Bibliography of the History of Medicine. Bethesda: U. S. Public Health Service, 1966 to date.

Dissertation Abstracts International. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1938 to date. Online file coverage, 1861 to date.

The Music Index. Warren: Information Service, 1950 to date.

The Philosopher's Index: An International Index to Philosophical Periodicals and Books. Bowling Green: Philosophy Documentation Center, Bowling Green State University, 1967 to date. Online file coverage, 1940 to date.

Religion Index One: Periodicals. Chicago: American Theological Library Association, 1953 to date. Online file coverage, 1975 to date.

Religion Index Two: Multi-Author Works. Chicago: American Theological Library Association, 1978 to date. Online file coverage, 1975 to date.

RILA, Répertoire International de la Littérature de l'Art. RILA, International Repertory of the Literature of Art. New York: College Art Association of America, 1975 to date. Online file coverage, 1973 to date.

RILM Abstracts of Music. Flushing: International Musicological Society; International Association of Music Libraries; American Council of Learned Societies, 1967 to date. Online file coverage, 1971 to date.

Social Sciences Citation Index. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1973 to date. Online file coverage, 1972 to date.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHY IN HISTORY

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Chris Africa

I HAVE kept a working bibliography of work on the history of women in medieval and early modern Europe, primarily France and England, and of work on feminist methodology in historiography since the 1970s. It was once a running list of the items, mostly articles, that I had read, and included material on both post-French Revolution Europe and the United States. Due to the proliferation of relevant publications, and to the pressures of work, my bibliography has become both more eclectic and more oriented toward my own research interests.

I no longer try to keep up with work outside medieval and early modern Europe unless the focus is historiographical. I do regularly run across a certain amount of non-European material in abstracting articles from Feminist Studies, Gender & History, Seventeenth Century, and Women's Studies Quarterly for ABC-CLIO. My bibliography now includes both what I have read and references to material that sounds either interesting or relevant to my own work in progress, or both, as well as new publications that I encounter in the course of my work as a bibliographer at the University of Iowa Libraries.

For this first contribution to the bibliographical section of the Medieval Feminist Newsletter, I have divided the entries into three sections.

I.

SECTION I lists the contents of several recent collections in the hope that this may be helpful to people who have heard of them but haven't had a chance to check for material of particular interest for their own teaching and research.

Bennett, Judith M., Elizabeth A. Clark, and Sarah Westphal-Wihl, eds. "Working Together in the Middle Ages: Perspectives on Women's Communities." Signs 14 (Winter 1989), special issue. Also published as Sisters and Workers in the Middle Ages. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1989.

Bennett et. al., "Editorial."
Jane Tibbetts Schulenburg, "Women's monastic communities, 500-1100: patterns of expansion and decline."
Mary Martin McLaughlin, "Creating and re-creating communities of women: the case of Corpus Domini, Ferrara, 1406-1452."
Carol Neel, "The origins of the Beguines."
Ross S. Kraemer, "Monastic Jewish women in Greco-Roman Egypt: Philo Judaeus on the Therapeutrides."
Sarah Westphal-Wihl, "The Ladies' tournament: marriage, sex, and honor in thirteenth-century Germany."
Ruth Mazo Karras, "The regulation of brothels in later medieval England."
Monica Green, "Women's medical practice and health care in medieval Europe" (review essay).
Maryanne Kowaleski and Judith M. Bennett, "Crafts, gilds, and women in the Middle Ages: fifty years after Marian K. Dale."

Erler, Mary and Maryanne Kowaleski, eds. Women & Power in the Middle Ages. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1988.

Mary Erler and Maryanne Kowaleski, "Introduction."
Judith M. Bennett, "Public power and authority in the medieval English countryside."
Martha C. Howell, "Citizenship and gender: women's political status in northern medieval cities."
Brigitte Bedos Rezak, "Women, seals, and power in medieval France, 1150-1350."
Jo Ann McNamara and Suzanne Wemple, "The power of women through the family in medieval Europe, 500-1100." Originally published in Feminist Studies 1 (1973): 126-141. Slightly altered for republication.
Jane Tibbetts Schulenberg, "Female sanctity: public and private roles, ca. 500-1100."
Stanley Chojnacki, "The power of love: wives and husbands in late medieval Venice."
Susan Groag Bell, "Medieval women book owners: arbiters of lay piety and ambassadors of culture." Originally published in Signs 7 (1982): 742-768.

Barbara A. Hanawalt, "Lady Honor Lisle's networks of influence."
Joan Ferrante, "Public postures and private maneuvers: roles medieval women play."
Elaine Tuttle Hansen, "The powers of silence: the case of the clerk's Griselda."
Michelle Freeman, "The power of sisterhood: Marie de France's 'Le Fresne'."

