No matter the genre, books offer the hope of possibility and the promise of perspective. They entertain, too, of course, but the mission of a well-written book is to provoke us to learn about things we do not know and reconsider things we do know.

The University of Virginia Press is honored to present the scholarship and inquiry of a talented and provocative group of authors. Their books teach us about the culture of faraway places, people we wish we had known, landscapes that inform, and histories that still torment us. In other words, these books teach, inspire, and frame new thinking.

Suzanne Morse Moomaw
Director
Three Rings
A Tale of Exile, Narrative, and Fate

“Daniel Mendelsohn’s Three Rings is erudition, essayism, and memoir, made to dance together like a visible clockworks—or literary scholarship such as Richy Joy might have practiced it on stage. This little book is ruminative, humane, and gorgeously precise.”—JONATHON LETHEM

In this “astounding Borgesian document of clarity and brilliance” (Sebastian Barry), best-selling memoirist and critic Daniel Mendelsohn pushes against the boundaries of genre as he explores the mysterious links between the randomness of the lives we lead and the artfulness of the stories we tell.

Combining memoir, biography, history, and literary criticism, Three Rings tells the stories of three writers who used the classics of the past to explore the nature of narrative: Erich Auerbach, the Jewish refugee from Hitler’s Germany who wrote his classic study of Western literature, *Mimesis*, in Istanbul . . . François Fénelon, the seventeenth-century Frenchman whose best-selling sequel to the *Odyssey*, *The Adventures of Telemachus*, resulted in his banishment . . . and W. G. Sebald, a German self-exiled to England, whose novels are haunted by Odyssean themes of displacement and yearning for home.

A climactic discovery about the way in which the lives of Mendelsohn’s three heroes were linked across borders, languages, and centuries forces the reader to reconsider the relationship between storytelling and history, art and life.
First and Always
A New Portrait of George Washington

“Peter Henriques highlights the color and drama of George Washington’s life with this vivid and revealing portrait. First and Always is original, perceptive, persuasive, innovative in terms of its method, and highly appealing in terms of its execution. As both a writer and a historian, Henriques is at the top of his game.”
—Robert M. S. McDonald, United States Military Academy, editor of Sons of the Father: George Washington and His Protégés

George Washington may be the most famous American who ever lived, and is certainly one of the most admired. This record hints at an enigmatic perfection; however, Washington was a flesh-and-blood man. In First and Always, celebrated historian Peter Henriques illuminates Washington’s life, more fully explicating his character and his achievements.

Arranged thematically, the book’s chapters focus on important and controversial issues, achieving a depth not possible in a traditional biography. First and Always examines factors that coalesced to make Washington such a remarkable and admirable leader, while chronicling how Washington mistreated some of his enslaved workers, engaged in extreme partisanship, and responded with excessive sensitivity to criticism. In its account of an amazing life, First and Always shows how, despite profound flaws, George Washington nevertheless deserves to rank as the nation’s most consequential leader, without whom the American experiment in republican government would have died in infancy.

PETER R. HENRIQUES

Peter R. Henriques is Professor of History, Emeritus, at George Mason University and author of Realistic Visionary: A Portrait of George Washington (Virginia).

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CARTER WISEMAN

Louis Kahn
A Life in Architecture

“This is a wonderful introduction to the mighty yet humane architecture of Louis Kahn. The memorable buildings are brought to life with an eloquent appreciation of both their physical forms and the important ideas that they embody.”—David Brownlee, University of Pennsylvania, coauthor of Louis I. Kahn: In the Realm of Architecture

The man who envisioned and realized such landmark buildings as the Salk Institute, the Kimbell Art Museum, and the National Assembly complex in Bangladesh, Louis Kahn was born in what is now Estonia, immigrated to America, and became one of the towering figures in his adopted country’s built world. His works are unmistakable in their elegance, monolithic power, and architectural honesty.

Written by Carter Wiseman, one of Kahn’s most respected commentators, this book offers a succinct, accessible examination of the life and work of one of America’s greatest architects. It traces the influence of his immigrant origins, his upbringing in poverty, his education, the impact of the Great Depression, and the arrival of modernism on Kahn’s life and work. Finally, it provides insight into why, as the legacy of many of his contemporaries has receded in importance, Kahn’s has remained so durably influential. Louis Kahn: A Life in Architecture provides the best concise introduction available to this singular life and achievement.

CARTER WISEMAN

Carter Wiseman is Lecturer at the Yale School of Architecture and author of Louis I. Kahn: Beyond Time and Style. For sixteen years he was the architecture critic at New York magazine.

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The Life of William Faulkner
Volume 2, This Alarming Paradox, 1935–1962

By the end of volume 1 of The Life of William Faulkner, the young Faulkner had gone from an unpromising, self-mythologizing bohemian to the author of some of the most innovative and enduring literature of the century, including The Sound and the Fury and Light in August. The second and concluding volume of Carl Rollyson’s ambitious biography finds Faulkner lamenting the many threats to his creative existence. Feeling, as an artist, he should be above worldly concerns and even morality, he has instead inherited only debts—a symptom of the South’s faded fortunes—and numerous mouths to feed and funerals to fund. And so he turns to the classic temptation for financially struggling writers—Hollywood.

Thus begins roughly a decade of shuttling between his home and family in Mississippi—lifeblood of his art—and the backlots of the Golden Age film industry. Through Faulkner’s Hollywood years, Rollyson introduces such personalities as Humphrey Bogart and Faulkner’s longtime collaborator Howard Hawks, while telling the stories behind films such as The Big Sleep and To Have and Have Not. At the same time, he chronicles with great insight Faulkner’s rapidly crumbling though somehow resilient marriage and his numerous extramarital affairs—including his deeply felt, if ultimately doomed, relationship with Meta Carpenter. (In his grief over their breakup, Faulkner—a dipsomaniac capable of ferocious alcoholic binges—received third-degree burns when he passed out on a hotel-room radiator.)

Where most biographers and critics dismiss Faulkner’s film work as at best a necessary evil, at worst a tragic waste of his peak creative years, Rollyson approaches this period as a valuable window on his artistry. He reveals a fascinating, previously unappreciated cross-pollination between Faulkner’s film and literary work, elements from his fiction appearing in his screenplays and his film collaborations influencing his later novels—fundamentally changing the character of late-career works such as the Snopes trilogy.

Rollyson takes the reader on a fascinating journey through the composition of Absalom, Absalom!, widely considered Faulkner’s masterpiece, as well as the film adaptation he authored—unnamed and never published—Revolts in the Earth. He reveals how Faulkner wrestled with the legacy of the South—both its history and its dizzying racial contradictions—and turned it into powerful art in works such as Go Down, Moses and Intruder in the Dust.

Volume 2 of this monumental work rests on an unprecedented trove of research materials, giving us the most penetrating and comprehensive life of Faulkner yet and providing a fascinating look at the author’s trajectory from underappreciated “writer’s writer” to world-renowned Nobel laureate and literary icon. In his famous Nobel speech, Faulkner said what inspired him was the human ability to prevail. In the end, this beautifully wrought life shows how Faulkner, the man and the artist, embodies this remarkable capacity to endure and prevail.

