It has been a busy and exciting year at CMEMS. Our weekly lunchtime seminars (30 during this past year!) continue to draw faculty and students across the university for engaging lectures and lively discussion. Faculty-sponsored research groups and collaborative projects provide opportunities for further in-depth and sustained scholarly exploration. The undergraduate Medieval Minor is growing, and our graduate students are researching, publishing, and presenting their work at Stanford and beyond. CMEMS has continued its sponsorship of special sessions at the International Congress on Medieval Studies at Western Michigan University (Kalamazoo), this year focusing on foreign brides and cultural transmission. The lecture series Medieval Matters (co-sponsored by Continuing Studies) has seen record attendance, while the visit of the Salisbury Cathedral Choir, with several concerts and a related lecture, marked a musical highlight. Two undergraduate essay prizes (one for a medieval topic, and one for an early modern one) will soon be awarded in recognition of the wonderful work done by our undergraduate scholars.

Several new initiatives are planned for the coming year: a journal club for graduate students to meet and discuss current research in the field; a collaborative conference with colleagues at the Centre d’études supérieures de civilisation médiévale (University of Poitiers); a day-long student workshop on emerging digital technologies, in conjunction with our colleagues in the Library (October 2017); and a graduate conference to be held in partnership with the Program in Medieval Studies at UC Berkeley (February 2018). We look forward to another year rich in Medieval and Early Modern offerings.

Marisa Galvez and Fiona Griffiths

2017: Movements of Objects and Textual Mobilities

Following on the successful 2016 "Reformations" conference, the 2017 Primary Source Symposium (November 2-4, 2017) will focus on cultural exchange through the movement of objects (gifts, textiles, booty, books, spices, animals, etc.). The goal of the symposium is to understand better the ways in which objects served as agents of cultural translation across linguistic, political, religious, geographic or gendered “borders.” We look forward to papers that consider how objects were perceived and used in their new contexts and how they served to influence cultural production. Sessions are planned on exchanges in and between Africa, China, the eastern Mediterranean, and Europe. The keynote speakers are Sharon Farmer (University of California, Santa Barbara) and Daniel Lord Smail (Harvard University).
EVENTS

CMEMS WEDNESDAY WORKSHOPS

CMEMS continues to host our weekly workshop series, which invites a variety of scholars from across the world—along with many from our own Stanford community—to present their research over the course of an informal lunchtime discussion. These meetings provide a unique space to engage with new and ongoing developments in the fields of medieval and early modern studies, while also promoting a sense of community here at Stanford. Our speakers this year hailed from many different disciplines and departments, including History, English, German, Art History, Italian, French, Iberian and Latin American Cultures, Religious Studies, the Stanford University Libraries, and Medieval Latin Philology. They collectively covered a dizzying range of topics, from Anglo-Saxon gospel books to the problems of editing Shakespearean texts, from thirteenth-century images of Jerusalem to fifteenth- and sixteenth-century travelogues, and from medieval German and Czech salvation narratives to narrative empathy in seventeenth-century Portuguese texts. We would like to thank all of our speakers for sharing their research with us and all of our participants for sustaining such a dynamic scholarly discussion from week to week. The workshop will continue to meet Wednesdays from 12:00-1:15pm during the 2017-2018 academic year.

MEDIEVAL MATTERS

Since 2007, CMEMS has co-sponsored a wonderfully successful public lecture series called Medieval Matters, a joint venture with Stanford's Continuing Studies Program and the Sarum Seminar. Medieval Matters talks, which are pitched to adult learners in the community, discuss events and trends of the medieval period that inform our understanding of the contemporary world. This year we heard from David Wallace (University of Pennsylvania) on performing Chaucer, and from popular British historian and filmmaker Michael Wood on the continuing legacy of the Anglo-Saxons. Tapping into the great fascination in the community at large for all aspects of medieval history and culture, the Medieval Matters series demonstrates the continuing relevance of events that took shape during the medieval period and brings greater public visibility to the work of medieval scholars and medieval studies programs.

