

Royal Historical Society

Studies in History Series

(Second) New Series

Ronald D. Cassell, *Medical Charities, Medical Politics. The Irish Dispensary System and the Poor Law, 1836-1872* (1997)

Mid-nineteenth century Ireland possessed a system of medical relief for the poor based largely upon a countrywide network of dispensaries which, in terms of centralized organisation, was superior to any public health system in England and arguably in Europe. This book examines the dispensary system and Irish health policy and administration in general, focusing on the Medical Charities Act of 1851, which placed medical relief under the control of the Irish Poor Law Commission.

A.R. Warmington, *Civil War, Interregnum and Restoration in Gloucestershire, 1640-1672* (1997)

Recent studies of particular areas during the Civil War have shown how kinship and social and educational ties, far from reinforcing county isolationism, frequently drew inhabitants into a far wider network and divided existing loyalties. Pursuing this approach, Dr Warmington's examination of the history of Gloucestershire during the period begins with the descent into war between 1640 and 1642, showing how the two sides formed and why the Parliamentarians had the more durable war machine.

Graeme Small, *George Chastelain and the Shaping of Valois Burgundy. Political and Historical Culture at Court in the Fifteenth Century* (1997)

Few texts offer as many insights into the history of Valois Burgundy as the work of George Chastelain (c.1414-1475), official chronicler to the dukes Philip the Good and Charles the Bold. Chastelain, a trusted courtier, closely observed his masters' authority in the many dominions they ruled in the Low Countries and France, and the role they played in the political life of neighbouring kingdoms and principalities and in Christendom as a whole.

Hugh Driver, *The Birth of Military Aviation. Britain, 1903-1914* (1997)

This book aims to demonstrate how the crisis evident in British military aviation in the early years of the First World War was inherent in the entire development of aviation in the years preceding the conflict.

David Stack, *Nature and Artifice. The Life and Thought of Thomas Hodgskin, 1787-1869* (1998)

Thomas Hodgskin was one of the most significant thinkers of nineteenth-century radicalism; an associate of Bentham and James Mill amongst others, his life provides a paradigm for understanding the evolution of radicalism from Waterloo to the Second Reform Act. Drawing on a range of new sources and reassessing Hodgskin's life and

work, Dr Stack argues that the crux of Hodgskin's thought was the essentially theological distinction he drew between nature and artifice.

Philip Woodfine, *Britannia's Glories. The Walpole Ministry and the 1739 War with Spain* (1998)

This first full-length study of the 1739 war with Spain, the so-called 'War of Jenkins Ear', looks at both the Spanish and British side of disputes arising from illicit British trading in the Spanish ports of the Caribbean and the Spanish attempts to suppress it. It considers the domestic contexts in both countries, in particular opposition to newspapers' insistence that if ministers only had the political will Britannia's glories would be revived and she would humble the cowardly popish foreigners.

Emma Cownie, *Religious Patronage in Anglo-Norman England, 1066-1135* (1998)

Although the Norman Conquest of 1066 swept away most of the secular and ecclesiastical leaders of pre-Conquest England, one positive outcome was its effect on the religious patronage of Anglo-Saxon monastic foundations, which this study explores. Case studies of Abingdon, Gloucester, Bury St Edmunds, St Albans and St Augustine's, Canterbury, and a more general survey of fenland and other houses, show how in general the major houses survived to become the richest in England. Through its systematic analysis of a central aspect of the relationship between England and Normandy, the study thus makes an important contribution to an understanding of Anglo-Norman society.

Keith Terrance Surridge, *Managing the South African War, 1899-1902. Politicians v. Generals* (1998)

The South African War was extensive and costly, and shattered many illusions about British imperial power. This book is the first comprehensive survey of the disputes between the British government and Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner for South Africa, and the soldier lords, Wolseley, Roberts and Kitchener, over whether the politicians or generals should control the strategic management of the war.

Paul Ward, *Red Flag and Union Jack. Englishness, Patriotism and the British left, 1881-1924* (1998)

It is generally assumed that the language of patriotism and national identity belongs to the political right, but the emergence of socialism in the 1880s shows clearly that the left also drew on such ideas in its formative years to legitimate a particular form of socialism, one presented as a restoration of an English past lost to industrial capitalism. Dr Ward charts its subsequent decline, following the First World War and the Russian Revolution.

