



ASPHS

NEWSLETTER

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— Historical Studies —

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Message from the Editor—

With this ninth number of the ASPHS Newsletter, I take over the reins as editor. It is only proper to begin by thanking my predecessor, Luis X. Morera, for all of his hard work over the past few years—in particular for his guidance as I shadowed him during the process of putting the 2017 Newsletter together. His willingness to explain the most minute details of what he was doing—in frank and often unvarnished terms—was a superb example of how to bring all the moving parts of publishing the Newsletter together. (I’m especially fond of his apt demonstration of how to deal with authors who promised to write something and then try to back out, as I did last year. Who says editing is dry and impersonal?) My thanks also to the various members of the Executive Committee—oops, I mean Board of Directors—who have variously encouraged me over the last year. Neither Luis nor the Board can, however, be held responsible for any problems with tone that may slip into the editor’s commentary.

Members of the Association who have been around for a while will remember that the Newsletter came into existence following the 2010 annual meeting. At that time the *Bulletin of the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies* was converted from a publication that informed members of Association business into a peer-reviewed academic journal. The Newsletter was created in turn to serve as the record of ASPHS news and transactions. Thus you will see this year’s message from our new President, Scott Eastman; the minutes of the annual business meeting; ASPHS sponsored events at the annual meeting of

the American Historical Association; the call for papers for next year's annual meeting in Barcelona; career news and updates from the membership; and the listing of the monographs, journal articles, and other publications our members have produced this past year.

But the Newsletter has also developed into a venue for the publication of articles and other pieces that don't neatly fit into the peer-reviewed paradigm of the *Bulletin*. These can include discussions of research in progress, articles covering innovative pedagogy, or editorials. In this issue Adam Franklin-Lyons discusses the pedagogical uses of a GIS mapping project as an example of how to engage students in digital history, should you be looking for ways to spice up your teaching and impress STEM-happy administrators. If you've been feeling left out by your Americanist colleagues debating the Confederate monuments controversy, Krzysztof Odyniec's op-ed about Pope Francis' canonization of Junípero Serra will fill the void and discuss the tensions in commemorating historical figures who operated under a different set of values than those of today's society. It seems especially appropriate to publish this editorial in the same issue with our members' reminiscences of the late Helen Nader, who worked to incorporate similar debates into the Columbus Quincentenary commemorations. The *Bulletin* will continue to publish formal obituaries, and the Newsletter will be where we can share the personal memories that remind us that revered scholars can also be beloved individuals.

The ASPHS Newsletter, however, will only be as strong and valuable as its contributors—which is to say, the members of ASPHS. I would encourage anybody who has an idea that they want to develop into a Newsletter article—whether they are trying out scholarly ideas before submission as peer-reviewed publications, describing innovative work in the classroom, commenting on issues of the day pertinent to the study of Spain, Portugal, and the Iberian World, or some new genre of work that hasn't found a venue yet—to contact me. For the next few years, articles will be due in for copy editing in early October, but I'm happy to discuss potential projects and ideas at any time of the year. My inbox—young@uamont.edu—is always open, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Clinton D. Young
Editor, ASPHS Newsletter



Message from the President—

I'm honored to take the helm of the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies as we head into our fiftieth year. I first attended SSPHS panels in New York City in the year 2000 right as I began graduate school. I'm proud and humbled to have ascended the ranks of leadership and to follow in the footsteps of great scholars like my friend and mentor Sandie Holguin, our last General Secretary. For the next two years, I will be working closely with Pamela Radcliff in her capacity as Membership Secretary/Treasurer; along with the new members of the Executive Committee—Ray Ball, Kyle Lincoln, Isabel Correa da Silva, and Mercedes Llorente—I will continue to increase the visibility and viability of the organization. I also want to welcome Clint Young as the new editor of the Newsletter and Andrea Davis as the incoming editor of the *Bulletin*.

We held our annual meeting in Oregon this past spring, hosted by Patricia Schechter and her colleagues at Portland State University. Noteworthy were interdisciplinary contributions, especially by art historians like keynote speaker Daniela Bleichmar, from the University of Southern California. She gave a memorable address centered on the exhibition she coordinated at the Huntington Library titled "Visual Voyages." It examined early modern Spanish culture, indigenous identities and colonial knowledge, and she showed us some of the amazing images and artifacts featured in the show. The meeting also included a lively roundtable on the pressing issue of Catalan separatism and nationalisms in Spain. Support for the conference was provided by PSU's College of

Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of the Arts, the Department of History, and the School of Art and Design. Additional funding was supplied by the University of Oregon.

While in Portland, the Executive Committee met to implement a series of proposals that will help the organization develop and thrive in the twenty-first century. Significantly, we agreed to vote on a revision of our by-laws that will allow us to incorporate as a 501(c)(3) with tax-exempt status. Our members have since voted and adopted this resolution, and we currently are waiting to hear from the IRS about our incorporation. Guidance throughout this legal process has been provided by the Omaha-based law firm Likes Meyerson Hatch LLC. The *Bulletin* continues to perform extremely well, in large part due to the changes spearheaded by Andrew Lee. In 2013, there were approximately 400 full-text downloads of our articles and reviews from our paid members. This year, because we moved to open-access publishing, we've seen more than 27,000 full-text downloads to date this calendar year. We also moved forward with new features on our website that will allow everyone to check their status as members and to renew their membership on an annual basis with ease. Finally, we have now officially adopted the titles of President and Vice President for our leadership team.

Antonio Cazorla-Sanchez, working with Ivana Elbl and Aitana Guia, rewarded two scholars with the 2018 best early career article prize: Max Deardorff, author of "The Ties That Bind: Inter-marriage between *Moriscos* and Old Christians in Early Modern Spain, 1526-1614," *Journal of Family History* 2017, Vol. 42(3) 250-270; and Edward Lawrence Holt, who wrote "Cantigas de Santa María, Cantigas de Cruzada: Reflections of Crusading Spirituality in Alfonso X's Cantigas de Santa María," *Al-Masāq*, 27:3, 207-224. Committee members Mark Molesky, Bernardo de Sá-Nogueira, and Ana T. Valdez awarded the 2018 Marques Prize to Fabien Montcher for "Politics, Scholarship, and the Iberian Routes of the Republic of Letters: The Late Renaissance Itinerary of Vicente Nogueira (1586–1654)," *Erudition and the Republic of Letters* 2 (2017) 182-225. The 2018 Bishko Prize committee—Kyle Lincoln, Antonio Zaldivar, Abby Krasner-Balbale, and Maya Soifer Irish—recognized Abigail Agresta for "Unfortunate Jews' and Urban Ugliness: Crafting a Narrative of the 1391 Assault on the *jueria* of Valencia," *Journal of Medieval History*, 43 (2017), 320-41.

I am very excited about our next annual meeting, organized by Stephen Jacobson at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, Spain. The 50th Annual Conference will be held from July 10 -13, 2019 and will be hosted by the Institut d'Història Jaume Vicens Vives. A welcoming reception will be held on Wednesday evening, July 10, and panels will run from Thursday through Saturday. The banquet will take place on Friday 12 July. This year's conference will feature Paul Preston, the Prince of Asturias Chair and Director of the Cañada Blanch Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies at the London School of Economics, as the keynote speaker. A plenary session will be organized by Carla Rahn Phillips and William D. Phillips to commemorate the "golden" 50th anniversary of the Association. Both prizewinning historians are emeritus professors at the University of Minnesota, corresponding members of Spain's Academy of History, and founding members of the Association.

As an affiliate of the American Historical Association, ASPHS will be hosting a reception on Friday, January 4, 2019 from 5:30-7:00pm during the AHA's Annual Meeting in Chicago. Please plan on attending to catch up and network with friends and colleagues from across the country. We will be getting together in the Indiana Room of the Palmer House Hilton.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere condolences to the friends, family, and students of Helen Nader, who was an influential early member of the Association and served as its General Secretary from 1998-2000. We all are greatly saddened to learn of her death. An accomplished scholar, a generous mentor, and a kind and gracious person, she will be greatly missed.

Best,

Scott Eastman
President, ASPHS

Combining Pedagogy and Research through Historical GIS: Itineraries and Gazetteers

*Adam Franklin-Lyons
Marlboro College*

Starting in 2016, several professors and I created the Travelers Lab, a new research group focused on using digital techniques to study medieval communication and movement. (<https://travelerslab.research.wesleyan.edu/>) All the projects in the lab—including works on English, Spanish, and Italian letter collections, Episcopal travel, network analysis of Cistercian writings from Germany, and others—aim to incorporate students directly in the research process. Throughout the website there are examples of students working to compile or analyze data, produce maps and visualizations, and participate in conferences. Through these methods, the lab has proved highly generative for both teaching and research even at our very different institutions. While we have opened up multiple lines of research, in this short introduction I will focus on the ways in which working with itineraries, particularly royal itineraries, has helped further the goals of the lab.

Itineraries offer a unique opportunity to use big-data approaches combined with older scholarship in a format readily available to undergraduates. Previous generations of scholars have produced extensive itinerary collections of members of the medieval elite—usually kings, but also bishops, and popes.¹ Scholars continue to produce useful research based on itinerary collections.² These texts are sometimes dizzying in their specificity—hundreds of pages of lists of locations with notes and references to thousands of individual documents, all to let us know where the king and court had been on any given day.³ Large datasets from digitized itineraries and other travel records can provide us with more abundant information to study the infrastructure and practice of late medieval travel. As I will describe in more detail below, one immediate use involves assessing the shifts in preferred travel routes from Roman roads to newer constructions.

The number of published itineraries provides students in courses the opportunity to aggregate large numbers of these lists, thereby creating the ability to use very large datasets comparatively across time and space. Working through itineraries with students requires both clear directions and good group management. Initially, I led a small group of students at Marlboro College in simply digitizing one published itinerary; Gary Shaw at Wesleyan had done similar work with students looking at English Bishops as well. This semester, we have expanded the project to function across more than one campus. The students who worked with me on an earlier itinerary are acting as online tutors for a Digital History course at Illinois State University taught by Kathryn Jasper, where they are working through other itineraries. To facilitate the work across campuses, we have generated protocols and detailed instructions that will be available on the Research Blog of the lab website. The protocols detail the needed level of accuracy, the process of the work, and how to do iterative data checking to insure the accuracy of the project.

First, we transcribe the itinerary into a database—especially with multiple students, this is usually fairly quick. Because we have already entered several sets of data, we can check the locations against our existing data. However, each new itinerary invariably contains new locations. For the new places, we use an automatic plugin in Google Sheets called “Geocode” to look up the latitude and longitude. The plugin uses a Google-based search, but there are always multiple towns that Google either does not recognize or gets wrong (often because of multiple names or historical changes). Thus, every entry has to eventually be checked by hand. Checking by hand involves research: towns often no longer exist, there are multiple possible locations, or the name refers to a particular manor or building not easily discoverable by a Google search. In more difficult cases, students need to check other historical works to get references and arguments for why they believe the town should be recorded at a given location. We used a system of tags and numeric certainty to mark each location as it was checked and to flag entries that the students found impossible and required a professor to complete (see Figure 1 for a screen-

shot of a partially checked set of locations).⁴ After the locations have been checked, we add them to our existing gazetteer to expand our overall list of locations. Finally, with the geographic data from the Gazetteer, the students can do their own map analyses, attempting to visualize and answer a variety of questions about medieval travel.