Julia Fremon


PERSIAN, ARABIC, TURKISH, AND HEBREW DLCL FOCAL GROUP

In 2016-2017 the Division of Literatures, Cultures, and Languages launched a new Focal Group: a conversation among faculty and students about research and teaching in Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and Hebrew. These four languages have a shared medieval and early modern past, and yet academic structures have tended to elude the connections, often for good reasons connected to the need for training in languages that each require several years for proficiency. At Stanford, we are interested in thinking about how our undergraduate and graduate teaching can reflect what we learn from our research, and indeed what we have learnt from the series of medievalist visitors who joined us in the Focal Group conversation throughout the year. Julia Bray, the Abdulaziz Saud AlBabtain Laudian Professor of Arabic at the University of Oxford, talked about their initiative to combine Arabic, Persian, and Turkish (APT). Selim Kuru, the Chair of the Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations Department at the University of Washington, led a workshop on the multilingual reality of Ottoman Studies. Elias Muhanna, the Manning Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature at Brown University, continued a conversation about regional conceptualizations that had been started by Shahzad Bashir, currently the Lysbeth Warren Anderson Professor in Islamic Studies in Stanford's Department of Religious Studies. And our own Elizabeth Bernhardt, John Roberts Hale Director of the Language Center and Professor of German Studies at Stanford University, led a discussion that addressed that key issue of language acquisition.
The "Hagia Sophia Reimagined" concert, as part of the Icons of Sound project, transforms Bing Concert Hall into an acoustic and visual reproduction of Constantinople's Great Church.

**MEDIEVAL WRITERS' WORKSHOP**

Stanford's Department of English welcomed ten medievalists in October for the Medieval Writers' Workshop—a two-day event in which scholars offered their newest work for critique and commentary. Scholars came from all over America and Canada to share in this collegial and inspiring event, which will be repeated in late September 2017 at Stanford, before moving to another institution for a new cycle.

*Elaine Trehane*

**ICONS OF SOUND**

Can we travel back in time; can digital technology enhance our engagement with the past? These are some of the questions addressed by the long-standing collaboration, Icons of Sound, between the department of Art History (Prof. Bissera Pentcheva) and the Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics (Dr. Jonathan Abel). With the support of Stanford Live and Provost Etchemendy we produced a concert featuring Cappella Romana singing the newly transcribed from medieval manuscripts music for the Byzantine Feast of the Elevation of the Cross (September 14); it was originally performed at the cathedral of Hagia Sophia. Using digital technology the chant was imprinted live with acoustics of the Great Church. The concert was further complemented by visuals designed to create a totally immersive experience. The symposium on the following day addressed the significance of digital technology in creating a sensual experience of the past. An international group of scholars explored the phenomenon of animation in medieval art and the role of modern performance and the aesthetic act in the practice of scholarship, cultural heritage, and museum display. Concurrent with the symposium and concert was a video installation designed by the Art History PhD students Lora Webb and Daniel Smith exploring the role of light on the facade of Mission Santa Clara.

*Bissera Pentcheva*

**CRUSADES WORKSHOP**

The workshop "Crusade: New Directions in Research and Teaching" took place on December 8, 2016 and brought together six medieval scholars in a diversity of disciplines to Stanford for a productive and stimulating day of presentations and conversation. With participants from Art History, History, German, Near Eastern Studies, and Digital Humanities, the workshop provided a forum to discuss the state of crusade studies, recent research, and pedagogical approaches among the disciplines. Chronologically, the papers ranged from the twelfth to sixteenth centuries, treating such topics as the architectural monuments of Jerusalem, Latin and Arabic moral parables, and German epics. The geographic range was broad, encompassing the Latin East, late medieval Hungary, the Abbasid Syria, and the medieval Levant. The format of the workshop—based on pre-circulated abstracts, two panels of research presentations with formal respondents, plentiful time for discussion among panelists and the audience, and a roundtable panel on pedagogical approaches including discussion of current syllabi—allowed for the emergence of key questions related to the subject of crusade.

With a view towards continuing such interdisciplinary discussions on crusade, next year CMEMS will host an interdisciplinary conference in collaboration with the University of Poitiers' Centre d'études supérieures de civilisation médiévale and the France-Stanford Center on "Southern France and the Latin East in the Thirteenth Century: Crusade, Networks, and Exchanges".

*Marisa Galvez*
A new medieval digital project is currently in the works! The Global Medieval Sourcebook will be a teaching and research resource to enable scholars to work on medieval material comparatively, across languages and cultures. It presents critical transcriptions of original medieval texts and their translations in an accessible, user-friendly, open-source format that may be downloaded for use in the classroom or for digital and traditional analysis. It will further contain information about each text, including historical context, and a commentary on the text and our translation. Links to online manuscripts and other relevant materials will enable scholars to use the site as a research portal and provide additional context to students and teachers. Texts will be searchable by genre, author, date, language, and keywords. Users will be able to curate their own collections within the site for use in classrooms and research groups. This project has received seed funding from the Roberta Bowman Denning Fund for Humanities and Technologies and is supported by CESTA. If you would like more information about the GMS or are interested in contributing to it, please contact Kathryn Starkey (starkey@stanford.edu) or Mae Lyons-Penner (maelp@stanford.edu).

