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Titolo	Novel Translations : The European Novel and the German Book, 1680–1730 // Bethany Wiggin
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ISBN	0-8014-7698-4 0-8014-6007-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (264 p.)
Collana	Signale : modern German letters, cultures, and thought
Disciplina	833/.509
Soggetti	European fiction - 18th century - History and criticism European fiction - 17th century - History and criticism French fiction - 18th century - Appreciation - Germany French fiction - 17th century - Appreciation - Germany German fiction - 18th century - History and criticism German fiction - Early modern, 1500-1700 - History and criticism German literature - French influences Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : "little French books" and the European novel -- Fashion restructures the literary field -- Curing the French disease -- 1688 : the Roman becomes both poetical and popular -- 1696 : bringing the Roman to market -- Conclusion : Robinson Crusoe sails on the European market.
Sommario/riassunto	Many early novels were cosmopolitan books, read from London to Leipzig and beyond, available in nearly simultaneous translations into French, English, German, and other European languages. In Novel Translations, Bethany Wiggins charts just one of the paths by which newness-in its avatars as fashion, novelties, and the novel-entered the European world in the decades around 1700. As readers across Europe snapped up novels, they domesticated the genre. Across borders, the novel lent readers everywhere a suggestion of sophistication, a

familiarity with circumstances beyond their local ken. Into the eighteenth century, the modern German novel was not German at all; rather, it was French, as suggested by Germans' usage of the French word Roman to describe a wide variety of genres: pastoral romances, war and travel chronicles, heroic narratives, and courtly fictions. Carried in large part on the coattails of the Huguenot diaspora, these romans, nouvelles, amours secrets, histoires galantes, and histoires scandaleuses shaped German literary culture to a previously unrecognized extent. Wiggin contends that this French chapter in the German novel's history began to draw to a close only in the 1720's, more than sixty years after the word first migrated into German. Only gradually did the Roman go native; it remained laden with the baggage from its "French" origins even into the nineteenth century.
