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At the height of the McCarthyite hysteria of the 1950s, John Paton Davies, Jr., was summoned to the State Department one morning and fired. His offense? The career diplomat had counseled the U.S. government during World War II that the Communist forces in China were poised to take over the country—which they did, in 1949. Davies joined the thousands of others who became the victims of a political maelstrom that engulfed the country and deprived the United States of the wisdom and guidance of an entire generation of East Asian diplomats and scholars.

The son of American missionaries, Davies was born in China at the turn of the twentieth century. Educated in the United States, he joined the ranks of the newly formed Foreign Service in the 1930s and returned to China, where he would remain until nearly the end of World War II. During that time he became one of the first Americans to meet and talk with the young revolutionary known as Mao Zedong. He documented the personal excesses and political foibles of Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek. As a political aide to General Joseph “Vinegar Joe” Stilwell, the wartime commander of the Allied forces in East and South Asia, he traveled widely in the region, meeting with colonial India’s Nehru and Gandhi to gauge whether their animosity to British rule would translate into support for Japan. Davies ended the war serving in Moscow with George F. Kennan, the architect of America’s policy toward the Soviet Union. Kennan found in Davies a lifelong friend and colleague. Neither, however, was immune to the virulent anticommunism of the immediate postwar years.

*China Hand* is the story of a man who captured with wry and judicious insight the times in which he lived, both as observer and as actor.

John Paton Davies, Jr. (1908–99) was a Foreign Service officer in the U.S. Department of State from 1931 to 1954. He was also the author of *Foreign and Other Affairs* and *Dragon by the Tail: American, British, Japanese, and Russian Encounters with China and One Another*.

Todd S. Purdum is National Editor of *Vanity Fair*.

Bruce Cumings is Gustavus F. and Ann M. Swift Distinguished Service Professor in History and the College at the University of Chicago. He is author of several books, most recently *Dominion from Sea to Sea: Pacific Ascendancy and American Power*.
“Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte’s rebellious flouting of contemporary social and gender norms made her famous—and infamous—throughout the western world. Yet in the hands of Charlene Boyer Lewis, this is not just the story of a woman seeking fame. Rather, Lewis portrays Bonaparte as a significant figure whose unusual life offers the opportunity to explore a much larger set of ideas, trends, and patterns circulating between Europe and America in the early nineteenth century.”

—Rosemarie Zagarri, author of Revolutionary Backlash: Women and Politics in the Early American Republic

Two centuries ago, Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte was one of the most famous women in America. Beautiful, scandalous, and outspoken, she had wed Napoleon’s brother Jerome, borne his child, and seen the marriage annulled by the emperor himself. With her notorious behavior, dashing husband, and associations with European royalty, Elizabeth became one of America’s first celebrities during a crucial moment in the nation’s past. At the time of Elizabeth’s fame, the United States had only recently gained its independence, and the character of American society and politics was not yet fully formed. Still concerned that their republican experiment might fail and that their society might become too much like that of monarchical Europe, many Americans feared the corrupting influence of European manners and ideas. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte’s imperial connections and aristocratic aspirations made her a central figure in these debates, with many, including members of Congress and the social elites of the day, regarding her as a threat.

Appraising Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte’s many identities—celebrity, aristocrat, independent woman, mother—Charlene M. Boyer Lewis shows how Madame Bonaparte, as she was known, exercised extraordinary social power at the center of the changing transatlantic world. In spite of the assumed threat that she posed to the new social and political order, Americans could not help being captivated by Elizabeth’s style, beauty, and wit. She offered an alternative to the republican wife by pursuing a life of aristocratic dreams in the United States and Europe. Her story reminds us of the fragility of the American experiment in its infancy and, equally important, of the active role of women in the debates over society and culture in the early republic.

Charlene M. Boyer Lewis is Associate Professor of History and Director of American Studies at Kalamazoo College.
Essential reading for the bicentennial of the War of 1812

“This is far and away the most important book written on the War of 1812 in several decades.”—David Waldstreicher, Temple University

As military campaigns go, the War of 1812 was a disaster. By the time it ended in 1815, Washington, D.C., had been burned to the ground, the national debt had nearly tripled, and territorial gains were negligible. Yet the war gained so much popular support that it ushered in what is known as the “era of good feelings,” a period of relative partisan harmony and strengthened national identity. Historian Nicole Eustace’s cultural history of the war tells the story of how an expensive, unproductive campaign won over a young nation—largely by appealing to the heart.

1812 looks at the way each major event of the war became an opportunity to capture the American imagination: from the first attempt at invading Canada, intended as the grand opening of the war; to the battle of Lake Erie, where Oliver Perry hoisted the flag famously inscribed with “Don’t Give Up the Ship”; to the burning of the Capitol by the British. Presidential speeches and political cartoons, tavern songs and treatises appealed to the emotions, painting war as an adventure that could expand the land and improve opportunities for American families. The general population, mostly shielded from the worst elements of the war, could imagine themselves participants in a great national movement without much sacrifice. Bolstered with compelling images of heroic fighting men and the loyal women who bore children for the nation, war supporters played on romantic notions of familial love to espouse population expansion and territorial aggression while maintaining limitations on citizenship. 1812 demonstrates the significance of this conflict in American history: the war that inspired “The Star-Spangled Banner” laid the groundwork for a patriotism that still reverberates today.

Nicole Eustace is Associate Professor of History at New York University and author of Passion Is the Gale: Emotion, Power, and the Coming of the American Revolution.

ALSO OF INTEREST

The Darkest Day
The Washington-Baltimore Campaign During the War of 1812
Charles G. Muller
2003 | 240 pages | 5 1/4 x 8 | 5 illus.
ISBN 978-0-8122-1843-5 | Paper | $19.95t | £13.00
Not for sale outside North America and the Philippines
American History, Military Science
Anyone who has paid the entry fee to visit Shakespeare’s Birthplace on Henley Street in Stratford-upon-Avon—and there are some 700,000 a year who do so—might be forgiven for taking the authenticity of the building for granted. The house, as the official guidebooks state, was purchased by Shakespeare’s father, John Shakespeare, in two stages in 1556 and 1575, and William was born and brought up there. The street itself might have changed through the centuries—it is now largely populated by gift and tea shops—but it is easy to imagine little Will playing in the garden of this ancient structure, sitting in the inglenook in the kitchen, or reaching up to turn the Gothic handles on the weathered doors.

In *Shakespeare’s Shrine* Julia Thomas reveals just how fully the Birthplace that we visit today is a creation of the nineteenth century. Two hundred years after Shakespeare’s death, the run-down house on Henley Street was home to a butcher shop and a pub. Saved from the threat of an ignominious sale to P. T. Barnum, it was purchased for the English nation in 1847 and given the picturesque half-timbered façade first seen in a fanciful 1769 engraving of the building. A perfect confluence of nationalism, nostalgia, and the easy access afforded by rail travel turned the house in which the Bard first drew breath into a major tourist attraction, one artifact in a sea of Shakespeare handkerchiefs, eggcups, and door-knockers.

It was clear to Victorians on pilgrimage to Stratford just who Shakespeare was, how he lived, and to whom he belonged, Thomas writes, and the answers were inseparable from Victorian notions of class, domesticity, and national identity. In *Shakespeare’s Shrine* she has written a richly documented and witty account of how both the Bard and the Warwickshire market town of his birth were turned into enduring symbols of British heritage—and of just how closely contemporary visitors to Stratford are following in the footsteps of their Victorian predecessors.

Julia Thomas is author of several books, including *Pictorial Victorians* and *Victorian Narrative Painting*, and is Director of the Centre for Editorial and Intertextual Research at Cardiff University.
Founded in 1812, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia stands today as the oldest natural history museum in the Western Hemisphere. Early expeditions organized at the Academy were of central importance to the exploration of America’s western wilderness, and the plant and animal specimens that were brought back formed the foundation of a collection that today contains some eighteen million items. What began as a small gathering of devoted amateurs has grown into a vibrant international center for scientific education and research.

_A Glorious Enterprise_, the first complete history of the Academy, tells the story of the brilliant and passionate men and women who endeavored to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the natural world. Thomas Jefferson, John James Audubon, Robert Peary, Ernest Hemingway, and James Bond are just a few of the colorful Academy associates profiled in this lively narrative. Naturalist and historian Robert McCracken Peck and historical biographer Patricia Tyson Stroud take readers behind the scenes of the Academy, recounting the signal moments and achievements that shaped its first two hundred years—from its landmark discoveries in North America and around the world, through the construction of its famed dioramas in the 1930s, to the pioneering work of Academy scientists in water pollution and conservation long before these were topics of popular concern. The book is richly illustrated throughout with hundreds of archival images and stunningly original works by acclaimed photographer Rosamond Purcell that cast specimens from the Academy’s collections in a new light.

Like Academy members on a quest for wondrous specimens, lovers of the sciences, American history, museums, and libraries will want to add _A Glorious Enterprise_ to their collections. Filled with lively anecdotes, captivating biographical details, and fascinating facts, this beautiful and enlightening history will be treasured for years to come.

Robert McCracken Peck is Senior Fellow and Curator of Art and Artifacts at the Academy of Natural Sciences. He is author of numerous books and articles, including _Land of the Eagle: A Natural History of North America, A Celebration of Birds: The Life and Art of Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Headhunters and Hummingbirds: An Expedition into Ecuador_, and _All in the Bones: A Biography of Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins_ (with Valerie Bramwell).

Patricia Tyson Stroud is an independent scholar who lives in Wayne, Pennsylvania, and East Blue Hill, Maine. She is author of the award-winning books _The Emperor of Nature: Charles-Lucien Bonaparte and His World_ and _The Man Who Had Been King: The American Exile of Napoleon’s Brother Joseph_ as well as _Thomas Say: New World Naturalist_, all published by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Rosamond Purcell has exhibited internationally, and her work has been featured in _Smithsonian, National Geographic, and Slate_. Her books include _Swift as a Shadow: Extinction and Endangered Animals, Owls Head: On the Nature of Lost Things, and Illuminations: A Bestiary_ (with Stephen Jay Gould).
“A valuable resource.”—*Journal of Mammalogy*

“A quick yet comprehensive guide for anyone interested in learning more about the permanent and migratory animals of the Mid-Atlantic region. . . . Rappole is a well-known natural scientist who provides an excellent resource for this diverse geographical niche. . . . Highly recommended.”—*Choice*

The Mid-Atlantic is a geographically and biologically diverse region, ranging from the sandy coastal beaches and blackwater swamps of southeastern Virginia to the boreal bogs and spruce-fir forests of northern Pennsylvania and the highest peaks of West Virginia’s Appalachian Mountains. Scientists identify six distinct geologic provinces in the area, along with four climatic zones. As John H. Rappole explains, these varied landforms and climates create the environment for the variety of wildlife found in the region.

This well-illustrated volume is the most comprehensive and up-to-date guide to the wildlife of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Approximately 550 species are described, including all birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians known to inhabit the area, excluding open ocean species. Each species is illustrated and a distribution map is included with every entry. The species accounts contain physical descriptions, data on habitat and distribution, habits, diet, reproduction, conservation status, and key references.

Sections cover the major habitat types in the region (including descriptions and photos), physical geography, climate, and conservation challenges. In addition, the book has a glossary of nearly 400 technical terms. An appendix contains descriptions of casual, accidental, hypothetical, and extinct species, an index allows readers to locate specific information quickly, and a thorough bibliography suggests additional reading. *Wildlife of the Mid-Atlantic* provides the only complete summary of information on all the terrestrial species of the area, based on the most recent research. Designed to meet the needs of professional as well as nonprofessional readers, it is an essential resource for all natural history enthusiasts, from students to teachers, from birders to ornithologists, and from avid outdoors people to armchair naturalists.

John H. Rappole is Research Scientist Emeritus at the Smithsonian National Zoological Park’s Conservation and Research Center. He is author of twelve books, including *Birds of the Mid-Atlantic Region* and *The Ecology of Migrant Birds.*
“Fascinating... Green strikes just the right tone in his treatment of some especially sensitive topics. He is always respectful, with an irreverent sense of humor that does not offend.”

—Journal of the American Medical Association

In November 1998, millions of television viewers watched as Thomas Youk died. Suffering from the late stages of Lou Gehrig’s disease, Youk had called upon the infamous Michigan pathologist Dr. Jack Kevorkian to help end his life on his own terms. After delivering the videotaped death to 60 Minutes, Kevorkian was arrested and convicted of manslaughter, despite the fact that Youk’s family firmly believed that the ending of his life qualified as a good death.

Death is political, as the controversies surrounding Jack Kevorkian and, more recently, Terri Schiavo have shown. While death is a natural event, modern end-of-life experiences are shaped by new medical, demographic, and cultural trends. People who are dying are kept alive, sometimes against their will or the will of their family, with powerful medications, machines, and “heroic measures.” Current research on end-of-life issues is substantial, involving many fields. Beyond the Good Death takes an anthropological approach, examining the changes in our concept of death over the last several decades. As author James W. Green determines, the attitudes of today’s baby boomers differ greatly from those of their parents and grandparents, who spoke politely and in hushed voices of those who had “passed away.” Dr. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, in the 1960s, gave the public a new language for speaking openly about death with her “five steps of dying.” If we talked more about death, she emphasized, it would become less fearful for everyone.

