GREETINGS FROM THE CHAIR

It is a distinct pleasure to serve as chair of Medieval Studies at UCSB in 2009-10. Despite the funding constraints that have impacted the university at every level and the fact that we, like all other units on campus, have been subject to increasing financial pressures, the Medieval Studies Program seems, nonetheless, to be thriving.

A number of graduate student highlights marked 2009. In June, Nicole Archambeau completed her dissertation, "Healing Heart, Mind and Soul: Emotional Distress in Fourteenth-Century Provence" under the direction of Sharon Farmer; she is currently a Lecturer of Medieval European History in the History Department at UCSB. Karen Frank, History, whose dissertation on Jewish women in medieval Perugia is directed by Carol Lansing, published one article this year and has another forthcoming in 2010. Judy Kingkaysone (History) won the 2009 CARA Medieval Paleography Scholarship for summer study at the University of Notre Dame. Carlos Pio, Harvey Sharrer's doctoral student in Spanish and Portuguese, was recently awarded a doctoral fellowship by the Portuguese government's Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia for a dissertation project, a diplomatic transcription and paleographic, codicological, and linguistic study of the 15th-century Old Portuguese manuscript "Crónica Geral de Espanha de 1344," currently housed in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Sarah "Kappie" Kaplan joined the graduate program in French and Italian this past fall, supported by a five-year Humanities Special Fellowship. She traveled to France in November-December with Aria Dal Molin, a new PhD student in French/Italian working in the late medieval-early Renaissance period, to take part in the first phase of the three-year collaborative, interdisciplinary project on "Women, Art and Culture in Medieval and Renaissance France" that I am running with Anne-Marie Legaré, Professor of Art History at the Université de Lille-3, under the auspices of the Partner University Fund/French-American Cultural Exchange. Other faculty milestones this year include the publication of Jody Enders’ Murder by Accident: Medieval Theater, Modern Media, Critical Intentions with The University of Chicago Press. A Companion to the Medieval World, edited by Carol Lansing and Edward D. English, was published in Oxford as part of the Blackwell Companions to European History series.

Departing somewhat from the traditional graduate colloquium this year, Medieval Studies, thanks to the continued support of Dean David Marshall, is co-sponsoring our winter colloquium on "Women, Art and Culture in Medieval and Renaissance Europe" with the Partner University Fund/French-American Cultural Exchange. The two-day conference (26-27 February), co-organized by Ed English, Brigit Ferguson (History of Art and Architecture), and myself, will feature papers by our newest PhD holder (Nicole Archambeau) and five graduate students in History (Abby Dowling, Jessica Weiss) and Art History (Noa Turel) from UCSB and the Université de Lille-3 (Olga Karaskova, Anne Jenny-Clark), with commentaries provided by non-medievalist UCSB faculty from Film Studies (Peter Bloom), History (Erika Rappaport) and Women Studies (Laury Oaks). Anne-Marie Legaré, Professor of Art History at the Université de Lille-3, will deliver the keynote address, entitled "Constructing the Ideal and Universal Princess: The Entry of Joanna of Castille into the City of Brussels on December 9, 1496." Thomas Kren, Curator of Manuscripts at the Getty Museum, will offer the commentary. The Deputy Attaché Culturel from the French Consulate in Los Angeles, Yann Perreau, has agreed to inaugurate the PUF/FACE grant activities at UCSB by providing opening remarks at the colloquium.

Our spring schedule of events is exciting as well. Guy Geltner, Postdoctoral Fellow in Medieval History at Lincoln College, University of Oxford, and author of The Medieval Prison: A Social History, will address the Medieval Studies community on April 14, 2010. Our spring mini-colloquium on "The Medieval Other," scheduled for April 30, 2010, will be a University of California affair. Christine Chism from UCLA (English), Benjamin Liu from UC Riverside (Hispanic Studies) and Nancy McCloughlin from UC Irvine (History), a former UCSB graduate student, have agreed to present their latest research on this topic.

I look forward to working with our ever-growing, ever-productive community of medieval scholars in the upcoming months.

—Cynthia J. Brown
LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Medieval Studies Program during the year of 2009 sponsored its usual set of interdisciplinary lectures and colloquia. They covered a variety of approaches and topics such as intellectual history, philosophy, architecture (Islamic and Cypriot), culinary history, images of Jews in English literature, torture, and legal and environmental subjects. The specifics of these events are covered in detail in other parts of this newsletter. Despite the difficult financial position of the university, we are optimistic that we will be able to carry on our traditional of interesting and interdisciplinary events.

We are pleased to have Cynthia Brown chair the Medieval Studies Committee this year. Additionally, we are excited about our collaboration with the Université de Lille 3 on the interdisciplinary pedagogical-research topic “Women, Culture, and the Arts in Medieval and Renaissance Europe.”

—Edward D. English

A FULBRIGHT EXPERIENCE

By John Scholl

I never imagined that I would own an Italian identification card; in fact, I never imagined that I would live in Italy, even for a short period of time. When I began my graduate career in 2003 at Western Michigan University, I was a devoted student of religion in Medieval France. I loved France, I spoke a fair degree of French, I could hardly get enough of French food, and I was ready to dive in to French history. But the road I was on took a few turns over the years. On October 10, 2008 my wife, Lindsey, and I walked off a plane in Torino, Italy. Three days later, we applied for an Italian identification card, with the help of our new landlord.

Over the intervening years, I had found an advisor, Professor Lansing, at the University of California Santa Barbara, and she had led me to pick a dissertation which analyzes religious life in the Italian Piedmont during the late 1300s. This study is only possible through extensive archival research in Torino, examining castellan’s account rolls and episcopal administrative records together with published inquisitorial records. Thankfully, I won a Fulbright grant which enabled me to do this research. And so in 2008, Lindsey and I found ourselves doing much more than just visiting Italy; we were moving in, at least for a little while.

