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The Road to Charleston
Nathanael Greene and the American Revolution

“Outstanding. Buchanan’s book is military history at its best.”—MARK EDWARD LENDE R, Kean University, coauthor of Fatal Sunday: George Washington, the Monmouth Campaign, and the Politics of Battle

In The Road to Guilford Courthouse, one of the most acclaimed military histories of the Revolutionary War ever written, John Buchanan explored the first half of the critical Southern Campaign and introduced readers to its brilliant architect, Major General Nathanael Greene. In this long-awaited sequel, Buchanan brings this story to its dramatic conclusion.

Greene’s Southern Campaign was the most difficult of the war. In addition to a supply line stretching hundreds of miles northward, Greene had to deal with insufficient manpower—a plan to enlist black soldiers was thwarted by the South Carolina legislature—as well as a bloody civil war between Rebels and Tories wreaking havoc on the South at the time. Joining Greene is an unforgettable cast of characters—men of strong and, at times, antagonistic personalities—all of whom are vividly portrayed. We also follow the fate of Greene’s tenacious foe, Lieutenant Colonel Francis, Lord Rawdon. By the time the British evacuate Charleston—and Greene and his ragged, malaria-stricken, faithful Continental Army enter the city in triumph—the reader has witnessed in telling detail one of the most punishing campaigns of the Revolution, culminating in one of its greatest victories.

John Buchanan is the author of The Road to Valley Forge: How Washington Built the Army That Won the Revolution and The Road to Guilford Courthouse: The American Revolution in the Carolinas.

John Buchanan

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6 1/8 x 9 1/4
13 b&w illustrations, 6 maps
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After Virginia Tech
Guns, Safety, and Healing in the Era of Mass Shootings

“Kapsidelis tells the story of mass shootings unwaveringly from the perspective of survivors. His voice is quiet, empathetic, sensitive, trustworthy, accurate, and never overwrought, conveying empathy without pathos. Kapsidelis’s account of the actual day of the shooting, and the shooting itself, is brilliant. At a time when guns are posited as the only way to preserve life and safety, the events at Virginia Tech suggest that there are other means of survival and heroism.”—PAMELA HAAG, author of The Gunning of America: Business and the Making of American Gun Culture

In what has become the era of the mass shooting, we are routinely taken to scenes of terrible violence. Often neglected, however, is the long aftermath, including the efforts to effect change in the wake of such tragedies. On April 16, 2007, thirty-two Virginia Tech students and professors were murdered. Then the nation’s deadliest mass shooting by a lone gunman, the tragedy sparked an international debate on gun culture in the United States and safety on college campuses. Experiencing profound grief and trauma, and struggling to heal both physically and emotionally, many of the survivors from Virginia Tech and their supporters put themselves on the front lines to advocate for change. Yet since that April, large-scale gun violence has continued at a horrifying pace.

In After Virginia Tech, award-winning journalist Thomas Kapsidelis examines the decade after the Virginia Tech massacre through the experiences of survivors and community members who advocated for reforms in gun safety, campus security, trauma recovery, and mental health. Undaunted by the expansion of gun rights, they continued their national leadership despite an often-hostile political environment and repeated mass violence. Kapsidelis also focuses on the trauma suffered by police.
who responded to the shootings, and the work by chaplains and a long-
time police officer to create an organization dedicated to recovery. The
stories Kapsidelis tells here show how people and communities affected by
profound loss ultimately persevere long after the initial glare and attention
inevitably fade. Reaching beyond policy implications, After Virginia Tech
illuminates personal accounts of recovery and resilience that can offer a
ray of hope to millions of Americans concerned about the consequences of
gun violence.

Thomas Kapsidelis, a fellow at
Virginia Humanities, is a free-
lance journalist who worked at
the Richmond Times-Dispatch for
twenty-eight years.
Historian in Chief
How Presidents Interpret the Past to Shape the Future

“Historian in Chief is a wonderful and timely book. The contributors all explore something genuinely important: how presidents, from George Washington to Barack Obama, drew on the past to shape the present. A great read for scholars interested in the past and citizens concerned about the future.”—JAMES A. MORONE, author of The Devils We Know: Us and Them in America’s Raucous Political Culture

Presidents shape not only the course of history but also how Americans remember and retell that history. From the Oval Office they instruct us what to respect and what to reject in our past. They regale us with stories about who we are as a people, and tell us whom in the pantheon of greats we should revere and whom we should revile. The president of the United States, in short, is not just the nation’s chief legislator, the head of a political party, or the commander in chief of the armed forces, but also, crucially, the nation’s historian in chief.

In this engaging and insightful volume, Seth Cotlar and Richard Ellis bring together top historians and political scientists to explore how eleven American presidents deployed their power to shape the nation’s collective memory and its political future. Contending that the nation’s historians in chief should be evaluated not only on the basis of how effective they are in persuading others, Historian in Chief argues they should also be judged on the veracity of the history they tell.

Seth Cotlar, Professor of History at Willamette University, is the author of Tom Paine’s America: The Rise and Fall of Transatlantic Radicalism in the Early Republic (Virginia).

Richard J. Ellis, Mark O. Hatfield Professor of Politics at Willamette University, is the author of The Development of the American Presidency, among other books.
Praise for Trump’s First Year:

“Measured, scholarly, and always accessible, this is a cogent analysis of the first year of the Trump presidency.” — INDEPENDENT

On the first anniversary of Donald Trump’s presidency, presidential scholar Michael Nelson published Trump’s First Year, a nonpartisan assessment that was widely hailed as the finest account of one of the most unusual years in presidential history. Nelson has now updated his book to include the second year, which if anything has proven to be even more remarkable.