Kathryn Starkey

Stanford Text Technologies has run three major international projects in 2016-17, including the NEH-funded “Global Currents” (https://globalcurrents.stanford.edu/), on hierarchies of information retrieval tools in medieval manuscripts; the CyberInitiative project “Predictive Text Technologies,” on early forms of communication and the discernible patterns of all text technological development; and on East-West Text Technologies. For this last project, with funding from a variety of sources, a group of scholars and graduate students met at Fudan University in Shanghai to deliver papers on “Manuscript to Print” in the Eastern and Western traditions. It was an extraordinary event, combining the very best of contemporary scholarship on this theme, and Ron Egan (East Asian Languages and Cultures) and Elaine Treharne (English) were most grateful to their hosts in the Chinese Department at Fudan and all their speakers from Europe, America and China.

Elaine Treharne

Stanford Text Technologies’ third annual Collegium this year was co-hosted by Professors Kathryn Starkey (German Studies) and Elaine Treharne (English) on the theme of “TexTileTexTure.” Ten leading scholars addressed key questions about early literary culture and cultural artefacts, including: How are we to make sense of this relationship between texts and textiles? What role do substrates play in the way we understand texts and textiles? What new interpretive possibilities open up when we view cultural artifacts through the nexus of texts and textiles? The two-day intensive intellectual exchange was enhanced by an immersive hands-on session, during which all participants were invited to sew and to practice their calligraphic expertise, emulating medieval scripts.

Next year’s Collegium will be co-hosted by Elaine Treharne and Benjamin Albritton (Stanford University Libraries) and will celebrate the launch of the Open Access Parker on the Web 2.0, with three days of papers on early medieval books and digital manuscript studies.
New Acquisitions and Forgotten Treasures: German Medieval and Early Modern Manuscripts at Stanford

Stanford has recently been able to acquire a small yet significant collection of late medieval and early modern manuscripts from the German speaking regions of Europe. One highlight is the psalter of Brigitta Stromerin (Mss Codex 1127), a lavishly illustrated Latin liturgical manuscript written in Nuremberg in 1473, the year in which its original owner joined the local Dominican convent of St. Katharina. This manuscript belongs to a corpus of books sent from Nuremberg to various other monastic communities in the fifteenth century in an effort to build libraries in monastic communities that had joined the Dominican Observance movement. The Stanford psalter, for example, travelled to Regensburg in 1483 and stayed there until the nineteenth century. Tracing the movements of the Stanford codex and other books like it, it is possible to shed some light on the initial stages of the increased female literary culture associated with the Observant Reform. Stanford also acquired a fourteenth-century theological miscellany from the charterhouse of Trier including works by Augustine, Hugh of Saint-Cher, William of Saint-Thierry, and Hugh of St. Victor (Mss Codex 1126), as well as a devotional compendium including unedited bridal-mystical texts written for the Cologne-based Augustinian Canonesses of Maria zum Weiher in St. Cäcilien (Mss Codey 1181).

In addition to these new acquisitions, a reevaluation of the manuscripts from the Hildebrand Library, purchased by Stanford in 1895, led to an unexpected rediscovery. A previously unidentified sixteenth-century legal manuscript which had been in Stanford’s collection for more than 120 years (Mss Misc 268) could be identified as an extremely rare and philologically important later copy of the high medieval Frisian common law known as the “Asegabuch.” A project that aims at properly cataloging and describing these manuscripts in order to make them accessible to the wider scholarly community is in its initial stages. If you are interested in participating, please e-mail buschbeck@stanford.edu.

