

Royal Historical Society

Studies in History Series

First Series

Volume

1 **Frank Freeman Foster, *The Politics of Stability. A Portrait of the Rulers in Elizabethan London* (1977).**

Almost anyone who lived in sixteenth-century London would have been able to point out the rulers as the twenty-six aldermen, the 212 common councilmen, and the handful of bureaucrats, who by virtue of certain qualities and deliberately assumed behaviour had long ago established themselves as the natural ruling class. Their unique characteristic as rulers is discussed in this volume. In a traditional and hierarchical society it was necessary that rulers be distinctive, but it may surprise the twentieth-century observer that the rulers believed themselves closely bound up with the ruled. Both shared a destiny as Londoners; all of them gloried in the city's wealth, its prominence, and its ancient and peculiar rights. Even more than most citizens, the rulers rejoiced in being Londoners, and they articulated their identity in large part by referring to the 'commonalty' which was London. Individuals did not share equally in the perquisites of citizenship. On one was unaware of the varying social degrees, but the greater power exercised by the rulers was understood as a necessary concomitant of higher rank and greater wealth. Thus the rulers recognized the source of civic power to be the commonalty, not just their own loftier personal positions in London, but they also believed in their own rather special responsibility to monopolize the practical uses of that power. It is the major theme of this book that during what might be called the Renaissance London's government entered on a long period of stability in the age of Elizabeth. Despite the changes and disasters which shook the realm during these years, stability was the keynote in internal City politics. This study will show how that stability developed, it will illustrate stability at work in full flower at the time of Elizabeth and suggest reasons for it.

2 **Rosamund McKitterick, *The Frankish Church and the Carolingian Reforms, 789-895* (1977)**

In 867 Pope Nicholas I addressed a letter to the archbishops and bishops of the West Frankish kingdoms, appealing for support and informing them of the progress of the Bulgars and the necessity that they should be part of the Roman rather than the Greek church. This letter is of lively significance. The confidence in, and respect for, the Frankish bishops, together with the unity of purpose in the Roman church in the West and the strength of Christianity in the Frankish lands which it assumes, and the fact that it was addressed to the company of Frankish bishops rather than the king attest to the stature which the Frankish church had attained in the mid ninth century. This book is concerned with the 'real religious

education' in the Frankish lands – the principle concern of Carolingian reforms. Whereas the introduction of Christianity into Bulgarian society was an innovation, in the Frankish context Carolingian reform meant a consolidation, a reform, a positive attempt at the reshaping of society within a Christian framework, the means for which were to be education and instruction in the widest senses. What exactly did such a programme of religious education entail and how could it be carried out on a larger scale? Who and what were to be the tools? How were the clergy to be trained for their offices? How were the laity to be instructed in the Christian faith? How were the Carolingian reforms to be put into effect? Answers to some of these questions concerning reform and renewal in Frankish society will form the content of this book, and result in a new perspective on the phenomenon of the 'Carolingian Renaissance'.

3 Kenneth D. Brown, *John Burns* (1977)

John Burns was born in 1858, the year of London's 'Great Stink', and many of his early associates must have later been tempted to take the popularly coined name for the foul odours then emanating from the River Thames and apply it as well to Battersea's famous agitator and politician. For Burns was the first major British labour leader to reject the demands for doctrinal loyalty and consistency made by newly emerging working-class and socialist political parties, a rejection for which he has never been forgiven. In the mythology of the labour movement Burns's name has become synonymous with betrayal. An air of mystery surrounds Burns's political eclipse after 1914. On the outbreak of war he resigned from the Board of Trade where he had gone in January 1914 after an eight year stint at the Local Government Board and walked not only out of government but out of history. He never publicly explained the reasons for his resignation, nor why he subsequently quit politics altogether in 1918. Around both omissions myths inevitably accumulated, fed by his own love of the mystique thus created. It is adequate testimony to Burns's importance that so many biographical studies of him have been produced. He remains essentially a monumental egoist who betrayed for his own ends the class on whose backs he had risen to power, and who was a total failure in government office. But much new evidence has come to light since Burns died, not least in the opening of government records and the private papers of nearly all his political contemporaries. On the basis of this it seems time to take a fresh look at 'labour's lost leader'.

4 David Stevenson, *Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Scotland, 1644-1651* (1977)

5 Marie Axton, *The Queen's Two Bodies. Drama and the Elizabethan Succession* (1977)

This book concerns one major species of Elizabethan political drama: the plays that wrestle with the problem of the succession and with the very principles by which government and authority are perpetuated. From the death of Henry VIII to the accession of James I dispute over the succession to the English crown was a principal focus of political instability and unease. During this period, certain lines

of legal dispute and public polemic formed a clear and strong tradition, nourishing a vigorous political drama. The case of *Gorboduc*, originally played at the Inner Temple epitomizes the common aspiration of both coterie and popular theatres – the bid for royal audience. Men of law and popular dramatists were alike in their anxiety for the future of England. In formulating advice and offering criticism, in raising the ghosts of ancient British kings to lend authority to their arguments or to play out exemplary tragedies, these lawyers had the advantage of their professional training and concerns. In particular they thought a great deal about the nature of kingship. The circumstances of the Reformation, the antecedent body of ecclesiastical law, the shifts in land ownership relating to the crown, the peculiar circumstances of the Tudor succession were all factors which helped to shape their theories of kingship and to popularize them. The author's argument is that the development and popularization of the theory are inextricably connected with the Elizabethan succession question, with its polemics and with its reflection in dramatic art. In this book she attempts to bring together the necessary primary material to explain and illustrate how an originally esoteric legal concept became popularized, and how it influenced the themes and conventions of a particular tradition of Elizabethan drama.

6 Anne Orde, *Great Britain and International Security, 1920-1926* (1978)

This book is an account of British government policy on international security from the end of the Paris Peace Conference until, in appearance at least, a solution was reached in 1926 as regards the security of Western Europe. The formulation of official policy – the decisions taken by Cabinets, the advice given to them by their professional advisers, and the considerations upon which the advice and the decisions were made – is a coherent subject which can reasonably be studied on its own. Parliamentary and public opinion, or what ministers and officials thought and said public opinion was, are of course important elements in the process; but the influence of pressure and attitude groups, although discernible in the positions taken by ministers and officials, is not here discussed as such.

7 J.H. Baker ed., *Legal Records and the Historian. Papers presented to the Cambridge Legal History Conference, 7-10 July 1975, and in Lincoln's Inn Old Hall on 3 July 1974* (1978)

The series of conferences which began at Aberystwyth in 1972 has attracted a good mix of historians and lawyers both 'academic' and 'practising' to the discussion of British legal history. The papers included in this volume are: Thomas G Barnes 'Star Chamber Litigants and their Counsel, 1596-1641'; P.A. Brand 'The Control of Mortmain Alienation in England, 1200-1300'; C.W. Brooks 'Litigants and Attorneys in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, 1560-1640'; J.S. Cockburn 'Trial by the Book? Fact and Theory in the Criminal Process, 1558-1625'; DeLloyd J. Guth 'Enforcing Late-Medieval Law: Patters in Litigation during Henry VII's Reign'; C.A.F. Meekings 'King's Bench Files'; Dorothy M. Owen 'An Episcopal Audience Court'; J.B. Post 'Ravishment of Women and the Statutes of Westminster'; W.R. Prest 'Counsellors' Fees and

Earnings in the Age of Sir Edward Coke'; Sue Sheridan Walker 'The Action of Waste in the early Common Law'.

8 Michael P. Costeloe, *Church and State in Independent Mexico. A Study of the Patronage Debate, 1821-1857* (1978)

This monograph is not intended as a history of ecclesiastical patronage, nor of the Mexican Church or of its relations with the new nation state. Rather the aims are to present a factually accurate account of the course of the patronage controversy during the year 1821 to 1857: a detailed exposition of the main points and conclusions of all the various reports on the patronage issue; an evenly balanced examination of the ideas of both clergy and reformers, and explaining the intellectual motivation of the latter; the reasons why the patronage engendered so much conflict and what the patronal powers were in the minds of the Mexicans who wanted them; to place the Church-State struggle in Mexico in its proper context within the evolution of nineteenth-century Mexican society, suggesting that the literate oligarchy which assumed control of the country after independence in 1821 were not isolated from the main currents of European thought and experience. On the contrary, educated Mexicans, both lay and clerical, were fully aware of the changing attitudes towards the role of the Roman Catholic Church and the Papacy. The author also suggests that secularization of the European mind was a process also occurring in Mexico. It is only through awareness and knowledge of the patronage debate and the extent to which it influenced the attitudes of radical politicians towards the Church, that some understanding of the ideological background to the mid-century Reform can be approached.

9 Wendy Davies, *An Early Welsh Microcosm. Studies in the Llandaff Charters* (1978)

The history of early medieval Wales has a particular interest since it was one of the few areas of the West Roman Empire which did not experience Germanic settlement in the migration period and subsequently reared a society which was isolated from the main political and economic development of the early mediaeval period. The Llandaff Charters present an extremely important, detailed corpus of precise material, localised to the south east and referring to much of the pre-Conquest period, providing access to a systematic analysis of the society and locality to which they relate. Despite inherent problems in these Charters, they remain the largest single corpus of Welsh historical source material of indisputable pre-Conquest origin, and its evidence is therefore central to the problems of post-Roman Wales and of early Welsh society. This book sets out to explore the potential of that source material for writing a history of south east Wales in the early medieval period. It permits comment on three major areas of historical investigation – the economic, the socio-political and the ecclesiastical – contributing little to purely spiritual, literary and artistic areas. Its evidence is, of course, primarily relevant to south-east Wales, an area geographically and in many ways historically distinct from the rest of Wales; its import is not therefore necessarily relevant to the early medieval problems of northern and western

Wales. But it does reveal a distinctive and complex society which was a functioning organism: a tiny world of its own.

