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EXPERTISE American Political Thought; American Politics; Media Studies; Gender Studies; Legal Studies; Environmental Politics; Digital Humanities

EDUCATION Ph.D. Political Science, Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, 1996
Major Field: Political Theory Minor Field: American Politics
Dissertation: *From Mandeville to Smith: The Decline of Aristocracy in British Political Thought*

M.A. Political Science, Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, 1989
Thesis: "Adam Smith's Optimism"

B.A. Ramapo College of New Jersey, 1983
Major: History Minor: Art History

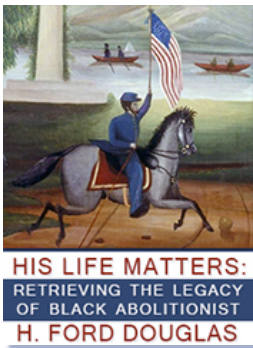
EMPLOYMENT 2002- Associate Professor, University of Massachusetts Lowell

2007-2008 Administrative Fellow, President's Office, University of Massachusetts

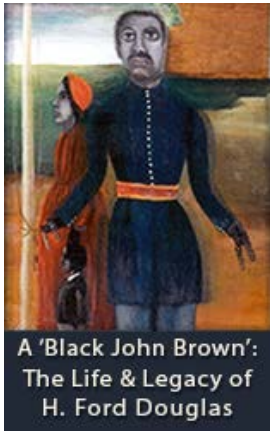
1996-2002 Assistant Professor, Political Science Department, University of Massachusetts Lowell

PROJECTS & PUBLICATIONS

In progress:



"His Life Matters: Retrieving the Legacy of Black Abolitionist H. Ford Douglas." Scheduled for completion in January 2017, this article examines the fall of black abolitionist H. Ford Douglas (c. 1831-1865) from national fame during his lifetime into near oblivion in historical accounts of the anti-slavery movement and the Civil War. While acknowledging Douglas's death in 1865 as a major factor in his present-day obscurity, I argue that his legacy has been overlooked mainly because his critique of white supremacy and early call for armed resistance to slavery clash with prevailing narratives of the conflict as a triumph of white abolitionist ideals.



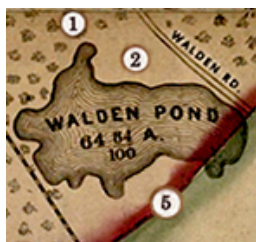
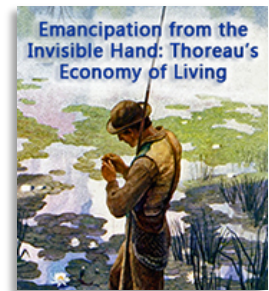
A *"Black John Brown": The Life & Legacy of H. Ford Douglas* incorporates newly discovered historical evidence into the first comprehensive biography of anti-slavery orator H. Ford Douglas. A militant critic of white supremacy, Douglas gained a national reputation as a brilliant champion of racial equality as he lectured throughout the country during the 1850's. He enrolled in an all-white unit of the Union Army in 1862 and went on to become the only black officer to command his own unit after men of color were permitted to serve in 1863. This biography rescues him from undeserved obscurity both by placing his brief but remarkable life into the context of the abolitionist movement and by providing annotated transcriptions of his most significant speeches.

RECENTLY COMPLETED:



Privacy & Conformity: Rethinking 'the right most valued by civilized men,' (*Touro Law Review*, January 2017). This invited contribution places Louis Brandeis and Samuel Warren's famous article, "The Right to Privacy," into the historical context of the nineteenth-century cult of domesticity. Focusing on the ways in which the rise of the popular press, the development of communication technology, and the demand for women's rights to explore how the patriarchal and misogynist assumptions built into the essay contributed to the idealization of the home as the epicenter of individual freedom in American legal thought.

"Emancipation from the Invisible Hand: Thoreau's Economy of Living," *Thoreau at Two Hundred*, edited by Kristen Case and Kevin Van Anglen (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, forthcoming October 2016). This contribution to the premier collection of essays that will be published to mark the bicentennial of Thoreau's birth provides new insight into his critique of classical political economy and examines how the expansion of slavery in his time affected his lifelong effort to live deliberately.



Mapping Thoreau Country: Tracking Henry David Thoreau's Travels in Massachusetts (MTC), uses historical maps to organize and interpret images, documents, and information related to Henry David Thoreau's journeys to over thirty towns, cities, and other locales in his home state. This multi-year grant-funded project also illuminates Thoreau's little-known contributions to cartography by recounting his efforts to develop an ethnographical sense of place. While MTC is designed for easy

integration into college-level courses in a broad range of disciplines, it also challenges established scholarship by documenting the ways in which the political crises of Thoreau's time shaped his reflections on nature, thereby calling into question his popular reputation as an essentially apolitical thinker who found refuge from society in the natural world.