

Madox Masters Slaves Vol 1

This is the first book by an author in the UK to take an in-depth look at colourism - the process of discrimination based on skin tone among members of the same ethnic group, whereby lighter skin is more valued than darker complexions. The African Diaspora in Britain is examined as part of a global black community with shared experiences of slavery, colonization and neo-colonialism. The author traces the evolution of colourism within African descendant communities in the USA, Jamaica, Latin America and the UK from a historical and political perspective and examines its present impact on the global African Diaspora. This book is essential reading for educators and students and will appeal to anyone with an interest in the subject of race and identity who wants to understand why colourism - a psychological legacy of slavery still impacts people of African descent in the Diaspora today.

This magisterial study, ten years in the making by one of the field’s most distinguished historians, will be the first to explore the impact fugitive slaves had on the politics of the critical decade leading up to the Civil War. Through the close reading of diverse sources ranging from government documents to personal accounts, Richard J. M. Blackett traces the decisions of slaves to escape, the actions of those who assisted them, the many ways black communities responded to the capture of fugitive slaves, and how local laws either buttressed or undermined enforcement of the federal law. Every effort to enforce the law in northern communities produced levels of subversion that generated national debate so much so that, on the eve of secession, many in the South, looking back on the decade, could argue that the law had been effectively subverted by those individuals and states who assisted fleeing slaves.

American Education: A History. 4e is a comprehensive, highly-regarded history of American education from pre-colonial times to the present. Chronologically organized, it provides an objective overview of each major period in the development of American education, setting the discussion against the broader backdrop of national and world events.

From the bestselling author of FATHERLAND and Pompeii, comes the first novel of a trilogy about the struggle for power in ancient Rome. In his, “ most accomplished work to date ” (Los Angeles Times), master of historical fiction Robert Harris lures readers back in time to the compelling life of Roman Senator Marcus Cicero. The re-creation of a vanished biography written by his household slave and righthand man, Tiro, Imperium follows Cicero ’ s extraordinary struggle to attain supreme power in Rome. On a cold November morning, Tiro opens the door to find a terrified, bedraggled stranger begging for help. Once a Sicilian aristocrat, the man was robbed by the corrupt Roman governor, Verres, who is now trying to convict him under false pretenses and sentence him to a violent death. The man claims that only the great senator Marcus Cicero, one of Rome ’ s most ambitious lawyers and spellbinding orators, can bring him justice in a crooked system manipulated by the villainous governor. But for Cicero, it is a chance to prove himself worthy of absolute power. What follows is one of the most gripping courtroom dramas in history, and the beginning of a quest for political glory by a man who fought his way to the top using only his voice—defeating the most daunting figures in Roman history.

Colourism in the African Diaspora

Proceedings of the Conference on Hot Laboratories and Equipment

The Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record

A Novel of Ancient Rome

Clergy Dissent in the Old South, 1830-1865

*Madox - English Edition: Masters & Slaves***Masters & Slaves**

The evolving technology of the looking glass – First glimpses – mirrors in seventeenth-century New England – Looking glass ownership in early America -- Reliable mirrors and troubling visions : nineteenth-century white -- Understandings of sight -- Fashioning whiteness -- Mirrors in black and red -- Epilogue

This nineteenth of ANNUAL EDITIONS: AMERICAN HISTORY, VOLUME 1 provides convenient, inexpensive access to current articles selected from the best of the public press. Organizational features include: an annotated listing of selected World Wide Web sites; an annotated table of contents; a topic guide; a general introduction; brief overviews for each section; a topical Index; and an instructor’s resource guide with testing materials. USING ANNUAL EDITIONS IN THE CLASSROOM is offered as a practical guide for instructors. ANNUAL EDITIONS titles are supported by our student website, www.dushkin.com/online.

Contributions by Grace Elizabeth Hale, Katie Knowles, Ted Ownby, Jonathan Prude, William Sturkey, Susannah Walker, Becca Walton, and Sarah Jones
Weickel Fashion studies have long centered on the art and preservation of finely rendered garments of the upper class, and archival resources used in the study of southern history have gaps and silences. Yet, little study has been given to the approach of clothing as something made, worn, and intimately experienced by enslaved people, and the poor and working class, and by subcultures perceived as transgressive. The essays in the volume, using clothing as a point of departure, encourage readers to imagine the South’s centuries-long engagement with a global economy through garments, with cotton harvested by enslaved or poorly paid workers, milled in distant factories, designed with influence from cosmopolitan tastemakers, and sold back in the South, often by immigrant merchants. Contributors explore such topics as how free and enslaved women with few or no legal rights claimed to own clothing in the mid-1800s, how white women in the Confederacy claimed the making of clothing as a form of patriotism, how imprisoned men and women made and imagined their clothing, and clothing cooperatives in civil rights-era Mississippi. An introduction by editors Ted Ownby and Becca Walton asks how best to begin studying clothing and fashion in southern history, and an afterword by Jonathan Prude asks how best to conclude.

The Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record of British and Foreign Literature

Mendacity and the Figure of the Liar in Seventeenth-Century French Comedy

British Books

The Captive’s Quest for Freedom

Conan the Rogue

Cases Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 “for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences”. The brand’s mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

This five-volume Encyclopedia of Anthropology is a unique collection of over 1,000 entries that focuses on topics in physical anthropology, archaeology, cultural anthropology, linguistics, and applied anthropology. Also included are relevant articles on geology, paleontology, biology, evolution, sociology, psychology, philosophy, and theology. The contributions are authored by over 250 internationally renowned experts, professors, and scholars from some of the most distinguished museums, universities, and institutes in the world. Special attention is given to human evolution, primate behavior, genetics, ancient civilizations, sociocultural theories, and the value of human language for symbolic communication.

As the characters go through their daily journeys, each one finds themselves often pondering the question: Where do we go from here? Some will realize the answer to that question, while others will be left to figure out which way to turn next. Interwoven in this novel are issues and lessons related to friendship, love, death, family secrets, betrayal, heartbreak and pure bliss. Set in the suburbs of Maryland and the Washington Metropolitan area, you’ ll take a ride through the characters’ lives that will touch your heart and leave you wanting more.

What was antebellum life like for the two communities of people—one white and one black—who lived and worked on a plantation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland? Thomas Marsh Forman was in his early twenties when he returned from the Revolutionary War to take over the proprietorship of Rose Hill plantation from his father. The estate lay alongside the Sasafraas River in Cecil County, on Maryland’s Eastern Shore. Rose Hill was a product of its historical moment, a moment in which men like Forman acted on their belief that the future prospects of the country required a continuation not only of their energy, their skills, and their desire to improve the lives of Americans but also of the slave economy they had done so much to shape. A focused study of this one plantation, The People of Rose Hill illuminates the workings of the entire plantation system in the border region between the end of the Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War. Lucy Maddox looks closely at the public and private lives of the people of Rose Hill, who labored together in a profitable agricultural enterprise while maintaining relationships with one another that were cautious, distant, sometimes secretive, and often expensive. Making extensive use of the letters of wife, Martha Ogle Forman, Maddox places the experiences of Rose Hill’s inhabitants (enslaved and free) within the context of the cultural, economic, and political history of the state. Piecing together the scattered information in these documents, she offers readers fascinating insights into life and labor on the plantation, from grueling daily work schedules to menus for elaborate dinners and teas. Her account includes comparative analyses of family structures and social practices within the Forman family and in the community of enslaved workers. Individual sections profile thirty-eight of the fifty enslaved people at Rose Hill, identifying, as far as possible, that person’s primary work responsibilities, family connections, and history at the plantation, thus giving each a recognized place in the larger history of plantation slavery in the Upper South. Maddox’s discussion of Rose Hill extends to the places around it where the slave culture of the plantation found confirmation and support: churches, law courts, social gatherings, agricultural fairs and societies, the parlors and sitting rooms of the Eastern Shore elite. The People of Rose Hill is a fascinating look at the intersection of the constricted world of the plantation with the larger world of early America.

The Road to Disunion

Where Do We Go from Here?

Texas

A Phase of Political and Social Evolution

Perspectives on Identity, Decolonial Ethics and Comparative Philosophy

Oklahoma Reports

“Focuses on networks of people, information, conveyances, and other resources and technologies that moved slave-based products from suppliers to buyers and users.” (page 3) The book examines the credit and financial systems that grew up around trade in slaves and products made by slaves.

Though the history of slavery is central to world history, most of the sources presenting research in this area are European in origin. To cast light on African perspectives, and on the point of view of enslaved men and women, this group of top Africanist scholars has examined both conventional historical sources (such as European travel accounts, colonial documents, court cases, and missionary records) and less-explored sources of information (such as folklore, oral traditions, songs and proverbs, life histories collected by missionaries and colonial officials, correspondence in Arabic, and consular and admiralty interviews with runaway slaves). Each source has a short introduction highlighting its significance and orienting the reader. This first of two volumes provides students and scholars with a trove of African sources for studying African slavery and slave trade.

