

FOREWORD

For some four or five years I have been waiting for the opportunity to write this foreword. Since there are so many footnotes in the pages which follow, I am moved to employ them even here. This book is the first of five volumes. Its appearance has been long delayed. During the years of waiting, however, there has often gone through my mind the wise maxim attributed to Augustus, of which Petrarch once reminded Boccaccio: Whatever is being done well enough is being done soon enough.¹ If, then, both contributors and editors have done their jobs well enough, our readers will forgive us the long wait. I hope so, for I foresee now some further delay before we can bring out the remaining volumes. Since we have had very familiar terrain to traverse in the first volume, we have gone far; we have covered the first hundred years of the crusades, and the second volume will reach the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The third volume will be devoted chiefly to the crusades of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The fourth will cover the political and ecclesiastical organization of the crusader states, propaganda, financing, legal and political theories relating to the crusades, and the like. If chief emphasis is given in the early volumes to the history of the states established in Syria, Palestine, and Cyprus, no less attention will be given, as we proceed, to the history of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, to the more durable states in continental Greece and the Morea, and to those in the islands of the Aegean. Some fine chapters have already been written on agricultural conditions in the crusader states in Syria and Palestine; on commerce and industry, as well as on the Genoese and Venetian empires; and others are now being prepared on numismatics, sigillography, and heraldry. Five excellent chapters on art and architecture were written five years ago, and last year their authors patiently revised them; I think that we shall be able to include four of them in the third volume. Volume V will

¹ *Epp. rerum senilium*, XVI [XVII], 2, in *Opera*, Basel, 1581, II, 965: “. . . et saepe mihi per animum recursat sententia Caesaris illi[us] sapientissimi principis Augusti: Sat celeriter fieri quicquid fiat satis bene.”

deal with the influence of the crusades upon European thought and literature, the arts and architecture, and economic and social life. It will also contain an extended bibliography.

The source from which this work ultimately derives is the ambition which the late Professor Dana C. Munro long nurtured to write a comprehensive history of the crusades. An inspiring teacher, Munro aroused a vast interest in the crusades among students in his seminars at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and at Princeton. At one time or another Munro's students included — and this list could be expanded — August C. Krey and Frederic Duncalf, William E. Lingelbach and Louis J. Paetow, Eugene H. Byrne and Einar Joranson, Charles W. David, Thomas C. Van Cleve, and Marshall W. Baldwin, the last of whom has been my fellow editor of this volume. It was the hope and expectation of all Munro's students that the results of his years of research would finally be embodied in a two- or three-volume history of the crusades. He had intended to write such a work and had accumulated and organized much material for this purpose. Munro's desire for perfection was an obstacle to literary production throughout his life. One of his closest friends, the late Professor Edward P. Cheyney, has described how the years were to make of his high standard of scholarship almost a disability: "From the beginning Munro insisted on the most rigorous scientific method. . . . No statement. . . [is to] be made in historical writing for which a satisfactory reference to a contemporary source cannot be given. His influence has thus been marked on a long series of younger scholars. This practice also was probably responsible, at least in part, for the slow progress of what was to be his *magnum opus*, a detailed and scholarly history of the Crusades, based on an exhaustive and critical use of the contemporary sources and vivified by a careful study on the ground of the regions traversed and occupied by the Crusaders. For the latter purpose he made two visits to the Near East. The work was still incomplete at his death."² In a sense the work was unbegun at his death; and in another sense this is the first volume of that work.

