

The final section included in this book provides one of the most unusual accounts found in pamphlets depicting violent women in the period. *News from the Dead. Or a True and Exact Narration of the miraculous deliverance of Anne Greene* by Richard Watkins tells the plight of Anne Greene, an unmarried servant found guilty of murdering her son and condemned to death by hanging. Remarkably, she survives the ordeal, and physicians work to restore her health. Rather than using her case as a means to caution against such behavior, Staub argues, Watkins presents Greene as a saintly woman who becomes “fully remade—and *remaid*—into a more socially acceptable version of womanhood” (97). Her survival is shown by Watkins to demonstrate God’s intervention in an unjust situation. (The child was eventually believed to have been stillborn.) The poems written by Oxford students, included at the end of this piece, offer additional commentary on the strange case.

Nature’s Cruel Stepdames provides an articulate and needed resource for students and scholars of the period as it invites readers to examine many of the contradictions and tensions surrounding unruly women, including anxieties about maternal power, disruptions of class structures, and interrogations into social, economic, and religious positions. For these reasons and for the ways the pamphlets challenge traditional genre divisions as well as boundaries between fiction and history, this book will complement nicely studies of canonical texts typically appearing in early modern literature courses.

Francis J. Bremer and Lynn A. Botelho, eds. *The World of John Winthrop: Essays on England and New England 1588-1649*. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 2005. 408 pp. \$50.00. Review by WILLIAM J. SCHEICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN.

During the last decade or so, transatlantic context has become an increasingly important subject for scholars specializing in seventeenth-century continental and colonial history. Awareness of this context not only interrogates any notion of a distinctive cultural difference in the colonies but also challenges the impression that colonial developments had little or no impact on the settlers’ European homelands. Each homeland and its colonies did more than share history; they mutually influenced local perceptions and events. The