In this landmark essay collection, twelve contributors chart the contours of current scholarship in the field of slavery studies, highlighting three of the discipline’s major themes—commodification, community, and comparison—and indicating paths for future inquiry. New Directions in Slavery Studies addresses the various ways in which the institution of slavery reduced human beings to a form of property. From the coastwise domestic slave trade in international context to the practice of slave mortgaging to the issuing of insurance policies on slaves, several essays reveal how southern whites treated slaves as a form of capital to be transferred or protected. An additional piece in this section contemplates the historian’s role in translating the fraught history of slavery into film. Other essays examine the idea of the “slave community,” an increasingly embattled concept born of revisionist scholarship in the 1970s. This section’s contributors examine the process of community formation for black foreigners, the crucial role of violence in the negotiation of slaves’ sense of community, and the effect of the Civil War on slave society. A final essay asks readers to reassess the long-standing revisionist emphasis on slave agency and the ideological burdens it carries with it. Essays in the final section discuss scholarship on comparative slavery, contrasting American slavery with similar, less restrictive practices in Brazil and North Africa. One essay negotiates a complicated tripartite comparison of secession in the United States, Brazil, and Cuba, while another uncovers subtle differences in slavery in separate regions of the American South, demonstrating that comparative slavery studies need not be transnational. New Directions in Slavery Studies provides new examinations of the lives and histories of enslaved people in the United States.

Gun saved the Queen’s life, and his reward will be a slave of his own, chosen from among all those for sale in the market. But he doesn’t want an ordinary slave, he wants a strong, handsome one. But the most important thing is a slave that’s not already submissive and obedient - he wants a man to tame... When he sees Maddox, he immediately recognizes that this is the kind of slave he was looking for. This is the one he wants. Luckily for him, the Queen is prepared to spend any amount to make him happy...Madox had been captured and reduced to slavery only two weeks earlier, and he would never dream of submitting without a fight, but as he gets to know his new master, something changes inside him, and perhaps freedom isn’t the only thing that counts...Two strong men who have to learn how to get to know and respect each other will manage to find common ground and mutual understanding...It isn’t a historical novel

The Publishers

Stories from the Courtroom, 1821-1871

Layers of Blackness

American History

Mirrors and Identity in Early America

The Chattel Principle

This is a comprehensive analysis of the idea of libertas and its conflicting uses in the political struggles of the late Roman Republic. By reconstructing Roman political thinking about liberty against the background of Classical and Hellenistic thought, it excavates two distinct intellectual traditions on the means allowing for the preservation and the loss of libertas. Considering the interplay of these traditions in the political debates of the first century BC, Dr Arena argues that, as a result of its uses in rhetorical debates, libertas underwent a form of conceptual change at the end of the Republic and came to legitimise a new course of politics, which led progressively to the transformation of the whole political system.

In these absorbing accounts of five court cases, Jason A. Gillmer offers intimate glimpses into Texas society in the time of slavery. Each story unfolds along boundaries—between men and women, slave and free, black and white, rich and poor, old and young--as rigid social orders are upset in ways that drive people into the courtroom. One case involves a settler in a rural county along the Colorado River, his thirty-year relationship with an enslaved woman, and the claims of their children as heirs. A case in East Texas arose after an owner refused to pay an overseer who had shot one of her slaves. Another case details how a free family of color carved out a life in the sparsely populated marshland of Southeast Texas, only to lose it all as waves of new settlers ?civilized? the county. An enslaved woman in Galveston who was set free in her owner’s will—and who got an uncommon level of support from her attorneys—is the subject of another case. In a Central Texas community, yet another case recounts, citizens forced a Choctaw native into court in an effort to gain freedom for his slave, a woman who easily “passed” as white. The cases considered here include *Gaines v. Thomas*, *Clark v. Roney*, *Brady v. Price*, and *Webster v. Beard*. All of them pitted communal attitudes and values against the exigencies of daily life in an often harsh place. Here are real people in their own words, as gathered from trial records, various legal documents, and many other sources. People of many colors, from diverse backgrounds, weave their way in and out of the narratives. We come to know what mattered most to them—and where those personal concerns stood before the law.

When Vincent sold himself to a vampire, he did not expect to become the slave of Maddox Caine. Now struggling to accept the feelings of passion he’s grown toward his master, he’s agreed to follow Maddox into a war he never knew existed. This is what he’s been waiting for: to fight, to avenge, and to win. But what happens when another vampire threatens to put Vincent’s heart, not just his loyalties, to the test? Emory Hudson was never meant to live past childhood. His uncle managed to save his life at every turn, but now Emory finds himself alone, on the desert, with an enemy claiming to be his ally. They both seek the one thing that can be fatal to a First Born vampire. Paired with this unexpected accomplice, Emory scours the Wastelands in search of the poisonous flower. No matter what the sacrifice, he will kill the Governor of Sanctuary Hope and save his uncle. It’s the least he can do. In this depraved and desolate world, can Vincent save society. A final essay asks readers to reassess the long-standing revisionist emphasis on slave agency and the ideological burdens it carries with it. Essays in the final section discuss scholarship on comparative slavery, contrasting American slavery with similar, less restrictive practices in Brazil and North Africa. One essay negotiates a complicated tripartite comparison of secession in the United States, Brazil, and Cuba, while another uncovers subtle differences in slavery in separate regions of the American South, demonstrating that comparative slavery studies need not be transnational. New Directions in Slavery Studies provides new examinations of the lives and histories of enslaved people in the United States.

