

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 16, No. 2

April, 1990

SAN FRANCISCO MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Academy was held on December 28, 1989 in the Tamalpais Room of the San Francisco Hilton. The program consisted of a panel presentation, the business meeting and then a reception co-hosted by the Academy with the Haskins Society and the Medieval Academy of America. The session's title "Spain in America: The First Fifty Years" gave participants wide latitude to review a variety of subjects from Spanish medievalists to archives. Rev. Robert I. Burns, S.J. chaired the panel whose participants included James W. Brodman, Paul Freedman and Jill Webster. The principal address was presented in honor of Charles Julian Bishko, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Virginia, and delivered by James F. Powers of the College of the Holy Cross:

In discussing the past fifty years in medieval Luso-Hispanic studies in America, it is proper to avoid the gringo presumption that America only refers to the United States. There have, after all, been significant contributions to this area from diverse parts of North and South America, from Canada to Argentina. In this time frame, at least three scholars have had careers which spanned the bulk of the period: Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, Américo Castro and Charles Julian Bishko. My own remarks today will focus on the last of these historians, the only scholar in the trio not born in Spain. Charles Julian Bishko began his professional career at the University of Virginia in the mid-1930s upon the completion of his preparation at Harvard University, in an age when his fellow Harvardian, R.B. Merriman, had just completed his massive four-volume study on the Spanish Empire, when Julius Klein was undertaking his examination of the Mesta, when Charles Homer Haskins had endeavored to demonstrate that American medieval studies could reach beyond a one-day auto trip from the English Channel, and when Kingsley Porter had opened the glories of the Romanesque of the *Camino de Santiago* to a new generation of art historians.

Julian's interests over these fifty years have focused upon certain major themes. Certainly his most enduring efforts have been given to the history of Luso-Hispanic monasticism, begun with his dissertation on Suevic Monasticism in the twilight of the Patristic Era, continuing into the present decade with his enduring concern for actual monasticism and the interaction of Cluny with Leonese and Castilian church and state. Curiously contrasted to this interest is Julian's concern for municipal history, the polar opposite of the rurally-based monastery. But two other interests serve to tie these two areas together, a fascination for the history of stock-raising in the Old World and the New, and the role of the frontier in medieval history in general, and in Iberia in particular. His contributions to the politics of church and state, especially in the age of Fernando I and Alfonso VI, the all too often forgotten contemporaries of Edward the Con-

fessor and the family of William the Conqueror, also merit citation among his works. Not only do these studies represent a historic overview from the sixth through the sixteenth century, but they represent a freshness of approach to areas little studied at the outset of his career.

During the first half of Julian's fifty-years manning the frontiers of medieval Iberian history, he found himself increasingly alone. The careers of Merriman and Klein came to an end, without students to carry on their work in this country. The triumph of the Generalissimo and the turbulence of World War II had made Luso-Hispanic studies infinitely more difficult to pursue in an age when the Capetians and the Anglo-Normans continued to offer their siren call. Toward the end of this first 25 years, when I arrived at Charlottesville drawn to the study of Iberia, there was no other institution in the country offering graduate level instruction in the field. Fr. Burns was still working on his Johns Hopkins doctorate, Joseph O'Callaghan was just starting up at Fordham, Jocelyn Hillgarth had just crossed the Atlantic to be my overpowering competitor on the 1963 job market, and Thomas Bisson was still a French historian. I became the first to undertake and complete a doctorate under Julian's direction, while my contemporaries offered their sympathies (there was, after all, a former student who had begun with Bishko and had gone on to other things leaving a 500-page master's thesis to record his struggles). But having experienced him as an undergraduate, I knew Julian to be a great teacher. His guidance and this fascinating field overcame my self doubts, and I have never regretted the decision.