The archival research went better than I could have hoped. My sources recorded not just a period of time, but a host of characters who inhabited it. I am particularly interested in different interpretations of Christianity, and through painstaking research these sources can reveal individuals forming and then living out their own visions of what a Christian life should look like. There were, of course, priests and believers carrying out Catholic rituals but alongside of them were others who went beyond the conventional or even rejected it. One man, Giacomo Bech, joined at least five different non-Catholic religious groups in his quest for the truth. In Chieri, some communal leaders actually hosted and led non-Catholic meetings at their homes, even as other communal leaders started and then managed a hospital, named for the

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AUTUMN IN LEIDEN

By Sophia Rochmes

In the Fall of 2008 [Rochmes returned to the U.S. in 2009] I spent four months in Leiden, The Netherlands, with the support of Medieval Studies research travel funds and an exchange fellowship from the Department of the History of Art and Architecture in cooperation with Leiden University. While in Leiden, I participated in a seminar in Museum Studies with our own Dr. Mark Meadow, and researched the Museum Catharijneconvent in Utrecht in order to see how medieval sacred spaces are changed when they become modern museum spaces. I also took a seminar on the paleography and codicology of Western medieval manuscripts, which used medieval manuscripts from the University Library’s collection as primary course materials. In that course I (carefully!) handled manuscripts made as early as the ninth century and analyzed their structure, layout, and script.

One of the highlights of my time abroad was getting to visit some of the most important works in my field, including the massive altarpiece by Jan van Eyck in Ghent’s St. Bavo’s cathedral and his Rolin Madonna in the Louvre. In Ghent I went for the “authentic” (and affordable) experience by staying in a hotel which was formerly a convent. It was a wonderful time to be there, because immediately following Sinterklaas—an early December holiday celebrating Saint Nicholas’s annual arrival by boat from Spain—the whole city was already decked out for Christmas, with an outdoor ice-skating rink and vendors outside the cathedral selling mulled wine.

The unexpected highlight of my trip, however, was the incredible access to illuminated manuscripts in the museums and libraries in The Hague, Utrecht, and Haarlem, and the accompanying willingness of their curators to share their time and insights with me. I delightfully browsed many manuscripts, the likes of which I had previously seen only through the barriers of glass cases. At the Royal Library in The Hague, curator Kathryn Rudy pointed me toward a research project which became the focus of my master’s thesis.

For this project, I researched a mid-fifteenth-century bishop’s manuscript from Utrecht illuminated by the artist known as the Master of Catherine of Cleves (Utrecht, University Library ms. 400). I explored how hierarchies of authority and power are presented in the manuscript, created during a quite tumultuous time in the city’s history. My project has proven to be quite timely, as the manuscript has just been digitized by curator Bart Jaski, and will be published online in conjunction with its travel to Nijmegen for an exhibition on the artist’s more well-known manuscript, the Hours of Catherine of Cleves.

The trip was incredibly rewarding, both personally and academically (though as a graduate student the line between those two is often blurry), and I wish I could have stayed longer than four months. I’m happy to know, though, that before too long I’ll be back in that part of the world for dissertation research.
A SUMMER AT NOTRE DAME

By Judy Kingkaysone

On a night in late June 2009, I arrived at the University of Notre Dame in order to study medieval paleography at Notre Dame’s Medieval Institute with Professor Frank A.C. Mantello (Catholic University of America). As a medievalist, I was of course excited to spend seven weeks honing my paleographic skills. Dr. Mantello had us diligently working before class even started with a Latin exam. On the first day, we were transcribing a medieval document. The work steadily increased yet became easier as we developed our paleographic ability. The class transcribed a variety of documents ranging from wills, confessions, astrological documents, chronicles, biblical texts, and philosophical treatises. Codicology was briefly touched upon, but we did do an in-depth study of handwriting from Late Antiquity to the early modern period from such places as Ireland, Britain, Iberia, Italy, Germany, and France. Through a process similar to a treasure hunt, Dr. Mantello also made sure that we knew how to find material in an archive.

The students were comprised of myself from UC Santa Barbara, Notre Dame’s own students, and students from Northwestern University. The students came from such diverse departments as theology, history, and philosophy. All twelve of us got along well inside and outside of class. On one of the last days of the semester, the students even got together and had a mead party before delving back into our documents in order to study for the final exam. I could not have asked for better or more entertaining colleagues.

The people were not the only enjoyable experience during my time at Notre Dame, the campus itself was also spectacular. The University of Notre Dame is a beautiful campus. I did partake of a guided tour of the campus and so was able to see much of the beautiful scenery the campus has to offer, even in the heat of a high Indiana summer, and hear all the legends of Notre Dame that seem to be attached to every nook and cranny of the university. My favorite part of the Notre Dame campus though will always be the Medieval Institute’s library. The library contained a wealth of secondary works and some notable primary sources. The work that I most wanted to see was the replica of the Book of Kells held by the Medieval Institute. I had seen the original years ago in Trinity College in Dublin and wanted to see how accurate the replica was. It was pretty accurate, and I was allowed to touch the replica, something I was not allowed to do with the original. Notre Dame holds one of the few replicas of this major medieval work.

During my time at Notre Dame, I lived in an off-campus apartment in South Bend. This gave me a chance to explore South Bend and the neighboring town of Mishawaka. The highlight of my discovery of South Bend was its chocolate factory, which was an unexpected educational experience. I now know the history of chocolate and how it is made. My summer at Notre Dame was an experience all-around. This experience would not have been possible without the Medieval Academy of America’s annual paleography scholarship to its summer institute at Notre Dame.
ARCHIVAL RESEARCH IN FRANCE

By Abby Dowling

This July I had the opportunity to take my first archival research trip. It was a wonderful learning experience and a remarkably successful one. I am a third-year Ph.D. student studying thirteenth and fourteenth century northern French manorial parks. For this trip, I visited my primary archive in Arras, France for roughly three weeks. The Archives départementales de Pas-de-Calais, the archive in Arras, contains the majority of my research documents until the mid-fourteenth century. For documents concerning the latter half of the fourteenth-century, I passed a week in research at the archive in Lille, France, the Archives départementales du Nord.

Though I have lived in France previously, the archives were an entirely new experience. I was very nervous my first morning and nearly took the wrong bus to the archive (a crisis which was only averted by a sympathetic bus driver). When I finally arrived at Arras’ archive a bit later than projected (the archive is, it turns out, actually in the residential suburb of Dainville, a ways from the city center where I was staying), the archive’s sheer size nearly overset me. For some (clearly naïve) reason I had not pictured the archive as so sizable. What faced me as I turned the corner from the bus stop was a substantial 14-storey tower. However, after I approached the desk and registered with the archivists, my nervousness dissipated. The archivists were delightful and very indulgent of my archival gaffes. They walked me through the entire request process, which bears remarkable resemblance to checking out a (priceless) library book. The archivists even showed me hands-free horizontal tripod equipment for use with manuscript rolls, which made the entire photo-taking process significantly easier.