Beginning with an examination of the dramatic 2016 election, Nelson follows Trump as he takes office under mostly favorable conditions. While he leveraged this successfully in some ways, many more actions were perceived as failures or even threats to a safe, functional democracy. As Nelson demonstrates in a substantial addition to the book, Trump’s approach changed significantly in his second year in office. With the Mueller investigation and the midterms looming, he threw off his advisors’ restraints and reverted to the opinions and rhetoric that had won him the election. While opposition to Trump remained strong in many quarters, resistance among GOP leaders crumbled as they were confronted with their constituents’ support of the president.

Published on the second anniversary of Trump’s inauguration, Nelson’s book offers the most complete and up-to-date assessment of this still-unfolding story.
From Dallas–Fort Worth to El Paso, Goodnight to Marfa to Langtry, and scores of places in between, the second of two towering volumes assembled by Gerald Moorhead and a team of dedicated authors offers readers a definitive guide to the architecture of the Lone Star State. Canvassing Spanish and Mexican buildings in the south and southwest and the influence of Anglo- and African American styles in the east and north, the latest book in the Buildings of the United States series serves both as an accessible architectural and cultural history and a practical guide. More than 1,000 building entries survey the most important and representative examples of forts, courthouses, houses, churches, commercial buildings, and works by internationally
renowned artists and architects, from the Kimbell Art Museum’s Louis Kahn Building to Donald Judd’s art installations at La Mansana de Chinati/The Block. Brief essays highlight such topics as the history and construction of federal forts, the growth and spread of Harvey House restaurants, and the birth of Conrad Hilton’s hotel empire. Enlivened by 352 illustrations and 45 maps, *Buildings of Texas: East, North Central, Panhandle and South Plains, and West* affords local and out-of-state visitors, as well as more distant readers, a compelling journey filled with countless discoveries.

**Gerald Moorhead**, FAIA, an award-winning Houston architect, is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and the Architect Laureate of Kazakhstan. **James W. Steely**, a sixth-generation Texan from Paris in Lamar County, is a consulting historian and architectural historian based in Denver, Colorado. **Willis C. Winters**, FAIA, is Director of the Dallas Park and Recreation Department. **Mark Gunderson**, AIA, is an architect practicing in Fort Worth. **Jay C. Henry** was Professor of Architecture at the University of Texas at Arlington. **Joel Warren Barna** is Director of Philanthropy, South Central Region, at the National Wildlife Federation.
American Abolitionism
Its Direct Political Impact from Colonial Times into Reconstruction

“There are numerous volumes, both recent and classic, on American abolitionism, but not one, until now, dedicated solely to the entire movement’s direct impact on politics, and among the many virtues of this book is its vast scope.”—DOUGLAS R. EGERTON, LeMoyne University, author of The Wars of Reconstruction: The Brief, Violent History of America’s Most Progressive Era

This ambitious book provides the only systematic examination of the American abolition movement’s direct impacts on antislavery politics from colonial times to the Civil War and after. As opposed to indirect methods such as propaganda, sermons, and speeches at protest meetings, Stanley Harrold focuses on abolitionists’ political tactics—petitioning, lobbying, establishing bonds with sympathetic politicians—and on their disruptions of slavery itself. The book begins with an investigation of the abolition movement’s relationship to politics and government in the northern American colonies. It goes on to assess the movement’s impacts on the U.S. Congress during the 1790s, on the Missouri Compromise, and on the struggle over slavery in Illinois during the 1820s. Harrold shows the continuing efficacy of direct action during the rise of immediate abolitionism in the 1830s and 1840s and explores how abolitionists’ aiding escaped or kidnapped slaves led southern politicians to demand the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Finally, the book investigates the relationship between abolitionists and the Republican Party through the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Stanley Harrold is Professor of History at South Carolina State University and the author, most recently, of Lincoln and the Abolitionists and Border War: Fighting over Slavery before the Civil War.

A NATION DIVIDED
STUDIES IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA

APRIL
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In Preserving the White Man’s Republic, Joshua Lynn charts how the national Democratic Party rebranded majoritarian democracy and liberal individualism as conservative means for white men in the South and North to preserve their mastery on the eve of the Civil War.

Responding to fears of African American and female political agency, Democrats in the late 1840s and 1850s reinvented themselves as “conservatives” and repurposed Jacksonian Democracy as a tool for local majorities of white men to police racial and gender boundaries by democratically withholding rights. Democrats thereby turned traditional Jacksonian principles—grassroots democracy, liberal individualism, and anti-statism—into staples of modern conservatism. As Lynn’s book shows, this movement placed conservatism on a new, populist trajectory, one in which democracy can be called upon to legitimize inequality and hierarchy, a uniquely American conservatism that endures in our republic today.
A Little Child Shall Lead Them

A Documentary Account of the Struggle for School Desegregation in Prince Edward County, Virginia

“There is no other volume that looks in detail at a particular place in the civil rights struggle as this one does. Reading these documents, we are struck by the very human decisions taken on all sides of the conflict and the very real consequences of those decisions as well.”—WILLIAM G. THOMAS III, University of Nebraska, author of The Iron Way: Railroads, the Civil War, and the Making of Modern America

In 1951, a student strike for better school facilities was incorporated into the NAACP legal campaign for school desegregation, bringing the rural Virginia community of Prince Edward County to the attention of the U.S. Supreme Court as part of the historic 1954 ruling Brown v. Board of Education. The county leadership responded by closing their public school system entirely rather than comply with the desegregation ruling of the Court. The schools remained closed for five years before the Supreme Court ordered them to reopen.

