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VINCENT GILLESPIE
JESSICA ROSENFIELD
KATIE WALTER
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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VOLUME ONE

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of Dido,” Aeneas (see ENEAS, ENYAS, ENEE [AENEAS]) meets a huntress in the Libyan forest (LGW 971, 981) that she says is filled with wild boars (LGW 980).

REFERENCE

Westrem, Scott. 2001. *The Hereford Map: A Transcription and Translation of the Legends with Commentary*. Turnhout: Brepols.

Lin Shu

ALEXA ALICE JOUBIN

George Washington University, USA

Nine tales from *The Canterbury Tales* appeared in classical Chinese prose in the form of tradaptation (creative adaptation marketed as translation) in influential literary magazines in Shanghai between 1916 and 1917. These rewritings were the teamwork between prolific prose stylist Lin Shu (pen name of Lin Qinnan, 1852–1924), who did not read English, and his collaborator Chen Jialin, who rendered orally the gist of English texts. Most of their pieces did not identify the sources that inspired their short stories. As the following list shows, Lin and Chen gave their rewritings titles that reflected not the storyteller’s identity but what was perceived to be the most outrageous and moralistic elements of each tale:

- *Jitan* (Discourse of Chickens), *The Nun’s Priest’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 7.12 (December 1916). Original author and title unidentified.
- *San shaonian yu sishen* (Three Youths Meet the God of Death), *The Pardoner’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 7.12. Original author and title unidentified.
- *Geleixida* (Griselda), *The Clerk’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 8.2 (February 1917). Original author and title unidentified.
- *Gongzhu yunan* (The Misadventures of a Princess), *The Man of Law’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 8.6 (June 1917). Original author and title unidentified.
- *Xi kou neng ge* (Mouth of the Dead Can Still Sing), *The Prioress’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 8.6 (June 1917). Original author and title unidentified.
- *Linghun futi* (The Possessed), *The Squire’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 8.7 (July 1917). Original author and title unidentified.
- *Juedou de qi* (Winning a Trophy Wife After a Duel), *The Knight’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 8.10 (October 1917). Original author and title unidentified.

Philological tracing reveals that Lin based his rewritings on Charles Cowden Clarke’s 1833 *Tales from Chaucer in Prose*, a prose rendition of ten tales intended for young audiences. Lin rewrote nine out of the ten tales that Clarke appropriated. The tales were categorized mostly as fairy tales (*shenguai*), except for *WBT*, which was published under “fables” (*yuyan*), both of which were popular genres of traditional Chinese narratives with a ready audience. In early-twentieth-century China, Lin Shu was the most influential

- *Linyao* (Fairy of the Forest), *The Wife of Bath’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (Short Story Monthly) 8.3 (March 1917). Attributed to “Chaucer of England.”
- *Jiamuli* (Gamelin), *The Cook’s Tale*, *Xiaoshuo shijie* (The Story World) 12.13 (December 1916). Original author and title unidentified.

translator of foreign literature who, in addition to rewriting Chaucer and Shakespeare (see SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM), rendered more than 180 Japanese, German, French, Spanish, and English dramas and novels into classical Chinese.

Despite the fact that he was a prolific translator, Lin Shu was a traditionalist. Radical reformers of his time attacked all aspects of traditional Chinese culture, but Lin sought to counter their arguments by presenting a Chaucer founded on ancient Chinese ideals. Lin tried to demonstrate that Chaucer upheld the same Confucian morality and values. He used rewriting, in the guise of translational Chinese narrative styles, to make a case for the affinity between Chaucer and traditional Chinese modes of storytelling.

Lin's short stories rendered Chaucer in the Ming- and Qing-dynasty narrative tradition of love, filial piety, and exotic adventures. He applied a Confucian moral framework to turn Clarke's Victorian rewriting intended for women and children into stories for the predominantly male elites in China. Lin's texts gave the impression that Chaucer concentrated on fairies and ghosts. Lin used this strategic rewriting to counter the rhetoric deployed by those of his contemporaries who were in favor of total Westernization and had been influenced by the Enlightenment and rationalism.

