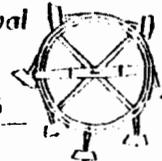


AVISTA FORUM

Association Villard de Honnecourt for the Interdisciplinary Study of Medieval
Technology, Science and Art



Volume 1 Number 1

Fall 1986

Beginning an Interdisciplinary Dialogue

by Pamela O. Long
Editor

This is the first issue of Avista Forum, the newsletter of the Association Villard de Honnecourt for the interdisciplinary study of medieval technology, science and art. The Association was founded in 1985 to encourage interdisciplinary studies from ca. 300 AD to ca. 1600 AD. It now has 56 members, six of them from overseas.

Although many are willing to give lip-service to interdisciplinary research, in fact the obstacles to doing so go beyond the very real difficulties of mastering the substance of more than one discipline. There is also a lack of institutional support and of arenas for communication.

The goal of this publication is to serve as a forum. In this, it is to be distinguished from the traditional professional society newsletter. In addition to reporting news, Avista Forum will serve as an international medium for the exchange of both ideas and information.

The section on works in progress is meant to elicit responses in

the form of reports of parallel studies, comments on the research itself, or useful items of relevant information. The column of notes and queries is designed to elicit further notes and queries in response, in elaboration, and in addition. Avista Forum will contain reviews of articles that contributors believe particularly important, or deserving of either

(continued on page 3)

Why AVISTA?

by Carl F. Barnes, Jr.
Vice-President, AVISTA

Why yet another scholarly society? Why pay yet more dues? Why clutter up the Kalamazoo Congress on Medieval Studies sessions even more? Fair questions, one and all. The AVISTA dues are modest enough, but that is not justification for becoming a member. The key is the IS--interdisciplinary studies--in AVISTA. As IS is central in the acronym, interdisciplinary studies are central to AVISTA's purpose.

(continued on page 2)

over
in
tem,
l to
far
the
ized
to

ed,
ind
orth
to
the
ces
re-
en-
ost
cig
on-
ain
pr-
me
of
w-
que
i-

nd
ll
a-
s,
ry

Why AVISTA?

(continued from preceding page)

AVISTA's purpose is to bring together humanists and scientists in all disciplines, to have them share information and theories informally, to have them help one another broaden their individual perspectives, to permit them to be a common resource pool.

AVISTA FORUM

volume 1 number 1

Editor: Pamela O. Long

(c)1986 AVISTA, Inc.

Association Villard de Honnecourt
for the Interdisciplinary Study of
Medieval Technology, Science and
Art

Fine Arts
Haverford College
Haverford, PA 19041

Officers

President: Charles Stegeman
Vice-President: Carl F. Barnes, Jr.
Secretary: Mary-Thérèse Zenner
Treasurer: William W. Clark
Counsel: Holbrook M. Bunting, Jr.
European Director: Jean Gimpel

U.S. Directors: Jean Bony
Marjorie Boyer
François Bucher
Dale Kinney
Yoshio Kuraba
David S. Landes
Pamela O. Long
Vivian Paul
Charles M. Radding
George Saliba
Lynn White, Jr.

AVISTA will serve as a clearing house for queries of all sorts-- where can I find an illustration of the Pharos of Alexandria?, who knows an early Latin text on water-mills?, is there a dissertation on you-name-it? Queries will be numbered and published in Avista Forum. Responses will be by number and matched by computer to each query, then sent along to the individual who initially requested the information. No other scholarly organization provides such a service.

AVISTA will also report research in progress, and we hope to stay that way--informal and helpful. Other organizations began that way, then changed. The International Center of Medieval Art (ICMA) in 1963 promised that Gesta would "not take the place of professional journals of which there are many." Now an editor and two readers have to approve each article submitted for publication, and delays in publication of submissions of two years are not uncommon.

AVISTA can fill the role initially charted by ICMA and other organizations, and will do so on an interdisciplinary basis. Why AVISTA? That's why!

Wanted . . .

Reviews of Articles

Please send one-two page reviews of articles to the Editor.

Beginning an Interdisciplinary Dialogue

(continued from page 1)

negative or positive comment. (Since there are many places for book reviews and few for article reviews, the emphasis will be on the latter.) These reviews will serve as a basis for further comment. Every section of the Forum, including the editor's comments, is written with the expectation of response and further comment.