Though I was fortunate enough to take paleography and codicology classes with Professor Edward D. English last winter and spring quarters, nothing could have prepared me for my first tactile experience with parchment; my first irrelevant impression was that the rolls looked, and felt, remarkably like rawhide. But that perception evaporated as I unrolled the parchment. I was immediately engrossed in the fourteenth-century French notarial scrawl. Over the next two weeks, I was able, with the aid of the supportive archival staff, to view and photograph all of the documents I had planned, and even some additional ones suggested by the medieval specialist. When it came time to depart for Lille, I found I did not want to leave. I loved the archive and Arras and I am eagerly anticipating my next, more extended, archival trip in two years.

NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS

Aria Dalmolin

Interests: Relationship between French and Italian lyric poetry, Petrarchism in France
Department: French and Italian
Degree: M.A., University of Oregon
B.A., University of Oregon

Sarah Kaplan

Interests: Gender, French literature
Department: French and Italian
Degree: B.A., University of Virginia

Anneliese Pollock

Interests: Politics, French literature
Department: French and Italian
Degree: B.A., UC Santa Barbara

Jonathan Forbes

Interests: English literature, Psychoanalysis, Literary Theory, The Material Text
Department: English
Degree: B.A., UC Santa Barbara

Jay Stemmle

Interests: Leprosy and leprosaria in France
Department: History
Degree: M.A., UC Santa Barbara
B.A., Northwestern University
THE FRENCH EXCHANGE LIFE

By Sarah Kaplan

As part of the grant awarded to Cynthia Brown, professor of French Studies at UCSB, for studies of Women, Arts and Culture in Medieval and Renaissance Europe, Aria Dal-Molin and I were offered the chance to spend a month in France, to participate in a seminar composed primarily of art historians at the University of Lille-3, in an effort to foster interdisciplinary thinking in our studies.

Ensconced as we are in the 13th arrondissement in Paris, we have nevertheless seen quite a bit of the city in the past week. Our arrival mid-morning on Monday was followed by a drive in to Paris, after which we spent several hours sightseeing in an effort to stave off jetlag. We successfully navigated the Metro system and ended up at Châtelet, where we saw Notre Dame, the Palais de Justice, and many beautiful neighborhoods dating back to the mid-19th century.

On Tuesday, we headed up to Lille and met with Prof. Anne-Marie Legaré, with whom Prof. Brown has co-organised our participation in the seminar. That afternoon was our first class, during which Olga Karaskova, one of the students who will be joining us for the medieval conference in February, presented on the evolution of René d’Anjou’s coat of arms. A second student presented on the participation of women in images in the Livre des Tournois, one of the three texts known to have been authored by René d’Anjou.

Wednesday morning, we joined the class in attending an exhibit on Jeanne de Constantinople, countess of Flanders and of Hainaut at the Musée de l’Hospice Comtesse, which she founded in 1237. Prof. Brown gave a well-attended talk later that afternoon entitled, “La Mise en scène de l’auteur et de la reine: Pierre Gringore et Marie d’Angleterre,” in which she explored the presentation of Marie d’Angleterre’s Parisian entry by Pierre Gringore as a work of both poetry and theatre.

The following day was extremely exciting, as we went to the Bibliothèque Nationale Française to procure library cards. With Prof. Brown to help us, we acquired them within an hour, and descended into the research section of the library. The security system, which requires you to present your card at numerous points, is particularly impressive; also different are the restrictions on accessing books – you have to request them, and they are fetched for you by librarians – and continued access to them – you may put them to the side for the next day, but you may not take them home with you.

The rest of the week has been uneventful, as our final papers are still due despite our sojourn here. On the 2nd of December, Aria will present on Italian influences in René d’Anjou’s Le Livre du Cœur d’Amour Epris, while I will discuss the influences of René d’Anjou’s contemporaries on the female characters therein. Our final seminar was on the 9th, when Prof. Legaré presented on Le Pèlerinage de Vie Humaine.
VISITING SCHOLAR CONSIDERS A SINGING CORPSE IN SACRED SPACE

By Nicole Archambeau

On Tuesday, May 26 we enjoyed a visit from Professor Kathryn Lavezzo. One of our very own Medieval Studies graduates, she left UCSB’s English Department in 1999 and now teaches at the University of Iowa. In her talk, “The Minster and the Privy,” she explored the architectural side of Chaucer’s Prioress’s Tale.

Professor Lavezzo emphasized that the Prioress’s Tale is not light-hearted fare. In the story, dark intrigue mixes with anti-semitism and miracle as a Christian boy devoted to singing about the Virgin Mary has his throat cut by a Jewish assassin and is then dumped in a privy. His corpse continues to sing, however, until it is found and brought to the bishop’s minster. The bishop discovers a grain on the boy’s tongue placed there by the Virgin Mary, which when it is removed, stops the boy’s singing and he fully dies.

On the surface, this appears a straight-forward anti-semitic piece of marian literature that juxtaposes the filth of the Jewish privy with the glory of the bishop’s minster. Professor Lavezzo, however, urged us to think of the author, Geoffrey Chaucer, in his role as Clerk of the King’s Works as a lens through which to destabilize this black and white presentation of architectural space. As Clerk, Chaucer was aware of how crucial Jewish usury was to the building of Christian churches and cathedrals in England. In this way, no building was free of usury, which was often equated with dung. For Lavezzo, the presentation of the minster in the Prioress’s Tale emphasized this uncertainty about churches. By bringing the filth-covered singing corpse to the minster, some of the privy came into the church. Lavezzo argued that the bishop’s reaction to the boy – to stop the singing and bury him quickly – could reflect not only the peculiar horror of the miracle, but also a discomfort with the dung of usury.

In talking with Professor Lavezzo after her lecture, she said it was a bit disconcerting to speak in front of her old advisor, Aranya Fradenburg, but she was happy to be back at UCSB. She felt very welcome and was happy to see so many people in the audience.

FOOD IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

By Abby Dowling

On February 23, 2009, Allen J. Grieco, the Lila Acheson Wallace Assistant Director for Gardens and Grounds & Scholarly Programs at Villa I Tatti (The Harvard University Center for Renaissance Studies in Florence) and presently a Visiting Professor in History at Harvard University, gave a talk entitled “The Evolution of the Mediterranean Diet from the Middle Ages.”

