RESEARCH PROPSAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Libr-285: Historical Research Methods

September 21, 2013

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson, Michael. 2002. "Pretty in Ink: Conformity, Resistance, and Negotiation in Women's Tattooing." *Sex Roles* 47 (5-6): 219-235.

 Article is from a male, sociological and feminist perspective about tattooed bodies negotiating social and biological constructions of femininity. Cites past research on the social constructions of women’s bodies and tattoos. Conducts a study interviewing women with tattoos in order to gain knowledge about how women construct their tattoos in relation to gender. The information is useful to gain from a male perspective.

Caplan, Jane. 2000. *Written on the Body :The Tattoo in European and American History*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

 This book is a compilation of articles that examine tattoos in different historical time periods. Provides different perspectives from different disciplines that are useful for conducting research with less bias. Author’s goal is to show that tattoos are not deviant and associated with criminality, but have a rich social history.

Christine Braunberger. 2000. "Revolting Bodies: The Monster Beauty of Tattooed Women." *NWSA Journal* 12 (2): 1-23. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/nwsa\_journal/v012/12.2braunberger.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/nwsa_journal/v012/12.2braunberger.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).

 Uses a number of resources in her article that include oral history, observations, archival research and secondary resources to examine the cultural responses of women with tattoos from the 19th century onward. She is writing with a feminist perspective when interpreting cultural responses of women with tattoos.

Heidi Gengenbach. 2003. "Boundaries of Beauty: Tattooed Secrets of Women's History in Magude District, Southern Mozambique." *Journal of Women's History* 14 (4): 106-141. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal\_of\_womens\_history/v014/14.4gengenbach.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_womens_history/v014/14.4gengenbach.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).

 Uses personal accounts of Mozambique women to explain the history and cultural practices of women getting tattooed under colonial rule. This is useful because these are primary resources. Although she is using personal accounts from interviews, memories from years ago are not always accurate or reliable.

Jennifer Putzi. 2000. ""Tattooed Still": The Inscription of Female Agency in Elizabeth Stoddard's the Morgesons." *Legacy* 17 (2): 165-173. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/legacy/v017/17.2putzi.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/legacy/v017/17.2putzi.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).

Uses a female tattooed character in a novel from the 19th century to help construct social views of women. She uses historical accounts about a woman who was captured and tattooed by Native Americans, to help interrupt this character’s actions. She does use secondary resources to discuss but relies on her own interpretation of the story.

Jordanna Bailkin. 2005. "Making Faces: Tattooed Women and Colonial Regimes." *History Workshop Journal* 59 (1): 33-56. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/history\_workshop\_journal/v059/59.1bailkin.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/history_workshop_journal/v059/59.1bailkin.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).

 Compares a women’s judicial case, where a Burma women was forcible tattooed by a British policeman, with the trend of tattooed upper-class British women. Uses an interesting analysis of British colonial history to interpret British anxieties about modernity and women. Uses historical events and cultural norms of the time to help support argument.

Mifflin, Margot. 2009. *The Blue Tattoo :The Life of Olive Oatman*. Women in the West. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

 Author attempts to piece together the life of Olive Oatman who was captured by Native Americans and tattooed. Using primary resources such as letters and other historical records, provides a glimpse of attitudes toward women and Native Americans. Although the author uses primary resources, the author states that it was difficult to deifier what was factual versus rumor.

Patricia Murphy. 2009. "In "the Sumptuous Rank of the Signifier": The Gendered Tattoo in Mr. Meeson's Will." *Victorian Review* 35 (1): 229-251. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/victorian\_review/v035/35.1.murphy.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/victorian_review/v035/35.1.murphy.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).

Schildkrout, Enid. 2004. "Inscribing the Body." *Annual Review of Anthropology* 33 (1): 319-344. doi:10.1146/annurev.anthro.33.070203.143947. [http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=15309978&site=ehost-live](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=15309978&site=ehost-live" \t "_blank).

 Article is from an anthropology perspective on the history of tattooing. Uses primary and secondary research to survey cultural understandings of skin and bodies within a certain space. Article is useful for a quick understanding of tattoo history from a cultural standpoint.

Virginia Burrus. 2003. "Macrina's Tattoo." *Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies* 33 (3): 403-417. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal\_of\_medieval\_and\_early\_modern\_studies/v033/33.3burrus.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_medieval_and_early_modern_studies/v033/33.3burrus.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)

 Gives a brief account about tattoos in the history of Christianity. Discusses the story of a saint named Macrina and her tattoo and its relation to women and their roles in this time period. Uses secondary sources and ancient literature to interpret the meaning and role of the tattoo within this context.