Avista Forum will be a forum for the process of research. It welcomes reports of work in progress which may be at the very beginning of that progress (a stage in which the exchange of ideas may be particularly fruitful) as well as those near completion. The Forum will also contain reports of what people are doing, as well as of what they are writing.

This is the publication of an association whose members and prospective members share an interest in and commitment to interdisciplinary studies. As such, the membership includes specialists in many areas--the history of art and architecture; the history of science, technology; theology; intellectual history; engineering and numerous other disciplines. However, we are also an association of non-specialists in that our interests are interdisciplinary. This publication will provide a forum for us to speak in our capacity as specialists, and also as non-specialists. It is our willingness to function in both capacities that will encourage the development of interdisci-

plinary studies. In crossing over the various disciplines and in filling the spaces between them, such research has the potential to create a cultural history of far greater depth and unity than the present collection of specialized studies has so far been able to muster.

If Avista Forum is to succeed, it will require a different kind of reading, one which brings forth a written response addressed to the Editor or President of the Association. The circumstances that mitigate against such a response are well-known--the tendency to communicate for the most part within a specialized discipline, the reluctance to divulge work in process that still contains many difficult and uncertain aspects, and probably most important, the pressing lack of time that characterizes the lives of most scholars. To respond, however, is to contribute to a unique effort to further interdisciplinary thinking and research.

What shall I do with my copy of Avista Forum?

Save it in a notebook. "Notes and Queries" and other columns will often contain references to material published in prior issues. Additions to the AVISTA Library will be noted only once.

RECEIVED

AUG 30 1996

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

AVISTA Papers on the Technical Revolution

AVISTA's first public presentations took place during the 21st International Congress on Medieval Studies in Kalamazoo, Michigan on May 10, 1986. The theme of the sessions was "The Technical Revolution of the Early Second Millennium A.D. and Its Impact on our Society." The organizer was Carl F. Barnes, Jr. (Oakland University). Charles Stegeman (Haverford College) presided.

The abstracts that follow were written by the scholars who gave the talks. Avista Forum welcomes comments and queries on the session itself or any of the topics.

Session One

1. "Villard de Honnecourt et les Rose"
--Chantal Hardy
(Université de Montréal)

Villard de Honnecourt nous a laissé dans son album deux dessins de roses qui sont les plus anciens documents visuels décrivant ce type de fenêtres si important pour l'architecture médiévale; aussi son témoignage est-il intéressant pour les historiens d'art. Malheureusement ces dessins sont de peu d'utilité pour les historiens de l'architecture. En effet, les spécialistes ont depuis longtemps constaté la distance

importante qui sépare les représentations de Villard des roses de Chartres et de Lausanne telles qu'elles nous sont parvenues.

Son dessin de la rose de Chartres se présente à nous comme une modernisation du dessin de la fenêtre; non seulement a-t-il changé les proportions relatives des différentes zones, mais il a également altéré certaines formes et regroupé différemment les éléments de la zone périphérique. Néanmoins la configuration générale de la rose et le sens de sa composition nous permettent d'y reconnaître la rose ouest de la cathédrale de Chartres. Ce n'est pas le cas du dessin de la rose sud de la cathédrale de Lausanne qu'on ne peut guère identifier sans l'inscription qui l'accompagne. Le dessin opère ici une telle transformation du modèle que depuis longtemps on le considère comme ayant été exécuté de mémoire. Cette inadéquation du dessin pose par ailleurs un problème ardu à ceux qui voient dans ce recueil de dessins un manuel destiné à l'enseignement dans les loges. En effet, le châssis de la rose de Lausanne fait apparaître explicitement dans sa forme une série de carrés inscrits qui structurent la distribution des vitraux à la manière des schemata scolastiques. Cette dimidiation du carré, i.e. cet emboîtement de carrés successifs par division en moitié, est considéré comme l'un des principes géométriques de base
(continued on next page)

(continued from preceding page)

utilisés par les architectes, Villard l'a utilisé à quelques reprises dans son manuscrit; l'absence de toute allusion à cette procédure dans son dessin de la rose de Lausanne pose donc un problème de cohérence.