Carl Rollyson, Professor Emeritus at Baruch College, The City University of New York, has published numerous biographies of literary figures such as Sylvia Plath, Susan Sontag, and Norman Mailer, as well as film icons Marilyn Monroe and Dana Andrews. His writing has appeared in the Wall Street Journal, the New Criterion, and the Washington Post.
Best New Poets 2020

50 Poems from Emerging Writers

PRaise FOR Earlier EDITIONS:

“A reminder that contemporary poetry is not only alive and well but continuing to grow.”—PUBLISHERS WEEKLY

“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

Enter its fifteenth 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 composed 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 provide the best perspective available on the continuing vitality of poetry as it is being practiced today.

Edited by Brian Teare and Jeb Livingood

By Broad Potomac’s Shore

Great Poems from the Early Days of Our Nation’s Capital

“Roberts has resoundingly achieved her goal in this marvelously rich and satisfying collection. An impressive job of research and a valuable contribution to our understanding of Washington’s literary history.”—Christopher Sten, editor of Literary Capital: A Washington Reader

Following her successful Literary Guide to Washington, DC, Kim Roberts returns with a comprehensive anthology that collects poems by both well-known and overlooked poets working and living in the capital from the city’s founding in 1800 to 1930. Roberts expertly presents the work of 132 poets, including poems by celebrated DC writers such as Francis Scott Key, Walt Whitman, Frederick Douglass, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Ambrose Bierce, Henry Adams, and James Weldon Johnson as well as the work of lesser-known poets—especially women, writers of color, and working-class writers. A significant number of the poems are by writers who were born enslaved, such as Fanny Jackson Coppin, T. Thomas Fortune, and John Sella Martin.

The book is arranged chronologically, and although the poems are not necessarily about the city itself, they represent the poetic work happening there from its founding through the beginnings of literary modernism. The city has always been home to prominent poets—including presidents and congressmen, lawyers and Supreme Court judges, foreign diplomats, US poets laureate, professors, and inventors—as well as writers from across the country who come as correspondents. A broad range of voices is represented in this incomparable volume.

Edited by Kim Roberts

Kim Roberts is a freelance literary historian, writer, and editor living in Washington, DC, and author of A Literary Guide to Washington, DC.
Of Courtiers and Princes
Stories of Lower Court Clerks and Their Judges

PRAISE FOR PREVIOUS VOLUMES:
“This new collection of essays, including some by former clerks, takes readers inside justices’ chambers for a look at clerkship life. . . . [T]he best parts of the book are the behind-the-scenes descriptions of life at the court.”—ASSOCIATED PRESS

“An excellent book. . . . It’s interesting for many different reasons, not the least of which is a reminder of how much of a bastion of elitism the Court has always been.”—ATLANTIC MONTHLY

In his earlier books, In Chambers and Of Courtiers and Kings, Todd C. Peppers provided an insider’s view of the Supreme Court from the perspective of the clerks who worked closely with some of its most important justices. With Of Courtiers and Princes, he concludes the trilogy by examining the understudied yet equally fascinating role of lower court clerks—encompassing pioneering women and minorities.

Drawing on contributions from former law clerks and judicial scholars—including an essay by Ruth Bader Ginsburg—the book provides an inside look at the professional and personal bonds that form between lower court judges and their clerks. While the individual essays often focus on a single judge and his or her corps of law clerks, including their selection process, contributions, and even influence, the book as a whole provides a macro-level view of the law clerk’s role in the rapidly changing world of lower federal and state courts, thereby offering an unusual yet crucial perspective on the inner workings of our judicial system.

RACHEL CARNELL

Backlash
Libel, Impeachment, and Populism in the Reign of Queen Anne

“A country bitterly divided between two political parties. Populist mobs rising in support of a reactionary rabble-rouser. Foreign interference in the political process. Strained relations between Britain and Europe. These are not recent headlines—they are from the year 1710, when Queen Anne ruled Britain.

In her engagingly written Backlash, Rachel Carnell tells the fascinating and entertaining account of the reign of Queen Anne and the true story behind the fall of the Whig government imaginatively depicted in the 2018 film The Favourite. As Carnell shows, the truth was significantly different—and in many ways more interesting—than what the film depicted.

The backlash began in 1709 when the Whigs arrested a popular female Tory political satirist and then impeached a provocative High Church clergyman for preaching a sermon repudiating the ideals of parliamentary monarchy and religious tolerance. The impeachment trial backfired, and mobs surged in the streets supporting the Tory preacher and threatening religious minorities. With charges dropped against the satirist, by 1710 she had written a best-selling sequel.

Queen Anne tried to run a government balanced between the parties, but finally torn between the Whigs (including her longtime friends the duke and duchess of Marlborough) and the proto-Brexiteer Tories, she dissolved Parliament and called for elections. This brought in a majority for the Tories, who swiftly began passing reactionary legislation. While the Whigs would return to power after Anne’s death in 1714 and reverse the Tory policies, this little-known era offers an important historical perspective on the populist backlashes in the United States and United Kingdom today.

RACHEL CARNELL

Backlash
Libel, Impeachment, and Populism in the Reign of Queen Anne

“An entertaining and instructive account of the last four years of the reign of Queen Anne. Clearly and vigorously written.”—W. R. OWENS, THE OPEN UNIVERSITY, joint General Editor of The Works of Daniel Defoe

A country bitterly divided between two political parties. Populist mobs rising in support of a reactionary rabble-rouser. Foreign interference in the political process. Strained relations between Britain and Europe. These are not recent headlines—they are from the year 1710, when Queen Anne ruled Britain.

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Colonial Williamsburg: The Story
From the Colonial Era to the Restoration

It was in Williamsburg, Virginia, that American independence—and democracy—took root. And it is in the Historic Area of Colonial Williamsburg that millions have learned about the continuing relevance of America’s founding ideas.

Spanning nearly five centuries, Colonial Williamsburg: The Story chronicles the town from its colonial origins through its days as the capital of England’s largest colony and then as the center of revolutionary ideas and ferment. The book also covers the town’s decline after the revolution and its restoration in the twentieth century to the present. The book’s illustrations are drawn from the incomparable collections of Colonial Williamsburg’s museums and library, and the book highlights the continuing research by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation on the town’s history, its buildings, and its archaeology.

Colonial Williamsburg: The Story includes familiar figures, such as Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and George and Martha Washington. But it also highlights lesser-known figures, including the enslaved preacher Gowan Pamphlet and the printer Clementina Rind. All these men and women—black, white, and Native American, enslaved and free—played their parts in shaping the nation.