Björn Buschbeck

Paleography Workshop: A Slam Dunk

Our newest addition to the CMEMS faculty, Professor Rowan Dorin (History), launched a new lunch-time paleography workshop this academic year. Students from a variety of different disciplines gather over lunch to work on digitally photographed manuscripts from times and places as far removed from one another as are Carolingian France and seventeenth-century Venice. With manuscripts projected on a widescreen, students attempt to correctly transcribe as much of the document as possible. After a set time, each student reads the manuscript in its original language with the help of this transcription. As students work on their transcriptions or endeavor to read the manuscripts aloud, Professor Dorin provides critical instruction and offers invaluable guidance to students of every level of proficiency, while bringing a contagious enthusiasm to what otherwise might be experienced as drudge work. Indeed, the workshop is affectionately known as the “Paleo-Slam” because it includes a friendly competition: a given student reads the projected manuscript aloud and, in the event of a mistake, the first listening student to slam his or her hand on the table gains the opportunity to continue reading as long as possible. The student who reads the longest is the winner. All told, for students of medieval and early modern history, the new Paleography workshop is truly a slam-dunk!

Christopher Bacich
Sources for Late Medieval and Early Modern Food Culture

One notable recent manuscript acquisition is a previously unknown recipe book of the Countess of Hohenlohe (Fig. 1), dated 1593, which offers us a rare lens into late medieval and early modern daily life. The manuscript contains 243 recipes for soups, pies, sauces, jellies, stuffing, baked puddings, sausages, cakes, tarts, roasted meats, and all manner of both sweet and savory dishes using a wide variety of rare and exotic ingredients—the spices listed include pepper, powdered ginger, mace, cinnamon, cloves, coriander, saffron, and even, in one recipe, sulfur. Since medieval and early modern food culture is an important topic of research and teaching, the Stanford Libraries recently acquired multiple works on cuisine, such as Platina's 1517 *De honesta voluptate* (Fig. 2), which was one of the first printed cookbooks and explores the role of diet in healthy living, and *La singolare Dottrina di M.D. Romoli sopranominato Panonto* (1560) (Fig. 3), which was written by Domenico Romoli, banquet manager for Pope Leo X, and includes recipes, organization, and meal hierarchy for every day of the year. Other sources of information about early modern food culture include a Carinthian urbarium (Fig. 4), or register of fief ownership, written in 1616 and listing the feudal possessions belonging to Saint Paul's Abbey in Carinthia, Austria, with the taxes and tithes listed in both the monetary amounts owed and in the equivalent amounts of goods (eggs, wheat, pigs, etc.) actually paid, and a penitential register manuscript (Fig. 5) that records offenses committed by individuals in 1623 in the town of Wetter in Hessen, with many of the recorded offenses concerning the sale of food or beverages at prices other than those set by law.

*Kathleen M. Smith*
**Introduction to Manuscript Studies**

*Introduction to Manuscript Studies* is a graduate seminar designed to introduce students from different humanities departments to the study of manuscripts in the medieval and early modern periods. The course provides training in traditional paleographical and codicological analysis, with several weekly transcription assignments combined with consultation of actual manuscripts, while also insisting on manuscripts as objects that demand more complex forms of cultural and historical analysis. Students read and discuss recent critical scholarship focused on different manuscript genres, give presentations on print and digital resources for the scholarly study of manuscript culture, and are expected to write substantial research papers using evidence from the manuscript archive. The students who enrolled in the course when it was offered last fall came from the English Department, the Comparative Literature Department, and the Classics Department. The topics for their final projects ranged from manuscript marginalia in a 1504 edition of Horace and the Stanford codex containing Cavendish’s *Life of Cardinal Wolsey* to a reader’s redaction of Bacon’s essays in a Huntington Library commonplace book and an unpublished early seventeenth-century play by James Cobbes, an avid collector of medieval manuscripts.

---

**Stanford Digging Deeper 3: Medieval Handwriting**

After the unprecedented success of two online courses in Medieval Manuscripts—Digging Deeper 1 and Digging Deeper 2—both of which are still open for independent registration and study (at https://lagunita.stanford.edu/courses/English/DiggingDeeper1/Winter2015/about), the team of Professor Elaine Treharne and Drs Ben Albritton, Orietta Da Rold and Suzanne Paul, reassembled to create the third course, which will launch in the Autumn 2017. Produced by the office of the Vice-Provost for Teaching and Learning, and administered by Dr Kenneth Lidga and Jonathan Quick, this course will focus on teaching students the basics of paleography from c.500 to 1500. The aim of bringing specialist expertise in early literary culture and book history to a much wider audience continues to guide the development of this important work, and the team is looking forward to seeing if their record of 11,000 registrants can be beaten with this new series on scripts.