Munro was prevented from writing much not only by his perfectionism but also by the demands made upon his time by uni-

² "Dana Carleton Munro (1866-1933)," *Dictionary of American Biography*, XIII (1934), 330; cf. Cheyney's memoir of Munro, in the *American Historical Review*, XXXVIII (1933), 618-620; and A. C. Krey, in Munro's lectures on *The Kingdom of the Crusaders* (New York, 1936), pp. vff., 205ff. Munro's former students presented to him in December 1926, as retiring president of the American Historical Association, the valuable volume on *The Crusades and Other Historical Essays* (New York, 1928).

versity, state, and federal authorities, who often had recourse to his wide knowledge and abundant wisdom. He was devoted to his former students, and they took much of his time. When L. J. Paetow's untimely death in 1928 left unfinished the revision of his *Guide to the Study of Medieval History*, Munro undertook its completion, assisted by Professor Gray C. Boyce, who now prepares the third edition of Paetow, and whose wide bibliographical knowledge has been placed at the disposal of this *History of the Crusades*, for he will be the editor of Volume V. After Munro's death in 1933, on the eve of his retirement from Princeton, it soon became clear that all the writing he had been able to do for some time before his death was *The Kingdom of the Crusaders*, which Professor August C. Krey prepared for the press in 1935. But Munro had often discussed his plans for a detailed history of the crusades with his friends and former students, especially with Krey and with Professor Frederic Duncalf. The latter's summer home at Waquoit, Massachusetts, was the scene of several such sessions, which still remain most treasured memories to Duncalf and to Krey. It is to these two that we owe the inception of this *History*, although the project gained a vast momentum when the twain was made a trio by the addition of the late Professor John L. LaMonte.

The friendship of Krey and LaMonte began about 1930 when LaMonte taught Krey's courses while Krey was on a year's leave of absence from the University of Minnesota. Duncalf and LaMonte met for the first time in December 1935 at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held that year in Chattanooga, Tennessee. It was Duncalf who first proposed that a coöperative history of the crusades be undertaken by Munro's former students together with others who might be interested in joining them in such a venture. Krey was, of course, a firm supporter of the idea. Nothing was done, however, until three years later. At the meeting of the Historical Association held in Chicago in 1938, with Duncalf in the chair, LaMonte read a paper on "The Crusades Reappraised,"³ which was later published as "Some Problems in Crusading Historiography."⁴ After discussion, a committee of medievalists was formed to make plans for a coöperative history of the crusades; LaMonte proved to be a very popular preacher, and recruits were gathered for this crusade of scholarship from the chief universities in the United States. Duncalf was

³ *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1938* (Washington, D. C., 1939), p. 22; *American Historical Review*, XLIV (1939), 486.

⁴ In *Speculum*, XV (1940), 57-75.

chosen editor and LaMonte secretary of the project. Always Krey was on hand, ready to give stout assistance. In the following year (1939), when the Association met in Washington, plans were made which envisaged four volumes (later expanded to six, and now contracted to five). At the next meeting of the Association, in New York in 1940, conferences were continued among those participating in the projected history, and various editorial details were discussed. But the war was already more than a year old in Europe, and another year was to see the United States involved in the conflict. LaMonte went into the navy, serving in the Pacific, with lasting detriment to his health, and other scholars associated with the history were quickly caught up in wartime activities.

In the spring of 1941, however, the plan of the work had been submitted to the Mediaeval Academy of America, which was glad to sponsor the project but unable to make any financial commitment thereto. Although nothing could be done for the duration of the war, in 1945-1946 the proposal for a coöperative history of the crusades was revived, and now expanded to include British and European scholars. Duncalf, Krey, and LaMonte assumed official editorship of the work, and in the spring of 1946 the administration of the University of Pennsylvania generously agreed to underwrite the full costs of publication. LaMonte was enabled to make a contract to this effect with the University Press, providing also for the publication of other monographs on the crusades. Since neither editors nor contributors were able to abide by the provisions of the first contract, the present writer renegotiated various details of this agreement in January 1954, in pretty much the same terms as the first contract, but no longer providing for the publication of any additional monographs. At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in New York in 1946, since Duncalf and Krey were obliged by physicians' advice to reduce their activities, those contributors to the work who were present, acting as a committee for the whole, elected LaMonte, the youngest of the trio, as managing editor of the work.⁵

LaMonte threw himself into the task with his customary energy. In April 1947 he sent out to all contributors, and to other interested persons, a report on "The Project for an International Coöperative History of the Crusades." After two years of arduous endeavor, on the very day before he was to sail to the Levant for a year of historical study and observation relating to this *History*,

⁵ On December 28, 1946, both Krey and LaMonte read papers, the latter giving a "Progress Report on 'The History of the Crusades.'"