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Fulfilling the Promise
Virginia Commonwealth University and the City of Richmond, 1968–2009

“Fulfilling the Promise is a history ripe with as many twists and turns as any first-rate thriller and where the stakes were sky-high. It is also a blueprint for what can go right when good people keep trying to make something work where nothing really had before.”—DAVID BALDACCI, VCU ’82 graduate and best-selling novelist

Founded in Richmond in 1968, Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) began with a mission to build a university to serve a city emerging from the era of urban crisis—desegregation, white flight, political conflict, and economic decline. The product of the merger of the Medical College of Virginia and the Richmond Professional Institute, combined into one state-mandated institution, the two organizations were able to embrace their mission and work together productively.

In Fulfilling the Promise, John Kneebone and Eugene Trani tell the intriguing story of VCU and the context in which the university was forged and eventually thrived. Although VCU’s history is necessarily unique, Kneebone and Trani show how the issues shaping it are common to many urban state institutions, from engaging with two-party politics in Virginia and African American political leadership in Richmond, to fraught neighborhood relations, the complexities of providing public health care at an academic health center, and an increasingly diverse student body. As a result, Fulfilling the Promise offers far more than a stale institutional saga. Rather, this definitive history of one public university illuminates the past and future of American public higher education in the post-1960s era.

JOHN T. KNEEBONE AND EUGENE P. TRANI
FOREWORD BY SENATOR TIM KAINE

John T. Kneebone, retired Associate Professor of History at Virginia Commonwealth University, is coeditor of the Dictionary of Virginia Biography.

Eugene P. Trani, President Emeritus and University Distinguished Professor at Virginia Commonwealth University, is coauthor of The Reporter Who Knew Too Much: Harrison Salisbury and the New York Times, among other books.

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400 pages
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Black Landscapes Matter

“An extremely important book that thoughtfully tackles questions central to today’s social discourse on heritage, memory, and race.”—MARIO GOODEN, Columbia University, author of Dark Space: Architecture, Representation, Black Identity

The question “Do black landscapes matter?” cuts deep to the core of American history. From the plantations of slavery to contemporary segregated cities, from freedman villages to northern migrations for freedom, the nation’s landscape bears the detritus of diverse origins. Black landscapes matter because they tell the truth. In this vital new collection, acclaimed landscape designer and public artist Walter Hood assembles a group of notable landscape architecture and planning professionals and scholars to probe how race, memory, and meaning intersect in the American landscape.

Essayists examine a variety of US places—ranging from New Orleans and Charlotte to Milwaukee and Detroit—exposing racism endemic in the built environment and acknowledging the widespread erasure of black geographies and cultural landscapes. Through a combination of case studies, critiques, and calls to action, contributors reveal the deficient, normative portrayals of landscape that affect communities of color and question how public design and preservation efforts can support people in these places. In a culture where historical omissions and specious narratives routinely provoke disinvestment in minority communities, creative solutions by designers, planners, artists, and residents are necessary to activate them in novel ways. Black people have built and shaped the American landscape in ways that can never be fully known. Black Landscapes Matter is a timely and necessary reminder that without recognizing and reconciling these histories and spaces, America’s past and future cannot be understood.

Robert E. May

Yuletide in Dixie

Slavery, Christmas, and Southern Memory

How did enslaved African Americans in the Old South really experience Christmas? In this provocative, revisionist, and sometimes chilling account, Robert May uncovers a dark reality of white anxiety over feared slave revolts and the continuation of slavery’s most punitive practices through the holidays. May not only dismantles false assumptions about slave Christmas but also sheds light on how such fallacies undergirded white supremacy in the United States after the Civil War. A major reinterpretation of the narratives surrounding human bondage, Yuletide in Dixie challenges enduring myths embedded deeply in our culture and reveals why disputes over Confederate memory retain such staying power today.

Robert E. May is Professor Emeritus of History at Purdue University and author of Slavery, Race, and the Conquest in the Tropics: Lincoln, Douglas, and the Future of Latin America, among other books.

Ivor Noël Hume

Belzoni

The Giant Archaeologists Love to Hate

“While it’s entirely possible to cringe at Belzoni’s methods . . . it’s nearly impossible to resist the story of a life . . . full of ‘naïveté, ambition, duplicity,avarice, and poverty worthy of Charles Dickens or Henry James, differing only in that it happens to be true.’”—NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

“A lively, witty biography. . . . [I’m] in this entertaining and graceful account of Belzoni’s adventures, Mr. Hume opens a window on the raffish days of early Egyptology, when an Italian giant towered over his competitors.”—WALL STREET JOURNAL

Ivor Noël Hume was the author of more than twenty books, including Martin’s Hundred and A Passion for the Past: The Odyssey of a Transatlantic Archaeologist.
As Eudora Welty observed, “One place understood helps us know all places better.” Nowhere is this more apropos than in her home state of Mississippi. Although accounts of its architecture have long conjured visions of white-columned antebellum mansions, its towns, buildings, and landscapes are ultimately far more complex, engaging, and challenging. This guidebook surveys a range of such locations, from Native American mounds and villages to plantation outbuildings that bear witness to the lives of enslaved African Americans, from twentieth-century enclaves built for sawmill workers and oil tycoons to neighborhoods that bolstered black Mississippians during segregation, and from the vernacular streetscapes of small towns to modern architecture in Greenville, Meridian, Jackson, and Biloxi. In the pages of this latest volume in the celebrated Buildings of the United States series, newly redesigned in a more user-friendly format, readers will come to know the history of close to 600 sites, illustrated by 250 photographs (most in full color) and 29 maps, including such wide-ranging places as Longwood and the Museum of African American History and Culture in Natchez, Vicksburg National Military Park, Winterville Mounds, the Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale, the Neshoba County Jail and Courthouse, the University of Mississippi and William Faulkner’s Rowan Oak in Oxford, and the homes of Medgar and Myrlie Evers and Eudora Welty in Jackson.

Jennifer V. O. Baughn is Chief Architectural Historian at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the author of numerous articles on the state’s historic buildings.

Michael W. Fazio was Professor Emeritus of Architecture at Mississippi State University and coauthor of The Domestic Architecture of Benjamin Henry Latrobe and Buildings across Time: An Introduction to World Architecture.

Mary Warren Miller is Executive Director Emeritus of the Historic Natchez Foundation and coauthor of The Great Houses of Natchez.
The Case for Identity Politics
Polarization, Demographic Change, and Racial Appeals

Christopher T. Stout is Associate Professor of Political Science at Oregon State University and author of Bringing Race Back In: Black Politicians, Deracialization, and Voting Behavior in the Age of Obama (Virginia).

An incredibly important and timely book that offers a major contribution to the racial politics literature. Stout provides substantial evidence countering the claims after the 2016 election that identity politics is a losing electoral strategy for the Democratic Party. His book shows that Democrats can mobilize voters through racial appeals without facing the same backlash that many have long feared Democrats in general, and black candidates in particular, receive from appealing to racial and ethnic minorities."—Michael Tesler, University of California, Irvine, author of Post-Racial or Most-Racial? Race and Politics in the Obama Era

Following the defeat of Hillary Clinton in the presidential election of 2016, many prominent scholars and political pundits argued that a successful Democratic Party in the future must abandon identity politics. While these calls for Democrats to distance themselves from such strategies have received much attention, there is scant academic work that empirically tests whether nonracial campaigns provide an advantage to Democrats today. As Christopher Stout explains, those who argue for deracialized appeals to voters may not be considering how several high-profile police shootings and acquittals, increasing evidence of demographic changes in the United States have made racial and ethnic issues now more salient than in the past. Moreover, in these ways, reveal how their understanding of the past and present shaped hopes, ambitions, and anxieties for or about the future.

