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From More Than A Likeness: The Enduring Art of Mary Whyte

Cover: Firefly Girl (2006)
Left: Red Umbrella (2005)

Above left: Flurries (2011); above right: Coreopsis (2006)

Bottom left: A Lady Bug's View of the World (1970); bottom right: Boomer under the Bed, from Boomer's Big Day (1994)
More Than a Likeness
The Enduring Art of Mary Whyte
Martha R. Severens

More Than a Likeness: The Enduring Art of Mary Whyte is the first comprehensive book on the life and work of one of today’s most renowned watercolorists. From Whyte’s earliest paintings in rural Ohio and Pennsylvania to the riveting portraits of her Southern neighbors, art historian Martha R. Severens provides us with an intimate look into the artist’s private world.

With more than two hundred full-color images of Whyte’s paintings and sketches as well as comparison works by masters such as Winslow Homer, Andrew Wyeth, and John Singer Sargent, Severens clearly illustrates how Whyte’s art has been shaped and how the artist forged her own place in the world today.

Though Whyte’s academic training in Philadelphia was in oil painting, she learned the art of watercolor on her own—by studying masterworks in museums. Today Whyte’s style of watercolor painting is a unique blend of classical realism and contemporary vision, as seen in her intimate portraits of Southern blue-collar workers and elderly African American women in the South Carolina lowcountry.

“For me ideas are more plentiful than the hours to paint them, and I worry that I cannot get to all of my thoughts before they are forgotten or are pushed aside by more pressing concerns,” explains Whyte. “Some works take time to evolve. Like small seeds the paintings might not come to fruition until several years later, after there has been ample time for germination.”

Using broad sweeping washes as well as miniscule brushstrokes, Whyte directs the viewer’s attention to the areas in her paintings she deems most important. Murky passages of neutral colors often give way to areas of intense detail and color, giving the works a variety of edges and poetic focus. Several paintings included in the book are accompanied by enlarged areas of detail, showcasing Whyte’s technical mastery.

More Than a Likeness is replete with engaging artwork and inspiring text that mark the midpoint in Whyte’s artistry. Of what she will paint in the future, the artist says, “I have always believed that as artists we don’t choose our vocation, style, or subject matter. Art chooses us.”

Watercolor artist Mary Whyte is a teacher and author whose figurative paintings have earned national recognition. Her portraits are included in numerous corporate, private, and university collections as well as in the permanent collections of South Carolina’s Greenville County Museum of Art and the Gibbes Museum of Art in Charleston. Whyte’s work has been featured in International Artist, Artist, American Artist, Watercolor, American Art Collector, L’Art de l’Aquarelle, and many other publications. Whyte is the author of two books published by the University of South Carolina Press—Working South: Paintings and Sketches by Mary Whyte and Down Bohicket Road: An Artist’s Journey. She is also the author of Alfreda’s World, Painting Portraits and Figures in Watercolor, An Artist’s Way of Seeing, and Watercolor for the Serious Beginner. Whyte’s work can be found at Coleman Fine Art in Charleston. In 2013 Whyte was awarded the Elizabeth O’Neill Verner Award, South Carolina’s highest award in the arts.

Martha R. Severens, an art historian, served as curator of the Gibbes Museum of Art in Charleston, South Carolina, the Portland Museum of Art in Maine, and the Greenville County Museum of Art in South Carolina. She has published studies of Charles Fraser, Alice Ravenel Huger Smith, Andrew Wyeth, Greenville’s Southern Collection, and the Charleston Renaissance.
Riverbanks Zoo and Garden

Forty Wild Years

Palmer “Satch” Krantz and Monique Blanchette Jacobs

Foreword by Jim Maddy

A fortieth anniversary celebration of an award-winning zoo and botanical garden in South Carolina

Recognized today as one of America’s best zoos, Riverbanks Zoo and Garden has become one of Columbia, South Carolina’s most popular tourist destinations and one of the most visited zoos in the southeastern United States. Riverbanks will celebrate its fortieth anniversary on April 25, 2014. Over the last four decades both the zoo and the garden have been honored with many regional and national awards for excellence.

Among its many accolades, Riverbanks has received five prestigious Edward H. Bean Awards from the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, most recently in 2011 for the long-term breeding and conservation of the endangered Bali mynah. Riverbanks also has been honored with three Travel Attraction of the Year Awards by the Southeast Tourism Society and two Governor’s Cup Awards by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism as the state’s Most Outstanding Attraction. Riverbanks Botanical Garden has received praise by Horticulture magazine as one of ten gardens that inspire and by HGTV as one of twenty great public gardens in the United States.

What began in the mid-1960s as a modest small children’s petting zoo has evolved into today’s nationally ranked Riverbanks Zoo and Garden, visited by more than one million guests annually and supported by a membership base of more than thirty-three thousand households. Riverbanks is home to more than two thousand animals, which reside in natural habitat exhibits with barriers that are designed to create an environment almost totally free of bars and cages.

Much like the zoo itself, this book features extraordinary animals, dynamic natural habitats, and significant historic landmarks. Riverbanks’s rich history is captured here through anecdotal stories and nearly two hundred brilliant photographs and illustrations, making it easy to see why Riverbanks is recognized as one of the nation’s great zoological parks and botanical gardens.

Readers will discover some of the world’s most magnificent and fascinating plants and animals that call Riverbanks home, while gaining a deeper understanding of how a midsized zoo gained world-class status as it pursued its mission: to foster an appreciation and concern for all living things.

This handsome volume also includes a foreword by Jim Maddy, president and CEO of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

Palmer “Satch” Krantz began his career at Riverbanks in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1974 and has served as its executive director since 1976, making him one of the longest-serving zoo directors in the United States. During his career Krantz has served twice as president of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums and once as president of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums. Most notably Krantz is one of only three American zoo directors who have served as president of both organizations. Recipient of the Woodrow Wilson Award for Regional Cooperation from the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce, the International Ambassador of the Year Award from the Committee of 100, and the Global Vision Award from the World Affairs Council, Krantz was most recently recognized as one of the fifty most influential leaders in Columbia.

Monique Blanchette Jacobs joined the Riverbanks team in 2001 and currently serves as manager of Riverbanks Society, communications manager for Riverbanks Zoo and Garden, and editor of Riverbanks magazine. Previously Jacobs served in membership marketing at a national nonprofit association and coowned a coffee-house in Boone, North Carolina.
“Modern, accredited zoological institutions have transformed themselves into centers of conservation science; they have become sophisticated educators; they are drivers of tourism and the economy; and they are not only home to unique animals species, but to the some of the most talented, passionate professional people who make it all possible. Riverbanks Zoo and Garden is the embodiment of these qualities, putting Columbia, South Carolina, on the world map of outstanding zoos.” — Jim Maddy, president and CEO, Association of Zoos and Aquariums, from the foreword

“Today Riverbanks employs a workforce of nearly two hundred people. It’s interesting to note that only about one-quarter of these are directly involved in animal care. The rest are focused on everything from guest services and public safety to horticulture and maintenance. These wonderful folks are tremendously talented and passionately dedicated to the Riverbanks mission. They make Riverbanks Zoo and Garden what it is—the most popular attraction in South Carolina.” — Satch Krantz, president and CEO, Riverbanks Zoo and Garden, from the preface

Above: The original entrance to Riverbanks Zoo—designed by John Mehtens, the zoo’s first executive director.
Below: The koala is native to Australia, but this one calls Riverbanks home. Photograph by Richard W. Rokes.