Jane Long, *Conversations in Cold Rooms. Women, Work and Poverty in 19th-Century Northumberland* (1999)

In what ways did gender influence the shape of poverty, and of poor women's work, in Victorian England? This book explores the issue in the context of nineteenth-century Northumberland, examining urban and rural conditions for women, poor relief debates and practices, philanthropic activity, working-class cultures, and 'protective' intervention in women's employment. The way in which cultural codes were constructed around

women, both by those who observed and imagined them and by the women themselves, is investigated, together with other related contemporary discourses.

Heather Shore, *Artful Dodgers. Youth and Crime in Early Nineteenth-Century London* (1999)

The early nineteenth century witnessed an increasing concern about the incidence of juvenile crime. Youthful delinquency was not new, but it was not until then that the foundations were laid for a juvenile justice system which would serve, with amendments, for the next century and more. Separate trial, separate penal provision, and an emphasis on reform rather than punishment were all enshrined in the new legislation. At the heart of this study is a critical consideration of the lives of young offenders. The author examines the process of offending, from the initial foray into crime, through apprehension and passage through the judicial system, to punishment and experience of penal reform measures: prison, houses of correction, transportation and colonial emigration.

Jon Parkin, *Science, Religion and Politics in Restoration England. Richard Cumberland's De legibus naturae* (1999)

Richard Cumberland is one of the seventeenth-century's most interesting political theorists, and yet his masterpiece, the *De legibus naturae* (1672) has rarely been examined on its own terms. By tracing the political, religious and intellectual circumstances of this puzzling work, and showing its importance as a critique of Thomas Hobbes, the author of the *Leviathan*, Dr Parkin demonstrates how Cumberland created a new political and ethical theory which absorbed and neutralised many of Hobbes's insights; he also examines the science of the Royal Society as a basis for Cumberland's natural law theory and its influence on such thinkers as Samuel Pufendorf and John Locke. Overall, the book provides an important new perspective on the interaction of science, religion and politics of Restoration England.

Edwin Jaggard, *Cornwall Politics in the Age of Reform, 1790-1885* (1999)

This detailed case-study offers a penetrating analysis of the changing political culture in Cornwall up to and after the introduction of the 1832 electoral system. It spans a century in which the country's parliamentary over-representation and notorious political corruption was replaced by a politicised electorate for whom issues and principles were usually paramount. Several modes of electoral behaviour are tested; in particular, the continuous political activism of Cornwall's farmers stands out. Despite remnants of the unreformed electoral system lingering into the mid-Victorian era, Cornwall developed a powerful Liberal tradition, built upon distinctive patterns of non-conformity; the Conservatives, split by dissension, saw their pre-reform ascendancy disappear.

Anna Gambles, *Protection and Politics. Conservative Economic Discourse, 1815-1852* (1999)

The complex and troubled relationship between protectionism and Conservatism in nineteenth-century Britain is the focus of this book. It looks at how the developing free-trade orthodoxy was challenged within Conservatism, and offers new perspectives on the intellectual controversies which precipitated the Conservative party's split of 1846 and

the intricate denouement of 1846-52. It also seeks to explore the intellectual character of opposition to the evolving mid-Victorian census framed around free trade, *laissez-faire* and sound money, revealing how Conservatives debated key aspects of economic policy; and it exposes an alternative set of ideas about the direction of British economic and social change and the role of government in moulding it.

Martin Gorsky, *Patterns of Philanthropy. Charity and Society in Nineteenth-Century Bristol* (1999)

The nineteenth-century city was characterised by the development of a wide variety of voluntary associations and institutions which set out to address social problems and promote the public good. This book presents a study of voluntarism in the city of Bristol. Attention is focused first on the long-established endowed charities which funded poor relief, almshouses and schools; the author charts the decline of this form of giving in favour of the new benevolent associations of the nineteenth century, reflecting the centrality of the debate over the control of civic charities during the era of municipal reform. The book moves on to look in more depth at the city's many voluntary organisations and societies, in such field of health, education, missionary work to the poor.

Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals, 1850-1898* (2000)

The Victorians believed that charity both underpinned London's hospitals and was proving insufficient to meet the ever-increasing cost of care. This book traces the development of the hospital as an economic, medical and voluntary institution in the second half of the nineteenth century, a period of unprecedented challenge and change in the voluntary principle. Whilst charity remained central to the hospitals' *raison d'être*, philanthropy's contribution was modified as hospitals professionalised, and a new kind of voluntary institution was constructed that removed the immediate grounds for state intervention. *Charity and the London Hospitals* shows that Victorian hospitals were complex, conflict-ridden institutions that mediated the charitable relationship between governors, doctors, patients and society.

