29 September 2010
Medieval and Renaissance Graduate Student Association (MRGSA) Meet-and-Greet
11:45 AM - 1 PM, 308 Dulles Hall

1 October 2010
CMRS Lecture Series and Midwest Medieval Conference Plenary: John Van Engen, University of Notre Dame
“Behold what Stupidity this is!” On Translating Late Medieval Religion into Practice and Prose:
The Writings of Alijt Bake of Ghent (1413-55)
3:15 PM, Student Alumni Council Room in the Ohio Union

5 October 2010
CMRS Film Series: Elizabeth I, Pt. 1 (2005)
Directed by Tom Hooper, with Helen Mirren and Jeremy Irons
7:30 PM, 038 University Hall

15 October 2010
CMRS Lecture Series, Francis Lee Utley Lecture: Samuel Kinser, Northern Illinois University
Bringing Back the Spirits: Two Folkloric Christian Modes of Translating Piety
2:30 PM, 090 Science and Engineering Library

19 October 2010
CMRS Film Series: Fire Over England (1937)
Directed by William K. Howard, with Flora Robson, Raymond Massey, and Laurence Olivier
7:30 PM, 038 University Hall

2 November 2010
CMRS Film Series: Elizabeth R, Pt. 6 (1972)
Directed by Roderick Graham, with Glenda Jackson, Ronald Hines, and Robin Ellis
7:30 PM, 038 University Hall

5 November 2010
CMRS Lecture Series: Jane Tylus, New York University
Translating Griselda: Holy Women and the Vernacular in Renaissance Italy
2:30 PM, 090 Science and Engineering Library

16 November 2010
CMRS Film Series: Blackadder II (1986) (“Head,” “Potato,” “Chains”)
Directed by Mandie Fletcher, with Rowan Atkinson, Tony Robertson, and Miranda Richardson
7:30 PM, 038 University Hall

3 December 2010
CMRS Lecture Series, MRGSA Lecture: Karen Sullivan, Bard College
Jean Gerson and His Sisters: The Chancellor Writes in the Vernacular
2:30 PM, 090 Science and Engineering Library

6 December 2010
Arts and Humanities Centers Holiday Party
4-6 PM, Museum in University Hall
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The cover image is from 1611 King James Bible. All other images used in this issue of Nouvelles Nouvelles are also from the 1611 King James Bible unless otherwise indicated. The back cover image is from a book of hours at University of Oxford’s Bodleian Library, MS Douce 135, 7r.
GREETINGS

The kaleidoscope of varied color greeting the passerby on the Oval these days does the heart good. The Chadwick Arboretum on West Campus offers autumnal perfumes as well as sights—my particular favorite is a small tree that rings the labyrinth, whose round leaves smell like roasted marshmallows or candy apples when rubbed. It is a lovely time of year to pause and walk the labyrinth, modeled after the celebrated eleven-circuit labyrinth of Chartres Cathedral, with its symbolism of the seasons of the year as well as the seasons of life. Thanks to Mary Maloney who introduced it to my Gothic Paris class on a field trip there some years ago.

Our lecture series “Translating Piety” is off to a very stimulating start, with two excellent lectures very attentive to the theme. John van Engen presented the works of the fifteenth-century mystic Alijt Bake, a woman translating religious experience into vernacular Dutch as well as the vernacular of her own particular communion with the divine. Her works were printed anonymously after her death, but clued in by a crossed-out colophon in a surviving manuscript he accomplished the impressive feat of reconstructing her oeuvre. For the Utley Memorial Lecture in Medieval and Renaissance Studies and Folklore, Sam Kinser’s example of “translating piety” was the curiously contradictory “Endiablada” ritual of the men of Almonacid, a small town in Castile, Spain, who celebrate Candlemas and the feast of Saint Blaise by dressing as devils in colorful pajamas, gigantic cow bells, flowered hats and red mitres. Please join us November 5 as Jane Tylus speaks on “Translating Griselda: Holy Women and the Vernacular in Renaissance Italy,” and December 3 for Karen Sullivan on “Jean Gerson and his sisters: the Chancellor Writes in the Vernacular.”