10 Bernard Wasserstein, *The British in Palestine. The Mandatory Government and the Arab-Jewish Conflict 1917-1929* (1978)

This book attempts to explore the origins of the Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine, focusing on the crucial years between the British occupation of Jerusalem in 1917 and the bloody riots of 1929. The period is crucial because it was during this time that the shape of the Palestine conflict was set in moulds, institutional and psychological, which were to endure until the eve of the Second World War. During these years irreversible decisions and actions were taken in Palestine which determined much of its later unhappy history. The author analyses the nexus of communal relationships which developed during this early period of British rule, and the role of the British, Arab and Jewish officials of the mandatory government. What were the attitudes of these officials towards the Arab-Jewish conflict and the policy of the British Government in London in relation to it? How were their attitudes formed, and how did they change under the impact of conditions and events in Palestine? How did these attitudes influence official actions and advice to the government in London? And what were the effects of officials' actions and advice on the course of the Arab-Jewish struggle? The role of British officials in Palestine is of particular interest as are those of the Arab and Jewish officials of the Government of Palestine. The difficulties they encountered, between conflicting loyalties to their backgrounds and the duties imposed by their office illustrate the loss of authority, legitimacy and morale of the mandatory administration, highlighting the failure of the Palestine Government to create an integrated political community, and throw into relief the growing power and separateness of the Arab and Jewish communal institutions. By 1929 the political initiative was already beginning to pass out of the hands of the mandatory regime and into those of the rival Arab and Jewish quasi-governments. This process is the underlying theme of this book.

11 Michael W. McCahill, *Order and Equipose. The Peerage and the House of Lords, 1783-1806* (1978)

The glory of the eighteenth-century constitution theoretically lay in the fact that the concept of mixed monarchy had been translated into reality. Thus were combined in three equal parts the monarchical, aristocratic and democratic elements of the nation. The peculiar nature of each component assured its ability to prevent other branches from gaining a monopoly of power. Within this constitutional trinity the House of Lords enjoyed an especially exalted position. Endowed with special jurisdictions and ornamented by the splendid abilities, wealth and rank of its members, the house of lords was to be the constitution's equipose, at once guarding against tyrannical ministers and curbing the excessive exuberance of the house of commons. This investigation of the House of Lords focuses on the years 1783-1806 for several reasons. The period opens with a constitutional crisis in which the House of Lords played an important part. This upheaval went far to shape the character of the next twenty-three years, all the

more because the leading combatants of 1783-4, William Pitt and Charles Fox, dominated English political life down to 1806. Thus, even while a host of forces were working to transform English life, the political nation continued to be preoccupied by the question of what constituted a proper balance between crown and parliament. It achieved a special intensity as rival factions strove to preserve or readjust the existing relationship between king and parliament. The nature, fervour and importance of this debate made these years particularly suitable as the setting for an examination of the political and constitutional role of the House of Lords.

12 **Norman Etherington, *Preachers, Peasants and Politics in Southeast Africa, 1835-1880. African Christian Communities in Natal, Pondoland and Zululand (1978)***

The impact of Christian missionary activity among the African people of southeast Africa is summed up in the divergent lives of two cousins – Musi and Nembula – belonging to the Qwabe royal house, one of the largest and most important chiefdoms and allied through descent to the Zulu chiefdom to the north. Both cousins figure in American missionary documents as pupils of Newton Adams in the early 1840s – Musi subsequently reverted to heathen beliefs whereas Nembula became the first Africans to be baptised by American missionaries in Natal. This study will explore some of the momentous implications of the different roads travelled by them, with the overriding aim of focusing attention on the African response to Christianity in southeast Africa – a region thickly invested with Christian evangelists. It will attempt to answer simple questions such as why some Africans chose Christianity and other rejected it, what kind of people went to live at the mission stations, and how life in African Christian communities differed from life in heathen communities. It will also consider whether the roots of African separatist churches and political movements in South Africa can be traced to developments in mission communities before the Zulu War.

13 **Gowher Rizvi, *Linlithgow and India. A Study of British Policy and the Political Impasse in India, 1936-43 (1978)***

The Marquess of Linlithgow, appointed Viceroy and Governor General of India in 1935, had acquired a profound and specialized knowledge of India's political and constitutional problems. Presiding in 1933-4 over the long-drawn-out deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, he acquired the experience which many felt had established his claim to the 'gaddi'. It fell to him to organise to introduce provincial autonomy, to launch the all-India federation, to superintend the separation of Burma from India, and to be the first Crown Representative especially charged with re-shaping the relationship with the Indian states. This study concerns itself with the political and constitutional developments of Linlithgow's Viceroyalty – an important aspect of proconsulship – and to the background of these developments. Another aim is to provide a documented and analytical account of both the imperial policy and nationalist politics during his

Viceroyalty, and to contribute to the larger debate on British policy touching the devolution of power in India.

14 David McLean, *Britain and her Buffer State. The Collapse of the Persian empire, 1890-1914* (1979)

The 'sick men' of Europe – nations in decay - in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were distinguished not only by their political status but also by the international rivalry which centred on them. Britain was always a party to these rivalries. With an empire which stretched world wide, nineteenth-century traditions of British foreign policy were considerably modified in respect of them. British activity in Persia between 1890 and 1914 illustrates the way in which established attitudes gave way to the requirements of a new era in diplomacy. In no respect was this more apparent than in the changing relationship of political and economic factors, and in the new association between British officials and diplomats on one hand and private financial interests on the other. Such changes were by no means confined to Persia, but it was the case of change *par excellence*. The general aim of British officials remained the same throughout those years; the means employed to reach it represent, in many ways, a revolution in the conduct of foreign policy.

15 H.C. Tomlinson, *Guns and Government. The Ordnance Office under the later Stuarts* (1979)

This study focuses on the English Ordnance Office of the later Stuart period, introduced by a brief history of the origins of the Office prior to 1660 and the importance of this earlier period in the department's development. The author examines various themes: the relationship of this department with other organs of central government; the office-holders themselves – their background, duties and the seriousness with which they exercised them; the method of appointment of officers, promotion and dismissals, and the rewards of an Ordnance place. He also looks at the department in action – the contracting system for various Ordnance stores, the problems of storage and efficiency of distribution, as well as the organisation of artillery trains, and the bigger question of efficient administration and finances. An attempt is made to place the Ordnance reforms in the context of advances that were made in late seventeenth-century central government in general. Overall this is an examination of the performance, organisation, composition and development of an important and hitherto neglected department of state in a formative period of English administrative history.

16 Patricia Crawford, *Denzil Holles, 1598-1680. A study of his political career* (1979)

Denzil, first Lord Holles, died neither deeply execrated nor greatly loved. The grudging admiration of later observers for the stubborn old patriot would have surprised his contemporaries during the Civil Wars. Then, renowned for his pride and bad temper, he was known as 'Protean Holles', eternally changing. Holles's political career was an extraordinary one by seventeenth-century standards. He first came into prominence in the House of Commons in 1629 and was still active

in 1679, shortly before his death. While many lost their lives, fled or retired during the political crises of the seventeenth century, Holles was actively engaged in politics for nearly sixty years from 1620 to 1680. The chief focus of this study falls upon the period of Holles's greatest prominence, as one of the parliamentary leaders during the Civil Wars. Singled out by Charles I in January 1642 as one of the five members he would try to arrest, Holles dominated the House of Commons in 1647 and tried to disband the army and settle the kingdom. An account of his policies and actions during these years contributes to an understanding of Civil War politics and of conservative aspirations for church and state.

17 D.L. Rydz, *The Parliamentary Agents. A History* (1979)

This study looks back to the rather informal origins of parliamentary agency and forward to when the importance of the profession was certainly not to be measured by its size. It serves to indicate what private legislation is, as well as was, about, and describes the role of a parliamentary agent. Emphasis is placed on the procedural framework within which an agent works, rather than his activities as an adviser and negotiator in matters of legislation and public money.

18 Uri Bialer, *The Shadow of the Bomber. The Fear of Air Attack and British Politics, 1932-1939* (1980)

During the First World War, Britain's basic strategic posture was revolutionized. Hitherto, command of the oceans had been the overriding necessity, and its attainment had conferred upon the country two essential advantages. First, sea power had guaranteed the maintenance of uninterrupted communications between Britain and her various Imperial outposts. Second, naval superiority had protected the British Isles themselves against invasion, and had ensured the security of the foundations of national power. The appearance of the aeroplane affected both considerations. Air power threatened the inviolability of imperial communications and undermined the immunity of the mother country to hostile penetration. The makers of British defence and foreign policy could no longer rely on the navy to preserve the nation's invulnerability to invasion and were forced to adjust their traditional strategic concepts to the possibility that a potential enemy might employ a new weapon with which to overcome and subdue the country. Most historical literature deals with the apprehensions of aerial bombardment in inter-war Britain as a background element in the account of British air rearmament during that period. This study focuses on the fear itself and on discovering the extent to which it was shared by those responsible for shaping national policy.

