

**History**

New &  
Forthcoming  
Titles

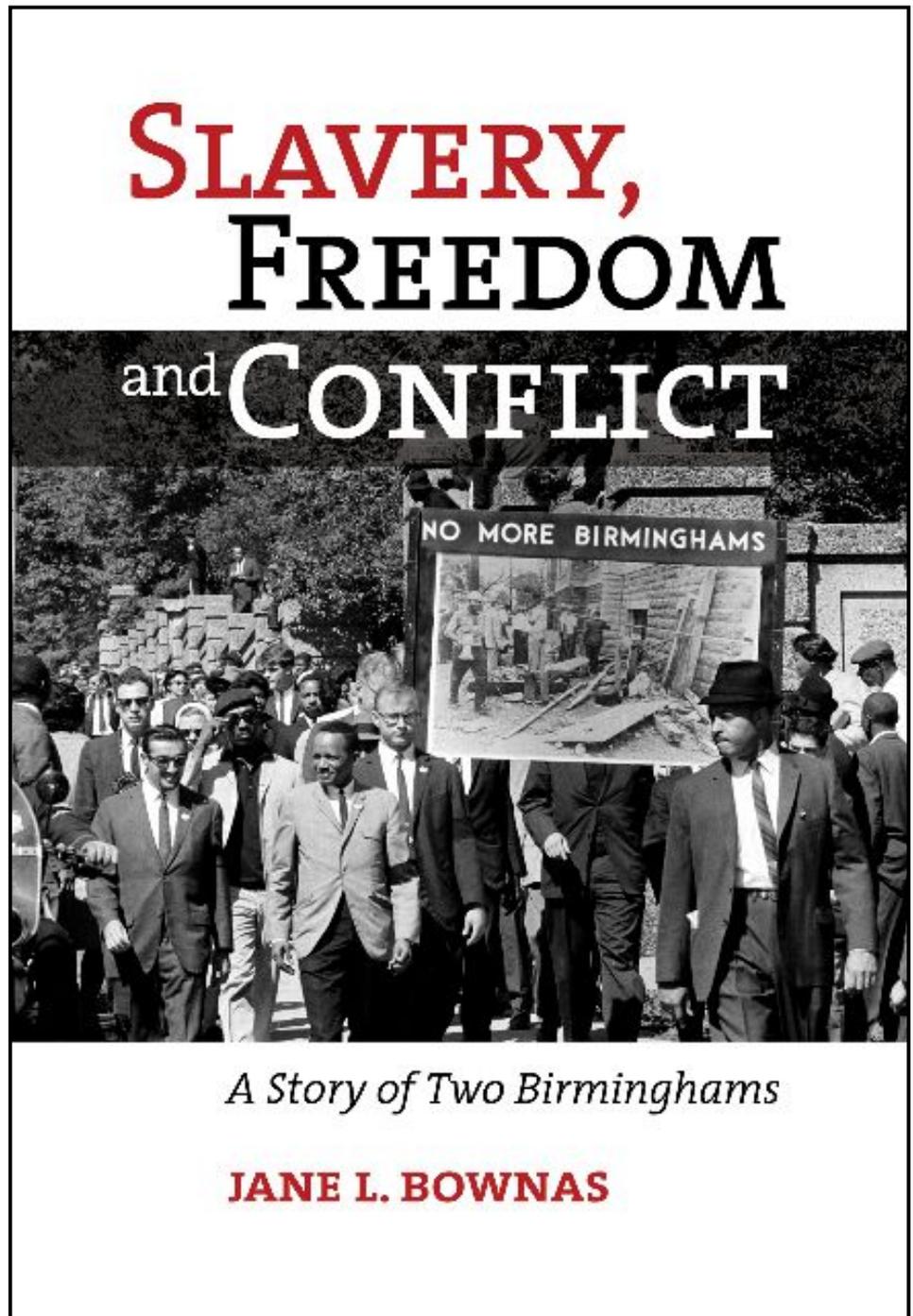
Second World  
War

First World War

Colonial &  
Imperial History

19th Century  
History

Social & Cultural  
History

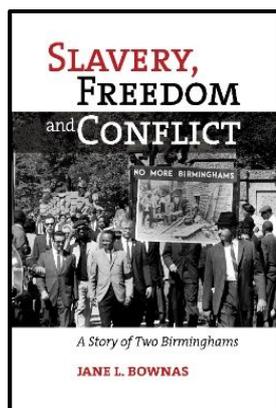


**Sussex Academic Press**

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### New & Forthcoming Titles



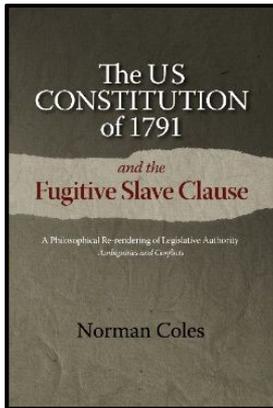
#### **Slavery, Freedom and Conflict A Story of Two Birminghams**

Jane L Bownas

*A Story of Two Birminghams* examines the roles played by two cities and the areas in which they are situated in the long history of people of African origin and their ancestors who were taken into slavery, experienced a phoney freedom and subsequently experienced racism, segregation and violence. From the eighteenth century the industrial city of Birmingham in England was involved in the manufacture of guns used in the African slave trade and then later, in the production and export of the steam engines used on the sugar plantations in the West Indies. In northern Alabama, on land where another industrial city of the same name would later develop, African slaves worked on cotton plantations owned by planters who would later make their fortunes by selling the mineral rich land.

Abolitionists in Birmingham UK, and in the Southern States fought against much opposition to achieve freedom for the slaves. But this was often a phoney freedom: for example, under an 'apprenticeship' system in Jamaica people endured conditions often worse than under slavery, and in Alabama they endured hard labour in the development of the new industrial city and under the 'Convict Lease' system. *Slavery, Freedom and Conflict* follows the life path of descendants of slaves into the twentieth century, the difficulties experienced by West Indian immigrants in Birmingham UK, the segregation laws imposed in Birmingham, Alabama and the US Civil Rights movement which followed. Later in the century, riots occurring in Handsworth (Birmingham UK), the election of a far-right, racist politician in nearby Smethwick and the infamous speech of Enoch Powell indicated that, as in Birmingham, Alabama many black people were still suffering from the iniquities of the slave trade inflicted upon their ancestors more than two hundred years previously. This book is essential reading for all those with an interest in the history of slavery, and in the local history of the West Midlands of England and the Northern counties of Alabama.

HB 9781789760446 £65.00 June 2020 Sussex Academic Press 256 pages  
PB 9781789760583 £29.95 June 2020 Sussex Academic Press 256 pages



## The US Constitution of 1791 and the Fugitive Slave Clause A Philosophical Re-rendering of Legislative Authority: Ambiguities and Conflicts

Norman Coles

The US Constitutions, both of 1788 and 1791, contain at Article IV (para 2, Section 3) a clause generally called 'The Fugitive Slave Clause'. This Clause was held to make it legal to both recapture and return 'fugitive slaves' to the states where they had lived or the 'owner', even if he or she resisted. The Clause was held to be constitutionally legal by lawyers and legal commentators. Even Lincoln as a lawyer thought the Clause was constitutionally legal, even though he thought slavery evil.

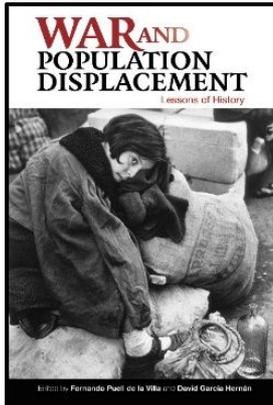
Norman Coles presents arguments which show that the Clause has at least two (and possibly three) meanings. The Clause may not refer to slaves at all, when it is interpreted in accord with its actual phrasing rather than its intended meaning promoting the wishes of 'owners'. Alvan Stewart, a renowned Abolitionist lawyer, argued that the Clause was inconsistent with that part of the 1791 US Constitution which is Amendment IV, reasoning premised on the definition of 'person', which applied to the two dated Constitutions; and with regard to the Fourth Amendment (1791) where slavery (unless a result of crime and jury trial) was illegal under US law. Stewart's arguments are about Constitutional principles, not the practical consequences of believing the Clause was law. Stewart's reasoning is penetrating; arguments relating to ambiguity and legal jargon are superseded by the logical consequence of the fact that if the Clause is about fugitive slaves, its legality rests on false assumptions.

