INTRODUCTION

For the past five years colleagues by letter or in person asked me if I was ever going to do an up-date of the first bibliography. During that time I informed them that I had no intention given that my research interests were focused elsewhere. A little over a year ago two major research projects came to conclusion: One on the figure on Simon Magus, the result of about fourteen years of research, soon to be published by Brill in their Studies in the History of Christian Traditions series and a second study on the patristic exegesis of the Twelve Prophets for the Ancient Christian Commentary on Scripture, published in 2003 by Intervarsity Press. It was then that Julian Deahl, Brill Senior Acquisitions Editor, approached me about doing the update. I responded in the affirmative. This volume covering 20 years of publications from 1984 to 2003 is the result of some intensive research this past year collecting what has turned out to be a voluminous bibliography. In fact, when I was negotiating the contract with Brill I was asked how many entries I thought would probably make up the volume. I guessed anywhere between 3,500 and to an absolute maximum of no more than 4,000. I was astounded and almost overwhelmed when it became increasingly apparent that this second one was going to be almost as large as the first one. There are reasons that account for this veritable cornucopia of material as I will now explain below.

Twenty years ago there was already a significant number of academic journals in Spain but less so in Portugal. At that time they were not in number at the level of what one finds in France. There every institute, department, province, town, and village has some form of scholarly journal that above all explores local history. This is clearly shown in the journals index of the Bibliographie Annuelle de L'Histoire de France that cites literally hundreds of periodicals. What soon impressed me when I embarked upon this new bibliography was the extensive proliferation of new academic journals in Spain with a notable increase in Portugal. I would add to this the hundreds of yearly published ‘acts’ of scholarly meetings and studies in honor of scholars. I believe this is the result of the new economic prosperity
of Spain and Portugal as they became fully integrated into the European Union. The majority of the new journals date soon after their full entry into the EU in the mid-1980s. Much of this has been driven undoubtedly by the strong drive of the ‘autonomías’ across Spain in particular. Some Spanish colleagues have actually received them not too positively calling them ‘una locura de las autonomías,’ [the madness of the autonomies]. Time will tell how many of these new journals will actually have a long shelf life; I for one hope that they do. Now virtually every department, institute, province, and town has a local academic journal across the disciplines.

This new situation has on the one hand made accessible more research material but it has also created some challenges if not obstacles. On the positive side, annual critical bibliographies such as the *Hispania Epigraphica*, that includes Portugal, provides the most extensive inventory of studies on epigraphy of the highest scholarly standards. There is also greater collaboration between Iberian scholars and non-Iberian than ever before. Access to Iberian scholarship has improved markedly thanks to the internet, new library technologies and because open stacks is now the norm in research libraries. On the negative side, ironically the greatest challenge for the modern researcher in Iberia is accessing this abundant new modern scholarship and not manuscripts and the like that have been extensively made available through published editions. What makes it difficult is that no single research institution in Iberia or externally has anywhere near a full inventory of the journals and related material. Although I found impressive holdings in the institutes and libraries that I cite below I had to rely heavily on numerous bibliographies to fill in gaps. In the absence of one central research depository or a single comprehensive annual bibliography for Iberia in the tradition of the *Medievo Latino* or the *Année Philologique* this is the bibliographical reality that one has to deal with for now.

One thing that has not changed in twenty years in Visigothic studies is the amazing diffusion of the scholarship, that in itself poses an almost insurmountable problem for the compiler, in acts of congresses, symposia, Festschriften, journals with very limited distribution, and studies buried within books that on the surface would seem not likely to have anything relevant. One example is now the widely used ‘Late Antiquity’ that was hardly ever used before 1984 or better to say prior to Peter Brown. Many studies which previously would have had in their title a clear reference to the Visigoths are now
hidden under the new broader label. As concerns current scholarly trends in Visigothic studies research on ‘ethnogenesis’ and ‘cities’ have demanded much attention. In time, however, scholars will move on to other interests. Furthermore, we have witnessed the publication of numerous works of the Iberian Church Fathers in the prestigious Corpus Christianorum and translations in Italian, English, French, German, and Portuguese and even in some of the regional languages within Iberia such as Gallego, Catalán, and Basque both at the scholarly and popular level. Finally, the proliferation of local journals and monographs I see as a necessary prerequisite for reconstructing the larger context of Visigothic Iberia as we gain patiently a clearer picture at the local level province by province. It is with this information that we can begin to have a better understanding of the overall context of Germanic Iberia. It is primarily through archaeology and its cognate sub-disciplines that we are making significant progress in this regard. At times the archaeology is also giving us an opportunity to better contextualize the literary texts that we already have. The scholarship on Visigothic Gaul has been steady but not on a large scale as we have had for Iberia. As it stands there seems to be no indication that studies on Germanic Iberia and Gaul are going to abate any time soon.

