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zeitliche Abgrenzung des Themas der Bibliographie war, das ist dem Herausgaberteam bewußt gewesen (S. XII), nicht immer streng einzuhalten. Deshalb sind auch Untersuchungen erfaßt, deren Schwerpunkt eher in der Übergangsphase vom 10. zum 11. Jh. (vgl. Nr. 644, 670a) oder im 11. und 12. Jh. (Nr. 431) liegt.

Interessant ist ein Vergleich der in dieser Bibliographie gebotenen kommentierten Übersicht mit nahezu gleichzeitig erschienenen Untersuchungen. So wurde jüngst behauptet, »Ennen's bibliography is undoubtedly the best available guide to German historiography about medieval women« (John B. FREED, *German Source Collections: The Archdiocese of Salzburg as a Case Study*, in: Joel T. ROSENTHAL [Hg.], *Medieval Women and the Sources of Medieval History*, Athen-London 1990, S. 80–121, hier S. 81). Ein Blick in Kapitel 1 der Bibliographie zeigt dagegen, daß hier wohl besser das zweibändige Werk von Peter KETSCH (Nr. 12) zu nennen gewesen wäre. Ein anderes Beispiel: in dem vor kurzem erschienenen Beitrag von Hans-Werner GOETZ, »Frauenbild und weibliche Lebensgestaltung im fränkischen Reich« (in: DERS. [Hg.], *Weibliche Lebensgestaltung im frühen Mittelalter*, Köln-Weimar-Wien 1991, S. 7–44), zitiert der Autor wiederholt die Untersuchung von Ursula GAUWERKY. Seine Präsentation dieser Arbeit erweckt den Eindruck, daß es sich dabei um eine Gesamtausgabe zur Geschichte der Frauen im Frühmittelalter handelt (S. 8 und Anm. 5, Anm. 31, Anm. 49, S. 22, Anm. 133). In der Bibliographie dagegen wird im Kommentar zu diesem Titel mitgeteilt (Nr. 63), daß »G. das Typische der Zeit mit biographisch-typologischem Ansatz in exemplarischer Weise« behandelt. Kritisch heißt es am Schluß des Kommentars: »Ein Gesamtbild von der Situation der Frauen im 9. Jh. wird nicht erreicht, die Arbeit bleibt jedoch durch Material- und Gedankenreichtum wertvoll« (S. 24). Diese Bewertung der Untersuchung Gauwerkys innerhalb der Forschungsliteratur erscheint angemessener als die Aussagen in Goetz' Beitrag.

Gerade in einem Themenbereich und Forschungsgebiet, wo immer noch vor der Gefahr des Arbeitens mit Klischees gewarnt wird, kann diese Bibliographie, die in der Darbietung ihrer Kommentare um Objektivität bemüht ist, nicht hoch genug eingeschätzt werden. Es bleibt zu hoffen, daß die internationale Forschung dieses Werk angemessen zur Kenntnis nimmt. In dem kürzlich erschienenen Band 2 (»Le Moyen Age«) der von Georges DUBY und Michelle PERROT herausgegebenen »Histoire des Femmes en Occident« (Paris 1991) ist wieder einmal festzustellen, daß die Geschichte der Frauen speziell des Frühmittelalters kaum thematisiert wird.

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Paul-Marie DUVAL, *Travaux sur la Gaule* (1946–1986), 2 volumes, Rome, Paris (Ecole française de Rome) 1989, XIX–706 and 708–1272 p. (Ecole française de Rome, 116).

This massive and handsomely-produced work, published at the instigation of a number of Duval's colleagues and pupils, brings together 92 of his shorter contributions – articles, reviews, lectures etc. (some abridged) – to the study of the archaeology and history of Gaul. It is made up of six sections, three to each volume (Vol. 1: »Celts et Gaulois«, »Religion gauloise et religion gallo-romaine«, »L'art des Celtes et de la Gaule«; Vol. 2: »Géographie, communications«, »Villes, monuments, ouvrages«, »Métiers et professions, science et technique«). Within each section, items are, very properly, grouped by theme in order of publication – an approach that enables the reader, where necessary, to follow the development of D.'s thinking. Each item is followed by a reference to its original title, place and date of publication/delivery and, where appropriate, additional comments by D. concerning subsequent work on the topic concerned. The text of the work, unlike many of its kind, has not been reproduced photographically: it has been completely re-set. This process, while enhancing the appearance of the publication, has unfortunately resulted in the loss of any running indication of the

original page-numbers, which will cause problems in following up specific references to its contents in earlier books and articles. A further difficulty in using the collection has been created by the absence of an Index: if the new type-setting was done electronically, D. should have found it relatively easy to offer at least an *Index nominum et locorum*. However, Volume 2 concludes with a very useful map of Gaul under the High Empire, and with a comprehensive Bibliography of D.'s publications from 1942 to 1989.

