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Set the World on Fire
Black Nationalist Women and the Global Struggle for Freedom

Keisha N. Blain

In 1932, Mittie Maude Lena Gordon spoke to a crowd of black Chica-goans 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 one of declining black nationalist activism, but Keisha N. Blain reframes the Great Depression, World War II, and the early Cold War as significant eras of black nationalist—and particularly, black nationalist women’s—ferment.

In Chicago, Harlem, and the Mississippi Delta, from Britain to Jamaica, these women built alliances with people of color around the globe, agitating for the rights and liberation of black people in the United States and across the African diaspora. As pragmatic activists, they employed multiple protest strategies and tactics, combined numerous religious and political ideologies, and forged unlikely alliances in their struggles for freedom. Drawing on a variety of previously untapped sources, including newspapers, government records, songs, and poetry, Set the World on Fire highlights the flexibility, adaptability, and experimentation of black women leaders who demanded equal recognition and participation in global civil society.

Keisha N. Blain teaches history at the University of Pittsburgh.

“Blain illuminates an oft-ignored period of black nationalist and internationalist activism in the U.S.: the Great Depression, World War II, and early Cold War. Her engrossing study shows that much of this activism was led by African-American and Afro-Caribbean women. . . . Adding essential chapters to the story of this movement, Blain expands current understanding of the central roles played by female activists at home and overseas.”

—Publishers Weekly (starred review)

“Set the World on Fire is history at its very best. Keisha Blain has given us an unobstructed window into the minds of black nationalist women. Sharp voices and gripping stories reveal a philosophical flexibility paired with an inflexible challenge to global white supremacy.”

—Ibram X. Kendi, National Book Award–winning author of Stamped from the Beginning
The United States is Israel’s closest ally in the world. The fact is undeniable, and undeniably controversial, not least because it so often inspires conspiracy theorizing among those who refuse to believe that the special relationship serves America’s strategic interests or places the United States on the right side of Israel’s enduring conflict with the Palestinians. Some point to the nefarious influence of a powerful “Israel lobby” within the halls of Congress. Others detect the hand of evangelical Protestants who fervently support Israel for their own theological reasons. The underlying assumption of all such accounts is that America’s support for Israel must flow from a mixture of collusion, manipulation, and ideologically driven foolishness.

Samuel Goldman proposes another explanation. The political culture of the United States, he argues, has been marked from the very beginning by a Christian theology that views the American nation as deeply implicated in the historical fate of biblical Israel. *God’s Country* is the first book to tell the complete story of Christian Zionism in American political and religious thought from the Puritans to 9/11. It identifies three sources of American Christian support for a Jewish state: covenant, or the idea of an ongoing relationship between God and the Jewish people; prophecy, or biblical predictions of return to The Promised Land; and cultural affinity, based on shared values and similar institutions. Combining original research with insights from the work of historians of American religion, Goldman crafts a provocative narrative that chronicles Americans’ attachment to the State of Israel.

Samuel Goldman teaches political science and is Executive Director of the Loeb Institute for Religious Freedom at the George Washington University. He is also literary editor of *Modern Age*.

“Goldman’s book could not be more timely. If you want to understand how the Christian right, once known as anti-Semitic, can now be pro-Zionist, this is the book for you.”
—Alan Wolfe, Boston College

“*God’s Country* tracks four centuries of a Bible-reading people’s thoughts about the people of the Bible. Samuel Goldman tells a fascinating, surprising story.”
—Richard Brookhiser, author of *Founders’ Son: A Life of Abraham Lincoln*
**Dangerous Minds**

Nietzsche, Heidegger, and the Return of the Far Right

Ronald Beiner

“This is a great book. If it proves anything, it’s that ideas have consequences, often profound and dangerous ones. One perhaps unintended benefit of the emergence of the New Right is that it forces readers of Nietzsche and Heidegger to see them for what they are—apostles of a resurgent fascism. For those accustomed to reading these thinkers as prophets of individual liberation and moral self-realization, Ronald Beiner has a clear message: think again.”—Steven Smith, Yale University

In *Dangerous Minds*, Ronald Beiner traces the deepest philosophical roots of such right-wing ideologues as Richard Spencer, Aleksandr Dugin, and Steve Bannon to the writings of Nietzsche and Heidegger—and specifically to the aspects of their thought that express revulsion for the liberal-democratic view of life. Beiner contends that Nietzsche’s hatred and critique of bourgeois, egalitarian societies has engendered new disciples on the populist right who threaten to overturn the modern liberal consensus. Heidegger, no less than Nietzsche, thoroughly rejected the moral and political values that arose during the Enlightenment and came to power in the wake of the French Revolution. Understanding Heideggerian dissatisfaction with modernity, and how it functions as a philosophical magnet for those most profoundly alienated from the reigning liberal-democratic order, Beiner argues, will give us insight into the recent and unexpected return of the far right.

Beiner does not deny that Nietzsche and Heidegger are important thinkers, nor does he seek to expel them from the history of philosophy. But he does advocate that we rigorously engage with their influential thought in light of current events—and he suggests that we place their severe critique of modern liberal ideals at the center of this engagement.

**Ronald Beiner** is Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto and author of numerous books, including *Political Philosophy: What It Is and Why It Matters* and *Civil Religion: A Dialogue in the History of Political Philosophy*.

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**Rude Awakening**

Threats to the Global Liberal Order

Mauro F. Guillén

In the wake of World War II, a number of institutions designed to promote a liberal global economic and geopolitical order were established: the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (forerunner of the World Trade Organization), and the World Bank in the economic sphere; and the United Nations in the geopolitical realm. Although these organizations were far from perfect, their actions promoted rising living standards and political freedoms for all. Liberalism thus reengineered represented a fundamental bet on the supremacy of democracy and the market economy, and spurred the transformation of North America, Western Europe, and Japan into prosperous societies, each with a large and vibrant middle class and a social safety net.

Now, however, this liberal geopolitical and economic order is under attack. The free movement of goods, services, money, people, and information that once formed the recipe for progress under liberalism is blamed by many for rising inequality, mass migrations, and the declining legitimacy of political parties, as well as the fragmentation of global superpower relations.

In *Rude Awakening*, Mauro F. Guillén argues for an improved international arrangement to provide for stability and prosperity. He offers key considerations that a reinvented global liberal order must address—from finding a balance between markets and governments to confronting present realities, such as rapid technological change and social inequality, to recognizing that Europe and the United States can no longer attempt by themselves to steer the global economy. *Rude Awakening* affirms the potential of liberalism still to provide a flexible framework for governments, businesses, workers, and citizens to explore and make necessary compromises and coalitions for a better future.

**Mauro Guillén** is the Dr. Felix Zandman Professor of International Management in the Wharton School and the Anthony L. Davis Director of The Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. He is author of numerous books, including *The Architecture of Collapse: The Global System in the Twenty-First Century*.
Bitterroot offers a refreshing and overdue new perspective on the complicated and often contradictory life of Meriwether Lewis. Patricia Tyson Stroud carefully separates the verifiable facts from the quick judgments of history that have obscured Lewis’s character for more than two centuries. This is an arresting portrait that challenges the conventional wisdom and makes a compelling case to restore Lewis’s reputation to the luster he enjoyed in his lifetime.”

—Landon Jones, author of William Clark and the Shaping of the West

“Bitterroot is a scholarly account of the heroic and tragic life of Meriwether Lewis set in the historical context of early America. In his amazing career as soldier, explorer, and pioneer naturalist, and later as politician, he had to deal with unsympathetic government bureaucrats and the animosity of scoundrels in all walks of life.”

—Alfred E. Schuyler, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University

Bitterroot
The Life and Death of Meriwether Lewis
Patricia Tyson Stroud

In America’s early national period, Meriwether Lewis was a towering figure. Selected by Thomas Jefferson to lead the expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase, he was later rewarded by Jefferson with the governorship of the entire Louisiana Territory. Yet within three years, plagued by controversy over administrative expenses, Lewis found his reputation and career in tatters. En route to Washington to clear his name, he died mysteriously in a crude cabin on the Natchez Trace in Tennessee. Was he a suicide, felled by his own alcoholism and mental instability? So most historians have concluded. Patricia Tyson Stroud reads the evidence to posit another, even darker, ending for Lewis.

Stroud uses Lewis’s find, the bitterroot flower, with its nauseously pungent root, as a symbol for his reputation as a purported suicide. It was this reputation that Thomas Jefferson promulgated in the memoir he wrote prefacing the short account of Lewis’s historic expedition published five years after his death. Without investigation of any kind, Jefferson, Lewis’s mentor from boyhood, reiterated undocumented assertions of Lewis’s serious depression and alcoholism.

Because of the ex-president’s prestige, these charges have entered the canon of Lewis’s biography. That Lewis was the courageous leader of the first expedition to explore the continent from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean has been overshadowed by presupposed knowledge of the nature of his death. Through a retelling of his life, from a resourceful youth to the brilliance of his leadership and accomplishments as a man, Bitterroot shows that Jefferson’s mystifying assertion about the death of his protégé is the long-held bitter root at the heart of the Meriwether Lewis story.

Frank Furness
Architecture in the Age of the Great Machines
George E. Thomas. Foreword by Alan Hess

Frank Furness (1839–1912) has remained a curiosity to architectural historians and critics, somewhere between an icon and an enigma, whose importance and impact have yet to be properly evaluated or appreciated. To some, his work pushed pattern and proportion to extremes, undermining or forcing together the historic styles he referenced in such eclectic buildings as the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the University of Pennsylvania Library. To others, he was merely a regional mannerist creating an eccentric personal style that had little resonance and modest influence on the future of architecture. By placing Furness in the industrial culture that supported his work, however, George Thomas finds a cutting-edge revolutionary who launched the beginnings of modern design, played a key part in its evolution, and whose strategies continue to affect the built world.

Thomas examines the multiple facets of Victorian Philadelphia’s modernity, looking to its eager embrace of innovations in engineering, transportation, technology, and building, and argues that Furness, working for a particular cohort of clients, played a central role in shaping this context.

Lavishly illustrated, the book includes more than eighty black-and-white and thirty color photographs that highlight the richness of Furness’s work spanning more than forty years.

George E. Thomas is a cultural and architectural historian who serves as codirector of the Critical Conservation Program at Harvard’s Graduate School of Design. His books include First Modern: Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and, with David B. Brownlee, Building America’s First University: An Architectural and Historical Guide to the University of Pennsylvania, both available from the University of Pennsylvania Press; and Frank Furness: The Complete Works with Michael Lewis and Jeffrey Cohen. He is also lead author of the Buildings of Philadelphia volume in the Society of Architectural Historians’ series Buildings of the United States.

“Frank Furness’s architecture brought together two seemingly opposed realms: one derived from the newly developing industrial machine, the other from nature. There is a fantastical juxtaposition of ferocious hissing, steam-driven piston power coupled with lyrically delicate ornament derived from leaves and stems of plant life (and, almost paradoxically, implanted in stone by the then newly invented steam-powered chisel). George Thomas’s book places Furness’s architecture in the apocalyptic climax of this moment when nature and industry could be thought of as one organic, dynamic whole.”
—Turner Brooks, Yale School of Architecture

“By returning Frank Furness to his central position at the birth of modern architecture in America, George Thomas helps us understand the depth of the American roots of modernism . . . [and] reminds us of how many significant turning points occurred when insights into contemporary life, culture, and technology became a spring board for creative design. His modernism—and Frank Furness’s—is not merely a theory but a mirror held up to society.”
—Alan Hess, from the Foreword
In Chocolate We Trust
The Hershey Company Town Unwrapped
Peter Kurie

In Chocolate We Trust takes readers inside modern-day Hershey, Pennsylvania, headquarters of the iconic Hershey brand. A destination for chocolate enthusiasts since the early 1900s, Hershey has transformed from a model industrial town into a multifaceted suburbia powered by philanthropy. At its heart lies the Milton Hershey School Trust, a charitable trust with a mandate to serve “social orphans” and a $12 billion endowment amassed from Hershey Company profits. The trust is a longstanding source of pride for people who call Hershey home and revere its benevolent capitalist founder—but in recent years it has become a subject of controversy and intrigue.

Using interviews, participant observation, and archival research, anthropologist Peter Kurie returns to his hometown to examine the legacy of the Hershey Trust among local residents, company employees, and alumni of the K-12 Milton Hershey School. He arrives just as a scandal erupts that raises questions about the outsized power of the private trust over public life. Kurie draws on diverse voices across the community to show how philanthropy stirs passions and interests well beyond intended beneficiaries. In Chocolate We Trust reveals the cultural significance of Hershey as a forerunner to socially conscious corporations and the cult of the entrepreneur-philanthropist. The Hershey story encapsulates the dreams and wishes of today’s consumer-citizens: the dream of becoming personally successful, and the wish that the most affluent among us will serve the common good.

