder Edda, of the Norse hero Sigmund, his son Sigurd (the equivalent of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied and Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung) and Sigurd's wife Gudrun.

The Story of the Volsungs (Volsunga Saga): With Excerpts from the Poetic Edda

The Saga of the Volsungs is an Icelandic epic of special interest to admirers of Richard Wagner, who drew heavily upon this Norse source in writing his Ring Cycle and a primary source for writers of fantasy such as J. R. R. Tolkien and romantics such as William Morris. A trove of traditional lore, it tells of love, jealousy, vengeance, war, and the mythic deeds of the dragonslayer, Sigurd the Volsung. Byock's comprehensive introduction explores the history, legends, and myths contained in the saga and traces the development of a narrative that reaches back to the period of the great folk migrations in Europe when the Roman Empire collapsed.

The Saga of the Volsungs

Volsunga Saga/ The Saga of the Volsungs

The Saga of the Volsungs; The Saga of Ragnar Lodbrok Together with The Lay of Kraka

The Volsungs Saga

The Saga of the Volsungs

The Saga of the Volsungs. The Saga of Ragnar Lodbrok. Together with the Lay of Kraka. Translated by Margaret Schlauch

Volgsunga Saga

The Saga of the Volsungs (the Volsunga Saga)

Part of a new series Legends from the Ancient North, Beowulf is one of the classic books that influenced JRR Tolkien's The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings. "So the company of men led a careless life, All was well with them: until One began To encompass evil, an enemy from hell. Grendel they called this cruel spirit" J.R.R. Tolkien spent much of his life studying, translating and teaching the great epic stories of northern Europe, filled with heroes, dragons, trolls, dwarves and magic. He was hugely influential for his advocacy of Beowulf as a great work of literature and, even if he had never written The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings, would be recognised today as a significant figure in the rediscovery of these extraordinary tales. Legends from the Ancient North brings together from Penguin Classics five of the key works behind Tolkien's fiction. They are startling, brutal, strange pieces of writing, with an elemental power brilliantly preserved in these...
translations. They plunge the reader into a world of treachery, quests, chivalry, trials of strength. They are the most ancient narratives that exist from northern Europe and bring us as near as we will ever get to the origins of the magical landscape of Middle-earth (Midgard) which Tolkien remade in the 20th century.

**The Saga of the Volsungs and Other Stories**

Based on Viking Age poems, The Saga of the Volsungs combines mythology, legend and sheer human drama. At its heart are the heroic deeds of Sigurd the dragon slayer who acquires magical knowledge from one of Odin’s Valkyries. Yet it is also set in a very human world, incorporating strands from the oral narratives of the fourth and fifth centuries, when Attila the Hun and other warriors fought on the northern frontiers of the Roman Empire. One of the great books of world literature, the saga is an unforgettable tale of princely jealousy, unrequited love, greed and vengeance. With its cursed treasure of the Rhine, sword reforged and magic ring of power, it was a major influence for writers including William Morris and J. R. R. Tolkien and for Wagner’s Ring cycle.

Copyright code: 2b2e013cb6e2e3638540055efc94501