



Desert Harvest

THE DIVISION FOR LATE MEDIEVAL AND REFORMATION STUDIES

"... the premier place for Reformation studies" —Lyndal Roper, Professor of Early Modern History, Balliol College, University of Oxford



I Will Lift My Eyes... to the Faces of Students!

by Susan C. Karant-Nunn, Director



If faculty surely face tensions today as they carry out their profession. Funding to support their activities declines year after year. Guns are nearly (but not quite — at least this year!) introduced into campus buildings. To judge by the acts of citizens' legislative representatives, the American public is disinclined to support education, and certainly not curricula in the liberal arts. Students at every post-secondary level are increasingly burdened by debt as tuition levels rise. Some will consider this list far too negative for presentation to you, dear readers! But we all know that fiscal realities along with cultural shifts have hastened at least some of these processes. How do I fend off depression and respond in constructive ways?

First of all, I look up from my notes or a text we're studying, into the faces of the Division's and the History Department's eager and often stellar graduate students, and into those of our sometimes wonderful but altogether worthy undergraduate students. These provide the inspiration as well as some

compensation for all the privation. They have done nothing to earn faculty inattention, and by their efforts and their questions they generate the enthusiasm that brought me to this profession in the first place! Teaching entails the creative interaction of students and faculty in an environment of exploration. Who knows what may come out of resultant discussions. My mind is stimulated anew each time I cross the threshold of a classroom. For me, learning at the University of Arizona is legitimated every day that I impart my expertise and fathom its limits under the questioning of young people.

Secondly, over the last dozen years, I have made fund-raising a habit. Whether entirely successful or not, I accept the burden of trying to scabble together additional resources so that our students have the minimum that they require in order to attain a first-class master's degree or doctorate under my and Ute Lotz-Heumann's, and other colleagues', tutelage. Although we cannot ever offer applicants four- or five-year packages of financial aid (as three of our recent master's alumni have

A SEMI-ANNUAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DIVISION FOR LATE MEDIEVAL AND REFORMATION STUDIES

Founded in 1989 by
Heiko A. Oberman (1930-2001),
Regents' Professor of History

Director and Regents'
Professor of History:
Susan C. Karant-Nunn

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Ute Lotz-Heumann

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Bazy Tankersley
Danielle Thu

The University of Arizona
Douglass Building 315
PO Box 210028
Tucson AZ 85721
(520) 621-1284
Fax/ (520) 626-5444
<http://dlmrs.web.arizona.edu>

INSIDE

A word from the
Oberman Professor 2

With Bells on... 3

Town & Gown Lecture:
Thomas A. Brady, Jr. 4

Visiting Scholar:
Nicholas Terpstra 5

Visiting Scholar:
Retha Warnicke 6

News 7



THE UNIVERSITY
OF ARIZONA

Arizona's First University



A word from the Oberman Chair

300 Years From Now

by Ute Lotz-Heumann, Heiko A. Oberman Professor

*What will a historian
be able to find out
about the beginning of
the 21st century
three or four
hundred years from
now?*



Historians are trained to look into the past, not predict the future. Still, once in a while I ask my

students: What will a historian be able to find out about the beginning of the 21st century three or four hundred years from now? Most of my students are optimistic: There will be so many more primary sources, they say — all these blogs, websites, emails, tweets, and facebook accounts to delve into. Others are, like me, quite pessimistic: No, we say, actually, all this will be lost: all the blogs, facebook accounts, websites, and

tweets will have been deleted and replaced by others a long time ago. In fact, all the technology that would make them readable will be gone as well (just as my 13-year old nephew doesn't know what a floppy disk was or what it looked like!). It's hard to say who is right — as I said; historians can't predict the future. However, there are some good indications that the pessimistic view is not far off the mark: When letters were still the major medium of communication across distances, people preserved them carefully, making them a wonderful resource for

later historians. But who among us has preserved their email account? Alas, as soon as we have a few messages in our account, the server sends us nagging emails that it's time to delete — and we do so. Has anyone ever saved an older version of their website? No, it just gets replaced by the new version. But there is, indeed, hope for future historians and maybe my optimistic students have a point: The British Library, for example, has launched a project called "Email Britain," a digital archive of emails written by "ordinary people" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/29/arts/29libr.html>)!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA DIVISION FOR LATE MEDIEVAL AND REFORMATION STUDIES
WITH ST. PHILIP'S IN THE HILLS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
SUMMER LECTURE SERIES 2012

