

world by immersing Fisher in a general discussion of backcountry cultural conflicts, changing levels of literacy, an emerging popular print culture, and the social and symbolic importance of decorative and landscape painting. Borderland towns everywhere aspired to higher forms of urbanity, and Fisher, as Murphy so ably points out, epitomized this ambition.

Murphy's portrait of everyday life in frontier New England is finely meshed; in fact, the density of mundane detail occasionally overwhelms the narrative. Still, this rich and intimate account, in many ways an anthropology of spaces as much as a history of people, provides a new window on the past. *Jonathan Fisher* not only gives us a new perspective on the Blue Hill parson and his environment but also pioneers a new way of looking at history.

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*Revolutionary Founders: Rebels, Radicals, and Reformers in the Making of the Nation*. Edited by Alfred F. Young, Gary B. Nash, and Ray Raphael. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2011. Pp. x, 452. \$32.50.)

Most Americans are familiar with founding fathers such as John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Historians have long argued that these exceptional leaders played key roles in bringing about the birth of the United States of America. Since the 1960s, however, scholars of the founding era have challenged this traditional narrative by taking a “bottom-up” approach that illuminates the ways in which Native Americans, African Americans, women, and laborers influenced the creation of a new nation. In this vein, Gary Nash, Ray Raphael, and Alfred Young introduce readers of this volume to a diverse group of largely forgotten historical actors whose lives demonstrate that the

establishment of the United States was a contested process, not the inevitable result of the actions of a few great men.

In *Revolutionary Founders*, the editors bring together twenty-three of the best early American historians to present a chronologically arranged collection of biographies that span roughly from 1760 to 1800. Part 1 contains six chapters—written by Alfred Young, Ray Raphael, T. H. Breen, Gary Nash, Jill Lepore, and David Waldstreicher—that cumulatively seek to explain the ways in which ordinary people both contributed to and were influenced by the American revolutionary movement. These essays explore the lives of Ebenezer Mackintosh, a Boston shoemaker who led Pope's Day mobs and Stamp Act riots; Timothy Bigelow, a Massachusetts farmer who helped oust loyalists from power; Samuel Thompson, a Maine farmer who helped ban British imports before joining the fight for American independence; Thomas Paine, the author of *Common Sense*; and Phillis Wheatley, a Boston-based African American slave and poet who appropriated the language of the Revolution to fight for the abolition of slavery. An outlying chapter by Gary Nash discusses how Philadelphia's committees of inspection laid the groundwork for the creation of Pennsylvania's radical state constitution in 1776.

The six chapters of part 2, given the plural title "Wars," examine the different kinds of battles waged by a variety of men and women during the revolutionary period. Phillip Mead, who studies the writings of one of the most famous of these actors, Joseph Plumb Martin, contends that this well-known private in the Continental Army wrote his memoirs both to gain a pension and to argue that "common men" were responsible for American independence (p. 118). In one of the best chapters, Michael McDonnell recounts the lives of poorer Virginia farmers James Cleveland and Edward Wright to exemplify the relationship between class conflict and military mobilization that existed in a plantocracy. Cassandra Pybus focuses on Mary Perth, Harry Washington, and Moses Wilkinson. Revolutionary politics inspired in these African Americans ideas about individual rights that they later carried with them to Sierra Leone. Jon Butler discusses James Ireland, John Leland, and John Waller: three Baptist preachers who fought for religious liberty from the Anglican Church in Virginia. Contesting both "the restrictions on itinerant preaching" and "the very notion of religious hierarchy," they spurred a movement that contributed to the Revolution and ultimately led to the First Amendment (pp. 174, 173). In the first chapter on Native Americans, Colin G. Calloway situates the biography of Cherokee leader Dragging Canoe within the wider

context of relations between Europeans and Native peoples in North America. Calloway favorably compares Canoe's efforts to achieve independence with those of the Founding Fathers. James Kirby Martin subsequently provides biographies of the Oneida leaders Han Yerry and Tyona Duxtader, who sided with Americans during the war largely due to their animosity toward British Indian agents. Collectively, these chapters demonstrate that the American Revolution was much more than a bilateral conflict between colonists and imperial forces.