Above: King penguins are the second largest species of penguin. Riverbanks currently houses four king penguins, thirteen rockhopper penguins, and seven gentoo penguins. Photograph by Larry Cameron.
On January 15, 1903, South Carolina lieutenant governor James H. Tillman shot and killed Narciso G. Gonzales, editor of South Carolina's most powerful newspaper, the State. Blaming Gonzales's stinging editorials for his loss of the 1902 gubernatorial race, Tillman shot Gonzales to avenge the defeat and redeem his "honor" and his reputation as a man who took action in the face of an insult.

James Lowell Underwood investigates the epic murder trial of Tillman to test whether biting editorials were a legitimate exercise of freedom of the press or an abuse that justified killing when camouflaged as self-defense. This clash—between the revered values of respect for human life and freedom of expression on the one hand and deeply ingrained ideas about honor on the other—took place amid legal maneuvering and political posturing worthy of a major motion picture. One of the most innovative elements of Deadly Censorship is Underwood’s examination of homicide as a deterrent to public censure. He asks the question, "Can a man get away with murdering a political opponent?" Deadly Censorship is courtroom drama and a true story.

Underwood offers a painstaking re-creation of an act of violence in front of the State House, the subsequent trial, and Tillman’s acquittal, which sent shock waves across the United States. A specialist on constitutional law, Underwood has written the definitive examination of the court proceedings, the state’s complicated homicide laws, and the violent cult of personal honor that had undergirded South Carolina society since the colonial era.
The South Carolina Encyclopedia Guide to South Carolina Writers

Edited by Tom Mack
Foreword by George Singleton

A comprehensive guide to South Carolina writers who have made significant contributions to the state’s literary tradition

The South Carolina Encyclopedia Guide to South Carolina Writers expands the range of writers included in the landmark South Carolina Encyclopedia. This guide updates the entries on writers featured in the original encyclopedia and augments that list substantially with dozens of new essays on additional authors from the late eighteenth century to the present who have contributed to the Palmetto State’s distinctive literary heritage.

Each profile in this concise reference includes essential biographical facts and critical assessments to place the featured writers in the larger context of South Carolina’s literary tradition. The guide comprises 127 entries written by more than seventy literary scholars, and it also highlights the sixty-five writers inducted thus far into the South Carolina Academy of Authors, which serves as the state’s literary hall of fame. Rich in natural beauty and historic complexity, South Carolina has long been a source of inspiration for writers. The talented novelists, essayists, poets, playwrights, journalists, historians, and other writers featured here represent the countless individuals who have shared tales and lore of South Carolina.

The guide includes a foreword by George Singleton, author of two novels, four short story collections and one nonfiction book, and a 2010 inductee of the South Carolina Academy of Authors.

Tom Mack, recipient of the prestigious Carolina Trustee Professorship in 2008, holds the G. L. Too Chair in English at the University of South Carolina Aiken. Mack is the author of four books and more than one hundred articles on American cultural history, and since 2010 he has been chair of the Board of Governors of the South Carolina Academy of Authors.

ALSO AVAILABLE

Also Available

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Sojourner in Islamic Lands
Russell Fraser

A travelogue that sheds light on the influence of geography, religion, and art on Central Asian societies

Sojourner in Islamic Lands takes us on a journey from Kazakhstan in the far north of Central Asia, across the mountains to the former Soviet Union, then south to Iran just below the Caspian Sea. Russell Fraser follows the ancient Silk Road wherever possible. For centuries the Silk Road was the primary commercial link between Europe and Asia, with much of it over desert sands and accessible only by camel. Building on history and personal experience, Fraser’s narrative describes this vast territory with an eye to geography, artistic culture, and religion over more than two thousand years.

The book that he gives us depends first of all on travel, but the author’s eye is on an interior landscape, and he focuses on the influence of religious ideology on the cultural landscape of Central Asia. Delving deeply into art and architecture, he takes them to be Islam’s most significant creative expressions. Although Islam is currently the predominant religion in the region, the book also examines the two other belief systems with modern-day followers—Christianity and an antireligious sect Fraser calls secular progressivism.

Fraser’s aim is to present Islam to Western readers by describing its achievements during the High Middle Ages and comparing and contrasting them with those of modern Islam. The book offers insights into the history of a major world religion through the eyes of a well-known literary scholar on a journey through exotic parts of the world. He steeps us in the latter, inviting the reader to share the journey with him and participate in the sensations it gives rise to.

Russell Fraser is the Austin Warren Professor of English Language and Literature Emeritus at the University of Michigan. The author or editor of twenty books including From China to Peru: A Memoir of Travel, also published by the University of South Carolina Press, Fraser lives in Honolulu, Hawaii, with his wife, Mary.
Seeking the Historical Cook
Exploring Eighteenth-century Southern Foodways
Kay K. Moss

A primer on applying historical and culinary practices to modern day cooking

Seeking the Historical Cook is a guide to historical cooking methods from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century receipt (recipe) books and an examination of how those methods can be used in kitchens today. Designed for adventurous cooks and “foodies,” this volume is rich with photographs, period images, and line art depicting kitchen tools and cooking methods. Kay K. Moss invites readers to discover traditional receipts and to experiment with ancestral dishes to brighten today’s meals.

From campfires to modern kitchens, Seeking the Historical Cook is a primer on interpreting the language of early receipts, a practical guide to historical techniques, and a memoir of experiences at historic hearths. Scores of sources, including more than a dozen unpublished personal cookery books, are compared and contrasted with a new look at southern foodways. These receipts, facts, and lore illustrate the evolution of selected foods through the eighteenth century and beyond.

After decades of research, experimentation, and teaching in a variety of settings, Moss provides a hands-on approach to rediscovering, re-creating, and enjoying foods from the early South. The book begins by steeping the reader in history, culinary tools, and the common cooking techniques of the time. Then Moss presents a collection of tasteful and appealing Southern ancestral receipts that can be fashioned into brilliant heirloom dishes for our twenty-first-century tables. There are offerings fit for a simple backwoods celebration or an elegant plantation feast. The reader will find intriguing new possibilities for a modern Thanksgiving dinner and even simple experiments for a school project or for sharing with a favorite child. This book is for the cook who wants to try something old . . . that is new again.

Kay K. Moss founded the Eighteenth-century Backcountry Lifeways Studies Program at the Schiele Museum in Gastonia, North Carolina, and teaches open-hearth cookery at John C. Campbell Folk School. Her previous books include Southern Folk Medicine, 1750–1820, published by the University of South Carolina Press, The Backcountry Housewife, Journey to the Piedmont Past, and Decorative Motifs from the Southern Backcountry, 1750–1825.

ALSO AVAILABLE

The Carolina Housewife
By Sarah Halsted
1979, hc, 978-0-87249-383-4, $24.95t

The Virginia Housewife
By Martha Randolph
1984, hc, 978-0-87249-423-7, $29.95t

A Colonial Plantation Cookbook
By Susan Harriott
1984, hc, 978-0-87249-437-4, $19.95t

Southern Folk Medicine
1750-1820
By Kay K. Moss
2010, pb, 978-1-57003-951-5, $24.95s
USS Constellation on the Dismal Coast
Willie Leonard’s Journal, 1859–1861
C. Herbert Gilliland

A firsthand account of daily life aboard an American warship intercepting slave-trading vessels

Today the twenty-gun sloop USS Constellation is a floating museum in Baltimore Harbor; in 1859 it was an emblem of the global power of the American sailing navy. When young William E. Leonard boarded the Constellation as a seaman for what proved to be a twenty-month voyage to the African coast, he began to compose a remarkable journal.

Sailing from Boston, the Constellation, flagship of the U.S. African Squadron, was charged with the interception and capture of slave-trading vessels illegally en route from Africa to the Americas. During the Constellation’s deployment, the squadron captured a record number of these ships, liberating their human cargo and holding the captains and crews for criminal prosecution. At the same time, tensions at home and in the squadron increased as the American Civil War approached and erupted in April 1861.