This historical anthology brings together court cases, government documents, personal and scholarly writings, speeches, and journalism to represent the diverse voices and viewpoints of the battle in Prince Edward County for—and against—educational equality. Providing historical context and contemporary analysis, the book offers a new perspective on this episode and reveals it to be one of the most important of the civil rights era.
The Collected Essays of Josephine J. Turpin Washington
A Black Reformer in the Post-Reconstruction South

“An important, well-conceived, meticulously researched, timely, and necessary collection, this volume offers a much-needed corrective to the historical omission of Washington’s work.”—SHIRLEY MOODY-TURNER, Pennsylvania State University, author of Black Folklore and the Politics of Racial Representation

Newspaper journalist, teacher, and social reformer, Josephine J. Turpin Washington led a life of intense engagement with the issues facing African American society in the post-Reconstruction era. This volume recovers numerous essays, many of them unavailable to the general public until now, of this black Virginia woman writer, highlighting Washington’s unique and important contributions to an emerging black press. Written between 1880 and 1918, the work collected here is significant in the ways in which it disrupts the nineteenth-century African American literary canon, which has prioritized slave narratives. It paves the way for the treatment of race and gender in later nineteenth-century African American novels and shrewdly articulates the aesthetic needs and responsibilities necessary for the black press to establish a reputable literary sphere.

Part of a vibrant movement in recent scholarship to reclaim writings of nineteenth-century African American women writers, this expertly edited and annotated collection represents not only a valuable scholarly resource but a powerful example of the determination of a southern black woman to inspire others to improve their own lives and those of all African Americans.

Rita B. Dandridge is Professor of Languages and Literature at Virginia State University and the author of Black Women’s Activism: Reading African American Women’s Historical Romances.
Margaret Edds, a journalist, is the author of An Expendable Man: The Near Execution of Earl Washington, Jr., among other books.

Margaret Edds

We Face the Dawn
Oliver Hill, Spottswood Robinson, and the Legal Team That Dismantled Jim Crow

“We vivid and vital, We Face the Dawn lays out the lessons of the past, warns of the dangers of the present, and illuminates the times of two stalwart men and the splendor of their achievements.”—Richmond Times-Dispatch

“A thoughtful historical account of a legal campaign that formed one of the main pillars for Brown v. Board of Education... A welcome contribution to the literature of the civil rights movement.”—Kirkus Reviews

The decisive victories in the fight for racial equality in America were not easily won, much less inevitable; they were achieved through carefully conceived strategy and the tireless work of individuals dedicated to this most urgent struggle. In We Face the Dawn, Margaret Edds tells the gripping story of how the South’s most significant grassroots legal team challenged the barriers of racial segregation in midcentury America.

Virginians Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson initiated and argued one of the five cases that combined into the landmark Brown v. Board of Education. When the Virginia General Assembly retaliated with laws designed to disbar the two lawyers and discredit the NAACP, they defiantly carried the fight to the United States Supreme Court and won. Hill and Robinson’s remarkably effective campaign against various forms of racial segregation can inspire a new generation to embrace educational opportunity as the birthright of every American child.
Recently described as “the single most important lawmaker in the history of American finance,” Carter Glass nonetheless remains a much misunderstood and overlooked figure in that history. Glass is most widely remembered as the sponsor (with Henry Steagall) of the Glass-Steagall provisions of the U.S.A. Banking Act of 1933, which legally separated commercial and investment banking. But the Banking Act was the culminating achievement of a monumental career as a congressman, secretary of the Treasury, and senator—a career marked by ferocity and paradox.

Glass was a small-government conservative and vocal racist who was, however, also responsible for some of the most important progressive pieces of financial legislation in U.S. history, including the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, which created mechanisms for addressing financial panics and managing the nation’s currency, and provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which created the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the model New Deal agency. In The Unlikely Reformer, Matthew Fink explains how these apparent contradictions emerged together at a pivotal moment in the modern American era. As the first new study dedicated to Carter Glass published in over seventy-five years, it updates our perspective on the welter of assumptions, beliefs, and motivations underpinning a regulatory project that continues to be topical in the tumultuous contemporary moment.

Matthew P. Fink is the author of The Rise of Mutual Funds: An Insider’s View. He is Director of the Retirement Income Industry Association and former President of the Investment Company Institute.
Women in the American Revolution
Gender, Politics, and the Domestic World

“...This collection of excellent, carefully considered essays raises an important set of questions about gender and politics in the American Revolution and holds the potential to intervene in significant ways in a discussion that requires updating.”—CAROLYN EASTMAN, Virginia Commonwealth University, author of *A Nation of Speechifiers: Making an American Public after the Revolution*

Building on a quarter century of scholarship following the publication of the groundbreaking *Women in the Age of the American Revolution*, the engagingly written essays in this volume offer an updated answer to the question, What was life like for women in the era of the American Revolution? The contributors examine how women dealt with years of armed conflict and carried on their daily lives, exploring factors such as age, race, educational background, marital status, social class, and region.

For patriot women the Revolution created opportunities—to market goods, find a new social status within the community, or gain power in the family. Those who remained loyal to the Crown, however, often saw their lives diminished—their property confiscated, their businesses failed, or their sense of security shattered. Some essays focus on individuals (Sarah Bache, Phillis Wheatley), while others address the impact of war on social or commercial interactions between men and women. Patriot women in occupied Boston fell in love with and married British soldiers; in Philadelphia women mobilized support for nonimportation; and in several major colonial cities wives took over the family business while their husbands fought. Together, these essays recover what the Revolution meant to and for women.

Barbara B. Oberg is Senior Research Scholar in the Department of History at Princeton University and the coeditor, with Doron Ben-Atar, of *Federalists Reconsidered* (Virginia), among other books.
Quantitative Methods in the Humanities
An Introduction

“T
t
his timely and lucid guide is intended for students and scholars working on all historical periods and topics in the humanities and social sciences—especially for those who do not think of themselves as experts in quantification, “big data,” or “digital humanities.”

