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The church and convento of Santo Domingo Yanhuitlan, Oaxaca: Art, politics,
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Frassani, Alessia. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
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***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The mission-building campaign undertaken in the Americas in the years following
the Spanish conquest (1521-1546) is the largest and most ambitious evangelical
and artistic enterprise in the history of the Catholic Church. In the span of
just a few decades, Spanish mendicant friars, at the head of the missionary

efforts, established hundreds of conventos (missions) in both colonial cities
and provinces. These institutions did not merely accommodate friars. Planned to
carry out doctrinal, educational, and liturgical activities, they soon became
booming economic and cultural centers.

This dissertation focuses on the convento in the Mixtec town of Yanhuitlan in
Oaxaca, southwestern Mexico, and is the first to provide a comprehensive study
of a mission and its historical development. Previous art historical
scholarship has usually granted separate attention to the architecture,
painting, and sculpture of the Mexican missions, overrating formal qualities
and neglecting the fact that all aspects of the convento were part of the same
larger artistic and religious program.

The sixteenth-century missionary complex consists of the main church, adjoining
cloister, and residential and working areas; it houses several colonial
altarpieces and a collection of wooden polychrome sculptures. It was the most
important artistic enterprise undertaken in Yanhuitlan in the early decades
after the conquest and has remained since then the main focus of artistic and
religious activities. First, the alliance of Mixtec leaders with Dominican
friars and Spanish authorities made possible the erection of the mission, which
became a powerful statement of the new hegemonic status of Yanhuitlan in the
region. In the following centuries, activities of the confraternities became
the most important impulse of art patronage. Spanish in origin, these
institutions became gradually independent from the local parish and colonial
authorities, filling the vacuum left by a waning traditional leadership.

My dissertation integrates on-site investigation and archival and ethnographic
research to address the various strategies of appropriation, manipulation, and
display of Spanish, Mixtec, and hybrid art forms in the context of political
colonization and religious evangelization.

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Buffoons, rustics, and courtesans: Low painting and entertainment culture
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Henry, Chriscinda Claire. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009.
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0330, Part 0377 439 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States --
Illinois: The
University of Chicago; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3369496.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation maps out a new vision of the relationship between
painting

and entertainment culture in sixteenth-century Venice, focusing in particular
on the performers, subjects, and themes of comic dialect theater and their
depiction in visual sources. The taste among Venetian elites for comedy,
poetry, and music centered on marginal social groups and the urban and rural
underclasses, famously epitomized by Ruzante's plays and Aretino's satires, has
not been adequately examined in relation to the visual arts. While Renaissance
scholars study the low genres of "alla bulesca" literature, macaronic poetry,
and bawdy song forms like the villotta and barzelletta, this dissertation is
the first to offer an in-depth analysis of an analogous "low" genre of painting.

One fundamental task of the dissertation is thus to identify and recover low
painting as a significant category of Venetian Renaissance art through the
fresh interpretation of extant works and the archival recovery of lost
examples. In performing this reconstruction I dedicate attention to the
patronage and ownership of these works and their display and function within
the Venetian home. Another aim of the project is to examine low painting as a
mode of counter-figuration that manipulates and subverts the standards of
Renaissance idealism: beauty, order, harmony, and control. As might be expected
it is primarily non-canonical artists - Bartolomeo Veneto, Bernardino Licinio,
Paris Bordon, and in particular Giovanni Cariani - who emerge as the principal
painters of this imagery, although Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione, and Titian all
play crucial roles in its development.

To these purposes I examine the figures that populate this painting - notably
popular performers, peasants, and prostitutes - across four chapters where they
are treated as both active participants in the production of Venetian
entertainment culture and as its performed and painted subjects. In all cases
my readings of the visual and textual sources are conditioned by the social and
political climate in which they were produced. My chronological focus on the
period between 1500 and 1550 covers the crucial years of gestation and
development for the characters and subjects later codified in the Commedia

dell.Arte. This dissertation connects paintings, prints, and drawings from an
early period to the better-studied imagery of the Commedia for the first time.

The first two chapters focus on imagery of celebrity buffoons, actors, and
musicians and the tropes of madness, rusticity, and "natural" performance
promulgated through their literary and visual personae. Here I am particularly
interested in interpreting visual language in light of performance practices
and literary style and in contrasting it to purportedly normative Renaissance
ideals of appearance and behavior. Chapters Three and Four turn to paintings
that treat a major subject of contemporary comic theater, music, and poetry:
the courtesan and her retinue of suitors, pimps, and servants. My
interpretation seeks not only to identify and interpret the major themes of
this imagery through recourse to its literary equivalents, but also to resolve
the paradoxical portrayal of the courtesan as an embodiment of refined luxury
and youthful beauty in painting and as a vulgar, even grotesque figure of
hyperbolic greed in satiric literature.

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***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Cohen, Charles E., Zorach, Rebecca

Committee members: Weaver, Elissa B., Dunlop, Anne

School: The University of Chicago

Department: Art History

School Location: United States -- Illinois

Keyword(s):   Buffoons, Cariani, Giovanni, Courtesans, Genre,
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                  Bernardino, Peasants, Painting, Entertainment culture,
                  Renaissance, Venice

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: European history, Art history

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Images of Charles I of England, 1642--1649

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Through the analysis of paintings, coins, prints, broadsides, military
banners,
and medals, this dissertation analyzes images of Charles produced during
the
most tumultuous period of his reign, 1642-1649. This imagery illuminates
various aspects of seventeenth century social, religious, intellectual,
and
political history. Prior to the Civil War, especially during the period
of the
Personal Rule, 1629 to 1640, an overwhelming portion of cultural
production
represented, reinforced, and advanced the power and authority of Charles
I.
Anthony Van Dyck, as the official royal portraitist, established the
visual
paradigm of Charles's authority. The war and Van Dyck's death in 1641
brought
an end to the consistent image of Charles. With the definition of royal
authority in crisis during the war, both Parliamentarians and Royalists
documented the royal image. Rather than a single paradigm of royal
authority,
the images studied in this dissertation show an inconsistent, unstable
portrayal of the King. At the same time, the King's complex and
contradictory
image was represented in an unprecedented variety of media and venues.
This
dissertation argues that between 1642 and 1649 images of Charles I were
sites
for the representation of contested paradigms of royal authority. During
the

period, Charles's image begins to devolve into Ernst Kantorowicz's theory of a
king's two bodies: the divine, eternal body of the kingship and the mortal body
of a man. This separation of Charles (the man) from Charles (the king) created
through imagery from all sides of the conflict may ultimately have helped to
create the context for Charles's execution, an action without precedence in
Western Europe at the time. By 1649, the mortal Charles was tried and executed,
thereby putting an end to the divine King Charles. Only after the destruction
of Charles's troublesome physical body, could the kingship again become a
potent symbol of royal authority. After the execution, the situation once again
changed. Ironically, Charles became a more powerful symbol of kingly authority
after his execution than he had been during his lifetime.

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Economics, ethnography, and empire: The illustrated travel series of
Cornelis
Claesz, 1598-1603

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The travel series published by Cornelis Claesz in Amsterdam between 1598
and
1603 exemplify early European ethnography of peoples from Asia, Africa,
and the
Americas. In their textual and especially pictorial formats, Claesz's
travel
series influenced the depiction and reception by Europeans of various
peoples
in the world. The production and reception of the engravings within shed
light
on the early modern confluence of past intellectual tradition and the
development of modern science. Considering the engraved illustrations
within
the context of past intellectual tradition, emerging scientific
empiricism, and
print, book and cartographic production practices, I explore how these
systems
affected Europeans' pictorialization and differentiation of non-
Europeans. My
thesis is a contribution to the study of early modern intellectual
history, and
with its pre-colonial focus, it is a much-needed addition to post-
colonial
discourse. These book illustrations demonstrate the significance of
visual
culture in the formation and communication of ideas in the early modern
period.

***** References *****
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***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Hochstrasser, Julie Berger

School: The University of Iowa

School Location: United States -- Iowa

Keyword(s):   Claez, Cornelis, Printmaking, Book publishing, Travel
                 accounts, Amsterdam, Netherlands, Globalization

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Figuring a queen Queen Christina of Sweden and the embodiment of
sovereignty
Kandare, Camilla Eleonora. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009.
Section
0032, Part 0378 373 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States --
California:
University of California, Riverside; 2009. Publication Number: AAT
3374399.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
In this dissertation, I examine how Queen Christina of Sweden (1626-1689)
participated in the ongoing negotiations of her royal status during the
period
after her abdication of the Swedish throne and conversion to Catholicism
by
consciously staging her embodied presence at social and cultural events
in
Papal Rome. I particularly emphasize how Queen Christina used the rich
vocabulary of etiquette and social protocol available in this period in
exacting, and often creative, ways. I reframe Christina as an active
agent in
the formulation and production of her unique interpretation of the
monarchical
role, an agent who skillfully employed the range of embodied practices
and
techniques for self- visualization through which people at the time
shaped and
lived their social identities.

In the history and historiography of Queen Christina, the topos of her
body

figures prominently. While scholarly discussion has long revolved around
the
visual appearance of Christina's physical body, I propose that in
Christina's
own lifetime what her body did -- rather than how it looked -- mattered
far
more. Drawing on the way that Christina's long residency in Rome is
described
in a range of contemporary documents, my study constitutes a shift in the
discourse on Christina from her figure to her figuring : from analysis of
her
body as a static entity to be studied in isolation, to an exploration of
ways
in which Christina's active and embodied presence and participation in
public
space enabled her to make powerful and effective statements about her
royal
status.

In Part One of the dissertation I describe and theorize the active role
the
body played in the dynamic processes through which Early Modern social
status
was represented and its currency negotiated. In Part Two, I present
several
case studies focusing on Queen Christina to demonstrate how the body's
capacity
to perform and represent, taken together with the ways that the shaping
of
architectural and urban space facilitated and accommodated the display
and
movements of the body, illuminate the potency of a politics of
representation
located at the intersection of body and art in seventeenth-century
Europe.

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An analytical edition of Giovanni Kapsberger's "Partite Sulla Folia" for
chitarrone: Ornamentation, performance practices, and compositional
structures
in Kapsberger's folia variations
Grall, Jeremy N.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 1194,
Part
0413 195 pages; [D.M.A. dissertation].United States -- Tennessee: The
University of Memphis; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3370268.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
In 1604 Giovanni Girolamo Kapsberger published the first known volume of
chitarrone music, the Libro primo d'intavolatura di chitarone. This
volume
contains the largest set of variations based on the folia basso ostinato
published up to 1604. This work, the Partite sulla Folia, builds upon the
tradition of composing music based on improvisational forms. After
discussing
Kapsberger's biography and history and the theoretical history of the
folia, I
create an analytical edition of Kapsberger's Partite sulla Folia using
period
and modern analytical models to categorize the elements of his
compositional
style, in particular his use of ornamentation. Within the analysis, I
include a
transcription for the classical guitar that balances period performance
practice with issues that are commonly encountered when transcribing and
performing early music on modern instruments.

***** References *****
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***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Afshar, Lily

School: The University of Memphis

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Virgil and the visual imagination: Illustrative programs from antiquity
to
John Ogilby (1654)

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This study in illustrative programs of Virgil's poems since antiquity
explores
the history of the visual imagination of Virgil's readers and viewers; it
is
intended both as a contribution to the reception history of Virgil and as
an
account of the criticism of Virgil's work which these illustrations are
uniquely able to make. The first chapter examines the illustrations to
the
Aeneid which accompanied John Ogilby's English translation of Virgil's
works,
published in London in 1654. This chapter examines the role of the Latin
caption inscribed beneath each of the pictures, exploring the way in
which text
and image interact to create a distinctive theatricality. Chapters two,
three

and four focus on the Georgics illustrations. The second and third chapters
investigate the illustrative tradition for Virgil's Georgics , beginning with
late antique illustrations, then turning to illuminated manuscripts of the
Renaissance, and concluding with printed illustrations--notably those of
Sebastian Brant (1502), Hendrick Goltzius (1597) and Francois Chauveau (1649).
The final chapter examines closely the Georgics illustrations in Ogilby's 1654
volume.