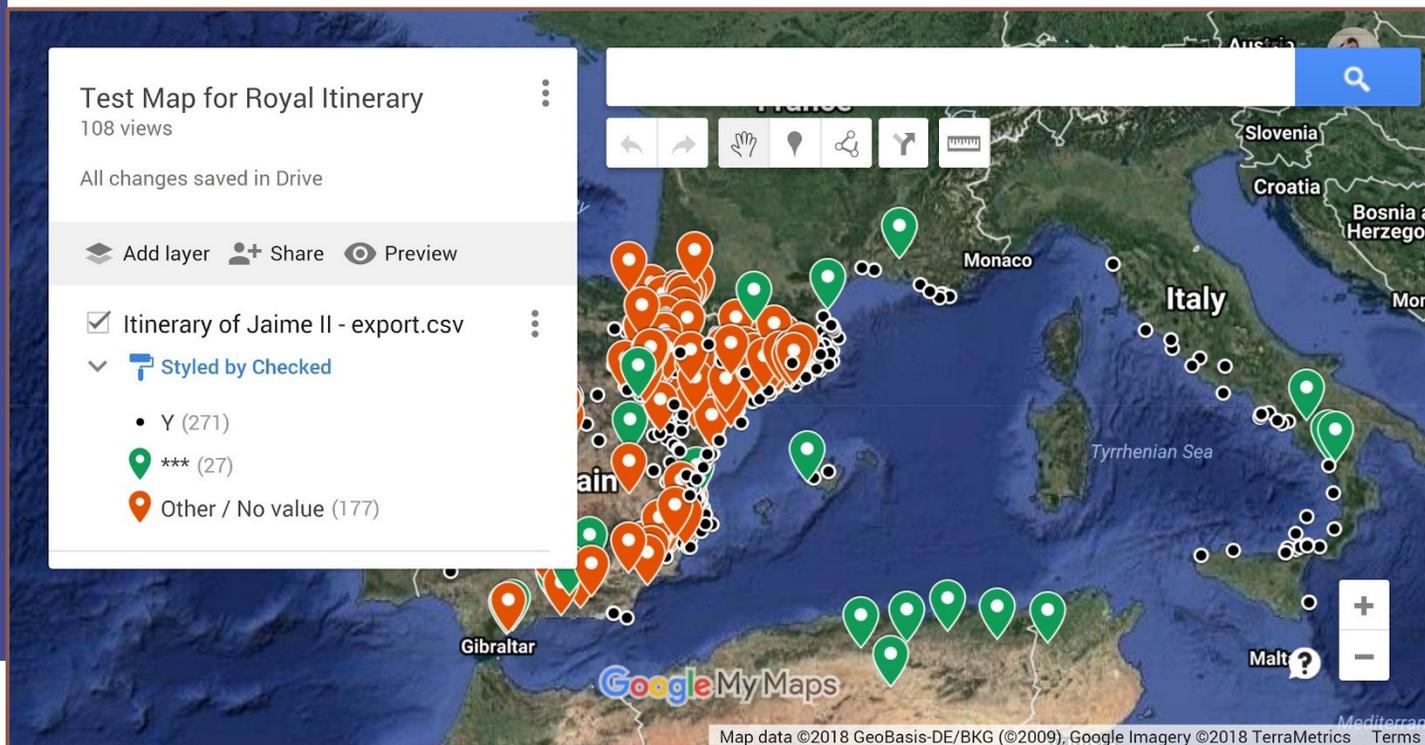


Figure 1: A screenshot of a Google map used to make data checking and group work easier. Those pins marked in green with “***” have been flagged as either obviously incorrect or difficult to find. Orange pins remain to be checked.⁵

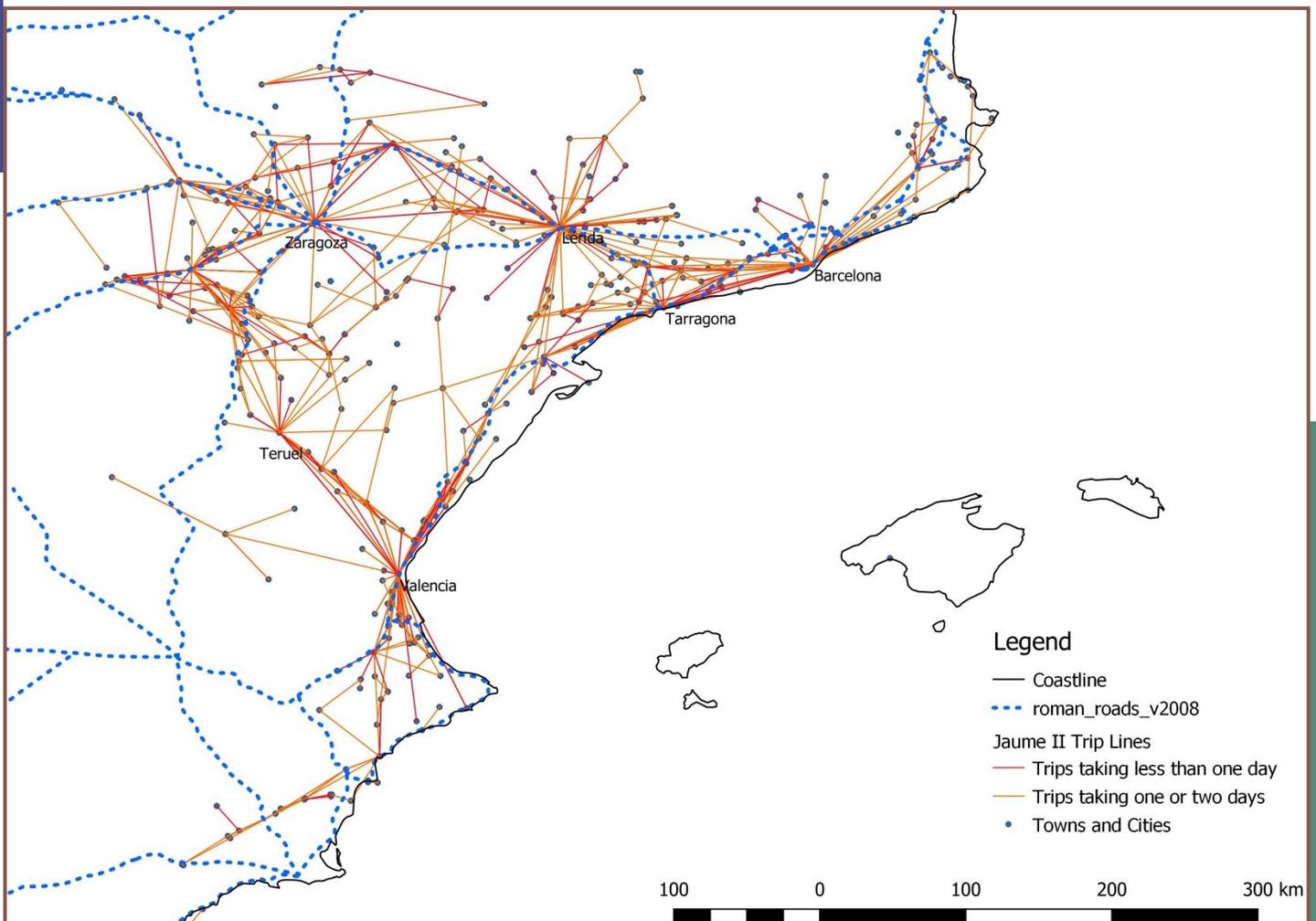
Part of what makes the work effective is the ability to present to a class a project at multiple stages of completion for them to work on. Some of the components of the work are more tedious than others (such as mere data-entry from an old published article to a computer database). For longer or more complicated itineraries, students can either begin new work or take up projects started by previous groups, leaving off after an appropriate length of time. With multiple itineraries at multiple stages of completion, the students eventually get to work on all phases, from data entry to location checking to visualizations of complete sets of data. Students have also participated in constructing new itineraries from published letter sets or collections of royal chancery documents.⁶ With clear directions it is possible for undergraduates to extract the data from primary sources even with limited language ability. If any given part of a project might take up too much of the semester, we switch projects to data at a different stage of completion to insure a better class experience.

With the itineraries themselves, we have already been able to generate useful observations and visualizations. Some of these include already known uses of itinerary data such as assessments of the exercise of royal power, the greater use of personal intervention versus bureaucratic control, or basic questions about the nature of summer and winter travel. The much higher volume of data and the digital manipulability has opened up new possibilities as well. While other Research Blog posts on the website contain information from conference talks and other presentations, I will include one specific example with illustrations here.

Writers on medieval travel and infrastructure generally assume that medieval pathways followed the slowly degrading system of Roman roads for centuries, particularly the largest routes.⁷ Then, at some point during the economic expansion of the thirteenth through fifteenth centuries, new road construction began again in earnest to support increasing commercial and heavy traffic.⁸ By the early modern period, some roads still followed the same