---

**The Art of Feasting**

How can a modern student come closer to an understanding of what it was really like to live in medieval Europe? During winter quarter of 2017, Marisa Galvez (French) and Jesse Rodin (Music) offered a particularly delicious answer. In their hands-on course on medieval feasting, titled “Food, Text, Music: A Multidisciplinary Lab on the Art of Feasting,” students heard each week from various guest lecturers on diverse aspects of medieval and modern feasting and food cultures, then headed over to the Arrillaga Teaching Kitchen to cook dishes ranging from apple omelets to spiced turnips, all taken from medieval recipe collections. Each class finished with a lively discussion, including an examination of the symbolic significance—and the taste—of the day’s delicacies. An important concept discussed frequently in the course was that of *entremets*, the performances and art objects which formed a critical part of the multisensory experience of the medieval feast, and students were given the opportunity to reconstruct and present authentic medieval entremets of their own, which included everything from musical performances to fire-breathing fish. The course did not restrict itself to the Middle Ages, instead challenging students to more critically engage with food production and food culture in their daily lives.

---

*Emma Grover*

Top: Emma Grover (right) prepares a Lenten meal with Netta Wang. Bottom: Jesse Rodin presents a chansonnier for discussion and performance in class.
An Undergraduate Honors Thesis:
"Venantius Fortunatus as Auctor of the Sacred: From Material to Ethereal in Sixth-Century Gaul"

The lengthy corpus of Venantius Fortunatus (530-c.600) has by and large been read in the context of the politics of Merovingian Gaul. It is true that the poet, a foreigner from Ravenna, wrote panegyrics for Gaul's ecclesiastical elite. But within these poems' secular purposes lies a complex conception of sacredness, rooted in materials—the glittering mosaics, ornate fabrics and polished objects of the foundations of the poet's patrons. Through translation and close reading of Fortunatus' corpus with a focus on Book 1, this study elucidates the poet's understanding of sacred spaces as necessarily rooted in materials. Not only does Fortunatus describe sacredness; he situates himself as a creator of sacred spaces by turning his poems into sacred materials through a process that I have called "transmediation." The study explores three instances of this "authorship" of the sacred. First, Fortunatus builds "churches of words," utilizing the vivid language of contemporary churches' mosaic verse epigraphy. Next, I turn to Fortunatus' acrostic carmina cancellata, grid-poems, which the poet himself describes in terms of woven textiles, which had sacred implications in late antiquity. Finally, Fortunatus associates even the private, secular villas of his elite patrons with earthly paradise, portraying them as "activated," an important quality of sacred spaces at the time. I argue that more than social climbing or emulating the Latin poets before him, Fortunatus built sacred spaces, creatively residing between material and ethereal.

May Peterson
“Healthscaping Italy” as an Undergraduate Research Assistant

Our preconceived notion of rural and urban life throughout the middle ages is one principally characterised by dirt, disorder and disease. We imagine piles of corpses dumped ignominiously onto a cart like something out of a Monty Python sketch, in a world where attempts to limit or control health hazards were non-existent. “Healthscaping Italy” is Professor Guy Geltner’s* response to this. His project maps Italian health legislation across three centuries and demonstrates the extent to which health was carefully monitored through the pragmatic drawing-up of legislation that changed as environmental circumstances changed. This legislation included everything from fines on exposed meat to the careful regulation of prostitution in town centres. My job throughout this project was to use GIS mapping software to pinpoint the locations of legislation, analyse geographical, qualitative and quantitative trends, and form basic theses on the data. For example, we can see that a huge amount of legislation springs up post-1347, which is little surprise since 1347 heralded the arrival of the Black Death. Other interesting trends came in the form of health officials, known as campari (countryside officials), viarii (roadway officials) and aquarii (waterway officials); their mere existence demonstrates that health regulations were carefully and consistently monitored by government-appointed officials and that the surveillance of health was seen as an important part of medieval Italian government. As Professor Geltner’s project continues and evolves into a new book, I hope that the true complexities and intricacies of medieval healthcare can be explored and shared in a public sphere which tends to neglect the legislative branch of medieval healthcare.

Alexis Rochat

*Guy Geltner (History, University of Amsterdam) joined the CMEMS community this year as an External Faculty Fellow in the Stanford Humanities Center, working on his project “Healthscaping the Premodern City: Theory, Policy, and Practice in Italy, 1250-1500.”

RECENT PLACEMENTS

Richard Bell (PhD ’17, History) will be a postdoctoral Research Associate at the University of Birmingham in the fall.