Fall is traditionally a time for remembering the departed, as with the Francis Lee Utley lecture, named for one of the co-founders of both CMRS and the Folklore Center. November marks the fourth anniversary of the passing of Nick Howe, director of the Center for Medieval and Renaissance 1995–2002. He was my faculty mentor when I arrived at Ohio State in 2001, and was eager to bestow upon me the responsibilities of Gothic Paris, one of CMRS’s mainstay GEC courses whose teaching he assumed in crisis mode due to the loss of an instructor. He approached Paris with his characteristic geographic focus, encouraging me to wow the students with views of the streets taken from the towers of Notre Dame. Make it a travelogue—and make them do some research, make them make it their own. Some members of the current generation of students might prefer multiple choice testing, but there are plenty who find delight in discovering the library and ordering their first towering pile of books from OhioLink and the depository, bless them. Nick similarly taught me to love High Street here in Columbus. In those days it was my daily path to campus, and at times the detritus of its many users wearied me. Nick would have none of that. Mediterranean Foods, he admonished me! High Street takes you from German beer to feta, with antique browsing, plasma donation, and one of the nation’s great land grant universities on the way. Thank you Nick, for helping me discover the “home” in Columbus. And deep thanks to all of you who help perpetuate his legacy with your donations to the Howe Fund, which will now help us to send our gifted students out to discover the world and all its geographies.

The 49th Midwest Medieval History Conference was hosted by OSU during the first week of October this year, kudos to organizer Dan Hobbins. Giles Constable and others led reminiscences of our departed historian Joseph H. Lynch, director of CMRS 1978-1983, with his wife, children, and grandchildren in the audience. It was moving to hear Giles read letters from Joe narrating potential scholarly paths and questions he was pondering over the years. Joe was a supportive colleague and mentor, a distinguished scholar, and a model for service, dedication, and humility to many of us. The conference’s papers on the theme of “Medieval Church and Society” aptly illustrated Dr. Lynch’s influence, I think he would have been very pleased. He is missed.

Looking forward to seeing you all at the Holiday Party on December 6, 4–6 pm in the University Hall Museum. Thanks to all of you for reading Nouvelles Nouvelles, and especially to those who have contacted us with positive feedback on the new design. Stay in touch!

Yours in all the temporal reminders of autumn,

Sarah-Grace Heller
Acting Director, Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies
Karl Whittington joined the faculty of the Department of History of Art this fall, as Assistant Professor of medieval art and architecture. He received his Ph.D. in History of Art from the University of California at Berkeley earlier this year, with a dissertation entitled “The Body-Worlds of Opicinus de Canistris, Artist and Visionary (1296–ca.1354).” This research explored the eccentric, complex and fascinating maps, drawings and diagrams of a little-known fourteenth-century Italian priest. By focusing on contemporary practices of mapping and diagramming information, the interaction between artistic and scientific discourses, and the mechanics of visual allegory, this study aimed to fully integrate Opicinus into fourteenth-century visual culture and to expand our understanding of what sorts of images were possible during the period.

Whittington has presented papers related to this research at Medieval Congresses in Kalamazoo, Michigan and Leeds, England, as well as in a catalogue accompanying a show at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, Pen and Parchment: Drawing in the Middle Ages. A forthcoming article in Studies in Iconography will also explore Opicinus’s drawings within a larger treatment of queer theory in medieval art history today.

At Ohio State, Whittington looks forward to teaching graduate and undergraduate courses on medieval manuscript illumination, the connections between cartography and the history of art, and the representation of the body in medieval art, among other topics. Future research and publication projects include a book-length monograph on Opicinus, a study of late-medieval Italian diagrammatic frescos, and an examination of the representation of the nude body on French Gothic cathedral façades.

Whittington looks forward to getting to know the students and faculty involved in Medieval and Renaissance Studies at Ohio State, and anyone else at the university interested in questions of representation, gender and the history of science.
CMRS Alumni

Many students have benefitted from CMRS programs, courses, and activities. We hope you enjoy reading about the professional accomplishments of the following three alumni who were all previous winners of the Stanley J. Kahrl Award for an Outstanding Graduate Essay, awarded annually by CMRS.

Cliff Rogers did his graduate work in history at OSU from 1989 to 1994, working with CMRS faculty including Joe Guilmartin and the late Frank Pegues. While still a graduate student, he published “The Military Revolutions of the Hundred Years War” (which received a Moncado Prize from the Society for Military History) and “Edward III and the Dialectics of Strategy, 1327–1360.” The latter, which outlined the argument he would later make more fully in his doctoral dissertation, was awarded the Royal Historical Society’s Alexander Prize medal. He was the first American ever to win that prestigious prize.

