In this powerful memoir, Charles Dew, one of America’s most respected historians of the South—and particularly its history of slavery—turns the focus on his own life, which began not in the halls of enlightenment but in a society unequivocally committed to segregation.

Dew re-creates the midcentury American South of his childhood—in many respects a boy’s paradise, but one stained by Lost Cause revisionism and, worse, by the full brunt of Jim Crow. Through entertainments and “educational” books that belittled African Americans, as well as the living examples of his own family, Dew was indoctrinated in a white supremacy that, at best, was condescendingly paternalistic and, at worst, brutally intolerant. The fear that southern culture, and the “hallowed white male brotherhood,” could come undone through the slightest flexibility in the color line gave the Jim Crow mindset its distinctly unyielding quality. Dew recalls his father, in most regards a decent man, becoming livid over a black tradesman daring to use the front, and not the back, door.

The second half of the book shows how this former Confederate youth went on to become a scholar of the South and its deeply conflicted history. The centerpiece of Dew’s story is his sobering discovery of a price circular from 1860—an itemized list of humans up for sale. Contemplating this document becomes Dew’s first step in an exploration of antebellum Richmond’s slave trade that investigates the terrible—but, to its white participants, unremarkable—inhumanity inherent in the institution.

Dew’s wish with this book is to show how the South of his childhood came into being, poisoning the minds even of honorable people, and to answer the question put to him by Illinois Browning Culver, the African American woman who devoted decades of her life to serving his family: “Charles, why do the grown-ups put so much hate in the children?”

“Each one of Charles Dew’s books has helped shape the conversation on the history of race in this nation. His new book, which combines an honest autobiography of life in the 1950s with a sobering account of archival history and reckoning, is a characteristically eloquent reflection. Dew allows us to understand just how deeply racial thinking saturated white southerners who were otherwise admirable people. Charles Dew is one of our wisest and most humane historians.”

—Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, author of The Promise of the New South: Life after Reconstruction

CHARLES B. DEW is Ephraim Williams Professor of American History at Williams College and the author of Bond of Iron: Master and Slave at Buffalo Forge, selected as a New York Times Notable Book of the Year, and the Fletcher Pratt Award–winning Apostles of Disunion: Southern Secession Commissioners and the Causes of the Civil War (Virginia).

AUGUST 192 PAGES | 5 1/2 X 8 1/4 | 7 B&W ILLUSTRATIONS 2016 $23.95 T | CLOTH | DEMR | ISBN 978-0-8139-3887-5 EBOOK AVAILABLE
George Washington, Nationalist

Edward J. Larson

George Washington was the unanimous choice of his fellow founders for president, and he is remembered to this day as an exceptional leader, but how exactly did his leadership manifest itself during his lifetime? In *George Washington, Nationalist*, acclaimed author Edward J. Larson reveals the fascinating story of Washington’s leadership in the political, legal, and economic consolidation of the new nation, spotlighting his crucial role in forming a more perfect union.

The years following the American Revolution were a critical period in American history, when the newly independent states teetered toward disunion under the Articles of Confederation. Looking at a selection of pivotal acts on Washington’s part—including conferring with like-minded nationalists, establishing navigational rights on the Potomac, and quelling the Newburgh Conspiracy, which challenged the authority of the Confederation Congress—Larson shows Washington’s central role in the drive for reform leading up to the Constitutional Convention. His leadership at that historic convention, followed by his mostly behind-the-scenes efforts in the ratification process and the first federal election, and culminating in his election as president, complete the picture of Washington as the nation’s first citizen. This important and deeply researched book brings Washington’s unique gift for leadership to life for modern readers and is a timely addition to the growing body of literature on the Constitution, presidential leadership, executive power, and state-federal relations.

“Edward Larson has written a penetrating and inspiring study of George Washington’s outstanding leadership and the critical role he played in rejecting the feeble government under the Articles of Confederation and in fostering the creation of a strong, unifying, and enduring constitutional republic.”

—Susan Dunn, author of *Dominion of Memories: Jefferson, Madison, and the Decline of Virginia*

EDWARD J. LARSON, Professor of History and Hugh and Hazel Darling Chair in Law at Pepperdine University, is the Pulitzer Prize–winning author of numerous books, including *The Return of George Washington: Uniting the States, 1783–1789*.

GAY HART GAINES DISTINGUISHED LECTURES

PREPARATION OF THIS VOLUME HAS BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE FRED W. SMITH NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE STUDY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON AND BY A GIFT FROM MR. AND MRS. LEWIS E. LEHRMAN.

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EBOOK AVAILABLE
Of all the founding fathers, Thomas Jefferson stood out as the most controversial and confounding. Loved and hated, revered and reviled, during his lifetime he served as a lightning rod for dispute. Few major figures in American history provoked such a polarization of public opinion. One supporter described him as the possessor of “an enlightened mind and superior wisdom; the adorer of our God; the patriot of his country; and the friend and benefactor of the whole human race.” Martha Washington, however, considered Jefferson “one of the most detestable of mankind”—and she was not alone.

While Jefferson’s supporters organized festivals in his honor where they praised him in speeches and songs, his detractors portrayed him as a dilettante and demagogue, double-faced and dangerously radical, an atheist and “Anti-Christ” hostile to Christianity. Characterizing his beliefs as un-American, they tarred him with the extremism of the French Revolution. Yet his allies cheered his contributions to the American Revolution, unmasking him as the now formerly anonymous author of the words that had helped to define America in the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson, meanwhile, anxiously monitored the development of his image. As president he even clipped expressions of praise and scorn from newspapers, pasting them in his personal scrapbooks.

In this fascinating new book, historian Robert M. S. McDonald explores how Jefferson, a man with a manner so mild some described it as meek, emerged as such a divisive figure. Bridging the gap between high politics and popular opinion, Confounding Father exposes how Jefferson’s bifurcated image took shape both as a product of his own creation and in response to factors beyond his control. McDonald tells a gripping, sometimes poignant story of disagreements over issues and ideology as well as contested conceptions of the rules of politics. In the first fifty years of independence, Americans’ views of Jefferson revealed much about their conflicting views of the purpose and promise of America.

“Confounding Father is an ambitious, impressively researched, and well-written study that shows how the perception of Jefferson was inextricably bound up with the young nation’s core values and controversies. A must-read for anyone seeking to understand the sweeping impact of Jefferson’s image on early national America and beyond.”

—Joanne Freeman, Yale University, author of Affairs of Honor: National Politics in the New Republic

ROBERT M. S. MCDONALD, Associate Professor of History at the United States Military Academy, is the editor of Sons of the Father: George Washington and His Protégés (Virginia).
Alexis de Tocqueville’s *Souvenirs* was his extraordinarily lucid and trenchant analysis of the 1848 revolution in France. Despite its bravura passages and stylistic flourishes, however, it was not intended for publication. Written just before Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte’s 1851 coup prompted the great theorist of democracy to retire from political life, it was initially conceived simply as an exercise in candid personal reflection. In *Recollections: The French Revolution of 1848 and Its Aftermath*, renowned historian Olivier Zunz and award-winning translator Arthur Goldhammer offer an entirely new translation of Tocqueville’s compelling book.