Hanawalt, Barbara A., ed. Women and Work in Preindustrial Europe. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986.

Barbara A. Hanawalt, "Introduction."
Barbara A. Hanawalt, "Peasant women's contribution to the home economy in late medieval England."
Judith M. Bennett, "The village ale-wife: women and brewing in fourteenth-century England."
Susan Mosher Stuard, "To town to serve: urban domestic slavery in medieval Ragusa."
Christiane Klapisch-Zuber, "Women servants in Florence during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."
Leah L. Otis, "Municipal wet nurses in fifteenth-century Montpellier."
Merry E. Wiesner, "Early modern midwifery: a case study."
Kathryn L. Reyerson, "Women in business in medieval Montpellier."
Maryanne Kowaleski, "Women's work in a market town: Exeter in the late fourteenth century."
Natalie Zemon Davis, "Women in the crafts in sixteenth-century Lyon."
Martha C. Howell, "Women, the family economy, and the structure of market production in cities of northern Europe during the late Middle Ages."

Rosenthal, Joel T., ed. Medieval Women and the Sources of Medieval History. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1990.

Joel T. Rosenthal, "Introduction."
Brigitte Bedos-Rezak, "Medieval women in French sigillographic sources."
Jacques Berlioz and Marie Anne Polo de Beaulieu, "Exempla: a discussion and a case study."
James A. Brundage, "Sexual equality in medieval canon law."
John B. Freed, "German source collections: the archdiocese of Salzburg as a case study."
Penny S. Gold, "The charters of Le Ronceray d'Angers: male/female interaction in monastic business."
David Herlihy, "Women and the sources of medieval history: the towns of northern Italy."
Jenny Jochens, "Old Norse sources on women."

Janet Senderowitz Loengard, "'Legal history and the medieval Englishwoman' revisited: some new directions."

Jo Ann McNamara, "De quibusdam mulieribus: reading women's history from hostile sources."

Joel T. Rosenthal, "Anglo-Saxon attitudes: men's sources, women's history."

Jane Tibbetts Schulenberg, "Saints' lives as a source for the history of women, 500-1100."

Alan M. Stahl, "Coinage in the name of medieval women."

Susan Mosher Stuard, "Sources on medieval women in Mediterranean archives."

Stuard, Susan Mosher, ed. Women in Medieval History and Historiography. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

Susan Mosher Stuard, "Introduction."

Barbara Hanawalt, "Golden ages for the history of medieval English women."

Diane Owen Hughes, "Invisible madonnas? The Italian historiographical tradition and the women of medieval Italy."

Susan Mosher Stuard, "Fashion's captives: medieval women in French historiography" and "A new dimension? North American scholars contribute their perspective."

Martha Howell, with Suzanne Wemple and Denise Kaiser, "A documented presence: medieval women in Germanic historiography."

Following the essays are bibliographies organized by country and then by topic (133-84).

II.

SECTION II is a list of some recent publications on women in medieval and early modern Europe. In the category of those that I have read, I would be interested in hearing reactions from medievalists to the argument of Sarah Hanley's article. Sharon Kettering's article raises the question of how one might distinguish between the exercise of influence and power and whether it is useful to do so. Ruth Karras' "Holy harlots" and Linda Pollock's "'Teach her to live under obedience'" are reminiscent of Ruth Kelso's "Doctrine for the Lady of the Renaissance": women may differ by class, but they are all the same from a perspective that focuses on women and sexuality.

Beech, Beatrice. "Women printers in Paris in the sixteenth century." Medieval Prosopography 10 (Spring 1989): 75-93.

Beringer, Wolfgang. "Ertrage und perspektiven der hexenforschung." Historische Zeitschrift 249 (December 1989): 619-640 (review article).

Bynum, Caroline Walker, "The female body and religious practice in the later Middle Ages." In Fragments for a History of the Human Body, Part 1, ed. Michael Feher, 160-219. New York: Zone Books, 1989. Also appeared in Zone 3.

Carroll, Linda L. "Who's on top?: gender as societal power configuration in Italian Renaissance drama." Sixteenth Century Journal 20 (Winter 1989): 531-558.