Peter Kurie is an ethnographer based in Los Angeles.

“No better or more poignant account has ever been written of how the legal instrument of the trust, meant to conserve private wealth, has so thoroughly constituted cultures of community in the United States—well into its postindustrial era, amid its rust belt zones.”
—George E. Marcus, coauthor of Lives in Trust

“Peter Kurie offers a richly detailed look at just how profoundly private wealth can shape public life in a single American city. In Chocolate We Trust tells a fascinating—and cautionary—tale about the power of philanthropy in modern times.”
—David Callahan, Founder and Editor, Inside Philanthropy

“Peter Kurie has written the definitive book on Hershey’s legacy, an in-depth analysis of how Hershey’s Trust has dominated and transformed Hershey, Pennsylvania, over a hundred-year period. It is not just a thorough history covering the origins of the trust through to today’s modern scandals, but also a deep look into how trusts and empires can be built which last long after the founder’s death. It’s a lesson for us all.”
—Steven Davidoff Solomon, UC Berkeley School of Law

“A native son of Hershey, Pennsylvania, Peter Kurie has conducted an ethnography of this company town named after the chocolate magnate who founded it. His vivid and scrupulous chronicle of a charity torn by financial scandals proposes a fascinating descent into an obsolete epitome of paternalistic local capitalism which still survives in a time of aggressive global philanthropy.”
—Didier Fassin, Institute for Advanced Study
**Risk and Ruin**  
*Enron and the Culture of American Capitalism*  
Gavin Benke

At the time of its collapse in 2001, Enron was one of the largest companies in the world, boasting revenue of over $100 billion. During the 1990s economic boom, the Houston, Texas–based energy company had diversified into commodities and derivatives trading and many other ventures—some more legal than others. In the lead-up to Enron’s demise, it was revealed that the company’s financial success was sustained by a creatively planned and well-orchestrated accounting fraud. The story of Enron and its disastrous aftermath has since become a symbol of corporate excess and negligence, framed as an exceptional event in the annals of American business.

With *Risk and Ruin*, Gavin Benke places Enron’s fall within the larger history and culture of late twentieth-century American capitalism. In many ways, Benke argues, Enron was emblematic of the transitions that characterized the era. Like Enron, the American economy had shifted from old industry to the so-called knowledge economy, from goods to finance, and from national to global modes of production.

Benke dives deep into the Enron archives, analyzing company newsletters, board meeting minutes, and courtroom transcriptions to chart several interconnected themes across Enron’s history: the changing fortunes of Houston; the shifting attitudes toward business strategy, deregulation, and the function of the market among policy makers and business leaders; and the cultural context that accompanied and encouraged these broader political and economic changes. Considered against this backdrop, Enron takes on new significance as a potent reminder of the unaddressed issues still facing national and global economies.

*Published in cooperation with the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies at Southern Methodist University.*

Gavin Benke teaches in the writing program at Boston University.

“Gavin Benke takes us on an adventurous journey into the complex network of gas pipelines and cash channels that gave shape to the Enron empire. He does not shy away from the complex financial systems that made Enron so profitable, and digs deep into the SPEs and other financial creations that made Enron tick. *Risk and Ruin* is extremely important, given the financial storms that loom ahead.”  
—Bartow Elmore, author of *Citizen Coke: The Making of Coca-Cola Capitalism*

“*Risk and Ruin* tells the story of Enron’s well-known business collapse in a new way, critically situating the firm’s financial misdoings in a broader neoliberal context. Gavin Benke has written an original and significant contribution to the literature on modern American business and the history of capitalism.”  
—Vicki Howard, author of *From Main Street to Mall: The Rise and Fall of the American Department Store*
Long before the rise of New World slavery, West Africans were adept swimmers, divers, canoe makers, and canoeists. They lived along riverbanks, near lakes, or close to the ocean. In those waterways, they became proficient in diverse maritime skills, while incorporating water and aquatics into spiritual understandings of the world. Transported to the Americas, slaves carried with them these West African skills and cultural values. Indeed, according to Kevin Dawson’s examination of water culture in the African diaspora, the aquatic abilities of people of African descent often surpassed those of Europeans and their descendants from the age of discovery until well into the nineteenth century.

As Dawson argues, histories of slavery have largely chronicled the fields of the New World, whether tobacco, sugar, indigo, rice, or cotton. However, most plantations were located near waterways to facilitate the transportation of goods to market, and large numbers of agricultural slaves had ready access to water in which to sustain their abilities and interests. Swimming and canoeing provided respite from the monotony of agricultural bondage and brief moments of bodily privacy. In some instances, enslaved laborers exchanged their aquatic expertise for unique privileges, including wages, opportunities to work free of direct white supervision, and even in rare circumstances, freedom.

Dawson builds his analysis around a discussion of African traditions and the ways in which similar traditions—swimming, diving, boat making, even surfing—emerged within African diasporic communities. Undercurrents of Power not only chronicles the experiences of enslaved maritime workers but also traverses the waters of the Atlantic repeatedly to trace and untangle cultural and social traditions.

Kevin Dawson is Associate Professor of History at the University of California, Merced.

“Kevin Dawson offers the remarkable untold history of the significance of aquatic culture in the African diaspora. Undercurrents of Power opens up a new and exciting aspect of slaves’ experience, providing a crucially important piece of the history of slave life and labor in the Americas.”

—James Sidbury, Rice University
Before AIDS
Gay Health Politics in the 1970s
Katie Batza

“Before AIDS is the first book to chart the development of a national gay health network in the 1970s. Katie Batza’s insightful and compelling analysis makes valuable contributions to the history of sexuality, LGBTQ studies, the history of medicine, and American political history.” — Tamar Carroll, Rochester Institute of Technology

The AIDS crisis of the 1980s looms large in recent histories of sexuality, medicine, and politics, and justly so—an unknown virus without a cure ravages an already persecuted minority, medical professionals are unprepared and sometimes unwilling to care for the sick, and a national health bureaucracy is slow to invest resources in finding a cure. Yet this widely accepted narrative, while accurate, creates the impression that the gay community lacked any capacity to address AIDS. In fact, as Katie Batza demonstrates, there was already a well-developed network of gay health clinics in American cities when the epidemic struck, and these clinics served as the first responders to the disease. Gay men mistrusted mainstream health institutions, fearing outing, ostracism, misdiagnosis, and the possibility that their sexuality itself would be treated as a medical condition. In response to these problems, a colorful cast of doctors and activists built a largely self-sufficient gay medical system that challenged, collaborated with, and educated mainstream health practitioners.

Before AIDS explores this heretofore unrecognized story, chronicling the development of a national gay health network by highlighting the origins of longstanding gay health institutions in Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles, placing them in a larger political context, and following them into the first five years of the AIDS crisis.

Katie Batza teaches in the Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Department at the University of Kansas.

Sovereign Soldiers
How the U.S. Military Transformed the Global Economy After World War II
Grant Madsen

“President Eisenhower’s warning of a ‘military-industrial complex’ looms large in contemporary American politics. This book offers the crucial historical background to explain what Eisenhower meant. Grant Madsen shows how U.S. Army leaders after the Second World War worked to build a global economy hinged on low inflation, inexpensive capital, and free trade. He explains how this model seeded postwar prosperity at home as well as in Europe and Asia, and also how it unraveled in the 1960s and 1970s—a victim of its own successes. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in the historical roots of our current global economy and its discontents.” — Jeremi Suri, author of The Impossible Presidency: The Rise and Fall of America’s Highest Office

They helped conquer the greatest armies ever assembled. Yet no sooner had they tasted victory after World War II than American generals suddenly found themselves governing their former enemies, devising domestic policy, and making critical economic decisions for people they had just defeated in battle. In postwar Germany and Japan, this authority fell into the hands of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur, along with a cadre of military officials like Lucius Clay and the Detroit banker Joseph Dodge.

In Sovereign Soldiers, Grant Madsen tells the story of how this cast of characters assumed an unfamiliar and often untold policymaking role. Madsen shows how army leaders learned from the people they governed, drawing expertise that they ultimately brought back to the United States during the Eisenhower administration in 1953. Sovereign Soldiers thus traces the circulation of economic ideas around the globe and back to the United States, with the American military at the helm.

Grant Madsen teaches history at Brigham Young University.
Strange Bedfellows
Marriage in the Age of Women’s Liberation
Alison Lefkovitz

“Strange Bedfellows offers an original perspective on the post–World War II ‘marriage revolution.’ By focusing on the interactions of feminist advocates, ‘men’s rights’ groups, legislatures, and the courts, Alison Lefkovitz insightfully charts the emergence of new policies toward divorce, alimony, and marital property. In so doing, she reveals the disparate and harmful impact of marriage reform on the poor, racial and ethnic minorities, immigrants, and gay couples. This is an important and timely book.”

—Kathy Peiss, University of Pennsylvania

The law had long imposed breadwinner and homemaker roles on husbands and wives, respectively. In the 1960s, state legislatures heeded the calls of divorced men and feminist activists, but their reforms, such as no-fault divorce, generally benefitted husbands more than wives. Meanwhile, radical feminists, welfare rights activists, gay liberationists, and immigrant spouses fought for a much broader agenda, such as the extension of gender-neutral financial obligations to all families or the separation of benefits from family relationships entirely. But a host of conservatives stymied this broader revolution. Therefore, even the modest victories that feminists won eluded less prosperous Americans—marriage rights were available to those who could afford them.

Examining the effects of law and politics on the intimate space of the home, Strange Bedfellows recounts how the marriage revolution at once instituted formal legal equality while also creating new forms of political and economic inequality that historians—like most Americans—have yet to fully understand.

Alison Lefkovitz teaches history in the Federated History Department at the New Jersey Institute of Technology and Rutgers University–Newark.
Backroads Pragmatists
Mexico’s Melting Pot and Civil Rights in the United States

Ruben Flores

Winner of the Society for U.S. Intellectual History Book Award

“Elegantly crafted. . . . Backroads Pragmatists is an outstanding work that has broad application and relevance well beyond its Mexican-U.S. context to scholars of studies of social reform, struggles over national membership, and political formation the world round as well as of borderlands and transnational history.”—Hispanic American Historical Review

Like the United States, Mexico is a country of profound cultural differences. In the aftermath of the Mexican Revolution (1910–20), these differences became the subject of intense government attention as the Republic of Mexico developed ambitious social and educational policies designed to integrate its multitude of ethnic cultures into a national community of democratic citizens. To the north, Americans were beginning to confront their own legacy of racial injustice, embarking on the path that, three decades later, led to the destruction of Jim Crow.

In molding Mexico’s ambitious social experiment, post-revolutionary reformers adopted pragmatism from John Dewey and cultural relativism from Franz Boas, which, in turn, profoundly shaped some of the critical intellectual figures in the Mexican American civil rights movement. The Americans Ruben Flores follows studied Mexico’s integration theories and applied them to America’s own problem, holding Mexico up as a model of cultural fusion. Backroads Pragmatists illuminates how nation-building in postrevolutionary Mexico unmistakably influenced the civil rights movement and democratic politics in the United States.

Published in cooperation with the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies at Southern Methodist University.

Ruben Flores is Associate Professor of American Studies at the University of Kansas.

The City in the Twenty-First Century

John H. Spiers

Suburban sprawl has been the prevailing feature—and double-edged sword—of metropolitan America’s growth and development since 1945. The construction of homes, businesses, and highways that were signs of the nation’s economic prosperity also eroded the presence of agriculture and polluted the environment. This in turn provoked fierce activism from an array of local, state, and national environmental groups seeking to influence planning and policy. Many places can lay claim to these twin legacies of sprawl and the attendant efforts to curb its impact, but, according to John H. Spiers, metropolitan Washington, D.C., in particular, laid the foundations for a smart growth movement that blossomed in the late twentieth century.

In Smarter Growth, Spiers argues that civic and social activists played a key role in pushing state and local officials to address the environmental and fiscal costs of growth. Drawing on case studies including the Potomac River’s cleanup, local development projects, and agricultural preservation, he identifies two periods of heightened environmental consciousness in the early to mid-1970s and the late 1990s that resulted in stronger development regulations and land preservation across much of metropolitan Washington.

Smarter Growth offers a fresh understanding of environmental politics in metropolitan America, giving careful attention to the differences between rural, suburban, and urban communities and demonstrating how public officials and their constituents engaged in an ongoing dialogue that positioned environmental protection as an increasingly important facet of metropolitan development over the past four decades. It reveals that federal policies were only one part of a larger decision-making process—and not always for the benefit of the environment. Finally, it underscores the continued importance of grassroots activists for pursuing growth that is environmentally, fiscally, and socially equitable—in a word, smarter.

John H. Spiers is Manager of Faculty Services, Department of Medicine at Brigham and Women’s Hospital.

