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KEY=GILFOYLE - CASSIUS KNOX

A PICKPOCKET'S TALE: THE UNDERWORLD OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW YORK

W. W. Norton & Company "A remarkable tale."—Chicago Tribune In George Appo's world, child pickpockets swarmed the crowded streets, addicts drifted in furtive opium dens, and expert swindlers worked the lucrative green-goods game. On a good night Appo made as much as a skilled laborer made in a year. Bad nights left him with more than a dozen scars and over a decade in prisons from the Tombs and Sing Sing to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, where he reunited with another inmate, his father. The child of Irish and Chinese immigrants, Appo grew up in the notorious Five Points and Chinatown neighborhoods. He rose as an exemplar of the "good fellow," a criminal who relied on wile, who followed a code of loyalty even in his world of deception. Here is the underworld of the New York that gave us Edith Wharton, Boss Tweed, Central Park, and the Brooklyn Bridge.

FOR THE LOVE OF PLEASURE

WOMEN, MOVIES, AND CULTURE IN TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY CHICAGO

Rutgers University Press

SLAVERY, FREEDOM AND CULTURE AMONG EARLY AMERICAN WORKERS

M.E. Sharpe Covering a chronological span from the seventeenth century to the Civil War, the book reunites black and labor history, including such major topics as the formation of slavery in the North, the American Revolution, blacks and the Workingmen's Movement, and interracial marriage before the Civil War. This book provides fascinating reading for students of American history, labor history, urban history, and black history.

SLUMMING

SEXUAL AND RACIAL ENCOUNTERS IN AMERICAN NIGHTLIFE, 1885-1940

University of Chicago Press During Prohibition, “Harlem was the ‘in’ place to go for music and booze,” recalled the African American chanteuse Bricktop. “Every night the limousines pulled up to the corner,” and out spilled affluent whites, looking for a good time, great jazz, and the unmatched thrill of doing something disreputable. That is the indelible public image of slumming, but as Chad Heap reveals in this fascinating history, the reality is that slumming was far more widespread—and important—than such nostalgia-tinged recollections would lead us to believe. From its appearance as a “fashionable dissipation” centered on the immigrant and working-class districts of 1880s New York through its spread to Chicago and into the 1930s nightspots frequented by lesbians and gay men, *Slumming* charts the development of this popular pastime, demonstrating how its moralizing origins were soon outstripped by the artistic, racial, and sexual adventuring that typified Jazz-Age America. Vividly recreating the allure of storied neighborhoods such as Greenwich Village and Bronzeville, with their bohemian tearooms, rent parties, and “black and tan” cabarets, Heap plumbs the complicated mix of curiosity and desire that drew respectable white urbanites to venture into previously off-limits locales. And while he doesn’t ignore the role of exploitation and voyeurism in slumming—or the resistance it often provoked—he argues that the relatively uninhibited mingling it promoted across bounds of race and class helped to dramatically recast the racial and sexual landscape of burgeoning U.S. cities. Packed with stories of late-night dance, drink, and sexual exploration—and shot through with a deep understanding of cities and the habits of urban life—*Slumming* revives an era that is long gone, but whose effects are still felt powerfully today.

SUFFRAGE AND THE CITY

NEW YORK WOMEN BATTLE FOR THE BALLOT

Oxford University Press, USA In 1917, women won the vote in New York State. *Suffrage and the City* explores how activists in New York City were instrumental in achieving this milestone. Santangelo uncovers the ways in which the demand for women's rights intersected with the history, politics, and culture of New York City in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era. The fight for the vote in the nation's largest metropolis demanded that suffragists both mobilize and contest urban etiquette, as they worked to gain visibility and underscore their cause's respectability. From the Polo Grounds to the Lower East Side, organizers championed political equality to anyone who would listen in the early twentieth century. Their Fifth Avenue parades showcased the various Manhattan subcultures, including industrial laborers, teachers, nurses, and even socialites, that they transformed into a broad coalition by the 1910s. Films and newspapers broadcasted their tactics to rest of the country, just as the national suffrage organization decided to draw on Gotham's resources by moving its own headquarters to midtown and thereby turning Manhattan into the movement's capital. The city's mores, rhythms, and physical layout helped to shape what was possible for organizers campaigning within it. At the same time, suffragists helped to redefine the urban experience for white, middle-class women. Combining urban studies, geography, and gender and political history, *Suffrage and the City* demonstrates that the Big Apple was more than just a stage for suffrage action; it was part of the drama. As much as enfranchisement was a political victory in New York State, it was also a uniquely urban and cultural one.