GUN SAVED THE QUEEN’S LIFE, AND HIS REWARD WILL BE A SLAVE OF HIS OWN, CHOSEN FROM AMONG ALL THOSE FOR SALE IN THE MARKET. BUT HE DOESN’T WANT AN ORDINARY SLAVE, HE WANTS A STRONG, HANDSOME ONE. BUT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS A SLAVE THAT’S NOT ALREADY SUBMISSIVE AND OBEDIENT - HE WANTS A MAN TO TAME... WHEN HE SEES MADDOX, HE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZES THAT THIS IS THE KIND OF SLAVE HE WAS LOOKING FOR. THIS IS THE ONE HE WANTS. LUCKILY FOR HIM, THE QUEEN IS PREPARED TO SPEND ANY AMOUNT TO MAKE HIM HAPPY...MADDOX HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND REDUCED TO SLAVERY ONLY TWO WEEKS EARLIER, AND HE WOULD NEVER DREAM OF SUBMITTING WITHOUT A FIGHT, BUT AS HE GETS TO KNOW HIS NEW MASTER, SOMETHING CHANGES INSIDE HIM, AND PERHAPS FREEDOM ISN’T THE ONLY THING THAT COUNTS...TWO STRONG MEN WHO HAVE TO LEARN HOW TO GET TO KNOW AND RESPECT EACH OTHER WILL MANAGE TO FIND COMMON GROUND AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING...IT ISN’T A HISTORICAL NOVEL

The Publishers

Stories from the Courtroom, 1821-1871

Layers of Blackness

American History

Mirrors and Identity in Early America

The Chattel Principle

This is a comprehensive analysis of the idea of libertas and its conflicting uses in the political struggles of the late Roman Republic. By reconstructing Roman political thinking about liberty against the background of Classical and Hellenistic thought, it excavates two distinct intellectual traditions on the means allowing for the preservation and the loss of libertas. Considering the interplay of these traditions in the political debates of the first century BC, Dr Arena argues that, as a result of its uses in rhetorical debates, libertas underwent a form of conceptual change at the end of the Republic and came to legitimise a new course of politics, which led progressively to the transformation of the whole political system.

In these absorbing accounts of five court cases, Jason A. Gillmer offers intimate glimpses into Texas society in the time of slavery. Each story unfolds along boundaries—between men and women, slave and free, black and white, rich and poor, old and young--as rigid social orders are upset in ways that drive people into the courtroom. One case involves a settler in a rural county along the Colorado River, his thirty-year relationship with an enslaved woman, and the claims of their children as heirs. A case in East Texas arose after an owner refused to pay an overseer who had shot one of her slaves. Another case details how a free family of color carved out a life in the sparsely populated marshland of Southeast Texas, only to lose it all as waves of new settlers ?civilized? the county. An enslaved woman in Galveston who was set free in her owner’s will—and who got an uncommon level of support from her attorneys—is the subject of another case. In a Central Texas community, yet another case recounts, citizens forced a Choctaw native into court in an effort to gain freedom for his slave, a woman who easily “passed” as white. The cases considered here include *Gaines v. Thomas*, *Clark v. Roney*, *Brady v. Price*, and *Webster v. Beard*. All of them pitted communal attitudes and values against the exigencies of daily life in an often harsh place. Here are real people in their own words, as gathered from trial records, various legal documents, and many other sources. People of many colors, from diverse backgrounds, weave their way in and out of the narratives. We come to know what mattered most to them—and where those personal concerns stood before the law.

