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Select titles are available as ebooks through these partners:
Women at the Wheel
A Century of Buying, Driving, and Fixing Cars
Katherine J. Parkin

Ever since the Ford Model T became a vehicle for the masses, the automobile has served as a symbol of masculinity. The freedom of the open road, the muscle car’s horsepower, the technical know-how for tinkering: all of these experiences have largely been understood from the perspective of the male driver. Women, in contrast, were relegated to the passenger seat and have been the target of stereotypes that portray them as uninterested in automobiles and, more perniciously, as poor drivers.

In *Women at the Wheel*, Katherine J. Parkin illuminates the social implications of these stereotypes and shows how they have little basis in historical reality. With chapters on early driver’s education and licensing programs, and on buying, driving, and caring for cars, she describes a rich cast of characters, from Mary Landon, the first woman ever to drive in 1899, to Dorothy Levitt, author of the first automotive handbook for women in 1909, to Margie Seals, who opened her garage, “My Favorite Mechanic . . . Is a Woman,” in 1992.

Although women drove and had responsibility for their family’s car maintenance, twentieth-century popular culture was replete with humorous comments and judgmental critiques that effectively denied women pride in their driving abilities and car-related expertise. Parkin contends that, despite women’s long history with cars, these stereotypes persist.

Katherine J. Parkin is Associate Professor of History at Monmouth University and author of *Food Is Love: Advertising and Gender Roles in Modern America,* also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“*Women at the Wheel* takes a novel approach to exploring—and debunking—the tired but persistent clichés about women’s ineptitude behind the wheel. Katherine Parkin’s examination of archival and popular sources reveals how both cars and drivers have been gendered in fascinating and provocative ways.”

—Jennifer Scanlon, author of *Bad Girls Go Everywhere: The Life of Helen Gurley Brown*  

“Buying, driving, and fixing cars has always been a highly gendered experience, as Katherine Parkin shows in this engaging and richly researched narrative. But when the focus is shifted from an experience overwhelmingly understood to be male to what it was like for women at the wheel, a deeper meaning is revealed: the ongoing power imbalance between women and men.”

—Susan Ware, author of *Game, Set, Match: Billie Jean King and the Revolution in Women’s Sports*
Republican Character
From Nixon to Reagan

Donald T. Critchlow

“Politics makes for strange bedfellows,” the old saying goes. Americans, however, often forget the obvious lesson underlying this adage: politics is about winning elections and governing once in office. Voters of all stripes seem put off by the rough-and-tumble horse-trading and deal-making of politics, viewing its practitioners as self-serving and without principle or conviction.

Because of these perspectives, the scholarly and popular narrative of American politics has come to focus on ideology over all else. But as Donald T. Critchlow demonstrates in his riveting new book, this obsession obscures the important role of temperament, character, and leadership ability in political success. Critchlow looks at four leading Republican presidential contenders—Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, Barry Goldwater, and Ronald Reagan—to show that, behind the scenes, ideology mattered less than principled pragmatism and the ability to build coalitions toward electoral and legislative victory.

Drawing on new archival material, Critchlow lifts the curtain on the lives of these political rivals and what went on behind the scenes of their campaigns. He reveals unusual relationships between these men: Nixon making deals with Rockefeller, while Rockefeller courted Goldwater and Reagan, who themselves became political rivals despite their shared conservatism. The result is a book sure to fascinate anyone wondering what it takes to win the presidency of the United States—and to govern effectively.

Donald T. Critchlow is Professor of History and Director of the Center for Political Thought and Leadership at Arizona State University and the founding president of the Institute for Political History. He is the author of many books, including Phyllis Schlafly and Grassroots Conservatism: A Woman’s Crusade, The Conservative Ascendancy: How the GOP Right Made Political History, and, most recently, Future Right: Forging a New Republican Majority.

“Through tightly drawn, sharply observed biographies of four Republican statesmen—Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, Barry Goldwater, and Ronald Reagan—Donald T. Critchlow makes the case that character and temperament count for more than ideology. The argument is engagingly wrought, persuasive, and highly relevant to today’s political scene.”

—Evan Thomas, author of Being Nixon and Ike’s Bluff

“Donald T. Critchlow has written an insightful, provocative volume about how the clashes—and sometime cooperation—between Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, Barry Goldwater, and Ronald Reagan shaped the modern Republican Party. The figures who emerge from this fine work are constantly maneuvering, adjusting to fresh political realities, and dealing with new issues thrown their way. By making these competitors human beings, driven by ambition and pragmatic instincts informed by principled convictions, Critchlow reveals these leaders as more nuanced and hence more interesting.”

—Karl Rove, author of The Triumph of William McKinley
Warner Mifflin—energetic, uncompromising, and reviled—was the key figure connecting the abolitionist movements before and after the American Revolution. A descendant of one of the pioneering families of William Penn’s “Holy Experiment,” Mifflin upheld the Quaker pacifist doctrine, carrying the peace testimony to Generals Howe and Washington across the blood-soaked Germantown battlefield and traveling several thousand miles by horse up and down the Atlantic seaboard to stiffen the spines of the beleaguered Quakers, harried and exiled for their neutrality during the war for independence. Mifflin was also a pioneer of slave reparations, championing the radical idea that after their liberation, Africans in America were entitled to cash payments and land or shared crop arrangements.

After the war, Mifflin became the premier legislative lobbyist of his generation, introducing methods of reaching state and national legislators to promote antislavery action. Detesting his repeated exercise of the right of petition and hating his argument that an all-seeing and affronted God would punish Americans for “national sins,” many Southerners believed Mifflin was the most dangerous man in America—“a meddling fanatic” who stirred the embers of sectionalism after the ratification of the Constitution of 1787. Yet he inspired those who believed that the United States had betrayed its founding principles of natural and inalienable rights by allowing the cancer of slavery and the dispossession of Indian lands to continue in the 1790s.

Writing in beautiful prose and marshaling fascinating evidence, Gary B. Nash constructs a convincing case that Mifflin belongs in the Quaker antislavery pantheon with William Southeby, Benjamin Lay, John Woolman, and Anthony Benezet.

**Gary B. Nash** is Distinguished Research Professor of History at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is author of numerous books, including *The Urban Crucible: Social Change, Political Consciousness, and the Origins of the American Revolution*, which was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History. His book *First City: Philadelphia and the Forging of Historical Memory* is also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“Warner Mifflin is a blessing. It brings the Quaker abolitionist from the historical shadows and into the blazing light of his moral courage and singular efforts to right the terrible wrongs of American slavery and racism. The story may be an old one, but Mifflin’s is as important for our own times as it is for our understanding of the Revolutionary era.”

—Thomas P. Slaughter, author of *The Beautiful Soul of John Woolman, Apostle of Abolition*

“Over the past half century Gary B. Nash has done more than anyone to change our vision of early America. His biography of Warner Mifflin adds luster to this already brilliant achievement. To anyone who wants to see the art, craft, and skill of one of our greatest historians: read this book.”

—Marcus Rediker, author of *The Fearless Benjamin Lay: The Quaker Dwarf Who Became the First Revolutionary Abolitionist*
American Justice 2017
The Supreme Court in Crisis
Kimberly Robinson

With the death of associate justice Antonin Scalia, the Supreme Court was plunged into crisis. Refusing to hold hearings or confirm the nominee of a Democratic president almost a year from a presidential election, the Republican-controlled Senate held the court hostage, forcing it to do its work through the entirety of the term ending in June 2017 with just eight justices. In American Justice 2017: The Supreme Court in Crisis, Kimberly Robinson examines the way individual justices and the institution as a whole reacted to this unprecedented, politically fraught situation.

In public, the justices put on brave faces, waiting for the confirmation battle to play itself out, while indicating in occasional statements that the court would muddle through just fine. In private, though, things appear to have been more complicated. Narrow decisions, lackluster choice of cases, and odd bedfellows teaming up on the same sides of opinions and dissents give us a hint of the strenuous effort the eight justices made to uphold the integrity of the institution in the face of hurricane-force partisan gales.

Kimberly Robinson is a legal editor for U.S. Law Week and the publication's lead reporter at the U.S. Supreme Court. Prior to joining Bloomberg BNA, Robinson practiced with the law firm of Morrison & Foerster LLP, where she specialized in privacy and consumer protection issues.

American Justice 2016
The Political Supreme Court
Lincoln Caplan

In the Roberts Court’s most contested and important rulings of 2015–16, it has divided along partisan lines for the first time in American history: Republican presidents appointed the conservatives, Democrats appointed the liberals. Has this partisan turn made the Court less independent and less trustworthy than the nation requires?

American Justice 2015
The Dramatic Tenth Term of the Roberts Court
Steven V. Mazie

American Justice 2015 is the indispensable guide to the fourteen most controversial and divisive cases decided by the Supreme Court in the 2014–15 term, touching on issues such as free speech, race and equality, religious freedom, privacy, the fate of Obamacare, and gay marriage.

American Justice 2014
Nine Clashing Visions on the Supreme Court
Garrett Epps

In this provocative and insightful book, constitutional scholar and journalist Garrett Epps reviews the key decisions of the 2013–14 Supreme Court term, highlighting one opinion or dissent from each Justice to illuminate the political and ideological views that prevail on the Court.

Additional titles available in this series:
From University of California, Berkeley to Middlebury College, institutions of higher learning increasingly find themselves on the front lines of cultural and political battles over free speech. Repeatedly, students, faculty, administrators, and politically polarizing invited guests square off against each other, assuming contrary positions on the limits of thought and expression, respect for differences, the boundaries of toleration, and protection from harm.

In *Free Speech on Campus*, political philosopher Sigal Ben-Porath examines the current state of the arguments, using real-world examples to explore the contexts in which conflicts erupt, as well as to assess the place of identity politics and concern with safety and dignity within them. She offers a useful framework for thinking about free-speech controversies both inside and outside the college classroom, shifting the focus away from disputes about legality and harm and toward democracy and inclusion. Ben-Porath provides readers with strategies to de-escalate tensions and negotiate highly charged debates surrounding trigger warnings, safe spaces, and speech that verges on hate. Everyone with a stake in campus controversies—professors, students, administrators, and informed members of the wider public—will find something valuable in Ben-Porath’s illuminating discussion of these crucially important issues.

**Sigal R. Ben-Porath** is Professor in the Graduate School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania, where she has cross appointments in Political Science and Philosophy. She is author of *Citizenship under Fire: Democratic Education in Times of Conflict* and *Tough Choices: Structured Paternalism and the Landscape of Choice*.

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**Mayor**

The Best Job in America

Michael A. Nutter

In *Mayor: The Best Job in America*, former Philadelphia mayor Michael A. Nutter outlines the important work that mayors do in the United States. He notes that cities, more often than not, are governed by one party or the other, both in the executive and legislative branches of their governments. As a result, municipal polities typically do not face the divisive party partisanship that afflicts state and national political systems. Factionalism and personalities still play a role, and the economic, social, and cultural problems are no less profound; however, political will, Nutter contends, can be more effectively marshaled at the local level of government as compared to the upper reaches.

The book begins before the mayor takes office. Forming a coalition of voters from a base of core support whose interests can be advanced together as part of the mayoral campaign can set the stage for a successful term. However, making the transition from campaigning to governing requires another skill set. Nutter shares his vast store of examples and personal insights to depict what enables a politician to lead effectively from the mayor’s office. Problem-solving pragmatism is essential and, as a two-term mayor, Nutter is quick to point out that snow removal, trash collection, and drinkable water are a fraction of the everyday services expected for any mayor to be considered successful. He has a proven track record in Philadelphia of making things work better than they had before his tenure and he draws on examples from his repertoire to tell a compelling story. Mayoring, Nutter asserts, promises more satisfaction and more potential achievements, for not only the mayor but also the governed, than our fractious American political system would have us believe.