After a post-doctoral year at Yale, Rogers took a position at the United States Military Academy (West Point), where he is now Professor of History. He has taught a survey course on Medieval Europe, an elective on Ancient and Medieval Warfare, and senior historiography courses on The Hundred Years War and Flowers of Chivalry, among others. He has also had the opportunity there to take cadets on a summer staff-ride to the major battlefields of the Hundred Years War. In the 2005-6 academic year, Rogers was a Leverhulme Visiting Professor at Swansea University in Wales.

His most recent books are Soldiers’ Lives through History: The Middle Ages (2007), an Ashgate collection of his previously published Essays on Medieval Military History (2010), and the three-volume Oxford Encyclopedia of Medieval Warfare and Military Technology (2010). The book on soldiers’ lives, like his earlier War Cruel and Sharp: English Strategy under Edward III, 1327–1360, received the Verbruggen Prize from De Re Militari. Professor Rogers continues to serve as co-editor of the Journal of Medieval Military History, which he helped found and of which the eighth volume is now in press. Among his current projects are a Handbook of Medieval Military History for Oxford University Press, an edition-translation of the fourteenth-century St. Omer Chronicle, and a short piece on the visual puns in the devices of two chivalric orders, the Garter and the Sash.
Scott Davison earned a BA and MA in Philosophy from OSU in 1987 and 1989, respectively. As an undergraduate, he worked with Charles Kielkopf, and his graduate advisor was Marshall Swain. Davison completed a PhD in Philosophy from the University of Notre Dame in 1994. His dissertation, *The Metaphysics of Moral Responsibility*, was directed by Thomas P. Flint.

After receiving his PhD, Davison taught for two years at Calvin College, and then accepted a teaching position at Morehead State University, where he is now Professor of Philosophy and the Coordinator of the Philosophy and Religious Studies Program. He has taught a variety of courses at Morehead, including Philosophy of Religion, Philosophy and Death, Philosophy of Love and Sex, and Ancient and Medieval Philosophy. Davison has been honored for his teaching as a recipient of the Morehead State University College of Humanities Master Teaching Award in 1998. Most recently, he received an Enduring Questions Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to develop a pre-disciplinary course on the nature of good and evil. In Spring 2010, Davison was a Visiting Professor of Philosophy at Minzu University of China in Beijing.


Thomas Stewart completed a M.A. and Ph.D. in Linguistics at OSU in 2000 and 2004, respectively. His dissertation, *Mutation as Morphology: Bases, Stems, and Shapes in Scottish Gaelic*, was completed under the supervision of Brian Joseph. Stewart graduated with a Graduate Certificate in Medieval and Renaissance Studies, and also served on the CMRS Advisory Board during his tenure at OSU.

Stewart accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Linguistics at Truman State University in 2004. He taught a range of courses in General and English Linguistics, as well as Ancient and Medieval Literature. In 2009, Stewart became a Visiting Assistant Professor of English and Linguistics at the University of Louisville, where he is also a member of the Medieval and Renaissance Studies faculty. In 2008, he received a Scholarship of Teaching and Learning Fellowship for his project *Multimedia Enhancement of an Introductory Course in Scottish Gaelic*. Stewart also received a President's Summer Faculty Research Grant in 2008 for the *Grandfather Mountain Gaelic Immersion Week*.