19 David Parker, *La Rochelle and the French Monarchy: Conflict and Order in Seventeenth-Century France* (1980)

For many years the history of seventeenth century France was viewed essentially in terms of the achievements of its great rulers. Recently there has been a welcome and emphatic move away from this approach and much greater attention has been given to the socio-economic foundations of monarchical absolutism and to the ideas which justified or resisted its development. Although La Rochelle has

been the subject of some excellent monographs notably on its economic and religious history there has not been a systematic attempt to re-assess the significance of its conflict with the Crown in the light of new ideas and approaches. With few exceptions the stormy events of 1627-8 which led to its capitulation have passed into the history books as no more than an exciting tale or a personal triumph for Richelieu. La Rochelle was at once an effectively autonomous political community, a very rich bourgeois enclave, and a citadel of Protestantism. In studying the evolution of its quarrel with the Government we are immediately involved in far broader issues: the question of the complex nature of the relationship between central authority and local custom and privilege; consideration of the conflict between the Monarchy and the Huguenots; an analysis of the role of the nobility in the war against the Huguenots and the relationship between the state and the bourgeoisie. Overall the conflict between the Rochelais and their King offers something of a microcosm of the tensions in French society: La Rochelle offers a basis for generalisation and to indulge in some reflections about the nature of order and conflict in the absolutist regime.

20 Anthony Bruce, *The Purchase System in the British Army, 1660-1871* (1980)

It is now little more than a hundred years since the purchase and sale of officers' commissions in the British army was ended by legislative action, after a prolonged existence dating back to the Middle Ages. This study has a number of themes and purposes. It attempts to examine the historical origins and development of purchase down to its abolition in 1871. Within this broad framework a number of important issues are examined, including whether or not purchase was legal, the attitudes of government and Parliament and the position of the less wealthy in an organisation greatly influenced by the power of money. This last question is part of a larger theme of how the principles of appointment and promotion were regularised by government to that the wealthy were not able to usurp too great a proportion of the available awards and honours. The relative position of those with financial means and those without also forms an important part of the second major area of inquiry – a discussion of the multifarious effects of purchase in the light of the claims made by its supporters and critics. Finally, the origins and progress of the campaigns to secure at various times either the reform or total abolition of purchase are examined. Of particular interest is the question of the extent to which the campaigners' more general objectives and hopes for an improvement in the quality of the officer corps following abolition were realised in the period down to the Boer War.

21 Stephen F. Gradish, *The Manning of the British Navy during the Seven Years' War* (1980)

The manning of the navy was a very serious problem confronting British governments at the beginning of and during every war of the eighteenth century. A persistent manpower shortage, aggravated by desertion and disease, had a direct bearing on the course of the wars. This book, a condensation of the doctoral thesis of the late Stephen Francis Gradish, discusses the reasons for the shortage of sailors, describes the methods devised by the British government and naval

administration to handle the problem, and indicates the effects both of the shortage and the efforts to counteract it on the course of the Seven Years' War. The recent trend in British naval history is away from narrative and analysis of tactics and strategy and towards the study of naval administration. Professor Gradish emphasized the complex problem of manning the fleet during a limited but crucial period to provide a fuller understanding of both naval administration, and of the British Navy itself and its men at sea.

22 Alan Harding, ed., *Law-Making and Law-Makers in British History. Papers presented to the Edinburgh Legal History Conference, 1977* (1980)

The series of conferences which began at Aberystwyth in 1972 has attracted a good mix of historians and lawyers both 'academic' and 'practising' to the discussion of British legal history. The papers included in this volume are: David Corner 'The Texts of Henry II's Assizes'; J Beverley Smith 'The Legal Position of Wales in the Middle Ages'; Robert Somerville 'The Palatinate Courts in Lancashire'; James A. Brundage 'English Trained Canonists in the Middle Ages: A Statistical Analysis of a Social Group'; Franz Metzger 'The Last Phase of Medieval Chancery'; A.L. Murray 'Sinclair's Practicks'; Brian P. Levack 'English Law, Scots Law and the Union, 1603-1707'; William M. Gordon 'Stair's Use of Roman Law'; Robert A. Dodgshon 'Law and Landscape in Early Scotland: A Study of the Relationship between Tenure and Landholding'; N.T. Phillipson 'The Social Structure of the Faculty of Advocates'; James Kent 'The American Blackstone'; John V. Orth 'The Legal Status of English Trade Unions, 1799-1871'.

23 Diane Willen, *John Russell, First Earl of Bedford. One of the King's Men* (1981)

John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, was active in Tudor politics for nearly fifty years. Not as important as Wolsey, Cromwell or Seymour, Russell nevertheless has his own significance for those interested in the Tudor system of governance. As one of Henry VIII's 'new nobles' he belongs to that group of courtiers and councillors generously compensated for loyalty and service to the dynasty. Operating within the system shrewdly and conscientiously, he held a number of offices during his lifetime – gentleman of the privy chamber, comptroller, privy Councillor, lord high admiral, and, for over a dozen years, lord privy seal. Whatever the office, however, he was expected to be versatile; like his colleagues, he exchanged ceremonial, military, diplomatic, and administrative roles in turn. Nor were his responsibilities confined to those of national administration. First as lord president of the Council of the West then as lord lieutenant of the western parts, he was also very much involved in government on the local level, where he made a real contribution. At court he enjoyed contacts or friendships with the major figures of the period, including a most interesting relationship with Henry VIII. These connections, the distribution of his patronage, his very mode of success – all reflect the realities of the Tudor state. In a similar fashion, Russell's activities as landowner and landlord speak to the social and economic issues of his day.

24 Roy E. Schreiber, *The Political Career of Sir Robert Naunton, 1589-1635* (1981)

Sir Robert Naunton is little known today, but his relative anonymity provides him with virtues for the historian. He represents the mainstream of Stuart government; he was neither eminent enough to attract an undue number of enemies, nor inconsequential enough to be out of the main thrust of important business. In James I's reign, Sir Robert, as Secretary of State, played a major role in the foreign policy decisions that dominated the last years of the reign. Under Charles I, as Master of the Court of Wards, Naunton was in charge of one of the nation's major revenue-producing institutions and was thus a mainstay of the king's personal government.

25 W.M. Mathew, *The House of Gibbs and the Peruvian Monopoly* (1981)

This study concerns itself with the fortunes of the guano trade over the two decades when it was largely in the hands of the London merchant house of Anthony Gibbs & Sons: a trade that dominated the commercial and financial life of Peru for close on forty years, that provided advanced economies, particularly Britain, with a commodity of great consequences for agricultural improvement, and that, in crude volume and value terms, ranked as one of the most important Latin American export businesses. Although not a systematic business history of Gibbs during their guano period, nor a comprehensive analysis of the effects of the trade on the Peruvian economy or on the agriculture of consuming countries, the principal focus of this study is to offer a rigorous analysis of the way in which Gibbs handled the trade, and of the nature and implications of their relationship with the Peruvian government, the owner of guano. It was a fascinating and unique association, of the greatest consequence for both parties.

26 Donald M. Schurman, *Julian S. Corbett, 1854-1922. Historian of British Maritime Policy from Drake to Jellicoe* (1981)

Julian Stafford Corbett was a great naval historian, for many years unofficial advisor to the Admiralty, friend of Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, and eventually official historian of World War I. Although not a consistently important public figure, he was a very important public figure at eccentric moments in time. As an historian Corbett brought forward a conception of military history as part and parcel of the general history of the state and international politics. His work was British, yet he was constrained to show that the British exercised sea-based power in a responsible restrained way, not because they were a more virtuous people, but because he had come to know the limitations, as well as the advantages that sea power conferred on its practitioners. It was precisely this judicious sense of the limitations of sea power that made his writings less popular than those of other military/naval writers. The story of the Royal Navy is a success story, at least up to the year 1805, and Corbett handled this success story in such a way as to show that the greatest successes were tenuous, and the most potent strengths had limits. Therefore difficult or not, his history was a superb achievement for a man who wrote in an age when the Royal Navy paraded its visible might and chauvinism was infrequently tempered by judgement in military/naval writing.. In this study

the author desires to make clear Corbett's place in the 'Dreadnought' age and to allow his illuminating intelligence to show itself.

27 **Scott Michael Harrison, *The Pilgrimage of Grace in the Lake Counties, 1536-7* (1981)**

The Pilgrimage of Grace of 1536-7 is generally agreed to have been the greatest and most dangerous of the Tudor rebellions. For a short time King Henry VIII lost control of the whole of the north of England, and civil war seemed a likely prospect. The importance of the rebellion to Tudor history is indicated by the great amount of attention paid to it by historians. The Pilgrimage of Grace in the Lake Counties has generally been seen as a movement composed of a poverty-stricken rabble whose basic economic motives lowered the tone of a northern rising which at least pretended to have its roots in the defence of the old religion. This study shows that it was far more complex in origin and in action than previous writers have suggested. Of primary importance in the continuing debate is the problem of motivation. An analysis of the rebellion itself will provide answers to other significant questions: what was the composition of the rebel crowd, and how was it led and organised: was there any connection between the rebellion in the Lake Counties and that in adjoining regions; and more broadly, what do the answers to these questions suggest about the importance of the Pilgrimage of Grace within the context of Tudor history?

28 **Angus MacKay, *Money, Prices and Politics in Fifteenth-Century Castile* (1981)**

Nearly all historians working on late medieval Castilian history are convinced of the importance of the quantitative information which they extract from the archives and cite in their studies; but all these historians are also fully aware of the upheavals in the Castilian monetary system and the chronic instability of the money of account, the *maravedi*. Until these upheavals and instabilities can be properly described, therefore, there is no way of knowing what the quantitative information really means. Basically the problem is one of an inability to 'measure' data. This book provides the necessary descriptions as well as the basic information which will allow such measurements to be made. The author uses the quantitative data he has accumulated in order to examine the supply of precious metals, royal monetary policies, and the relationships between monetary disturbances and the political and social tensions of the period, and in doing so hopes to persuade the reader that it is well worthwhile persevering with the discussions of the more technical monetary problems.