THE TRIAL OF EMMA CUNNINGHAM

MURDER AND SCANDAL IN THE VICTORIAN ERA

McFarland The alleged 1857 murder of a wealthy Bond Street dentist by Emma Cunningham, a mature widow he was believed to be sexually involved with, served to distract many New Yorkers from the deepening national crisis over slavery in the United States. Public anxieties seemed well founded--domestic murders committed by women were believed to be increasing sharply, jeopardizing society's patriarchal structure. The penny press created public demand for a swift solution. The inadequacy of the city police, complicated by the state's decision to install a new force, resulted in the rival forces battling it out on the streets. Elected coroners conducting inquests, and elected D.A.s prosecuting alleged culprits, fed a tendency to rush to judgment. New York juries, all men, were reluctant to send a middle class woman to the gallows. At trial, Cunningham proved a formidable and imaginative member of the so-called weaker sex and was acquitted. This reexamination places the story in its social and political context.

THE URBAN UNDERWORLD IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW YORK: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE APPO

WITH RELATED DOCUMENTS

Bedford/St. Martin's Through the colorful autobiography of pickpocket and con man George Appo, Timothy Gilfoyle brings to life the opium dens, organized criminals, and prisons that comprised the rapidly changing criminal underworld of late nineteenth-century America. The book's introduction and supporting documents, which include investigative reports and descriptions of Appo and his world, connect Appo's memoir to the larger story of urban New York and how and why crime changed during this period. It also explores factors of race and class that led some to a life of crime, the experience of criminal justice and incarceration, and the masculine codes of honor that marked the emergence of the nation's criminal subculture. Document headnotes, a chronology, questions for consideration, and a selected bibliography offer additional pedagogical support.

THE OXFORD HISTORY OF POPULAR PRINT CULTURE

VOLUME SIX: US POPULAR PRINT CULTURE 1860-1920

Oxford University Press "Devoted to the exploration of popular print culture in English from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present."--Provided by publisher.

RADICAL HISTORY REVIEW: VOLUME 57

Cambridge University Press *Radical History Review* presents innovative scholarship and commentary that looks critically at the past and its history from a non-sectarian left perspective.

THE SPORT OF KINGS AND THE KINGS OF CRIME

HORSE RACING, POLITICS, AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN NEW YORK 1865-1913

Syracuse University Press Thoroughbred racing was one of the first major sports in early America. Horse racing thrived because it was a high-status sport that attracted the interest of both old and new money. It grew because spectators enjoyed the pageantry, the exciting races, and, most of all, the gambling. As the sport became a national industry, the New York metropolitan area, along with the

resort towns of Saratoga Springs (New York) and Long Branch (New Jersey), remained at the center of horse racing with the most outstanding race courses, the largest purses, and the finest thoroughbreds. Riess narrates the history of horse racing, detailing how and why New York became the national capital of the sport from the mid-1860s until the early twentieth century. The sport's survival depended upon the racetrack being the nexus between politicians and organized crime. The powerful alliance between urban machine politics and track owners enabled racing in New York to flourish. Gambling, the heart of racing's appeal, made the sport morally suspect. Yet democratic politicians protected the sport, helping to establish the State Racing Commission, the first state agency to regulate sport in the United States. At the same time, racetracks became a key connection between the underworld and Tammany Hall, enabling illegal poolrooms and off-course bookies to operate. Organized crime worked in close cooperation with machine politicians and local police officers to protect these illegal operations. In *The Sport of Kings and the Kings of Crime*, Riess fills a long-neglected gap in sports history, offering a richly detailed and fascinating chronicle of thoroughbred racing's heyday.