David Andress, *Massacre at the Champ de Mars. Popular Dissent and Political Culture in the French Revolution* (2000)

Who were the revolutionary people? And who were its enemies? How could one tell them apart? The contradictory answers to such questions would lead 'patriotic' citizen-soldiers to shoot down patriot protestors on 17 July 1791. This book explores why and how such a conflict arose, in a city aflame with political opinions and best by aristocrat plots, recalcitrant clergy, agitated workers and the 'dangerous' unemployed. Political unanimity was one of the great goals of the French Revolution; this study illustrates why it was so hard to achieve.

Tim Thornton, *Cheshire and the Tudor State, 1480-1560* (2000)

This book asserts the importance of the semi-autonomous political, administrative and judicial system of the palatinate of Chester, and of other similar jurisdictions, in the early Tudor period. Neither political imperatives, nor administrative momentum, nor the imperial ideal presented particularly in the work of Thomas Cromwell, were to result in

the incorporation of the palatinate as just another English shire. The Chester palatinate as a cultural, social and political institution emerged in the 1560s altered but still formidable.

Simon Burrows, *French Exile Journalism and European Politics, 1792-1814* (2000)

Between 1792 and 1814 London was home to a flourishing French émigré newspaper and periodical press that served both an exile audience and a pan-European francophone elite. *French Exile Journalism* is the first systematic study of this press, covering its staffing, production and dissemination as well as its ideological development and its impact on France and Europe. Offering fresh insights into the ideologies and activities of the émigrés and exiled Bourbons, British and French foreign policy and historiographical notions of the public sphere, this study will be of considerable interest to all students of the press, European politics, and the French Revolution and counter-revolution.

Sarah Hamilton, *The Practice of Penance, 900-1050* (2001)

This study traces the changes in penitential practice in the Ottonian and Salian Reich as recorded in church law, the liturgy, monastic practice, narrative and documentary sources. It argues that many of the changes hitherto attributed to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries can be found in this earlier period. Through the study of one form of religious practice it reveals the extent of the Carolingian influence on this period and contributes to our understanding of religious mentalities in the period immediately prior to the eleventh-century reform movement.

J.C.S. Mason, *The Moravian Church and the Missionary Awakening in England, 1760-1800* (2001)

This study demonstrates for the first time how the example of the International Moravian Church profoundly influenced the thinking of evangelicals from various denominations in England, before they themselves launched foreign missions of their own. Supporting evidence comes from an unusually wide range of sources, and from the mission field itself. Themes, anticipating nineteenth-century preoccupations, include the doctrine of mission, relations between Church and State, some consequences of slavery in the Caribbean, and the association in western minds of conversion to Christianity with trade and civilisation. This study confirms what at most has only been suspected, that the international and evangelical Moravian Church made a vital contribution to the missionary awakening in England in the late eighteenth century. Dr Mason traces the way in which the Moravian Church became widely known and respected for its 'missions to the heathen', achieving a secure, valued place among the pious and with government. He highlights its connections with evangelical networks and its indirect role in the great debate on the slave trade, as well as making 'excursions' into the Moravian mission field.

Ian Packer, *Lloyd George, Liberalism and the Land. The Land Issue and Party Politics in England, 1906-1914* (2001)

In the late nineteenth century Britain was one of the most urbanised societies in the world, yet land reform remained an important element in its politics. This book explores this paradox through an examination of the Liberal Party's increasing interest in the English dimension of the land question. Most historians have dismissed this phenomenon

as a product of romantic views about the English countryside and Liberalism's failure to engage with the problems of urban society. In contrast, this book argues that English land reform was important to the Liberals because it both expressed their deeply-held hostility to landowners and functioned as a variety of strategies to win electoral support and deal with pressing political issues. Moreover, while Liberals did not always benefit from their association with the land question, it became a matter of crucial significance in 1909-14, when Lloyd George unlocked its potential as an election-winning asset and used it to form a bridge between traditional radicalism and the New Liberalism. The book sheds important new light on the vexed question of the decline of the Liberal Party.

