In 2002, we learned that President George Washington had eight (and, later, nine) enslaved Africans in his house while he lived in Philadelphia from 1790 to 1797. The house was only one block from Independence Hall and, though torn down in 1832, it housed the enslaved men and women Washington brought to the city as well as serving as the country’s first executive office building. Intense controversy erupted over what this newly resurfaced evidence of enslaved people in Philadelphia meant for the site that was next door to the new home for the Liberty Bell. How could slavery best be remembered and memorialized in the birthplace of American freedom? For Marc Howard Ross, this conflict raised a related and troubling question: why and how did slavery in the North fade from public consciousness to such a degree that most Americans have perceived it entirely as a “Southern problem”?

Although slavery was institutionalized throughout the Northern as well as the Southern colonies and early states, the existence of slavery in the North and its significance for the region’s economic development has rarely received public recognition. In *Slavery in the North*, Ross not only asks why enslavement disappeared from the North’s collective memories but also how the dramatic recovery of these memories in recent decades should be understood. Ross undertakes an exploration of the history of Northern slavery, visiting sites such as the African Burial Ground in New York, Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, the ports of Rhode Island, old mansions in Massachusetts, prestigious universities, and rediscovered burying grounds. Inviting the reader to accompany him on his own journey of discovery, Ross recounts the processes by which Northerners had collectively forgotten 250 years of human bondage and the recent—and continuing—struggles over recovering, and commemorating, what it entailed.

**Marc Howard Ross** is the William Rand Kenan, Jr., Emeritus Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College. He is author of numerous books and is editor of *Culture and Belonging in Divided Societies*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Fake news,” wild conspiracy theories, misleading claims, doctored photos, lies peddled as facts, facts dismissed as lies—citizens of democracies increasingly inhabit a public sphere teeming with competing claims and counterclaims, with no institution possessing the authority to settle basic disputes in a definitive way.

The problem may be novel in some of its details—including the role of political leaders, along with broadcast and digital media, in intensifying the epistemic anarchy—but the challenge of determining truth in a democratic world has a backstory. In this lively and illuminating book, historian Sophia Rosenfeld explores a longstanding and largely unspoken tension at the heart of democracy between the supposed wisdom of the crowd and the need for information to be vetted and evaluated by a learned elite made up of trusted experts. What we are witnessing now, under the pressure of populism, is the unraveling of the détente between these competing aspects of democratic culture.

In four bracing chapters, Rosenfeld substantiates her claim by tracing the history of the vexed relationship between democracy and truth. She begins with an examination of the period prior to the eighteenth-century Age of Revolutions, where she uncovers the political and epistemological foundations of our democratic world. Subsequent chapters move from the Enlightenment to the rise of technocratic notions of democracy during the nineteenth century to the troubling trends—including the collapse of social trust—that have led to the rise of our “post-truth” public life. Rosenfeld concludes by offering suggestions for how to defend the idea of an extra-political truth against the forces that would undermine it.

Sophia Rosenfeld is the Walter H. Annenberg Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania and author of Common Sense: A Political History, which won the Mark Lynton History Prize and the Society for the History of the Early American Republic Book Prize.
The Invention of Rivers
Alexander’s Eye and Ganga’s Descent
Dilip da Cunha

Dilip da Cunha integrates history, art, cultural studies, hydrology, and geography to tell the story of how rivers have been culturally constructed as lines granted a special role in defining human habitation and everyday practice. What we take to be natural features of the earth’s surface, according to da Cunha, are products of human design and a particular way of seeing that has roots stretching as far back as ancient Greek cartography. Although Alexander the Great never saw the Ganges, he conceived of it as a flowing body of water, with sources, destinations, and banks that marked the separation of land from water. This Alexandrine view of the river, da Cunha argues, has been pursued and adopted across time and around the world. With ever more sophisticated mappings of its form and characteristics, the river’s essential features are refined and standardized: its source identified by a point; its course depicted as a stroke; and its propensity to flood imagined as the erasure of the boundary between water and land.

While da Cunha’s vision of rivers is a global one, he takes an especially close look at the Ganges, as he traces the ways in which it has been pictured, mapped, surveyed, explored, and measured across the millennia. He argues that the articulation of the river Ganges has placed it at odds with Ganga, a “rain terrain” that does not conform to the line of separation, containment, and calibration that are the formalities of a river landscape. By calling rivers into question, da Cunha depicts an ecosystem that is neither land nor water but one of ubiquitous wetness in which rain is held in soil, aquifers, glaciers, snowfields, building materials, agricultural fields, air, and even plants and animals.

Printed in full color and featuring more than 150 illustrations, The Invention of Rivers proposes rain, or “the rainscape,” as an alternative starting point for imagining, understanding, and designing human habitation.

Dilip da Cunha is an architect and planner working out of Philadelphia and Bangalore. He teaches at Harvard University and Columbia University. He is author with Anuradha Mathur of Mississippi Floods: Designing a Shifting Landscape; Soak: Mumbai in an Estuary; and Design in the Terrain of Water.

“The Invention of Rivers is a radical and timely book that will stimulate considerable debate on matters of the greatest contemporary urgency.”
—Arjun Appadurai, New York University

“A highly original argument and extraordinary piece of scholarship that comes at a time when rain is behaving unpredictably and challenging humanity’s attempt to contain it within banks. It offers an alternative way of thinking about our relationship with the hydrological cycle and of living with wetness.”
—Lindsay Bremner, University of Westminster
Albert Gore, Sr.
A Political Life
Anthony J. Badger

“A superb book—imaginatively and exhaustively researched, rich in provocative arguments and original insights, and written with clarity and polish. Anthony J. Badger uses Gore’s career to illuminate the development of the modern American South, the transformation of Southern and national politics, and the legislative history of such key measures as the Interstate Highway Act and Medicare.”—Joseph Crespino, Emory University

In chronicling the life and career of Albert Gore, Sr., historian Anthony J. Badger seeks not just to explore the successes and failures of an important political figure who spent more than three decades in the national eye—and whose son would become Vice President of the United States—but also to explain the dramatic changes in the South that led to national political realignment.

Gore worked to make Tennessee the “atomic capital” of the nation and to protect the Tennessee Valley Authority, while at the same time cosponsoring legislation to create the national highway system. He was more cautious in his approach to civil rights; though bolder than his moderate Southern peers, he struggled to adjust to the shifting political ground of the 1960s. His career was defined by his relationship with Lyndon Johnson, whose Vietnam policies Gore bitterly opposed. The injection of Christian perspectives into the state’s politics ultimately distanced Gore’s worldview from that of his constituents. Altogether, Gore’s political rise and fall, Badger argues, illuminates the significance of race, religion, and class in the creation of the modern South.

Anthony J. Badger is Professor in American History at Northumbria University and Emeritus Paul Mellon Professor of American History at Cambridge University. He is author of several books, including FDR: The First Hundred Days and The New Deal: The Depression Years, 1933–1940.

American Justice 2018
The Shifting Supreme Court
Todd Ruger

After a restrained 2017 term in which the Supreme Court muddled through most of its work with just eight justices, the court roared back to life with a momentous term in 2018. With Donald Trump’s first appointment to the bench, conservative Justice Neil Gorsuch, finding his footing and swing-vote Justice Anthony Kennedy entertaining retirement, the Court took on a series of cases that touched on some of the most contentious issues in contemporary American life.

In American Justice 2018, journalist Todd Ruger examines the most monumental of these cases—including those involving religious freedom and minority rights, partisan gerrymandering, President Trump’s attempted travel ban, privacy in the digital era, the scope and power of the administrative state, and sales tax for online retailers. Ruger deftly analyzes how each of these decisions fits into the history of the court—and what the opinions and dissents reveal about the shifting ideological makeup of the institution. Along the way, Ruger reflects on how the term’s polarizing docket will shape the future of the Supreme Court and the legacy of individual justices.

Todd Ruger is legal affairs staff writer, covering the Supreme Court, Congress, and Department of Justice, at Roll Call.
**Market Rules**  
Bankers, Presidents, and the Origins of the Great Recession  
Mark H. Rose

“Compared to half a century ago, America has many fewer and much larger banks. Mark H. Rose’s engaging study shows that this was far from a market outcome. It was a product of bank politics: entrepreneurial bankers persuaded U.S. presidents and regulators that ever-larger, less regulated ‘supermarket’ banks were more efficient, more stable, and thus more growth-promoting. The actual outcomes—financial crisis, the Great Recession, and slower growth—lead Rose to suggest that, in banking, political clout trumped economic efficiency.”  
—Richard Sylla, New York University

In 1971, members of Richard Nixon’s Commission on Financial Structure and Regulation described the banks they sought to create as “supermarkets.” Analogous to the twentieth-century model of a store at which Americans could buy everything from soft drinks to fresh produce, supermarket banks would accept deposits, make loans, sell insurance, guide mergers and acquisitions, and underwrite stock and bond issues. The supermarket bank presented a radical departure from the financial industry as it stood, composed as it was of local savings and loans, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual funds, and insurance firms. Over the next four decades, through a process Mark H. Rose describes as “grinding politics,” supermarket banks became the guiding model of the financial industry.

Rose traces the evolution of supermarket banks from the early days of the Kennedy administration, through the financial crisis of 2008, and up to the Trump administration’s attempts to modify bank rules. Deeply researched and accessibly written, Market Rules demystifies the major trends in the banking industry and brings financial policy to life.

**Mark H. Rose** is Professor of History at Florida Atlantic University. He is author or editor of several books, including *The Best Transportation System in the World*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

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**Blue-Collar Conservatism**  
Frank Rizzo’s Philadelphia and Populist Politics  
Timothy J. Lombardo

“Based on impressive original research and brimming with fresh insights, Blue-Collar Conservatism is a must-read book for anyone seeking to understand the origins and impact of ‘law-and-order’ politics in modern America.”  
—Kevin M. Kruse, coauthor of *Fault Lines: The History of America Since 1974*

The postwar United States has experienced many forms of populist politics, none more consequential than that of the blue-collar white ethnics who brought figures like Ronald Reagan and Donald Trump to the White House. *Blue-Collar Conservatism* traces the rise of this little-understood, easily caricatured variant of populism by presenting a nuanced portrait of the supporters of Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo.

In 1971, Frank Rizzo became the first former police commissioner elected mayor of a major American city. Despite serving as a Democrat, Rizzo cultivated his base of support by calling for “law and order” and opposing programs like public housing, school busing, affirmative action, and other policies his supporters deemed unearned advantages for nonwhites. Out of this engagement with the interwoven politics of law enforcement, school desegregation, equal employment, and urban housing, Timothy J. Lombardo argues, blue-collar populism arose.

Based on extensive archival research, and with an emphasis on interrelated changes to urban space and blue-collar culture, Blue-Collar Conservatism challenges the familiar backlash narrative, instead contextualizing blue-collar politics within postwar urban and economic crises. Historian and Philadelphia-native Lombardo demonstrates how blue-collar whites did not immediately abandon welfare liberalism but instead selectively rejected liberal policies based on culturally defined ideas of privilege, disadvantage, identity, and entitlement.

**Timothy J. Lombardo** teaches history at the University of South Alabama.
**Postwar**

**Waging Peace in Chicago**

Laura McEnaney

When World War II ended, Americans celebrated a military victory abroad, but the meaning of peace at home was yet to be defined. From roughly 1943 onward, building a postwar society became the new national project, and every interest group involved in the war effort—from business leaders to working-class renters—held different visions for the war’s aftermath. In *Postwar*, Laura McEnaney plumbs the depths of this period to explore exactly what peace meant to a broad swath of civilians, including apartment dwellers, single women and housewives, newly freed Japanese American internees, African American migrants, and returning veterans. In her fine-grained social history of postwar Chicago, McEnaney puts ordinary working-class people at the center of her investigation.

What she finds is a working-class war liberalism—a conviction that the wartime state had taken things from people, and that the postwar era was about reclaiming those things with the state’s help. McEnaney examines vernacular understandings of the state, exploring how people perceived and experienced government in their lives. For Chicago’s working-class residents, the state was not clearly delineated. The local offices of federal agencies, along with organizations such as the Travelers Aid Society and other neighborhood welfare groups, all became what she calls the state in the neighborhood, an extension of government to serve an urban working class recovering from war. Just as they had made war, the urban working class had to make peace, and their requests for help, large and small, constituted early dialogues about the role of the state during peacetime.

*Postwar* examines peace as its own complex historical process, a passage from conflict to postconflict that contained human struggles and policy dilemmas that would shape later decades as fatefully as had the war.

**Laura McEnaney** is Professor of History at Whittier College and author of *Civil Defense Begins at Home: Militarization Meets Everyday Life in the Fifties.*

“Written with incredible skill and humanity, *Postwar* offers a fresh look at American life after World War II. Laura McEnaney has produced a remarkably engaging history of the diverse working-class migrants to and residents of the city of Chicago, telling new stories about where and how they lived, how hard this living was, and how many fought their own wars to ameliorate their difficulties. It’s a book that no scholar of World War II or postwar America can afford to miss.”