NEW YORK'S NEWSBOYS

CHARLES LORING BRACE AND THE FOUNDING OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Oxford University Press, USA ""New York Newsboys: Charles Loring Brace and the Founding of the Children's Aid Society (CAS) investigates Brace's visionary anti-poverty work among New York's vagrant children in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Taking as its central focus the CAS's flagship program-the Newsboys' Lodging House, which opened in 1854-this book examines its experiment in incentive-based youth engagement, its connection with other CAS branches, and its overall place in a continuum of child care. Brace forged new methods based on voluntary participation, a alternative to child asylums which policed the poor. Straddling periods dubbed antebellum, Civil War, Reconstruction, and the Gilded Age, CAS took root amid racial, ethnic, religious, nativist, and class-based tensions in a city absorbing a flood of poor immigrants and housing them in squalid conditions. Youth homelessness emerged as a new social problem. Brace's plan included a central office for intra- and extra-agency referrals; outreach; schools, reading rooms, evening entertainment, Sunday meetings, lodging houses, and emigration options for fostering or employing children in the West. The plan was stunning in its size, scope, and vision. It provided for children's basic needs while offering pathways out of poverty. Brace's goals were nothing short of eradicating child poverty, reducing homelessness, reducing illiteracy, preventing juvenile delinquency, improving child and maternal health, providing employment and job training, and promoting sympathy for poor children among the wealthy. Brace's internationally recognized work had a profound impact on child well-being and offered a radical alternative to the jural, carceral, and policing tactics common in the day ""--

NEW YORK UNDERCOVER

PRIVATE SURVEILLANCE IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

University of Chicago Press To combat behavior they viewed as sexually promiscuous, politically undesirable, or downright criminal, social activists in Progressive-era New York employed private investigators to uncover the roots of society's problems. *New York Undercover* follows these investigators—often journalists or social workers with no training in surveillance—on their information-gathering visits to gambling parlors, brothels, and meetings of criminal gangs and radical political organizations. Drawing on the hundreds of detailed reports that resulted from these missions, Jennifer Fronc reconstructs the process by which organizations like the National Civic Federation and the Committee of Fourteen generated the knowledge they needed to change urban conditions. This information, Fronc demonstrates, eventually empowered government regulators in the Progressive era and beyond, strengthening a federal state that grew increasingly repressive in the interest of pursuing a national security agenda. Revealing the central role of undercover investigation in both social change and the constitution of political authority, *New York Undercover* narrates previously untold chapters in the history of vice and the emergence of the modern surveillance state.

A WORLD MORE CONCRETE

REAL ESTATE AND THE REMAKING OF JIM CROW SOUTH FLORIDA

University of Chicago Press Connolly argues that Americans, immigrants, and even indigenous people, between the 1890s and the 1960s, made tremendous investments in racial apartheid, largely in an effort to govern growing cities and to unleash the value of land as real estate. Through a focus on South Florida, the book illustrates how entrepreneurs used land and debates over property rights to negotiate the workings of Jim Crow segregation.

THE FLASH PRESS

SPORTING MALE WEEKLIES IN 1840S NEW YORK

University of Chicago Press Obscene, libidinous, loathsome, lascivious. Those were just some of the ways critics described the nineteenth-century weeklies that covered and publicized New York City's extensive sexual underworld. Publications like the *Flash* and the *Whip*—distinguished by a captivating brew of lowbrow humor and titillating gossip about prostitutes, theater denizens, and

sporting events—were not the sort generally bound in leather for future reference, and despite their popularity with an enthusiastic readership, they quickly receded into almost complete obscurity. Recently, though, two sizable collections of these papers have resurfaced, and in *The Flash Press* three renowned scholars provide a landmark study of their significance as well as a wide selection of their ribald articles and illustrations. Including short tales of urban life, editorials on prostitution, and moralizing rants against homosexuality, these selections epitomize a distinct form of urban journalism. Here, in addition to providing a thorough overview of this colorful reportage, its editors, and its audience, the authors examine nineteenth-century ideas of sexuality and freedom that mixed Tom Paine's republicanism with elements of the Marquis de Sade's sexual ideology. They also trace the evolution of censorship and obscenity law, showing how a string of legal battles ultimately led to the demise of the flash papers: editors were hauled into court, sentenced to jail for criminal obscenity and libel, and eventually pushed out of business. But not before they forever changed the debate over public sexuality and freedom of expression in America's most important city.