Leonard recorded not only historic events but also fascinating details about his daily life as one of the nearly four hundred-member crew. He saw himself as not just a diarist, but a reporter, making special efforts to seek out and record information about individual crewmen, shipboard practices, recreation, and daily routine—from deck swabbing and standing watch to courts martial and dramatic performances by the Constellation Dramatic Society.

This good-humored gaze into the lives and fortunes of so many men stationed aboard a distinguished American warship makes Gilliland’s edition of Willie Leonard’s journal a significant work of maritime history.

C. Herbert Gilliland is a professor of English at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and a retired captain in the naval reserve. His most recent book, Voyage to a Thousand Cares: Master’s Mate Lawrence with the African Squadron, 1844–1846, received the John Lyman Award from the North American Society for Oceanic History. He also coauthored Admiral Dan Gallery: The Life and Wit of a Navy Original.
E A S E A O F M I S A D V E N T U R E S
Shipwreck and Survival in Early America
Amy Mitchell-Cook

An investigation of how the trauma of shipwreck affected American values and behavior

A Sea of Misadventures examines more than one hundred documented shipwreck narratives from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century as a means to understanding gender, status, and religion in the history of early America. Though it includes all the drama and intrigue afforded by maritime disasters, the book’s significance lies in its investigation of how the trauma of shipwreck affected American values and behavior. Through stories of death and devastation, Amy Mitchell-Cook examines issues of hierarchy, race, and gender when the sphere of social action is shrunken to the dimensions of a lifeboat or deserted shore.

Rather than debate the veracity of shipwreck tales, Mitchell-Cook provides a cultural and social analysis that places maritime disasters within the broader context of North American society. She answers questions that include who survived and why, how gender and status affected survival rates, and how survivors related their stories to interested but unaffected audiences.

Mitchell-Cook observes that, in creating a sense of order out of chaotic events, the narratives reassured audiences that anarchy did not rule the waves, even when desperate survivors resorted to cannibalism. Some of the accounts she studies are legal documents required by insurance companies, while others have been a form of prescriptive literature—guides that taught survivors how to act and be remembered with honor. In essence shipwrecks revealed some of the traits that defined what it meant to be Anglo-American. In an elaboration of some of the themes, Mitchell-Cook compares American narratives with Portuguese narratives to reveal the power of divergent cultural norms to shape reactions to a shipwreck.

Amy Mitchell-Cook, an associate professor and chair of the Department of History at the University of West Florida, specializes in maritime history and nautical archaeology. She has published several articles on shipwreck narratives and maritime history.

Frontispiece, J. F. Layson, Memorable Shipwrecks and Seafaring Adventures of the Nineteenth Century

meant to be Ango-American. In an elaboration of some of the themes, Mitchell-Cook compares American narratives with Portuguese narratives to reveal the power of divergent cultural norms to shape reactions to a shipwreck.

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Crescent Moon over Carolina
William Moultrie and American Liberty
C. L. Bragg

The first book-length biography of the Revolutionary War leader, South Carolina governor, and influential elder statesman

Crescent Moon over Carolina examines the life of Major General William Moultrie (1730–1805), who is best remembered for his valiant defense of an unfinished log fort on Sullivan’s Island at the entrance to Charleston Harbor against a determined British naval attack on June 28, 1776. While the Continental Congress in Philadelphia considered a draft of the Declaration of Independence, Moultrie and his garrison of South Carolinians proved that untested, but courageous, American soldiers could stand firm and prevail against British might.

Every fort that has since occupied the site has borne his name, but Moultrie was more than the iconic defender of Charleston. Postwar he served two terms as governor and became one of South Carolina’s most influential elder statesmen during the early years of the American Republic.

In this first and only book-length biography of Moultrie, C. L. Bragg combines a scholarly survey of lowcountry South Carolina culture, the American Revolution, and the early political history of the state and the United States. Bragg also brings to light primary sources that are published here for the first time—revealing documents that provide fresh insight into the political and cultural values of Moultrie and his fellow South Carolinians.

Crescent Moon over Carolina offers an engaging narrative, detailed maps, and beautiful illustrations that will stand as an important addition to the body of literature for those interested in Revolutionary South Carolina. Bragg leaves us with a clearer understanding of Moultrie—a political and military leader who counted among his friends, associates, and correspondents many of our nation’s ardent patriots and founding fathers. Moultrie’s service to state and country has earned him a respected place in history.

C. L. Bragg is the author of Distinction in Every Service: Brigadier General Marcellus A. Stovall, C.S.A. and coauthor of the critically acclaimed Never for Want of Powder: The Confederate Powder Works in Augusta, Georgia also published by the University of South Carolina Press. Bragg’s interest in William Moultrie was sparked while researching his family’s South Carolina heritage and his personal connection to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO AVAILABLE

Forgotten Founder The Life and Times of Charles Pinckney
Mary D. Mahoney
2004, hc, 978-1-57003-547-0, $29.95s

South Carolina and the American Revolution A Battlefield History
John W. Gordon
2006, pb, 978-1-57003-661-3, $21.95t

General Nathanael Greene and the American Revolution in the South
Edit by Gregory D. Muzzy and Jim Flannery
2012, hc, 978-1-61117-069-6, $39.95s

The Journal of Peter Harry South Carolinian Recording the Saga of a Rebel 1777–1783
Mary J. Seeley, Frank Tidwell Jr. and Megan A. Falck
2012, hc, 978-1-61117-104-4, $39.95s
**Recovering the Piedmont Past**

*Unexplored Moments in Nineteenth-century Upcountry South Carolina History*

Edited by Timothy P. Grady and Melissa Walker

Foreword by Orville Vernon Burton

A window into the social and cultural life of the South Carolina upcountry during the nineteenth century

The history of South Carolina’s lowcountry has been well documented by historians, but the upcountry—the region of the state north and west of Columbia and the geologic fall line—has only recently begun to receive extensive scholarly attention. The essays in this collection provide a window into the social and cultural life of the upstate during the nineteenth century. The contributors explore topics such as the history of education in the region, post–Civil War occupation by Union troops, upcountry tourism, Freedman’s Bureau’s efforts to educate African Americans, and the complex dynamics of lynch mobs in the late nineteenth century.

**Living a Big War in a Small Place**

*Spartanburg, South Carolina, during the Confederacy*

Philip N. Racine

An examination of the scarcity, high prices, uncertainty, and fear in rural Civil War towns

Most of what we know about how the Civil War affected life in the Confederacy is related to cities, troop movements, battles, and prominent political, economic, and military leaders. Far less is known about the people who lived in small Southern towns remote from marching armies or battles. Philip N. Racine explores life in one such place—Spartanburg, South Carolina—in an effort to reshape the contours of that great conflict.

By 1864 life in most of the Confederacy, but especially in rural towns, was characterized by scarcity, high prices, uncertainty, fear, and bad-tempered neighbors. Shortages of food were common. People lived with constant anxiety that a soldiering father or son would be killed or wounded. Taxes were high, inflation was rampant, and good news was scarce and seemed to always be followed by bad. Slaves were growing restive, and their masters’ bad news was their good news. Army deserters were threatening lawlessness; accusations and vindictiveness colored the atmosphere and added to the anxiety, fear, and feeling of helplessness. Often people blamed their troubles on the Confederate government in faraway Richmond, Virginia.

Racine provides insight into these events through personal stories: the plight of a slave; the struggles of a war widow managing her husband’s farm, ten slaves, and seven children; and the trauma of a lowcountry refugee on having to forfeit a wealthy, aristocratic way of life for an alien social world. All were part of the complexity of wartime Spartanburg District.

