

WILLIAM W. KIBLER and GROVER A. ZINN, eds., *Medieval France: An Encyclopedia*. New York and London: Garland, 1995. Pp. 1047. ISBN: 0-8240-4444-4.

This is a remarkably useful and attractive volume, the skilfully assembled and adjusted work of some 212 contributors. Professors Kibler and Zinn are esteemed scholars of French literature and religious studies, and they have been ably assisted by two associate editors, Lawrence Earp (music) and John Bell Henneman, Jr. (history). That editorial team has contributed many pieces themselves. The index is thorough and handy.

The range of topics covered is impressive. Much Latin literature appears as well as the expected vernacular coverage; even Boethius appears in a column-long entry by Margaret T. Gibson ('Boethius, Influence of,' p. 133), with five cross-references (*Boeci*, Chartres, Jean de Meun, Philosophy, Translation) and a trim, basic bibliography of four titles (by Courcelle, herself, herself in collaboration with Lesley J. Smith, and Noel H. Kaylor, Jr.—this last his annotated bibliography of the *Consolation of Philosophy* published by Garland in 1993). Historians, professional and amateur, are solidly served, thanks to Henneman's judgment as well as his numerous contributions. Art history, especially architectural, is sumptuously presented, with uncommonly fine photographs by several serious scholars with a good eye, notably Whitney Stoddard and Clarence Ward (some of the latter very valuably pre-World War I) as well as Grover Zinn. Philosophy, theology, and the range of subjects that fall today under the rubric of Religious Studies are also thoroughly and adroitly represented. This reviewer cannot render a judgment on the coverage of music and music history, but to his eyes that area seems at least adequate. Any reviewer will find some points of disagreement, even quarrel, with any such selection, but I found relatively few.

The prospective buyer weighing the purchase of this volume for personal as well as institutional use might well consider some of the following items. The lengthy but pleasantly discursive entry on 'Paris' (pp. 698–707), a collaboration between Henneman and William W. Clark, is exceptionally rich, at once traditionally solid and innovative. Clark's 'Gothic Architecture' (pp. 400–405) is radically innovative, arguing that the term (and its conceptual content) need a new periodization as well as insisting that the defining elements have to do not with pointed arches, flying buttresses and the like but with the treatment of space. Three concise but thought-provoking entries on 'Family and Gender' (pp. 335–337)—Constance B. Bouchard on the aristocracy, Maryanne Kowalewski on the bourgeoisie, and Barbara Hanawalt on the peasantry—help keep this volume up to date. Thomas Head's piece on 'Hagiography' (pp. 433–437) is fresh and exciting as well as wide-ranging. Among the numerous hagiographic and less saintly biographical entries themselves, E. Ann Matter does an admirable job of meeting what one supposes were severe space limitations with pointed precision (*e. g.*, 'Faustus of Riez,' p. 339; 'Haimo of Auxerre,' pp. 437–438, and 'Walafrid Strabo,' pp. 970–971). Among the longer entries, Zinn's 'Hugh of Saint-Victor,' (pp. 461–462) is especially data-rich and critically fresh. Richard Landes discusses 'Hugh Capet' more than serviceably on p. 406. Thomas Waldman's short entry on 'Hugh of Amiens' (pp. 460–461) and lengthier presentation of 'Suger' (pp. 896–898) are both pointed and as expert as one would expect. But fourteen lines on 'Genevieve,' with no cross-referencing or bibliography (p. 389)?

REVIEWS

Readers of this journal who have had the chance to appreciate Garland's *New Arthurian Encyclopedia* (1991) will not be surprised to see that Arthurian literature is very well treated. Even the historical issues, peripheral as they are to France, are presented with adequate brevity. Kibler's 'Arthur' (p. 74), followed by Norris J. Lacy's 'Arthurian Compilations' (same page) are model capsules of information. One of the longer biographical entries, F. Douglas Kelly's 'Chrétien de Troyes' (pp. 219-222) offered this reviewer deep instruction as well as pleasant reading.

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