These chapters show that, as a didactic poem about agriculture, the Georgics
invites an iconographic approach to illustration in a way that Virgil's
narrative poems do not. The Aeneid is almost always illustrated using specific
scenes from the original poem. The Georgics , however, permits greater
flexibility in subjects and variation in artistic approach. Illustrations range
from close renditions of the poem to thematic pictures corresponding in a
general way to the poem's main agrarian themes. The final chapter examines the
way in which the artists of the Georgics illustrations in the Ogilby volume
fused this inherited tradition with seventeenth-century British aesthetic
taste. Ogilby's team of artists were highly talented men who, prior to the
civil war, had long, successful careers catering to and even influencing
English aesthetic taste. Drawing on their artistic repertoire, these artists
bring the styles, compositions and even subjects of some of the great masters
to the Georgics illustrations. By situating these illustrations within the
Continental tradition, we are able to see both what these artists embrace and
what they reject--examining what subjects were appropriate for their English
audience and what subjects were not, and why.

***** References *****
    * References (247)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
School: Brown University

School Location: United States -- Rhode Island

Keyword(s):   Virgil, Illustration, Georgics, Ogilby, John, Brant,
                 Sebastian, Dryden, John

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======
"What's in a name?": Theorizing an etymological dictionary of
Shakespearean
characters

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Just like Shakespeare's seemingly endless play on the word "will" in his
sonnets, the names of his characters themselves hold context clues in
their
linguistic, historical, mythological, and teleological roots. These
context
clues inform readers, scholars, and even directors and actors of elements
of
the characters' personae, behaviors, and possible involvement in the
plot. The
dissertation will propose that Shakespeare reverses a derivation of
character
in which authors first determine a form for a character's name that does
not
necessarily reflect the character's purpose. Shakespeare, instead,
creates a
purpose-driven form, in which his characters' names reflect their
individual
functions in the plots. The characters' names are journeys for
themselves,

whether they earn the name's meanings or, not unlike the great tragic
figures,
fall from the grace, glory, and power that has been afforded to and
associated
with their names. All the while, Shakespeare is investing in the
"psychology of
the audience," having the audience witness and join the journey rather
than
dictate the journey's destination at the outset.

Thus, Juliet's inquiry--"What's in a name?"--carries much more than just
a
bemoaning of unfortunate and unlucky circumstances. Her inquiry
inadvertently
reveals the overwhelming potency of names, an indication that Shakespeare
himself held nomenclature and the process of naming as a paramount
practice in
determining character. This dissertation theorizes a dictionary that
categorizes all of Shakespeare's characters and explores the etymological
roots
of each, as well as cultural, historical, mythological, and religious
allusions
that the names contain.

***** References *****
    * References (49)

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1852652561&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document   1852652561
ID:

[/images/common/spacer.gif]

Reconciling matter and spirit: The Galenic brain in early modern
literature
Daigle, Erica Nicole. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0096, Part 0593 238 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Iowa:
The
University of Iowa; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3368948.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This project asserts that in works by Edmund Spenser, William
Shakespeare, John
Donne and Aemilia Lanyer, early modern knowledge of Galenic brain
physiology is
an essential part of Renaissance formulations of identity. As the
accepted
residence of the soul, the Galenic brain is a place where important
questions
about subjectivity can be addressed, and my project reads references to
the
brain in early modern literature as confluences of anatomical knowledge
and
Christian theories of spiritual identity. These readings uncover a more
nuanced
picture of the early modern subject as a complex union of flesh and
spirit.

I begin with an in depth overview of the legacy of Renaissance Galenism.
I then
read Galenic brain theories that are influential in the early modern
texts in
my study. This discussion progresses through my reading of the
reconciliation
of Galenic medicine with Christian doctrine that occurs over several
centuries.
Chapter two is a focused analysis of how Edmund Spenser constructs the
character of Prince Arthur as a compromise between current medical and
Christian ideas. I argue that in a critically popular passage in Book II
of
Spenser's Faerie Queene , contemporary theories of the brain ventricles
contribute to an anatomical definition of Christian temperance that
contributes
to the complexity of Prince Arthur's behavior. In chapter three, I read

Richard's famous prison speech in act 5, scene 5 of Shakespeare's Richard II as
a theory of his cognition, or the process by which his behavior becomes
manifest, and I argue that this reveals the interdependent relationship between
early modern personality and the physical body it inhabits. In my chapter on
John Donne's poem " The Crosse ," I argue that Donne deliberately departs from
accepted anatomies of the cranial sutures in order to assert spiritual
causation that maintains and disciplines the passions. Finally, in my
concluding chapter on Aemilia Lanyer's Salve Deus Rex Judeaeorum , I argue that
Lanyer constructs a female brain that requires the masculine dominance of God's
grace in a highly sexualized relationship, and that her model mirrors
patriarchal physiological models of women.

***** References *****
    * References (186)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Snider, Alvin

Committee members: Diehl, Huston, Branch, Lori, Gilbert, Miriam, Tachau,
                  Katherine

School: The University of Iowa

Department: English

School Location: United States -- Iowa

Keyword(s):   Brain, Early modern, Galen, Physiology, Renaissance

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Modern literature, Science history, British and Irish
                  literature

Publication   AAT 3368948
Number:

ISBN: 9781109303407

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1853398871&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document 1853398871

ID:

[/images/common/spacer.gif]

"Such wondrous science": Brain and metaphor in early modern English
literature
Habinek, Lianne. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 0054,
Part
0593 253 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- New York: Columbia
University; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3373749.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The idea of metaphor, as a figure of connection, transportation, and
communication, suggests an approach to a central intellectual problem in
early
modern England: how do we reconcile the fact of the mind's apparent
intangibility with its very tangible control over the physical body? My
dissertation argues that in the seventeenth century the burgeoning
discipline
of early modern neuroscience emerged by drawing on a field of metaphors
shared
by other intellectual domains, and, as importantly, that these metaphors
were
used in those other domains to describe the soul. At heart, the period
was
wrestling with the problem of how the immaterial soul could hold sway
over the
material body. While today we see this as a question of Cartesian
duality, the
quandary has an earlier origin: the pervasive efforts in the 1600s to
bridge
the divide between the body and the soul. By 1664, when Thomas Willis
published
his Cerebri anatomi --the first neuroanatomical text--the brain was
broadly
accepted as the locus of the rational soul. Yet how the brain came to be
viewed
as the organ in which the link between the material and the immaterial
was
forged depended, I argue, upon the scientific deployment of literary
metaphors
to describe that connection between soul and body. In its capacity for
bridging
the gap between spiritual substance and immaterial matter, metaphor
renders the
soul an object of empirical inquiry by tying it to the brain.

***** References *****
    * References (177)

[/images/common/spacer.gif]

"Strange similes": "The Faerie Queene" and Renaissance natural history
Henry, Sean Gordon. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0784, Part 0593 304 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].Canada: The University of
Western Ontario (Canada); 2009. Publication Number: AAT NR50232.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Animals appear in every canto of every book of The Faerie Queene . This
dissertation seeks to accentuate the strangeness of Spenser's animals as
well
as to counter it. By placing Spenser's epic in dialogue with early modern
natural history, with which it shares a constant didacticism, I argue
that the
strangeness of his animals must first be recognized and then remedied by
learning what was "meant" by those animals in the culture Spenser
inhabited and
helped make. Chapter One proposes ways in which Spenser, inhabiting a
particular cultural time, place, and position, could have learned natural
history as part of his formal education. Chapter Two argues for the
centrality
of exemplary symbolism in the presiding attitudes towards animals held
during

Spenser's lifetime and how the practices and products of natural history
embody
these attitudes. Chapters Three and Four engage directly with two
representative animals from Spenser's poem, the lion and the crocodile,
showing
that animals are not merely imaginative conveniences but instead are
complex,
culturally encoded signifiers. The thesis also includes an appended
compendium
of all the animals of The Faerie Queene .

Keywords . Edmund Spenser, The Faerie Queene , Amoretti , Prosopopoia, or
Mother Hubberds Tale , Visions of the Worlds Vanitie , animals in
literature,
natural history, history of natural history, emblematics, symbolism,
animals,
Edward Topsell, The Historie of Foure-Footed Beastes , The Historie of
Serpents
, John Maplet, A Greene Forest , Stephen Batman, Batman uppon Bartholome
,
humanism, education, Renaissance science, lions, crocodiles.

***** References *****
    * References (481)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
School: The University of Western Ontario (Canada)

School Location: Canada

Keyword(s):   Spenser, Edmund, Faerie Queene, Amoretti, Prosopopoia,
or
                  Mother Hubberds Tale, Visions of the Worlds Vanitie,
Animals
                  in literature, Natural history, History of natural
history,
                  Emblematics, Symbolism, Animals, Topsell, Edward,
Historie
                  of Foure-Footed Beastes, Historie of Serpents, Maplet,
John,
                  A Greene Forest, Batman, Stephen, Batman uppon
Bartholome,
                  Humanism, Education, Renaissance science, Lions,
Crocodiles

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: British and Irish literature

Publication   AAT NR50232
Number:

[/images/common/spacer.gif]

Vendible Shakespeare

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Shakespeare's long life and afterlife in print was possible only because
his
poems and plays proved "vendible"--popular, profitable, and decidedly
without
the literary value since ascribed to them. My account of a series of key
moments in the publication, distribution, and reception of Shakespeare
recovers
the crucial, if now unfamiliar components of his success, and the textual
and
interpretive networks that took advantage of that success. His first and
most
popular printed work, Venus and Adonis , made his fame as an Ovidian
poet, a
prized brand that persisted for decades. This Shakespeare existed
alongside the
subsequent recognition he achieved as a playwright, largely for a handful
of
blockbuster plays including the major histories (Richard II, Richard
III, 1
Henry IV), and most strikingly Pericles . Shakespeare continued to
proliferate
in print, even after the famous First Folio collection of his plays, from
compilations of his poetry--including a decidedly royalist Lucrece --to
the
catalogues of booksellers. Shakespeare's ultimate status as an author did
not
depend on the integration or elevation of drama into a preexisting
category of
literature. Rather, it resulted from the marketing efforts of the
seventeenth-
century book trade, which capitalized on the commercial value of printed
plays

by advertising drama as a category separate from all other kinds of books,
including an emergent, recognizably modern form of English literature. This act
of classification transformed drama into a durable and privileged genre, and
gave rise to the nascent field of literary criticism that identified
Shakespeare primarily as a playwright. Attending to the conditions in which
publishers and booksellers first put Shakespeare up for sale, and the often
surprising ways customers and readers responded, thus demands not only a new
history of his career and new readings of his works, but a change in the way we
constitute and theorize literary, disciplinary, and cultural authority. By
taking into account a more capacious and historically warranted definition of
literary categories and literary authorship, I tell the story of how the buying
and selling of Shakespeare created the conditions for his central position in
the canon.

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Edward III: A study of canonicity, sources, and influence
Mathur, Amy Elizabeth. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0009, Part 0593 185 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Arizona:
The
University of Arizona; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3369104.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Since the first attribution of Shakespeare as the author of the anonymous
Edward III (1596) in 1656, the play has occupied a shifting status in the
canon. Over the past twenty years renewed critical interest in questions
of the
canonicity of Edward III has led to a wider acceptance of Shakespeare's
involvement with the play.

This study reviews the canonical problems raised by Edward III and
reappraises
the play as a dramatic text. Chapter One concentrates on issues of the
play's
publication, dating, and authorship. Chapter Two examines how the
playwright
uses literary and chronicle sources to present celebratory images of
Edward III
and of his son the Black Prince. Chapter Three analyzes the "ancestral
influence" of the figures of Edward III and the Black Prince on the
titular
hero of Shakespeare's Henry V . The Chapter directs attention to Edward
III as
a pre-text for Henry V . The Conclusion summarizes the study and
indicates
future lines of inquiry.

***** References *****
    * References (107)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Medine, Peter E.

Committee members: Dahood, Roger, Ulreich, John C., Jr.

