
This book describes Charles Brockden Brown's novels in their Federalist era context, exploring the dual roles of economics and gender that were changing in the 1790s alongside the growing U.S. market capitalist economy. Hinds argues that Brown's works both recorded and contributed to this shifting ideology. This book describes Charles Brockden Brown's novels in their Federalist era context, exploring the dual roles of economics and gender that were changing in the 1790s alongside the growing U.S. market capitalist economy. Hinds argues that Brown's works both recorded and contributed to this shifting ideology.

Private Property: Elizabeth Jane Wall Hinds 1997 "Private Property" explores Charles Brockden Brown's novels Wieland, Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, and Edgar Huntly. Her dialogue on women's rights, Alcinn, and a few less well-known works such as "The Man at Home" series of essays and "Carwin, the Bilouquet," with attention to Brown's differentiation of gender in economic matters. "Author Elizabeth Jane Wall Hinds takes on the terms of economic positioning in these writings, suggesting that Brown's fictional women look nothing at all like his men within the republicanism that was growing to an emerging capitalism during the American 1780s and 1790s. The new economic realities of this era contained the seeds of a changing definition of virtue, a definition suited to an economically defined and specifically capitalist male citizen operating in an increasingly large public space of activity. At the same time, an emerging "cult of domesticity" came to define the virtue of women within the growing U.S. capitalist economy.--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Charles Brockden Brown's Wieland, Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, and Edgar Huntly-Charles Brockden Brown 2009-11-15 On Wieland, or the Transformation: "An impressive edition . . . the most thoroughly satisfying historical and literary contextualization for the novel that I've ever encountered. Shapiro and Barnard offer a rich transatlantic artistic and ideological context that helps pull the whole novel into coherent focus. The footnotes to the novel are incredibly thorough, helpful, and interesting. . . . This Hackett edition of Wieland is the freshest and most topical of those now available." --Dana D. Nelson, Vanderbilt University On Ormond, or the Secret Witness: "Philip Barnard and Stephen Shapiro have produced an awesome edition of Brown's Ormond by providing copious explanatory notes and helpful documentation of the essential historical context of feminism, radical, egalitarian, and abolitionist expression. Oh, ye patriots, read it and learn!" --Peter Linebaugh, University of Toledo On Arthur Mervyn or, Memoirs of the Year 1793: "This new edition of Arthur Mervyn far exceeds any previous version of this remarkable American novel. Through exhaustive archival research, the editors have produced a reliable text constructed within the intellectual, cultural, political, and religious contexts of a society informing Brown's efforts to capture and preserve the formation of the early republic for generations of readers and cultural historians. This vital text is essential reading for anyone interested in the origins of the United States." --Emory Elliott, University Professor, University of California-Riverside On Edgar Huntly; or, Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker: "This is now the edition of choice for those of us who teach Brown's fascinating Edgar Huntly. Barnard and Shapiro explore the relevant historical, cultural, and literary backgrounds in their illuminating Introduction; they skillfully annotate the text; they provide useful and up-to-date bibliographies; and they append a number of revealing primary texts for further cultural contextualization. This edition will help to stimulate new thinking about race, empire, and sexuality in Brown's prescient novel of the American frontier." --Robert S. Levine, University of Maryland

Revising Charles Brockden Brown-Philip Barnard 2004 "Revising Charles Brockden Brown explores the writer as a key figure for understanding the cultural politics of this crucial era of U.S. and Atlantic history. Using contemporary models drawn from history, interdisciplinary cultural studies, postcolonial studies, gender and queer theory, and other areas, the essays in this collection bring Brown studies into the twenty-first century, synthesizing and extending the implications of the upsurge in Brown scholarship that has occurred over the last twenty years. "These essays explore Brown in his own right and as a window onto the social dynamics of the early republic, as a participant in and commentator on the tumultuous conflicts and transformations of this postrevolutionary moment."--BOOK JACKET.

Gale Reader Guide for: Charles Brockden Brown and American Gothic-Bridget McFarland Gale Reader Guide for: Charles Brockden Brown and American Gothic is selected from Gale's academic platform to capture and preserve the formation of the early republic for generations of readers and cultural historians. This vital text is essential reading for anyone interested in the origins of the United States.

