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**Francia. Forschungen zur westeuropäischen Geschichte**  
Herausgegeben vom Deutschen Historischen Institut Paris  
(Institut historique allemand)  
Band 22/1 (1995)

DOI: 10.11588/fr.1995.1.59242

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schiedliche Entwicklung des Adels im Reich und in Frankreich kurz skizziert ist, eine für französische Ausstellungsbesucher überaus wichtige Ergänzung.

Katalog und Ausstellung gliedern sich in acht Abschnitte mit den Titeln, »Guerriers et ministériaux au haut Moyen âge«, »La ministérialité d'Empire«, »Naissance de la chevalerie et évolution socio-juridique de la ministérialité«, »La basse noblesse après l'époque des Staufens«, »Église et basse noblesse«, »Situation et revenus de la basse noblesse au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle«, »La mode de vie« und »L'idée de chevalerie et le corps des chevaliers à la fin du Moyen âge«. Jedes Kapitel besteht aus einer knappen Einführung in das Thema und den Texten zu den Ausstellungsstücken.

Es ist ein schwieriges Unterfangen, komplexe historische Sachverhalte für Laien so zu komprimieren, daß der Leser einerseits nicht von Gelehrtheit erschlagen wird, andererseits aber dennoch ein korrektes Bild entsteht. Jeder Versuch in diese Richtung ist daher anzuerkennen. Dennoch stellt sich beim Fachhistoriker oft ein ungutes Gefühl über manche allzu plakativen Bilder, manch ungeschickten Ausdruck ein, zumal wenn diese sich gerade am Anfang des Kataloges häufen:

Die Verbreitung der Vorstellung, daß »chaque homme en état de porter les armes« (in der dt. Vorlage heißt es »jeder wehrhafte Mann«, wobei das Wort »wehrhaft« hätte erklärt werden sollen) zum Heerdienst verpflichtet sei (S. 13), hängt nicht kausal mit dem Zerfall des Römischen Reiches zusammen. Die Formulierung im Katalog legt diesen Zusammenhang hingegen nahe. Die Nachricht, daß ein gutes Reitpferd den Wert von 45 Kühen gehabt habe (S. 13), mag dem Laien imponieren, wäre aber historisch einzuordnen gewesen. So wurde etwa unter Pippin III. im Jahre 758 der Sachsentribut von 500 Rindern auf 300 Pferde umgestellt. Eine doch etwas andere Relation. Die »Erfindung« des Steigbügels (S. 14) wird um das Jahr 1000 datiert (in der dt. Fassung sogar »nach der Jahrtausendwende«). Nur ist der Steigbügel eine Erfindung des Ostens, und diese verbreitete sich in Europa bereits seit dem frühen 8. Jh.

Eine vergleichbare Ballung von Ungenauigkeiten findet sich auf S. 77, wo die Ausführungen zum Thema »baron« nicht überzeugen, zumal ein deutscher Freiherr, der Terminus, der hier der Übersetzung zugrundeliegt, nicht exakt das gleiche ist, wie ein französischer Baron. Die Übersetzung des Begriffs Briefadel mit »noblesse de lettres« auf der gleichen Seite dürfte in Frankreich wenig Assoziationen auslösen, spricht man hier doch von der »noblesse de robe«. Daß sich Lombarden und Juden »soit par goût soit en raisons de contingences juridiques« (ebd.) mit Geldgeschäften befaßten, hätte schon etwas klarer ausgedrückt und genauer erklärt werden sollen.

Trotzdem bietet der Katalog dem interessierten Laien, für den er gedacht ist, und daran sollte man ihn messen, zahlreiche fundierte Informationen. Man hätte sich vielleicht noch einen Abschnitt über die gerade im Rheinland verbreiteten Adelsgesellschaften gewünscht, die nur beiläufig erwähnt werden (dabei wäre auf S. 111 der Name der Gesellschaft »im Wind« nicht mit »dans le vent«, sondern mit »du lévrier« zu übersetzen gewesen, denn namengebend ist der Windhund/das Windspiel nicht der Wind als solcher).