School: The University of Arizona

Department: English

School Location: United States -- Arizona

Keyword(s):   Edward III, Henry V, Shakespeare, William, Canonicity

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The pleasures of mimetic sympathy in Robert Burton's "The Anatomy of
Melancholy"
Shirilan, Stephanie. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0021, Part 0593 218 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -
- Massachusetts: Brandeis University; 2009. Publication Number: AAT
3369230.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The Anatomy of Melancholy remains one of the most under-read and under-
appreciated classics of Late-Renaissance English prose. This dissertation
aims
to redress this by suggesting that Burton's seemingly incoherent
redaction of
humanist learning is rather more theatrical than has been generally
acknowledged. I argue that Burton stylistically mimes his subject,
performing
himself as the melancholy centonist in order to offer profound social
critique
and powerful sympathetic medicine. I offer a reading of the Anatomy as a
deft
rhetorical performance that imitates and celebrates the body's ability to
transmit somatic experience via the powers of the imagination, or through
what
I am calling "mimetic sympathy." Whereas recent critics have interpreted
Burton's copious style as the anxious defense of a mind and body under
threat,
I show that the body articulated (and disarticulated) in the Anatomy is
one
whose health depends on porous and fluid commerce with an equally mutable
world. I suggest that Burton promotes melancholy by surreptitiously
undermining

traditional sources and turning to Epicurean strands of natural philosophy to
support an ethics of melancholic impressionability. In reclaiming Burtonian
copia as a source of pleasure as opposed to anxiety, the dissertation calls for
wider reconsideration of the ways in which physiological impressionability and
the powers of the imagination are represented in late sixteenth and early
seventeenth century literature.

Chapter One places Burton's rhetorical performance in the context of the mask
through which it is delivered. I argue that Burton's paradigmatic self-contradiction in the persona of Democritus Junior performs the idea of the self
as delightfully inconsistent and therefore consonant with the Epicurean
cosmology that subtends his book. Chapter Two suggests that the hypochondriacal
imagination serves both as a meditative emblem (that Burton offers the reader
to allopathically combat melancholic withdrawal) and as an emblem for the
writing of natural history. Chapter Three considers the Anatomy as Burton's own
demonstration of a "study cure." I illustrate how Burton revises debates over
the relationship between melancholia and genius, and the physiological roles of
the imagination, to offer a view of study as a cure, not cause, of scholarly
melancholia. Chapter Four offers an account of the Burtonian sublime by tracing
the image of the breath suspended through Burton's digressions on air, love,
and jealousy. I demonstrate how Burton ties lofty meditations on geological
ventilation in the "Digression of Air" to arguments for the necessity of
physiological release and the loosening of social codes elsewhere in the
Anatomy. Burton rhetorically mimes this "airing out" by exposing internal
contradictions in and between the authorities he cites, offering the reader an
alternative ethos wherein license is both good medicine as well as an
expression of generosity and grace.

***** References *****
    * References (228)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Campbell, Mary Baine

Committee members: King, Thomas A., Mazzio, Carla J.

School: Brandeis University

Department: English and American Literature

School Location: United States -- Massachusetts

Keyword(s): History of medicine, History of rhetoric, History of the

body, Melancholy, Natural philosophy, Seventeenth-century

prose, Burton, Robert, Anatomy of Melancholy, Seventeenth

century

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: British and Irish literature

Publication Number: AAT 3369230

ISBN: 9781109310863

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

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ProQuest document ID: 1861749961

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Document 15 of 48
Silenzio e inganno: L'amara scienza della dissimulazione tra Tasso e
Accetto
Bilotta, Monica. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2008. Section 0190,
Part
0313 347 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- New Jersey: Rutgers
The
State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick; 2008. Publication Number:
AAT
3359234.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation explores representations of silence and deception in
Italian
literature of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries in
Tasso's
Gerusalemme Liberata , the religious tragedies of Federico Della Valle (
Iudit,

Ester, La reina di Scozia), and Traiano Boccalini's satires (Ragguagli
di
Parnaso). I analyze how these different works portray strategies of
deception
as a morally legitimate means of achieving religious and political
independence
from the increasing control of State and Church. Although such strategies
are
not explicitly theorized until a few decades later in Torquato Accetto's
Dissimulazione onesta (1641), my close examination of the historical,
social
and literary contexts of these works explores the cultural practices that
helped to shape philosophical inquiry into the moral ramifications of
silence
and deception, a quest that involved heretics, rulers and even
missionaries of
the same period. In addition, I devote particular attention to issues of
gender, as some of the female characters in these texts play an essential
role
in the construction of what I term "moral simulation."

Ultimately, I claim that silence and deception alter traditional
representations of reality in different genres, resulting in more porous
boundaries between genres. Although rooted in the necessity to protect
the life
of the authors and the dissemination of their works, the use of allusive
and
oblique rhetorical strategies becomes a literary code for any text which
discusses the interaction between politics and religion. Such a direct
reference to the fictive nature of literature shares significant points
of
intersection with the baroque celebration of ingegno as the fundamental
means
of achieving aesthetic pleasure. By challenging the limits of rhetoric,
the
authors of the Counter Reformation explore the unattainability of
transparency
in human relationships.

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A fruitful bough: The Old Testament story of Joseph in medieval and
Golden Age
Spanish literature
Patterson, Charles P.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0227, Part 0313 286 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Texas:
The
University of Texas at Austin; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3368880.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The Old Testament story of Joseph is common to the Christians, Muslims,
and
Jews of medieval Spain, and each group drew upon its own and other
exegetical
traditions to produce literary versions of the biblical tale. After the
expulsion of the latter two groups, several Hispanic playwrights,
including
such notable figures as Lope de Vega, Pedro Calderón de la Barca, and Sor
Juana
Inés de la Cruz, continued to produce theatrical versions of the
Josephine
legend throughout the Golden Age. Most of these plays attained a great
deal of
popularity. In spite of the importance of these works in early Spanish
culture,
recent scholarship has paid comparatively little attention to them. The
present

study is meant to remedy that situation. By drawing upon the theoretical
concepts of Edward Said, Amin Maalouf, Jonathan Z. Smith, and others
regarding
identity and Otherness, I demonstrate how each adaptation of the story
constructs or evaluates religious and national identity. Medieval prose
and
poetic adaptations written by representatives of each of the three
monotheistic
faiths reveal an attempt to maintain the boundaries of religious identity
within a multicultural context. Sixteenth-century theatrical versions
deal with
the post-expulsion identity crisis by proposing a more inclusive attitude
towards New Christians. Finally, under the Baroque influence of the late
seventeenth century, adaptations of the Joseph story become increasingly
metatheatrical. This literary self-reflection serves to interrogate the
nature
of identity and reveal its constructedness. Given the importance of
identity
issues in current scholarship, this analysis suggests the need for
increased
critical attention to be paid to the Spanish Josephine tradition.

***** References *****
    * References (169)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Reed, Cory

Committee members: Sutherland-Meier, Madeline, Nicolopulos, James,
Teixeira,
                  Ivan, Liebowitz, Harold

School: The University of Texas at Austin

Department: Spanish

School Location: United States -- Texas

Keyword(s):   Alfonso X, King of Castile and Leon, Mira de Amescua,
                  Antonio, Joseph, Vega, Lope de, Calderon de la Barca,
Pedro,
                  Juana Ines de la Cruz, Sister, Old Testament,
Medieval,
                  Golden Age

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Medieval literature, Romance literature, Biblical
studies

Publication   AAT 3368880

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Deceit, disguise, and identity in Cervantes's "Novelas ejemplares"

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
One of the most salient characteristics of Cervantes's literary
production is
his fascination, one might even say his obsession, with the human
capacity for
transformation. Nearly all of his plays, novellas, and novels feature
characters that adopt alternative identities and disguise or dissimulate
their
true, original selves. The Novelas ejemplares (1613) encompass a
veritable
cornucopia of characters that pass themselves off as another. There are
women
who pass as men, Christians as Turks, Catholics as Protestants, and
noblemen as
gypsies, among many others. Identity, or at least its appearance, is
represented as fluid and malleable. By creatively controlling the signs
that
they project in public, the characters of the novellas demonstrate a
remarkable
ability to adapt to innumerable contingencies. Similarly, subjects of the
Spanish empire, driven particularly by ethno-religious and socio-economic
motives, utilized craft and guile to conceal their identity or simulate
another. On a theoretical level, both in Spain and throughout Europe,
intellectuals explored the human capacity for transformation, and there
emerged
a new sense of interiority. As Stephen Greenblatt observes, in the
Renaissance,
"there appears to be an increased self-consciousness about the fashioning
of
human identity as a manipulable, artful process" (2). In this study I
examine
the abundance of deceit and disguise in Cervantes's collection of twelve

novellas within the work's sociohistorical context. Specifically, I analyze how
the novellas are embedded in two particular threads of cultural discourse on
human identity: Spanish social history and early modern European intellectual
history.

***** References *****
    * References (78)

***** Indexing (document details) *****

Advisor: Reed, Cory

Committee members: Sutherland-Meier, Madeline, Harney, Michael, Biow,
                    Douglas, Deans-Smith, Susan

School: The University of Texas at Austin

Department: Spanish

School Location: United States -- Texas

Keyword(s):   Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de, Disguise,
Dissimulation,
                    Identity, Novelas ejemplares, Spanish history, Spain

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Romance literature

Publication   AAT 3369188
Number:

ISBN: 9781109310276

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ProQuest document   1856535291
ID:

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Document 18 of 48
Pietism and patriarchy: Spener and women in seventeenth-century German
Pietism

Kettering, Denise Danielle. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009.
Section
0096, Part 0320 354 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Iowa:
The
University of Iowa; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3373913.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
In the seventeenth century, women became involved in the German Lutheran
Pietist movement by writing devotional manuals and hymns, serving as
patronesses, and leading small discussion groups. The purpose of this
project
is to examine how Pietist women understood female ecclesial roles in
light of
Pietism's patriarchal religiosity. Pietist leaders and their ideas
offered
women new opportunities for religious engagement, but also continued to
espouse
the subordination of women to men. Pietist women became both
transgressors of
patriarchal norms and perpetuators of traditional female roles through
their
participation in the movement.

This project contains two areas of investigation. First, I examine the
prescribed roles for female piety found in the writings of Philipp Jakob
Spener, the so-called "Father of Pietism." I analyze Spener's official
statements on women found in his theological treatises and then compare
these
claims to his correspondence with Pietist women themselves. While his
theological works espouse a position consistent with defined Lutheran
categories for women's behavior, Spener's letters often encouraged
Pietist
women to become vigorous supporters of and participants in his reform
movement.

The second half of the project focuses on several women from Spener's
cohort,
particularly addressing how they became involved in Pietism and responded
to
the patriarchal strictures they faced. Women as part of the landed
nobility in
Germany often responded to Spener's ideas by reforming court life,
building
pietistic dynasties, and writing pious hymns. The noblewomen under
examination
include Sophie Elisabeth von Sachsen-Zeitz, Henriette Catherine von
Gersdorff,
Elisabeth Dorothea von Hessen-Darmstadt, and Benigna von Solms-Laubach. A
second group of women from the lower nobility and patrician families
engaged in
more radical responses to Pietism, including writing theological tracts,
gathering in small groups, and having ecstatic experiences. The women
examined

here include Anna Elisabeth Kißner, Maria Juliane Baur von Eyseneck, Johanna
Eleonora Petersen, and Rosemunde Juliane von Asseburg.

This research examines the conversation over women's roles within Lutheran
Pietism that occurred between Spener and Pietist women in order to determine
how all the parties involved created, reinforced, and subverted established
gender notions through the use of religious rhetoric and theological ideas.

***** References *****
    * References (291)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Mentzer, Raymond A.

School: The University of Iowa

School Location: United States -- Iowa

Keyword(s):   Spener, Philipp Jakob, German Pietism, Lutheranism,
                  Peterson, Johanna Eleonora, Frankfurt, Women's history,
                  Seventeenth century

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Religious history, European history, Womens studies

Publication   AAT 3373913
Number:

ISBN: 9781109340631

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Document 19 of 48
The politics of piracy: A challenge to English law and policy in the Atlantic
colonies: 1650-1726

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation examines the transformative effect of colonial piracy
on
legal relations between the American colonies and the English government
in the
late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

Recent scholarship has suggested that the Crown seized upon evidence of
pirate
sponsorship by colonial governments as a pretext for reasserting control,
particularly following the establishment of the Board of Trade in 1696.
Few
historians have engaged the subject of colonial piracy beyond examining
the
lives and culture of the pirates themselves; fewer still have attempted
to
place the problem of piracy within the context of Crown/colonial legal
relationships.