Remodeling the Nation--Duncan Faherty 2007 In this interdisciplinary study, Faherty argues that throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Americans conceptualized their still unsettled political and social states through metaphors of home building. During this period, a pervasive concern with the design and furnishing of houses helped writers to manage previous encounters with settlements, both native and European, and to imagine and remold a new national ideal. By aligning the period's architectural concerns (registered in both the interior and exterior of houses) with contemporary debates about the nature of nation, he demonstrates how these concerns contributed to the nation's definition of itself as an architectural entity. Faherty explores the ways in which the design and furnishing of houses were central to the nation's ongoing construction, offering a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which architectural concerns informed and were informed by broader cultural and political contexts. In this way, he establishes the city as itself a sort of labyrinthine wildness populated by insidious confidence men. Setting the stage for the works of Charles Brockden Brown and Washington Irving, Faherty's book contributes to the ongoing literature on the cultural history of American architecture in the early republic, offering a compelling and long-overdue examination of the nation's architectural and literary expressions. "This is now the edition of choice for those of us who teach Brown's fascinating Edgar Huntly. Barnard and Shapiro explore the relevant historical, cultural, and literary backgrounds in their illuminating Introduction; they skillfully annotate the text; they provide useful and up-to-date bibliographies; and they append a number of revealing primary texts for further cultural contextualization. This edition will help to stimulate new thinking about race, empire, and sexuality in Brown's prescient novel of the American frontier." --Robert S. Levine, University of Maryland


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Wieland; or The Transformation-Charles Brockden Brown 2009-03-01 Wieland; or The Transformation (1798) ties revolutionary-era Gothic themes to struggles over the politics of Enlightenment on both sides of the Atlantic. This edition of Wieland includes Brown's Memoirs of Carwin...
Private Property: Charles Brockden Brown’s Gendered Economics of Virtue

The Contagious City-Simon Finger 2012-05-15 By the time William Penn was planning the colony that would come to be called Pennsylvania, with Philadelphia at its heart, Europeans on both sides of the ocean had long experience with the hazards of city life, disease the most terrifying among them. Drawing from those experiences, colonists hoped to create new urban forms that combined the commercial advantages of a seaport with the health benefits of the country. The Contagious City details how early Americans struggled to preserve their collective health against both the strange new perils of the colonial environment and the familiar dangers of the traditional city, through a period of profound transformation in both politics and medicine. Philadelphia was the paramount example of this reforming tendency. Tracing the city’s history from its founding on the banks of the Delaware River in 1682 to the yellow fever outbreak of 1793, Simon Finger emphasizes the importance of public health and population control in decisions made by the city’s planners and leaders. He also shows that key figures in the city’s history, including Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Rush, brought their keen interest in science and medicine into the political sphere. Throughout his account, Finger makes clear that medicine and politics were inextricably linked, and that both undergirded the debates over such crucial concerns as the city’s location, its urban plan, its immigration policy, and its creation of institutions of public safety. In framing the history of Philadelphia through the imperatives of public health, The Contagious City offers a bold new vision of the urban history of colonial America.


Ormond; or, the Secret Witness-Charles Brockden Brown 2009-09-15 As it tells the story of Constantia Dudley, from her family’s financial collapse to her encounters with a series of cosmopolitan revolutionaries and reactionaries, Charles Brockden Brown’s Ormond, or The Secret Witness (1790) develops a sustained meditation on late-Enlightenment debates concerning political liberty, women’s rights, conventions of sex-gender, and their relation to the reshaping of an Atlantic world in the throes of transformation. This edition of Ormond includes Brown’s Alcian (1788), an important dialogue on women’s rights and history, along with selections from historical writings on education and revolution debates that figure in the novel’s background and in the charged atmosphere of the late 1790s.

Arthur Mervyn; or, Memoirs of the Year 1793-Charles Brockden Brown 2008-03-15 Set during the epic Philadelphia yellow fever epidemic of 1793, Charles Brockden Brown’s classic gothic novel Arthur Mervyn; or, Memoirs of the Year 1793 connects the outbreak with the upheavals of the revolutionary era and the murderous financial networks of Atlantic slavery. This edition of Arthur Mervyn offers selections from key contemporary texts as well as excerpts from Brown’s original writings on slavery, race, and the uses of history in fiction.