En fait le statut du dessin des roses de Villard reste à définir. Pour mieux les situer on peut les comparer à deux épreuves de roses datant de la première moitié du XIII^e siècle. Il existe sur le mur oriental du transept sud de la cathédrale de Soissons, au niveau de la tribune, une épreuve de rose semblable au modèle chartrain. Ce dessin incisé dans la pierre (1 m 80) établit les différentes zones du réseau au moyen de cercles concentriques et distribue les ouvertures de la fenêtre au moyen de rayons secondaires posés à partir des points de rencontre des cercles et des rayons principaux. Ce dessin géométrique explicite à la fois les différentes étapes d'élaboration du tracé ainsi que la forme particulière de certaines pierres importantes du remplage ce qu'on peut vérifier en le comparant avec les grandes roses à dalles. Le résultat est évidemment très différent des beaux dessins de Villard.

Deux autres compositions circulaires, superposées l'une sur l'autre, ont été retrouvées sur le mur au-dessus de l'arcade reliant la tribune ouest de la cathédrale

de Lausanne à la tour sud-ouest. L'un de ces dessins est le tracé à grandeur d'exécution (12 cm) du motif ajouré de la claustra du grand portail ouest et ne tient compte d'aucune des contraintes d'exécution des grandes roses. Son tracé géométrique est complexe et génère des carrés inscrits qui ne sont que virtuellement présents: seuls les coins apparaissent en tant qu'intersection d'arcs. Ce type de composition beaucoup plus élaborée présente plus d'analogies avec les formes ornementales des arts mineurs, où de tels schémas étaient également utilisés, qu'avec l'architecture.

En définitive ces dessins de rose de Villard ont peu de consistance architecturale surtout si on les compare à ses dessins des fenêtres de la cathédrale de Reims. Il ne semble pas concerné à leur propos par les questions de technologie: on n'y retrouve aucune notation liée au processus d'élaboration du modèle ni d'enregistrement de traits structuraux qui nous révéleraient sa connaissance des méthodes d'exécution des remplages des roses à dalles dont les roses de Chartres et de Lausanne sont les exemples les plus achevés. En fait Villard nous montre ces roses comme de simples compositions ornementales telles qu'on en retrouve dans les enluminures, dans la peinture murale et même dans le décor sculpté.

(Abstracts continued on next page)

Abstracts continued . . .

2. "Modern Bibliographic Terminology in the Portfolio of Villard de Honnecourt"

-- Carl F. Barnes, Jr.
(Oakland University)

The portfolio of Villard de Honnecourt in Paris (Bibl. nat., MS FR. 19.093) is renowned for its 33 folios of drawings, twenty-six of which folios are inscribed. These drawings and inscriptions have together been erroneously seen as a Gothic bauhüttenbuch or encyclopaedia of building practices. Villard's portfolio of inscribed drawings was nothing so rational, as the greatest rationnaliste of all, Eugène Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc, realized in 1863. However, Villard's portfolio, although unbound when it left his hands, is organized as he left it, and Villard thought he had a book: in three places (fol. lv, 9v, and 14v) he terms his assemblage a livre.

Certain of Villard's inscriptions, which may have been dictated to a professional scribe, demonstrate familiarity with book-making procedures and terminology. Villard had specific expressions for "facing page," "previous page," "page before last," etc. He also had a terminology to indicate a bifolio which enfolded other leaves. Most amazing of all, Villard differentiated between "leaf" and "page" and used "page" in the modern sense of one side of the leaf.

This paper examined Villard's use of bibliographic terminology. This usage by Villard or his

scribe proves that modern technical specifications for book construction were in use in the early second millenium A.D.

Session II

1. "A Reinterpretation of Ancient Roman Architecture and its Aftermath"

-- Robert Mark
(Princeton University)

In an article entitled "Principles of Construction" from the fourth volume of the Dictionnaire, Viollet-le-Duc discusses in some detail what he considered to be the influence of ancient Roman vaulting on medieval construction. For example, he illustrates how Roman square-bay-plan groined vaulting could have evolved into the fully developed sexpartite vault of the twelfth century. Yet, he seems to interpret the structure of Romanesque architecture as working differently from that of the Roman. Roman construction was seen as rigid; it displayed "absolute stability"--whereas Romanesque buildings were "built more lightly" and had to adjust to deformation. This led, according to Viollet, to the medieval builders' discovery of the "elasticity" of masonry, an important key to the later development of skeletal, High Gothic architecture.