Mark Connelly, *The Great War Memory and Ritual. Commemoration in the City and East London, 1916-1939* (2002)

This book seeks to question the modern idea that the Great War was regarded as a futile waste of life by British Society in the disillusioned twenties and thirties. Through a detailed local study of a highly diverse community, it seeks to show how both the survivors and the bereaved grappled with the losses and implications of the Great War. Ranging from the Irish Catholics of Wapping to the Jews of Stepney, from the Presbyterian Scots of Ilford to the Anglican pillars of the City, *The Drawing Down of Blinds* shows how these communities shaped the memory of their dead and created their own history of the war, with a particular emphasis on the reaction and honouring of war memorials.

Kathleen Thompson, *Power and Border Lordship in Medieval France. The County of the Perche, 1000-1226* (2002)

This is the first modern account to describe the emergence of the northern French county of the Perche, and the rise of a relatively minor noble family from obscure origins to princely power. The Retrou family ruled the Perche from around the year 1000 until 1226. They took part in many of the most famous military engagements of the Middle Ages, from the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 to the recovery of territory from the Muslims in twelfth-century Spain. Their involvement in crusading initiatives was told in the popular poetry of the day, and they came to number the kings of France, England, Aragon and Sicily, as well as the Holy Roman Emperor, among their kinsmen. This narrative explains the family's transformation and consolidation of its position in the context of a vibrant and expanding society in the years after 1000, looking at their territorial ambitions, construction of a feudal clientele and operation of lordship through the female family.

Rory McEntegart, *Henry VIII, the League of Schmalkalden and the English Reformation* (2002)

England's first Protestant foreign policy venture took place under Henry VIII, who in the wake of the break with Rome pursued diplomatic contacts with the League of Schmalkalden, the German Protestant alliance. This venture was supported by evangelically-minded counsellors such as Thomas Cromwell and Thomas Cranmer, while religiously conservative figures such as Cuthbert Tunstall, John Stokesley and Stephen Gardiner sought to limit such contacts. The king's own involvement reflected these opposed reactions: he was interested in the Germans as alliance partners and as a

consultative source in establishing the theology of his own Church, but at the same time he was reluctant to accept all religious innovations proposed by the Germans and their English advocates. This study breaks new ground in presenting religious ideology, rather than secular diplomacy, as the motivation behind Anglo-Schmalkaldic negotiations. Relations between England and the League exerted a considerable influence on the development of the king's theology in the second half of the reign, and hence affected the redirection of religious policy in 1538, the passing of the Act of Six Articles, the marriage of Henry to Anne of Cleves and the fall of Thomas Cromwell. The examination of the development of Henry's religious thinking is set in the wider context of the foreign policy imperatives of the German Protestants, the ministerial priorities of Thomas Cromwell and factional politics at the court of Henry VIII.

John Cramsie, *Kingship and Crown Finance under James VI and I, 1603-1625* (2002)

This book rejects outright the stereotypical image of James VI and I as mindlessly extravagant and integrates crown finance with James's kingship. It offers both a fresh view of crown finance – one of the blackest elements in James's historical reputation – and a reconstruction of how the king who wrote on divine right monarchy operated his kingship in practice. Drawing on both his humanist education, particularly his reading of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, and his kingship in Scotland, James developed a clear, considered agenda for crown finance. He used it consciously to underwrite his novel position as the first king of 'Great Britain' and to consolidate the Stuart dynasty outside of Scotland. This study analyses in detail how James fashioned and refashioned political regimes in England to further this agenda between 1603-1625. In so doing, it treats crown finance as a study in kingship which reveals the dynamic, sometimes fraught, interaction of political ideas and action. By moving beyond older stereotypes and treatments of crown finance as an institutional topic, this study provides fundamental insights into James himself and into his personal rule.

Philip Salmon, *Electoral Reform at Work. Local Politics and National Parties, 1832-1841* (2002)

This book charts the political transformation of Britain that resulted from the 'Great' reform Act of 1832. It argues that this extensively debated parliamentary reform, aided by the workings of the New Poor Law (1834) and Municipal Corporations Act (1835), moved the nation far closer to a 'modern' type of representative system than has previously been supposed. Drawing on hitherto neglected local archives and records of election solicitors, Dr Salmon demonstrates how the Reform Act's practical details, far from being mere 'small print', has a profound impact on borough and county politics. Combining computer-assisted electoral analysis with traditional methods, he traces the emergence of new types of voter partisanship and party organisation after 1832, and exposes the differences between the parties which resulted in a remarkable national recovery by the Conservative party. In passing he provides important new perspectives on issues such as MPs' relations with their constituents, the expense and culture of popular politics after 1832, the electoral impact of railway development, and the role of 'deference voting' in the counties.