New in Paperback

Smarter Growth
Activism and Environmental Policy in Metropolitan Washington

John H. Spiers

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Ruben Flores is Associate Professor of American Studies at the University of Kansas.
Entangled Empires
The Anglo-Iberian Atlantic, 1500–1830
Edited by Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra

According to conventional wisdom, in the sixteenth century, Spain and Portugal served as a model to the English for how to go about establishing colonies in the New World and Africa. By the eighteenth century, however, it was Spain and Portugal that aspired to imitate the British. Editor Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra and the contributors to Entangled Empires challenge these long-standing assumptions, exploring how Spain, Britain, and Portugal shaped one another throughout the entire period, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. They argue that these empires were interconnected from the very outset in their production and sharing of knowledge as well as in their economic activities. Willingly or unwillingly, African slaves, Amerindians, converso traders, smugglers, missionaries, diplomats, settlers, soldiers, and pirates crossed geographical, linguistic, and political boundaries and cocreated not only local but also imperial histories. Contributors reveal that entanglement was not merely a process that influenced events in the colonies after their founding; it was constitutive of European empire from the beginning.

Bringing together a large geography and chronology, Entangled Empires emphasizes the importance of understanding connections, both intellectual and practical, between the English and Iberian imperial projects.

Contributors: Ernesto Bassi, Benjamin Breen, Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra, Bradley Dixon, Kristie Flannery, Eliga Gould, Michael Guasco, April Hatfield, Christopher Heaney, Christopher Schmidt-Nowara, Mark Sheaves, Holly Snyder, Cameron Strang.

Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra is the Alice Drysdale Sheffield Professor of History at the University of Texas at Austin. He is coeditor of The Black Urban Atlantic in the Age of the Slave Trade, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Dispossessed Lives
Enslaved Women, Violence, and the Archive
Marisa J. Fuentes

Winner of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Book Prize
Winner of the Caribbean Studies Association Barbara Christian Prize
Winner of the Association of Black Women Historians Letitia Woods Brown Memorial Book Award

“Dispossessed Lives exemplifies the best new historical scholarship on slavery and gender. Marisa Fuentes’s compelling study of women’s lives in and around Bridgetown leaves the reader with a clear sense of who these women were and how they navigated the terrain of a Caribbean slave society. At the same time, Fuentes’s engagement with the problems of the archive testifies to the powerful entanglements that constitute the afterlife of slavery. This is an important study that fundamentally reshapes the questions we are compelled to ask about the histories of slavery in the Atlantic world.”—Jennifer L. Morgan, New York University

In the eighteenth century, Bridgetown, Barbados, was heavily populated by both enslaved and free women. Marisa J. Fuentes creates a portrait of urban Caribbean slavery in this colonial town from the perspective of these women whose stories appear only briefly in historical records. She takes us through the streets of Bridgetown with an enslaved runaway; inside a brothel run by a freed woman of color; in the midst of a white urban household in sexual chaos; to the gallows where enslaved people were executed; and within violent scenes of enslaved women’s punishments. In the process, Fuentes interrogates the archive and its historical production to expose the ongoing effects of white colonial power that constrain what can be known about these women.

Marisa J. Fuentes is Associate Professor of Women’s and Gender Studies and History at Rutgers University—New Brunswick.
Colonial Complexions
Race and Bodies in Eighteenth-Century America
Sharon Block

“In Colonial Complexions, historian Sharon Block offers a subtle and profound reading of the processes of race-making in colonial North America. Drawing on thousands of advertisements for the return of servant and enslaved laborers of African, European, and Native American descent, Block offers a careful and critical reading of how colonial slave and contract owners consolidated racial meaning on bodies through specific language, evaluation, and the naturalization of status over the eighteenth century. After reading this book, scholars will be compelled to deconstruct colonial terms of racial designation that have been uncritically reproduced and to change the way we think and write about race and racial meaning in the past and the effects of these terms in our present.”—Marisa Fuentes, Rutgers University

Colonial Complexions suggests alternative possibilities to modern formulations of racial identities and offers a precise historical analysis of the beliefs behind evolving notions of race-based differences in North American history.

Sharon Block is Professor of History at the University of California, Irvine.

Christian Slavery
Conversion and Race in the Protestant Atlantic World
Katharine Gerbner

“How and why did Christianity, seemingly built on spiritual emancipation and equality, give blessing to African slavery in the Americas? Christian Slavery is a powerful new interpretation of this question that will inspire scholars to rethink the connections between religion, race, and slavery in the early modern Atlantic world.”—Jon Sensbach, University of Florida

Could slaves become Christian? If so, did their conversion lead to freedom? If not, then how could perpetual enslavement be justified? In Christian Slavery, Katharine Gerbner contends that religion was fundamental to the development of both slavery and race in the Protestant Atlantic world. Slave owners in the Caribbean and elsewhere established governments and legal codes based on an ideology of Protestant supremacy, which excluded the majority of enslaved men and women from Christian communities. For slaveholders, Christianity was a sign of freedom, and most believed that slaves should not be eligible for conversion.

When Protestant missionaries arrived in the plantation colonies intending to convert enslaved Africans to Christianity in the 1670s, they were appalled that most slave owners rejected the prospect of slave conversion. Slaveholders regularly attacked missionaries, both verbally and physically, and blamed the evangelizing newcomers for slave rebellions. In response, Quaker, Anglican, and Moravian missionaries articulated a vision of Christian slavery, arguing that Christianity would make slaves hardworking and loyal.

Christian Slavery shows how the contentions between slave owners, enslaved people, and missionaries transformed the practice of Protestantism and the language of race in the early modern Atlantic world.

Katharine Gerbner teaches history at the University of Minnesota.
“The intimate relationship between capitalism and slavery has been too-long dismissed, and with it, the centrality of African and African American labor to the foundation of our modern economic system. *Slavery’s Capitalism* announces the emergence of a new generation of scholars whose detailed research into every nook and cranny of emerging capitalism reveals the inextricable links between the enslavement of people of African descent and today’s global economy.”—Leslie Harris, Emory University

*Slavery’s Capitalism* tells the history of slavery as a story of national, even global, economic importance and investigates the role of enslaved Americans in the building of the modern world. Drawing on the expertise of sixteen scholars who are at the forefront of rewriting the history of American economic development, *Slavery’s Capitalism* identifies slavery as the primary force driving key innovations in entrepreneurship, finance, accounting, management, and political economy that are too often attributed to the so-called free market. Rather than seeing slavery as outside the institutional structures of capitalism, the essayists recover slavery’s importance to the American economic past and prompt enduring questions about the relationship of market freedom to human freedom.

**Contributors:** Edward E. Baptist, Sven Beckert, Daina Ramey Berry, Kathryn Boodry, Alfred L. Brophy, Stephen Chambers, Eric Kimball, John Majewski, Bonnie Martin, Seth Rockman, Daniel B. Rood, Caitlin Rosenthal, Joshua D. Rothman, Calvin Schermerhorn, Andrew Shankman, Craig Steven Wilder.

**Sven Beckert** is Laird Bell Professor of History at Harvard University.

**Seth Rockman** is Associate Professor of History at Brown University.

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“The Long Gilded Age considers the interlocking roles of politics, labor, and internationalism in the ideologies and institutions that emerged at the turn of the twentieth century. Presenting a new twist on central themes of American labor and working-class history, Leon Fink examines how the American conceptualization of free labor played out in iconic industrial strikes, and how “freedom” in the workplace became overwhelmingly tilted toward individual property rights at the expense of larger community standards. He investigates the legal and intellectual centers of progressive thought, situating American policy actions within an international context. In particular, he traces the development of American socialism, which appealed to a young generation by virtue of its very un-American roots and influences.

*The Long Gilded Age* offers both a transnational and comparative look at a formative era in American political development, placing this tumultuous period within a worldwide confrontation between the capitalist marketplace and social transformation.

**Leon Fink** is Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Illinois, Chicago. He is author of *Sweatshops at Sea: Merchant Seamen in the World’s First Globalized Industry, from 1812 to the Present* and *The Maya of Morganton: Work and Community in the Nuevo New South.*

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*American Business, Politics, and Society*
Mar 2018 | 216 pages | 6 x 9
World Rights | American History
"Unsettling the West is deeply researched, beautifully written, and powerfully argued. Rob Harper’s sustained and painstaking attention to detail and his unfailingly judicious presentation make this book the most comprehensive account of the American Revolution in the Ohio Valley to date.”—Eric Hinderaker, University of Utah

The revolutionary Ohio Valley is often depicted as a chaotic Hobbesian dystopia, in which Indians and colonists slaughtered each other at every turn. In Unsettling the West, Rob Harper overturns this familiar story and demonstrates that government policies profoundly unsettled the Ohio Valley, even as effective authority remained elusive. Far from indifferent to states, Indians and colonists sought government allies to aid them in both intra- and intercultural conflicts. Rather than spreading uncontrollably across the landscape, colonists occupied new areas when changing policies, often unintentionally, gave them added incentives to do so. Sporadic killings escalated into massacre and war only when militants gained access to government resources. Amid the resulting upheaval, Indians and colonists sought to preserve local autonomy by forging relationships with eastern governments. Ironically, these local pursuits of order ultimately bolstered state power.

Harper extends the study of mass violence beyond immediate motives to the structural and institutional factors that make large-scale killing possible. The Ohio Valley’s transformation, he shows, echoed the experience of early modern and colonial state formation around the world. His attention to the relationships between violence, colonization, and state building connects the study of revolutionary America to a vibrant literature on settler colonialism.

Rob Harper is Associate Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point.

Unsettling the West
Violence and State Building in the Ohio Valley
Rob Harper

“Frontier Country is a fascinating study of the Pennsylvania frontier and its place in American history. Patrick Spero’s fresh and engaging approach to this topic will be of great interest to students and scholars of American history and Pennsylvania history.”—Robert L. Grant, Pennsylvania State University

In Frontier Country, Patrick Spero addresses one of the most important and controversial subjects in American history: the frontier. Countering the modern conception of the American frontier as an area of expansion, Spero employs the eighteenth-century meaning of the term to show how colonists understood it as a vulnerable, militarized boundary. The Pennsylvania frontier, Spero argues, was constituted through conflicts not only between colonists and Native Americans but also among neighboring British colonies. These violent encounters created what Spero describes as a distinctive frontier society on the eve of the American Revolution that transformed the once-peaceful colony of Pennsylvania into a “frontier country.”

Spero narrates Pennsylvania’s story through a sequence of formative confrontations: an eight-year-long border war between Maryland and Pennsylvania in the 1730s; the Seven Years’ War and conflicts with Native Americans in the 1750s; a series of frontier rebellions in the 1760s that rocked the colony and its governing elite; and wars Pennsylvania fought with Virginia and Connecticut in the 1770s over its western and northern borders.

Patrick Spero is the Librarian and Director of the American Philosophical Society Library. He is coeditor of The American Revolution Reborn, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Frontier Country
The Politics of War in Early Pennsylvania
Patrick Spero

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Sacred Violence in Early America offers a sweeping reinterpretation of the violence endemic to seventeenth-century English colonization by reexamining some of the key moments of cultural and religious encounter in North America. Susan Juster’s central argument concerns the rethinking of the relationship between the material and the spiritual worlds that began with the Reformation and reached perhaps its fullest expression on the margins of empire. The Reformation transformed the Christian landscape from an environment rich in sounds, smells, images, and tactile encounters, both divine and human, to an austere space of scriptural contemplation and prayer. When English colonists encountered the gods and rituals of the New World, they were forced to confront the unresolved tensions between the material and spiritual within their own religious practice.

Sacred Violence in Early America reveals the Old World antecedents of the burning of native bodies and texts during the seventeenth-century wars of extermination, the prosecution of heretics and blasphemers in colonial courts, and the destruction of chapels and mission towns up and down the North American seaboard.

Susan Juster is Rhys Isaac Collegiate Professor of History at the University of Michigan. She is author of Doomsayers: Anglo-American Prophecy in the Age of Revolution and coeditor of Empires of God: Religious Encounters in the Early Modern Atlantic, both available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Eric R. Schlereth has lucidly described the strategies and practices through which early Americans sought to bring religious convictions, Christian and deist, to bear on politics and culture.” —American Historical Review

After the American Revolution, citizens of the new nation felt no guarantee that they would avoid the mire of religious and political conflict that had gripped much of Europe for three centuries. Debates thus erupted in the new United States about how or even if long-standing religious beliefs, institutions, and traditions could be accommodated within a new republican political order that encouraged suspicion of inherited traditions. Public life in the period included contentious arguments over the best way to ensure a compatible relationship between diverse religious beliefs and the nation’s recent political developments.