29 **Daniel Duman, *The Judicial Bench in England, 1727-1875. The Reshaping of a Professional Elite* (1982)**

Eighteenth and nineteenth-century Britain witnessed the concurrence of political stability with dynamic economic and social transformation. Despite enormous stresses within the nation, continuity was unbroken, although on several occasions the government felt threatened by revolution and resorted to political and legal repression of dissident groups. The royal and ecclesiastical courts of England and the judges who presided over them constituted one of the leading political

institutions in the transition from the old society to the new. The courts held the central position because they combined for much of the period the judicial and legislative functions of the government. They attempted to keep the peace by administering the civil and criminal law and were quick to check political, social, or economic revolts, such as the Swing or Luddite uprisings, the Gordon riots, and English radical support for revolutionary France, by meting out harsh sentences to participants. Despite the prominence of the members of the legal profession and especially of the judiciary in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, there has been a singular lack of historical research on the social and occupational history of the bar and bench during this period. It is hoped that this study will serve to illuminate one small chapter in the social history of England in the age of industrialisation.

30 J.R. Wordie, *Estate Management in Eighteenth-Century England. The Building of the Leveson-Gower Fortune* (1982)

The importance of England's landed aristocracy in the political, social and economic life of the nation during the eighteenth century hardly needs to be emphasised. Between 1700 and 1800, England was more of an aristocracy than a monarchy, more an aristocracy than a republic, and certainly not a democracy in any sense of the word. But the aristocracy which ruled England at this time could not be defined simply as the members of the House of Lords. Many of the leading figures within the ruling government circles of the day – Robert Harley, Robert Walpole, the elder and younger Pitts, Edmund Burke and Charles Fox - spent all or most of their political careers as commoners. What all these figures had in common was the ownership of land. The land he owned was a surer guide to a man's social standing in eighteenth-century England than the title he held. The Leveson-Gowers provide an excellent and representative example of their class. In addition to their landed interests, they became leading industrialists and later investors in a wide range of productive enterprises outside their own estates. They were also typical of the greater landed aristocracy in the extent of their political involvement in the eighteenth century and were also strongly affected by marriage settlements and inheritance patterns. They will be considered here as estate managers, agricultural improvers, stately home builders, industrial promoters, political manoeuvrers and wealthy aristocrats out to enjoy themselves. The story is a colourful one which in conjunction with Eric Richard's studies of the Leveson-Gowers in the nineteenth century, presents the most detailed study of a landed aristocratic family yet to have been produced.

31 Martin Doughty, *Merchant Shipping and War. A Study in Defence Planning in Twentieth-Century Britain* (1982)

This book is concerned with a neglected aspect of British defence policy in the first half of the twentieth century. Its subject is, broadly speaking, merchant shipping. Its crucial importance in maintaining continuous supply of imports to this country is a cliché of the military history of the period. Analysis of the role of merchant shipping has been almost entirely concerned with the problems of preventing the interruption of this flow of imports by enemy action against the

ships themselves, and with the activities of naval forces in the defence of seaborne trade. The history of the two major wars in which Britain has been involved in this century suggests that this concentration on the military aspects provides only a limited appreciation of the problems Britain faced in ensuring the uninterrupted importation of essential supplies. On occasion in both world wars, the success of British efforts to safeguard seaborne imports to this country by the employment of naval forces in the defence of trade was prejudiced by the effects of inefficient organisation both of the merchant ships themselves, and of the arrangements made to receive and distribute imported goods in this country. It is these latter problems which this book investigates.

32 Norman L. Jones, *Faith by Statute. Parliament and the Settlement of Religion 1559* (1982)

The Elizabethan Settlement, the great middle way of the Anglican confession, has deeply coloured the historical mirror in which the English nation watches itself and its watched by its neighbours. This cultural myth has become so deeply rooted in the mentality of the English speaking world that historical research into the making of the Settlement has been at a near standstill since the friends and enemies of the Oxford Movement exhausted themselves at the dawn of the present century. When the research stimulated by the political and theological dispute ended historians, tired of the well-worn subject, abandoned it. In 1950 the historian J.E. Neale launched a startlingly new hypothesis about the Parliament that permanently established the Anglican Church, arguing that Elizabeth did not intend to ask for anything but the supremacy in 1559. Moreover he moved the parliamentary battle over the form of the settlement out of the Lords, where tradition had placed it, into the Commons, where he saw a cadre of revolutionary Puritans leading the struggle to enact their ideological platform against the will of their conservative Queen. The traditional history of the creation of the Settlement and the interpretations based on Neale's thought are separated by point of view, not by factual evidence. The old and new interpretations are not mutually exclusive, but no has attempted to juxtapose them with the documents on which they lean. This is the purpose of this book. Its detailed assessment of the origins of the Settlement shows that while the traditional story is more plausible than Neale's, both interpretations are too simplistic. Like any historical event, the re-establishment of Protestantism in England was influenced by things which reached far beyond theological beliefs.

33 James Barros, *Britain, Greece and the Politics of Sanctions: Ethiopia, 1935-1936* (1982)

This study shows how a small state reacts to the question of sanctions and the difficulties it encounters in applying them. Greece, as a status quo state in the interwar period, saw the League of Nations' security system as a bulwark against external threats. In enforcing the League's security system during the Italo-Ethiopian crisis of 1935-1936 by implementing sanctions against Italy, Greece hoped to strengthen the system and also to achieve certain desired goals in her foreign policy. These external aims were buffeted by internal forces during a

period when Greece was experiencing democratic strife and monarchical restoration, followed by the imposition of the Metaxas dictatorship. The impact of internal events on external policy is reflected in the study's examination of the role and fears of the military, who considered Greece's participation in sanctions as a high-risk foreign policy in view of her military weakness. The work is based almost entirely on archival sources including the hitherto inaccessible archives of the Greek and Italian Foreign Ministries.

34 John F. Davies, *Heresy and Reformation in the South East of England, 1520-1559* (1983)

The dominant accounts of the reformation in England place the emphasis on two things – the theological influence of continental reformers, and the political ends of the English government. Dr Davis's researches, which cover the years of the early Reformation from the first impact of Luther to the accession of Elizabeth I, demonstrate the inadequacy of such interpretations. He discovers a powerful native strand in the events, deriving in part from Lollardy, which provided the reformed religion with a prepared breeding ground and strongly influenced all subsequent developments. As he shows, the form which Protestantism took in England derived from English pre-Reformation antecedents quite as much as from Zwinglian or Calvinist influences.

35 A.J. Pollard, *John Talbot and the War in France, 1427-1453* (1983)

Paradoxically John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury, overthrown and killed at Castillon in 1453, was one of the few English leaders to escape from the débâcle of the English defeat at the end of the Hundred Years War with his reputation intact if not enhanced. His fame in the fifteenth century was widespread. His death, leading a charge of massed cannon, came to symbolize the passing of an age and the end of chivalric warfare. This work is a study of the closing years of that age and of the later career of its last hero. A series of studies of aspects of his career in the years 1427-53, made possible by examination of the surviving administrative records of the English in France – musters and related papers, acquittances for payments of troupes, letters expediting payment for business of all kinds, registrations of sales of land – shed important light on the actual course of military operations and the development of English strategy. They also enable the author to examine the nature of Talbot's role and his achievement, especially in Normandy between 1435 and 1450: the composition and organisation of his retinues, the profitability of the war to himself, and the appropriateness of Talbot's reputation as the last chivalric hero.

36 E.W. Ives and A.H. Manchester eds., *Law, Litigants and the Legal Profession. Papers presented to the Fourth British Legal History Conference at the University of Birmingham 10-13 July 1979* (1983)

The papers that were offered to the conference, a selection of which form this present volume, were seen as cautiously innovatory. Substantial time was allocated to what has always been the medieval bedrock of the subject and to that more recent outcrop, the legal history of early Modern England. The conference

also sought to reflect the increasing attention and interest in both comparative legal history and modern legal history, especially that of the nineteenth century. The papers presented include: 'Towards a modern perspective' (A.H. Manchester); 'Law, history and society: an eternal triangle' (E.W. Ives); 'The Legal Treatise and Legal Theory' (A.W.B. Simpson); 'The Carrier in Legal History' (J.L. Barton); 'Sin of all sorts swarmeth': Criminal Litigation in an English County in the early Seventeenth Century' (L.Knafla); 'Equitable Resorts before 1450' (J.B. Post); 'The Development of Equitable Jurisdictions, 1450-1550' (J.A. Guy); 'Central Court Supervision of the Ancient Demesne Manor Court of Havering, 1200-1625' (M.K. McIntosh); 'The Kings Bench in Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1414' (E.Powell); 'The Duration of Criminal Trials in Medieval England' (R.B. Puch); 'The Early Development of the Peine Forte et Dure' (H.R.T. Summerson); 'The Importance of Eighteenth-Century Coroners' Bills' (R.F. Hunnisett); 'The Late Victorian Bar: A Prosopographical Survey' (D. Duman); 'Scottish Legal Education in the Nineteenth Century' (P.S. Lachs); 'British Jurisdiction in Southern Ghana, 1618-1901: Its basis, Development and Problems' (C.U. Ilegbune); 'History of the Common Law Connection in the Commonwealth Caribbean' (D.White); 'The Legal Controversy surrounding the Irish State prisoners, 1848-1856' (B. Touhill); 'Desertion and Divorce: the Colony of Victoria, Australia, 1860' (C. Campbell).