Jeremy Burchardt, *The Allotment Movement in England, 1793-1873* (2002)

The living standards of the rural poor suffered a severe decline in the first half of the nineteenth century as a result of high population growth, changing agricultural practices, enclosure and the decline of rural industries. Allotment provision was the most important counterweight to the pressures. This book offers the first systematic analysis of the early nineteenth-century allotment movement, providing new data on the chronology of the movement and on the number, geographical distribution, size, rents, cultivation yields and effect on living standards of allotments, showing how the movement brought the culture of the rural labouring poor more closely into line with the mainstream values of respectable mid-Victorian England. This book casts new light on central aspects of early and mid-nineteenth-century social and economic history, agriculture and rural society.

David M. Hopkin, *Soldier and Peasant in French Popular Culture, 1766-1870* (2003)

Revolutionary France gave the modern world the concept of the 'nation-in-arms', a potent combination of nationalism, militarism and republicanism embodied in the figure of the conscript. But it was not a concept shared by those most affected by conscription, the peasantry, who regarded the soldier as representative of an entirely different way of life. Concentrating on the militarised borderlands of eastern France, this book examines the disjuncture between the patriotic expectations of elites and the sentiments expressed in popular songs, folktales and imagery. Hopkin follows the soldier through his life-cycle to show how the peasant recruit was separated from his previous life and re-educated in military mores; and he demonstrates how the state-sponsored rituals of conscription and the popular imagery aimed at adolescent males portrayed the army as a place where young men could indulge in adventure far from parental and communal restraints. The popular idea of moustachioed military folk-heroes contributed more to the process of turning 'peasants into Frenchmen' than the mythology of the 'nation-in-arms'.

Stephanie C. Salzmann, *Great Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union. Rapallo and After, 1922-1934* (2003)

The treaty of Rapallo which Germany and the Soviet Union concluded in the small Italian seaside resort during Easter 1922, ranks among the diplomatic *coups de surprise* of the twentieth century. Even today the 'ghost of Rapallo' has lost little of its original fascination. Besides the myths and historical re-interpretations, the real historical impact of the treaty of Rapallo lies in its consequences particularly for the two victorious powers of the First World War: Britain and France. This study examines the impact of Rapallo on British foreign policy between 1922 and 1934, when the signing of the German-Polish non-aggression pact marked the visible end of the Rapallo friendship. The 'myth of Rapallo' is the central theme of this story, as ever since the treaty's conclusion Rapallo has been a byword for Soviet-German secret and potentially dangerous collaboration. This book describes how the British viewed the Rapallo co-operation, how they dealt with this special relationship, and analyses whether it is justifiable to speak of a 'myth of Rapallo' in British policy with France. While examining a particular aspect of international relations it throws additional light on broader topics of European relations in the 1920s and 1930s.

Mark Freeman, *Social Investigation and Rural England, 1870-1914* (2003)

This book explores the theory and practice of social investigation in rural England in the period 1870-1914. It shows the extent to which a developing 'passion for inquiry' drew to the English countryside a wide range of social investigators concerned with such issues as agricultural trade unionism, rural depopulation, rural poverty, the condition of rural housing and the land question. Adopting a broad definition of social investigation, incorporating reports of royal commissions and special correspondent journalists as well as the popular literary accounts of Richard Jefferies and George Sturt, it also enhances the literature of social inquiry by examining the rural investigations of men like Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree, best known for their urban social surveys. At the same time *Social Investigation and Rural England* makes a significant contribution to the rural history of the period, by illustrating how social and political conflicts in the English countryside influenced the processes of information-gathering by social investigators, and how the rural population responded to their activities.

Richard Toye, *The Labour Party and the Planned Economy, 1931-1951* (2003)

In the general Election of 1931, the Labour Party campaigned on the slogan 'Plan or Perish'. The party's pledge to create a planned socialist economy was a novelty, and marked the rejection of the gradualist, evolutionary socialism to which Labour had adhered under the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald. Although heavily defeated in that election, Labour stuck to its commitment. The Attlee government came to power in 1945 determined to plan comprehensively. Yet, the aspiration to create a fully planned economy was not met. This book explores the origins and evolution of the promise, in order to explain why it was not fulfilled.