**Michael A. Nutter** was elected mayor of Philadelphia in 2007 and served two terms. *Esquire* magazine named Nutter to its Americans of the Year list and he was named Public Official of the Year by *Governing* magazine. He currently serves on the Homeland Security Advisory Council, teaches at Columbia University SIPA, and is a CNN political commentator.
Novels in the Time of Democratic Writing
The American Example
Nancy Armstrong and Leonard Tennenhouse

During the thirty years following ratification of the U.S. Constitution, the first American novelists carried on an argument with their British counterparts that pitted direct democracy against representative liberalism. Such writers as Hannah Foster, Isaac Mitchell, Royall Tyler, Leonore Sansay, and Charles Brockden Brown developed a set of formal tropes that countered, move for move, those gestures and conventions by which Samuel Richardson, Jane Austen, and others created their closed worlds of self, private property, and respectable society. The result was a distinctively American novel that generated a system of social relations resembling today’s distributed network. Such a network operated counter to the formal protocols that later distinguished the great tradition of the American novel.

In Novels in the Time of Democratic Writing, Nancy Armstrong and Leonard Tennenhouse show how these first U.S. novels developed multiple paths to connect an extremely diverse field of characters, redefining private property as fundamentally antisocial and setting their protagonists to the task of dispersing that property—its goods and people—throughout the field of characters. The populations so reorganized proved suddenly capable of thinking and acting as one. Despite the diverse local character of their subject matter and community of readers, the first U.S. novels delivered this argument in a vernacular style open and available to all. Although it differed markedly from the style we attribute to literary authors, Armstrong and Tennenhouse argue, such democratic writing lives on in the novels of Cooper, Hawthorne, Melville, and James.

Nancy Armstrong is the Gilbert, Louis, and Edward Lehrman Professor of English at Duke University. She is author of How Novels Think: The Limits of Individualism from 1719–1900 and Fiction in the Age of Photography: The Legacy of British Realism. Leonard Tennenhouse is Professor of English at Duke University. He is author of several books, most recently, The Importance of Feeling English: American Literature and the British Diaspora, 1750–1850. Together, Armstrong and Tennenhouse are authors of The Imaginary Puritan: Literature, Intellectual Labor, and the Origins of Personal Life.

“An important, timely, and much-needed book. Few accounts of the early American novel have the tenacity, willingness, and breadth of learning to accomplish what Nancy Armstrong and Leonard Tennenhouse do here: to reframe the novel form in relation to what has been thought of as its American variant. When this book has done its work, there will be no British novel or American novel; there will be the ‘network novel.’”

—Lloyd Pratt, University of Oxford
To Live Like a Moor
Christian Perceptions of Muslim Identity in Medieval and Early Modern Spain

Olivia Remie Constable
Edited by Robin Vose. Foreword by David Nirenberg

What do clothing, bathing, or dining habits reveal about one’s personal religious beliefs? Nothing, of course, unless such outward bodily concerns are perceived to hold some sort of spiritual significance. Such was the case in the multireligious world of medieval Spain, where the ways in which one dressed, washed, and fed the body were seen as potential indicators of religious affiliation. True faith might be a matter of the soul, but faith identity could also literally be worn on the sleeve or reinforced through performance of the most intimate functions of daily life.

To Live Like a Moor traces the many shifts in Christian perceptions of Islam-associated ways of life which took place across the centuries between early Reconquista efforts of the eleventh century and the final expulsions of Spain’s converted yet poorly assimilated Morisco population in the seventeenth. Using a wealth of social, legal, literary, and religious documentation in this, her last book, Olivia Remie Constable revealed the complexities and contradictions underlying a historically notorious transition from pluralism to intolerance.

Olivia Remie Constable was the Robert M. Conway Director of the Medieval Institute and Professor of History at the University of Notre Dame. She was author of Trade and Traders in Muslim Spain: The Commercial Realignment of the Iberian Peninsula 900–1500 and Housing the Stranger in the Mediterranean World: Lodging, Trade, and Travel in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Medieval Iberia: Readings from Christian, Muslim, and Jewish Sources, her monumental collection of primary source material, is also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Robin Vose is Professor of History at St. Thomas University, New Brunswick, Canada.

David Nirenberg is the Deborah R. and Edgar D. Jannotta Professor in the Committee on Social Thought and Department of History at the University of Chicago.

“Because [Remie Constable] was always on the qui vive for new approaches and interests emerging in the profession, her work could put the medieval material she mined so well to the service of historians discovering those emerging topics even before they knew they wanted it. To pick but one example, whatever period they work in, the many historians who are becoming interested in the cultural work done by material culture—dress, food, housewares and furnishing, the things and objects we bear about our lives as we construct them—will find much inspiration in these pages. So too will those whose attention is increasingly tuned to questions of Islamic ‘diasporas’ in Christian Europe, both past and present. There is a great deal to learn from this book.”

—David Nirenberg, from the Foreword
When Jesus was five he killed a boy, or so reports the
*Infancy Gospel of Thomas*. A little boy had run into Jesus
by accident, bumping him on the shoulder, and Jesus took
offense: “Jesus was angry and said to him, ‘You shall go no
further on your way,’ and instantly the boy fell down and
died.” A second story recounts how Jesus transformed mud
into living birds, while yet another has Joseph telling Mary
to keep Jesus in the house so that no one else gets hurt.

What was life really like in the household of Joseph, Mary,
and little Jesus? The canon of the New Testament provides
few details, but ancient Christians, wanting to know more,
would turn to the texts we know as the “Infancy Gospels.”

The *Infancy Gospel of Thomas* is a collection of stories from
the mid-second century C.E. describing events in the life of
Jesus between the ages of five and twelve. The *Proto-gospel
of James*, also dating from the second century, focuses on
Mary and likewise includes episodes from her childhood.
These gospels are often cast aside as marginal character
sketches, designed to assure the faithful that signs of divine
grace cropped up in the early years of both Mary and
Jesus. Christopher A. Frilingos contends instead that the
accounts are best viewed as meditations on family. Both
gospels offer rich portrayals of household relationships at a
time when ancient Christians were locked in a fierce debate
about family—not only on the question of what a Christian
family ought to look like but also on whether Christians
should pursue family life at all.

Describing the conflicts of family life, the gospels present
Jesus, Mary, and Joseph in moments of weakness and
strength, reminding early Christians of the canyon separat-
ing human ignorance and divine knowledge. According to
Frilingos, the depicted acts of love and courage performed
in the face of great uncertainty taught early Christian
readers the worth of human relationships.

Christopher A. Frilingos is Associate Professor of
Religious Studies at Michigan State University and
author of *Spectacles of Empire: Monsters, Martyrs, and the
Book of Revelation*, also available from the University of
Pennsylvania Press.
The Elegies of Maximianus
Edited and translated by A. M. Juster. Introduction by Michael Roberts

Not much can be known about the life of Maximianus, who has been called “the last of the Roman poets,” beyond what can be inferred from his poetry. He was most likely a native of Tuscany, probably lived until the middle of the sixth century, and, at an advanced age, went as a diplomat to the emperor’s court at Constantinople.

A. M. Juster has translated the complete elegies of Maximianus faithfully but not literally, resulting in texts that work beautifully as poetry in English. Replicating the feel of the original Latin verse, he alternates iambic hexameter and pentameter in couplets and imitates Maximianus’s pronounced internal rhyme, alliteration, and assonance. The first elegy is the longest and establishes the voice of the speaker: a querulous old man, full of the indignities of aging, which he contrasts with the vigor and prestige he enjoyed in his youth. The second elegy similarly focuses on the contrast between past happiness and present misery but, this time, for the specific experience of a long-term relationship. The third through fifth elegies depict episodes from the poet’s amatory career at different stages of his life, from inexperienced youth to impotent old man. The last poem concludes with a desire for the release of death and, together with the first, form a coherent frame for the collection.

This comprehensive volume includes an introduction by renowned classicist Michael Roberts, a translation of the elegies with the Latin text on facing pages, the first English translation of an additional six poems attributed to Maximianus, an appendix of Latin and Middle English imitative verse that illustrates Maximianus’s long reception in the Middle Ages, several related texts, and the first commentary in English on the poems since 1900. The imminence of death and the sadness of growing old that form the principal themes of the elegies signal not only the end of pagan culture and its joy in living but also the turn from a classical to a medieval sensibility in Late Antiquity.

A. M. Juster is an award-winning poet and translator. His Satires of Horace is also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Michael Roberts is the Robert Rich Professor of Latin at Wesleyan University.
Spaces in Translation
Japanese Gardens and the West
Christian Tagsold

One may visit famous gardens in Tokyo, Kyoto, or Osaka—or one may visit Japanese-styled gardens in New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Berlin, London, Paris, São Paulo, or Singapore. We often view these gardens as representative of the essence of Japanese culture. Christian Tagsold argues, however, that the idea of the Japanese garden has less to do with Japan’s history and traditions and more to do with its interactions with the West.

The first Japanese gardens in the West appeared at the world’s fairs in Vienna in 1873 and Philadelphia in 1876 and others soon appeared in museums, garden expositions, the estates of the wealthy, and public parks. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Japanese garden, described as mystical and attuned to nature, had usurped the popularity of the Chinese garden, so prevalent in the eighteenth century. While Japan sponsored the creation of some gardens in a series of acts of cultural diplomacy, the Japanese style was interpreted and promulgated by Europeans and Americans as well. But the fashion for Japanese gardens would decline in inverse relation to the rise of Japanese militarism in the 1930s, their rehabilitation coming in the years following World War II, with the rise of the Zen meditation garden style that has come to dominate the Japanese garden in the West.

Tagsold has visited over eighty gardens in ten countries with an eye to questioning how these places signify Japan in non-Japanese geographical and cultural contexts. He ponders their history, the reasons for their popularity, and their connections to geopolitical events, explores their shifting aesthetic, and analyzes those elements which convince visitors that these gardens are “authentic.” He concludes that a constant process of cultural translation between Japanese and Western experts and commentators marked these spaces as expressions of otherness, creating an idea of the Orient and its distinction from the West.

Christian Tagsold is Associate Professor at the Institute for Modern Japanese Studies, University of Düsseldorf.

“Christian Tagsold provides a detailed social and intellectual history and a phenomenological study all at once. There is nothing remotely like this book, and with it, Tagsold becomes a central figure in the study of Japanese gardens.”
—Kendall Brown, California State University, Long Beach
First Modern
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts
George E. Thomas, Isaac Kornblatt-Stier, and David R. Brigham

From the Crystal Palace to the skyscraper and on to the functional aesthetic of the German Bauhaus, the development of modern architecture required less than seven decades. Philadelphia’s Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts warrants a central place in this narrative. Unlike the earlier buildings that made fragmentary and disconnected use of the latest industrial materials and systems, the Academy project combined the critical elements of modern logistical planning—steel and iron construction and modern plumbing, heating, and ventilation systems designed to serve a workplace and a school—with the architectural expression of the age. Moreover, rather than seeking to reify the past, architects Furness & Hewitt had chosen the most dynamic of modern forces, the machine, as both inspiration and ornament. Instead of being based on the rearview mirror, the new Academy, opened in 1876, looked to the present and the future. This created a civic museum and school building whose expressive style referenced both its updated purpose and a novel attitude toward history. The Academy’s machine for making art can rightly be termed the first modern building.

George E. Thomas is a cultural and architectural historian who serves as codirector of the Critical Conservation Program at Harvard’s Graduate School of Design. His books include Frank Furness: The Complete Works, with Michael Lewis and Jeffrey Cohen, and, with David B. Brownlee, Building America’s First University: An Architectural and Historical Guide to the University of Pennsylvania.

Isaac Kornblatt-Stier is an independent scholar.

David R. Brigham is President and CEO of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the nation’s first museum and school of fine arts. He is author of Public Culture in the Early Republic: Charles Willson Peale’s Museum and Its Audience and American Impressionism: Paintings of Promise.

Reannouncement

Japanese Gardens and Landscapes, 1650–1950
Wybe Kuitert

Featuring more than 180 color photographs and reproductions, Japanese Gardens and Landscapes, 1650–1950 presents a richly illustrated survey of the gardens and the people who commissioned, created, and used them and chronicles the modernization of traditional aesthetics in the context of economic, political, and environmental transformation.