A Companion to American Literature-Susan Delacato 2020-04-02 A comprehensive, chronological overview of American literature in three scholarly and authoritative volumes A Companion to American Literature traces the history and development of American literature from its early origins in Native American oral tradition to 21st century digital literature. This comprehensive three-volume set brings together contributions from a diverse international team of accomplished young scholars and established figures in the field. Contributors explore a broad range of topics in historical, cultural, political, geographic, and technological contexts, engaging the work of both well-known and non-canonical writers of every period. Volume One is an inclusive and geographically expansive examination of early American literature, applying a range of cultural and historical approaches and theoretical models to a dramatically expanded canon of texts. Volume Two covers American literature between 1820 and 1914, focusing on the development of print culture and the literary marketplace, the emergence of various literary movements, and the impact of social and historical events on writers and writings of the period. Spanning the 20th and early 21st centuries, Volume Three studies traditional areas of American literature as the literature from previously marginalized groups and contemporary writers often overlooked by scholars. This inclusive and comprehensive study of American literature: Examines the influences of race, ethnicity, gender, class, and disability on American literature Discusses the role of technology in book production and circulation, the rise of literacy, and changing reading practices and literary forms Explores a wide range of publications in multiple genres, including novels, short stories, dramas, and a variety of poetic forms, as well as autobiographies, essays, lectures, diaries, journals, letters, sermons, histories, and graphic narratives. Provides a thematic index that groups chapters by subject and illustrates their links across different traditional chronological boundaries. A Companion to American Literature is a valuable resource for students coming to the subject for the first time or preparing for field examinations, instructors in American literature courses, and scholars with more specialized interests in specific authors, genres, movements, or periods.

The Culture and Commerce of the Early American Novel-Stephen Shapiro 2010-11-01 Taking his cue from Philadelphia-born novelist Charles Brockden Brown’s Annals of Europe and America, which contends that America is shaped most noticeably by the international struggle between Great Britain and France for control of the world trade market, Stephen Shapiro charts the advent, decline, and reinvention of the early American novel. That the American novel ‘sprang so unexpectedly into published existence during the 1790s’ may be a symptom of the beginning of the end of Franco-British supremacy and a reflection of the power of a middle class riding the crest of a new world economic system. Shapiro’s world-systems approach is a relatively new methodology for literary studies, but it brings two particularly useful features to the table. First, it reframes the conceptual frameworks for analyzing cultural and social history, such as the rise in sentimentality, in relation to a long-wave economic history of global commerce; second, it fosters a new model for a comparative American Studies across time. Rather than relying on contiguous time, a world-systems approach might compare the cultural production of one region to another at the same location within the recurring cycle in an economic reconfiguration. Shapiro offers a new way of thinking about the causes for the emergence of the American novel that suggests a fresh way of rethinking the overall paradigms shaping American Studies.

Drama, Theatre, and Identity in the American New Republic-Jeffrey H. Richards 2005-10-17 Drama, Theatre, and Identity in the American New Republic investigates the way in which theatre both reflects and shapes the question of identity in post-revolutionary American culture. In this 2005 book Richards examines a variety of phenomena connected to the stage, including closed Revolutionary political plays, British drama on American boards, American-authored stage plays, and poetry and fiction by early Republican writers. American theatre is viewed by Richards as a transatlantic hybrid in which British theatrical traditions in writing and acting provide material and templates by which Americans see and express themselves and their relationship to others. Through intensive analyses of plays both inside and outside of the early American ‘canon’, this book confronts matters of political, ethnic and cultural identity by moving from play text to theatrical context and from historical event to audience demography.

Brokering Culture in Britain's Empire and the Historical Novel-Matthew C. Salyer 2020 Brokering Culture radically recontextualizes conventional views of the relationship between the British Empire and the emergence of the nineteenth-century historical novel. The author focuses on how literary translations of eighteenth-century experiences of empire established the genre as a site of critique for nationalism and historical progress.

Intimacy and Family in Early American Writing-E. Burleigh 2014-05-21 Through the prism of intimacy, Burleigh sheds light on eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century American texts. This insightful study shows how the trope of the family recur to produce contradictory images - both intimately familiar and frighteningly alienating - through which Americans responded to upheavals in their cultural landscape.