The book has an interesting publishing history. Yielding to pressure from friends, Tocqueville finally approved its publication, although only after those portrayed in the work—most, unflatteringly—had died. In 1893, more than three decades after his death, Tocqueville’s grandnephew published a censored version, but it was not until 1942 that French editors restored the potentially offensive passages.

Goldhammer’s is the first English translation to do justice to Tocqueville’s original uncensored masterpiece of analytical description, stylistic subtlety, vivid social panorama, and incisive critique of political blundering and cowardice. Zunz’s introduction—and his addition of several of Tocqueville’s ancillary speeches, occasional texts, and letters—round out a volume that significantly enhances our understanding of the revolutionary period and Tocqueville’s role in it.

In this new edition, Zunz highlights the persistent influence of the United States on the life and work of a man who tirelessly, albeit futilely, promoted the American model of government for the New French Republic.

OLIVIER ZUNZ, Commonwealth Professor of History at the University of Virginia, is the author of *Philanthropy in America: A History* and editor of *Alexis de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont in America: Their Friendship and Their Travels* (Virginia), among other books.

ARTHUR GOLDHAMMER, an affiliate of the Center for European Studies at Harvard University and a member of the editorial board of French Politics, Culture, and Society, has translated more than one hundred and twenty-five works from the French, including Tocqueville’s *Democracy in America and The Ancien Régime and the French Revolution*. 
Undeniably iconoclastic, and doggedly practical where others were abstract, the late Richard Rorty was described by some as a philosopher with no philosophy. He was indeed skeptical of systems claiming to have answers, but his work displays a profound awareness of philosophical tradition and an urgent concern for how we create a society. As Michael Bérubé writes in his foreword to this new volume, Rorty looked upon philosophy as “a creative enterprise of dreaming up new and more humane ways to live.”

Published now for the first time, the essays collected here refine many of the central ideas in Rorty’s work. Rorty offers a view of philosophy as a poem, beginning with the ancient Greeks and rewritten by succeeding generations of philosophers seeking to improve it. He goes on to discuss the problems of analytic philosophy and relates the Romantic tradition to philosophic thought. The book makes an ideal starting place for anyone looking for an introduction to Rorty’s thought, as well as an understanding of his influence and the controversy that attended his work.

“In these lectures Rorty is singing the same old (and good) song about what we must give up. The lesson is so bracing and so difficult because it is delivered in the context of a tradition—philosophy since Plato—that had been dedicated to the doing of these impossible things for centuries. Where is Richard Rorty when we need him? He is here.”

—Stanley Fish

“In Richard Rorty, in these wonderfully clear and compact lectures, gave the best summary of his views of the meaning of truth and the philosophy of language and mind.”

—David Bromwich, Yale University

RICHARD RORTY was recognized as one of the most important voices in American philosophy of the late twentieth century and was the author of numerous landmark works, including Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature and Contingency, Irony, and Solidarity.

MICHAEL BÉRUBÉ is Edwin Erle Sparks Professor of Literature at Pennsylvania State University; his most recent book is The Left at War.

MARY V. RORTY is Clinical Associate Professor at the Stanford University Medical center and a Fellow of the Stanford Center for Biomedical Ethics.
National Park Roads
A Legacy in the American Landscape

Timothy Davis

From Acadia and Great Smoky Mountains to Zion and Mount Rainier, millions of visitors tour America's national parks. While park roads determine what most visitors see and how they see it, however, few pause to consider when, why, or how the roads they travel on were built. In this exhaustively researched and richly illustrated book, national parks historian Timothy Davis highlights the unique qualities of park roads, details the factors influencing their design and development, and examines their role in shaping the national park experience—from the Blue Ridge Parkway and Skyline Drive to Glacier National Park's Going-to-the-Sun Road, Yellowstone's Grand Loop, Yosemite's Tioga Road, and scores of other scenic drives.

Decisions about park road development epitomize the central challenge of park management: balancing preservation and access in America's most treasured landscapes. Park roads have been celebrated as technical and aesthetic masterpieces, hailed as democratizing influences, and vilified for invading pristine wilderness with the sights, sounds, and smells of civilization. Davis's recounting of efforts to balance the interests of motorists, wilderness advocates, highway engineers, and other stakeholders offers a fresh perspective on national park history while providing insights into evolving ideas about the role of nature, recreation, and technology in American society.

Tales of strong personalities, imposing challenges, resounding controversies, and remarkable achievements enliven this rich and compelling narrative. Key players include many of the most important figures of conservation history—John Muir, Frederick Law Olmsted, NPS directors Stephen Mather and Horace Albright, and wilderness advocates Aldo Leopold, Bob Marshall, and Ansel Adams among them. An engrossing history, National Park Roads will be of interest to academics, design professionals, resource managers, national park enthusiasts, and readers concerned with the past, present, and future of this quintessentially American legacy. As the National Park Service celebrates its centennial, this book offers a fascinating and illuminating account of the agency's impact on American lives and landscapes.

“A gracefully written, impeccably researched, major study of something of importance not only to Americans but to anyone interested in public access to regions of scenic, historical, or ecological significance. National Park Roads will be a major work of lasting value, with no other book remotely on its scale or in its class.”
—John Stilgoe, Harvard University, author of Train Time: Railroads and the Imminent Reshaping of the United States Landscape

“For most Americans, to visit a national park is to experience its roads. While it’s easy to lament that fact and to see roads as modern intrusions into otherwise pristine nature, Tim Davis insists that roads and road building sit at the very heart of national park history. Roads shape the view, define the line between preservation and use, and demonstrate above all else that our national parks are landscapes where nature and culture intersect. National Park Roads is a stunning history of the built environment that will change the way we see our national parks.”
—Paul Sutter, University of Colorado, author of Driven Wild: How the Fight against Automobiles Launched the Modern Wilderness Movement

TIMOTHY DAVIS, a historian with the U.S. National Park Service, has published and lectured widely on America's national parks. He is the coeditor, with Todd Croteau and Christopher Marston, of America's National Park Roads and Parkways: Drawings from the Historic American Engineering Record.
After the American Revolution, sites representing key events in American history were crucial to the young nation’s efforts to formalize its story. Following the Civil War, national history became a primary vehicle for patriotic and spiritual reconstruction, and sites such as historic battlefields served important roles in remembering the past during the nation’s subsequent challenging periods, including the Great Depression and the Vietnam War.

Gettysburg Contested traces patterns of commemoration back to the well-known field of battle of July 1–3, 1863, which earned a legacy as sacred ground that remains today, more than 150 years later. But the landscape history and record of preservation at Gettysburg are complicated, for Gettysburg has wrestled with large issues, ranging from public versus private development, to the role of local, state, and federal governments, to the actual implementation of memorialization on the battlefield.