In the process, religion and politics in the early United States were remade to fit each other. From the 1770s onward, Americans created a political rather than legal boundary between acceptable and unacceptable religious expression, one defined in reference to infidelity. Conflicts occurred most commonly between deists and their opponents who perceived deists’ anti-Christian opinions as increasingly influential in American culture and politics. Exploring these controversies, Eric R. Schlereth explains how Americans navigated questions of religious truth and difference in an age of emerging religious liberty.

Eric R. Schlereth is Associate Professor of History at the University of Texas at Dallas.

“[Sacred Violence in Early America] offers anyone curious about the vexed relationship between American religion and politics a compelling explanation of how that relationship became established.” —Journal of the Early Republic

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Race and the Making of American Political Science
Jessica Blatt

Race and the Making of American Political Science shows that changing scientific ideas about racial difference were central to the academic study of politics as it emerged in the United States. From the late nineteenth century through the 1930s, scholars of politics defined and continually reoriented their field in response to the political imperatives of the racial order at home and abroad as well to as the vagaries of race science.

The Gilded Age scholars who founded the first university departments and journals located sovereignty and legitimacy in a “Teutonic germ” of liberty planted in the new world by Anglo-Saxon settlers and almost extinguished in the conflict over slavery. Within a generation, “Teutonism” would come to seem like philosophical speculation, but well into the twentieth century, major political scientists understood racial difference to be a fundamental shaper of political life. They wove popular and scientific ideas about race into their accounts of political belonging, of progress and change, of proper hierarchy, and of democracy and its warrants. And they attended closely to new developments in race science, viewing them as central to their own core questions. In doing so, they constructed models of human difference and political life that still exert a powerful hold on our political imagination today, in and outside of the academy.

By tracing this history, Jessica Blatt effects a bold reinterpretation of the origins of U.S. political science, one that embeds that history in larger processes of the coproduction of racial ideas, racial oppression, and political knowledge.

Jessica Blatt is Associate Professor of Political Science at Marymount Manhattan College.

“Jessica Blatt has written a fine book. She is correct that race is a dimension of disciplinary history that has not been seriously explored. Everyone notices the founding generation’s Teutonism, but none of the major historical studies have taken it seriously as a species of racialism or examined its lingering consequences.”
—Dorothy Ross, Johns Hopkins University

“Race and the Making of American Political Science illuminates key elements in the past of American political science—the founding of the discipline around a core racist scheme and the subsequent evolution of ideas about race within the discipline as practitioners adapted to the rise of U.S. power in the world.”
—Howard Brick, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
Aristotle listed moderation as one of the moral virtues. He also defined virtue as the mean between extremes, implying that moderation plays a vital role in all forms of moral excellence. The success of representative government and its institutions depends to a great extent on the virtue of moderation, yet the latter persists in being absent from both the conceptual discourse of many political philosophers and the campaign speeches of politicians fearful of losing elections if they are perceived as moderates.

Examining the writings of prominent twentieth-century thinkers such as Raymond Aron, Isaiah Berlin, Norberto Bobbio, Michael Oakeshott, and Adam Michnik, Craiutu addresses the following questions: What does it mean to be a moderate voice in political and public life? What are the virtues and limits of moderation? Can moderation be the foundation for a successful platform or party? Though critics maintain that moderation is merely a matter of background and personal temperament, Craiutu finds several basic norms that have consistently appeared in different national and political contexts. The authors studied in this book shared a preoccupation with political evil and human dignity, but refused to see the world in Manichaean terms that divide it neatly into the forces of light and those of darkness.

Faces of Moderation argues that moderation remains crucial for today's encounters with new forms of extremism and fundamentalism across the world.

Aurelian Craiutu is Professor of Political Science at Indiana University, Bloomington. He is author and editor of several books on French political thought, most recently A Virtue for Courageous Minds: Moderation in French Political Thought, 1748–1830.
Political Science and Human Rights

Torture
An Expert’s Confrontation with an Everyday Evil
Manfred Nowak

“Manfred Nowak’s experience as UN special rapporteur on torture; his long and distinguished career in the human rights field; his keen intelligence, compassion, insight, and humanity; and his talent for telling a good story combine to make this an invaluable and indispensable document for anyone interested in human rights, prisoners’ rights, or torture. From the first sentence to the last, Torture is filled with information and analysis you will not find elsewhere. If you want to understand what causes torture and how to end it, this is the book to read.”—Jamie Mayerfeld, University of Washington

Torture represents a direct attack on the essence of human dignity. Its mere mention evokes a prolific and sordid history: Europe in the Middle Ages, with beds of nails, witch hunts, and burnings; the brutal methods used by military dictatorships against political dissidents in 1970s Latin America; and the gruesome photographs from Abu Ghraib, Guantanamo Bay, and other Bush-era places of detention.

In his six years as the United Nations special rapporteur on torture, Manfred Nowak was tasked with reviewing thousands of complaints of torture and detention, investigating facts and circumstances surrounding the global practice of torture, and drawing up recommendations aimed at combating torture. Now, in Torture, readers can get a firsthand glimpse of how modern-day torture is investigated and understood by those working on the frontlines of researching, addressing, and preventing it.

Manfred Nowak is Professor of International Law and Human Rights at the University of Vienna, Secretary General of the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization in Venice, and Director of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights in Vienna. He was United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture from 2004 to 2010 and held various UN mandates relating to enforced disappearances between 1993 and 2006. In 2016, he was appointed UN Independent Expert leading the United Nations Global Study on Children deprived of Liberty. He is author of numerous books in the field of human rights, including Human Rights or Global Capitalism, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Counter Jihad
America’s Military Experience in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria
Brian Glyn Williams

“A superb chronicle of the campaigns to counter Al Qaeda, the Islamic State, and their affiliates—by a student of, and participant in, those campaigns.”—General David Petraeus, former Director of the CIA and Commander of U.S. Central Command and NATO forces in Afghanistan

“A reasonable, step-by-step look back at the war on terror that aims to dispel misconceptions [and a] refreshingly nonpolemical work that walks through the benumbing stages of war and response to the present Islamic State group problem.”—Kirkus Reviews

Counter jihad is the first history of America’s military operations against radical Islamists, from the Taliban-controlled Hindu Kush Mountains of Afghanistan, to the Sunni Triangle of Iraq, to ISIS’s headquarters in the deserts of central Syria, giving both generalists and specialists an overview of events that were followed by millions but understood by few. Williams provides the missing historical context for the rise of the terror group ISIS out of the ashes of Saddam Hussein’s secular Baathist Iraq, arguing that only by carefully exploring the recent past can we understand how this jihadist group came to conquer an area larger than Britain and spread havoc from Syria to Paris to San Bernardino.

Brian Glyn Williams is Professor of Islamic History at the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth. He was employed by the CIA to track suicide bombers in Afghanistan in 2007. He is author of several books on warfare and terrorism, including Afghanistan Declasified, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press, and The Last Warlord: The Life and Legend of Dostum, the Afghan Warrior Who Led US Special Forces to Topple the Taliban Regime.
**Why Terrorist Groups Form International Alliances**

Tricia Bacon

“An important endeavor that advances the literature in terrorism studies.”—Victor Asal, University at Albany, State University of New York

Terrorist groups with a shared enemy or ideology have ample reason to work together, even if they are primarily pursuing different causes. Although partnering with another terrorist organization has the potential to bolster operational effectiveness, efficiency, and prestige, international alliances may expose partners to infiltration, security breaches, or additional counterterrorism attention. Alliances between such organizations, which are suspicious and secretive by nature, must also overcome significant barriers to trust—the exposure to risk must be balanced by the promise of increased lethality, resiliency, and longevity.

In *Why Terrorist Groups Form International Alliances*, Tricia Bacon argues that although it may seem natural for terrorist groups to ally, groups actually face substantial hurdles when attempting to ally and, when alliances do form, they are not evenly distributed across pairs. Instead, she demonstrates that when terrorist groups seek allies to obtain new skills, knowledge, or capacities for resource acquisition and mobilization, only a few groups have the ability to provide needed training, safe haven, infrastructure, or cachet. Consequently, these select few emerge as preferable partners and become hubs around which other groups cluster.

Bacon examines partnerships formed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Al-Qaida, and Egyptian jihadist groups, among others, in a series of case studies spanning the dawn of international terrorism in the 1960s to the present. *Why Terrorist Groups Form International Alliances* advances our understanding of the motivations of terrorist alliances and offers insights useful to counterterrorism efforts to disrupt these dangerous relationships.

**Tricia Bacon** teaches in the Department of Justice, Law, and Criminology at American University. Previously she served as a senior foreign affairs officer in the U.S. Department of State in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Office of Terrorism, Narcotics, and Crime.

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**Military Cultures in Peace and Stability Operations**

**Afghanistan and Lebanon**

Chiara Ruffa

“Arguing that national military cultures influence the ways in which military units in peace operations behave, Chiara Ruffa has developed an original set of theoretical concepts that illuminate the question of peace operations’ effectiveness. *Military Cultures in Peace and Stability Operations* is a landmark book.”—Roy Licklider, Rutgers University—New Brunswick

As of September 2017, the United Nations alone deployed 110,000 uniformed personnel from 122 countries in fifteen peacekeeping operations worldwide. Soldiers in these missions are important actors who not only have considerable responsibility for implementing peace and stability operations but also have a concomitant influence on their goals and impact. Yet we know surprisingly little about the factors that prompt soldiers’ behavior.

In *Military Cultures in Peace and Stability Operations*, Chiara Ruffa challenges the widely held assumption that military contingents, regardless of their origins, implement mandates in a similar manner. She argues instead that military culture—the set of attitudes, values, and beliefs instilled into an army and transmitted across generations of those in uniform—influences how soldiers behave at the tactical level.

Between 2007 and 2014, Ruffa was embedded in French and Italian units deployed under comparable circumstances in two different kinds of peace and stability operations: the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the NATO mission in Afghanistan. Based on hundreds of interviews, she finds that while French units prioritized patrolling and the display of high levels of protection and force—such as body armor and weaponry—Italian units placed greater emphasis on delivering humanitarian aid. She concludes that civil-military relations and societal beliefs about the use of force in the units’ home country have an impact on the military culture overseas, soldiers’ perceptions and behavior, and, ultimately, consequences for their ability to keep the peace.

**Chiara Ruffa** is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Security, Strategy, and Leadership at the Swedish Defense University in Stockholm.
Communists and Their Victims
The Quest for Justice in the Czech Republic
Roman David

“Utilizing an effective and critical combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, Roman David presents the first comprehensive case study of a postconflict or postrepression country that goes beyond description and platitudes.”—Harvey M. Weinstein, University of California, Berkeley

In Communists and Their Victims, Roman David identifies and examines four classes of justice measures—retributive, reparatory, revelatory, and reconciliatory—to discover which, if any, rectified the legacy of human rights abuses committed during the communist era in the Czech Republic. Conducting interviews, focus groups, and nationwide surveys between 1999 and 2015, David looks at the impact of financial compensation and truth-sharing on victims’ healing and examines the role of retribution in the behavior and attitudes of communists and their families. Emphasizing the narratives of former political prisoners, secret collaborators, and former Communist Party members, David tests the potential of justice measures to contribute to a shared sense of justice and their ability to overcome the class structure and ideological divides of a formerly communist regime.

Complementing his original research with analysis of legal judgments, governmental reports, and historical records, David finds that some justice measures were effective in overcoming material and ideological divides while others obstructed victims’ healing and inhibited the transformation of communists. Identifying “justice without reconciliation” as the primary factor hampering the process of overcoming the past in the Czech Republic, Communists and Their Victims promotes a transformative theory of justice that demonstrates that justice measures, in order to be successful, require a degree of reconciliation.

Roman David is Professor of Sociology and Social Policy at Lingnan University in Hong Kong. He is author of Lustration and Transitional Justice: Personnel Systems in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Argentina Betrayed
Memory, Mourning, and Accountability
Antonius C. G. M. Robben

“A powerful book that attempts to parse the constructions and continual reconstructions of the key concepts of trust, trauma, betrayal, memory, accountability, and mourning as analytical tools to understand repressive state violence and its legacy for Argentine society. Antonius C. G. M. Robben is to be commended for his examination of the question of what the legacies of repression portend for Argentine democracy and the future of its political projects.”—Jennifer Schirmer, International State Crime Initiative

The ruthless military dictatorship that ruled Argentina between 1976 and 1983 betrayed the country’s people, presiding over massive disappearances of its citizenry and, in the process, destroying the state’s trustworthiness as the guardian of safety and well-being. How do societies cope with human losses and sociocultural traumas in the aftermath of such instances of political violence and state terror?

In Argentina Betrayed, Antonius C. G. M. Robben demonstrates that the dynamics of trust and betrayal that convulsed Argentina during the dictatorship did not end when democracy returned but rather persisted in confrontations over issues such as the truth about the disappearances, the commemoration of the past, and the guilt and accountability of perpetrators.