Since that day, the field has truly blossomed and I have never had to share Julian's experience of working in comparative isolation during his early career. Medieval Iberian studies have drawn a generation of incredibly incisive and productive scholars, whose work and guidance have continued to sustain the rest of us in our endeavors. When I began to teach in 1963, assigning readings at the college level was an exceedingly difficult task. We now enjoy the luxury of choice among many fine works. Moreover, these energetic workers in the field of Luso-Hispania have also trained students, offering the hope of a geometric expansion of scholarly books and articles, spread across an ever-widening sweep of interests.

During the recent meeting of North American and peninsular Iberian medievalists at Vanderbilt University this past October, Thomas Bisson referred to the "School of Julian Bishko" in his analysis of the most recent decades of Iberian scholarship. With that notion in mind, I have thought a good deal about Julian's students and the aspects of his interests that we have followed during the second half of this fifty-year sweep. Most certainly Randy Daniel, Larry McCrank, Heath Dillard and Jim Brodman have been closest to the work that constituted Julian's most central interest, monasticism. This is a monasticism seen in its largest context as an insight into society with its full religious, social and economic implications. Randy's research in Franciscan history, Larry's work on Poblet, Jim's studies of the Redemptionists, and Heath's current examination of the life of nuns in the Duero basin during the Later Middle Ages, all these share a close affinity to the most consistently enduring of Julian's concerns. Julian also did yeoman service as the compiler of the periodic bibliographies for the American Historical Association, and one would certainly see Larry's work in bibliographical and

source computerization as the most fitting continuation of that enterprise. Heath Dillard and I have shared Julian's interests in municipal life, Heath in her work on the life of women in these towns and I in the development of their urban military capability.

Julian taught as he writes, with a stress on narrative history. While not sharing the *Annales* School's enthusiasm for quantitative history (then in its infancy), he has enormous respect for the work of one of its founders, Marc Bloch. I can still recall the day in class when he had occasion to refer to Bloch's death. Even after two decades, Julian's voice betrayed the anger he continued to feel regarding this tragedy, despite the fact that emotions were something he rarely displayed in the classroom. His concern for the environmental impact of geography upon history similarly made itself felt in his classes and his work. Indeed, geographic descriptions constitute some of the most vivid passages in his writing. Julian especially tended to direct his students toward the study of law as a means of understanding group relationships and as an approach to institutional history. Whether a monastic pact, a municipal *fuero*, or a royal diploma, he sought to convey how societies organized themselves to meet the challenges they faced.

If I have any particular place as a continuant of Julian's interests, I suppose it is connected to his involvement with the idea of the frontier. For Julian, the frontier presented a situation where the making of decisions was important. Territorial acquisitiveness has to be separated from crusading zeal, the one a process of rational if aggressive policy concluding in the absorption of towns such as Lisbon, Seville or Valencia, as distinguished from an ardor transformed into mindless slaughter such as occurred at Barbastro and Jerusalem. Julian also maintained a keen awareness of the differences imposed on one's life by being located on what he liked to call the "cutting edge" of a civilization, with its tendencies toward freedom, independence and self-sufficiency, and toward violence and military solutions to conflict. These elements are of no inconsiderable significance when dealing with European civilization, the most expansive society known in global history. To his mind, and to mine, it was this aspect that most effectively connected Iberian history to the main flow of Europe. Unlike myself, he studied the implications of these ideas through the Age of Discovery across the ocean to the New World.

Julian's interests of these fifty years have never been more central to Hispanic and European studies as we approach the Quincentenary of the Columban Era. Very much in the tradition of R.B. Merriman, he has established the connection between the conquest of Granada and the Voyages of Discovery, and the central role of Iberia in each. I know I share with his other students the sense of a rich legacy which we are endeavoring to continue.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer
28 December 1989

Academy Expenditure (16 March 1989 to 19 December 1989)

AHA 1988 Program Entry, 16 March	50.00
Spring <i>Newsletter</i> , UCA History Dept., 22 May	116.89
Fall <i>Newsletter</i> , UCA History Dept., 21 October	169.80
TOTAL	336.69

Academy Income (16 March 1989 to 19 December 1989)	
Dues	246.00
Interest (62.18 + 40.76)	102.94
TOTAL	348.94