Our recent structural study of the Roman Pantheon (c. 118-128) has shed some new light on this issue. For the last hundred years, the Pantheon has been gen-

(continued on next page)

(continued from preceding page)

erally viewed as a high point in an "architectural revolution" that came to fruition through the Roman development of (rigid) high-strength monolithic concrete. Observations derived from structural modeling and the archaeology of the building have revealed, though, that its dome is cracked and actually acts as an array of arches rather than as a monolith. Furthermore, the configuration of the dome, and of the supporting rotunda, indicates that the builders understood its true action.

One result of the study is that Roman concrete can now be seen as being anything but "rigid." Its behavior is not very different from that of brick or stone masonry. Moreover, it is possible that Viollet-le-Duc (with the aid of Choisy) came to realize this. In the ninth (and later) volume of the Dictionnaire, he (incorrectly) illustrates the structure of the Pantheon dome with a series of inlaid, heavy brick arches which seems to be an attempt to show a fully-compressive supporting structure--not unlike that found in Romanesque construction. Perhaps, too, this led Viollet to his famous dictum on structural rationalism (Entretiens): "We have various opinions respecting the method of expressing our ideas in architecture . . . but we are all agreed as to the rules dictated by . . . the inexorable laws of statics. . . . It is not so much the forms of art that we must teach our youth as these invariable principles."

2. "Women and Technology in the Later Middle Ages"

-- George Ovitt, Jr.
(Drexel University)

To date, little research has been done on the effects that the technological changes of the period 1000-1400 had on the status of women. Andrée Lehmann (Le rôle de la femme dans l'histoire de France au moyen-âge), Shulamith Shahar (The Fourth Estate), Peter Ketsch (Frauen im Mittelalter: Frauenarbeit im Mittelalter), and for a later period, Natalie Zemon Davis ("Women in the Crafts in Sixteenth-Century Lyon") among others have worked in this area, but a great deal remains to be done. Above all, the historian of technology would like to understand the means through which labor and craftwork came to be gender-specific and to untangle the effects of the technological "revolution" on public (that is, male) perceptions of women's social roles.

In this paper, I survey the attitudes of some eleventh through fourteenth-century writers (men and women, mostly in religious orders) towards "women's work." I trace the increasing gender-typing of labor, and the increasing economic pluralism that masked the creation of an exploited laboring class, with women excluded from all but the most menial forms of work and from the control of technology. In my conclusion, I speculate on the reasons for the exclusion of women from the history of technology.

Recent and Forthcoming Papers

This column will list papers read at professional meetings (whether or not meant for publication), papers completed but not yet published, and papers recently published. Given that the lag time between the completion of a paper by an author and its publication is often 2-3 years, this column will provide a far more up-to-date indication of current research than recently published journals. Please send additions to this column to the Editor--P.O. Long.

1. **Nicholas Adams**, "The Limits of the Angle Bastion: The Military

Architecture of Antonio da Sangallo the Younger (1485-1546)" (paper to be read at October 1986 SHOT meeting in Pittsburgh, PA).

2. **Robert B. Gordon**, "Sixteenth Century Manufacturing Technology deduced from Astrolabes" (paper to be read at October 1986 SHOT meeting).

3. **P.O. Long**, "Humanism and Science," in Renaissance Humanism: Foundations, Forms and Legacy, 3 Vols., ed. Albert Rabil, Jr. (University of Pennsylvania Press, forthcoming).

(continued on next page)

Notes and Queries

Please send responses and further queries to P.O. Long or to Charles Stegeman. (See last page for addresses.)

Queries

Q-1 (1.1): Stephen Christensen (Det humanistiske Forskningscenter, Copenhagen) is investigating different kinds of acculturation between the Christian and Moslem civilizations from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. He would like to know of AVISTA members working on cultural transfers in the Mediterranean or in Central Europe.

Q-2 (1.1): Joseph L. Boyle, Acting Superintendent of the Hopewell

Village National Historic Site writes that as an iron furnace site, they are particularly interested in information on the development of medieval ferrous metallurgy.