Antonius C. G. M. Robben is Professor of Anthropology at Utrecht University and author of Political Violence and Trauma in Argentina, winner of the Textor Prize from the American Anthropological Association for Excellence in Anthropology, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
“Creative, innovative, and insightful, Human Rights in Thailand represents a contribution not just to Thai studies but to broader debates and literatures concerning human rights, culture, and society.”—David Engel, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

When the Thai state violently suppressed a massive prodemocracy protest in “Black May,” 1992, it initiated an unprecedented period in Thailand. The military, shamed and chagrined, withdrew from political life, and the democracy movement had more latitude than ever before in Thailand’s history, gaining an institutional presence previously unseen. This extraordinary moment created a unique opportunity for the human rights movement to emerge, for the first time, on a national scale in Thailand.

Don F. Selby examines this era of Thai political history to determine how and why the time was ripe for such developments. By placing greater emphasis on human rights as an anthropological concern, he focuses on the understandings that social actors draw from human rights struggles. He concludes that what gave emergent human rights in Thailand their shape, force, and trajectories are the ways that advocates engaged, contested, or reworked debates around Buddhism in its relationship to rule and social structure; political struggle in relation to a narrative of Thai democracy that disavowed egalitarian movements; and traditional standards of social stratification and face-saving practices. In this way, human rights ideals in Thailand emerge less from global-local translation and more as a matter of negotiation within everyday forms of sociality, morality, and politics.

Don F. Selby teaches sociology and anthropology at City University of New York.

“Using deep case studies of the compliance by Germany and the United Kingdom with judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, Andreas von Staden merges theories of rationalism and constructivism in innovative and sensible ways.”—Laurence R. Helfer, Duke University

Employing an ambitious data set that covers the compliance status of all European Court of Human Rights judgments rendered until 2015, Andreas von Staden presents a cross-national overview of compliance that illustrates a strong correlation between the quality of a country’s democracy and the rate at which judgments have met compliance. Tracing the impact of violations in Germany and the United Kingdom specifically, he details how governments, legislators, and domestic judges responded to the court’s demands for either financial compensation or changes to laws, policies, and practices.

Framing his analysis in the context of the long-standing international relations debate between rationalists who argue that actions are dictated by an actor’s preferences and cost-benefit calculations, and constructivists, who emphasize the influence of norms on behavior, von Staden argues that the question of whether to comply with a judgment needs to be analyzed separately from the question of how to comply. According to von Staden, constructivist reasoning best explains why Germany and the United Kingdom are motivated to comply with the European Court of Human Rights judgments, while rationalist reasoning in most cases accounts for how these countries bring their laws, policies, and practices into sufficient compliance for their cases to be closed. When complying with adverse decisions while also exploiting all available options to minimize their domestic impact, liberal democracies are thus both norm-abiding and rational-instrumentalist at the same time—in other words, they choose their compliance strategies rationally within the normative constraint of having to comply with the Court’s judgments.

Andreas von Staden teaches political science at the University of Hamburg.
Dante's Philosophical Life
Politics and Human Wisdom in Purgatorio
Paul Stern

“Addressing a mix of technology, politics, culture, and philosophy of science, the essays in Mastery of Nature connect the intellectual stages of philosophical and scientific development with unusual precision and depth. The collection amounts to a rare exchange between philosophical critics of the modern scientific project and its serious defenders.”
—Robert Faulkner, Boston College

In the early modern period, thinkers began to suggest that philosophy abjure the ideal of dispassionate contemplation of the natural world in favor of a more practically minded project that aimed to make human beings masters and possessors of nature. The gradual spread of liberal democratic government, the Enlightenment, and the rise of technological modernity are to a considerable extent the fruits of this early modern shift in intellectual concern and focus.

The essays in Mastery of Nature constitute an extensive analysis of the fundamental aspects of the human grasp of nature. What is the foundation and motive of the modern project in the first place? What kind of a world did its early advocates hope to bring about? Ranging from ancient Greek thought to contemporary quantum mechanics, Mastery of Nature investigates to what extent nature can be conquered to further human ends and to what extent such mastery is compatible with human flourishing.


Svetozar Y. Minkov is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Roosevelt University.

Bernhardt L. Trout is the Raymond F. Baddour, ScD (1949) Professor of Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Promises and Prospects
Edited by Svetozar Y. Minkov and Bernhardt L. Trout

“Addressing a mix of technology, politics, culture, and philosophy of science, the essays in Mastery of Nature connect the intellectual stages of philosophical and scientific development with unusual precision and depth. The collection amounts to a rare exchange between philosophical critics of the modern scientific project and its serious defenders.”
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Political Blackness in Multiracial Britain
Mohan Ambikaipaker

“Mohan Ambikaipaker’s important and fascinating ethnography presents a nuanced account of the complexities of racial formation and discrimination in Britain, shedding light on perspectives rarely found either in the mainstream press or in scholarly works. The book provides powerful insights into racialized politics in twenty-first-century Britain.” —Kathleen D. Hall, University of Pennsylvania

One evening in 1980, a group of white friends, drinking at the Duke of Edinburgh pub on East Ham High Street, made a monstrous five-pound wager. The first person to kill a “Paki” would win the bet. Ali Akhtar Baig, a young Pakistani student who lived in the east London borough of Newham, was their chosen victim. Baig’s murder was but one incident in a wave of anti-black racial attacks that were commonplace during the crisis of race relations in Britain in the 1970s and 1980s. Ali Akhtar Baig’s death also catalyzed the formation of a grassroots antiracist organization, the Newham Monitoring Project (NMP), that worked to transform the racist victimization of African, African Caribbean, and South Asian communities into campaigns for racial justice and social change.

In addition to providing a twenty-four-hour hotline and casework services, NMP activists worked to mitigate the scourge of racial injustice that included daily racial harassment, hate crimes, and anti-black police violence. Since the advent of the War on Terror, NMP widened its approach to support victims of the state’s counterterror policies, which have contributed to an unfettered surge in Islamophobia.

These realities, as well as the many layers of gendered racism in contemporary Britain, come to life through intimate ethnographic storytelling. Political Blackness in Multiracial Britain shows how the deep processes of everyday political whiteness shape the state’s failure to provide effective remedies for ethnic, racial, and religious minorities that continue to face violence and institutional racism.

Mohan Ambikaipaker teaches in the Department of Communication at Tulane University.

Responding to Human Trafficking
Sex, Gender, and Culture in the Law
Alicia W. Peters

“Alicia Peters’s ethnography provides the most lucid analysis of the immensely contested operations of human trafficking response that I have ever read. It illuminates how cultural beliefs and values about gender, sexuality, and victimization have fractured the interpretation and implementation of the law in different sites.” —Sealing Cheng, author of On the Move for Love: Migrant Entertainers and the U.S. Military in South Korea

Signed into law in 2000, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) defined the crime of human trafficking and brought attention to an issue previously unknown to most Americans. But while human trafficking is widely considered a serious and despicable crime, there has been far less consensus on how to approach the problem—owing in part to a pervasive emphasis on forced prostitution that overshadows repugnant practices in other labor sectors affecting vulnerable populations. Responding to Human Trafficking examines the ways in which cultural perceptions of sexual exploitation and victimhood inform the drafting, interpretation, and implementation of U.S. antitrafficking law, as well as the law’s effects on trafficking victims.

Tracing the path of the TVPA over the course of nearly a decade, Responding to Human Trafficking reveals the profound gaps in understanding that pervade daily racial harassment, hate crimes, and anti-black police violence. Since the advent of the War on Terror, NMP widened its approach to support victims of the state’s counterterror policies, which have contributed to an unfettered surge in Islamophobia.

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Alicia W. Peters is Associate Professor of Anthropology and affiliated faculty in the Women’s and Gender Studies Program at the University of New England.
Resisting Occupation in Kashmir
Edited by Haley Duschinski, Mona Bhan, Ather Zia, and Cynthia Mahmood

“At last anthropology comes to Kashmir. And its entry is dazzling. Each of the essays in this volume takes us in directions never traversed before in any book on Kashmir.”—Mridu Rai, Presidency University, Kolkata

The last decade has been a transformative period in Kashmir, the hotly contested and densely militarized border territory located high in the Himalayan mountains between India and Pakistan. Suppressed and unheard, Kashmiri political aspirations were subordinated to larger geopolitical concerns—by opposing governments laying claim to Kashmir, by security experts promoting bilateral peace settlements in the region, and by academic researchers studying the conflict. But since 2008, Kashmiris who grew up in the midst of armed insurgency and counterinsurgency warfare have been deploying new strategies for challenging India’s state and military apparatus and projecting their legal and political claims for freedom from Indian rule to global audiences. Resisting Occupation in Kashmir analyzes the social and legal logic of India’s occupation of Kashmir in relation to colonialism, militarization, power, democracy, and sovereignty. It also traces how Kashmiri youth are drawing on the region’s long history of armed rebellion against Indian domination to reimagine the freedom struggle in the twenty-first century.


Haley Duschinski is Associate Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Center for Law, Justice & Culture at Ohio University.

Mona Bhan is Associate Professor of Anthropology at DePauw University.

Ather Zia teaches anthropology and gender studies at University of Northern Colorado.

Cynthia Mahmood is the Frank Moore Chair of Anthropology and Professor of Anthropology, Central College.

Dynamics of Difference in Australia
Indigenous Past and Present in a Settler Country
Francesca Merlan

“This book reveals with analytical clarity the underside of Australian politics in relation to indigenous peoples—the denials, self-delusions, sleights of hand, and inevitable misdeeds of the empowered majority. Francesca Merlan achieves this not so much through the flagging language of postcolonial critique but rather through the demonstration of consistencies across different times and places and on local and national levels. The cumulative evidence is compelling.”—Diane Austin-Broos, University of Sydney

In Dynamics of Difference in Australia, Francesca Merlan examines relations between indigenous and nonindigenous people from the events of early exploration and colonial endeavors to the present day. From face-to-face interactions to national and geopolitical affairs, the book illuminates the dimensions of difference that are revealed by these encounters: what indigenous and nonindigenous people pay attention to, what they value, what preconceived notions each possesses, and what their responses are to the Other. Basing her analysis on her extensive fieldwork in northern Australia, Merlan highlights the asymmetries in the exchanges between the settler majority and the indigenous minority, looking at everything from forms of violence and material transactions, to indigenous involvement in resource development, to governmental intervention in indigenous affairs.

Conducting an investigation of long-term change against the backdrop of a highly salient and timely public debate surrounding indigenous issues, Dynamics of Difference has far-reaching implications both for public policy and for current theoretical debates about the nature of sociocultural continuity and change.

Francesca Merlan is Professor of Anthropology at Australian National University. She is author of numerous books, including Caging the Rainbow: Places, Politics, and Aborigines in a North Australian Town.
Faith in Flux
Pentecostalism and Mobility in Rural Mozambique
Devaka Premawardhana

“Faith in Flux brilliantly realizes the potential of ethnography not only to illuminate other lifeworlds but to offer incisive critiques of current theoretical assumptions in religious studies and the social sciences. In lucid and enthralling prose, Devaka Premawardhana takes us deep into the world of the Makhuwa, offering new ways in which global Christianity, tradition, mobility, conversion, and social change may be understood.”—Michael Jackson, author of *How Lifeworlds Work: Emotionality, Sociality, and the Ambiguity of Being*

Anthropologist Devaka Premawardhana arrived in Africa to study the much reported “explosion” of Pentecostalism, the spread of which has indeed been massive. It is the continent’s fastest growing form of Christianity and one of the world’s fastest growing religious movements. Yet Premawardhana found no evidence for this in the province of Mozambique where he worked. His research suggests that much can be gained by including such places in the story of global Christianity, by shifting attention from the well-known places where Pentecostal churches flourish to the unfamiliar places where they fail.

In *Faith in Flux*, Premawardhana documents the ambivalence with which Pentecostalism has been received by the Makhuwa, an indigenous and historically mobile people of northern Mozambique. The Makhuwa are not averse to the newly arrived churches—many relate to them powerfully. Few, however, remain in them permanently. Premawardhana primarily attributes the religious fluidity he observed to an underlying existential mobility, an experimental disposition cultivated by the Makhuwa in their pre-Pentecostal pasts and carried by them into their post-Pentecostal futures. *Faith in Flux* aims not to downplay the influence of global forces on local worlds but to recognize that such forces, “explosive” though they may be, never succeed in capturing the everyday intricacies of actual lives.

Devaka Premawardhana teaches in the religion department of Colorado College.