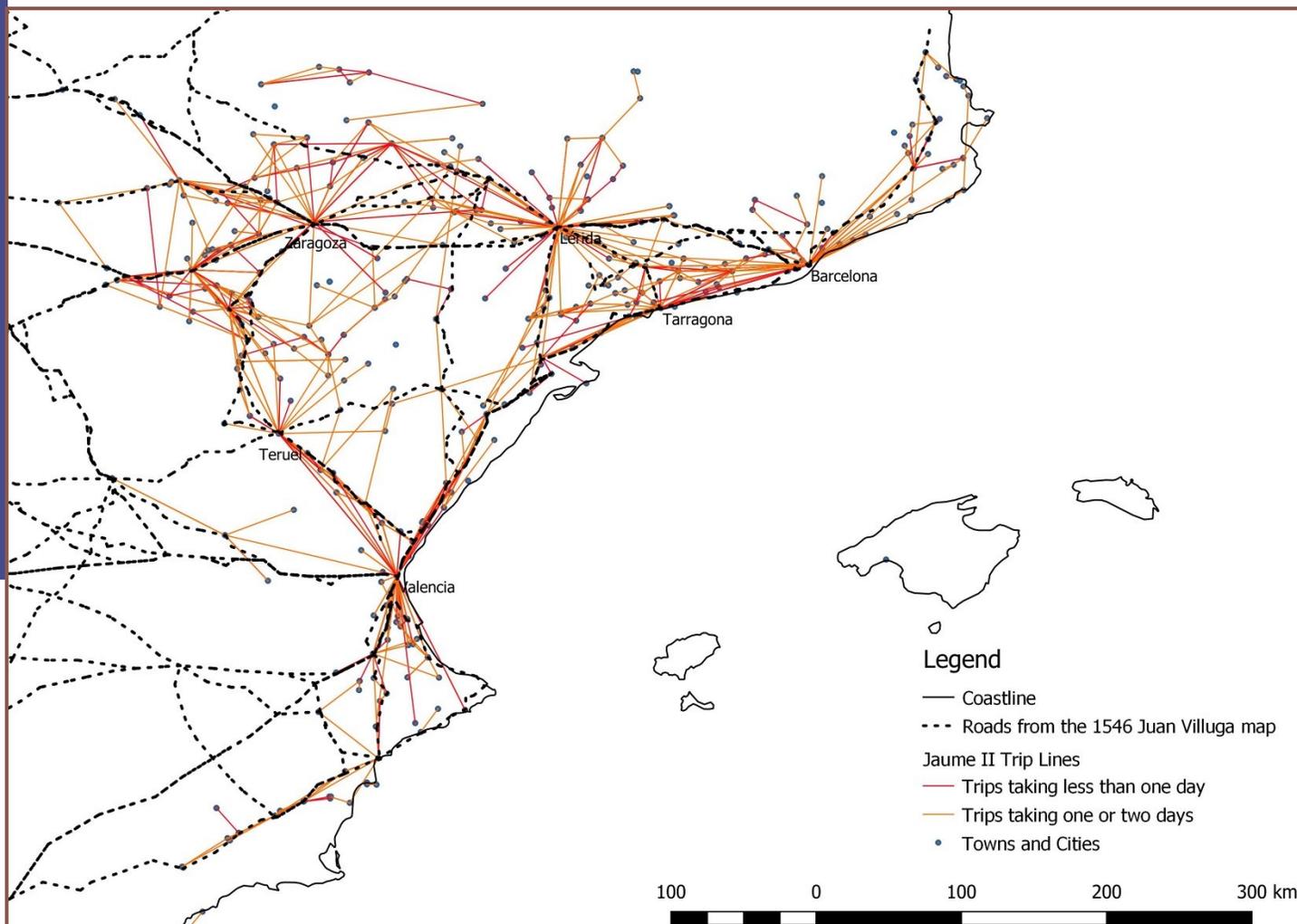
Roman system, especially in regions with restrictive geography or along coastlines (something that is clear in the maps below). However, the new road system often traversed new routes even when parallel to extant Roman roads.⁹ A large enough database of known medieval trips, especially from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, allows us to provide significantly more detail and nuance to this narrative. A catalog of trips provides concrete evidence of changing patterns of movement century by century to see how actual travel reflected changing infrastructure. Itinerary data has been used by previous generations of scholars for the recreation of road networks, although not with this same scale of data and often lacking in the same mapping and computer based analyses.¹⁰

Using the complete itinerary of Jaume II (1291-1327), we have created GIS shapefiles for over one thousand individual trips of two days or less - movements by the court that presumably indicate an accessible path between two towns because the trips represent a limited number of hours of travel. Comparing the map of these trips to both a map of known Roman roads and digitized data from the 1546 Juan Villuga map allows for a clear comparison between the relative correspondence of the trips with each road system.¹¹ In the first map, there is fairly strong correspondence in some areas, especially along the heavily travelled coastal route connecting the large cities of Barcelona, Tarragona, Tortosa, and Valencia (see Map 1).



Map 1: The blue dotted lines represent the Roman road system from the Digital Atlas of Roman Civilizations. The short trips from the Jaume II information are all straight lines because we did not want to make assumptions about the actual path on the group. Using only trips of less than two days makes the lines short enough to increase the likeliness that they will converge over real paths.

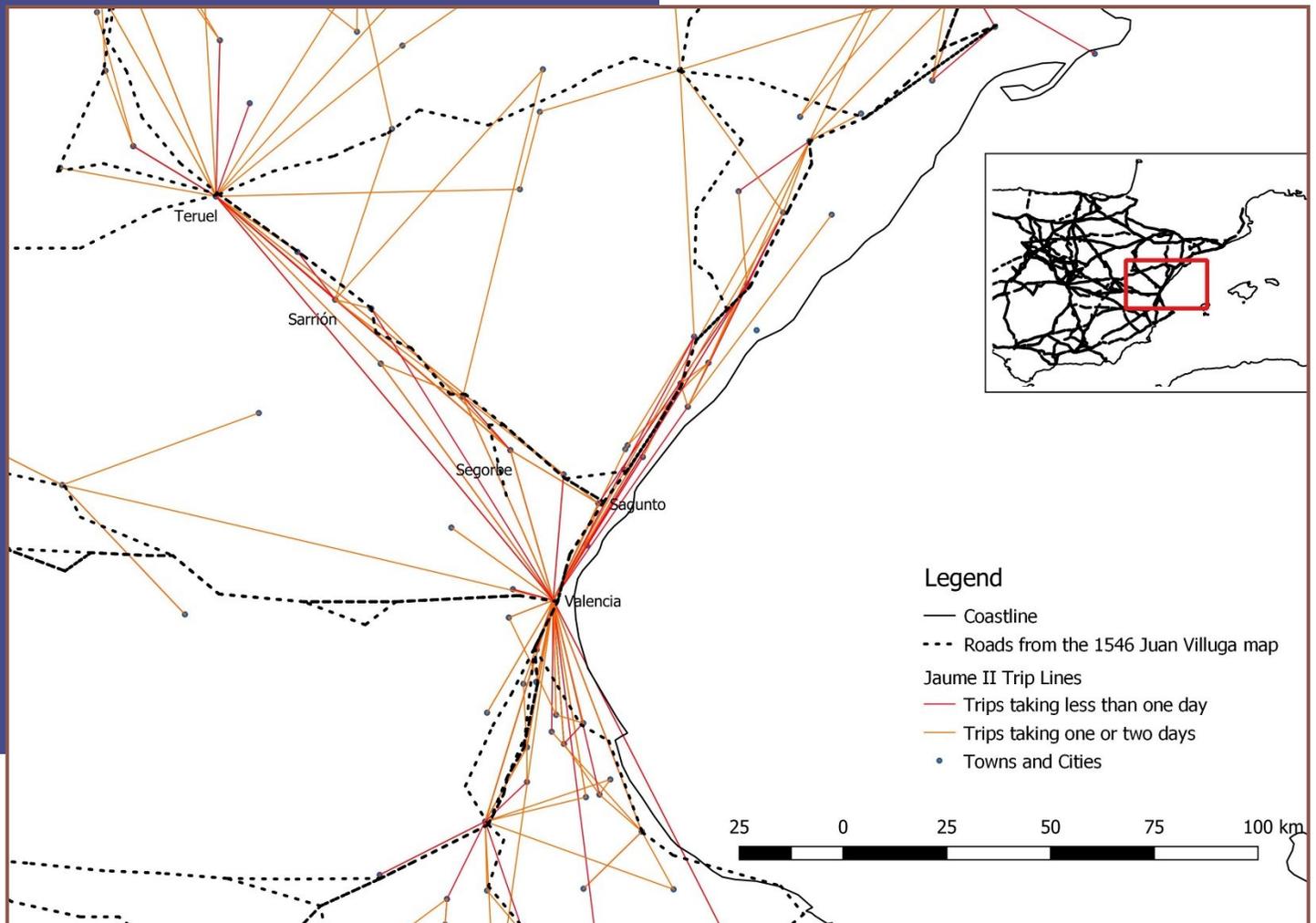
However, the correspondence is actually better with the Villuga map (see Map 2). Again, the coastal path remained in use from Rome right up to the present day. Additionally, the early modern road system included newer paths that were clearly important medieval routes of travel, particularly the road south out of Lérida or one of the better studied “royal roads” connecting Valencia to Teruel and Zaragoza.¹²



Map 2: The black dotted line represent the roads from the Juan Villuga map of 1546 as compiled by Robert Hibberd and J. B. Owens. As above, the paths taken from our itinerary digitization are as the crow flies.

The correspondence of this second road from Valencia to Zaragoza also highlights a relatively fast and clear shift away from the older Roman path from Valencia to Teruel via the river Túria to the Jiloca rivers. In 1265, Jaime I constructed and instituted a new road linking Valencia to Segorbe and Sarrión and from there to Teruel. The itinerary provides evidence of the effectiveness of this new road, showing that the new constructions did not simply offer a new route that people used alongside the previous path. This route had become the dominant route at least for court travels already by 1300 (see Map 3, next page).¹³ While the GIS project that digitized the Villuga map compared it to the later 1591 *Censo* Gazetteer, we believe will be equally productive to trace the routes and locations backwards in time, possibly into the twelfth century. The maps provided are only preliminary, and will gain detail as we continue to enter and check new itinerary information. As the datasets expand, the certainty will improve and new geographic analyses will become possible. Working collaboratively with the larger lab, we will also be able to address the same questions across much wider spans of time and space than we are able to ask alone.

Finally, as we have developed these itinerary projects, we have also compiled a larger and larger set of gazetteer data including the basic latitude and longitude as well as alternate names and other notes about towns that



Map 3: A detail of the above map focused on the new route from Valencia north to Sagunto before cutting inland via Segorbe and Sarrion to Teruel and from there north to Zaragoza.

have either disappeared or moved since the fourteenth century. Not every location proved discoverable, but we have tried to document the search and failure when that turned out to be true. Additionally, we have included in the gazetteer locations that are not “places” in a concrete sense, but rather capture travel itself—“on ship between Valencia and Mallorca” or “traveling between Hostalric and Barcelona.” We continue to debate how to represent these designations. To myself as a historian, they are coherent and meaningful, but do not fit well in the point or line data generally assigned to towns and roads. The gazetteer is not as thorough as the work by Hibberd and Owens. We also have not so far managed to include the sort of dense data that other scholars have described as the foundation of the most useful historical gazetteer.¹⁴ However, as the dataset expands, we hope to make the gazetteer more coherent and functional as a reference in its own right. Once the data is on github, we plan to include a running list of unknown locations available for crowd-sourced suggestions or solutions.

Many of the Travelers Lab projects, and particularly the itinerary projects, remain at the early stages. We are currently working to create repositories of our data and many of the coding and visualization used to analyze the data in a more publically accessible format on github (<https://github.com/The-Travelers-Lab>). Increased accessibility and clear guidelines about each project will help make these projects available not just for research, but as examples and open data for work in other digital history courses. Thus far, my work has focused on the Crown of Aragon, my area of specialty, but there are multiple Castilian itineraries that should eventually be included. For access to any of the datasets, to suggest itineraries for digitization, or for resources on including similar projects in digital history courses, write to: adamfl@marlboro.edu.