While a significant shift in Crown policy did occur, I argue that it does
not
reflect a burgeoning state extending its prerogative but rather a
severely
limited state responding to a crisis in its relations with the colonies.
Far
from pretext, the reality of pirate sponsorship posed a serious breach in
almost every sphere of contact between England and America: economic,
social,
political, and legal. The widespread and longstanding accord between
Atlantic
pirates and colonial administrators collided with the mercantilist
policies of
a new English bureaucracy, leading to a decades-long struggle over
charter
rights, trade relations, and the pursuit of English justice in its
dominions.
The ultimate result of this conflict was twofold: a vastly more intrusive
and
engaged Crown and, conversely, an independent American legal identity.

The methodology of research for this dissertation combines extensive
examination of colonial archival records, collected papers, transatlantic
correspondence and British governmental materials with a thorough study
of
current historiography on piracy, colonial law and commerce, English
statebuilding, and other related fields. This allows for a detailed
consideration of how piracy affected legal norms on both sides of the
Atlantic,

as well as relations between the two.

***** References *****
    * References (269)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Harris, Tim

School: Brown University

School Location: United States -- Rhode Island

Keyword(s):   Pirates, Law, Atlantic colonies, England

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Modern history, International law

Publication   AAT 3370101
Number:

ISBN: 9781109305883

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

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ProQuest document 1856094791
ID:

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Forging an identity: British Virgin Islands' slave society 1672--1838
Smith, Katherine A.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0088, Part 0582 164 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- District
of
Columbia: Howard University; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3369667.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation examines the impact of early economic, social, and
political
conditions in the early Virgin Islands society (1672-1834) on the lives
of the
enslaved population.

The dissertation relies on strong content analysis - anecdotal evidence
as well
as the compilation of statistical data.

The dissertation has found that a successful plantocracy, based on a mono-
cultural economy along with colonial government, was not successfully
established in the Virgin Islands The early economic development of the
Virgin
Islands was determined by the great neglect which the colonies suffered
from
Britain.

The economic hardship was accompanied by great difficulty in extending
British
political administration to the Virgin Islands colonies. The neglect of
these
islands, as a result of the dubious economic worth, meant that the Virgin
Islands developed its own political culture, at times contrary to the
nature of
British colonial administration.

Although Quakers arrived in 1727 and Anglicans in 1740, the Methodists
who
really addressed the black population did not arrive until 1790 - more
than one
hundred years after the islands were settled by the British in 1672.

As a result, persons of African descent were able to work within the
space left
by British neglect in order to progress within Virgin Islands' slave
society.
It becomes clear that the slaves' economic activities were central to the
internal economy of the Virgin Islands. They found their nice in certain
economic activities in the Virgin islands - bringing provisions and other
products to market for the general population, cultivating and selling
cotton,
and building up the public works.

Perhaps this is the reason why, despite the absence of military presence
in the
Virgin Islands, the number of violent rebellions was correspondingly low.

In the cultural arena, African belief systems must have flourished in
early
Virgin Islands society- partly as a result of the inattention paid to the
slaves' spiritual lives. The existence of a number of African derived
practices
during early Virgin islands' society provides evidence of this.

***** References *****
    * References (133)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Tolbert, Emory J.

Committee members: Clark-Lewis, Elizabeth, Batran, Aziz A., Nyang,
Sulayman,
                   Phillips, Glenn O.

School: Howard University

Department: History

School Location: United States -- District of Columbia

Keyword(s):   Culture, Economics, Identity, Political
administration,
                Settlement, Slavery, British Virgin Islands

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Black history, Modern history

Publication   AAT 3369667
Number:

ISBN: 9781109320701

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1866292881&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document 1866292881
ID:

[/images/common/spacer.gif]

Shaping British identity: Transatlantic Anglo-Spanish rivalry in the
early
modern period
Haga, Andrea K. Brinton. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009.
Section
2502, Part 0335 230 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Texas:
The
University of Texas at Arlington; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3369341.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Traditional nationalism studies focus primarily on nineteenth-century
developments of state-formation and the imposition of nationalistic
compulsions
from the top down. This study challenges that theoretical framework by
arguing
that nationalism is evident in much earlier centuries, that nationalistic
sentiment is expressed from the bottom up, and that the state is often

compelled to assert itself against political rivals in response to the needs
and desires of its citizenry. Nationalism is essentially mere rhetoric--the
language of the state and its people--in order to encourage or compel
compliance in response to the necessity of the state to achieve specific
political goals. The examination of the British anti-Spanish rhetoric of the
seventeenth and eighteenth centuries regarding colonial issues reveals the
emergence of the British national identity. From this early modern British
rhetoric is the revelation that nationalism is not necessarily a state-imposed
mandate, rather nationalism emerges from the people and the state as a response
to outside political, economic, and social threats.

This study evaluates the language of the British people who were interested in
transatlantic colonial activities, between the years 1606-1739 (the founding of
Jamestown to the War of Jenkins' Ear/Anglo-Spanish War). British colonial and
trading activities placed them within the territories that the Spanish claimed
for themselves, resulting in an inevitable conflict between the two nations for
nearly two centuries. Through the evaluation of cases of British ship seizures
and the public discussion of those cases, the British reveal their assertion of
national identity as a product of the nation's ability to "triumph" over the
Spanish through successful negotiations for ship reparations as well as gain
Spanish acknowledgements to British "rights" to their colonial territories.

***** References *****
    * References (114)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Reinhardt, Steven G.

Committee members: Cawthon, Elisabeth A., Palmer, Stanley H., Richmond,
                   Douglas W.

School: The University of Texas at Arlington

Department: History

School Location: United States -- Texas

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Heresy and absolute power: Constitutional politics in early Reformation
France
Lange, Tyler Cowan. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0028, Part 0335 419 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States --
California:
University of California, Berkeley; 2009. Publication Number: AAT
3369094.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation examines the emergence of a practice of juridical
absolutism
as a result of the responses of the king of France and the Parlement of
Paris
to a multi-level crisis between 1523 and 1527. Their response was shaped
by the
basis of constitutional practice. When the monarchy and the Parlement had
grasped for a language of politics in the fifteenth century, they found
that
the failure of Church reform had left a powerful language free for the
taking.
Because that language was imprinted with its canonical origins, they came
to
believe that their nation (initially, their church) had alone preserved
the
form of the apostolic Church, while the other churches - the Roman above
all -

had become corrupt. The king's agents in the Parlement harnessed this
conviction to drive the Parlement to eliminate corruption in the church.
The
court responded with a century long campaign to suppress abuses of
bishops'
temporal and spiritual authority that created a precedent for royal
action
within the Church.

The monarchy and the Parlement nevertheless emphasized divergent
tendencies in
the Romano-canonical doctrine of monarchy. Consequently, in 1525, the
tension
between their respective views of royal power hardened into a
constitutional
deadlock. This deadlock was broken when the Parlement responded to
"teeming"
heresy by admitting first the pope's and then the king's absolute power,
destroying two key principles of its former constitutionalism: respect
for
ecclesiastical jurisdiction gave way to a royal mandate within the Church
and
respect for the power of the ordinaries gave way to acceptance of
extraordinary
papal delegation. Heresy permitted the deployment of the language of
Church
reform within the constitutional framework of Roman law in order to
reshape the
practice and theory of monarchy in France. From the justification of
royal
action against heresy emerged a new constitutional equilibrium: absolute
royal
power checked only by the fundamental laws.

***** References *****
    * References (351)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Hesse, Carla

Committee members: Brady, Jr, Thomas A., Shagan, Ethan, Mayali, Laurent

School: University of California, Berkeley

Department: History

School Location: United States -- California

Keyword(s):   Absolutism, Conciliarism, Francis I, King of France,
King of
                   France, Parlement of Paris, Political thought,
Reformation
                   France, Reformation, France

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The politics of empire: Metropolitan socio-political development and the
imperial transformation of the British East India Company, 1675--1775
Vaughn, James M.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 0330,
Part
0335 622 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Illinois: The
University
of Chicago; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3369414.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
During the 1750s and 1760s, the British East India Company [EIC]
conquered
three provinces in northeastern India and laid the basis for a
territorial
empire that eventually spanned the entire subcontinent. The origins and
early
formation of this empire are amongst the most controversial and well-
studied
topics in British imperial history. The reigning historiographic
consensus
contends that Anglo-French global warfare, the emergence of post-Mughal
successor kingdoms, and the sub-imperialism of European "men on the spot"
ineluctably issued in a British territorial empire in South Asia. More
importantly, this consensus holds that the acquisition and early
formation of
this empire were not informed and shaped by metropolitan political and
ideological debate. British politicians and officials, as well as the
Company's
directors and shareholders, were unable to influence the course of events
in

South Asia and were forced to grapple with the outcomes of processes over which
they had no control. From the perspective of contemporary historiography, metropolitan political conflict and ideological debate played no role in the origins and early formation of the EIC's imperial state in Bengal.

This dissertation fundamentally challenges this consensus by placing the history of the EIC in the context of long-term metropolitan socio-political development. In doing so, it demonstrates that the Company's imperial metamorphosis was deeply bound up with the political crises afflicting mid-Hanoverian Britain and its global empire. The first part of the dissertation traces the EIC's transformation from a bulwark of Stuart absolutism into a pillar of the Hanoverian Whig regime. The Company was not only a commercial corporation trading to Asia. It was also a key component of the fiscal-military state and the oligarchic political order. During the 1750s and 1760s, the oligarchic state was wracked by crises; crises that manifested themselves across Britain and its empire, from Bombay to Boston. The second part of the dissertation places the early phase of the transition to British colonial rule in northeastern India in the context of these wide-ranging crises. In doing so, it demonstrates that the EIC's conquest of Bengal was profoundly informed and shaped by the course of political conflict and ideological debate in the metropolis.

The consolidation of the Company State in Bengal was one of the most important manifestations of a "neo-Tory" metropolitan project that sought to preserve Britain's aristocratic-oligarchic socio-political order. In the years leading up to and during the Seven Years' War, the oligarchic state faced numerous crises. Furthermore, a radical Whig form of politics emerged. This radical Whiggery wanted to reform the political order and to deepen and strengthen Britain's dynamic commercial and manufacturing society. The neo-Tory project arose in response to these crises and to the emergence of radical Whiggery. Central to neo-Toryism was a new form of authoritarian and coercive imperialism that sought both to lock the American colonies into a relationship of

mercantilist dependency and to consolidate the EIC's territorial empire on the
Indian subcontinent via the erection of a tributary and militarized garrison
state in Bengal. During the 1760s, an older Whig imperial political economy
concerned with constitutional liberties, commercial expansion, and economic
growth was replaced by a neo-Tory imperial political economy that emphasized
the extraction of revenues from the colonial periphery and the due
subordination that subject peoples owed to metropolitan sovereign authority.
British India was born in the midst of these metropolitan political conflicts
and imperial political-economic transformations.

***** References *****
    * References (532)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Pincus, Steven

Committee members: Austen, Ralph, Brenner, Robert, Johns, Adrian,
Marshall,
                  Peter

School: The University of Chicago

Department: History

School Location: United States -- Illinois

Keyword(s):   British East India Company, British Empire,
Eighteenth-
                  century Britain

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: European history, Modern history

Publication   AAT 3369414
Number:

ISBN: 9781109314151

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***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation examines the challenges of political communication
between
early modern polities at a time when the norms of diplomacy were being
comprehensively renegotiated. Whereas many studies of early modern
diplomacy
focus on the diplomat's activities at his host-court, I assert the
fundamental
place of travel in diplomatic practice, in the construction and
governance of
early modern states, and in the development of legal norms to regulate
relations between those emerging states. The project is structured around
two
aspects of mobility prominent in archivally-preserved early sixteenth-
century
diplomatic correspondence: contested claims to immunity in transit
(dangerous
diplomacy), and the kinship networks diplomats relied upon to facilitate
their
mobility (dependable kin).

The contested Hungarian succession after 1526 and diplomatic rivalry of
royal
claimants Ferdinand I Habsburg (r.1527-1556) and János Szapolyai (r.
1526-1540)
offers a valuable perspective into these changing conceptions of
diplomacy,
territory and statecraft in early modern Europe and on the borders of an
expanding Ottoman Empire.