Cash on Hand (17 February 1989) 2,123.24

1989 Surplus 12.25

Cash on Hand (19 December 1989) 2,135.49

Larry J. Simon
Secretary-Treasurer

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON MEDIEVAL SPAIN

Paul Freedman hosted a successful conference of American and Spanish scholars at Vanderbilt University on October 26-29, 1989. Papers and discussion derived from the fields of history, art history, literature, linguistics, bibliography, lexicography and archival collections. The principal address was delivered by Thomas Bisson of Harvard, who spoke on the concept of "lordship" as a governing principal for understanding Spanish and European political organization in the central Middle Ages. The delegates were appropriately wined and dined by their Vanderbilt hosts.

FUTURE MEETINGS

Theresa Vann of Fordham University has organized the Academy's session at the International Congress of Medieval Studies at Kalamazoo. Entitled "Crisis of Authority in Medieval Spain: Minorities, Civil Wars and Other Calamities," the session will be held at 10 am on May 13, 1990. The program includes "The *Concejo* of Toledo during the Minority of Alfonso VIII," by Theresa M. Vann; "The Civil War in Castile During the Minority of Enrique I (1214-17)," by David Cloyce Smith; and "The Urban Oligarchy of Barcelona During the Lieutenancy of Maria of Castile," by Theresa Earenfight. Donald J. Kagay will preside.

Larry J. Simon has organized for the Society of Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies, also meeting at Kalamazoo, two sessions. The first is entitled "Jews in the Medieval Crown of Aragon." Papers will be presented by Martin Malcolm Elbl, Nina Melechen and Larry J. Simon. Alberto Ferreiro will preside and Mark Meyerson will provide comment. This session is scheduled for May 11, 1990 at 3:30 p.m. The other session, "Polemic and Disputation in Medieval Iberia," will feature papers by Thomas Burman, Mark D. Johnston and Steven McMichael. This is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. on Friday, May 11, 1990.

James Powers has organized the Academy's session for New York in December, 1990, entitled "The Municipal Code of Cuenca: 1190-1990; The 800th Anniversary of a Landmark Charter in Spanish Urban Law, A Commemoration." The program includes "The Significance of the *Forum Conche* in Iberian and European Municipal Law," by James F. Powers; "*Exceptis militibus et sanctis*: Restrictions upon Ecclesiastical Ownership of Land in the Foral Legislation of Medieval Castile and Valencia," by James W. Brodman; "The Influence of the *Fuero* of Cuenca upon Cuenca," by Theresa Vann; and "La Colección de los Fueros Municipales Publicados y el Fuero de Cuenca," by Maria Luz Alonso. Heath Dillard will preside and Joseph O'Callaghan will provide the comment.

BOOK REVIEWS

Barrero García, Ana Maria, and Alonso Martín, Maria Luz. *Textos de derecho local español en la edad media. Catálogo de fueros y costums municipales*. Introduction by Alfonso García-Gallo. Madrid: Concejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto de Ciencias Jurídicas, 1989. 3,600 ptas. ISBN: 84-06951-X.