The authors reveal quantification to be a powerful and versatile tool, applicable to a myriad of materials from the past. Their book offers detailed advice and practical tips, accessible to complete beginners, on how to build a dataset from historical sources and how to categorize it according to specific research questions. Drawing on examples from works in social, political, economic, and cultural history, the book guides readers through a wide range of methods. Conceived primarily for historians, the book will prove invaluable to other humanists, as well as to social scientists looking for a nontechnical introduction to quantitative methods. Covering the most recent techniques, in addition to others not often enough discussed, the book will also have much to offer the most seasoned practitioners of quantification.

Claire Lemercier is Research Professor of History at the Center for the Sociology of Organizations, Paris.

Claire Zalc is Research Professor of History at the Institute for Early Modern and Modern History and at the School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences, Paris.

Arthur Goldhammer is an affiliate of the Center for European Studies at Harvard University.
Few, if any, sessions of the U.S. Congress had such challenging agendas, or such far-reaching consequence, as those of the First Federal Congress. Convening first in New York and later in Philadelphia from March 1789 to March 1791, these earliest iterations of the Senate and the House of Representatives would work with a new—indeed, first—president to establish a government subject to the vision of a constitution less than a year in existence.

Among the immediate business of this Congress was certifying George Washington as president and John Adams as vice president. It also faced foundational questions about the federal judiciary, war debt, and the location of the federal government. Many of the participants had been members of the Constitutional Convention—including James Madison, its chief architect—and these early sessions were in effect a continuation of the original debates. This effort culminated in the Bill of Rights, based on the First Federal Congress’s proposed amendments.

Containing all of the contents of the celebrated twenty-two-volume letterpress edition—called “one of the most imaginative and valuable editorial projects ever undertaken for any aspect of American history”—this digital edition is fully searchable and interoperable with other titles in Rotunda’s American History Collection. It is an indispensable resource for students and scholars of the history of American politics as well as of constitutional history.
The tenth volume of the Presidential Series covers the period from Madison’s return to Washington from Montpelier in October 1815 to the publication of the incendiary letters of the pseudonymous “Americanus” throughout April 1816. In the months between, Madison fielded requests for support from rebel governments in Spanish America, urged his diplomats to stand firm on U.S. claims in the settlement of post-war boundary disputes with Great Britain, and contemplated retaliation for British restrictions on American trade with its West Indian colonies. Increasingly, however, his attention was focused on domestic issues. These included putting in place a viable financial system with a central bank at its core, which Madison had come to believe was a necessity; increasing the nation’s revenue stream through reductions in military expenditures; exports of American goods; and the imposition of tariffs on foreign imports that threatened domestic manufactures. He was, furthermore, required to remove squatters from the public lands and to referee disputes between white settlers and Indian nations over their post-1815 boundaries. He supervised the Commissioners for the Public Buildings as they rebuilt the capital and issued pardons to those who had committed petty crimes or who had violated U.S. revenue laws.
The story of the origins of the first Anglican congregation established in Boston and New England, Kings Chapel, is significantly shaped by the gradually emerging imperial policies of the government of Charles II during the late seventeenth century. This two-volume edition is the definitive record of Kings Chapel.

The second volume of Thomas Hutchinson’s correspondence begins in 1767, when Charles Townshend’s new taxes caused increasing resentment in Boston. In October 1768, British troops arrived in Boston; Hutchinson correctly foresaw that soldiers could be only an irritant and would be ineffective at preventing civil disorder. By August 1769, he found himself acting governor, with the unenviable challenge of dealing with mounting anger against the occupying troops and growing street violence.
Advertising the Self in Renaissance France
Lemaire, Marot, and Rabelais

This book explores how authors and readers are represented in printed editions of three major literary figures: Jean Lemaire de Belges, Clément Marot, and François Rabelais. Author Scott Francis contends that authorial personae were constructed to offer self-fashioning to readers, creating an interdependent relationship that anticipated modern advertising.

Scott Francis is Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Enemy in Italian Renaissance Epic
Images of Hostility from Dante to Tasso

Andrea Moudarres examines the question of hostility by considering the works of Dante, Luigi Pulci, Ludovico Ariosto, and Torquato Tasso. He argues that all forms of enmity—even those traditionally considered external, such as the conflict between Christian and Islamic forces in the Middle Ages and Renaissance—are ultimately internal.

Andrea Moudarres is Assistant Professor of Italian at UCLA and coeditor, with Christiana Purdy Moudarres, of New Worlds and the Italian Renaissance: Contributions to the History of European Intellectual Culture.
Retelling the Siege of Jerusalem in Early Modern England

Vanita Neelakanta explores the importance of the Fall of Jerusalem narrative in early modern English popular print culture and polemics. She describes the Jerusalem trope both as literary device and as a tool of creating English nationhood, especially during the era of the Civil War, the Restoration, and readmitting Jews into England.

Circuit of Apollo
Eighteenth-Century Women’s Tributes to Women

Written by a combination of established scholars and new critics in the field, the essays collected in Circuit of Apollo explore women’s tributes to each other in British literature and attest to the vital practice of commemorating women’s artistic and personal relationships. In doing so, they illuminate the complexity of female friendships and honor, as well as the robust creativity and intellectual work contributed by women to culture in the long eighteenth century.
Women Warriors in Early Modern Spain
A Tribute to Bárbara Mujica

Scholars often depict early modern Spanish women as victims, but the essays collected in this book reveal that history and fiction of the period are filled with examples of women who defended their God-given right to make their own decisions and to define their own identities.