The essays in this wide-ranging volume explore the historical consciousness of Americans caught up in the Revolution and its aftermath. By focusing on how various individuals and groups envisioned their future, the contributors show that revolutionary Americans knew that its promises would only be fulfilled if an enlightened people could find its way through its past and into a future. Americans recognized that its promises would only be fully redeemed at a future date. In Revolutionary Prophecies, renowned historians Robert M. S. McDonald and Peter S. Onuf summon a diverse cast of characters from the founding generation—all of whom, in different ways, reveal how their understanding of the past and present shaped hopes, ambitions, and anxieties for or about the future.

This provocative collection reminds us that the hotly contested geopolitical and cultural programs of the early republic were risk-taking projections of the revolutionary imagination, rooted in hopeful visions of a secure American future and a longing for unity that was always threatening to unravel."—Brian Steele, University of Alabama, Birmingham, author of Thomas Jefferson and American Nationhood

The America of the early republic was built on an experiment, a hopeful prophecy that would only be fulfilled if an enlightened people could find its way through its past and into a future. Americans recognized that its promises would only be fully redeemed at a future date. In Revolutionary Prophecies, renowned historians Robert M. S. McDonald and Peter S. Onuf summon a diverse cast of characters from the founding generation—all of whom, in different ways, reveal how their understanding of the past and present shaped hopes, ambitions, and anxieties for or about the future.

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**Rival Visions**

How Jefferson and His Contemporaries Defined the Early American Republic

“Gish and Bibby should be credited not only for bringing together an interdisciplinary set of scholars to tackle big ideas at the center of the American founding but also for producing a coherent, tight volume. It is impossible to come away from this set of essays without taking seriously Gish and Bibby’s idea that ‘rival visions’ of the United States were truly constitutive of the nation. What is more, the book makes clear that the founders’ ‘rival visions’ continue to reverberate in scholars’ compelling—and necessarily competing—interpretations.” — MATTHEW RAINBOW HALE, Goucher College

The emergence of the early American republic as a new nation on the world stage conjured rival visions in the eyes of leading statesmen at home and attentive observers abroad. Thomas Jefferson envisioned the newly independent states as a federation of republics united by common experience, mutual interest, and an adherence to principles of natural rights. His views on popular government and the American experiment in republicanism, and later the expansion of its empire of liberty, offered an influential account of the new nation. While persuasive in crucial respects, his vision of early America did not stand alone as an unrivaled model.

The contributors to Rival Visions examine how Jefferson’s contemporaries— including Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Madison, and Marshall—articulated their visions for the early republic. Even beyond America, in this age of successive revolutions and crises, foreign statesmen began to formulate their own accounts of the new nation, its character, and its future prospects. This volume reveals how these vigorous debates and competing rival visions defined the early American republic in the formative epoch after the Revolution.

**Conceived in Crisis**

The Revolutionary Creation of an American State

“Pearl has written a powerful new interpretation of the American Revolution. Not only does he make a persuasive argument about the coming of the Revolution; he also explains what may have been its most important outcome—the creation of sovereign republican states capable of realizing the will of democratic majorities. It is a major scholarly contribution.” — MAX M. EDLING, King’s College London, author of A Revolution in Favor of Government: Origins of the U.S. Constitution and the Making of the American State

Conceived in Crisis argues that the American Revolution was not just the product of the Imperial Crisis, brought on by Parliament’s attempt to impose a new idea of empire on the American colonies. To an equal or greater degree, it was a response to the inability of individual colonial governments to deliver basic services, which undermined their legitimacy.

Using Pennsylvania as a case study, Christopher Pearl demonstrates how a history of ineffective colonial governance precipitated a process of state formation that was greatly accelerated by the demands of the Revolutionary War. The powerful state governments that resulted dominated the lives of ordinary people well into the nineteenth century. Many questions vital to the nascent American society—including economic development, party formation, citizenship, public education, the separation of church and state, and the entrenchment of slavery through law and regulatory policy—were answered at the state rather than the federal level. Conceived in Crisis makes sense of the trajectory from weak colonial to strong revolutionary states, and in so doing explains the limited success of efforts to consolidate state power at the national level during the early Republican period.
The Papers of George Washington
Revolutionary War Series
Volume 28, 28 August–27 October 1780

In late August 1780, Gen. George Washington was buoyed by expectations that French reinforcements would participate in an attack on New York City and that a southern army was poised to advance through South Carolina and possibly regain Charleston. News soon reached him that a key division was delayed in France and that units under Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates had been scattered near Camden, S.C. In response to these crises, Washington dismissed northern militia to conserve supplies, directed additional forces to the southern department, and selected Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene to replace Gates. In a dramatic turn of events, Washington learned of the defection of Maj. Gen. Benedict Arnold—who had plotted with British adjutant general John André to betray West Point—and, acting decisively, concentrated his troops and rebuffed British appeals to spare the captured André (who was hanged as a spy), ensuring “the rescue of the Post & Garrison of West Point from Arnolds villainous perfidy.”

The Selected Papers of John Jay
Volume 6, 1794–1798

Volume 6 opens with John Jay abroad the Ohio, bound for London in May 1794, to begin what will prove to be the most controversial mission of his career: the negotiation of the treaty that now bears his name. The volume documents the series of proposals and drafts that culminated in the treaty, as well as the mounting criticism against the treaty from the time of its reception on American shores to its ratification in the Senate. Soon after his return to New York in May 1795, Jay took up a new public office as recently elected governor of that state. The volume covers the policies formulated and implemented by Jay’s administration—including those related to Indian affairs, outbreaks of infectious disease, judicial and penal reform, and the state’s inadequate military defenses—and looks ahead to his second term.

The Papers of Andrew Johnson Digital Edition

In the current “age of impeachment,” Andrew Johnson has gained a new historical relevance. But Johnson’s career is notable for more than his impeachment, with much to tell us about Civil War-era politics and the complexity of Reconstruction, through a trajectory that is one of the most compelling, and strange, in presidential history.

Johnson was born into poverty but rose quickly in Tennessee politics, serving as governor before moving on to the US House of Representatives and then the Senate. Despite being a slave owner, Johnson was the only senator of a Confederate state not to resign when his home state seceded. Johnson walked a fine political line between sectional interests, and while his Southern Unionist position inspired Lincoln to choose him as his running mate in 1864, Johnson’s sympathies for the South would generate enormous controversy when he succeeded Lincoln as president. The eventual impeachment process—Johnson escaped dismissal from office by a single vote—provides a fascinating look at a critical era in American history as Congress and Johnson’s own cabinet conspired to make him the most embattled of presidents.

