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Her Neighbor’s Wife
A History of Lesbian Desire Within Marriage
Lauren Jae Gutterman

At first glance, Barbara Kalish fit the stereotype of a 1950s wife and mother. Married at eighteen, Barbara lived with her husband and two daughters in a California suburb, where she was president of the Parent-Teacher Association. At a PTA training conference in San Francisco, Barbara met Pearl, another PTA president who also had two children and happened to live only a few blocks away from her. To Barbara, Pearl was “the most gorgeous woman in the world,” and the two began an affair that lasted over a decade.

Through interviews, diaries, memoirs, and letters, Her Neighbor’s Wife traces the stories of hundreds of women, like Barbara Kalish, who struggled to balance marriage and same-sex desire in the postwar United States. In doing so, Lauren Jae Gutterman draws our attention away from the postwar landscape of urban gay bars and into the homes of married women, who tended to engage in affairs with wives and mothers they met in the context of their daily lives: through work, at church, or in their neighborhoods.

In the late 1960s and 1970s, the lesbian feminist movement and the no-fault divorce revolution transformed the lives of wives who desired women. Women could now choose to divorce their husbands in order to lead openly lesbian or bisexual lives; increasingly, however, these women were confronted by hostile state discrimination, typically in legal battles over child custody. Well into the 1980s, many women remained ambivalent about divorce and resistant to labeling themselves as lesbian, therefore complicating a simple interpretation of their lives and relationship choices. By revealing the extent to which marriage has historically permitted space for wives’ relationships with other women, Her Neighbor’s Wife calls into question the presumed straightness of traditional American marriage.

Lauren Jae Gutterman teaches American studies at the University of Texas at Austin.

“Her Neighbor’s Wife is a revelation. Lauren Jae Gutterman locates lesbian histories not at the margins but at the center of postwar American life, often accommodated within marriages with men and family life. Alert to the complex meanings of married women’s desire for women, beyond the poles of protest and conformity, Gutterman queers postwar marriage, the family, and normativity itself.”
—Regina Kunzel, author of Criminal Intimacy: Prison and the Uneven History of Modern American Sexuality
**The Age of Intoxication**  
*Origins of the Global Drug Trade*  
Benjamin Breen

Eating the flesh of an Egyptian mummy prevents the plague. Distilled poppies reduce melancholy. A Turkish drink called coffee increases alertness. Tobacco cures cancer. Such beliefs circulated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, an era when the term “drug” encompassed everything from herbs and spices—like nutmeg, cinnamon, and chamomile—to such deadly poisons as lead, mercury, and arsenic. In *The Age of Intoxication*, Benjamin Breen offers a window into a time when drugs were not yet separated into categories—illicit and licit, recreational and medicinal, modern and traditional—and there was no barrier between the drug dealer and the pharmacist.

Focusing on the Portuguese colonies in Brazil and Angola and on the imperial capital of Lisbon, Breen examines the process by which novel drugs were located, commodified, and consumed. He then turns his attention to the British Empire, arguing that it owed much of its success in this period to its usurpation of the Portuguese drug networks. From the sickly sweet tobacco that helped finance the Atlantic slave trade to the cannabis that an East Indies merchant sold to the natural philosopher Robert Hooke in one of the earliest European coffeehouses, Breen shows how drugs have been entangled with science and empire from the very beginning.

Featuring numerous illuminating anecdotes and a cast of characters that includes merchants, slaves, shamans, prophets, inquisitors, and alchemists, *The Age of Intoxication* rethinks a history of drugs and the early drug trade that has too often been framed as opposites—between medicinal and recreational, legal and illegal, good and evil. Breen argues that, in order to guide drug policy toward a fairer and more informed course, we first need to understand who and what set the global drug trade in motion.

**Benjamin Breen** teaches history at University of California, Santa Cruz.

“Nature gives us opium poppies and *Cannabis sativa*; culture turns them into overprescribed opioids and overcriminalized dime bags. In his important new book, Benjamin Breen argues that all decisions about intoxicants are judgments about cultural difference, with roots in the early modern imperialism that spun many drugs into global circulation in the first place. *The Age of Intoxication* is a lively, edifying, wholly convincing book.”

—Joyce Chaplin, author of *Round About the Earth: Circumnavigation from Magellan to Orbit*
Laid Waste!
The Culture of Exploitation in Early America
John Lauritz Larson

After humble beginnings as faltering British colonies, the United States acquired astonishing wealth and power as the result of what we now refer to as modernization. Originating in England and Western Europe, transplanted to the Americas, then copied around the world in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, this process locked together science and technology, political democracy, economic freedom, and competitive capitalism. This has produced for some populations unimagined wealth and material comfort, yet it has also now brought the global environment to a tipping point beyond which life as we know it may not be sustainable. How did we come to endanger the very future of life on earth in our heedless pursuit of wealth and happiness?

In Laid Waste!, John Lauritz Larson answers that question with a 350-year review of the roots of an American “culture of exploitation” that has left us free, rich, and without an honest sense of how this crisis came to be. Larson undertakes an ambitious historical synthesis, seeking to illuminate how the culture of exploitation grew out of the earliest English settlements and has continually undergirded U.S. society and its cherished myths. Through a series of meditations on key concepts, the story moves from the starving times of early Jamestown through the rise of colonial prosperity, the liberation of the revolutionary generation, the launching of the American republic, and the emergence of a new global industrial power by the end of the nineteenth century. Through this story, the book explores the rise of an American sense of righteousness, entitlement, and destiny that has masked any recognition that our wealth and success has come at expense to anyone or anything. Part polemic, part jeremiad, and part historical overview, Laid Waste! is a provocative and bracing account of how the development of American culture itself has led us to today’s crises.

John Lauritz Larson is Professor of History at Purdue University and author of The Market Revolution in America: Liberty, Ambition, and the Eclipse of the Common Good.

“John Lauritz Larson’s Laid Waste! is extraordinary for its erudition, literary power, moral passion, and, most of all, its sweeping historical analysis of America’s ‘culture of exploitation’ and its disposition to treat the natural world as nothing more than a source of wealth to be stripped for private gain. It is an outstanding example of the unique value of good history in diagnosing the root causes of a contemporary problem and sketching the outlines of what must change to address it.”

—Harry Watson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
The Black Republic
African Americans and the Fate of Haiti
Brandon R. Byrd

In *The Black Republic*, Brandon R. Byrd explores the ambivalent attitudes that African American leaders in the post–Civil War era held toward Haiti, the first and only black republic in the Western Hemisphere. Following emancipation, African American leaders of all kinds—politicians, journalists, ministers, writers, educators, artists, and diplomats—identified new and urgent connections with Haiti, a nation long understood as an example of black self-determination. They celebrated not only its diplomatic recognition by the United States but also the renewed relevance of the Haitian Revolution.

While a number of African American leaders defended the sovereignty of a black republic whose fate they saw as intertwined with their own, others expressed concern over Haiti’s fitness as a model black republic, scrutinizing whether the nation truly reflected the “civilized” progress of the black race. Influenced by the imperialist rhetoric of their day, many African Americans across the political spectrum espoused a politics of racial uplift, taking responsibility for the “improvement” of Haitian education, politics, culture, and society. They considered Haiti an uncertain experiment in black self-governance: it might succeed and vindicate the capabilities of African Americans demanding their own right to self-determination or it might fail and condemn the black diasporic population to second-class status for the foreseeable future.

When the United States military occupied Haiti in 1915, it created a crisis for W. E. B. Du Bois and other black activists and intellectuals who had long grappled with the meaning of Haitian independence. The resulting demand for and idea of a liberated Haiti became a cornerstone of the anticapitalist, anticolonial, and antiracist radical black internationalism that flourished between World War I and World War II. Spanning the Reconstruction, post-Reconstruction, and Jim Crow eras, *The Black Republic* recovers a crucial and overlooked chapter of African American internationalism and political thought.

Brandon R. Byrd teaches history at Vanderbilt University.

“Brandon R. Byrd tracks the history of an idea, possibly even an aspiration, of how Haiti haunted African American political thought in myriad ways, while also demonstrating the vexed relationship various U.S. black thinkers had with the first black independent republic. *The Black Republic* will prove an invaluable work of scholarship that will transform how historians and scholars more generally approach black political thought and black intellectual life.”

—Minkah Makalani, author of *In the Cause of Freedom: Radical Black Internationalism from Harlem to London, 1917–1939*
Captives of Liberty
Prisoners of War and the Politics of Vengeance in the American Revolution

T. Cole Jones

Contrary to popular belief, the American Revolutionary War was not a limited and restrained struggle for political self-determination. From the onset of hostilities, British authorities viewed their American foes as traitors to be punished, and British abuse of American prisoners, both tacitly condoned and at times officially sanctioned, proliferated. Meanwhile, more than seventeen thousand British and allied soldiers fell into American hands during the Revolution. For a fledgling nation that could barely afford to keep an army in the field, the issue of how to manage prisoners of war was daunting.

Captives of Liberty examines how America’s founding generation grappled with the problems posed by prisoners of war, and how this influenced the wider social and political legacies of the Revolution. When the struggle began, according to T. Cole Jones, revolutionary leadership strove to conduct the war according to the prevailing European customs of military conduct, which emphasized restricting violence to the battlefield and treating prisoners humanely. However, this vision of restrained war did not last long. As the British denied customary protections to their American captives, the revolutionary leadership wasted no time in capitalizing on the prisoners’ ordeals for propagandistic purposes. Enraged, ordinary Americans began to demand vengeance, and they viewed British soldiers and their German and Native American auxiliaries as appropriate targets. This cycle of violence spiraled out of control, transforming the struggle for colonial independence into a revolutionary war.

In illuminating this history, Jones contends that the violence of the Revolutionary War had a profound impact on the character and consequences of the American Revolution. Captives of Liberty not only provides the first comprehensive analysis of revolutionary American treatment of enemy prisoners but also reveals the relationship between America’s political revolution and the war waged to secure it.