The Body of Property-Charles Luck 2014-05-15 What does it mean to own something? How does a thing become mine? Liberal philosophy since John Locke has championed the salutary effects of private property but has avoided the more difficult questions of property’s ontogeny. Chad Luck argues that antibelemism American literature is obsessed with precisely these questions. Reading slave narratives, gothic romances, city-mystery novels, and a range of other property narratives, Luck unveils a wide-ranging literary effort to understand the nature of ownership. The phenomenon of possession in these antibelemism texts, ownership is not an abstract legal form but a lived relation, a dynamic of embodiment emerging within specific cultural spaces—a disputed frontier, a city agitated by class conflict. Luck challenges accounts that map property practice along a trajectory of abstraction and “virtualization.” The book also reconsiders recent Americanist work in emotion and affect by detailing a broader phenomenon of ownership, one extending beyond emotion to such sensory experiences as touch, taste, and vision. This productive blend of phenomenology and history uncovers deep-seated anxieties—and enthusiasms—about property across antibelemism culture.

100 Great American Novels You've (probably) Never Read-Karl Bridges 2007 Presents a synopses, author sketch, and critical commentary for each of one hundred novels which were published during the 20th century and which today remain largely unknown.

Writing and Postcolonialism in the Early Republic-Edward Watts 1998 Writing and Postcolonialism in the Early Republic is the first book-length analysis of early American literature through the lens of postcolonial theory. Although the United States represented a colonizing presence
that displaced indigenous peoples and exported imperial culture, American colonists also found themselves exiled, often exploited and abused by the distant metropolitan center. In this innovative book, Edward Watts demonstrates how American post-Revolutionary literature exhibits characteristics of a postcolonial society. The author identifies six texts that particularly exhibit postcolonial qualities: Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York, Brown's Arthur Mervyn, Murray's The Gleason, Brackenridge's Modern Chivalry, Tyler's The Algerine Captive, and Watterson's The Lawyer. In each of these books a fictional protagonist attempts to write about the American experience using the language and genres left over from the colonial period. As the fictional authors fail, Watts suggests, we see the real authors challenging and subverting the lingering colonial culture and its centrality to republican versions of the new nation. In the terms of contemporary postcolonial scholarship from Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, these early American authors worked to decolonize American writing by freeing it from vestigial British conventions.

The Literary Quest for an American National Character—Finn Pollard 2009 "What then is the American, this new man?" This question is explored here through the lives and writings of a sequence of imaginative authors each of whom confronted a crucial moment in the evolution of the new nation (from Cresvecque and the Revolution, through Washington Irving and Jeffersonian Democracy, to James Fenimore Cooper and the Era of Good Feelings). At the centre of these confrontations was a division between those who claimed national perfection had been obtained, and those who, while desperately wanting to believe this, perceived all too clearly that that perfection had not yet come. Rediscovering this neglected literary debate, The Literary Quest for an American National Character illumines afresh the traumatic birth and development of the new American nation.

Freedom's Empire—Laura Doyle 2008-01-11 A sweeping argument that from the mid-seventeenth century until the mid-twentieth, the English-language novel encoded ideas equating race with liberty.

The Portrait and the Book—Megan Walsh 2017-05-15 In the nineteenth century, new image-making methods like steel engraving and lithography caused a surge in the publication of illustrated books in the United States. Yet even before the widespread use of these technologies, Americans had already established the book format as central to the nation's literary culture. In The Portrait and the Book, Walsh argues that causal-era authors, such as Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, used the portrait to shape public perceptions of literary figures during the debate over a nation's literary culture. Illustrations played a key role in American literary culture despite the fact there was little demand for books by American writers. Indeed, most of the illustrated books bought, sold, and shared by Americans were either imported British works or reprinted versions of those imported editions. As a result, in addition to establishing the genre of portraits as a literary medium, illustrated books provided a familiar way for America to assimilate ideas from abroad, and through audiences of writers, employment of engravers, printers' efforts to secure American-made illustrations for periodicals, and engravers' reproductions of British book illustrations, Walsh uncovers in late-eighteenth-century America a dynamic but forgotten visual culture that was intricately tied to the printing industry and to the early US literary imagination.