SEE ALSO: Chaucer, Geoffrey: Reception in China; Cook, The

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Late-Qing Fiction (Shinmatsu shousetsu kenkyukai) 31: 36–44.

Lynyan (Giovanni da Lignano)

JEREMY TAMBLING

Warsaw University of Social Sciences and Humanities,
Poland

Giovanni da Lignano (c. 1320–1383), from Legnano, near Milan, studied the liberal arts (see SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS) and by 1350 was teaching canon law (see CANON LAW) at the University of Bologna (see BOLOGNE [BOLOGNA]). He is buried in the church of San Domenico in Bologna, having, perhaps, died of the plague (see BLACK PLAGUE [BLACK DEATH]).

By 1351 Lignano was a doctor of both canon and civil law. Canon law was incarnated in the *Decretum* (Decrees or Decretals, c. 1140; see DECREES, BOOK OF [DECRETUM]), a textbook written by Gratian (d. c. 1160?), thought to have been a Benedictine monk (see MONKS) and perhaps a teacher, whom Dante (see DANT[E], DAUNTE) includes among the spirits surrounding Beatrice in *Paradiso* (Paradise; 10.103–5). Civil law was derived from Roman law (including the compilation of jurisprudence that the emperor Justinian [c. 482–565] had issued, and which came back into prominence in the eleventh century). The university (see UNIVERSITY) in Bologna was renowned as a center for teaching both types of law. Giovanni da Lignano had the highest reputation as a great legal mind in a center in which the study of law was emphasized.

He is spoken of in *The Clerk's Prologue* (IV 34–5) together with Petrarch (1304–1374; see PETRAK [FRAUNCYES] [PETRARCH, FRANCESCO PETRARCA]): the latter as the laureate poet whose rhetoric (see RHETORIC) illumined Italy (see YTAILLE, YTAYLE [ITALY]) with poetry, the former, "Lynyan," as the one who illumined Italy with "philosophie /

The Chaucer Encyclopedia

Volume III
J–P

General Editor
Richard G. Newhauser

Associate Editors
Vincent Gillespie, Jessica Rosenfeld,
and Katie L. Walter

With the Editorial Assistance of
Andrea Nemeth-Newhauser

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John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK

Editorial Office

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Vincent Anthony Gillespie DOB 11 February 1954

Jessica Amy Rosenfeld DOB 7 June 1976

Katie Louise Walter DOB 30 July 1980

Andrea Ilona Nemeth-Newhauser DOB 8 April 1953

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Introduction

RICHARD G. NEWHAUSER, GENERAL EDITOR

The Chaucer Encyclopedia provides a comprehensive overview of the life, times, works, and influence of Geoffrey Chaucer (d. 1400) for a new millennium of general readers, students, and scholars. It has been designed to be useful not only to students and non-academics who want descriptive information about people, places, things, and concepts in Chaucer's works and Chaucer's influence on generations of writers after him, but also to scholars seeking a more in-depth overview on topics of particular significance to Chaucer scholarship. The encyclopedia benefits from and makes available to students and scholars alike a variety of scholarly trends and new methodological approaches important to contemporary readers. It includes, for example, the latest information on the scribes, scribal networks, and the transmission of Chaucer's works; current approaches to Aesthetics, Animal Studies, Cognitive Science, Ecocriticism, Feminism, History of Emotions, and Sensology (or Sensory Studies) as applied to Chaucer; and the broad approach to the reception of his works that is understood as "global Chaucers." *The Chaucer Encyclopedia* also takes account of the most recent archival discoveries concerning Chaucer's biography that were revealed publicly on October 11, 2022, just weeks before the initially planned publication date of the encyclopedia. The editorial team has commissioned entries from 512 contributors from around the world, not only from established specialists but also from young scholars who are helping to open up the study of Chaucer's works to new generations of readers. In all cases, the general reader has been kept in mind among the intended audience for the encyclopedia, so that, for example, all non-English phrases and titles referred to in the entries have been accompanied by Modern English translations.