—Jennifer Mittelstadt, Rutgers University

“Beautifully written, deeply researched, and analytically sophisticated, *Postwar* chronicles Chicago’s ‘crooked path to peace’ after World War II, in particular how the city’s large and varied working class lived the epic transitions from war to peace.”

—Thomas Guglielmo, George Washington University
“Based on impressive archival research, deep knowledge of policy debates, and a willingness to engage and challenge conventional wisdom from the perspective of history, People Must Live by Work illustrates how forgotten or abandoned policy strategies can expand our political imagination as we consider the social and economic challenges of the twenty-first century.”—Guian McKee, University of Virginia

In People Must Live by Work, Steven Attewell presents the history of an idea—direct job creation—that transformed the role of government in ameliorating unemployment by hiring the unemployed en masse to prevent widespread destitution in economic crises. For ten years, between 1933 and 1943, direct job creation was put into practice, employing more than eight million Americans and making the federal government the largest single employer in the country. Yet in 2008, when the most dramatic economic crisis since the Depression occurred, the idea of direct job creation was nowhere to be found on the list of policies deemed feasible or advisable for government at any level.

People Must Live by Work traces the rise and fall of direct job creation policy—how it was put into practice, how it came within a hairbreadth of becoming a permanent feature of American economic and social administration, and why it has been largely forgotten or discounted today. Attewell not only chronicles the ambition, constraints, and achievements of direct job creation policy in the past but also proposes a framework for understanding its enduring significance and promise for today.

Steven Attewell teaches public policy at the Joseph S. Murphy Institute for Worker Education and Labor Studies, City University of New York.

Nestled between the Rocky Mountains to the west and the High Plains to the east, Denver, Colorado, is nicknamed the Mile High City because its official elevation is exactly one mile above sea level. Over the past ten years, it has also been one of the country’s fastest-growing metropolitan areas. In Denver’s early days, its geographic proximity to the mineral-rich mountains attracted miners, and gold and silver booms and busts played a large role in its economic success. Today, its central location—between the west and east coasts and between major cities of the Midwest—makes it a key node for the distribution of goods and services as well as an optimal site for federal agencies and telecommunications companies.

In Metropolitan Denver, Andrew R. Goetz and E. Eric Boschmann show how the city evolved from its origins as a mining town into a cosmopolitan metropolis. Highlighting the risks and rewards of regional collaboration in municipal governance, Goetz and Boschmann recount public works projects such as the construction of the Denver International Airport and explore the smart growth movement that shifted development from postwar low-density, automobile-based, suburban and exurban sprawl to higher-density, mixed use, transit-oriented urban centers.

Metropolitan Denver reveals the purposeful civic decisions made regarding tourism, downtown urban revitalization, and cultural-led economic development that make the city a destination.

Andrew R. Goetz is Professor in the Department of Geography and the Environment at the University of Denver.

E. Eric Boschmann is Associate Professor in the Department of Geography and the Environment at the University of Denver.
“Nicole Hemmer’s well-researched and well-argued book *Messengers of the Right* . . . [emphasizes] the contributions of three ‘media activists’ who helped give coherence to the midcentury right: the radio host and political organizer Clarence Manion, the book publisher Henry Regnery, and the longtime *National Review* publisher William A. Rusher. Hemmer convincingly shows how all three helped pioneer the ideologically charged conservative media of our own time.”—*New York Review of Books*

From Rush Limbaugh and Sean Hannity to Glenn Beck and Matt Drudge, Americans are accustomed to thinking of right-wing media as integral to contemporary conservatism. But today’s well-known personalities make up the second generation of broadcasting and publishing activists. *Messengers of the Right* tells the story of the little-known first generation.

Beginning in the late 1940s, activists working in media emerged as leaders of the American conservative movement. They not only started an array of enterprises—publishing houses, radio programs, magazines, book clubs, television shows—they also built the movement. While these media activists disagreed profoundly on tactics and strategy, they shared a belief that political change stemmed not just from ideas but from spreading those ideas through openly ideological communications channels.

*Messengers of the Right* follows broadcaster Clarence Manion, book publisher Henry Regnery, and magazine publisher William Rusher as they evolved from frustrated outsiders in search of a platform into leaders of one of the most significant and successful political movements of the twentieth century.

Nicole Hemmer is Assistant Professor of Presidential Studies at the University of Virginia’s Miller Center. She is also a *U.S. News & World Report* contributing editor.
During World War II, the United States helped vanquish the Axis powers by converting its enormous economic capacities into military might. Producing nearly two-thirds of all the munitions used by Allied forces, American industry became what President Franklin D. Roosevelt called “the arsenal of democracy.”

Based on new research in business and military archives, Destructive Creation shows that the enormous mobilization effort relied not only on the capacities of private companies but also on massive public investment and robust government regulation. This public-private partnership involved plenty of government-business cooperation, but it also generated antagonism in the American business community that had lasting repercussions for American politics. Offering a groundbreaking account of the inner workings of the “arsenal of democracy,” Destructive Creation also suggests how the struggle to define its heroes and villains has continued to shape economic and political development to the present day.

Mark R. Wilson is Professor of History at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. He is author of The Business of Civil War: Military Mobilization and the State, 1861–1865.
**Prairie Imperialists**
The Indian Country Origins of American Empire
Katharine Bjork

The Spanish-American War marked the emergence of the United States as an imperial power. It was when the United States first landed troops overseas and established governments of occupation in the Philippines, Cuba, and other formerly Spanish colonies. But such actions to extend U.S. sovereignty abroad, argues Katharine Bjork, had a precedent in earlier relations with Native nations at home. In *Prairie Imperialists*, Bjork traces the arc of American expansion by showing how the Army’s conquests of what its soldiers called “Indian Country” generated a repertoire of actions and understandings that structured encounters with the racial others of America’s new island territories following the War of 1898.

*Prairie Imperialists* follows the colonial careers of three Army officers from the domestic frontier to overseas posts in Cuba and the Philippines. The men profiled—Hugh Lenox Scott, Robert Lee Bullard, and John J. Pershing—who had commanded African American troops, were regarded as particularly suited for roles in the pacification and administration of colonial peoples overseas. After returning to the mainland, these three men played prominent roles in the “Punitive Expedition” President Woodrow Wilson sent across the southern border in 1916, during which Mexico figured as the next iteration of “Indian Country.”

With rich biographical detail and ambitious historical scope, *Prairie Imperialists* makes fundamental connections between American colonialism and the racial dimensions of domestic political and social life—during peacetime and while at war. Ultimately, Bjork contends, the concept of “Indian Country” has served as the guiding force of American imperial expansion and nation building for the past two and a half centuries and endures to this day.

Katharine Bjork is Professor of History at Hamline University and author of *In the Circle of Dance: Notes of an Outsider in Nepal*.

“In *Prairie Imperialists*, Katharine Bjork delivers a necessary and overdue analysis of a pivotal period in U.S. history: she traces the transfer of institutions, the overlap of personnel, and the persistence of mindsets between America’s ‘Indian Wars’ of the late nineteenth century and its post-1898 insular empire. This is the book we have been waiting for.”
—Christopher Capozzola, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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World Rights | American History, Native American Studies, Latin American Studies/Caribbean Studies
The Kingdom and the Republic
Sovereign Hawai‘i and the Early United States
Noelani Arista

“The Kingdom and the Republic challenges some of our most basic assumptions about native Hawai‘i, the encounters between natives and foreigners, and the processes of colonization, upending our expectations of who, in Hawai‘i, had law and governance, and who was encountering whom.”
—Rebecca McLennan, University of California, Berkeley

In 1823, as the first American missionaries arrived in Hawai‘i, the archipelago was experiencing a profound transformation in its rule, as oral law that had been maintained for hundreds of years was in the process of becoming codified anew through the medium of writing. The arrival of sailors in pursuit of the lucrative sandalwood trade obliged the ali‘i (chiefs) of the islands to pronounce legal restrictions on foreigners’ access to Hawaiian women. Assuming the new missionaries were the source of these rules, sailors attacked two mission stations, fracturing relations between merchants, missionaries, and sailors, while native rulers remained firmly in charge.

In The Kingdom and the Republic, Noelani Arista uncovers a trove of previously unused Hawaiian language documents to chronicle the story of Hawaiians’ experience of encounter and colonialism in the nineteenth century. Relying on what is perhaps the largest archive of written indigenous language materials in North America, Arista argues that Hawaiian deliberations and actions in this period cannot be understood unless one takes into account Hawaiian understandings of the past—and the ways this knowledge of history was mobilized as a means to influence the present and secure a better future. In pursuing this history, The Kingdom and the Republic reconfigures familiar colonial histories of trade, proselytization, and negotiations over law and governance in Hawai‘i.

Noelani Arista teaches history at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa.

The Alchemy of Slavery
Human Bondage and Emancipation in the Illinois Country, 1730–1865
M. Scott Heerman

“M. Scott Heerman provocatively muddies the waters, demonstrating how slavery survived in ‘free’ Illinois all the way through the Civil War. His reinterpretation does much to link the history of Middle America to the global history of slavery.”
—Christina Snyder, Penn State University

In this sweeping saga that spans empires, peoples, and nations, M. Scott Heerman chronicles the long history of slavery in the heart of the continent and traces its many iterations through law and social practice. Arguing that slavery had no fixed institutional form, Heerman traces practices of slavery through indigenous, French, and finally U.S. systems of captivity, inheritable slavery, lifelong indentureship, and the kidnapping of free people. By connecting the history of indigenous bondage to that of slavery and emancipation in the Atlantic world, Heerman shows how French, Spanish, and Native North American practices shaped the history of slavery in the United States.

The Alchemy of Slavery foregrounds the diverse and adaptable slaving practices that masters deployed to build a slave economy in the Upper Mississippi River Valley, attempting to outmaneuver their antislavery opponents. In time, a formidable cast of lawyers and antislavery activists set their sights on ending slavery in Illinois. Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Richard Yates, and many other future leaders of the Republican party partnered with African Americans to wage an extended campaign against slavery in the region. Across a century and a half, slavery’s nearly perpetual reinvention takes center stage: masters turning Indian captives into slaves, slaves into servants, former slaves into kidnapping victims; and enslaved people turning themselves into free men and women.

M. Scott Heerman teaches history at the University of Miami.
A Not-So-New World
Empire and Environment in French Colonial North America
Christopher M. Parsons

“Christopher M. Parsons tells a new and highly original story about how various people involved in the French colonization of North America understood the landscape of the New World and how these changing understandings affected and shaped the larger project of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French colonialism.”—Robert Morrissey, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

When Samuel de Champlain founded the colony of Quebec in 1608, he established elaborate gardens where he sowed French seeds and experimented with indigenous plants that he found in nearby fields and forests. In A Not-So-New World, Christopher M. Parsons observes how it was that French colonists began to learn about Native environments and claimed a mandate to cultivate vegetation that did not differ all that much from that which they had left behind.

As Parsons relates, colonists soon discovered that there were limits to what they could accomplish in their gardens. The strangeness of New France became woefully apparent, for example, when colonists found that they could not make French wine out of American grapes. The more colonists experimented with indigenous species and communicated their findings to the wider French Atlantic world, the more foreign New France appeared to French naturalists and even to the colonists themselves.

Exploring the moment in which settlers, missionaries, merchants, and administrators believed in their ability to shape the environment to better resemble the country they left behind, A Not-So-New World reveals that French colonial ambitions were fueled by a vision of an ecologically sustainable empire.

Christopher M. Parsons teaches history at Northeastern University.

William Livingston’s American Revolution
James J. Gigantino II

“By documenting New Jersey Gov. William Livingston’s struggles to mobilize reluctant militiamen, rein in loyalists as well as his own rambunctious legislature, and staunch the flow of intell into British-held New York City, James J. Gigantino II makes a convincing case that ‘military bureaucrats’ like Livingston contributed as much to the American victory in the Revolutionary War as the heroes of the battlefield.”—Woody Holton, author of Forced Founders: Indians, Debtors, Slaves, and the Making of the American Revolution in Virginia

William Livingston’s American Revolution explores how New Jersey’s first governor experienced the American Revolution and managed a state government on the war’s front lines. A wartime bureaucrat, Livingston played a pivotal role in a pivotal place, prosecuting the war on a daily basis for eight years. Such second-tier founding fathers as Livingston were the ones who actually administered the war, serving as the principal conduits between the local wartime situation and the national demands placed on the states.

In the first biography of Livingston published since the 1830s, James J. Gigantino’s examination is as much about the position he filled as about the man himself. A tactful politician, successful lawyer, writer, satirist, politicaloperative, gardener, soldier, and statesman, Livingston became the longest-serving patriot governor during a brutal war that he had not originally wanted to fight or believed could be won. Through Livingston’s life, Gigantino examines the complex nature of the conflict and the choice to wage it, the wartime bureaucrats charged with administering it, the constant battle over loyalty on the home front, the limits of patriot governance under fire, and the ways in which wartime experiences affected the creation of the Constitution.