Herein lay the potential to avoid an historical tragedy. In the course of time legal and political champions, in conjunction with a growing number of US States, favoured laws which barred slave-hunting, but in the interim legal inadequacy resulted in the unnecessary continuation of slave-holding. This publication is a fundamental reconsideration of the intertwining of American History and American Constitutional Law.

**About the Author:** Norman Coles has taught at a number of universities including Dublin, Metropolitan (London), SUNY and Cornell. He specializes in Political Philosophy. He is the author of: *Ashton's Case for James II*; *Human Nature and Human Values*; and *Interpreting Political Events in the United States: Critical Debate and Representative Democracy – A Viewpoint on the US Bill of Rights, President Andrew Johnson's Policy on Reconstruction, the Alger Hiss Espionage Case, and George W. Bush's 'War on Terror'*.

PB 9781789760422 £19.95 November 2019 Sussex Academic Press 152 pages

## Second World War



### War and Population Displacement Lessons of History

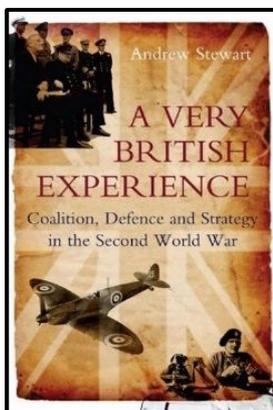
Edited by Fernando Puell de la Villa, David Garcia Hernan

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recently announced that the number of displaced persons caused by wars and conflicts, estimated at more than 65 million, has reached "the highest level ever recorded". This book explores the reality by examining some significant population displacements and/or deportations caused by armed conflict. Throughout human history people not directly involved in wars have endured its consequences – death, famine, destruction, illness, pillage, rape, robbery. These effects of war have become more globalized, resulting in migration in search of a better place to live or to find safety and security. Migration represents an indisputable reality found in every time and culture since prehistoric times until today, seen recently in the Mediterranean, Africa, and Asia. Armed conflict brings with it population displacement: refugees fleeing the dangers of war, dislodgement by invaders or regime change, population migration with expansionist purposes. These phenomena have not been adequately studied from a historical perspective. Cast in the mold of war and society studies, this book, endorsed by the Spanish Association of Military History, works to fulfill a historiographic need, covering twelve relevant dislodgments caused by wars in Antiquity, the Middle Ages, Modern and Contemporary History, and the present.

**About the Author:** **Fernando Puell de la Villa** is Professor of Military History at the University Institute General Gutiérrez Mellado, Madrid. He has published extensively on military matters, and is President of the Spanish Association of Military History.

**David García Hernán** is Chairman of the Department of Humanities and Full Professor of Modern History at Carlos III University, Madrid. He has published widely on contemporary history and been a visiting researcher at the University of Chicago.

HB 9781845199012 £75.00 June 2018 Sussex Academic Press 320 pages



### A Very British Experience Coalition, Defence and Strategy in the Second World War

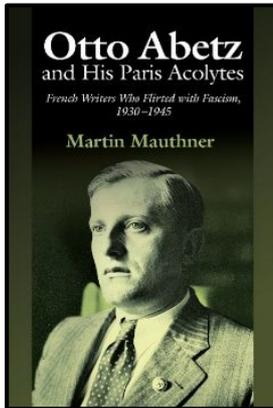
Andrew Stewart

In terms of the Second World War and Britain's wartime strategy three elements deserve close scrutiny: the paramount importance of defending the British mainland and its population; the challenges of building and maintaining coalitions and alliances; and the central role the African continent assumed in all British strategic planning. In considering each of these this collection of essays will also reflect more generally upon the critical role played by Winston Churchill before concluding with a review of the degree to which these themes underpinned the British experience of the conflict.

Topics addressed include the British Empire Air Training Plan; the crisis in 1940 and plans to defend Britain; the campaign fought in East Africa; the recall of General Alan Cunningham from Libya in 1941; and the role of the Eastern Fleet during its temporary basing in Africa.

Andrew Stewart provides a compelling chapter on the loss of the Tobruk garrison in June 1942 – one of the worst military disasters suffered by the British Empire during the Second World War. The essay on Tobruk demonstrates how all three defining elements of wartime experience converged: the loss of public confidence about how the war was being conducted; its impact on the relationship with the Union of South Africa, a key partner in the Dominion wartime coalition; and the absolute necessity that existed for deep strategic planning on the African continent – subsequently to be realized at the final battle at El Alamein.

PB 9781789760026 £25.00 February 2020 Sussex Academic Press 300 pages



## Otto Abetz & His Paris Acolytes French Writers Who Flirted with Fascism, 1930–1945

Martin Mauthner

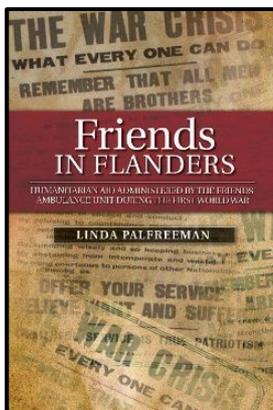
Before Hitler comes to power Otto Abetz is a left-wing Francophile teacher in provincial Germany, mobilising young French and German idealists to work together for peace through Franco-German reconciliation and a united Europe. Abetz marries a French girl but after 1933 succumbs to the Nazi sirens. Ribbentrop recruits him as his expert on France, tasking him with soothing the nervous French, as Hitler turns Germany into a war machine. Abetz builds up a network of opinion-moulding French men and women who admire the Nazis and detest the Bolsheviks, and encourages them to use their pens to highlight Hitler's triumphs.

In 1939 France expels Abetz as a Nazi agent. The following year he returns in triumph with the German army as Hitler appoints him as his ambassador in Paris. During the war Abetz (apart from 'securing' works of art and playing a role in the deportation of Jews) manoeuvres three of his French publicist friends – Jean Luchaire, Fernand de Brinon, Drieu la Rochelle – into key positions, from where they can laud Nazi achievements and denigrate the Resistance. A prime question the author addresses is why these writers, and two others, Jules Romains and Bertrand de Jouvenel – all of whom had close Jewish family connections – supported the Nazi ideology.

At the war's end Drieu commits suicide, while Luchaire and Brinon are tried and executed as traitors. Abetz, charged with war crimes, pleads that he has saved France from being 'Polonised', but a French court finds him guilty and he is imprisoned. Released early, he dies in a mysterious car crash – a saboteur being suspected of having tampered with the steering.

PB 9781845197995 £27.50 September 2016 Sussex Academic Press 360 pages

## First World War



## Friends in Flanders Humanitarian Aid Administered by the Friends' Ambulance Unit During the First World War

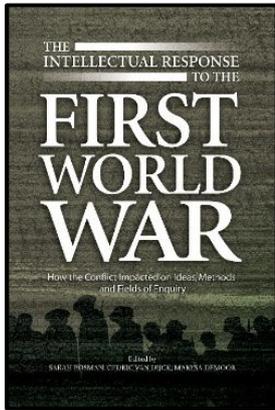
Linda Palfreeman

The Friends' Ambulance Unit (FAU) was created shortly after the outbreak of war. The idea of the unit's founder, Philip J. Baker, was that it would provide young Friends (Quakers) with the opportunity to serve their country without sacrificing their pacifist principles. The first volunteers went to Belgium on 31 October 1914, under the auspices of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St John of Jerusalem.