The term “good death” reentered the public consciousness as narratives of AIDS, cancer, and other chronic diseases were featured on talk shows and in popular books such as the best-selling Tuesdays with Morrie. Green looks at a number of contemporary secular American death practices that are still informed by an ancient religious ethos. Most important, Beyond the Good Death provides an interpretation of the ways in which Americans react when death is at hand for themselves or for those they care about.

James W. Green teaches anthropology at the University of Washington in Seattle and is author of Cultural Awareness in the Human Services: A Multi-Ethnic Approach.
“Design After Decline is an important addition to the study of urbanism ‘after the fall.’ Ryan brings to this surprisingly little-researched topic an impressive expertise in planning as well as a belief in the social impact of good urban design. As he shows, the many failures and few hard-won victories of late twentieth-century urbanism must be understood if we are to recover a genuine American urbanism in the course of the twenty-first century.”

—Robert Fishman, University of Michigan

Almost fifty years ago, America’s industrial cities—Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, and others—began shedding people and jobs. Today they are littered with tens of thousands of abandoned houses, shuttered factories, and vacant lots. With population and housing losses continuing since the 2007 financial crisis, the future of neighborhoods in these places is precarious. How we will rebuild shrinking cities and what urban design vision will guide their future remain contentious and unknown.

In Design After Decline, Brent D. Ryan reveals the fraught and intermittently successful efforts of architects, planners, and city officials to rebuild shrinking cities following mid-century urban renewal. With modern architecture in disrepute, federal funds scarce, and architects and planners disengaged, politicians and developers were left to pick up the pieces. In twin narratives, Ryan describes how America’s two largest shrinking cities, Detroit and Philadelphia, faced the challenge of design after decline in dramatically different ways. While Detroit allowed developers to carve up the cityscape into suburban enclaves, Philadelphia brought back 1960s-style land condemnation for benevolent social purposes. Both Detroit and Philadelphia “succeeded” in rebuilding but at the cost of innovative urban design and planning.

Ryan proposes that the unprecedented crisis facing these cities today requires a revival of the visionary thinking found in the best modernist urban design, tempered with the lessons gained from post-1960s community planning. Depicting the ideal shrinking city as a shifting patchwork of open and settled areas, Ryan concludes that accepting the inevitable decline and abandonment of some neighborhoods, while rebuilding others as new neighborhoods with innovative design and planning, can reignite modernism’s spirit of optimism and shape a brighter future for shrinking cities and their residents.
"Food for thought for both scholars of international politics and practitioners of urban planning at a time when violence in and against the city is rising up the agenda for both."
—*Cambridge Review of International Affairs*

In Jerusalem, Israeli and Jordanian militias patrolled a fortified, impassable Green Line from 1948 until 1967. In Nicosia, two walls and a buffer zone have segregated Turkish and Greek Cypriots since 1963. In Belfast, “peaceline” barricades have separated working-class Catholics and Protestants since 1969. In Beirut, civil war from 1974 until 1990 turned a cosmopolitan city into a lethal patchwork of ethnic enclaves. In Mostar, the Croatian and Bosniak communities have occupied two autonomous sectors since 1993. These cities were not destined for partition by their social or political histories. They were partitioned by politicians, citizens, and engineers according to limited information, short-range plans, and often dubious motives. How did it happen? How can it be avoided?

*Divided Cities* explores the logic of violent urban partition along ethnic lines—when it occurs, who supports it, what it costs, and why seemingly healthy cities succumb to it. Planning and conservation experts Jon Calame and Esther Charlesworth offer a warning beacon to a growing class of cities torn apart by ethnic rivals. Field-based investigations in Belfast, Beirut, Jerusalem, Mostar, and Nicosia are coupled with scholarly research to illuminate the history of urban dividing lines, the social impacts of physical partition, and the assorted professional responses to “self-imposed apartheid.” Through interviews with people on both sides of such divides—residents, politicians, taxi drivers, built-environment professionals, cultural critics, and journalists—they compare the evolution of each urban partition along with its social impacts. The patterns that emerge support an assertion that division is a gradual, predictable, and avoidable occurrence that ultimately impedes intercommunal cooperation. With the voices of divided-city residents, updated partition maps, and previously unpublished photographs, *Divided Cities* illuminates the enormous costs of physical segregation.

Jon Calame is a founding partner of Minerva Partners, a preservation and planning firm in New York.

Esther Charlesworth is founding director of Architects Without Frontiers (Australia) and Senior Research Fellow at RMIT University, Melbourne.
“Consuming Pleasures offers a brilliant survey of major transatlantic thinkers. Horowitz is an accomplished historian who has mastered, in stunning depth and breadth, the literature on each of his principal subjects. Lucid, elegant, and engaging.”

—Howard Brick, author of Transcending Capitalism: Visions of a New Society in Modern American Thought

How is it that American intellectuals, who had for 150 years worried about the deleterious effects of affluence, more recently began to emphasize pleasure, playfulness, and symbolic exchange as the essence of a vibrant consumer culture? The New York intellectuals of the 1930s rejected any serious or analytical discussion, let alone appreciation, of popular culture, which they viewed as morally questionable. Beginning in the 1950s, however, new perspectives emerged from outside and within the United States that challenged this dominant thinking. Consuming Pleasures reveals how a group of writers shifted attention from condemnation to critical appreciation, critiqued cultural hierarchies and moralistic approaches, and explored the symbolic processes by which individuals and groups communicate.

Historian Daniel Horowitz traces the emergence of these new perspectives through a series of intellectual biographies. With writers and readers from the United States at the center, the story begins in Western Europe in the early 1950s and ends in the early 1970s, when American intellectuals increasingly appreciated the rich inventiveness of popular culture. Drawing on sources both familiar and newly discovered, this transnational intellectual history plays familiar works off each other in fresh ways. Among those whose work is featured are Jürgen Habermas, Roland Barthes, Umberto Eco, Walter Benjamin, C. L. R. James, David Riesman and Marshall McLuhan, Richard Hoggart, members of London’s Independent Group, Stuart Hall, Paddy Whannel, Tom Wolfe, Herbert Gans, Susan Sontag, Reyner Banham, and Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown.

Daniel Horowitz is Mary Huggins Gamble Professor of American Studies at Smith College.
“My head was popping with spaceships and winged girls and cloaks of invisibility, and I had no one to share it with. . . . What science-fiction fans wanted to do with each other’s company was talk, about science fiction, and the world.”

—Frederik Pohl, on encountering science fiction in the 1930s

When physicist Robert Goddard, whose career was inspired by H. G. Wells’s *War of the Worlds*, published “A Method of Reaching Extreme Altitudes,” the response was electric. Newspaper headlines across the country announced, “Modern Jules Verne Invents Rocket to Reach Moon,” while people from around the world, including two World War I pilots, volunteered as pioneers in space exploration. Though premature (Goddard’s rocket, alas, was only imagined), the episode demonstrated not only science’s general popularity but also its intersection with interwar popular and commercial culture. In that intersection, the stories that inspired Goddard and others became a recognizable genre: science fiction. *Astounding Wonder* explores science fiction’s emergence in the era’s “pulps,” colorful magazines that shouted from the newsstands, attracting an extraordinarily loyal and active audience.

Pulps invited readers not only to read but also to participate in science fiction, joining writers and editors in celebrating a collective wonder for and investment in the potential of science. But in conjuring fantastic machines, travel across time and space, unexplored worlds, and alien foes, science fiction offered more than rousing adventure and romance. It also assuaged contemporary concerns about nation, gender, race, authority, ability, and progress—about the place of ordinary individuals within modern science and society—in the process freeing readers to debate scientific theories and implications separate from such concerns.

Readers similarly sought to establish their worth and place outside the pulps. Organizing clubs and conventions and producing their own magazines, some expanded science fiction’s community and created a fan subculture separate from the professional pulp industry. Others formed societies to launch and experiment with rockets. From debating relativity and the use of slang in the future to printing purple fanzines and calculating the speed of spaceships, fans’ enthusiastic industry revealed the tensions between popular science and modern science. Even as it inspired readers’ imagination and activities, science fiction’s participatory ethos sparked debates about amateurs and professionals that divided the worlds of science fiction in the 1930s and after.

John Cheng lives and writes in Chicago.
Piety and Public Funding
Evangelicals and the State in Modern America
Axel R. Schäfer

“Piety and Public Funding complicates, and sometimes even demolishes, much of the conventional wisdom about the rise of the religious right. Schäfer’s tone is neither bombastic nor polemical, but the result is revolutionary nonetheless: a complete reconfiguration of our assumptions about conservative Protestants and Republican Party politics from the 1940s to the 1990s.”
—Andrew Preston, Cambridge University

How is it that some conservative groups are viscerally antigovernment even while enjoying the benefits of government funding? In Piety and Public Funding historian Axel R. Schäfer offers a compelling answer to this question by chronicling how, in the first half century since World War II, conservative evangelical groups became increasingly adept at accommodating their hostility to the state with federal support.

Through holding to the ideals of church-state separation, evangelicals gradually took advantage of expanded public funding opportunities for religious foreign aid, health care, education, and social welfare. This was especially the case during the Cold War, when groups such as the National Association of Evangelicals were at the forefront of battling communism at home and abroad. It was evident, too, in the Sunbelt, where the military-industrial complex grew exponentially after World War II and where the postwar right would achieve its earliest success. Contrary to evangelicals’ own claims, liberal public policies were a boon for, not a threat to, their own institutions and values. The welfare state, forged during the New Deal and renewed by the Great Society, hastened—not hindered—the ascendency of a conservative political movement that would, in turn, use its resurgence as leverage against the very system that helped create it.

By showing that the liberal state’s dependence on private and nonprofit social services made it vulnerable to assaults from the right, Piety and Public Funding brings a much needed historical perspective to a hotly debated contemporary issue: the efforts of both Republican and Democratic administrations to channel federal money to “faith-based” organizations. It suggests a major reevaluation of the religious right, which grew to dominate evangelicalism by exploiting institutional ties to the state while simultaneously brandishing a message of free enterprise and moral awakening.

Axel R. Schäfer is Director of the David Bruce Centre for American Studies at Keele University in the United Kingdom.

Tax and Spend
The Welfare State, Tax Politics, and the Limits of American Liberalism
Molly C. Michelmore

Taxes dominate contemporary American politics. Yet while many rail against big government, few Americans are prepared to give up the benefits they receive from the state. In Tax and Spend, historian Molly C. Michelmore examines an unexpected source of this contradiction and shows why many Americans have come to hate government but continue to demand the security it provides.

Tracing the development of taxing and spending policy over the course of the twentieth century, Michelmore uncovers the origins of today’s antitax and antigovernment politics in choices made by liberal state builders in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. By focusing on two key instruments of twentieth-century economic and social policy, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and the federal income tax, Tax and Spend explains the antitax logic that has guided liberal policy makers since the earliest days of Franklin Roosevelt’s presidency. Grounded in careful archival research, this book reveals that the liberal social compact forged during the New Deal, World War II, and the postwar years included not only generous social benefits for the middle class—including Social Security, Medicare, and a host of expensive but hidden state subsidies—but also a commitment to preserve low taxes for the majority of American taxpayers.

In a surprising twist on conventional political history, Michelmore’s analysis links postwar liberalism directly to the rise of the Republican right in the last decades of the twentieth century. Liberals’ decision to reconcile public demand for low taxes and generous social benefits by relying on hidden sources of revenues and invisible kinds of public subsidy, combined with their persistent defense of taxpayer rights and suspicion of “tax eaters” on the welfare rolls, not only fueled but helped create the contours of antistate politics at the core of the Reagan Revolution.

Molly C. Michelmore teaches history at Washington and Lee University.
In the three decades following World War II, the Golden State was not only the fastest-growing state in the Union but also the site of significant political change. From the late 1940s through the mid 1970s, a generation of liberal activists transformed the political landscape of California, ending Republican dominance of state politics and eventually setting the tone for the Democratic Party nationwide.

In *California Crucible*, Jonathan Bell chronicles this dramatic story of postwar liberalism—from early grassroots organizing and the election of Pat Brown as governor in 1958 to the civil rights campaigns of the 1960s and the campaigns against the New Right in the 1970s. As Bell argues, the emergent “California liberalism” was a distinctly post–New Deal phenomenon that drew on the ambitious ideals of the New Deal but adapted them to a diverse population. The result was a broad coalition that sought to extend social democracy to marginalized groups—such as gay rights and civil rights organizations—that had not been well served by the Democratic Party in earlier decades. In building this coalition, liberal activists forged an ideology capable of bringing Latino farm workers, African American civil rights activists, and wealthy suburban homemakers into a shared political project.

By exploring California Democrats’ largely successful attempts to link economic rights to civil rights and serve the needs of diverse groups, Bell challenges common assumptions about the rise of the New Right and the decline of American liberalism in the postwar era. As Bell shows, by the end of the 1970s California was the spiritual home of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party as much as that of the Reagan Revolution.

Jonathan Bell is Senior Lecturer and Chair of the History Department at the University of Reading.