This digital edition of Johnson’s papers—which also covers notable events in a career that spanned decades and included the Homestead Act and the Alaska Purchase—collects the complete contents of the print edition’s sixteen volumes. This online archive is fully searchable and is interoperable with other titles in the Antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction collection, as well as all of Rotunda’s American History Collection.
In 1618, on the eve of the Thirty Years’ War, the German alchemist and physician Michael Maier published *Atalanta fugiens*, an intriguing and complex musical alchemical emblem book designed to engage the ear, eye, and intellect. The book unfolds as a series of fifty emblems, each of which contains an accompanying “fugue,” music scored for three voices. Historians of alchemy have long understood this virtuoso work as an ambitious demonstration of the art’s literary potential and of the possibilities of the early modern printed book.

*Atalanta fugiens* lends itself unusually well to today’s digital tools. Re-rendering Maier’s multimedia alchemical project as an enhanced online publication, *Furnace and Fugue* allows contemporary readers to hear, see, manipulate, and investigate *Atalanta fugiens* in ways that Maier perhaps imagined but that were impossible to fully realize before now. An interactive, layered digital edition provides accessibility and flexibility, presenting all the elements of the original book along with significant enhancements that allow for deep engagement by specialists and nonspecialists alike.

Three short introductory essays invite readers to get acquainted with early modern alchemy, the printing techniques used for the original book, and Michael Maier. Eight extended interpretive essays explore *Atalanta fugiens* and its place in the history of music, science, print, and visual culture in early modern Europe. These interdisciplinary essays also include interactive features that clarify and advance the authors’ arguments while positioning *Furnace and Fugue* as an original, uniquely engaging contribution to our understanding of early modern culture.

Tara Nummedal is Professor of History at Brown University and author of *Anna Zieglerin and the Lion’s Blood: Alchemy and End Times in Reformation Germany*. Donna Bilak is Director and Founder of Twelve Keys Consultancy and Design and adjunct faculty at New York University’s Gallatin School of Individualized Study.
JOHANN PETER OETTINGER, EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY CRAIG KOSLOFSKY AND ROBERTO ZAUGG

A German Barber-Surgeon in the Atlantic Slave Trade
The Seventeenth-Century Journal of Johann Peter Oettinger

“This is an extremely rare and uniquely insightful primary source that will be a landmark contribution to the historiographies of the Atlantic slave trade, African history, as well as German-speakers’ involvement in early modern colonial projects.”

—BIRTE PFLEGER, California State University, Los Angeles, author of Ethnicity Matters: A History of the German Society of Pennsylvania

As he traveled across Germany and the Netherlands and sailed on Dutch and Brandenburg slave ships to the Caribbean and Africa from 1682 to 1696, the young barber-surgeon Johann Peter Oettinger (1666–1746) recorded his experiences in a detailed journal, discovered by Craig Koslofsky and Roberto Zaugg in 2011. They found that Oettinger’s observations of shipboard life, trade in Africa, the horrors of the Middle Passage, and the sale of enslaved captives in the Caribbean were more attentive than those of many of his contemporaries.

Translated in full here for the first time, A German Barber-Surgeon in the Atlantic Slave Trade recounts Oettinger’s journey crossing the Atlantic, trading sugar and cotton, the purchase and branding of Africans, and aiding enslaved women in childbirth. His descriptions of Amsterdam, Curaçao, St. Thomas, and Suriname, as well as his travels along the coast of West Africa, from Mauritania to Gabon, contain rare insights into all aspects of Europeans’ burgeoning trade in African captives in the late seventeenth century. This journeyman’s eyewitness account of all three routes of the triangle trade will be invaluable to scholars of the early modern world on both sides of the Atlantic.

CRAIG KOSLOFSKY, Professor of History and Germanic Languages and Literatures at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, is author of Evening’s Empire: A History of the Night in Early Modern Europe.

ROBERTO ZAUGG, Professor of Early Modern History at the University of Zurich, is coeditor of Union in Separation: Diasporic Groups and Identities in the Eastern Mediterranean (1100–1800).

EDITED BY EVAN HAEFELI

Against Popery
Britain, Empire, and Anti-Catholicism

“An excellent collection. Without exception, these essays are well written and significant, and as a whole, Against Popery makes a valuable and original contribution to scholarship.”—OWEN STANWOOD, author of The Global Refuge: Huguenots in an Age of Empire

Although commonly regarded as a prejudice against Roman Catholics and their religion, anti-popery is both more complex and far more historically significant than this common conception would suggest. As the essays collected in this volume demonstrate, anti-popery is a powerful lens through which to interpret the culture and politics of the British-American world.

Taking an interdisciplinary approach, written by scholars from both sides of the Atlantic working in history, literature, art history, and political science, the essays in Against Popery cover three centuries of English, Scottish, Irish, early American, and imperial history between the early sixteenth and early nineteenth centuries. More comprehensive, inclusive, and far-reaching than earlier studies, this volume represents a major turning point, summing up earlier work and laying a broad foundation for future scholarship across disciplinary lines.

Evan Haefeli is Associate Professor of History at Texas A&M University and author of New Netherland and the Dutch Origins of American Religious Liberty.

Contributors: Craig Gallagher, Boston College * Tim Harris, Brown University * Clare Haynes, University of East Anglia * Susan P. Liebell, St. Joseph’s University * Brendan McCrory, Boston University * Anthony Milton, Sheffield University * Andrew Murphy, Rutgers University * Laura M. Stevens, University of Tulsa * Cynthia J. Van Zandt, University of New Hampshire * Peter Walker, University of Wyoming * Gregory Zucker, Rutgers University

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ATLANTIC HISTORY / RELIGIOUS STUDIES

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORIES
Henry Adams in Washington
Linking the Personal and Public Lives of America’s Man of Letters

Ormond Seavey, Professor of English at The George Washington University, is author of Becoming Benjamin Franklin: The Autobiography and the Life.

“Seavey convincingly argues that neither literary critics nor historians have properly appreciated Adams’s literature and that Adams is incorrectly perceived ‘as a cynical and negative historian.’ A work of great scholarship.”—John Kaminski, editor of The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution

A descendent of two US presidents and winner of the Pulitzer Prize, Henry Adams enjoyed a very particular place in American life, not least due to his ancestry. Yet despite his prolific writing in the years between 1877 and 1891, when he lived in Washington, DC, Adams has somehow slipped into the gap between history and literature. In Henry Adams in Washington, Ormond Seavey integrates the diverse aspects of Adams’s writing, arguing for his placement among the major American writers of the nineteenth century.