The FAU made a sustained contribution to the military medical services of the Allied nations, establishing military hospitals, running ambulance convoys, and staffing hospital ships and ambulance trains, treating and transporting wounded men. Determined to bring succour to all those in need, the FAU also assisted civilians trapped in the war zone and living in desperate circumstances. Nowhere was this more acute than in the besieged and battered town of Ypres where thousands sheltered in the underground passage-ways of the town's ancient fortifications – 'a subterranean population, hopeless, often lightless', wrote Geoffrey Young, the Unit's young field commander, 'living on what they might and breeding disease.'

The Unit provided hospitals for the treatment of civilians, and worked intensively in the containment and treatment of the typhoid epidemic that swept the region, locating sufferers, providing them with medical care, and inoculating people against the disease. It played a major role in the purification of the town's contaminated drinking water, distributed milk for infants and food and clothing to the sick and needy. It helped found orphanages, made provision for schooling and organised gainful employment for refugees until, finally, it became responsible for the definitive evacuations of the civilian population.

PB 9781845198718 £24.95 May 2017 Sussex Academic Press 200 pages



## Intellectual Response to the First World War How the Conflict Impacted on Ideas, Methods & Fields of Enquiry

Edited by Marysa Demoor, Sarah Posman, Cedric Van Dijck

The First World War changed the dynamics of the European intellectual landscape in terms of international collaboration, the development of disciplines and new institutional visions. The conflict not only destroyed much of Europe's material cultural heritage, it also damaged the 19th-century humanist conception of the function of thought and problematized the position of the thinker in society. What is the intellectual's task in a time of destruction and death? This book spotlights the ways in which the war redrew the map of knowledge production and changed traditional paradigms, fundamentally altering the approach to intellectual work. Thinking became more democratic and specialized, with a range of voices tackling specific problems created by the war, but now more conspicuously related to particular causes. The focus on the viewpoints of the 1914–1918 intellectual cadre throws into perspective the ways in which the war changed the contents, methods and organization of intellectual work.

Part One looks at the war as an object of study; Part Two explores the methodological challenges the war entailed; and Part Three sheds light on the ways in which the conflict and its aftermath redrew the map of collaborative intellectual networks. The case-studies come from different disciplines and cover a range of contexts, from German engineering to British wartime periodicals. Revisiting the early 20th-century intellectual situation not only enriches our understanding of the dynamics of the Great War, it also assists in repositioning the role of the intellectual in the 21st century.

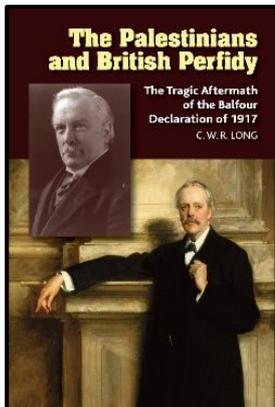
**About the Author:** Sarah Posman is a postdoctoral researcher (FWO) at Ghent University.

Cedric Van Dijck is reading for a PhD in English at Ghent University.

Marysa Demoor, full Professor of English Literature at Ghent University, has published widely on nineteenth-century culture and journalism.

HB 9781845198244 £65.00 April 2017 Sussex Academic Press 272 pages

## Colonial & Imperial History



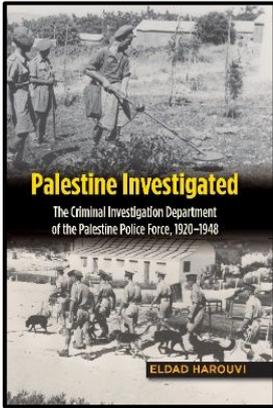
## The Palestinians and British Perfidy The Tragic Aftermath of the Balfour Declaration of 1917

Richard Long

Ottoman Turkey's decision to ally with Germany in the First World War led directly to the British (and French) conquest of the Middle East and sealed the fate of Palestine. In a monstrous betrayal of its people, 93 percent of them Arab, the November 1917 Balfour Declaration withheld the independence they rightly anticipated and for strategic reasons earmarked Palestine as a National Home for the Jewish People. Ronald Storrs, a British Foreign and Colonial Office official, remarked that 'The U.K. proposed to hand (Palestine), without consulting the occupants, to a third party; and what sort of third party!' The result was the foundation of Israel in 1948. Through ethnic cleansing and massacre the new state drove out helpless Palestinian victims of Perfidious Albion, in whom London at no stage showed the slightest interest. They were condemned to seventy years in refugee camps or to second-class citizenship of Israel as, in the words of an Israeli Foreign Minister, the land-grab state was 'born in sin'.

Credit for this shameful act is generally given to the Zionist supporters of Theodore Herzl. But Britain cleared the way by expelling the Mufti of Jerusalem, the Palestinians' only leader, providing the Zionists, who extraordinarily made concurrent overtures to Hitler and Mussolini, with military training in Britain's Second World War campaigns in Iraq and Syria. Itself ejected by its ungrateful protégé, Britain lost all the aims of its Declaration (no base to guard the Suez Canal, no Haifa port, no railway to Iraq and no oil pipeline) and all its prestige in the Arab World.

HB 9781845198961 £75.00 November 2017 Sussex Academic Press 312 pages



## **Palestine Investigated**

### **The Criminal Investigation Department of the Palestine Police Force, 1920–1948**

Eldad Harouvi

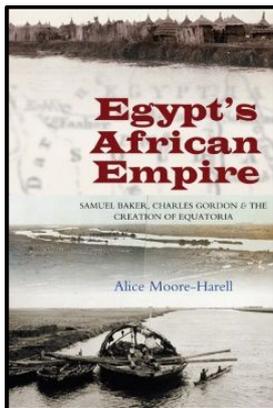
This book tells the story of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Palestine Police Force (PPF) in the historical context which impacted the CID's missions, methods, and composition. At first, the CID was engaged in providing technical assistance for criminal investigation. Following the PPF's poor performance in the Arab Riots in 1929, a commission of inquiry, headed by Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, recommended adding intelligence gathering and surveillance of political elements to police functions. Teams were set up and a Special Branch established.

From 1932 the CID deployed a network of "live sources" among the Arabs and Jews, and issued intelligence summaries evaluating Arab and Jewish political activity. Post-1935 the security situation deteriorated: Arab policemen and officials joined the Arab side, thus drying-up sources of information; the British therefore asked for assistance from the Jewish population. In 1937 Sir Charles Tegart recommended that the CID invest in obtaining raw intelligence by direct contacts in the field. In 1938 Arthur Giles took command and targeted both the Revisionist and Yishuv movements. Although the CID did not succeed in obtaining sufficient tactical information to prevent Yishuv actions, Giles identified the mood of the Jewish leadership and public – an important intelligence accomplishment regarding Britain's attitude towards the Palestine question. But British impotence in the field was manifested by the failure to prevent the bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Towards the end of the Mandate, as civil war broke out following the UN General Assembly resolution of November 1947, the CID was primarily engaged in documenting events and providing evaluations to London whose decision-makers put high value on CID intelligence as they formulated political responses.

**About the Author:** Eldad Harouvi is a military historian and director of the Palmach Archive in Tel Aviv. He specializes in the role of British Intelligence during the Palestine Mandate. His MA thesis examined British Intelligence cooperation with the Jewish Agency during the Second World War. Dr Harouvi was previously an officer in the IDF Military Intelligence.

HB 9781845198091 £79.95 August 2016 Sussex Academic Press 400 pages



### **Egypt's African Empire**

#### **Samuel Baker, Charles Gordon & the Creation of Equatoria**

Alice Moore-Harell

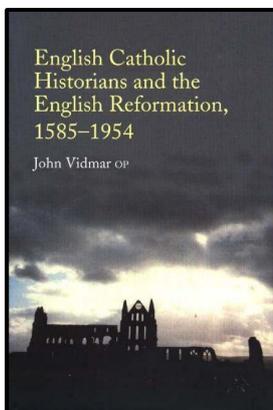
This book is a detailed and original study of the creation of the province of Equatoria, located in present-day Southern Sudan. No detailed account has previously been published on the effort to conquer and create a new Egyptian province in the 1870s in the interior of Africa, despite its importance to the history of the on-going north–south conflict in the Sudan.