“Ambar identifies the origins of the expanded twentieth-century presidency in late nineteenth-century gubernatorial leadership. This is the first effort I know of that undertakes a systematic examination of the relationships between gubernatorial politics and the emergence of presidential activism in the Progressive Era and after.”—Bruce Miroff, University at Albany-SUNY

A governor’s mansion is often the last stop for politicians who plan to move into the White House. Before Barack Obama was elected president of the United States, four of his last five predecessors had been governors. Executive experience at the state level informs individual presidencies in the present, and, as Saladin M. Ambar argues, the actions of governors-turned-presidents changed the nature of the presidency itself long ago. *How Governors Built the Modern American Presidency* is the first book to explicitly credit governors with making the presidency what it is today.

By examining the governorships of such presidential stalwarts as Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, political scientist Ambar shows how gubernatorial experience made the difference in establishing modern presidential practice. The book also delves into the careers of Wisconsin’s Bob La Follette and California’s Hiram Johnson, demonstrating how these governors reshaped the presidency through their activism. As Ambar reminds readers, governors as far back as Samuel J. Tilden of New York, who ran against Rutherford Hayes in the controversial presidential election of 1876, paved the way for a more assertive national leadership. Ambar explodes the idea that the modern presidency began after 1945, instead placing its origins squarely in the Progressive Era.

This innovative study uncovers neglected aspects of the evolution of the nation’s executive branch, placing American governors at the heart of what the presidency has become—for better or for worse.

Saladin M. Ambar teaches political science at Lehigh University.
The Right and Labor in America
Politics, Ideology, and Imagination
Edited by Nelson Lichtenstein and Elizabeth Tandy Shermer

“This volume makes a major contribution to a growing body of work on the origins of modern conservatism and the rise of the New Right. It vividly demonstrates that if antiunionism did not assume the same significance as antitaxation or Christian fundamentalism, it proved to be significant in its own right. Future scholars will have to pay heed.”

—Bruce Laurie, author of The Rise of Conservatism in America, 1945–2000

The legislative attack on public sector unionism that gave rise to the uproar in Wisconsin and other union strongholds in 2011 was not just a reaction to the contemporary economic difficulties faced by the government. Rather, it was the result of a longstanding political and ideological hostility to the very idea of trade unionism put forward by a conservative movement whose roots go as far back as the Haymarket Riot of 1886. The controversy in Madison and other state capitals reveals that labor’s status and power has always been at the core of American conservatism, today as well as a century ago.

The Right and Labor in America explores the multifaceted history and range of conservative hostility toward unionism, opening the door to a fascinating set of individuals, movements, and institutions that help explain why, in much of the popular imagination, union leaders are always “bosses” and trade union organizers are nothing short of “thugs.” The contributors to this volume explore conservative thought about unions, in particular the ideological impulses, rhetorical strategies, and political efforts that conservatives have deployed to challenge unions as a force in U.S. economic and political life over the century. Among the many contemporary books on American parties, personalities, and elections that try to explain why political disputes are so divisive, this collection of original and innovative essays is essential reading.

Nelson Lichtenstein is MacArthur Foundation Chair in History at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Elizabeth Tandy Shermer teaches history at the Loyola University of Chicago and is Paul Mellon Fellow of American History at the University of Cambridge.

Black Conservative Intellectuals in Modern America
Michael L. Ondaatje

“A splendid narrative of the rise of black conservative intellectuals who emerged into the public sphere with the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980. . . A first-rate, evenhanded account of black conservatism that will likely be a pivotal work on the topic for years to come.”—Journal of American History

In the past three decades, a brand of black conservatism espoused by a controversial group of African American intellectuals has become a fixture in the nation's political landscape, its proponents having shaped policy debates over some of the most pressing matters that confront contemporary American society. Their ideas, though, have been neglected by scholars of the African American experience—much of the responsibility for explaining black conservatism's historical and contemporary significance has fallen to highly partisan journalists. Typically, those pundits have addressed black conservatives as an undifferentiated mass, proclaiming them good or bad, right or wrong, color-blind visionaries or Uncle Toms.

In Black Conservative Intellectuals in Modern America, Michael L. Ondaatje delves deeply into the historical archive to chronicle the origins of black conservatism in the United States from the early 1980s to the present. Focusing on three significant policy issues—affirmative action, welfare, and education—Ondaatje critically engages with the ideas of nine of the most influential black conservatives. He further documents how their ideas were received, both by white conservatives eager to capitalize on black support for their ideas and by activists on the left who too often sought to impugn the motives of black conservatives instead of challenging the merits of their claims. While Ondaatje's investigation uncovers the themes and issues that link these voices together, he debunks the myth of a monolithic black conservatism. Figures such as Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, the Hoover Institution's Thomas Sowell and Shelby Steele, and cultural theorist John McWhorter emerge as individuals with their own distinct understandings of and relationships to the conservative political tradition.

Michael L. Ondaatje teaches American history at the University of Newcastle, Australia.
Public Culture
Diversity, Democracy, and Community in the United States
Edited by Marguerite S. Shaffer

“An excellent dissection of the tension between common experience and societal plurality. . . . The final valuable insight that this book may evoke for readers is that civic culture of the kind Robert Putnam lamented is not necessarily endangered. . . . but that ‘public culture’ is and always has been contested by a variety of actors; and to understand how Americans engage one another in the public realm requires asking difficult questions about power, wealth, gender, and race.”—Reviews in American History

In the United States today, many people are as likely to identify themselves by their ethnicity or region as by their nationality. In this country, with its diversity and inequalities, can there be a shared public culture? Is there an unbridgeable gap between cultural variety and civic unity, or can public forms of expression provide an opportunity for Americans to come together as a people?

In *Public Culture: Diversity, Democracy, and Community in the United States*, an interdisciplinary group of scholars addresses these questions as it considers the state of American public culture over the past one hundred years. From medicine shows to the Internet, from the Los Angeles Plaza to the Las Vegas Strip, from the commemoration of the Oklahoma City bombing to television programming after 9/11, public sights and scenes provide ways to negotiate new forms of belonging in a diverse, postmodern community. By analyzing these cultural phenomena, the essays in this volume reveal how mass media, consumerism, increased privatization of space, and growing political polarization have transformed public culture and the very notion of the American public.

Focusing on four central themes—public action, public image, public space, and public identity—and approaching shared culture from a range of disciplines—including mass communication, history, sociology, urban studies, ethnic studies, and cultural studies—*Public Culture* offers refreshing perspectives on a subject of perennial significance.

Marguerite S. Shaffer is Associate Professor of American Studies and History and Director of American Studies at Miami University. She is author of *See America First: Tourism and National Identity, 1880–1940*.

Making Seafood Sustainable
American Experiences in Global Perspective
Mansel G. Blackford

“Intelligent, provocative, and well researched, with delightful writing throughout. Blackford has a grasp on the ways in which global developments manifest themselves in American fisheries on a number of different levels: economic, environmental, cultural, and political. Indeed, Blackford demonstrates that all of these local manifestations of globalization are connected to each other.”—Arthur F. McEvoy, Southwestern Law School

In the spring of 2007, *National Geographic* warned, “The oceans are in deep blue trouble. From the northernmost reaches of the Greenland Sea to the swirl of the Antarctic Circle, we are gutting our seas of fish.” There were legitimate grounds for concern. After increasing more than fourfold between 1950 and 1994, the global wild fish catch reached a plateau and stagnated despite exponential growth in the fishing industry. As numerous scientific reports showed, many fish stocks around the world collapsed, creating a genuine global overfishing crisis.

*Making Seafood Sustainable* analyzes the ramifications of overfishing for the United States by investigating how fishers, seafood processors, retailers, government officials, and others have worked together to respond to the crisis. Historian Mansel G. Blackford examines how these players took steps to make fishing in some American waters, especially in Alaskan waters, sustainable. Critical to these efforts, Blackford argues, has been government and industry collaboration in formulating and enforcing regulations. What can be learned from these successful experiences? Are they applicable elsewhere? What are the drawbacks? *Making Seafood Sustainable* addresses these questions and suggests that sustainable seafood management can be made to work. The economic and social costs incurred in achieving sustainable resource usage are significant, but there are ways to mitigate them. More broadly, this study illustrates ways to manage commonly held natural resources around the world—land, water, oil, and so on—in sustainable ways.

Mansel G. Blackford is Professor Emeritus of History at the Ohio State University and author of several books, including *The Rise of Modern Business: Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Japan, and China and Pathways to the Present: U.S. Development and Its Consequences in the Pacific*.

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Citizens of a Christian Nation
Evangelical Missions and the Problem of Race in the Nineteenth Century
Derek Chang

“Focusing on freedpeople in and around Raleigh, North Carolina, and Chinese immigrants in Portland, Oregon, Chang’s comparative research and theoretical reflections shed fresh light on the subject of postwar religious reconstruction.”—Journal of American History

“Ambitious and erudite. . . . It is rare to find a work of such bold comparison within the United States or to find a single work of history that attempts to write the stories of two such disparate regions. There is much to be gained from this approach, and Chang produces many lucid insights into the linkages between racial formation and a national form of evangelicalism.”—American Historical Review

In America after the Civil War, the emancipation of four million slaves and the explosion of Chinese immigration fundamentally challenged traditional ideas about who belonged in the national polity. As Americans struggled to redefine citizenship in the United States, the “Negro Problem” and the “Chinese Question” dominated the debate. During this turbulent period, which witnessed the Supreme Court’s Plessy v. Ferguson decision and passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act, among other restrictive measures, American Baptists promoted religion instead of race as the primary marker of citizenship. Through its domestic missionary wing, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Baptists ministered to former slaves in the South and Chinese immigrants on the Pacific coast. Espousing an ideology of evangelical nationalism, in which the country would be united around Christianity rather than a particular race or creed, Baptists advocated inclusion of Chinese and African Americans in the national polity. Their hope for a Christian nation hinged on the social transformation of these two groups through spiritual and educational uplift. By 1900, the Society had helped establish important institutions that are still active today, including the Chinese Baptist Church and many historically black colleges and universities.

Citizens of a Christian Nation chronicles the intertwined lives of African Americans, Chinese Americans, and the white missionaries who ministered to them. It traces the radical, religious, and nationalist ideology of the domestic mission movement, examining both the opportunities provided by the egalitarian tradition of evangelical Christianity and the limits imposed by its assumptions of cultural difference.

Derek Chang is Associate Professor of History and Asian American Studies at Cornell University.

New Netherland and the Dutch Origins of American Religious Liberty
Evan Haefeli

“Through an examination of the too-often neglected Dutch colony of New Netherland that places its subject firmly in the Atlantic context, Haefeli makes vital contributions both to colonial American history and to American religious history.”—Francis Bremer, author of John Winthrop: America’s Forgotten Founding Father

The settlers of New Netherland were obligated to uphold religious toleration as a legal right by the Dutch Republic’s founding document, the 1579 Union of Utrecht, which stated that “everyone shall remain free in religion and that no one may be persecuted or investigated because of religion.” For early American historians this statement, unique in the world and its time, lies at the root of American pluralism.

New Netherland and the Dutch Origins of American Religious Liberty offers a new reading of the way tolerance operated in colonial America. Using sources in several languages and looking at laws and ideas as well as their enforcement and resistance, Evan Haefeli shows that, although tolerance as a general principle was respected in the colony, there was a pronounced struggle against it in practice. Crucial to the fate of New Netherland was the changing religious and political dynamics within the English empire. In the end, Haefeli argues, the most crucial factor in laying the groundwork for religious tolerance in colonial America was less what the Dutch did than the fact that they lost the region to the English at a moment when the English were unusually open to religious tolerance. This legacy, often overlooked, turns out to be critical to the history of American religious diversity.

By setting Dutch America within its broader imperial context, New Netherland and the Dutch Origins of American Religious Liberty offers a more comprehensive and nuanced history of a conflict integral to the histories of the Dutch republic, early America, and religious tolerance.

Evan Haefeli teaches history at Columbia University.
John Woolman's Path to the Peaceable Kingdom
A Quaker in the British Empire
Geoffrey Plank

“A carefully researched and quietly brilliant work that provides a genuinely new perspective on a familiar figure in the history of antislavery. Plank finds in Woolman not only an early opponent of slavery but also an ardent critic of most every facet of commercial life in the Delaware Valley and, more generally, the British Empire.”

—Christopher Brown, Columbia University

The abolitionist John Woolman (1720–72) has been described as a “Quaker saint,” an isolated mystic, singular even among a singular people. But as historian Geoffrey Plank recounts, this tailor, hog producer, shopkeeper, schoolteacher, and prominent Quaker minister was very much enmeshed in his local community in colonial New Jersey and was alert as well to events throughout the British Empire. Responding to the situation as he saw it, Woolman developed a comprehensive critique of his fellow Quakers and of the imperial economy, became one of the most emphatic opponents of slaveholding, and helped develop a new form of protest by striving never to spend money in ways that might encourage slavery or other forms of iniquity.