LaMonte died of a heart attack at the age of forty-seven (on October 2, 1949). It is now five years since anyone has heard his booming voice and felt the hearty warmth of his handshake. John LaMonte was not only widely respected for his scholarly achievement, he was deeply beloved by those who knew him best for his kindness and generosity, for a largeness of heart and spirit which always placed his time and strength at the disposal of the friends and students, historians old and young, who turned to him for help. A lover of witty stories, an amiable companion, a thoughtful host, LaMonte had a buoyant nature which had held off death, with courage and without complaint, through three hard years of ill health, *anima qualem non candidiorem terra tulit!* This *History of the Crusades* is thus curiously bound up with the academic lives of four men, and to these four this volume and those to come are dedicated. If Munro and LaMonte are gone, Duncalf and Krey are very much with us, and to them in Byzantine fashion we wish "many years".

In March 1950 the present writer was appointed LaMonte's successor in the University of Pennsylvania and soon thereafter became editor-in-chief of the *History*. Since that time two brief reports of our slow progress have been published.⁶ At last we have produced the first volume, and we have incurred many obligations in its production and in the accumulation of the many chapters on hand for subsequent volumes. The editors owe much to the board of advisors whose names appear on a preceding page; I give especial thanks to Professors Austin P. Evans of Columbia and Joseph R. Strayer of Princeton, to whom I have often turned for help most readily given. Mention must be made of the consistent interest taken in this work by Dr. Charles R. D. Miller, executive secretary of the Mediaeval Academy of America, under whose auspices and sponsorship the work appears. We are most grateful to President Gaylord P. Harnwell of the University of Pennsylvania and to former President George Wm. McClelland for the financial undertakings which have made this volume possible and assured the publication of its successors. Dr. Edwin B. Williams, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, a distinguished philologist and good friend of sound learning, has supported the *History of the Crusades* with unceasing encouragement from its inception.

⁶ Kenneth M. Setton, "The Pennsylvania *History of the Crusades*," *Speculum*, XXVI (1951), 578-581, and "History of the Crusades," *Tear Book of the American Philosophical Society*, 1952, pp. 222-226.

Dr. William H. DuBarry, Vice-President of the University, has done likewise. It is a pleasure to express our thanks to Dean Roy F. Nichols and Professor Albert C. Baugh; I hope this volume may not fall short of their own exacting standards of scholarship. To my good friends, Mr. Phelps Soule, former director of the University of Pennsylvania Press, and Dr. Morse Peckham, present director, both editors and contributors are under deep obligation. Dr. Peckham has especially been called upon to assist us in the solution of our problems. Finally and very importantly, the editors give renewed expression of their thanks to the officers of the American Philosophical Society, especially to Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart, for the grant of one thousand dollars which the Society gave us for general administrative expenses.

The initial editing of this volume was done by Professor Baldwin; he has cut here and added there, to avoid duplication and to effect literary sutures; with discernment and patience he has combined footnotes, and so on, and himself retyped a good deal of manuscript. He has put much work into this book. Dr. Hazard has prepared the maps and the gazetteer, standardized the oriental names throughout the volume, translated Professor Cahen's chapter from the French original, and rendered a dozen other services with great readiness. Quick in perception and in execution, Hazard possesses stupendous energy, no little of which he has most generously poured into this volume, and Professor Baldwin joins me in extending to him our sincerest thanks. Miss Sarah S. Landers helped us by typing. Mrs. Setton read most of the manuscript and retyped parts of it; she also assisted in the proof-reading. The illustrations were chosen by President T. S. R. Boase, Magdalen College, Oxford. The conclusion to this foreword can only be a restatement of our debt to the University of Pennsylvania and of our hope that this volume may merit some of the support which the University has given it.

KENNETH M. SETTON

[*University of Pennsylvania, 1955*]