Stewart has published on a variety of linguistics topics. In 2004, he published an article, “Lexical Imposition: Old Norse Vocabulary in Scottish Gaelic,” in the Historical Linguistics journal *Diachronica* on medieval-era language contact between speakers of Old Norse and early Scottish Gaelic. More recently, he has published an article with Brian Joseph in *Word and Structure* (2009), titled “How Big can a Case System Become? Evidence from Scottish Gaelic,” and an article with Alma B. Kuhlemann Cárdenez, a 2009 Ph.D. in the OSU Department of Spanish and Portuguese, in *Language and Linguistics Compass* (2010), titled “Discovering ‘Language Myths and Truths’: A Summer Enrichment Course in Linguistics for High School Students.” Stewart is also a member of the board of directors for *An Comunn Gàidhealach Ameireaganach*, the Scottish Gaelic Society of America.
Barbara Becker-Cantarino (Germanic Languages and Literatures) has presented the following lectures: “Goethe’s and Günderrode’s Ballad on Indian Sati” at the University of Salzburg, Austria on 16 July 2010; “Pietist Correspondences and Transatlantic Migration in the Eighteenth Century” at the International Conference for Scholars of German at the University of Warsaw, Poland on 5 August 2010; „Körperlichkeit und Emotion: Zu Sophie Tieck-Bernhardis Erzählungen“ at the Kleist-Museum in Frankfurt / Oder, Germany on 9 August 2010; “The Politics of Memory and Gender: What Happened to Feminism in Germany?” at the International Conference on Memory and Gender at the University of London on 30 September 2010; and “Bourgeois Wealth, Gender and Culture Around 1800: The Brentanos” at the German Studies Association in Oakland, CA on 8 October 2010. She has also published “The ’New Mythology.’ Myth and Death in Caroline von Günderrode’s Literary Work” in: Women and Death (Camden House, 2010); „Schriftstellerinnen der Romantik.“ in Romantik. Epoche, Autoren, Werke (Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 2010); and „Groß durch den Sieg des Königs. Zur Preußendichtung von Johann Ludwig Gleim und Anna Louisa Karsch.“ in Theorie und Praxis der Kasualdichtung in der Frühen Neuzeit (Rodopi, 2010).

David A. Brewer (English) was part of a collective review of Stephen E. Karian’s Jonathan Swift in Print and Manuscript. The review can be found here: http://earlymodernonlinebib.wordpress.com/2010/07/25/collaborative-reading-of-stephen-karians-jonathan-swift-in-print-and-manuscript/.

David Cressy (History) responded to eight papers in three sessions “Honoring David Cressy” at the Mid-West Conference on British Studies in Cleveland, 8–10 October 2010.


Richard Dutton (English) published “Tales of a Life” in Ben Jonson in Context (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

Barbara Haeger (History of Art) presented “Revelation and Insight in Two Paintings by Rubens,” in “Meditative and Contemplative Images as Convertors of Sight into Insight in Early Modern Devotion” at the Sixteenth Century Society Conference in Montreal 14–17 October 2010.
Hannibal Hamlin (English), as guest curator of the exhibition *Manifold Greatness: The Creation and Afterlife of the King James Bible*, co-authored a proposal for an NEH Chairman’s Special Award which has received $626,964. The funding will help support the exhibition, a joint production of the Bodleian Library (Oxford) and the Folger Shakespeare Library (Washington DC), including a substantial educational website, but it will primarily enable a traveling panel version of the exhibition, organized by the American Library Association, that will visit 40 libraries across the country during 2011–2012. He and John N. King (Professor Emeritus, English) are also contributors to *The Oxford Handbook of Tudor Literature, 1485–1603* which has won this year’s Roland H. Bainton Prize, awarded by the Sixteenth Century Society.

Daniel Hobbins (History) received the 2009 Jacques Barzun Prize in Cultural History from the American Philosophical Society for his book *Authorship and Publicity Before Print: Jean Gerson and the Transformation of Late Medieval Learning*.