Französischen Besuchern dürfte die Ausstellung ein interessantes Bild eines Adels vermitteln, der doch recht andere Strukturen hatte als derjenige im eigenen Lande.

Holger KRUSE, Paris

Paul-Marie DUVAL, Trente ans de chronique gallo-romaine (1953–1983), 2 vol., Paris (CNRS) 1993, VIII-650 p., and p. 651-1219.

The »Chronique gallo-romaine« is a regular feature in the »Revue des Études Anciennes«, advertising recent work in Gallic and Gallo-Roman history and archaeology. These two volumes commemorate the work of P.-M. Duval as editor of the »Chronique« by reproducing the thirty issues for which he was solely responsible, from 1953 to 1982. They also include the

issue for 1983, which was prepared by Duval and Lavagne, before the former retired and the latter took over completely. The task of re-publishing the 31 issues of this compendium was, however, supervised by Duval himself.

I must confess that I considered myself honoured to be invited to review a publication which owes its existence to a scholar who was, without doubt, the leading authority on Roman Gaul, which begins by close consideration of a seminal article by Sir Ronald Syme, and which ends by briefly noticing one of mine. However, I hope that such feelings will not prevent me from offering a dispassionate assessment of the work.

It is obvious that the collection is a precious record of past scholarship, and should be an indispensable tool for future work. As far as the first of these points is concerned, eventually, no doubt, the history of the modern study of ancient Gaul will become a subject in its own right, and when this happens ›Chroniques 1953–1983‹ will be a rich seam of information. It is, for example, interesting to see how the recording of publications has changed in response to the growth in their number, and to the need of those who consult the ›Chronique‹ for more efficient means of retrieving the data contained in it. The 1953 entry, only 17 sides long, listed a variety of publications in no obvious order, elegantly summarising and discussing the points made in each. Under ›1983‹, however, we find 30 sides, in smaller type, with entries under numbered sub-headings, arranged according to a regular (though not yet completely standardised) annual layout, and much reduced in length. With regard to my second remark, these two volumes should, thanks above all to the provision of three extensive indices (›Auteurs de travaux recensés‹ [ancient and modern]; ›Rubriques‹; ›Noms de lieux‹), enable people working on every aspect of Gaul to locate full bibliographical details of and useful comments on previous publications in their fields more easily than ever before. In principle, therefore, one is bound to welcome the appearance of this collection; on the other hand, its practical use might not be quite as straightforward as suggested above, and may even provoke some doubts about the ›Chronique‹ in general and this publication in particular.

First, the indices are far from comprehensive. In particular, the restriction of the second to, literally, words that occur in the sub-headings means that it is difficult to find all references to a topic. For example, the ›Index des rubriques‹ has only one entry under ›Alamanni‹, indicating an article by E. Demougeot on king Chrocus: interesting, but hardly central to the subject. However, a much more significant reference to the activities of these people, by coincidence concerning another article by Demougeot, is to be found on p. 607, under ›L'invasion germanique de 407‹. In fact, if one uses Demougeot's publications to test the indices, one finds no mention of Constantine III, but discovers her magisterial study of his reign on p. 896, under ›Gaule du Bas-Empire‹. In brief, users of the collection will have to know what they are looking for and, in particular, should already be aware of the names of scholars working in their fields; or they will have to have much patience.

The paucity of references to the Alamanni takes me to another point, of especial interest to readers of this journal, namely that the collection contains surprisingly little on late Antiquity. Index-references to late- or post-imperial topics are scarce (e.g. Franks: two entries, close together, brief and archaeological). However, since, given the difficulties outlined above, it may be argued that consultation of the subject-index alone is not a fair test, and that one gets the best results if one can look up known authorities in the author-index, I sought entries for Prinz's ›Frühes Mönchtum‹ (1st ed., 1965) and Heinzelmann's ›Bischofsherrschaft‹ (1976), and found none. It appears that Duval's ›Chronique‹ very much reflects his own mainly late Iron Age/early Roman interests, as revealed in his ›Travaux sur la Gaule, 1948–86‹ (cf. *Francia* 19/1, 1992, p. 234).