T. Cole Jones teaches history at Purdue University.

“Captives of Liberty shines brilliant new light on the question of just how brutal the American Revolutionary War really was. Based on extensive archival research, T. Cole Jones presents overwhelming evidence that prisoners of war regularly endured retaliatory privation, horrible suffering, and death. Along the way, Jones helps shatter longstanding images of a restrained, almost civilized military conflict. Beautifully written, Captives of Liberty is a magisterial work.”

—James Kirby Martin, author of Benedict Arnold, Revolutionary Hero: An American Warrior Reconsidered
Shakespeare's First Reader
The Paper Trails of Richard Stonley
Jason Scott-Warren

Richard Stonley has all but vanished from history, but to his contemporaries he would have been an enviable figure. A clerk of the Exchequer for more than four decades under Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I, he rose from obscure origins to a life of opulence; his job, a secure bureaucratic post with a guaranteed income, was the kind of which many men dreamed. Vast sums of money passed through his hands, some of which he used to engage in moneylending and land speculation. He also bought books, lots of them, amassing one of the largest libraries in early modern London.

In 1597, all of this was brought to a halt when Stonley, aged around seventy-seven, was incarcerated in the Fleet Prison, convicted of embezzling the spectacular sum of £13,000 from the Exchequer. His property was sold off, and an inventory was made of his house on Aldersgate Street. This provides our most detailed guide to his lost library. By chance, we also have three handwritten volumes of accounts, in which he earlier itemized his spending on food, clothing, travel, and books. It is here that we learn that on June 12, 1593, he bought “the Venus & Adhonay per Shakspere”—the earliest known record of the purchase of Shakespeare's first publication.

In Shakespeare's First Reader, Jason Scott-Warren sets Stonley's journals and inventories of goods alongside a wealth of archival evidence to put his life and library back together again. He shows how Stonley's books were integral to the material worlds he inhabited and the social networks he formed with communities of merchants, printers, recusants, and spies. Through a combination of book history and biography, Shakespeare's First Reader provides a compelling “bio-bibliography”—the story of how one early modern gentleman lived in and through his library.

Jason Scott-Warren is Reader in Early Modern Literature and Culture at the University of Cambridge and a fellow of Gonville and Caius College.

“Jason Scott-Warren presents us with a compelling portrait not just of one man but of a key moment in England’s literary past. Through a gradual accumulation of evidence, he creates a picture of early modern book culture that is richer, stranger, and more important than the possibility of pinning down who read Shakespeare first, or even how Shakespeare was received. A superb read, packed with gems.”—Helen Smith, University of York
Black Metaphors
How Modern Racism Emerged from Medieval Race-Thinking
Cord J. Whitaker

In the late Middle Ages, Christian conversion could wash a black person’s skin white—or at least that is what happens when a black sultan converts to Christianity in the English romance King of Tars. In Black Metaphors, Cord J. Whitaker examines the rhetorical and theological moves through which blackness and whiteness became metaphors for sin and purity in the English and European Middle Ages—metaphors that guided the development of notions of race in the centuries that followed. From a modern perspective, moments like the sultan’s transformation present blackness and whiteness as opposites in which each condition is forever marked as a negative or positive attribute; medieval readers were instead encouraged to remember that things that are ostensibly and strikingly different are not so separate after all, but mutually construct one another. Indeed, Whitaker observes, for medieval scholars and writers, blackness and whiteness, and the sin and salvation they represent, were held in tension, forming a unified whole.

Whitaker asks not so much whether race mattered to the Middle Ages as how the Middle Ages matters to the study of race in our fraught times. Looking to the treatment of color and difference in works of rhetoric such as John of Garland’s Synonyma, as well as in a range of vernacular theological and imaginative texts, including Robert Manning’s Handlyng Synne, and such lesser known romances as The Turke and Sir Gawain, he illuminates the process by which one interpretation among many became established as the truth, and demonstrates how modern movements—from Black Lives Matter to the alt-right—are animated by the medieval origins of the black-white divide.

Cord J. Whitaker teaches English at Wellesley College.

“Cord J. Whitaker performs an archaeology of how blackness came to be embedded as a fixture of persuasion, religious thought, and poetic imagery. Exploring the logic of ‘contrariety’ through medieval poetics and argumentation, he reveals the long intimacy of rhetoric and racial discourse from the Middle Ages to the present.”

—Rita Copeland, author of Criticism and Dissent in the Middle Ages
American Justice 2019
The Roberts Court Arrives
Mark Joseph Stern

Following the retirement of Justice Anthony Kennedy and the controversial confirmation of Justice Brett Kavanaugh, the Supreme Court plunged into a contentious term that featured divisive cases involving abortion, immigration, capital punishment, and voting rights on the court’s docket. In American Justice 2019, Mark Joseph Stern examines the term’s most controversial opinions and highlights the consequences of Chief Justice John Roberts stepping into a new role as the court’s swing vote.

No longer bound by Kennedy’s erratic moderation, Roberts has begun doling out victories to both Democrats and Republicans, albeit with a clear rightward tilt. Early in the term, Roberts delivered a public rebuke to Trump’s attacks on the judiciary, foreshadowing his refusal to tolerate some of the president’s most extreme contortions of the law. Stern tracks the chief justice’s evolution from staunch conservative to part-time centrist. Along the way, he details the term’s blockbusters and surprises, including an unlikely alliance between Justices Neil Gorsuch and Sonia Sotomayor on criminal justice, and an especially radical ruling on the death penalty that overturned decades of precedent. Stern’s account depicts a court sharply divided over its role in American democracy, with the man at its center striving to stay above the political fray without abandoning his conservative instincts.

Mark Joseph Stern is a legal analyst and Supreme Court Correspondent for Slate magazine.

Paradigm Lost
From Two-State Solution to One-State Reality
Ian S. Lustick

Why have Israelis and Palestinians failed to achieve a two-state solution to the conflict that has cost so much and lasted so long? In Paradigm Lost, Ian S. Lustick brings fifty years as an analyst of the Arab-Israeli dispute to bear on this question and offers a provocative explanation of why continued attempts to divide the land will have no more success than would negotiations to establish a one-state solution.

Basing his argument on the decisiveness of unanticipated consequences, Lustick shows how the combination of Zionism’s partially successful Iron Wall strategy for dealing with Arabs, an Israeli political culture saturated with what the author calls “Holocaustia,” and the Israel lobby’s dominant influence on American policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict scurried efforts to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel. Yet, he demonstrates, it has also unintentionally set the stage for new struggles and “better problems” for both Israel and the Palestinians. Drawing on the history of scientific ideas that once seemed certain but were ultimately discarded, Lustick encourages shifting attention from two-state blueprints that provide no map for realistic action to the democratizing competition that arises when different subgroups, forced to be part of the same polity, redefine their interests and form new alliances to pursue them.

Paradigm Lost argues that negotiations for a two-state solution between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River are doomed and counterproductive. Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs can enjoy the democracy they deserve but only after decades of struggle amid the unintended but powerful consequences of today’s one-state reality.

Ian S. Lustick is Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania and holds the Bess W. Heyman Chair. He is author of numerous books, including Trapped in the War on Terror, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Speaking with the Dead in Early America
Erik R. Seeman

In late medieval Catholicism, mourners employed an array of practices to maintain connection with the deceased—most crucially, the belief in purgatory, a middle place between heaven and hell where souls could be helped by the actions of the living. In the early sixteenth century, the Reformation abolished purgatory, as its leaders did not want attention to the dead diminishing people’s devotion to God. But while the Reformation was supposed to end communication between the living and dead, it turns out the result was in fact more complicated than historians have realized. In the three centuries after the Reformation, Protestants imagined continuing relationships with the dead, and the desire for these relations came to form an important—and since neglected—aspect of Protestant belief and practice.

In Speaking with the Dead in Early America, historian Erik R. Seeman undertakes a 300-year history of Protestant communication with the dead. Seeman chronicles the story of Protestants’ relationships with the deceased from Elizabethan England to puritan New England and then on through the American Enlightenment into the middle of the nineteenth century with the explosion of interest in Spiritualism. He brings together a wide range of sources to uncover the beliefs and practices of both ordinary people, especially women, and religious leaders. This prodigious research reveals how sermons, elegies, and epitaphs portrayed the dead as speaking or being spoken to, how ghost stories and Gothic fiction depicted a permeable boundary between this world and the next, and how parlor songs and funeral hymns encouraged singers to imagine communication with the dead. Speaking with the Dead in Early America thus boldly reinterprets Protestantism as a religion in which the dead played a central role.

Erik R. Seeman is Professor of History at the University at Buffalo. He is author or editor of numerous books, including Death in the New World: Cross-Cultural Encounters, 1492–1800, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“For more than two decades, Erik R. Seeman has been the leading authority on attitudes toward death in the early modern Atlantic world, and Speaking with the Dead in Early America is his most imaginative and compelling work to date. Seeman reconstructs the surprising history of Protestant communication with the dead during the two centuries prior to the advent of nineteenth-century Spiritualism, examining an impressive array of manuscript and published texts and material culture artifacts. The resulting book is deeply researched, compellingly written, and entirely persuasive.”