The initial portion of this dissertation interrogates legal discourses of
violated diplomatic immunity in transit and the administrative
technologies
adapted by the Habsburgs to regulate diplomatic traffic across their
domains,
demonstrating the insecurity of early sixteenth-century diplomatic
transit and
the growing significance of territorial borders in Central Europe. The
concluding portion explores strategies diplomats employed to extend their

mobility, from the expanding role of the safe-conduct - precursor to the
transit visa - to the ubiquity of kinship networks in Renaissance
diplomacy.
Drawing on anthropological and sociological theory, I show how diplomats,
far
from their usual portrayal as isolated public actors, cultivated
extensive
family networks to overcome challenges to their mobility. .

Through a focus on diplomacy's constitutive personnel and their mobility
across
emerging territorial borders, this dissertation adopts a multilateral
approach
to the history of European state formation and contributes to a more
broadly-
conceived and negotiative interpretation of "the political" in early
modern
diplomacy and history. Moving beyond "diplomacy-as-high-politics"
modernization
narratives or national and Cold War-era conceptions of this controversial
period in Central Europe, I strive to re-integrate the Habsburg lands,
historical Kingdom of Hungary, and Ottoman frontiers into broader
narratives of
early modern history.

***** References *****
    * References (851)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
School: Columbia University

School Location: United States -- New York

Keyword(s):   History of diplomacy, History of international law,
Early
                 modern history, Habsburg, Hungary, Diplomacy,
Statecraft

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: European history, Law

Publication   AAT 3373579
Number:

ISBN: 9781109341515

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

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ID:

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Carving for a future: Baccio Bandinelli securing Medici patronage through
his
mutally fulfilling and propagandistic "Hercules and Cacus"
Morford, Michael David. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0042, Part 0377 190 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Ohio:
Case
Western Reserve University; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3368060.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Baccio Bandinelli's Hercules and Cacus was a tool used by both the patron
and
artist to fulfill their own personal goals. For the Medici, the colossus
was to
be a statement (and warning) of their renewed power in Florence, as well
as
developing the idea that Florence was the "New Rome" due to Medici rule.
For
Bandinelli, it was proof of his undying loyalty to the Medici, and an
acknowledgement that his style would provide the Medici with the proper
voice
with which to display their new power. My own goals are to provide not
the
usual Vasari or Cellini based critical analysis (favored by most scholars
and
writers since the sixteenth century), but a new interpretation of the
moment
depicted by Bandinelli for this Virgilian narrative. The political
significance
of my interpretation for the sculpture helps to understand how this
marble
directly led to further Medici patronage. To substantiate my
interpretation, I
consider Bandinelli's own drastic changes throughout the preparatory
process,
his sources and influences, and other contemporary Medici projects. The
significance of his use and understanding of classical influences over
the
Michelangelesque to create his own "Bandinellesque" style enforces the
need for
my re-evaluation since most critiques rely on what I perceive as a false
assumption that Bandinelli's goal was to mimic Michelangelo.

***** References *****
    * References (152)

Advisor: Olszewski, Edward J.

School: Case Western Reserve University

School Location: United States -- Ohio

Keyword(s):   Bandinelli, Baccio, Italy, Hercules and Cacus, Patronage,

                  Florence, Sculpture, Medici

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Art history

Publication   AAT 3368060
Number:

ISBN: 9781109291872

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1850046121&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document 1850046121
ID:

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From thirteenth-century toulouse to fifteenth-century serres: A comparative
study on dissent, authority and architecture
Salgirli, Saygin. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 0792, Part
0377 336 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- New York: State
University of New York at Binghamton; 2009. Publication Number: AAT
3368961.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The following dissertation is a contextual comparative study of two distant
geographies and time frames, where separate architectural and artistic
expressions came into being under similar circumstances: Toulouse in the
aftermath of the Albigensian Crusade (1209-1229), and Serres (northern Greece)
after the Rebellion of 1416 (also known as the Rebellion of Sheikh Bedreddin).
What unifies the two cases is a conflict between centrifugal dissident groups,

eager to establish and protect their liberties and centralizing
authorities,
trying to expand and solidify their political control. Examining a site
of
inquisition in Toulouse and a site of execution in Serres, the
dissertation
compares how this conflict determined the reappropriation and
reinterpretation
of architecture by the authorities, in order to demonstrate their victory
over
the dissident groups. Then, looking at the architectural imprints that
the
authorities tried to leave over the two cities, it analyzes how
persistent
resistance from the dissidents shaped and limited authoritative
architectural
expressions.

***** References *****
    * References (315)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Abou-El-Haj, Barbara

Committee members: Um, Nancy, Abou-El-Haj, Rifa'at, Morewedge, Rosmarie

School: State University of New York at Binghamton

Department: Art History

School Location: United States -- New York

Keyword(s):   Bedreddin, Seyh, Candarli, Inquisition, Saint-Sernin,
                    Serres, Toulouse

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Middle Eastern history, Art history, Medieval history

Publication   AAT 3368961
Number:

ISBN: 9781109304619

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1854966571&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document 1854966571
ID:

[/images/common/spacer.gif]

The diachrony of New Mexican Spanish, 1683--1926: Philology, corpus
linguistics and dialect change
Sanz, Israel. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 0028,
Part
0290 811 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- California:
University
of California, Berkeley; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3369134.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
As the oldest variety of Spanish in the United States, New Mexican
Spanish has
merited a sizable body of descriptive literature. However, there is still
a
dearth of studies on its history. Consequently, many of the earlier
approaches
perpetuate the belief that New Mexican Spanish bears a close resemblance
to the
language of the colonial settlers. This assumption has remained largely
untested, despite the vast amount of documentation produced by the
speakers of
this variety during its four centuries of existence. This study
contributes to
fill this gap in the literature, as well as to reposition New Mexican
Spanish
as a productive field in which to study the interplay between social and
linguistic factors in determining dialect change within Latin American
Spanish.
Theoretically and methodologically, this investigation draws on
philology,
corpus linguistics, theoretical dialectology and historical
sociolinguistics.

A multi-generic corpus of 216 documents, with a total length of over
92,000
words, constitutes the empirical basis for this study. It is the largest
corpus
to date representing this variety of Spanish to be studied from a
linguistic
perspective. The documents were written between 1683 and 1926, thus
covering
the whole period between the second resettlement of the area by Spanish
speakers and the time by which academic descriptions of the dialect start
to
appear. The evolution of ten phonological and morphological variables and
features in the corpus is quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed. As a
result, it is demonstrated that New Mexican Spanish has undergone several
significant changes in its history, and that these changes can be
attributed to

the specifics of the social evolution of the community. Furthermore, it is
shown that written documents can be used productively in the study of dialect
change, provided that the information that they yield is used critically to
determine whether it corresponds to the actual linguistic behavior of the
community or also to other sociocultural factors affecting the form of written
language. Most importantly, this study constitutes an example of the many
possibilities of application of theoretical dialectology to the available
archival data to improve our knowledge of the history of Latin American
Spanish.

***** References *****
    * References (424)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Craddock, Jerry R., Azevedo, Milton M.

Committee members: Sempere Martinez, Juan, Garrett, Andrew J.

School: University of California, Berkeley

Department: Spanish

School Location: United States -- California

Keyword(s):   Corpus linguistics, Dialect change, Dialectology,
History of

                  writing, Sociolinguistics, Spanish in the U.S., New
Mexican,

                  Spanish, Philology

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Linguistics, Latin American history

Publication   AAT 3369134
Number:

ISBN: 9781109309478

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ProQuest document 1853393401
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Concealment and invective in Celestina

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
With this dissertation, I propose to add to the ongoing conversation
about how
best to read Celestina in light of the dramatic socio-political context
in
which it was composed. I believe that Rojas wrote Celestina to expose the
social and civic hypocrisy of his era by critiquing the systematized
anti-
Jewish policies of the Reyes cátolicos . Further, I think Rojas set out
to
vilify Isabel, Queen of Castile with his Celestina . In it, Rojas
satirizes
Isabel's conviction that she was the political incarnation of the Virgin
Mary
by deftly lampooning her carefully constructed civic persona. In order to
demonstrate my argument, I will analyze the ideology behind the regency
of
Ferdinand and Isabel and examine the ways in which Fernando de Rojas uses
his
Celestina to advance a critique of this philosophy and of the regents
themselves. In the first chapter, I show that, for our purposes, the
reign of
the Reyes católicos may be best characterized by charting the emergence
of an
absolutist regime, aided and abetted by converso letrados . In the second
chapter, I analyze a legislative manifestation of this absolutism: the
1492
Edict of Expulsion. Using David Nirenberg's theories about the meaning
and
function of the medieval theological metaphor of the conjugal family, I
read
the edict less as the culmination of anti-Jewish sentiment, per se , and
more
as a logical conclusion to the historiographical project undertaken by
the
catholic monarchs. In the third chapter, I argue that Rojas responds to
this
project by criticizing the way in which Queen Isabel appropriates the
convention of the figura , identifying herself with the Virgin Mary, and
casting herself as the savior of Castile. In the fourth, and final
chapter, I
begin with a review of Dayle Seidenspinner-Nuñez' contention that the
sentimental romance (a genre the Celestina clearly parodies) is critical
of the

letrado program of divine-right monarchy. I then proceed to an extended
analysis of how and why this sort of censure dominates Rojas' acrostic,
which -
despite having received scant critical attention - is key to
understanding the
rest of the work, since it, too, is laden with anti-monarchical
invective.

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The Kelmscott Chaucer: William Morris's quest for the medieval reader
Davis, Annie S.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 0014,
Part
0593 184 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Texas: Baylor
University; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3368823.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
William Morris's Kelmscott Chaucer was the culminating masterpiece of his

"typological adventure," as he called his press. In preparing for his work at
the press, he collected numerous medieval manuscripts as well as early printed
books. Morris used his medieval scholarship as a vehicle for societal reform
throughout his career; this continued with his Kelmscott editions whose
medieval-inspired graphic design presented a different set of values for the
reader. That is, dense frames, elaborate ornamentation, and decorated letters
ensure the domination of the visual text; the density of the visual and verbal
cues requires a different pace from the reader. The medieval hermeneutic of
lectio divina best describes the experience of the reader. However, Burne-
Jones's illustrations of the text problematize Morris's historically-influenced
designs by introducing aspects of l'art por l'art . By incorporating medieval
graphic design in new ways Morris shapes this encounter between text and
reader, the culmination of which was to encourage a counter-cultural response.
Morris's work anticipates the detachment of the work of art, and the viewer,
from its authentic presence, or "aura," best described by Walter Benjamin in
his seminal work "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction."

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Romancing the Other: Non-Christian and interfaith marriage in late Middle
English literature, 1300--1450

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation makes a significant contribution to postcolonial
medieval
studies by examining how fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Middle English
authors use representations of non-Christian and interfaith marriages to
enter
a wider Christian European discourse centered around the threat of the
religious Other. Because such marriages are not well documented
historically in
medieval England, my dissertation argues that their portrayal is not a
reflection of actual practice, but rather a fantasy that allows these
authors
to engage actively in maintaining and defending the dominance of
Christianity
and the Catholic Church. As my readings show, these texts serve to
bolster the
Church's campaign against non-Christians by moving this campaign to
marriage's
domestic sphere. Marriage is thus not only politically important, as it
enables
alliances to be forged among kingdoms and nations; it is now also
religiously
important, as it becomes a means for the culture to fantasize about the
extent
to which Christianity can dominate.

The texts I examine cover an extensive period of the later Middle Ages,
ranging

from 1300 to 1450; the period of one hundred fifty years indicates that authors
maintained an interest in conversion as a consequence of marriage and suggests
that this motif was pervasive. The romances I examine include both canonical
and non-canonical texts, many of which are anonymous. In chapter one, John
Metham's 1449 text Amoryus and Cleopes permits me to discuss how aristocratic
marriage is imagined (and expected) to have consequences on the populace of the
spouses' kingdom(s)--most importantly, the consequence of conversion. Metham's
text thus paves the way for my subsequent studies of interfaith marriage in the
rest of the romances. Chapter two investigates how authors apply similar
attitudes toward interfaith marriage to both Christian and Saracen figures.
Though it seems at first that these authors attempt to show that Saracens share
the same ideas and fears as Christians, their texts ultimately undermine any
portrayal of a real Saracen figure because the Saracen figures' actions are
always responses to the threat of Christianity. Finally, by looking at the
Constance legends and popular romances featuring Saracen princesses, chapters
three and four analyze the varying role of women in the evangelization process
through their participation in interfaith marriages and argue for a
reassessment of gender roles and a rereading of the Constance figure.