"VOICES FOR PEACE IN A WAR-FILLED AGE"

A SERIES OF FOUR LECTURES
PRESENTED BY
FACULTY AND
DOCTORAL STUDENTS OF
THE DIVISION FOR
LATE MEDIEVAL AND
REFORMATION STUDIES

JULY 29 • "WAR IS SWEET TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT TRIED IT": ERASMUS AND
EARLY PACIFISM • AMY NEWHOUSE
AUGUST 5 • "NEITHER WOLVES, TIGERS, NOR MASTIFFS": QUAKERS AND WAR IN THE
EARLY MODERN PERIOD • PATRICK MEEKS
AUGUST 12 • "THOU SHALT NOT KILL!": ANABAPTIST PACIFISM IN AN AGE OF
WARFARE • ADAM HOUGH
AUGUST 19 • "GRIEVOUS SUFFERING BEYOND MEASURE": EARLY VOICES AGAINST
TORTURE • SUSAN KARANT-NUNN, DIRECTOR AND REGENTS' PROFESSOR

SUNDAYS AT ST. PHILIP'S IN THE HILLS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
4440 N. CAMPBELL AVE • BLOOM MUSIC CENTER • 10:15 AM
Free and open to the public, (520) 626-5448

With Bells on....

by Susan Karant-Nunn, Director



Toetie Oberman (L) and Susan Karant-Nunn with Dean J.P. Jones III

Dino DeConcini and Division Advisory Board Chair Richard Duffield address guests



ino DeConcini and Beth Murfee DeConcini opened their home for the benefit of the

Ora DeConcini Martin and Morris Martin General Reformation Endowment. On March 7, their beautiful home was the scene of a program designed to encourage gifts for the purpose of supporting Division doctoral students in the dissertation phase of study. DeConcini Martin and Martin founded the "Ora-Morris" Endowment, as we lovingly call it, in 2001 in order to give permanent support to the teaching enterprise of the Division. It presently stands at

\$128,000. Our ultimate goal for this fund is \$540,000, which would produce enough annual interest at current pay-out rates to finance a fellowship each academic year.

Speakers in the chair-filled living room included, in order, Beth Murfee DeConcini, Susan Karant-Nunn, Dean John Paul Jones III, Richard Duffield, Danielle Thu, and Dino DeConcini. The Dean made the point that the Division was the only unit in the College staffed entirely by "titled" faculty—Ute Lotz-Heumann occupying the Heiko A. Oberman Chair in Late Medieval and Reformation History, and

Susan Karant-Nunn a Regents' Professor. He affirmed his support for the Division's program. Thu spoke convincingly, touchingly of her late mother's devotion to education. DeConcini concluded persuasively with an observation that even small amounts of money can be extremely useful to units.

Conviviality and common enterprise characterized the evening. Guests separated themselves with difficulty from the Feast Restaurant's excellent hors d'oeuvres and from each other's company.

•



I Will Lift My Eyes . . . to the Faces of Students!

continued from page 1

received, respectively, at Notre Dame, Yale, and the University of California, Berkeley), we have yet to throw an admitted graduate student out into the proverbial gutter. Every year, we scratch like chickens to renew our present students' financial aid and to offer incentives to applicants who desire to study with the two of us. With your dependable help, we shall continue to manage, and to maintain the Division for Late Medieval

and Reformation Studies as a destination of choice! Thank you for responding to my pleas.

Universities are about learning and generating ideas. They are not solely places where students acquire technical skills. When we look at our students, we perceive the complexity of human existence with all its potential. Helping to turn that potential into reality can give faculty a real "high." This occasional experience holds me aloft. •

Annual Town and Gown Lecture Germany, Europe, World Christianity: Reformations Lost and Found

by Adam Hough, doctoral student



t this year's annual Town and Gown lecture, the Division for Late Medieval and Reformation Studies

was delighted to welcome as its featured speaker Professor Thomas A. Brady, Jr.