D. is a, if not the, leading figure in modern Gallo-Roman studies. It is therefore self-evident that the publication of a significant proportion of his shorter writings (c. 40% of those listed in the Bibliography), whatever its technical shortcomings, will be of enormous benefit to scholars, particularly those who do not enjoy easy access to French journals. The material made so conveniently available in these volumes is massively rich and learned; in reading through it, I have been frequently embarrassed by the number of gems which I have previously overlooked in my own researches. Indeed, there is so much here, covering so many topics and published over so many years, that it would be totally impractical, even impudent, to attempt to review the collection in the usual manner. Instead, therefore, I propose to use the opportunity for an over-view of D.'s work provided by the collection and its accompanying Bibliography to identify those areas of Gallic archaeology and history that D. has made his own and then, more importantly and, I hope, of greater interest to readers of this journal, briefly comment on those which he appears to have neglected.

These volumes clearly reveal D.'s passion for the society and culture of the Free Celts, his concern for the ways in which these peoples as a whole were affected by contact with the Classical world, and his interest in the subjection of a particular group of them – the Celts of Gaul – to the Roman Empire. In his studies on Roman Gaul, D. lays great stress on material culture – urbanisation, roads, pottery, coinage, the plastic arts – but, especially by way of the last, shows equal respect for the intangibles of Gallo-Roman society, above all its language and religion. This approach produces a picture of Gaul that is colourful and vibrant but, if I may be so bold, incomplete and fundamentally unbalanced. The centre of gravity of D.'s research lies firmly in the High Empire (1st/2nd centuries A.D.) and perhaps even earlier, for in his treatment of high imperial Gaul D. makes constant reference to its Iron Age predecessor. In my view, this causes him to miss what Roman Gaul actually was, and what it was destined to become. In short, I find D.'s treatment of Gaul surprisingly lacking in what may be termed ›historical dynamism‹. For example, though he treats of various important elements in the Gallic economy, he ignores agriculture (especially, the villa-estate) and does not attempt a full synthesis of the socio-economic basis of Gallo-Roman society (indeed, he is scathing about the use of the phrase ›Gallo-Roman‹ in such a context: pp. 184f.). Above all, in this respect, he says nothing about the evolution of the great Gallic landowner, surely – whether the process was continuous or (as I have argued) subject to major disruptions – the *fil rouge* in Gallic social and political history from Orgetorix to Sidonius Apollinaris. Indeed, of particular interest to readers of this journal must be the fact that D.'s references to later Roman and, even more so, sub-Roman Gaul are few, scattered and sparse (e.g. pp. 47ff., 184f., 427ff., 751, 803, 847f., 895f., 935ff., 1048ff., 1119f.). Along with the Christian church, the Germanic invaders scarcely find a mention.

The reasons for this approach are difficult to determine. In part, at least, they must be technical: D. is very much an archaeologist, and the provincial archaeology of the later Empire is notoriously unrewarding by comparison with that of the Iron Age and the high imperial period. However, one must also take into account historiography and history. Historiographically, as he is the first to admit, D. follows directly in the footsteps of the great Camille Jullian; and, though it goes without saying that Jullian had a profound knowledge of what we would today term ›late antique‹ Gaul, his main concern was for the period down to the end of the third century. The two concluding volumes (7 and 8) of his monumental ›Histoire de la Gaule‹, which took the story beyond this date, stand distinctly apart from the other six, are

not entirely successful, and, most significantly, end at 395 – just as the history of later Roman Gaul begins to approach its climax. Historically, as is well enough known, modern French scholarship, eager for national political reasons to claim the Gauls as ancestors – and worthy ancestors, already possessed of their own sophisticated civilisation and not simply absorbed by Rome – of the French nation (cf. p. 9: »ce que la France doit aux Celtes à travers l'œuvre de Rome«), experiences difficulties in coming to grips with the second, fifth-century, submission of these Gauls to foreign invaders, and invaders who were Germanic to boot. Echoing Jullian, D. provides an article on »nos ancêtres les Gaulois« (pp. 199ff.); it is still difficult (cf. Pietri's Introduction, p. viii) to imagine a French scholar of the Gallo-Roman world offering similar discussion of »nos ancêtres les Wisigoths, les Burgondes ou ... les Francs«.