SHAPE SHIFTERS

JOURNEYS ACROSS TERRAINS OF RACE AND IDENTITY

U of Nebraska Press Shape Shifters presents a wide-ranging array of essays that examine peoples of mixed racial identity. Moving beyond the static "either/or" categories of racial identification found within typical insular conversations about mixed-race peoples, *Shape Shifters* explores these mixed-race identities as fluid, ambiguous, contingent, multiple, and malleable. This volume expands our understandings of how individuals and ethnic groups identify themselves within their own sociohistorical contexts. The essays in *Shape Shifters* explore different historical eras and reach across the globe, from the Roman and Chinese borderlands of classical antiquity to medieval Eurasian shape shifters, the Native peoples of the missions of Spanish California, and racial shape shifting among African Americans in the post-civil rights era. At different times in their lives or over generations in their families, racial shape shifters have moved from one social context to another. And as new social contexts were imposed on them, identities have even changed from one group to another. This is not racial, ethnic, or religious imposture. It is simply the way that people's lives unfold in fluid sociohistorical circumstances. With contributions by Ryan Abrecht, George J. Sánchez, Laura Moore, and Margaret Hunter, among others, *Shape Shifters* explores the forces of migration, borderlands, trade, warfare, occupation, colonial imposition, and the creation and dissolution of states and empires to highlight the historically contingent basis of identification among mixed-race peoples across time and space.

A COMPANION TO AMERICAN WOMEN'S HISTORY

John Wiley & Sons This collection of twenty-four original essays by leading scholars in American women's history highlights the most recent important scholarship on the key debates and future directions of this popular and contemporary field. Covers the breadth of American Women's history, including the colonial family, marriage, health, sexuality, education, immigration, work, consumer culture, and feminism. Surveys and evaluates the best scholarship on every important era and topic. Includes expanded bibliography of titles to guide further research.

GOING OUT

THE RISE AND FALL OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Harvard University Press This social history of 20th-century show business and the new American public that assembled in the parks, theatres and dance halls argues that an otherwise disparate 'white' audience was united by the exclusion and stigmatisation of African Americans.

THE DEVIL'S CHAIN

PROSTITUTION AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN PARTITIONED POLAND

Cornell University Press The Devil's Chain is the first book to examine the world of commercial sex throughout the partitioned Polish territories, uncovering a previously hidden conversation about sexuality, gender propriety, and social class.

DISCRETIONARY JUSTICE

PARDON AND PAROLE IN NEW YORK FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE DEPRESSION

NYU Press The pardon is an act of mercy, tied to the divine right of kings. Why did New York retain this mode of discretionary justice after the Revolution? And how did governors' use of this prerogative change with the advent of the penitentiary and the introduction of parole? This book answers these questions by mining previously unexplored evidence held in official pardon registers, clemency files, prisoner aid association reports and parole records. This is the first book to analyze the histories of mercy and parole through the same lens, as related but distinct forms of discretionary decision-making. It draws on governors' public papers and private

correspondence to probe their approach to clemency, and it uses qualitative and quantitative methods to profile petitions for mercy, highlighting controversial cases that stirred public debate. Political pressure to render the use of discretion more certain and less personal grew stronger over the nineteenth century, peaking during constitutional conventions and reaching its height in the Progressive Era. Yet, New York's legislators left the power to pardon in the governor's hands, where it remains today. Unlike previous works that portray parole as the successor to the pardon, this book shows that reliance upon and faith in discretion has proven remarkably resilient, even in the state that led the world toward penal modernity.