James J. Gigantino II is Associate Professor of History at the University of Arkansas. He is author of The Ragged Road to Abolition: Slavery and Freedom in New Jersey, 1775–1865, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
The Commerce of Vision
Optical Culture and Perception in Antebellum America

Peter John Brownlee

“When The Commerce of Vision is an original, rich, and engaging study of an antebellum culture intrigued by questions of seeing and visual representation yet unsettled by the energies of rapidly expanding urban and market economies. Ranging over visual, material, and archival evidence, it will interest readers in visual and material culture studies, American studies, and the history of science.”—Wendy Bellion, University of Delaware

When Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote in 1837 that “Our Age is Ocular,” he offered a succinct assessment of antebellum America’s cultural, commercial, and physiological preoccupation with sight. In the early nineteenth century, the American city’s visual culture was manifest in pamphlets, newspapers, painting exhibitions, and spectacular entertainments; businesses promoted their wares to consumers on the move with broadsides, posters, and signboards; and advances in ophthalmological sciences linked the mechanics of vision to the physiological functions of the human body.

The Commerce of Vision integrates cultural history, art history, and material culture studies to explore how vision was understood and experienced in the first half of the nineteenth century. Peter John Brownlee examines a wide selection of objects and practices that demonstrate the contemporary preoccupation with ocular culture and accurate vision: from the birth of ophthalmic surgery to the business of opticians, from the typography used by urban sign painters and job printers to the explosion of daguerreotypes and other visual forms, and from the novels of Edgar Allan Poe and Herman Melville to the genre paintings of Richard Caton Woodville and Francis Edmonds. Through its theoretically acute and extensively researched analysis, The Commerce of Vision synthesizes the broad culturing of vision in antebellum America.

Peter John Brownlee is Curator at the Terra Foundation for American Art.

Beggar Thy Neighbor
A History of Usury and Debt

Charles R. Geisst

“Beggar Thy Neighbor starts with Marcus Junius Brutus, a predatory lender infamous for his role in the assassination of Julius Caesar, ends with the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, and provides a lively social-cum-cultural history of debt for the intervening two millennia.”—Journal of Economic History

“Geisst tackles this double-edged, troublesome topic not from a personal level—you won’t find 10 tips to reduce personal debt here—but from a historical and practical level. He starts from before banks even existed, with a debate that continues today over interest rate ceilings, and it’s evident that we are indebted to religious institutions, both Catholic and Jewish, for the foundational practices of money handling, borrowing, loaning, and repaying.”—Publishers Weekly

In Beggar Thy Neighbor, financial historian Charles R. Geisst tracks the changing perceptions of usury and debt from the time of Cicero to the most recent financial crises. This comprehensive economic history looks at humanity’s attempts to curb the abuse of debt while reaping the benefits of credit. Beggar Thy Neighbor examines the major debt revolutions of the past, demonstrating that extensive leverage and debt were behind most financial market crashes from the Renaissance to the present day. Geisst argues that usury prohibitions, as part of the natural law tradition in Western and Islamic societies, continue to play a key role in banking regulation despite modern advances in finance. From the Roman Empire to the recent Dodd-Frank financial reforms, usury ceilings still occupy a central place in notions of free markets and economic justice.

Charles R. Geisst is Ambassador Charles A. Gargano Professor of Finance at Manhattan College and the author of many other books, including Collateral Damaged: The Marketing of Consumer Debt to America and Wall Street: A History.
African Kings and Black Slaves  
Sovereignty and Dispossession in the Early Modern Atlantic  

Herman L. Bennett  

“An immensely thought-provoking book. In his sophisticated reconsideration of late-medieval European characterizations of sub-Saharan Africans, Herman L. Bennett troubles the traditional account of the rise of the West.”  
—David Wheat, Michigan State University  

As early as 1441, and well before other European countries encountered Africa, small Portuguese and Spanish trading vessels were plying the coast of West Africa, where they conducted business with African kingdoms that possessed significant territory and power. In the process, Iberians developed an understanding of Africa’s political landscape in which they recognized specific sovereigns, plotted the extent of their polities, and grouped subjects according to their ruler.  

In African Kings and Black Slaves, Herman L. Bennett mines the historical archives of Europe and Africa to reinterpret the first century of sustained African-European interaction. These encounters were not simple economic transactions. Rather, according to Bennett, they involved clashing understandings of diplomacy, sovereignty, and politics. Bennett unearths the ways in which Africa’s kings required Iberian traders to participate in elaborate diplomatic rituals, establish treaties, and negotiate trade practices with autonomous territories. And he shows how Iberians based their interpretations of African sovereignty on medieval European political precepts grounded in Roman civil and canon law. In the eyes of Iberians, the extent to which Africa’s polities conformed to these norms played a significant role in determining who was, and who was not, a sovereign people—a judgment that shaped who could legitimately be enslaved.  

Herman L. Bennett is Professor of History at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. He is author of Colonial Blackness: A History of Afro-Mexico and Africans in Colonial Mexico: Absolutism, Christianity and Afro-Creole Consciousness, 1570–1640.

The Early Modern Americas  
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World Rights | American History, African-American Studies/African Studies

The Plantation Machine  
Atlantic Capitalism in French Saint-Domingue and British Jamaica  

Trevor Burnard and John Garrigus  

“The Plantation Machine is an ambitious and important book. The collaborative work of Trevor Burnard and John Garrigus, combining deep research into French and British Caribbean plantations and slavery, depicts the two leading plantation slave societies at the peak of their wealth, power, and brutality. This book should be read by early Americanists and Atlantic World and even European historians who want to understand plantation slavery and its place in the Atlantic and Euro-American worlds.”  
—Simon Newman, University of Glasgow  

Jamaica and Saint-Domingue were especially brutal but conspicuously successful eighteenth-century slave societies and imperial colonies. These plantation regimes were, to adopt a metaphor of the era, complex “machines,” finely tuned over time by planters, merchants, and officials to become more efficient at exploiting their enslaved workers and serving their empires. Using a wide range of archival evidence, The Plantation Machine traces a critical half-century in the development of the social, economic, and political frameworks that made these societies possible. Trevor Burnard and John Garrigus find deep and unexpected similarities in these two prize colonies of empires that fought each other throughout the period.  

Trevor Burnard is a professor in and head of the School of Historical and Philosophical Studies at the University of Melbourne. He is author of Mastery, Tyranny, and Desire: Thomas Thistlewood and His Slaves in the Anglo-Jamaican World.  

John Garrigus is Professor of History at the University of Texas at Arlington and author of Before Haiti: Race and Citizenship in French Saint-Domingue.

The Early Modern Americas  
Aug 2018 | 360 pages | 6 x 9 | 14 illus.  
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World Rights | American History, Latin American Studies/Caribbean Studies
In *Ensuring Poverty*, Felicia Kornbluh and Gwendolyn Mink assess the gendered history of welfare reform. They foreground arguments advanced by feminists for a welfare policy that would respect single mothers’ rights while advancing their opportunities and assuring economic security for their families. Kornbluh and Mink consider welfare policy in the broad intersectional context of gender, race, poverty, and inequality. They argue that the subject of welfare reform always has been single mothers, the animus always has been race, and the currency always has been inequality. Yet public conversations about poverty and welfare, even today, rarely acknowledge the nexus between racialized gender inequality and the economic vulnerability of single-mother families.

Since passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act by a Republican Congress and the Clinton administration, the gendered dimensions of antipoverty policy have receded from debate. Mink and Kornbluh explore the narrowing of discussion that has occurred in recent decades and the path charted by social justice feminists in the 1990s and early 2000s, a course rejected by policy makers. They advocate a return to the social justice approach built on the equality of mothers, especially mothers of color, in policies aimed at poor families.

Felicia Kornbluh is Associate Professor of History and Gender, Sexuality, and Women’s Studies at the University of Vermont. Her book, *The Battle for Welfare Rights: Politics and Poverty in Modern America*, is also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Gwendolyn Mink is an independent scholar and author of numerous books, including *Welfare’s End*.

“Placing feminist analysis front and center in the ongoing public debate about welfare policy, Felicia Kornbluh and Gwendolyn Mink offer a much-needed corrective to the standard historical narrative about welfare reform that normalizes the most gendered and retrograde provisions of the welfare ‘ending’ Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act.”

—Alice O’Connor, University of California, Santa Barbara

“*Ensuring Poverty* is an important and overdue assessment of welfare reform’s impact on women. Felicia Kornbluh and Gwendolyn Mink not only revive feminist criticism of the system’s failure to value women’s care work but also use new data to explain why welfare reform remains a critical aspect of politics today.”

—Dorothy Roberts, author of *Killing the Black Body: Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty*
Pulse of the People
Political Rap Music and Black Politics
Lakeyta M. Bonnette

“Pulse of the People masterfully marries political psychology scholarship and research methods with the growing literature on the ever increasing impact of Hip-Hop culture both nationally and globally.”—Melanye Price, Rutgers University

Hip-Hop music encompasses an extraordinarily diverse range of approaches to politics. Some rap and Hip-Hop artists engage directly with elections and social justice organizations; others may use their platform to call out discrimination, poverty, sexism, racism, police brutality, and other social ills. In Pulse of the People, Lakeyta M. Bonnette illustrates the ways rap music serves as a vehicle for the expression and advancement of the political thoughts of urban Blacks, a population frequently marginalized in American society and alienated from electoral politics.

Lakeyta M. Bonnette is Associate Professor of American Politics and Political Science at Georgia State University-Atlanta.

Political Advocacy and Its Interested Citizens
Neoliberalism, Postpluralism, and LGBT Organizations
Matthew Dean Hindman

Advocates representing historically disadvantaged groups have long understood the need for strong public relations, effective fundraising, and robust channels of communication with the communities that they serve. Yet the neoliberal era and its infusion of money into the political arena have deepened these imperatives, thus adding new financial hurdles to the long list of obstacles facing minority communities. To respond to these challenges, a professionalized, nonprofit model of political advocacy has steadily gained traction. In many cases, advocacy organizations sought to harness and redirect the radical verve that characterized the protest movements of the 1960s into pragmatic, state-sanctioned approaches to political engagement.

In Political Advocacy and Its Interested Citizens, Matthew Dean Hindman looks at how and why contemporary political advocacy groups have transformed social movements and their participants. Looking to LGBT political movements as an exemplary case study, Hindman explores the advocacy explosion in the United States and its impact on how advocates encourage citizens to understand their role in the political process. He argues that current advocacy groups encourage members of the LGBT community to view themselves as stakeholders in a common struggle for political incorporation. In doing so, however, they often overshadow more imaginative and transformational approaches that could unsettle and challenge straight society and its prevailing political and sexual norms. Advocacy groups carved out a space within a neoliberalizing political process that enabled them to instruct their members, followers, and constituents on serving effectively as industrious political claimants. Political Advocacy and Its Interested Citizens thus sheds light on grassroots politics as it is practiced in present-day America and offers a compelling and original analysis of the ways in which neoliberalism challenges citizens to participate as consumers and investors in the advocacy marketplace.

Matthew Dean Hindman teaches political science at the University of Tulsa.
“Intellectual Property Rights in China presents a well-constructed combination of data, personal recollection, and source material to produce a compelling narrative as well as a historically and politically grounded account of the development of Chinese law regarding intellectual property.” —Christopher May, Lancaster University

Over the past three decades, China has transformed itself from a stagnant, inward, centrally planned economy into an animated, outward-looking, decentralized market economy. Its rapid growth and trade surpluses have caused uneasiness in Western governments, which perceive this growth to be a result of China’s rejection of international protocols that protect intellectual property and its widespread theft and replication of Western technology and products. China’s major trading partners, particularly the United States, persistently criticize China for delivering, at best, half-hearted enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) norms. In Intellectual Property Rights in China, Zhenqing Zhang addresses the variation in the effectiveness of China’s IPR policy and explains the mechanisms for the uneven compliance with global IPR norms.

Covering the areas of patent, copyright, and trademark, Zhang chronicles how Chinese IPR policy has evolved within the legacy of a planned economy and an immature market mechanism. In this environment, compliance with IPR norms is the result of balancing two factors: the need for short-term economic gains that depend on violating others’ IPR and the aspirations for long-term sustained growth that requires respecting others’ IPR. In case studies grounded in theoretical analysis as well as interviews and fieldwork, Zhang demonstrates how advocates for IPR, typically cutting-edge Chinese companies and foreign IPR holders, can be strong enough to persuade government officials to comply with IPR norms to achieve the country’s long-term economic development goals. Conversely, he reveals the ways in which local governments protect IPR infringers because of their own political interests in raising tax revenues and creating jobs.

Zhenqing Zhang teaches political science at Hamline University.

“Are Markets Moral?

“A unique collection of essays on morality and the market: no other volume I know of gathers as many different voices or as many concerns with non-Western economies.” —Samuel Fleischacker, University of Illinois at Chicago

Despite the remarkable achievements of free markets—their rapid spread around the world and success at generating economic growth—they tend to elicit anxiety. Creative destruction and destabilizing change provoke feelings of powerlessness in the face of circumstances that portend inevitable catastrophe. Thus, from the beginning, capitalism has been particularly stimulative for the growth of critics and doomsayers.