When Vincent sold himself to a vampire, he did not expect to become the slave of Maddox Caine. Now struggling to accept the feelings of passion he’s grown toward his master, he’s agreed to follow Maddox into a war he never knew existed. This is what he’s been waiting for: to fight, to avenge, and to win. But what happens when another vampire threatens to put Vincent’s heart, not just his loyalties, to the test? Emory Hudson was never meant to live past childhood. His uncle managed to save his life at every turn, but now Emory finds himself alone, on the desert, with an enemy claiming to be his ally. They both seek the one thing that can be fatal to a First Born vampire. Paired with this unexpected accomplice, Emory scours the Wastelands in search of the poisonous flower. No matter what the sacrifice, he will kill the Governor of Sanctuary Hope and save his uncle. It’s the least he can do. In this depraved and desolate world, can Vincent save society. A final essay asks readers to reassess the long-standing revisionist emphasis on slave agency and the ideological burdens it carries with it. Essays in the final section discuss scholarship on comparative slavery, contrasting American slavery with similar, less restrictive practices in Brazil and North Africa. One essay negotiates a complicated tripartite comparison of secession in the United States, Brazil, and Cuba, while another uncovers subtle differences in slavery in separate regions of the American South, demonstrating that comparative slavery studies need not be transnational. New Directions in Slavery Studies provides new examinations of the lives and histories of enslaved people in the United States.

GUN SAVED THE QUEEN’S LIFE, AND HIS REWARD WILL BE A SLAVE OF HIS OWN, CHOSEN FROM AMONG ALL THOSE FOR SALE IN THE MARKET. BUT HE DOESN’T WANT AN ORDINARY SLAVE, HE WANTS A STRONG, HANDSOME ONE. BUT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS A SLAVE THAT’S NOT ALREADY SUBMISSIVE AND OBEDIENT - HE WANTS A MAN TO TAME... WHEN HE SEES MADDOX, HE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZES THAT THIS IS THE KIND OF SLAVE HE WAS LOOKING FOR. THIS IS THE ONE HE WANTS. LUCKILY FOR HIM, THE QUEEN IS PREPARED TO SPEND ANY AMOUNT TO MAKE HIM HAPPY...MADDOX HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND REDUCED TO SLAVERY ONLY TWO WEEKS EARLIER, AND HE WOULD NEVER DREAM OF SUBMITTING WITHOUT A FIGHT, BUT AS HE GETS TO KNOW HIS NEW MASTER, SOMETHING CHANGES INSIDE HIM, AND PERHAPS FREEDOM ISN’T THE ONLY THING THAT COUNTS...TWO STRONG MEN WHO HAVE TO LEARN HOW TO GET TO KNOW AND RESPECT EACH OTHER WILL MANAGE TO FIND COMMON GROUND AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING...IT ISN’T A HISTORICAL NOVEL

The Publishers

Stories from the Courtroom, 1821-1871

Layers of Blackness

American History

Mirrors and Identity in Early America

The Chattel Principle

This is a comprehensive analysis of the idea of libertas and its conflicting uses in the political struggles of the late Roman Republic. By reconstructing Roman political thinking about liberty against the background of Classical and Hellenistic thought, it excavates two distinct intellectual traditions on the means allowing for the preservation and the loss of libertas. Considering the interplay of these traditions in the political debates of the first century BC, Dr Arena argues that, as a result of its uses in rhetorical debates, libertas underwent a form of conceptual change at the end of the Republic and came to legitimise a new course of politics, which led progressively to the transformation of the whole political system.

In these absorbing accounts of five court cases, Jason A. Gillmer offers intimate glimpses into Texas society in the time of slavery. Each story unfolds along boundaries—between men and women, slave and free, black and white, rich and poor, old and young--as rigid social orders are upset in ways that drive people into the courtroom. One case involves a settler in a rural county along the Colorado River, his thirty-year relationship with an enslaved woman, and the claims of their children as heirs. A case in East Texas arose after an owner refused to pay an overseer who had shot one of her slaves. Another case details how a free family of color carved out a life in the sparsely populated marshland of Southeast Texas, only to lose it all as waves of new settlers ?civilized? the county. An enslaved woman in Galveston who was set free in her owner’s will—and who got an uncommon level of support from her attorneys—is the subject of another case. In a Central Texas community, yet another case recounts, citizens forced a Choctaw native into court in an effort to gain freedom for his slave, a woman who easily “passed” as white. The cases considered here include *Gaines v. Thomas*, *Clark v. Roney*, *Brady v. Price*, and *Webster v. Beard*. All of them pitted communal attitudes and values against the exigencies of daily life in an often harsh place. Here are real people in their own words, as gathered from trial records, various legal documents, and many other sources. People of many colors, from diverse backgrounds, weave their way in and out of the narratives. We come to know what mattered most to them—and where those personal concerns stood before the law.