Georges Tamer (NELC) edited *Humor in Arabic Culture* (Walter De Gruyter, 2009). He also co-edited *Kritische Religionsphilosophie. In Memoriam Friedrich Niewöhner* with Wilhelm Schmidt-Biggemann (Walter De Gruyter, 2010). Tamer published “The Qur’an and humor” in *Humor in Arabic Culture* (Walter De Gruyter, 2009); “Faith and Knowledge Revisited” in *Rosenzweig Jahrbuch* 4 (2009); “Hellenistic Ideas of Time in the Koran” in *Judaism, Christianity, and Islam in the Course of History: Exchange and Conflicts* (Oldenbourg-Verlag 2010); and “Alter Wein in neuen Schläuchen? Zum Umgang des Averroes mit dem Koran und seiner Rezeption im zeitgenössischen islamischen Denken” in *Kritische Religionsphilosophie. In Memoriam Friedrich Niewöhner* (Walter De Gruyter, 2010). He was a Visiting Scholar at the International Consortium for Research in the Humanities “Fate, Freedom, and Prognostication. Strategies for Coping with the Future in East Asia and Europe” at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg from June–September 2010. Tamer also presented “Islam und Zivilgesellschaft” at the University of Vienna on 24 June 2010 and “Forward to the Past? Remarks on the Nature and Development of Tradition in Judaism, Christianity and Islam” at the conference “Beyond Tradition? Tradition und Taditionskritik in den Religionen” at the University of Münster on 11–13 July 2010. He also gave several talks and co-chaired a workshop for graduate students and university professors dedicated to comparative studies of biblical and qur’anic texts in Suwaida, Syria from 26 July–1 August 2010 and gave several presentations on the understanding of mission in the Orthodox Church on a workshop for college students in Bishmizzine, Lebanon from 4–8 August 2010.
Although the twenty-first century has been described as the beginning of the “digital age,” physical books and manuscripts are as important today—and will continue to be as important tomorrow—as they have been for the past two millennia. While digital surrogates can provide us with handy access to a book’s or manuscript’s text, they cannot always provide us with the historical, cultural, and material contexts of the physical object itself. If all we want to do is read Thomas Shadwell’s *The Squire of Alsatia*, for instance, *Early English Books Online* is a valuable resource. But if we want to learn more about the reception of Shadwell’s play, its place in the larger context of seventeenth-century English drama, or its bibliographical peculiarities, we must be able to turn to actual physical copies of the play itself. OSU’s copy of *The Squire* is particularly interesting because it is bound into a sammelband containing eleven other plays, all of which, it turns out, were collected and placed between a single set of covers by William Legge, the first Earl of Dartmouth (1672-1750). The physical setting of *The Squire* amidst this contemporary compilation of plays, the volume’s association with Legge, and the apparent thematic unity of the included works (each spotlights the political turmoil in England during the late 1680s) are all qualities that help us better understand Shadwell’s text and how it reflected and shaped the opinions and concerns of its contemporary readers.

This sammelband of dramatic works is only one of thousands of items held by OSU’s Rare Books and Manuscripts Library (RBMS) that can help shed valuable light on the wider social, historical, literary, artistic, and cultural contexts of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. RBMS strives to locate and acquire unique, rare, and special resources that can support the growing research and curricular interests of the CMRS’s faculty, students, and friends; but the pursuit of such materials is extremely difficult. The rare books and manuscripts market is finite, and as time passes unique resources become more scarce. Additionally, prices for original rare materials consistently rise year after year. Coupled with this steady inflation is the limited nature of the funds OSU and RBMS have available to support the purchase of rare and unique materials.

In an effort to offset the uncertainties inherent in annual funding levels and market prices, RBMS has established a number of funds dedicated toward the acquisition of materials supporting Medieval and Renaissance Studies at OSU. Each of these funds is committed toward helping build RBMS collections in particular areas, and the monies they supply help ensure the Library’s ability to acquire the truly special materials that will continue to be used by teachers, students, and researchers at OSU for years to come. Listed and described below are the seven current funds specifically tasked with supporting medieval and Renaissance purchases.

**Denney Fund for Books in the Age of Shakespeare (#201680):** Aids with the acquisition of materials related to the age of Shakespeare (broadly defined as approximately the mid-sixteenth through seventeenth centuries), including dramatic texts, religious treatises, philosophical or historical works, and more.
Donald Wing Endowment for English Imprints, 1640-1700 (#267645): Funds the purchase of materials recorded in Donald G. Wing’s Short-Title catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America, and of English Books Printed in Other Countries, 1641–1700.

Philip Keenan History of Astronomy Collection Endowment (#204183): Assists with purchases of items illustrating the wide and varied history of astronomy, from the Middle Ages through the Age of Enlightenment and beyond.

Friends Medieval & Renaissance Manuscripts Fund (#308498, fmdv): Supports the purchase of medieval and Renaissance manuscript materials of all stripes, including complete codices, individual leaves, diplomatics, and fragments produced across Europe between 500–1700 CE.

Friends Incunabula Fund (fifteenth-century books) (#308498, fincu): Aids in the purchase of books produced during the earliest period of printing with movable type (ca. 1450–1501), including books printed across Europe in all languages and genres.

Friends Reformation/Counter-Reformation Fund (#308498, frefm): Supports the acquisition of materials related to all aspects of the Protestant Reformation and Catholic Counter-Reformation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Friends Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies Acquisitions Fund (#308498, fcmr): This special fund is designated for the acquisition of any and all materials that could be used to support the teaching and research missions of the CMRS, including rare books and manuscripts, modern monographs and reference works, research databases, and more.