NEW YORK EXPOSED

THE GILDED AGE POLICE SCANDAL THAT LAUNCHED THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

Oxford University Press On a Sunday morning in early 1892, Reverend Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst ascended to his pulpit at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York and delivered one of the most explosive sermons in the city's history. Municipal life, he charged, was morally corrupt. Vice was rampant. And the city's police force and its Tammany Hall politicians were "a lying, perjured, rum-soaked, and libidinous lot." Denounced by city and police officials as a self-righteous "blatherskite," Parkhurst resolved to prove his case. The bespectacled minister descended his pulpit and in disguise visited gin joints and brothels, taking notes and gathering evidence. Two years later, his findings forced the New York State Senate to investigate the New York Police Department. The Lexow Committee heard testimony from nearly 700 witnesses, who revealed in shocking-and headline-dominating-detail just how deeply the NYPD was involved in, and benefitted from, the vice economy. Parkhurst's campaign had kick-started the Progressive Movement. *New York Exposed* offers a narrative history of the first major crusade to clean up Gotham. Daniel Czitrom does full justice to this spellbinding story by telling it within the larger contexts of national politics, poverty, patronage, vote fraud and vote suppression, and police violence. The effort to root out corrupt cops and crooked politicians morphed into something much more profound: a public reckoning over what New York-and the American city-had become since the Civil War. Animated by as vivid a cast as New York has ever produced, the book's key characters include Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes and Inspector Alexander "Clubber" Williams, the nation's most famous cops, as well as anarchist revolutionary Emma Goldman, the zealous prosecutor John W. Goff, and an array of politicians, immigrant leaders, labor bosses, prostitutes, show-business entrepreneurs, counterfeiters, and reformers and muckrakers determined to change business as usual. *New York Exposed* offers an unforgettable portrait of a city in a truly transformative moment.

PERFORMING THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

IMMIGRATION, URBAN LIFE, AND NATIONALISM ON STAGE

University of Iowa Press The American Progressive Era, which spanned from the 1880s to the 1920s, is generally regarded as a dynamic period of political reform and social activism. In *Performing the Progressive Era*, editors Max Shulman and Chris Westgate bring together top scholars in nineteenth- and twentieth-century theatre studies to examine the burst of diverse performance venues and styles of the time, revealing how they shaped national narratives surrounding immigration and urban life. Contributors analyze performances in urban centers (New York, Chicago, Cleveland) in comedy shows, melodramas, Broadway shows, operas, and others. They pay special attention to performances by and for those outside mainstream society: immigrants, the working-class, and bohemians, to name a few. Showcasing both lesser-known and famous productions, the essayists argue that the explosion of performance helped bring the Progressive Era into being, and defined its legacy in terms of gender, ethnicity, immigration, and even medical ethics.

THE BOY PROBLEM

EDUCATING BOYS IN URBAN AMERICA, 1870-1970

JHU Press Grant's cogent analysis will interest education policy-makers and educators, as well as scholars of the history of education, childhood, gender studies, American studies, and urban history.

CITY OF EROS

NEW YORK CITY, PROSTITUTION, AND THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF SEX, 1790-1920

W. W. Norton & Company Winner of the Allan Nevins Prize of the Society of American Historians and the New York State Historical Association Manuscript Prize.

THE NOTORIOUS MRS. CLEM

MURDER AND MONEY IN THE GILDED AGE

JHU Press In September 1868, the remains of Jacob and Nancy Jane Young were found lying near the banks of Indiana's White River. Suspicion for both deaths turned to Nancy Clem, a housewife who was also one of Mr. Young's former business partners. Wendy

Gamber chronicles the life and times of this charming and persuasive Gilded Age confidence woman, who became famous not only as an accused murderess but also as an itinerant peddler of patent medicine and the supposed originator of the Ponzi scheme.