Although the story of the battle is ingrained in the fabric of American memory, Brian Black’s account considerably broadens the scope. Never before has Gettysburg’s story been told so completely, offering layer upon layer, story upon story. Gettysburg thus becomes a springboard to understanding more fully the nation’s need for sacred sites and symbols of America’s past, including cherished landscapes such as Gettysburg. In Gettysburg Contested, America’s treasured battlefield becomes the great laboratory for how Americans preserve and honor the past.

BRIAN BLACK is Head of the Division of Arts and Humanities and Professor of History and Environmental Studies at Penn State Altoona. His articles on preservation and environmental history have appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, Civil War History, and USA Today, among others. He is the author and editor of several books, including Nature’s Entrepôt: Philadelphia’s Urban Sphere and Its Environmental Thresholds and the four-volume Climate Change: An Encyclopedia of History and Science.

RICHARD B. MEGRAW is Associate Professor of American Studies at the University of Alabama and the author of Confronting Modernity: Art and Society in Louisiana.
Preserving the Desert
A History of Joshua Tree National Park

Lary M. Dilsaver

Beginning in 1872 with the establishment of Yellowstone, national parks were largely set aside to preserve for future generations the most spectacular and inspirational features of the country. One type of habitat—the desert—was neglected during the early waves of national parks. In 1936, however, one wealthy woman—Minerva Hamilton Hoyt, from Pasadena—came forward, believing in the value of the desert, and convinced President Franklin D. Roosevelt to establish a national monument that would protect the unique and iconic Joshua trees and other desert flora and fauna.

Since 1936, the National Park Service and a growing cadre of environmentalists and recreationalists have fought to block ongoing proposals from miners, ranchers, private landowners, and real estate developers who historically have refused to accept the idea that desert might be suitable for anything other than their consumptive activities. Joshua Tree National Park, even with its often-conflicting land uses, is more popular today than ever, serving more than one million visitors per year who find the desert to be a place worthy of respect and preservation.

Challenge of the Big Trees
A History of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Revised Edition

William C. Tweed and Lary M. Dilsaver

First published in 1990, this updated and enlarged edition of Challenge of the Big Trees stands as the new definitive history of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Located in the southern Sierra Nevada of California, these twin parks preserve an astounding sweep of natural and cultural resources, including not only the world’s largest trees but also some of the most spectacular mountain terrain to be found anywhere in the nation.

With its origins in the nineteenth century, the story of the two parks conveys the larger narrative of nature preservation in the United States. Generously illustrated with historic photographs and thirty-five custom maps, this new edition brings the story of Sequoia and Kings Canyon into the twenty-first century, documenting the major changes made in the parks since 1990 and addressing the myriad challenges the parks still face, including climate change and evolving attitudes toward nature.

WILLIAM C. TWEED is the author of Uncertain Path: A Search for the Future of National Parks and has served as Chief Park Naturalist in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

LARY M. DILSAVER, Professor Emeritus of Historical Geography at the University of South Alabama, is the author of Cumberland Island National Seashore: A History of Conservation Conflict (Virginia).
Life outside our nation’s big cities comprises a remarkably rich aspect of America—culturally, historically, and physically. Because of the way we move through the country, however—on roads built for maximum expediency—most of us are rarely if ever exposed to these small communities, a trend that is moving these towns dangerously far off the maps of commerce and public consciousness.

In *Easy On, Easy Off*, Jack Williams takes to the roads of the interstate highway system to explore America’s small towns, bringing back diverse examples of both beautiful and neglected places that illustrate how shifts in modern transportation have influenced urban form. Most of these communities are little known beyond their distinctive regions, yet their struggles to prosper are universal. Mill towns, county-seat court squares, villages of the Great Plains, mining towns, and forgotten Chinese settlements all share similar fates—overshadowed by interstate off-ramp towns and bypassed by high-speed traffic.

Employing more than 150 historic maps and images, unique drawings, and contemporary photographs, Williams convincingly argues that irreversible changes have overtaken the landscapes of small-town America, each community’s economic and social vitality slowly shifting away to other commercial places that attach to our highway interchanges and extrude into strip malls. A tale of success perhaps for the highway system, the more urgent story relayed in *Easy On, Easy Off* is of the loss of the complex fabric of thousands of small towns that once defined this nation.

“Williams is surgical and devastating in the way he has successfully written about an unfolding tragedy, continental in scope, not about the success of the vast highway network but of the loss of a rich cultural heritage. *Easy On, Easy Off* captures and chronicles a critical moment in the development of America’s small-town urban form and history.”

—Christopher Calott, University of California, Berkeley

**JACK WILLIAMS** is Emeritus Professor of Landscape Architecture at Auburn University and the author of *East 40 Degrees: An Interpretive Atlas* (Virginia).
Over the past two hundred years, Americans have reproduced George Washington’s Mount Vernon plantation house more often, and in a greater variety of media, than any of their country’s other historic buildings. In this highly original new book, Lydia Mattice Brandt chronicles America’s obsession with the first president’s iconic home through advertising, prints, paintings, popular literature, and the full-scale replication of its architecture.

Even before Washington’s 1799 death, his house was an important symbol for the new nation. His countrymen used it to idealize the past as well as to evoke contemporary—and even divisive—political and social ideals. In the wake of the mid-nineteenth century’s revival craze, Mount Vernon became an obvious choice for architects and patrons looking to reference the past through buildings in residential neighborhoods, at world’s fairs, and along the commercial strip. The singularity of the building’s trademark piazza and its connection to Washington made it immediately recognizable and easy to replicate.

As a myriad of Americans imitated the building’s architecture, the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association carefully interpreted and preserved its fabric. Purchasing the house in 1859 amid intense scrutiny, the organization safeguarded Washington’s home and ensured its accessibility as the nation’s leading historic house museum. Tension between popular images of Mount Vernon and the organization’s “official” narrative for the house over the past 150 years demonstrates the close and ever-shifting relationship between historic preservation and popular architecture.

For roughly as long as the United States itself has existed, Mount Vernon’s image has remained strikingly relevant to many competing conceptions of our country’s historical and architectural identity.

“This is a fascinating book, executed with sensitivity and imagination. Brandt has done a substantial amount of original research and has used this material very effectively in placing the famed plantation house in a fresh perspective.”