At the heart of this collection of original essays lies the question: does morality demand that we adopt a primarily supportive or critical stance toward capitalism? Some contributors suggest that the foundational principles of the capitalist system may be at odds with the central requirements of morality, while others wonder whether the practical workings of markets slowly erode moral character or hinder the just distribution of goods. Still others consider whether morality itself does not demand the economic freedom constitutive of the capitalist system. The essays in Are Markets Moral? represent a broad array of disciplines, from economics to philosophy to law, and place particular emphasis on the experiences of non-Western countries where the latest chapters in capitalism’s history are now being written.


Arthur M. Melzer is Professor of Political Science at Michigan State University and author of The Natural Goodness of Man: On the System of Rousseau’s Thought.

Steven J. Kautz is Associate Professor of Political Science at Michigan State University and author of Liberalism and Community.

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World Rights | Political Science, Law, Economics
“Melissa Willard-Foster presents new and innovative theories that not only describe the causes but also predict the likelihood and nature of foreign-imposed regime change. Her book is a key work on an understudied yet vitally important topic, especially in the policy arena.”
—Dan Reiter, author of How Wars End

In 2011, the United States launched its third regime-change attempt in a decade. Like earlier targets, Libya’s Muammar Qaddafi had little hope of defeating the forces stacked against him. He seemed to recognize this when calling for a cease-fire just after the intervention began. But by then, the United States had determined it was better to oust him than negotiate and thus backed his opposition. The history of foreign-imposed regime change is replete with leaders like Qaddafi, overthrown after wars they seemed unlikely to win. From the British ouster of Afghanistan’s Sher Ali in 1878 to the Soviet overthrow of Hungary’s Imre Nagy in 1956, regime change has been imposed on the weak and the friendless.

In Toppling Foreign Governments, Melissa Willard-Foster explores the question of why stronger nations overthrow governments when they could attain their aims at the bargaining table. She identifies a central cause—the targeted leader’s domestic political vulnerability—that not only gives the leader motive to resist a stronger nation’s demands, making a bargain more difficult to attain, but also gives the stronger nation reason to believe that regime change will be comparatively cheap. As long as the targeted leader’s domestic opposition is willing to collaborate with the foreign power, the latter is likely to conclude that ousting the leader is more cost effective than negotiating.

Willard-Foster analyzes 133 instances of regime change, ranging from covert operations to major military invasions, and conducts three in-depth case studies that support her contention that domestically and militarily weak leaders appear more costly to coerce than overthrow and, as long as they remain ubiquitous, foreign-imposed regime change is likely to endure.

Melissa Willard-Foster teaches political science at the University of Vermont.

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World Rights | Political Science, Military Science

Visas and Walls
Border Security in the Age of Terrorism
Nazli Avdan

“With its combination of social science theory, rigorous empirical testing, and readily evident policy implications, Visas and Walls stands to make a significant impact on the debates regarding immigration and border policies.”
—Christopher Rudolph, American University

Borders traditionally served to insulate nations from other states and to provide bulwarks against intrusion by foreign armies. In the age of terrorism, borders are more frequently perceived as protection against threats from determined individuals arriving from elsewhere. After a deadly terrorist attack, leaders immediately encounter pressure to close their borders. As Nazli Avdan observes, cracking down on border crossings and policing migration enhance security. However, the imperatives of globalization demand that borders remain open to legal travel and economic exchange. While stricter border policies may be symbolically valuable and pragmatically safer, according to Avdan, they are economically costly, restricting trade between neighbors and damaging commercial ties. In Visas and Walls, Avdan argues that the balance between economics and security is contingent on how close to home threats, whether actual or potential, originate. When terrorist events affect the residents of a country or take place within its borders, economic ties matter less. When terrorist violence strikes elsewhere and does not involve its citizens, the unaffected state’s investment in globalization carries the day.

Avdan examines the visa waiver programs and visa control policies of several countries in place in 2010, including Turkey’s migration policies; analyzes the visa issuance practices of the European Union from 2003 until 2015; and explores how terrorism and trade affected states’ propensities to build border walls in the post–World War II era. Her findings challenge the claim that border crackdowns are a reflexive response to terrorist violence and qualify globalists’ assertions that economic globalization makes for open borders. Visas and Walls encourages policymakers and leaders to consider more broadly the effects of economic interdependence on policies governing borders and their permeability.

Nazli Avdan teaches political science at the University of Kansas.

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World Rights | Political Science, Public Policy

Toppling Foreign Governments
The Logic of Regime Change
Melissa Willard-Foster
P. C. Chang and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Hans Ingvar Roth

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the world’s best-known and most translated documents. When it was presented to the United Nations General Assembly in December in 1948, Eleanor Roosevelt, chair of the writing group, called it a new “Magna Carta for all mankind.” The passage of time has shown Roosevelt to have been largely correct in her prediction as to the declaration’s importance. No other document in the world today can claim a comparable standing in the international community.

Roosevelt and French legal expert René Cassin have often been represented as the principal authors of the UN Declaration. But in fact, it resulted from a collaborative effort involving a number of individuals in different capacities. One of the declaration’s most important authors was the vice chairman of the Human Rights Commission, Peng Chun Chang (1892–1957), a Chinese diplomat and philosopher whose contribution has been the focus of growing attention in recent years. Indeed, it is Chang who deserves the credit for the universality and religious eucumenism that are now regarded as the declaration’s defining features. Despite this, Chang’s extraordinary contribution was overlooked by historians for many years.

Chang was a modern-day Renaissance man—teacher, scholar, university chancellor, playwright, diplomat, and politician. A true cosmopolitan, he was deeply involved in the cultural exchange between East and West, and the dramatic events of his life left a profound mark on his intellectual and political work. P. C. Chang and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the first biography of this extraordinary actor on the world stage, who belonged to the same generation as Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek. Drawing on previously unknown sources, it casts new light on Chang’s multifaceted life and involvement with one of modern history’s most important documents.

Hans Ingvar Roth is Professor of Human Rights at Stockholm University.

“In this unprecedented work, Hans Ingvar Roth casts a spotlight on the life and times of Chinese philosopher Peng Chun Chang, who has remained in the shadows too long—in spite of his signal contributions to the making of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Gathering much new evidence and insisting on Chang’s relevance even today to a movement that seeks cross-cultural and global purchase, Roth has made a noteworthy contribution to the history and theory of human rights.”

—Samuel Moyn, author of Not Enough: Human Rights in an Unequal World
In Human Rights Transformation in Practice, editors Tine Destrooper and Sally Engle Merry collect various approaches to the questions of how human rights travel and how they are transformed, offering a corrective to those perspectives locating human rights only in formal institutions and laws. Contributors to the volume empirically examine several hypotheses about the factors that impact the vernacularization and localization of human rights: how human rights ideals become formalized in local legal systems, sometimes become customary norms, and, at other times, fail to take hold. Case studies explore the ways in which local struggles may inspire the further development of human rights norms at the transnational level. Through these analyses, the essays in Human Rights Transformation in Practice consider how the vernacularization and localization processes may be shaped by different causes of human rights violations, the perceived nature of violations, and the existence of networks and formal avenues for information-sharing.

**Contributors:** Sara L. M. Davis, Ellen Desmet, Tine Destrooper, Mark Goodale, Ken MacLean, Samuel Martínez, Sally Engle Merry, Charmain Mohamed, Vasuki Nesiah, Arne Vandenbogaerde, Wouter Vandenhole, Johannes M. Waldmüller.

Tine Destrooper is the director of the Flemish Peace Institute and a visiting scholar at the Human Rights Centre of Ghent University. She is author of *Come Hell or High Water: Feminism and the Legacy of Armed Conflict in Central America*.

Sally Engle Merry is the Silver Professor of Anthropology at New York University and author of several books, including *The Seductions of Quantification: Measuring Human Rights, Gender Violence, and Sex Trafficking*.

Mexico’s Human Rights Crisis offers a broad survey of the current human rights issues that plague Mexico. Essays focus on the human rights consequences that flow directly from the ongoing “war on drugs” in the country, including violence aimed specifically at women, and the impunity that characterizes the government’s activities. Contributors address the violation of the human rights of migrants, in both Mexico and the United States, and cover the domestic and transnational elements and processes that shape the current human rights crisis, from the state of Mexico’s democracy to the influence of rulings by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the decisions of Mexico’s National Supreme Court of Justice. Given the scope, the contemporaneity, and the gravity of Mexico’s human rights crisis, the recommendations made in the book by the editors and contributors to curb the violence could not be more urgent.

**Contributors:** Alejandro Anaya-Muñoz, Karina Ansolabehere, Ariadna Estévez, Barbara Frey, Janice Gallagher, Rodrigo Gutiérrez Rivas, Susan Gzesh, Sandra Hincapié, Catalina Pérez Correa, Laura Rubio Díaz-Leal, Natalia Saltalamacchia, Carlos Silva Forné, Regina Tamés, Javier Treviño-Rangel, Daniel Vázquez, Benjamin James Waddell.

Alejandro Anaya-Muñoz is Professor in the Department of Social, Political, and Legal Studies at Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente in Guadalajara, Mexico.

Barbara Frey is Director of the Human Rights Program in the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota.
**Truth Without Reconciliation**  
_A Human Rights History of Ghana_  
Abena Ampofoa Asare

“The empirical detail is stunning. Abena Ampofoa Asare makes use of the entire NRC archive to bring out stories that often go unheard in the media and in most traditional justice-related publications. Let us hope that _Truth Without Reconciliation_ will inspire more researchers to do the same around the world.”—Onur Bakiner, Seattle University

Although truth and reconciliation commissions are supposed to generate consensus and unity in the aftermath of political violence, Abena Ampofoa Asare identifies cacophony as the most valuable and overlooked consequence of this process in Ghana. By collecting and preserving the voices of a diverse cross section of the national population, Ghana’s National Reconciliation Commission (2001–2004) created an unprecedented public archive of postindependence political history as told by the self-described victims of human rights abuse.

The collected voices in the archives of this truth commission expand Ghana’s historic record by describing the state violence that seeped into the crevices of everyday life, shaping how individuals and communities survived the decades after national independence. Here, victims of violence marshal the language of international human rights to assert themselves as experts who both mourn the past and articulate the path toward future justice.

There are, however, risks as well as rewards for dredging up this survivors’ history of Ghana. The revealed truth of Ghana’s human rights history is the variety and dissonance of suffering voices. By exploring the challenge of human rights testimony as both history and politics, Asare charts a new course in evaluating the success and failures of truth and reconciliation commissions in Africa and around the world.

**Abena Ampofoa Asare** teaches Africana Studies at Stony Brook University.

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**For the Love of Humanity**  
_The World Tribunal on Iraq_  
Ayça Çubukçu

“In this breakthrough ethnography of the World Tribunal on Iraq, Ayça Çubukçu raises new questions about the contemporary politics of human rights. She challenges the ease with which many hew to noble aspirations, as if crimes and mistakes in name of human rights were merely incidental perversions. Anyone concerned with the fate of cosmopolitanism in our era of the love of humanity and perpetual war must read this book.”—Samuel Moyn, author of _Not Enough: Human Rights in an Unequal World_

On February 15, 2003, millions of people around the world demonstrated against the war that the United States, the United Kingdom, and their allies were planning to wage in Iraq. Despite this being the largest protest in the history of humankind, the war on Iraq began the next month. That year, the World Tribunal on Iraq (WTI) emerged from the global antiwar movement that had mobilized against the invasion and subsequent occupation. Like the earlier tribunal on Vietnam convened by Bertrand Russell and Jean-Paul Sartre, the WTI sought to document—and provide grounds for adjudicating—war crimes committed by the United States, the United Kingdom, and their allied forces during the Iraq war.

_For the Love of Humanity_ builds on two years of transnational fieldwork within the decentralized network of antiwar activists who constituted the WTI in some twenty cities around the world. Ayça Çubukçu illuminates the tribunal up close, both as an ethnographer and a sympathetic participant. In the process, she situates debates among WTI activists—a group encompassing scholars, lawyers, students, translators, writers, teachers, and more—alongside key jurists, theorists, and critics of global democracy.

**Ayça Çubukçu** is Associate Professor in Human Rights at the London School of Economics and Codirector of LSE Human Rights.
"In her fine-grained ethnography, Fiona Wright offers a compelling account of the complexities and ambivalences that attend anti-occupation activism in Israel. Beyond its mooring in Israel and Palestine, *The Israeli Radical Left* is a powerful examination of the ways in which anticolonial politics can become intimately entangled with the colonial logic it opposes."