37 John Ashworth, *'Agrarians & Aristocrats'. Party Political Ideology in the United States, 1837-1846* (1983)

Although much has been written on Jacksonian Democracy historians have not given adequate consideration to the Democratic conception of equality. The author suggests that Jacksonian Democracy contained a clear levelling thrust. The clash between the two parties was therefore in good part a debate over the Democratic proposition that one (white) man was approximately the equivalent of another. This was not, of course, of merely theoretical significance for it involved a fundamental disagreement about the kind of society Americans had created and the kind of government under which they wished to live. Essentially Democratic levelling theory implied an agrarian, pre-capitalist society. The meritocratic outlook of the Whigs, on the other hand, implied a welcoming response to the quickening pace of commercial change which the economy was now experiencing. Moreover it involved (for most Whigs at least) a profound suspicion of the claims now being made for the common man and for the democratic form of government. As a nation the United States in modern times has become associated with a political economy based upon liberal capitalism. The claim advanced in this work is that during the Jacksonian era at least, there was a collision between democratic politics and capitalist economics.

38 Joyce Lee Malcolm, *Caesar's Due. Loyalty and King Charles, 1642-1646* (1983)

For three hundred years the English Civil War has captivated the imagination of scholar and layman alike. John Corbet predicted as much when he observed that 'the greater Changes and Confusions of the world do more delight Posterity ...

For tis a pleasure to behold at such a distance the Risings and Falls of Nations and their Governments, as to see the raging Sea from the secure Land'. Of course in 1647 he could not foresee that, beyond its distinction as one of the 'greater Changes and Confusions', the Civil War would come to be regarded as the first modern revolution and the decisive event of English history. It has, as a result, been the subject of almost unremitting scholarly attention. However, despite this preoccupation with the war, at least one crucial component, the allegiance of the majority of the population, remains unresolved. It is the object of this book to investigate and assess the popular attitude towards the King and his cause, and thereby set current speculation upon a sounder basis, revealing a far more active, knowledgeable, and committed population than has been heretofore assumed. Not only does the resulting examination contradict our perception of the average Englishman, but it demands an adjustment in our thinking about the mechanics of the Civil War. Since an analysis of popular allegiance must take into account the many factors involved in the decision to join a party – such as the relationships between monarch and subject and landlord and tenant, public awareness of events and issues, and the individual's ability to respond to and organize – the findings help to expose that web of connections and priorities that bound the English community in the seventeenth century, giving rise to a new account of popular allegiance to the Crown.

39 L.W. Brady, *T.P. O'Connor and the Liverpool Irish* (1983)

T.P. O'Connor played an important, though neglected, part in the development of Anglo-Irish relations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (from the rise of Parnell to the Anglo-Irish Treaty), and was during this time the chief spokesman for the Irish in Britain. He was also an entrepreneur who contributed considerably to the evolution of popular journalism; what he wrote was perhaps an encouragement to popular politics, though his example when looked at in detail was less certain in this respect. This study examines how a life could encompass all these things and how they existed alongside each other in any one span of time. Such a periodic emphasis seems a fair way to represent the lives of Irishmen in the nineteenth century, and of T.P. O'Connor in particular. The author looks at the main character, his colleagues and fellow migrants, plus the politician in action from 1880. Themes for the Victorian period are also drawn out, considering politics (national and local), letters and journalism for long periods of O'Connor's lifetime. The end result is to reveal a diverse, furiously energetic and occasionally enigmatic life which gives depth and meaning to the unexpectedness of experience or the unthinking reaction against experience.

40 J.A. Guy and H.G. Beale eds., *Law and Social Change in British History. Papers presented to the Bristol Legal History Conference, 14-17 July 1981* (1984)

The extra-legal mode embraces developments which occur when the level of sophistication or convenience expected or desired by society from the ordinary courts of justice exceeds that offered by contemporary law and legal procedure. As a result parties resort to extra-legal facilities for resolving disputes, even at the

highest level of society. In turn, comparable facilities are quickly provided by, or the extra-legal facilities are themselves taken over and absorbed into, the legal system itself. The conference papers presented in this volume examine facets of the extra-legal mode in British history. These include: 'The Litigation between John Marshal and Archbishop Thomas Becket in 1164: a Pointer to the Origin of Novel Disseisin?' (Mary Cheney); 'The Idea of the Corporation in Western Christendom before 1300' (Susan Reynolds); 'The Great Lord as Peacekeeper: Arbitration by English Noblemen and their Councils in the Later Middle Ages' (Carole Rawcliffe); 'Social Change and Tudor Manorial Leets' (Marjorie McIntosh); 'Fine Tuning the Reformation' (Norman Jones); 'West's *Symboleography*: an Elizabethan Formulary' (Eric Poole); 'Statutory Interpretation in the Early Seventeenth Century: the Courts, the Council, and the Commissioners of Sewers' (Clive Holmes); 'The Northampton Fire Court' (Frank Sharman); 'The Law of Strikes, 1847-1871' (John Orth); 'Liability for Things in the Nineteenth Century' (J.L. Barton); 'The Prisoner in the Box – the Making of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898' (Graham Parker).

41 Richard Holmes, *The Road to Sedan. The French Army 1866-70* (1984)

Study of the French army during the latter years of the Second Empire is valuable in several ways. Firstly it throws new light onto the gap between substance and shadow, or, more precisely, between the image of the French army, both national and international, and its real condition. One of the superficial paradoxes of 1870 is the rapid and shattering defeat of what was regarded by many as the most powerful military force in Europe. The defeat was not, as Frenchmen were quick to point out, totally unprecedented. Sedan could be matched by Jena. Nevertheless it became customary to explain away the paradox by suggesting that the army of the Second Empire was riddled with so many defects – and here the scapegoats raised their luckless heads – that it opened the campaign in a state of manifest mediocrity. In other words the supremacy of the French army was more apparent than real; the idol had feet of clay. While there is undoubtedly some truth in this, there is room for a thorough re-examination of the issues involved. This study is divided into two parts. The first deals with the military structure of France, and the second with doctrine in its broadest sense. The greater part of the study deals with the period 1866-70, though this time-scale has to be extended for the consideration of such essential topics as experience and legislation. The end product is a composite picture of the army that went to war in the summer of 1870. It is a picture which differs in many respects from that commonly painted, and which illustrates some aspects previously obscured. In bridging the gap between substance and shadow, this survey makes a contribution to a fuller understanding of both the Franco-Prussian war and of the French army at a crucial stage in its development.

42 Roger G. Little, *The Parlement of Poitiers. War, Government and Politics in France, 1418-1436* (1984)

On 21 September 1418, four months after the Burgundian occupation of Paris, the Dauphin Charles in his capacity as lieutenant of Charles VI, ordered by virtue of

the Ordinance of Niort the establishment at Poitiers of 'la court et jurisdiction du royaume'. From its foundation in 1418 until the death of Charles VI in 1422 the *Parlement* of Poitiers functioned not, primarily, as the Dauphin's representative but as the sole legitimate *Parlement* of Charles VI. In this sense – and the difference is important to grasp – the *Parlement* viewed itself not as an independent provincial creation but rather as the *Parlement* of Paris removed to Poitiers. It was only in 1422 with Charles VII's assumption of his father's title that the *Parlement* took, properly speaking, the status of an independent institution, faithful to Charles VII alone, and opposed to the work of its Anglo-Burgundian controlled counterpart in Paris. Yet despite this independence forced upon the Poitiers *Parlement* as a result of political events after 1418, it nevertheless continued, throughout its period of exile, to adhere faithfully to the style and organisation employed at Paris, with the result that between 1418 and 1436 France possessed, for the first time, two sovereign *Parlements* of identical status and organisation serving different rulers. This book attempts to provide a reassessment, not only of the creation, organisation and function of the *Parlement* itself, but in a broader sense of the enigmatic early years of Charles VII's reign and the problems political, administrative and social underlying the period.

- 43** **Ronald W. Zweig, *Britain and Palestine during the Second World War* (1986)**
In the workings of the Colonial Office and the evolving trends of colonial policy, Palestine was separated from the mainstream of British imperial experience by the complex and ambiguous relationship between Britain, the Zionist movement and the Jewish world. In order to understand the course of Britain's Palestine policy after the adoption of the White paper of May 1939, it is necessary to consider not only the changing interplay of strategic, diplomatic and political interests which determine policy at the Cabinet level but also the practical problems of a colonial administration charged with implementing that policy 'on the ground'. The policy towards Palestine which had been adopted in May 1939 was in the long run only one of the determinants of Britain's subsequent actions there. In the evolving crisis of war and genocide the Colonial Office and the Mandatory Government of Palestine could only react to events on a day to day basis. Policy guide lines conceived in London were implemented only when possible and with varying degrees of success. By the end of the Second World War the circumstances in which the policy of 1939 had been conceived had so radically changed that London was eventually forced to abandon any hope of orderly decolonisation in Palestine. As so often in the history of empire, events at the periphery could not be controlled by policy-makers in London. This research on which this book is based is as much a venture in colonial as in diplomatic history.
- 44** **William James Murray, *The Right-Wing Press in the French Revolution: 1789-92* (1986)**
The fall of the French monarchy on 10 August 1792 brought to an end one of the most remarkable periods of press freedom experienced by any country at any time. Amongst those who had most consistently tested the limits of this freedom were the journalists who opposed the government and principles established by

the Revolution of 1789. On 12 August 1792 the Paris Commune issued a proclamation declaring that the 'poisoners of public opinion', notably the authors of various counter-revolutionary newspapers, were to be imprisoned, their presses and printing equipment distributed among the patriot writers, and that all 'aristocratic newspapers' were to be seized at the post. Several local and provincial bodies issued similar proclamations, but it was not until 4 December 1792 that a decree of the Convention officially made royalist writings illegal. Long before then the royalist writers had been killed, imprisoned, driven underground or forced into exile. This work is a study of those newspapers and their writers who opposed the French Revolution in its first three years: the period of constitutional monarchy.