—Douglas L. Winiarski, University of Richmond
Contested Bodies
Pregnancy, Childrearing, and Slavery in Jamaica
Sasha Turner

Winner of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Book Prize
Winner of the Julia Cherry Spruill Book Prize, Southern Association of Women Historians
Honorable Mention, Murdo J. McLeod Book Prize, Latin American and Caribbean Section, Southern Historical Association

“Contested Bodies will be useful in graduate and undergraduate courses on slavery, women’s history, diaspora studies, and the history of medicine. It is a must-read for those who want to know more about the intersection of gender and slavery.”—Journal of American History

Through powerful stories that place the reader on the ground in plantation-era Jamaica, Contested Bodies reveals enslaved women’s contrasting ideas about maternity and raising children, which put them at odds not only with their owners but sometimes with abolitionists and enslaved men. Sasha Turner argues that, as the source of new labor, these women created rituals, customs, and relationships around pregnancy, childbirth, and childrearing that enabled them at times to dictate the nature and pace of their work as well as their value. Drawing on a wide range of sources—including plantation records, abolitionist treatises, legislative documents, slave narratives, runaway advertisements, proslavery literature, and planter correspondence—Contested Bodies yields a fresh account of how the end of the slave trade changed the bodily experiences of those still enslaved in Jamaica.

Sasha Turner is Associate Professor of History at Quinnipiac University.

The Settlers’ Empire
Colonialism and State Formation in America’s Old Northwest
Bethel Saler

Winner of the W. Turrentine-Jackson Award from the Western History Association

“A sophisticated account of U.S. westward expansion into the Old Northwest. . . . The Settlers’ Empire offers an important contribution to scholarship on the imperial history of the United States and brings renewed attention to the forging of state authority through the regulation of everyday life.”—Journal of American History

The 1783 Treaty of Paris, which officially recognized the United States as a sovereign republic, also doubled the territorial girth of the original thirteen colonies. The fledgling nation now stretched from the coast of Maine to the Mississippi River and up to the Great Lakes. With this dramatic expansion, argues Bethel Saler, the United States simultaneously became a postcolonial republic and gained a domestic empire.

In the Northwest Territory, diverse populations of newcomers and Natives struggled over the region’s geographical and cultural definition in areas such as religion, marriage, family, gender roles, and economy. The success or failure of state formation in the territory thus ultimately depended on what took place not only in the halls of government but also on the ground and in the everyday lives of the region’s Indians, Francophone creoles, Euro- and African Americans, and European immigrants. The Settlers’ Empire speaks to historians of women, gender, and culture, as well as to those interested in the early national state, the early West, settler colonialism, and Native history.

Bethel Saler is Associate Professor of History at Haverford College.
Unfaithful
Love, Adultery, and Marriage Reform in Nineteenth-Century America

Carol Faulkner

After the Revolution, Americans understood adultery as a sin against God and a crime against the people. A betrayal of marriage vows, adultery was a cause for divorce in most states as well as a basis for civil suits. Faulkner depicts an array of nineteenth-century social reformers who challenged the restrictive legal institution of marriage, redefining adultery as a matter of individual choice and love. She traces the beginning of this redefinition of adultery to the evangelical ferment of the 1830s and 1840s, when perfectionists like John Humphrey Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community, concluded that marriage obstructed the individual's relationship to God. In the 1840s and 1850s, spiritualist, feminist, and free love critics of marriage fueled a growing debate over adultery and marriage by emphasizing true love and consent. After the Civil War, activists turned the act of adultery into a form of civil disobedience, culminating in Victoria Woodhull's publicly charging the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher with marital infidelity.

Unfaithful explores how nineteenth-century reformers mobilized both the metaphor and the act of adultery to redefine marriage between 1830 and 1880 and the ways in which their criticisms of the legal institution contributed to a larger transformation of marital and gender relations that continues to this day.

Carol Faulkner is Professor of History at Syracuse University. She is author of Lucretia Mott's Heresy: Abolition and Women's Rights in Nineteenth-Century America and Women's Radical Reconstruction: The Freedmen's Aid Movement, both available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“Unfaithful engagingly focuses on a set of progressives bent on delegitimizing loveless marriages at a time when lifelong indissoluble marriage was the deep-rooted norm. Carol Faulkner unearths a wealth of new detail about the personal lives of individuals struggling to recast patriarchy in intimate life and to promote new values of choice, love, and women's autonomy in the sexual realm.”

—Patricia Cline Cohen, University of California, Santa Barbara
In This Land of Plenty
Mickey Leland and Africa in American Politics
Benjamin Talton

“Benjamin Talton’s compelling new book focuses our attention on a forgotten, heroic American: Representative Mickey Leland. Talton deftly shows how Leland brought the sensibilities and concerns of the 1960s African American freedom movements to the politics of the 1980s. In doing so, Leland played a key role in crafting American humanitar-ianism, in rethinking U.S. policy toward Africa, and in bringing a powerful African American perspective to U.S. politics. By placing Leland at the center of a number of vital policy issues, Talton helps us better understand American politics and foreign policy in the 1980s.”—Carl Bon Tempo, University at Albany

On August 7, 1989, Congressman Mickey Leland departed on a flight from Addis Ababa, with his thirteen-member delegation of Ethiopian and American relief workers and policy analysts, bound for Ethiopia’s border with Sudan. This was Leland’s seventh official humanitarian mission in his nearly decade-long drive to transform U.S. policies toward Africa to conform to his black internationalist vision of global cooperation, antiracism, and freedom from hunger. Leland’s flight never arrived at its destination. The plane crashed, with no survivors.

Exploring the links between political activism, electoral politics, and international affairs, Benjamin Talton not only details Leland’s political career but also examines African Americans’ successes and failures in influencing U.S. foreign policy toward African and other Global South countries.

Benjamin Talton is Associate Professor of History at Temple University. He is author of Politics of Social Change in Ghana: The Konkomba Struggle for Political Equality.

Set the World on Fire
Black Nationalist Women and the Global Struggle for Freedom
Keisha N. Blain

Winner of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Book Prize
Winner of the Darlene Clark Hine Award from the Organization of American Historians

“Blain illuminates an oft-ignored period of black nationalist and internationalist activism in the U.S. and expands current understanding of the central roles played by female activists at home and overseas.”—Publishers Weekly (starred review)

In 1932, Mittie Maude Lena Gordon spoke to a crowd of black Chicagoans at the old Jack Johnson boxing ring, rallying their support for emigration to West Africa. In 1937, Celia Jane Allen traveled to Jim Crow Mississippi to organize rural black workers around black nationalist causes. In the late 1940s, from her home in Kingston, Jamaica, Amy Jacques Garvey launched an extensive letter-writing campaign to defend the Greater Liberia Bill, which would relocate 13 million black Americans to West Africa.

Gordon, Allen, and Jacques Garvey—as well as Maymie De Mena, Ethel Collins, Amy Ashwood, and Ethel Waddell—are part of an overlooked and understudied group of black women who take center stage in Set the World on Fire, the first book to examine how black nationalist women engaged in national and global politics from the early twentieth century to the 1960s. Historians of the era generally portray the period between the Garvey movement of the 1920s and the Black Power movement of the 1960s as a time of declining black nationalist activism, but Keisha N. Blain reframes the Great Depression, World War II, and the early Cold War as significant periods of black nationalist—and, particularly, black nationalist women’s—ferment.

Keisha N. Blain is Associate Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh.
**Beyond the New Deal Order**

*U.S. Politics from the Great Depression to the Great Recession*

Edited by Gary Gerstle, Nelson Lichtenstein, and Alice O’Connor

“As both a historical and historiographical marker of persistence and transformation, this outstanding volume invites readers to consider anew the New Deal’s legacies and successors. Offering inventive analytical reflections that illuminate recent decades of the American experience, the book’s bracing essays prompt fresh thought about periodization, historical causation, the scope of possibility, and a good deal more.”—Ira Katznelson, author of *Fear Itself: The New Deal and the Origins of Our Time*

In *Beyond the New Deal Order*, contributors bring fresh perspective to the historic meaning and significance of New Deal liberalism while identifying the elements of a distinctively “neoliberal” politics that emerged in its wake. Part I offers interpretations of the New Deal that focus on its approach to economic security and inequality, its view of participatory governance, and its impact on the Republican party as well as Congressional politics. Part II features essays that examine how intersectional inequities of class, race, and gender were embedded in New Deal labor law, labor standards, and economic policy and brought demands for employment, economic justice, and collective bargaining protections to the forefront of civil rights and social movement agendas throughout the postwar decades. Part III considers the precepts and defining narratives of a “post” New Deal political structure, while the closing essay contemplates the extent to which we may now be witnessing the end of a neoliberal system anchored in free-market ideology, neo-Victorian moral aspirations, and post-Communist global politics.

**Contributors:** Eileen Boris, Angus Burgin, Gary Gerstle, Romain Huret, Meg Jacobs, Michael Kazin, Sophia Z. Lee, Nelson Lichtenstein, Joseph A. McCarrin, Alice O’Connor, Paul Sabin, Reuel Schiller, Kristoffer Smemo, David Stein, Jean-Christian Vinel, Julian E. Zelizer.

**Gary Gerstle** is the Paul Mellon Professor of American History at the University of Cambridge.

**Nelson Lichtenstein** is Distinguished Professor of History at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

**Alice O’Connor** is Professor of History at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

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**Spiritual Socialists**

*Religion and the American Left*

Vaneesa Cook

“Writing gracefully and powerfully, Vaneesa Cook draws on her understanding of history to speak to today’s concerns without jargon or cant. *Spiritual Socialists* is a sweeping and refreshingly independent contribution to the study of the religious left in the modern United States.”—Doug Rossinow, author of *Visions of Progress: The Left-Liberal Tradition in America*

Refuting the common perception that the American left has a religion problem, Vaneesa Cook highlights an important but overlooked intellectual and political tradition that she calls “spiritual socialism.” Spiritual socialists emphasized the social side of socialism and believed the most basic expression of religious values—caring for the sick, tired, hungry, and exploited members of one’s community—created a firm footing for society. Their unorthodox perspective on the spiritual and cultural meaning of socialist principles helped make leftist thought more palatable to Americans, who associated socialism with Soviet atheism and autocracy. In this way, spiritual socialism continually put pressure on liberals, conservatives, and Marxists to address the essential connection between morality and social justice.