The editorial team responsible for editing and in some cases composing a few of the entries includes Richard G. Newhauser (Arizona State University – Tempe) as general editor, and as associate editors: Vincent Gillespie (Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford University), Jessica Rosenfeld (Washington University in St. Louis), and Katie L. Walter (University of Sussex). Editorial assistance was provided by Andrea Nemeth-Newhauser. Their work has been aided by the members of the advisory board, some of whom also

contributed entries to the project: Suzanne Conklin Akbari (Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, NJ), Peter Brown (University of Kent), Ardis Butterfield (Yale University), Isabel Davis (Birkbeck, University of London), Thomas Hahn (University of Rochester), Jonathan Hsy (George Washington University), Andrew James Johnston (Freie Universität Berlin), Derek Pearsall (†), Daniel J. Ransom (University of Oklahoma), Larry Scanlon (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey), Stephanie Joy Trigg (University of Melbourne), and David Wallace (University of Pennsylvania).

The Chaucer Encyclopedia consists of around one million words contained in 1,399 entries that have been selected because they are inclusive in some areas (Chaucer's works, his direct sources, his immediate family) or because they are representative in other areas (placenames and personal names mentioned in his works; critical theories and approaches prominent – or becoming so – in Chaucer Studies; analogues to Chaucer's works; writers influenced by Chaucer, especially among the “global Chaucers” reception of his works). Analogues have been selected with an eye to Chaucer's place in the *longue durée* of literary history as well as to their proximity to specific works in Chaucer's canon. A selection of Chaucer scholars has been included, though to maintain peace within the community of Chaucer Studies only those scholars who are deceased came into question. All the entries were chosen through a process involving the general editor, the associate editors, and the members of the advisory board.

USING *THE CHAUCER ENCYCLOPEDIA*

The entries contain the headword, the name and institutional affiliation (if there is one) of the author of the entry, the body of the entry, often a “see also” section with cross-references to related entries in the encyclopedia, and finally in most cases a list of references, with complete bibliography, that are mentioned as in-text citations in the entry. Numerous cross-references (set in small caps) to related entries in *The Chaucer Encyclopedia* will also be found within the body of the entry, and, at times, bibliography for some publications not included in the list of references.

The headwords of the entries represent, first, Chaucer's Middle English spelling (according to Chaucer, *Riverside*) if the word occurs in his works, followed in parentheses by Modern English if needed. In alphabetization we have followed the letter-by-letter system as explained in *The Chicago Manual of Style* 17, section 16.59. The reader should be aware that in Middle English the letter “y” can be used to indicate the sound [i]; in such cases, the headword will be alphabetized as if the letter “y” were an “i.” For further information on Chaucer's Middle English, see the entry on “English: Pronunciation Guide for Chaucer's Middle English (With Sound Files).”

Abbreviations for Chaucer's works follow those used in *Studies in the Age of Chaucer*. The encyclopedia also includes an extensive list of Abbreviations: for any items mentioned in abbreviated fashion in an entry, but not found in that entry's References section, readers are directed to consult this list of Abbreviations, where the expanded bibliography for the items will be given.

All Latin and Greek texts referred to in the entries are taken from the Loeb Library series unless otherwise noted. For early English printed books down to 1640, all dates are taken from the Short Title Catalogue.

The index to this encyclopedia, in accordance with *The Chicago Manual of Style*, is arranged letter by letter.

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Beyond the editorial team, many others have helped work on the entries, and their work is gratefully acknowledged: Dr. James Wade, University of Cambridge; a doctoral student in English at the University of Cambridge, now Dr. Joel Lipson; Rachel Emling and Christa Mannen, graduate students in English, Arizona State University–Tempe; Tristan Rebe, graduate student in English, Arizona State University–Tempe, who worked on the Index of the encyclopedia; Andrea Zamora Chavez and Kendal Janzen, undergraduates at Arizona State University–Tempe, who also assisted with the Index; three doctoral students in English at Oxford University who have since completed their degrees: Dr. Peter Buchanan, Dr. Tim Glover, and Dr. Hannah Lucas; five undergraduate students at Washington University in St. Louis: Whitney Call, CeCe Heard, Gracie Kaul, Efua Osei, and Jeri Wright; a doctoral student at Washington University in St. Louis, now Dr. Thomas Sawyer; and a doctoral student at the University of Chicago, now Dr. Jo Nixon.