Philip N. Racine is the William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of History Emeritus at Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina. He is the editor of *The Fiery Trail: A Union Officer’s Account of Sherman’s Last Campaign*, *Piedmont Farmer: The Journals of David Golightly Harris, 1855–1870*, and *Gentlemen Merchants: A Charleston Family’s Odyssey, 1828–1870*, and author of *Seeing Spartanburg: A History in Images*.
South Carolina has always loomed larger in the national imagination, particularly in terms of political and social policy, than its size and population might justify. The audacity and the often astonishing character of thinkers and political figures who have hailed from this region might suggest that climate affects personality. Edward Rutledge challenged the condemnation of the slave trade in the initial draft of the Declaration of Independence; John C. Calhoun penned the audacious philosophy of state nullification; Citadel cadets fired shots at Fort Sumter; and Senator Strom Thurmond defended racial segregation with the longest filibuster in Senate history. South Carolina has always used its passion to influence national debate.

Rhondda Robinson Thomas and Susanna Ashton seek in this collection to remedy the singularly narrow way in which South Carolina’s intellectual character has been defined in the popular imagination. Thomas and Ashton document an equally important tradition that parallels that of white radical thought. Through this anthology they reveal a tradition of national prominence and influence of black intellectuals, educators, journalists, and policy analysts from South Carolina. These native and adopted citizens mined their experiences to shape their thinking about the state and the nation. Francis Grimké, Daniel Payne, Mary McLeod Bethune, Kelly Miller, Septima Clark, Benjamin Mays, Marion Wright Edelman, and Jesse Jackson have changed this nation for the better with their questions, challenges, and persistence—all in the proudest South Carolinian tradition.

In The South Carolina Roots of African American Thought, each of the nineteen authors is introduced with a supplementary scholarly essay to illustrate the cultural and historical import of their works and to demonstrate how they draw on and distinguish themselves from one another. These connections exhibit a coherent legacy of engagement, brought on and nurtured by South Carolina traditions.
**Shrill Hurrahs**
*Women, Race, and Violence in South Carolina, 1865–1900*
Kate Côté Gillin

A new perspective on gender roles and racial violence in South Carolina after the Civil War

In *Shrill Hurrahs*, Kate Côté Gillin presents a new perspective on gender roles and racial violence in South Carolina during Reconstruction and the decades after the 1876 election of Wade Hampton as governor. In the aftermath of the Civil War, Southerners struggled to either adapt or resist changes to their way of life. Gillin accurately perceives racial violence as an attempt by white Southern men to reassert their masculinity, weakened by the war and emancipation, and as an attempt by white Southern women to preserve their antebellum privileges.

As she reevaluates relationships between genders, Gillin also explores relations within the female gender. She has demonstrated that white women often exacerbated racial and gender violence alongside men, even when other white women were victims of that violence. Through the nineteenth century, few bridges of sisterhood were built between black and white women. Black women asserted their rights as mothers, wives, and independent, free women in the postwar years, while white women often opposed these assertions of black female autonomy. Ironically even black women participated in acts of intimidation and racial violence in an attempt to safeguard their rights. In the turmoil of an era that extinguished slavery and redefined black citizenship, race, not gender, often determined the relationships that black and white women displayed in the defeated South.

By canvassing and documenting numerous incidents of racial violence, from lynching of black men to assaults on white women, Gillin proposes a new view of postwar South Carolina. Tensions grew over the struggle for land and labor, black politicization, the creation of the Ku Klux Klan, the election of 1876, and the rise of lynching. Gillin addresses these issues and more as she focuses on black women’s asserted independence and white women’s role in racial violence. Despite the white women’s reactionary activism, the powerful presence of black women and their bravery in the face of white violence reshaped Southern gender roles forever.

**Kate Côté Gillin** is chair of the Department of History at the Pomfret School, a college preparatory school in Pomfret, Connecticut. She was awarded the Caroline Ray Hovey 1967 Master Teachership and the Award for Teaching Excellence from the Madeira School in McLean, Virginia. Gillin has been nominated for a National Honor Roll’s Outstanding American Teacher Award and a Disney American Teacher Award. She has also been honored with the Recognition for Teaching Excellence from the National Society of High School Scholars.

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**ALSO AVAILABLE**

*South Carolina Negroes* (1877–1900)
George Brown Tindall
1970, pb, 978-1-57003-494-7, $29.95

*Carnival of Blood: Duels, Lynching, and Murder in South Carolina 1880–1930*
John Hammond Moore
2006, hc, 978-1-57003-620-0, $29.95
Jonathan Green
The Artist and the Collector
Franklin G. Burroughs–Simeon B. Chapin Art Museum of Myrtle Beach

An appreciation of the art and personal collection of a renowned Gullah artist

Jonathan Green is a native South Carolinian known for his vivid depiction of the lowcountry Gullah culture that shaped his childhood and his worldview. This volume, based on the 2008 exhibit Jonathan Green: The Artist & The Collector at the Franklin G. Burroughs–Simeon B. Chapin Art Museum of Myrtle Beach, celebrates Green’s extraordinary paintings as well as his captivating private collection of African American paintings, sculptures, and fine art prints.

This heavily illustrated book features thirty–one colorful paintings that Green created over three decades, often inspired by personal experiences, family traditions, and the simple joys of life in the coastal lowcountry.

In addition to images of Green’s original works of art, the book includes insight into the artist as a collector by Green’s cocollector Richard Weedman, who writes about Green’s formative years, noting that he was continually frustrated by major museums’ lack of recognition of African American artists’ work. Green’s selections include many artists who painted during the Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration period (1935–1943). Weedman adds that “the images created by these artists . . . reflected experiences and values that spoke to Green’s own sense of history and cultural identity.”

Together Green and Weedman have amassed hundreds of works of art by notable and emerging artists. Forty of these, all by African Americans, are showcased in this collection, including works by Romare Bearden, William Carter, Elizabeth Catlett, David Driscoll, William H. Johnson, Jacob Lawrence, Hughie Lee-Smith, and Charles White.

In addition to the essay by Weedman, this volume also includes a foreword by Patricia Goodwin, the executive director of the Franklin G. Burroughs–Simeon B. Chapin Art Museum of Myrtle Beach; a biography of Jonathan Green by art historian and fellow South Carolina artist Alec Simpson; an artist statement by Jonathan Green; and an essay on the artist by Jay Williams, curator for the Morris Museum of Art in Augusta, Georgia.
**The Churches of Charleston and the Lowcountry**

Preservation Society of Charleston  
Introduction by George C. Rogers, Jr.  
Photographs by Ron Anton Rocz  
Edited by Mary Moore Jacoby

_A photographic tour of South Carolina's lowcountry antebellum religious architecture_

Standing as a proud testament to Charleston's religious tolerance, churches and synagogues scattered throughout the historic port have defined Charleston's landscape since its founding. Built by Anglicans, Huguenots, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Quakers, Baptists, Lutherans, Jews, Catholics, African Methodist Episcopalians, and almost every other denomination found on American shores, Charleston's sacred structures are considered the finest collection of antebellum religious architecture in the country. In a grand photographic tour, _The Churches of Charleston and the Lowcountry_ captures the drama, history, and architectural significance of the buildings that continue to draw architects, historians, architectural enthusiasts, and tourists to the city for study, reflection, and inspiration. From St. Michael’s, a Charleston landmark, to such lesser known but equally impressive houses of worship as the Unitarian Church and St. Matthew’s Lutheran Church, the sixty structures spotlighted in this volume offer glimpses into the religious, social, and economic development of Charleston and into the architectural fashions of colonial, federal, and antebellum America.

George C. Rogers, Jr. (1922–1997) was the senior author of several books including _Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys_ and _The History of Georgetown County_.

Ron Anton Rocz is a freelance photographer.