Cook tells her story through an eclectic group of activists whose lives and works span the twentieth century. Sherwood Eddy, A. J. Muste, Myles Horton, Dorothy Day, Henry Wallace, Pauli Murray, Staughton Lynd, and Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke and wrote publicly about the connection between religious values and socialism.

For Cook, contemporary public figures such as Senator Bernie Sanders, Pope Francis, Reverend William Barber, and Cornel West are part of a long-standing tradition that exemplifies how non-Communist socialism has gained traction in American politics.

**Vaneesa Cook** is a historian, professor, and freelance writer on religion and politics.
The Medical Metropolis
Health Care and Economic Transformation in Pittsburgh and Houston

Andrew T. Simpson

In 2008, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Centers (UPMC) hoisted its logo atop the U.S. Steel Building in downtown Pittsburgh, symbolically declaring that the era of big steel had been replaced by the era of big medicine for this once industrial city. More than 1,200 miles to the south, a similar sense of optimism pervaded the public discourse around the relationship between health care and the future of Houston's economy. While traditional Texas industries like oil and natural gas still played a critical role, the presence of the massive Texas Medical Center, billed as “the largest medical complex in the world,” had helped to rebrand the city as a site for biomedical innovation and ensured its stability during the financial crisis of the mid-2000s.

Taking Pittsburgh and Houston as case studies, The Medical Metropolis offers the first comparative, historical account of how big medicine transformed American cities in the postindustrial era. Andrew T. Simpson explores how the hospital-civic relationship, in which medical centers embraced a business-oriented model, remade the deindustrialized city into the “medical metropolis.” From the 1940s to the present, the changing business of American health care reshaped American cities into sites for cutting-edge biomedical and clinical research, medical education, and innovative health business practices. This transformation relied on local policy and economic decisions as well as broad and homogenizing national forces, including HMOs, biotechnology programs, and hospital privatization.

Today, the medical metropolis is considered by some as a triumph of innovation and revitalization and by others as a symbol of the excesses of capitalism and the inequality still pervading American society.

Andrew T. Simpson teaches history at Duquesne University.
Shareholder Cities
Land Transformations Along Urban Corridors in India
Sai Balakrishnan

Economic corridors—ambitious infrastructural development projects that newly liberalizing countries in Asia and Africa are undertaking—are dramatically redefining the shape of urbanization. Spanning multiple cities and croplands, these corridors connect metropolises via high-speed superhighways in an effort to make certain strategic regions attractive destinations for private investment. As policy makers search for decentralized and market-oriented means for the transfer of land from agrarian constituencies to infrastructural promoters and urban developers, the reallocation of property control is erupting into volatile land-based social conflicts.

In Shareholder Cities, Sai Balakrishnan argues that some of India’s most decisive conflicts over its urban future will unfold in the regions along the new economic corridors where electorally strong agrarian propertied classes directly encounter financially powerful incoming urban firms. Balakrishnan focuses on the first economic corridor, the Mumbai-Pune Expressway, and the construction of three new cities along it. The book derives its title from a current mode of resolving agrarian-urban conflicts in which agrarian landowners are being transformed into shareholders in the corridor cities, and the distributional implications of these new land transformations.

Shifting the focus of the study of India’s contemporary urbanization away from megacities to these in-between corridor regions, Balakrishnan explores the production of uneven urban development that unsettles older histories of agrarian capitalism and the emergence of agrarian propertied classes as protagonists in the making of urban real estate markets. Shareholder Cities highlights the possibilities for a democratic politics of inclusion in which agrarian-urban encounters can create opportunities for previously excluded groups to stake new claims for themselves in the corridor regions.

Sai Balakrishnan teaches urban planning at Harvard University.

“Shareholder Cities brings nearly every big development question and debate in India into sharp focus. Through deep and rich case studies of cities along one of India’s largest infrastructure corridors (Mumbai-Pune), Balakrishnan shows how large-scale land use changes are being driven, negotiated, and contested. Weaving together central themes in the most influential paradigms of developmental transformation, Sai Balakrishnan shows how capital, farmers, castes, state logics, and local democratic institutions all intersect in producing a range of outcomes. Shareholder Cities is that rare book that does not merely theorize but actually makes us understand how big structural forces of development work themselves out through the local.”

—Patrick Heller, Brown University
Human Rights and Global Governance
Power Politics Meets International Justice
William H. Meyer

International human rights have been an important matter for study, policy, and activism since the end of World War II. However, as William H. Meyer observes, global governance is not only a relatively new topic for students of international relations but also a widely used yet often contested concept. Despite the conflicting and often politicized uses of the term, three key dimensions of global governance can be identified: the impact of diplomatic international organizations such as the International Criminal Court, the importance of nonstate actors and global civil society, and global political trends that can be gleaned from empirical observation and data collection. In Human Rights and Global Governance, Meyer defines global governance generally as the management of global issues within a political space that has no single centralized authority.

Employing a combination of historical, quantitative, normative, and policy analyses, Meyer presents a series of case studies at the intersection of power politics and international justice. He examines the global campaign to end impunity for dictators; the recognition, violation, and protection of indigenous rights; the creation and expansion of efforts to ensure corporate social responsibility; the interactions between labor rights and development in the Global South; just war theory as it applies to torturing terrorists, war crimes in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the drone wars; and the global strategic environment that best facilitates the making of human rights treaties. Meyer concludes with an evaluation of the successes and failures of two exemplary models for the global governance of human rights as well as recommendations for public policy changes and visions for the future.

William H. Meyer is Professor of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Delaware.

“William H. Meyer offers a compelling and persuasive account of the relationship between global governance and international human rights in a work of excellent scholarship and rare insights.”
—Mahmood Monshipouri, San Francisco State University
"Offering a measured, deliberative, and erudite engagement with a range of critiques leveled against human rights discourses in general, and with regard to religious freedom in particular, Religious Freedom Under Scrutiny represents an informed perspective on a contentious set of debates. Scholars and practitioners alike will find the volume important reading."—Christopher Dole, Amherst College

Freedom of religion or belief is deeply entrenched in international human rights conventions and constitutional traditions around the world. As Heiner Bielefeldt and Michael Wiener observe, however, this freedom remains a source of political conflict, legal controversy, and intellectual debate. In Religious Freedom Under Scrutiny, Bielefeldt and Wiener explore various critiques leveled at this right. For example, does freedom of religion contribute to the spread of Western neoliberal values to the detriment of religious and cultural diversity? Can religious freedom serve as the entry point for antifeminist agendas within the human rights framework? Drawing on their considerable experience in the field, Bielefeldt and Wiener provide a typological overview and analysis of violations around the world, illustrating the principles as well as the relationship between freedom of religion or belief and other human rights.

Religious Freedom Under Scrutiny argues that without freedom of religion or belief, human rights cannot fully address our complex needs, yearnings, and vulnerabilities as human beings. Furthermore, ignoring or marginalizing freedom of religion or belief would weaken the plausibility, attractiveness, and legitimacy of the entire system of human rights.

Heiner Bielefeldt is Professor of Human Rights and Human Rights Politics at the University of Erlangen–Nuremberg. He served as the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief from 2010 to 2016.

Michael Wiener works in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and is a visiting fellow at Kellogg College, University of Oxford.
Sex and International Tribunals
The Erasure of Gender from the War Narrative
Chiseche Salome Mibenge

“In a book that ranges from poignantly personal to deeply ethnographic but is across-the-board strikingly original, Mibenge challenges the legalization of gender essentialism and the gender nature of (sexual violence in) conflict. Using original research from Rwanda and Sierra Leone alongside in-depth legal analysis, the author compellingly makes the argument that the very norms and laws that appear to protect victims of sexual violence actually regulate and silence the very people they are meant to attract.” —Choice

Before the twenty-first century, there was little legal precedent for the prosecution of sexual violence as a war crime. Now, international tribunals have the potential to help make sense of political violence against both men and women; they have the power to uphold victims’ claims and to convict the leaders and choreographers of systematic atrocity. However, by privileging certain accounts of violence over others, tribunals more often confirm outmoded gender norms, consigning women to permanent rape victim status.

Focusing on the postwar tribunals in Rwanda and Sierra Leone, Chiseche Salome Mibenge mines the transcripts of local and supranational criminal trials and truth and reconciliation commissions in order to identify and closely examine legal definitions of forced marriage, sexual enslavement, and the conscription of children that overlook the gendered experiences of armed conflict beyond the mass rape of women and girls.

Chiseche Salome Mibenge is the Director of Community Engaged Learning in Human Rights at Stanford University’s Haas Center for Public Service.

Human Rights Education
Forging an Academic Discipline
Sarita Cargas

“Saritas Cargas makes a convincing case for an academic discipline in human rights that can and should be adapted to local contexts, contemporary issues, and the needs of faculty and students. Her call for the adoption of critical pedagogy has the potential to impact significantly how human rights is taught in the United States.” —William Paul Simmons, University of Arizona

In tracing the origins of the modern human-rights movement, historians typically point to two periods: the 1940s, in which decade the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was ratified by the United Nations General Assembly; and the 1970s, during which numerous human rights nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), most notably Amnesty International and Médecins Sans Frontières, came into existence. It was also in the 1970s, Sarita Cargas observes, when the first classes in international human rights began to be taught in law schools and university political science departments in the United States.

Cargas argues that the time has come for human rights to be acknowledged as an academic discipline. In an analysis of human rights curricula in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States, she identifies an informal consensus on the epistemological foundations of human rights, including familiarity with human rights law; knowledge of major actors including the United Nations, governments, NGOs, and multinational corporations; and, most crucially, awareness and advocacy of the rights and freedoms detailed in the articles of the UDHR. The second half of the book offers practical recommendations for creating a human rights major at the university level in the United States.