Fictions of the Black Atlantic in American Foundational Literature—Gesa Mackenthun 2004-08-02 This book is a significant contribution to existing research on the themes of race and slavery in the founding literature of the United States. It extends the boundaries of existing research by locating race and slavery within a transnational and 'oceanic' framework. The author argues critical concepts developed within postcolonial theory to American texts written between the national emergence of the United States and the Civil War, in order to uncover metaphors of the colonial and imperial 'unconscious' in America's foundational writing. The book analyses the writings of canons such as Charles Brockden Brown, James Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe, and Herman Melville alongside those of lesser known writers like Olaudah Equiano, Royall Tyler, Frederick Douglass, Martin Delany, and Maxwell Philip, and situates them within the context of the slave-based economy of the Black Atlantic. While placing the transatlantic slave trade on the map of American Studies and viewing it in conjunction with American imperial ambitions in the Pacific, Fictions of the Black Atlantic in American Foundational Literature also adds a historical dimension to present discussions about the 'ambivalence' of postcoloniality.

What are the Animals to Us?—David Aftandilian 2007 In What Are the Animals to Us? scholars from a wide variety of academic disciplines explore the diverse meanings of animals in science, religion, folklore, literature, and art.

Common Things—James D. Liley 2013-11-11 What are the relationships between the books we read and the communities we share? Common Things explores how transatlantic romance revivals of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries influenced—and were influenced by—emerging modern systems of community. Drawing on the work of Washington Irving, Henry Mackenzie, Thomas Jefferson, James Fenimore Cooper, Robert Montgomery Bird, and Charles Brockden Brown, the book shows how romance promotes a distinctive aesthetics of belonging—a mode of being in common tied to new qualities of the singular. Each chapter focuses on one of these common things—the "face," the "property" of personhood, ruined feelings, the genre of a text, and the event of history—and examines how these peculiar qualities work to sustain the coherency of our modern public commons. In the work of Horace Walpole and Edgar Allan Poe, the book further uncovers an important—and never more timely—alternative aesthetic practice that reimagines community as an open and fugitive process rather than as a collection of common things.

Securing the Commonwealth—Jennifer J. Baker 2005 "The first work to trace the literary and, more broadly, cultural consequences of debt, speculation, and paper money in early America."—Jay Fliegelman, Stanford University

Discerning Characters—Christopher J. Lukasik 2011-07-11 In this path-breaking study of the intersections between literature, visual culture, and the social construction of character, Lukasik explores how early Americans grappled with the relationship between appearance and social distinction in the decades between the American Revolution and the Civil War. Through a wide range of evidence, including canonical and obscure novels, newspapers, periodicals, scientific and medical treatises, and plays as well as conduct manuals, portraits, silhouettes, and engravings, Discerning Characters charts the transition from the eighteenth century's emphasis on manners and performance to the search for a more reliable form of corporeal legibility in the wake of the Revolution. The emergence of physiognomy, which sought to understand a person's character based on apparently unchanging facial features, facilitated a larger shift in perception about the meanings of physical appearance and its relationship to social distinction. The ensuing struggle between the face as a stable medium of cultural performance and as rigid evidence of social standing, Lukasik argues, was at the center of the post-Revolutionary novel, which imagined physiognomic distinction as providing stability during a time of cultural division and political turmoil. As Lukasik shows, this tension between a model of character grounded in the fluid performances of the self and one grounded in the permanent features of the face would continue to shape not only the representation of social distinction within the novel but, more broadly, the practices of literary production and reception in the nineteenth-century United States. The result is a new interdisciplinary interpretation of the rise of the novel in America that reconsidered the political and social aims of the genre during the fifty years following the Revolution. In so doing, Discerning Characters powerfully rethink how we have read—and continue to read—both novels and each other.