In 1932, the Instituto de Estudios Medievales began a project to up-date its catalog of *fueros* as it simultaneously began to publish editions of the major extended *fueros*. This project was interrupted by the Civil War, but subsequently revived by the editors of the *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español* and the Departamento de Historia Medieval of the Concejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Ana Maria Barrero García of the Law Faculty at the University of Madrid, an expert on *fuero* law, and Maria Luz Alonso Martín, whose expertise is local law, were chosen to head the project, along with the noted legal scholar, Alfonso García-Gallo. The result of their collaboration is a very useful catalog and guide. This encompasses local law that developed in Leon, Castile, the Crown of Aragon, and those parts of Portugal influenced by Leon-Castile between the tenth and early sixteenth century. Part One of the work is an alphabetically arranged catalog of towns with a foral tradition. Each entry identifies the locale geographically and juridically, lists by date and category relevant foral documents, and provides the principal citations in printed editions for each of the cited documents. Excluded are documents that pertain to agrarian law (like charters of immunity, land enclosure or settlement for rural villages) and those whose only citation would be archival. A fifty-page bibliography of the sources of medieval local law complements the catalog. Part Two of the work contains several appendices that interrelate the *fueros* in a variety of ways. The first lists the *fueros* granted by specific rulers of Leon, Castile, Portugal, Navarre, Aragon, Catalonia and Majorca. Next are those granted by important lords, the military orders, bishops, monasteries, lesser señors, and municipal councils, or else developed by local custom. The second classifies the *fueros* by families. Local *fueros* are organized first by kingdom (Castile-Leon, Navarre, etc.) and then by provenance (e.g., Cuenca, Jaca, etc.) much in the way James Powers did recently in *Speculum* [62 (1987):78-80]. But because this work deals the entire Iberian peninsula, the listing is more comprehensive than that of Powers. The second half of this appendix points out the local applications of more general works of law like the *Fuero Juzgo*, *Fuero del*

Libro, Usatges de Barcelona, and Furs de Valencia. The third appendix groups foral legislation geographically by providing chronological lists of all *fueros* that emanated from a single region. While students of local law will have to look forward to a catalog that also includes references to extant manuscripts, this offering of Drs. Barrero and Alonso is a unique and thus indispensable resource for anyone who wishes to study foral legislation.

-J. W. Brodman

Iberia and the Mediterranean. Edited by Benjamin F. Taggie and Richard W. Clement. Warrensburg: Central Missouri State University, 1989. \$20. No ISBN.

This collection reprints 27 of the 60 papers presented at the Eleventh Conference on the Mediterranean, held in Budapest on August 26-29, 1988. Among the contributions of interest to medievalists are: Róbert Simon, "Muslims and Christians in Spain as Seen by Ibn Khaldoun;" Ildikó Puskás, "Indo-Portuguese Crosscultural Tendencies: Portuguese Christian Culture versus Indian Hindu Culture;" and Henry Kamen, "Portugal and the Spanish Counter-Reformation."

-J.W. Brodman

BOOKS RECEIVED

Alberto Ferreiro, *The Visigoths in Gaul and Spain, A.D. 418-711: A Bibliography.* Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1988.

PLEASE NOTE: Any member who is interested in receiving a copy of the foregoing for review in the *Newsletter* should contact the editor by May 15, 1990.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The University of Michigan announces the establishment of an interdisciplinary, comparative series in medieval and early modern western European and Near Eastern civilization. The editors are interested in approaches that join historical research with perspectives from such fields as anthropology, linguistics, economics, art and music. Manuscript inquiries may be sent to Joyce Harrison, Editor, University of Michigan Press, 839 Green Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; or to Marvin Becker, Department of History, Haven Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Department of History at Loyola University of Chicago is sponsoring in 1992 (October 8-11) an international symposium entitled: "Agents of Change: The Jesuits and Encounters of Two Worlds." For further information, please contact: Department of History, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; telephone: 312-508-2221.

The History of Science Society and Spanish and Latin American societies for the history of science and technology will jointly sponsor in Madrid, 25-28 June 1991, a conference to commemorate the Quincentennial of the European Discovery of the New World, entitled "Science

and Discovery." Inquiries or suggestions for paper or session topics from U.S.-based individuals may be addressed to Prof. Michael McVaugh, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC 27514, or to Prof. Seymour Mauskopf, Department of History, Duke University, Durham NC 27706.

The Centre d'Estudis Medievals de Catalunya «Pere III» announces the publication of several volumes in memory of the late Professor Emilio Sáez: *Homenaje a la memoria del Prof. Dr. Emilio Sáez (1917-1988)*, 2 vols., Barcelona, 1988-; and *Homenatge a la memòria del Prof. Dr. Emilio Sáez. Aplec d'estudis dels seus deixebles i col·laboradors*, Barcelona, 1989.