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Settling Hebron
Jewish Fundamentalism in a Palestinian City
Tamara Neuman

“A stunning ethnographic account of the dynamic and intricate—and often intimate—entanglements of militarism, nationalism, gender, and Jewish fundamentalism in the West Bank.”—Carol J. Greenhouse, Princeton University

The city of Hebron is important to Jewish, Islamic, and Christian traditions as home to the Tomb of the Patriarchs, the burial site of three biblical couples: Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, and Jacob and Leah. Today, Hebron is one of the epicenters of the Israel-Palestine conflict, consisting of two unequal populations: a traditional Palestinian majority without citizenship, and a fundamentalist Jewish settler minority with full legal rights. Contemporary Jewish settler practices and sensibilities, legal gray zones, and ruling complicity have remade Hebron into a divided Palestinian city surrounded by a landscape of fragmented, militarized strongholds.

In *Settling Hebron*, Tamara Neuman examines how religion functions as ideology in Hebron, with a focus on Jewish settler expansion and its close but ambivalent relationship to the Israeli state. Neuman presents the first critical ethnography of the Jewish settler populations in Kiryat Arba and the adjacent Jewish Quarter in the Old City of Hebron, considered by many Israelis as the most “ideological” of settlements. Through extensive fieldwork, interviews with settlers, soldiers, and displaced Palestinian urban residents and farmers as well as archival research, Neuman challenges dismissive portraits of settlers as rigid, fanatical adherents of an anachronistic worldview. At the same time, she reveals the extent of disconnection between these settler communities and mainstream Modern Orthodox Judaism, which interpret written sources on the sacredness of land—biblical texts, rabbinic commentary, and mystical traditions—in radically different ways. Neuman also traces the violent results of a settler formation, Palestinian responses to settler encroachment, and the connection between ideological settlement and economic processes.

Tamara Neuman is a Research Fellow at the Middle East Institute at Columbia University.
**Nuns' Priests' Tales**

*Men and Salvation in Medieval Women's Monastic Life*

Fiona J. Griffiths

“The reform era was obsessed with clerical celibacy, yet it also witnessed a great expansion of women's religious life—and all those newly founded nunneries required priests to provide pastoral care. In an age known for its shrill misogyny, how did such priests justify their service to women, and what positive roles did nuns play in male spirituality? In her urgently needed book, *Nuns' Priests' Tales*, Fiona Griffiths teases out some fascinating answers.”

—Barbara Newman, Northwestern University

During the Middle Ages, female monasteries relied on priests to provide for their spiritual care, chiefly to celebrate Mass in their chapels but also to hear the confessions of their nuns and give last rites to their sick and dying. These men were essential to the flourishing of female monasticism during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, yet they rarely appear in scholarly accounts of the period, and medieval sources are hardly more forthcoming.

*Nuns' Priests' Tales* investigates gendered spiritual hierarchies from the perspective of nuns’ priests—ordained men (often local monks) who served the spiritual needs of monastic women. Although medieval churchmen consistently acknowledged the necessity of male spiritual supervision in female monasteries, they also warned against the dangers to men of association with women. Focusing on men’s spiritual ideas about women and their spiritual service to them, *Nuns' Priests' Tales* reveals a clerical counterdiscourse in which spiritual care for women was depicted as a holy service and an act of devotion and obedience to Christ.

**Constance Hoffman Berman** is Emerita Professor of History at the University of Iowa. She is author of *The Cistercian Evolution: The Invention of a Religious Order in Twelfth-Century Europe*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
The detailed and wide-ranging Penn Commentary on “Piers Plowman” places the allegorical dream-vision within the literary, historical, social, and intellectual contexts of late medieval England, and within the long history of critical interpretation of the poem, assessing past scholarship while offering original materials and insights throughout. The volumes offer an up-to-date, original, and open-ended guide to a poem whose engagement in its social world is unrivaled in English literature, and whose literary, religious, and intellectual accomplishments are uniquely powerful.

The Penn Commentary is designed to be equally useful to readers of the A, B, or C texts of the poem. It is geared to readers eager to have detailed experience of Piers Plowman and other medieval literature, possessing some basic knowledge of Middle English language and literature, and interested in pondering further the particularly difficult relationships to both that this poem possesses. Others, with interest in poetry of all periods, will find the extended and detailed commentary useful precisely because it does not seek to avoid the poem’s challenges but seeks instead to provoke thought about its intricacy and poetic achievements.

Volume 4, by Traugott Lawler—covering passūs C.15–19 and B.13–17, the A version having ended earlier—creates a complete vade mecum for readers, identifying and translating all Latin quotations, uncovering allusions, providing full cross-reference to other parts of the poem, drawing in relevant scholarship, and unraveling difficult passages. Like the other commentaries, this volume contains an extensive overview and analysis of each passus, and the subdivisions within, large and small, and discusses all differences between the two versions. It pays careful attention to the poem at the literal level as well as to Latin texts that are analogues or even possible sources of Langland’s thought and it emphasizes the comedy of the poem, of which these passūs offer a number of examples.

Traugott Lawler is Professor Emeritus of English at Yale University.

How the Anglo-Saxons Read Their Poems

The scribes of early medieval England wrote out their vernacular poems using a format that looks primitive to our eyes because it lacks the familiar visual cues of verse lineation, marks of punctuation, and capital letters. The paradox is that scribes had those tools at their disposal, which they deployed in other kinds of writing, but when it came to their vernacular poems they turned to a sparser presentation. How could they afford to be so indifferent? The answer lies in the expertise that Anglo-Saxon readers brought to the task. From a lifelong immersion in a tradition of oral poetics they acquired a sophisticated yet intuitive understanding of verse conventions, such that when their eyes scanned the lines written out margin-to-margin, they could pinpoint with ease such features as alliteration, metrical units, and clause boundaries, because those features are interwoven in the poetic text itself. Such holistic reading practices find a surprising source of support in present-day eye-movement studies, which track the complex choreography between eye and brain and show, for example, how the minimal punctuation in manuscripts snaps into focus when viewed as part of a comprehensive system.

How the Anglo-Saxons Read Their Poems uncovers a sophisticated collaboration between scribes and the earliest readers of poems like Beowulf, The Wanderer, and The Dream of the Rood. In addressing a basic question that no previous study has adequately answered, it pursues an ambitious synthesis of a number of fields usually kept separate: oral theory, paleography, syntax, and prosody. To these philological topics Daniel Donoghue adds insights from the growing field of cognitive psychology. According to Donoghue, the earliest readers of Old English poems deployed a unique set of skills that enabled them to navigate a daunting task with apparent ease. For them reading was both a matter of technical proficiency and a social practice.

Daniel Donoghue is the John P. Marquand Professor of English at Harvard University.
“Impressive in scope and consequence, *New Legends of England* is a crucial contribution to the study of medieval and early modern literature. I know of no other work that thinks so hard and so productively about the capacities of the legendary or makes hagiography so much a part of the common intellectual landscape of the late Middle Ages.”—Jocelyn Wogan-Browne, Fordham University

In *New Legends of England*, Catherine Sanok examines a significant, albeit previously unrecognized, phenomenon of fifteenth-century literary culture in England: the sudden fascination with the Lives of British, Anglo-Saxon, and other native saints. Embodying a variety of literary forms—from elevated Latin verse, to popular traditions such as the carol, to translations of earlier verse legends into the medium of prose—the Middle English Lives of England’s saints are rarely discussed in relation to one another or seen as constituting a distinct literary genre. However, Sanok argues, these legends, when grouped together were an important narrative forum for exploring overlapping forms of secular and religious community at local, national, and supranational scales: the monastery, the city, and local cults; the nation and the realm; European Christendom and, at the end of the fifteenth century, a world that was suddenly expanding across the Atlantic.

*New Legends of England* presents some of the ways in which the Lives of England’s saints theorized community and explored its constitutive paradox: the irresolvable tension between singular and collective forms of identity.

Catherine Sanok is Associate Professor of English at the University of Michigan and author of *Her Life Historical: Exemplarity and Female Saints’ Lives in Late Medieval England*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“An exceptional piece of scholarship, readable, even inviting. It might be the most important analysis of popular Christianity for the city of Rome in the early Middle Ages.”—George Demacopoulos, Fordham University

It was far from inevitable that Rome would emerge as the spiritual center of Western Christianity in the early Middle Ages. After the move of the Empire’s capital to Constantinople in the fourth century and the Gothic Wars in the sixth century, Rome was gradually depleted physically, economically, and politically. How then, asks Maya Maskarinec, did this exhausted city, with limited Christian presence, transform over the course of the sixth through ninth centuries into a seemingly inexhaustible reservoir of sanctity?

Conventional narratives explain the rise of Christian Rome as resulting from an increasingly powerful papacy. In *City of Saints*, Maskarinec looks outward, to examine how Rome interacted with the wider Mediterranean world in the Byzantine period. During the early Middle Ages, the city imported dozens of saints and their legends, naturalized them, and physically layered their cults onto the city’s imperial and sacred topography. Maskarinec documents Rome’s spectacular physical transformation, drawing on church architecture, frescoes, mosaics, inscriptions, Greek and Latin hagiographical texts, and less-studied documents that attest to the commemoration of these foreign saints.

*City of Saints* extends its analysis to the end of the ninth century, when the city’s ties to the Byzantine world weakened. Rome’s political and economic orbits moved toward the Carolingian world, where the saints’ cults circulated, valorizing Rome’s burgeoning claims as a microcosm of the “universal” Christian church.

Maya Maskarinec teaches history at the University of Southern California.
An anonymous book appeared in Venice in 1547 titled *L’Alcorano di Macometto*, and, according to the title page, it contained “the doctrine, life, customs, and laws [of Mohammed] . . . newly translated from Arabic into the Italian language.” Were this true, *L’Alcorano di Macometto* would have been the first printed translation of the Qur’an in a European vernacular language. The truth, however, was otherwise. As soon became clear, the Qur’anic sections of the book—about half the volume—were in fact translations of a twelfth-century Latin translation that had appeared in print in Basel in 1543. The other half included commentary that balanced anti-Islamic rhetoric with new interpretations of Muhammad’s life and political role in pre-Islamic Arabia. Despite having been discredited almost immediately, the *Alcorano* was affordable, accessible, and widely distributed.

In *The Venetian Qur’an*, Pier Mattia Tommasino uncovers the *Alcorano*’s mysterious origins, its previously unidentified author, and its broad, lasting influence. The *Alcorano*, Tommasino argues, served a dual purpose: it was a book for European refugees looking to relocate in the Ottoman Empire, as well as a general Renaissance reader’s guide to Islamic history and stories. The book’s translation and commentary were prepared by an unknown young scholar, Giovanni Battista Castrodardo, a complex and intellectually accomplished man, whose commentary in the *Alcorano* bridges Muhammad’s biography and the text of the Qur’an with Machiavelli’s *The Prince* and Dante’s *Divine Comedy*. In the years following the *Alcorano*’s publication, the book was dismissed by Arabists and banned by the Catholic Church. It was also, however, translated into German, Hebrew, and Spanish, and read by an extended lineage of missionaries, rabbis, renegades, and iconoclasts, including such figures as the miller Menocchio, Joseph Justus Scaliger, and Montesquieu. Through meticulous research and literary analysis, *The Venetian Qur’an* reveals the history and legacy of a fascinating historical and scholarly document.

**Pier Mattia Tommasino** teaches Italian literature at Columbia University.

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The Black Death of 1348–50 devastated Europe. With mortality estimates ranging from 30 to 60 percent of the population, it was arguably the most significant event of the fourteenth century. Nonetheless, its force varied across the continent, and so did the ways people responded to it. Surprisingly, there is little Jewish writing extant that directly addresses the impact of the plague, or even of the violence that sometimes accompanied it. This absence is particularly notable for Provence and the Iberian Peninsula, despite rich sources on Jewish life throughout the century.

In *After the Black Death*, Susan L. Einbinder uncovers Jewish responses to plague and violence in fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Provence and Iberia. Einbinder’s original research reveals a wide, heterogeneous series of Jewish literary responses to the plague, including Sephardic liturgical poetry; a medical tractate written by the Jewish physician Abraham Caslari; epitaphs inscribed on the tombstones of twenty-eight Jewish plague victims once buried in Toledo; and a heretofore unstudied liturgical lament written by Moses Nathan, a survivor of an anti-Jewish massacre that occurred in Tarrega, Catalonia, in 1348.

Through elegant translations and masterful readings, *After the Black Death* exposes the great diversity in Jewish experiences of the plague, shaped as they were by convention, geography, epidemiology, and politics. Both before and after the Black Death, Jewish texts that dealt with tragedy privilege the communal over the personal and affirm resilience over victimhood. Combined with archival and archaeological testimony, these texts ask us to think deeply about the men and women, sometimes perpetrators as well as victims, who confronted the Black Death. As devastating as the Black Death was, it did not shatter the modes of expression and explanation of those who survived it—a discovery that challenges the applicability of modern trauma theory to the medieval context.