45 Michael B. Young, *Servility and Service. The Life and Work of Sir John Coke* (1986)

Historians have often described John Coke as if he were a faithful pet dog – not as bright or interesting as the people around him but singularly obedient and eager to please. For a supposedly dull man, Coke had a surprisingly interesting and successful career. Close friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and Deputy Treasurer of the Navy by the end of Elizabeth I's reign, the fourteen years following his alienation from James I's court have been largely ignored by historians; equally his political comeback in 1618 under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham which saw Coke rise from chief commissioner of the Navy, to Master of Requests, and in 1625 at the age of sixty-two to Secretary of State. Coke was both a beneficiary and victim of the court. Behind the superficial achievement of status and wealth lay the awful fact that Coke's talent and efforts, dutifully expended over a lifetime of service to the Crown had been wasted. While it is true that Coke's daily labours were often humdrum, the larger interplay of success and failure overshadowing his work makes his life both fascinating and instructive. A thorough and balanced evaluation of Coke's life has long been needed. This study, making extensive use of a collection of little studied papers, documents the career of an early Stuart official with unusual detail and richness.

46 Douglas Fermer, *James Gordon Bennett and the New York Herald. A Study of Editorial Opinion in the Civil War Era, 1854-1867* (1986)

James Gordon Bennett (1795-1872) has many claims to be called the father of modern journalism. His *New York Herald*, founded in 1835 was an unprecedented commercial success, and by the time of the American Civil War (1861-5) was the largest selling daily newspaper in the USA, by making his paper 'spicy' and sensationalist, by adding features on sport, high society, the stock market, the theatre and opera to a great range of national and local news and gossip. Bennett appealed to a mass of readers whom the staid journals of the 1820s had ignored. Critics and rivals were outraged by the *Herald's* bad taste, but none could match Bennett's enterprise in exploiting the steamship, railroad and telegraph to make the *Herald* the first with the news. And, as its circulation grew, so did its advertising revenue; Bennett was not only the first newspaper millionaire, he made 'the news' an institution. Yet Bennett, a sharp-witted Scots immigrant, was

not simply content to report events. Perhaps the most pungent editorialist America ever produced; he also knew the importance of reflecting his readers' opinions. Thus, Dr Fermer suggests, the brash, expansionist negro-phobic *Herald* probably echoed the political opinions of more Americans than educated contemporaries would admit. The history of Bennett's editorship, seen through the editorial columns of the *Herald*, explores something of the climate of opinion in which events of America's most turbulent era were acted out. It shows how the issues were presented to what Bennett called the 'conservative masses' of New York. Dr Fermer further discusses the interaction between the press and politicians and adds a new, intriguing, and perhaps unwholesome, chapter to the history of successive administrations. Bennett was never indifferent to political rewards, nor were politicians indifferent to the influence of the editor of the *Herald*. They slighted him at their peril. Before Bennett, politicians had controlled partisan journals; henceforward any politician who valued his reputation or electoral prospects must take account of the power of the press.

47 Steven G. Ellis, *Reform and Revival. English Government in Ireland, 1470-1534* (1986)

In recent years the focus of research in Tudor history has shifted from the operation of government at the centre to its impact on the provinces. This book combines the two approaches, basing a carefully developed political reinterpretation of English government in Ireland on a detailed institutional analysis of its administrative machinery. By frequent comparison with other areas of Tudor rule, this study offers important insights into both the operation and effectiveness of Tudor government more generally. The author's meticulous study of the region considered by English historians as the exception to the rule re-examines the lordship's claim to consideration as an integral part of the Tudor territories and substantially revises existing views about the nature and effectiveness of English government there. Instead of an embattled and ungovernable colony increasingly swamped by Gaelic customs and only nominally controlled by the antiquated Dublin administration, Dr Ellis describes a political society which is recognisably English, responsive to royal authority and governed through a subordinate central administration closely modelled on that of England. His researches vigorously challenge nationalist assumptions about interaction between English and Gaelic society in Ireland and the emergence of a Hiberno-Norman civilisation there. He also suggests a new framework for the political history of the medieval lordship and, by demonstrating its survival into the sixteenth century as a meaningful political entity, he questions claims about the novelty and achievements of government policy made in recent studies of mid-Tudor Ireland.

48 D.J. Sturdy, *The D'Aligres de la Rivière: Servants of the Bourbon State in the Seventeenth Century* (1986)

In the late sixteenth century the d'Aligres were a solid, reasonably prosperous family living in Chartres, with few pretensions to a grander station in life; by the mid-1620s they had moved to Paris, reached the topmost levels of central

government, and acquired a noble title. Two members of the family, a father and son, became Chancellors of France; others were distinguished in their different careers. The d'Aligres amassed extensive estates, married well, and figured among the great *robe* families by the end of the seventeenth century. In the 1700s they greatly increased their wealth, surviving the crisis of the Revolution by a judicious mixture of emigration and the backing of political winners. This case study uses the d'Aligres to examine themes in the political and social history of early-modern France. Although it covers the 1400s to the 1800s it concentrates on the seventeenth century, when the Bourbon state of which the d'Aligres were assiduous servants was acquiring its definitive shape.

49 **Andrew Porter, *Victorian Shipping, Business and Imperial Policy. Donald Currie, the Castle Line and Southern Africa* (1986)**

This study combines an assessment of Donald Currie's Castle Line, one of nineteenth-century Britain's major shipping companies, with a much wider analysis of British and imperial politics and economic development. Between 1860 and 1900 the Castle Line lay at the heart of an expanding business empire embracing shipping, minerals and real estate. The financial and geographical scale of Currie's operations in southern Africa meant that in the circumstances of the continent's economic and territorial partition, neither the shipping company nor its founder could be ignored. Inevitably they became directly involved with both imperial and colonial governments as well as international capitalists and metropolitan investors. Dr Porter analyses the preoccupations and working relations of commercial shipping interests and governments, and the manipulation of each other by businessmen and politicians in pursuit of either profits or imperial goals. He relates the growth of shipping between Britain and South Africa to the broader pattern of economic change, international competition, and imperial expansion. British and South African sources used include banking, shipping and other company archives, private papers and many government records. This is a work which employs a range of historical disciplines and types of material to illuminate questions of current concern to scholars.

50 **J.H. Denton and J.P. Dooley, *Representatives of the Lower Clergy in Parliament, 1295-1340* (1987)**

An aura of inevitability surrounds the emergence of a completely lay Commons, meeting at times of parliament and taking clear institutional shape during the first half of the fourteenth century. As a result, few parliamentary historians have regarded as in any way significant the unsuccessful attempt during the same period to summon to parliament elected representatives of the lower clergy from dioceses and cathedral chapters. This first study of a neglected subject draws on the large numbers of clerical letters of proxy surviving in the Public Record Office. The authors use them to examine in detail the intended process of clerical representation: summons, election attendance, payment of expenses, and exercise of influence. They show how the clergy successfully resisted the Crown's protracted attempt to bring them into parliament (which would have acknowledged the king's full legal competence) and indicate that an

understanding of clerical representation gives perspective to the nature of lay representation.

51 Peter Dennis, *The Territorial Army 1907-1940* (1987)

The Territorial Army was established by R.B. Haldane in 1907, the British expression of the continental concept of the nation in arms. From its inception it suffered from suspicion and doubt; from uncertainty about its role. This study, based on a wide range of records, including those of more than fifty County Territorial Associations, examines the changing status of the Territorial Army within the British military system and its place in British defence policy in the twentieth century. Dr Dennis traces the early difficulties of the Territorials, their experience in the First World War, the controversies of post-war reconstitution, the continuing debate over their role, and the problems of recruiting at both local and national levels. He provides a fascinating picture of one element in the British military system, the demands made upon it by the War Office and its efforts to protect itself.

52 Tudor Parfitt, *The Jews in Palestine, 1800-1882* (1987)

In 1800 there were relatively few Jews in Palestine, mainly centred in the four Holy Cities of Jerusalem, Safed, Hebron and Tiberias. The nineteenth century however, witnessed a transformation in their numbers in the Holy Land, in their distribution, occupations, and legal and social status within the larger society. By 1881, when Zionist settlement first started in Palestine, there were already Jewish majorities in a number of cities and the first agricultural 'colony' had already been set up. This book argues that the old community (the old Yishuv) played a much more central role in the creation of a Jewish entity in Palestine than has hitherto been recognized, that Jewish migration to Palestine in considerable numbers started long before Zionism, narrowly defined, and that many social, demographic and institutional phenomena which were to be important later, had their beginnings during this rather neglected period.

53 G. Dyfnallt Owen, *Wales in the Reign of James I* (1988)

The history of Wales during the reigns of the early Stuart kings has received comparatively little attention. The purpose of this work is to throw fresh light on a neglected period, concentrating in particular on events, developments and personalities within the Principality during the reign of James I. Dr Dyfnallt Owen examines four major aspects of Welsh history between 1603 and 1625: the Council of Wales, its presidents and problems; the Catholics and their fortunes; the gentry and their interests; the King's needs and Welsh resources. Drawing on new and unused material in the British Museum, on state papers and the records of the Star Chamber, Court of Requests, Chancery and Exchequer in the Public Record Office, as well as on unpublished or little published material in private collections, he is able to show that closer relationships developed between England and Wales during the early years of the 17th century, and to demonstrate the effect this had on certain areas of national life on both sides of Offa's Dyke.