The annexation of Equatoria emerged from the Khedive (viceroy) Ismail's aspiration for an African empire that would control the source of the White Nile at Lake Victoria. At the time he was under pressure from the British government to suppress the lucrative slave trade in the Turco-Egyptian Sudan, and to this end the new province was to be under direct control of Cairo and not the authorities in Khartoum.

The two conquering expeditions of Equatoria were led by Britons, Samuel Baker and Charles Gordon (later Governor-General of the Sudan). With them were other Europeans, Americans, Sudanese and Egyptians. Baker, Gordon and some of the others left detailed accounts of their experience in the region. All of which contribute to our knowledge not only of the difficulties involved in the annexation of a region thousands of kilometres from Cairo, but also geographical data and a record of the complex human relations that developed between the men involved in the expeditions, and the creation of the new province. Official documents from the Egyptian state archive, Dar al-Wathaiq, provide detailed accounts of the politics of the annexation of Equatoria, and these accounts are discussed in their historical context.

**About the Author:** Dr Alice Moore-Harell is an independent researcher, after retiring from teaching at the Department of Islam and Middle East, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

PB 9781845196417 £25.00 March 2014 Sussex Academic Press 240 pages



### **English Catholic Historians and the English Reformation, 1585–1954**

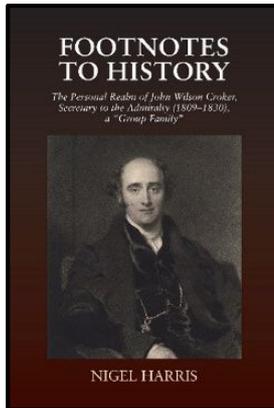
John Vidmar

For almost 400 years, Roman Catholics have been writing about the English Reformation, but their contributions have been largely ignored by the scholarly world and the reading public. Thus the myths of corrupt monasteries, a “Bloody” Mary, and a “Good” Queen Bess have established themselves in the popular mind. John Vidmar re-examines this literature systematically from the time of the Reformation itself, to the early 1950s, when Philip Hughes produced his monumental Reformation in England. The author introduces all the major historians (and many lesser lights) who have tackled this issue, including: Nicholas Sanders, Charles Dodd, John Lingard, Lord Acton, Aidan Gasquet, and Hilaire Belloc.

*English Catholic Historians and the English Reformation, 1585–1954* supplies information long missing from the Reformation Debate. In exploring the divergent opinions of Catholic historians, John Vidmar offers a critique of the body of Catholic writing and discovers that, quite simply, there is no Catholic “version” of the English Reformation. By evaluating Catholic historical writing as a whole, he reaches conclusions which have not been hitherto possible by treating individual historians. Patterns and directions of Catholic thought over four centuries are illuminated, and set a basis for a new “revisionism” on the Reformation in England.

**About the Author:** John Vidmar OP has taught History at the Ohio Dominican College, Providence College, and at the Dominican House of Studies, where he served as Associate Professor, Academic Dean, Acting President and Prior.

PB 9781789760286 £19.95 September 2019 Sussex Academic Press 192 pages



## Footnotes to History

### The Personal Realm of John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty (1809–1830), a “Group Family”

Nigel Harris

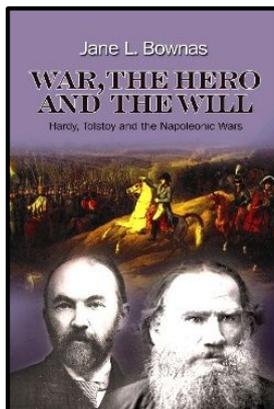
*Footnotes to History* brings a novel focus to social history. It is a study of a “group family” – an extended family closely structured through marriages that were either internal or with trusted associates. Its members strove cooperatively for their own mutual benefit. This kind of social entity evolved down the centuries, reaching its zenith in the early nineteenth century.

The family portrayed, the Pennells, provides a supreme example of such a united body. John Wilson Croker, his two half-nieces and his best friend all married into it. The size of this “group family” gave ample scope for marriages between cousins. Most men in it gained prestigious appointments through Croker’s patronage, but at the price of giving him their unswerving loyalty.

From diaries, personal letters, newspaper articles, Chancery papers and Government documents, *Footnotes to History* brings the character of family members to life and shows how they interacted. Their personalities are portrayed through a wealth of entertaining anecdotes recorded by their contemporaries. Discussion focuses on the family in the nineteenth century, but how it evolved is also described. With their varied occupations and far-flung travel, the people whose stories are narrated give insight into fascinating but little frequented byways of British social and colonial history, such as intelligence gathering in the seventeenth century and the Newfoundland cod trade in the eighteenth. Their direct participation in events included riding from Dorset to London to warn James II personally of the Duke of Monmouth’s landing and rescuing Marie Antoinette’s daughter from Napoleon. *Footnotes to History* takes us on a meandering journey through British history brought to life by the experiences of one family over more than two centuries.

HB 9781845197469 £29.95 August 2015 Sussex Academic Press 240 pages

PB 9781845198305 £25.00 August 2016 Sussex Academic Press 240 pages



## War, the Hero & the Will

### Hardy, Tolstoy & the Napoleonic Wars

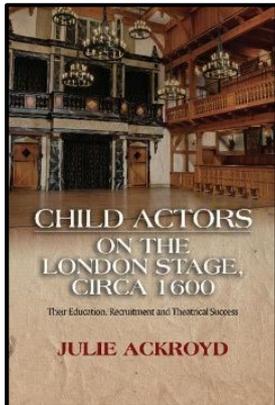
Jane L Bownas

Thomas Hardy’s *The Dynasts* and Leo Tolstoy’s *War and Peace* are both works which defy attempts to assign them to a particular genre but might seem to have little else in common apart from being set in the same period of history. This study argues that there are important similarities between these two works and examines the close correspondence between Hardy’s and Tolstoy’s thinking on themes relating to war, ideas of the heroic and the concept of free will. Although coming from very different backgrounds, both writers were influenced by their experiences of war, Tolstoy directly, by involvement in the wars in the Caucasus and the Crimea, and Hardy indirectly, by the events of the Anglo-Boer Wars. Their reaction to these experiences found expression in their descriptions of the wars fought against Napoleon at the beginning of the century.

Hegel saw Napoleon as ‘the great world-historical man of his time’, and this work considers the ways in which Hardy and Tolstoy undermine this view, portraying Napoleon’s physical and mental decline and questioning the role he played in determining the outcomes of military actions. Both writers were deeply interested in the question of free will and determinism and their writings reveal their attempts to understand the nature of the force which lies behind men’s actions. Their differing views on the nature of consciousness are considered in the light of modern research on the development of the conscious brain.

HB 9781845196707 £55.00 January 2015 Sussex Academic Press 224 pages

PB 9781845199043 £22.95 May 2017 Sussex Academic Press 224 pages



### **Child Actors on the London Stage, circa 1600 Their Education, Recruitment and Theatrical Success**

Julie Ackroyd

Chosen from an entry of 60 titles, *Child Actors on the London Stage, circa 1600* has been shortlisted for the 2018 Society for Theatre Research Prize. This prize was established to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Society for Theatre Research (which was founded in 1948) and to encourage the writing and publication of books on all aspects of theatre history and practice, both those that present the theatre of the past and those that record contemporary theatre for the future.

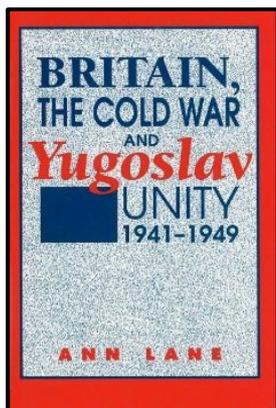
A legal document dated 1600, for a Star Chamber case titled *Clifton vs. Robinson*, details how boys were abducted from London streets and forcibly held in order to train them as actors for the Blackfriars theatre. No adults were seen on-stage in this theatre, which was stocked solely by acting boys, resulting in a satirical and scurrilous method of play presentation. Were the boys specifically targeted for skills they may have possessed which would have been applicable to this type of play presentation? And, was this method of 'recruitment' typical or atypical of Elizabethan theatre? Analysis of the background of the boy subjects of the legal case indicate that several had received grammar-school tuition and, as a result, would have possessed skills in oration and rhetoric. Indeed, a significant number of the grammar schools in London provided regular public disputations and theatrical performances which would have made these boys an attractive proposition for inclusion in a theatrical company.