**Susan L. Einbinder** is Professor of Hebrew and Judaic Studies and Comparative Literature at the University of Connecticut. She is author of *No Place of Rest: Jewish Literature, Expulsion, and the Memory of Medieval France*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
“An impressive demonstration of how far a scholar can go with painstaking investigation and interpretation of scattered and limited evidence. . . . There is a great deal to admire and ponder [in this book].”—The Medieval Review

In the thirteenth century, Paris was the largest city in Western Europe, the royal capital of France, and the seat of one of Europe’s most important universities. In this vibrant and cosmopolitan city, the beguines, women who wished to devote their lives to Christian ideals without taking formal vows, enjoyed a level of patronage and esteem that was uncommon among like communities elsewhere. Some Parisian beguines owned shops and played a vital role in the city’s textile industry and economy. French royals and nobles financially supported the beguinages, and university clerics looked to the beguines for inspiration in their pedagogical endeavors. The Beguines of Medieval Paris examines these religious communities and their direct participation in the city’s commercial, intellectual, and religious life.

Drawing on an array of sources, including sermons, religious literature, tax rolls, and royal account books, Tanya Stabler Miller contextualizes the history of Parisian beguines within a spectrum of lay religious activity and theological controversy. She examines the impact of women on the construction of medieval clerical identity, the valuation of women’s voices and activities, and the surprising ways in which local networks and legal structures permitted women to continue to identify as beguines long after a church council prohibited the beguine status. Based on intensive archival research, The Beguines of Medieval Paris makes an original contribution to the history of female religiosity and labor, university politics and intellectual debates, royal piety, and the central place of Paris in the commerce and culture of medieval Europe.

Tanya Stabler Miller teaches history at Loyola University Chicago.

“Kathleen Davis is a shrewd and indispensable commentator on the operations of ‘political theology’ in the Middle Ages and more modern periods as well.”—Paul Strohm, Columbia University

“An outstanding achievement that shows why medievalists and postcolonial scholars would benefit from working together. The point has been made before but Davis’s is the most rigorous demonstration so far of this proposition. She is able to point out where postcolonial analysis has been seriously impaired by ignorance of European debates about the medieval (and debates in the so-called medieval period). The book leaves the reader with an overall impression not only of the solid and imaginative scholarship on display here but also of an author who wants to think big and think creatively without sacrificing any of the rigor or meticulousness of her scholarly equipment.”—Dipesh Chakrabarty, University of Chicago

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Addiction and Devotion in Early Modern England
Rebecca Lemon

Rebecca Lemon illuminates a previously buried conception of addiction, as a form of devotion at once laudable, difficult, and extraordinary, that has been concealed by the persistent modern link of addiction to pathology. Surveying sixteenth-century invocations, she reveals how early moderns might consider themselves addicted to study, friendship, love, or God. However, she also uncovers their understanding of addiction as a form of compulsion that resonates with modern scientific definitions. Specifically, early modern medical tracts, legal rulings, and religious polemics stressed the dangers of addiction to alcohol in terms of disease, compulsion, and enslavement. Yet the relationship between these two understandings of addiction was not simply oppositional, for what unites these discourses is a shared emphasis on addiction as the overthrow of the will.

Etymologically, “addiction” is a verbal contract or a pledge, and even as sixteenth-century audiences actively embraced addiction to God and love, writers warned against commitment to improper forms of addiction, and the term became increasingly associated with disease and tyranny. Examining canonical texts including Doctor Faustus, Twelfth Night, Henry IV, and Othello alongside theological, medical, imaginative, and legal writings, Lemon traces the variety of early modern addictive attachments. Although contemporary notions of addiction seem to bear little resemblance to its initial meanings, Lemon argues that the early modern period’s understanding of addiction is relevant to our modern conceptions of, and debates about, the phenomenon.

Rebecca Lemon is Associate Professor of English at the University of Southern California and author of Treason by Words: Literature, Law, and Rebellion in Shakespeare’s England.

“Rebecca Lemon presents a compelling, richly substantiated treatment of early modern cultures of addiction that offers genuinely new perspectives. Charting the development of the modern sense of addiction while at the same time attending to its early modern senses as something laudable, even heroic, Addiction and Devotion in Early Modern England is an important intervention.”
—Adam Smyth, University of Oxford
What does the keyword “continence” in *Love’s Labor’s Lost* reveal about geopolitical boundaries and their breaching? What can we learn from the contemporary identification of the “quince” with weddings that is crucial for *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*? How does the evocation of Spanish-occupied “Brabant” in *Othello* resonate with contemporary geopolitical contexts, wordplay on “Low Countries,” and fears of sexual/territorial “occupation”? How does “supposes” connote not only sexual submission in *The Taming of the Shrew* but also the transvestite practice of boys playing women, and what does it mean for the dramatic recognition scene in *Cymbeline*?

With dazzling wit and erudition, Patricia Parker explores these and other critical keywords to reveal how they provide a lens for interpreting the language, contexts, and preoccupations of Shakespeare’s plays. In doing so, she probes classical and historical sources, theatrical performance practices, geopolitical interrelations, hierarchies of race, gender, and class, and the multiple significances of “preposterousness,” including reversals of high and low, male and female, Latinate and vulgar, “sinister” or backward writing, and latter ends both bodily and dramatic.

Providing innovative and interdisciplinary perspectives on Shakespeare, from early to late and across dramatic genres, Parker’s deeply evocative readings demonstrate how easy-to-overlook textual or semantic details reverberate within and beyond the Shakespearean text, and suggest that the boundary between language and context is an incontinent divide.

**Patricia Parker** is the Margery Bailey Professor in English and Dramatic Literature and Professor of Comparative Literature at Stanford University. Her books include *Inescapable Romance: Studies in the Poetics of a Mode* and *Shakespeare from the Margins: Language, Culture, Context*.

“In *Shakespearean Intersections*, Patricia Parker identifies a wide range of especially resonant keywords and cultural contexts for early modern drama. Her readings of Shakespearean drama are a joy to encounter: immensely learned; acutely sensitive to rhetorical complexity; and deeply thoughtful about the politics of language.”

—Patricia Cahill, Emory University
Blood Matters
Studies in European Literature and Thought, 1400–1700
Edited by Bonnie Lander Johnson and Eleanor Decamp

“In this innovative and ambitious book, Amit S. Yahav challenges some overly entrenched critical commonplaces about the Enlightenment roots of modernity while simultaneously elaborating new and compelling analyses of novels and aesthetic treatises that are the well-established mainstays of eighteenth-century literary studies.”
—Deidre Lynch, Harvard University

“Feeling Time, Amit Yahav challenges this narrative of the triumph of chronometry and the consequent impoverishment of individual experience. She explores the fascination eighteenth-century writers had with the mental and affective processes through which human beings come not only to know that time has passed but also to feel the durations they inhabit. Yahav begins by elucidating discussions by Locke and Hume that examine how humans come to know time, noting how these philosophers often consider not only knowledge but also experience. She then turns to novels by Richardson, Sterne, and Radcliffe, attending to the material dimensions of literary language to show how novelists shape the temporal experience of readers through their formal choices. Along the way, she considers a wide range of eighteenth-century aesthetic and moral treatises, finding that these identify the subjective experience of duration as the crux of pleasure and judgment, described more as patterned durational activity than as static state.

Feeling Time highlights the temporal underpinnings of the eighteenth century’s culture of sensibility, arguing that novelists have often drawn on logics of musical composition to make their writing an especially effective tool for exploring time and for shaping durational experience.

Amit Yahav teaches English at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Feeling Time
Duration, the Novel, and Eighteenth-Century Sensibility
Amit S. Yahav

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Open Houses
Poverty, the Novel, and the Architectural Idea in Victorian Britain
Barbara Leckie

“A stimulating, provocative book convincingly underpinned by extensive research, sharp critical readings, and a confident familiarity with current theory. Barbara Leckie is an excellent critic of nineteenth-century fiction, but her conspicuous achievement is to bring fictional and nonfictional writings in dialogue with one another in a way that sheds light on both.”—Kate Flint, University of Southern California

In the 1830s and 1840s, a new preoccupation with the housing of the poor emerged in British print and visual culture. In response to cholera outbreaks, political unrest, and government initiatives, commentators evinced a keen desire to document housing conditions and agitate for housing reform. Consistently and strikingly, these efforts focused on opening the domestic interiors of the poor to public view. In Open Houses, Barbara Leckie addresses the massive body of print materials dedicated to convincing the reader of the wretchedness, unworthiness, and antipoetic quality of the living conditions of the poor and, accordingly, the urgent need for architectural reform. Putting these exposés into dialogue with the Victorian novel and the architectural idea (the ways in which architecture and the built environment could be manipulated to produce certain effects), she illustrates the ways in which “looking into” the house animated new models for social critique and fictional form.

Focusing on Bleak House, Middlemarch, and The Princess Casamassima, Leckie returns the architectural idea to the central position it occupied in nineteenth-century England and reconfigures how we understand innovations in the genre of the novel, the agitation for social reform, and the contours of nineteenth-century modernity.

Barbara Leckie is an Associate Professor in English and the Institute for the Comparative Study of Literature, Art, and Culture at Carleton University and author of Culture and Adultery: The Novel, the Newspaper, and the Law, 1857–1914, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

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Reading Children
Literacy, Property, and the Dilemmas of Childhood in Nineteenth-Century America
Patricia Crain

Winner of the 2017 Early American Literature Book Prize

“Patricia Crain has long been one of the handful of scholars whose work I have found truly transformative, changing my sense of the kinds of questions one could ask and of the strategies one might develop for answering them. Reading Children is capacious, precise, and at times breathtakingly original in its vision and methods.”—Karen Sánchez-Eppler, Amherst College

What does it mean for a child to be a “reader” and how did American culture come to place such a high value on this identity? Reading Children offers a history of the relationship between children and books in Anglo-American modernity, exploring long-lived but now forgotten early children’s literature, discredited yet highly influential pedagogical practices, the property lessons inherent in children’s book ownership, and the emergence of childhood itself as a literary property.

Dozens of colorful illustrations chart the ways in which early literature for children was transformed into spectacle through new image technologies and a burgeoning marketplace that capitalized on nostalgic fantasies of childhood conflated with bowdlerized fantasies of history. Reading Children offers new terms for thinking about the imbricated and mutually constitutive histories of literacy, property, and childhood in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that ground current anxieties and long-held beliefs about childhood and reading.

Patricia Crain is Professor of English at New York University and author of The Story of A: The Alphabetization of America from The New England Primer to The Scarlet Letter.

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The Medical Imagination
Literature and Health in the Early United States
Sari Altschuler

“The Medical Imagination is an extraordinary intervention in the fields of the medical humanities, American literary studies, and American social and cultural history. Sari Altschuler has mastered and synthesized a large body of research, which she delivers with panache and passion. This multidisciplinary book puts her on the front lines of current scholarly discourse, teaching us the lesson that both medical history and literary history are the poorer for ignoring each other.”—Laura Dassow Walls, University of Notre Dame

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, doctors understood the imagination to be directly connected to health, intimately involved in healing, and central to medical discovery. In fact, for physicians and other health writers in the early United States, literature provided important forms for crafting, testing, and implementing theories of health. Reading and writing poetry trained judgment, cultivated inventiveness, sharpened observation, and supplied evidence for medical research, while novels and short stories offered new perspectives and sites for experimenting with original medical theories.

Such imaginative experimentation became most visible at moments of crisis or novelty in American medicine—such as the 1790s yellow fever epidemics, the global cholera pandemics, and the discovery of anesthesia—when conventional wisdom and standard practice failed to produce satisfying answers to pressing questions. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, health research and practice relied on a broader complex of knowing, in which imagination often worked with and alongside observation, experience, and empirical research. The Medical Imagination provides a usable past for contemporary conversations about the role of the imagination—and the humanities more broadly—in health research and practice today.

Sari Altschuler teaches English at Northeastern University.

Suffering Scholars
Pathologies of the Intellectual in Enlightenment France
Anne C. Vila

“Anne C. Vila’s book is a model of concise and well-articulated rigor on a fascinating topic that has been neglected and overlooked, the medical literature devoted to the sicknesses of men of letters. She shows how these texts provide an excellent vantage point from which to survey significant aspects of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century literature and medicine. A striking achievement.”—Colin Jones, Queen Mary University of London

As early as Aristotle’s Problem XXX, intellectual superiority has been linked to melancholy. The association between sickness and genius continued to be a topic for discussion in the work of early modern writers, most recognizably in Robert Burton’s The Anatomy of Melancholy. But it was not until the eighteenth century that the phenomenon known as the “suffering scholar” reached its apotheosis, a phenomenon illustrated by the popularity of works such as Samuel-Auguste Tissot’s De la santé des gens de lettres, first published in 1768. Though hardly limited to French-speaking Europe, the link between mental endeavor and physical disorder was embraced with particular vigor there, as was the tendency to imbue intellectuals with an aura of otherness and detachment from the world.