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Person und Gemeinschaft im Mittelalter. Karl Schmid zum fünfundsechzigsten Geburtstag, ed. Gerd ALTHOFF, Dieter GEUENICH, Otto Gerhard OEXLE, and Joachim WOLLASCH, Sigmaringen (Jan Thorbecke) 1988, IX–651 p.

In these times of ever increasing book production costs Festschrift volumes honoring retiring scholars are increasingly a luxury and the huge two volume works of 20 years ago are a thing of the past. Thus this large and doubtless costly Festschrift for Karl Schmid of Freiburg on the occasion of his 65th birthday is an all the more striking testimonial to the esteem he enjoys among his medievalist colleagues today. A good number of the 29 contributors to the book pay tribute to Karl Schmid not only in prefatory remarks in their articles but even more tellingly by writing on topics and using prosopographical methods inspired by Schmid in his own research over the past 30 years. Of course a good number of the authors are Schmid's own students but one is certainly not. One suspects that very few distinguished scholars in the past have been honored not only by their students and colleagues but also, as Karl Schmid is here, by their own dissertation advisors of more than three decades earlier. G. TELLENBACH's probing essay on the possibility of arriving at accurate assessments of the individual personalities of famous people in the High Middle Ages (in this case, the Emperor Henry IV) is a fitting imprimatur to this fine collection of articles for Karl Schmid. The articles are as follows. Hans Ulrich NUBER, »Sontheim und Brenz in frühgeschichtlicher Zeit. Römische und frühmittelalterliche Besiedlung«. Heiko STEUER, »Standortverschiebungen früher Siedlungen – von der vorrömischen Eisenzeit bis zum frühen Mittelalter«. Ruth SCHMIDT-WIEGAND, »Franken und Alemannen. Zum Gebrauch der Stammesbezeichnungen in den Leges barbarorum«. Karl HAUCK, »Zum Problem der Götter im Horizont der völkerwanderungszeitlichen Brakteaten (Zur Ikonologie der Goldbrakteaten, XLII)«. Otto Gerhard OEXLE, »Haus und Ökonomie im früheren Mittelalter«. Hubert MORDEK, »Rom, Byzanz und die Franken im 8. Jahrhundert. Zur Überlieferung und kirchenpolitischen Bedeutung der Synodus Romana Papst Gregors III. vom Jahre 732« (with edition). Heinz LÖWE, »Die Apostasie des Pfalzdiakons Bodo (838) und das Judentum der Chasaren«. Dieter GEUENICH, »Zur Stellung und Wahl des Abtes in der Karolingerzeit«. Eduard HLAWITSCHKA, »Kaiser Wido und das Westfrankenreich«. Helmut MAURER, »Bischof Theodor von Zürich. Über das Verhältnis von Bischof und Chorbischof im Bistum Konstanz der Karolingerzeit«. Michael PARISSÉ, »Les notices de tradition de Remiremont«. Joachim WOLLASCH, »Zur Datierung des Liber tramitis aus Farfa anhand von Personen und Personengruppen«. Franz NEISKE, »Textkritische Untersuchungen an cluniacensischen Necrologien: Verdoppelung von Nameneinträgen«. Siegfried ZÖRKENDORFER, »Verfahren zur Abschätzung von Doppeleinträgen«. Gerd ALTHOFF, »Gloria et nomen perpetuum. Wodurch wurde man im Mittelalter berühmt«. Mechthild SANDMANN, »Theoderich von Verdun und die religiösen Gemeinschaften seiner Diözese«. Gerd TELLENBACH, »Der Charakter Kaiser Heinrichs IV. Zugleich ein Versuch über die Erkennbarkeit menschlicher