Wybe Kuitert begins in the Edo period (1603–1868), when feudal lords recreated the landscape of the countryside as private space. During this same period, and following Chinese literary models, scholars and men of letters viewed the countryside itself, without any contrivance, as the ideal space in which to meet with friends and have a cup of tea. Stewards of inns, teahouses, and temples, on the other hand, followed increasingly clichéd garden designs prescribed in popular, mass-produced pattern books. Over the course of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the newly wealthy captains of industry in Tokyo adopted the aesthetic of the feudal lords, finding great appeal in naturalistic landscapes and deciduous forests.

Confronted with modernization and the West, tradition inevitably took on different meanings. Westerners, seeking to understand Japanese garden culture, found their answers in the pattern-book clichés, while in Japan, private landscapes became public and were designed in environmentally supportable ways, all sponsored by the government. An ancient, esoteric, and elite art extended its reach to every quarter of society, most notably with the extensive rebuilding that occurred in the aftermath of the Tokyo earthquake of 1923 and the end of World War II. In the wake of destruction came a new model for sustainable public parks and a heightened awareness of ecological issues, rooted above all in the natural landscape of Japan.

Wybe Kuitert is a licensed landscape architect and Professor of Environmental Studies at Seoul National University. He is author of Themes in the History of Japanese Garden Art.

Penn Studies in Landscape Architecture
Jun 2017 | 384 pages | 10 x 8 1/2 | 140 color, 49 b/w illus.
ISBN 978-0-8122-4474-8 | Cloth | $69.95 | £60.00
World Rights | Architecture, Asian Studies

Distributed for the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts
Sep 2017 | 120 pages | 9 3/4 x 10 1/2 | 150 color illus.
ISBN 978-0-943836-43-0 | Cloth | $39.95s | £34.00
World Rights | Architecture
From the legendary Ebbets Field in the heart of Brooklyn to the amenity-packed Houston Astrodome to the retro Oriole Park at Camden Yards, stadiums have taken many shapes and served different purposes throughout the history of American sports culture. In the early twentieth century, a new generation of stadiums arrived, located in the city center, easily accessible to the public, and offering affordable tickets that drew mixed crowds of men and women from different backgrounds. But in the successive decades, planners and architects turned sharply away from this approach.

In *Modern Coliseum*, Benjamin D. Lisle tracks changes in stadium design and culture since World War II. These engineered marvels channeled postwar national ambitions while replacing aging ballparks typically embedded in dense urban settings. They were stadiums designed for the “affluent society”—brightly colored, technologically expressive, and geared to the car-driving, consumerist suburbanite. The modern stadium thus redefined one of the city’s more rambunctious and diverse public spaces.

*Modern Coliseum* offers a cultural history of this iconic but overlooked architectural form. Lisle grounds his analysis in extensive research among the archives of teams, owners, architects, and cities, examining how design, construction, and operational choices were made. Through this approach, we see modernism on the ground, as it was imagined, designed, built, and experienced as both an architectural and a social phenomenon. With Lisle’s compelling analysis supplemented by over seventy-five images documenting the transformation of the American stadium over time, *Modern Coliseum* will be of interest to a variety of readers, from urban and architectural historians to sports fans.

Benjamin D. Lisle teaches American studies at Colby College.
Building the Ivory Tower
Universities and Metropolitan Development in the Twentieth Century
LaDale C. Winling

“Building the Ivory Tower tells an important story about the role of institutions of higher education in the physical and social life of cities. Winling’s narrative is compelling, and his book will be of interest to a wide range of readers, from students and higher education professionals to city planners and historians.”—Joseph Heathcott, The New School

Today, universities serve as the economic engines and cultural centers of many U.S. cities, but how did this come to be? In Building the Ivory Tower, LaDale Winling traces the history of universities’ relationship to the American city, illuminating how they embraced their role as urban developers throughout the twentieth century and what this legacy means for contemporary higher education and urban policy.

In the twentieth century, the federal government funded growth and redevelopment at American universities—through PWA construction subsidies during the Great Depression, urban renewal funds at mid-century, and loans for student housing in the 1960s. This federal aid was complemented by financial support for enrollment and research, including the GI Bill at the end of World War II and the National Defense Education Act, created to educate scientists and engineers after the launch of the Soviet satellite Sputnik. Federal support allowed universities to implement new visions for campus space and urban life. However, this growth often put these institutions in tension with surrounding communities, intensifying social and economic inequality, and advancing knowledge at the expense of neighbors.

Winling uses a series of case studies from the Progressive Era to the present day and covers institutions across the country, from state schools to the Ivy League. He explores how university builders and administrators worked in concert with a variety of interests—including the business community, philanthropists, and all levels of government—to achieve their development goals.

LaDale C. Winling teaches history at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

How Real Estate Developers Think
Design, Profits, and Community
Peter Hendee Brown

“Peter Brown interviewed more than 100 people involved in real estate development. He understands how the key players—developers, architects, engineers and government officials—interact to develop new or repurposed buildings and landscapes. Using real situations as examples, he clearly and expertly portrays essential personalities, and the differing motivations, risks, and rewards of the players in the process. This book is important, well written, clear, and easy to understand. If you are an architect or engineer working with developers, a municipal official responsible for reviewing and approving building proposals, a resident in a community with sites being considered for development, a member of a neighborhood or city zoning committee, a public-spirited citizen, or simply a person interested in expanding your understanding of how projects get built, you should read this book.”—Peter Piven, FAIA, principal consultant of Peter Piven Management Consultants and author of Architect’s Essentials of Starting, Assessing, and Transitioning a Design Firm

“Brown makes the great point that less conflict and more cooperation should lead to far better buildings and cities that are better places to live and work.”—Lee Schafer, Minneapolis Star Tribune

Based on interviews in Portland, Chicago, Miami, and Minneapolis/Saint Paul, How Real Estate Developers Think depicts the entrepreneurial personality of the developer, explores the meaning of “good design,” and examines the economic risks and rewards of development.

Peter Hendee Brown is an architect, planner, and development consultant based in Minneapolis, where he also teaches at the Humphrey School of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. He is author of America’s Waterfront Revival: Port Authorities and Urban Redevelopment, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
“Taking a commendably long view of Chicago’s waterfront development enables Salzmann to contend that the state promotion of economic development did not begin in the Progressive Era, but has a much longer history. Liquid Capital widens our understanding of both public and private and contributes to the broader discussion in several interrelated fields: urban studies, environmental history, and the history of capitalism.”—Ann Durkin Keating, North Central College

In the nineteenth century, politicians transformed a disease-infested bog on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan into an intensively managed waterscape supporting the life and economy of Chicago, now America’s third-most populous city. In Liquid Capital, Joshua A. T. Salzmann shows how, through a combination of entrepreneurship, civic spirit, and bareknuckle politics, the Chicago waterfront became a hub of economic and cultural activity while also the site of many of the nation’s precedent-setting decisions about public land use and environmental protection.

The list of actions undertaken by local politicians and boosters to facilitate the waterfront’s success is long: officials reversed a river, built a canal to fuse the Great Lakes and Mississippi River watersheds, decorated the lakeshore with parks and monuments, and enacted regulations governing the use of air, land, and water. With these feats of engineering and statecraft, they created a waterscape conducive to commodity exchange, leisure tourism, and class harmony—in sum, an invaluable resource for profit making. Liquid Capital sheds light on these precedent-making policies, their effect on Chicago’s development as a major economic and cultural force, and the ways in which they continue to shape legislation regarding the use of air and water.

Joshua A. T. Salzmann teaches American history at Northeastern Illinois University.
“Araiza’s thoughtful analysis of the varying intersections of the UFW and black civil rights organizations . . . should lead scholars of the period to explore and examine further the different levels of cooperation and involvement between black and brown civil rights organizations. Her compelling work is an important reminder that these relationships were not one-dimensional or stagnant, but evolving and dynamic. To March for Others makes a significant contribution to scholarship on the long civil rights era.” —American Historical Review

“Araiza has recovered the heroic efforts of leaders who forged effective multiracial coalitions by crossing the treacherous ground where class, geography, and organizational ideology and method intersected. . . . To March for Others is also useful as a crash course in the history of the UFW, and it serves as a solid refresher of the civil rights movement’s major organizations and leaders, making it useful for undergraduate classes on the civil rights movement and postwar America.” —Labor: Studies in Working-Class History

“Araiza’s focus on coalitions is a welcome contribution to the literature of social movements in the United States.” —Journal of American History

Through the relationships between the African American civil rights groups of the 1960s and 1970s and the United Farm Workers, a primarily Mexican American union, To March for Others examines the complexities of forming coalitions across racial, socioeconomic, and geographic divides in pursuit of justice and equality.

Lauren Araiza is Associate Professor of History at Denison University.
Improvised Continent
Pan-Americanism and Cultural Exchange

Richard Cándida Smith

How does a country in the process of becoming a world power prepare its citizens for the responsibilities of global leadership? In *Improvised Continent*, Richard Cándida Smith answers this question by illuminating the forgotten story of how, over the course of the twentieth century, cultural exchange programs, some run by the government and others by philanthropies and major cultural institutions, brought many of the most important artists and writers of Latin America to live and work in the United States.

*Improvised Continent* is the first book to focus on cultural exchange inside the United States and how Americans responded to Latin American writers and artists. Moving masterfully between the history of ideas, biography, institutional history and politics, and international relations, and engaging works in French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, Cándida Smith synthesizes over seventy years of Pan-American cultural activity in the United States.

The stories behind Diego Rivera’s murals, the movies of Alejandro G. Inárritu, the poetry of Gabriela Mistral, the photography of Genevieve Naylor, and the novels of Carlos Fuentes—these works and artists, along with many others, challenged U.S. citizens about their place in the world and about the kind of global relations the country’s interests could allow. *Improvised Continent* provides a profoundly compassionate portrayal of the Latin American artists and writers who believed their practices might create a more humane world.

Richard Cándida Smith is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of California, Berkeley. He is author of several books, including *The Modern Moves West: California Artists and Democratic Culture in the Twentieth Century*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“Poets, painters, policymakers, and others wrestle over pan-American hopes and disappointments in Richard Cándida Smith’s illuminating and thoughtful work. Spanning the twentieth century, and ranging across diverse sources in four languages, *Improvised Continent* brings new cultural and intellectual depth to the history of Latin American and U.S. relations.”

—Brooke L. Blower, Boston University
In the sixteenth-century Atlantic world, nature and culture swirled in people's minds to produce fantastic images. In the South of France, a cloister’s painted wooden panels greeted parishioners with vivid depictions of unicorns, dragons, and centaurs, while Mayans in the Yucatan created openings to buildings that resembled a fierce animal’s jaws, known to archaeologists as serpent-column portals.

In *Nature and Culture in the Early Modern Atlantic*, historian Peter C. Mancall reveals how Europeans and Native Americans thought about a natural world undergoing rapid change in the century following the historic voyages of Christopher Columbus. Through innovative use of oral history and folklore maintained for centuries by Native Americans, as well as original use of spectacular manuscript atlases, paintings that depict on-the-spot European representations of nature, and texts that circulated imperfectly across the ocean, he reveals how the encounter between the Old World and the New changed the fate of millions of individuals.

This is an inspired work of Atlantic, European, and American history that begins with medieval concepts of nature and ends in an age when the printed book became the primary avenue for the dissemination of scientific information. In Mancall’s vivid narrative, the modern world emerged as a result of the myriad encounters between peoples who inhabited the Atlantic basin in the sixteenth century. The centuries that followed can only be comprehended by exploring how culture in its many forms—stories, paintings, books—shaped human understanding of the natural world.

**Peter C. Mancall** is the Andrew W. Mellon Professor of the Humanities, the Linda and Harlan Martens Director of the Early Modern Studies Institute, and Professor of History and Anthropology at the University of Southern California. He is author of numerous books, including *Fatal Journey: The Final Expedition of Henry Hudson—A Tale of Mutiny and Murder in the Arctic* and *Hakluyt's Promise: An Elizabethan's Obsession for an English America.*

“Brilliantly illustrated and written with flashes of wit and humor, *Nature and Culture in the Early Modern Atlantic* traces the shift in people's thinking about nature from the medieval to the modern period. Peter C. Mancall brings his encyclopedic knowledge of the primary and secondary sources to bear on monsters, insects, tropical forests, and indigenous peoples and shows that a new fascination with the material spectacle of the New World contributed to secular explanations of natural phenomena.”