The styles of play-texts which the boys performed and their manner of presenting characters helps to assess why child acting companies were commercially viable and popular. Their portrayal of all roles in a performance; young and old, male and female, clearly demonstrated their versatility and skill in mimicry and the adoption of other personas. Therefore the taking of grammar-school boys for re-training as actors was not opportunistic; their abductions were planned. The theatre owners undertook this method of recruitment as they felt that they were immune from prosecution due to holding royal commissions which they used to recruit boys. However, the *Clifton vs. Robinson* case clearly demonstrates that a determined parent whose child had been taken could challenge this and demand reparation.

**About the Author:** Julie Ackroyd is a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy and Honorary Associate of the Classics Department. She has also worked as an Assistant Producer with the BBC, and as a script reader for Alan Ayckbourn's Stephen Joseph Theatre and the RSC as well as a judge for the Society of London Theatres Olivier Awards.

HB 9781845198480 £55.00 January 2017 Sussex Academic Press 240 pages

PB 9781845199494 £25.00 July 2018 Sussex Academic Press 240 pages



### **Britain, the Cold War, & Yugoslav Unity, 1941-1949**

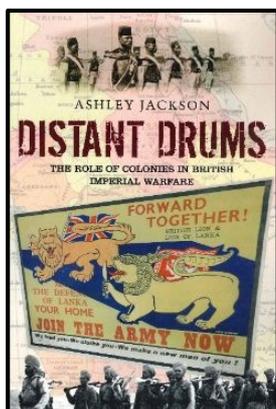
Anne Lane

In this book, Ann Lane studies Britain's role in the emergence of Tito's Yugoslavia, from the German invasion of 1941 until the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950.

Former Yugoslavia was in many respects a microcosm of the complexities of cold war politics in Europe. Simultaneously non-aligned yet ideologically committed, by 1950 it had emerged as an anomalous communist state detached from the Soviet bloc, economically dependent on the West and militarily dependent on NATO, yet diplomatically defiant of formal alliance entanglements. These contradictions were the very essence of cold war politics and given Yugoslavia's geo-strategic importance this country came to enjoy an important place as a political actor for the cold war's duration.

Drawing on newly available documentary material from the archives of the UK, the US and the countries of the former Soviet bloc, Ann Lane explores Britain's entanglements with Yugoslavia's civil war and the way in which this experience shaped British thinking about the onset of the cold war in Europe.

HB 9781898723271 £45.00 June 2012 Sussex Academic Press 232 pages



### **Distant Drums**

#### **The Role of Colonies in British Imperial Warfare**

Ashley Jackson

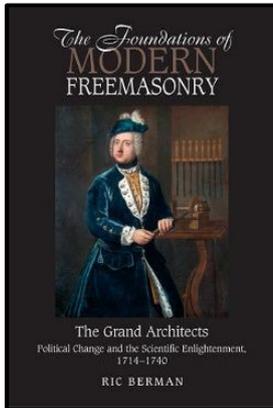
*Distant Drums* reveals how colonies were central to the defence of the British Empire and the command of the oceans that underpinned it. It blends sweeping overviews of the nature of imperial defence with grass-roots explanations of how individual colonies were mobilized for war, drawing on the author's specialist knowledge of the Indian Ocean and colonies such as Bechuanaland, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Swaziland. This permits the full and dramatic range of action involved in imperial warfare – from policy-makers and military planners in Whitehall to chiefs recruiting soldiers in African villages – to be viewed as part of an interconnected whole.

After examining the martial reasons for acquiring colonies, *Distant Drums* considers the colonial role in the First World War. It then turns to the Second World War, documenting the recruitment of colonial soldiers, their manifold roles in British military formations, and the impact of war upon colonial home fronts. It reveals the problems associated with the use of colonial troops far from home, and the networks used to achieve the mobilization of a global empire, such as those formed by colonial governors and regional naval commanders.

*Distant Drums* is an important contribution to our understanding of the role of British colonies in twentieth-century warfare. The defence of empire has traditionally been associated with the military endeavours of Britain and the 'white' Dominions, with the Indian Army sometimes in the background. This book champions the crucial role played by the *other* parts of the British Empire – the sixty or so colonies spread across the globe – in delivering victory during the world wars of the twentieth century.

**About the Author: Ashley Jackson** is forging a reputation as a leading historian of the British Empire and World War II. After eight years at Mansfield College, Oxford he moved to King's College London in 2004, where he is now Professor of Imperial and Military History. His third book, *The British Empire and the Second World War*, appeared to critical acclaim in 2006. He is currently writing *Ocean Victory: Britain's Eastern War, 1939–1945* and a biography of Winston Churchill. His latest book, *Mad Dogs and Englishmen: A Grand Tour of the British Empire at its Height*, is published by Quercus.

PB 9781845194383 £25.00 October 2010 Sussex Academic Press 339 pages



## Foundations of Modern Freemasonry The Grand Architects - Political Change & the Scientific Enlightenment, 1714–1740

Richard Berman

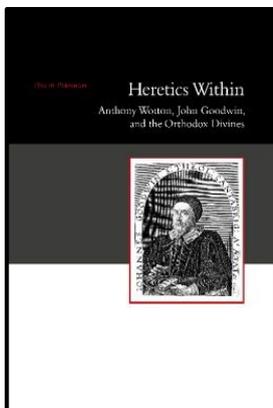
Following the appointment of its first aristocratic Grand Masters in the 1720s and in the wake of its connections to the scientific Enlightenment, 'Free and Accepted' Masonry rapidly became part of Britain's national profile and the largest and most influential of Britain's extensive clubs and societies. The organisation did not evolve naturally from the mediaeval guilds and religious orders that pre-dated it, but was reconfigured radically by a largely self-appointed inner core, becoming a vehicle for the expression of their political and religious views. It also championed scientific Enlightenment concepts and attracted an aspirational membership from the upper middling and gentry.

Through an examination of new and previously unexplored primary documentation, the book contributes to an understanding of contemporary English political and social culture and explores how Freemasonry became a mechanism that promoted the interests of the Hanoverian establishment and connected élite metropolitan and provincial figures. Social networks centred on the aristocracy, parliament, the learned and professional societies, and the magistracy, are explored, and key individuals instrumental in spreading the Masonic message evaluated.

*Foundations*, and *Schism* (Sussex Academic, 2013), have been described as 'the most important on English Freemasonry published in recent times' and providing 'a precise, social context for the invention of English Freemasonry'. Berman's analysis throws a new and original light on the formation and development of what rapidly became a national and international phenomenon

**About the Author:** Richard ('Ric') Berman holds an MA in Economics from the University of Cambridge and a PhD in History from the University of Exeter.

PB 9781845196981 £27.50 October 2014 Sussex Academic Press 320 pages



## Heretics Within Anthony Wotton, John Goodwin & the Orthodox Divines

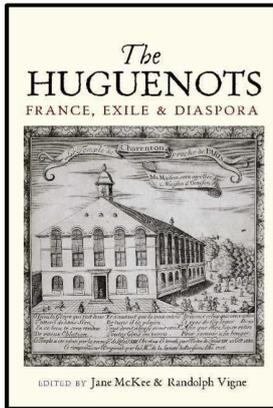
David Parnham

When, early in the seventeenth century, the puritan pastor Anthony Wotton started to circulate manuscript statements of his theological revision, he was courting danger. Wotton was at once bold and subtle, a provocation to clerical brethren yet a skilled exponent of their technical disciplines. He addressed matters of fundamental importance: Christ's redemptive suffering and the imputation of justifying righteousness, God's saving grace and the moral law, faith and works, the gracious covenant and the legal covenant. Crucially important, for Wotton, was the interpretation of St. Paul's epistles in relation to the justification of sinners.