Speculative Fictions—Elizabeth Hewitt 2020-06-11 Speculative Fictions places Alexander Hamilton at the center of American literary history to consider the important intersections between economics and literature. By studying Hamilton as both an economic and imaginative writer, Hewitt argues that we cannot understand the American Revolution as a literary debate about the best way to explain and describe modern capitalism, and explores how various other literary forms allow us to comprehend the complexities of modern economic history in extreme ways. Speculative Fictions identifies two overlooked literary genres of the late eighteenth-century as exemplary of this narrative mode. It asks us to read periodical essays and Black Atlantic captivity narratives with an eye not towards bourgeois subject formation, but as descriptive analyses of economic systems. In doing so, we discover these two literary genres offer very different portraits of a global economy than that rendered by the novel, the imaginative genre we are most likely to associate with modern capitalism. Developing an aesthetic appreciation for the speculative, depressive, and dystopian plotlines of these earlier narratives has the capacity to generate new imaginative projects with which to make sense of our increasingly economic world.

The Illiberal Imagination—Joe Shapiro 2017-11-13 The Illiberal Imagination offers a synthetic, historical formalist account of how—and to what end—U.S. novels from the late eighteenth century to the mid-1850s represented economic inequality and radical forms of economic egalitarianism in the new nation. In conversation with intellectual, social, and labor history, this study tracks the representation of class inequality and conflict across five subgenres of the early U.S. novel: the Bildungsroman, the episodic travel narrative, the sentimental novel, the frontier romance, and the slavery novel. Through close readings of the works of foundational U.S. novelists, including Charles Brockden Brown, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Catharine Maria Sedgwick, James Fenimore Cooper, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joe Shapiro demonstrates that while voices of economic egalitarianism and working-class protest find their ways into a variety of early U.S. novels, these novels are anything but radically dialogic; instead, he argues, they push back against emergent forms of class consciousness by working to naturalize class inequality among whites. The Illiberal Imagination thus enhances our understanding of both the early U.S. novel and the history of the way that class has been imagined in the United States.

Humans and Other Animals in Eighteenth-Century British Culture—Frank Palmeri 2020-07-09 Combining historical and interpretive work, this collection examines changing perceptions of and relations between human and nonhuman animals in Britain over the long eighteenth
century. Persistent questions concern modes of representing animals and animal-human hybrids, as well as the ethical issues raised by the human uses of other animals. From the animal men of Thomas Rowlandson to the part animal-part human creature of Victor Frankenstein, hybridity serves less as a metaphor than as a metonym for the intersections of humans and other animals. The contributors address such recurring questions as the implications of the Enlightenment project of naming and classifying animals, the equating of non-European races and nonhuman animals in early ethnographic texts, and the desire to distinguish the purely human from the entirely nonhuman animal. Gulliver's Travels and works by Mary and Percy Shelley emerge as key texts for this study. The volume will be of interest to scholars and students who work in animal, colonial, gender, and cultural studies; and will appeal to general readers concerned with the representation of animals and humans by humans.

The Cambridge Companion to American Gothic: Jeffrey Andrew Weinstock 2017-11-23 The Cambridge Companion to American Gothic offers an accessible overview to both the breadth and depth of the American Gothic tradition. This subgenre features works from many of America's best-known authors: Edgar Allan Poe, Tom Morrison, Stephen King, Anne Rice, Henry James, Edith Wharton, William Faulkner, and Flannery O'Connor. Authored by leading experts in the field, the introduction and sixteen chapters explore the American Gothic chronologically, in relation to different social groups, in connection with different geographic regions, and in different media, including children's literature, poetry, drama, film, television, and gaming. This Companion provides a rich and thorough analysis of the American Gothic tradition from a twenty-first-century standpoint, and will be a key resource undergraduates, graduate students, and professional researchers interested in this topic.

The Historicism of Charles Brockden Brown: Mark Kanrath 2010 The novels of Charles Brockden Brown redefined the gothic genre but little has been said about the latter years of Brown's career. His later historical narratives are often dismissed as uninteresting, and Brown himself has been accused of having become "a stodgy conservative." This book re-examines Brown's later career and his role in the political climate of the early national period. Brown's philosophic inquires into the filiopietistic tradition of historiography and increasingly imperialistic notion of American exceptionalism. It recovers a forgotten debate—and radical position—about the nature of historical truth and representation and opens up for contemporary discussion what it means to write about the past.