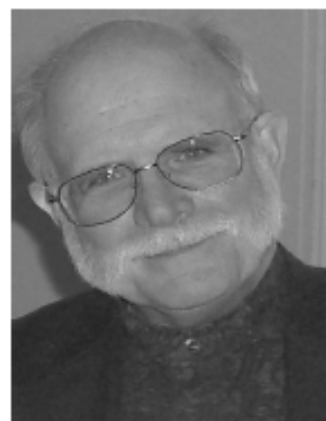
Brady is Peder Sather Professor Emeritus of History at the University of California, Berkeley, and is the author of numerous celebrated works on the Reformation and early modern German society. His latest achievement, "German Histories in the Age of Reformations, 1400-1650" (Cambridge, England, 2009), is no exception. This wonderfully readable, thoroughly researched work has generated a great deal of excitement among both experts and enthusiasts alike. In 2010, the Sixteenth Century Society and Conference recognized this work by awarding it the Gerald Strauss Book Prize. Drawing extensively from this work, Dr. Brady delivered his presentation to an enthralled audience of undergrads, graduate students, faculty and members of the public. That lecture, titled "Germany, Europe, World Christianity: Reformations Lost and Found," deftly confronted the centuries-long question of just what the Reformation was, and to whom it belonged.

Opening with Heinz Schilling's assertion that "we have lost the Reformation,"

Brady observed that early modern scholarship has increasingly come to privilege the conceptualization of the Reformation as but part of one or another historical process. As a result of the teleology inherent in these treatments, the world-historical significance of the Reformation as "event," he notes, has thus been marginalized.

Brady, ever willing to examine "the big picture," reasserts the notion of the sixteenth century as a turning point in which several of these processes began to merge. According to Brady, "The creation of the early modern Holy Roman Empire and the religious reform that produced the German confessional system form two phases of a single transformation of the medieval German lands into the early modern German world." He credits the Empire's confessional order with its success in politically managing religious schism throughout what he calls the age of reformations. It is in this confessional arrangement that Brady sees the genesis of modern German civilization. He is careful, however, not to present the Empire as a political ancestor of modern Germany. In fact, he argues that because of its complicated legacy, the Reformation is best approached in global terms.

With an analytical agility that greatly impressed this



Thomas A. Brady, Jr.

student, Professor Brady then went on to describe the persistence of reformation ideology and sensibility in such far-flung places as Ireland and the United States. He engaged, moreover, with the place of Luther within these respective reformation heritages, a consideration made especially relevant by the up-coming 500th anniversary of Luther's challenge to his colleagues on indulgences.

Over the years, Professor Brady has been a true friend of the Division. In addition to serving as Oberman Visiting Professor in Late Medieval and Reformation History here in the fall of 2007, he has, time and again, graciously lent his expertise and support to the Division's graduate students. The evening following his lecture, we were truly honored to have Professor Brady and his wife join the seminar for a discussion of, among other things, his latest work and the future of Reformation scholarship. •

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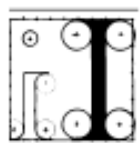
At the feet of visiting scholars

Nicholas Terpstra, University of Toronto

by Patrick Meeks, master's student



Nicholas Terpstra (center) with seminar graduate students



In November the Division welcomed Professor Nicholas Terpstra as distinguished guest

for the Fall 2011 semester.

Terpstra is Professor of History and Acting Director of the Centre for Diaspora and Transnational Studies at the University of Toronto, where he studies the social history of early modern Italy. He has authored, edited and co-edited several books, including "Abandoned Children of the Italian Renaissance: Orphan Care in Florence and Bologna" (Baltimore, 2005) and "Lay Confraternities and Civic Religion in Renaissance Bologna" (Cambridge, England, 1995), as well as numerous articles on gender, popular piety, confraternities, and charitable institutions in early modern Italy.

On 9 November Professor Terpstra presented his lecture "Faith's Boundaries: Exile, Expulsion and Religious Refugees in the Reformation." The number of migrations, forced and voluntary, increased dramatically in the early modern period, and almost every individual reformer experienced some form of exile. Professor Terpstra therefore suggests several advantages to examining the Reformation through the lens of migration. The breadth of the Reformation could increase, with Jewish and Muslim exiles gaining more prominent roles. The periodization of the

Reformation could be extended to include the fifteenth-century expulsions of Jews in central and southern Europe and the eighteenth-century expulsions of Protestants. Reformation doctrines, many of which shared the rhetoric of contagion and purgation, can gain nuance within the context of migration. Finally, this intellectual call for social purity can be realized as fundamental to civic religion and the politics of the Reformation.