Eliza Fenwick
Early Modern Feminist

This is the first major biography of Eliza Fenwick, a late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century British author in Mary Wollstonecraft’s circle. Lissa Paul uses Fenwick’s own remarkable letters to reveal much about this woman who was a working mother, traveled widely, and, as an educator, established several schools in North America.

Black Cosmopolitans
Race, Religion, and Republicanism in an Age of Revolution

“This book is the first effort at a deep reflection on black cosmopolitanism—and it is an excellent one. A major and original contribution to African American literary history and religious history, it should become one of the top twenty-five books ever published on the early African Atlantic.”—John Saillant, Western Michigan University, author of Black Puritan, Black Republican: The Life and Thought of Lemuel Haynes, 1753–1833

Black Cosmopolitans examines the life and thought of three extraordinary black men: Jacobus Capitein, Jean-Baptiste Belley, and John Marrant. Unlike millions of uprooted Africans and their descendants at the time, these men did not live lives of toil and sweat on the plantations of the New World but traveled extensively throughout the eighteenth-century Atlantic. Marrant was born free, while Capitein and Belley became free when young, and this freedom gave them not only mobility but also the chance to make significant contributions to print culture. Through these contributions, they developed a cosmopolitan vision of the world anchored in the republican ideals of civic virtue and communal life, and so helped radicalize the calls for freedom that were emerging from the Enlightenment. Christine Levecq shows that Calvinism, the French Revolution, and freemasonry were major inspirations for this republicanism. She also reveals an elite community of black thinkers who took advantage of surrounding ideologies to spread a message of universal inclusion and egalitarianism.
A World of Disorderly Notions
Quixote and the Logic of Exceptionalism

“Aaron Hanlon argues that quixotism as exceptionalism is an ideology with an idealistic worldview to which everything must be assimilated. He succeeds admirably in providing fresh and stimulating new readings of quixotic works and in articulating a theoretical model that all other scholars in the field will have to take into account.”—Catherine Jaffe, Texas State University, coeditor of Eve’s Enlightenment: Women’s Experience in Spain and Spanish America, 1726–1839

From Jonathan Swift to Washington Irving, those looking to propose and justify exceptions to social and political norms turned to Cervantes’s notoriously mad comic hero as a model. A World of Disorderly Notions examines the literary and political effects of Don Quixote, arguing that what makes this iconic character so influential across oceans and cultures is not his madness but his logic. Aaron Hanlon contends that the logic of quixotism is in fact exceptionalism—the strategy of rendering oneself an exception to everyone else’s rules. As a consequence, the eighteenth century witnessed an explosion of imitations of Quixote in fiction and polemical writing, by writers such as Jonathan Swift, Charlotte Lennox, Henry Fielding, and Washington Irving, among others.

Combining literary history and political theory, Hanlon clarifies an ongoing and immediately relevant history of exceptionalism, of how states from Golden Age Spain to imperial Britain to the formative United States rendered themselves exceptions so they could act with impunity. In so doing, he tells the story of how Quixote became exceptional.
Anecdotes of Enlightenment
Human Nature from Locke to Wordsworth

“An ambitious exploration of the generic status, purpose, and consumption of the anecdote in the Enlightenment, covering five major fields of inquiry: philosophy, scientific experiment, journals of voyagers, periodical literature, and the poetry of the Lyrical Ballads. Although anecdote is a topic that has preoccupied scholars since the onset of New Historicism, James Wood has refreshed the discussion in a manner that will appeal to younger academics intrigued by the fluidities of Epicurean materialism. Wood’s argument is as extensive as it is polished.”—JONATHAN LAMB, Vanderbilt University, author of Scurvy: The Disease of Discovery

Anecdotes of Enlightenment is the first literary history of the anecdote in English. In this wide-ranging account, James Robert Wood explores the animating effects anecdotes had on intellectual and literary cultures over the long eighteenth century. Drawing on extensive archival research and emphasizing the anecdote as a way of thinking, he shows that an intimate relationship developed between the anecdote and the Enlightenment concept of human nature. Anecdotes drew attention to odd phenomena on the peripheries of human life and human history. Enlightenment writers developed new and often contentious ideas of human nature through their efforts to explain these anomalies. They challenged each other’s ideas by reinterpreting each other’s anecdotes and by telling new anecdotes in turn.

Anecdotes of Enlightenment features careful readings of the philosophy of John Locke and David Hume; the periodical essays of Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, and Eliza Haywood; the travel narratives of Joseph Banks, James Cook, and James Boswell; the poetry of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth; and Laurence Sterne’s Tristram Shandy. Written in an engaging style and spotlighting the eccentric aspects of Enlightenment thought, this adventurous book will appeal to historians, philosophers, and literary critics interested in the intellectual culture of the long eighteenth century.
Public Vows
Fictions of Marriage in the English Enlightenment

“Engagingly written and impeccably researched, Public Vows makes a new case for the importance of fiction as a testing ground for the status of marriage law as a feminist concern.”—SUSAN S. LANSER, Brandeis University, author of The Sexuality of History: Modernity and the Sapphic, 1565–1830

In eighteenth-century England, the institution of marriage became the subject of heated debates, as clerics, jurists, legislators, philosophers, and social observers began rethinking its contractual foundation. Public Vows argues that these debates shaped English fiction in crucial and previously unrecognized ways and that novels played a central role in the debates.

Like many legal and social thinkers of their day, novelists such as Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Frances Burney, Eliza Fenwick, and Amelia Opie imagine marriage as a public institution subject to regulation by church and state rather than a private agreement between two free individuals. Through recurring scenes of infidelity, fraud, and coercion as well as experiments with narrative form, these writers show the practical and ethical problems that result when couples attempt to establish and dissolve unions simply by exchanging consent. Even as novelists seek to shore up the state’s control over marriage, however, they contest the specific forms that its regulations take.