Since the publication of the first bibliography in 1988, for all published works to the year 1983, the response from a great number of scholars has been overwhelmingly positive. While no work is above critique, neither will this one be an exception, some that was received was unwarranted and in some cases pointless. One critic lamented that while I had a section on canon law it was surprising that I had none on civil law; this in view that a voluminous section titled LAW is clearly identifiable in the Table of Contents. A comment by another reviewer was that I had failed to include this or that work. I do not deny omissions in the first bibliography. Scholars know very well that no single bibliography, even with the most extensive team of collaborators, is free of omissions and my single handed effort is certainly not an exception. As with the previous bibliography I have made every effort to include as much as possible to ensure as full of an inventory of material published from 1984 to 2003. The consultant will find some material prior to 1984 included as I attempted to atone for my ‘omissions’ and even some for 2004 as they became available to me. Furthermore, a reviewer questioned the format that I chose to organize the bibliography by comparing it with an existing
one as the model that I should have followed, but without any explanation as to why my format somehow did not live up to expectations. A quick consultation of a number of bibliographies reveals that there is not a single ‘cookie cutter’ model for all. They are all unique unto themselves. Most importantly, however, is that the positive response that I received was precisely to point out how the work was user friendly and its organization clearly defined. Therefore I see no reason, other than a minor adjustment here and there, to change the overall scheme of this new supplemental volume. For example, the section previously titled ‘Social’ is now expanded to ‘Social-Political-Economic’ to reflect more fully the content of that section. A few other section titles have been modified as well. As in the first volume I ask those who find any omissions in this one to send them to me for inclusion in a future supplement. I do hope that this time I will get a response; my first appeal went completely unanswered.

Many of the fundamental features of the first bibliography have been preserved in this new supplement. In spite of the desire by some that the first one should have been annotated I have not done so again for several reasons. On a practical level the sheer size of the volume would make it unmanageable and very likely not economically feasible to publish. Another reason is that in the majority of entries the subject matter is self-evident in the title and repeating what is obvious is unnecessary. More importantly, critique does not allow the one who is the object of the comments to give any kind of response or clarification. Oftentimes, in my opinion, in critical bibliographies the commentary is unwarranted and does not do justice to the topic in question and especially to the author. It is best left to researchers to decide what is of value to their own research pursuits. Where there can be clarification of content of interest to the researcher that has been provided; especially when the title is not forthcoming about the relevant topic. The subject indexes, which are rarely found in bibliographies, eliminate the multiple citation of a single entry that unnecessarily increases the size of the volume. In this book we set a limit to a maximum of three subject citations per entry. In cases where there are three or more authors, as is common in archaeological works, I simply cite the first author followed by ‘et al.’ There are at times publications when an author’s name appears in various forms, and in some cases the name has even changed or has been modified. In the author index and entries I have
attempted to make them all uniform to avoid confusion. I have also maintained the same journal abbreviations to harmonize with the first bibliography. Some of the journals are cited in acronyms universally accepted, but it is not uncommon to discover that there is no consensus about these matters as consultation of bibliographies will confirm. There is no single bibliography that sets the standard for all the rest. In many cases I have simply created my own abbreviations especially for journals that are not cited in the standard bibliographies. This work like the first bibliography is extensively cross-indexed from within by using the [See no. 0000] particularly for works found in collected essays, congresses, studies in honor, and the like, but never to cite a single work twice in a separate section, as noted the subject index eliminates unnecessary repetition. Lastly, I have not included unpublished doctoral dissertations and works ‘in the press.’

The topic once again has been broadly conceived by what is meant by ‘Visigothic.’ I do not define it in a narrow restrictive manner to refer only to the ethnic Visigoths. It is conceived broadly to refer to the Culture, Church, and Society as the Table of Contents indicates for Iberia and Gaul. At the suggestion of some colleagues I have added to this volume: Prudentius, Pacian of Barcelona, Potamius of Lisboa, and Gregory of Elvira. I have included principally what has been published about them from 1984 to the present. Publications prior to 1984 may be easily found in the editions cited in this volume or by consulting the older volumes of the standard bibliographies. Having pushed back the coverage to the fourth century means that much of the research for that century on Late Antiquity in Iberia and Gaul is primarily reflected in the sections on Archaeology and its cognate disciplines. Many of these studies often point out the connection between the Visigothic period and the Roman fourth century signaling continuity and novelty from Roman Iberia and Gaul to Germanic Iberia and Gaul. It makes perfect sense then to have pushed back the chronological time frame by one century.