In Suffering Scholars, Anne C. Vila focuses on the medical and literary dimensions of the cult of celebrity that developed around great intellectuals during the French Enlightenment. She demonstrates how writers like Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, and Mme de Staël responded to the “suffering scholar” syndrome and helped to shape it. Vila sheds light on the consequences book-learning was thought to have on both the individual body and the body politic.

Anne C. Vila is the Pickard-Bascom Professor of French at the University of Wisconsin–Madison and author of Enlightenment and Pathology: Sensibility in the Literature and Medicine of Eighteenth-Century France.
“Ivan G. Marcus lays out in a new way how Sefer Hasidim develops and functions as an Ashkenazic book. The summary, assessment, and synthesis of prior research he presents is enlightening and helpful.”—Ephraim Kanarfogel, Yeshiva University

Composed in Germany in the early thirteenth century by Judah ben Samuel he-Hasid, Sefer Hasidim, or “Book of the Pietists,” is a compendium of religious instruction that portrays the everyday life of Jews as they lived together with and apart from Christians in towns such as Speyer, Worms, Mainz, and Regensburg. A charismatic religious teacher who recorded hundreds of original stories that mirrored situations in medieval social living, Judah’s messages advocated praying slowly and avoiding honor, pleasure, wealth, and the lures of unmarried sex. Although he failed to enact his utopian vision of a pietist Jewish society, his collected writings would help shape the religious culture of Ashkenazic Judaism for centuries.

In “Sefer Hasidim” and the Ashkenazic Book in Medieval Europe, Ivan G. Marcus proposes a new paradigm for understanding how this particular book was composed. The work, he contends, was an open text written by a single author in hundreds of disjunctive, yet self-contained, segments, which were then combined into multiple alternative versions, each equally authoritative. While Sefer Hasidim offers the clearest example of this model of composition, Marcus argues that it was not unique: the production of Ashkenazic books in small and easily rearranged paragraphs is a literary and cultural phenomenon quite distinct from anything practiced by the Christian authors of northern Europe or the Sephardic Jews of the south. According to Marcus, Judah, in authoring Sefer Hasidim in this manner, not only resisted Greco-Roman influences on Ashkenazic literary form but also extended an earlier Byzantine rabbinic tradition of authorship into medieval European Jewish culture.

Ivan G. Marcus is the Frederick P. Rose Professor of Jewish History at Yale University. He is author of several books, including Piety and Society: The Jewish Pietists of Medieval Germany.

“Tzahi Weiss offers an innovative and daring thesis regarding a central text in the canon of Jewish mysticism and magic. ‘Sefer Yeşirah and Its Contexts’ will stimulate important discussions not only about the history of Sefer Yeşirah in Jewish intellectual history but also about the relationship of Jewish and Christian sources and the boundaries separating and uniting these two traditions.”—Elliot Wolfson, University of California, Santa Barbara

Sefer Yeşirah, or “Book of Formation,” is one of the most influential Jewish compositions of late antiquity. First attested to in the tenth century C.E. and attributed by some to the patriarch Abraham himself, Sefer Yeşirah claims that the world was created by the powers of the decimal number system and the twenty two letters of the Hebrew alphabet. This short, enigmatic treatise was considered canonical by Jewish philosophers and Kabbalists and has fascinated Western thinkers and writers as diverse as Leibnitz and Borges. Nonetheless, Sefer Yeşirah is nearly impossible to contextualize mainly due to its unique style and the fact that it does not refer to, nor is it referenced by, any other source in late antiquity. After a century and a half of modern scholarship, the most fundamental questions regarding its origins remain contested: Who wrote Sefer Yeşirah? Where and when was it written? What was its “original” version? What is the meaning of this treatise?

In “Sefer Yeşirah and Its Contexts,” Tzahi Weiss explores anew the history of Sefer Yeşirah. Through careful scrutiny of the text’s evolution, he traces its origins to the seventh century C.E., to Jews who lived far from rabbinic circles and were familiar with the teachings of Syriac Christianity. Examined against the backdrop of this newly sketched historical context, Sefer Yeşirah provides a unique and surprising aperture into little-known Jewish intellectual traditions of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Tzahi Weiss is Associate Professor of Jewish Thought and Hebrew Literature at the Open University of Israel. He is author of numerous books, including Cutting the Shoots: The Worship of the Shekhinah in the World of Early Kabbalistic Literature.
Liturgical Subjects
Christian Ritual, Biblical Narrative, and the Formation of the Self in Byzantium
Derek Krueger

“Liturgical Subjects is a pioneering examination of the medieval religious subject that adds texture and nuance to studies that, so far, have tended to emphasize only the Western Christian tradition. . . Krueger’s is the first study to examine how Orthodox liturgy functioned as a mechanism for the formation of the Byzantine Christian’s perception of self.”
—Bryn Mawr Classical Review

Liturgical Subjects examines the history of the self in the Byzantine Empire, challenging narratives of Christian subjectivity that focus only on classical antiquity and the Western Middle Ages. As Derek Krueger demonstrates, Orthodox Christian interior life was profoundly shaped by patterns of worship introduced and disseminated by Byzantine clergy. Religious services and religious art taught congregants who they were in relation to God and each other.

Focusing on Christian practice in Constantinople from the sixth to eleventh centuries, Krueger charts the impact of the liturgical calendar, the eucharistic rite, hymns for vigils and festivals, and scenes from the life of Christ on the making of Christian selves. Exploring the verse of great Byzantine liturgical poets, including Romanos the Melodist, Andrew of Crete, Theodore the Stoudite, and Symeon the New Theologian, he demonstrates how their compositions offered templates for Christian self-regard and self-criticism, defining the Christian “I.” By examining the way models of selfhood were formed, performed, and transmitted in the Byzantine Empire, Liturgical Subjects adds a vital dimension to the history of the self in Western culture.

Derek Krueger is Joe Rosenthal Excellence Professor of Religious Studies at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He is author of Writing and Holiness: The Practice of Authorship in the Early Christian East, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Between Christ and Caliph
Christian Ritual, Biblical Narrative, and the Formation of the Self in Byzantium
Lev E. Weitz

“In Between Christ and Caliph strives to exemplify how the study of non-Muslim communities should be integrated into the study of Islamic history, and it suggests how our understanding of Islamic politics, society, and culture is missing a historically relevant dynamism if non-Muslim communities are assumed to function autonomously.”
—Janina Safran, Pennsylvania State University

In the conventional historical narrative, the medieval Middle East was composed of autonomous religious traditions, each with distinct doctrines, rituals, and institutions. Outside the world of theology, however, and beyond the walls of the mosque or the church, the multireligious social order of the medieval Islamic empire was complex and dynamic. Peoples of different faiths—Sunnis, Shiites, Christians, Jews, and others—interacted with each other in city streets, marketplaces, and even shared households, all under the rule of the Islamic caliphate. Laypeople of different confessions marked their religious belonging through fluctuating, sometimes overlapping, social norms and practices.

In Between Christ and Caliph, Lev E. Weitz examines the multiconfessional society of early Islam through the lens of shifting marital practices of Syriac Christian communities. In response to the growth of Islamic law and governance in the seventh through tenth centuries, Syriac Christian bishops created new laws to regulate marriage, inheritance, and family life. The bishops banned polygamy, required that Christian marriages be blessed by priests, and restricted marriage between cousins, seeking ultimately to distinguish Christian social patterns from those of Muslims and Jews. Through meticulous research into rarely consulted Syriac and Arabic sources, Weitz traces the ways in which Syriac Christians strove to identify themselves as a community apart while still maintaining a place in the Islamic social order. By binding household life to religious identity, Syriac Christians developed the social distinctions between religious communities that came to define the medieval Islamic Middle East.

Lev E. Weitz teaches history and directs the Islamic World Studies program at the Catholic University of America.
The Transformation of Greek Amulets in Roman Imperial Times

Christopher A. Faraone

The era of the Roman Empire was distinguished by an explosion of images and texts in a variety of media—metal, papyrus, mosaic, gemstone—all designed to protect, heal, or grant some abstract benefit to the persons who wore them on their bodies or placed them in their homes. In the past scholars have explained this proliferation of readily identifiable amulets by a sudden need for magic or by a precipitous rise in superstition or anxiety in this period, connected, perhaps, with the internal breakdown of Greek rationalism or the migration of superstitious peoples from the East.

Christopher A. Faraone argues, instead, that these amulets were not invented in this period as a result of an alteration in the Roman worldview or a tidal wave of “oriental” influence, but rather that they only become visible to us in the archaeological record as a result of a number of technical innovations and transformations: the increased epigraphic habit of the Imperial period, the miniaturization of traditional domestic amulets, like the triple-faced Hecate, on durable gems, or the utilization of newly crafted Egyptianizing iconography. In short, it is only when explicitly protective or curative texts, or strange new images are added to traditional Greek amulets, that modern observers realize that these objects were thought to have the power to protect or heal all along. The real question addressed by the book, then, is not why we can identify so many amulets in the Roman Imperial period but, rather, why we have failed to identify them in artifacts of the preceding centuries.

Featuring over 120 illustrations, The Transformation of Greek Amulets in Roman Imperial Times is not only a tremendous resource for those working in the fields of ancient magic and religion but also an essential reference for those interested in the religion, culture, and history of the ancient Mediterranean.

Christopher A. Faraone is the Frank Curtis Springer and Gertrude Melcher Springer Professor in the Humanities and Professor in the Department of Classics at the University of Chicago. He is author of Vanishing Acts: Deletio Morbi as Speech Act and Visual Design on Ancient Greek Amulets and The Stanzatic Architecture of Archaic Greek Elegy.
Over the course of the fourth century, Christianity rose from a religion actively persecuted by the authority of the Roman empire to become the religion of state—a feat largely credited to Constantine the Great. Constantine succeeded in propelling this minority religion to imperial status using the traditional tools of governance, yet his proclamation of his new religious orientation was by no means unambiguous. His coins and inscriptions, public monuments, and pronouncements sent unmistakable signals to his non-Christian subjects that he was willing not only to accept their beliefs about the nature of the divine but also to incorporate traditional forms of religious expression into his own self-presentation. In Constantine and the Cities, Noel Lenski attempts to reconcile these apparent contradictions by examining the dialogic nature of Constantine’s power and how his rule was built in the space between his ambitions for the empire and his subjects’ efforts to further their own understandings of religious truth.

Focusing on cities and the texts and images produced by their citizens for and about the emperor, Constantine and the Cities uncovers the interplay of signals between ruler and subject, mapping out the terrain within which Constantine nudged his subjects in the direction of conversion.

Noel Lenski is Professor of Classics and History at Yale University. He is author of Failure of Empire: Valens and the Roman State in the Fourth Century A.D. and coauthor of The Romans: From Village to Empire and A Brief History of the Romans.
Miscellaneous Investigations in Central Tikal—The Plaza of the Seven Temples
Tikal Report 23C
H. Stanley Loten

The Great Maya center of Tikal, in Guatemala, is famous for its well-preserved architecture. This book presents descriptions of nine structures that line the Plaza of the Seven Temples, which sits immediately west of the South Acropolis of Central Tikal. These structures were surveyed with little or no excavation as part of the Tikal Project Standing Architecture Survey. This report is the primary record of these structures in Tikal’s urban landscape, and it provides clear, precise, and usable architectural analyses for Mayanists, archaeologists, art historians, architectural historians, urbanists, and those interested in construction techniques and in the uses of Maya buildings.

University Museum Monograph, 147

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

Structure 5D-91: View of Door 8. Image courtesy of the Penn Museum.

Structure 5D-86: View of North facade. Image courtesy of the Penn Museum.

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Miscellaneous Investigations in Central Tikal—Structures in and Around the Lost World Plaza
Tikal Report 23D
H. Stanley Loten

The Great Maya center of Tikal, in Guatemala, is famous for its well-preserved architecture. This book presents descriptions of six structures that belong to the Tikal Project category “standing architecture,” that is, though partially collapsed, some features of these buildings remain in place and accessible without excavation. These structures were surveyed with little or no excavation as part of the Tikal Project Standing Architecture Survey. This report is the primary record of these structures in Tikal’s urban landscape, and it provides clear, precise, and usable architectural analyses for Mayanists, archaeologists, art historians, architectural historians, urbanists, and those interested in construction techniques and in the uses of Maya buildings.

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

Structure 5D-86: View of North facade. Image courtesy of the Penn Museum.
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Harper / *Unsettling the West*
Krueger / *Liturgical Subjects*
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Miller / *The Beguines of Medieval Paris*

**February**

Blain / *Set the World on Fire*
Cañizares-Esguerra / *Entangled Empires*
Dawson / *Undercurrents of Power*
Fuentes / *Dispossessed Lives*
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Sanok / *New Legends of England*
Vila / *Suffering Scholars*

**March**

Altschuler / *The Medical Imagination*
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