—Richard Longstreth, George Washington University, editor of Housing Washington: Two Centuries of Tradition Residential Development and Planning in the National Capital Area

LYDIA MATTICE BRANDT is Assistant Professor of Art History at the University of South Carolina.
Buildings of Wisconsin
Marsha Weisiger and Contributors

From Milwaukee to Madison, Racine to Eau Clair, La Crosse to Sheboygan, and scores of places in between, tradition and progressivism have shaped Wisconsin’s architectural landscape. This latest volume in the Society of Architectural Historians’ Buildings of the United States series showcases noteworthy and representative sites across the state’s six major regions and seventy-two counties. More than 750 entries canvass the entire Midwestern mosaic, including Frank Lloyd Wright masterpieces, the extraordinary Basilica of St. Josaphat, Yerkes Observatory, Old World Wisconsin, the quirky Wisconsin Concrete Park and Dickeyville Grotto, Aldo Leopold’s “shack,” grand theaters, breweries, lighthouses, Northwoods retreats, octagon houses, round barns, and much more.

Drawing on the expertise of more than twenty distinguished contributors and the Historic Preservation Office of the Wisconsin Historical Society, this indispensable guide, illustrated with 300 photographs and 32 maps, surveys all of the state’s major architectural styles, including exemplary works by locally important designers and nationally noted architects and a wide range of building...
types, periods, and influences. Native American effigy mounds and the turtle-shaped Oneida Nation Elementary School express the rich heritage of Wisconsin’s indigenous peoples. German farmhouses and mansions, Scandinavian barns, and ethnic churches and fraternal halls testify to the waves of immigration that shaped the state in the nineteenth century. Industrial buildings, company towns and planned communities, parks and historic districts, and modernist skyscrapers exemplify the progressive spirit that held sway throughout the twentieth century. From the vernacular to the spectacular, these sites and structures reveal the state’s rich heritage, highlight its contributions to innovative modern design, and illustrate the many ways in which architecture embodies the social, economic, and environmental history of Wisconsin’s communities.

MARRSHA WEISIGER is the Julie and Rocky Dixon Chair of U.S. Western History and Associate Professor of History and Environmental Studies at the University of Oregon. She is the author of Dreaming of Sheep in Navajo Country and Land of Plenty: Oklahomans in the Cotton Fields of Arizona, 1933–1942.
Foreign Trends in American Gardens
A History of Exchange, Adaptation, and Reception

Edited by Raffaella Fabiani Giannetto

*Foreign Trends in American Gardens* addresses the influence of foreign, designed landscapes on the development of their American counterparts. Examining the translation, imitation, adaptation, and naturalization of stylistic trends and horticultural specimens into American gardens, the book also dwells on the dialectic of the foreign versus the native. The volume's contributors consider the experiences of both immigrants, who contributed through their writing, planting, and design efforts to enhance the character of regional gardens, and Americans, who traveled abroad and brought back with them a passion for naturalizing exotics for scientific as well as aesthetic reasons. Including essays from an array of significant scholars in landscape studies, this collection examines topics ranging from the importation of Western and Eastern styles of design and theoretical literature to the adaptation of specific plant types. As the variety of topics and influences discussed demonstrates, the essence of American gardens defies simple definition. Its complexity and its amalgam of historicism and modernity, foreign cultures and local values, is also its most distinctive character.

“Despite the various sources of inspiration or influence on the American cultural landscape, what has been fashioned here is no longer ‘Italian,’ ‘English,’ ‘German,’ or ‘Japanese,’ or any of the many precedents for what has transpired here. These essays, in their different voices and topics, elucidate this process, representing a rich gathering of recent thought on this phenomenon. For those who read these essays in their entirety, the American landscape will not be the same, but a livelier, more contentious, and layered domain.”

—Laurie Olin, The Olin Studio, author of *Across the Open Field: Essays Drawn from English Landscapes*

RAFFAELLA FABIANI GIANNETTO, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania School of Design, is the author of *Medici Gardens: From Making to Design.*

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While many of its traditional elements, such as roads and utilities, do not change, urban infrastructure is undergoing a fascinating and necessary transformation in the wake of new information and communication technologies. This volume brings together many of the most important new voices in the fields impacting modern urban infrastructure to explore this revolutionary change in the city.

Increasingly, it is connective systems rather than built forms that bind a city together. Intelligent infrastructure confers upon a city previously unimagined levels of adaptability, with mobile telephony serving to organize people and events on the move and in real time. Beginning with a consideration of invisible networks—the sociohistorical systems that contribute to and constitute urbanity—the essays collected here examine a variety of actual tools, from handheld devices to zip cars, within the context of a fully networked built environment: the smart city. The book argues that knowledge of both visible and invisible components—information, energy, sustainability, transportation, housing, and social practices—are critical to understanding the urban environment. The dynamic and diverse cast of contributors includes Mitchell Schwarzer, Frederic Stout, Anthony Townsend, Carlo Ratti of the MIT SENSEable City Lab, Mitchell Joachim of Terreform ONE, and many other innovators who are changing the urban landscape.

"Intelligent Infrastructure is an excellent contribution to the field of urban studies and related areas of debate. The collected essays carry forward a set of ideas both inspired and articulated by William Mitchell on how a post-carbon landscape could reshape urban transportation practices. Thus, the aims are unabashedly utopian, but in ways that demand our attention and nourish contemporary discussions. This collection is robust, timely, and pertinent."

—Nik Luka, McGill University

T. F. TIERNEY is Associate Professor of Architecture at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Director of the URL: Urban Research Lab, and author of The Public Space of Social Media: Connected Cultures of the Network Society.
Looking beyond the Icons
Midcentury Architecture, Landscape, and Urbanism
Richard Longstreth

“Richard Longstreth is one of the most respected architectural historians working today. He is best known as an expert on America’s commercial architecture and roadside vernacular, but, as this collection of essays demonstrates, his knowledge of the twentieth-century built environment is virtually encyclopedic. This is a thought-provoking volume that prompts one to rethink long-held assumptions about modernism—its failures and achievements as well as why it is worth preserving, no matter how ungainly its appearance or how ruthlessly it is perceived to have scarred the surrounding landscape.”

—Robert Wojtowicz, Old Dominion University, author of Lewis Mumford and American Modernism: Eutopian Theories for Architecture and Urban Planning

RICHARD LONGSTRETH is Professor of American Studies and Director of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at George Washington University. He is currently president of the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy and is the author, most recently, of The American Department Store Transformed, 1920–1960 and the editor of Frank Lloyd Wright: Preservation, Design, and Adding to Iconic Buildings (Virginia).

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Fatal Politics
The Nixon Tapes, the Vietnam War, and the Casualties of Reelection
Ken Hughes

In his widely acclaimed Chasing Shadows (“the best account yet of Nixon’s devious interference with Lyndon Johnson’s 1968 Vietnam War negotiations”—Washington Post), Ken Hughes revealed the roots of the covert activity that culminated in Watergate. In Fatal Politics, Hughes turns to the final years of the war and Nixon’s reelection bid of 1972 to expose the president’s darkest secret. Forty years after the Fall of Saigon, and drawing on more than a decade spent studying Nixon’s secretly recorded Oval Office tapes—the most comprehensive, accurate, and illuminating record of any presidency in history, much of it never transcribed until now—Fatal Politics tells a story of political manipulation and betrayal that will change how Americans remember Vietnam.