Each fund is open and accepting donations in any amount. Should you wish to contribute to any of these funds, please forward your check to:

Eric J. Johnson
Rare Books & Manuscripts Library
119B Thompson Library
1858 Neil Avenue
Columbus, OH 43210

Please make your checks out to “The Ohio State University” and be sure to clearly note which fund is to receive your donation by including the appropriate account number(s) and/or code(s) printed in bold after the title of each respective fund (e.g. “#308498, fmdv”). The Rare Books and Manuscripts Library and The Ohio State University Libraries are committed to building our medieval and Renaissance teaching and research collections, and the funds listed above will help insulate us from the vagaries of an ever-shifting antiquarian market and will allow us to continue to meet the needs of our students, teachers, and researchers. Thanks for your support!

Readers of *Nouvelles Nouvelles* likely encounter mead in literary descriptions of medieval feasts or, perhaps, as a drink served at modern Renaissance fairs; but for Central Ohioans this alcoholic beverage need not exist solely as an exotic libation. High-quality mead, complete with its historic roots and old recipes is experiencing a revival in the United States. More than an arcane drink from the distant past, this craft brew is gathering a new and loyal following as I learned during a recent visit to Columbus’s Brothers Drake Meadery.

Mead’s popularity and production gradually grew in the United States following the conclusion of Prohibition in the 1930s. Today, more than ninety meaderies and mead-producing wineries flourish across the U.S. The Brothers Drake Meadery, which has been open to the public for only two years, has enjoyed local success, local craft meadery. Although Brothers Drake is a new business, co-founders Woody and Eric Drake have been making award-winning home-brewed mead since 1994. I was lucky enough to get an interview and tour with Woody Drake and Evelyn Van Til, in between their many tastings, fundraisers, and events.

Alcohol can be divided into three main groups based on their sugar source: beer, ale, and distilled spirits are grain-based; wines and many liqueurs are fruit-based; and mead is honey-based. Within mead there are four main categories of mead. Traditional mead is made from only honey, water and yeast. A melomel is mead that includes fruit. A metheglin, probably the most common mead brewed in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, incorporates herbs and spices. Last, combination meads include both fruits and spices.

Mead is indigenous to many world cultures, particularly in areas where neither fruit nor grain grow easily. The oldest known recipe was derived from a jar discovered in the Neolithic village of Jiahu, China. The 9,000-year-old recipe included honey, grapes, hawthorn fruit, chrysanthemum flowers and sake yeast. A craft brewery, Dogfish Head Craft Brewed Ales, has recreated this particular mead, Chateau Jiahu, with the assistance of Molecular Archeologist Dr. Patrick McGovern of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Medieval and Renaissance Northern European societies were especially amenable to this beverage known as *medo* and *mellicrattum* (Latin), *mede* (English and German), and *bochet* (French). One can find both very simple and very complex mead recipes in cookery texts such as *Goud Kokery*, *Das Buch von gutter Speise*, and the *Menagier de Paris* (all titled by editors). It served as a popular potable among the aristocracy throughout the Middle Ages and also gained a reputation as a medicinal drink. [1]

For anyone who envisions honey-based mead as a sickly-sweet drink that doesn’t deserve a second chance in a modern world of carefully crafted beers, wines, and spirits, needs to visit Brothers Drake for a tasting. Brothers Drake currently brews their mead in 250-gallon tanks. Photo by Sarah Kernan.
ers Drake uses local, unfiltered honey whenever possible for their mead. They then brew in 250 gallon tanks, with each batch containing 50 to 60 gallons of honey. The honey is mixed with water, and yeast is pumped into the tanks. Over the course of approximately six months, the yeast converts the sugar to alcohol, and mead is created.

Among their many other awards, Brothers Drake won a silver medal at the Finger Lakes International Wine Competition in 2009 for their traditional mead (Southern Belle) made from tupelo honey. Although this mead sold out in three months from its initial release, a few cases were set aside and are now being sold as a Limited Reserve.

Brothers Drake also has three new fall meads: Apple Pie, VO, and Bergamot Blue. Apple Pie is a sweet dessert mead, made from a custom blend of fresh pressed apple cider from Hugus Farms in Rushville, Ohio and spiced with cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. This mead won third place in the 1997 National American Homebrew Competition as well as a bronze medal for the 2009 release at the Finger Lakes International Wine Competition. VO is a semi-sweet mead with Rooibos Tea infused with Vanilla Beans and Orange Peel. Its flavor is as distinctive as its two-year-long artisanal sur lié aging process common in the wine-making business. Bergamot Blue is a crisp and satisfying semi-sweet blueberry metheglin made from local Ohio wildflower honey and bee balm flowers.