INVENTING TIMES SQUARE

COMMERCE AND CULTURE AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE WORLD

Russell Sage Foundation *Times Square*, in its heyday, expressed American culture in the moment of vivid change. A stellar group of critics and scholars examines this transitional moment in *Inventing Times Square*, a study of the development of New York's central entertainment district. A fascinating visit to Times Square, from its christening in 1905 to its eventual decline after the Depression, the book explores the colorful configuration of institutions and cultural practices that propelled Times Square from a local and regional entertainment center to a national cultural marketplace. Changes in the economy, in religion, in leisure culture, and in aesthetics gave birth to a geographical space that fostered Vaudeville and Tin Pan Alley, Flo Ziegfeld and Billy Rose, the spectacle of the Hippodrome and the bright lights of the Great White Way. Out of this same place eventually came national network radio and many Hollywood films. Though conceived as a public space, Times Square was quickly transformed into a commercial center. Power brokers wielded their influence on a public ready to succumb to consumerism. Theatrical entertainment became a large-scale national business based in, and operated out of, Times Square. A new commercial aesthetic travelled with Joseph Urban from Vienna to Times Square to Palm Beach, bringing to society a sophisticated style that will forever say "Broadway." Times Square as the "center of the universe" had its darker sides as well, for it was the testing ground for a new morality. The packaging of sexuality on the stage gave it legitimacy on the streets, as hotels and sidewalks became the province of female prostitution, male hustling, and pornography. At the center of New York City, Times Square's commercial activities gave full rein to urban appetites and fantasies, and challenged and defied the norms of behavior that prevailed elsewhere in the city. Cultural history at its finest, *Inventing Times Square* portrays the vibrant convergence of social and economic forces on Forty-second Street.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN AMERICA: A-DE

SAGE This comprehensive and authoritative four-volume work surveys the history and philosophy of crime, punishment, and criminal justice institutions in America from colonial times to the present.

MANHATTAN FOR RENT, 1785-1850

Cornell University Press On the social forces behind the formation of the city's housing market and its relations to the development of a capitalist economy. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

CROSSINGS AND DWELLINGS

RESTORED JESUITS, WOMEN RELIGIOUS, AMERICAN EXPERIENCE, 1814-2014

BRILL In *Restored Jesuits, Women Religious, American Experience, 1814-2014*, Kyle Roberts and Stephen Schloesser, S.J., bring together new scholarship that explores the work and experiences of Jesuits and their women religious collaborators in North America over two centuries.

THE OTHER AMERICANS

SEXUAL VARIANCE IN THE NATIONAL PAST

Praeger Pub Text A unique perspective on sexual variance as a dimension of the larger social history of America.

KING OF THE BOWERY

BIG TIM SULLIVAN, TAMMANY HALL, AND NEW YORK CITY FROM THE GILDED AGE TO THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

State University of New York Press The first full-length biography of Timothy D. "Big Tim" Sullivan, who dominated New York City politics in the three decades prior to World War I. *King of the Bowery* is the first full-length biography of Timothy D. "Big Tim" Sullivan, the archetypal Tammany Hall leader who dominated New York City politics—and much of its social life—from 1890 to 1913. A poor Irish kid from the Five Points who rose through ambition, shrewdness, and charisma to become the most powerful single politician in New York, Sullivan was quick to perceive and embrace the shifting demographics of downtown New York, recruiting Jewish and Italian newcomers to his largely Irish machine to create one of the nation's first multiethnic political organizations. Though a master of the personal, paternalistic, and corrupt politics of the late nineteenth century, Sullivan paradoxically embraced a variety of progressive causes, especially labor and women's rights, anticipating many of the policies later pursued by his early acquaintances and sometimes antagonists Al Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Drawing extensively on contemporary sources, *King of the Bowery* offers a

rich, readable, and authoritative portrayal of Gotham on the cusp of the modern age, as refracted through the life of a man who exemplified much of it. "... a necessary book for anyone unsatisfied by the usual histories of Irish-American urban political machines. ... The Irish-American boss has rarely been awarded the careful appraisal of the kind that Welch ... gives Sullivan. ... But caveat lector: you don't have to be Irish American or a New Yorker or a Democrat to enjoy this book. All you have to be is interested in a well-told story that is also a first-rate work of history." — Peter Quinn, *Commonweal*