“Ken Hughes is one of America’s foremost experts on secret presidential recordings.” —Bob Woodward

KEN HUGHES, researcher at the University of Virginia’s Miller Center Presidential Recordings Program, is the author of Chasing Shadows: The Nixon Tapes, the Chennault Affair, and the Origins of Watergate (Virginia). His work as a journalist has appeared in the New York Times Magazine, the Washington Post, the Boston Globe Magazine, and Salon.

EBOOK AVAILABLE | CLOTH EDITION PUBLISHED IN 2015
Entering its eleventh year, Best New Poets has established itself as a crucial venue for rising poets and a valuable resource for poetry lovers. The only publication of its kind, this annual anthology is made up exclusively of work by writers who have not yet published a full-length book. The poems included in this eclectic sampling represent the best from the many that have been nominated by the country’s top literary magazines and writing programs, as well as some two thousand additional poems submitted through an open online competition. The work of the fifty writers represented here provides the best perspective available on the continuing vitality of poetry as it is being practiced today.

**PRAISE FOR EARLIER EDITIONS**

“[A] reminder that contemporary poetry is not only alive and well but continuing to grow.”

— Publishers Weekly

“[These poets] prove that American poetry has the strength and vision to move beyond the MFA environment in order to reshape and reflect past traditions.”

— Bloomsbury Review

“This collection stands out among the crowd claiming to represent emergent poets. Much of the editing and preliminary reading was done by emerging poets themselves, which results in an anthology that’s fresh and eclectic, and may actually represent a significant portion of the best new poetry being written by the next generation.”

— Virginia Quarterly Review

MARY SZYBIST is the author of the poetry collections *Granted*, which was shortlisted for the National Book Critics Circle Award, and *Incarnadine*, which won the National Book Award. She is Associate Professor of English at Lewis & Clark College.
Genealogies of Environmentalism
The Lost Works of Clarence Glacken

Edited by S. Ravi Rajan
WITH ADAM ROMERO AND MICHAEL WATTS

Clarence Glacken wrote one of the most important books on environmental issues published in the twentieth century. His magnum opus, *Traces on the Rhodian Shore*, first published in 1976, details the ways in which perceptions of the natural environment have profoundly influenced human enterprise over the centuries while, conversely, permitting humans to radically alter the Earth. Although Glacken did not publish a comparable book before his death in 1989, he did write a follow-up collection of essays—lost works now compiled at last in *Genealogies of Environmental Thought*. This new volume comprises all of Glacken’s unpublished writings to follow *Traces* and covers a broad temporal and geographic canvas, spanning the globe from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Each essay offers a brief intellectual biography of an important environmental thinker and addresses questions such as how many people the Earth can hold, what resources can sustain such populations, and where land for growth is located. This collection—carefully edited and annotated, and organized chronologically—will prove both a classic text and a springboard for further discussions on the history of environmental thought.

“This compilation of Clarence Glacken’s ‘lost works’ is an invaluable gift. It is a brilliant treatment of some of the most important environmental thinkers of the last two centuries, and Glacken provides new and fresh insights even into thinkers such as Darwin, about whom so much has been written. This important work holds appeal not only for geographers, historians, and ecologists but also for anyone interested in the environment, science, and intellectual history.”

—Diana K. Davis, University of California, Davis, author of *The Arid Lands: History, Power, Knowledge*

S. RAVI RAJAN, Associate Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz, is the author of *Modernizing Nature: Forestry and Imperial Eco-Development, 1800–1950*.

ADAM ROMERO is Assistant Professor in the School of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences at the University of Washington Bothell.

MICHAEL WATTS, Professor of Geography at the University of California, Berkeley, is the author of *Curse of the Black Gold: 50 Years of Oil in the Niger Delta*.
A prominent francophone thinker and writer from sub-Saharan Africa, V. Y. Mudimbe is known for his interdisciplinary spirit in bridging Western and African modes of knowledge and in critiquing a range of disciplines, from classics and philosophy to anthropology and comparative literature. Although Mudimbe has been regarded as an essential postcolonial thinker—on par with more canonized figures such as Edward Said, Gayatri Spivak, and Homi Bhabha—his work has been less widely disseminated.

_The Mudimbe Reader_ offers a groundbreaking work of modern intellectual African history, including new translations of essays that had previously been unavailable in English. An introduction and a comprehensive bibliography frame four thematic groupings of Mudimbe’s work: Part 1 bears witness to Mudimbe’s attempts, as a university professor in the new nation-state of Zaire, to balance the postindependence discourse of authenticity with his training in Western philosophy and philology. Part 2 focuses on Mudimbe’s exploration of racial, ethnic, and religious discourses to reflect on postcolonialism in Zaire and in the United States. In the third part, Mudimbe interrogates ancient Greek and Latin texts as a strategy to engage the legacy of antiquity for European and African modernity. Finally, the book concludes by focusing on visual culture and Mudimbe’s continued attempts to elucidate how African “primitiveness” has been constructed, challenged, dismissed, and reinvented from the Renaissance to the present day.

“This collection, which is intelligently organized and includes a number of previously hard-to-find texts by Mudimbe, represents a major contribution to a broad spectrum of disciplines in African studies.” —Michael Syrotinski, Marshall Professor of French, University of Glasgow

_The Mudimbe Reader_ is edited by Pierre-Philippe Fraiture and Daniel Orrells.
War upon Our Border
Two Ohio Valley Communities Navigate the Civil War

Stephen I. Rockenbach

War upon Our Border examines the wartime experiences of two Ohio River Valley communities during the turmoil and social upheaval of the American Civil War. Although on opposite sides of the border between slavery and freedom, Corydon, Indiana, and Frankfort, Kentucky, shared a legacy of white settlement and a distinct western identity, which fostered unity and emphasized cooperation during the first year of the war. But subsequent guerrilla raids, military occupation, economic hardship, political turmoil, and racial tension ultimately divided citizens living on either side of the river border. Once a conduit for all kinds of relationships, the Ohio River became a barrier dividing North and South by the end of the conflict.

Centered on the experience of local politicians, civic leaders, laborers, soldiers, and civilians, this combined social and military history addresses major interpretative debates among historians, including how citizens chose allegiances, what role slavery played in soldier and civilian motivation, and the nature of life on the home front. Through examining manuscripts, newspapers, and government documents, War upon Our Border employs a microhistorical approach to link the experiences of common people with the sweeping national events of the Civil War era. The resulting study reveals the lingering effect of the war’s memory and how the effort to construct a new regional dynamic continues to shape popular conceptions of the period.

“War upon Our Border addresses an important and understudied place, period, and set of sociopolitical shifts while engaging thoughtfully and originally with an emerging scholarly literature on the Civil War borderlands. It offers fresh insights on social conflicts and wartime transformations in the Ohio Valley.”