Examining Adams’s nine-volume History as well as his biographies and novels, Seavey shows how Adams reveals his own character and personality in his writings, particularly his fondness for the personal rather than the public sphere. As a historian writing in Washington, DC, Adams surely encountered the expectation that public life take precedence over the personal; in the execution of both his historical writing and his novels, however, he dwells instead on the personal costs of public life. Revealing Adams to be a missing link between the writers of the American Renaissance and the modernist writers of the early twentieth century, Seavey shows his novels to be considerations of contemporary political issues while also recognizing the novelistic dimensions in his history and biographies.

Interest and Connection in the Eighteenth Century
Hervey, Johnson, Smith, Equiano

“You can single word explain the world? In the British eighteenth century, it comes closer: it lies at the foundation of the period’s thinking about finance, economics, politics, psychology, and aesthetics. Interest and Connection in the Eighteenth Century provides the first comprehensive account of interest in an era when a growing national debt created a new class of rentiers who lived off of interest, the emerging discipline of economics made self-interest an axiom of human behavior, and booksellers began for the first time to market books by calling them “interesting.” Sider Jost reveals how the multiple meanings of interest allowed writers to make connections—from witty puns to deep structural analogies—among different spheres of eighteenth-century life.

Challenging a long and influential tradition that reads the eighteenth century in terms of individualism, atomization, abstraction, and the hegemony of market-based thinking, this innovative study emphasizes the importance of interest as an idiom for thinking about concrete social ties, at court and in families, universities, theaters, boroughs, churches, and beyond. To “be in the interest of” or “have an interest with” another was a crucial relationship, one that supplied metaphors and habits of thought across the culture. Interest and Connection in the Eighteenth Century recovers the small, densely networked world of Hanoverian Britain and its self-consciously inventive language for talking about human connection.”—Jenny Davidson, Columbia University, author of Breeding: A Partial History of the Eighteenth Century

Ormond Seavey

Jacob Sider Jost is Associate Professor of English at Dickinson College and author of Prose Immortality, 1711–1819 (Virginia).
Armed Citizens
The Road from Ancient Rome to the Second Amendment

Although much has changed in the United States since the eighteenth century, our framework for gun laws still largely relies on the Second Amendment. Yet few citizens understand either why militias appealed to the founding fathers or the role that militias played in North American rebellions, in which they often functioned as repressive—and racist—domestic forces.

In Armed Citizens, Noah Shusterman explains what eighteenth-century militias were, who had the right to bear arms, and why the authors of the Constitution believed militias to be necessary to the security of a free state. Shusterman begins in Ancient Rome, then turns to the rise of France’s professional army during seventeenth-century Europe and the fear that it inspired in England. He shows how this fear led British writers to begin praising citizens’ militias, at the same time that colonial America had come to rely on those militias as a means of defense and as a system to police enslaved peoples. Thus the start of the Revolution allowed Americans to portray their struggle as a war of citizens against professional soldiers, leading the authors of the Constitution to place their trust in citizen soldiers and a “well-regulated militia,” an idea that persists to this day.

We Are Kings
Political Theology and the Making of a Modern Individual

Whether it is Theresa May, Boris Johnson, Barack Obama, or Donald Trump, when British and American leaders today talk of the nation, they do so in terms that eighteenth-century British literature helped establish. The city on a hill and the sovereign individual are tropes at the center of modern Anglo-American political thought, and the literature that accompanied Britain’s rise to imperial prominence played a key role in creating them.

We Are Kings is the first book to interpret eighteenth-century British literature from the perspective of political theology. Spencer Jackson returns to a body of literature long associated with modernity’s origins without assuming that modernity entails a separation of the religious from the profane. The result is a study that casts this literature in a surprisingly new light. The novel and the modern individual are shown to be in a sense both secular and religious at once—products of a modern political faith that has authorized Anglo-American exceptionalism from the eighteenth century to the present.
Nervous Fictions
Literary Form and the Enlightenment Origins of Neuroscience

“Nervous Fictions maps a domain of eighteenth-century natural philosophical, cultural, and literary discourse that delivers a revelatory view of its veiled cohesion and pervasive currency. In Keiser’s hands, neuroscience is an inseparable literary discourse from its founding, just as brain science provides eighteenth-century literature its most potent modes of representing feeling, cognition, and interiority itself.”—HELEN THOMPSON, Northwestern University, author of Fictional Matter: Empiricism, Corporeality, and the Novel

The advent of neuroscience in the late seventeenth century not only offered the promise of knowing the mind through empirical study of the brain; it unleashed a host of questions, problems, paradoxes, and—strangest of all—literary forms that are still with us today. Nervous Fictions is the first account of early neuroscience and of the peculiar literary forms it produced. Jess Keiser draws attention to a distinctive, but so far unacknowledged, mode of writing evident in a host of late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century texts: the nervous fiction. Apparent not just in scientific work but also in poetry (Barker, Blackmore, Thomson), narrative (Sterne, Smollett, “its-narratives”), philosophy (Hobbes, Cavendish, Locke), satire (Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot), and medicine (Mandeville, Boswell), nervous fictions dissect the brain through metaphor, personification, and other figurative language. Nervous fictions stage a central Enlightenment problematic: the clash between mind and body, between our introspective sense of self as beings endowed with thinking, sensing, believing, willing minds and the scientific study of our brains as simply complex physical systems.

Organic Supplements
Bodies and Things of the Natural World, 1580–1790

“A significant and engaging collection that addresses in different and often fascinating ways the blurred and shifting edge terrains of concepts, categories, objects, and processes in early modern Europe.”—ELIZABETH HECKENDORN COOK, University of California, Santa Barbara, author of Epistolary Bodies: Gender and Genre in the Eighteenth-Century Republic of Letters

From the hair of a famous dead poet to botanical ornaments and meat pies, the subjects of this book are dynamic, organic artifacts. A cross-disciplinary collection of essays, Organic Supplements examines the interlaced relationships between natural things and human beings in early modern and eighteenth-century Europe. The material qualities of things as living organisms—and things that originate from living organisms—enabled a range of critical actions and experiences to take place for the people who wore, used, consumed, or perceived them.

With contributions in art history and the history of science as well as literary studies, the essays in this volume represent a rich and lively range of subject areas and fields, including music history, food studies, material textual studies, botany, natural history, moral philosophy, history of death and mourning, and affordance theory.

Contributors:
Lynn Festa, Rutgers University * Kevin Lambert, California State University, Fullerton * Rebecca Laroche, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs * Jayne Lewis, University of California, Irvine * Julia Reinhard Lupton, University of California, Irvine * Diane Pukkis, University of Oxford * Jessica Wolfe, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill * Michael Yonan, University of Missouri
The Quebec Connection
A Poetics of Solidarity in Global Francophone Literatures

“Theoretically sophisticated and packed with novel insights, The Quebec Connection is a captivating investigation of the rhetorical tropes of the francophone literature of decolonization.”—Nick Nesbitt, Princeton University, author of Caribbean Critique: Antillean Critical Theory from Toussaint to Glissant

From the 1950s to the 1970s, the idea of independence inspired radical changes across the French-speaking world. In The Quebec Connection, Julie-Françoise Tolliver examines the links and parallels that writers from Quebec, the Caribbean, and Africa imagined to unite that world, illuminating the tropes they used to articulate solidarities across the race and class differences that marked their experience. Tolliver argues that the French tongue both enabled and delimited connections between these writers, restricting their potential with the language’s own imperial history. The literary map that emerges demonstrates the plurality of French-language literatures, going beyond the concept of a single, unitary francophone literature to appreciate the profuse range of imaginaries connected by solidary texts that hoped for transformative independence.