This book examines Wotton's revisionary writings and the bitter doctrinal controversy that they stimulated, and traces the Wottonian complexion of the theology of John Goodwin, who became, over the course of a period of thirty years, a prolific exponent of unorthodox notions — perhaps the most provocative of England's learned "heretics" and "blasphemers" in the age of the Long Parliament and the Interregnum.

Contemporary responses to Wotton and Goodwin reveal how fixed were the core positions of orthodoxy and how worrisome were the challenges posed to them. Wotton and Goodwin trespassed — often in the name of John Calvin — upon some of the borderlands at which unusual uses of technical language became intolerable to the custodians of Calvinist truth. At these points, the contingency of theological language was uncomfortably exposed, and interlocutors discovered how rubbery were the signifiers of doctrine and how unstable the communication of "truth" could be.

PB 9781845196912 £35.00 October 2014 Sussex Academic Press 576 pages



## The Huguenots France, Exile & Diaspora

Edited by Jane McKee, Randolph Vigne

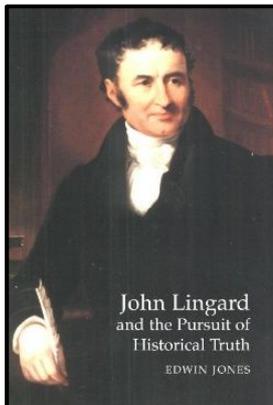
Scholars from France and from countries of the Huguenot Refuge examine the situation of French Protestants before and after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in France and in the countries to which many of them fled during the great exodus which followed the Edict of Fontainebleau. Covering a period from the end of the sixteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the volume examines aspects of life in France, from the debate on church unity to funeral customs, but its primary focus is on departure from France and its consequences – both before and after the Revocation. It offers insights into individuals and groups, from grandes such as Henri de Ruvigny, député général and later Earl of Galway, to converted Catholic priests and from businessmen and communities choosing their destination for economic as well as religious reasons, to women and children moving across European frontiers or groups seeking refuge in the islands of the Indian Ocean.

The information-gathering activities of the French authorities and the reception of problematic groups such as the Camisard prophets among exile communities are examined, as well as the significant contributions which Huguenots began to make, in a variety of domains, to the countries in which they had settled. The refugees were extremely interested in the history of their diaspora and of the individuals of which it was composed, and this theme too is explored. Finally, the Napoleonic period brought some of the refugees up against France in a more immediate way, raising further questions of identity and aspiration for the Huguenot community in Germany.

**About the Author:** Jane McKee is President of the Irish Section of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland. She lectured in French at the University of Ulster until 2011.

**Randolph Vigne** is a past President of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland and former General Editor of the Society's publications.

PB 9781845196820 £27.50 June 2014 Sussex Academic Press 256 pages



## John Lingard & the Pursuit of Historical Truth

Edwin Jones

"Edwin Jones is well equipped to tell Lingard's story, to examine Lingard's methods with true Lingardian meticulousness and to explain the circumstances of his intellectual ostracism... This book confirms the view that the search for historical truth, despite the obstacles, is not a waste of time or effort. It restores Lingard to his rightful place in the pantheon of British historians. And it shows that the British historical tradition is even richer than most of us were led to believe." *From the Foreword by Norman Davies, author of Europe: A History and The Isles.*

PB 9781845190460 £25.00 September 2013 Sussex Academic Press 308 pages



## Nazis in Pre-War London, 1930-1939

### The Fate & Role of German Party Members & British Sympathizers

James J Barnes, Patience P Barnes

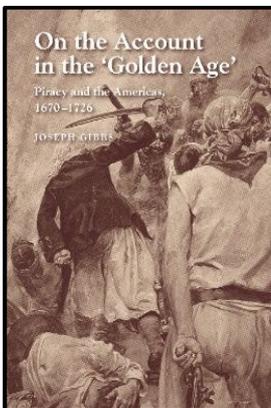
This book seeks to answer a number of questions concerning the activities of Nazi Germans in London prior to World War II:

- Who were they? What were they doing in London?
- How many of them were there, and how long did they stay?
- Were they mostly professional espionage agents, or simply Germans living and working in Britain?
- Once war broke out, were they interned or expelled?

Once war broke out, In September 1930 the Nazi Party newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, sent its first representative to London. Soon afterwards, German residents in London established an *Ortsgruppe*, or local Nazi group, which provided Party members with a place to congregate and support the new movement. By 1933, more than 100 members belonged to the London group. The Nazis in pre-war London created a dilemma for the Foreign Office and the Home Office, who were divided as to how best to treat residents whose allegiance was to the German Reich. Some felt that all Nazi organizations should be banned, and Party Members should not be allowed to enter the UK. Others, including MI5, argued that it would be easier to keep track of Nazis if they were in-country. Previously unpublished German documents reveal the fate of German diplomats, journalists, and professionals, many of whom were interned in Britain or deported to Nazi Germany once war broke out on 3 September 1939. *Nazis in Pre-War London* is the first book to study the history of the Nazis in Britain. An Appendix lists the details concerning the nearly 400 German Party members, as well as Nazi journalists, who spent time in Britain prior to the war.

**About the Author:** James J. Barnes is Professor of History and Patience P. Barnes is a Research Associate, at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

PB 9781845190545 £19.95 February 2010 Sussex Academic Press 283 pages



## On the Account in the 'Golden Age'

### Piracy & the Americas, 1670-1726

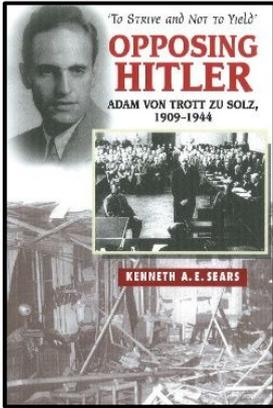
Joseph Gibbs

Piracy along American coastlines and in the Caribbean in the late 1600s and early 1700s is often seen today through a colorful set of modern media archetypes. The reality, however, was usually more ugly and frequently lethal. In this book, author Joseph Gibbs goes back to original memoirs, monographs, newspaper articles, and trial records to present a stark picture of piracy in the era of Blackbeard, Bartholomew Roberts, and Ann Bonny and Mary Read.

A "prequel" to Gibbs' well received *On the Account: Piracy and the Americas, 1766-1835*, this book similarly presents primary sources chosen for authenticity. The contents are introduced, annotated, and carefully presented for modern readers. They offer a glimpse of piracy far removed from, and often more engaging than, the romanticized version provided by later writers and filmmakers. They describe, for example, the ordeal-filled marches of the Caribbean *boucaniers*, who were tough enough to eat leather while sacking the cities of the Spanish empire. They also shed light on the pirates' tactics at sea and on land; their practice of "forcing" captives to join them; their often-sadistic cruelty; and their ships' "articles" and the primitive democratic standards they upheld.

Enhanced with classic maps and illustrations, *The Golden Age* offers an unvarnished look at those who sailed and often died under the dreaded black and red flags of the era. Readers will see pirates as they actually were – in pursuit of prey, in battle, and sometimes on the way to the gallows.

PB 9781845196172 £29.95 June 2014 Sussex Academic Press 256 pages



## Opposing Hitler

### Adam von Trott zu Solz, 1909-1944 -- 'To Strive & Not to Yield'

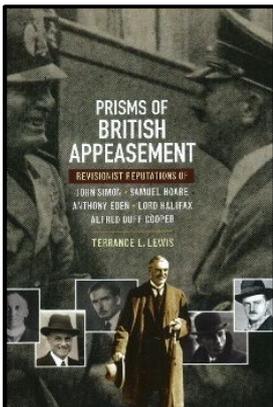
Kenneth A. E. Sears

This book examines the role of one of the most charismatic leaders of the opposition to the Nazis within Germany. Adam von Trott zu Solz was a boy when Germany was defeated militarily in 1918 and in his youth witnessed its economic collapse. He was studying at Oxford University when Hitler came to power in 1933 and was convinced that opposition to the Nazis must come from within Germany and not outside it.