Notes—

¹ Two of the most prolific scholars of itineraries in the Crown of Aragon have been Daniel Girona Llagostera and Jaume Miret i Sans; see: Girona Llagostera, “Itinerari del Rei En Joan I (1387-1396),” *Estudis Universitaris Catalans* XIII-XV (1928-1930): XIII:1, 93-134; XIII:2, 338-402; XIV:1, 115-180; XIV:2, 323-365; XV:1, 41-91; Miret i Sans, “Itinerario del Rey Alfonso III de Cataluña, IV de Aragón: El conquistador de Cerdeña,” *Boletín de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona*, V:34 (1909): 3-15, 57-71, 114-123. Miret i Sans, *Itinerari del Rei en Jacme lo Conqueridor* (Barcelona, 1918).

² See some of the articles in the recent work: Valerie Allen and Ruth Evans, eds., *Roadworks: Medieval Britain, medieval roads* (Manchester University Press, 2016); Julie Elizabeth Kanter, “Peripatetic and Sedentary Kingship: the Itineraries of John and Henry III,” in *Thirteenth Century England XIII: proceedings of the Paris conference, 2009* (Woodbridge: Boydell and Brewer, 2011), 11-26.

³ For an excellent (and recent) example, and one from which we have produced the maps and images below, see: Juan Manuel del Estal’s *Itinerario de Jaime II de Aragón (1291-1327)* (Institución “Fernando el Católico”, 2009): https://ifc.dpz.es/recursos/publicaciones/28/86/_ebook.pdf.

⁴ And even then, there have always been those few locations that remain undiscovered! Chance or further reading may eventually provide an answer, but for the moment these locations are largely guesses.

⁵ Google Maps, [Map of the Western Mediterranean], Google, retrieved 25 October, 2018.

⁶ Notably, Pere the Ceremonious (1336-1387) lacks an itinerary – the only king of the thirteenth and fourteenth century without one. In one course, we started a modest dataset using some of the published collections of his documents. Due to the length of his reign, the project is large and will require unpublished documents as well, placing some of the work beyond the reach of most undergraduate students. Even participating briefly in the work, the students have enjoyed the challenges and opportunity to contribute meaningfully to a larger project. The source collections we started with include: Ramon Gubern, editor, *Epistolari de Pere III* (Barcelona: Editorial Barcino, 1988); Mateu Rodrigo Lizondo and Jaume Riera i Sans, *Col·lecció documental de la Canelleria de la Corona d’Aragó: textos en llengua catalana, 1291-1420* (Valencia: Universitat de València, 2013); in another Travelers Lab experiment, a couple of members at Wesleyan tried using computer based text analysis to extract an itinerary from the registers of John of Gaunt; see: <https://travelerslab.research.wesleyan.edu/2016/09/13/notes-on-the-margins/>.

⁷ E. Barrera Osoro, “Los caminos medievales y sus precedentes romanos,” in *IV Semana de Estudios Medievales de Nájera* (Logroño: Instituto de Estudios Riojanos, 1994), 31-43.

⁸ Some works, particularly on roads in the Crown of Aragon paint a more positive picture of road construction and of an increasingly integrated road system at the end of the fourteenth century; see: Antoni Riera Melis, “La red viaria de la Corona Catalanaragonesa en la baja edad media,” *Acta Historica et Archaeologica Mediaevalia*, 23-24 (2002): 441-463. For a work on early modern roads see: Guillermo Redondo Veintemillas, “Itinerarios reales y beneficio del sistema monárquico en el Aragón de la Edad Moderna,” in *Caminos y comunicaciones en Aragón*, edited by María Angeles Magallón Botaya (Zaragoza: Instituto Fernando el Católico, 1999), 279-292.

⁹ Elvis Mallorquí, “De *Via Augusta* a ‘xarrabasco’: El camí vell de Girona a Caldes de Malavella,” *Quaderns de la Selva* 25 (2013): 141-171; Carmen Orcástegui Gros, “Los caminos del mercado,” in *Caminos y comunicaciones en Aragón*, 151-158.

¹⁰ As is often the case, there are more concrete studies of this sort from England; see: Brian Paul Hindle, “The Road Network of Medieval England and Wales,” *Journal of Historical Geography* 2:3 (1976): 207-221 and John Langdon and Jordan Claridge, “Transport in Medieval England,” *History Compass* 9:11 (2011): 864-875.

¹¹ The Roman Road shapefile was developed by the Harvard *Digital Atlas of Roman and Medieval Civilizations*; <https://darmc.harvard.edu/data-availability>; the Juan Villuga data comes from the large-scale digitization and gazetteer project undertaken by Robert Hibberd and J. B. Owens; see: “Before Highway Maps: Creating a Digital Research Infrastructure Based on Sixteenth-Century Iberian Places and Roads,” *Bulletin for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies* 40:1 (2015): <https://doi.org/10.26431/0739-182X.1202>.

¹² Francisco Faus Gabandé, *La asistencia y hospitalidad a pobres, enfermos y peregrinos en la baja edad media en el Camino Real de Valencia a Zaragoza* (Valencia: Universitat de València, 2011); María Teresa Iranzo, “Comunicaciones y vías de comunicación en el Bajo Aragón en la Edad Media,” *Teruel*, 71 (1984), pp. 29-45.

¹³ Riera Melis, “La red viaria,” 454-455.

¹⁴ One of the best example of a gazetteer project with genuinely dense historical data is the *Pleiades Project* with tens of thousands of examples of archeological evidence and place-based information about the classical world: <https://pleiades.stoa.org/>; see also: Humphrey Southall, Ruth Mosternand, and Merrick Lex Berman, “On Historical Gazetteers,” *International Journal of Humanities and Arts Computing* 5:2 (2011): 127-145.

Junípero Serra and the Politics of Sainthood: A Mystery of Faith and Public Relations

Krzysztof Odyniec
University of California, Berkeley

During his 2015 visit to the United States, Pope Francis canonized Junípero Serra, an eighteenth-century Franciscan friar and the zealous evangelizer who established the California missions. Originally praised for bringing the native peoples into the Church and opening California to the West, today Serra receives easily as much condemnation for the missions' direct contribution to the cultural and demographic destruction of native peoples. Why did this pope choose to elevate this priest at this time? Below are my thoughts on the question—a work in progress—and I invite the ASPHS *Eporista* community to share its thoughts and help me think about and issue that is both historical and current, both academic and political, and certainly very interesting:

The year 1776, when Jefferson and his compatriots were laying the foundations of a new republic in Philadelphia, saw Fray Junípero Serra's companions placing the first adobe bricks of *Misión de San Francisco de Asís* in northern California. Serra was the Franciscan friar who, in the service of the Catholic Church and the Spanish Empire, established the (religious) missions and (military) presidios along the California coast that would become the administrative backbone of this Spanish (and later Mexican) territory. Serra founded nine missions before he died in 1784, and there would ultimately be 21 when California was wrested away by the expanding United States after the Mexican American War of 1846-1848. A year later, the discovery of gold near Sacramento provoked a rush of immigrants and, in turn, the territory's accession to statehood in the Union.

In an American national narrative of the kind popular just a century ago, Junípero Serra was an evangelizing, civilizing agent carving a thoroughfare of freedom into the wilderness. The "Apostle of California" ran the first leg of a relay race that passed the golden baton from the Spanish Empire to the Mexican Republic, to brief independence, to a US territory, to its ultimate—manifest—destiny as the thirty-first state in 1850. In this spirit, the state of California added Junípero Serra's statue to the National Statuary Hall in the US Capitol building in 1931. Pope Francis viewed this statue with congressional leaders during his 2015 visit to the United States, the day after he said mass for the canonization of Father Serra (henceforth, St. Junípero).

There is a mystery here. This pope has championed the traditions and rights of native peoples, and Junípero Serra has in recent years been reevaluated in the West as a figure who steam-rolled over that cultural inheritance in the name of universalizing principles. The criticism is not so much against Serra, by all accounts a pious and compassionate friar, but rather against the mission system that forced Indians to conform to Spanish religious and social rules—intentionally punishing non-compliance with corporal punishments, and unintentionally spreading devastating diseases to a plummeting population.¹

In his recent book on Serra, historian Steven Hackel placed this cultural suppression in context. For one thing, Serra was himself a Spanish colonial subject from Mallorca, an island conquered by Aragón in the thirteenth century. His native *Mallorquí* language was suppressed, and what little food was grown on the arid, hard-scrabble land was confiscated in taxes to support the occupying troops. Hackel describes Mallorca as a place of "filth, disorder, disease, hunger" with very high mortality rates—indeed there was a lot of early death in Serra's family—and that Serra found the church a singular avenue of security, dignity, and elevation.² For another thing, the idea of paternal care in the early modern Spanish world was laced with physical severity and Serra's own father was a "strict disciplinarian who liberally doled out corporal punishment" which were in Serra's estimation "acts of pure love."³ This was transferred in his view to his spiritual children with appropriate pastoral care. He was not treating his charges in any way he had not been, or would not expect to be, treated himself.

That explains Serra's view but not Pope Francis's. It does not explain why this man should be a saint.

Pope Francis has made a continuous effort in his papacy to “show special care for indigenous communities and their cultural traditions. They are not merely one minority among others, but should be the principal dialogue partners, especially when large projects affecting their land are proposed.” That land, said the pope, is “a gift from God and their ancestors” and “a sacred space” which should not be intruded upon “without regard for the degradation of nature and culture.”⁴ Two months after this declaration, when he was in Bolivia, Pope Francis took care to “humbly ask forgiveness, not only for the offenses of the Church herself, but also for crimes committed against the native peoples during the so-called conquest of America.”⁵

Just this year, when he met with Mapuche Indians in Peru, Pope Francis repeated this principle and quoted from the same Encyclical Letter, in promoting “respect, recognition and dialogue with the native peoples, acknowledging and recovering their native cultures, languages, traditions, rights and spirituality.”⁶

Those of us who do not live in these lands need your wisdom and knowledge to enable us to enter into, without destroying, the treasures that this region holds. And to hear an echo of the words that the Lord spoke to Moses: “Remove the sandals from your feet, for the place on which you are standing is holy ground.” (Exodus 3:5).⁷

How does this “acknowledging and recovering” of “native cultures, languages, traditions, rights and spirituality” answer the missionary project that stamped out those traditions as heathen practices at times resorting to well-documented corporal punishment as part of their “paternal authority”? (Though there is, I stress, no evidence or even suggestion that Serra struck anyone, there is evidence that he intervened with the governor to seek leniency for those who had rebelled against the Spanish authorities.)

Jamie Manson, theologian and books editor for the *National Catholic Reporter* (a lay newspaper independent of the Catholic Church), criticized the Pope’s decision: such a canonization only brings trauma to a “broken and forsaken people” whose “poverty, depression, and addiction” are the real “fruits” of the mission.⁸ But this reading of history is facile and anachronistic. For one thing it blurs the traumas of conquest and disease with the efforts the evangelizers which came along with them. It also imagines that life without European interlopers was free of those things. And I am only able to speculate about early California because it was materially simpler, existing with small sedentary and nomadic communities, but in larger groups there was plenty of conquest and slavery (such as the contemporaneous Comanche Empire) without the presence of Europeans.⁹ And, at the same time, Steven Hackel’s work on eighteenth-century Mallorca indicates that people were broken and poor all over the world.