Q-3 (1.1): P.O. Long would like information about possible sources for Francis Bacon's "Inquires concerning mining," of which there are two versions.

Q-4 (1.1): P.O. Long is looking for information and bibliography on two men connected with Vannoccio Biringuccio's Pirotechnia, first published in 1540. a) Curtio Navo who sponsored publication of the work and b) the man to whom the treatise was dedicated--Bernadino di Moncelesi of Salo.

4. **John Muendel**, "Medieval Urban Renewal: The Communal Mills of the City of Florence, 1351-1382" (publication pending).

5. **John Muendel**, "Medieval Kinematics: The Internal Functions of a Fourteenth-Century Florentine Flour Factory (paper to be read at October 1986 SHOT meeting).

6. **Session 3 of the HSS Meeting, October 1986**: "Observation and Experience in Early Science and Medicine" including **David C. Lindberg**, (U. of Wisconsin) "Roger Bacon's Experimental Science: A Reappraisal"; **Bernard Goldstein**, (U. of Pittsburgh), "Observation and Experiment in the Astronomical Works of Levi ben Gerson"; and **D. Jacquart**, (Centre Nationale de Recherche Scientifique), "The Role of Experience in the Scholastic Medical Tradition."

7. **Session 5 of the HSS Meeting, October, 1986**: "Quantification: From the Middle Ages to the Seventeenth Century" including **Allen Debus**, (U. of Chicago), "The Role of Quantification in Alchemy and Chemistry, 1500-1800."

8. **Session 13 of the HSS Meeting, Oct. 1986**: "Science in the European Court" including **Owen Hannaway**, (Johns Hopkins U.), "Tycho Brahe: Between Castle and Court"; **Nicholas Clulee**, (Frost-

burg State), "Laughed out of Court: John Dee's Pursuit of Patronage"; **Bruce Moran**, (U. of Nevada-Reno), "Princes in the Laboratory: Paracelsian Medicine, Alchemy, and Prince-Practitioners in the Early Seventeenth Century"; and **Mark Neustadt**, (Johns Hopkins U.), "Patronage and the Philosophy of Science of Francis Bacon."

9. **Session 17 of the HSS Meeting, Oct. 1986**: "Transmission of Greek and Arabic Science" including **Roshdi Rashed**, (Centre Nationale de Recherche Scientifique and Institute for Advanced Study), "Greek Mathematics into Arabic"; **John L. Berggren**, (Simon Fraser University), "The Transmission of Spherics to the Islamic World"; and **George Saliba**, (Columbia University), "The Astronomical Works of Qustà ben Iùqà: Greek Astronomy in Ninth-Century Islam".

10. **Session 28 of the HSS Meeting, Oct. 1986**: "Renaissance Philosophy and Science in Memory of Charles B. Schmitt" including **Edward Grant**, (Indiana University), "What is Aristotelianism in Medieval and Renaissance Natural Philosophy?"; **Anthony T. Grafton**, (Princeton U.), "Purging the Prisca Theologia: Isaac Sasaubon and Hermes Trismegistus"; and **Brian Copenhaver**, (Oakland University), "Science and Philosophy in Early Modern Europe: The Historiographical Significance of the Work of Charles Schmitt."

Activities . . .

Past, Present, Future

Please send reports of activities to the Editor.

Call for papers: AVISTA will sponsor one session at Kalamazoo (May 7-10, 1987) organized by Yoshio Kusaba (Dept. of Art, Cal. State University, Chico, CA 95929) entitled "The Use of the Wheel/Circle in the Middle Ages: Technological and Iconographic." Please contact him by October 25 if you have work in progress on this topic.

A Joint Meeting will be held, at the Pittsburgh Hilton in Pittsburgh, PA, October 23-26, of the History of Science Society, the Philosophy of Science Association, the Society for the History of Technology, and the Society for the Social Studies of Science. A partial selection of papers of interest to AVISTA members is listed in the "Recent and Forthcoming Papers" column.

Announcement: The Hill Monastic Manuscript Library and the Institute for Ecumenical and Cultural Research, both located on the campus of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. 56321, invite medieval scholars to take advantage of their facilities. The Hill Library contains microfilm copies of approx. 64,000 manuscripts, 100,000 papyri and numerous archival materials from Austria, Spain, Ethiopia, Malta, Germany, Portugal, and England. For information about the facilities,

write to Prof. Julian G. Plante, Executive Director, Hill Monastic Manuscript Library, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. 56321.