—T. Lloyd Benson, Furman University, author of The Caning of Senator Sumner

STEPHEN I. ROCKENBACH is Associate Professor of History and Philosophy at Virginia State University.

A NATION DIVIDED: STUDIES IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA

DECEMBER 256 PAGES | 6 X 9 | 2 B&W ILLUSTRATIONS, 1 MAP 2016 $45.00 S | CLOTH | ROWB | ISBN 978-0-8139-3918-6

EBOOK AVAILABLE
The First Republican Army
The Army of Virginia and the Radicalization of the Civil War

John H. Matsui

Although much is known about the political stance of the military at large during the Civil War, the political party affiliations of individual soldiers have received little attention.

Drawing on archival sources from twenty-five generals and 250 volunteer officers and enlisted men, John Matsui offers the first major study to examine the ways in which individual politics were as important as military considerations to battlefield outcomes and how the experience of war could alter soldiers’ political views.

The conservative war aims pursued by Abraham Lincoln and his generals in the first year of the American Civil War focused on the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the antebellum status quo. This approach was particularly evident in the prevailing policies and attitudes toward the Confederacy-supporting Southern civilians and African American slaves. But this changed in Virginia during the summer of 1862 with the formation of the Army of Virginia. If the Army of the Potomac (the major Union force in Virginia) was dominated by generals who concurred with the ideology of the Democratic Party, the Army of Virginia was its political opposite, from its senior generals to the common soldiers. The majority of officers and soldiers in the Army of Virginia saw slavery and pro-Confederate civilians as crucial components of the rebel war effort and blamed them for prolonging the war. Ultimately, the frustrating occupation experiences of the Army of Virginia radicalized them and other Union soldiers against Southern rebellion and slavery, paving the way for Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

“The First Republican Army is a significant work of original scholarship. Such an analysis of the personnel who made up the various field armies is an exciting new frontier in Civil War history, and the Army of Virginia is a particularly interesting case, since its significance is not only sociological but also political.”

—Steven E. Woodworth, Texas Christian University, author of Manifest Destinies: Westward Expansion and the Road to the Civil War

JOHN H. MATSUI is Assistant Professor of History at the Virginia Military Institute.

A NATION DIVIDED: STUDIES IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA

NOVEMBER 240 PAGES | 6 X 9 | 7 B&W ILLUSTRATIONS, 1 MAP 2016 $39.50 S | CLOTH | MARA | ISBN 978-0-8139-3927-8

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The Risen Phoenix  
Black Politics in the Post–Civil War South

Luis-Alejandro Dinnella-Borrego

The Risen Phoenix charts the changing landscape of black politics and political culture in the postwar South by focusing on the careers of six black congressmen who served between the Civil War and the turn of the nineteenth century: John Mercer Langston of Virginia, James Thomas Rapier of Alabama, Robert Smalls of South Carolina, John Roy Lynch of Mississippi, Josiah Thomas Walls of Florida, and George Henry White of North Carolina. Drawing on a rich combination of traditional political history, gender and black history, and the history of U.S. foreign relations, the book argues that African American congressmen effectively served their constituents’ interests while also navigating their way through a tumultuous post–Civil War Southern political environment.

Black congressmen represented their constituents by embracing a policy agenda encompassing strong civil rights protections, economic modernization, and expanded access for education. Although local developments such as antiblack aggression and violent electoral contests shaped the policies embraced by newly elected black congressmen, including the tactical decision to support amnesty for ex-Confederates, black congressmen embraced their role as national leaders and as spokesmen not only for their congressional districts and states but for all African Americans throughout the South. As these black leaders searched for effective ways to respond to white supremacy, disenfranchisement, segregation, and lynching, they challenged the barriers of prejudice, paving the way for future black struggles for equality in the twentieth century.

“Eminently readable and comprehensively researched, Dinnella-Borrego’s examination of six black congressmen offers fascinating connections with earlier understandings of black politics during the Reconstruction era. As The Risen Phoenix brilliantly demonstrates, African Americans transformed antebellum freedom struggles into crusades for civil, political, and educational equality. A superb, important book.”

—Douglas Egerton, Le Moyne College, author of The Wars of Reconstruction: The Brief, Violent History of America’s Most Progressive Era

Luis-Alejandro Dinnella-Borrego is an Adjunct Professor of History at Union County College.


EBOOK AVAILABLE
A Saga of the New South
Race, Law, and Public Debt in Virginia

Brent Tarter

In the lead-up to the Civil War, Virginia, like other southern states, amassed a large public debt while striving to improve transportation infrastructure and stimulate economic development. *A Saga of the New South* delves into the largely untold story of the decades-long postwar controversies over the repayment of that debt. The result is a major reinterpretation of late-nineteenth-century Virginia political history.

The post–Civil War public debt controversy in Virginia reshaped the state’s political landscape twice. First it created the conditions under which the Readjuster Party, a biracial coalition of radical reformers, seized control of the state government in 1879 and successfully refinanced the debt; then it gave rise to a counterrevolution that led the elitist Democratic Party to eighty years of dominance in the state’s politics. Despite the Readjusters’ victory in refinancing the debt and their increased spending for the popular new system of free public schools, the debt controversy generated a long train of legal disputes—at least eighty-five cases reached the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, and twenty-nine reached the Supreme Court of the United States. Through an in-depth look at these political and legal contests, *A Saga of the New South* sheds new light on the many obstacles that reformers faced in Virginia and the South after the Civil War.

“A Saga of the New South is a remarkable piece of highly original scholarship on a hugely important topic in Virginia history. Brent Tarter’s treatment—thorough yet provocative, a vintage Tarter production—goes far to explain the ferocious struggle and historical discontinuity of late-nineteenth-century Virginia politics, a struggle that reverberated from Reconstruction down through the years of Harry F. Byrd to Massive Resistance.”

—Peter Wallenstein, Virginia Tech, author of *Cradle of America: A History of Virginia*

**BRENT TARTER** is a founding editor of the Library of Virginia’s *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* and the author of *Daydreams and Nightmares: A Virginia Family Faces Secession and War* (Virginia).
Keep On Keeping On
The NAACP and the Implementation of Brown v. Board of Education in Virginia
Brian J. Daugherity

Virginia was a battleground state in the struggle to implement Brown v. Board of Education, with one of the South’s largest and strongest NAACP units fighting against a program of noncompliance crafted by the state’s political leaders. Keep On Keeping On offers a detailed examination of how African Americans and the NAACP in Virginia successfully pursued a legal agenda that provided new educational opportunities for the state’s black population in the face of fierce opposition from segregationists and the Democratic Party of Harry F. Byrd Sr.