But, even if all agree that the eighteenth century was a hard place comparatively, none of this revisionist speculation explains why this friar should be made a saint. For his part, Steven Hackel wondered whether, “this canonization has little if anything to do with Serra’s Indian policies and everything to do with what the Pope and others perceive to be the increasingly inhumane treatment today of immigrants, not only across Europe but also within the United States.” Thus, by venturing north by foot into California, Serra could serve as a “patron saint” for the millions who have made the same journey—not into to the wilderness but out of it, seeking the political and economic security of the United States—including those who have done so illegally and live with the stress and uncertainty that status brings.¹⁰ If Hackel’s conjecture seems far-fetched, there is evidence for it in the words of Archbishop Gomez of Los Angeles who argues that Serra could “in some ways be described as a Mexican immigrant, having lived and worked for more than a dozen years in Mexico before coming to California.” It doesn’t seem bother Archbishop Gomez that neither “Mexico” nor “California” existed in the way we understand them today or that the Serra to whom he ascribes Mexican identity was a Mallorcan who had come to transform these places. He continues to categorize Pope Francis as “the first Hispanic pope” because he was born and raised in Argentina and was “an immigrant’s son” though of course the archbishop chooses not to mention that this immigration was *to* Argentina *from* Italy.¹¹ The archbishop of Los Angeles has been reinterpreting history to serve the present political needs of his flock; but I do not think that is true of the bishop of Rome.

If we look at Pope Francis’s words, we find praise not for crossing political boundaries but for moving into the unknown. Junípero Serra left his familiar “native land and its way of life,” “blazing trails, going forth”—*siempre adelante* was his motto—and also because he “sought to defend the dignity of the native community, to protect it from those who had mistreated and abused it.”¹² Jesus sent “his disciples out to all nations,” “to every people,” instead of providing “a short list of who is, or is not, worthy of receiving his message and his presence.”¹³ Thus, in Pope Francis’s view, the California Indians were neither innocent victims of an empire, nor a stand-in for a future migratory destination, but simply fellow humans. Serra—as Francis would say about all missionary work—found in the Holy Spirit “the courage to take to the streets of the world” and “look to the horizon [...] to the very outskirts of existence in order to proclaim life in Jesus Christ.”¹⁴ That’s the universal, the catholic (literally “universal”: *καθολικός*) view that we miss when we talk of empires, nations, and states: all political boundaries and personal categories vanish when one talks of the “the streets of the world” which are the domain of all inhabitants of this world. And, without boundaries and categories, those inhabitants become simply humans. Perhaps the pope is taking a longer view. Just as St. Paul could no longer see “Jew or Gentile, slave or free, male and female” (Galatians 3:28), so Pope Francis has lost interest in thinking about Spaniards, Indians, Mexicans, or Americans: “For you are all one in Christ Jesus.”

* * *



Photo Credit: Alamy Stock Photo.

A second question that invites commentary—perhaps a question for another day—is about Junípero Serra’s place in the secular pantheon. This picture (above) of Pope Francis was taken in Statuary Hall in the US Capitol Rotunda, a physical manifestation of our collective national memory. Since 1864, each of the states has been invited send two statues “in marble or bronze” to commemorate two of its “citizens” of “historic renown” or “distinguished civic or military services.”¹⁵ The choice of whose statue goes to Washington is a political statement that each state makes before the eyes of the nation.

Nor are the commemorated citizens of the states always citizens of the United States. Hawaii has King Kamehameha I, the warrior who conquered and consolidated island kingdom a century before the US acquired it as a territory. Others—Wyoming, North Dakota, and Oklahoma—have native American leaders who contributed to their history before the expanding United States reached them. Still others honor the Confederate rebellion of the 1860s. Virginia, for example, has contributed George Washington, yes, but also Robert E. Lee instead of, say, Jefferson or Madison. The state of Mississippi chooses to be represented by Jeff Davis, president of the Confederacy, along with another prominent secessionist, James George.¹⁶ Such choices present a state history conscious of its national audience. And also, with time, politics change. Earlier this year Florida decided to replace its statue of a Confederate general with the Civil Rights leader Mary McLeod Mathune.¹⁷ Florida’s decision contributes is part of a broad trend these last few years that has seen many Confederate monuments come down and institutions renamed.¹⁸

In this spirit, some Californians would like to see Junípero Serra’s statue removed; others, including the current governor, insist that Serra will remain “until the end of time.”¹⁹ Participants in this debate look at the same history and arguments we have visited above, though through a different lens because are speaking to a different constituency: a secular state instead of a universal church. They are less interested in Serra the man than in Serra the symbol of California. Will they embrace or reject the legacy of the Spanish Empire and the Catholic Church? There are other European missionaries in Statuary Hall. The Belgian St. Damien of Molokai, “Apostle to the Lepers,” joins the warrior king in representing Hawaii. The Italian Father Eusebio Kino, “Apostle to the Pima Indians,” stands for Arizona along with Barry Goldwater. Also interesting is that Junípero Serra, Spanish subject from Mallorca, is one of only two Hispanic figures along with Congressman Dennis Chávez from New Mexico in the 100-statue collection, even though the country as a whole is 16.3% Latino as of the last census, and rising.²⁰

I don’t think we can guess the future of Junípero Serra’s reputation, and I don’t agree with Steven Hackel’s characterization the 2015 canonization. But I think Professor Hackel is absolutely right in saying that Pope Francis’s decision will influence the national story.



Notes—

¹ The debate is not a new one. Thirty years ago when Pope John Paul II beatified Serra, making him “Blessed” Junípero, conservative American author and commentator Bill Buckley invited Ed Castillo, notable historian, director of Native American Studies Program at Sonoma State, descendant of Californian Indians, and self-described pagan, to discuss the legacy of Junípero Serra with Noel Maholy, the Franciscan priest who had spent decades preparing the case for Serra’s ultimate canonization. As Maholy praised Serra the man for his piety, self-abnegation, and love, Castillo condemned him as the tip of a very long Euro-American imperial spear, anticipating nineteenth-century US policies of removing Indians from their lands and reeducating their children in boarding schools, described by one superintendent as an effort “kill the Indian to save the man” (Richard H. Pratt, “Official Report of the Nineteenth Annual Conference of Charities and Correction,” 1892).

The debate continues today, as outlined for example in Vinnie Rotondaro’s 2015 article in the *National Catholic Report*, “How Tarnished is Serra’s Halo?” in which journalist Elias Castillo condemns the Mission system and calls Serra a “madman” while historian Robert Senkewicz argues that he showed compassion and concern in contrast to the Spanish authorities he was working with.

² Steven Hackel, *Junípero Serra: California Founding Father* (New York: Hill and Wang, 2015), 3-30, esp. 25.

³ Hackel, *Junípero Serra*, 18-19.

⁴ Francis, *Laudato Si'*, May 24, 2015, <http://www.vatican.va>, sec. 146. (cf. Hackel, *Junípero Serra*, 95.)

⁵ Francis, *Participation at the Second World Meeting of Popular Movements*, July 19, 2015, <http://www.vatican.va>.

⁶ Francis, *Meeting with Indigenous People of Amazonia*, January 19, 2018, <http://www.vatican.va>.

⁷ Francis, *Meeting with Indigenous People of Amazonia*.

⁸ Jamie Manson, “What is Driving Pope Francis’ Canonization of Junípero Serra?” *National Catholic Reporter*, Sept. 16, 2015, www.ncronline.org.

⁹ “Native Americans: Pre-Columbian California to 18th Century,” *California Cultures Project*, published by the University of California in 2005 as part of the California Cultures project, <https://calisphere.org/exhibitions/3/native-americans-pre-columbian/#overview>. See Pekka Hämäläinen, *The Comanche Empire* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008).

¹⁰ Steven Hackel, “On the Canonization of Junipero Serra,” *Organization of American Historians Blog*, September 22, 2015, <http://www.processhistory.org>. I had the opportunity to ask Professor Hackel about this a few months ago. Since our exchange, I have thought about the matter and but have only become more skeptical the more I listen to Pope Francis. My growing skepticism is the origin of this essay. (Interview with Krzysztof Odyniec. *New Books in History Podcast*, podcast audio, June, 4, 2018, <https://newbooksnetwork.com/steven-hackel-junipero-serra-californias-founding-father-hill-and-wang-2014/>.)

¹¹ Archbishop José Gomez, “The Spiritual Discovery of the New World,” May 2, 2015, www.missionsandiego.org.

¹² Francis, *Holy Mass and Canonization of Blessed Fr. Junipero Serra*, September 23, 2015, <http://www.vatican.va>.

¹³ Francis, *Holy Mass and Canonization of Blessed Fr. Junipero Serra*; cf. Mathew 28:16-20, and Acts 1:8.

¹⁴ Francis, *Solemnity of Pentecost, Holy Mass with the Ecclesial Movements*, May 19, 2013, <http://www.vatican.va>.

¹⁵ Sec. 1814 of the Revised Statutes, 1864, Architect of the Capitol, www.aoc.gov.

¹⁶ AOC (Architect of the Capitol), “About the National Statuary Hall Collection,” *Architect of the Capitol*, n.d. (last updated May 9, 2018), www.aoc.gov.

¹⁷ Christine Sexton and Jim Saunders, “Florida to replace Confederate statue at US Capitol with civil-rights leader,” *The Palm Beach Post*, March 21, 2018, <http://www.palmbeachpost.com>.

¹⁸ Jess Bidgood et al, “Confederate Monuments Are Coming Down Across the United States. Here’s a List,” *The New York Times*, August 28, 2017, <http://nytimes.com>.

It is not unheard of for statues to be replaced: in 2006, California swapped out Thomas Starr King—Unitarian minister, orator, and defender of the Union during the Civil War—for Ronald Reagan who “stands alone in California history” as actor, governor, and president. (California Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 (SJR-3), chapter 143, September 8, 2006, [leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](http://leginfo.ca.gov)).

¹⁹ Michael Smolens, “Gov. Brown: Serra statue not going anywhere,” *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, July 25, 2015, <http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com>.

²⁰ United States Census Bureau, “Hispanic or Latino by Type: 2010,” *US Department of Commerce*, <https://factfinder.census.gov>.



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San Juan Capistrano Mission in San Antonio, Texas. Courtesy of the NPS.

Remembering Helen Nader—

Members of the Association were saddened to hear of the passing of Helen Nader on September 24, 2018. She was an eminent scholar of early modern Spain whose publications included *The Mendoza Family in the Spanish Renaissance, 1350-1550* and *Liberty in Absolutist Spain: The Habsburg Sale of Towns, 1516-1700* (which was the 1991 recipient of the Leo Gershoy award from the American Historical Association for the best book in European History), along with innumerable articles and essays. She was influential early member of the Association and served as General Secretary from 1998 to 2000. But Helen was more than just the sum of her scholarship and service; as the outpouring of reminiscences and anecdotes on ESPORA in the days after her death demonstrated, she was a caring and empathetic human being who changed the lives and careers of the people around her. Below are just a few of the memories that our members have of Helen Nader.