The talk was part of the IHC’s 2008-2009 program “Food Matters,” and supported by Medieval Studies, the IHC’s Mediterranean Research Focus Group, the Department of History, the Department of French and Italian, Renaissance Studies, and the IHC’s Sara Miller McCune and George D. McCune Endowment. In the last fifty years the idea of the “Mediterranean Diet” has gained popularity in the U.S. and Europe. Proponents imagine a historical past, often locating the diet’s “birth” in European antiquity. In his presentation, Grieco debunks this myth by elaborating on the medieval Italian diet, which does not follow the precepts of the modern “Mediterranean Diet.”

In fact, the medieval Italian diet was entirely opposite. While the modern “Mediterranean Diet” advocates light consumption of meat, especially red meat, and a heavier emphasis on grains and fruits and vegetables. Grieco argues the medieval Italian diet was directly tied to the social hierarchy, and the elite classes were encouraged to eat mostly meat, while the lower classes consumed mostly vegetables and grains.

This food hierarchy was based on the medieval values attributed to each food’s Galenic elemental composition and the “Great Chain of Being”. The best foods are closer to heaven, so within the bounds of fire and air, so hot and dry, and cold and dry. The more “earthly” foods are lowly, within the realms of water and earth. Grieco sees this spectrum applied to

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THE RISE OF ISLAM IN NEAR EASTERN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

By Sarah Kaplan

On October 30, 2009, Stephen Humphreys, professor of Islamic and Middle Eastern History here at the University of California, Santa Barbara, presented at one of the Medieval Studies brown bag lunch seminars of this quarter. His talk, entitled “Homeland of the Churches of the East: Palestine, Syria, Turkey,” was presented to a generous crowd composed of UCSB professors and graduate students from a full range of departments. Rather than simply read from a prepared paper, Prof. Humphreys spoke in an engaging manner as he traced the developments in the Christian communities and of Muslim rule in Mesopotamia, leading in the end to his theory that the conversion of the lay notables to Islam, in addition to other factors, precipitated the decline in the practice of Christianity in the area.

On May 16, 2009, Professor Sharon Farmer and doctoral student Karen Frank represented UCSB at the California Medieval History Seminar hosted by UCLA at the Huntington Library, San Marino. After a lunch of Salmon and an exploration of the Huntington, Dr. Farmer presented her paper titled “Merchant Women and the Administrative Glass Ceiling in Thirteenth-Century Paris.” Farmer discusses the presence of women in luxury trades such as linens and fur in 13th century Paris. Farmer argued that although women were excluded from political power in the French court, they influenced court life through the sale of luxury items. These merchant women supplied what was needed for the aristocracy to keep up appearances. Some of these women would eventually obtain the positions of household buyers of these luxury items, thereby making their administrative mark on the French court.

Karen Frank was not able to present her paper titled “Wives, Mothers, Daughters, and Aunts: The Role of Women within the Family in Fifteenth-century Jewish Perugia” due to unforeseen circumstances, but her paper promoted much lively discussion. In this paper, Frank argues that the Jewish community of 15th Perugia recognized the importance of their women. During times of crises, women were given powers generally reserved for men. Women had to step in when men were unavailable. Then after a time of crisis, some women retained the power that they had possessed before. Both Farmer and Franks’s papers illustrated how medieval women were powerful in their own right.

HUNTINGTON HAPPENINGS

By Judy Kingkaysone

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ITALIAN TORTURE

By Joe Figliuolo-Rosswurm

The Medieval Studies program hosted a colloquium on Friday, January 23rd on the theme “Pre-Modern Perspectives on Torture.” Co-sponsored by the History Department, the Law and Society Program, and the Catholic Studies program, the event featured guest speakers Alison Frazier of the University of Texas, Austin and Kenneth Pennington, of the Catholic University of America. Commenting on the two speakers was Lisa Hajjar, of UCSB’s Law and Society Program.

Professor Frazier outlined her most recent project, an annotated translation of Luca della Robbia’s Narration on the Death of Pietro Paolo Boscoli and Agostino Capponi. Della Robbia’s Narration was written at the same time as Machiavelli’s The Prince, and Frazier discussed the two works in tandem during her talk. Frazier proposes that Machiavelli’s The Prince was the product of torture-induced trauma, and that an understanding of the work must take Machiavelli’s 1513 torture (following the Medici reconquest of Florence) into account, as well as the differences between Machiavelli’s work and that of della Robbia. Frazier largely based her talk on her article “Machiavelli, Trauma, and the Scandal of the Prince,” published in 2007 by Columbia University Press in the festschriften anthology, History in the Comic Mode, in honor of Caroline Walker Bynum. Frazier seeks to utilize contemporary trauma theory in unraveling the connections between della Robbia’s work and that of Machiavelli, as well as some of the thornier passages of The Prince.

Professor Pennington discussed Roman and medieval jurists’ conception of torture as a juridical tool, arguing that since at least the time of Ulpian (third century C.E.) Western jurists have doubted torture’s efficacy as a tool for producing truth. Pennington’s talk was based on his article, “Torture and Fear: Enemies of Justice.” This was followed by a discussion of three early modern cases in which judicial torture was applied to women. Professor Hajjar touched on the problem of anachronism in regard to Professor Frazier’s approach: is trauma theory, and its conception of the self, applicable outside of a modern context?

WATER AND SOCIETY

By Abby Dowling

On April 3, Medieval Studies hosted a colloquium entitled “Medieval Perspectives on Environmental History” sponsored by Medieval Studies, Religious Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Department of History, Department of English, Mediterranean Research Focus Group. The colloquium presented two speakers, Paolo Squatriti, professor of History at the University of Michigan, and D. Fairchild Ruggles, professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign with UCSB’s David Cleveland, a professor in the Environmental Studies Program acting as commentator. The colloquium focused on reinterpreting modern perspectives on medieval environment. In his presentation, “Storms, Floods, and Climate Change in the Dark Ages: An Italian Case,” Squatriti argues for the inclusion of scientific data, which includes data from various scientific sub-disciplines, including the analysis of ice cores and pollen counts, in our historical studies of environment. Squatriti used the floods of 589 A.D. as a case study. He compared the traditional narrative and chronological sources of historians with newly gathered scientific data. He concluded that the scientific data does not support the writers’ claims for catastrophic flooding. Instead, Squatriti argued that the written sources better reflect the medieval preoccupation with Gregory the Great’s rise to the papal seat. Literary sources, he asserted, are highly prone to interpretation, both intentional and inadvertent, and they are best balanced in combination with other forms of evidence. More widely, Squatriti placed the modern treatment of this event as a dramatic environmental break and signal of impending environmental decline in a wider pattern of modern scholars’ tendency to associate negative and dramatic climate change with political turmoil and decline.