Drawing on the diaries of contemporaries, personal correspondence, the minutes of Quaker meetings, business and probate records, pamphlets, and other sources, John Woolman's Path to the Peaceable Kingdom shows that Woolman and his neighbors were far more engaged with the problems of inequality, trade, and warfare than anyone would know just from reading the Quaker’s own writings. Although he is famous as an abolitionist, the end of slavery was only part of Woolman’s project. Refusing to believe that the pursuit of self-interest could safely guide economic life, Woolman aimed for a miraculous global transformation: a universal disavowal of greed.

Geoffrey Plank is Professor in the School of American Studies, University of East Anglia. He is author of An Unsettled Conquest: The British Campaign Against the Peoples of Acadia and Rebellion and Savagery: The Jacobite Rising of 1745 and the British Empire, both also available from University of Pennsylvania Press.
“Seeman’s achievement is significant. . . . Death in the New World is refreshingly broad in sweep, blending insights drawn from anthropology, archaeology, and religious and military history. It is also an imaginative work, in the complimentary sense of the term, as Seeman cheerfully, and with erudition, fills in gaps where the written or archaeological record falls silent.”—Times Literary Supplement

“Death in the New World reassembles the puzzle of early America, using many more pieces not merely to present a broader portrait of New World natives and newcomers but to analyze how so varied a set of actors interacted with each other and found meaning in those sustained encounters.”—American Historical Review

Reminders of death were everywhere in the New World, from the epidemics that devastated Indian populations and the mortality of slaves working the Caribbean sugar cane fields to the unfamiliar diseases that afflicted Europeans in the Chesapeake and West Indies. According to historian Erik R. Seeman, when Indians, Africans, and Europeans encountered one another, they could not ignore the similarities in their approaches to death. All of these groups believed in an afterlife to which the soul or spirit traveled after death. As a result all felt that corpses—the earthly vessels for the soul or spirit—should be treated with respect, and all mourned the dead with commemorative rituals. Seeman argues that deathways facilitated communication among peoples otherwise divided by language and custom. They observed, asked questions about, and sometimes even participated in their counterparts’ rituals. At the same time, insofar as New World interactions were largely exploitative, the communication facilitated by parallel deathways was often used to influence or gain advantage over one’s rivals. In Virginia, for example, John Smith used his knowledge of Powhatan deathways to impress the local Indians with his abilities as a healer as part of his campaign to demonstrate the superiority of English culture.

Told in a series of engrossing narratives, Death in the New World is a landmark study that offers a fresh perspective on the dynamics of cross-cultural encounters and their larger ramifications in the Atlantic world.

Erik R. Seeman is Professor of History at the University at Buffalo (SUNY).
Political Gastronomy
Food and Authority in the English Atlantic World
Michael A. LaCombe

“The table constitutes a kind of tie between the bargainer and the bargained-with, and makes the diners more willing to receive certain impressions, to submit to certain influences: from this is born political gastronomy. Meals have become a means of governing, and the fate of whole peoples is decided at a banquet.”
—Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin, The Physiology of Taste, or, Meditations on Transcendental Gastronomy

The first Thanksgiving at Plymouth in 1621 was a powerfully symbolic event and not merely the pageant of plenitude and abundance that we still reenact today. In these early encounters between Indians and English in North America, food was also symbolic of power: the venison brought to Plymouth by the Indians, for example, was resonant of both masculine skill with weapons and the status of the men who offered it. These meanings were clearly understood by Plymouth’s leaders, however weak they appeared in comparison.

Political Gastronomy examines the meaning of food in its many facets: planting, gathering, hunting, cooking, shared meals, and the daily labor that sustained ordinary households. Public occasions such as the first Thanksgiving could be used to reinforce claims to status and precedence, but even seemingly trivial gestures could dramatize the tense negotiations of status and authority: an offer of roast squirrel or a spoonful of beer, a guest’s refusal to accept his place at the table, the presence and type of utensils, whether hands should be washed or napkins used. Historian Michael A. LaCombe places Anglo-Indian encounters at the center of his study, and his wide-ranging research shows that despite their many differences in language, culture, and beliefs, English settlers and American Indians were able to communicate reciprocally in the symbolic language of food.

Michael A. LaCombe teaches history at Adelphi University.

Friends and Strangers
The Making of a Creole Culture in Colonial Pennsylvania
John Smolenski

“Insightful and compelling. . . . Scholars of early modern religion and of early America more generally will find much of interest: the intertwining of religious and political cultures in Pennsylvania serves as an ideal and early window into transitions that occurred in myriad ways throughout the Protestant world in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.”—Church History

In its early years, William Penn’s “Peaceable Kingdom” was anything but. Pennsylvania’s governing institutions were faced with daunting challenges: Native Americans proved far less docile than Penn had hoped, the colony’s non-English settlers were loath to accept Quaker authority, and Friends themselves were divided by grievous factional struggles. Yet out of this chaos emerged a colony hailed by contemporary and modern observers alike as the most liberal, tolerant, and harmonious in British America.

In Friends and Strangers, John Smolenski argues that Pennsylvania’s early history can best be understood through the lens of creolization—the process by which Old World habits, values, and practices were transformed in a New World setting. Unable simply to transplant English political and legal traditions across the Atlantic, Quaker leaders gradually forged a creole civic culture that secured Quaker authority in an increasingly diverse colony. By mythologizing the colony’s early settlement and casting Friends as the ideal guardians of its uniquely free and peaceful society, they succeeded in establishing a shared civic culture in which Quaker dominance seemed natural and just. The first history of Pennsylvania’s founding in more than forty years, Friends and Strangers offers a provocative new look at the transfer of English culture to North America.

John Smolenski teaches history at the University of California, Davis. He is coeditor, with Thomas J. Humphrey, of New World Orders: Violence, Sanction, and Authority in the Colonial Americas, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
**Seneca Possessed**  
*Indians, Witchcraft, and Power in the Early American Republic*  
Matthew Dennis

“Matthew Dennis offers a thought-provoking examination of how the Senecas used purposeful reinvention to survive United States colonialism during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries... An important example of Indians adapting to the inestimable challenges of American colonialism.”  
— _American Historical Review_

Seneca Possessed examines the ordeal of a Native people in the wake of the American Revolution. As part of the once-formidable Iroquois Six Nations in western New York, Senecas occupied a significant if ambivalent place within the newly established United States. They found themselves the object of missionaries’ conversion efforts while also confronting land speculators, poachers, squatters, timber-cutters, and officials from state and federal governments.

In response, Seneca communities sought to preserve their territories and culture amid a maelstrom of economic, social, religious, and political change. They succeeded through a remarkable course of cultural innovation and conservation, skillful calculation and luck, and the guidance of both a Native prophet and unusual Quakers. Through the prophecies of Handsome Lake and the message of Quaker missionaries, this process advanced fitfully, incorporating elements of Christianity and white society and economy, along with older Seneca ideas and practices.

But cultural reinvention did not come easily. Episodes of Seneca witch-hunting reflected the wider crises the Senecas were experiencing. Ironically, as with so much of their experience in this period, these episodes also allowed for the preservation of Seneca sovereignty, as in the case of Tommy Jemmy, a Seneca chief tried by New York in 1821 for executing a Seneca “witch.” Here Senecas improbably but successfully defended their right to self-government. Through the stories of Tommy Jemmy, Handsome Lake, and others, Seneca Possessed explores how the Seneca people and their homeland were “possessed”—culturally, spiritually, materially, and legally—in the era of early American independence.

Matthew Dennis is Professor of History and Environmental Studies at the University of Oregon.

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**A Nation of Women**  
*Gender and Colonial Encounters Among the Delaware Indians*  
Gunlög Fur

“This book examines in fascinating detail many different ways that gender played a role in encounters between Lenape (or Delaware) Indians and European colonists in North America. . . . Fur’s analysis reveals ways to deepen and add complexity to understandings of women’s leadership and roles, despite the limitations of available primary sources.”  
— _Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History_

A Nation of Women chronicles changing ideas of gender and identity among the Delaware Indians, from the mid-seventeenth through the eighteenth century, as they encountered various waves of migrating peoples in their homelands along the eastern coast of North America. In Delaware society at the beginning of this period, to be a woman meant to engage in the activities performed by women, including diplomacy, rather than to be defined by biological sex. Among the Delaware, being a “woman” was therefore a self-identification, employed by both women and men, that reflected the complementary roles of both sexes within Delaware society. For these reasons, the Delaware were known among Europeans and other Native American groups as “a nation of women.”

Decades of interaction with these other cultures gradually eroded the positive connotations of being a nation of women as well as the importance of actual women in Delaware society. In Anglo-Indian politics, being depicted as a woman suggested weakness and evil. Exposed to such thinking, Delaware men struggled successfully to assume the formal speaking roles and political authority that women once held. To salvage some sense of gender complementarity in Delaware society, men and women redrew the lines of their duties more rigidly. As the era came to a close, even as some Delaware engaged in a renewal of Delaware identity as a masculine nation, others rejected involvement in Christian networks that threatened to disturb the already precarious gender balance in their social relations.

Drawing on all available European accounts, including those in Swedish, German, and English, Fur establishes the centrality of gender in Delaware life and, in doing so, argues for a new understanding of how different notions of gender influenced all interactions in colonial North America.

Gunlög Fur is Professor of History at Växjö University, Sweden.
In the middle of the nineteenth century, middle-class Americans embraced a new culture of domestic consumption, one that centered on chairs and clocks as well as family portraits and books. How did that new world of goods, represented by Victorian parlors filled with overstuffed furniture and daguerreotype portraits, come into being? *A New Nation of Goods* highlights the significant role of provincial artisans in four crafts in the northeastern United States—chairmaking, clockmaking, portrait painting, and book publishing—to explain the shift from preindustrial society to an entirely new configuration of work, commodities, and culture. As a whole, the book proposes an innovative analysis of early nineteenth-century industrialization and the development of a middle-class consumer culture. It relies on many of the objects beloved by decorative arts scholars and collectors to evoke the vitality of village craft production and culture in the decades after the War of Independence.

*A New Nation of Goods* grounds its broad narrative of cultural change in case studies of artisans, consumers, and specific artifacts. Each chapter opens with an “object lesson” and weaves an object-based analysis together with the richness of individual lives. The path that such craftspeople and consumers took was not inevitable; on the contrary, as historian David Jaffee vividly demonstrates, it was strewn with alternative outcomes, such as decentralized production with specialized makers. The richly illustrated book offers a collective biography of the post-Revolutionary generation, gathering together the case studies of producers and consumers who embraced these changes, those who opposed them, or, most significantly, those who fashioned the myriad small changes that coalesced into a new Victorian cultural order that none of them had envisioned or entirely appreciated.

David Jaffee is Professor and Head of New Media Research at Bard Graduate Center: Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture.

"Jaffee's well-illustrated book . . . offers an important contribution to the growing literature on consumerism, craftsmanship, and the drive toward refinement in early America."

—*Journal of American History*

The materials that decorate our homes and protect us from cold, light, and prying eyes reveal as well as conceal. Drapery and curtain designs tell the story of great shifts in home and work life that accompanied innovations in textile manufacturing technology and the fashion industry over the course of the nineteenth century.

*Capricious Fancy* chronicles the changes in fashionable curtain and drapery styles in the United States and Europe during the Industrial Revolution. This unique compilation contains hundreds of illustrations, most in full color, reproduced from more than one hundred rare pattern books, workroom manuals, trade catalogues, and examples of design literature selected from the collections of The Athenæum of Philadelphia, including the Samuel J. Dornsife Collection of The Victorian Society in America. Each design is annotated with a description of its source and significance. Gail Caskey Winkler's research confirms the mastery of French upholsterers in the art of draping windows, bedsteads, and doorways. The book follows the transmission of high styles from Paris to London to North America before the middle of the nineteenth century and the development of the retail home fashion business, including the mail-order trade. Even as wealth spread, disparity continued between the upper and middle classes in adopting the newest fashions. Meanwhile, the audience for interior fashion publications switched from male building professionals and artisans to female homemakers.

With 325 images and historical commentary from a leading educator and historic preservation practitioner, *Capricious Fancy* is a source of authentic inspiration for preservation professionals, interior designers, set designers, museum curators, and anyone with a passion for period décor.

Gail Caskey Winkler is Lecturer at the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at the University of Pennsylvania School of Design and Senior Partner of LCA Associates, a design firm specializing in historic interiors. Her books include *Victorian Interior Decoration, Floor Coverings for Historic Buildings,* and *An Analysis of Drapery.*

Roger W. Moss is Emeritus Executive Director of The Athenæum of Philadelphia and retired Adjunct Professor of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of a dozen books, including *Historic Houses of Philadelphia, Historic Sacred Places of Philadelphia,* and *Historic Landmarks of Philadelphia,* all three of which are available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Lustreware, once associated with alchemy for its golden effects, may no longer be a guarded secret of potters and tillers, but the technique still intimidates many artists. The challenging mix of science and art requires a great deal of experimentation to achieve the desired results. Perfecting lustre demands patience, experience, and, above all, knowledge. Yet the iridescent beauty of this decorative technique makes it all worthwhile. Lustre takes on many appearances, from a warm coppery glow to a spectacular prismatic finish. In Lustre, ceramic artist Greg Daly demystifies the method and removes the guesswork from the process.