Part 3 looks at the lives of ordinary people in the years after the war to determine the extent to which revolutionary ideas came to fruition. These ten chapters demonstrate that the Revolution presented Americans with as many challenges as it did opportunities. Gregory Nobles argues in his biography of Daniel Shays that the "revolutionary" farmer joined a popular movement rather than organizing agrarian resistance. Terry Bouton's chapter looks at William Findley and David Bradford, politicians involved with the Whiskey Rebellion—a revolt that the author believes should be seen as only one part of a wider public reaction against the concentration of political power in America. Sheila Skemp sees Judith Sargent Murray, whose publications in the *Gleaner* made a case for the equal rights of women, as a pioneering feminist who disputed the traditional gender norms left unaltered by the Revolution. Other chapters, written by Wythe Holt, Woody Holton, Richard Newman, Melvin Patrick Ely, Seth Cotlar, Jeffrey Pasley, and Alan Taylor, treat a variety of men and women whose significance during this period is often overlooked. There's Herman Husband, a Protestant preacher who reacted against the Constitution by developing a decentralized political model for the United States; Abigail Adams, who divided her own property in her will, thereby defying coverture and patriarchal standards that continued long after the Revolution; Robert Coram, a writer who believed land ownership, public education, and job skills were essential for promoting the self-determination that the Revolution had promised; Thomas Greenleaf, one of the few anti-Federalist newspaper editors who printed criticisms of the Constitution during the ratification process; and Jedediah Peck, a New York Federalist who actually championed the democracy that most Federalists opposed. Some chapters are devoted not to individuals but to groups; Newman, for example, examines Richard Allen, Prince Hall, and Daniel Cooker—African American abolitionists who established black organizations, fostered black pride, and pushed for racial equality in a new nation in which race was still hotly contested. Ely likewise tells the story of Richard

and Judith Randolph, St. George Tucker, George Wythe, Syphax Brown, and Hercules White: white and black—and slave and free—Virginians involved in the complicated manumission of slaves in that state. Eric Foner concludes with a section summarizing the broader significance of these life stories.

This collection of biographies from below has the power to change the way American history is taught and will be an invaluable resource for anyone interested in expanding on the traditional view of the American Revolution and the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. In one concise volume, readers will find a wealth of information on the ways in which ordinary, as well as extraordinary, men and women shaped the contours of a new nation. One factor that may hinder the book's potential is the questionable degree to which iconic figures reflected popular sentiments and widespread trends. The editors' assertion that the book's individual biographies are "representative of larger historical currents" (p. 5) may not hold water, for certain experiences may have applied only to exceptional individuals. One wonders how many Thomas Paines or Abigail Adamsses there were. How many eighteenth-century writers called for an end to all organized religions? How many women openly challenged patriarchal property laws? Representative or not, these are powerful stories that need to be told. I will go back to this book over and over again to enrich my teaching and writing.

Christopher P. Magra, *Assistant Professor of Early American History at the University of Tennessee*, is the author of *THE FISHERMAN'S CAUSE: ATLANTIC COMMERCE AND MARITIME DIMENSIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*, winner of the Winslow House Book Award. He is currently completing a book on the transition to capitalism and the origins of the American Revolution.

*The First Prejudice: Religious Tolerance and Intolerance in Early America*. Edited by Chris Beneke and Christopher S. Grenda. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011. Pp. vi, 402. \$45.00.)

*The First Prejudice* draws our attention to the compromises and ad hoc negotiations undergirding the status of religious minorities in the British colonies of North America. In essays divided into four sections—covering ideologies, practices, boundaries, and persistence—the authors address both legal and cultural aspects of

James C. McBride Professor of History at the University of Maine and editor of the journal *Maine History*. He is the author of *Natural States: The Environmental Imagination in Maine, Oregon, and the Nation* (2003); *Common Lands, Common People: The Origins of Conservation in Northern New England* (1997); and *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present* (1995). His current research includes a survey of New England's environmental history. [Read more.](#) [Tell the Publisher!](#) [Historic Facts & Overview of Maine History.](#) Take a peek at Maine history. Discover an overview of Maine's rich history, heritage, historic events, and culture. The question of Maine's ownership was a matter of continuing dispute between England and France throughout the first half of the 18th century. The period was also marked by a series of Indian raids on white settlements, forays which had the active support of the French interested in seeing the English settlers driven from the land. Hannibal Hamlin, a Democratic US senator who broke with his party over the slavery question, was instrumental in forming the Republican Party in Maine, and served as the state's first GOP governor. Rogers was a professor of natural philosophy at the College of William and Mary when he described his vision for a "new polytechnic institute" in a letter to his brother Henry in 1846. Rogers campaigned tirelessly for the creation of the Institute, rallying support and raising funds. Ellen Swallow Richards: First Female Graduate Ellen Henrietta Swallow graduated from MIT with a degree in chemistry in 1873. An extravagant celebration, which included a "telephone banquet" connecting alumni from around the country and an elaborate pageant, punctuated the dedication of the new campus. "MCMXVI" is carved on the iconic dome of Building 10. This site is just a small piece of the MIT History collection at the MIT Libraries. We also have many other unique and interesting archival collections. A history of the Russian professional communities prior to 1917 prefaces the contemporary changes being experienced in the country as it rejoins the global community. The 10 scholarly essays underline the disappearance of the professional class in Russian society and examine the fields of engineering, medicine, psychiatry, education, and law. Paper edition (unseen), \$29.95. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR. The book is dedicated to Todd. 9. When the university history was published in 1959 it was as a joint authorship (T. W. Moody and J. C. Beckett, *Queen's, Belfast, 1845-1949: the history of a university* (2 vols, London, 1959)). 23. 23 A breakaway evangelical church within the Presbyterian tradition, established in 1847 by the merger of two earlier schisms. 44 The inquiries were through James Seth, professor of philosophy at Edinburgh and one time professor of philosophy at Dalhousie. Seth had had Todd in his sights as early as 1912 when Todd had no intention of leaving Edinburgh. Seth, Edinburgh, to President Mackenzie, Dalhousie, 30 Jan.