Mary Moore Jacoby is the former resource center director for the Preservation Society of Charleston.

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**Corridor of Shame**

_The Neglect of South Carolina’s Rural Schools_

Produced and Directed by Bud Ferillo  
Introduction by Pat Conroy

_An award–winning documentary on the disturbing conditions and extraordinary struggles of South Carolina’s rural schools_

_Corridor of Shame_ is a fifty-eight-minute documentary that takes a revealing look inside the decaying rural schools of South Carolina, exposing crumbling and inadequate facilities that are not only unacceptable but truly disturbing. Struggling with the effects of reduced funding from the State of South Carolina in recent years and declining support from local governments caused by factory closings and diminishing tax bases, these schools are hard-pressed to provide a minimally adequate education for their students.

Bud Ferillo tells moving stories of parents, teachers, and administrators and of their extraordinary efforts to seek funding for improved education for the school districts along the I-95 corridor. Supported by many of South Carolina’s leading foundations and community leaders, _Corridor of Shame_ tracks the evidence presented on behalf of eight school districts in _Abbeville County School District v. The State of South Carolina_, brought before the South Carolina Supreme Court in 2008. A ruling is still pending in 2013.

Bud Ferillo is the communications specialist for the University of South Carolina Children’s Law Center and is the founder and president of Ferillo & Associates, Inc.

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**Awards**

2005 President’s Award for Education Advocacy, South Carolina Conference of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People  
2005–2006 Friend of Education Award, South Carolina Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development  
2005 Award of Excellence, Videographer Awards  
2005 Best of Festival Award, Berkeley Video & Film Festival  
2005 Bronze Medal Winner, Millennium Awards  
2005 Silver Award, Davey Awards  
2005 Award of Excellence, Pegasus Awards  
2005 Bronze Award, Telly Awards
The essays in Creating and Contesting Carolina shed new light on how the various peoples of the Carolinas responded to the tumultuous changes shaping the geographic space that the British called Carolina during the Proprietary period (1663–1719). In doing so, the essays focus attention on some of the most important and dramatic watersheds in the history of British colonization in the New World.

These years brought challenging and dramatic changes to the region, such as the violent warfare between British and Native Americans, struggles between the British and the Spanish, the no-less dramatic development of the plantation system, and the decline of proprietary authority. All involved contestation, whether through violence or debate. The very idea of a place called Carolina was challenged by Native Americans, and many colonists and metropolitan authorities differed in their visions for Carolina. The stakes were high in these contests because they occurred in a world often characterized by brutal warfare, rigid hierarchies, enslavement, cultural dislocation, and transoceanic struggles for power.

The peoples of the early Carolinas reimagined places, reconceptualized cultures, realigned their loyalties, and adapted in a wide variety of ways to the New World.

Three major groups of peoples—European colonists, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans—shared these experiences of change in the Carolinas, but their histories have usually been written separately. These disparate but closely related strands of scholarship must be connected to make the early Carolinas intelligible. Creating and Contesting Carolina brings together work relating to all three groups in this unique collection.

Michelle LeMaster is an associate professor of history at Lehigh University. She is the author of Brothers Born of One Mother: British–Native American Relations in the Colonial Southeast.

Bradford J. Wood is a professor of history at Eastern Kentucky University and the author of This Remote Part of the World: Regional Formation in Lower Cape Fear, North Carolina, 1725–1775. He is also the editor of the letters of merchant and planter James Murray.

Creating and Contesting Carolina
Proprietary Era Histories
Edited by Michelle LeMaster and Bradford J. Wood

Slavery in Mississippi
Charles S. Sydnor
New Introduction by John David Smith

Slavery in Mississippi, first published in 1933, is a deeply researched and tightly argued social and economic study of slavery in Mississippi by Charles S. Sydnor (1898–1954). Inspired by Ulrich B. Phillips’s American Negro Slavery (1918) and Life and Labor in the Old South (1929), Sydnor strove to test Phillips’s contention that slavery was simultaneously a benign institution for African American slaves and an unprofitable one for their masters. Sydnor included pathbreaking chapters on such broad scholarly topics as slave labor, slave trading, and the profitability of slavery, but he also examined in depth slave clothing, food, shelter, physical and social care, police control, slave fugitives, and punishments and rewards. More thoroughly than many previous historians, Sydnor examined how slavery “worked” as a social and economic system—how slaves actually lived, how planters bought, cared for, controlled, hired out, and sold their human property.

Historian John David Smith’s new introduction to this Southern Classic edition frames the original text within the scholarship on slavery in the interwar years, presents its arguments, chronicles its reception by white and black critics, and highlights the ongoing debates about slavery, especially on the profitability of slavery and the conditions of slave life sparked by Sydnor’s influential book.

Charles S. Sydnor was ranked as one of his generation’s leading Southern historians, and in 1939 his peers elected him president of the Southern Historical Association. In 1950–1951 Sydnor held the Harmsworth Lectureship in American History at Oxford University. Some of his publications include The Development of Southern Sectionalism, American Revolutionary in the Making, and Gentleman Freeholders.

John David Smith is the Charles H. Stone Distinguished Professor of American History at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. He is the author or editor of more than two dozen books, including An Old Creed for the New South, Black Judas: William Hannibal Thomas and The American Negro, and Lincoln and the U.S. Colored Troops.
During William Gilmore Simms’s life (1806–1870), book reviews and critical essays became vital parts of American literary culture and intellectual discourse. Simms was an assiduous reviewer and essayist, proving by example the importance of those genres. William Gilmore Simms’s Selected Reviews on Literature and Civilization publishes for the first time in book form sixty-two examples of the writer’s hundreds of newspaper and periodical reviews and book notes as well as four important critical essays. Together the reviews and essays reveal the regional, national, and international dimensions of Simms’s intellectual interests.

To frame the two distinct parts of the books, James Everett Kibler, Jr., and David Moltke-Hansen have written a general introduction that considers the development of book reviewing and the authorship of essays in cultural and historical contexts. In part 1, Kibler offers an introduction that examines Simms’s reviewing habits and the aesthetic and critical values that informed the author’s reviews. Kibler then publishes selected texts of reviews and provides historical and cultural backgrounds for each selection. Simms was an early proponent of the critical theories of Romantics such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Edgar Allan Poe. Widely read in European history and literature, he reviewed works published in French and German and classics in the original Greek and Latin and in translation. Simms also was an early, ardent advocate of works of local color and of Southern “backwoods” humorists of his day. Simms published notices of seven of Herman Melville’s novels, the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and favorably reviewed Henry David Thoreau’s Walden; or, Life in the Woods.

Simms published numerous review essays of twenty thousand or more words in literary journals and also republished two collections in book form. These volumes treated such subjects as Americanism in literature and the American Revolution in South Carolina. Yet, as part 2 of Selected Reviews demonstrates, Simms ranged much more widely in the intellectual milieu. Such cultural and political topics as the 1848 revolution in France, the history of the literary essay, the roles of women in the American Revolution, and the activities of the 1850 Southern convention in Nashville captured Simms’s attention. Moltke-Hansen’s introduction to part 2 examines Simms’s roles in, and responses to, the Romantic critical revolution and the other events then roiling Europe and America.

James E. Kibler, Jr., has published or edited six volumes on Simms, the most recent of which is Selected Poems of William Gilmore Simms: Twentieth Anniversary Edition, also published by the University of South Carolina Press. His edition of Simms’s Woodcraft is forthcoming. He is the founding editor of the Simms Review, now in its twentieth year. Kibler is also the author of four works of fiction, a collection of poetry, and Our Fathers’ Fields: A Southern Story, published by the University of South Carolina Press and for which he was awarded the prestigious Fellowship of Southern Writers Award for Nonfiction.