—Donald Worster, author of *Shrinking the Earth: The Rise and Decline of American Abundance*
**Surviving Slavery in the British Caribbean**

Randy M. Browne

“Drawing upon a remarkable archive of protests by the enslaved, Randy M. Browne thoroughly reimagines the politics of slavery. Listening intently to his sources, he carefully teases out the slaves’ multifaceted struggle for survival in some of the most brutal conditions ever known. This illuminates the elemental nature of political striving, enhancing our understanding of the fundamental aspirations, strategies, and negotiations of a subjugated people who nevertheless continued to fight. These black lives matter to Browne—and to all of us—as much for what they tell us about humanity writ large as for how they compel us to rethink the world of Atlantic slavery from the inside out.” —Vincent Brown, author of *The Reaper’s Garden: Death and Power in the World of Atlantic Slavery*

In *Surviving Slavery in the British Caribbean*, Randy M. Browne looks past the familiar numbers of life and death and into a human drama in which enslaved Africans and their descendants struggled to survive against their enslavers, their environment, and sometimes one another. Grounded in the nineteenth-century British colony of Berbice, one of the Atlantic world’s best-documented slave societies and the last frontier of slavery in the British Caribbean, Browne argues that the central problem for most enslaved people was not how to resist or escape slavery but simply how to stay alive.

Guided by the voices of hundreds of enslaved people preserved in an extraordinary set of legal records, Browne reveals a world of Caribbean slavery that is both brutal and breathtakingly intimate. Browne shows that at the core of enslaved people’s complicated relationships with their enslavers and one another was the struggle to live in a world of death.

**Randy M. Browne** teaches history at Xavier University.

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**Slavery’s Borderland**

Freedom and Bondage Along the Ohio River

Matthew Salafia

“[This book] is engagingly written, the individual stories are compelling, and Salafia weaves them all together to give readers a real sense of time and place. *Slavery’s Borderland* deserves a wide readership for it offers much insight into how racism became embedded in American culture.” —*American Historical Review*

“Rather than seeing the Ohio River as a flowing borderline separating slavery from freedom, Salafia’s work revises historians’ well-worn assumptions to explore how cross-river connections sustained a region economically and—at least among whites—socially during the first half of the nineteenth century. . . . How long will it be before we have a reconsideration of the entire borderland between slavery and freedom from the colonial period to the post–Civil War era? Salafia’s book has given the field an approach—and a regional start—for how that work might be done best.” —*Journal of the Early Republic*

“*Slavery’s Borderland* directs our attention from states defined by arbitrary political borders to fluid regions defined by networks of people interacting within a shared landscape. Avoiding the usual tendency to emphasize differences between slave Kentucky and free Ohio and Indiana, Matthew Salafia shows systems of labor evolving along a continuum that straddled the Ohio River. A fresh and long overdue perspective.” —Andrew Cayton, Miami University

By centering the practical and figurative significance of the Ohio River as a political border, a cultural boundary, and an artery of movement and economy that gave form to the region, Matthew Salafia sheds light on peculiarities of labor and economy along the Ohio River.

**Matthew Salafia** is coordinator of the University Honors Program and teaches at North Dakota State University.
Poetry Wars
Verse and Politics in the American Revolution and Early Republic
Colin Wells

“The insightful and compelling readings in Liquid Landscape make an important intervention in the field of early American studies, one that changes the map of early nationalism in significant ways.”—Elizabeth Maddock Dillon, Northeastern University

In Florida, land and water frequently change places with little warning, dissolving homes and communities along with the very concepts of boundaries themselves. While Florida’s landscape of saturated swamps, shifting shorelines, coral reefs, and tiny keys initially impeded familiar strategies of early U.S. settlement, such as the establishment of fixed dwellings, sturdy fences, and cultivated fields, over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Americans learned to inhabit Florida’s liquid landscape in unconventional but no less transformative ways.

In Liquid Landscape, Michele Currie Navakas analyzes the history of Florida’s incorporation alongside the development of new ideas of personhood, possession, and political identity within American letters. From early American novels, travel accounts, and geography textbooks, to settlers’ guides, maps, natural histories, and land surveys, early American culture turned repeatedly to Florida’s shifting lands and waters, as well as to its itinerant enclaves of Native Americans, Spaniards, pirates, and runaway slaves.

This preoccupation with Floridian terrain and populations, argues Navakas, reveals a deep American concern with the challenges of settling a region so exceptional in topography, geography, and demography. Navakas reads a vast archive of popular, literary, and reference texts spanning Revolution to Reconstruction, including works by William Bartram, James Fenimore Cooper, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, to uncover an alternative history of American possession, one that did not descend exclusively, or even primarily, from the more familiar legal, political, and philosophical conceptions of American land as enduring, solid, and divisible.

Colin Wells is Professor of English at St. Olaf College.

Poetry Wars
Verse and Politics in the American Revolution and Early Republic
Colin Wells

“Poetry Wars explains the explosion of printed verse at the end of the eighteenth century in America and the evolution of several strands of political consciousness articulated through poetry. Arguing that poetry, not prose, was in fact the dominant belletristic mode of expression in the early United States, Colin Wells provides an important corrective to our understanding of American literary history.”—David Shields, University of South Carolina

During America’s founding period, poets and balladeers engaged in a series of literary “wars” against political leaders, journalists, and each other, all in the name of determining the political course of the new nation. Political poems and songs appeared regularly in newspapers (and as pamphlets and broadsides), commenting on political issues and controversies and satirizing leaders like Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. Drawing on hundreds of individual poems—including many that are frequently overlooked—Poetry Wars reconstructs the world of literary-political struggle as it unfolded between the Stamp Act crisis and the War of 1812.

Colin Wells argues that political verse from this period was a unique literary form that derived its cultural importance from its capacity to respond to, and contest the meaning of, other printed texts—from official documents and political speeches to newspaper articles and rival political poems. Tracing the parallel histories of the first party system and the rise and eventual decline of political verse, Poetry Wars shows how poetic warfare lent urgency to policy debates and contributed to a dynamic in which partisans came to regard each other as threats to the republic’s survival. Breathing new life into this episode of literary-political history, Wells offers detailed interpretations of scores of individual poems, references hundreds of others, and identifies numerous terms and tactics of the period’s verse warfare.

Colin Wells is Professor of English at St. Olaf College.
Robert Love’s Warnings
Searching for Strangers in Colonial Boston
Cornelia H. Dayton and Sharon V. Salinger

Winner of the Merle Curti Award from the Organization of American Historians
Awarded the Littleton-Griswold Prize by the American Historical Association

“The extent and depth of research found in Dayton and Salinger’s book is impressive and the work itself engaging. . . . Robert Love’s Warnings: Searching for Strangers in Colonial Boston is an insightful examination of the New England practice of warning and offers a rich social history of mid-eighteenth-century Boston.”—American Historical Review

“Dayton and Salinger, two very distinguished historians, challenge much of the conventional scholarly understanding. . . . This marvelous book deepens and broadens historians’ knowledge in significant ways. It is also beautifully written. It reshapes our conceptions and makes us ask new questions about Boston, New England, and early America in general. It is hard to ask much more of any book.”—William and Mary Quarterly

Robert Love’s Warnings follows the walks of one otherwise obscure town clerk, Robert Love, as he warned itinerants and sojourners to depart the town in fourteen days. Love’s meticulous records reveal the complex legal, social, and political landscape of New England in the decade before the Revolution.

Cornelia H. Dayton is Associate Professor of History at the University of Connecticut and author of Women Before the Bar: Gender, Law, and Society in Connecticut, 1639–1789.

Sharon V. Salinger is Dean of the Division of Undergraduate Education and Professor of History at the University of California, Irvine. She is author of “To Serve Well and Faithfully”: Labor and Indentured Servants in Pennsylvania, 1682–1800 and Taverns and Drinking in Early America.

Paul D. Naish’s sensitive, lively, careful study takes two subjects we might think we know all about—the politics of slavery and U.S. visions of Latin America—and shows their unappreciated relationship. Our understanding of both topics is enhanced without making the fate of slavery or of U.S.-Latin American relations inevitable. An eloquent, important book from a scholar who will be greatly missed.”—David Waldstreicher, author of Slavery’s Constitution: From Revolution to Ratification

In the thirty-five years before the Civil War, it became increasingly difficult for Americans outside the world of politics to have frank and open discussions about the institution of slavery, as divisive sectionalism and heated ideological rhetoric circumscribed public debate. To celebrate it required explaining away the nation’s proclaimed belief in equality and its public promise of rights for all, while to condemn it was to insult people who might be related by ties of blood, friendship, or business, and perhaps even to threaten the very economy and political stability of the nation.

For this reason, Paul D. Naish argues, Americans displaced their most provocative criticisms and darkest fears about the institution onto Latin America. At once familiar and foreign, Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, and the independent republics of Spanish America provided rhetorical landscapes about which everyday citizens could speak, through both outright comparisons or implicit metaphors, what might otherwise be unsayable when talking about slavery at home.

Paul D. Naish (1960–2016) taught reading and writing, social science, and liberal arts courses at Guttman Community College of the City University of New York.
Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child
Political Philosophy in *Frankenstein*
Eileen Hunt Botting

From her youth, Mary Shelley immersed herself in the social contract tradition, particularly the educational and political theories of John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as well as the radical philosophies of her parents, the feminist Mary Wollstonecraft and the anarchist William Godwin. Against this background, Shelley wrote *Frankenstein; or, the Modern Prometheus*, first published in 1818. In the two centuries since, her masterpiece has been celebrated as a Gothic classic and its symbolic resonance has driven the global success of its publication, translation, and adaptation in theater, film, art, and literature. However, in *Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child*, Eileen Hunt Botting argues that *Frankenstein* is more than an original and paradigmatic work of science fiction—it is a profound reflection on a radical moral and political question: do children have rights?

Botting contends that *Frankenstein* invites its readers to reason through the ethical consequences of a counterfactual premise: what if a man had used science to create a human life without a woman? Immediately after the Creature’s “birth,” his scientist-father abandons him and the unjust and tragic consequences that follow form the basis of *Frankenstein*’s plot. Botting finds in the novel’s narrative structure a series of interconnected thought experiments that reveal how Shelley viewed *Frankenstein*’s Creature for what he really was—a stateless orphan abandoned by family, abused by society, and ignored by law.

*Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child* concludes that the right to share love and community, especially with parents or fitting substitutes, belongs to all children, regardless of their genesis, membership, or social status.

Eileen Hunt Botting is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame and author of *Wollstonecraft, Mill, and Women’s Human Rights* and *Family Feuds: Wollstonecraft, Burke, and Rousseau on the Transformation of the Family*.

“While there has been a great deal written within literary theory and criticism on the novel *Frankenstein*, and there is a substantial, and growing, literature within moral and political philosophy on the rights of children and the obligations of parents, *Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child* is the first book to bring these two areas of inquiry together. Eileen Hunt Botting’s fascinating analysis shows how literary texts, suitably reinterpreted, can make better sense of key philosophical claims.”

—David Archard, Queen’s University Belfast

“Readers of *Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child* will never again be able to read *Frankenstein* simply as a work of Gothic fiction that questioned the counter-theology and scientific bravado of its day. Eileen Hunt Botting, more thoroughly than any previous commentator, has revealed the philosophical content of Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein* and has firmly placed it in the context of modern political thought.”

—Gordon Schochet, Rutgers University
**A Road to Nowhere**
The Idea of Progress and Its Critics  
Matthew W. Slaboch

“With doubts about the steady forward progress of Western culture coming to the fore politically and socially, this is a timely book. Its strength and the source of its originality is Matthew W. Slaboch’s comparative approach across German, Russian, and American cultural contexts and his articulate and straightforward synthesis of the material.”—Richard Sigurdson, University of Calgary

Since the Enlightenment, the idea of progress has spanned right- and left-wing politics, secular and spiritual philosophy, and most every school of art or culture. The belief that humans are capable of making lasting improvements—intellectual, scientific, material, moral, and cultural—continues to be a commonplace of our age. However, events of the preceding century, including but not limited to two world wars, conflicts in Korea and Vietnam, the spread of communism across Eastern Europe and parts of Asia, violent nationalism in the Balkans, and genocides in Cambodia and Rwanda, have called into question this faith in the continued advancement of humankind.