Lustre begins with a brief historical overview of the technique, from its origins in ninth-century Tunisia to the application of nanotechnology in the ceramics industry. Daly then guides ceramicists through each lustre production method: pigment, glaze, resin, and fuming. In each case, he breaks down the essential techniques and important safety procedures through simple step-by-step instructions and recipes. The handbook provides detailed technical information in clear language and easy-to-read tables and charts. The results, presented in full-color photographs, are sure to inspire. Lustre features examples of some of the world’s best ceramics.

Daly’s encouraging and practical book gives intermediate to advanced ceramic makers and ceramic teachers the knowledge to produce an amazing variety of metallic finishes. This one-of-a-kind guide puts the magic of lustre within reach.

Australian Greg Daly is a ceramicist of international standing with works in collections worldwide. He is the author of Glazes and Glazing Techniques.
Modern viewers take for granted the pictorial conventions present in easel paintings and engraved prints of such subjects as landscapes or peasants. These generic subjects and their representational conventions, however, have their own origins and early histories. In sixteenth-century Antwerp, painting and the emerging new medium of engraving began to depart from traditional visual culture, which had been defined primarily by wall paintings, altarpieces, and portraits of the elite. New genres and new media arose simultaneously in this volatile commercial and financial capital of Europe, home to the first open art market near the city of Bourse. The new pictorial subjects emerged first as hybrid images, dominated by religious themes but also including elements that later became pictorial categories in their own right: landscapes, food markets, peasants at work and play, and still-life compositions.

In Peasant Scenes and Landscapes, Larry Silver examines the emergence of pictorial kinds—scenes of taverns and markets, landscapes and peasants—and charts their evolution as genres from initial hybrids to more conventionalized artistic formulas. The relationship of these new genres and their favorite themes is linked to cultural issues of significance and reflects a burgeoning urbanism and capitalism in Antwerp. Silver analyzes how pictorial genres and the Antwerp marketplace fostered the development of what has come to be known as “signature” artistic style. By examining Bosch and Bruegel, together with their imitators, he focuses on pictorial innovation as well as the marketing of individual styles, attending particularly to the growing practice of artists signing their works.

Larry Silver is Farquhar Professor of History of Art at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of many books, including Rembrandt and Art in History, and coeditor of The Essential Dürer, the latter also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
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Ways of Writing
The Practice and Politics of Text-Making in Seventeenth-Century New England
David D. Hall

“Richly detailed and engagingly written.” —American Historical Review

“Hall’s historical research changes our understanding of what a text is as well as the historical reality we can infer from any example of colonial writing. . . . [He] has given scholars of early American literature a great deal of new work to do.” —American Literature

Writers abounded in seventeenth-century New England. From the moment of colonization and constantly thereafter, hundreds of people set pen to paper in the course of their lives, some to write letters that others recopied, some to compose sermons as part of their life work as ministers, dozens to attempt verse, and many more to narrate a remarkable experience, provide written testimony to a civil court, participate in a controversy, or keep some sort of records.

Every colonial writer knew of two different modes of publication, each with its distinctive benefits and limitations. One was to entrust a manuscript to a printer who would set type and impose it on sheets of paper that were bound up into a book. The other was to make handwritten copies or have others make copies, possibly unauthorized. Among the colonists, the terms “publishing” and “book” referred to both of these technologies. Ways of Writing is about the making of texts in the seventeenth century, whether they were fashioned into printed books or circulated in handwritten form. The latter mode of publishing was remarkably common, yet it is much less understood or acknowledged than transmission in print. Indeed, certain writers, including famous ones such as John Winthrop and William Bradford, employed scribal publication almost exclusively.

Examining printed texts as well as those that were handwritten, David D. Hall explores the practices associated with anonymity, dedications, prefaces, errata, and the like. He also surveys the meaning of authority and authenticity, demonstrating how so many texts were prepared by intermediaries, not by authors. Finally, he considers the political contexts that affected the transmission and publication, revealing that a space for dissent and criticism was already present in the colonies by the 1640s, a space exploited mainly by sribally published texts.

David D. Hall is Bartlett Research Professor of New England Church History at Harvard Divinity School. He is author of several books and editor of Bibliography and the Book Trades: Studies in the Print Culture of Early New England by Hugh Amory, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Banished
Common Law and the Rhetoric of Social Exclusion in Early New England
Nan Goodman

“The originality of Nan Goodman’s project lies in her realization, carefully borne out, that concepts of law had as much and in many instances more to do with the controversies that so many other scholars of early America have treated in religious terms.”

—Robert A. Ferguson, Columbia University

“Banished is a well-conceived and very timely study that significantly enhances our understanding of law and literature in seventeenth-century New England. It is smart, engaged, well written, and needed.”

—Stephen Carl Arch, Michigan State University

A community is defined not only by inclusion but also by exclusion. Seventeenth-century New England Puritans, themselves exiled from one society, ruthlessly invoked the law of banishment from another: over time, hundreds were forcibly excluded from their developing but sparsely settled colony. Nan Goodman suggests that the methods of banishment rivaled—even overpowered—contractual and constitutional methods of inclusion as the way and means of defining the people and place. The law and rhetoric that enacted the exclusion of certain parties, she contends, had the inverse effect of strengthening the connections and collective identity of those that remained.

Banished investigates the practices of social exclusion and its implications through the lens of the period’s common law. For Goodman, common law is a site of negotiation where the concepts of community and territory are more fluid and elastic than what has previously been assumed for Puritan society. Her legal history brings fresh insight to well-known as well as more obscure banishment cases, including those of Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, Thomas Morton, the Quakers, and the Indians banished to Deer Island during King Philip’s War. Many of these cases were driven less by the religious violations that may have triggered them than by the establishment of rules for membership within a civil society. Law provided a language for the Puritans to know and say who they were—and who they were not. Banished reveals the Puritans’ previously neglected investment in the legal rhetoric that continues to shape our understanding of borders, boundaries, and social exclusion.

Nan Goodman is Associate Professor of English at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where she also teaches law. She is author of Shifting the Blame: Literature, Law, and the Theory of Accidents in Nineteenth-Century America and coeditor (with Michael P. Kramer) of The Turn Around Religion in America: Literature, Culture, and the Work of Sacvan Bercovitch.

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**Liberty of the Imagination**

*Aesthetic Theory, Literary Form, and Politics in the Early United States*

Edward Cahill

“A masterful account of the transatlantic flow of ideas and the way in which American writers of the Revolutionary and early national periods used those aesthetic arguments to imagine a nation.”

—Leonard Tennenhouse, Duke University

“An original and highly significant contribution to the study of early American literature, politics, and aesthetics. Edward Cahill makes a compelling and ground-breaking case that the discourse of aesthetics played an important role in late eighteenth-century U.S. cultural production and politics.”

—Elizabeth Maddock Dillon, Northeastern University

In *Liberty of the Imagination*, Edward Cahill uncovers the surprisingly powerful impact of eighteenth-century theories of the imagination—aesthetic pleasure, taste, genius, the beautiful, and the sublime—on American writing from the Revolutionary era to the early nineteenth century. Far from being too busy with politics and commerce or too anxious about the morality of pleasure, American writers consistently turned to ideas of the imagination in order to comprehend natural and artistic objects, social formations, and political institutions. Cahill argues that conceptual tensions within aesthetic theory rendered it an evocative language for describing the challenges of American political liberty and confronting the many contradictions of nation formation. His analyses reveal the centrality of aesthetics to key political debates during the colonial crisis, the Revolution, Constitutional ratification, and the advent of Jeffersonian democracy.

Exploring the relevance of aesthetic ideas to a range of literary genres—poetry, novels, political writing, natural history writing, and literary criticism—Cahill makes illuminating connections between intellectual and political history and the idiosyncratic formal tendencies of early national texts. In doing so, *Liberty of the Imagination* manifests the linguistic and intellectual richness of an underappreciated literary tradition and offers an original account of the continuity between Revolutionary writing and nineteenth-century literary romanticism.

Edward Cahill is Associate Professor of English at Fordham University.

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**English Letters and Indian Literacies**

*Reading, Writing, and New England Missionary Schools, 1750–1830*

Hilary E. Wyss

“*English Letters and Indian Literacies* promises to advance our understanding of the encounter between American Indians and Protestant English missionaries significantly. It deserves much attention from scholars in religion, literature, and history focused on the colonial period, Native responses to contact, the history of education, and literacy studies.”

—Laura M. Stevens, University of Tulsa

As rigid and unforgiving as the boarding schools established for the education of Native Americans could be, the intellectuals who engaged with these schools—including Mohegans Samson Occom and Joseph Johnson, Montaukets David and Jacob Fowler in the eighteenth century and Cherokees Catharine and David Brown in the nineteenth—became passionate advocates for Native community as a political and cultural force. From handwriting exercises to Cherokee Syllabary texts, Native students negotiated a variety of pedagogical practices and technologies, using their hard-won literacy skills for their own purposes. By examining the materials of literacy—primers, spellers, ink, paper, and instructional manuals—as well as the products of literacy—letters, journals, confessions, reports, and translations—*English Letters and Indian Literacies* explores the ways boarding schools were, for better or worse, a radical experiment in cross-cultural communication.

Focusing on schools established by New England missionaries, first in southern New England and later among the Cherokees, Hilary E. Wyss explores both the ways this missionary culture attempted to shape and define Native literacy and the Native response to their efforts. She examines the tropes of “readerly” Indians—passive and grateful recipients of an English cultural model—and “writerly” Indians—those fluent in the colonial culture but also committed to Native community as a political and cultural concern—to develop a theory of literacy and literate practice that complicates and enriches the study of Native self-expression. Wyss’s literary readings of archival sources, published works, and correspondence incorporate methods from gender studies, the history of the book, indigenous intellectual history, and transatlantic American studies.

Hilary E. Wyss is Hargis Associate Professor of American Literature at Auburn University.
“Early African American Print Culture reads like a manifesto, a call to action—sometimes directly, by cataloging the work that remains to be done, and sometimes simply by offering models of scholarship on familiar and unfamiliar authors and texts. The central point, of course, is that we need to attend to the whole of American print culture if we are to understand the complexities of African American writing throughout the nineteenth century.”

—John Ernest, West Virginia University

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw both the consolidation of American print culture and the establishment of an African American literary tradition, yet the two are too rarely considered in tandem. In this landmark volume, a stellar group of established and emerging scholars range over periods, locations, and media to explore African Americans’ diverse contributions to early American print culture, both on the page and off.

The book’s seventeen chapters consider domestic novels and gallows narratives, Francophone poetry and engravings of Liberia, transatlantic lyrics and San Francisco newspapers. Together, they consider how close attention to the archive can expand the study of African American literature well beyond matters of authorship to include issues of editing, illustration, circulation, and reading—and how this expansion can enrich and transform the study of print culture more generally.

Lara Langer Cohen teaches English at Wayne State University and is the author of The Fabrication of American Literature: Fraudulence and Antebellum Print Culture, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Jordan Alexander Stein teaches English at the University of Colorado at Boulder.
"In her exquisitely written *In the Shadow of the Gallows*, Jeannine DeLombard reads early American criminal law in conjunction with the idea of social contract to illustrate the intricacies of political belonging from the early Republic through the antebellum period. Through the double helix of print and legal history, she chronicles the metamorphic role of writing in African Americans’ bids for humanity against the backdrop of a nation entangled in contradictory definitions of personhood and property and of criminality and civility. Exemplary of humanities scholarship at its best, the book establishes the connections between American literature and the African American struggle for civic inclusion.”—Priscilla Wald, Duke University

“I have long thought that DeLombard is at the absolute top of the scholars working on law and literature in North America, and *In the Shadow of the Gallows* confirms her status.”

—Alfred Brophy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

“The significance of DeLombard’s project can be measured by the centrality of its claims to a wide variety of fields. The issues that DeLombard takes up here strike at the heart of the current disciplinary configurations defining not only American and African American literary studies but also American and African American history and critical race studies.”—Lloyd Pratt, University of Oxford

From Puritan Execution Day rituals to gangsta rap, the black criminal has been an enduring presence in American culture. To understand why, Jeannine Marie DeLombard insists, we must set aside the lenses of pathology and persecution and instead view the African American felon from the far more revealing perspectives of publicity and personhood. When the Supreme Court declared in *Dred Scott* that African Americans have “no rights which the white man was bound to respect,” it overlooked the right to due process, which ensured that black offenders—even slaves—appeared as persons in the eyes of the law. In the familiar account of African Americans’ historical shift “from plantation to prison,” we have forgotten how, for a century before the Civil War, state punishment affirmed black political membership in the breach, while a thriving popular crime literature provided early America’s best-known models of individual black selfhood. Before there was the slave narrative, there was the criminal confession.

Placing the black condemned at the forefront of the African American canon allows us to see how a later generation of enslaved activists—most notably, Frederick Douglass—could marshal the public presence and civic authority necessary to fashion themselves as eligible citizens. At the same time, in an era when abolitionists were charging Americans with the national crime of “manstealing,” a racialized sense of culpability became equally central to white civic identity. What, for African Americans, is the legacy of a citizenship grounded in culpable personhood? For white Americans, must membership in a nation built on race slavery always betoken guilt?