54 **Hugh Tulloch, *James Bryce's American Commonwealth. The Anglo-American Background* (1988)**

An influential but neglected masterpiece, Bryce's *American Commonwealth* stands comparison with Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* as a classic interpretation of the republic. Bryce, Liberal statesman, historian, jurist and traveller, put forward a radically new interpretation of the United States which established the intellectual origins of the Anglo-American 'special relationship' which has had incalculable consequences for the 20th century and which continues to define global perceptions and our sense of the free world. Essentially the biography of a book, and one man's lifelong attempt to bring about Anglo-American unity, this study covers a career which began with liberal reform at Oxford and support for the North in the American Civil War and ended with the Washington Naval Conference in 1922. It contains a host of secondary characters, from Theodore Roosevelt and A.V. Dicey to Gladstone and Lord Acton. Dr Tulloch attempts to reconstruct the many influences that contributed to *The American Commonwealth* before going on to a formal analysis of the constitution and Bryce's discussion of the party system which exposed corruption and made the book a bible of progressivism. The study ends with a survey of the book's reputation after James Bryce's death, confirming its place as one of the major interpretations of the United States by a foreign observer.

55 **Michael Hughes, *Law and Politics in 18th-Century Germany. The Imperial Aulic Council in the Reign of Charles VI* (1988)**

This study of 'imperial reaction' examines the attempt made in the reign of the Emperor Charles VI (1711-1740) to re-establish imperial authority and the consequent brief halt in the decline and disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire and the loss of imperial power. The emperor's theoretical position as supreme feudal overlord and supreme judge of all his subjects, including the rulers of the German states, was exercised through the Imperial Aulic Council (Rechshofrat). Jealously guarded by successive emperors, the Council was beyond the control of the princes; it did much to keep alive the rule of law in federative Germany, to prevent breaches of imperial law, and to uphold the constitutions of individual states. Under Charles VI the council experienced a revival, its standards improved and it had its last period of important activity. Dr Hughes uses the two major constitutional disputes of the period, disputes of European importance between rulers and subjects in two key states, to illustrate the workings of the council and the attempts made through it to re-establish lost imperial authority in the early 18th century.

56 **Paul E. Kopperman, *Sir Robert Heath, 1574-1649. Window on an Age* (1989)**

In the early 17th century Sir Robert Heath held several of the most important legal offices in England: recorder of London, solicitor-general, attorney-general, chief justice of Common Pleas and chief justice of King's Bench. A member of three parliaments, he emerged as one of the ablest supporters of the crown, a client of the Duke of Buckingham and, as a lawyer, a vigorous exponent of royal prerogative. Professor Kopperman describes both the public and private man; he

uses his career in public office to illustrate the workings of early Stuart government and politics, and his private life as landowner, business man and family man, to throw light on the structure of English society as it moved towards civil war.

57 Ritchie Ovendale, *Britain, the United States, and the End of the Palestine Mandate, 1942-1948* (1989)

American policy towards the Palestine question in the 1940s, as well as jeopardising the interests of the United States in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, carried considerable risk of conflict with America's allies, in particular with Britain. This book, based on extensive British and American archival sources, examines the extent to which Harry Truman was a victim of a political system which allowed minority racial and religious groups to dictate not only United States foreign policy, but also what policy an ally should follow in defiance of its own interests. Against the background of the Cold War and the birth of the State of Israel, it describes the attempts made by Ernest Bevin to keep the explosive Palestine situation separate from the deepening needs of the Anglo-American special relationship, while at the same time laying the foundations for Western security. Dr Ovendale argues that in the end it was the Palestine Arabs, not the Anglo-American special relationship, that were sacrificed, and discusses the origins of the first Arab-Israeli war in the context of Great Power diplomacy and American domestic policies. His controversial conclusions are supported by the use of new and important source material.

58 David W. Gutzke, *Protecting the Pub. Brewers and Publicans against Temperance* (1989)

Reacting to attacks by temperance reformers in late Victorian England, brewers and publicans formed 'the trade', the pressure group which critics depicted as a monolithic political machine with financial resources as vast as its political power. David Gutzke's study, the first exploiting the archives of national and regional protective societies, convincingly demonstrates that the trade's awesome reputation was exaggerated. An uneasy coalition of landlord-brewers and tied house tenants, the trade was often poorly funded and internally divided, only surmounting discord briefly to defeat the threat of prohibition in the 1890s. Thereafter the trade was also increasingly beset with serious economic cleavages owing to changing drinking patterns, working-men's clubs and the restrictive tenancy system. By 1914, lacking solidarity and rank-and-file activism, the trade's political power had become largely a myth. This meticulous study offers a valuable complement to the growing body of literature on the Victorian temperance movement.

59 Anne Laurence, *Parliamentary Army Chaplains, 1642-1651* (1990)

Chaplains in the parliamentary armies have often been seen as the commissars of revolution. Given the strong religious professions of the armies, and genuine motivation of major parts of them, the role of the chaplains is of crucial significance. This study addresses the question whether the chaplains were

themselves responsible for the spread of religious and political radicalism in the parliamentary forces. As a result of thorough examination of the careers and backgrounds of the 250 chaplains she has traced – serving in the armies of Essex, Waller and Manchester, in the New Model Army, in the various provincial armies, and in Ireland and Scotland – Dr Laurence concludes that parliamentary chaplains tended to reflect the more conservative religious complexion of the senior officers, acting as counter-balance to the mechanic preachers among the soldiery. Those who are known as radicals expressed their views most forcibly after leaving the army. The work includes useful tabular data, together with a biographical section which make it an invaluable reference work for researchers and historians of this hitherto-neglected subject.

60 Keith Hamilton, *Bertie of Thame: Edwardian Ambassador* (1990)

Sir Francis Bertie (from 1915 Lord Bertie of Thame) was a senior British diplomat of the late Victorian and Edwardian eras. He is perhaps best known for the thirteen years between 1905 and 1918 during which time he was Britain's ambassador in Paris, and it is with this period of his life that Dr Hamilton is mainly concerned. The book thus examines his contribution to the evolution and maintenance of the *entente cordiale*, the nature of his 'anti-Germanism', his influence upon Sir Edward Grey and other British statesmen, and the eclipse of professional diplomacy during the First World War. Above all it is a study of a man whom another British diplomat was later to describe as 'the very last of the great ambassadors'.

61 D. Andrew Penny, *Freewill or Predestination. The Battle over Saving Grace in Mid-Tudor England* (1990)

This study traces the mainstream of early English reaction to the spread of the predestinarian doctrines of the continental reformers which began to dominate England's Protestant leadership during the Edwardian years. Through an examination of both familiar sources and untapped local records, Dr Penny finds that a mature alternative to Genevan theology existed by the reign of Mary Tudor, led by a core of 'freewill men' who, in Lollard fashion, looked to the scriptures in English for their beliefs, rather than to the new ecclesiastical establishment and state officialdom. Dr Penny describes in detail the interaction between radical and reformed and the state of intellectual warfare over election and predestination which developed between them, and sheds additional light on the careers of both freewill leaders and major figures in the main Protestant camp, including the Oxford martyrs.

62 Richard Harding, *Amphibious Warfare in the Eighteenth Century. The British Expedition to the West Indies, 1740-1742* (1991)

Since the sixteenth century, amphibious warfare has been central to British strategy; the thinking behind it and the way it was conducted colour British political and cultural attitudes to this day. Received ideas about such warfare are largely based on detailed analysis of successful operations. This book examines failure: an expedition to the West Indies in 1740-1742 which ended in total

disaster, usually blamed on inept political direction, poor organisation, and the incompetence of the land commander, Major-General Thomas Wentworth. Detailed examination of both public and private papers reveals that the expedition was in fact carefully planned and executed, but was doomed to failure because of the impossibility of mobilising adequate military resources within the constraints of contemporary political and social conditions. This new assessment of a much neglected event in mid-eighteenth century history provides valuable insight into how combined amphibious operations were conducted in the pre-industrial world, and the conditions necessary for their success. It is the starting point for a re-examination of the whole nature of amphibious warfare in the period 1689-1815.

63 Jenny West, *Gunpowder, Government and War in the mid-Eighteenth Century* (1991)

The Seven Years War, the most severe and extensive then known, dominated the mid-eighteenth century. In the course of Britain's struggle for supremacy over France, particularly in Europe and North America, the army and navy required an unprecedented quantity of gunpowder. This book provides the first detailed study of the gunpowder trade, which was of crucial importance to the conduct of the war. It describes how gunpowder was supplied by watermills in south-east England and shipped to the main magazine at Greenwich. The entire procedure was hazardous; mills suffered explosions, were exposed to severe trade fluctuations, and had difficulty meeting the high standard required. The government, needing more gunpowder than ever before, actually had dangerously low stocks in its magazines, due mainly to the competing needs of the African slave trade and the North American fur trade in addition to demand from mines and quarries. Dr West examines four main aspects of the gunpowder trade: supply, distribution, legislation and trade, and manufacture. She pays particular attention to the needs of the army and navy and the role of central government, but also looks at the records of individual mills and the advances made in the manufacture of gunpowder during the period; in addition, attention is given to the demands of the regular gunpowder trade, of such importance to the nation's economy that it continued to thrive largely at the expense of the needs of war.

64 C.R. Perry, *The Victorian Post Office. The Growth of a Bureaucracy* (1992)

Among 19th-century government departments the Post Office was a bureaucratic giant. By the eve of the First World War it managed a complex set of responsibilities, from the conveyance of mail around the empire and the world to the sale of life insurance, and its staff accounted for one third of the entire civil service. Perry's book examines the important process by which the Post Office grew and evolved, took on new tasks such as the promotion of savings banks, and participated in the first two cases of nationalisation in British history – the 1870 purchase of the telegraphs, and the 1912 takeover of the telephone. Other topics explored include the background and quality of the managers, the Post Office's relations with politicians and the press, its approach to staff issues and labour difficulties, and its contractual negotiations with two private industries, steamship lines and railways. Throughout the book the particulars of Post Office history are

related to larger themes in modern political and economic history, such as the origins of the 19th-century revolution in government and the continuing debate over private initiative versus public control. Perry's book makes a significant contribution to the history of the period, firmly placing the Post Office within the context of the emergence of the modern corporate state and the creation of a mixed economy.