The following evening Professor Terpstra visited the Division seminar, led by Professor Lotz-Heumann. The question on which we focused was, is a history of early modern popular culture possible? In preparation for the class, students read a number of Professor Terpstra's articles as well as his monograph "Lost Girls: Sex & Death in Renaissance Florence" (Baltimore, 2010), which seeks to explain the mysterious deaths of a surprisingly large number of girls in a local orphanage through analysis of labor, gender and religious relations in Florence.

Professor Terpstra began the seminar by answering the traditional question, what makes you tick as an historian? He described his early interest in Canadian civil religion and philosophy. But realizing that a career studying Canadian philosophy would leave him "bored out of my mind," he sought a subject with a

larger number of unanswered questions. An art history course addressing the Renaissance led him to recognize that by understanding a culture one could understand a people. Combining his interest in the early modern period with his continued interest in religion-as-practiced led to his study of early modern Italian society.

The discussion that followed Professor Terpstra's introduction covered subjects specific to the content of his book and his methodology for producing a work of social and cultural history. Addressing the always-present pitfalls of replying to questions for which no definitive answer can be found, Professor Terpstra explained that in order to fill in the gaps missing from any narrative, we not only need to be creative in finding sources, but also in interpreting them. In theorizing, we create starting points for further discussions. Professor Terpstra's erudition allowed Division students to come that much closer to answering the still-elusive question posed by Professor Lotz-Heumann in the seminar's title. •

Combining his interest in the early modern period with his continued interest in religion-as-practiced led to his study of early modern Italian society.



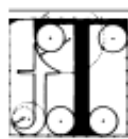
At the feet of visiting scholars
Retha Warnicke,
 Arizona State University

by Haley Rucker, master's student



Retha Warnicke, third from left, with seminar graduate students (L to R), Amy Newhouse, David Neufeld, Patrick Meeks, Hayley Rucker, and Sofia Zepeda

Professor Warnicke's visit and her lecture illustrated the importance of detail in history, from the flaws inherent in primary sources to the individual lives these sources pretend to describe.



his semester in the Division seminar, we have focused on the topic of medieval and early modern religious biography. While the lives of saints and reformers have proven to be dramatic and surprising, a visit by Professor Retha Warnicke of Arizona State University illuminated a broader context of elite early modern lives. Professor Warnicke, a leading scholar of Tudor queenship who has published numerous books and articles on the subject, generously shared some of her most recent research in a lecture on March 21, entitled "Ambassadors' Wicked Women: Lady Leicester and Anne Boleyn," and she led our discussion of a selection of her writings in the seminar the following evening.

In her lecture, Professor Warnicke scrutinized the reliability of the primary sources that scholars have used to reconstruct the lives of Lady Leicester and Anne Boleyn in the context of court politics and early modern diplomatic practices. Here, she refers primarily to the dispatches of the Spanish ambassador, Íñigo Mendoza, in reference to Lady Leicester, and to the dispatches of the French ambassador, Eustace Chapuys, concerning Anne Boleyn. Central to her analysis is the use of gossip and rumor in the early modern period to manipulate political relationships and enforce social norms. First

demonstrating that these diplomatic sources were often riddled with factual errors, she then places them within their cultural and political context to indicate how tales of Anne Boleyn's and Lady Leicester's infidelities drew upon and reproduced the diplomats' political interests as well as early modern gender norms. By looking past the face value of the few sources we have on these women, she reveals how little the sources tell us about these women and how much they say about the culture they lived in.

For our seminar the following evening, graduate students read from Professor Warnicke's books, "Mary Queen of Scots" (London, New York, 2006), and "The Marrying of Anne of Cleves" (Cambridge, England, 2000), as well as two chapters from her latest book, "Wicked Women of Tudor England: Queens, Aristocrats, Commoners" (New York, 2012). While "Mary Queen of Scots" is a more traditional biography, Warnicke asserts that "The Marrying of Anne of Cleves" is not really a biography at all. In this monograph, she uses the case of Anne of Cleves, her long journey through treacherous territories, the public festivals that met her at each city along the way, and Henry VIII's ride to meet her before their marriage, to illuminate early modern noble marriage customs. Warnicke, who attributes her interest in Anne of Cleves to

well as the disguise he donned before their formal introduction, echoed a custom in early modern royal weddings. This changes our interpretation of Henry's state of mind and uncovers a cultural context for the individual lives of monarchs. In this work especially, Warnicke portrays Anne as an active participant in history, but also as a window through whom we can begin to understand the culture of royal courts.