—Rebecca L. Stein, Duke University

In *The Israeli Radical Left*, Fiona Wright traces the dramatic as well as the mundane paths taken by radical Jewish Israeli leftwing activists, whose critique of the Israeli state has left them uneasily navigating an increasingly polarized public atmosphere. This activism is manifested in direct action solidarity movements, the critical stances of some Israeli human rights and humanitarian NGOs, and less well-known initiatives that promote social justice within Jewish Israel as a means of undermining the overwhelming support for militarism and nationalism that characterizes Israeli domestic politics. In chronicling these attempts at solidarity with those most injured by Israeli policy, Wright reveals dissent to be a fraught negotiation of activists’ own citizenship in which they feel simultaneously repulsed and responsible.

Based on eighteen months of fieldwork, *The Israeli Radical Left* provides a nuanced account of various kinds of Jewish Israeli antioccupation and antiracist activism as both spaces of subversion and articulations of complicity. Wright does not level complicity as an accusation, but rather recasts the concept as an analysis of the impurity of ethical and political relations and the often uncomfortable ways in which this makes itself felt during moments of attempted solidarity.

**Fiona Wright** is a Research Associate in Social Anthropology at the University of Cambridge.

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"A sensitive, nuanced account that captures the joys and struggles of ethnographic inquiry, *Vodún* reads as both a personal narrative of apprenticeship in Beninois Vodún ritual and a thick description of informants’ discourses, life histories, and religious worldviews."—Douglas J. Falen, Agnes Scott College

Tourists to Ouidah, a city on the coast of the Republic of Bénin, in West Africa, typically visit a few well-known sites of significance to the Vodún religion—the Python Temple, where Dangbé, the python spirit, is worshipped, and King Kpasse’s sacred forest, which is the seat of the Vodún deity known as Lokò. However, other, less familiar places, such as the palace of the so-called supreme chief of Vodún in Bénin, are also rising in popularity as tourists become increasingly adventurous and as more Vodún priests and temples make themselves available to foreigners in the hopes of earning extra money.

Timothy R. Landry examines the connections between local Vodún priests and spiritual seekers who travel to Bénin—some for the snapshot, others for full-fledged initiation into the religion. He argues that the ways in which the Vodún priests and tourists negotiate the transfer of confidential, sacred knowledge create its value. The more secrecy that surrounds Vodún ritual practice and material culture, the more authentic, coveted, and, consequently, expensive that knowledge becomes. Landry writes as anthropologist and initiate, having participated in hundreds of Vodún ceremonies, rituals, and festivals.

Examining the role of money, the incarnation of deities, the limits of adaptation for the transnational community, and the belief in spirits, sorcery, and witchcraft, *Vodún* ponders the ethical implications of producing and consuming culture by local and international agents. Highlighting the ways in which racialization, power, and the legacy of colonialism affect the procurement and transmission of secret knowledge in West Africa and beyond, Landry demonstrates how, paradoxically, secrecy is critically important to Vodún’s global expansion.

**Timothy R. Landry** teaches anthropology and religious studies at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut.
The Psychology of Inequality
Rousseau’s Amour-Propre

Michael Locke McLendon

“Michael Locke McLendon demands that we take Rousseau’s forceful criticisms of *amour-propre* seriously on their own terms. His insights are sharp and offer a distinct path through modern political psychology—I found myself repeatedly thinking through familiar writings in new and rewarding ways.” —Matthew Maguire, DePaul University

In *The Psychology of Inequality*, Michael Locke McLendon looks to Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s thought for insight into the personal and social pathologies that plague commercial and democratic societies. He emphasizes the way Rousseau appropriated and modified the notion of self-love, or *amour-propre*, found in Augustine and various early modern thinkers. McLendon traces the concept in Rousseau’s work and reveals it to be a form of selfish vanity that mimics aspects of Homeric honor culture and, in the modern world, shapes the outlook of the wealthy and powerful as well as the underlying assumptions of meritocratic ideals.

According to McLendon, Rousseau’s elucidation of *amour-propre* describes a desire for glory and preeminence that can be dangerously antisocial, as those who believe themselves superior derive pleasure from dominating and even harming those they consider beneath them. Drawing on Rousseau’s insights, McLendon asserts that certain forms of inequality, especially those associated with classical aristocracy and modern-day meritocracy, can corrupt the mindsets and personalities of people in socially disruptive ways.

*The Psychology of Inequality* shows how *amour-propre* can be transformed into the demand for praise, whether or not one displays praiseworthy qualities, and demonstrates the ways in which this pathology continues to play a leading role in the psychology and politics of modern liberal democracies.

Michael Locke McLendon is Professor of Political Science at California State University, Los Angeles.

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The Dialectical Self
Kierkegaard, Marx, and the Making of the Modern Subject

Jamie Aroosi

“Jamie Aroosi has a nuanced appreciation for the complexities of the reception of Kierkegaard and Marx in the twentieth century. In a new, refreshing, and useful comparison, *The Dialectical Self* shows how these two thinkers have much more in common than one might immediately imagine. It deserves our careful attention.” —Jon Stewart, Slovak Academy of Sciences

Although Karl Marx and Søren Kierkegaard are both major figures in nineteenth-century Western thought, they are rarely considered in the same conversation. Marx is the great radical economic theorist, the prophet of communist revolution who famously claimed religion was the “opiate of the masses.” Kierkegaard is the renowned defender of Christian piety, a forerunner of existentialism, and a critic of mass politics who challenged us to become “the single individual.” But by drawing out important themes bequeathed them by their shared predecessor G. W. F. Hegel, Jamie Aroosi shows how they were engaged in parallel projects of making sense of the modern, “dialectical” self, as it realizes itself through a process of social, economic, political, and religious emancipation.

In *The Dialectical Self*, Aroosi illustrates that what is traditionally viewed as opposition is actually a complementary one-sidedness, born of the fact that Marx and Kierkegaard differently imagined the impediments to the self’s appropriation of freedom. By synthesizing the writing of these two diametrically opposed figures, Aroosi demonstrates the importance of envisioning emancipation as a subjective, psychological, and spiritual process as well as an objective, sociopolitical, and economic one. *The Dialectical Self* attests to the importance and continued relevance of Marx and Kierkegaard for the modern imagination.

Jamie Aroosi is a political theorist based in New York City.
Friedrich Nietzsche is often depicted in popular and scholarly discourse as a lonely philosopher dealing with abstract concerns unconnected to the intellectual debates of his time and place. Robert C. Holub counters this narrative, arguing that Nietzsche was very well attuned to the events and issues of his era and responded to them frequently in his writings. Organized around nine important questions circulating in Europe at the time in the realms of politics, society, and science, Nietzsche in the Nineteenth Century presents a thorough investigation of Nietzsche’s familiarity with contemporary life, his contact with and comments on these various questions, and the sources from which he gathered his knowledge.

Holub begins his analysis with Nietzsche’s views on education, nationhood, and the working-class movement, turns to questions of women and women’s emancipation, colonialism, and Jews and Judaism, and looks at Nietzsche’s dealings with evolutionary biology, cosmological theories, and the new “science” of eugenics. He shows how Nietzsche, although infrequently read during his lifetime, formulated his thought in an ongoing dialogue with the concerns of his contemporaries, and how his philosophy can be conceived as a contribution to the debates taking place in the nineteenth century. Throughout his examination, Holub finds that, against conventional wisdom, Nietzsche was only indirectly in conversation with the modern philosophical tradition from Descartes through German idealism, and that the books and individuals central to his development were more obscure writers, most of whom have long since been forgotten.

This book thus sheds light on Nietzsche’s thought as enmeshed in a web of nineteenth-century discourses and offers new insights into his interactive method of engaging with the philosophical universe of his time.

Robert C. Holub is Ohio Eminent Scholar, Professor, and Chair of German Languages and Literatures at The Ohio State University. He is author of numerous books, including most recently Nietzsche’s Jewish Problem: Between Anti-Semitism and Anti-Judaism.

“Nietzsche famously described himself as an ‘untimely’ thinker. Yet his thought was deeply embedded in the debates of his time. In nine sharp chapters ranging from the women’s question and colonialism to anti-Semitism and eugenics, Robert Holub sheds revealing light on the oftentimes surprising origin and development of Nietzsche’s ideas from out of the arguments and disputes that shaped intellectual life during the latter half of the nineteenth century. A must read for anyone interested in understanding Nietzsche and his importance for us today.”

—Hugo Drochon, University of Cambridge
**History After Hitler**
A Transatlantic Enterprise

Philipp Stelzel

“With knowledge and insight, Philipp Stelzel brings together two stories that are usually told separately—the writing of German history in the United States and in the Federal Republic of Germany—and shows their deep interconnections in the postwar years. In *History After Hitler* we come to see the emergence of a genuine transatlantic community of scholars and its powerful impact on the writing of history.”—Helmut Walser Smith, Vanderbilt University

The decades following the end of World War II witnessed the establishment of a large and diverse German-American scholarly community studying modern German history. As West Germany’s formerly deeply nationalistic academic establishment began to reconcile itself with postwar liberalism, American historians played a crucial role, both assisting and learning from their German counterparts’ efforts to make sense of the Nazi past—and to reconstruct how German society viewed it.

Philipp Stelzel puts this story center stage for the first time, positioning the dialogue between German and American historians as a key part of the intellectual history of the Federal Republic and of Cold War transatlantic relations. *History After Hitler* explores how these historians participated as public intellectuals in debates about how to cope with the Nazi past, believing that the historical awareness of West German citizens would bolster the Federal Republic’s democratization. Stelzel also corrects simplistic arguments regarding the supposed “Westernization” of the Federal Republic, emphasizing that American scholars, too, benefited from the transatlantic conversation. *History After Hitler* makes the case that, together, German and American historians contributed to the development of postwar German culture, intellectual life, and national self-understanding.

**Philipp Stelzel** teaches history at Duquesne University.

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**The Spatial Reformation**
Euclid Between Man, Cosmos, and God

Michael J. Sauter

“An enormously ambitious and original book that is sure to provoke enthusiasm and outrage, favor and critique. The scale of synthesis *The Spatial Reformation* presents, the depth of research and documentation, is worthy of the highest respect. Michael J. Sauter has written one of the most significant revisions in the history of Western thought that I have encountered in a very long career.”—John Zammito, Rice University

In *The Spatial Reformation*, Michael J. Sauter offers a sweeping history of the way Europeans conceived of three-dimensional space, including the relationship between Earth and the heavens, between 1350 and 1850. He argues that this “spatial reformation” provoked a reorganization of knowledge in the West that was arguably as important as the religious Reformation. Notably, it had its own sacred text, which proved as central and was as ubiquitously embraced: Euclid’s *Elements*. Aside from the Bible, no other work was so frequently reproduced in the early modern era. According to Sauter, its penetration and suffusion throughout European thought and experience call for a deliberate reconsideration not only of what constitutes the intellectual foundation of the early modern era but also of its temporal range.

Sauter begins his examination by demonstrating how Euclidean geometry, when it was applied fully to the cosmos, estranged God from man, enabling the breakthrough to heliocentrism and, by extension, the discovery of the New World. Subsequent chapters provide detailed analyses of the construction of celestial and terrestrial globes, Albrecht Dürer’s engraving *Melencolia*, the secularization of the natural history of the earth and man, and Hobbes’s rejection of Euclid’s sense of space and its effect on his political theory. *The Spatial Reformation* illustrates how these disparate advancements can be viewed as resulting expressly from early modernity’s embrace of Euclidean geometry.

**Michael J. Sauter** is Profesor-Investigador in the División de Historia at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, A.C. in Mexico City.
Wordsworth’s Poetry, 1814–1845

Tim Fulford

The later poetry of William Wordsworth, popular in his lifetime and influential on the Victorians, has, with a few exceptions, received little attention from contemporary literary critics. In *Wordsworth’s Poetry, 1814–1845*, Tim Fulford argues that the later work reveals a mature poet far more varied and surprising than is often acknowledged. Examining the most characteristic poems in their historical contexts, he shows Wordsworth probing the experiences and perspectives of later life and innovating formally and stylistically. He demonstrates how Wordsworth modified his writing in light of conversations with younger poets and learned to acknowledge his debt to women in ways he could not as a young man. The older Wordsworth emerges in Fulford’s depiction as a love poet of companionate tenderness rather than passionate lament. He also appears as a political poet—bitter at capitalist exploitation and at a society in which vanity is rewarded while poverty is blamed. Most notably, he stands out as a history poet more probing and more clear-sighted than any of his time in his understanding of the responsibilities and temptations of all who try to memorialize the past.

**Tim Fulford** is Professor of English at De Montfort University. He is author of many books, including *The Late Poetry of the Lake Poets: Romanticism Revised* and *Romantic Poetry and Literary Coteries: The Dialect of the Tribe*. He is coeditor of *Robert Southey: Poetical Works 1811–38* and the online publication *The Collected Letters of Robert Southey*.

“The best and most complete work on the later poetry of William Wordsworth. Tim Fulford’s readings are thoughtful, frequently brilliant, and at times border on the luxurious in their willingness to unpack the pleasures of the verse.”

—Michael Gamer, University of Pennsylvania

“It is exciting to watch Tim Fulford’s Wordsworth enter into dialogue with other poets, from the classics to his younger contemporaries, refiguring his own works from his evolving later perspectives, vital as opposed to fossilized, and so re-shaping the conventional literary history of nineteenth-century British poetry. This is a field-altering book.”