Helen had a profound influence on my work. She always ALWAYS asked questions that broke open a vexing problem. She read drafts of my work with an intensity and clarity that unfailingly made my argument better. I will never forget the conversation at a conference where she challenged the facile use of “patriarchy” and moved everyone in the room to a more nuanced, precise, and careful way of thinking about what that word means in context.

And she was funny, warm, generous, and always kind to younger scholars. She did this out of a genuine love of pushing the boundaries of knowledge and seeking the best in all of us.

I will miss her in ways I cannot imagine.

Theresa Earenfight
Seattle University

I regret that I did not get to know her well, but when I was a star-struck graduate student at one of my first SSPHS conferences she answered my questions with grace and humor, taking me seriously as a colleague. She also wrote a lovely letter in support of my application for tenure and promotion, and I will always be grateful.

Michael J. Levin
University of Akron

I first met Helen Nader in the dead of winter in the Plaza Mayor in Valladolid as I was waiting to get on to the bus to Simancas at the crack of dawn. I was just starting my dissertation research and had absolutely no idea what I was doing. I recognized her because I had heard her give a paper the previous year, so I went up to her and said, “Professor Nader, I’m a graduate student at Berkeley and...” She cut me off, beaming. “A graduate student!!!” she exclaimed. For the next two weeks we spoke every day, coming and going from Simancas or over meals with her travel companion, the wonderful Heath Dillard. I wasn’t her student, I wasn’t a colleague, and I wasn’t a colleague’s student. And yet she listened to me in the earliest throes of research panic and hubris, and it was all unforgettable.

Years later I organized a traveling panel on municipal things, and she and I and a third scholar who has left the field gave papers at various meetings, and I still have my notes from her talks. Unfortunately, to the best

of my knowledge she never published that material, mostly about town meetings, because Columbus stepped in. But while it lasted, I had so much fun and learned to think in new ways about my questions. She was, honestly, the first person who made me think I might be able to be a good historian, and when later on I did well, she was so obviously happy for me. I will miss her so much, and I send my condolences to all her students and family.

Ruth MacKay

And, finally: *Geoffrey Parker* reminds us that that the September 1992 issue of *The Historian* carried an interview with Helen in which she discussed that year's 1492 commemorations and the ways that historians should think about them. If you or your institution has access to the Wiley Online Library, you may [read that interview here](#).



ASPHS 2019 Annual Meeting: Call for Papers—

The 50th Annual Conference of the ASPHS will take place in Barcelona, Spain, from July 10 -13, 2019 at the [Universitat Pompeu Fabra](#), hosted by the [Institut d'Història Jaume Vicens Vives](#). A welcoming reception will be held on Wednesday evening, July 10, and panels will run Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The banquet will take place on Friday 12 July.

The ASPHS invites proposals for panels, roundtable discussions, and individual papers. A typical panel session will include three papers, a chairperson, and a discussant (the chairperson may also double as the discussant). Proposals should include a 200-word abstract for each paper and a one-page curriculum vitae for each participant, including chairs and discussants. Please include each participant's name and e-mail address along with any special requirements. All rooms come equipped with computers, standard software, and projectors.

This year's conference will feature [Paul Preston](#) as the keynote speaker. Preston is the Prince of Asturias Chair and Director of the Cañada Blanch Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies at the London School of Economics.

A plenary session will be organized by [Carla Rahn Phillips](#) and [William D. Phillips](#) and will commemorate the "golden" 50th anniversary of the Association. Both prizewinning historians are emeritus professors at the University of Minnesota, corresponding members of Spain's Academy of History, and founding members of the Association.

The deadline for submission is 1 January 2019. Please submit proposals by email to the program coordinators Vanessa de Cruz and Pol Dalmau at asphs2019.submissions@upf.edu. The conference local organizer is Stephen Jacobson (stephen.jacobson@upf.edu).

Conference participants must be members of the ASPHS. Graduate students presenting a paper for the first time at an ASPHS conference will receive a free membership for their first year, but must still submit the necessary paperwork. Membership information may be found on the website (<http://asphs.net/membership.html>).

Barcelona is a popular destination, and the coordinators and organizer may not be able to accept all proposals if the number of submissions exceeds logistic capacities, although it is our hope to be able to accommodate all feasible and well-presented academic proposals on the history of Iberia and the Iberian world that are submitted on time. Established members and their graduate students will be given priority.

Career Notes and Updates—

Jodi Bilinkoff, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, has received an Audrey Lumsden-Kouvel and Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellowship at the Newberry Library of Chicago for the fall 2018 semester. This will enable her to continue work on her book project, *John of the Cross (1542-1591): The History, Mystery and Memory of a Spanish Saint*. While at the Newberry, she plans to examine the politics and personalities involved in John's beatification (1675) and canonization (1726).

Sir John Elliot reports: "The Consejo de Órdenes (the four medieval military-religious orders) has recently instituted a new international history prize, the Premio Órdenes Españolas, for the life's work of a historian of recognized distinction who has at some point engaged with the history of Spain and Hispanic civilization. Candidatures are put forward by universities or other institutions. The jury chose me as the first recipient of the prize, which was given me at a ceremony held in the Escorial on 25 May and presided over by the King. Details of the prize and a video of the ceremony can be seen on the website of the Órdenes.

"I should also say that a new book of mine is being published by Yale University Press in July 2018: *Scots and Catalans: Union and Disunion*. This is a comparative history of Scotland and Catalonia, two nations without their own states, from the Middle Ages to the end of 2017. Editorial Taurus will publish the book in translation in October."

Edward Holt has taken a position of Assistant Professor of History at Grambling State University.

Chloe Ireton has taken a position as Lecturer (Assistant Professor) of Iberian History and History of the Iberian World 1500-1700 at University College London in the Department of History.

Allyson M. Poska received three grants to begin her new book project entitled "Contesting Equality: Race, Gender, and Smallpox Vaccination in the Spanish Empire (1803-1810)." She received a Franklin Travel Grant from the American Philosophical Society, was an inaugural recipient of an ACLS Project Development Grant, and was named an CAORC/NEH Senior Research Fellow. She will be conducting research in Spain and Mexico during her 2018-19 sabbatical.

Clinton D. Young is pleased to report that his book, *Music Theater and Popular Nationalism in Spain, 1880-1930* (Louisiana State University Press, 2016) is the winner of the 2018 Robert M. Stevenson Award from the American Musicological Society. The Stevenson Award recognizes outstanding scholarship in Iberian music. The award committee praised "the clarity of the writing and the intelligent weaving of history with musical genres" in the book's argument and stated that "this book brings about a paradigm shift in the study of popular music theatre in Spain." He received the award on November 3, 2018 at the annual meeting of the AMS in San Antonio, Texas.



ASPHS at the AHA—

If you will be attending the 2019 annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago, be sure to mark your calendars for the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies reception. Greet old friends, meet new colleagues, and fortify yourself against the winds blowing in off Lake Michigan!

The ASPHS reception will be held in the Indiana Room of the Palmer House Hilton on Friday January 4, 2019 from 5:30-7:00PM. It is guaranteed to be the social highlight of the AHA! (Which, admittedly, isn't difficult.)

Minutes of the 2018 ASPHS Business Meeting—

Portland, OR: April 7, 2018 at 5:00 p.m.

1. Minutes approved from New York meeting 2017

2. Election results:

Executive Committee: At-large members: Rachael “Ray” Ball, Kyle Lincoln

Portuguese studies member: Isabel Correa da Silva

National of Spain or Portugal: Mercedes Llorente

There was a tie between Gina Hermann and Kirsten Schultz for the nominating committee, so they will stagger their terms with Gina beginning 2018 and Kirsten in 2019. Next year there will be nobody on the ballot for the nominating committee. Hamilton Stapell will cycle off and Carmen Saen de Casas will chair the nominating committee.

Name change: The membership approved of changing the names of the officers from General Secretary and Vice-General Secretary to President and Vice-President

3. Non-elected officials: Pamela Radcliff will become the new Membership Secretary, and after this meeting ends, Scott Eastman will be the new President, and Sandie Holguín will rotate off. Clinton Young is the new editor of the Newsletter.

We appreciate the service of Aurora Morcillo, Emily Berquist, Pedro Cardim, Ana Ruiz Gutierrez, and Hamilton Stapell, whose terms finish with this meeting.

4. Prize announcements:

A. Charles Julian Bishko Memorial Prize

Committee: Kyle Lincoln (Chair), Antonio Zaldivar, Abby Krasner-Balbale, Maya Soifer Irish

Abigail Agresta, “Unfortunate Jews’ and Urban Ugliness: Crafting a Narrative of the 1391 Assault on the *jueria* of Valencia,” *Journal of Medieval History*, 43, (2017), 320-41.

The historiography of the riots of the summer of 1391 is considerable, and the task of adding something both new and important is a substantial challenge. In her 2017 article “Unfortunate Jews’ and urban ugliness: crafting a narrative of the 1391 assault on the *jueria* of Valencia,” for the *Journal of Medieval History*, Abigail Agresta offers special nuance to the extant narrative by focusing on local bourgeois agency, arguing for the impact of space and place in the events in Valencia, and unraveling the ways in which local memory of the events was tied to the ambitions of the local *jurats*. With its focus on local archival sources about these well-described events, the article does not tread on new ground. Instead--and perhaps more importantly--it changes considerably the viewing angle of scholars working on that dangerous summer. The committee felt that, for both the importance of its contribution and the quality of the work, the Bishko Prize was well-deserved by Abigail Agresta’s 2017 article and reflected both the carefulness and broad vision commensurate with the *metier* of the Prize's namesake.

B. A.H. de Oliveira Marques Prize:

Committee: Mark Molesky (Chair), Ana Travassos Valdez, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira

Fabien Montcher, “Politics, Scholarship, and the Iberian Routes of the Republic of Letters: The Late Renaissance Itinerary of Vicente Nogueira (1586–1654),” *Erudition and the Republic of Letters* 2 (2017) 182-225.

Thoroughly researched and cogently argued, Fabien Montcher's article breaks new ground by revealing the previously unrecognized participation of Iberian scholars in the Republic of Letters of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Focusing on the life and career of the Castilian-Portuguese humanist Vicente Nogueira, Montcher skillfully describes the complex political and scholarly networks in which he offered a much sought after Iberian historical perspective on issues of pressing political and economic importance.

C. ASPHS Best First Early Career Article Prize: TIE

Committee: Antonio Cazorla (Chair), Aitana Guia, Ivana Elbl

Max Deardorff, "The Ties That Bind: Intermarriage between *Moriscos* and Old Christians in Early Modern Spain, 1526-1614," *Journal of Family History* 2017, Vol. 42(3) 250-270.