In order to achieve the fullest collection of the published material I consulted directly several research institutions and some of the leading bibliographies. A generous grant from the Center for Research and Faculty Development at Seattle Pacific University in the summer of 2005 permitted me to work in Pamplona and Madrid for three weeks. In Pamplona at the University of Navarra I focused primarily on accessing ecclesiastical sources. The Rev. Prof. Marcelo Merino placed everything at my disposable during my visit and for that
am very thankful to him and the staff at the libraries of that great institution. I then went to Madrid for ten days of equally intensive work at the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut where I literally consulted everything that they have. As with the first bibliography the DAI was a veritable goldmine for the archaeological material, but even more so now since their holdings have more than doubled in the past twenty years. The institute’s librarian Ms. Birgit Bodensch was very helpful in orientating me to the new layout of the institute.

The bibliographies, as is known to those who consult them, tend to appear about two years behind and in some cases several years in arrears. The following bibliographies were consulted beginning with the 1984 volume and I mark in parentheses the most recent volume that was available to me. Although not a single one can be said to be ‘complete’ I am reasonably confident that all of them collectively have yielded about as complete accounting of the material that I aspired to collect. I consulted: Mediaevo Latino (vol. 25, 2005); L’Année Philologique (vol. 73 for the year 2002); Numismatic Literature (2004); Index Islamicus (2001); Hispania Epigraphica (vol. 10, 2004); Indice Histórico Español (2003); Bibliographie Annuelle de L’Histoire de France (1999); Linguistic Bibliography for the Year (1999); Histoire et Archéologie de la Péninsule Ibérique Antique, Chronique (VII: 1998–2002); Chronique de littérature wisigothique (1988), published in Revue des études Augustiniennes; Bibliografía Patrística Hispano-Luso-Americana (2001–2002), published bi-annually in Salmanticensia and Historische Zeitschrift Bibliographie (2003). I also consulted directly via internet the library holdings of: the Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the Library of Congress and university libraries of Spain, the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal.

In my attempt to create once again the most complete bibliography on the topic for the years 1984 to 2003 I had the good fortune of benefiting from the generous response of individual scholars or centers who sent me crucial material for inclusion that I now wish to acknowledge: Prof. Ramón Trevijano at the Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca and the staff at their library, again to the Revs. Profs. Marcelo Merino and Domingo Ramos-Lissón, Instituto de Historia de la Iglesia, Universidad de Navarra; the staff at the Departamento de Historia y Geografía, Universidad de Salamanca; again to the librarian Ms. Birgit Bodensch at the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in Madrid; Interlibrary Loan staff at Seattle Pacific University; the staff at the Univesity of Washington Suzallo Library; the Centre
INTRODUCTION

xiii

d’Estudis Ignasi Iglèsies. Sant Andreu de Palomar, Barcelona; Dr. Rosa Maria Guerreiro, UNESCO, Intercultural and Interreligious Dialogue Programme; the staff of Pórtico Librerías, Zaragoza; the staff of SISMEL, ‘Medioevolo Latino’; Josep Vilella, Universitat de Barcelona; Josep M. Gurt Esparraguera, Universitat de Barcelona; Miguel Angel Cau, Universitat de Barcelona; Gisela Ripoll, Universitat de Barcelona; Prof. Dr. Andreas Schwarcz, Universität der Wien; Prof. María Victoria Escribano, Universidad de Zaragoza; Prof. Pablo C. Díaz, Universidad de Salamanca; Dr. Roger Collins, University of Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. Jaume Buxeda i Garrigós, Universitat de Barcelona; Prof. Luís García Moreno, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares; Prof. Isabel Velázquez, Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Milagros Navarro Caballero of the Institut Ausonius, Bordeaux for putting into my hands a pre—press copy of the Chronique VII (1998–2002) that will appear late 2005 in Revue des études Anciennes. I am grateful to Julian Deahl, Brill Senior Acquisitions Editor, who offered me the proposal to do this work and Tanja Cowall, Editor, Marcella Mulder, Brill Assistant Editor and Rob de Jeu, Brill Project Manager of Digital Publications for their valuable assistance to see this work to completion. Also to my three patient, dedicated, and most efficient research assistants Judy Naegeli, Rachel Giesbrecht and Alicia Hoffer without whom I would never have been able to complete this work. To my friends the owners and staff of the ‘Hostal Lisboa’ in Madrid, José Luís, Bernardo, Ignacio, Pilar and Pili, who made my extended stay as always so comfortable and welcoming. Lastly, as in the first bibliography, I acknowledge my loving and patient wife Debra, our children Joel and Patricia and the newest addition to the family our grandchildren for keeping things in their proper perspective.

Alberto Ferreiro
Seattle Pacific University
5 April 2005
Feast of St. Vincent Ferrer