In recovering novelists’ engagements with the nuptial controversies of the Enlightenment, Public Vows challenges traditional readings of domestic fiction as contributing to sharp divisions between public and private life. At the same time, the book counters received views of law and literature, highlighting fiction’s often simultaneous affirmations and critiques of legal authority.
Novel Cultivations
Plants in British Literature of the Global Nineteenth Century

"Brilliant, provocative, and timely. A singular contribution to Victorian studies and environmental studies."—LYNN M. VOSKUIJL, University of Houston, author of Acting Naturally: Victorian Theatricality and Authenticity

Nineteenth-century English nature was a place of experimentation, exoticism, and transgression, as site and emblem of the global exchanges of the British Empire. Popular attitudes toward the transplantation of exotic species—botanical and human—to Victorian greenhouses and cities found anxious expression in a number of fanciful genre texts, including mysteries, science fiction, and horror stories.

Situated in a mid-Victorian moment of frenetic plant collecting from the far reaches of the British empire, Novel Cultivations recognizes plants as vital and sentient subjects that serve—often more so than people—as actors and narrative engines in the nineteenth-century novel. Conceptions of native and natural were decoupled by the revelation that nature was globally sourced, a disruption displayed in the plots of gardens as in those of novels.

Elizabeth Chang examines here the agency asserted by plants with shrewd readings of a range of fictional works, from monstrous rhododendrons in Daphne du Maurier’s Rebecca and Mexican prickly pears in Olive Schreiner’s Story of an African Farm, to Algernon Blackwood’s hair-raising “The Man Whom the Trees Loved” and other obscure ecogothic tales. This provocative contribution to ecocriticism shows plants as buttonholes between fiction and reality, registering changes of form and content in both realms.
Evergreen Ash
Ecology and Catastrophe in Old Norse Myth and Legend

“As the first book-length ecocritical study in its field, Evergreen Ash will become the key reference point for everyone interested in how Old Norse Icelandic literature and ecocriticism might illuminate each other.”—CARL PHELPESTEAD, Cardiff University, author of Holy Vikings: Saints’ Lives in the Old Icelandic Kings’ Sagas

Norse mythology is obsessed with the idea of an onrushing and unstoppable apocalypse—Ragnarok, when the whole of creation will perish in fire, smoke, and darkness and the earth will no longer support the life it once nurtured. Most of the Old Norse texts that preserve the myths of Ragnarok originated in Iceland, a nation whose volcanic activity places it perpetually on the brink of a world-changing environmental catastrophe. As the first full-length ecocritical study of Old Norse myth and literature, Evergreen Ash argues that Ragnarok is primarily a story of ecological collapse that reflects the anxieties of early Icelanders who were trying to make a home in a profoundly strange, marginal, and at times hostile environment.

Christopher Abram here contends that Ragnarok offers an uncanny foreshadowing of our current global ecological crisis—the era of the Anthropocene. Ragnarok portends what may happen when a civilization believes that nature can be mastered and treated only as a resource to be exploited for human ends. The enduring power of the Ragnarok myth, and its relevance to life in the era of climate change, lies in its terrifying evocation of a world in which nothing is what it was before, a world that is no longer home to us—and, thus, a world with no future. Climate change may well be our Ragnarok.
EMILY MCGIFFIN

Of Land, Bones, and Money
Toward a South African Ecopoetics

“McGiffin answers a call among postcolonial ecocritics for a more politicized ecocriticism, one concerned less with preservation of natural resources than with social justice, as well as a sturdier valorization of indigenous modes of being and thought.”—DAVID WYLIE, Rhodes University, editor of Toxic Belonging? Identity and Ecology in Southern Africa

The literature of iimbongi, the oral poets of the amaXhosa people, has long been shaped by understandings of landscape and history and offered a forum for grappling with change. Of Land, Bones, and Money examines the shifting role of these poets in South African society and the ways in which they have helped inform responses to segregation, apartheid, the injustices of extractive capitalism, and contemporary politics in South Africa.

Emily McGiffin first discusses the history of the amaXhosa people and the environment of their homelands before moving on to the arrival of the British, who began a relentless campaign annexing land and resources in the region. Drawing on scholarship in the fields of human geography, political ecology, and postcolonial ecocriticism, she considers isiXhosa poetry in translation within its cultural, historical, and environmental contexts, investigating how these poems struggle with the arrival and expansion of extractive capitalism in South Africa and the entrenchment of profoundly racist politics that the process entailed. In contemporary South Africa, iimbongi’s practice of complex, spiritually rich literature continues to have a profound social effect, contributing directly to the healing and well-being of their audiences, to political transformation, and environmental justice.

Emily McGiffin is the award-winning author of the poetry collections Between Dusk and Night and Subduction Zone.
Mourning El Dorado
Literature and Extractivism in the Contemporary American Tropics

“Rogers goes beyond the idea that the legend of El Dorado was debunked by the Enlightenment and demonstrates that there is an obvious link between colonial and contemporary times. This is a strong line of investigation, which resonates with the most recent debates in Latin American scholarship.”—FABIENNE VIALA, University of Warwick, author of The Post-Columbus Syndrome: Identities, Cultural Nationalism, and Commemorations in the Caribbean

What ever happened to the legend of El Dorado, the tale of the mythical city of gold lost in the Amazon jungle? Charlotte Rogers argues that the “promise of El Dorado”—the belief that wealth and happiness can be found in the tropical forests of the Americas—is still evident in the various modes of natural resource extraction, such as oil drilling and mining, that characterize the region in today’s Anthropocene age. Just as the golden kingdom was never found, natural resource extraction has not produced wealth and happiness for the peoples of the tropics. While extractivism enriches a few outsiders, it results in environmental degradation and the subjugation, displacement, and forced assimilation of native peoples. This book considers how the fiction of five writers, Alejo Carpentier, Wilson Harris, Mario Vargas Llosa, Álvaro Mutis, and Milton Hatoum, criticizes extractive practices and mourns the lost illusion of the forest as a place of wealth and happiness.
Today, the “fight to write”—the struggle to become the legitimate chronicler of one’s own story—is being waged and won by women across mediums and borders. But such battles of authorship extend well beyond a single cultural moment.