Deardorff makes very good use of primary sources in this extremely well-written and structured piece. It is also clear and accessible to a broader audience. Deardorff makes a good contribution to the *convivencia*/conflict debate in late-Medieval and Renaissance Spain, and it will reach a much broader audience than many pieces in the field because of its publication in this excellent journal.

Edward Lawrence Holt, "Cantigas de Santa María, Cantigas de Cruzada: Reflections of Crusading Spirituality in Alfonso X's Cantigas de Santa María," *Al-Masāq*, 27:3, 207-224.

This is a highly organized and well-written piece that employs a source so far not used for understanding the Crusades. Moreover, it has larger implications than Spain, as it will contribute to new approaches to studying the Crusades more broadly. Finally, Holt employs theory and historiography in a sophisticated manner.

5. ExComm is looking to design a Sexual Harassment Policy. We have decided to wait until the AHA has finished designing one and copy theirs, since we're an affiliated society.

6. 2019 ASPHS Meeting: Barcelona: July 10-13, 2019, at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Stephen (Jake) Jacobson will be hosting and Pol Dalmau and Vanessa de Cruz will be the program organizers. The reception will be on Wed., July 10th, and the panels will begin on the morning of Thurs., July 11th. ASPHS members will have first priority for panel selection, then scholars at the Pompeu Fabra.

The 2020 meeting will be held in Toronto.

7. Subventions Report. At the business meeting of the 2013 conference in Albuquerque, the membership voted to provide members with small subventions for regional and local gatherings related to the ASPHS mission. Since then we have funded such activities in two cycles each year. We gave three awards in the Fall of 2017 and zero in the Spring of 2018.

There was discussion of the current status of Hispanex grants, which remains unclear. Jodi will post updates on the website if we learn more.

8. Reports:

Financial Report (Scott) – finances are in good shape.

Tax Status (Scott) – we need to set up new bylaws (cosmetic changes only), incorporate, then change our tax status. The European Union has a new law going into effect May 25 that may complicate our charitable status.

Bulletin Report (Andrew) – will ask current editorial board members to recommit to their duties; wants to encourage more submissions. We regularly publish in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, but will consider submissions in other Iberian languages.

Need to clarify whether the bulletin name is *Bulletin of...* or *The Bulletin*. Both of these variations appear in our websites. Consensus seems to be for *Bulletin*, no article.

Newsletter Report (Clint) – will send out call for submissions in early May; we would like to see reports of scholarship in progress, and include notes on pedagogical ideas. Encouraged senior members to share reminiscences of society's first 10-20 years. Will be published in late November or early December.

Website Report (Jodi) – Working on having member directory show when a member last renewed; considering possibility of including automatic renewal. Will include page to submit syllabuses or source translations.

9. New Business

A. Endorse a proposal to have somebody talk to Marca España for contacts to help fund endowed chairs in Spanish history. It was agreed that President of the Association should do this; Antonio Cazorla had suggestions for language and background. We should first identify companies who might be interested; ask Marca España to help us get in contact with them. Sandie Holguín will do some research with Antonio on this. Members voted in favor.

B. Change the wording for our local subvention grants, to emphasize intention for scholarly exchange.

Original wording: At the business meeting at the Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies (ASPHS) 2013 annual meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the membership voted in a new program to provide members with small subventions for regional and local gatherings for activities related to ASPHS's mission to promote the scholarly study of Spain and Portugal through History and related disciplines... Please note that funding is intended to support workshops or gatherings; it will not be granted to support individual travel or research.

Amended wording in bold: "...to provide members with small subventions for **regional and local meetings and/or workshops** for activities related to ASPHS's mission to promote the scholarly study of Spain and Portugal through History and related disciplines. **The workshops/meetings need to be run by members of the ASPHS and funding preference will be given to those meetings that include more than one or two members of the ASPHS. Previous successful examples have included...**"

C. Discussion:

50th anniversary: do we have a strategy? Scott reports that membership is between 300-500 members, though many forget to renew regularly. We'll send out a renewal reminder on Espora in December, as usual. Jodi will work on making renewal information more visible in the directory.

Ray Ball volunteered to help with social media; we should do Twitter hashtags for 50th anniversary.

Suggestion to add membership information in Spanish and Portuguese.

Should we work on promoting ASPHS membership via our presence at other conferences? We have no real mechanism for recruiting members in Europe (but don't want to do this at the Barcelona conference).

Perhaps occasional partnerships with European organizations? 2015 conference in Baltimore did this well with developing connections with history of science and medicine.

General applause thanking Sandie and welcoming Scott.

(Minutes provided by Jodi Campbell)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF ASPHS MEMBERS—

(With some retroactive inclusions)

Note: works by multiple authors have been indexed by the name of the person who submitted the publication notice—both in the interests of keeping all the works of an author together, and of highlighting the publications of ASPHS Members.

General

Vargas, Michael. *Constructing Catalan Identity: Memory, Imagination, and the Medieval*. London & New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2018.

Medieval

Holt, Edward L. “The Mystical Politics of Death in Medieval Iberia.” *English Language Notes* 56, no. 1 (2018): 241-246.

Early Modern

Escobar, Jesús. “Architecture in the Age of the Spanish Habsburgs.” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 75, no. 3 (2016): 258-262.

Escobar, Jesús. “Baroque Spain: Architecture and Urbanism for a Universal Monarchy,” in *Renaissance and Baroque Architecture*, ed. Alina Payne. *The Companions to the History of Architecture*, I, 653-677. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2017.

Escobar, Jesús. “Philip II and El Escorial,” in *Oxford Bibliographies in Art History*, ed. Thomas DaCosta Kaufmann. New York: Oxford University Press, 2017.

Hall-van den Elsen, Catherine. *Fuerza e Intimismo: Luisa Roldan, escultora 1652-1706*. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, 2018.

Hanotin, Guillaume. *Ambassadeur des deux couronnes: Amelot et les Bourbons, entre commerce et diplomatie*. Madrid: Casa de Velázquez, 2018.

Hershenzon, Daniel. *The Captive Sea: Slavery, Communication, and Commerce in Early Modern Spain and the Mediterranean*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2018.

Levin, Michael J. “Philip II.” *Encyclopedia of Diplomacy*, ed. Gordon Martel, 1523-1525. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118885154.dipl0472>

Llorente, Mercedes. *Las Meninas y Mariana de luto*. Madrid: Ediciones del Orto, 2018.

Paquette, Gabriel and Álvaro Caso Bello, eds. “Report on the Agrarian Law” (1795) and Other Writings, by Gaspar Melchor Jovellanos. London & New York: Anthem Press, 2018.

Phillips, William D. “Iberia’s Old World Slaving Zones in the Late Medieval and Early Modern Periods,” in *Slaving Zones: Cultural Identities, Ideologies, and Institutions in the Evolution of Global Slavery*, ed. Jeff Fynn-Paul and Damian Alan Pargas, 94-117. Leiden: Brill, 2018.

Phillips, William D. "Encounters within Europe: Travelers' Views of Slavery in Renaissance Iberia," in *Encounters Old and New in World History: Essays Inspired by Jerry H. Bentley*, ed. Alan Karras and Laura J. Mitchell, 55-66. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2017.

And a special note: Several members have contributed essays to the following collected volume that is in print even as you read this.

Kallendorf, Hilaire, ed. *A Companion to the Spanish Renaissance*. The Renaissance Society of America Series, vol. 11. Leiden: Brill, 2019.

Iberian World (Colonial and Oceanic Contexts)

Abercrombie, Thomas A. *Passing to América: Antonio (Née María) Yta's Transgressive, Transatlantic Life in the Twilight of the Spanish Empire*. University Park, PA: Penn State University Press, 2018.

Brockey, Liam and Mónica Leal da Silva, trans. and ed. *António Vieira: Six Sermons*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2018.

Candela, Guillaume. *Entre la pluma y la cruz. El clérigo Martín González y la desconocida historia de su defensa de los indios del Paraguay. Documentos inéditos (1543-1575)*. Asunción: Editorial Tiempo de Historia, 2018.

Candela, Guillaume. "Reflexiones de clérigos y frailes sobre las deportaciones indígenas en la conquista del Paraguay entre 1542 y 1575." *Chungara* 50 (2018): 331-339.

González, Cristina Cruz. "Beyond the Bride of Christ: The Crucified Abbess in Mexico and Spain." *The Art Bulletin* 99, no. 4 (December 2017): 102-132.

González, Cristina Cruz. "A Second Golden Age: The Franciscan Mission in Late Colonial Mexico," in *San Antonio 1718: Art from Viceregal Mexico*, ed. Marion Oettinger, 53-63 and 73-75. San Antonio: Trinity University Press, 2018.

Ireton, Chloe. "They Are Blacks of the Caste of Black Christians': Old Christian Black Blood in the Sixteenth- and Early Seventeenth-Century Iberian Atlantic." *Hispanic American Historical Review* 97, no. 4, (2017) 579-612.

MacKay, Ruth, trans. *The Imperial Nation: Citizens and Subjects in the British, French, Spanish and American Empires*, by Josep M. Fradera. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2018.

Penry, S. Elizabeth. "Pleitos coloniales: «historizando» las fuentes sobre pueblos de indígenas de los Andes," in *Reducciones: la concentración forzada de las poblaciones indígenas en el Virreinato del Perú*, ed. Akira Saito and Claudia Rosas Lauro, 439-473. Lima: Colección de Estudios Andinos, Fondo Editorial de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, 2017.

Penry, S. Elizabeth. "Canons of the Council of Trent in Arguments of Priests and Indians over Images, Chapels and Cofradías," in *The Council of Trent: Reform and Controversy in Europe and Beyond, (1545-1700): Vol. 3 Between Artists and Adventurers*, ed. Wim François and Violet Soen, 277-299. Göttingen, Germany: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 2018.

Telles, Patricia. "As miniaturas de "filiação política": de objetos perigosos ao esquecimento." *MIDAS – Museus e Estudos Interdisciplinares* 8 (2017). <http://journals.openedition.org/midas/1149>

Telles, Patricia. "Mulheres com 'cabelos nas ventas': representações femininas luso-brasileiras nos séculos XIX e XX." *Revista Convergência Lusitana* 36 (Jul./Dez. 2016), 101-111. <http://www.realgabinete.com.br/revistaconvergencia/?p=3633>

Telles, Patricia. *O cavaleiro Brito e o Conde da Barca: dois diplomatas portugueses e a "missão francesa" de 1816 ao Brasil*. Lisbon: Sistema Solar, 2017.

