There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer’s clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

View profile. Profile. Friends. Today a tourist mecca, the area now known as the Wisconsin Dells was once wilderness—and a gathering place for the region’s Native peoples, the Ho-Chunk, who for centuries migrated to this part of the Wisconsin River for both sustenance and spiritual renewal. By the late 1800s their numbers had dwindled through displacement or forcible removal, and it was this smaller band Today a tourist mecca, the area now known as the Wisconsin Dells was once wilderness—and a gathering place for the region’s Native peoples, the Ho-Chunk, who for centuries migrated to this part of the Wisconsin River for bot The native response was decisive: the religious foundations were destroyed and the Spanish settlements besieged; but the Spanish reoccupied the region in 1522, waging a deadly war a fuego y sangre. Thereafter followed a period of virtual anarchy during which various doradistas (gold-hunters) vied for access to the fabled wealth south of the Orinoco from their bases in the Cumaná and Trinidad. Moreover, the native gold work that might be plundered in the Caribbean, as well as the exploitation of the pearl fisheries off the north Venezuela coast, effectively drew off any resources that might have been used for the exploration of the coastal zone between the Orinoco and Amazon deltas. Ultimately, Mo presents travel writing and the development of a nascent tourism industry in China as part of a broader approach to understanding regionality and nationalism across East Asia. Itineraries for a Republic is divided into five chapters, an introduction, and an epilogue. Mo sets out in the introduction the concept of “circuits of contact,” drawing on Mary Louise Pratt’s idea of “contact zones,” in order to foreground motion and movement in conceptualizing nationalism and nation-building in early twentieth-century East Asia.