In a richly illustrated presentation, D. Fairchild Ruggles addressed the various water-gathering and distrib-

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ANNUAL GRADUATE STUDENT CONFERENCE

By Judy Kingkaysone

On a beautiful spring day in May, the UCSB Medieval Studies Program held its annual graduate student conference. The theme for the 2009 conference was “The Dynamics of Exchange and Identity.” Patricia Ingram of the Department of English at Indiana University was the keynote speaker. Ingram’s paper, titled “Little Nothings: The Squire’s Tale and the Ambition of Gadgets,” examines the gadgets mentioned in Chaucer’s “Squire’s Tale.” These gadgets, or toys, demonstrated that the people at court, for whom Chaucer wrote, were fine with the idea of creating for novelty alone. Novelty was not reserved solely for God. The presence of these toys also demonstrated the importance of children during the medieval period. Medieval people were conscious of childhood as separate from adulthood and spent money on their children such as the buying of toys. These toys though were the training grounds for adulthood. Toys were used to shape children’s gendered roles, or identities, in society.

The first panel was titled “Identity and Religious Exchange.” The first person to present was Karen Frank (History) with a paper titled “From the Inside or the Outside: The Cultural Marking of Jewish Women in Late Medieval Perugia.” Through her examination of notarial records, Frank argues that unmarried adult Jewish women in Perugia did possess powers that exceeded what was allowed by Jewish law. This was so because there was a need in this Jewish society that Jewish women were fulfilling. These were economic and social needs. Women were prominent in commerce and were able to convert their non-Jewish spouses. Cat Zusky (English) presented a paper titled “The Pain of Christ as Dynamic Exchange in the York Mystery Plays.” Zusky argued that the York mystery plays from the mid-14th century to 1660 were used to bring people closer to the sufferings of Christ. Specific words were used for the dialogue of the soldiers and the dialogue of Christ during Christ’s Passion. The audience was supposed to identify with Christ’s pain. Nikki Goodrick’s (History) paper was titled “Sheep Among Wolves: Muslim Pilgrims on Christian Ships in the Age of the Crusades.” Through her analysis of the Geniza documents, chronicles, maritime laws, notarial documents, and diplomatic records, Goodrick argued that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Muslim passengers routinely sailed aboard Christian ships and that their presence to Christian passengers was not as divisive as one might believe. This was so because people of all religions came together, or banded together, in order to survive shipboard life. Life on board ship was already so dangerous and intimate that it was better for people to tolerate each other than to fight. Shipboard identity was an identity unto itself.

The second panel dealt with gendered identities. Lydia Balian (English) presented a paper titled “Men, Monsters, and Mele: Reconsidering Monstrous identity in Layamon’s Brut.” Balian posits that although the giant in Brut represented the uncivilized world of the woods and humans civilized space, the qualities attributed to the monster were also qualities that could be attributed to man. The identities of monster and man had blurred. Corinne Wieben (History) presented a paper titled “The Discourse of Dispute: Marriage in Fourteenth-Century Lucca.” Here, Wieben examined court cases involving the end of marriages. Wieben noticed that husbands would attack the credibility, or identity, of their wives as a method of winning these cases. Only women who had wealth backing them ever won these court cases. After the paper presentations, “Monkey See, Monkey Do, or the Joyous Farce of Master Mimin” was performed for the enjoyment of the conference audience and participants. This play was directed by Andrew Henkes (Theater and Dance) and translated from the Old French by Professor Jody Enders (French and Italian and Theater and Dance). It dealt with the issue of medieval academia but was set in the world of the modern American South.

The play was a hilarious success. The Medieval Studies Graduate Student Conference in its entirety was a success and would not have been possible without its graduate student committee comprising of Brigit Ferguson (History of Art and Architecture), Megan Palmer Browne (English), and Shannon Meyer (English) and the sponsorship of UCSB’s Department of English, Graduate Division, Department of History, Department of the History of Art and Architecture, and Medieval Studies Program.
IN COMMON CAUSE

By Seth Ford

This year the Medieval Studies Program at UCSB has offered all of the common courses required for the Medieval Studies certificate: Medieval Studies 200, Medieval Latin, and Paleography & Codicology. Each of these classes offers graduate students specializing in the medieval period from several disciplines to not only master the critical skills necessary to pursue their research, but also provide us with the opportunity to interact with medieval scholars outside our own disciplines. Most important of all, this course sequence allows us to build relationships with our medieval colleagues at UCSB regardless of our departmental emphasis.

These connections enrich us personally and professionally. For instance, my interaction with Andrew Henkes (Theater and Dance) in Medieval Studies 200 last year helped me to grasp further my understanding of performance in late medieval society. Brigit Ferguson’s (History of Art and Architecture) insights into a relief sculpture in Mainz, Germany presented me with a visual challenge to R.I. Moore’s thesis regarding the development of persecuting society in medieval Europe. Lydia Balian (English) whom I had the pleasure to interact with in Paleography and Codicology helped me to comprehend the specific problems that scholars of medieval literature encounter when using the methods Professor Edward D. English imparted upon us. Interactions like these are the true strength of the interdisciplinary emphasis at UCSB, and cultivate medieval graduate students that will ultimately be very competitive on the job market.

WATER AND SOCIETY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

The colloquium provided some thought-provoking questions, and possible solutions on medieval and modern interpretations of environment and its problems.