*In the Shadow of the Gallows* reads classics by J. Hector St. John de Crévecœur, Edgar Allan Poe, Frederick Douglass, Herman Melville, George Lippard, and Edward Everett Hale alongside execution sermons, criminal confessions, trial transcripts, philosophical treatises, and political polemics to address fundamental questions about race, responsibility, and American civic belonging.

Jeannine Marie DeLombard is Associate Professor of English at the University of Toronto and author of *Slavery on Trial: Law, Print, and Abolitionism*. 
The Camera and the Press
American Visual and Print Culture in the Age of the Daguerreotype
Marcy J. Dinius

“An important and original study of interconnections between the daguerreotype and literary writing during the antebellum period. Dinius does a superb job of recovering the history of American responses to the daguerreotype, showing in particular the complex role of writing itself in that reception.”
—Robert S. Levine, University of Maryland

“The greatest accomplishment of The Camera and the Press is the way Dinius has put texts and images into conversation with one another. She argues that ‘daguerreian discourse’ was instrumental in refiguring American society and culture and offers some wonderful new encounters with the problems of photographic representation.”
—Lisa Gitelman, New York University

Before most Americans ever saw an actual daguerreotype, they encountered this visual form through written descriptions, published and rapidly reprinted in newspapers throughout the land. In The Camera and the Press, Marcy J. Dinius examines how the first written and published responses to the daguerreotype set the terms for how we now understand the representational accuracy and objectivity associated with the photograph, as well as the democratization of portraiture that photography enabled.

Dinius’s archival research ranges from essays in popular nineteenth-century periodicals to daguerreotypes of Americans, Liberians, slaves, and even fictional characters. Examples of these portraits are among the dozens of illustrations featured in the book. The Camera and the Press presents new dimensions of Nathaniel Hawthorne’s The House of the Seven Gables, Herman Melville’s Pierre, Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin, and Frederick Douglass’s The Heroic Slave. Dinius shows how these authors strategically incorporated aspects of daguerrean representation to advance their aesthetic, political, and social agendas. By recognizing print and visual culture as one, Dinius redefines such terms as art, objectivity, sympathy, representation, race, and nationalism and their interrelations in nineteenth-century America.

Marcy J. Dinius teaches English at DePaul University.

Bodies and Books
Reading and the Fantasy of Communion in Nineteenth-Century America
Gillian Silverman

“This is a wonderful book, clearly written, well researched, and insightful. Silverman shows that reading was conceived as an embodied activity that created an intimate and potentially erotic communion with someone other than the self (the author, other readers, the dead, etc.).”
—Marianne Noble, American University

In nineteenth-century America, Gillian Silverman contends, reading—and particularly book reading—precipitated acute fantasies of communion. In handling a book, the reader imagined touching and being touched by the people affiliated with that book’s narrative world—an author, a character, a fellow reader. This experience often led to a sense of consubstantiality, a fantasy that the reader, the material book, and the imagined other were momentarily merged. Such a fantasy challenges psychological conceptions of discrete subjectivity along with the very notion of corporeal integrity—the idea that we are detached, skin-bound, and autonomously functioning entities. It forces us to envision readers not as liberal subjects, pursuing reading as a means toward privacy, interiority, and individuation, but rather as communal beings inseparable from objects in our psychic and phenomenal world.

While theorists have long emphasized the way reading can promote a sense of abstract belonging, Bodies and Books emphasizes the intense somatic bonds that nineteenth-century subjects experienced while reading. Silverman bridges the gap between the cognitive and material effects of reading, arguing that the two worked in tandem, enabling readers to feel deep communion with objects (both human and nonhuman) in the external world. Drawing on the letters and diaries of nineteenth-century readers along with literary works by Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Susan Warner, and others, Silverman explores the book as a technology of intimacy and ponders what nineteenth-century writers might be able to teach us two centuries later.

Gillian Silverman is Associate Professor of English at the University of Colorado, Denver.
“An intelligent, thought-provoking, and compelling discussion of the phenomenon of personal charisma and its transformative effects. C. Stephen Jaeger takes the reader through a stunning series of examples from literature, the visual arts, and film across a very broad historical range, from classical Antiquity to the present. Throughout, he presents his claims in highly communicative and inviting prose. A sheer pleasure to read.”—John T. Hamilton, Harvard University

What is the force in art, C. Stephen Jaeger asks, that can enter our consciousness, inspire admiration or imitation, carry a reader or viewer from the world as it is to a world more sublime? We have long recognized the power of individuals to lead or enchant by the force of personal charisma—and indeed, in his award-winning *Envy of Angels*, Jaeger himself brilliantly parsed the ability of charismatic teachers to shape the world of medieval learning. In *Enchantment*, he turns his attention to a sweeping and multifaceted exploration of the charisma not of individuals but of art.

For Jaeger, the charisma of the visual arts, literature, and film functions by creating an exalted semblance of life, a realm of beauty, sublime emotions, heroic motives and deeds, godlike bodies and actions, and superhuman abilities, so as to dazzle the humbled spectator and lift him or her up into the place so represented. Charismatic art makes us want to live in the higher world that it depicts, to behave like its heroes and heroines, and to think and act according to their values. It temporarily weakens individual will and rational critical thought. It brings us into a state of enchantment.

Ranging widely across periods and genres, *Enchantment* investigates the charismatic effect of an ancient statue of Apollo on the poet Rilke, the painter Dürer's self-portrayal as a figure of Christ-like magnificence, of a numinous Odysseus washed ashore on Phaeacia, and of the black-and-white projection of Fred Astaire dancing across the Depression-era movie screen. From the tattoos on the face of a Maori tribesman to the haunting visage of Charlotte Rampling in a film by Woody Allen, Jaeger's extraordinary book explores the dichotomies of reality and illusion, life and art that are fundamental to both cultic and aesthetic experience.
“It’s a nice piece of pageantry. . . . Rationally it’s lunatic, but in practice, everyone enjoys it, I think.”

—HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Founded by Edward III in 1348, the Most Noble Order of the Garter is the highest chivalric honor among the gifts of the Queen of England and an institution that looks proudly back to its medieval origins. But what does the annual Garter procession of modern princes and politicians all decked out in velvets and silks have to do with fourteenth-century institutions? And did the Order, in any event, actually originate in the wardrobe malfunction of the traditional story, in which Edward held up his mistress’s dropped garter for all to see and declared it to be a mark of honor rather than shame? Or is this tale of the Order’s beginning nothing more than a vulgar myth?

With steady erudition and not infrequent irreverence, Stephanie Trigg ranges from medieval romance to Regency caricature, from imperial politics to medievalism in contemporary culture, to write a strikingly original cultural history of the Order of the Garter. She explores the Order’s attempts to reform and modernize itself, even as it holds onto an ambivalent relationship to its medieval past. She revisits those moments in British history when the Garter has taken on new or increased importance and explores a long tradition of amusement and embarrassment over its formal processions and elaborate costumes. Revisiting the myth of the dropped garter itself, she asks what it can tell us about our desire to seek the hidden sexual history behind so venerable an institution.

Grounded in archival detail and combining historical method with reception and cultural studies, Shame and Honor untangles 650 years of fact, fiction, ritual, and reinvention.

Stephanie Trigg is Professor of English at the University of Melbourne.
“A carefully researched exploration of the variety—and ambiguity—of marriages in the Middle Ages. Karras combines rigorous scholarship with fascinating personal stories that are often as engaging as a good novel.”

—Stephanie Coontz, author of *Marriage, a History: From Obedience to Intimacy, or How Love Conquered Marriage*

The Middle Ages are often viewed as a repository of tradition, yet what we think of as traditional marriage was far from the only available alternative to the single state in medieval Europe. Many people lived together in long-term, quasimarial heterosexual relationships, unable to marry if one was in holy orders or if the partners were of different religions. Social norms militated against the marriage of master to slave or between individuals of very different classes, or when the couple was so poor that they could not establish an independent household. Such unions, where the protections that medieval law furnished to wives (and their children) were absent, were fraught with danger for women in particular, but they also provided a degree of flexibility and demonstrated the adaptability of social customs in the face of slowly changing religious doctrine.

*Unmarriages* draws on a wide range of sources from across Europe and the entire medieval millennium in order to investigate structures and relations that medieval authors and record keepers did not address directly, either in order to minimize them or because they were so common as not to be worth mentioning. Author Ruth Mazo Karras pays particular attention to the ways women and men experienced forms of opposite-sex union differently and to the implications for power relations between the genders. She treats legal and theological discussions that applied to all of Europe and presents a vivid series of case studies of how unions operated in specific circumstances to illustrate concretely what we can conclude, how far we can speculate, and what we can never know.

Ruth Mazo Karras is Professor of History and Director of the Center for Medieval Studies at the University of Minnesota. She is author of *From Boys to Men: Formations of Masculinity in Late Medieval Europe* and coeditor of *Law and the Illicit in Medieval Europe*, both available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Multicultural China in the Early Middle Ages
Sanping Chen

“Chen’s work is a useful corrective and provides a nuanced perspective on China’s history and culture in the first millennium C.E.”
—Peter B. Golden, Rutgers University

In contrast to the economic and cultural dominance by the south and the east coast over the past several centuries, influence in China in the early Middle Ages was centered in the north and featured a significantly multicultural society. Many events that were profoundly formative for the future of East Asian civilization occurred during this period, although much of this multiculturalism has long been obscured under a Sinitic façade due to the Confucian monopoly of written records. Multicultural China in the Early Middle Ages endeavors to expose a number of these long-hidden non-Sinitic characteristics and manifestations of heritage, some lasting to this very day.

Sanping Chen investigates several foundational aspects of Chinese culture during this period, including the unicorn and the heroine Mulan, to determine the origin and development of the lore. His meticulous research yields surprising results. For instance, he finds that the character Mulan is not of Chinese origin and that Central Asian influences are to be found in language, religion, governance, and other fundamental characteristics of Chinese culture. As Victor Mair writes in the Foreword, “While not everyone will acquiesce in the entirety of Dr. Chen’s findings, no reputable scholar can afford to ignore them with impunity.”

These “foreign”-origin elements were largely the legacy of the Tuoba, whose descendants in fact dominated China’s political and cultural stage for nearly a millennium. Long before the Mongols, the Tuoba set a precedent for “using the civilized to rule the civilized” by attracting a large number of sedentary Central Asians to East Asia. This not only added a strong pre-Islamic Iranian layer to the contemporary Sinitic culture but also commenced China’s golden age under the cosmopolitan Tang dynasty, whose nominally “Chinese” ruling house is revealed by Chen to be the biological and cultural heir of the Tuoba.

Sanping Chen is an independent scholar.

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“An outstanding book and a compelling read, this is the first thorough account of a trial of Jews by the papal inquisition, under whose jurisdiction Jews did not normally fall. This is also the first work to attempt an overview of the phenomenon of Jewish conversion to Christianity in medieval Spain prior to the watershed of 1391, and Tartakoff’s conclusions regarding the motives for conversion are very important.”—Mark Meyerson, University of Toronto

In 1341 in Aragon, a Jewish convert to Christianity was sentenced to death, only to be pulled from the burning stake and into a formal religious interrogation. His confession was as astonishing to his inquisitors as his brush with mortality is to us: the condemned man described a Jewish conspiracy to persuade recent converts to denounce their newfound Christian faith. His claims were corroborated by witnesses and became the catalyst for a series of trials that unfolded over the course of the next twenty months. 

*Between Christian and Jew* closely analyzes these events, which Paola Tartakoff considers paradigmatic of inquisitorial proceedings against Jews in the period. The trials also serve as the backbone of her nuanced consideration of Jewish conversion to Christianity—and the unwelcoming Christian response to Jewish conversions—during a period that is usually celebrated as a time of relative interfaith harmony.

The book lays bare the intensity of the mutual hostility that existed between Christians and Jews in medieval Spain. Tartakoff’s research reveals that the majority of Jewish converts of the period turned to baptism in order to escape personal difficulties, such as poverty, conflict with other Jews, or unhappy marriages. They often met with a chilly reception from their new Christian brethren, making it difficult for them to integrate into Christian society. Tartakoff explores Jewish antagonism toward Christians and Christianity by examining the aims and techniques of Jews who sought to re-Judaize apostates as well as the Jewish responses to inquisitorial prosecution during the course of an actual investigation. Prosecutions such as the 1341 trial were understood by papal inquisitors to be in defense of Christianity against perceived Jewish attacks, although Tartakoff shows that Christian fears about Jewish hostility were often exaggerated. Drawing together the accounts of Jews, Jewish converts, and inquisitors, this cultural history offers a broad study of interfaith relations in medieval Iberia.

Paola Tartakoff teaches history and Jewish studies at Rutgers University.
“Questing for my rabbi I have gone from Buber through Scholem to Idel. I abide with Moshe Idel. He is not only a scholar of Scholem’s magnitude but a guide for the perplexed like myself. I believe he will yet show us the way to the authentic Jewish culture still available to us in this waning time.”—Harold Bloom

There emerged in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a new Jewish elite, notes Moshe Idel, no longer made up of prophets, priests, kings, or rabbis but of intellectuals and academicians working in secular universities or writing for an audience not defined by any one set of religious beliefs. In Old Worlds, New Mirrors Idel turns his gaze on figures as diverse as Walter Benjamin and Jacques Derrida, Franz Kafka and Franz Rosenzweig, Arnaldo Momigliano and Paul Celan, Abraham Heschel and George Steiner to reflect on their relationships to Judaism in a cosmopolitan, mostly European, context.