Brothers Drake is as passionate about local business and local relationships as they are about local food. Brothers Drake is highly involved with Local Foods Week (every October). The meadery also nurtures its local relationships the first Thursday evening of each month at Tunes in the Tanks, where creative fans of Brothers Drake are invited to sing and play music at the meadery to encourage happy and healthy yeast (and thus, mead)! The meadery staff encourages an interest in home-brewing; individuals interested in lessons on mead-making can contact Brothers Drake. For information about these events and more, visit Brothers Drake on Facebook.

So, if you want to learn more about the history of an ancient drink, taste some exceptional mead, or just get to know a local craft foods maker, head on over to Brothers Drake—you’ll be glad you did!


Recommended Reading:
An introduction to the arts, architecture, poetry, history, music, theology, foods, fabrics, and urban geography of Paris in the years 1100–1300.

“By the books that we have, we know the deeds of the ancients, and of centuries past. In our books we learn that Greece had the first age of chivalry. Then that chivalry and learning came to Rome, and now it has come to France…”

So says the author of Lancelot, Chrétien de Troyes, in the 12th century, when Paris became a center of learning, beauty, political power, and commerce. Meet the man behind the first Gothic cathedral, the abbot Suger, whose ideas for attracting pilgrims to the church favored spaces full of light, dazzling color, and miraculous relics. Meet Abelard, the great teacher who shocked the Parisian university world with his philosophy, then with his secret marriage to his gifted female student, Heloise. Read tales of Courtly Love, King Arthur’s justice, and wayward students. Explore the streets of Paris and its monuments, both those lost to time and those still standing, through readings, films, interactive web maps, and hands-on experiences.

Assignments: midterm & final exam (multiple choice), short quizzes, and a short research project on experiencing something related to medieval Paris.

Course website:
http://people.cohums.ohio-state.edu/heller64/gothicparis_mrs215/

MRS 504: The Arthurian Legends
Karen Winstead
Tues and Thurs 3:30–5:18 pm

This course will explore the rich tradition of Arthuriana that flourished in the Middle Ages and continues to thrive in modern popular culture. We will sample a few of the earliest legends about King Arthur in British histories, then look at the development of some of the most famous Arthurian legends, including the quest for the holy grail and the tragic love stories of Tristan and Isolde and of Lancelot and Guinevere. The authors we will study include Geoffrey of Monmouth, Chrétien de Troyes, and Thomas Malory. We will also consider the incarnation of Arthurian characters and themes in modern literature and film.

Requirements: a midterm, a final exam, a final project, and a series of on-line quizzes.
The Nicholas G. Howe Memorial Fund was established to honor the memory of the distinguished medievalist. As a respected scholar of the literature and culture of medieval England and former Director of the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies (1995–2002), he demonstrated leadership, devotion, and excitement in all his teaching and scholarly endeavors. Established in 2006, the fund is dedicated to supporting travel costs for graduate students pursuing studies in medieval and early modern topics at OSU. Happily, the fund has recently surpassed $50,000, an entire year ahead of our five-year fundraising goal!

The annual distribution from this fund will begin to be used this year. First preference will be given to students traveling to appropriate research repositories. Second preference will be given to students traveling to conferences/seminars. The Director of the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, in consultation with a committee of faculty affiliates of the Center, is responsible for adjudicating all applications for funding. Contributions to the fund are still warmly welcomed.

Thank you to all of the generous support to the Nicholas G. Howe Memorial Fund provided by the following donors:

- Kelly L. Allan
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Wynter wakened al my care,
Now his leaves waxed bare;
Ofte y sike ant mourne sare
When hit comeþ in my þoht
Of þis worlds ioie hou hit geþ al to noht.

Now hit is ant nou hit nys
Also hit ner nere ywyis.
Bat moni mon seiþ sop hit ys:
Al gop bote Gods wille,
Alle we shule deye þabh us like ylle.

Al þat grein me graueþ grene,
Now hit faleweþ al bydene;
Iesu, help pat hit be sene,
Ant shild vs from belle,
For y not whider y shal ne bou longe her duelle.

London, British Library, Harley MS 2253, f. 75 v., col. 2