The Sovereign Outsider: Matthias Hagen König 2014-09-17 The "Sovereign Outsider" is a literary character of 19th Century American literature that cannot be classified within the cultural, economical, religious, and political (non-)discursive formation of antebellum America. His resistance to associate with any political and social network alludes to the anarchist philosophy of postanarchism that employs post-structuralist and postmodernist approaches. Matthias Hagen König depsects Bartleby, Billy Budd, Huckleberry Finn, Sheppard Lee, Peter Rugg, and Rip van Winkle as prime examples of the "Sovereign Outsider" through the writings of the so-called individualist anarchists Josiah Warren and Stephen Pearl Andrews, the canonical texts of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, and the poems of Walt Whitman. Furthermore, he explores numerous historicus-cultural questions: What is the established discursive formation of the United States in the mid-19th Century? What is its subculture? Why does the ideal of a "Sovereign Outsider" appear in American literature of the 19th Century within the wirings of politically and poetically incoherent writers? And in how far does antebellum literature represent American culture?

The Insistence of the Indian: Susan Scheckel 1998-09-21 Americans' first attempts to forge a national identity coincided with the apparent need to define-and limit-the status and rights of Native Americans. During these early decades of the nineteenth century, the image of the "Indian" circulated throughout popular culture—in the novels of James Fenimore Cooper, plays about Pocahontas, Indian captivity narratives, Black Hawk's autobiography, and visitors' guides to the national capital. In exploring such sources as well as the political and legal rhetoric of the time, Susan Scheckel argues that the "Indian question" was intertwined with the ways in which Americans viewed their nation's past and envisioned its destiny. She shows how the Indians provided a crucial site of reflection upon national identity. And yet the Indians, by being denied the natural rights upon which the constitutional principles of the United States rested, also challenged American convictions of moral ascendancy and national legitimacy. Scheckel investigates, for example, the Supreme Court's decision on Indian land rights and James Fenimore Cooper's popular frontier romance The Pioneers: both attempted to legitimate American claims to land once owned by Indians and to assuage guilt associated with the violence of conquest by incorporating the Indians in a version of the American political "family." Alternatively, the widely performed Pocahontas plays dealt with the necessity of excluding Indians politically, but also portrayed these original inhabitants as embodying the potential of the continent itself. Such examples illustrate a gap between principles and practice. It is from this gap, according to the author, that the nation emerged, not as a coherent idea or a realist narrative, but as an ongoing performance that continues to play out, without resolution, fundamental ambiguities of American national identity.


Transoceanic America: Michelle Burnham 2019-05-23 Transoceanic America offers a new approach to American literature by emphasizing the material and conceptual interconnectedness of the Atlantic and Pacific worlds. These oceans were tied together economically, textually, and politically, through such genres as maritime travel writing, mathematical and navigational schoolbooks, and the relatively new genre of the novel. Especially during the age of revolutions in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, long-distance transoceanic travel required calculating and managing risk in the interest of profit. The result was the emergence of a newly suspensful form of narrative that came to characterize capitalist investment, political revolution, and novelistic plot. The calculus of risk that drove this expectationist narrative also concealed violence against vulnerable bodies on ships and shorelines around the world. A transoceanic American literary and cultural history requires new-linear narratives to tell the story of this global context and to recognize its often forgotten textual archive.

Thomas Pynchon in Context: Inger H. Dalsgaard 2019-06-20 Thomas Pynchon in Context guides students, scholars and other readers through the global scope and prolific imagination of Pynchon's challenging, canonical work, providing the most up-to-date and authoritative scholarly analyses of his writing. This book is divided into three parts. The first, "Times and Places", sets out the history and geographical contexts both for the setting of Pynchon's novels and his own life. The second, "Culture, Politics and Society", examines twenty important and recurring themes which most clearly define Pynchon's writing - ranging from ideas in philosophy and the sciences to humor and pop culture. The final part, "Approaches and Readings", outlines and assesses ways to read and understand Pynchon. Consisting of Forty-four essays written by some of the world's leading scholars, this volume outlines the most important contexts for understanding Pynchon's writing and helps readers interpret and reference his literary work.


Yeah, reviewing a book Private Property: Charles Brockden Brown's Gendered Economics Of Virtue could grow your close associates listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, completion does not suggest that you have extraordinary points. Comprehending as capable as concord even more than new will find the money for each success. neighboring to, the proclamation as capably as acuteness of this Private Property: Charles Brockden Brown's Gendered Economics Of Virtue can be taken as with ease as picked to act.