Ellen Oliveira and Carlos Pio Giving a Presentation in Paleography II: Codicology and Diplomatics Class

By Judy Kim}

Ellen Oliveira and Carlos Pio Giving a Presentation in Paleography II: Codicology and Diplomatics Class

By Judy Kim

Water and Society continued from page 10

tion methods used by the Islamic rulers in Spain in the tenth and eleventh centuries. She spoke of water wheels, aqueducts, and cisterns. She focused on one case in particular, the great mosque, and eventually, cathedral of Cordoba. Ruggles has found evidence of a rooftop water-collection specifically constructed and funneled to water the orange grove in the courtyard of the mosque. This is an understudied element of water technology and usage in Islamic Spain. But, it is one of many. Ruggles also spoke of the immense subterranean aqueducts that fed the palace and its verdant gardens and animated fountains, and eventually tumbled further to be individually accessed by the farmers below the palace, though with construction help from their neighbors. In this sense, Ruggles outlined several ways in which water was a community resource, and one around which community labor and social interaction was anchored. Additionally, Ruggles focused on the understanding of these technologies. She argues that part of the appreciation of these water elements was their technological complexity and “beauty” of design, as well as their traditional aesthetic beauty. She argues it is a mistake to differentiate and divide these two in the Islamic tradition; they are one and the same.

David Cleveland responded with modern questions and comments in agriculture that echoed those described in the medieval studies; are beauty and agriculture necessarily separate? How can the desire for aesthetic beauty and the need for agriculturally advanced crops and technology be reconciled? He also pondered how our politics and culture affect our interpretation of agriculture and its technology.
**Material Texts Research Share**

By Sophia Rochmes

In the Fall 2009 quarter, the History of Books and Material Texts research focus group commenced its new Research Sharing Series. The series pairs short presentations by faculty members and graduate students to promote discussion in an informal setting. Participant interests range from the classical to the early modern periods. The inaugural research share took place on October 29 in Davidson Library’s Special Collections and included presentations by Theresa Russ, graduate student in the Department of English, and Dorota Dutsch, Professor from the Department of Classics.

For her presentation, Russ displayed the library’s copies of several editions of John Dryden’s translations of Virgil’s *The Georgics* from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, focusing on a 1697 edition and its 1931 facsimile. Russ traced the changes in the frontispiece illustration, introductory text and dedicatory essay, and linked these discrepancies to the successive edition’s patronage and audience.

Professor Dutsch also explored the transitions of a text and its illustrations from one copy to another. Working from two illustrated Carolingian manuscripts of Terence, Dutsch used both iconography and text to reconstruct their earlier models. Whenever the illustrations of the two manuscripts do not match their own text, they match the text from a fourth or fifth century model. However, that model is unillustrated, suggesting that it is a text-only copy of an even earlier illustrated model. Dutsch also noted that the illustrations were accurate representations of actors’ gestures, whose rules were strict and whose meanings were rich.

For more information about the History of Books and Material Texts research focus group, and to learn about upcoming events, email materialtexts@gmail.com or visit materialtexts.wordpress.com.

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**Fulbright Experience continued from page 2**

Virgin Mary. Meanwhile, one of the cathedral canons actually attacked a Franciscan friar in the middle of the Franciscan convent, and this over a dispute about their respective religious choices. These are only a few of the examples of what I found in the archives during our stay in Torino.

Of course, there was more to living in Torino than just my research. I can hardly describe in a short article the experience that we had. We did so many new and, to me, amazing things: snowshoeing in the Italian Alps, touring Greek ruins in Sicily, tasting chocolates at Torino’s chocolate festival, attending an Italian street festival, and even getting hit by oranges during a Carnival celebration. But beyond all of these sorts of romantic things, the heart of our time in Italy was our friendships. Lindsey and I attended the International Church of Torino, an English-speaking Church. There were people there from more than twenty countries; Nigeria, Ghana, the United States, Italy, and the United Kingdom were the most well-represented. In fact, about half of the parishioners were Africans, and most of the parishioners were staying in Torino on a long-term basis. This community of friends gave life to our time in Italy, helping to us to see and do things that we never could have expected. Because of them we were able to live full lives there.

I want to end by thanking UCSB, the History Department, and most of all Professor Lansing for giving me the opportunity to go to Italy and do this research.
EXCITING RESOURCE FOR TEACHING THE MIDDLE AGES

By Donna Beth Ellard

Do your students’ eyes glaze over when you mention Geoffrey Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, or The Song of Roland? Do they yawn at the idea of “illumination”? Are they likely to run away at the thought of hair and flesh side, pricking, and binding? Then close the textbook, leave the classroom, and take them on a field trip to the library!

Located on the third floor of the Davidson Library, UCSB Special Collections houses a large number of excellent and exciting medieval resources. Its holdings vary from medieval codices and leaves to early printed texts and high-quality facsimiles. These materials range from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries and are written in Latin and Greek, as well as in Italian, French, English, Galacian-Portuguese, and other vernaculars. The provenance of these manuscripts includes England, Italy, France, Germany and the Netherlands. Of particular note is the collection of medieval Bibles, including the Santa Barbara Bible, Biblia Latina, Biblia sacra latina, leaves of a Gutenberg Bible, and Greek New Testaments. In addition, there are a number of manuscript leaves from other medieval Bibles. Special Collections also holds a large number of codices and leaves from devotional books such as missals, choir books, books of hours, and antiphonals.

There are materials by Thomas Aquinas, Thomas Becket, Platina, Dante Alighieri, and Augustinus, to name a few. Special Collections also owns high-quality, limited-edition facsimiles of historical, literary, and manuscript milestones, such as the Book of Kells, Lorsch Gospels, Domesday Book, Cantigas de Santa María, The Song of Roland, and Ellesmere Chaucer. David Tambo, Department Head of Special Collections, says that most of these items predate his arrival at UCSB, eighteen years ago. Some were purchased individually and some came in as donations either separately or as part of larger collections. Others have been presented by UCSB departments. The breadth of Special Collections’ resources represents the outstanding scribal and early print culture of the Middle Ages. As a teaching resource, it is a fantastic way to introduce students to the medieval codex and scribal processes, the luxury of illumination and margina-lia, and the relationship between Latin and vernacular texts. It gives them immediate access to the historical players of this period: not only monastic scribes and early copists but also its “authors”—political, theological, and literary figures that produced these great writings. These available manuscripts and facsimiles are a great way to make the Middle Ages tangible for undergraduate students, who sometimes find the period inaccessible. They can look closely and touch respectfully materials that are otherwise unavailable to them in lecture and in the classroom.