Brad Bouley (PhD ’12, History), currently Assistant Professor of History at Pennsylvania State University, has accepted a position at UC Santa Barbara.

Brian Brege (PhD ’14, History), currently a postdoctoral fellow at Boston College, will be Assistant Professor of History at Syracuse in the fall.

Catherine Chou (PhD ’16, History), currently a postdoctoral humanities fellow at Villanova University, will be Assistant Professor at Grinnell College in the fall.

Kathryn Dickason (PhD ’16, Religious Studies) is a lecturer in the Department of Theatre and Dance at Santa Clara University.

Jenny Pegg (PhD ’16 and current lecturer, History) will start a postdoc at the University of Chicago in fall.

Alex Statman (PhD ’17, History) is a postdoc in the new Global Intellectual History program at Freie Universität Berlin.
Christopher Bacich (PhD Candidate, History) won a fellowship in the Pigott Scholars program for his dissertation on medieval concerns regarding the death of the soul and the influence of Epicurean thought from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries.

Jessica Beckman (PhD Candidate, English) won a Mellon Foundation Dissertation Fellowship for the 2017-18 academic year.

George Hardin Brown (Emeritus, English), along with Frederick Biggs, published a two-volume study of the use of the Venerable Bede's works in the literary culture of Anglo-Saxon England and of the European Continent. Bede is the inaugural volume in the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture series, published by Amsterdam University Press.

Paula Findlen (History) was awarded the Premio Galileo, a prize given in a rotation of fields every ten years for contributions by foreign scholars to Italian culture. She also published a coauthored volume (with Henrietta McBurney, Ian Rolfe and Caterina Napoleone): The Paper Museum of Cassiano dal Pozzo. Birds, Other Animals and Natural Curiosities (Harvey Miller, 2017, 2 vols).

Roland Greene (English and Comparative Literature) was recently elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and will be formally inducted in October 2017.

History major Rory Houghton-Berry ('16) was awarded the Golden Medal for Excellence in the Humanities and Creative Arts for his senior thesis: "The Ideal Medieval State? Examining Norman England and its Relations with the Papacy During the Investiture Controversy."

Blair Hoxby (English) received honorable mention for the 2017 Phyllis Goodhart Gordan Book Prize, awarded by the Renaissance Society of America, for his recent monograph What Was Tragedy? Theory and the Early Modern Canon (Oxford University Press, 2015). He also published a co-edited volume entitled Milton in the Long Restoration (Oxford University Press, 2016).

Juan Lamata (PhD Candidate, English) was awarded a fellowship in the Pigott Scholars program for his dissertation on “masterless” men and women in the Renaissance.

Ivan Lupić (English) has recently been awarded research fellowships from the Beinecke Library, the Huntington Library, and the Folger Shakespeare Library. He will conduct research there in 2017/18 in preparation for his next book project, provisionally titled Shakespeare and the End of Editing.

Stephen Orgel (English) will receive an honorary degree from the University of Venice in June. He is retiring at the end of August.

Bissera Pentcheva (Art and Art History) was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to complete a project that will examine animation in medieval art seen in Byzantine, Islamic and Western medieval cultures, using digital technology tools alongside traditional textual research.

Jesse Rodin (Music) was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowship for Recently Tenured Scholars to support his project "Giving Form to Fifteenth-Century Music," which explores how innovations in musical form intersect with other cultural developments, such as the rise of municipal clock towers and other cultural developments.

Charlotte Thun-Hohenstein (PhD Student, History) received the inaugural student essay prize from the David Rumsey Center and California Map Society. The essay used maps from the Rumsey collection and was entitled "Delisle, De Fer, and the Mississippi: The High-Water Mark of Ancien Régime Mapmaking." She also received a Frankenstein@200 grant from Medicine and the Muse for an art installation on the overlap between science and art.

Duygu Yildirim (PhD Candidate, History of Science) is a recipient of The Mellon International Dissertation Research Fellowship (IDRF) from the Social Science Research Council (2017-2018).

Please consider making a charitable contribution to the General Gift Fund for the Center for Medieval and Early Modern Studies. Your gift will provide resources and programs, such as workshops and lectures described in this newsletter, above and beyond those made possible by university funding. Gifts may be made online by designating the CMEMS gift fund at Giving to Stanford (giving.stanford.edu) or by mail to Center for Medieval and Early Modern Studies, C/o Fiona Griffiths, Lane History Corner, Room 113, 450 Serra Mall, Stanford, CA 94305.