***** References *****
   * References (177)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Kiser, Lisa J.

School: The Ohio State University

School Location: United States -- Ohio

Keyword(s):   Non-Christian, Interfaith marriage, Middle English,
                 Marriage, Metham, John, Saracen figure, Constance
legends

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Medieval literature, British and Irish literature

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Seeing the past's future: Prophecy in romance

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
"Seeing the Past's Future: Prophecy in Romance" examines the
representation of
prophecy in a series of English romances from the fourteenth through the
sixteenth centuries. Critics have recognized prophecy as a standard
element of
romance: foresight is necessary to a genre so heavily invested in the
workings
of destiny and divine providence. This observation, while helpful,
overlooks
the tension that prophecy can bring to romances. One source of this
tension is
the inherent structural conflict between predictions of a definite future
and
sprawling, episodic narratives. As a teleological force, prophecy
conflicts
with a romance's impulse towards infinite extension. Friction also occurs
when
a romance mixes different kinds of prophecies. An important distinction
exists
between "categorical" predictions, those which describe a fixed--often
providentially-ordained--destiny, and "contingent" predictions, those
which
present "if...then" scenarios. A contingent prophecy describes an
evolving
future and functions as a tool for the protagonist. I show that instead
of
simply displaying either contingent or categorical prophecy, certain
romances

contain both. This combination creates a clash within a narrative, for each
variety of foresight depends on different principles of causation.

I contend, therefore, that the relationship between prophecy and romance is
considerably more complicated than scholars have assumed. Prophecy occupies, in
fact, the place where a narrative's structure and its commitment to a causal
framework meet. My project traces the development of this intersection. In the
early texts I discuss--the "Matter of England" group--categorical prophecy
either directs the narrative down a strict providential path or contingent
predictions allow the hero to control the course of events, an option which
encourages episodic excess. The later romance, Thomas Malory's Le Morte
Darthur, however, mixes prophecies that allow for contingency with those of an
inevitable future. Romance energy contends against a pull towards closure, with
a variety of results across Malory's tales. In the sixteenth century, Edmund
Spenser's The Faerie Queene and Elizabethan pageantry give evidence that
religious and political forces have combined to shift romance in a more
deterministic direction. I ultimately seek to explain the flexibility with
which romance employs prophecy and explore the genre's presentation of human
freedom.

***** References *****
    * References (227)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Campbell, Mary Baine

Committee members: Targoff, Ramie, Lynch, Kathryn

School: Brandeis University

Department: English and American Literature

School Location: United States -- Massachusetts

Keyword(s):   Malory, Thomas, Sir, Middle English, Narrative
structure,
                  Prophecy, Romance, Sixteenth century

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

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Familiar estrangements: Reading family in Middle English romance
Lim, Gary. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 0046, Part
0593 464 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- New York: City
University of New York; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3369100.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation, Familiar Estrangements: Reading Family in Middle
English
Romance , explores the varied representations of marriage and family in
Middle
English romance. While Middle English romances often act with
disciplinary
force to cultivate and popularize ideals about the family, many romances
also
stand in ambivalent relationship to this disciplinary function. Even if
they
end up valorizing the nuclear family, they do so through circuitous
routes--
such as depicting surrogate father-child relationships, interracial
marriages,
the loss of family members, and adultery--as they imagine alternatives
means by
which families cohere. The chapters take up each of these themes in turn,
through readings that are historicized against political and social
realities,
and informed by psychoanalytic theory. The dissertation begins with a
discussion of how three popular romances-- Sir Tryamour, Sir Cleges , and
Sir
Isumbras --idealize the nuclear family so as to advance the interests of
their
likely audience, the bourgeois-gentry class. Chapter two shows how this
idealization is problematized, tracing the alternatives to nuclear
families by

examining the presence of surrogate fathers in Havelok the Dane, King Horn ,
and Bevis of Hampton , contextualizing this against the practice of wardship in
the thirteenth century. The next chapter reads the inter-religious marriages of
The King of Tars, The Sultan of Babylon , and Richard Coer de Lyon , arguing
that the anxieties over inter-religious marriage and miscegenation reflect
England's evolving attitudes towards its French heritage over the course of the
Hundred Years War. Chapter four focuses on a single romance--Gower's
"Apollonius of Tyre"--arguing that how the loss of family members is
memorialized creates a "virtual" family that is turned towards political ends.
Chapter five examines how adultery is related to the conception of the family
in Malory's Le Morte d'Arthur , contextualizing the work against the dynastic
strife created by the Wars of the Roses. In general, the thesis argues that
while ecclesiastical ideas about the family in the high and late Middle Ages
began to produce what we would now recognize as nuclear families, the Middle
English romance remained a vigorous site where alternatives to doctrinal ideals
about the family were imagined.

***** References *****
    * References (254)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Kruger, Steven

Committee members: Burger, Glenn, Whatley, E. Gordon

School: City University of New York

Department: English

School Location: United States -- New York

Keyword(s):   Family, Gower, John, Middle English romance,
Psychoanalysis,
                   Malory, Thomas, Sir, Middle English, Romance

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

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The hero on the edge: Constructions of heroism in Beowulf in the context of
ancient and medieval epic

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
One defining attribute of ancient and medieval epic heroes is a rage
through
which the hero threatens his own society. Traces of heroic rage,
prominent in
such figures as the Greek Achilles and the Irish Cú Chulainn, are
detectable in
Beowulf, and this rage anchors Beowulf within the context of Indo-
European epic
heroism. Yet the question of how epic texts construct epic heroes
remains. This
study considers such heroes generally, and Beowulf specifically, as
liminal
figures inhabiting the fluid boundaries between order/disorder,
masculine/
feminine, us/them, human/monstrous, and organic/technological. Through
violent
and verbal public performances against a disordered or disordering other
, the
hero emerges as an agent of his society's masculinity. He also emerges
not only
as monstrous, but also as a specific kind of monster, a cyborg, and thus
paradoxically as both agent of and tool for violence.

***** References *****
    * References (233)

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Spinoza's realist and four-dimensionalist theory of physical
individuation

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation is an interpretation of Benedict Spinoza's metaphysical
system in the Ethics . In it, I defend a reading on which Spinoza holds:
(I)
substance's attributes are universals, (2) the finite modes are
properties that
inhere in substance (and exemplify the attributes) (3) a bundle theory of
individuals, on which the crucial bundling relation of the finite modes
is a
fixed pattern of motion-and-rest and (4) a proto-four-dimensionalist view
of
individuals--i.e., a view that individuals have temporal parts.

Readers of Spinoza might find (1) to be surprising, because of their
perception

of an unqualified nominalism in the Ethics ; I show that his nominalism,
understood in its full context, allows for Spinoza to hold that an
attribute is
a numerically-identical property that recurs in modes. Concerning (2), I
defend, in chapter three, the inherence reading against Edwin Curley's
formidable alternative reading.

Claim (3) is defended in a detailed discussion of Spinoza's views on
attribute-
neutral individuation, the nature of space and its role in individuation,
the
dynamical force involved in motion-and-rest, the fixed ratio that
constitutes
individuals, the kinds of changes through which individuals persist and
the
most-inclusive individual--"the whole of Nature." Various interpretations
of
all of these views are critically evaluated.

My argument for (4) is based largely on indirect evidence, as Spinoza
does not
explicitly claim that individuals have temporal parts. My interpretation
is
heavily inspired by Jonathan Bennett's field-metaphysic reading, yet is
foundationally different from it. My view is that (4) allows Spinoza to
respond
effectively to the frequent complaint in the secondary literature that
his
system does not allow for any kind of change or temporal becoming. The
objection is, since substance is eternal and immutable, it follows that
the
modes cannot change, and if there is no change in the modes, then there
is no
change at all. However, on my reading, Spinoza holds that the diversity
of the
modes within the eternal and infinite series of them, just is change in
substance, and thus Spinoza can simply claim that the consequences of his
view
are not absurd.

***** References *****
    * References (90)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Cunning, David

School: The University of Iowa

School Location: United States -- Iowa

Keyword(s):   Spinoza, Benedictus de, Physical individuation, Ethics,
                  Metaphysics

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Towards a restoration of Plato's doctrine of mediation: Platonizing
Augustine's criticism of 'the Platonists'
O'Neil, Seamus J.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0328, Part 0422 380 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].Canada: Dalhousie
University
(Canada); 2009. Publication Number: AAT NR50063.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Augustine is and remains a Platonist. He inherits the doctrines of Plato
as
they are mediated through a number of Plato's successors, mort
prominently
Plotinus, Porphyry, and Victorinus. It is shown that Augustine's main
criticism
of the 'Platonists' in both his Confessions and City of God on the nature
of
mediation between the human and the divine, does not necessarily apply to
Plato's doctrine of mediation as expressed in the Symposium. Essentially,
Augustine criticizes the Platonists for their pride, their belief that
they can
attain a union with the first principle through their own power alone.
This,
however, is an accurate portrayal of neither Plato's nor the later pagan
Neoplatonic itineraria of the soul.

This work examines the doctrines of the first principles, the soul,
matter, and
embodiment in the thought of Plotinus, Porphyry, Augustine, Iamblichus,
and
Proclus in relation to Plato's doctrine of mediation as presented in the

Symposium. It is argued that what is lacking in Plotinus is what
Augustine,
Iamblichus, and Proclus supply: the agency of intermediators. In general,
the
post-Plotinian Neoplatonists, such as Iamblichus and Proclus, incorporate
the
necessity of grace, as well as other 'non-rational' methods such as
theurgy and
demonology to attain union with that which is the source of all things.

The Neoplatonists' recognition of human limitation marks a return to
Plato's
own position, which attempts to account for the presence of the divine to
the
embodied human in a mediated way. The progress made by the Neoplatonists
towards solving the problem of mediation has its roots in Plato's own
doctrine
of the demon Eros. Augustine's correction of what he takes to be Platonic
errors is already anticipated and surpassed within the pagan Neoplatonic
tradition itself. On the question of mediation, Augustine is
fundamentally
within the Platonic tradition, and despite his Christian differences, his
doctrine of mediation is not opposed to those of the pagan Neoplatonists,
but
agrees on fundamental points which mark a return to Plato's own position
in the
direction away from that of Plotinus.

***** References *****
    * References (133)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
School: Dalhousie University (Canada)

School Location: Canada

Keyword(s):   Plato, Mediation, Criticism, Augustine, Saint, Bishop
of
                  Hippo

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Philosophy

Publication   AAT NR50063
Number:

ISBN: 9780494500637

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

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Ruling passion: The use of myth and narrative in place of reason in
politics;
Spinoza's proposed solution to Hobbes' science of the passions
Voronoff, Timothy J.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
1430, Part 0422 314 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- New
York: New
School University; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3371775.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation discusses the role that the passions play in political
thinking. I use Hobbes' philosophy to illustrate a science of the
passions that
entails supplanting one passion for another, mostly in the cases of
passions of
fear and hope. Spinoza's philosophy is brought forth as a counter
solution to
Hobbes' science of the passions, namely in terms of the ways that myth
and
narrative can be used constructively towards political stability through
the
promotion of semi-rational mechanisms that govern the passions through
selfishness and not traditional virtue.

Myths and narratives can sometimes provide a stabilizing affect on the
way that
the imagination is used, changing and disrupting the vacillation of
passions
that inform one's ideas and desires. Political organization therefore can
be
improved by cultivating narratives and myths that lead the multitude
towards
behaving semi-rationally. Spinoza's philosophy is used to demonstrate how
ideology relates to myth and narrative in evoking a vacillation of the
passions
in the multitude and is shown to offer a practical solution to the
problem of
nonrational behavior. By focusing on the passions, Spinoza is able to
identify
the causes for non-rational behavior and provides a solution that
guarantees
political stability through an expectation of selfish behavior.

This explication and interpretation of Spinoza's political philosophy is

offered as a response to Hobbes; focusing on the ways in which the passions
play a role in thinking. While in the 17 th century the Church was largely
responsible for educating individuals about the passions, and like Hobbes,
substituted passions of fears with hopes instead of permanently remedying them.
Today a pervasive network of media sources mass-communicate by way of
activating passions at the expense of reason that could otherwise cultivate
political stability not only through myth and narrative but through ideological
mechanisms which make the behavior of the multitude semi-rational and more
democratic.