—Peter J. Manning, Stony Brook University
Singing in a Foreign Land
Anglo-Jewish Poetry, 1812–1847
Karen A. Weisman

In *Singing in a Foreign Land*, Karen A. Weisman examines the uneasy literary inheritance of British cultural and poetic norms by early nineteenth-century Anglo-Jewish authors. Focusing on a range of subgenres, from elegies to pastorals to psalm translations, Weisman shows how the writers she studies engaged with the symbolic resources of English poetry—such as the land of England itself—from which they had been historically alienated.

Weisman looks at the self-conscious explorations of lyric form by Emma Lyon; the elegies for members of the British royal family penned by Hyman Hurwitz; the ironic reflections on hybrid identities written by sisters Celia and Marion Moss; and the poems of Grace Aguilar that explicitly join lyric effusion to Jewish historical concerns. These poets were well-versed in both Jewish texts and mainstream literary history, and Weisman argues that they model an extreme example of Romantic self-reflexivity: they implicitly lament their own inability fully to appropriate inherited Romantic ideals about nature and transcendence even while acknowledging that those ideals are already deeply ironized by such figures as Coleridge, Shelley, and Wordsworth. And because they do not possess a secure history binding them to the landscape of British hearth and home, they recognize the need to create in their lyric poetry a stable narrative of identity within England and within the King’s English even as they gesture toward the impossibility—and sometimes even the undesirability—of doing so.

*Singing in a Foreign Land* reveals how these Anglo-Jewish poets, caught between their desire to enter the English lyric tradition and their inability as Jews to share in the full religious and cultural Romantic heritage, asserted a subtle cultural authority in their poems that recognized an alienation from their own expressive resources.

Karen A. Weisman teaches in the English Department of the University of Toronto. She is author of *Imageless Truths: Shelley’s Poetic Fictions*, also published by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“Ground-breaking and beautifully written, *Singing in a Foreign Land* is an extraordinary contribution to our knowledge of religious diversity during the Romantic era. Karen A. Weisman is better equipped than any critic today to give us a fine-tuned picture of Romantic Jewish cultural production, one that refuses to see it as either merely oppositional or conformist.”

—Mark Canuel, University of Illinois at Chicago

“I know of no other book that covers this ground of Anglo-Jewish Romantic poetry. With her meticulous scholarship and skillful readings, Karen A. Weisman shows how Anglo-Jewish Romantic poets engaged with the inherited traditions of pastoral, elegy, and lyric in a way that has earned them a place in that very tradition.”

—Judith W. Page, University of Florida
“Engaging the Ottoman Empire is, in its historical rigor, the depth of its archive, and the sophistication of its readings, a monumental achievement. This is true in both a quantitative sense—in the sheer number of objects and texts surveyed—and a qualitative one, in the density of historical excavation and in the openness of the argument to surprise, ambiguity, and contradiction.”—David Porter, University of Michigan

Daniel O’Quinn investigates the complex interpersonal, political, and aesthetic relationships between Europeans and Ottomans in the long eighteenth century. Bookmarking his analysis with the conflict leading to the 1699 Treaty of Karlowitz, on one end, and the 1815 bid for Greek independence, on the other, he follows the fortunes of notable British, Dutch, and French diplomats to the Sublime Porte of the Ottoman Empire as they lived and worked according to the capitulations surrendered to the Sultan.

Closely reading a mixed archive of drawings, maps, letters, dispatches, memoirs, travel narratives, engraved books, paintings, poems, and architecture, O’Quinn demonstrates the extent to which the Ottoman state was not only the subject of historical curiosity in Europe but also a key foil against which Western theories of governance were articulated. In a series of eight interlocking chapters, O’Quinn presents sustained and detailed case studies of particular objects, personalities, and historical contexts, framing intercultural encounters between East and West through a set of key concerns: translation, mediation, sociability, and hospitality. Richly illustrated and provocatively argued, Engaging the Ottoman Empire demonstrates that study of the Ottoman world is vital to understanding European modernity.

Daniel O’Quinn is Professor of English and Theatre Studies at the University of Guelph and author of Entertaining Crisis in the Atlantic Imperium, 1770–1790.

Dramatic Justice
Trial by Theater in the Age of the French Revolution
Yann Robert

“No one has pursued the arguments for and against theatricalizing justice across the Enlightenment and Revolutionary periods as thoroughly as Yann Robert does in this excellent book.”—Jeffrey S. Ravel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

For most of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, classical dogma and royal censorship worked together to prevent French plays from commenting on, or even worse, reenacting current political and judicial affairs. Criminal trials, meanwhile, were designed to be as untheatrical as possible, excluding from the courtroom live debates, trained orators, and spectators. According to Yann Robert, circumstances changed between 1750 and 1800 as parallel evolutions in theater and justice brought them closer together, causing lasting transformations in both.

Robert contends that the gradual merging of theatrical and legal modes in eighteenth-century France has been largely overlooked because it challenges two widely accepted narratives: first, that French theater drifted toward entertainment and illusionism during this period and, second, that the French justice system abandoned any performative foundation it previously had in favor of a textual one. In Dramatic Justice, he demonstrates that the inverse of each was true. Robert traces the rise of a “judicial theater” in which plays denounced criminals by name, even forcing them, in some cases, to perform their transgressions anew before a jeering public. Likewise, he shows how legal reformers intentionally modeled trial proceedings on dramatic representations and went so far as to recommend that judges mimic the sentimental judgment of spectators and that lawyers seek private lessons from actors.

Dramatic Justice offers an alternate history of French theater and judicial practice, one that advances new explanations for several pivotal moments in the French Revolution, including the trial of Louis XVI and the Terror, by showing the extent to which they were shaped by the period’s conflicted relationship to theatrical justice.

Yann Robert teaches French and Francophone studies at the University of Illinois at Chicago.
**Battle Lines**
Poetry and Mass Media in the U.S. Civil War
Eliza Richards

“Battle Lines is exciting and groundbreaking. Eliza Richards argues that the poetry of the Civil War was distinctive for its intimate relationship to new, and newly networked, forms of media. Her ingenious interpretations show how the war’s mediated events fundamentally shaped both the form and content of its poems.”—Elizabeth Young, Mount Holyoke College

During the U.S. Civil War, a combination of innovative technologies and catastrophic events stimulated the development of news media into a central cultural force. Reacting to the dramatic increases in news reportage and circulation, poets responded to an urgent need to make their work immediately relevant to current events. As poetry’s compressed forms traveled more quickly and easily than stories, novels, or essays through ephemeral print media, it moved alongside and engaged with news reports, often taking on the task of imagining the mental states of readers on receiving accounts from the war front. Newspaper and magazine poetry had long editorialized on political happenings—Indian wars, slavery and abolition, prison reform, women’s rights—but the unprecedented scope of what has been called the first modern war, and the centrality of the issues involved for national futures, generated a powerful sense of single-mindedness among readers and writers that altered the terms of poetic expression.

In *Battle Lines*, Eliza Richards charts the transformation of Civil War poetry, arguing that it was fueled by a symbiotic relationship between the development of mass media networks and modern warfare. Focusing primarily on the North, Richards explores how poets working in this new environment mediated events via received literary traditions. The lines of communication reached outward through newspapers and magazines to writers such as Dickinson, Whitman, and Melville, who drew their inspiration from their peers’ poetic practices and reconfigured them in ways that bear the traces of their engagements.

**Eliza Richards** is Associate Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and author of *Gender and the Poetics of Reception in Poe’s Circle*.

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**Literature, American Style**
The Originality of Imitation in the Early Republic
Ezra Tawil

“This is a beautifully written, well-structured, and impressively informed study of early national American literature. Drawing on pre-romantic aesthetic philosophy and deft stylistic analysis, Ezra Tawil succeeds in elucidating a significant late eighteenth-century cultural paradox: the transatlantic roots of American literary originality.”—Paul Downes, University of Toronto

Between 1780 and 1800, authors of imaginative literature in the new United States wanted to assert that their works, which bore obvious connections to anglophone literature on the far side of the Atlantic, nevertheless constituted a properly “American” tradition. *Literature, American Style* returns to this historical moment—decades before the romantic nationalism of Cooper, the transcendentalism of Emerson and Thoreau, or the iconoclastic poetics of Whitman—when a fantasy about the unique characteristics of U.S. literature first took shape, and when that notion was linked to literary style.

While late eighteenth-century U.S. literature advertised itself as the cultural manifestation of a radically innovative nation, Ezra Tawil argues, it was not primarily marked by invention or disruption. In fact, its authors self-consciously imitated European literary traditions while adapting them to a new cultural environment. These writers gravitated to the realm of style, then, because it provided a way of sidestepping the uncomfortable reality of cultural indebtedness; it was their use of style that provided a way of departing from European literary precedents.

**Ezra Tawil** teaches in the English Department of the University of Rochester. He is author of *The Making of Racial Sentiment: Slavery and the Birth of the Frontier Romance* and editor of *The Cambridge Companion to Slavery in American Literature*. 
**Colonial Revivals**
The Nineteenth-Century Lives of Early American Books
Lindsay DiCuirci

“Colonial Revivals pays close attention to the materiality of historical recovery and provides a discerning analysis of the ideological and methodological contents that attended it. It makes a significant contribution to our understanding of early American literature and culture.”
—Thomas Augst, New York University

In the long nineteenth century, the specter of lost manuscripts loomed in the imagination of antiquarians, historians, and writers. Whether by war, fire, neglect, or the ravages of time itself, the colonial history of the United States was perceived as a vanishing record, its archive a hoard of materially unsound, temporally fragmented, politically fraught, and endangered documents.

*Colonial Revivals* traces the labors of a nineteenth-century cultural network of antiquarians, bibliophiles, amateur historians, and writers as they dug through the nation’s attics and private libraries to assemble early American archives. The collection of colonial materials they thought themselves to be rescuing from oblivion were often reprinted to stave off future loss and shore up a sense of national permanence. Yet this archive proved as disorderly and incongruous as the collection of young states themselves. Instead of revealing a shared origin story, historical reprints testified to the invertebrate regional, racial, doctrinal, and political fault lines in the American historical landscape.

Organized around four colonial regional cultures that loomed large in nineteenth-century literary history—Puritan New England, Cavalier Virginia, Quaker Pennsylvania, and the Spanish Caribbean—*Colonial Revivals* examines the reprinted works that enshrined these historical narratives in American archives and minds for decades to come.

Lindsay DiCuirci teaches English at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

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**Slantwise Moves**
Games, Literature, and Social Invention in Nineteenth-Century America
Douglas A. Guerra

“Slantwise Moves recovers forgotten nineteenth-century games from obscurity and interprets them as part of a history of American selfhood or agency, reading them against and in relation to other nineteenth-century cultural productions. This important and original book will prove compelling for Americanists, especially scholars of nineteenth-century literature and the history of the book, but will also find readers among anyone with an interest in games and game studies.”—Lisa Gitelman, New York University

In 1860, Milton Bradley invented a game called *The Checkered Game of Life*. Journeying from Springfield, Massachusetts to New York City to determine interest in this combination of bright red ink, brass dials, and character-driven decision-making, Bradley exhausted his entire supply of merchandise just two days after his arrival in the city; within a few months, he had sold forty thousand copies. That same year, Walt Whitman left Brooklyn to oversee the printing of the third edition of his *Leaves of Grass* in Massachusetts. In *Slantwise Moves*, Douglas A. Guerra sees more than mere coincidence in the contemporaneous popularity of these superficially different cultural productions. Instead, he argues that both the book and the game were materially resonant sites of social experimentation—places where modes of collectivity and selfhood could be enacted and performed in the nineteenth century.

Recovering the lives of important game designers, anthologists, and codifiers—including Anne Abbot, William Simonds, Michael Phelan, and the aforementioned Bradley—Guerra brings his study of commercially produced games into dialogue with a reconsideration of iconic literary works. Through contrapuntal close readings of texts and gameplay, he finds multiple possibilities for self-fashioning reflected in Bradley’s *Life* and Whitman’s “Song of Myself,” as well as utopian social spaces on billiard tables and the pages of Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Blithedale Romance* alike.

Douglas A. Guerra teaches English at the State University of New York at Oswego.

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Material Texts
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The Art of Allusion
Illuminators and the Making of English Literature, 1403–1476
Sonja Drimmer

At the end of the fourteenth and into the first half of the fifteenth century, Geoffrey Chaucer, John Gower, and John Lydgate translated and revised stories with long pedigrees in Latin, Italian, and French. Royals and gentry alike commissioned lavish manuscript copies of these works, copies whose images were integral to the rising prestige of English as a literary language. Yet despite the significance of these images, manuscript illuminators are seldom discussed in the major narratives of the development of English literary culture.

The newly enlarged scale of English manuscript production generated a problem: namely, a need for new images. Not only did these images need to accompany narratives that often had no tradition of illustration, they also had to express novel concepts, including ones as foundational as the identity and suitable representation of an English poet. In devising this new corpus, manuscript artists harnessed visual allusion as a method to articulate central questions and provide at times conflicting answers regarding both literary and cultural authority.