The Friends of the Road to Santiago publish a Newsletter that contains reviews and a listing of individuals interested in the field. For further information, contact Dr. Maryjane Dunn-Wood, 517 South Happy Hollow Blvd., Omaha, NE 68106.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces the opening of competition for the Spain Research Fellowships for 1991-92. Applications are now available from the Council at 3400 International Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, D.C. 20008-3097 (telephone: 202-686-7866). The deadline for their submission is January 1, 1991.

NEW MEMBERS

The Academy welcomes as new members Miguel Angel Ladero Quesada, Catedrático de Historia Medieval at the University of Madrid; Dr. Mark Johnston of the Department of Foreign Languages at Illinois State University; and Professor Linda McMillin of the History Department at Susquehanna University.

NOTES FROM THE MEMBERSHIP

James W. Brodman has published "Charity and Captives on the Medieval Spanish Frontier," *Anuario Medieval* 1 (1989):34-45.

Thomas M. Izbicki has published "*Clericis laicos* and the Canonists," in *Popes, Teachers and Canon Law: Festschrift for Brian Tierney*, ed. J.R. Sweeney and S. Chodorow, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1989, 179-90. His research continues on ecclesiastical manuscripts in the Vatican Library.

Bruce A. Lorence writes to correct an error in the recent Directory of Members by pointing out that he does his work in medieval and early modern Portugal and Latin America, and does very little with Spain.

Lynn H. Nelson has published: "The Place-Names of the Val Ancha and the Fall of Roman Spain," *Locus*, forthcoming; "Horses and Hawks: The Accommodation of Roman and Customary Law in Early Aragon and Navarre," *Respublica litterarum* 11 (1988): 215-19; and *A Global Perspective: Readings in World Civilizations*, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1988, 2 vols. He is preparing a study of Aragonese place-names and has contracted to assemble a group of readings

on eastern thought. Currently, he is serving as associate chairman of the History Department at the University of Kansas. For those who use E-mail, he reports has address on Bitnet as: LHNELSON@UKANVM.

Joseph F. O'Callaghan has published *The Cortes of Castile-León, 1188-1350*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1989; and in translation as *Las Cortes de Castilla y León, 1188-1350*, Valladolid: Ambito, 1989.

Bernard F. Reilly reports that he is now working on the reign of Alfonso VII of León-Castilla.

Norman Roth has published "Dar 'una voz' a los judíos: representación en la España medieval," *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español* 56(1986): 943-52; "New Light on the Jews of Mozarabic Toledo," *Association for Jewish Studies Review* 11(1986): 189-220; and "Forgery and Abrogation of the Torah: A Theme in Muslim and Christian Polemic in Spain," *Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research* 54(1987): 203-56; "The Arrest of the Catalan Rabbi: An Unexplained Incident in Jewish History," *Sefarad* 47(1987): 163-72; "Rodrigo Jiménez de Rada y los judíos: La 'divisa' y los diezmos de los judíos," *Anthologica Annua* 35(1988): 469-81; and *Maimonides. Essays and Texts, 850th Anniversary*, Madison: Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies, 1986. Prof. Roth has a book on *convivencia* in progress and spent periods in 1988 and 1989 doing research in Spain.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Dues in the Academy remain at \$4.00 per year and those for 1990 are now being accepted. They may be remitted to the Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Larry J. Simon, Department of History, University of Akron, Akron OH 44325-1902, or else remitted along with the Membership Survey.

The American Academy of Research Historians of Medieval Spain
Membership Survey

Name:

Dues are enclosed for 1990 (\$4.00): _____

Check if new address: _____

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER, 1990 NEWSLETTER

Recent Publications (use reverse side if necessary. The editor regrets that space will not permit the notice of papers or other presentations):

Research in Progress:

New Appointments, Promotions:

Grants, Awards, Honors:

Comments:

Return by 15 September 1990 to: James W. Brodman (AARHMS)
Department of History
University of Central Arkansas
Conway, AR 72032 -USA