Sarita Cargas teaches human rights courses in the Honors College at the University of New Mexico.
The Music of Reason
Rousseau, Nietzsche, Plato
Michael Davis

In recent years, the field of cognitive psychology has begun to explore the rootedness of rational thinking in subrational inspiration, insight, or instinct—a kind of prediscursive hunch that leaps ahead and guides rational thought before the reasoning human being is even aware of it. In *The Music of Reason*, Michael Davis shows that this “musical” quality of thinking is something that leading philosophers have long been aware of and explored with great depth and subtlety. Focusing on the work of three thinkers traditionally viewed as among the most poetic of philosophers—Rousseau, Nietzsche, and Plato—Davis reveals the complex and profound ways in which they each plumbed the depths of reason’s “prerational” foundations.

Davis first examines Rousseau’s *Essay on the Origins of Languages: Where Something Is Said About Melody and Musical Imitation* and Nietzsche’s *The Birth of Tragedy Out of the Spirit of Music* to demonstrate that revealing the truth, or achieving individual enlightenment, requires poetic techniques such as irony, indirection, and ambiguity. How philosophers say things is as worthy of our attention as what they say. Turning to Plato’s *Lesser Hippias*, Davis then reconsidered the relation between truth-telling and lying, finding the Platonic dialogue to be an artful synthesis of music and reason.

The “ancient quarrel between philosophy and poetry” that Plato placed near the core of this thinking suggests a tension between the rational (scientific) and the nonrational (poetic), or between the true and the beautiful—the one clear and definite, the other allusive and musical. Contemplating language in Rousseau, the Dionysian in Nietzsche, and playfulness in Plato, *The Music of Reason* explores how what we might initially perceive as irrational and so antithetical to reason is, in fact, constitutive of it.

Michael Davis teaches philosophy at Sarah Lawrence College. He is author of many books, most recently *The Soul of the Greeks: An Inquiry*, a translation of Aristotle’s *On Poetics*, and *Wonderlust: Ruminations on Liberal Education.*

“The Music of Reason is beautifully written and lucidly argued. Michael Davis is truly an original thinker who leads readers to understand what philosophy is, not by merely describing it or its results but by inviting them to engage in it along with him.”

—Catherine Zuckert, University of Notre Dame
“Editors Samantha Ashenden and Andreas Hess are ideally suited to producing this outstanding collection on such a wide-ranging thinker as Judith Shklar. The essays, authored by an impressive roster of scholars, reflect Shklar’s capacious range, spanning political and legal theory, history, and international relations.” —William Outhwaite, Newcastle University

From her position at Harvard University’s Department of Government for over thirty-five years, Judith N. Shklar (1928–92) taught a long list of prominent political theorists and published prolifically in the domains of modern and American political thought. She was a highly original theorist of liberalism, possessing a broad and deep knowledge of intellectual history, which informed her writing in interesting and unusual ways.

_Between Utopia and Realism_ showcases Shklar’s approach to addressing the intractable problems of social life. Her finely honed political skepticism emphasized the importance of diagnosing problems over proffering excessively optimistic solutions. As this collection makes clear, her thought continues to be useful in addressing cruelty, limiting injustice, and combating the cynicism of the present moment.

**Contributors:** Samantha Ashenden, Hannes Bajohr, James Brown, Katrina Forrester, Volker M. Heins, Andreas Hess, Samuel Moyn, Thomas Osborne, William E. Scheuerman, Quentin Skinner, Philip Spencer, Tracy B. Strong, Kamila Stullerova, Bernard Yack.

**Samantha Ashenden** is Senior Lecturer in Politics at Birkbeck College, University of London.

**Andreas Hess** is Professor of Sociology at University College Dublin.

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

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

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**Samantha Ashenden** is Senior Lecturer in Politics at Birkbeck College, University of London.

**Andreas Hess** is Professor of Sociology at University College Dublin.

**New in Paperback**

**Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child**

Political Philosophy in _Frankenstein_

Eileen Hunt Botting

“Botting’s intervention in Frankenstudies is an important one.” — _Times Literary Supplement_

“Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child, in its passion and commitments, vividly illustrates _Frankenstein’s_ continuing power, two hundred years on, to comment on the pressing political issues of the day.” — _Modern Philology_

In _Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child_, Eileen Hunt Botting contends that the novel _Frankenstein_ invites its readers to reason through the ethical consequences of a counterfactual premise: what if a man had used science to create a human life without a woman? Immediately after the Creature’s “birth,” his scientist-father abandons him and the unjust and tragic consequences that follow form the basis of _Frankenstein’s_ plot. Botting finds in the novel’s narrative structure a series of interconnected thought experiments that reveal how Shelley viewed _Frankenstein_’s Creature for what he really was—a stateless orphan abandoned by family, abused by society, and ignored by law. _Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child_ argues that the right to share love and community, especially with parents or fitting substitutes, belongs to all children, regardless of their genesis, membership, or social status.

**Eileen Hunt Botting** is Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame and author of _Wollstonecraft, Mill, and Women’s Human Rights and Family Feuds: Wollstonecraft, Burke, and Rousseau on the Transformation of the Family._
The Moment of Rupture
Historical Consciousness in Interwar German Thought
Humberto Beck

An instant is the shortest span in which time can be divided and experienced. In an instant, there is no duration: it is an interruption that happens in the blink of an eye. For the ancient Greeks, *kairos,* the time in which exceptional, unrepeatable events occurred, was opposed to *chronos,* measurable, quantitative, and uniform time. In *The Moment of Rupture,* Humberto Beck argues that during the years of the First World War, the Russian Revolution, and the rise of fascism in Germany, the notion of the instant migrated from philosophy and aesthetics into politics and became a conceptual framework for the interpretation of collective historical experience that, in turn, transformed the subjective perception of time.

According to Beck, a significant juncture occurred in Germany between 1914 and 1940, when a modern tradition of reflection on the instant—spanning the poetry of Goethe, the historical self-understanding of the French Revolution, the aesthetics of early Romanticism, the philosophies of Søren Kierkegaard and Friedrich Nietzsche, and the artistic and literary practices of Charles Baudelaire and the avant gardes—interacted with a new experience of historical time based on rupture and abrupt discontinuity. Beck locates in this juncture three German thinkers—Ernst Jünger, Ernst Bloch, and Walter Benjamin—who fused the consciousness of war, crisis, catastrophe, and revolution with the literary and philosophical formulations of the instantaneous and the sudden in order to intellectually represent an era marked by the dissolution between the extraordinary and the everyday. *The Moment of Rupture* demonstrates how Jünger, Bloch, and Benjamin produced a constellation of figures of sudden temporality that contributed to the formation of what Beck calls a distinct "regime of historicity," a mode of experiencing time based on the notion of a discontinuous present.

**Humberto Beck** is Professor at the Center for International Studies at El Colegio de México in Mexico City.

“Connecting a trajectory of aesthetic thought that began in the eighteenth century with a vision of a radically different future, *The Moment of Rupture* shows how the complex and multifaceted conception of the ‘instant’ in Weimar culture was central to the political philosophy that sought to transcend Germany’s first republic. Humberto Beck persuasively argues that Ernst Jünger, Ernst Bloch, and Walter Benjamin are, from very different angles, reflecting on a particular and peculiar sense of time and crisis in their works.”

—Carl Caldwell, Rice University
The Prosthetic Tongue
Printing Technology and the Rise of the French Language
Katie Chenoweth

Of all the cultural “revolutions” brought about by the development of printing technology during the sixteenth century, perhaps the most remarkable but least understood is the purported rise of European vernacular languages. It is generally accepted that the invention of printing constitutes an event in the history of language that has profoundly shaped modernity, and yet the exact nature of this transformation—the mechanics of the event—has remained curiously unexamined.

In The Prosthetic Tongue, Katie Chenoweth explores the relationship between printing and the vernacular as it took shape in sixteenth-century France and charts the technological reinvention of French across a range of domains, from typography, orthography, and grammar to politics, pedagogy, and poetics. Under François I, the king known in his own time as the “Father of Letters,” both printing and vernacular language emerged as major cultural and political forces. Beginning in 1529, French underwent a remarkable transformation, as printers and writers began to reimagine their mother tongue as mechanically reproducible. The first accent marks appeared in French texts, the first French grammar books and dictionaries were published, phonetic spelling reforms were debated, modern Roman typefaces replaced gothic scripts, and French was codified as a legal idiom.

This was, Chenoweth argues, a veritable “new media” moment, in which the print medium served as the underlying material apparatus and conceptual framework for a revolutionary reinvention of the vernacular. Rather than tell the story of the origin of the modern French language, however, she seeks to destabilize this very notion of “origin” by situating the cultural formation of French in a scene of media technology and reproducibility. No less than the paper book issuing from sixteenth-century printing presses, the modern French language is a product of the age of mechanical reproduction.

Katie Chenoweth is Associate Professor of French at Princeton University and directs the Derrida’s Margins Project there. She is the director of the Bibliothèque Derrida collection at Éditions du Seuil in Paris.

“Smart and persuasive, The Prosthetic Tongue presents an authoritative contribution to our understanding of the relationship between the printing revolution and the emergence of national languages in the Renaissance. Its detailed and theoretically informed analysis deserves to be closely read, and its arguments engaged with seriously, by historians and literary scholars who deal with print and linguistics in this period.”—Adrian Johns, University of Chicago
Heroines and Local Girls
The Transnational Emergence of Women’s Writing in the Long Eighteenth Century

Pamela L. Cheek

Over the course of the long eighteenth century, a network of some fifty women writers, working in French, English, Dutch, and German, staked out a lasting position in the European literary field. These writers were multilingual and lived for many years outside of their countries of origin, translated and borrowed from each others’ works, attended literary circles and salons, and fashioned a transnational women’s literature characterized by highly recognizable codes. Drawing on a literary geography of national types, women writers across Western Europe read, translated, wrote, and rewrote stories about exceptional young women, literary heroines who transcend the gendered destiny of their distinctive cultural and national contexts. These transcultural heroines struggle against the cultural constraints determining the sexualized fates of local girls.