Sonja Drimmer traces how, just as the poets embraced intertextuality as a means of invention, so did illuminators devise new images through referential techniques—assembling, adapting, and combining images from a range of sources in order to answer the need for a new body of pictorial matter. Featuring more than one hundred illustrations, twenty-seven of them in color, The Art of Allusion is the first book devoted to the emergence of England’s literary canon as a visual as well as a linguistic event.

Sonja Drimmer teaches art history at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

“An excellent book, truly groundbreaking in approach, and an important contribution to the understanding of late medieval English literary manuscripts, their production, and their illustration.”
—Richard K. Emmerson, Florida State University

“The Art of Allusion is full of new and fascinating insights. Sonja Drimmer convincingly argues that the work of illustration both responds and contributes to the entry and circulation of new ideas about English vernacular literary authorship, political history, and book production itself in the fifteenth century.”
—Alexandra Gillespie, University of Toronto
Law and the Imagination in Medieval Wales

Robin Chapman Stacey

“A field-changing book. Robin Chapman Stacey’s approach not only offers a valuable corrective to those histories that treat legal texts as straightforward representations of practice; it also gets us out of the mire of speculation about lost manuscripts, dating, and provenance.”—Emily Steiner, University of Pennsylvania

In Law and the Imagination in Medieval Wales, Robin Chapman Stacey explores the idea of law as a form of political fiction: a body of literature that blurs the lines generally drawn between the legal and literary genres. She argues that for jurists of thirteenth-century Wales, legal writing was an intensely imaginative genre, one acutely responsive to nationalist concerns and capable of reproducing them in sophisticated symbolic form.

Historians disagree about the context in which the lawbooks of medieval Wales should be read and interpreted. Some accept the claim that they originated in a council called by the tenth-century king Hywel Dda, while others see them less as a repository of ancient custom than as the Welsh response to the general resurgence in law taking place in western Europe. Stacey builds on the latter approach to argue that whatever their origins, the lawbooks functioned in the thirteenth century as a critical venue for political commentary and debate on a wide range of subjects, including the threat posed to native independence and identity by the encroaching English; concerns about violence and disunity among the native Welsh; abusive behavior on the part of native officials; unwelcome changes in native practice concerning marriage, divorce, and inheritance; and fears about the increasing political and economic role of women.

Robin Chapman Stacey is Professor of History at the University of Washington. She is author of The Road to Judgment: From Custom to Court in Medieval Ireland and Wales and Dark Speech: The Performance of Law in Early Ireland, both available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Queer Philologies

Sex, Language, and Affect in Shakespeare’s Time

Jeffrey Masten

“Masten has much to teach us about the consequence of learning to hear how words resonated for Shakespeare’s first audiences, and how they can be made to sound and resound today. . . . As Masten indicates, queer philology need not be confined to the study of terms used to describe and ‘inscribe’ sex and gender, but should be extended to include all the terms of the social exclusions that currently concern us.”—Times Literary Supplement

For Jeffrey Masten, the history of sexuality and the history of language are intimately related. In Queer Philologies, he studies particular terms that illuminate the history of sexuality in Shakespeare’s time and analyzes the methods we have used to study sex and gender in literary and cultural history. Building on the work of theorists and historians who have, following Foucault, investigated the importance of words like “homosexual,” “sodomy,” and “tribade” in a variety of cultures and historical periods, Masten argues that just as the history of sexuality requires the history of language, so too does philology, “the love of the word,” require the analytical lens provided by the study of sexuality.

Masten unpacks the etymology, circulation, transformation, and constitutive power of key words within the early modern discourse of sex and gender—terms such as “conversation” and “intercourse,” “fundament” and “foundation,” “friend” and “boy”—that described bodies, pleasures, emotions, sexual acts, even (to the extent possible in this period) sexual identities. Analyzing the continuities as well as differences between Shakespeare’s language and our own, he offers up a queer lexicon in which the letter “Q” is perhaps the queerest character of all.

Jeffrey Masten is Professor of English and of Gender and Sexuality Studies at Northwestern University and author of Textual Intercourse: Collaboration, Authorship, and Sexualities in Renaissance Drama.

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“A brilliant, thoughtful, and innovative book. Writing lucidly and elegantly, Amy J. Rodgers establishes not only the possibility but also the necessity of our coming to understand the ways in which the notion of audience and spectatorship was conceptualized, discussed, and imagined during the early modern period.” —Peter Holland, University of Notre Dame

A Monster with a Thousand Hands makes visible a figure that has been largely overlooked in early modern scholarship on theater and audiences: the discursive spectator, an entity distinct from the actual bodies attending early modern English playhouses. Amy J. Rodgers demonstrates how the English commercial theater’s rapid development and prosperity altered the lexicon for describing theatergoers and the processes of engagement that the theater was believed to cultivate. In turn, these changes influenced and produced a cultural projection—the spectator—a figure generated by social practices rather than a faithful recording of those who attended the theater.

While audience and film studies have theorized the spectator, these fields tend to focus on the role of twentieth-century media (film, television, and the computer) in producing mass-culture viewers. Such emphases lead to a misapprehension that the discursive spectator is modernity’s creature. Fearing anachronism, early modern scholars have preferred demographic studies of audiences to theoretical engagements with the “effects” of spectatorship. While demographic work provides an invaluable snapshot, it cannot account for the ways that the spectator is as much an idea as a material presence. And, while a few studies pursue the dynamics that existed among author, text, and audience using critical tools sharpened by film studies, they tend to obscure how early modern culture understood the spectator. Rather than relying exclusively on historical or theoretical methodologies, A Monster with a Thousand Hands reframes spectatorship as a subject of inquiry shaped both by changes in entertainment technologies and the interaction of groups and individuals with different forms of cultural production.

Amy J. Rodgers is Associate Professor of English and Film Studies at Mount Holyoke College.

Published in cooperation with the Folger Shakespeare Library

“A Monster with a Thousand Hands is an unusually compelling book. It is artfully conceived and exhaustively researched and takes its readers on a thoroughly engaging, wide-ranging, and profoundly interactive journey through the material—confessional on the one hand, theatrical on the other. And it does this in a way that successively explodes a number of received ideas and unexamined myths, chief among which is that card-carrying Puritans never attended, much less tolerated, public theater plays.” —Thomas Cartelli, Muhlenberg College

Mixed Faith and Shared Feeling explores the mutually generative relationship between post-Reformation religious life and London’s commercial theaters. While early modern English drama was shaped by the polyvocal confessional scene in which it was embedded, Musa Gurnis contends that theater does not simply reflect culture but shapes it in turn. According to Gurnis, shared theatrical experience allowed mixed-faith audiences vicariously to occupy alternative emotional and cognitive perspectives across the confessional spectrum.

In looking at individual plays, such as Thomas Middleton’s A Game of Chess and Shakespeare’s Measure for Measure, Gurnis shows how theatrical process can restructure playgoers’ experiences of confessional material and interrupt dominant habits of religious thought. She refutes any assumption that audiences consisted of conforming Church of England Protestants by tracking the complex and changing religious lives of seventy known playgoers. Arguing against work that seeks to draw fixed lines of religious affiliation around individual playwrights or companies, she highlights the common practice of cross-confessional collaboration among playhouse colleagues. Mixed Faith and Shared Feeling demonstrates how post-Reformation representational practices actively reframed the ways ideologically diverse Londoners accessed the mixture of religious life across the spectrum of beliefs.

Musa Gurnis is an independent scholar and theater practitioner based in Washington, D.C.
In early fifteenth-century Prague, disagreements about religion came to be shouted in the streets and taught to the laity in the vernacular, giving rise to a new kind of public engagement that would persist into the early modern era and beyond. The reforming followers of Jan Hus brought theological learning to the people through a variety of genres, including songs, poems, tractates, letters, manifestos, and sermons. At the same time, university masters provided the laity with an education that enabled them to discuss contentious issues and arrive at their own conclusions.

In *Preachers, Partisans, and Rebellious Religion*, Marcela K. Perett examines the early phases of the so-called Hussite revolution, between 1412, when Jan Hus first radicalized his followers, and 1436, the year of the agreement at the Council of Basel granting papal permission for the ritual practice of the Utraquist, or moderate Hussite, faction to continue. Perett illustrates that vernacular discourse, even if it revolved around the same topics, was nothing like the Latin debates on the issues, and often appealed to emotion rather than doctrinal positions. In the end, as *Preachers, Partisans, and Rebellious Religion* demonstrates, the process of vernacularization increased rather than decreased religious factionalism and radicalism as agreement about theological issues became impossible.

**Marcela K. Perett** teaches history at North Dakota State University.

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"Marcela K. Perett rightly points out that most scholarship on the Hussite Revolution focuses on the clerical leadership of the movement and its attempts to communicate their political and theological messages to their opponents. *Preachers, Partisans, and Rebellious Religion* offers a welcome correction and complement by taking seriously how the clerical elite adapted their message through translation into the vernacular in order to persuade the laity to adopt certain positions and behaviors."

—Phillip Nelson Haberkern, Boston University

In *Elf Queens and Holy Friars* Richard Firth Green investigates an important aspect of medieval culture that has been largely ignored by modern literary scholarship: the omnipresent belief in fairyland.

Green offers a detailed account of the church’s attempts to suppress or redirect belief in such things as fairy lovers, changelings, and alternative versions of the afterlife. That the church took these fairy beliefs so seriously suggests that they were ideologically loaded, and this fact makes a huge difference in the way we read medieval romance, the literary genre that treats them most explicitly. The war on fairy beliefs increased in intensity toward the end of the Middle Ages, becoming finally a significant factor in the witch-hunting of the Renaissance.

**Richard Firth Green** is Academy Professor of The Ohio State University. He is author of several books, including *A Crisis of Truth: Literature and Law in Ricardian England*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Marie of France
Countess of Champagne, 1145–1198
Theodore Evergates

“A masterful biography and a welcome, and much needed, contribution to our understanding of medieval aristocratic women.”
—Amy Livingstone, Ball State University

Countess Marie of Champagne is primarily known today as the daughter of Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine and as a literary patron of Chrétien de Troyes. In this engaging biography, Theodore Evergates offers a more rounded view of Marie as a successful ruler of one of the wealthiest and most vibrant principalities in medieval France.

From the age of thirty-four until her death, Marie ruled almost continuously, initially for her husband, Henry the Liberal, during his journey to Jerusalem, then for her underage son, Henry II, and after his majority, during his absence on the Third Crusade and extended residence in the Levant. Presiding at the High Court of Champagne and attending to the many practical duties of governance, Marie acted with the advice of her court officers but without limitation by either the king or a regency council. If Henry the Liberal created the county of Champagne as a dynamic and prosperous state, it was Marie who expertly preserved and sustained it.

Evergates mines Marie’s letters patent and the literary and religious texts associated with her to glean a fuller picture of her life and work. Those who knew Marie best describe her as determined, gracious, and pious, as well as an effective ruler in the face of several external threats.

Theodore Evergates is author of Henry the Liberal: Count of Champagne, 1127–1181 and The Aristocracy in the County of Champagne, 1100–1300 and editor of Feudal Society in Medieval France and Aristocratic Women in Medieval France, all available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The Captive Sea
Slavery, Communication, and Commerce in Early Modern Spain and the Mediterranean
Daniel Hershenzon

“A serious, probing look at early modern Mediterranean slavery. Daniel Hershenzon locates new and highly personalized sources within the vast bureaucratic archives of Spain and then wields them to identify and theorize the expectations and logics of behavior that underlay the captives’ struggles to obtain freedom.”
—James Amelang, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

In The Captive Sea, Daniel Hershenzon explores the entangled histories of Muslim and Christian captives—and, by extension, of the Spanish Empire, Ottoman Algiers, and Morocco—in the seventeenth century to argue that piracy, captivity, and redemption formed the Mediterranean as an integrated region at the social, political, and economic levels.

Hershenzon offers both a comprehensive analysis of competing projects for maritime dominance and a granular investigation of how individual lives were tragically upended by these agendas. He takes a close look at the tightly connected and ultimately failed attempts to ransom an Algerian Muslim girl sold into slavery in Livorno in 1608; the son of a Spanish marquis enslaved by pirates in Algiers and brought to Istanbul, where he converted to Islam; three Spanish Trinitarian friars detained in Algiers on the brink of their departure for Spain in the company of Christians they had redeemed; and a high-ranking Ottoman official from Alexandria, captured in 1613 by the Sicilian squadron of Spain.

Examining the circulation of bodies, currency, and information in the contested Mediterranean, Hershenzon concludes that the practice of ransoming captives, a procedure meant to separate Christians from Muslims, had the unintended consequence of tightly binding Iberia to the Maghrib.