Ed Fields, Reading Room Manager, recalls, “students from history, music and religious studies classes have used materials. More recently, CCS classes in art and book arts have been in.” Carol Braun Pasternack (English) often takes her undergraduate students to view the materials at Special Collections. In her undergraduate course, “The Voice and the Page,” students read about scribes and illuminators and view digital facsimiles. Then, she takes them to Special Collections to see the Santa Barbara Bible, a fifteenth-century book of hours, and leaves from several medieval manuscripts. Pasternack observes, “The fineness of the work, the value of the codex, and its individuality all grab the students’ attention in strong contrast to the printed editions we read by necessity and value for ease of access to the early texts.” She adds, “They’re especially impressed by the little historiated initials and the marginal glosses…Plus the gold, of course, in the book of hours.” In addition to their usefulness as undergraduate teaching tools, they are effective resources for graduate students engaged in textual criticism and textuality studies; a number of medieval faculty have used Special Collections as a resource for graduate seminars.

Last year, Prof. Harvey Sharrer’s (Spanish and Portuguese) two-quarter Portuguese research seminar on textual criticism used several facsimiles of medieval Galacian-Portuguese and Portuguese manuscripts. Graduate students prepared paleographical or semi-paleographical transcriptions from selected folios then checked their transcriptions against modern editions of the manuscripts. As an outgrowth of the seminar, two students, Ellen Oliveira and Carlos Pio, presented a joint paper concerning the Lisbon manuscript of the Crónica Geral de Espanha de 1344 at UCSB’s 10th Annual Graduate Conference on Hispanic and Lusophone Literatures, Cultures, and Linguistics, held in the spring of 2008.

If you take your students to view medieval materials, a librarian can help out. Yolanda Blue, Special Collections Librarian, advises, “We provide presentations of materials that we have in Special Collections to students, faculty, and international researchers of the items contained in our collections.” Ms. Blue stated that sometimes a faculty member will describe a certain topic he or she would like to touch on, and librarians choose the materials for viewing; other times faculty request particular items. Certain librarians specializing in a topic can give more detailed presentations about manuscripts, other librarians can offer background information about items and remind students of general procedures while in the reading room.

Printed materials are cataloged individually and can be searched on Pegasus or on the Special Collection’s website. Printed finding aids, which include a full description of all medieval resources, can be requested from a librarian. Recently, the finding aid for the entire collection of medieval manuscript fragments has been digitized as part of the Online Archive of California: www.oac.cdlib.org, keyword “manuscript fragments collection.”

To plan a visit for yourself or your students, you can begin at the Special Collections website, which has a “Visit” link on the left side of its homepage: www.library.ucsb.edu/speccoll. Alternatively, you can call the Reading Room at (805) 893-3062 or drop by the third floor to speak to a librarian in person. Reserve materials are available to all UCSB faculty and students, and the seminar room is available for all UCSB classes that use Special Collections materials. So, what are you waiting for? Take your class to Special Collections!
Humphreys Honored with Festschrift

By Staff

On November 13, 2009, a festschrift reception convened at UC Santa Barbara honoring Professor R. Stephen Humphreys, King Abdul Aziz Al Saud Professor of Islamic Studies and Professor of History at the UC Santa Barbara. Volume contributors, colleagues, and former and current students all joined to honor Professor Humphreys’ innumerable scholarly and teaching achievements. The volume contributors originally presented the articles that comprise the published festschrift to Professor Humphreys at a conference in October 2007 at the University of Minnesota. At the reception in November, his students and colleagues presented him with the printed volume, published by Darwin Press this fall, and thanked him for his mentorship. The festschrift volume editors, James E. Lindsey (Colorado State University) and Jon Armajani (St. Mary’s College, Maryland) honored Professor Humphreys with personal stories and memories illustrating how Prof. Humphreys shaped them as scholars and people. Other volume contributors and former students Thomas Sizgorich (UC Irvine), Nancy Stockdale (University of North Texas), Rachel Howes (CSU Northridge), and Anna Bigelow (North Carolina State University), also paid tribute to Professor Humphreys with brief acclamations of his mentorship and scholarship. Former colleagues added their congratulations. All present commended Professor Humphreys’ exceptional generosity in teaching and his largesse as a fellow scholar and expressed gratitude for his dedication and prodigious contributions to a field that he helped build and define.

The staff of the medieval newsletter would like to add their congratulations and acknowledge Professor Humphreys for his remarkable achievements and to thank him for all the time and effort he has expended on the graduate students at UC Santa Barbara.

Mediterranean Food continued from Page 7

This means very few vegetables and a lot of meat. Animals were “alive” whereas plants were not, so they were automatically higher on the “Great Chain of Being.” But they also had their own hierarchy based on their nature, as well. Poultry was higher than fish, because it was of the air, and fish was higher than cow, because it was very close to the earth. But wild animals, such as venison, which are connected to the earth but have a free spirit, are even better for nobles.

The food hierarchy that Grieco posits is much more complicated than this short summary suggests with many variables; but nevertheless it is clear from his talk that in the imagined historicity of the “Mediterranean Diet” is just not true, and is in fact, a product of a mid-twentieth century cardiovascular health movement.
AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Graduate Students

Aria Dalmolin (French and Italian) was an exchange student with the University of Lille-3. Donna Beth Ellard (English) received the UCSB Graduate Opportunity Fellowship from UC Santa Barbara Graduate Division. Jessica Elliott (History) was awarded the J. Bruce Anderson Memorial Fellowship from the UCSB Department of History, was awarded the C. Warren Hollister Fellowship from UCSB Department of History and was the co-Lead Teaching Assistant for the Department of History, 2008-2009. Karen Frank (History) published “From Egypt to Umbria: Jewish Women and Property in the Medieval Mediterranean,” in California Italian Studies: Italy and the Mediterranean, Claudio Fugoli and Lucia Re, eds. University of California e-Scholarship (California Digital Library with the Berkeley Electronic Press), November 2009, was invited to present “Wives, Mothers, Daughters, and Aunts: The Role of Women within the Family in Fifteenth-century Jewish Perugia” at the Huntington Library, and presented “Jewish Wives and Property in Late Medieval Perugia,” The Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies “To Have and to Hold: Marriage in Pre-modern Europe, 1200-1700,” Victoria University in the University of Toronto, Toronto, 16-18 October 2009. Jennifer R. Hammerschmidt (History of Art and Architecture) was awarded the Deans Fellowship from the UCSB Graduate Division, will present research at the College Art Association Conference in Chicago, and will present research at the Renaissance Society of America Annual Meeting in Venice. Colleen Ho (History) is the co-Lead Teaching Assistant for the Department of History, 2009-2010. Sarah Kaplan (French and Italian) was an exchange student with the University of Lille-3. Judy Kingkaysone (History) was awarded the CARA Scholarship for Medieval Paleography at the University of Notre Dame’s Summer Institute from the Medieval Academy of America. Carlos Pio (Spanish and Portuguese) presented “Os manuscritos portugueses do Livro de José de Arimateia” (translation: the Portuguese manuscripts of the Livro de José de Arimateia) for the APSA (American Portuguese Studies Association) Sixth International Congress held at Yale University and was warded a travel grant from the Spanish and Portuguese Department and the Center for Portuguese Studies. John Scholl (History) was awarded the Humanities and Research Assistant Program Fellowship from the UCSB Graduate Division. Liberty Stanavage (English) presented at the 44th International Congress on Medieval Studies at Kalamazoo, MI. Jessica Weiss (History) was awarded the Deans Dissertation Fellowship from the UCSB Graduate Division.