Spinoza's insight into the role that the passions play in the formation of
ideas about human sociability offers a new understanding into the usefulness of
ideology and other social mechanisms and institutions in reshaping the non-
rational passions of individuals within the multitude into more stabilizing
patterns of behavior.

***** References *****
    * References (53)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Yovel, Yirmiyahu

Committee members: Kalyvas, Andreas, Kogan, Nathan, Bargu, Banu

School: New School University

Department: Political Science

School Location: United States -- New York

Keyword(s):   Democracy, Hobbes, Thomas, Passions, Rationality,
Spinoza,
                   Benedictus de, Myth, Politics

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Religion, Philosophy, Political science

Publication   AAT 3371775
Number:

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Inner-Midrashic introductions to the interpretation of individual
biblical
books and their influence on the form and themes of introductions to
medieval
rabbinic Bible commentaries

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The opening sections of some exegetical Midrashim deal with the issues of
authorship and inspiration, time of composition, historical setting,
genre,
methods of interpretation, themes, and literary forms and unity of their
biblical book. This is the same type of material that is found in the
introductions to medieval rabbinic Bible commentaries (written in
Hebrew). In
the Midrashim, this phenomenon occurs within the midrashic comments on
1:1, as
opposed to outside the scriptural verse order in a separate introduction
like
the commentaries. Therefore, I have designated it by the phrase "Inner-
Midrashic Introduction."

Goldberg's form analysis of rabbinic literature is applied to these
opening
sections of the Midrashim. It establishes criteria for isolating
propositions
that contribute to thematic discourse, and criteria for controlling what
appear
to be unthematic elements. The analysis reveals the new prototypical form
"Inner-Midrashic Introduction" as a thematic discourse on introductory
issues
to biblical books. It is found in Midrashim on the Torah, i.e., in Sifra
on
Leviticus and Leviticus Rabbah, and on the Writings, i.e., in Song of
Songs
Rabbah, Lamentations Rabbah, Midrash Psalms, and Midrash Mishle. These
provide

the basis for describing the prototypical form "Inner-Midrashic
Introduction,"
and they also supply specific examples of its literary realizations.

In order to corroborate the existence of the Inner-Midrashic Introduction
as an
introductory form, a select number of medieval rabbinic commentary
introductions are analyzed in terms of their formal, thematic, and
material
characteristics, revealing that a certain degree of continuity exists
between
them and the Inner-Midrashic Introductions. This analysis also reveals
the new
form the "Inner-Commentary Introduction." Since the origin of
introductions to
medieval rabbinic Bible commentaries has been traced to non- Jewish
models from
the Muslim and Christian spheres, i.e., to the s[dotbelow]adr, muk
[dotbelow]addima, and the prooemium and its scholastic counterpart the
accessus
ad auctores, the prior existence of the Inner-Midrashic Introduction and
its
continuity in Inner-Commentary Introductions and separate introductions
are
important discoveries for the history of Bible interpretation in general,
and
of Jewish Bible interpretation in particular. Now the Inner-Midrashic
Introduction can take its rightful place in that history.

***** References *****
    * References (152)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
School: McGill University (Canada)

School Location: Canada

Keyword(s):   Midrashim

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Medieval literature, Biblical studies, Judaic studies

Publication   AAT NR50810
Number:

ISBN: 9780494508107

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1874819201&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document
ID:
1874819201

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Toward an interpretive ministry of the word in the Lutheran tradition,
grounded in 'spiritual conversation' with particular reference to the
work of
Martin Luther and Ignatius of Loyola

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This dissertation explores the capacity of 'spiritual conversation,' as
proposed by Ignatius of Loyola, to serve as an interpretive ministry of
the
word within the Lutheran tradition. The research is motivated by pastoral
concern for persons who are coming to faith from outside the Church. In
his own
religious-historical context, Luther emphasized the creation of faith by
hearing (fides ex auditu). He further assumed the centrality of the
worship-
oriented sermon as the vehicle for "the hearing of faith." But in
contemporary
society the rising numbers of persons who are not practicing Christians
present
a challenge to Luther's convictions. The situation of un-churched persons
calls
for critical reflection on the link between proclamation and the
manifestation
of Spirit-initiated changes in persons who are converting.

Sources from the early history of the Society of Jesus demonstrate that
Ignatius developed the ministry of spiritual conversation as a means to
engage
persons who were experiencing a drawing to Christ, as well as those
estranged
from the Church. In both instances, conversation assisted individuals to
interpret their spiritual experience; the sensory, affective, and
volitional
changes associated with conversion. Contemporary scholarship has paid
close
attention to conversation as a model for the hermeneutic process. Both
David
Tracy and Hans-Georg Gadamer have also pointed to certain natural
features of
actual dialogue that make it a rich mode for theological inquiry. This

dissertation brings their theoretical observations to a ministry practice:
Conversations that take place in the Catechumenate between Inquirers into
Christianity and their sponsors. The research focuses interpretive
conversations on two central Christian mysteries--the cross and desire--and on
the insight that classic texts by Luther and Ignatius offer into these terms.
The constructive pastoral dimensions anticipate a two-fold outcome. First,
spiritual conversation in the Lutheran tradition expands opportunities for
"hearing" beyond the threshold of the church and the occasion of a sermon.
Secondly, the hearing of faith is supported by a structure which uses dialogue
to explore the changes initiated by conversion and helps Inquirers to unify
those changes with new patterns of personal life.

***** References *****
    * References (187)

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The politics of heaven: A feminist eschatological reading of Augustine's
"City
of God"

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
For centuries, scholars have mined the pages of Augustine of Hippo's
magnum
opus, the City of God, for all manner of theoretical concepts and
doctrines
ranging from political and just war theories to salvation history and
sin. To
date, this well-excavated text has not been quarried with a feminist
eschatological lens. Despite the sexist legacy attributed to Augustine,
this
study asks: Do women have a stake in the City of God ? If so, to what
extent?
The recurring theme that runs through Augustine's text speaks to two
orders of
human society: civitas dei and civitas terrena, the city of God and the
earthly
city. These orders, identified by their God-directed or self-directed
loves,
create a powerful tension between the iniquities of life and human
potential.
Eschatological love and the politics of heaven take shape within this
tension.
The aim of this investigation has been to break ground in a new direction
by
examining the ways in which feminist eschatology can utilize or benefit
from
Augustine's eschatological enterprise.

Divided into five sections, this research opens with a working
description of
feminist eschatological thought and examines the foundations prescribed
by
Rosemary Radford Ruether, Sallie McFague and Elizabeth Johnson in order
to
provide a backdrop for reading Augustine's text. Chapter 2 surveys the
core
positions of three eminent Augustinian scholars--John Neville Figgis,
Robert A.
Markus and Robert Dodaro--whose perspectives underscore Augustine's
estimation
of life, his evaluation of the social perimeters of human existence, and
his

perception of justice. Building upon these foundations, it is intrinsic
to my
argument to examine the ways in which Augustine subverts social norms,
takes
measure of woman, and establishes hope. This discourse takes shape in
Chapter
3. In Chapter 4, I evaluate classical eschatological issues from
Augustine's
repertoire--predestination, hell, heaven, and the resurrection of the
body--and
question the applicability of Augustine's hell-bound or heaven-directed
futurity to feminist eschatology. The final chapter places Augustine and
McFague in dialogue. She offers one of the most compatible reserves for
acquiring more insight into Augustine's eschatological consciousness and
subversive wisdom through a shared appreciation of metaphoric language,
incarnational Christology, creation theology, and a vision of
transformation
and hope by re-centering all being in God.

***** References *****
    * References (405)

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Against the heavenly prophets in the matter of images and sacraments: Martin
Luther's polemical critique of the "demonic" in radical Protestant soteriology
Ristau, Harold.   Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2008.   Section 0781, Part
0469 509 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].Canada: McGill University (Canada); 2008.
Publication Number: AAT NR50987.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Martin Luther's rhetoric of the demonic in his treatise Against the Heavenly
Prophets in the Matter of Images and Sacraments (1525) expresses a
soteriological argument regarding the necessary relation between the two realms
of faith and works, which he reformulates as the proper relationship between
justification and sanctification. Ultimately the lack of a such a hermeneutic
of the two realms is what Luther sees as decisive in the theological argument
of Andreas Bodenstein von Karlstadt and "the heavenly prophets" and the source
of what renders them demonic. This demonic confusion between the two realms
affects in turn their interpretations of ontology, anthropology and Christology
and drives their radical understanding of how the two kingdoms relate.
According to Luther, this confusion is grounded in a flawed "demonic"
interpretation of the two kingdoms, and results in a disordered political and
social agenda owing to its embrace of a reasoning of extremes. The radical
reformers' confusion of the "two realms" is the essence of the demonic for
Luther and is underpinned by unorthodox presuppositions. For Luther, all the
principal theological loci depend upon the dialectical structure implicit in
the logic of the two realms. When one appreciates that Luther's dialectical
theory cannot be treated in isolation from his practical, homiletical goal as
expressed in his rhetoric, it becomes clear that his polemic against the
radical reformers is carried out by means of a rhetoric which draws upon his
understanding and definition of the demonic. The dissertation builds upon the
revisionist approaches of interdisciplinary studies by applying the concerns of
rhetoric and linguistics as new tools of research in the field of Reformation

Studies. It is hoped that such an approach will enable a more even-handed
assessment of the often shocking language and disturbing rhetorical
devices
employed by a controversial theologian like Luther.

***** References *****
    * References (227)

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Document 41 of 48
Surplus production and socio-political change during the Viking/Medieval
transition: A paleoethnobotanical investigation of Quoygrew farm, Orkney
Adams, Catrina Trainor. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0252, Part 0324 312 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States --
Missouri:
Washington University in St. Louis; 2009. Publication Number: AAT
3369509.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
In this dissertation, I examine the process of state formation during the
Viking/Medieval transition (c. 1050 A.D.) as it took place in the North
Atlantic region. Specifically, I use paleoethnobotanical analysis of
remains

from Quoygrew farm, an archaeological site located on Westray in the Orkney
Islands, to examine the reciprocal relationship between farm production and
changes associated with state formation and the Viking/Medieval transition.

Towards this goal, I analyzed carbonized plant remains from midden contexts as
well as from floor deposits, hearths, pit fills, and dumps. Seed densities and
distributions reveal a closely integrated system of farm production including
cereal agriculture and flax production, pastoralism, and fishing at Quoygrew.
Crops present at the site include barley, oats, flax, gold-of-pleasure, a very
small amount of wheat, and woad. I interpret shifts in ratios of oat to barley
and distribution of cereal caryopses to an increasing use of oats as animal
fodder and the formation of semi-specialized fishing middens to potential
changes in household organization and labor distribution. Seed assemblages
suggest expanding use of highly fertilized infields as well as expanding use of
naturally fertile machair (sandy loam) soils for agriculture. Seeds from plants
with a variety of ecological preferences show wide use of outland resources,
especially collection of turf and peat.

In addition to describing production at Quoygrew, I examine how patterns of
increasing production at Quoygrew revealed through archaeobotany are tied to
changes associated with the Viking/Medieval transition elsewhere in the North
Atlantic, including increasing state administration practices, changes in
household structure and gender roles, increasing trade networks and the rise of
urban centers. Major contributions of this work include: (1) full description
and analysis of a significant arcaheobotanical assemblage, including
description of the earliest find of woad (Isatis tinctoria) in Scotland; (2)
discussion of farm management practices at Quoygrew including
interrelationships between areas of production; and (3) thorough discussion of
implications of paleoeconomic data for understanding socio-political aspects of
state formation as they occurred at Quoygrew.