Idel—himself one of the world’s most eminent scholars of Jewish mysticism—focuses in particular on the mystical aspects of his subjects’ writings. Avoiding all attempts to discern anything like a single “essence of Judaism” in their works, he nevertheless maintains a sustained effort to illumine especially the Kabbalistic and Hasidic strains of thought these figures would have derived from earlier Jewish sources. Looming large throughout is Gershom Scholem, the thinker who played such a crucial role in establishing the study of Kabbalah as a modern academic discipline and whose influence pervades Idel’s own work; indeed, the author observes, much of the book may be seen as a mirror held up to reflect on the broader reception of Scholem’s thought.

Moshe Idel is Professor Emeritus of Jewish Thought at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Senior Researcher at the Shalom Hartman Institute. He is the winner of many awards and prizes, including the EMET Prize, given by the Prime Minister of Israel; the Israel Prize for Jewish Thought; the Gershom Scholem Prize for research in Kabbalah, given by the Israeli Academy for Sciences and Humanities; and the Jewish National Book Award. Among his many books are Hasidism: Between Ecstasy and Magic, Absorbing Perfections: Kabbalah and Interpretation, and Kabbalah and Eros.
“Anyone with any knowledge about eighteenth-century literary and cultural history will recognize the importance of this book. A study of this sort has long been needed not simply to extend our understanding of the French book in Germany but also to counterbalance and revise various national ‘history of the book’ series which focus on the national unit and precisely miss the importance of books as *livres sans frontières*.”—James Raven, University of Essex

Though the field of book history has long been divided into discrete national histories, books have seldom been as respectful of national borders as the historians who study them—least of all in the age of Enlightenment, when French books reached readers throughout Europe. In this erudite and engagingly written study, Jeffrey Freedman examines one of the most important axes of the transnational book trade in Enlightenment Europe: the circulation of French books between France and the German-speaking lands. Focusing on the critical role of book dealers as cultural intermediaries, he follows French books through each stage of their journey—from the French-language printing shops where they were produced, to the wholesale book fairs in Leipzig, to retail book shops at locations scattered widely throughout Germany. At some of those locations, authorities reacted with alarm to the spread of French books, burning works of the radical French Enlightenment and punishing the booksellers who sold them. But officials had little power to curtail their circulation: the political fragmentation of the German lands made it virtually impossible to police the book trade. Largely unimpeded by censorship, French books circulated more freely in Germany than in the absolutist monarchy of France.

In comparison, the flow of German books into the French market was negligible—an asymmetry that corresponded to the hierarchy of languages in Enlightenment Europe. But publishers in Switzerland produced French translations of German books. By means of title changes, creative editing, and mendacious advertising, the Swiss publishers adapted works of the German Enlightenment for an audience of French readers that stretched from Dublin to Moscow.

An innovative contribution to both the history of the book and the transnational study of the Enlightenment, Freedman’s work tells a story of crucial importance to understanding the circulation of texts in an age in which the concept of world literature had not yet been invented, but the phenomenon already existed.
“This book is a tour de force in demonstrating how varieties of theory can enable fresh readings and understanding of old problems, namely orthodoxy and heresy or the relation of Judaism and Christianity.”

—J. Rebecca Lyman, Church Divinity School of the Pacific

In the first full-length study of the circumcision of Jesus, Andrew S. Jacobs turns to an unexpected symbol—the stereotypical mark of the Jewish covenant on the body of the Christian savior—to explore how and why we think about difference and identity in early Christianity.

Jacobs explores the subject of Christ’s circumcision in texts dating from the first through seventh centuries of the Common Era. Using a diverse toolkit of approaches, including the psychoanalytic, postcolonial, and poststructuralist, he posits that while seeming to desire fixed borders and a clear distinction between self (Christian) and other (Jew, pagan, and heretic), early Christians consistently blurred and destabilized their own religious boundaries. He further argues that in this doubled approach to others, Christians mimicked the imperial discourse of the Roman Empire, which exerted its power through the management, not the erasure, of difference.

For Jacobs, the circumcision of Christ vividly illustrates a deep-seated Christian duality: the fear of and longing for an other, at once reviled and internalized. From his earliest appearance in the Gospel of Luke to the full-blown Feast of the Divine Circumcision in the medieval period, Christ circumcised represents a new way of imagining Christians and their creation of a new religious culture.

Andrew S. Jacobs is Associate Professor and Chair of the Religious Studies Department at Scripps College and the author of *Remains of the Jews*.
**The Satires of Horace**
Translated by A. M. Juster
Introduction by Susanna Braund

“[Juster’s] translation is highly enjoyable, giving a Latinless reader a vivid impression of these self-conscious poems.” —*Times Literary Supplement*

“The best edition available of the ‘Satires’ in English . . . Highly recommended.” —*Choice*

“A delight to read—full of fiendishly clever rhymes that the old master of dactylic hexameter himself would have relished.”

—Anthony Esolen, Providence College

The Roman philosopher and dramatic critic Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65–3 B.C.E.), known in English as Horace, was also the most famous lyric poet of his age. Written in the troubled decade ending with the establishment of Augustus's regime, his Satires provide trenchant social commentary on men's perennial enslavement to money, power, fame, and sex. Not as frequently translated as his Odes, in recent decades the Satires have been rendered into prose or bland verse.

Horace continues to influence modern lyric poetry, and our greatest poets continue to translate and marvel at Horace's command of formal style, his economy of expression, his variety, and his mature humanism. Horace's comic genius has also had a profound influence on the Western literary tradition through such authors as Swift, Pope, and Boileau, but interest in the Satires has dwindled due to the difficulty of capturing Horace's wit and formality with the techniques of contemporary free verse.

A. M. Juster’s striking translation relies on the tools and spirit of the English light verse tradition while taking care to render the original text as accurately as possible.

Poet A. M. Juster’s books include *Longing for Laura*, a translation of selected works by Petrarch, and *The Secret Language of Women: Poems*, winner of the Richard Wilbur Award.

Susanna Braund is Canada Research Professor of Latin Poetry and Its Reception at the University of British Columbia.

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**Religion in Republican Rome**
Rationalization and Ritual Change
Jörg Rüpke

“An erudite and fascinating book, and a very serious contribution to our understanding of the Roman republic.”

—Jeffrey Tatum, Victoria University of Wellington

Roman religion as we know it is largely the product of the middle and late republic, the period falling roughly between the victory of Rome over its Latin allies in 338 B.C.E. and the attempt of the Italian peoples in the Social War to stop Roman domination, resulting in the victory of Rome over all of Italy in 89 B.C.E. This period witnessed the expansion and elaboration of large public rituals such as the games and the triumph as well as significant changes to Roman intellectual life, including the emergence of new media like the written calendar and new genres such as law, antiquarian writing, and philosophical discourse.

In *Religion in Republican Rome* Jörg Rüpke argues that religious change in the period is best understood as a process of rationalization: rules and principles were abstracted from practice, then made the object of a specialized discourse with its own rules of argument and institutional loci. Thus codified and elaborated, these then guided future conduct and elaboration. Rüpke concentrates on figures both famous and less well known, including Gnaeus Flavius, Ennius, Accius, Varro, Cicero, and Julius Caesar. He contextualizes the development of rational argument about religion and antiquarian systematization of religious practices in respect to two complex processes: Roman expansion in its manifold dimensions on the one hand and cultural exchange between Greece and Rome on the other.

Jörg Rüpke is Fellow in Religious Studies at the Max Weber Center at the University of Erfurt. He is the author or editor of several books, including *Religion of the Romans*. 
Porta Palazzo, arguably Western Europe’s largest open-air market, is a central economic, social, and cultural hub for Italians and migrants in the city of Turin. Open-air markets like Porta Palazzo have existed for centuries in Europe, but their function has changed over time—traditional markets are no longer the primary place to buy food—yet they remain popular destinations. In an age of supermarkets and online commerce, markets offer unique social and cultural opportunities and bring together urban and rural worldviews. These factors are often overlooked in traditional economic studies of food distribution, but anthropologist Rachel E. Black contends that social relations are essential for building and maintaining valuable links between production and consumption.

From the history of Porta Palazzo to the current growing pains of the market, this book concentrates on points where trade meets cultural identities and cuisine. Its detailed and perceptive portraits of the market bring into relief the lives of the vendors, shoppers, and passersby. Black’s ethnography illuminates the daily work of market-going and the anxieties of shoppers as they navigate the market. It examines migration, the link between cuisine and cultural identity, culinary tourism, the connection between the farmers’ market and the production of local food, and the urban planning issues negotiated by the city of Turin and market users during a recent renovation. This vibrant study, featuring a Foreword by Slow Food Movement founder Carlo Petrini, makes a strong case for why markets like Porta Palazzo are critical for fostering culinary culture and social life in cities.

Rachel E. Black teaches in the Gastronomy Program at Boston University. She is the editor of Alcohol in Popular Culture: An Encyclopaedia.

Carlo Petrini is the founder of the Slow Food Movement and the University of Gastronomic Sciences in Pollenzo, Italy. His books include Slow Food Nation: Why Our Food Should Be Good, Clean, and Fair.
“Neofotistos examines the political implications of everyday practices and performances in impressive ethnographic detail, using sophisticated social theory to analyze the material and offering enlightening interpretations of it to shed light on how people are able to live in multicultural communities in times of conflict.”

—Loring M. Danforth, Bates College

The Risk of War focuses on practices and performances of everyday life across ethnonational borders during the six-month armed conflict in 2001 between Macedonian government forces and the Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA)—a conflict initiated by the NLA with the proclaimed purpose of securing greater rights for the Albanian community in Macedonia and terminated by the internationally brokered Ohrid Framework Agreement. Anthropologist Vasiliki P. Neofotistos provides an ethnographic account of the ways middle- and working-class Albanian and Macedonian noncombatants in Macedonia’s capital city, Skopje, went about daily life during the conflict, when fear and uncertainty regarding their existence and the viability of the state were intense and widespread.

Neofotistos finds that, far from being passive onlookers regarding the international community’s efforts to manage the political crisis, members of the Macedonian and Albanian communities responded with resilience and wit to disruptive and threatening changes in social structure, intensely negotiated relationships of power, and promoted indeterminacy on the level of the everyday as a sense of impending war enfolded the capital. More broadly, The Risk of War helps us better understand how postindependence Macedonia has managed to escape civil bloodshed despite high political volatility, acute ethno-nationalist rivalries, and unrelenting external pressures exerted by neighboring countries.

Vasiliki P. Neofotistos teaches anthropology at the University at Buffalo, State University of New York.

“An extraordinary work of remarkable depth and consequence. . . . Price is an exceptional ethnographer of Saramaka communities, histories, and individual lives. He is also a clear and informed ethnographer of emergent human rights regimes. Humane, reflective, actively written, and exceptionally thought-provoking, Rainforest Warriors will be a classic.”

—Donald Brennis, University of California, Santa Cruz

Rainforest Warriors is a historical, ethnographic, and documentary account of a people, their threatened rainforest, and their successful attempt to harness international human rights law in their fight to protect their way of life—part of a larger story of tribal and indigenous peoples that is unfolding all over the globe.

The Republic of Suriname, in northeastern South America, contains the highest proportion of rainforest within its national territory, and the most forest per person, of any country in the world. During the 1990s, its government began awarding extensive logging and mining concessions to multinational companies from China, Indonesia, Canada, and elsewhere. Saramaka Maroons, the descendants of self-liberated African slaves who had lived in that rainforest for more than 300 years, resisted, bringing their complaints to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In 2008, when the Inter-American Court of Human Rights delivered its landmark judgment in their favor, their efforts to protect their threatened rainforest were thrust into the international spotlight. Two leaders of the struggle to protect their way of life, Saramaka Headcaptain Wazen Eduards and Saramaka law student Hugo Jabini, were awarded the Goldman Prize for the Environment (often referred to as the environmental Nobel Prize), under the banner of “A New Precedent for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.”

Anthropologist Richard Price, who has worked with Saramakas for more than forty years and who participated actively in this struggle, tells the gripping story of how Saramakas harnessed international human rights law to win control of their own piece of the Amazonian forest and guarantee their cultural survival.

Richard Price divides his time between rural Martinique and the College of William and Mary, where he is Duane A. and Virginia S. Dittman Professor Emeritus of American Studies, Anthropology, and History. He is coauthor, with Sally Price, of Romare Bearden: The Caribbean Dimension, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
“Although analytic reflections on the Color Revolutions are accumulating, nothing available matches this book’s scope and depth. Mitchell’s account, consistently searching and thorough, balanced and judicious, leads to some surprising and weighty conclusions that challenge the existing conventional wisdom on the Color Revolutions. It will likely stand for many years as the definitive work on the subject.”