In her gripping study of unsung female narratives of the Algerian War, Mildred Mortimer excavates and explores the role of women’s individual and collective memory in recording events of the violent anticolonial conflict. Presenting close readings of published works spanning five decades—from Assia Djebar’s 1962 *Children of the New World* to Zohra Drif’s 2014 *Inside the Battle of Algiers: Memoir of a Woman Freedom Fighter*—*Women Fight, Women Write* charts stylistic and material transformations in Algerian women’s writings as it reveals evolving attitudes toward memory, trauma, historical objectivity, and women’s political empowerment. Refuting the stale binary of men in battle, women at home, these testimonial texts let women lay claim to the Algerian War story as participants and also as chroniclers through fiction, historical studies, and memoir.

Algeria’s patriarchal norms long kept women from speaking publicly about private matters, silencing their experiences of the war. The striking case studies of *Women Fight, Women Write* advance a silence broken on the page, illuminating vital historical revisions and literary innovations.
Terrible Beauty
The Violent Aesthetic and Twentieth-Century Literature

“A fearless and absorbing meditation on the relationship between literary art, violence, and ethics in the century of Ypres, Jallianwala Bagh, Auschwitz, and apartheid.”
—PAUL K. SAINT-AMOUR, University of Pennsylvania, author of Tense Future: Modernism, Total War, Encyclopedic Form

If art is our bid to make sense of the senseless, there is hardly more fertile creative ground than that of the twentieth century. From the trench poetry of World War I and Holocaust memoirs by Primo Levi and Elie Wiesel to the postcolonial novels of southern Asia and the anti-apartheid plays of the South African Market Theater, writers have married beauty and horror. This “century of trauma” produced writing at once saturated in political violence and complicated by the ethics of aesthetic representation. Stretching across genres and the globe, Terrible Beauty charts a course of aesthetic reconciliation between empathy and evil in the great literature of the twentieth century.

The “violent aesthetic”—a category the author traces back to Plato and Nietzsche—accommodates the pleasure people take not only in destruction itself but also in its rendering. As readers, we oscillate between a fascination with atrocity and an ethical imperative to bear witness. Arguing for the immersive experience of literature as particularly conducive to ethical contemplation, Marian Eide plumbs the aesthetic power and ethical purpose of this creative tension. By invoking the reader as complicit—both stricken witness and enthralled voyeur—Terrible Beauty sheds new light on the relationship between violence, literature, and the moral burdens of art.
A New Continent of Liberty

Eunomia in Native American Literature from Occom to Erdrich

“This book is without a doubt an original, substantial contribution to both Native American and American literary studies, as well as to the pedagogy of both. Hamilton not only deepens and broadens our understanding of the implicit dialogue between Native and non-Native art but also offers a valuable perspective on American autonomy as a foundational ideal.”—Catherine Rainwater, St. Edward’s University, editor of Leslie Marmon Silko’s Storyteller: New Perspectives

The first book to chart autonomy’s conceptual growth in Native American literature from the late eighteenth to the early twenty-first century, A New Continent of Liberty examines, against the backdrop of Euro-American literature, how Native American authors have sought to reclaim and redefine distinctive versions of an ideal of self-rule grounded in the natural world. Beginning with the writings of Samson Occom, and extending through a range of fiction and nonfiction works by William Apess, Sarah Winnemucca, Zitkala-Sa, N. Scott Momaday, Gerald Vizenor, and Louise Erdrich, Geoff Hamilton sketches a movement of gradual but resolute ascent: from often desperate early efforts, pitted against the historical realities of genocide and cultural annihilation, to preserve any sense of self and community, toward expressions of a resurgent autonomy that affirm new, Indigenous models of eunomia, a fertile blending of human and natural orders.

Geoff Hamilton, who teaches humanities at Medicine Hat College in Alberta, Canada, is the author of The Life and Undeath of Autonomy in American Literature (Virginia).
“Graber has achieved a significant synthesis of political and diplomatic history, Christian ecclesiology, transnational military history, nineteenth-century literary criticism, the nineteenth-century Euro-American history of the press, and the history of popular spectacle. He shows persuasively how current events in the 1850s were shaped by the social, political, and spiritual elements that constitute cultural meaning.”
—Jane E. Schultz, Indiana University–Purdue University–Indianapolis, author of Women at the Front: Hospital Workers in Civil War America

The first thoroughly interdisciplinary study to examine how the transatlantic relationship between the United States and Britain helped shape the conflicts between North and South in the decade before the American Civil War, Twice-Divided Nation addresses that influence primarily as a problem of national memory.

Samuel Graber argues that the nation was twice divided: first, by the sectionalism that resulted from disagreements concerning slavery; and second, by Unionists’ increasing sense of alienation from British definitions of nationalism. The key factor in these diverging national concepts of memory was the emergence of a fiercely independent press in the U.S. and its connections to Britain and British news.