Hitler enjoyed enormous support as the economy improved and, after 1939, as the German armies ravaged at will through Western Europe. Yet von Trott, by now a senior official in the Foreign Office, travelled frequently to Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey to talk with British and American contacts, pleading unsuccessfully for recognition of the resisters. In July 1944 he was one of the leaders of the group which attempted to assassinate Hitler. Refusing all offers to smuggle him out of Germany – 'I shall take the blame for everything' – he was executed on 26 August, aged only 35. Based on extensive research and talks with some of those who knew him, this book details the life of a man of brilliant intellect who refused to compromise his conscience and sacrificed himself in a noble cause.

**About the Author:** Kenneth A. E. Sears is a retired Education Officer. He read Modern History, followed by post-graduate studies in Government, at Lincoln College, Oxford and is also a member of Mansfield College.

PB 9781845194727 £19.95 February 2011 Sussex Academic Press 103 pages



## Prisms of British Appeasement

### Revisionist Reputations of John Simon, Samuel Hoare, Anthony Eden, Lord Halifax & Alfred Duff Cooper

Terrance L Lewis

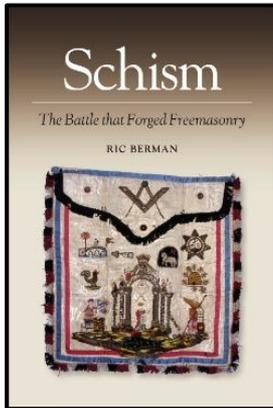
Of these five major political figures from the National Governments of the 1930s, three were condemned in a famous 1940 pamphlet as major "Guilty Men" – appeasers responsible for Britain's failure to contain Hitler and Mussolini. Anthony Eden and Duff Cooper were excused since they had resigned from office in 1938.

All of them wrote memoirs to give their version of the events of the 1930s, and each has attracted at least one biographer. Their actions and evolving reputations centred around their different international perspectives and governmental experience with respect to the collective policies advocating appeasement. Each man's career acts as a prism, reflecting different national and international perspectives (or viewpoints) of the time. As such, all five therefore deserve to be judged on their own separate relationships with Neville Chamberlain and his and their attitudes to appeasement, foreign policy, and rearmament. An important theme of the book is that the totality of their experiences, political positions and actions gives the historian a much wider perception of the policy options available to Britain in contrast to concentrating on just the issues and policies of one participant, or of Chamberlain himself.

The comparison of their careers, opinions and actions provides a very different slant on the appeasement issue. The work utilizes both recent and classic monographs on the period prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, the memoirs and biographies of the five subjects, and numerous other biographies, memoirs, and sources that tackle one of the most perplexing and divisive periods in modern British history.

**About the Author:** Terrance L. Lewis was an Associate Professor of European and World History at Southern University at New Orleans from 1991 through 2006, and currently holds the same position at Winston Salem State University. He is the author of three earlier monographs as well as numerous book chapters, articles, and academic papers.

HB 9781845194222 £55.00 October 2010 Sussex Academic Press 233 pages



## Schism The Battle That Forged Freemasonry

Richard Berman

*Schism* examines the creation of the Antients Grand Lodge and traces the influence of Ireland and the London Irish, and most especially that of Laurence Dermott, the Antients' Grand Secretary, in the development of freemasonry in the second half of the eighteenth century.

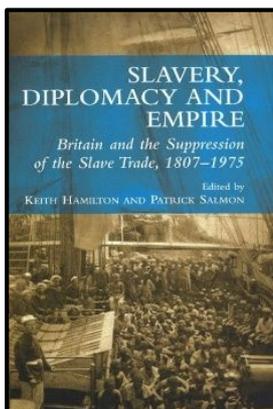
The book demonstrates the relative accessibility of the Antients and contrasts this with the exclusivity of the 'Moderns' – the original Grand Lodge of England. The Antients instigated what became a six decades long rivalry with the Moderns and pioneered fundamental changes to the social composition of freemasonry, extending formal sociability to the lower middling and working classes and creating one of the first modern friendly societies.

*Schism* does not stand solely as an academic work but introduces the subject to a wider Masonic and non-Masonic audience and, most particularly, supplements dated historical works. The book contributes to the history of London and the London Irish in the long eighteenth century and examines the social and trade networks of the urban lower middling and working class, subjects that remains substantially unexplored. It also offers a prism through which Britain's calamitous relationship with Ireland can be examined.

**About the Author:** Richard Berman is the author of *Foundations of Modern Freemasonry*; he holds a Masters in Economics from the University of Cambridge and a Doctorate in History from the University of Exeter.

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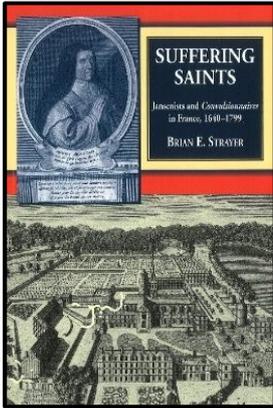
## Slavery, Diplomacy & Empire Britain & the Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1807-1975

Edited by Keith Hamilton, Patrick Salmon

Throughout the nineteenth century British governments engaged in a global campaign against the slave trade. They sought through coercion and diplomacy to suppress the trade on the high seas and in Africa and Asia. But, despite the Royal Navy's success in eradicating the transatlantic commerce in captive Africans, the forced migration of labour and other forms of people trafficking persisted. This collection of essays by specialist international, naval and slave trade historians examines the role played by individuals and institutions in the diplomacy of suppression, particularly the personnel of the Slave Trade Department of the Foreign Office and of the Mixed Commission Courts; the changing socio-religious character and methods of anti-slavery activists and the lobbyists; and the problems faced by the navy and those who served with its so-called 'Preventive Squadron' in seeking to combat the trade.

Other contributions explore the difficulties confronting British diplomats in their efforts to reconcile their moral objections to slavery and the slave trade with Britain's imperial and strategic interests in Ottoman Turkey, Persia and the Arabian Peninsula; British reactions to the continued exploitation of forced labour in Portugal's African colonies; and the apparent reluctance of the Colonial Office to attempt any systematic reform of the 'master and servant' legislation in force in Britain's Caribbean possessions. The final chapter brings the story through the twentieth century, showing how the interests of the Foreign Office sometimes diverged from those of the Colonial Office, and considering how the changing face of slavery has made it the world-wide issue that it is today.

PB 9781845195731 £25.00 March 2013 Sussex Academic Press 256 pages



## **Suffering Saints Jansenists & Convulsionnaires in France, 1640-1799**

Brian E Strayer

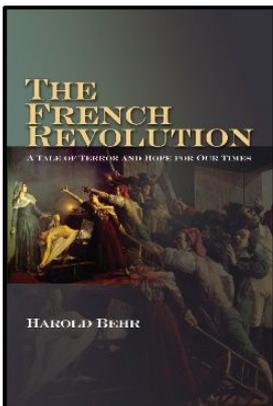
This comprehensive survey of Jansenism and Convulsionism in France is the only work currently available in English that attempts to place the Jansenist movement in the context of French political, social, economic, religious and intellectual developments in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The author provides biographical sketches of its key leaders, analyzes their major writings, and highlights both the movement's internal conflicts and its struggles against Church and State persecution.

From letters, diaries, books and speeches, Brian Strayer explains such important Jansenist themes as suffering, saintliness, truth, conflict, passive resistance, and their gradual embracing of toleration. He provides fresh insights into asceticism, Gallicanism, Richerism, Conciliarism, Jesuitism, and Convulsionism in their historical contexts. With gentle wit, the author exposes the contradictions and paradoxes within the movement, shares human interest stories about the Port-Royal nuns, and shows how papal bulls poisoned the religious and political life in France from 1643 to 1713 and beyond.