In Heroines and Local Girls, Pamela L. Cheek explores the rise of women’s writing as a distinct, transnational category in Britain and Europe between 1650 and 1810. Starting with an account of a remarkable tea party that brought together Frances Burney, Sophie von La Roche, and Marie Elisabeth de La Fite in conversation about Stéphanie de Genlis, she excavates a complex community of European and British women authors. In chapters that incorporate history, network theory, and feminist literary history, she examines the century-and-a-half literary lineage connecting Madame de Maintenon to Mary Wollstonecraft, including Charlotte Lennox and Françoise de Graffigny and their radical responses to sexual violence. Neither simply a reaction to, nor collusion with, patriarchal and national literary forms but, rather, both, women’s writing offered an invitation to group membership through a literary project of self-transformation. In so doing, argues Cheek, women’s writing was the first modern literary category to capitalize transnationally on the virtue of identity, anticipating the global literary marketplace’s segmentation of affinity-based reading publics, and continuing to define women’s writing to this day.

Pamela L. Cheek is Associate Professor of French at the University of New Mexico and author of Sexual Antipodes: Enlightenment Globalization and the Placing of Sex.

“Pamela L. Cheek makes an extraordinarily important contribution not just to our understanding of women’s writing but also to our thinking about the international circulation and reception of literary texts. Few scholars have anything like Cheek’s range, and her ability to speak of the importance of translation without converting it into an easy alignment of one national dictionary with another marks her book with a combination of availability and precision. Heroines and Local Girls is indispensable reading for anyone interested in women’s writing and how literature crosses national boundaries.”

—Frances Ferguson, University of Chicago
“Looking beyond the canonical Renaissance and its texts, Ivan Lupić offers readers a rich and subtle understanding of the nature of counsel in the period, as both a political and a cultural experience. *Subjects of Advice* is a valuable and welcome addition to the field of early modern studies.”

—Greg Walker, University of Edinburgh

In *Subjects of Advice*, Ivan Lupić uncovers the rich interconnectedness of dramatic art and the culture of counsel in the early modern period. He begins by considering the figure of Thomas More, whose influential argument about counsel as a form of performance in *Utopia* set the agenda for the entire century. Resisting linear narratives and recovering, instead, the simultaneity of radically different kinds of dramatic experience, he shows the vitality of later dramatic engagements with More’s legacy through an analysis of the moral interlude staged within *Sir Thomas More*, a play possibly coauthored by Shakespeare. More also helps explain the complex use of counsel in Senecan drama, from the neo-Latin plays of George Buchanan, discussed in connection with Buchanan’s political writings, to the historical tragedies of the mid-sixteenth century.

If tyranny and exemplarity are the keywords for early Elizabethan drama of counsel, for the plays of Christopher Marlowe it is friendship. Lupić considers Marlowe’s interest in friendship and counsel, most notably in *Edward II*, alongside earlier dramatic treatments, thus exposing the pervasive fantasy of the ideal counselor as another self. *Subjects of Advice* concludes by placing *King Lear* in relation to its dramatic sources to demonstrate Shakespeare’s deliberate dispersal of counsel throughout his play. Counsel’s customary link to plain and fearless speech becomes in Shakespeare’s hands a powerful instrument of poetic and dramatic expression.

Ivan Lupić teaches English at Stanford University.

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“The Attending to the full premordern meaning of virtue as well as to recent feminist philosophy, Holly A. Crocker offers an essential new account of ethical life legible in English texts written during the period of transition from late medieval to early modern. *The Matter of Virtue* is a timely intervention in the history of literary reading that helps us rethink the gendered ecologies of ethics and virtue.”

—Patricia Clare Ingham, University of Indiana, Bloomington

In *The Matter of Virtue*, Holly A. Crocker argues that one idea of what it means to be human—a conception of humanity that includes vulnerability, endurance, and openness to others—emerges when we consider virtue in relation to modes of ethical action available to premodern women. While a misogynistic tradition of virtue ethics, from antiquity to the early modern period, largely cast a skeptical or dismissive eye on women, Crocker seeks to explore what happened when poets thought about the material body not as a tool of an empowered agent whose cultural supremacy was guaranteed by prevailing social structures but rather as something fragile and open, subject but also connected to others.

After an introduction that analyzes *Hamlet* to establish a premordern tradition of material virtue, Part I investigates how retellings of the demise of the title female character in Chaucer’s *Troilus and Criseyde*, Henryson’s *Testament of Creseid*, and Shakespeare’s *Troilus and Cressida* among other texts structure a poetic debate over the potential for women’s ethical action in a world dominated by masculine violence. Part II turns to narratives of female sanctity and feminine perfection, including ones by Chaucer, Bokenham, and Capgrave, to investigate grace, beauty, and intelligence as sources of women’s ethical action. In Part III, Crocker examines a tension between women’s virtues and household structures, paying particular attention to English Griselda- and shrew-literatures, including Shakespeare’s *Taming of the Shrew*. She concludes by looking at Chaucer’s *Legend of Good Women* to consider alternative forms of virtuous behavior for women as well as men.

Holly A. Crocker is Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of South Carolina and author of *Chaucer’s Visions of Manhood*.
Antitheatricality and the Body Public
Lisa A. Freeman

Finalist for the George Freedley Memorial Award of the Theatre Library Association
Honorable Mention for the Joe A. Callaway Prize of New York University

“Dazzlingly ambitious and meticulously researched. . . . [Antitheatricality and the Body Public] is a testament to the perspicacity of Freeman’s thought that her ideas shed light not only on the theatre as a key to understanding how societies have defined and debated their constituents in the near and distant past, but also on how we might use the theatre to think through the constitutional crises of the present and the future.”—TDR: The Drama Review

“This book’s rigorous historicism and meticulous close readings are impressive, but more importantly, they are foundational to its theoretical reach and power. Freeman’s premise that antitheatricality persistently calls on a ‘body public,’ a particular understanding of the ideal state that includes even as it excludes bodies, is a productive way to consider more than this book’s five cases.”—Eighteenth-Century Fiction

In an exploration of antitheatrical incidents from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, Lisa A. Freeman demonstrates that at the heart of antitheatrical disputes lies a struggle over the character of the body politic that governs a nation and the bodies public that could be said to represent that nation.

Lisa A. Freeman is Professor of English at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is author of Character’s Theater: Genre and Identity on the Eighteenth-Century English Stage, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Knights, Lords, and Ladies
In Search of Aristocrats in the Paris Region, 1180–1220
John W. Baldwin. Foreword by William Chester Jordan

At the beginning of the twelfth century, the region around Paris had a reputation for being the land of unruly aristocrats. Enrenched within their castles, the nobles were viewed as quarrelling among themselves, terrorizing the countryside, harassing churchmen and peasants, pillaging, and committing unspeakable atrocities. By the end of the century, during the reign of Philip Augustus, the situation was dramatically different. The king had created the principal governmental organs of the Capetian monarchy and replaced the feudal magnates at the royal court with loyal men of lesser rank. The major castles had been subdued and peace reigned throughout the countryside. The aristocratic families remain the same, but no longer brigands, they had now been recruited for royal service.

In his final book, the distinguished historian John Baldwin turned to church charters, royal inventories of fiefs and vassals, aristocratic seals and documents, vernacular texts, and archaeological evidence to create a detailed picture of the transformation of aristocratic life in the areas around Paris during the four decades of Philip Augustus’s reign. Working outward from the reconstructed biographies of seventy-five individuals from thirty-three noble families, Baldwin offers a rich description of their domestic lives, their horses and war gear, their tourneys and crusades, their romantic fantasies, and their penances and apprehensions about final judgment.

Knights, Lords, and Ladies argues that the aristocrats who inhabited the region of Paris over the turn of the twelfth century were important not only because they contributed to Philip Augustus’s increase of royal power and to the wealth of churches and monasteries, but also for their own establishment as an elite and powerful social class.

John W. Baldwin (1929–2015) was the Charles Homer Haskins Professor of History Emeritus at Johns Hopkins University. He was the author of numerous books including The Government of Philip Augustus: Foundations of French Royal Power in the Middle Ages, Aristocratic Life in Medieval France: The Romances of Jean Renart and Gerbert de Montreuil, 1190–1230, and Paris, 1200. He was named a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, elected to numerous academies including the Académie des inscriptions et belles lettres, and decorated by the French Government with the Ordre National de la Légion d’Honneur, among other honors.

William Chester Jordan is the Dayton-Stockton Professor of History at Princeton University.
That Most Precious Merchandise
The Mediterranean Trade in Black Sea Slaves, 1260–1500
Hannah Barker

“Exhaustively researched, meticulously argued, and beautifully written, That Most Precious Merchandise engages questions hotly debated among historians about how ‘premoderns’ conceptualized and understood differences between peoples. At the same time, it conclusively demonstrates how the slave markets of medieval Italy and Mamluk Egypt were two branches of a single system.”
—Debra Blumenthal, University of California, Santa Barbara

The history of the Black Sea as a source of Mediterranean slaves stretches from ancient Greek colonies to human trafficking networks in the present day. At its height during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, the Black Sea slave trade was not the sole source of Mediterranean slaves; Genoese, Venetian, and Egyptian merchants bought captives taken in conflicts throughout the region, from North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, the Balkans, and the Aegean Sea. Yet the trade in Black Sea slaves provided merchants with profit and prestige; states with military recruits, tax revenue, and diplomatic influence; and households with the service of women, men, and children.

Even though Genoa, Venice, and the Mamluk sultanate of Egypt and Greater Syria were the three most important strands in the web of the Black Sea slave trade, they have rarely been studied together. Examining Latin and Arabic sources in tandem, Hannah Barker shows that Christian and Muslim inhabitants of the Mediterranean shared a set of assumptions and practices that amounted to a common culture of slavery. Reading notarial registers, tax records, law, merchants’ accounts, travelers’ tales and letters, sermons, slave-buying manuals, and literary works as well as treaties governing the slave trade and crusade propaganda, Barker gives a rich picture of the context in which merchants traded and enslaved people met their fate.