Failing to recognize this shifting transatlantic dynamic during the Civil War era, scholars have overlooked the degree to which the conflict between the Union and the Confederacy was regarded at home and abroad as a referendum not merely on Lincoln’s election or the Constitution or even slavery, but on the nationalist claim to an independent past. Graber shows how this movement toward cultural independence was reflected in a distinctively American literature, manifested in the writings of such diverse figures as journalist Horace Greeley and poet Walt Whitman.
Creole Drama
Theatre and Society in Antebellum New Orleans

"A fresh and full account integrating transnational contexts with fascinating historical analysis and imaginative textual readings."—WERNER SOLLORS, Harvard University, author of Challenges of Diversity: Essays on America

The stages of antebellum New Orleans did more than entertain. In the city’s early years, French-speaking residents used the theatre to assert their political, economic, and cultural sovereignty in the face of growing Anglo-American dominance. Beyond local stages, the francophone struggle for cultural survival connected people and places in the early United States, across the American hemisphere, and in the Atlantic world.

Moving from France to the Caribbean to the American continent, Creole Drama follows the people who created and sustained French theatre culture in New Orleans from its inception in 1792 until the beginning of the Civil War. Juliane Braun draws on the neglected archive of francophone drama native to Louisiana, as well as a range of documents from both sides of the Atlantic, to explore the ways in which theatre and drama shaped debates about ethnic identity and transnational belonging in the city. Francophone identity united citizens of different social and racial backgrounds, and debates about political representation, slavery, and territorial expansion often played out on stage.

Recognizing theatres as sites of cultural exchange that could cross oceans and borders, Creole Drama offers not only a detailed history of francophone theatre in New Orleans but also an account of the surprising ways in which multilingualism and early transnational networks helped create the American nation.
People in the twenty-first century hunger, often unconsciously, for places that enable them to truly fulfill their humanity. *Inhabiting the Sacred in Everyday Life* offers sound and innovative guidance to both citizens and planning professionals who seek to transform public spaces into sites that answer not only practical needs but spiritual and humanitarian needs as well. This book explains how to give form in everyday landscapes to our most deeply held values and most ennobling purposes, thus turning profane spaces into sacred places. This transformation, which offers people a sense of nearness and rootedness, may be accomplished in interior and exterior private and civic spaces. It requires, moreover, a partnership between citizens, government and public officials, planners, and designers. Written with each of these roles in mind, *Inhabiting the Sacred in Everyday Life* is organized to be a practical guide to creating more meaningful and fulfilling habitation that harmonizes with local culture and personal experiences. Each chapter provides theory, case studies, and how-to techniques aggregated from nearly fifty years of research and practice of embedding values into public landscapes.
The sixtieth volume of *Studies in Bibliography* continues its tradition of presenting a wide range of articles by international scholars on bibliography, textual criticism, and other aspects of the study of books. The volume opens with an article by magisterial bibliographer G. Thomas Tanselle that offers updates on his work on bibliographical description over forty years. Other articles range in topic from manuscripts of the medieval poet Malory and of a seventeenth-century nautical dictionary to the modernist architectural journal *L’Architecture Vivante*. Yet other pieces examine the personal collection of James Joyce and a sixteenth-century edition of Copernicus from the original library of the University of Virginia.

“*The Log Cabin: An American Icon* will appeal to an audience as wide and diverse as the forms and uses of the American log cabin itself. Alison Hoagland’s engaging study of this archetypal American building form combines in-depth research and fieldwork with vivid anecdotes and a broad analytical perspective. We will never take the log cabin for granted again.”—CATHERINE W. BISHIR, author of *Southern Built: American Architecture, Regional Practice*

Alison K. Hoagland, Professor Emerita in Social Sciences at Michigan Technological University, is the author of *Mine Towns: Buildings for Workers in Michigan’s Copper Country and Buildings of Alaska.*
Greening the City
Urban Landscapes in the Twentieth Century

“This collection brings a unified focus to new research that is expanding the boundaries of our understanding of people’s relationship to their built and ‘natural’ environments.”—Harold L. Platt, Loyola University Chicago, author of Shock Cities: The Environmental Transformation and Reform of Manchester and Chicago

Dorothee Brantz is Director of the Center for Metropolitan Studies at Technische Universität Berlin and the editor of Beastly Natures: Animals, Humans, and the Study of History (Virginia).

Sonja Dümpelmann is Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and the author of Flights of Imagination: Aviation, Landscape, Design (Virginia).

Darwin’s Fox and My Coyote

“A remarkable and very important book—both a fascinating adventure story and a comprehensive, close-up look at the formidable amount of science that supports and enables wildlife conservation.”—Elizabeth Marshall Thomas, author of The Hidden Life of Dogs and The Old Way: A Story of the First People

Holly Menino is a freelance writer whose articles have appeared in National Geographic and Smithsonian. She is the author of Calls beyond Our Hearing: Unlocking the Secrets of Animal Voices.
**Word, Like Fire**

Maria Stewart, the Bible, and the Rights of African Americans

“Cooper’s work stuns as a refreshing take on Stewart’s contributions to America’s long enduring conversations on matters of race and gender.”—*Journal of Southern Religion*

“A very useful and attentive study of an important figure in nineteenth-century religious history.”—*Choice*

Valerie C. Cooper is Associate Professor of Black Church Studies at Duke Divinity School.

**Patriotism and Piety**

Federalist Politics and Religious Struggle in the New American Nation

“An original and fascinating book on an under-researched portion of American religious history.”—*Fides et Historia*

“Den Hartog demonstrates that Federalist views on the church-state relationship evolved over time and in directions that would continue to shape American politics long after the last of the New England religious establishments had crumbled.”—*Journal of American History*

Jonathan J. Den Hartog is Associate Professor of History at the University of Northwestern, St. Paul.
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