Forum des arts de L'univers scientifique et technique. An international event devoted to technological innovation in all its forms in the fields of the image, sound, language, and motion, including the theater arts will take place in Toulouse, France from October 21-26, 1986. Its goal is to foster exchanges among the artistic, scientific and technical areas and to encourage new industrial markets. For more information contact F.A.U.S.T. - Mairie de Toulouse, 34, Rue Pargaminires, 31000 Toulouse, France.

The National Conference of the Renaissance Society of America hosted by the Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies will meet on March 12-14, 1987. Possible topics include Methodology: New Directions Across the Disciplines; Periodization: Geographical and Temporal; The Patronage System; History of Science and Technology; and Renaissance and Reformation. For further information, contact Jeanie R. Brink, Director, Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287

Summer Institute at Princeton Five AVISTA members, Bill Clark, Jean French, Joel Herschman, Virginia Jansen and Vivian Paul attended a four week Institute, "The Technology of Historic Architecture,"
(continued on next page)

(continued from preceding page)

directed by another member, Robert Mark from July 28-August 22, 1986. The focus of the Institute was the application of modern engineering analysis as an augmentation to traditional historical methods. Professor Mark was aided by Kirk D. Alexander, Director of the Princeton Interactive Computer Graphics Laboratory. Lecture topics included elements of engineering statics, properties of building materials, computer graphics, and an introduction to the physical and numerical (computer) modeling of historic buildings primarily from Antiquity through the Renaissance.

Report from the Association Villard de Honnecourt in France

by Jean Gimpel

The French Association Villard de Honnecourt was founded in 1984 with the help of Jean Gimpel, Alain Erlande-Brandenburg, Regine Pernoud and the local population of Honnecourt. The aim was to establish Villard de Honnecourt in his proper place in history.

The Association has accomplished the following:

-- Built the hydraulic powered saw drawn by Villard in his sketchbook on the main square of Honnecourt.
--Organized a touring exhibition of 14 descriptive panels, available with a documentary film, "La révolution technique du Moyen Age," produced by Fabrice Maze for the Ministère de l'Education Nationale and French television. We

Works in Progress

Please send a one-two page summary of your work in progress to Pamela O. Long, Editor.

1. The fifteenth summer of excavating the Benedictine monastery of Psalmodi in the Rhône Delta by a Williams College team proved to be very rewarding. The discovery of sculpture, which belonged originally to the late eighth century Carolingian church, has necessitated the restudy of many fragments found in previous years. Two different types of tombs were unearthed in the Carolingian cemetery. In the Romanesque area an extensive excavation disclosed a large cistern, capitals and ornament from the twelfth century cloister and a large amount of luxury glass. A great deal of pottery, discovered over the years, can now be dated in the fifth and sixth centuries. (Whitney S. Stoddard, Amos Lawrence Professor of Art History, Emeritus and Visiting Professor of Art, Williams college, Williamstown, MA).

hope the exhibition will soon be touring the U.S.

--Editions Stock will be publishing a paperback edition of the sketchbook. The Bibliothèque Nationale authorized us to rephotograph the mss. The edition contains four introductions on Villard and his times, his architecture and sculpture, as an arch-

(continued on next page)

Report from France

(continued from preceding page)

itect-engineer, and on his drawing techniques by R. Pernoud, A. Erlande-Brandenbourg, J. Gimpel and R. Bechmann respectively. The Association would like to find an American publisher. Does anyone have suggestions?

All members of the American Association are invited to visit Honnecourt. At Honnecourt you can contact

--Bernard Pamelle, tel. 27 78 51 43, Etang des Moines: Route d'Ossu. He has always been the most knowledgeable person on Villard in the village.

--Bernard Brossard, tel. 27 78 50 55. The local priest who at one time taught philosophy, he lives opposite the church.

--If neither is available, ask to meet Monsieur le Maire. La mairie is beside the church, other side of the monument.

When in Paris, you can contact:

--Alain Erlande-Brandenbourg, Curator of the Cluny Museum, tel. 43 25 62 00.