—Thomas Carothers, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

From late 2003 through mid-2005, a series of peaceful street protests toppled corrupt and undemocratic regimes in Georgia, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan and ushered in the election of new presidents in all three nations. These movements—collectively known as the Color Revolutions—were greeted in the West as democratic breakthroughs that might thoroughly reshape the political terrain of the former Soviet Union.

But as Lincoln A. Mitchell explains in *The Color Revolutions*, it has since become clear that these protests were as much reflections of continuity as they were moments of radical change. Not only did these movements do little to spur democratic change in other post-Soviet states, but their impact on Georgia, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan themselves was quite different from what was initially expected. In fact, Mitchell suggests, the Color Revolutions are best understood as phases in each nation’s long post-Communist transition: significant events, to be sure, but far short of true revolutions.

*The Color Revolutions* explores the causes and consequences of all three Color Revolutions—the Rose Revolution in Georgia, the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, and the Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan—identifying both common themes and national variations. Mitchell’s analysis also addresses the role of American democracy promotion programs, the responses of nondemocratic regimes to the Color Revolutions, the impact of these events on U.S.-Russian relations, and the failed “revolutions” in Azerbaijan and Belarus in 2005 and 2006.

At a time when the Arab Spring has raised hopes for democratic development in the Middle East, Mitchell’s account of the Color Revolutions serves as a valuable reminder of the dangers of confusing dramatic moments with lasting democratic breakthroughs.
“Beyond the Resource Curse foursquarely addresses the question of what resources can do—or not do—for a country. The novelty of the data—the contributors treat a broad array of cases that are seldom thought about—along with the freshness of the analysis and the eclectic mix of topics and countries discussed, makes this a truly refreshing volume.”

—Svante Cornell, Johns Hopkins University

When countries discover that they possess large deposits of oil and natural gas, the news is usually welcome. Yet, paradoxically, if they rely on their wealth of natural resources, they often set down a path of poor economic performance and governance challenges. Only a few resource-rich countries have managed to develop their economies fully and provide a better and sustainable standard of living for large segments of their populations. This phenomenon, known as the resource curse, is a core challenge for energy-exporting states. Beyond the Resource Curse focuses on this relationship between natural wealth and economic security, discussing the particular pitfalls and consistent perils facing oil- and gas-exporting states.

The contributors to this volume look beyond the standard fields of research related to the resource curse. They also shed new light on the specific developmental problems of resource-rich exporting states around the globe, including Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cambodia, East Timor, Iran, Norway, Russia, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Policy makers and academics think of energy security solely in terms of the interests of energy importers. Beyond the Resource Curse shows that the constant volatility in energy markets creates energy security challenges for exporters as well.

Brenda Shaffer is Senior Lecturer in the School of Political Science at the University of Haifa. She is the author of many books, including Energy Politics, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Taleh Ziyadov is Research Fellow at the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy in Baku, Azerbaijan.

Beyond the Resource Curse
Edited by Brenda Shaffer and Taleh Ziyadov

“A welcome contribution to the ongoing debates in political theory regarding the troubled relationship of truth and politics. The contributors to Truth and Democracy are theorists who have serious and deep concerns with the subject and are struggling mightily with the paradoxes and conundrums they are presented with.”

—Thomas L. Dumm, Amherst College

“Truth and Democracy explores an important set of questions: Can truth be set aside or rejected in politics? If truth is to be considered, in what way should it matter and what significance would this have for democracy? The book contains strong work by a number of prominent scholars, and the alternation between extended reflection and critical reflection makes for a stimulating dynamic of engagement.”—Keith J. Bybee, Syracuse University

Political theorists Jeremy Elkins and Andrew Norris observe that American political culture is deeply ambivalent about truth. On the one hand, voices on both the left and right make confident appeals to the truth of claims about the status of the market in public life and the role of scientific evidence and argument in public life, human rights, and even religion. On the other hand, there is considerable anxiety that such appeals threaten individualism and political plurality. This anxiety, Elkins and Norris contend, has perhaps been greatest in the humanities and in political theory, where many have responded by either rejecting or neglecting the whole topic of truth.

The essays in this volume question whether democratic politics requires discussion of truth and, if so, how truth should matter to democratic politics. While individual essays approach the subject from different angles, the volume as a whole suggests that the character of our politics depends in part on what kinds of truthful inquiries it promotes and how it deals with various kinds of disputes about truth. The contributors to the volume, including prominent political and legal theorists, philosophers, and intellectual historians, argue that these are important political and not merely theoretical questions.

Jeremy Elkins is Associate Professor of Political Science and Affiliated Professor of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College.

Andrew Norris is Associate Professor of Political Science and Affiliated Professor of Philosophy at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Truth and Democracy
Edited by Jeremy Elkins and Andrew Norris
The People’s Republic of China once limited its involvement in African affairs to building an occasional railroad or port, supporting African liberation movements, and loudly proclaiming socialist solidarity with the downtrodden of the continent. Now Chinese diplomats and Chinese companies, both state-owned and private, along with an influx of Chinese workers, have spread throughout Africa. This shift is one of the most important geopolitical phenomena of our time. China and Africa: A Century of Engagement presents a comprehensive view of the relationship between this most powerful Asian nation and the countries of Africa.

This book, the first of its kind to be published since the 1970s, examines all facets of China’s relationship with each of the 54 African nations. It reviews the history of China’s relations with the continent, looking back past the establishment of the People’s Republic of China in 1949. It looks at a broad number of areas that define this relationship—politics, trade, investment, foreign aid, military, security, and culture—providing a significant historical backdrop for each. David H. Shinn and Joshua Eisenman’s study combines careful observation, meticulous data analysis, and detailed understanding gained through diplomatic experience and extensive travel in China and Africa. China and Africa demonstrates that while China’s connection to Africa is different from that of Western nations, it is no less complex. Africans and Chinese are still developing their perceptions of each other, and these changing views have both positive and negative dimensions.

David H. Shinn is the former U.S. ambassador to Ethiopia and Burkina Faso and teaches international affairs at George Washington University. He is coauthor of The Historical Dictionary of Ethiopia.

Joshua Eisenman is Senior Fellow in China Studies at the American Foreign Policy Council and teaches comparative politics at New York University. He is coeditor of China and the Developing World: Beijing’s Strategy for the Twenty-First Century.

Faced with the economic pressures of globalization, many countries have sought to curb the fundamental right of workers to join trade unions and engage in collective action. In response, trade unions in developed countries have strategically used their own governments’ commitments to human rights as a basis for resistance. Since human rights remain an important normative principle in global affairs, democratic countries cannot merely ignore their human rights obligations and must balance their international commitments with their desire to remain economically competitive and attractive to investors.

Human Rights and Labor Solidarity analyzes trade unions’ campaigns to link local labor rights disputes to international human rights frameworks, thereby creating external scrutiny of governments. As a result of these campaigns, states engage in what political scientist Susan L. Kang terms a normative negotiation process, in which governments, trade unions, and international organizations construct and challenge a broader understanding of international labor rights norms to determine whether the conditions underlying these disputes constitute human rights violations. In three empirically rich case studies covering South Korea, the United Kingdom, and Canada, Kang demonstrates that this normative negotiation process was more successful in creating stronger protections for trade unions’ rights when such changes complemented a government’s other political interests. She finds that states tend not to respect stronger economically oriented human rights obligations due to the normative power of such rights alone. Instead, trade union transnational activism, coupled with sufficient political motivations, such as direct economic costs or strong rule of law obligations, contributed to changes in favor of workers’ rights.

Susan L. Kang teaches political science at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York.
As the Islamic diaspora spreads throughout the world, Muslims are grappling with contested identities. These questions of identity are an integral part of national and international politics. In Egypt Islamists clash with secularists over religious and national identity, while in Turkey secularist ruling elites have chosen to accommodate Islamists in the name of democracy and reconciliation. In all cases, understanding the dynamics of identity-based politics is critical to the future of Muslims and their neighbors across the globe.

In *Muslims in Global Politics*, Mahmood Monshipouri examines the role identity plays in political conflicts in six Muslim nations—Egypt, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Iran, and Indonesia—as well as in Muslim diaspora communities in Europe and North America. In each instance, he describes how conservatives, neofundamentalists, reformists, and secularists construct identity in different ways and how these identities play out in the political arena. With globalization, the demand for human rights continues to grow in the Muslim world, and struggles over modernity, authenticity, legitimacy, and rationality become increasingly important.

*Muslims in Global Politics* deepens our understanding of the way modern ideas and norms interact with the traditions of the Islamic world and, in turn, shows how human rights advocates can provide an alternative to militant Islamist movements.

Mahmood Monshipouri is Associate Professor of International Relations at San Francisco State University.
The New Chronology of Iron Age Gordion argues that the history and archaeology of the site of Gordion in central Turkey have been misunderstood since the beginning of the excavations in the 1950s. The first excavation director, Rodney Young, found evidence for substantial destruction during the first decade of fieldwork; this was interpreted as proof that Gordion had been destroyed ca. 700 B.C. by the Kimmerians, a group of invaders from the Caucasus/Black Sea region, as attested in several ancient literary sources. During the last decade, however, renewed research on the archaeological evidence, within, above, and below the destruction level indicated that the catastrophe that destroyed much of Gordion occurred 100 years earlier, in 800 B.C., and was the result of a fire that quickly got out of control rather than a foreign invasion.

This discovery requires a reassessment of Anatolian history during the entire first millennium B.C. and has serious implications for our understanding of the surrounding regions, such as Assyria, Syria, Greece, and Urartu, among others. The New Chronology of Iron Age Gordion is the product of a multidisciplinary research program, with dendrochronology and radiocarbon dating working hand in hand with textual and artifact analysis, each of which is treated in a separate chapter in this volume. All of these categories of evidence point to the same conclusion and demonstrate that we need to look at Gordion, and much of the ancient Near East, in a completely new way.

C. Brian Rose is Pritchard Professor of Classical Studies and History of Art at the University of Pennsylvania and Curator-in-Charge of the Mediterranean Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Gareth Darbyshire is Gordion Archivist at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.
Literacy in the Persianate World
Writing and the Social Order
Edited by Brian Spooner and William L. Hanaway

Persian has been a written language since the sixth century B.C. Only Chinese, Greek, and Latin have comparable histories of literacy. Although Persian script changed—first from cuneiform to a modified Aramaic, then to Arabic—from the ninth to the nineteenth centuries it served a broader geographical area than any language in world history. It was the primary language of administration and belles lettres from the Balkans under the earlier Ottoman Empire to Central China under the Mongols, and from the northern branches of the Silk Road in Central Asia to southern India under the Mughal Empire. Its history is therefore crucial for understanding the function of writing in world history.

Each of the chapters of *Literacy in the Persianate World* opens a window onto a particular stage of this history, starting from the reemergence of Persian in the Arabic script after the Arab-Islamic conquest in the seventh century A.D., through the establishment of its administrative vocabulary, its literary tradition, its expansion as the language of trade in the thirteenth century, and its adoption by the British imperial administration in India, before being reduced to the role of national language in three countries (Afghanistan, Iran, and Tajikistan) in the twentieth century. Two concluding chapters compare the history of written Persian with the parallel histories of Chinese and Latin, with special attention to the way its use was restricted and channeled by social practice. This is the first comparative study of the historical role of writing in three languages, including two in non-Roman scripts, over a period of two and a half millennia, providing an opportunity for reassessment of the work on literacy in English that has accumulated over the past half century. The editors take full advantage of this opportunity in their introductory essay.

Brian Spooner is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

William L. Hanaway is Professor Emeritus of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Extramural Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone at Cyrene, Libya, Final Reports, Volume VIII
The Sanctuary's Imperial Architectural Development, Conflict with Christianity, and Final Days
Donald White. Appendix by Joyce Reynolds

This is the climactic volume on the archaeological and architectural history from ca. 31 B.C. to A.D. 365 of the extramural sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone at Cyrene, Libya. It deals with the impact of Christianity on the cult and the causes of its decline, with particular emphasis on the largest body of evidence recorded anywhere for iconoclastic damage, presumably by Christian populations, to sculpted images of worshippers and twin goddesses. The volume traces the characteristics of major Demeter sanctuaries elsewhere (e.g., Eleusis, Corinth, Pergamon, Acragas, and Selinus) and places Cyrene's sanctuary within the context of this development.

The volume also presents the sanctuary's important lapidary and lead inscriptions as analyzed by Joyce Reynolds. It is the eighth volume in the final reports series for the excavations conducted for the University of Michigan, and subsequently the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, between 1969 and 1981.

Donald White is Curator Emeritus of the Mediterranean Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.
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The *Hispanic Review* is a quarterly journal of research in Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian literatures and cultures. Published since 1933, the journal features essays and book reviews on the diverse cultural manifestations of Iberia and Latin America, from the medieval period to the present.
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JQR is published for the Herbert D. Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

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The Journal of the Early Republic is a quarterly journal committed to publishing the best scholarship on the history and culture of the United States in the years of the early republic (1776–1861).

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RHM is a semiannual peer-reviewed journal committed to disseminating scholarship on Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian literary and cultural studies. It publishes essays and book reviews in Spanish, English, or Portuguese on the full spectrum of Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian cultural production in Europe, Latin America, and the United States.

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