*Suffering Saints* is the result of five years of research in primary and secondary sources from several major archives and libraries in Paris and the United States.

**About the Author:** Brian E. Strayer is Associate and Full Professor, History & Political Science Department, Andrews University (1983–Present).

PB 9781845195168 £29.95 October 2011 Sussex Academic Press 424 pages



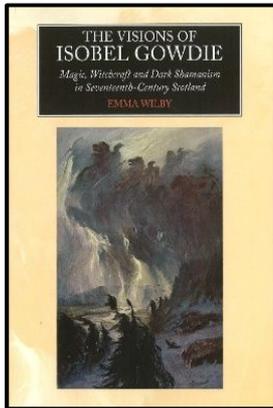
## **The French Revolution A Tale of Terror & Hope for Our Times**

Harold Behr

This is the story of the French Revolution told from a psychological and group dynamic perspective. The aim is to throw light on the workings of the revolutionary mind and the emotions at work in society which pave the way towards revolution and war. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are presented as a couple trapped by the symbolism invested in them, a circumstance that turned them into scapegoats. The contrasting personalities of the two most controversial leaders of the Revolution – Robespierre and Danton – provide psychologically informed explanations of their success and failure as leaders. The group perspective – the nature of crowd behaviour and mob violence – links to the complex relationship between leaders and groups. In the Parisian case of 1789 group emotions – fear, rage, euphoria and fervour – influenced the course of the Revolution. The assassination of Marat and the struggle to the death between the extremists of the Left and the Moderates is a classic study in group paranoia culminating in a Reign of Terror destined to end in self-destructive violence. The conflict between the Revolution and the Church as an expression of belief in an ideal society led to a battle for the minds of a people facing two incompatible ideologies.

The French Revolution was an important milestone in western social and political development. It carried within itself the seeds of a humane society, but turned into murder and execution. The dichotomies arising echo down the generations. The same split in our thinking applies to how we view today's social upheavals and conflicts – conflicts of opposing mythologies with their psychological overtones interpreted as political doctrines – as evinced currently in Russia's territorial claims to Eastern Ukraine, Islamic fundamentalist wars, and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Hope lies in the application of therapeutic principles garnered from the field of group dynamics.

PB 9781845197032 £19.95 November 2014 Sussex Academic Press 180 pages



## **Visions of Isobel Gowdie** **Magic, Witchcraft & Dark Shamanism in Seventeenth-Century Scotland**

Emma Wilby

The witchcraft confessions given by Isobel Gowdie in Auldearn, 1662, are widely celebrated as the most extraordinary on record in Britain. Their descriptive power, vivid imagery and contentious subject-matter have attracted considerable interest on both academic and popular levels. This book provides the first full-length examination of the confessions and the life and character of the woman behind them.

The author's discovery of the original trial records, deemed lost for nearly 200 years, provides a starting point for an interdisciplinary endeavour to separate Isobel's voice from that of her interrogators, identify the beliefs and experiences that informed her testimony and analyze why her confessions differ so markedly from those of other witchcraft suspects from the period. In the course of these enquiries, the author develops wider hypotheses relevant to the study of early modern witchcraft as a whole, with recent research into Amazonian 'dark' shamanism, false-memory generation and mutual-dream experience, along with literature on marriage-covenant mysticism and protection-charm traditions, all being brought to the investigation of early modern witch-records for the first time.

Emma Wilby concludes that close analysis of Isobel's confessions supports the still-controversial hypothesis that in seventeenth-century Scotland, as in other parts of Europe in this period, popular spirituality was shaped through a deep interaction between church teachings and shamanistic traditions of pre-Christian origin. She also extends this thesis beyond its normal association with beneficent magic and overtly folkloric themes to speculate that some of Europe's more malevolent and demonological witch-narratives may also have emerged out of visionary rites underpinned by cogent shamanistic rationales.

**About the Author: Emma Wilby** an Honorary Fellow in History at the University of Exeter. Her first book, *Cunning Folk and Familiar Spirits*, has been published to critical acclaim and review.

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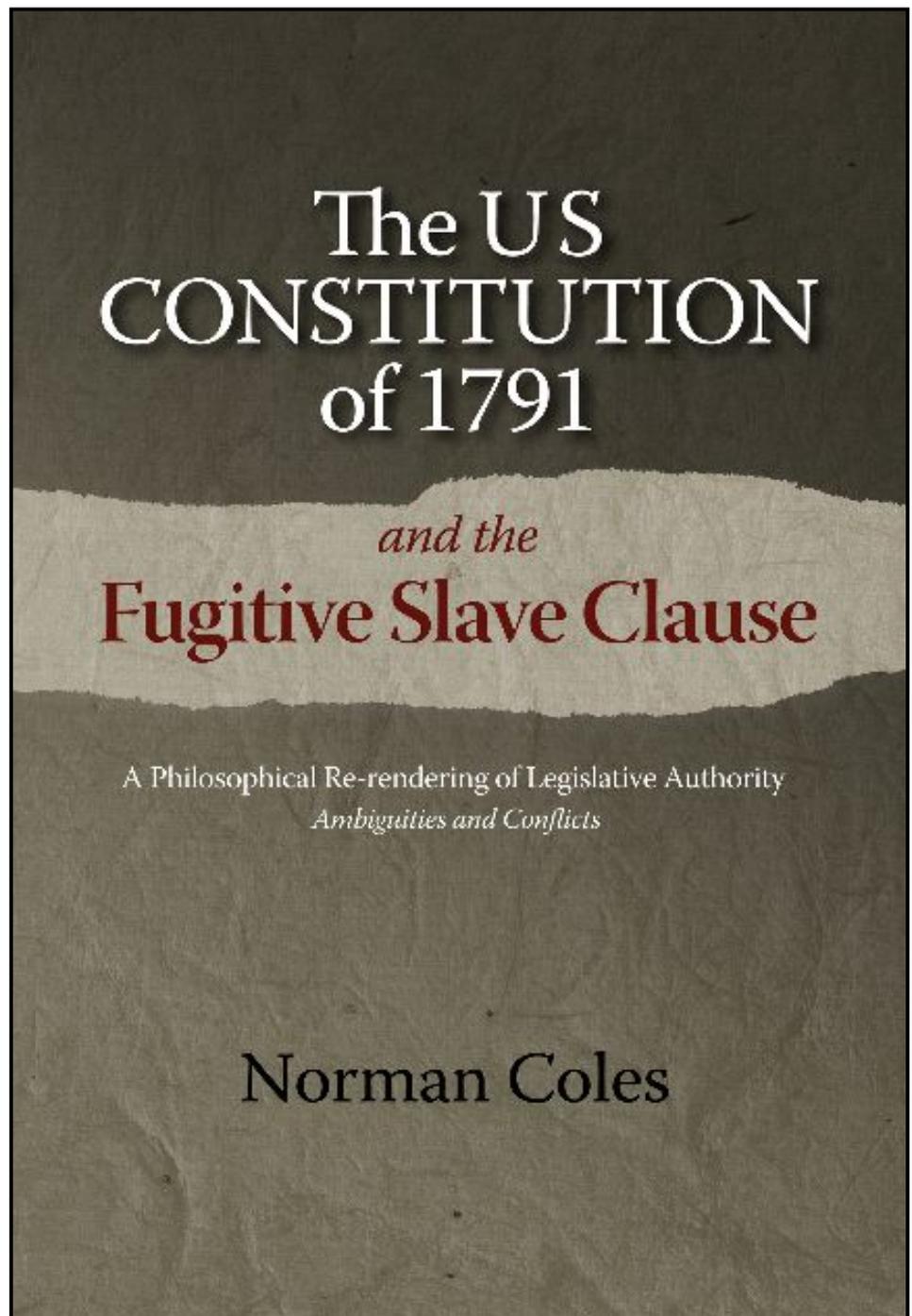
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