--Regine Pernoud, 5 rue de Gribeauval, Paris, 7e, tel. 45 48 17 86

--Roland Bechmann, tel. 45 20 15 00.

When in London, you can visit:

--Jean Gimpel, 11 Chelsea Embankment London SW3 4LE Tel. 351-4552.

We invite you to our Assemblée Générale which is planned for June 1987. We will have two brilliant mimes who will act a scene from the Chanson de Geste des Quatre Fils Aymon which tells the story of workers' hostility towards the unpaid labour of the zealously faithful.

Summary of minutes

Meeting of Board of Directors and First Annual General Assembly of AVISTA, Inc.

May 9, 1986, Kalamazoo, Michigan

The President, C. Stegeman, retraced the history of the founding of this Association in conjunction with the sister French organization headed by Jean Gimpel. He introduced the Vice-President, Carl F. Barnes, Jr., who elaborated the aims of AVISTA including the reporting of works in progress. C. Barnes suggested that we buy the mailing list of ICMA and the Medieval Institute in order to reach a larger public and determine their interests and needs. He continued by noting that he has given several of his own articles and a book to the special AVISTA collection in Magill Library, Haverford College. He plans to donate his entire Villard collection when he has finished with his work in that area. Bill Clark suggested that all members consider contributing their off-prints.

Bill Clark presented the Treasurer's report and Mary-Thérèse Stegeman presented the Secretary's report including an update on membership and news about the sister French organization.

C. Stegeman explained that it was the responsibility of the Board of Directors to elect officers of the Association. Vivian Paul, chairman of the Nominating Committee, proposed the following nominees: Charles Stegeman for President, Carl F. Barnes for

(continued on next page)

(continued from preceding page)

vice-President, Mary-Thérèse Stegeman for Secretary, William W. Clark for Treasurer. These officers were duly elected.

The President also explained that it was the responsibility of the Directors to appoint at least one director to serve with the officers as the Executive Committee of the Association pursuant to Article 6 of the By-Laws. Dale Kinney was appointed to this position.

C. Stegeman noted that the General Assembly in accordance with Article 6 of the By-Laws was charged with electing Directors of the Association. The one year term of six of the Directors has expired. It was thus appropriate to elect replacements for a three year term. Vivian Paul, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, proposed five nominees: Jean Bony, Marjorie Boyer, Pamela Long, Charles Radding, and Yoshio Kusaba. (Dr. Kusaba has completed a one year term and is proposed for reelection to a three year term.)

The President explained that the Board of Directors was to consist of not less than 6 or more than 18 members. The election of the 5 proposed members would leave one opening on the Board which could be filled at a later date by vote of a majority of the Board or of the members of the General Assembly at the next annual meeting. The nominees were unanimously elected to the Board for terms of three years each.

Pamela Long was named Editor of the Association's newsletter. C. Stegeman described the format and aims of the newsletter and stated the hope that with a sufficiently large membership, we could aim at

having the entire newsletter on line, accessible through members' modems.

The theme for the 1987 sessions at Kalamazoo was discussed and the topic of the wheel was suggested. The title is "The Use of the Wheel/Circle in the Middle Ages: Technological, Iconographic." Y. Kusaba volunteered to organize the session.

C. Stegeman asked all present whose membership period was renewable in May to pay the Treasurer or Secretary their membership dues.

Bibliography of the AVISTA Library

The following items are housed in a special AVISTA Collection in Magill Library, Haverford College, Haverford PA and are available through interlibrary loan. Members are urged to use the collection and to add offprints of their own publications to it. Each newsletter will list items received since the last issue.

Books

Adams, Roger J. The Eastern Portal of the North Transept at Chartres, "Christocentric" rather than "Mariological". Frankfurt-am-Main: Peter D. Lang, 1982.

Barnes, Carl F. Jr. Villard de Honnecourt, The Artist and his Drawings: A Critical Bibliography. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1982.

Gimpel, Jean. Ultime rapport sur le déclin de l'occident. Paris: Olivier Orban, 1985.

(continued on next page)

AVISTA Library Holdings

(continued from preceding page)

Pernoud, Regine with Jean Gimpel and Raymond Delatouche. Le Moyen Age pour quoi faire? Techniques d'hier: solutions pour demain. Paris: Stock, 1986.