When Vincent sold himself to a vampire, he did not expect to become the slave of Maddox Caine. Now struggling to accept the feelings of passion he’s grown toward his master, he’s agreed to follow Maddox into a war he never knew existed. This is what he’s been waiting for: to fight, to avenge, and to win. But what happens when another vampire threatens to put Vincent’s heart, not just his loyalties, to the test? Emory Hudson was never meant to live past childhood. His uncle managed to save his life at every turn, but now Emory finds himself alone, on the desert, with an enemy claiming to be his ally. They both seek the one thing that can be fatal to a First Born vampire. Paired with this unexpected accomplice, Emory scours the Wastelands in search of the poisonous flower. No matter what the sacrifice, he will kill the Governor of Sanctuary Hope and save his uncle. It’s the least he can do. In this depraved and desolate world, can Vincent save society. A final essay asks readers to reassess the long-standing revisionist emphasis on slave agency and the ideological burdens it carries with it. Essays in the final section discuss scholarship on comparative slavery, contrasting American slavery with similar, less restrictive practices in Brazil and North Africa. One essay negotiates a complicated tripartite comparison of secession in the United States, Brazil, and Cuba, while another uncovers subtle differences in slavery in separate regions of the American South, demonstrating that comparative slavery studies need not be transnational. New Directions in Slavery Studies provides new examinations of the lives and histories of enslaved people in the United States.

GUN SAVED THE QUEEN’S LIFE, AND HIS REWARD WILL BE A SLAVE OF HIS OWN, CHOSEN FROM AMONG ALL THOSE FOR SALE IN THE MARKET. BUT HE DOESN’T WANT AN ORDINARY SLAVE, HE WANTS A STRONG, HANDSOME ONE. BUT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS A SLAVE THAT’S NOT ALREADY SUBMISSIVE AND OBEDIENT - HE WANTS A MAN TO TAME... WHEN HE SEES MADDOX, HE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZES THAT THIS IS THE KIND OF SLAVE HE WAS LOOKING FOR. THIS IS THE ONE HE WANTS. LUCKILY FOR HIM, THE QUEEN IS PREPARED TO SPEND ANY AMOUNT TO MAKE HIM HAPPY...MADDOX HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND REDUCED TO SLAVERY ONLY TWO WEEKS EARLIER, AND HE WOULD NEVER DREAM OF SUBMITTING WITHOUT A FIGHT, BUT AS HE GETS TO KNOW HIS NEW MASTER, SOMETHING CHANGES INSIDE HIM, AND PERHAPS FREEDOM ISN’T THE ONLY THING THAT COUNTS...TWO STRONG MEN WHO HAVE TO LEARN HOW TO GET TO KNOW AND RESPECT EACH OTHER WILL MANAGE TO FIND COMMON GROUND AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING...IT ISN’T A HISTORICAL NOVEL

THE PUBLISHERS’ CIRCULAR AND BOOKSELLERS’ RECORD OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE

MENDACITY AND THE FIGURE OF THE LIAR IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH COMEDY

BRITISH BOOKS

THE CAPTIVE’S QUEST FOR FREEDOM

CASES DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

NEW SCIENTIST MAGAZINE WAS LAUNCHED IN 1956 “FOR ALL THOSE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, AND IN ITS INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES”. THE BRAND’S MISSION IS NO DIFFERENT TODAY - FOR ITS CONSUMERS, NEW SCIENTIST REPORTS, EXPLORES AND INTERPRETS THE RESULTS OF HUMAN ENDEAVOUR SET IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIETY AND CULTURE.

THIS FIVE-VOLUME ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANTHROPOLOGY IS A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF OVER 1,000 ENTRIES THAT FOCUSES ON TOPICS IN PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY, CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, LINGUISTICS, AND APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY. ALSO INCLUDED ARE RELEVANT ARTICLES ON GEOLOGY, PALEONTOLOGY, BIOLOGY, EVOLUTION, SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, AND THEOLOGY. THE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE AUTHORED BY OVER 250 INTERNATIONALLY RENOWNED EXPERTS, PROFESSORS, AND SCHOLARS FROM SOME OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MUSEUMS, UNIVERSITIES, AND INSTITUTES IN THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO HUMAN EVOLUTION, PRIMATE BEHAVIOR, GENETICS, ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS, SOCIOCULTURAL THEORIES, AND THE VALUE OF HUMAN LANGUAGE FOR SYMBOLIC COMMUNICATION.

AS THE CHARACTERS GO THROUGH THEIR DAILY JOURNEYS, EACH ONE FINDS THEMSELVES OFTEN PONDERING THE QUESTION: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? SOME WILL REALIZE THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION, WHILE OTHERS WILL BE LEFT TO FIGURE OUT WHICH WAY TO TURN NEXT. INTERWOVEN IN THIS NOVEL ARE ISSUES AND LESSONS RELATED TO FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, DEATH, FAMILY SECRETS, BETRAYAL, HEARTBREAK AND PURE BLISS. SET IN THE SUBURBS OF MARYLAND AND THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, YOU’ LL TAKE A RIDE THROUGH THE CHARACTERS’ LIVES THAT WILL TOUCH YOUR HEART AND LEAVE YOU WANTING MORE.