In *A Road to Nowhere*, Matthew W. Slaboch argues that political theorists should entertain the possibility that long-term, continued progress may be more fiction than reality. He examines the work of German philosophers Arthur Schopenhauer and Oswald Spengler, Russian novelists Leo Tolstoy and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, and American historians Henry Adams and Christopher Lasch—rare skeptics of the idea of progress who have much to engage political theory, a field dominated by historical optimists.

Looking at the figures of Schopenhauer, Tolstoy, and Adams, Slaboch considers the ways in which they defined progress and their reasons for doubting that their cultures, or the world, were progressing. Turning to Spengler, Solzhenitsyn, and Lasch, Slaboch explores the contemporary relevance of the critique of progress and the arguments for and against political engagement in the face of uncertain improvement, one-way inevitable decline, or unending cycles of advancement and decay.

Matthew W. Slaboch teaches political science at Denison University.

**Who Speaks for Nature?**
On the Politics of Science  
Laura Ephraim

“Laura Ephraim brilliantly unsettles and constructively reorganizes the terms of political theory’s approach to the intersection of science and politics. *Who Speaks for Nature?* is an outstanding book, deeply informed by the history of modern political and scientific thought yet engaged with the immediate political stakes of controversies about scientific authority, in the social and natural sciences alike.”—Patchen Markell, University of Chicago

When natural scientists speak up in public about the material phenomena they have observed, measured, and analyzed in the lab or the field, they embody a distinctive version of political authority. Where does science derive its remarkably resilient, though often contested, capacity to give voice to nature? What efforts on the part of scientists and nonscientists alike determine who is regarded as a legitimate witness to material reality and whose speech is discounted as idle chatter, mere opinion, or noise?

In *Who Speaks for Nature?*, Laura Ephraim reveals the roots of scientific authority in what she calls “world-building politics”: the collection of practices through which scientists and citizens collaborate with and struggle against each other to engage natural things and events and to construct a shared yet heterogeneous world. Through innovative readings of some of the most important thinkers of science and politics of the near and distant past, including René Descartes, Thomas Hobbes, Giambattista Vico, and Hannah Arendt, Ephraim argues that the natural sciences are political because they are crucial sites in which the worldly relationships that bind together the human and nonhuman are inherited, augmented, and reconstructed.

Who Speaks for Nature?* opens a novel conversation between political theory, science, and technology studies and augments existing efforts by feminists, environmentalists, and democratic theorists to challenge the traditional binary separating nature and politics.

Laura Ephraim teaches political science at Williams College.
“This is a hugely important topic. Mara E. Karlin brings the research excellence of a scholar and the experience of a practitioner to bear as she analyzes a type of conflict that will likely remain a critical area for U.S. foreign and defense policy over the next generation.”—Michael Horowitz, University of Pennsylvania

Combining rigorous academic scholarship with the experience of a senior Pentagon policymaker, Mara E. Karlin explores the key national security issue of our time: how to effectively build partner militaries. Given the complex and complicated global security environment, declining U.S. defense budgets, and an increasingly connected (and often unstable) world, the United States has an ever-deepening interest in strengthening fragile states. Particularly since World War II, it has often chosen to do so by strengthening partner militaries. It will continue to do so, Karlin predicts, given U.S. sensitivity to casualties, a constrained fiscal environment, the nature of modern nationalism, increasing transnational security threats, the proliferation of fragile states, and limits on U.S. public support for military interventions. However, its record of success is thin.

While most analyses of these programs focus on training and equipment, Building Militaries in Fragile States argues that this approach is misguided. Instead, given the nature of a fragile state, Karlin homes in on the outsized roles played by two key actors: the U.S. military and unhelpful external actors. With a rich comparative case-study approach that spans Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, Karlin unearths provocative findings that suggest the traditional way of working with foreign militaries needs to be rethought. Benefiting from the practical eye of an experienced national security official, her results-based exploration suggests new and meaningful findings for building partner militaries in fragile states.

Mara E. Karlin teaches strategic studies at Johns Hopkins University’s School of Advanced International Studies. Previously she served as a senior policymaker at the Pentagon, leading long-term defense strategy, building the future U.S. military, and formulating key national security policies, particularly focused on the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

“U.S. Foreign Policy and Muslim Women’s Human Rights

Kelly J. Shannon

“This book is excellent: cautious but cogent in its arguments, comprehensive in its research, and balanced, but not bland, in its conclusions. Kelly Shannon demonstrates that issues of women and gender have infiltrated U.S. policy-making circles concerned with the Muslim Middle East since 1979, and, while she is not the first to suggest this, she is emphatically the first to trace these issues systematically through recent history and to elucidate them so fully.”—Andrew J. Rotter, Colgate University

U.S. Foreign Policy and Muslim Women’s Human Rights provides a fresh interpretation of U.S. relations with the Muslim world and, more broadly, U.S. foreign relations history and the history of human rights. Kelly J. Shannon argues that, as U.S. attention to the Middle East and other Muslim-majority regions became more focused and sustained, the issue of women’s human rights in Islamic societies was one that Americans gradually identified as vitally important to U.S. foreign policy. Based on an analysis of a wide range of sources—including U.S. government and United Nations documents, oral histories, NGO archival records, news media, scholarship, films and television, and novels—and a wide range of actors including journalists, academics, activists, NGOs, the public, Muslim women, Islamic fundamentalists, and U.S. policymakers—the book challenges traditional interpretations of U.S. foreign policy that assert the primacy of “hard power” concerns in U.S. decision making. By reframing U.S.-Islamic relations with respect to women’s rights, and revealing faulty assumptions about the drivers of U.S. foreign policy, Shannon sheds new light on U.S. identity and policy creation and alters the standard narratives of the U.S. relationship with the Muslim world in the closing years of the Cold War and the emergence of the post–Cold War era.

Kelly J. Shannon teaches history at Florida Atlantic University.
Latin America Since the Left Turn
Edited by Tulia G. Falleti and Emilio A. Parrado

“Latin America Since the Left Turn is an excellent collection of essays. It provides a unique contribution to the understanding of post-neoliberalism and brings together a wide array of research approaches, epistemologies, and perspectives.”—Maria Victoria Murillo, Columbia University

In the early twenty-first century, the citizens of many Latin American countries, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela, elected left-wing governments, explicitly rejecting and attempting to reverse the policies of neoliberal structural economic adjustment that had prevailed in the region during the 1990s. However, in other countries such as Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru continuity and even extension of the neoliberal agenda have been the norm.

What were the consequences of rejecting the neoliberal consensus in Latin America? Why did some countries stay on the neoliberal course? Contributors to Latin America Since the Left Turn address these questions and more as they frame the tensions and contradictions that currently characterize Latin American societies and politics.


Tulia G. Falleti is the Class of 1965 Term Associate Professor of Political Science, Director of the Latin American and Latino Studies Program, and a Senior Fellow in the Leonard Davis Center for Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

Emilio A. Parrado is the Dorothy Swaine Thomas Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

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First to the Party
The Group Origins of Political Transformation
Christopher Baylor

“Christopher Baylor’s unique argument that groups are the instigators of the process by which American political parties shift their positions on policy issues represents a challenge to existing accounts. First to the Party offers a new perspective on key questions about the influence of groups within parties and the general nature of representation in the United States.”—Christina Wolbrecht, University of Notre Dame

The United States has scores of potential issues and ideologies but only two major political parties. How parties respond to competing demands for their attention is therefore central to American democracy. First to the Party argues that organized groups set party agendas by invading party nominations to support candidates committed to their interests. Where the nominees then go, the parties also go.

Using in-depth archival research and interviews with activists, Christopher Baylor applies this proposition to the two most important party transformations of the twentieth century: the Democratic Party’s embrace of civil rights in the 1940s and 50s, and the Republican Party’s embrace of cultural conservatism in the 1980s. The choices made by the parties in these circumstances were less a response to candidates or general electoral pressures than to activist and group influences on nominations. Party change is ultimately rooted in group change, which in turn is ultimately rooted in the coalitional and organizational challenges confronting groups. Baylor surveys the factors that determine whether a coalition is viable, including issue overlap, the approval of their own members and staff, and the ability to reach new audiences. Whether groups succeed in transforming parties depends largely on choosing the right allies and adjusting accordingly.

In moments of profound party change, the prevailing political forces come to light. With its fine-grained analysis of major party change, First to the Party offers new insight into the classic issues confronting parties, representation, and democracy.

Christopher Baylor teaches political science at Washington College.
Islamist political parties and groups are on the rise throughout the Muslim world and in Muslim communities in the West. Owing largely to the threat of terrorism, political Islam is often portrayed as a monolithic movement embodying fundamentalism and theocracy, an image magnified by the rise of populism and xenophobia in the United States and Europe. Reality, however, is far more complicated. Political Islam has evolved considerably since its spectacular rise decades ago, and today it features divergent viewpoints and contributes to discrete but simultaneous developments worldwide. This is a new political Islam, more global in scope but increasingly local in action.

Emmanuel Karagiannis offers a sophisticated analysis of the different manifestations of contemporary Islamism. In a context of global economic and social changes, he finds local manifestations of Islamism are becoming both more prevalent and more diverse. Many Islamists turn to activism, still more participate formally in the democratic process, and some, in far fewer numbers, advocate violence—a wide range of political persuasions and tactics that reflects real and perceived political, cultural, and identity differences.

Synthesizing prodigious research and integrating insights from the globalization debate and the literature on social movements, The New Political Islam seeks to explain the processes and factors leading to distinctive fusions of “the global” and “the local” across the landscape of contemporary political Islam. Examining converts to Islam in Europe, nonviolent Islamists with global reach, Islamist parties in Turkey, Egypt, and Tunisia, and militant Shia and Sunni groups in Syria and Iraq, Karagiannis demonstrates that Islamists have embraced ideas and practices from the global marketplace and have attempted to implement them locally. He looks closely at the ways in which Islamist activists, politicians, and militants have utilized the language of human rights, democracy, and justice to gain influence and popular support and to contend for power.

Emmanuel Karagiannis is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Defence Studies at King’s College London.
Statelessness in the Caribbean
The Paradox of Belonging in a Postnational World
Kristy A. Belton

“Statelessness in the Caribbean is a compelling, lucid, and timely analysis of statelessness that combines deft theoretical insights with fascinating ethnographic details. Belton argues that past and existing scholarship and advocacy on statelessness have overlooked a central and constitutive feature of the phenomenon—that the special type of ‘forced displacement’ associated with statelessness does not presuppose any migration, indeed any movement at all.”
—Jacqueline Bhabha, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

Without citizenship from any country, more than ten million people worldwide are unable to enjoy the rights, freedoms, and protections that citizens of a state take for granted. They are stateless and formally belong nowhere. The stateless typically face insurmountable obstacles in their ability to be self-determining agents and are vulnerable to a variety of harms, including neglect and exploitation. Through an analysis of statelessness in the Caribbean, Kristy A. Belton argues for the reconceptualization of statelessness as a form of forced displacement.

Belton argues that the stateless—those who are displaced in place—suffer similarly to those who are forcibly displaced, but unlike the latter, they are born and reside within the country that denies or deprives them of citizenship. She explains how the peculiar form of displacement experienced by the stateless often occurs under nonconflict and noncrisis conditions and within democratic regimes, all of which serve to make such people’s plight less visible and consequently heightens their vulnerability.

Belton concludes that statelessness needs to be addressed as a matter of global distributive justice. Citizenship is not only a necessary good for an individual in a world carved into states but is also a human right and a status that should not be determined by states alone. In order to resolve their predicament, the stateless must have the right to choose to belong to the communities of their birth.

Kristy A. Belton is Director of Professional Development at the International Studies Association.