Maine History Online lives within Maine Memory Network, a project of the Maine Historical Society, a private, non-profit organization located in Portland. [http://www.mainehistory.org/about\\_overview.shtml](http://www.mainehistory.org/about_overview.shtml). More than 200 museums, archives, historical societies, and libraries from across the state contribute to Maine Memory Network.Â Richard W. Judd, the Adelaide & Alan Bird Professor of History at the University of Maine, wrote the Chronological essays. Judd's primary field of interest is U.S. environmental history, particularly in New England.Â Her research interests include local and regional history, and she worked for several years on a multi-disciplinary Maine Humanities Council grant-funded study of an African American community in Machias. His publications include *Natural States: The Environmental Imagination in Maine, Oregon, and the Nation*; *Common Lands, Common People: The Origins of Conservation in Northern New England*; *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present*; and *Aroostook: A Century of Logging in Northern Maine*.Â In 1984 he joined the History Department at the University of Maine and became editor of *Maine History*. His publications include *Natural States: The Environmental Imagination in Maine, Oregon, and the Nation*; *Common Lands, Common People: The Origins of Conservation in Northern New England*; *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present*; and *Aroostook: A Century of Logging in Northern Maine*. Recommended Citation. Richard W. Judd is Col. James C. McBride Professor of History at the University of Maine and editor of the journal *Maine History*. He is the author of *Natural States: The Environmental Imagination in Maine, Oregon, and the Nation* (2003); *Common Lands, Common People: The Origins of Conservation in Northern New England* (1997); and *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present* (1995). His current research includes a survey of New England's environmental history. Country of Publication. United Kingdom. Author. Richard W. Judd. Spine. 20mm. Date of Publication. 22/06/2009. Show more.

His publications include *Natural States: The Environmental Imagination in Maine, Oregon, and the Nation*; *Common Lands, Common People: The Origins of Conservation in Northern New England*; *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present*; and *Aroostook: A Century of Logging in Northern Maine*.<sup>Â</sup> In 1984 he joined the History Department at the University of Maine and became editor of *Maine History*. His publications include *Natural States: The Environmental Imagination in Maine, Oregon, and the Nation*; *Common Lands, Common People: The Origins of Conservation in Northern New England*; *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present*; and *Aroostook: A Century of Logging in Northern Maine*. Recommended Citation. Professor of History, Director, National Fellowship Program, the Jefferson Scholars Foundation. (434) 243-8971. Nau 295.<sup>Â</sup> John L Nau, III, Professor in History of American Civil War, Director, John L. Nau III Center for Civil War History. 395 Nau Hall. Office Hours: On leave spring 2021.<sup>Â</sup> Tom Noble. Andrew V. Tackes Professor Emeritus, University of Notre Dame. Contact. Richard Judd, Professor of History, University of Maine. James Leamon, Professor Emeritus of History, Bates College. Martha McNamara, Director of the New England Arts and Architecture Program at Wellesley College. Neil Rolde, Independent Maine historian. David Waters, Director of the Center for New England Culture, University of New Hampshire. Board of Advisory Scholars. Michael Frisch, Professor of History and American Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo. Harald Prins, Distinguished University Professor of Anthropology, Kansas State University.<sup>Â</sup> Judd is editor of *Maine Historical Society's* quarterly journal, *Maine History*, and in conjunction with its publication, offers a graduate practicum in editing and producing a historical journal.