Helen Lemay, "Women and the literature of obstetrics and gynecology."
Clover, Carol J. "The politics of scarcity: notes on the sex ratio in early Scandinavia." Scandinavian Studies 60 (1988): 147-188.
Cochelin, Isabelle. "Sainteté laïque: l'exemple de Juette de Huy (1158-1228)." Le Moyen Age 95, sér. 5, vol. 3 (1989): 397-417.
Hanley, Sarah. "Engendering the state: family formation and state building in early modern France." French Historical Studies 16 (Spring 1989): 4-27.
Harris, Barbara J. "Power, profit and passion: Mary Tudor, Charles Brandon, and the arranged marriage in early Tudor England." Feminist Studies 15 (Spring 1989): 59-88.
_____. "Women and politics in early Tudor England." Historical Journal 33 (June 1990): 259-281.
Herlihy, David. Opera muliebria: Women and Work in Medieval Europe. Temple University Press, 1990.
Johnson, Penelope. "Agnes of Burgundy: an eleventh-century woman as monastic patron." Journal of Medieval History 15 (1989): 93-104.
Karras, Ruth Mazo. "Holy harlots: prostitute saints in medieval legend." Journal of the History of Sexuality 1 (1990): 3-32.
Kettering, Sharon. "The patronage power of early modern French noblewomen." Historical Journal 32 (December 1989): 817-841.
McLaughlin, Megan. "The woman warrior: gender, warfare and society in medieval Europe." Women's Studies 17 (1990): 193-209.
Pollock, Linda. "'Teach her to live under obedience': the making of women in the upper ranks of early modern England." Continuity and Change 4 (August 1989): 231-258.
Strocchia, Sharon T. "Remembering the family: women, kin, and commemorative masses in Renaissance Florence." Renaissance Quarterly 42 (Winter 1989): 635-654.
Wall, Alison. "Elizabethan precept and feminine practice: the Thynne family of Longleat." History 75 (February 1990): 23-38.
Warnicke, Retha M. "Lady Mildmay's journal: a study in autobiography and meditation in Reformation England." Sixteenth Century Journal 20 (Spring 1989): 55-68.
Wiesner, Merry E. "Beyond women and the family: towards a gender analysis of the Reformation." Sixteenth Century Journal 18 (Fall 1987): 311-321.
_____. "Guilds, male bonding, and women's work in early modern Germany." Gender & History 1 (Summer 1989): 125-137.
Willen, Diane. "Women in the public sphere in early modern England: the case of the urban working poor." Sixteenth Century Journal 19 (Winter 1988): 559-575.

III.

THE articles in section III are historiographical. I found the Annales article, collectively written by group of French historians, interesting, and welcome its translation into English.

Bennett, Judith M. "Feminism and history." Gender & History 1 (Autumn 1989): 251-

Bock, Gisela. "Women's history and gender history: aspects of an international debate." Gender & History 1 (Spring 1989): 7-30.

Dauphin, Cécile et al. "Women's culture and women's power: an attempt at historiography." Journal of Women's History 1 (Spring 1989): 63-88. (Translation of "Culture et pouvoir des femmes." Annales: Economies Sociétés Civilisations 41 [March-April 1986]: 271-293.) Responses from Karen Offen, Nell Irvin Painter, Hilda Smith, and Lois Banner (89-107).

Fox-Genovese, Elizabeth. "Culture and consciousness in the intellectual history of European women." Signs 12 (Spring 1987): 529-547.

Walkowitz, Judith, Myra Jehlen, & Bell Chevigny. "Patrolling the borders: feminist historiography and the new historicism" (discussion). Radical History Review 43 (1989): 23-43.

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ANGLO-SAXON STUDIES

GENDER AND POWER: FEMINISM AND OLD ENGLISH STUDIES

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MORE is being written about women in Old English (OE), but whether or not we might label such criticism feminist, in that it attempts to theorize, reconstruct, or dismantle existing constructions of femininity in non-patriarchal ways, is debatable. We originally aimed each to explore one area of Anglo-Saxon studies; instead, through the collaborative process, we discovered the impossibility of discussing these areas separately. Although we identify some broad trends in scholarship on women in history (Bennett), literature (Overing), and language (Lees), our work shares a general concern to highlight the problems of traditional disciplines and methodologies (binarisms, and other varieties of anti-feminist criticism). The interrelationship between society, language, and power that we detect suggests the inadequacy of traditionally separate disciplines, and clarifies, for us at least, the importance of non-patriarchal approaches that draw on interdisciplinary and cultural methodologies. Our comments here are more selective than Helen Bennett's important 1989 survey. Bennett outlines below how feminist historians have identified the status of women as a central concern of history that recognizes the relationship between the sexes as socially constructed. Questions of methodology, power, and the construction of gender are also central to Gillian Overing's analysis of literary studies. Clare Lees' work on OE language identifies it as the area of Anglo-Saxon studies with the least feminist scholarship. As we move from broad sociohistorical issues to literature to language, we discover that the narrower the field of inquiry, the less feminist work has been done.

More consistently than in literary and linguistic studies in OE, historians have addressed issues raised by contemporary feminism, which pose fundamental challenges to traditional historiography. Analyzing the status of women and women's relationship to men, feminist historians reassess historical periods to point out the consistency with which eras of supposed progressive change are precisely those that mark a relative loss of