European Civil Society and Human Rights Advocacy
Markus Thiel

“European Civil Society and Human Rights Advocacy offers valuable insights into the functioning of the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the interactions between civil society organizations and the FRA as well as a critical analysis of some of the major human rights problems within the European Union.”—Manfred Nowak, University of Vienna

Adherence to basic human rights norms has become an expected feature of states throughout the world. In Europe, the promotion and protection of human rights through national governments has been enhanced by the diversity of intergovernmental organizations committed to this cause. The latest addition to the continent’s rights organizations arrived ten years ago when, based on the EU’s Lisbon Treaty, the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) was created as a functional institution to highlight and improve human rights within EU member states. In contrast to other regulatory agencies in the EU, the FRA provides a research-based advisory function for EU institutions and legislation and performs a public-diplomacy function in promoting fundamental rights across EU member states.

The linking of civil society with internal rights policies has yet produced very little scholarship. Markus Thiel’s European Civil Society and Human Rights Advocacy not only fills this vacuum: it also offers a timely analysis in the context of Europe’s proliferating human rights challenges, like the current refugee crises and the nationalist responses that geopolitical changes have provoked. Thiel surveys how networking among civil society organizations takes place, to what extent they are able to set the agenda or insert themselves into EU decision-making procedures, and how they are able to exploit the opportunity structure presented by the FRAs institutionalization of a voice for civil society.

Markus Thiel is Associate Professor of Politics and International Relations, and Director of the Miami-Florida Jean Monnet Center of Excellence at Florida International University.
“Fragile Families makes original contributions to our understanding of U.S. immigration and family law, as well as the inner workings of the institutions that intervene in the lives of undocumented children and mixed status families. Naomi Glenn-Levin Rodriguez offers a detailed look into the practices and perspectives of social workers, judges, and foster and biological parents and the lives of the children who are affected by their decisions.”

—Susan Terrio, Georgetown University

In the past decade, debates over immigrant rights and family rights, and accompanying concerns over birthright citizenship, have taken center stage in popular media and mainstream political debates. These debates, however, frequently overlook the role of the public child welfare system in the United States—the agency charged with protecting children and maintaining the integrity of families. Based on research conducted in the San Diego-Tijuana region between 2008 and 2012, Fragile Families tells the stories of children, parents, social workers, and legal actors enmeshed in the child welfare system, and sheds light on the particular challenges faced by the children of detained and deported non-U.S. citizen parents who are simultaneously caught up in the immigration system in this border region.

Many families come into contact with child welfare services because of the precariousness of their lives—unsafe housing, unstable employment, and the conditions of violence, drug use, and domestic violence made visible by the heightened police presence in impoverished communities. Naomi Glenn-Levin Rodriguez examines the character of child welfare decision-making processes and how discretionary decisions constitute the central avenue through which race, citizenship, and other cultural processes inflect child welfare practice in a manner that disproportionately impacts Latina/o families—both undocumented and U.S. citizens. Fragile Families focuses on the everyday experiences of Latina/o families whose lives are shaped at the nexus of child welfare services and immigration enforcement.

Naomi Glenn-Levin Rodriguez teaches anthropology at Hobart and William Smith Colleges.
Arguing that the anthropology of kinship and political anthropology have become two distinct sub-disciplines, mirroring the assumed dichotomy of traditional versus modern societies, this edited volume sets out to demonstrate the theoretical weakness that arises of such positions. Through excellent chapters by experienced anthropologists, we are shown the fallacy of the separation. Kinship and politics emerge as mutually constitutive enriching our understanding of both.”—Signe Howell, University of Oslo

Within the social sciences, kinship and statehood are often seen as two distinct modes of social organization, sometimes conceived of as following each other in a temporal line and at other times as operating on different scales. Kinship is traditionally associated with small-scale communities in stateless societies. The state, meanwhile, is viewed as a development away from kinship as political order toward rational, impersonal, and functional forms of rule. In recent decades, theoretical and empirical scholarship has challenged these notions, but the underlying presumption of a deep-rooted opposition between kinship and the (modern) state has remained surprisingly stable.

_**Reconnecting State and Kinship**_ not only explores the boundary-related and classificatory practices that reinforce the kinship/statehood binary but also tracks the travelling of these concepts and their underlying norms through time and space ultimately demonstrating the ways that kinship and “the state” are intertwined.


**Tatjana Thelen** is Professor in the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Vienna.

**Erdmute Alber** is Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Bayreuth.

“Theoretically informed (but never pompous), attractively and clearly written (but not over-written), ethnographically grounded (but never boring), multi-sited and boundary-crossing, politically aware, engaged, and reflexive, Shneiderman’s ethnographic monograph makes a significant, indeed brilliant, intervention in Himalayan anthropology, one that is (or ought to be) just as relevant for specialists of India as it is for scholars of Nepal.”

—David Gellner, in *Pacific Affairs*

Shneiderman finds herself assisting the Thangmi’s drive to manifest their distinctiveness and seek recognition. She manages a high-wire performance herself: one full of compassion, acute theoretical insight, exemplary balance, and respect for the sacredness of the quest—doing as much credit to ethnography as a craft as to the Thangmi as a people. Few have been as fortunate in their ethnographer as the Thangmi.”—James C. Scott, Yale University

The first comprehensive ethnography of the Thangmi, a marginalized community who migrate between Himalayan border zones, _Rituals of Ethnicity_ explores Thangmi cultural worlds and regional political histories to offer a new explanation for the persistence of enduring ethnic identities despite the realities of mobile, hybrid lives.

**Sara Shneiderman** is a faculty member in the Department of Anthropology and the Institute of Asian Research at the University of British Columbia.
The Wreckage of Intentions
Projects in British Culture, 1660–1730
David Alff

“Elegantly organized and incisive in its analysis, The Wreckage of Intentions opens up the narrative cage that our stories of progress and modernization have locked us into. David Alff’s close reading of tracts, pamphlets, and treatises that propose various improvements, from insurance to agriculture, enables us to understand the ways in which future possibility and change were imagined in early modern Britain.”—Wolffram Schmidgen, Washington University in St. Louis

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Britain saw the proposal of so many endeavors called “projects”—a catchphrase for the daring, sometimes dangerous practice of shaping the future—that Daniel Defoe dubbed his era a “Projecting Age.” But for all the fanfare surrounding them, few such schemes actually materialized, leaving scores of defunct visions, from Defoe’s own attempt to farm cats for perfume, to Mary Astell’s proposal to charter a college for women, to countless ventures for improving land, streamlining government, and inventing new consumer goods.

The Wreckage of Intentions offers a comprehensive and critical account of projects, exploring the historical memory surrounding these concrete yet incomplete efforts to advance British society. Using methods of literary analysis, David Alff shows how projects began as written proposals, circulated as print objects, spurred physical undertakings, and provoked responses in the realms of poetry, fiction, and drama. Mapping this process discloses the ways in which eighteenth-century authors applied their faculties of imagination to achieve finite goals, and in so doing, devised new ways of seeing the world through its future potential. Approaching old projects through the language, landscapes, data, and personas they left behind, Alff contends this vision was, and remains, vital to the functions of statecraft, commerce, science, religion, and literature.

David Alff teaches English at the University at Buffalo.
Compassion’s Edge
Fellow-Feeling and Its Limits in Early Modern France
Katherine Ibbett

“This is in every respect a brilliant and path-breaking book. Katherine Ibbett is ferociously smart, wonderfully humane, a gloriously playful and lucid writer, and a genuinely gifted close reader. Compassion’s Edge will provoke a great deal of discussion and debate, opening new avenues of reflection and research.” —Christopher Braider, University of Colorado at Boulder

Compassion’s Edge examines the language of fellow-feeling —pity, compassion, and charitable care—that flourished in France in the period from the Edict of Nantes in 1598, which established some degree of religious toleration, to the official breakdown of that toleration with the Revocation of the Edict in 1685. This is not, however, a story about compassion overcoming difference but one of compassion reinforcing division: the seventeenth-century texts of fellow-feeling led not to communal concerns but to paralysis, misreading, and isolation. Early modern fellow-feeling drew distinctions, policed its borders, and far from reaching out to others, kept the other at arm’s length. It became a central feature in the debates about the place of religious minorities after the Wars of Religion, and according to Katherine Ibbett, continues to shape the way we think about difference today.

Compassion’s Edge ranges widely over genres, contexts, and geographies. Ibbett reads epic poetry, novels, moral treatises, dramatic theory, and theological disputes. She takes up major figures such as D’Aubigné, Montaigne, Lafayette, Corneille, and Racine, as well as less familiar Jesuit theologians, Huguenot ministers, and nuns from a Montreal hospital. Although firmly rooted in early modern studies, she reflects on the ways in which the language of compassion figures in contemporary conversations about national and religious communities. Investigating the affective undertow of religious toleration, Compassion’s Edge provides a robust corrective to today’s hope that fellow-feeling draws us inexorably and usefully together.

Katherine Ibbett is Reader in Early Modern Studies at University College London.

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The Labor of the Mind
Intellect and Gender in Enlightenment Cultures
Anthony J. La Vopa

“The Labor of the Mind is the most subtle and innovative study of Enlightenment thought in decades. Taking conversations rather than printed texts as his starting point, and reaching back deeply into the seventeenth century, La Vopa shows how male-female friendships within an aristocratic culture produced both intellectual dynamism and anxieties about the feminization of the mind. La Vopa interweaves the ideas and conversational practices of such prominent writers as David Hume and Denis Diderot with those of lesser-known figures such as Poullain de la Barre and Suzanne Necker, offering fascinating insights about these thinkers as both human beings and as makers of our modern understandings of femininity and manliness.” —Suzanne Marchard, Louisiana State University

How did educated and cultivated men in early modern France and Britain perceive and value their own and women’s cognitive capacities, and how did women in their circles challenge those perceptions, if only by revaluing the kinds of intelligence attributed to them? What was thought to distinguish the “manly mind” from the feminine mind?

With close readings of the writings of well-known and less familiar men and women, including Poullain de la Barre, the Third Earl of Shaftesbury, Madeleine de Scudéry, David Hume, Antoine-Léonard Thomas, Suzanne Curchod Necker, Denis Diderot, and Louise d’Epinay, and tracing their social networks and friendships, Anthony J. La Vopa explores the problematic opposition between mental labor as concentrated and sustained work, a labor of abstraction and judgment for which only men had the strength, and an aesthetic of effortless and tasteful play in polite conversation in which women were thought to excel. Covering nearly a century and a half of cultural and intellectual life from France to England and Scotland and then back again, La Vopa locates, beneath the tenacity of assumed natural differences, a lexicon imbued with ambivalence, ambiguity, and argument. The Labor of the Mind reveals the legacy for modernity of a fraught gendering of intellectual labor.

Anthony J. La Vopa is Professor Emeritus of History at North Carolina State University.
Deborah and Her Sisters
How One Nineteenth-Century Melodrama and a Host of Celebrated Actresses Put Judaism on the World Stage
Jonathan M. Hess

Before Fiddler on the Roof, before The Jazz Singer, there was Deborah, a tear-jerking melodrama about a Jewish woman forsaken by her non-Jewish lover. Within a few years of its 1849 debut in Hamburg, the play was seen on stages across Germany and Austria, as well as throughout Europe, the British Empire, and North America. The German-Jewish elite complained that the playwright, Jewish writer S. H. Mosenthal, had written a drama bearing little authentic Jewish content, while literary critics protested that the play lacked the formal coherence of great tragedy. Yet despite its lackluster critical reception, Deborah became a blockbuster, giving millions of theatergoers the pleasures of sympathizing with an exotic Jewish woman. It spawned adaptations with titles from Leah, the Forsaken to Naomi, the Deserted, burlesques, poems, operas in Italian and Czech, musical selections for voice and piano, a British novel fraudulently marketed in the United States as the original basis for the play, three American silent films, and thousands of souvenir photographs of leading actresses from Adelaide Ristori to Sarah Bernhardt in character as Mosenthal’s forsaken Jewess.