Importantly, the book expands the “francophone” framework by connecting African and Caribbean literatures to Québécois literature, attending to their interactions while recognizing their particularities. The Quebec Connection’s analysis of transnational francophone solidarities radically alters the field of francophone studies by redressing the racial logic that isolates the northern province from what has come to be called the postcolonial world.

Humus
A Novel

“Kanor plunges us in the holds of a slave ship in 1774 . . . Her short, suspended sentences allow immersion in the heart of these agonizing journeys that punctuated the sad episode of slavery.”—Le Nouvel Observateur

On the 23rd of March last, fourteen black women apparently leapt overboard, from the poop deck into the sea, all together and in one movement . . . Despite all possible diligence, with the sea extremely choppy and the wind blowing a gale, sharks had already eaten several of them before any could be hauled back on board, yet seven were saved, one of whom died that evening at seven o’clock, being in very bad shape when rescued, so in the end, eight were lost in this incident.”—from the Logbook of Louis Monnier, captain of Le Soleil

While researching in Nantes, a port city enriched by the slave trade, celebrated French novelist Fabienne Kanor came across a chilling report written in 1774 by the commander of a slave ship, Le Soleil. Captain Louis Monnier recounted the loss of valuable “cargo” when fourteen African women escaped from the ship’s hold to leap overboard rather than face enslavement. Half of them drowned or were eaten by sharks.

From this tragic incident, Kanor has composed a powerful, polyphonic novel in which each woman tells her own story. Their disparate lives from differing cultures, conditions, and perspectives intersect through their brutal treatment and their collective act of resistance. These intertwined narratives reveal the brutalizing effects of slavery, not only on the captive but also on the oppressor.

Fabienne Kanor is a journalist and filmmaker and the author of numerous works of fiction and drama, including the novel Faire l’aventure, which received the Prix Carbet de la Caraïbe du Tout-Monde for the best literary work in French or French Creole from the Caribbean and the Americas. Lynn E. Palermo is Associate Professor of French Studies at Susquehanna University. Gladys M. Francis is Associate Professor of French and Francoophone Studies at Georgia State University.

Julie-Françoise Tolliver is Assistant Professor of Modern and Classical Languages at the University of Houston.
Magnificent Decay
Melville and Ecology

“A tour de force. In lucid and compelling prose, Nurmi offers a bold rereading of Melville as the writer for our contemporary era.”—CODY MARKS, University of Georgia, author of Not Even Past: The Stories We Keep Telling about the Civil War

What is Melville beyond the whale? Long celebrated for his stories of the sea, Melville was also fascinated by the interrelations between living species and planetary systems, a perspective informing his work in ways we now term “ecological.” By reading Melville in the context of nineteenth-century science, Tom Nurmi contends that he may best be understood as a proto-ecologist who innovatively engages with the entanglement of human and nonhuman realms.

Melville lived during a period in which the process of scientific specialization was well underway, while the integration of science and art was concurrently being addressed by American writers. Steeped in the work of Lyell, Darwin, and other scientific pioneers, he composed stories and verse that made the complexity of geological, botanical, and zoological networks visible to a broad spectrum of readers, ironically in the most “unscientific” forms of fiction and poetry.

Set against the backdrop of Melville’s literary, philosophical, and scientific influences, Magnificent Decay focuses on four of his most neglected works—Mardi (1849), Pierre (1852), The Piazza Tales (1856), and John Marr (1888)—to demonstrate that, together, literature and science offer collective insights into the past, present, and future turbulence of the Anthropocene. Tracing the convergences of ecological and literary creativity, Melville’s lesser-read texts explore the complex interplay between inanimate matter, life, and human society across multiple scales and, in so doing, illustrate the value of literary art for representing ecological relationships.

Eden’s Endemics
Narratives of Biodiversity on Earth and Beyond

“From birding memoirs and science fiction to seed-saving vaults and evolutionary ‘supertrees,’ this book serves as a primer to biodiversity concepts and explanations for a nonscientific audience.”—HEATHER HOUSER, University of Texas at Austin, author of Infowhelm: Environmental Art and Literature in an Age of Data

In the past thirty years biodiversity has become one of the central organizing principles through which we understand the nonhuman environment. Its deceptively simple definition as the variation among living organisms masks its status as a hotly contested term both within the sciences and more broadly. In Eden’s Endemics, Elizabeth Callaway looks to cultural objects—novels, memoirs, databases, visualizations, and poetry—that depict many species at once to consider the question of how we narrate organisms in their multiplicity.

Touching on topics ranging from seed banks to science fiction to bird-watching, Callaway argues that there is no set, generally accepted way to measure biodiversity. Westerners tend to conceptualize it according to one or more of an array of tropes rooted in colonial history such as the Lost Eden, Noah’s Ark, and Tree-of-Life imagery. These conceptualizations affect what kinds of biodiversities are prioritized for protection. While using biodiversity as a way to talk about the world aims to highlight what is most valued in nature, it can produce narratives that reinforce certain power differentials—with real-life consequences for conservation projects. Thus the choices made when portraying biodiversity impact what is visible, what is visceral, and what is unquestioned common sense about the patterns of life on Earth.
Portraiture and Friendship in Enlightenment France

“Portraiture and Friendship in Enlightenment France forges important new ground in several respects. Fripp makes a compelling case that the idea of friendship was: a structuring principle that guided many aspects of the theory and practice of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture; a gendered notion that operated differently for female and male artists; a tool that artists could deploy to further their careers; and an important key to understanding the caricatures that circulated among members of the Academy, particularly when traveling abroad. Although many of the primary source texts and images discussed will be familiar to specialists in eighteenth-century French painting, looking at these written and visual documents through the lens of friendship reveals new layers of meaning that have never before been discussed.”—Laura Auricchio, Fordham College at Lincoln Center, author of Adélaïde Labille-Guiard: Artist in the Age of Revolution

Portraiture and Friendship in Enlightenment France examines how new and often contradictory ideas about friendship were enacted in the lives of artists in the eighteenth century. It demonstrates that portraits resulted from and generated new ideas about friendship by analyzing the creation, exchange, and display of portraits alongside discussions of friendship in philosophical and academic discourse, exhibition criticism, personal diaries, and correspondence. This study provides a deeper understanding of how artists took advantage of changing conceptions of social relationships and used portraiture to make visible new ideas about friendship that were driven by Enlightenment thought.