Faculty

Nicole Archambeau (History) graduated, received a three-year lecturer position at UC Santa Barbara, presented an article titled “His Whole Heart Changed: Political Meanings of a Mercenary’s Emotional Transformation” at the La Politique des Émotions au Moyen Âge conference, presented at the NEH Summer Seminar on Disease in the Middle Ages, and was awarded the S. Stephen Marcus Innovation in Teaching Award. Debra Blumenthal (History) published Enemies and Familiars: Slavery and Mastery in Fifteenth-Century Valencia, (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2009), and presented at the NEH Summer Seminar on Disease in the Middle Ages. Cynthia J. Brown (French and Italian) published two articles, “Du manuscrit à l’imprimé: Les XXI Epistres d’Ovide d’Octavien de Saint Gelais” in Ovide Métamorphosé: Les Lecteurs médiévaux d’Ovide, eds. Harf-Lancner, Mathy-Maille, Szkilnik (Presses Sorbonne nouvelle) and “Visual and Verbal Satire in Pierre Gringore’s Folles Entreprises” in La Satire dans tous ses états à la Renaissance française, ed. B. Renner (Droz). She also presented five papers at various venues, including the Université de Lille-III in April (books about famous women) and November (Pierre Gringore’s account of Queen Mary Tudor’s 1514 Parisian entry), the Netherlands National Institute for Advanced Study in Wassenaar (Pierre Gringore and performative culture), the Society of Rhetoric meeting at McGill University (dedications to Anne of Brittany), and the Modern Language Association meeting in Philadelphia (literary controversies at Anne of Brittany’s court). A 3-year interdisciplinary, collaborative exchange grant was awarded to Cynthia and Anne-Marie Legaré (Université de Lille-III) by the Partner University Fund. Harold Drake (History) published a chapter titled “Church and Empire.” In S. Harvey and D. Hunter, eds., The Oxford Handbook of Early Christian Studies (Oxford, 2008), 446-64. Jody Enders (French and Italian and Theater and Dance) published Murder by Accident: Medieval Theater, Modern Media, Critical Intentions, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009). Edward D. English (History) co-edited A Companion to the Medieval World, (Wiley-Blackwell, 2009). Sharon Farmer (History) presented “Merchant Women and the Administrative Glass Ceiling in Thirteenth-Century Paris” at the Huntington Library, presented “Landscapes of Power, c. 1300: Social and Cultural Interactions at the Garden-Park of Hesdin” at the Eisenberg Institute for Historical Research for their year long series on “Paucity and Plenty,” is serving her second year on the Nominating Committee of the Medieval Academy of America, and will serve as the coordinator for the thematic strand “Poor...Rich” for the 2011 International Medieval Conference in Leeds, England. Carol Lansing (History) was a visiting lecturer of undergraduate and graduate courses at Northwestern University in the spring of 2009, co-edited A Companion to the Medieval World, (Wiley-Blackwell, 2009), published Passion and Order: Restraint of Grief in the Medieval Italian Communes, (Cornell University Press, 2008), and was awarded the 2009 Marraro Prize of the Catholic Historical Association for Passion and Order. Carol Braun Pasternack (English) presented “The Women of Apollonia: Polution, Purity, and Power” at the Medieval Association of the Pacific, March 2009, in Albuquerque. Harvey L. Sharrer (Spanish and Portuguese) presented “Otra relación triangular artística: Galeote, Lanzarote y la reina Ginebra” at the Novenas Jornadas Internacionales de Literatura Española Medieval at the Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina, Buenos Aires and presented “Variant versions of letters from Italy to King Afonso V of Portugal.” at the Fifth International Conference of the European Society for Textual Scholarship at the Universidade de Lisboa, Lisbon.
UPCOMING MEDIEVAL STUDIES EVENTS

“Circuit Diagram: The Park at Hesdin”
McCune Conference Room, HSSB 6020
January 19, 2010, 5:00 PM
William Tronzo’s (UC San Diego) talk will focus on the park and castle at Hesdin. This lecture is part of the “Thinking through Media” lecture series organized by the Department of the History of Art and Architecture, UCSB, and is co-sponsored by the Architecture and Environment Program, Early Modern Center, and endorsed by Renaissance Studies.

History of the Book and Material Texts
IHC Seminar Room, HSSB 6056
February 22, 2010, 4:00 PM
Anne-Marie Legaré (Université de Lille-3) will present “Refashioning Guillaume Deguille-ville’s Fêlerinage de vie humaine: The Influence of Print on a Late Prose Manuscript Version (Geneva, Nat. Lib., ms. fr. 182),” and Olga Karaskova (Université de Lille-3) will present “The Manuscript Books of the Wives of René d’Anjou, Isabelle de Lorraine (c. 1400-53) and Jeanne de Laval 1453-98), in the National Library of Russia, Saint-Petersburg.”

Winter Colloquium: “Women, Art and Culture in Medieval and Renaissance Europe”
Mosher Alumni House, 2nd Floor of Alumni Hall
February 26-27, 2010, 2:00 PM and 9:00 AM
Various scholars from UC Santa Barbara and the Université de Lille-3 will present on the topic of female patronage in the medieval and early modern worlds.

Medieval Prisons
Location TBA
April 14, 2010, 4:30 PM
Guy Geltner (University of Oxford) will present.

Spring Colloquium: “The Medieval Other”
Location TBA
April 30, 2010, 1:00 PM
Christine Chism (UCLA), Benjamin Liu (UC Riverside), and Nancy McLoughlin (UC Irvine) will present.