WHAT WAS ANTEBELLUM LIFE LIKE FOR THE TWO COMMUNITIES OF PEOPLE—ONE WHITE AND ONE BLACK—who lived and worked on a plantation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland? Thomas Marsh Forman was in his early twenties when he returned from the Revolutionary War to take over the proprietorship of Rose Hill plantation from his father. The estate lay alongside the Sasafraas River in Cecil County, on Maryland’s Eastern Shore. Rose Hill was a product of its historical moment, a moment in which men like Forman acted on their belief that the future prospects of the country required a continuation not only of their energy, their skills, and their desire to improve the lives of Americans but also of the slave economy they had done so much to shape. A focused study of this one plantation, The People of Rose Hill illuminates the workings of the entire plantation system in the border region between the end of the Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War. Lucy Maddox looks closely at the public and private lives of the people of Rose Hill, who labored together in a profitable agricultural enterprise while maintaining relationships with one another that were cautious, distant, sometimes secretive, and often expensive. Making extensive use of the letters of wife, Martha Ogle Forman, Maddox places the experiences of Rose Hill’s inhabitants (enslaved and free) within the context of the cultural, economic, and political history of the state. Piecing together the scattered information in these documents, she offers readers fascinating insights into life and labor on the plantation, from grueling daily work schedules to menus for elaborate dinners and teas. Her account includes comparative analyses of family structures and social practices within the Forman family and in the community of enslaved workers. Individual sections profile thirty-eight of the fifty enslaved people at Rose Hill, identifying, as far as possible, that person’s primary work responsibilities, family connections, and history at the plantation, thus giving each a recognized place in the larger history of plantation slavery in the Upper South. Maddox’s discussion of Rose Hill extends to the places around it where the slave culture of the plantation found confirmation and support: churches, law courts, social gatherings, agricultural fairs and societies, the parlors and sitting rooms of the Eastern Shore elite. The People of Rose Hill is a fascinating look at the intersection of the constricted world of the plantation with the larger world of early America.

The Road to Disunion

Where Do We Go from Here?

Texas

A Phase of Political and Social Evolution

Perspectives on Identity, Decolonial Ethics and Comparative Philosophy

Oklahoma Reports

“Focuses on networks of people, information, conveyances, and other resources and technologies that moved slave-based products from suppliers to buyers and users.” (page 3) The book examines the credit and financial systems that grew up around trade in slaves and products made by slaves.

Though the history of slavery is central to world history, most of the sources presenting research in this area are European in origin. To cast light on African perspectives, and on the point of view of enslaved men and women, this group of top Africanist scholars has examined both conventional historical sources (such as European travel accounts, colonial documents, court cases, and missionary records) and less-explored sources of information (such as folklore, oral traditions, songs and proverbs, life histories collected by missionaries and colonial officials, correspondence in Arabic, and consular and admiralty interviews with runaway slaves). Each source has a short introduction highlighting its significance and orienting the reader. This first of two volumes provides students and scholars with a trove of African sources for studying African slavery and slave trade.

In this landmark essay collection, twelve contributors chart the contours of current scholarship in the field of slavery studies, highlighting three of the discipline’s major themes—commodification, community, and comparison—and indicating paths for future inquiry. New Directions in Slavery Studies addresses the various ways in which the institution of slavery reduced human beings to a form of property. From the coastwise domestic slave trade in international context to the practice of slave mortgaging to the issuing of insurance policies on slaves, several essays reveal how southern whites treated slaves as a form of capital to be transferred or protected. An additional piece in this section contemplates the historian’s role in translating the fraught history of slavery into film. Other essays examine the idea of the “slave community,” an increasingly embattled concept born of revisionist scholarship in the 1970s. This section’s contributors examine the process of community formation for black foreigners, the crucial role of violence in the negotiation of slaves’ sense of community, and the effect of the Civil War on slave society. A final essay asks readers to reassess the long-standing revisionist emphasis on slave agency and the ideological burdens it carries with it. Essays in the final section discuss scholarship on comparative slavery, contrasting American slavery with similar, less restrictive practices in Brazil and North Africa. One essay negotiates a complicated tripartite comparison of secession in the United States, Brazil, and Cuba, while another uncovers subtle differences in slavery in separate regions of the American South, demonstrating that comparative slavery studies need not be transnational. New Directions in Slavery Studies provides new examinations of the lives and histories of enslaved people in the United States.