Hannah Barker teaches history at Arizona State University.

Roads to Health
Infrastructure and Urban Wellbeing in Later Medieval Italy
G. Geltner

“G. Geltner’s Roads to Health transforms our understanding of urban life in later medieval Italy, and the premodern world more broadly, not simply by recovering the activities of officials in charge of urban infrastructure and the courts that adjudicated their work but also by pushing the chronology of these ‘healthscaping’ efforts into the period before the arrival of the Black Death. Geltner’s book is as important for historians of medicine and urban life as it is for historians of public health. A singular achievement.”
—Monica Green, Arizona State University

In Roads to Health, G. Geltner demonstrates that urban dwellers in medieval Italy had a keen sense of the dangers to their health posed by conditions of overcrowding, shortages of food and clean water, air pollution, and the improper disposal of human and animal waste. Toiling on the frontlines were public functionaries generally known as viarii, or “road-masters,” appointed to maintain their community’s infrastructures and police pertinent human and animal behavior. Operating on a parallel track were the camparii, or “field-masters,” charged with protecting the city’s hinterlands and thereby the quality of what would reach urban markets, taverns, ovens, and mills.

Roads to Health provides a critical overview of the mandates and activities of the viarii and camparii as enforcers of preventive health and safety policies between roughly 1250 and 1500, and offers three extended case studies, for Lucca, Bologna, and the smaller Piedmont town of Pinerolo.

G. Geltner is Professor of History at the University of Amsterdam and author of several books, including The Making of Medieval Antifraternalism: Polemic, Violence, Deviance, and Remembrance, The Medieval Prison: A Social History, and Flogging Others: Corporal Punishment and Cultural Identity from Antiquity to the Present.
Bonds of Secrecy
Law, Spirituality, and the Literature of Concealment in Early Medieval England
Benjamin A. Saltzman

“Highly original, Bonds of Secrecy reveals something that has been hidden in plain sight throughout a wide variety of texts and makes a significant impact on our understanding of historical and narrative motivations. Benjamin A. Saltzman succeeds in clearing away presentist mental furniture to reveal what secrecy meant to Anglo-Saxons who understood it to be inseparable from divine omniscience.”
—Leslie Lockett, The Ohio State University

What did it mean to keep a secret in early medieval England? It was a period during which the experience of secrecy was intensely bound to the belief that God knew all human secrets, yet the secrets of God remained unknowable to human beings. In Bonds of Secrecy, Benjamin A. Saltzman argues that this double-edged conception of secrecy and divinity profoundly affected the way believers acted and thought as subjects under the law, as the devout within monasteries, and as readers before books.

Looking to law codes and religious architecture, hagiographies and riddles, Bonds of Secrecy shows how legal and monastic institutions harnessed the pervasive and complex belief in God’s omniscience to produce an intense culture of scrutiny and a radical ethics of secrecy founded on the individual’s belief that nothing could be hidden from God. According to Saltzman, this ethics of secrecy not only informed early medieval notions of mental activity and ideas about the mind but also profoundly shaped the practices of literary interpretation in ways that can inform our own contemporary approaches to reading texts from the past.

Benjamin A. Saltzman teaches English at the University of Chicago.

Pure Filth
Ethics, Politics, and Religion in Early French Farce
Noah D. Guynn

“Employing a sensitive multilayered methodology comprised of literary close reading, contemporary theory, examination of material conditions of theater production and performance, and historical contextualization, Pure Filth successfully extracts us from the subversive versus conservative impasse that plagues scholarship on humor.”
—Lisa Perfetti, Whitman College

As Noah D. Guynn observes, early French farce has been summarily dismissed as filth for centuries. Renaissance humanists, classical moralists, and Enlightenment philosophes belittled it as an embarrassing reminder of the vulgarity of medieval popular culture. Modern literary critics and theater historians often view it as comedy’s poor relation—trite, smutty pap that served to divert the masses and to inure them to lives of subservience. Yet, as Guynn demonstrates in his reexamination of the genre, the superficial crudeness and predictability of farce belie the complexities of its signifying and performance practices and the dynamic, contested nature of its field of reception. Pure Filth focuses on overlooked and occluded content in farce, arguing that apparently coarse jokes conceal finely drawn, and sometimes quite radical, perspectives on ethics, politics, and religion.

Engaging with cultural history, political anthropology, and critical, feminist, and queer theory, Guynn shows that farce does not pander to the rabble in order to cultivate acquiescence or curb dissent. Rather, it uses the tools of comic theater—parody and satire, imitation and exaggeration, cross-dressing and masquerade—to address the urgent issues its spectators faced in their everyday lives: economic inequality and authoritarian rule, social justice and ethical renewal, sacramental devotion and sacerdotal corruption, and heterosocial relations and household politics. Achieving its subtlest effects by employing the lewdest forms of humor, farce reveals that aspirations to purity, whether ethical, political, or religious, are inevitably mired in the very filth they repudiate.

Noah D. Guynn is Professor of French and Comparative Literature at the University of California, Davis.
The Godman and the Sea
The Empty Tomb, the Trauma of the Jews, and the Gospel of Mark

Michael J. Thate

If scholars no longer necessarily find the essence and origins of what came to be known as Christianity in the personality of a historical figure known as Jesus of Nazareth, it nevertheless remains the case that the study of early Christianity is dominated by an assumption of the force of Jesus’s personality on divergent communities. In The Godman and the Sea, Michael J. Thate shifts the terms of this study by focusing on the Gospel of Mark, which ends when Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome discover a few days after the crucifixion that Jesus’s tomb has been opened but the corpse is not there. Unlike the other gospels, Mark does not include the resurrection, portraying instead loss, puzzlement, and despair in the face of the empty tomb.

Reading Mark’s Gospel as an exemplary text, Thate examines what he considers to be retellings of other traumatic experiences—the stories of Jesus’s exorcising demons out of a man and into a herd of swine, his stilling of the storm, and his walking on the water. Drawing widely on a diverse set of resources that include the canon of western fiction, classical literature, the psychological study of trauma, phenomenological philosophy, the new materialism, psychoanalytic theory, poststructural philosophy, and Hebrew Bible scholarship, as well as the expected catalog of New Testament tools of biblical criticism in general and Markan scholarship in particular, The Godman and the Sea is an experimental reading of the Gospel of Mark and the social force of the sea within its traumatized world. More fundamentally, however, it attempts to position this reading as a story of trauma, ecstasy, and what has become through the ruins of past pain.

Michael J. Thate is Associate Research Scholar at the Center for the Study of Religion, Princeton University.

“An erudite and groundbreaking work that advances a new reading of Mark’s Gospel at a time when attention to the study of trauma is making an impact on biblical scholarship, The Godman and the Sea is a book that not only New Testament scholars but also theologians and philosophers more generally will turn to as a watershed study.”

—Harry Maier, Vancouver School of Theology
"Jennifer Taylor Westerfeld presents a logical narrative, with a clear arc, describing how Christian writers made use of the cultural heritage of pharaonic Egypt. An excellent treatment of a very complicated subject.”—Richard Jasnow, Johns Hopkins University

Throughout the pharaonic period, hieroglyphs served both practical and aesthetic purposes. Carved on stelae, statues, and temple walls, hieroglyphic inscriptions were one of the most prominent and distinctive features of ancient Egyptian visual culture. For both the literate minority of Egyptians and the vast illiterate majority of the population, hieroglyphs possessed a potent symbolic value that went beyond their capacity to render language visible. For nearly three thousand years, the hieroglyphic script remained closely bound to indigenous notions of religious and cultural identity.

By the late antique period, literacy in hieroglyphs had been almost entirely lost. However, the monumental temples and tombs that marked the Egyptian landscape, together with the hieroglyphic inscriptions that adorned them, still stood as inescapable reminders that Christianity was a relatively new arrival to the ancient land of the pharaohs. In *Egyptian Hieroglyphs in the Late Antique Imagination*, Jennifer Westerfeld argues that depictions of hieroglyphic inscriptions in late antique Christian texts reflect the authors' attitudes toward Egypt's pharaonic past. Whether hieroglyphs were condemned as idolatrous images or valued as a source of mystical knowledge, control over the representation and interpretation of hieroglyphic texts constituted an important source of Christian authority.

Westerfeld argues that, in the absence of any genuine understanding of hieroglyphic writing, late antique Christian authors were able to take this powerful symbol of Egyptian identity and manipulate it to serve their particular theological and ideological ends.

Jennifer Taylor Westerfeld teaches ancient history at the University of Louisville.
The military conflict between the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) and the Turkish Armed Forces has endured over the course of the past three decades. Since 1984, the conflict has claimed the lives of more than 45,000 civilians, militians, and soldiers, as well as causing thousands of casualties and disappearances. It has led to the displacement of millions of people and caused the forced evacuation of nearly 4,000 villages and towns. Suspended periodically by various ceasefires, the conflict has been a significant force in shaping many of the ethnic, social, and political enclaves of contemporary Turkey, where contradictory forms of governance have been installed across the Kurdish region.

In *States of Dispossession*, Zerrin Özlem Biner traces the violence of the protracted conflict in the Kurdish region through the lens of dispossession. By definition, dispossession implies the act of depriving someone of land, property, and other belongings as well as the result of such deprivation. Within the fields of Ottoman and contemporary Turkish studies, social scientists to date have examined the dispossession of rights and property as a technique for governing territory and those citizens living at its margins. *States of Dispossession* instead highlights everyday experiences in an attempt to understand the persistent and intangible effects of dispossession. Biner examines the practices and discourses that emerge from local memories of unspoken, irresolvable histories and the ways people of differing religious and ethnic backgrounds live with the remains of violence that is still unfolding. She explores the implicit knowledge held by ordinary people about the landscape and the built environment and the continuous struggle to reclaim rights over dispossessed bodies and places.