David Moltke-Hansen is the former head of the South Carolina Historical Society, the Southern Historical Collection, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and he served as the founding director of the digital William Gilmore Simms Initiatives of the University of South Carolina. Moltke-Hansen has edited History and Women, Culture and Faith: Selected Writings of Elizabeth Fox-Genovese Volume 3—Intersections: History, Culture, Ideology and William Gilmore Simms’s Unfinished Civil War: Consequences for a Southern Man of Letters, published by the University of South Carolina Press.

**William Gilmore Simms’s Selected Reviews on Literature and Civilization**

*Edited by James Everett Kibler, Jr., and David Moltke-Hansen*

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*William Gilmore Simms*

Critical Introduction by Jeffrey J. Rogers

*December*

5 ¼ x 8, 452 pages


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Understanding Marcel Proust

Allen Thiher

An overview of Proust’s development as a writer and an in-depth study of his major novel, In Search of Lost Time

Understanding Marcel Proust includes an overview of Marcel Proust’s development as a writer, addressing works both published and unpublished in his lifetime, and then offers an in-depth interpretation of Proust’s major novel, In Search of Lost Time, relating it to the Western literary tradition while also demonstrating its radical newness as a narrative.

In his introduction Allen Thiher outlines Proust’s development in the context of the political and artistic life of the Third Republic, arguing that everything Proust wrote before In Search of Lost Time was an experiment in sorting out whether he wanted to be a writer of critical theory or of fiction. Ultimately, Thiher observes, all these experiments had a role in the elaboration of the novel. Proust became both theorist and fiction writer by creating a bildungsroman narrating a writer’s education.

What is perhaps most original about Thiher’s interpretation, however, is his demonstration that Proust removed his aged narrator from the novel’s temporal flow to achieve a kind of fictional transcendence. Proust never situates his narrator in historical time, which allows him to demonstrate concretely what he sees as the function of art: the truth of the absolute particular removed from time’s determinations. The artist that the narrator hopes to become at the end of the novel must pursue his own individual truths—those in fact that the novel has narrated, for him and the reader, up to the novel’s conclusion.

Written in a language accessible to upper-level undergraduates as well as literate general readers, Understanding Marcel Proust simultaneously addresses a scholarly public aware of the critical arguments that Proust’s work has generated. Thiher’s study should make Proust’s In Search of Lost Time more widely accessible by explicating its structure and themes.

Allen Thiher is a Curators’ Professor of French Emeritus at the University of Missouri–Columbia and a fellow at Clare Hall, Cambridge University. Thiher’s books include studies of Céline, Queneau, Kafka, Musil, and French cinema as well as books on literary theory and science and literature. He currently lives in retirement in Sofia, Bulgaria.
Understanding
David Henry Hwang
William C. Boles

A critical study of the playwright’s process and the role of identity in each major theatrical work

David Henry Hwang is best known as the author of M. Butterfly, which won a 1988 Tony Award and was a finalist for a Pulitzer Prize, and he has written the Obie Award–winners Golden Child and FOB, as well as Family Devotions, Sound and Beauty, Rich Relations, and a revised version of Flower Drum Song. His Yellow Face won a 2008 Obie Award and was a Pulitzer Prize finalist.

Understanding David Henry Hwang is a critical study of Hwang’s playwriting process as well as the role of identity in each one of Hwang’s major theatrical works. A first-generation Asian American, Hwang intrinsically understands the complications surrounding the competing attractiveness of an American identity with its freedoms in contrast to the importance of a cultural and ethnic identity connected to another society.

William C. Boles examines Hwang’s plays by exploring the perplexing struggles surrounding Asian and Asian American stereotypes, values, and identity. Boles argues that Hwang deliberately uses stereotypes in order to subvert them, while at other times he embraces the dual complexity of ethnicity when it is tied to national identity and ethnic history. In addition to the individual questions of identity as they pertain to ethnicity, Boles discusses how Hwang’s plays explore identity issues of gender, religion, profession, and sexuality. The volume concludes with a treatment of Chinglish, both in the context of rising Chinese economic prominence and Hwang’s previous work.

Hwang has written ten short plays including The Dance and the Railroad, five screenplays, and many librettos for musical theater. The recipient of fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Guggenheim and Rockefeller foundations, Hwang was appointed by Bill Clinton to the President’s Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

Challenges on the Emmaus Road
Episcopal Bishops Confront Slavery, Civil War, and Emancipation
T. Felder Dorn

A comprehensive study of the role slavery and the Civil War played in dividing the Northern and Southern Episcopal bishops and the churches they led

While slavery and secession divided the Union during the American Civil War, they also severed the Northern and Southern dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In Challenges on the Emmaus Road, T. Felder Dorn focuses on the way Northern and Southern Episcopal bishops confronted and responded to the issues and events of their turbulent times.

Prior to the Civil War, Southern bishops were industrious in evangelizing among enslaved African Americans, but at the same time they supported the legal and social aspects of the “peculiar institution.” Southern and Northern bishops parted company over the institution of slavery, not over the place of black people in the Episcopal Church. As Southern states left the Union, Southern dioceses separated from the Episcopal Church in the United States.

The book’s title is inspired by the Gospel of Luke 24:13–35, in which the resurrected Jesus Christ walked unrecognized with his disciples and discussed the events of his own crucifixion and disappearance from his tomb. Dorn perceives that scriptural episode as a metaphor for the responses of Episcopal bishops to the events of the Civil War era.

Dorn carefully summarizes the debates within the church and in secular society surrounding the important topics of the era. In doing so, he lays the groundwork for his own interpretations of church history and also provides authentic data for other church scholars to investigate such topics as faith and doctrine, evangelism, and the administrative history of one of the most important institutions in America. Dorn devotes the final chapters to the postwar reunification of the Episcopal Church and Southern bishops’ involvement in establishing the Commission on Freedmen to offer help with the educational and spiritual needs of recently emancipated slaves.

T. Felder Dorn began his academic career in Sewanee, Tennessee, on the faculty of the University of the South. He retired as Dean Emeritus from Kean University in Union, New Jersey, where he held positions as professor of chemistry, dean, and vice president. He is the author of The Tompkins School: 1925–1953, A Community Institution; The Guns of Meeting Street: A Southern Tragedy; and Death of a Policeman, Birth of a Baby: A Crime and Its Aftermath.
The Origins of Southern Evangelicalism
Religious Revivalism in the South Carolina Lowcountry, 1670–1760
Thomas J. Little

A new perspective on colonial South Carolina settlers’ renewal and revival of evangelical Christianity

During the late seventeenth century, a heterogeneous mixture of Protestant settlers made their way to the South Carolina lowcountry from both the Old World and elsewhere in the New. Representing a hodgepodge of European religious traditions, they shaped the foundations of a new and distinct plantation society in the British-Atlantic world. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina made vigorous efforts to recruit Nonconformists to their overseas colony by granting settlers considerable freedom of religion and liberty of conscience. Codified in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, this toleration ultimately attracted a substantial number of settlers of many varying Christian denominations.

In The Origins of Southern Evangelicalism, Thomas J. Little refutes commonplace beliefs that South Carolina grew spiritually lethargic and indifferent to religion in the colonial era. Little argues that pluralism engendered religious renewal and revival, which developed further after Anglicans in the colony secured legal establishment for their church. The Carolina colony emerged at the fulcrum of an international Protestant awakening that embraced a more emotional, individualistic religious experience and helped to create a transatlantic evangelical movement in the mid–eighteenth century.