Contributors

Suzanne Conklin Akbari, Institute for Advanced Study, USA
Elizabeth Allen, University of California, Irvine, USA
Mark Allen, University of Texas at San Antonio, USA
Valerie Allen, John Jay College, City University of New York, USA
Judith H. Anderson, Indiana University, USA
Malcolm Andrew, formerly Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland
Scott Annett, Robinson College, University of Cambridge, England
Jennifer Arch, Washington University in St. Louis, USA
Jayne Elisabeth Archer, Aberystwyth University, Wales
Raúl Ariza-Barile, National Autonomous University of Mexico
Lynn Arner, Brock University, Canada
Timothy D. Arner, Grinnell College, USA
Ciaran Arthur, National University of Ireland, Galway
William Askins[†]
Ann W. Astell, University of Notre Dame, USA
Tamara Atkin, Queen Mary University of London, England
Arthur Bahr, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
Mark Bailey, University of East Anglia, England
Anna Baldwin, University of York, England
Anthony Bale, Birkbeck, University of London, England
Clare Banchich, Independent Scholar, USA
Holly Barbaccia, Georgetown College, USA
Helen Barr, Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford, England
Alexandra Barratt, University of Waikato, New Zealand
Robert W. Barrett, Jr., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
Candace Barrington, Central Connecticut State University, USA
Robyn A. Bartlett, Purdue University, USA
Christopher Baswell, Barnard College and Columbia University, USA

Simon Horobin, Magdalen College, University of Oxford, England
Emily Houlik-Ritchey, Rice University, USA
Laura L. Howes, University of Tennessee, USA
Jonathan Hsy, The George Washington University, USA
Cathy Hume, University of Bristol, United Kingdom
Patricia Clare Ingham, Indiana University, USA
Matthew W. Irvin, The University of the South, USA
Shazia Jagot, University of York, England
Jennifer Jahner, California Institute of Technology, USA
Sarah James, Independent Scholar, UK
Carol Jamison, Georgia Southern University, USA
Christa Jansohn, University of Bamberg, Germany
Holly Johnson, Mississippi State University, USA
Ian Johnson, University of St. Andrews, Scotland
Andrew James Johnston, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
E. A. Jones, University of Exeter, England
Mike Rodman Jones, University of Nottingham, England
Alexa Alice Joubin, George Washington University, USA
Andreas H. Jucker, University of Zurich, Switzerland
George Justice, The University of Tulsa, USA
Barrett Kalter, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, USA
Noel Harold Kaylor, Jr., Troy University, USA
Catherine Keane, Washington University in St. Louis, USA
Wolfram R. Keller, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
Henry Ansgar Kelly, University of California, Los Angeles, USA
Elliot Kendall, University of Exeter, England
William J. Kennedy, Cornell University, USA
Annette Kern-Stähler, University of Bern, Switzerland
Shirin A. Khanmohamadi, San Francisco State University, USA
Dorothy Kim, Brandeis University, USA
Ashby Kinch, University of Montana, USA
Andrew King, University College Cork, Ireland
Sigrid King, Carlow University, USA
Sharon Kinoshita, University of California, Santa Cruz, USA
Yvette Kisor, Ramapo College, USA
Norm Klassen, St. Jerome's University, Canada
Daniel T. Kline, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA
Peggy A. Knapp, Carnegie Mellon University, USA
Philip Knox, King's College, University of Cambridge, England
Lesley Kordecki, DePaul University, USA
Miriamne Ara Krummel, University of Dayton, USA
Michael P. Kuczynski, Tulane University, USA
William Kuskin, University of Colorado Boulder, USA
John R. Ladd, Washington & Jefferson College, USA
Roger A. Ladd, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, USA