Polk, Thomas E., II. Saint-Denis, Noyon and the Early Gothic Choir: Methodological Considerations for the History of Early Gothic Architecture. Frankfurt-am-Main: Peter D. Lang, 1982.

Scott, Judy F. St.-Gilles-du-Gard: The West Facade Figured Frieze. Irregularities and Relative Chronology. Frankfurt-am-Main: Peter D. Lang, 1981.

Articles

Barnes, Carl F. Jr. "The drapery rendering technique of Villard de Honnecourt." Gesta 20, no. 1 (1981): 199-206.

Barnes, Carl F. Jr. and Lon R. Shelby. "The Preliminary Drawing for Villard de Honnecourt's 'Sepulchre of a Saracen'." Gesta 25, no. 1 (1986): 135-138.

Bechmann, Roland. "L'architecture gothique: une expression des conditions du milieu." Pour la science 4 (1978): 94-105.

Clark, William W. and Robert Mark. "The first flying buttresses: A new reconstruction of the nave of Notre-Dame de Paris." Art Bulletin 66 (March 1984): 47-65.

Hamann-Maclean, Richard. "System einer topographischen Orientierung in Bauwerken." Jahrbuch Marburger Universitätsbund 4 (1965): 83-108.

-----, "System for a Topographical Orientation of Buildings." English ed. trans. J. Paul Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities.

James, John. "The Rib Vaults of Durham Cathedral." Gesta 22, no. 2 (1983): 135-145.

Kergall, Hervé. "Mieux voir et comprendre l'architecture gothique." Gazette des Beaux-Arts ser. 6, 127 (1984): 129-136.

Long, Pamela O. "The contribution of architectural writers to a 'scientific' outlook in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." The Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies 15 (Fall 1985): 265-298.

John Muendel. "The 'French' mill in medieval Tuscany," Journal of Medieval History 10 (1984): 215-247.

-----, "The Mountain Men of the Casentino during the Late Middle Ages." Science and Technology in Medieval Society. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 441 (1985): 29-70.

Verdier, Philippe. "La 'Sepoutre d'un Sarrazin' de Villard de Honnecourt." Journal des Savants (1983): 219-228.

Forthcoming Papers

Christensen, Stephen O.T. "The Diffusion of Firearms and Military Culture between Europe and the Ottoman Empire in the Late Middle Ages and the Renaissance", text of lecture presented 15-17 August
(continued on next page)

(continued from preceding page)

1985 at conference "War and Peace in the Middle Ages," Copenhagen, (forthcoming in Proceedings from the Medieval Center, University of Copenhagen).

----- "The Marranos as gunrunners. A distorted topos of the clandestine European expansion." Forthcoming in Actes de l' Simpósio Interdisciplinar de Estudos Portugeses, (Lisboa).

Unpublished Papers

Barnes, Carl F. Jr. "Modern Bibliographic Terminology in the Portfolio of Villard de Honnecourt (Paris, Bibl. nat., Ms. Fr. 19.093)." Paper presented at 21st International Congress of Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 10 May 1986.

-----, "A New Look at the Career of Villard de Honnecourt."

Text of lecture presented 30 Nov. 1984 at Haverford College, Haverford, PA.

-----, "Folio 10v (on Bibl. nat. Ms. Fr. 19.093)."

Barnes, Carl F. Jr. and Lon R. Shelby. "The Portfolio of Villard de Honnecourt: State and Reconstruction of the Quires."

Correspondence

Send contributions to the AVISTA Collection of books, articles and unpublished papers to Charles Stegeman, President, Department of Fine Arts, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041-1392.

Send newsletter items for AVISTA Forum to Pamela O. Long, Editor, 2610 Cathedral Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; or to Charles Stegeman (address above).

Join AVISTA . . .

Membership application--includes subscription to Avista Forum

Name-----

Address_____

_____ Renewal Membership _____ New membership

Send a check for \$25 made out to AVISTA, Inc. to Charles Stegeman, 2 College Circle, Haverford, PA 19041.

Students and overseas members: \$10 per year.

Libraries and institutions: \$25 per year.

AVISTA FORUM

AVISTA FORUM
Fine Arts
Haverford College
Haverford, PA 19041