JESSICA L. FRIPP

The Complete Writings and Selected Correspondence of John Dickinson Volume 1

“This edition of the works of (and about) John Dickinson represents long overdue scholarly and critical attention to one of the truly pivotal figures in the early history of the United States.”—Mark Noll, Notre Dame, author of In the Beginning Was the Word: The Bible in American Public Life

The first volume of the Complete Writings and Selected Correspondence of John Dickinson inaugurates a multivolume documentary edition that will, for the first time ever, provide the complete collection of everything Dickinson published on public affairs over the course of his life. The documents include essays, articles, broadsides, resolutions, petitions, declarations, constitutions, regulations, legislation, proclamations, songs, and odes. Among them are many of the seminal state papers produced by the first national congresses and conventions. Also included is correspondence between Dickinson and some of the key figures of his era. This edition should raise Dickinson to his rightful place among America’s founding fathers, rivaled in reputation only by Benjamin Franklin before 1776. Dickinson was celebrated throughout the colonies, as well as in England and France, as the great American spokesman for liberty, and the documents in this edition evidence his tireless political work and unmatched corpus.

JANE E. CALVERT

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EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES / ART HISTORY

STUDIES IN SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ART AND CULTURE
Inventing the Critic in Renaissance England

“An important account of the first significant period of literary criticism in the English language, and any subsequent account of the origins of English criticism will need to take account of it. Russell does not simply return to the history of ideas. He is interested in the intersection between the history of ideas and the scene of critical judgment in all of its messiness and conflict.”—Kevin Pask, Concordia University, author of The Emergence of the English Author: Scripting the Life of the Poet in Early Modern England

The turn of the seventeenth century was an important moment in the history of English criticism. In a series of pioneering works of rhetoric and poetics, writers such as Philip Sidney, George Puttenham, and Ben Jonson laid the foundations of critical discourse in English, and the English word critic began, for the first time, to suggest expertise in literary judgment. Yet the conspicuously ambivalent attitude of these critics toward criticism—and the persistent fear that they would be misunderstood, marginalized, scapegoated, or otherwise “branded with the dignity of a critic”—suggests that the position of the critic in this period was uncertain. In Inventing the Critic in Renaissance England, William Russell reveals that the critics of the English Renaissance did not passively absorb their practice from Continental and classical sources but actively invented it in response to a confluence of social and intellectual factors.
Rivers in Russian Literature

“Rivers in Russian Literature is an excellent example of using folklore, literary, and historical sources to reveal past and present representations of Russian rivers. The manuscript is valuable in its range and compilation of major literary sources that depict the role of these five rivers in Russians’ lives. Ziolkowski’s research is extensive and thorough. Her understanding and discussion of the literature for the five Russian rivers are some of the best accounts I’ve seen in the English language.”

Margaret Ziolkowski is Professor of Russian at Miami University (Ohio) and author of Soviet Heroic Poetry in Context: Folklore or Fakelore (Delaware).

Rivers in Russian Literature focuses on the Russian literary and folkloric treatment of five rivers—the Dnieper, Volga, Neva, Don, and Angara. Each chapter traces, within a geographical and historical context, the evolution of the literary representation of one river. Imagination may endow a river with aesthetic or spiritual qualities; ethnic, national, or racial associations; or commercial or agricultural symbolism of many kinds. Russian literary responses to these five rivers have much to tell us about the society that produced them as well as the rivers they treat.

Ziolkowski’s is one of the few studies available of these rivers’ literary folkloric representations and provides an unprecedented narrative history of each river. This unique and extensively researched work will appeal to scholars in a wide range of fields, including Russian literature and history, ecocriticism, environmental studies, riverine studies, and geography.

The Delaware Naturalist Handbook

“In the very first chapter, McKay Jenkins lays out the case for becoming a Delaware master naturalist. Indeed, we need all the help we can get! By educating and training more people to become literate about Delaware’s wildlife and wild places, The Delaware Naturalist Handbook will inspire more people to care and take action. This book will appeal to teachers, professional and amateur naturalists, environmentalists, and folks just love exploring Delaware and care about the conservation of the state’s wildlife.”—JIM RAPP, Director of the Hazel Outdoor Discovery Center, and Principal, Conservation Community Consulting

McKay Jenkins is Cornelius Tilghman Professor of English, Journalism, and Environmental Humanities at the University of Delaware and author of Food Fight: GMOs and the Future of the American Diet.

Sue Barton is an Extension Specialist and Professor in the Plant and Soil Sciences Department at the University of Delaware.

Margaret Ziolkowski is Professor of Russian at Miami University (Ohio) and author of Soviet Heroic Poetry in Context: Folklore or Fakelore (Delaware).

Margaret Ziolkowski

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CULTURAL STUDIES OF DELAWARE AND THE EASTERN SHORE
Enrique Alférez, born in Zacatecas, Mexico, lived nearly the entire twentieth century. After service in the Mexican Revolution as a youth, he emigrated to Texas, studied in Chicago, and, in 1929, first made his way to Louisiana. For almost seventy years, he worked in New Orleans. His lasting imprint is seen among figurative sculptures, monuments, fountains, and architectural details in prominent locations from the Central Business District to the shore of Lake Pontchartrain and beyond.

Katie Bowler Young has gained unprecedented access to Alférez’s personal and family holdings and has crafted a poetic evocation of the life and work of this preeminent artist. *Enrique Alférez: Sculptor* is the latest entry in the well-received Louisiana Artists Biography series. The book, featuring more than one hundred images of Alférez’s work in New Orleans and beyond, will be the first in the series to center on sculpture and public art.

New Orleans thrived under Spanish rule (1762–1803), linked through trade and empire to the nerve centers of the circum-Caribbean. Curator Alfred E. Lemmon’s introduction in this bilingual volume explores the far-reaching ways in which the Spanish influence is evident in the city to this day, in architecture, agriculture, science, and the arts. Two additional essays by noted scholars examine other facets of the city’s development during this period: Light Townsend Cummins reflects on the city’s role as an outpost of the Enlightenment in the Americas, while Richard Campanella explores the growth of city planning and urbanism.

The Spanish period saw shifts in the legal landscape surrounding slavery, as well as the dramatic growth of the city’s population of free people of color. The daily lives of New Orleanians and the city’s constant interaction with the Caribbean and the greater Spanish empire are documented in the surviving examples of material culture, maps, manuscripts, and artworks presented here.

Alfred E. Lemmon is Director of the Williams Research Center of The Historic New Orleans Collection.

Light Townsend Cummins is the Guy M. Bryan Professor of History, Emeritus, at Austin College.

Richard Campanella is Senior Professor of Practice at the Tulane School of Architecture.

*Enrique Alférez: Sculptor* is the latest entry in the well-received *Louisiana Artists Biography* series. The book, featuring more than one hundred images of Alférez’s work in New Orleans and beyond, will be the first in the series to center on sculpture and public art.

Katie Bowler Young is Director of Global Relations for UNC Global at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the author of the poetry collections *Through Water with Ease* and *State Street*.

*Enrique Alférez: Sculptor* is distributed for The Historic New Orleans Collection.
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