*Zerrin Özlem Biner* teaches social anthropology at the University of Kent.

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**Hutu Rebels**

Exile Warriors in the Eastern Congo

Anna Hedlund

“A fabulous book. *Hutu Rebels* is the first to provide an in-depth analysis of Hutu rebels and to present their own perspectives on the war and on their own situations. Anna Hedlund handily refutes stereotypes of rebel life as one defined by chaos and violence while also highlighting the boredom, normalcy, and everydayness that accompanies such a life. It is based on extraordinary ethnographic research and firsthand material, and the analysis is as nuanced as it is convincing and insightful.”

—Séverine Autesserre, author of *The Trouble with the Congo: Local Violence and the Failure of International Peacebuilding*

In 1994, almost one million ethnic Tutsis were killed in the genocide in Rwanda. In the aftermath of the genocide, some of the top-echelon Hutu officers who had organized it fled Rwanda to the eastern Congo (DRC) and set up a new base for military operation, with the goal of retaking power in Kigali, Rwanda. More than twenty years later, these rebel forces comprise a diverse group of refugees, rebel fighters, and civilian dependents who operate from mountain areas in the Congo forests and have a long and complex history of war and violence.

Having conducted ethnographic fieldwork in a rebel camp located deep in the Congo forest, Anna Hedlund focuses on how fighters and their families perceive their own life conditions, how they remember and articulate the events of the genocide, and why they continue to fight in what appears to be an endless conflict. *Hutu Rebels* argues that we need to move beyond compiling catalogs of atrocities and start examining the “ordinary life” of combatants if we want to understand the ways in which violence is expressed in the context of a most brutal conflict.

*Anna Hedlund* is a social anthropologist at Lund University and a Senior Research Associate with the South African Research Chair in Social Change, University of Johannesburg.
“In the Western imaginary Tangier appears as exotic and romantic. The reality is far more complex. In this heartfelt and beautifully written account, Abdelmajid Hannoum brings us face to face with protests against the indignities of daily life and the crisscrossed paths of African and Arab migrants seeking a new life in Europe and Europeans seeking a new life in North Africa. From the local response to the Arab Spring to the realities of children’s street life, Hannoum’s deeply researched and personally involved account adds immeasurably to our understanding of the pain and promise of migration.”—Lawrence Rosen, Princeton University

Based on extensive fieldwork, *Living Tangier* examines the dynamics of transnational migration in a major city of the Global South and studies African “illegal” migration to Europe and European “legal” migration to Morocco, looking at the itineraries of Europeans, West Africans, and Moroccan children and youth, their strategies for crossing, their motivations, their dreams, their hopes, and their everyday experiences. In the process, Abdelmajid Hannoum examines how Moroccan society has been affected by the flows of migrants from both West Africa and Europe, focusing on race relations and analyzing issues related to citizenship and social inequality. *Living Tangier* considers what makes the city one of the most attractive for migrants preparing to cross to Europe and illustrates not only how migrants live in the city but also how they live the city—how they experience it, encounter its people, and engage its culture, walk its streets, and participate in its events.

**Abdelmajid Hannoum** is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Kansas. He is the editor of *Practicing Sufism: Sufi Politics and Performance in Africa*, and author of *Violent Modernity: France in Algeria and Colonial Histories, Postcolonial Memories: The Legend of the Kahina, a North African Heroine*.

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**Shiptown**

**Between Rural and Urban North India**

Ann Grodzins Gold

“Gold provides a rich, textured account of ethnographic practice, deeply situated in the peculiarities of Jahazpur. . . . *Shiptown* is a book filled with juicy vignettes, captivating narratives, and colourful conversations as Gold documents, analyses, and produces knowledge about life in Jahazpur. . . . The book draws the reader into the heady, intoxicating mix of sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and materials. . . . Gold has been able to bring Jahazpur to life on the pages through lucid prose and a seamless flow of the text.”

—*Economic & Political Weekly*

Jahazpur is a small market town or *qasba* with a diverse population of more than 20,000 people located in Bhilwara District in the North Indian state of Rajasthan. With roots deep in history and legend, Shiptown (a literal translation of landlocked Jahazpur’s name) today is a subdistrict headquarters and thus a regional hub for government services unavailable in villages.

Ann Grodzins Gold lived in Santosh Nagar, the oldest of Shiptown’s new settlements, for ten months, recording interviews and participating in festival, ritual, and social events—public and private, religious and secular. While engaged with contemporary scholarship, *Shiptown* is moored in the everyday lives of the town’s residents, and each chapter has at its center a specific node of Jahazpur experience. Gold sustains a conviction that, even in the globalized present, local experiences are significant, and that anthropology—that most intimate and poetic of the social sciences—continues to foster productive conversations among human beings.

**Ann Grodzins Gold** is Thomas J. Watson Professor of Religion and Professor of Anthropology at Syracuse University.
The Ceramic Sequence of Tikal
Tikal Report 25B
T. Patrick Culbert and Laura J. Kosakowsky

The two volumes of the central Tikal ceramic reports (Tikal Reports 25A and 25B) present the information gathered from the analysis of all ceramics recovered by the University of Pennsylvania research project at Tikal between 1956 and 1970. Tikal Report 25A (Culbert, 1993) contains illustrations and brief descriptive captions for all whole vessels recovered from burials, caches, and problematical deposits. Because Tikal Report 25A illustrates the often-spectacular decorated vessels from major burials, it is of the most general interest for comparative purposes.

This volume, Tikal Report 25B, presents the Tikal sequence of nine ceramic complexes (the analysis of the small sample of Postclassic Caban ceramics was not completed), describes the ceramics from each complex, presents the data for all counted lots, and illustrates the material from sherd collections. It is a specialist volume, primarily of interest to those actively involved in research with Maya ceramics. The material is complemented by data in the Tikal Reports devoted to excavations and by the analysis of nonceramic artifactual material in Tikal Reports 27A and 27B (Moholy-Nagy and Coe, 2008; Moholy-Nagy, 2003).

T. Patrick Culbert (1930–2013) was Professor of Archeology at the University of Arizona.

Laura J. Kosakowsky is a member of the Anthropology Department at the University of Arizona and has authored or coauthored several publications in the field of Maya archaeology.

Ban Chiang, Northeast Thailand, Volume 2C
The Metal Remains in Regional Context
Edited by Joyce C. White and Elizabeth G. Hamilton

This third volume in the series is devoted to presenting and interpreting the metallurgical evidence from Ban Chiang, northeast Thailand, in the broader regional context. Because the production of metal artifacts must engage numerous communities in order to acquire and process the raw materials and then create and distribute products, understanding metals in past societies requires a regional perspective. This is the first book to compile, summarize, and synthesize the English-language copper production and exchange evidence available so far from Thailand and Laos in a thorough and systematic manner.

The review and compilation sheds new light on the social and economic context for the adoption and development of metallurgy in this part of the world. One key insight is that Thailand presents a case for a “community-driven bronze age,” where the choices of peaceful local communities, not elites or centralized political entities, shaped how metal technological systems were implemented in this region.

This fresh perspective on the role of metallurgy in ancient societies contributes to an expanded global understanding of how humans have engaged metal technologies, contributing to debunking the conventional paradigm that emphasized a top-down view and a standardized metallurgical sequence, a paradigm that has dominated archeometallurgical studies for the last century or more.

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

Elizabeth G. Hamilton is the archaeometallurgist and data manager for the Institute for Southeast Asian Archaeology.

Copper-base cordiform artifacts from iron age burials at Nil Kham Haeng.
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- Blain / *Set the World on Fire*
- Salec / *The Settlers’ Empire*
- Turner / *Contested Bodies*

#### August
- Beck / *The Moment of Rupture*
- Cheek / *Heroines and Local Girls*
- Crocker / *The Matter of Virtue*
- Culbert / *The Ceramic Sequence of Tikal*
- Geltner / *Roads to Health*
- Scott-Warren / *Shakespeare’s First Reader*
- Talton / *In This Land of Plenty*

#### September
- Botting / *Mary Shelley and the Rights of the Child*
- Faulkner / *Unfaithful*
- Mayerfeld / *The Promise of Human Rights*
- Mibenge / *Sex and International Tribunals*

#### October
- Ashenden / *Between Utopia and Realism*
- Barker / *That Most Precious Merchandise*
- Cook / *Spiritual Socialists*
- Kruse / *The Politics of Roman Memory*
- Lupić / *Subjects of Advice*
- Poole / *Early Modern Histories of Time*
- Saltzman / *Bonds of Secrecy*
- Whitaker / *Black Metaphors*

#### November
- Balakrishnan / *Shareholder Cities*
- Baldwin / *Knights, Lords, and Ladies*
- Biner / *States of Dispossession*
- Byrd / *The Black Republic*
- Chenoweth / *The Prosthetic Tongue*
- Freeman / *Antitheatricality and the Body Public*
- Gold / *Shiptown*
- Guynn / *Pure Filth*
- Hannoum / *Living Tangier*
- Hedlund / *Hutu Rebels*
- Jones / *Captives of Liberty*
- Lustick / *Paradigm Lost*
- Seeman / *Speaking with the Dead in Early America*
- Simpson / *The Medical Metropolis*
- Stern / *American Justice 2019*
- Thate / *The Godman and the Sea*
- Westerfeld / *Egyptian Hieroglyphs in the Late Antique Imagination*
- White / *Ban Chiang, Northeast Thailand, Volume 2C*

#### December
- Bielefeldt / *Religious Freedom Under Scrutiny*
- Breen / *The Age of Intoxication*
- Cargas / *Human Rights Education*
- Davis / *The Music of Reason*
- Gerstle / *Beyond the New Deal Order*
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