Offering new perspectives on both early American history and the religious history of the colonial South, The Origins of Southern Evangelicalism charts the regional spread of early evangelicalism in the too-often-neglected South Carolina lowcountry—the economic and cultural center of the lower Southern colonies. Although evangelical Christianity has long been and continues to be the dominant religion of the American South, historians have traditionally described it as a comparatively late-flowering development. Reconstructing the history of religious revivalism in the lowcountry and placing the subject firmly within an Atlantic world context, Little demonstrates that evangelical Christianity had much earlier beginnings in prerevolutionary Southern society than historians have traditionally recognized.

Thomas J. Little is an associate professor of history at Emory and Henry College in Emory, Virginia. His articles have appeared in Church History, Slavery and Abolition, and the South Carolina Historical Magazine. Little also contributed an essay on colonial South Carolina religious life to the groundbreaking volume Money, Trade, and Power: The Evolution of Colonial South Carolina’s Plantation Society, published by the University of South Carolina Press.

Also Available

2013, hc, 978-1-61117-131-0, $49.95s
Qoheleth
The Ironic Wink
James L. Crenshaw

A literary, theological, and historical study of the biblical book Ecclesiastes and its author Qoheleth

Rarely does a biblical book evoke admiration from a Nobel laureate in literature, a newspaper columnist, a prize-winning poet, and a popular songwriter. Ecclesiastes has done that, and for good reason. Its author, who called himself Qoheleth, stared death in the face and judged all human endeavors to be futile. For Qoheleth observation is the only avenue to understanding; an arbitrarily wrathful and benevolent deity created and rules over the world; and death is unpredictable, absolute, and final. His message is simple: seize the moment, for death awaits.

James L. Crenshaw begins by examining the essential mysteries of the book of Ecclesiastes: the speaker’s identity, his emphasis on hidden or contradictory truths, and his argument of the insubstantiality of most things and the ultimate futility of all efforts. Moving from the ancient to the contemporary, Crenshaw again analyzes Qoheleth’s observations about the human condition, this time testing if they can stand up against rational inquiry today. In exploring Qoheleth’s identity, the foundations of his outlook, and his recommendations, Crenshaw engages modern readers in a conversation about one of the most disagreed upon biblical books.

In Qoheleth, Crenshaw draws on related literature from the ancient Near East and traces the impact of Qoheleth in both Christian and Jewish traditions, summarizing a lifetime of scholarship on the book of Ecclesiastes. While exploring Ecclesiastes and its enigmatic author, Crenshaw engages scholars and modern interpreters in genuine debate over the lasting relevance of Qoheleth’s teachings and the place of Ecclesiastes in the biblical canon.

James L. Crenshaw is the Robert L. Flowers Professor Emeritus of Old Testament at Duke University Divinity School and was a Guggenheim fellow in 1984–1985. Crenshaw’s most recent books include Reading Job: A Literary and Theological Commentary; The Psalms: An Introduction; Defending God: Biblical Responses to the Problem of Evil; and Prophets, Sages & Poets.

ALSO AVAILABLE

SOLOMON: ISRAEL’S IRRONIC ICON OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT
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2005, hc, 978-1-57003-579-4, $44.95s

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CLEARING Ruth: A Biblical, Literary, and Feminist Analysis
JENNIFER L. KOSSEL
2011, hc, 978-1-57003-983-6, $49.95s
In *Jeremiah and God’s Plans of Well-being*, Barbara Green explores the prophet Jeremiah as a literary persona of the biblical book through seven periods of his prophetic ministry, focusing on the concerns and circumstances that shaped his struggles. Having confronted the vast complexity of scholarly issues found in the book of Jeremiah, Green has chosen to examine the literary presentation of the prophet rather than focus on the precise historical details or the speculative processes of composition. What Green exposes is a prophet affected by the dire circumstances of his life, struggling consistently, but ultimately failing at his most urgent task of persuasion.

In the first chapter Green examines Jeremiah’s predicament as he is called to minister and faces royal opposition to his message. She then isolates the central crisis of mission, the choice facing Judah, and the sin repeatedly chosen. Delving into the tropes of Jeremiah’s preaching and prophecy, she also analyses the struggle and lament that express Jeremiah’s inability to succeed as an intermediary between God and his people. Next Green explores the characterizations of the kings with whom Jeremiah struggled and his persistence in his ministry despite repeated imprisonment, and, finally, Green focuses on Jeremiah’s thwarted choice to remain in Judah at the end of the first temple period and his descent into Egypt after the assassination of Gedaliah.

In *Jeremiah and God’s Plans of Well-being*, Green shows the prophet as vulnerable, even failing at times, while suggesting the significance of his assignment and unlikelihood of success. She also explores the complexities of the phenomenon of prophecy and the challenges of preaching unwelcome news during times of uncertainty and crisis. Ultimately Green provides a fresh treatment of a complex biblical text and prophet. In presenting Jeremiah as a literary figure, Green considers how his character continues to live on in the traditions of Judaism and Christianity today.

Barbara Green is a professor of biblical studies at the Dominican School of Philosophy and Theology at the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, California. She is the author of several books including *Jonah’s Journeys; How Are the Mighty Fallen? A Dialogical Study of King Saul in 1 Samuel;* and *Mikhail Bakhtin and Biblical Scholarship: An Introduction.*
JESUS AND THE POLITICS OF ROMAN PALESTINE
Richard A. Horsley

A scholarly examination of the historical Jesus and his role in the conflicted politics of ancient Palestine

In Jesus and the Politics of Roman Palestine, Richard A. Horsley offers one of the most comprehensive critical analyses of Jesus of Nazareth's mission and how he became a significant historical figure. In his study Horsley brings a fuller historical knowledge of the context and implications of recent research to bear on the investigation of the historical Jesus. Breaking with the standard focus on isolated individual sayings of Jesus, Horsley argues that the sources for Jesus in historical interaction are the Gospels and the speeches of Jesus that they include, read critically in their historical context.

This work addresses the standard assumptions that the historical Jesus has been presented primarily as a sage or apocalyptic visionary. In contrast, based on a critical reconsideration of the Gospels and contemporary sources for Roman imperial rule in Judea and Galilee, Horsley argues that Jesus was fully involved in the conflicted politics of ancient Palestine. Learning from anthropological studies of peasant politics, Horsley discerns from these sources how Jesus, as a Moses- and Elijah-like prophet, generated a movement of renewal in Israel that was focused on village communities.

Following the traditional prophetic pattern, Jesus pronounced God's judgment against the rulers in Jerusalem and their Roman patrons. This confrontation with the Jerusalem rulers and his martyrdom at the hands of the Roman governor, however, became the breakthrough that empowered the rapid expansion of his movement in the immediately ensuing decades. In the broader context of this comprehensive historical construction of Jesus's mission, Horsley also presents a fresh new analysis of Jesus's healings and exorcisms and his conflict with the Pharisees, topics that have been generally neglected in the last several decades.

Richard A. Horsley was the Distinguished Professor of Liberal Arts and the Study of Religion at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. He is a prolific author with twenty New Testament studies to his credit, including Scribes, Visionaries, and the Politics of Second Temple Judea.

ALSO AVAILABLE

WHO IS JESUS?
Leander E. Keck

2000, hc, 978-1-57003-338-4, $29.95s

Aided by the Internet, self-published journals, and festivals and other gatherings, today’s Neo-Pagans communicate with one another about social issues as well as ritual practices and magical rites. This community of interest—along with the aging of the original participants and the growing number of children born to Neo-Pagan families—is resulting in Neo-Paganism developing some of the marks of a mature and established religion.

Helen A. Berger is an associate professor of sociology at West Chester University in Pennsylvania. She is a coauthor of Voices from the Pagan Census: A National Survey of Witches and Neo-Pagans in the United States, published by the University of South Carolina Press.