For a sixty-year period, Deborah and its many offshoots provided audiences with the ultimate feel-good experience of tearful sympathy and liberal universalism. With Deborah and Her Sisters, Jonathan M. Hess offers the first comprehensive history of this transnational phenomenon, focusing on its unique ability to bring Jews and non-Jews together during a period of increasing antisemitism. Following a vast paper trail in theater archives and in the press, Deborah and Her Sisters reconstructs the allure that Jewishness held in nineteenth-century popular culture and explores how the Deborah sensation generated a liberal culture of compassion with Jewish suffering that extended beyond the theater walls.

Jonathan M. Hess is the Moses M. and Hannah L. Malkin Distinguished Professor of Jewish History and Culture and Chair of the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is author of several books, including Middlebrow Literature and the Making of German-Jewish Identity and Germans, Jews, and the Claims of Modernity.

“Deborah and Her Sisters presents a new and constructively critical approach to the study of philosemitism and to the study of representations of Jews and Jewishness in general. This is cultural studies at its best—in excavating and interpreting a largely forgotten and demonstrably significant theatrical blockbuster, Jonathan M. Hess forces us to rethink key methodological questions and to reevaluate our understanding of an era.”—Martha B. Helfer, Rutgers University
Werner Scholem: A German Life
Mirjam Zadoff. Translated by Dona Geyer

Werner Scholem never took the easy path. Born in 1895 into the Berlin Jewish middle class, he married a young non-Jewish woman of proletarian background. He was the youngest member of the Prussian Parliament in the 1920s, one of the leaders of the German Communist Party, and the editor of the influential journal The Red Flag. As an outspoken critic of Stalin, he was soon expelled from the party, only to take up a position at the head of a revolutionary Trotskyite faction in the years before 1933. Reviled by the National Socialists as a Communist and a Jew, he was among the first to be arrested when Hitler rose to power and, after a long incarceration, was murdered in Buchenwald.

In Werner Scholem: A German Life Mirjam Zadoff has written a book that is at once a biography of an individual, a family chronicle, and the story of an entire era. It is an account of the ruptures within a society and of the growing insecurity in which German Jews lived between the two world wars—and especially of two brothers who chose opposing paths out of the shared conviction that there was no future for Jews in Germany after the First World War. While Werner pinned his hopes on a universal revolution he would never see, the younger Gerhard emigrated to Palestine where, as Gershom, he would choose revolutionary Zionism and the reanimation of ancient strains of Jewish mysticism.

Mirjam Zadoff is the Alvin H. Rosenfeld Chair in Jewish Studies and Associate Professor of History at Indiana University Bloomington. She is author of Next Year in Marienbad: The Lost Worlds of Jewish Spa Culture, awarded the Salo Wittmayer Baron Book Prize in Jewish Studies and also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“A beautifully written, extremely moving, and brilliantly researched work. It is, on one level, a biography of Werner Scholem, whose odyssey through the Weimar Republic ultimately led to his death in 1940. But it is also the story of two brothers—the Communist, Werner, and Gershom, the committed Zionist and great Kabbalah scholar. Finally, it is a cultural history of German Jewry and the interwar Left in all its varieties. Mirjam Zadoff rightly concludes that there is no way to separate these strands, which all come together in this extraordinary book.”—Anson Rabinbach, Princeton University
“This is a remarkable book. Buc takes us through two millennia of western Christian and what he calls ‘post-Christian’ (i.e., post-Enlightenment) attitudes towards violence, in order to explore how Christianity has left its imprint on western violence in the modern period. He asks whether the West’s Christian heritage can account for the idiosyncrasies of its violence, not in terms of how it is actually carried out but rather in terms of the motives and ideologies behind it. He argues that violence is woven into early and medieval Christianity’s conceptual frameworks and language. He then points out direct continuities between Christian violence in the past and both Christian and ‘godless’ violence (in the literal sense of the word, not the judgmental) in various modern presents.” —Medieval Review

“This is an enormously ambitious book, one that seeks to say something fundamental about the deep-rooted set of ideas and priorities that have fueled violent action over two millennia. . . . It is deeply imagined, enormously learned, and brings into conversation, with elegance and coherence, a series of analytical threads about the ideology of violence in the Western trajectory.” —Reviews in History

Holy War, Martyrdom, and Terror examines the ways Christian theology has shaped centuries of violence from Christianity’s first centuries up to our own day, through the Crusades, the French Revolution, and more recent American wars.

Philippe Buc is Professor of Medieval History at the University of Vienna. He is author of several books, including The Dangers of Ritual: Between Early Medieval Texts and Social Scientific Theory.

“Penn’s book is a mighty achievement. In Envisioning Islam, scholars at last have a one-stop survey of some of the richest but most poorly understood Syriac sources for the early Islamic period, paired with clear-headed analysis and sober conclusions. . . . Penn’s book succeeds in defamiliarizing the early history of Muslim-Christian relations and will undoubtedly set the stage for future research on the topic.” —Medieval Review

“A sophisticated and well-conceived study of the evolving depictions of Muslims in Syriac texts that will shed new light on the socially complicated history of early Islam.” —Sydney H. Griffith, The Catholic University of America

The first Christians to encounter Islam were not Latin-speakers from the western Mediterranean or Greek-speakers from Constantinople, but Mesopotamian Christians who spoke the Aramaic dialect of Syriac. Under Muslim rule from the seventh century onward, Syriac Christians wrote the most extensive descriptions extant of early Islam. Seldom translated and often omitted from modern historical reconstructions, this vast body of texts reveals a complicated and evolving range of religious and cultural exchanges that took place from the seventh to the ninth century.

Envisioning Islam shows how these previously neglected texts problematize modern perceptions of an exclusively hostile Christian reaction to Islam and revolutionize our understanding of the early Islamic world.

Michael Philip Penn is Professor of Religious Studies at Stanford University. He is author of Kissing Christians: Ritual and Community in the Late Ancient Church, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press, and editor of When Christians First Met Muslims: A Sourcebook of the Earliest Syriac Writings on Islam.
Walter Map and the Matter of Britain
Joshua Byron Smith

Why would the sprawling thirteenth-century French prose Lancelot-Grail Cycle have been attributed to Walter Map, a twelfth-century writer from the Anglo-Welsh borderlands known for his stinging satire, religious skepticism, ghost stories, and irrepressible wit? And why, though the attribution is spurious, is it not, in some ways, implausible?

Joshua Byron Smith sets out to answer these and other questions in the first English-language monograph on Walter Map—and in so doing, he offers a new explanation for how narratives about the pre-Saxon inhabitants of Britain, including King Arthur and his knights, first circulated in England. Smith contends that it was inventive clerics like Walter, and not traveling minstrels or professional translators, who popularized these stories. Smith examines Walter's only surviving work, the De nugis curialium, to demonstrate that it is not the disheveled text that scholars have imagined but rather five separate works in various stages of completion. This in turn provides new evidence to support his larger contention, that ecclesiastical networks of textual exchange played a major role in exporting Welsh literary material into England.

Medieval readers incorrectly envisioned Walter withdrawing ancient Latin documents about the Holy Grail from a monastery and compiling them in order to compose the Lancelot-Grail Cycle. In this detail they were wrong, Smith acknowledges, but a model of literary transmission that is not vernacular and popular but Latinate and ecclesiastical demands our serious consideration.

Joshua Byron Smith teaches English at the University of Arkansas.

“Working fluidly across Latin and Welsh sources, Joshua Byron Smith makes clear why Walter Map is so important in his own right and also useful as a lens for exploring the growth of romance.”
—Siân Echard, University of British Columbia

“Impressive in its scholarship, manner of exposition, and significance, Walter Map and the Matter of Britain offers an important new interpretation of Walter Map as an author, which in turn provides a firm basis from which to develop significant arguments about the circulation of Welsh literary material beyond Wales.”
—Huw Pryce, Bangor University
Among the dramatists who wrote for the professional playhouses of early modern London was a small group of writers who were neither members of the commercial theater industry writing to make a living nor aristocratic amateurs dipping their toes in theatrical waters for social or political prestige. Instead, they were largely working- and middle-class amateurs who had learned most of what they knew about drama from being members of the audience.

Using a range of familiar and lesser-known print and manuscript plays, as well as literary accounts and documentary evidence, *Playwriting Playgoers in Shakespeare’s Theater* shows how these playgoers wrote and revised to address what they assumed to be the needs of actors, readers, and the Master of the Revels; how they understood playhouse materials and practices; and how they crafted poetry for theatrical effects. The book also situates them in the context of the period’s concepts of, and attitudes toward, playgoers’ participation in the activity of playmaking.

Plays by playgoers such as the rogue East India Company clerk Walter Mountfort or the highwayman John Clavell, invite us into the creative imaginations of spectators, revealing what certain audience members wanted to see and how they thought actors might stage it. By reading Shakespeare’s theater through these playgoers’ works, Matteo A. Pangallo contributes a new category of evidence to our understanding of the relationships between the early modern stage, its plays, and its audiences. More broadly, he shows how the rise of England’s first commercialized culture industry also gave rise to the first generation of participatory consumers and their attempts to engage with mainstream culture by writing early modern “fan fiction.”

Matteo A. Pangallo is a junior fellow in the Society of Fellows at Harvard University.

“An extremely substantial contribution to the field. *Playwriting Playgoers in Shakespeare’s Theater* has the potential to reconfigure current debates about theatrical authorship and spectatorship, and it also acts as an invaluable primer on a range of neglected material.”

—Lucy Munro, King’s College London
Conduct Becoming
Good Wives and Husbands in the Later Middle Ages
Glenn D. Burger

“Much has been published about conduct literature in the past twenty years, but I don’t know of a book that covers a similar range of texts and makes such a large intellectual argument. This new model of the good wife focuses primarily on the married lay woman whose attitudes and activities as a member of a marriage and a household have significant roles to play in the wider society.”
—Kathleen Ashley, University of Southern Maine

Conduct Becoming examines a new genre of late medieval writing that is focused on a wife’s virtuous conduct and its ability to alter marital and social relations in the world. Considering a range of texts written for women—the journées chrétiennes or daily guides for Christian living, secular counsel from husbands and fathers such as Le Livre du Chevalier de La Tour Landry and Le Menagier de Paris, and literary narratives such as the Griselda story—Glenn D. Burger argues that, over the course of the long fourteenth century, the “invention” of the good wife in discourses of sacramental marriage, private devotion, and personal conduct reconfigures how female embodiment is understood.

While the period inherits a strongly antifeminist tradition that views the female body as naturally wayward and sensual, late medieval conduct texts for women outline models of feminine virtue that show the good wife as an identity with positive influence in the world. Because these manuals imagine how to be a good wife as necessarily entangled with how to be a good husband, they also move their readers to consider such gendered and sexed identities in relational terms and to embrace a model of self-restraint significantly different from that of clerical celibacy.

Burger contends that these texts develop and promulgate a sex and gender view radically different from previous clerical or aristocratic models—one capable of providing the foundations for the modern forms of heterosexuality that begin to emerge more clearly in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Glenn D. Burger is Professor of English and Medieval Studies, Queens College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York.

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Be a Perfect Man
Christian Masculinity and the Carolingian Aristocracy
Andrew J. Romig

“Be a Perfect Man is a bold and well-crafted book that engages with the history of emotions, the cognitive turn in the humanities, divinity studies, and Carolingian history. Andrew J. Romig confronts and overturns current readings of Carolingian lay masculinity in ways that will prompt controversy.”—Lynda Coon, University of Arkansas

The life of an aristocratic Carolingian man involved an array of behaviors and duties associated with his gender and rank: an education in arms and letters; training in horsemanship, soldierly, and hunting; betrothal, marriage, and the virile production of heirs; and the masterful command of a prominent household. In Be a Perfect Man, Andrew J. Romig argues that Carolingian masculinity was constituted just as centrally by the performance of caritas, defined by the early medieval scholar Alcuin of York as a complete and all-inclusive love for God and for fellow human beings, flowing from the whole heart, mind, and soul. The authority of the Carolingian man depended not only on his skills in warfare and landholding but also on his performances of empathy, devotion, and asceticism.