Professor Warnicke's visit and her lecture illustrated the importance of detail in history, from the flaws inherent in primary sources to the individual lives these sources pretend to describe. Biography can be seen as a form of local history, as individuals reveal divergences from larger narratives and therefore deserve individual historical treatment. •

Division News

Congratulations

Thomas A. Donlan successfully defended his doctoral thesis on "The Reform of Zeal: François de Sales and Militant Catholicism during the French Wars of Religion" last November.



Thomas A. Donlan

Julie Kang (Ph.D. 2010) and her husband **Euchul Kim** welcomed their first child, a son, Noah Tae Jun Kim, on December 4, 2011.

Conferences/Publications

Professor Pia Cuneo, Professor of Art History and associated faculty of the Division, gave a lecture on "The Intractable Image" at the Frühe Neuzeit Interdisziplinäre Konferenz, held at Duke University in March 2012. She recently published "Visual Aids: Equestrian Iconography and the Training of Horse, Rider and Reader," in "The Horse as Cultural Icon: The Real and the Symbolic Horse in the Early Modern World," edited by Peter Edwards, Karl A.E. Enekel, and Elspeth Graham (Leiden, 2012); and "The Langenburg Manuscript [ca. 1580]" in "Hidden Treasure: The National Library of Medicine," edited by Michael Sappol (New York, 2012).

Professor David Graizbord, Judaic Studies associate professor and Division associated faculty, presented a paper on "Cultural Transmission and Assimilation in a Quotidian Key: The Conversion of Two Jews in Spain, 1790-1792" at the symposium, "Early Modern Workshop: Jewish History Resources," Brown University, Providence, RI. In September 2011, he gave the inaugural lecture for the University of Arizona Institute for the Study of Religion and Culture on "From Judaism to Anti-Judaism: The Case of Abraham Serfati in Its Context." He published "Conversos," in "Enzyklopädie jüdischer Geschichte und Kultur," edited by Dan Diner (Stuttgart, 2012). He reviewed Aviva Ben-Ur's book, "Sephardic Jews in America: A Diasporic History," (New York, 2009), in "Journal of American Ethnic History" 31.2 (Winter 2012). Last December he was named an Earl Carroll Fellow by the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Professor Susan Karant-Nunn published the "Afterword" concluding "Lutheran Churches in Early Modern Europe," edited by Andrew Spicer (Farnham, Surrey, UK, 2012). She has given three community lectures: "Martin Luther and the Comfort of Faith," the Reformation Sunday Lecture at Our

Saviour's Lutheran Church; "The King James Bible" at St. Philip's in the Hills Episcopal Church; and "Michel de Montaigne and the Formation of the Western Individual" for the Tucson Literary Club. This spring she gave an invited lecture on "Fleshly Work: The Sex Act as Christian Liberty in Martin Luther's Life and Thought," at the Center for Medieval and Early Modern Studies at Stanford University. This January she assumed the presidency of the Society for Reformation Research.

Professor Ute Lotz-Heumann, Helko A. Oberman Professor, published a discussion "Conversions in Early Modern Europe," with Jörg Deventer, Ronnie Pochia Hsia, Keith Luria, Regina Pörtner, Kim Siebenhöner, and Alexandra Walsham in "Colloquia" 15 (2008), the volume appeared in 2011. In December she gave a lecture on "Miracles or Not Miracles? Lutheranism and the Secularization of Holy Wells in Early Modern Germany" for the UA Institute for the Study of Religion and Culture. Together with Professor Irene Dingel, Institut für europäische Geschichte, Mainz, she has been awarded a grant by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft [German equivalent of National Endowment for the Humanities] to mount a conference on "Entfaltung und Wirkungen der Reformation im europäischen Kontext" [Dissemination and Contemporary Impact of the Reformation in Europe], on behalf of the Verein für Reformationsgeschichte [German Society for Reformation History]. It will be held this June in Eisenach.

Alumni

Professor Michael Bruening, Missouri University of Science and Technology, has been promoted to Associate Professor with tenure. He has won a grant from the American Academy in Rome to attend a National Endowment for the Humanities summer seminar, "Communication, Empire, and the City of Rome." His new book "Epistolae Petri Vireti: The Previously Unpublished Letters and a Register of Pierre Viret's Correspondence" has just appeared (Geneva, 2012).

