Were there any contemporariesn同一个时代的人adj当代的，同时代的 that wrote about how bad the smell was in Medieval Europe中世纪?

Alberto Yagos, Curious about History

Answered Nov 1

1. Although many foul恶臭 smells go unnoticed不为人所知 because Medieval people would be used to已经习惯 them (and sensory感觉的 overload负担过重overload sb with sth , after a time you stop smelling), there were a lot of writings about the odor气味:

contemporary同时代的人，当代的，同时代的

contemporary literature 当代文学、sensory overload感觉超负荷

Complaints抱怨 exist in the medieval records记录 of cesspits化粪池 leaking泄露 into the cellars地窖/酒窖 of nearby附近的 properties房产, and of citizens even pipingpipe n 管子，输送 their sewage污水 into their neighbours' cellars… Even Edward III (1327-77) was moved驱使某人做 to complain抱怨 to the authorities about the foul恶臭 state of the capital, which he suspected怀疑 would lead to disaster+灾难:

地下室，酒窖

1. When passing经过 along沿着 the water of Thames, we have beheld behold 看见 dung大型动物粪便 and laid放置 stools人的粪便 and other filth污物 accumulated堆积在 in diverse各种 places within the city, and have also perceived意识到。。存在 the fumes烟雾 and other abominable极其糟糕 stenches臭味 arising产生 therefrom从其中, from the corruption腐败 of which great peril对某人的极大危险 to persons dwelling住处 within the said city伦敦 前文 will, it is feared害怕, ensue紧接着发生.

exhaust fumes尾气

1. The smell of latrines军队营地厕所，挖坑那种、旱厕 could likewise同样的 make them a public nuisance xx is a nuisance讨厌的人或物. Standard标准的 latrine construction建造 in the Middle Ages was simple : a privy厕所，茅厕 pit in the ground不是表面in with some kind of seat座位 and shelter庇护所 above it. The pits were either emptied掏空 by hand or new pits had to be dug dig 挖 when one was filled up填满. In either case其中任何情况下, medieval latrines emittedemit散发出加光或声音能量 strong faecal粪便 odours气味 as the waste垃圾 decomposed分解/腐烂, and these odours led导致lead to to complaints抱怨. For example, the London Assize法令 of Nuisance讨厌 investigated调查 odours entering进入 the house of a woman named Isabel from her neighbour’s cesspit化粪池 in 1341, and a latrine cesspit that “emits散发出 so great a stench臭味 that如此以至于 the plantiffs原告 can have no profit利益 from their stable马厩” in 1372 […]. In 1487 when the city of Malmö was granted privileges as a Danish丹麦 town, the law stated that latrines公共厕所 had to be dug into the ground so that wastes did not flow out溢出 and spread扩散 a “bad smell” over the streets and neighbouring邻居的 plots情节/小块土地. The Oslo city council议会 likewise forbade the placement放置 of latrines next在什么旁边 to the street in 1595 because of the “uncleanliness, bad smell, and stench”.
2. The smell of latrines could likewise make them a public nuisance. Standard latrine construction in the Middle Ages was simple : a privy pit in the ground with some kind of seat and shelter above it. The pits were either emptied by hand or new pits had to be dug when one was filled up. In either case, medieval latrines emitted strong faecal odours as the waste decomposed, and theseodours led to complaints. For example, the London Assize of Nuisance investigated odours entering the house of a woman named Isabel from her neighbour’s cesspit in 1341, and a latrine cesspit that “emits so great a stench that the plantiffs can have no profit from their stable” in 1372 […]. In 1487 when the city of Malmö was granted授予 privileges特权 as a Danish town, the law stated陈述 that latrines had to be dug挖dig into the ground so that wastes did not flow out and spread a “bad smell” over the streets and neighbouring plots. The Oslo city council likewise forbade禁止 the placement of latrines next to the street in 1595 because of the “uncleanliness不整洁, bad smell, and stench”.

遮蔽物 排除妨害的令状 化粪池 马厩 议会 forbid

1. Smells from latrines and other household家庭的 waste was considered被视作 a source来源 of disease疾病. This is apparent明显的 in a text describing描述 the degraded降解 state of the ditch沟渠 surrounding包围在 the Fleet Prison监狱 in London as of 1355 : filth污物 from no less than不少于 eleven latrines and several tanneries皮革厂 had been thrown扔进 into the river, and the resulting导致 obstructions障碍物 were causin an infection传染病 of the air and “abominable极其糟糕 stench臭气” in the Fleet Prison. The odours were blamed for因为什么责怪/归咎于 “various diseases and grievous极其严重 maladies malady 疾病” affecting影响 the prisoners犯人. Latrine smell even motivated激励sb to do John Harington to propose提议 the first water-flushed用水冲 toilets in England in 1596. In his treatise专著 A new discourse演讲、论述 of a stale空气污浊 subject话题. Harington advocated提倡 his flush toilets specifically具体 as an odour-control measure and explicitly明确的 tied把什么联系起来tie sth to sth his new invention新发明 to the control of miasmatic瘴气 diseases疾病.

降解 制革厂 Treatise专著 discourse（严肃话题）演讲，论述 stale污浊的 瘴气

1. Personal个人的 odor were more related与什么相关 to the moral道德的 qualities品质 of the subject臣民. Comparatively相对来说 pungent刺激气味 they may have been, but medieval people were just as self-conscious有强烈自我意识的 of smelling bad as we are today正如我们今天一样. In his fourteenth-century Canterbury Tales, Chaucer gives us visceral内脏/内心的 portraits描述 of his characters and smell is a key indicator指标/反应 of a pilgrim朝圣者’s personality个性. Like many medieval authors, Chaucer links把。。与。。联系起来 physical ugliness丑陋 with spiritual ugliness, and he uses foul恶臭 smells to signify表明 a wrong ‘un不道德的. The morally bankrupt破产，彻底缺失/道德沦丧, Summoner召唤者’s breath呼吸口气 smells闻起来 of onions洋葱, garlic大蒜, and leeks韭葱; and his cook, a lazy, corrupt贪腐的 thief, is described as a ‘stynkyng swyn’ whose breath and festering化脓 sores溃疡 are revolting. The hapless不幸的 fop纨绔子弟 and forerunner先驱 of the metrosexual都市形男, Absolon, is heavily perfumed香水, ‘squeamish神经脆弱’ about farting放屁, and chews咀嚼 cardamom小豆蔻 and liquorice甘草 to keep his breath sweet. Absolon souses浸泡 himself in the medieval equivalent相对应的 of Linx Africa because smelling good was a sign of a higher social status. In Malory’s Le Morte D’Arthur (1485), the poor Sir Gareth is cruelly残忍 told被叫做 to ‘stay out避开 of the wind’ by the Lady Lynette because he smells of kitchens and ‘bawdy下流的 clothes’.

subject国民，臣民 坎特伯雷小说，乔叟 指标 朝圣者 召唤者 韭葱 化脓的溃疡 先驱 小豆蔻 甘草