Daniel Hershenzon teaches in the Literatures, Cultures, and Languages Department at the University of Connecticut.
The Fathers Refounded
Protestant Liberalism, Roman Catholic Modernism, and the Teaching of Ancient Christianity in Early Twentieth-Century America
Elizabeth A. Clark

In the early twentieth century, a new generation of liberal professors sought to prove Christianity’s compatibility with contemporary currents in philosophy, scientific discovery, historical study, and democracy. These modernizing professors—Arthur Cushman McGiffert at Union Theological Seminary, George LaPiana at Harvard Divinity School, and Shirley Jackson Case at the University of Chicago Divinity School—hoped to equip their students with a revisionary version of early Christianity that was embedded in its social, historical, and intellectual settings. In The Fathers Refounded, Elizabeth A. Clark provides the first critical analysis of these figures’ lives, scholarship, and lasting contributions to the study of Christianity.

Employing rigorous archival research, Clark takes the reader through the professors’ published writings, their institutions, and even their classrooms—where McGiffert tailored nineteenth-century German Protestant theology to his modernist philosophies; where LaPiana, the first Catholic professor at Harvard Divinity School, devised his modernism against the tight constraints of contemporary Catholic theology; and where Case promoted reading Christianity through social-scientific aims and methods. Each, in his own way, extricated his subfield from denominationally and theologically oriented approaches and aligned it with secular historical methodologies. In so doing, this generation of scholars fundamentally altered the directions of Catholic Modernism and Protestant Liberalism and offered the promise of reconciling Christianity and modern intellectual and social culture.

Virginia Burrus is Bishop W. Earl Ledden Professor of Religion and Director of Graduate Studies at Syracuse University. She is author of Saving Shame: Martyrs, Saints, and Other Abject Subjects and The Sex Lives of Saints: An Erotics of Ancient Hagiography, both available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
In the Eye of the Animal
Zoological Imagination in Ancient Christianity
Patricia Cox Miller

Early Christian theology posited a strict division between animals and humans. Nevertheless, animal figures abound in early Christian literature and art—from Augustine’s renowned “wonder at the agility of the mosquito on the wing,” to vivid exegeses of the six days of creation detailed in Genesis—and when they appear, the distinctions between human and animal are often dissolved. How, asks Patricia Cox Miller, does one account for the stunning zoological imagination found in a wide variety of genres of ancient Christian texts?

Synthesizing early Christian studies, contemporary philosophy, animal studies, ethology, and modern poetry, Miller identifies two contradictory strands in early Christian thinking about animals. The dominant thread viewed the body and soul of the human being as dominical, or the crowning achievement of creation; animals, with their defective souls, related to humans only as reminders of the brutish physical form. However, the second strand relied upon the idea of a continuum of animal life, which enabled comparisons between animals and humans. This second tendency, explains Miller, arises particularly in early Christian literature in which ascetic identity, the body, and ethics intersect. She explores the tension between these modes by tracing the image of the animal in early Christian literature, from the ethical animal behavior on display in Basil of Caesarea’s Hexaemeron and the anonymous Physiologus, to the role of animals in articulating erotic desire, and from the idyllic intimacy of monks and animals in literature of desert ascetism to early Christian art that envisions paradise through human-animal symbiosis.

Patricia Cox Miller is the Bishop W. Earl Ledden Professor of Religion Emerita at Syracuse University. She is author of five books, including The Corporeal Imagination: Signifying the Holy in Late Ancient Christianity, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The Apocalypse of Empire
Imperial Eschatology in Late Antiquity and Early Islam
Stephen J. Shoemaker

“A work of vast scholarship, original insights, and with a masterful linguistic grasp of primary sources, some of which are being noted by Stephen J. Shoemaker for the first time. The Apocalypse of Empire successfully spans the conceptually and linguistically problematic divide between late antiquity and early Islam.”—David Cook, Rice University

In The Apocalypse of Empire, Stephen J. Shoemaker argues that earliest Islam was a movement driven by urgent eschatological belief that focused on the conquest, or liberation, of the biblical Holy Land and situates this belief within a broader cultural environment of apocalyptic anticipation. Shoemaker looks to the Qur'an’s fervent representation of the imminent end of the world and the importance Muhammad and his earliest followers placed on imperial expansion. Offering important contemporary context for the imperial eschatology that seems to have fueled the rise of Islam, he surveys the political eschatologies of early Byzantine Christianity, Judaism, and Sasanian Zoroastrianism at the advent of Islam and argues that they often relate imperial ambition to beliefs about the end of the world. Moreover, he contends, formative Islam’s embrace of this broader religious trend of Mediterranean late antiquity provides invaluable evidence for understanding the beginnings of the religion at a time when sources are generally scarce and often highly problematic.

In the late antique Mediterranean as in the European Middle Ages, apocalypticism was regularly associated with ideas of imperial expansion and triumph, which expected the culmination of history to arrive through the universal dominion of a divinely chosen world empire. This imperial apocalypticism not only affords an invaluable backdrop for understanding the rise of Islam but also reveals an important transition within the history of Western doctrine during late antiquity.

Stephen J. Shoemaker is Professor of Religious Studies at the University of Oregon and author of The Death of a Prophet: The End of Muhammad’s Life and the Beginnings of Islam, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Dominion Built of Praise
Panegyric and Legitimacy Among Jews in the Medieval Mediterranean

Jonathan Decter

A constant feature of Jewish culture in the medieval Mediterranean was the dedication of panegyric texts in Hebrew, Judeo-Arabic, and other languages to men of several ranks: scholars, communal leaders, courtiers, merchants, patrons, and poets. Although the imagery of nature and eroticism in the preludes to these poems is often studied, the substance of what follows is generally neglected, as it is perceived to be repetitive, obsequious, and less aesthetically interesting than other types of poetry from the period. In Dominion Built of Praise, Jonathan Decter demurs. As is the case with visual portraits, panegyrics operate according to a code of cultural norms that tell us at least as much about the society that produced them as the individuals they portray. Looking at the phenomenon of panegyric in Mediterranean Jewish culture from several overlapping perspectives—social, historical, ethical, poetic, political, and theological—he finds that they offer representations of Jewish political leadership as it varied across geographic area and evolved over time.

Decter focuses his analysis primarily on Jewish centers in the Islamic Mediterranean between the tenth and thirteenth centuries and also includes a chapter on Jews in the Christian Mediterranean through the fifteenth century. He examines the hundreds of panegyrics that have survived: some copied repeatedly in luxurious anthologies, others discarded haphazardly in the Cairo Geniza. According to Decter, the poems extolled conventional character traits ascribed to leaders not only diachronically within the Jewish political tradition but also synchronically within Islamic and, to a lesser extent, Christian civilization and political culture. Dominion Built of Praise reveals more than a superficial and functional parallel between Muslim and Jewish forms of statecraft and demonstrates how ideas of Islamic political legitimacy profoundly shaped the ways in which Jews conceptualized and portrayed their own leadership.

Jonathan Decter is the Edmond J. Safra Professor of Sephardic Studies in the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies at Brandeis University. He is author of Iberian Jewish Literature: Between al-Andalus and Christian Europe.

“Dominion Built of Praise is clear and surefooted, its historical contextualization deft, and its revisionism refreshing and never heavy-handed. Jonathan Decter has a profound and intimate knowledge of medieval Hebrew poems and other texts, many of them unpublished and all of them in some ways overlooked. Medieval Hebrew praise poetry has never been taken so seriously, and Decter demonstrates why it should be.”

—Marina Rustow, Princeton University

“Dominion Built of Praise represents a very important diachronic study of the relatively neglected genre of medieval Hebrew praise poetry. Customarily treated or dismissed as highly styled in form and thoroughly conventional in content, Hebrew panegyric in Jonathan Decter’s highly skilled hands speaks directly and indirectly, through language and representation, to communal leadership, authority, and legitimacy. Thanks to Decter’s wide-ranging perspective Dominion Built of Praise extends beyond al-Andalus to mapping and analyzing Hebrew literary creativity in Christian Europe, Italy, and other Mediterranean lands.”

—Ross Brann, Cornell University
Journey to the City
A Companion to the Middle East Galleries at the Penn Museum
Edited by Steve Tinney and Karen Sonik

The Penn Museum has a long and storied history of research and archaeological exploration in the ancient Middle East. This book highlights this rich depth of knowledge while also serving as a companion volume to the Museum’s signature Middle East Galleries, which opened in April 2018. This edited volume includes chapters and integrated short, focused pieces from Museum curators and staff actively involved in the detailed planning of the new galleries. In addition to highlighting the most remarkable and interesting objects in the Museum’s extraordinary Middle East collections, this volume illuminates the primary themes within these galleries (make, settle, connect, organize, and believe) and provides a larger context within which to understand them.

The ancient Middle East is home to the first urban settlements in human history, dating to the fourth millennium B.C.; therefore, tracing this move toward city life figures prominently in the book. The topic of urbanization, how it came about and how these early steps still impact our daily lives, is explored from regional and localized perspectives, bringing us from Mesopotamia (Ur, Uruk, and Nippur) to Islamic and Persianate cities (Rayy and Isfahan) and, finally, connecting back to life in modern Philadelphia. Through examination of topics such as landscape, resources, trade, religious belief and burial practices, daily life, and nomads, this very important human journey is investigated both broadly and with specific case studies.

Steve Tinney is Deputy Director at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and Associate Curator in the Babylonian Section.

Karen Sonik teaches art history at Auburn University.

The Ram in the Thicket (30-12-702) is one of the most iconic artworks extant from the city of Ur’s Royal Cemetery in southern Mesopotamia. Made of shell, lapis lazuli, and gold over a perishable wood and bitumen core, the piece had collapsed long before excavation and required extensive conservation and restoration.
The foundation of archaeometallurgical analysis is the study of excavated assemblages of metals and related remains. This volume presents in detail how the metals and such remains as crucibles excavated from four sites in northeast Thailand have been studied to understand the place of metal objects and technology in the ancient past of this region.

In addition to typological examination, hundreds of technical analyses reveal the technological capabilities, preferences, and styles of metal artifact manufacturers in this part of Thailand. Detailed examination of contexts of recovery of metal remains employing a “life history” approach indicates that metal objects in those societies were used primarily in daily life and, only occasionally, as grave goods. The most surprising find is that casting of copper-base artifacts to final form took place at all these village sites during the metal age period, indicating a decentralized final production stage that may prove to be unusual for metal age societies.

These insights are made possible by applying the methods and theories introduced in the first volume of the suite of volumes that study the metal remains from Ban Chiang in regional context.

Joyce C. White is the Executive Director of the Institute for Southeast Asian Archaeology (ISEAA).

Elizabeth G. Hamilton is the archaeometallurgist and data manager for the Institute for Southeast Asian Archaeology (ISEAA).
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July
Asare / Truth Without Reconciliation
Attewell / People Must Live by Work
Destrooper / Human Rights Transformation in Practice
Green / Elf Queens and Holy Friars
Holub / Nietzsche in the Nineteenth Century
Miller / In the Eye of the Animal
Stelzel / History After Hitler
Tawil / Literature, American Style
Weisman / Singing in a Foreign Land
Wright / The Israeli Radical Left

August
Balogh / The Associational State
Bonnette / Pulse of the People
Burnard / The Plantation Machine

September
Çubukçu / For the Love of Humanity
Decter / Dominion Built of Praise
Goetz / Metropolitan Denver
Gurnis / Mixed Faith and Shared Feeling
Heerman / The Alchemy of Slavery
Hershenzon / The Captive Sea
Lombardo / Blue-Collar Conservatism
McEnaney / Postwar
Melzer / Are Markets Moral?
Parsons / A Not-So-New World
Perett / Preachers, Partisans, and Rebellious Religion
Rogers / A Monster with a Thousand Hands
Ross / Slavery in the North
Shoemaker / The Apocalypse of Empire
Stacey / Law and the Imagination in Medieval Wales
White / Ban Chiang, Northeast Thailand, Volume 2A

October
Bennett / African Kings and Black Slaves
Brownlee / The Commerce of Vision
Burrus / Saving Shame
da Cunha / The Invention of Rivers
DiCuirci / Colonial Revivals
Drimmer / The Art of Illusion

October (cont’d)
Geisst / Beggar Thy Neighbor
Gigantino / William Livingston's American Revolution
Guerra / Slantwise Moves
Hemmer / Messengers of the Right
Roth / P. C. Chang and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Ruger / American Justice 2018
Tinney / Journey to the City
Wilson / Destructive Creation

November
Badger / Albert Gore, Sr.
Dowland / Family Values and the Rise of the Christian Right
Hindman / Political Advocacy and Its Interested Citizens
Kornbluh / Ensuring Poverty
Landry / Vodún
Masten / Queer Philologies
Richards / Battle Lines
Sauter / The Spatial Reformation
White / Ban Chiang, Northeast Thailand, Volume 2B

December
Anaya-Muñoz / Mexico’s Human Rights Crisis
Arista / The Kingdom and the Republic
Aroosi / The Dialectical Self
Avdan / Visas and Walls
Bjork / Prairie Imperialists
Burrus / Ancient Christian Ecopoetics
Clark / The Fathers Refounded
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