LIBERTY ON THE WATERFRONT

AMERICAN MARITIME CULTURE IN THE AGE OF REVOLUTION

University of Pennsylvania Press Through careful research and colorful accounts, historian Paul A. Gilje discovers what liberty meant to an important group of common men in American society, those who lived and worked on the waterfront and aboard ships. In the process he reveals that the idealized vision of liberty associated with the Founding Fathers had a much more immediate and complex meaning than previously thought. In *Liberty on the Waterfront: American Maritime Culture in the Age of Revolution*, life aboard warships, merchantmen, and whalers, as well as the interactions of mariners and others on shore, is recreated in absorbing detail. Describing the important contributions of sailors to the resistance movement against Great Britain and their experiences during the Revolutionary War, Gilje demonstrates that, while sailors recognized the ideals of the Revolution, their idea of liberty was far more individual in nature—often expressed through hard drinking and womanizing or joining a ship of their choice. Gilje continues the story into the post-Revolutionary world highlighted by the Quasi War with France, the confrontation with the Barbary Pirates, and the War of 1812.

I'VE GOT TO MAKE MY LIVIN'

BLACK WOMEN'S SEX WORK IN TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY CHICAGO

University of Chicago Press For many years, the interrelated histories of prostitution and cities have perked the ears of urban scholars, but until now the history of urban sex work has dealt only in passing with questions of race. In *I've Got to Make My Livin'*, Cynthia Blair explores African American women's sex work in Chicago during the decades of some of the city's most explosive growth, expanding not just our view of prostitution, but also of black women's labor, the Great Migration, black and white reform movements, and the emergence of modern sexuality. Focusing on the notorious sex districts of the city's south side, Blair paints a complex portrait of black prostitutes as conscious actors and historical agents; prostitution, she argues here, was both an arena of exploitation and abuse, as

well as a means of resisting middle-class sexual and economic norms. Blair ultimately illustrates just how powerful these norms were, offering stories about the struggles that emerged among black and white urbanites in response to black women's increasing visibility in the city's sex economy. Through these powerful narratives, *I've Got to Make My Livin'* reveals the intersecting racial struggles and sexual anxieties that underpinned the celebration of Chicago as the quintessentially modern twentieth-century city.

CRYING THE NEWS

A HISTORY OF AMERICA'S NEWSBOYS

Oxford University Press, USA *Crying the News: A History of America's Newsboys* is the first book to place newsboys at the center of American history, analyzing their inseparable role as economic actors and cultural symbols in the creation of print capitalism, popular democracy, and national character. DiGirolamo's sweeping narrative traces the shifting fortunes of these "little merchants" over a century of war and peace, prosperity and depression, exploitation and reform, chronicling their exploits in every region of the country, as well as on the railroads that linked them.

BROWN IN THE WINDY CITY

MEXICANS AND PUERTO RICANS IN POSTWAR CHICAGO

University of Chicago Press *Brown in the Windy City* is the first history to examine the migration and settlement of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in postwar Chicago. Lilia Fernández reveals how the two populations arrived in Chicago in the midst of tremendous social and economic change and, in spite of declining industrial employment and massive urban renewal projects, managed to carve out a geographic and racial place in one of America's great cities. Through their experiences in the city's central neighborhoods over the course of these three decades, Fernández demonstrates how Mexicans and Puerto Ricans collectively articulated a distinct racial position in Chicago, one that was flexible and fluid, neither black nor white.

DEMOLITION MEANS PROGRESS

FLINT, MICHIGAN, AND THE FATE OF THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS

University of Chicago Press *Flint, Michigan*, is widely seen as Detroit's Detroit: the perfect embodiment of a ruined industrial economy and a shattered American dream. In this deeply researched book, Andrew Highsmith gives us the first full-scale history of Flint,

showing that the Vehicle City has always seen demolition as a tool of progress. During the 1930s, officials hoped to renew the city by remaking its public schools into racially segregated community centers. After the war, federal officials and developers sought to strengthen the region by building subdivisions in Flint's segregated suburbs, while GM executives and municipal officials demolished urban factories and rebuilt them outside the city. City leaders later launched a plan to replace black neighborhoods with a freeway and new factories. Each of these campaigns, Highsmith argues, yielded an ever more impoverished city and a more racially divided metropolis. By intertwining histories of racial segregation, mass suburbanization, and industrial decline, Highsmith gives us a deeply unsettling look at urban-industrial America."