GUN SAVED THE QUEEN’S LIFE, AND HIS REWARD WILL BE A SLAVE OF HIS OWN, CHOSEN FROM AMONG ALL THOSE FOR SALE IN THE MARKET. BUT HE DOESN’T WANT AN ORDINARY SLAVE, HE WANTS A STRONG, HANDSOME ONE. BUT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS A SLAVE THAT’S NOT ALREADY SUBMISSIVE AND OBEDIENT - HE WANTS A MAN TO TAME... WHEN HE SEES MADDOX, HE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZES THAT THIS IS THE KIND OF SLAVE HE WAS LOOKING FOR. THIS IS THE ONE HE WANTS. LUCKILY FOR HIM, THE QUEEN IS PREPARED TO SPEND ANY AMOUNT TO MAKE HIM HAPPY...MADDOX HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND REDUCED TO SLAVERY ONLY TWO WEEKS EARLIER, AND HE WOULD NEVER DREAM OF SUBMITTING WITHOUT A FIGHT, BUT AS HE GETS TO KNOW HIS NEW MASTER, SOMETHING CHANGES INSIDE HIM, AND PERHAPS FREEDOM ISN’T THE ONLY THING THAT COUNTS...TWO STRONG MEN WHO HAVE TO LEARN HOW TO GET TO KNOW AND RESPECT EACH OTHER WILL MANAGE TO FIND COMMON GROUND AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING...IT ISN’T A HISTORICAL NOVEL

The Publishers

Stories from the Courtroom, 1821-1871

Layers of Blackness

American History

Mirrors and Identity in Early America

The Chattel Principle

This is a comprehensive analysis of the idea of libertas and its conflicting uses in the political struggles of the late Roman Republic. By reconstructing Roman political thinking about liberty against the background of Classical and Hellenistic thought, it excavates two distinct intellectual traditions on the means allowing for the preservation and the loss of libertas. Considering the interplay of these traditions in the political debates of the first century BC, Dr Arena argues that, as a result of its uses in rhetorical debates, libertas underwent a form of conceptual change at the end of the Republic and came to legitimise a new course of politics, which led progressively to the transformation of the whole political system.

In these absorbing accounts of five court cases, Jason A. Gillmer offers intimate glimpses into Texas society in the time of slavery. Each story unfolds along boundaries—between men and women, slave and free, black and white, rich and poor, old and young--as rigid social orders are upset in ways that drive people into the courtroom. One case involves a settler in a rural county along the Colorado River, his thirty-year relationship with an enslaved woman, and the claims of their children as heirs. A case in East Texas arose after an owner refused to pay an overseer who had shot one of her slaves. Another case details how a free family of color carved out a life in the sparsely populated marshland of Southeast Texas, only to lose it all as waves of new settlers ?civilized? the county. An enslaved woman in Galveston who was set free in her owner’s will—and who got an uncommon level of support from her attorneys—is the subject of another case. In a Central Texas community, yet another case recounts, citizens forced a Choctaw native into court in an effort to gain freedom for his slave, a woman who easily “passed” as white. The cases considered here include *Gaines v. Thomas*, *Clark v. Roney*, *Brady v. Price*, and *Webster v. Beard*. All of them pitted communal attitudes and values against the exigencies of daily life in an often harsh place. Here are real people in their own words, as gathered from trial records, various legal documents, and many other sources. People of many colors, from diverse backgrounds, weave their way in and out of the narratives. We come to know what mattered most to them—and where those personal concerns stood before the law.

When Vincent sold himself to a vampire, he did not expect to become the slave of Maddox Caine. Now struggling to accept the feelings of passion he’s grown toward his master, he’s agreed to follow Maddox into a war he never knew existed. This is what he’s been waiting for: to fight, to avenge, and to win. But what happens when another vampire threatens to put Vincent’s heart, not just his loyalties, to the test? Emory Hudson was never meant to live past childhood. His uncle managed to save his life at every turn, but now Emory finds himself alone, on the desert, with an enemy claiming to be his ally. They both seek the one thing that can be fatal to a First Born vampire. Paired with this unexpected accomplice, Emory scours the Wastelands in search of the poisonous flower. No matter what the sacrifice, he will kill the Governor of Sanctuary Hope and save his uncle. It’s the least he can do. In this depraved and desolate world, can Vincent save society. A final essay asks readers to reassess the long-standing revisionist emphasis on slave agency and the ideological burdens it carries with it. Essays in the final section discuss scholarship on comparative slavery, contrasting American slavery with similar, less restrictive practices in Brazil and North Africa. One essay negotiates a complicated tripartite comparison of secession in the United States, Brazil, and Cuba, while another uncovers subtle differences in slavery in separate regions of the American South, demonstrating that comparative slavery studies need not be transnational. New Directions in Slavery Studies provides new examinations of the lives and histories of enslaved people in the United States.