Keep On Keeping On is the first book to offer a comprehensive view of African Americans’ efforts to obtain racial equality in Virginia in the later twentieth century. Brian J. Daugherity considers the relationship between the various levels of the NAACP, the ideas and actions of other African American organizations, and the stances of Virginia’s political leaders, white liberals and moderates, and segregationists. In doing so, the author provides a better understanding of the connections between the actions of white political leaders and those of black civil rights activists working to bring about school desegregation. Blending social, legal, southern, and African American history, this book sheds new light on the civil rights movement and white resistance to civil rights in Virginia and the South.

“Brian Daugherity’s useful overview of desegregation in Virginia is particularly valuable in bringing out the important roles of the state and local branches of the NAACP, which have not previously received the attention they deserve. His study should guide others as they examine desegregation in other states.”

—Mark Tushnet, Harvard Law School, author of The New Constitutional Order

BRIAN J. DAUGHERITY, Assistant Professor of History at Virginia Commonwealth University, is coeditor with Charles C. Bolton of With All Deliberate Speed: Implementing Brown v. Board of Education.
The Industrial Revolution was previously understood as having awakened an enormous, unquenchable thirst for material consumption. People up and down the social order had discovered and were indulging in the most extraordinary passion for consumer merchandise in quantities and varieties that had been unimaginable to their parents and grandparents. It was indeed a revolution, but a consumer revolution at the start.

In *Face Value*, Cary Carson expands and updates his groundbreaking earlier work to address how Americans became the world’s consummate consumers. Prior to the rise of gentry culture in eighteenth-century North America, there was still a decided sameness to people’s material lives. About midcentury, though, a lust for fancy goods, coupled with social aspiration, began to transform American society.

Carson here addresses the intriguing question of how Americans developed the reputation for avid consumption. Both elegantly written and engagingly argued, the book reveals how the rise of the gentry culture in eighteenth-century North America gave rise to a consumer economy.

“*Face Value* builds on and synthesizes the innovative interpretations that are the hallmark of all of Carson’s thinking and writing. It challenges the way social, cultural, and economic historians think about consumer behavior in early America and will quickly become the book that everyone interested in the meaning of everyday things must read.”

—Carter L. Hudgins, Clemson University

*CARY CARSON*, retired Vice President of the Research Division at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, is coeditor with Carl Lounsbury of *The Chesapeake House: Architectural Investigation by Colonial Williamsburg* and editor of *Becoming Americans: Our Struggle to Be Both Free and Equal.*
Volume 19 of the Presidential Series features the final stages of the controversy about the 1794 Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation with Great Britain (the Jay Treaty). In August, George Washington had ratified the treaty, with a condition attached by the Senate, and he now awaited news of British ratification. Newspaper critics continued to inveigh against the treaty, and the attached condition led some to believe that the entire treaty would have to be resubmitted to the Senate. Washington, however, decided otherwise. After receiving news of the exchange of ratifications in London, he proclaimed the treaty on 29 February 1796.

Critics now contended that the treaty could not take effect without the consent of the House of Representatives because its provisions encroached upon areas constitutionally delegated to Congress. Could the Senate and the executive use the treaty-making power to legislate by themselves? Pursuant to that theory, Edward Livingston introduced a resolution calling on Washington to supply documents relative to the treaty negotiations. After consulting with his cabinet and Alexander Hamilton, the president refused to supply any material. His explanatory message to the House disputed the opponents’ view of the treaty-making power and, in an important precedent, claimed executive privilege.

Other treaty negotiations proved less controversial. Washington received news that treaties had been reached with Algiers and Spain, and the existing treaty with Morocco had been reaffirmed. Despite a ceremonial exchange of flags, tensions grew between France and the United States, due in part to the Jay Treaty, a private letter from Washington to Gouverneur Morris intercepted by the French, and the arrival of the Marquis de Lafayette’s son in America.

In domestic issues, a shortage of money threatened to slow construction on the Federal City, and Washington addressed Congress on Indian relations. In his personal life, Washington continued to act as the head of his extended family, and maintained weekly correspondence with his farm manager about operations at Mount Vernon. As he anticipated retirement, the president sought to simplify his affairs, so much correspondence in February and March 1796 concerned Washington’s advertisement offering for sale his western lands and for lease all but the Mansion House farm at Mount Vernon.
One of the leading families of colonial South Carolina and the early republic, the Pinckneys of Charleston were witnesses to—and often active participants in—many of the defining customs and transforming events of the early national South. With experience in the military, political, diplomatic, and economic arenas, their lives touched on nearly every aspect of southern society, from the historic to the quotidian.

The Pinckneys were also devoted chroniclers of their own lives and times. This digital resource collects, for the first time, the papers of three of the most notable Pinckneys: brothers Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746–1825) and Thomas Pinckney (1750–1828) and their cousin Charles Pinckney (1757–1824). They served variously as young officers during the American Revolution, governors of the state of South Carolina, delegates to the Constitutional Convention, leading lawyers and businessmen in Charleston, and diplomats to England, France, and Spain. The documents from these men's lives provide a remarkable insider's view of a world that has vanished but that still reverberates strongly in our own society.

Eventually comprising over 3,000 documents—beginning with over 500 documents taking us from the pre-Revolution era to the war's aftermath—this publication is fully searchable and interoperable with the other titles in Rotunda's American Founding Era collection. It particularly complements the widely used archive of documents from two of the family's most prominent female members, The Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry.
The elegizing of poets is one of the oldest and most enduring aspects of the English poetic tradition. Although often radical in form and critical in tone, many of the most influential and best-known poems in the language—such as Milton’s “Lycidas,” Shelley’s “Adonais,” and Auden’s “In Memory of W. B. Yeats”—are elegies for poets.

In *Grief and Meter*, Sally Connolly offers the first book to focus on these poems and the role they play as a specific subgenre of elegy. By looking at these elegies as crucial moments of both celebration and appropriation, Connolly establishes a genealogy of poetry that traces the dynamics of influence and inheritance in twentieth- and twenty-first-century poetry. She identifies a distinctive and significant Anglo-American line of descent that resonates in these poems, with British poets often elegizing American ones, yet rarely the other way around. Further, she reveals how these poems function as a means of mediating, effecting, and tracing transatlantic poetic exchanges.

The author frames elegies for poets as a chain of commemoration and inheritance, each link independent, but when seen as part of the “golden chain,” signifying a larger purpose and having a correspondingly greater strength. *Grief and Meter* provides a compelling account of how and why these poems are imbued with such power and significance.

“*Grief and Meter* is intelligent, well informed, well written, and perceptive both about individual poems and about the history of twentieth-century poetry. It pays homage to a group of modern masters of the elegy—Auden, Brodsky, Berryman, Lowell, Heaney—and links them in a ‘golden chain’ of interruptions and appreciations. At the same time, it forges links between those poets and the long line of earlier poets who have built traditions of mourning and celebration. And it communicates a love of poetry that should appeal to readers.”