Professors Robert and Victoria Christman, Luther College, were both awarded tenure last year. Robert's book "Doctrinal Controversy and Lay Religiosity in Late Reformation Germany" (Leiden, Brill) appeared in late 2011.

University of Notre Dame **Professor Brad Gregory's** book "The Unintended Reformation: How a Religious Revolution Secularized Society" (Cambridge, MA, 2012) has been published.

In fall 2011 **Professor Sigrun Haude**, University of Cincinnati, accepted a two-

year appointment as Director of European Studies. In fall 2011, she presented two papers: "Coping with War," as part of the "Life of the Mind Series" at the University of Cincinnati; and "The Challenge of Poor Relief in Bavaria During the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)" at the Sixteenth Century Society and Conference in Fort Worth, Texas.

In 2011 **Professor Jonathan Reid**, East Carolina University, published two chapters, "Marguerite de Navarre, la soeur fidèle" and "Henri d'Albret, roi de Navarre (1502-1555)," in "Les conseillers de François Ier," edited by Cédric Michon (Rennes, 2011). In September 2011, he gave the Malcolm Lester Lecture to senior history thesis students at Davidson College, speaking on his current research topic, "Finding the Heretics Who Sparked the French Wars of Religion, 1520-1563." He co-organized a colloquium held at East Carolina in March 2012, "French Across Borders, c. 1300-1600: Cultural and Political Exchange," at which he gave a paper on "Philipp Melancthon's 1525 Paris Debut and the Early Reception of the German Reformation in France." Since January, he has been serving as Acting Director of the Medieval and Renaissance Studies Program.

Friends of the Division

Research Corporation for Scientific Advancement (RCSA) celebrated its centennial in February by naming its award for top scientists in honor of UA President Emeritus and former RCSA President and CEO **John P. Schaefer**. Schaefer is a member of the Division's Board of Advisers and its Fund-Raising Committee.

The American Historical Association recognized the UA History Department with its 2011 Equity Award (Institutional Award) for its impressive record of achievement in the recruitment, retention, graduation, and tenure-track placement of students from underrepresented groups in the historical profession. **Department Head Kevin Gosner** and **Professor Martha Few** received the award on behalf of their colleagues at the association's annual meeting in Chicago.

We acknowledge with gratitude the assistance we have received from the UA College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Magellan Circle Award for the publication and distribution of this issue of the newsletter.





UA Division for Late Medieval and Reformation Studies • Alumni Placement

Robert J. Bast (PhD 1993)
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

James Blakeley (PhD 2006)
St. Joseph's College, New York

Curtis V. Bostick (PhD 1993)
Southern Utah University

Michael W. Bruening (PhD 2002)
Missouri University
of Science & Technology

Robert J. Christman (PhD 2004)
Luther College, Iowa

Thomas A. Donlan (PhD 2011)
Brophy College Preparatory,
Phoenix, Arizona

Victoria Christman (PhD 2005)
Luther College, Iowa

Adam Asher Duker (MA 2009)

Peter A. Dykema (PhD 1998)
Arkansas Tech University

John Frymire (PhD 2001)
University of Missouri

Andrew C. Gow (PhD 1993)
University of Alberta, Edmonton

Brad S. Gregory (MA 1989)
University of Notre Dame

Brandon Hartley (PhD 2007)
Wasatch Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

J. Derek Halvorson (MA 1998)
President, Providence Christian College

Sigrun Haude (PhD 1993)
University of Cincinnati

Daniel Jones (MA 2011)

Julie H. Kang (PhD 2010)

Benjamin Kulas (MA 2005)
Prospect Hill Academy,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Nicole Kuroпка (MA 1997)
Max-Weber-Berufskolleg, Düsseldorf

Marjory E. Lange (PhD minor, 1993)
Western Oregon University

Scott M. Manetsch (PhD 1997)
Trinity Evangelical Divinity School

Tod Meinke (MA 2008)

Michael D. Milway (PhD 1997)

Jonathan Reid (PhD 2001)
East Carolina University

Joshua Rosenthal (PhD 2005)

Eric Leland Saak (PhD 1993)
Liverpool Hope University

Han Song (MA 2002)
Brookside Capital, Boston

J. Jeffery Tyler (PhD 1995)
Hope College, Michigan

Joel Van Amberg (PhD 2004)
Tusculum College, Tennessee

Atilla Vékony (MA 1998)
Wheatmark, Inc.