New in paperback

A COMMUNITY OF WITCHES
Contemporary Neo-Paganism and Witchcraft in the United States
Helen A. Berger

A community of witches explores the beliefs and practices of Neo-Paganism and Witchcraft—generally known to scholars and practitioners as Wicca. While the words “magic,” “witchcraft,” and “paganism” evoke images of the distant past and remote cultures, this book shows that Wicca has emerged as part of a new religious movement that reflects the era in which it developed. Imported to the United States in the later 1960s from the United Kingdom, the religion absorbed into its basic fabric the social concerns of the time: feminism, environmentalism, self-development, alternative spirituality, and mistrust of authority.

Helen A. Berger’s ten-year participant observation study of Neo-Pagans and Witches on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States and her collaboration on a national survey of Neo-Pagans form the basis for exploring the practices, structures, and transformation of this nascent religion. Responding to scholars who suggest that Neo-Paganism is merely a pseudo religion or a cultural movement because it lacks central authority and clear boundaries, Berger contends that Neo-Paganism has many of the characteristics that one would expect of a religion born in late modernity: the appropriation of rituals from other cultures, a view of the universe as a cosmic whole, an emphasis on creating and re-creating the self, an intertwining of the personal and the political, and a certain playfulness.

Aided by the Internet, self-published journals, and festivals and other gatherings, today’s Neo-Pagans communicate with one another about social issues as well as ritual practices and magical rites. This community of interest—along with the aging of the original participants and the growing number of children born to Neo-Pagan families—is resulting in Neo-Paganism developing some of the marks of a mature and established religion.

Helen A. Berger is an associate professor of sociology at West Chester University in Pennsylvania. She is a coauthor of Voices from the Pagan Census: A National Survey of Witches and Neo-Pagans in the United States, published by the University of South Carolina Press.
A City of Marble
The Rhetoric of Augustan Rome
Kathleen S. Lamp

A transdisciplinary approach to the relationship between classical rhetoric and Augustan culture

In A City of Marble, Kathleen S. Lamp argues that classical rhetorical theory shaped the Augustan cultural campaigns and that in turn the Augustan cultural campaigns functioned rhetorically to help Augustus gain and maintain power and to influence civic identity and participation in the Roman Principate (27 B.C.E.–14 C.E.). Lamp begins by studying rhetorical treatises, those texts most familiar to scholars of rhetoric, and moves on to those most obviously using rhetorical techniques in visual form. She then arrives at those objects least recognizable as rhetorical artifacts, but perhaps most significant to the daily lives of the Roman people—coins, altars, wall painting. This progression also captures the development of the Augustan political myth that Augustus was destined to rule and lead Rome to greatness as a descendant of the hero Aeneas.

A City of Marble examines the establishment of this myth in state rhetoric, traces its circulation, and finally samples its popular receptions and adaptations. In doing so, Lamp inserts a long-excluded though significant audience—the common people of Rome—into contemporary understandings of rhetorical history and considers Augustan culture as significant in shaping civic identity, encouraging civic participation, and promoting social advancement.

Lamp approaches the relationship between classical rhetoric and Augustan culture through a transdisciplinary methodology drawn from archaeology, art and architectural history, numismatics, classics, and rhetorical studies. By doing so, she grounds Dionysius of Halicarnassus’s claims that the Principate represented a renaissance of rhetoric rooted in culture and a return to an Isocratean philosophical model of rhetoric, thus offering a counterstatement to the “decline narrative” that rhetorical practice withered in the early Roman Empire. Thus Lamp’s work provides a step toward filling the disciplinary gap between Cicero and the Second Sophistic.

Kathleen S. Lamp is an assistant professor of English at Arizona State University. Lamp holds a B.A. in classical archaeology and communication from Randolph-Macon Woman’s College and a M.A and Ph.D. in speech communication from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
Figuring Style
The Legacy of Renaissance Rhetoric
Nancy L. Christiansen

A comprehensive examination of rhetorical figures and stylistic instruction in the English Renaissance

Nancy L. Christiansen provides a broad and deep introduction to the discussion of rhetorical stylistic instruction in the English Renaissance. She argues that most contemporary characterizations of Renaissance stylistic theory are reductions obscuring the comprehensive composing and reading method taught by Renaissance rhetoricians. At the core of her discussion is the concept of figures, and Christiansen traces the nomenclature of the figures back to its origins, observing how these terms have mutated, fused, and confused over the centuries. Renaissance figures serve, she argues, to structure all three dimensions of language—speech, thought, and action. As a consequence, in the Renaissance paradigm there are not two types of language, figured and unfigured, but a single language composed of a web of figures.

Christiansen makes the largest possible claims for the figures as representing discourse “forms” at all levels and as providing an ethical center for cultural practices. She also notes that the figures anticipate some elements of contemporary cognitive linguistics. Her discussion includes a substantial review of rhetorical history to create a lineage from Isocratean/Ciceronian rhetorical theory to the work of Ascham, Puttenham, and others. She also offers a demonstration of these principles in textual analysis by applying them to passages from Shakespeare’s Titus Andronicus and Sonnet 129 and from Milton’s Paradise Lost. The resulting explications illustrate not only the primacy of figures to text and their substantive nature, but also the comprehensiveness and insightfulness of such a reading method.

Completing her treatment of Renaissance style is a comprehensive handlist of figures, from phonetic and morphological through logical, discoursal, and qualitative categories, along with definitions and examples from both classical and Renaissance sources. The result is a handbook that demystifies Renaissance theory and practice of style in its own historical, philosophical, and pedagogical contexts.

Nancy L. Christiansen is an associate professor of English at Brigham Young University and a contributor to Dialogues & Conversations, second edition, and Intertexts: Reading Pedagogy in College Writing Classrooms.
Rhetorics and Technologies: New Directions in Communication

Edited by Stuart A. Selber
Foreword by Carolyn R. Miller

Discursive essays that illuminate the interplay between technological innovation and communication

Recognizing an increasingly technological context for rhetorical activity, the thirteen contributors to this volume illuminate the challenges and opportunities inherent in successfully navigating intersections between rhetoric and technology in existing and emergent literacy practices. Edited by Stuart A. Selber, Rhetorics and Technologies positions technology as an inevitable aspect of the rhetorical situation and as a potent force in writing and communication activities.

Taking a broad approach, this volume is not limited to discussion of particular technological systems (such as new media or wikis) or rhetorical contexts (such as invention or ethics). The essays instead offer a comprehensive treatment of the rhetoric-technology nexus. The book’s first section considers the ways in which the social and material realities of using technology to support writing and communication activities have altered the borders and boundaries of rhetorical studies. The second section explores the discourse practices employed by users, designers, and scholars of technology when communicating in technological contexts. In the final section, projects and endeavors that illuminate the ways in which discourse activities can evolve to reflect emerging sociopolitical realities, technologies, and educational issues are examined.

The resulting text bridges past and future by offering new understandings of traditional canons of rhetoric—invention, arrangement, style, memory, and delivery—as they present themselves in technological contexts without discarding the rich history of the field before the advent of these technological innovations.

The book includes a foreword by Carolyn R. Miller, the SAS Institute Distinguished Professor of Rhetoric and Technical Communication at North Carolina State University.

Stuart A. Selber is an associate professor of English at Pennsylvania State University. Selber is the author of Multiliteracies for a Digital Age and coeditor of Central Works in Technical Communication.
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The books announced in this catalog will be published between June 2013 and March 2014. Availability dates are provided; books can be shipped from our warehouse at that time. Price, page counts, cover art, and availability are subject to change without notice.
(Above left) Stunning even at night, the Botanical Garden provides a perfect setting for after-hours events, weddings and receptions.
(Above right) Flamingo parents feeding chick. Photograph by Ron Brasington.

(Top left) Sea lions. Photograph by Richard W. Rokes.
(Top right) African lion (Zuri). Photograph by Lynn Hunter Hackett.