—Lawrence Lipking, Chester D. Tripp Professor of Humanities Emeritus, Northwestern University

*SALLY CONNOLLY* is Director of Graduate Studies for English and Assistant Professor of Contemporary Poetry at the University of Houston.
Margaret Garner: The Premiere Performances of Toni Morrison’s Libretto

 Edited by La Vinia Delois Jennings

 Forward by Denyce Graves

 In 1856, Margaret Garner—an enslaved woman on a Richwood Station, Kentucky, plantation—ran with members of her family to the free state of Ohio. As slave catchers attempted to capture the fugitives in Cincinnati, Garner cut the throat of her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter to prevent her return to slavery. Toni Morrison first imaginatively treated Margaret Garner’s infanticide in her Pulitzer Prize–winning novel Beloved (1987). In 2004, it became the subject of her libretto Margaret Garner: Opera in Two Acts, a lyrical text designed to be paired with music and sung operatically. Grammy Award–winning composer Richard Danielpour had tapped Morrison to write the libretto for his opera Margaret Garner: A New American Opera, which world premiered in Detroit in 2005.

 La Vinia Delois Jennings’s edited volume records key events, debates, and critical assessments of Morrison’s success with Garner’s story as a libretto. It also contains essays by individuals who played central roles in recovering Garner’s story and bringing the opera to the stage, including a foreword by mezzo-soprano Denyce Graves, for whom Danielpour composed the title role. The volume positions the work within the African American operatic and libretto tradition, a tradition not fully known to performance scholars and heretofore unexamined.

 “This study’s scope is impressive and engaging and opens a window not only on the genesis and development of the opera from a variety of standpoints but also on the politics of producing such a potentially ‘controversial’ piece on black history and black life in the United States. It is at once eclectic and single-minded, and offers insight not only into the underpinnings of Margaret Garner but also into the sociocultural impact of high art.”

 — Justine Tally, Universidad de La Laguna (Spain), author of Toni Morrison’s “Beloved”: Origins

 LA VINIA DELOIS JENNINGS, Distinguished Professor in the Humanities and Professor of Twentieth-Century American Literature and Culture at the University of Tennessee, is author of Toni Morrison and the Idea of Africa.

 AUGUST 240 PAGES | 6 X 9 2016 $49.50 S | CLOTH | JERG | ISBN 978-0-8139-3867-7

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Beautiful Deceptions
European Aesthetics, the Early American Novel, and Illusionist Art

Philipp Schweighauser

In *Beautiful Deceptions*, Philipp Schweighauser explores the status of deception and delusion in mid-eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century European aesthetics and contemporaneous American literature, painting, and sculpture. Supplementing the dominant political readings in early American studies with an aesthetic perspective, Schweighauser argues that deception in and through early American art constitutes as much a comment on eighteenth-century debates concerning the nature and function of art and sensuous perception as it responds to shifts in social and political organization.

“Schweighauser interprets motifs of deception and illusion in early American fiction and visual art as indices of the political transformation of the young republic from premodern to modern values. His interpretations of key works enrich our understanding of early national culture.”

—John Carlos Rowe, University of Southern California, author of *The Noises of American Literature, 1890–1985: Toward a History of Literary Acoustics.*

PHILIPP SCHWEIGHAUSER, Professor of American and General Literatures at the University of Basel, is the author of *The Noises of American Literature, 1890–1985: Toward a History of Literary Acoustics.*


Inter-tech(s)
Colonialism and the Question of Technology in Francophone Literature

Roxanna Nydia Curto

Providing the first comprehensive study of the representation of technology in relation to colonialism and postcolonialism in francophone literature, *Inter-tech(s)* proposes a new understanding of the relationship between France and its former colonies in Africa and the Caribbean. Roxanna Curto explores how postindependence francophone authors—such as Aimé Césaire, Léopold Sédar Senghor, Frantz Fanon, Ousmane Sembène, and Édouard Glissant—depict technology as a mediator between cultures. Challenging the notion that francophone literature generally valorizes a traditional, natural mode of being over a scientific, modern one, Curto shows the extent to which these authors promote modernization and social progress.

“*Inter-tech(s)* reaches in substantial and compelling ways into debates about technological modernity and empire that extend well beyond the disciplinary confines of the francophone postcolonial literature that serves as its primary archive.”

—Richard Watts, University of Washington

ROXANNA NYDIA CURTO is Assistant Professor of French and Spanish at the University of Iowa.

SEPTEMBER 272 PAGES | 6 X 9 2016 $70.00 S | CLOTH | CUIT | ISBN 978-0-8139-3922-3

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American Imperialism’s Undead
The Occupation of Haiti and the Rise of Caribbean Anticolonialism

Raphael Dalleo

In American Imperialism’s Undead, Raphael Dalleo examines how Caribbean literature and activism emerged in the shadow of the U.S. military occupation of Haiti (1915–34) and how that presence influenced the development of anticolonialism throughout the region. The occupation was a generative event for Caribbean activists such as C. L. R. James and George Padmore, as well as for writers such as Claude McKay and Alejo Carpentier. Dalleo provides new ways of understanding these figures, while also showing how other important figures such as Aimé Césaire, Claudia Jones, Frantz Fanon, Amy Ashwood Garvey, George Lamming, and Jean Rhys can be contextualized in terms of the occupation. Without acknowledging the significance of the occupation of Haiti, our understanding of Atlantic history cannot be complete.

“American Imperialism’s Undead boldly and powerfully uncovers the crucial, if unintentional, role the United States’ imperialist occupation of independent Haiti played in the rise of radical anticolonialism throughout the Atlantic world in the first half of the twentieth century. A pivotal and long-overdue contribution.” —Nick Nesbitt, Princeton University

RAPHAEL DALLEO, Associate Professor of English at Bucknell University, is the author of Caribbean Literature and the Public Sphere: From the Plantation to the Postcolonial (Virginia).

A Cultural History of Underdevelopment
Latin America in the U.S. Imagination

John Patrick Leary

A Cultural History of Underdevelopment explores the changing place of Latin America in U.S. culture from the mid-nineteenth century to the recent U.S.-Cuba détente. In doing so, it uncovers the complex ways in which Americans have imagined the global geography of poverty and progress, as the hemispheric imperialism of the nineteenth century yielded to the Cold War discourse of “underdevelopment.” Drawing on genres such as travel narratives, photojournalism, and development economics and on authors such as James Weldon Johnson, Willa Cather, and Ernest Hemingway, the author argues that Latin America has figured in U.S. culture not just as an exotic “other” but as the familiar reflection of the United States’ own regional, racial, class, and political inequalities.

“John Patrick Leary’s A Cultural History of Underdevelopment combines scholarly erudition with acute psychohistorical insight to explore the crucial role that the image of Latin American ‘backwardness’ played in the United States’ postwar fantasy of itself as the hegemon of global modernity.” —Donald E. Pease, Dartmouth University, author of The New American Exceptionalism

JOHN PATRICK LEARY is Assistant Professor of English at Wayne State University.
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