Romig maps caritas as a concept rooted in a vast body of inherited Judeo-Christian and pagan philosophies, shifting in meaning and association from the patristic era to the central Middle Ages. Carolingian discussions and representations of caritas served as a discourse of power, a means by which early medieval writers made claims, both explicit and implicit, about the hierarchies of power that they believed ought to exist within their world. During the late eighth, ninth, and early tenth centuries, they creatively invoked caritas to link aristocratic men with divine authority. Romig gathers conduct handbooks, theological tracts, poetry, classical philosophy, church legislation, and exegetical texts to outline an associative process of gender ideology in the Carolingian Middle Ages, one that framed masculinity, asceticism, and authority as intimately interdependent. The association of power and empathy remains with us to this day, Romig argues, as a justification for existing hierarchies of authority, privilege, and prestige.

Andrew J. Romig is Associate Professor in the Gallatin School of Individualized Study at New York University.

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**Mother and Sons, Inc.**

Martha de Cabanis in Medieval Montpellier

Kathryn L. Reyerson

“This compelling book enables scholars to understand how a widowed mother acted as an important player in managing the interests of a significant merchant family. *Mother and Sons, Inc.* is a treasure trove of information on the variety of commercial concerns as well as the living standards and domestic settings of merchant families in medieval Montpellier.”—Rebecca Winer, Villanova University

In the late 1320s, Martha de Cabanis was widowed with three young sons, eleven, eight, and four years of age. Her challenges would be many: to raise and train her children to carry on their father’s business; to preserve that business until they were ready to take over; and to look after her own financial well-being. Examining the visible trail Martha left in Montpellier’s notarial registers and other records, Kathryn L. Reyerson reveals a wealth of information about her activities, particularly in the area of business, commerce, and real estate. From these formal, contractual documents, Reyerson gleans something of Martha’s personality and reconstructs what she may have done, and a good deal of what she actually did, in her various roles of daughter, wife, mother, and widow.

*Mother and Sons, Inc.* demonstrates that while women were hardly equal to men in the fourteenth century, under the right conditions afforded by wealth and the status of widowhood, they could do and did more than many have thought. Within the space of twenty years, Martha developed a complex real estate fortune, enlarged a cloth manufacturing business and trading venture, and provided for the support and education of her three sons. Just how the widow Martha maneuvered within the legal constraints of her social, economic, and personal status forms the heart of the book’s investigation. Situating Martha’s story within the context of Montpellier and medieval Europe more broadly, Reyerson’s microhistorical approach illuminates the opportunities and the limits of what was possible for elite mercantile women in the urban setting in which Martha lived.

Kathryn L. Reyerson is Professor of History at the University of Minnesota.

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**Ruling the Spirit**

Women, Liturgy, and Dominican Reform in Late Medieval Germany

Claire Taylor Jones

“Claire Taylor Jones has written a sure-footed, authoritative account of the Divine Office and its importance in Dominican spirituality, especially for German Observant women. Anyone interested in the history of medieval liturgy, the Dominican Order, Observant reform, or more broadly, women’s spirituality and mysticism, should read her book.”—Barbara Newman, Northwestern University

Histories of the German Dominican order have long presented a grand narrative of its origin, fall, and renewal: a Golden Age at the order’s founding in the thirteenth century, a decline of Dominican learning and spirituality in the fourteenth, and a vibrant renewal of monastic devotion by Dominican “Observants” in the fifteenth. Dominican nuns are presumed to have moved through a parallel arc, losing their high level of literacy in Latin over the course of the fourteenth century. However, unlike the male Dominican friars, the nuns are thought never to have regained their Latinity, instead channeling their spiritual renewal into mystical experiences and vernacular devotional literature. In *Ruling the Spirit*, Claire Taylor Jones revises this conventional narrative by arguing for a continuous history of the nuns’ liturgical piety.

Jones grounds her research in the fifteenth-century liturgical library of St. Katherine’s in Nuremberg, which was reformed to Observance in 1428 and grew to be one of the most significant convents in Germany, not least for its library. Many of the manuscripts owned by the convent are didactic texts, written by friars for Dominican sisters from the fourteenth through the fifteenth century. With remarkable continuity across genres and centuries, this literature urges the Dominican nuns to resume enclosure in their convents and the strict observance of the Divine Office, and posits ecstatic experience as an incentive for such devotion. Jones thus rereads the “sisterbooks,” vernacular narratives of Dominican women, long interpreted as evidence of mystical hysteria, as encouragement for nuns to maintain obedience to liturgical practice.

Claire Taylor Jones teaches German at the University of Notre Dame.
**Pious Postmortems**
Anatomy, Sanctity, and the Catholic Church in Early Modern Europe
Bradford A. Bouley

“Pious Postmortems is an original and carefully researched survey of the role of medical testimony in the canonization processes of the early modern period. Bradford A. Bouley’s exposition both of physical examinations and of instances of actual autopsy of putatively saintly bodies provides an illuminating context for the search for signs of sanctity.”
—Nancy Siraisi, author of *Communities of Learned Experience: Epistolary Medicine in the Renaissance*

As part of the process of consideration for sainthood, the body of Filippo Neri, “the apostle of Rome,” was dissected shortly after he died in 1595. The finest doctors of the papal court were brought in to ensure that the procedure was completed with the utmost care. These physicians found that Neri exhibited a most unusual anatomy. His fourth and fifth ribs had somehow been broken to make room for his strangely enormous and extraordinarily muscular heart. The physicians used this evidence to conclude that Neri had been touched by God, his enlarged heart a mark of his sanctity.

In *Pious Postmortems*, Bradford A. Bouley considers the dozens of examinations performed on reputedly holy corpses in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries at the request of the Catholic Church. Contemporary theologians, physicians, and laymen believed that normal human bodies were anatomically different from those of both very holy and very sinful individuals. Attempting to demonstrate the reality of miracles in the bodies of its saints, the Church introduced expert testimony from medical practitioners and increased the role granted to university-trained physicians in the search for signs of sanctity such as incorruption. The practitioners and physicians engaged in these postmortem examinations to further their study of human anatomy and irregularity in nature, even if their judgments regarding the viability of the miraculous may have been compromised by political expediency. Tracing the complicated relationship between the Catholic Church and medicine, Bouley concludes that neither religious nor scientific truths were self-evident but rather negotiated through a complex array of local and broader interests.

**Bradford A. Bouley** teaches history at Pennsylvania State University.

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“The Strange Case of Ermine de Reims tells the story of an ordinary French peasant, a widow whose harrowing tale illumines many hot-button issues of the late Middle Ages—the Papal Schism, the history of witchcraft, the discernment of spirits, the social construction of mental illness. A near-contemporary of Joan of Arc, Ermine emerges from Renate Blumenfeld-Kosinski’s pages as a haunting figure that no reader will soon forget.”
—Barbara Newman, Northwestern University

In 1384, a poor and illiterate peasant woman named Ermine moved to the city of Reims with her elderly husband. After the loss of her husband things took a remarkable but frightening turn. For the last ten months of her life, Ermine was tormented by nightly visions of angels and demons. In her nocturnal terrors, she was attacked by animals, beaten and kidnapped by devils in disguise, and exposed to carnal spectacles; on other nights, she was blessed by saints, even visited by the Virgin Mary. She confessed these strange occurrences to an Augustinian friar known as Jean le Graveur, who recorded them all in vivid detail.

Was she a saint, a witch, an impostor, or a madwoman? Renate Blumenfeld-Kosinski looks for answers in the historical and theological context of this troubled woman’s life and times.

**Renate Blumenfeld-Kosinski** is Distinguished Professor of French at the University of Pittsburgh and a Fellow of the Medieval Academy of America. She is the author of several books, including *Poets, Saints, and Visionaries of the Great Schism (1378–1417)*.

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Amalasuintha
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“An excellent study that discusses, in new and exciting ways, one of the most interesting figures in the history of the transition from the late Roman to the post-Roman world. Massimiliano Vitiello brings sources that are too often interpreted independently of each other together into a conversation and uses her eventually tragic history as a window onto the ongoing political experimentation in the post-Roman world.”—Helmut Reimitz, Princeton University

In this book, Massimiliano Vitiello situates the life and career of the Ostrogothic queen Amalasuintha (c. 494/5–535), daughter of Theoderic the Great, in the context of the transitional time, after the fall of Rome, during which new dynastic regimes were experimenting with various forms of political legitimation. A member of the Gothic elite raised in the Romanized palace of Ravenna, Amalasuintha married her father’s chosen successor and was set to become a traditional Gothic queen—a helpmate and advisor to her husband, the Visigothic prince Eutharic—with no formal political role of her own. But her early widowhood and the subsequent death of her father threw her into a position unprecedented in the Gothic world: a regent mother who assumed control of the government.

During her regency, Amalasuintha clashed with a conservative Gothic aristocracy who resisted her leadership, garnered support among her Roman and pro-Roman subjects, defended Italy from the ambitions of other kings, and negotiated the expansionistic designs of Justinian and Theodora. When her son died unexpectedly at a young age, she undertook her most dangerous political enterprise: forming an unmarried coregency with her cousin, Theodahad, whom she raised to the throne. His final betrayal would cost Amalasuintha her rule and her life.

Vitiello argues that Amalasuintha’s story reveals a key phase in the transformation of queenship in late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, a time in which royal women slowly began exercising political power.

Massimiliano Vitiello is Associate Professor of Ancient History and Late Antiquity at the University of Missouri–Kansas City.

Aristocrats and Statehood in Western Iberia, 300–600 C.E.
Damián Fernández

“A very timely and wide-ranging work that makes an important and original argument that the local elite were crucial to the day-to-day operation of the state in western Iberia in both the late Roman and post-Roman periods. It is theoretically sophisticated, very well researched, and the argument is substantiated by reference to a wealth of literary, epigraphic, and, especially, archaeological evidence, much of which is not generally known outside specialist circles.”—Jonathan Edmondson, York University

In a distant corner of the late antique world, along the Atlantic river valleys of western Iberia, local elite populations lived through the ebb and flow of empire and kingdoms as historical agents with their own social strategies. Contrary to earlier historiographical accounts, these aristocrats were not oppressed by a centralized Roman empire or its successor kingdoms; nor was there an inherent conflict between central states and local elites. Instead, Damián Fernández argues, there was an interdependency of state and local aristocracies. The upper classes embraced state projects to assert their ascendancy within their communities. By doing so, they enacted statehood at the local level, bringing state presence to the remotest corners of Iberia, both under Roman rule and during the later Suevic and Visigothic kingdoms.

Damián Fernández teaches history at Northern Illinois University.

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Sep 2017 | 368 pages | 6 x 9 | 15 illus.
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Ancient Studies www.pennpress.org 39
The Maya center of Tikal, in Guatemala, is famous for its well-preserved architecture. This book presents detailed descriptions of four of the six Great Temples that dominate Tikal’s city center. Whereas Great Temples I and II were published in 1990 in Tikal Report 14, the four structures presented here are Great Temples III, IV, V, and VI. All but Great Temple V represent Late Classic construction and can be associated with known rulers.

It is tempting to think of these structures as funerary monuments, but this is only a supposition. Their relationship with rulers may have been much more complex. This report is the primary record of these important buildings in Tikal’s urban landscape. It provides clear, precise, and usable architectural analyses for Mayanists, archaeologists, art historians, architectural historians, urbanists, and those interested in construction techniques and in the uses of Maya buildings.

H. Stanley Loten is an architect and Distinguished Research Professor at Carleton University.

Aerial view of Great Temple IV (Structure 5C-4) looking southwest.

View of Structure 5C-4 Great Temple IV from doorway of Great Temple I looking west.
The implications of this book are twofold. First, Gordion will now be one of the best-published agricultural datasets from the entire Near East and, thus, serve as a valuable comparative dataset for regional synthesis of agricultural and environmental change. Second, the methods the author developed to reconstruct agricultural change at Gordion serve as tools to engage questions about the relationship between social and environmental change at sites worldwide. Other books address similar themes but none in the Near East addresses these themes in diachronic perspective such as we have at Gordion.

John M. Marston teaches archaeology and anthropology at Boston University. An environmental archaeologist, he studies the long-term sustainability of agriculture and land use, especially in the Mediterranean and western Asia.
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