In 1990 REA began to publish a useful ›Chronique d'Antiquité tardive‹. However, both geographically and chronologically it covers much more than late Antique Gaul, and one must continue to hope that the ›Chronique gallo-romaine‹ will itself include more publications on this period (just as, under Duval's direction, it included those on the Celtic world). It would

also be useful if the principle of indexing the entries-introduced here as a ›brillante nouveauté‹ – could be extended to regular issues, and made more comprehensive. And perhaps thought should now be given to moving the ›Chronique‹, and its flourishing offspring, the ›Chronique de céramologie de la Gaule‹ to a more central and apposite journal, such as *Gallia*? Finally, given the rapid expansion of modern technology, editors of bibliographical reviews need to think seriously about continuing with the traditional format. I guess that these two volumes were fairly expensive to publish, and suggest that it would have been a great advance for Gallic studies – and an even more striking tribute to Duval's contribution to them – if this money had been spent on scanning the data to computer-disk or CD-ROM, where they could have been accessed in innumerable ways, without the need for formal indices.

John F. DRINKWATER, Nottingham

Barry CUNLIFFE, *La Gaule et ses voisins: le grand commerce dans l'Antiquité*. Traduction par Florence VIDAL, Paris (Picard) 1993, 253 p. (Antiquité Synthèses, 4).

Prospective purchasers of this book should realize that it is simply an unrevised version of Cunliffe's *Greeks, Romans & Barbarians. Spheres of Interaction* (1988). As such, it suffers from many of the usual faults of translations, for example odd spelling-mistakes and awkwardnesses in handling colloquialisms, and a bibliography dominated by publications in the original language. It is also less centred on Gaul than its French title might suggest, being rather a study of the Romanization of north-west Europe.

On its own terms, however, the book contains much to praise. C. provides a clear, exceptionally well-illustrated and lively description of the extension of Greco-Roman economic, cultural and political power to Gaul, Britain and Germany, in the period from the foundation of Marseille to the ending of the Marcomannic Wars (i.e. c. 600 B.C.-A.D. 200). In this edition, C.'s elegant summaries of the results of a wide range of modern research, both archaeological and historical, should be especially useful to those readers who do not enjoy easy access to the relevant English and German scholarship. Moreover, C. intends his synthesis to do more than merely provide a ›story‹. From the start he makes it clear that he feels able to explain the phenomenon of Roman advance in the west by reference to a specific socio-economic model: the ›core-periphery‹ relationship.

According to this model, in a preindustrial society the inhabitants of an economically developed ›core‹ must eventually exploit those of their less developed ›periphery‹ in order to acquire raw materials, which they pay for with their surplus agricultural and industrial produce. In turn, once they have acquired a taste for this produce, those dwelling at the periphery will begin to draw on the resources of the lands and peoples beyond their own borders in order to guarantee continued satisfaction of the demands of the core. In the periphery, the process leads to the growth of pronounced hierarchical societies (›chiefdoms‹) as local aristocrats emerge as middlemen; beyond, we see the rise of more turbulent, ›warrior‹ societies, that supply these middlemen with their inanimate and animate (in particular, slaves) stock in trade. Through constant contact with the materially superior culture, the periphery tends to fuse with the core, and the process is relocated further afield. The system is dynamic, but unstable: it may be destroyed by excessive political or military interference by the core in the affairs of the periphery, or by the excessive demands or success of the periphery bringing down upon it the vengeance or the greed of the peoples of beyond. Its success or failure will affect all its constituent communities. C.'s sustained exegesis of the ›standard‹ account of the Roman conquest of the west according to these ideas is certainly original, and makes for very provocative reading.

However, even on its own terms his book is susceptible of criticism. Synthesis on such a broad scale is very difficult. In terms of material and ideas deployed, C.'s bibliography was