65 **Jeremy Morris, *Religion and Urban Change. Croydon, 1840-1914* (1992)**

Dr Morris's explanation of the impact of urbanisation upon the development of Victorian and Edwardian organised religion is based on detailed study of local sources relating to the town and suburbs of Croydon. The book addresses in particular the origins and form of what has been described as the decline of organised religion in England, pinpointing the difficulties inherent in previous attempts at explanation of this phenomenon. Dr Morris argues that it is appropriate to study the local tensions and conflicts which engrossed the attention of the churches in this period, the religious beliefs and activities of the middle classes who composed the broad mass of church membership, and the activities and divisions of the urban elites who were most influential in the churches' management and in the town's affairs at large. Highlighting both the progressive inability of religious and philanthropic ventures to resolve problems of welfare and poverty, and the political divisions surrounding denominational action, he examines the role of reformed local government in redefining the sphere within which church action was deemed to be effective.

66 **Joseph S. Block, *Factional Politics and the English Reformation, 1520-1540* (1993)**

During the years from 1520 to 1540, both revolution and Reformation were introduced into England. The Royal Supremacy, conceived to meet Henry VIII's domestic needs, ended the jurisdiction of Rome and vested in the crown responsibility for the English Church. In this situation, where the king wielded supreme power, the emergence of different factions gave expression to differing allegiances, ideologies and power struggles. Historians have usually seen factional politics as fuelled primarily by self-interest, but Joseph Block suggests that in many cases ideological commitment lay at the heart of the political groupings during the two decades under scrutiny. He establishes an important role for Anne Boleyn, seeing her as both a stimulus to and a source of change and reform. He further traces the consolidation of reform through the changing fortunes of the factions at the Henrician court, and his account culminates in Thomas Cromwell's fall and the triumph of faction.

67 **Hiram Morgan, *Tyrone's Rebellion. The Outbreak of the Nine Years War in Tudor Ireland* (1993)**

Between 1594 and 1603 Elizabeth I faced her most dangerous challenge – the insurrection in Ireland known to British historians as the rebellion of the earl of Tyrone, and to their Irish counterparts and the Nine Years War. This study examines the causes of the conflict in the developing policy of the Crown, which

climaxed in the Monaghan settlement of 1591, and the continuing resilience of the Gaelic system which brought to power Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh O'Neill. The role of Hugh O'Neill, the earl of Tyrone, was pivotal in the conspiracies leading up to the war and in the leadership of the Irish cause thereafter. O'Neill's acceptance of an alliance with Spain rather than a fragile compromise with England is the terminal point of the study. By exploiting all the available source material, Dr Morgan has not only provided a critical reassessment of the early career of Hugh O'Neill but also made an original and lasting contribution to both Irish and Tudor historiography.

68 **Alexandra Walsham, *Church Papists. Catholicism, Conformity and Confessional Polemic in Early Modern England* (1993)**

In the study of post-Reformation English Catholicism there has been an enduring overemphasis on the phenomenon of recusancy. This book directs attention to that other sizeable, if statistically indefinable category of individuals who conformed with Protestantism, and yet continued to insist on their Roman Catholic identity. It explores the aggressive reaction of the Counter-Reformation clergy to the compromising conduct of this large sector of the laity under their charge, and the printed propaganda they produced and disseminated to counter the threat to Catholicism's stubbornly separatist image. A parallel chapter, examining the confidential casuistical discussion which the moral and political predicament of church going increasingly generated, highlights and explains the way in which pastorally active priests were progressively led to condone qualified conformity. In addition the book undertakes a preliminary investigation of neglected aspects of non-recusant Catholic practice at the parish level. 'Church papist' was above all a nickname, a term of abuse used to designate deviance; its incidence draws into focus a wide range of contemporary clerical apprehensions and anxieties, and indexes the tensions caused by the shifting theological temper of, and developing divisions within, the late Elizabethan and early Stuart Church. By adapting such a perspective Alexandra Walsham suggests that recognising the presence of 'church papists' in early modern society challenges the sectarian models perpetuated by confessional 'recusant' historiography.

69 **Glyn Stone, *The Oldest Ally. Britain and the Portuguese Connection, 1936-1941* (1994)**

The position of continuing importance which Portugal occupied in Britain's external policy during the period 1936-41 cannot be explained simply in terms of a common economic and political identity. The economic position of Britain and Portugal during the inter-war years was not one of equals. Despite her pressing economic problems Britain was a mature and advanced industrial power while Portugal remained a backward, agriculturally orientated country. Politically there was a considerable divide in the experience of the two countries. While the British foreign policy making process in the period 1936-41 had to take into account relations with many and varied countries, particularly the great European powers, Japan and the United States, Britain and Portugal worked to preserve the Anglo-Portuguese relationship, while, at least on the British side, maintaining other more

vital interests at a time of increasing crisis in the established international order. At the same time Britain could not afford to remain complacent about the alliance. The outbreak of civil war in Spain, which created an active Italian and German interest in Portugal, the proposed rearmament of the Portuguese armed forces, and the revival of German claims to colonial territory, altered the diplomatic climate and brought relations with Portugal close to the forefront of Britain's foreign policy priorities. Certainly, from 1936 onwards Britain could no longer afford to take for granted Portuguese acquiescence in the British view of the alliance.

- 70 M.J. Braddick, *Parliamentary Taxation in 17th-Century England* (1994)**
By 1700 an important shift had taken place in the way in which the English state was funded. Beginning before 1500 but concentrated largely in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it had two complementary facets. First, the scale of public revenues increased dramatically and, second, the proportional contribution of parliamentary taxation to the total revenue of the state increased very markedly. The shift in the nature of the financing of the state had important political consequences both in the short and the long term. The inadequacy of the royal revenues in the early Stuart period, it has been suggested, helps to explain the political problems of the monarchy in the period; in this, the failure of parliamentary taxation has figured prominently, as other sources of revenue proved insufficient or politically contentious. In the later Stuart period, on the other hand, it has been argued that the fiscal advantages provided to the monarchy by an over-generous parliamentary settlement, and the attendant threat of absolute rule, served to destabilise the regime. In the longer term the growing significance of taxation to the structure of public finance transformed the role on institutions and social groups. This study is concerned only with parliamentary taxation, but as an introduction it is necessary to locate the role of parliamentary taxation within the changing structure of finances and having done this, to consider some of the implications of these changes, in particular for the relationship between centre and locality.
- 71 Robin Harris, *Valois Guyenne. A Study of Politics, Government and Society in Late Medieval France* (1994)**
The principle challenge posed by the disparate sources on which this study is based is to paint a picture of Valois Guyenne whose broad lines are at once comprehensible but are also sufficiently nuanced to reflect change over the forty years between the duchy's reduction and Charles VII's first expedition to Italy. The first section of this book adopts a fairly chronological approach, providing a framework of political events. The rest of the book is by contrast deliberately analytical, seeking to describe the relations between the components of a political society in the province.
- 72 Vivienne Larminie, *Wealth, Kinship and Culture. The 17th-Century Newdigates of Arbury and their World* (1995)**
Through exploration of the financial, professional, educational, social, sentimental and cultural experiences of an elite family over nearly a century, this study of the

Newdigates of Arbury aims to consider, with the degree of subtlety only possible in a case study, the lifestyle and attitudes of the gentry in a period spanning the still all-too-frequent mid seventeenth century divide. In so doing it addresses controversial questions of marriage, inheritance and family relationships, career prospects and patronage, social mobility and social concourse, educational attainment and intellectual tastes, and the practical expression of religious belief during decades of change.

73 Richard W. Stewart, *The English Ordnance Office 1585-1625. A Case-Study in Bureaucracy* (1996)

This book examines the procedures and tensions involved in the procurement, maintenance and supply of weapons and munitions to the English armies from 1585 to 1625 – and their political implications. This is a period which encompasses a number of distinct phases. It opens with England's preparations for a war with Spain, the result, most immediately, of English military involvement with the Netherlands, continues through that war and through the even more dangerous – in land war terms – rebellion in Ireland which did not end until after the death of Elizabeth I. From war to peace to war again, the arms establishment and policies of England are traced with a view to answering certain key questions. How expensive was war in the new age of gunpowder? How did the government cope with buying, storing, issuing and controlling arms and armaments in war and peace? How did early modern bureaucracies function? How pervasive was corruption and mismanagement in this era before the creation of anything approaching a rationalised bureaucracy? In an attempt to answer these questions, this study seeks to integrate political, financial, industrial, administrative and military concerns in order to highlight the workings of the arms supply network in war and peace.

74 Lorna Lloyd, *Peace through Law. Britain and the International Court in the 1920s* (1997)

In the 1920s it was thought in some circles that a promising road to peace lay in getting states to agree to take their disputes to the newly-established International Court. This book shows how a variety of pressures, both domestic and international (and not least from some of the British Dominions), resulted in Britain's initial refusal to accept such an obligation being reversed by the end of the decade. It was a Labour government which actually committed Britain to using the Court; but, contrary to the common belief, the previous Conservative government was already moving in the same direction. In this, the 'peace through law' approach had achieved a remarkable success. The book is based on an exhaustive examination of British documents, and on discussions with one of the major British exponents of the 'peace through law' approach, Philip Noel Baker. It throws light on the attitudes of the great powers towards international adjudication, and an approach to peace that, after years of neglect, appears to have regained prominence in the wake of the ending of the Cold War.