Telles, Patricia Delayti. “Os ateliers cariocas do início do século XIX: comércio e discrição,” in *Oitocentos - Tomo IV: O ateliê do artista*, organized by Arthur Valle, et al. Rio de Janeiro: CEFET/RJ e DezenoveVinte, 211-221. <http://dezenovevinte.net/800/tomo4/>

Telles, Patricia D. “Retrato em miniatura do gato Gatinho, ou a mordenidade não ronrona.” *MODOS Revista de História da Arte* 2, no. 2 (May 2018): 238-250. <https://doi.org/10.24978/mod.v2i2.1162>

Telles Patricia and Marise Malta. “Inventário, invenção e individuação: um estudo sobre os móveis e apetrechos do Conde da Barca a partir de documentos descritores,” in *Anais do IV Colóquio Internacional A Casa Senhorial: Anatomia dos Interiores*, organized by Ana Santos et all. Pelotas: CLAEC, 2017. <http://vcoloquiosenhorial.wixsite.com/ivcoloquiosenhorial/anais>

Modern/Contemporary

Alares, Gustavo. “Un americanismo en orfandad. Los estudios americanistas en la universidad zaragozana de posguerra,” in *Veinte años de congresos de Historia Contemporánea (1997-2016)*, ed. Carlos Forcadell and Carmen Frías, 91-117. Zaragoza: Institución Fernando el Católico, 2017.

Alares, Gustavo. “Experiencias de nación: Christopher Columbus y la movilización emocional del pasado en la España franquista.” *Historia Contemporánea* 58 (December 2018), 713-746. <https://doi.org/10.1387/hc.18573>

Alares, Gustavo. *Políticas del Pasado en la España franquista (1939-1964): Historia, nacionalismo y dictadura*. Madrid: Marcial Pons, 2017.

Alares, Gustavo. “Sobre la cultura histórica del franquismo: historiadores, narrativas y conmemoraciones.” *Cahiers de civilisation espagnole contemporaine* 18 (Printemps 2017). <https://journals.openedition.org/cccec/6558>

Alares, Gustavo. “La Universidad de verano de Jaca bajo el franquismo (1939-1969),” in *Los cursos de Verano de la Universidad de Zaragoza en Jaca: una puerta a la modernidad*, ed. Antonio Pérez Lasheras, 95-150. Zaragoza: Prensas de la Universidad de Zaragoza, 2018.

Brenneis, Sara J. “The Death of Historical Memory? Javier Cercas’s *El impostor* versus the Legacy of Spaniards Deported to Nazi Camps.” *Journal of Spanish Cultural Studies* 19, no. 3 (2018): 365-81.

Brenneis, Sara J. *Spaniards in Mauthausen: Representations of a Nazi Concentration Camp, 1940-2015*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2018.

Chamberlin, Foster. “Guardianes del Honor. Los guardias civiles y la historia de su institución durante la Segunda República.” *Revista de Historiografía* 15, no. 29 (February 2018): 55-76.

Cunha, Alice. *Dossiê Adesão. História do Alargamento da CEE a Portugal*. Lisboa: Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, 2018.

Fernández-Medina, Nicolás. *Life Embodied: The Promise of Vital Force in Spanish Modernity*. Montreal: McGill-Queen’s UP, 2018.

Guia, Aitana. “Migrations,” in *The History of Modern Spain: Chronologies, Themes, Individuals*, ed. José Álvarez Junco and Adrian Shubert, 292-307. London: Bloomsbury Academic Publishing, 2017.

Guia, Aitana. “Nativism, Gendered Islamophobia and Muslim Activism in Spanish North Africa,” in *North Africa and the Making of Europe: Governance, Institutions and Culture*, ed. Muriam Haleh Davis and Thomas Serres, 133-154. London: Bloomsbury Academic Publishing, 2018.

Guia, Aitana. “Ni tan lejos, ni tan cerca. Las migraciones en la España contemporánea,” in *Nueva historia de la España Contemporánea (1808-2018)*, ed. José Álvarez Junco and Adrian Shubert, 489-517. Madrid: Galaxia Gutenberg, 2018.

Guia, Aitana. "Political Muslim Women: Embracing Citizenship and Feminism in Democratic Spain," in *Observing Islam in Spain*, edited by Ana I. Planet and Angeles Ramirez, 158-180. Leiden: Brill, 2018

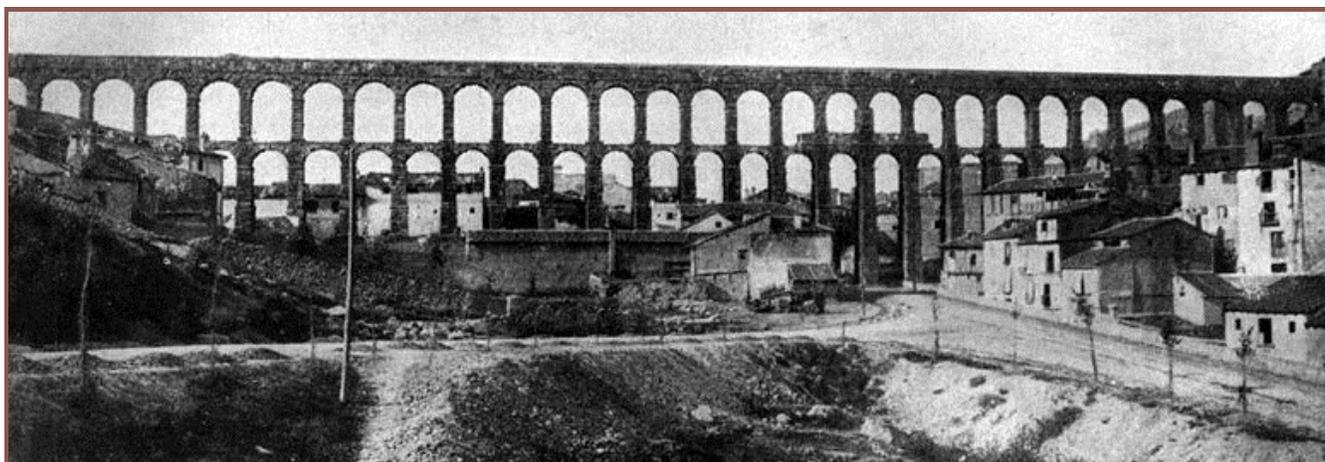
Messenger David A. *La Caza de Nazis en la España de Franco*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial, 2018. [Spanish edition of *Hunting Nazis in Franco's Spain* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2014).]

Messenger, David A. "Solidarity and Non-Intervention: France and the Spanish Civil War" in *Spain 1936: Year Zero*, ed. Joan Maria Thomas and Raanan Rein, 198-215. Brighton, UK and Portland, OR: Sussex Academic Press, 2018.

Messenger, David A. and Andrew Szanajda. "The German Secret State Police in Spain: Extending the Reach of National Socialism." *International History Review* 40, no. 2 (2018): 397-415.

Radcliff, Pamela Beth. *La España contemporánea: desde 1808 hasta nuestros días*. Barcelona: Ariel, 2018. [Spanish edition of *Modern Spain: 1808 to the Present* (Hoboken, NJ): Wiley-Blackwell, 2017).]

Valencia-García, Louie Dean. *Antiauthoritarian Youth Culture in Francoist Spain: Clashing With Fascism*. New York: Bloomsbury USA Academic, 2018.



The Aqueduct at Segovia, c. 1910.

ASPHS Prizes & Subventions—

The Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies currently offers three prizes that recognize the high quality of its members' publications and several subventions to support smaller-venue scholarly gatherings. Each of these has its own criteria, deadline, and selection committee. Please see <http://asphs.net/prizesandsubventions.html> for details.

The Board of Directors, along with the individual selection committees involved, would like to encourage more ASPHS members to take advantage of these opportunities. If chosen, the award of a prize or subvention would serve as an important mark of distinction and help to establish a track record of scholarly achievement and recognition. Even when not chosen, however, applicants still gain experience and circulate knowledge of their publications and proposed projects among a number of collegial scholars with similar interests.

Prizes

To be eligible, authors must be current members of ASPHS. All prizes have a call for submissions in the fall of each year and are awarded the following spring.

The *A.H. de Oliveira Marques Memorial Prize* is awarded annually for the best peer-reviewed article or book chapter on Portuguese history. It was created through an endowment from Dr. Harold Johnson and it carries an honorarium of \$250.

The *Charles Julian Bishko Memorial Prize* is awarded annually for the best article on medieval Iberian history published by a North American scholar. The prize carries an honorarium of \$250.

Awarded on a three-year rotation, the Association also offers a prize for the *best dissertation*, *best early career article/book chapter*, and *best first book*. Prizes carry an honorarium of \$250.

Subventions

The Association also now offers small subventions for regional and local meetings and/or workshops for activities related to ASPHS's mission to promote the scholarly study of Spain and Portugal through History and related disciplines. The workshops/meetings need to be run by members of ASPHS and funding preference will be given to those meetings that include more than one or two members of ASPHS.

In each academic year, there will be two funding cycles. The first deadline is October 28, and the second is March 1. The total funds available for disbursement in each cycle will be \$1000. Because of the time-sensitive nature of the subventions, awardees for this past cycle are notified by the Executive Committee via email.

Members who wish to apply for subventions should prepare a proposal of no more than one page explaining the nature of the event and its connection to ASPHS's mission. Proposals should be accompanied by a budget explaining how the requested funds will be expended. Please note that funding is intended to support workshops or gatherings; it will not be granted to support individual travel or research. Please send both the proposal and the budget to the members of the Executive Committee (whose addresses may be found at <https://asphs.net/officers/>) on or before the deadline of each funding cycle. You must be a current member of ASPHS for your proposal to be considered.

Questions? Contact President Scott Eastman at seastman@creighton.edu.



Biblioteca Joanina at the Universidade de Coimbra. Winning an ASPHS Prize is no guarantee that your work will end up in a library as elegant as this 300 years hence, more's the pity.

Back Matter—

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of the University of Lisbon

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Membership:

The Association for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies was founded in 1969 to promote research in all aspects and epochs of Iberian history. The ASPHS organizes annual meetings, provides an international forum for intellectual and scholarly exchange, maintains four different platforms for disseminating information of interest, and offers prizes and subventions.

While there are some endowments in place, the majority of ASPHS's efforts are supported by its membership dues (which are purposefully modest, as a matter of principle):

- Tier 1: Full-time tenured and tenure-track faculty (\$50 for one year, \$130 for three years)
- Tier 2: Emeriti, retirees, non-tenure-track or non-full-time faculty (\$25 for one year, \$60 for three years)
- Tier 3: Graduate students (\$7 for one year, \$15 for three years; first-time presenters \$0 for one year)
- Institutional memberships: \$25 annually

To join or renew, please visit: <https://asphs.net/membership/>. All questions concerning membership should be addressed to the Membership Secretary/Treasurer, Pamela Radcliff: pradcliff@ucsd.edu.

Contribute to the Newsletter:

Forward your ideas for op-eds, research reports, pedagogical strategies, or news that you would like to share with ASPHS in the Newsletter to Clinton D. Young: young@uamont.edu.



ASPHS