***** References *****

* References (414)

***** Indexing (document details) *****

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European artifact chronology and impacts of Spanish contact in the
sixteenth-
century Coosa Valley

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
Chronology of sixteenth-century European artifacts in southeastern North

America is a major focus of this study. The research draws together data and
contexts from the Caribbean Islands, North America, South America, and Europe
to assess and revise extant chronologies and examine distributions of European
objects across the landscapes of the Southeast. Application of the resulting
chronological revisions to the archaeological record of the Coosa Valley in
northeastern Alabama and northwestern Georgia compelled a reexamination and
revisions of the occupational history at the Etowah site. Concomitantly,
passages from written documents pertaining to the Hernando de Soto, Tristán de
Luna, and Juan Pardo expeditions to the principal settlement of Coosa during
the sixteenth century and the reinterpreted archaeological record were
juxtaposed in order to pinpoint the most likely locations of the native town in
the 1540s and 1560s. This provided a new basis for looking at the impacts of
initial European contact on native populations in the Coosa Valley. Dramatic
changes in material records coupled to a relatively brief interval of time
suggest that initial contact with Europeans in 1540 brought about catastrophic
consequences for native populations. The evidence indicates that between 1540
and 1560 there was a demographic collapse accompanied by population migrations
and amalgamations in the Coosa Valley. There also appears to have been some
fairly substantial breakdowns in hierarchically arranged sociopolitical
configurations.

***** References *****
    * References (301)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
School: The University of Alabama

School Location: United States -- Alabama

Keyword(s):   European artifacts, Glass beads, Etowah, Coosa, Soto,
                  Hernando de, Luna y Arellano, Tristan de, Alabama,
Georgia,
                  Spanish, Coosa Valley

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

[/images/common/spacer.gif]

The urban archaeology of early Spanish Caribbean ports of call: The
unfortunate story of Nombre de Dios

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The sixteenth-century port of Nombre de Dios in Panama played a crucial
role in
the colonization of America. From 1519 to 1597, Nombre de Dios was the
Atlantic
port connecting Spain with the southern Pacific colonies in America. Even
though its importance to Spain's New World colonial settlement has been
widely
recognized, there has never been systematic historical or archaeological
research undertaken to document this colonial town and describe its
establishment and subsequent development and abandonment.

This study employs a comparative approach to early Spanish urban
settlement in
Latin America, and combines archaeological and archival data to explain
the
unique history of Nombre de Dios. Archaeological examination and
documentary
analysis has revealed the town's physical layout, its location and
geographical
features, and the settlement's place within the region's trade network.
Findings relating to Nombre de Dios are compared to evidence from
Cartagena and
Veracruz, two of Spain's other sixteenth-century ports-of-call, providing
important information regarding the factors responsible for the slow

development of Nombre de Dios, and its abandonment before the end of the century.

***** References *****
    * References (95)

***** Indexing (document details) *****

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Possessions et exorcismes dans l'hagiographie byzantine primitive (IVe--VIIe
siecle)

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This thesis treats of hitherto neglected forms of possession and exorcism in

the Early Byzantine Empire. It was carried out through a literary and
analytical study of hagiographic sources. Between the fourth and the
seventh
centuries CE, few terms define the notions of possession, exorcism, and
possessed person, thus rendering more arduous the identification of these
notions in the literary sources. Nevertheless, one can fend many
firsthand
accounts of possession and exorcism in the texts of this period. The
vocabulary
of demoniac possession remains imprecise, and the terms employed can
indicate
psychic states very different from our contemporary point of view. If one
can
distinguish between the various forms of possession and states
(psychiatric and
medical modern knowledge), it is generally because of the context, and
not
because of any precise terminology. Likewise, exorcism is a concept to be
redefined for Late Antiquity. Its formulation in the hagiographic texts
is
indirect, and rituals of exorcism were improvised according to the
context,
without the imprimatur of a codified set of ecclesiastical rules. This
thesis
aims at defining what one understands as possession and exorcism in Late
Antiquity, and to provide an appropriate analytical framework.

Keywords. Demonology, possession, exorcism, Byzantine primitive
hagiography,
Late Antiquity.

***** References *****
    * References (508)

***** Indexing (document details) *****

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Female leadership and male submission The order of Fontevraud in twelfth-
century France
Christianson, Karen Ann. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009.
Section
0096, Part 0581 237 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- Iowa:
The
University of Iowa; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3373655.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
In the early twelfth century the wandering preacher Robert of Arbrissel
established the monastery of Fontevraud in western France and settled his
mixed-sex group of followers there. Fontevraud included both women's and
men's
houses with an abbess in authority over both. While Robert returned to
preaching, the women who led Fontevraud during its establishment and
growth
supervised fund-raising, construction, estate-management, and relations
with
surrounding lay and church communities. Analysis of the charter evidence
demonstrates that they maneuvered adeptly within interrelated networks of
blood, affinity, and feudal ties, using their own connections to elicit
ever-
more-important supporters, up to popes and kings of both France and
England.
They engaged bishops and archbishops throughout France to assist in
building a
system of dozens of daughter-houses obedient to Fontevraud. Their shrewd
understanding of the amorphous nature of property-holding at the time led
them
to involve as many interested parties as possible in property transfers
to
Fontevraud in order to forestall future disputes. When forethought
failed, they
vigorously protected Fontevraud's interests in lay and ecclesiastical
courts
and by enlisting powerful lords to negotiate and apply pressure on
Fontevraud's
behalf.

This study also contradicts earlier historians' claims that Fontevraud's
early

female leaders subverted Robert's intentions and undermined the rigor of
the
Fontevrist way of life. Close examination of successive versions of
Robert's
statutes for the house demonstrate that after his death Fontevraud's
abbesses
upheld and even strengthened his ideals.

In all these activities, Fontevraud's abbesses served, and were accepted,
as
lords in the overwhelmingly male milieu in which they operated. The
sources
also reveal women from many levels of society acting on their own behalf,
claiming family property alienated without their consent or donating
property
to the nuns themselves. A critical lesson of Fontevraud's apparently
unusual
combining of nuns and brothers into the same monasteries under a woman's
authority is that powerful church and lay authorities found these
qualities
literally unremarkable. This study complicates the historiographical
claim that
women's power to control property and opportunities for women religious
declined dramatically during the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

***** References *****
    * References (253)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Berman, Constance Hoffman

School: The University of Iowa

School Location: United States -- Iowa

Keyword(s):   Fontevraud, Medieval France, Robert, of Arbrissel,
Women and
                  power, Medieval monasticism, Leadership, France, Women,
                  Monasticism, Twelfth century

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Medieval history

Publication   AAT 3373655
Number:

ISBN: 9781109337761

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1864875321&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

"Forgetting the weakness of her sex and a woman's softness": Historians of the
Anglo-Norman world and their female subjects

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
The number of historians who wrote during the late eleventh and early
twelfth
centuries creates the unusual problem of too many sources. The sheer
number of
interesting and powerful women does the same. In order to narrow the
topic of
the presentation of women in texts from this period, I have chosen nine
historians and six women to focus on. The period from 950 to 1150 is a
crucial
period for the development of the scholastic method and therefore it
gives us
the most interesting, if not most confusing, period to work from.
Additionally,
this project focuses geographically on the Anglo-Norman world: England,
Normandy, Blois, and the surrounding counties of influence. This work is
further restricted to eight major historians, one historical compilation,
and
six women from this place and time. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle will form
the
basis for a study of monastic methods of the early period. Eadmer, Hugh
of
Fleury, and William of Jumièges will round out the monastic historians.
William
of Malmesbury, Orderic Vitalis, the author of the Gesta Stephani , and
Robert
of Torigny comprise the category of liminal historians. William of
Poitiers,
Henry of Huntingdon, and John of Salisbury will represent the scholastic
historians. The Mercian lady Æthelflæd, the Norman Adela of Blois, the
four
Anglo-Norman queens, Matilda of Flanders, Matilda of Scotland, the
Empress
Matilda, and Matilda of Boulogne, will form the basis of the historical
study.

***** References *****
    * References (392)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Rubenstein, Jay, Steen, Charlie

Committee members: Graham, Timothy, Obermeier, Anita

School: The University of New Mexico

Department: History

School Location: United States -- New Mexico

Keyword(s):   Adela, Countess of Blois, Chartres and Meaux,
Ethelflaed,
                  Anglo-Norman women, Matilda, of Boulogne, Queen,
consort of
                  Stephen, King of England, Matilda, Consort of William,
the
                  Conqueror, Matilda, Queen, consort of Henry I, King of
                  England

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: European history, Medieval history

Publication   AAT 3369563
Number:

ISBN: 9781109318913

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1860261351&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document 1860261351
ID:

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Document 47 of 48
The papacy and the use and understanding of the pallium from the
Carolingians
to the early twelfth century
Schoenig, Steven A.. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section
0054, Part 0581 661 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- New
York:

***** Abstract (Summary) *****
This study analyzes the ways in which the pallium, a liturgical vestment and
papal insigne, functioned as an instrument of power when shared by the popes
with other bishops. Drawing on precedents from late antiquity, especially those
of Gregory the Great, the medieval papacy defined the role of this woolen band
during the Carolingian age (741-882). Its conferral became an occasion for
intervening in local churches throughout the Latin West and a means of
examining and approving key hierarchs, who were eventually required to request
it. This gift created relationships of familiarity and subordination with its
recipients, altered their standing among their fellow prelates, and affected
the interests of secular rulers. Its usual (but not exclusive) association with
metropolitans made it a badge of their office, needed for exercising their
authority, and the popes restricted the pallium as a personal privilege and
regulated its proper use in order to cultivate dependence. As a contact relic
from St. Peter's tomb and the subject of creative interpretations, the vestment
was invested with value and meaning that supported its role and implied an
ideal of pastoral behavior.

This pattern continued in the following years (882-1046), as enshrined in canon
law and the liturgy and negotiated in various political circumstances. Now a
routine part of the ecclesiastical system, some customs surrounding the pallium
suffered mismanagement by negligent popes, and at times it threatened to escape
their control. Other popes, however, introduced innovations that enhanced and
adapted previous practices. The use of the pallium reached its climax in the
reform era (1046-1119), when the papacy's new energy and focus employed it as a
tool for Church-wide change. In an effort to combat contemporary abuses, the
popes harnessed the vestment in new ways to extend their influence, control the
episcopate, and establish bonds of loyalty. They encouraged new thinking that

deepened its traditional significance and cast it as "the fullness of the
pontifical office," freely bestowed by the apostolic see. Contributing to
the
sway and oversight of the Roman church, the pallium was part of the
machinery
of centralization that helped to produce the papal monarchy.

***** References *****
    * References (549)

***** Indexing (document details) *****
Advisor: Somerville, Robert

School: Columbia University

School Location: United States -- New York

Keyword(s):   Pallium, Papacy, Medieval church, Carolingians, Twelfth
                  century

Source: DAI-A 70/08, Feb 2010

Source type: Dissertation

Subjects: Religious history, Medieval history

Publication   AAT 3373533
Number:

ISBN: 9781109345759

Document URL: http://proquest.umi.com/

pqdweb?did=1866453601&Fmt=6&clientId=17454&RQT=309&VName=PQD

ProQuest document 1866453601
ID:

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Document 48 of 48
The rise and decine of the British financial empire: The City born in war
and
undone by war
Kenner, Martin. Proquest Dissertations And Theses 2009. Section 0054,
Part
0582 353 pages; [Ph.D. dissertation].United States -- New York: Columbia
University; 2009. Publication Number: AAT 3373768.

***** Abstract (Summary) *****

In August 1914, the British cabinet took the nation to war. Among the events
leading to war is a paradox: the government, at the moment of the nation's
greatest dependence on overseas trade and investment, ignored the opposition of
the merchant bankers of the City of London, those highly significant agents for
British trade and overseas investment.

The costs of this decision caused a dramatic reversal of fortune: before the
war Britain was creditor to the world and the United States its debtor; after
the war the United States emerged as the world's financial power and Britain
found itself in debt to a new rival.

This dissertation examines how the financial and political elites became
crucially divided on the most pressing question facing Britain in a century. I
trace the growth of the City from its original role as financier for Britain's
wars with France (1689-1815) to banker for the world's railroads and canals and
clearinghouse for global trade (1815-1914). Britain's industrial decline
enhanced the City's wealth and power as the rise of other industrial behemoths,
especially Germany, expanded world trade and, the City's business. As political
antagonisms between Britain and Germany sharpened, business relations, grew
closer.

I argue that, contrary to long-established historiography, Britain's wealthiest
class was not the most powerful when it came to the decision for war, nor were
the interests of the financial elite aligned with the nation's political elite.
War would undermine the financial power of the merchant banking elite; whereas
for the government, war seemed the only solution to the existential threat
represented by Germany. British power in 1914 rested on its financial empire,
yet those who guided that financial empire had no voice in the decision that
decided its fate and those who decided on war had little interest in the
economic consequences of their decision.

***** Indexing (document details) *****