THE WAGES OF RELIEF

CITIES AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN PRAIRIE CANADA, 1929-39

Athabasca University Press *The Wages of Relief* examines the Depression experiences of three municipal governments-Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg-and the individuals and families who relied on them for unemployment relief through the 1930s.

SEX AMONG THE RABBLE

AN INTIMATE HISTORY OF GENDER AND POWER IN THE AGE OF REVOLUTION, PHILADELPHIA, 1730-1830

UNC Press Books *Placing sexual culture at the center of power relations in Revolutionary-era Philadelphia*, Clare A. Lyons uncovers a world where runaway wives challenged their husbands' patriarchal rights and where serial and casual sexual relationships were commonplace. By reading popular representations of sex against actual behavior, Lyons reveals the clash of meanings given to sex and illuminates struggles to recast sexuality in order to eliminate its subversive potential. Sexuality became the vehicle for exploring currents of liberty, freedom, and individualism in the politics of everyday life among groups of early Americans typically excluded from formal systems of governance--women, African Americans, and poor classes of whites. Lyons shows that men and women created a vibrant urban pleasure culture, including the eroticization of print culture, as eighteenth-century readers became fascinated with stories of bastardy, prostitution, seduction, and adultery. In the post-Revolutionary reaction, white middle-class men asserted their authority, Lyons argues, by creating a gender system that simultaneously allowed them the liberty of their passions, constrained middle-class women with virtue, and projected licentiousness onto lower-class whites and African Americans. Lyons's analysis shows how class and racial divisions fostered new constructions of sexuality that served as a foundation for gender. This gendering of sexuality in the new nation was integral to reconstituting social hierarchies and subordinating women and African Americans in the

wake of the Revolution.

MAKE LOVE, NOT WAR

THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION: AN UNFETTERED HISTORY

Routledge First published in 2001. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

MORALISTS AND MODERNIZERS

AMERICA'S PRE-CIVIL WAR REFORMERS

JHU Press Arguing that the reform impulse grew out of the era's peculiar mix of fear and hope, Steven Mintz shows that reform arose not only from fears of social disorder, family fragmentation, and widening class divisions but also from a millennialist sense of possibility rooted in new religious and philosophical ideas. He then examines three distinct responses to pre-Civil War America's pressing social problems. Moral reform sought to create a Christian moral order using moral suasion. Social reform combatted poverty, crime, and ignorance through new institutions offering nonauthoritarian forms of social control. Radical reform sought to regenerate American society by eliminating fundamental sources of inequality such as slavery and racial and sexual discrimination. In an epilogue, Mintz fits antebellum reform into the larger context of America's liberal tradition

EURASIAN

MIXED IDENTITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, AND HONG KONG, 1842-1943

Univ of California Press In the second half of the nineteenth century, global labor migration, trade, and overseas study brought China and the United States into close contact, leading to new cross-cultural encounters that brought mixed-race families into being. Yet the stories of these families remain largely unknown. How did interracial families negotiate their identities within these societies when mixed-race marriage was taboo and "Eurasian" often a derisive term? In *Eurasian*, Emma Jinhua Teng compares Chinese-Western mixed-race families in the United States, China, and Hong Kong, examining both the range of ideas that shaped the formation of Eurasian identities in these diverse contexts and the claims set forth by individual Eurasians concerning their own identities. Teng argues that Eurasians were not universally marginalized during this era, as is often asserted. Rather, Eurasians often found themselves facing contradictions between exclusionary and inclusive ideologies of race and nationality, and between overt racism and

more subtle forms of prejudice that were counterbalanced by partial acceptance and privilege. By tracing the stories of mixed and transnational families during an earlier era of globalization, Eurasian also demonstrates to students, faculty, scholars, and researchers how changes in interracial ideology have allowed the descendants of some of these families to reclaim their dual heritage with pride.