Carolyn Malone, *Women's Bodies and Dangerous Trades in England, 1880-1914* (2003)

Between 1880 and 1914, there was a widespread public debate about the threat of women's work to their bodies, reproductive abilities and the future of the race. Stimulated by a series of sensational stories in the new journalistic press, this debate included politicians, doctors, working men and diverse feminist organizations. In response, the government enacted special legislative measures, known as dangerous trades regulations, to protect women and their unborn children in the white lead and pottery trades. This book explores this debate and places it within the context of the new journalism, medical theories about lead poisoning and women's bodies, the rise of labour, and the expansion of feminist activism. Most significantly, it demonstrates how ideas about sexual difference decisively shaped the construction of these important measures. This led to a gendered definition of dangerous work, one that negated evidence about unsafe working conditions that posed a threat to both working women and men. It also led to the introduction of practices that resemble what we today call 'foetal protection'.

Duncan A Campbell, *English Public Opinion and the American Civil War* (2003)

When the American Civil War ended, both North and South despised Britain for allegedly sympathising with the other side. The traditional interpretation divides English sentiment between progressivism supporting the Union and conservatism on the side of the Confederacy, but historians have questioned whether English opinion can be so easily divided and have challenged certain aspects and arguments of the traditional

interpretation. This work posits that English public and political opinion was not, in fact, split between two opposing camps – rather, that most people in England were suspicious of both sides in the conflict, and that even those who did take sides did not consist entirely of any one particular social or political group. Covering the period from 1861 to 1865, Campbell traces the development of English opinion on the American Civil War, looking particularly at reaction to issues of slavery, neutral rights, democracy, republicanism, trade and propaganda. In so doing he offers a new interpretation of English attitudes towards the American Civil War.

Saho Matsumoto-Best, *Britain and the Papacy in the Age of Revolution, 1846-1851* (2003)

From the time of the reformation Anglo-Vatican relations have typically been seen as a long history of unending antagonism and mutual suspicion, but this has not always been the case. This book sheds light on one of the most curious episodes in early Victorian history when, around the time of the 1848 revolutions in Europe, a rapprochement almost developed between Britain and the papacy, and British politicians and writers referred to the new head of the Catholic Church, Pius IX, as ‘the good pope’. Integrating diplomatic, political, ecclesiastical and social history, Saho Matsumoto-Best traces the factors that brought these two traditionally hostile powers together and the reasons why this rapprochement was doomed to failure. She demonstrates how the desire to support constitutional government in Italy and to curb the activities of the Irish Catholic church led the government of Lord John Russell to build a close relationship with Pius IX, and how failure to understand the Vatican’s priorities and anti-papal and anti-Catholic feeling in Britain, particularly in the context of restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in 1850, eventually destroyed this policy. This study is an important and original contribution to the current debate about the nature of mid nineteenth-century Britain and sheds new light on the British role in Italian unification. It will also be of great interest to students of nineteenth-century European international and ecclesiastical history, and of the 1848 revolutions.

Mary Ann Lyons, *Franco-Irish Relations, 1500-1610. Politics, Migration and Trade* (2003)

The period 1500 to 1610 witnessed a fundamental transformation in the nature of Franco-Irish relations. In 1500 contact was exclusively based on trade and small-scale migration. However, from the early 1520s to the early 1580s, the dynamics of ‘normal’ relations were significantly altered as unprecedented contacts between Ireland and France were cultivated. These ties were abandoned when, after decades of unsuccessful approaches to the French crown for military and financial support for their opposition to the Tudor regime in Ireland, Irish dissidents redirected their pleas to the court of Philip II of Spain. Trade and migration, which had continued at a modest level throughout the sixteenth century, re-emerged in the early 1600s as the most important and enduring channels of contact between France and Ireland, though the scale of both had increased dramatically since the early sixteenth century. In particular, the unprecedented influx of several thousand Irish migrants into France in the later stages and in the aftermath of the Nine Years’ War in Ireland (1594-1603) represented a watershed in Franco-Irish relations in the early modern period. By 1610 Ireland and Irish people were known to a significantly

larger section of French society than had been the case 100 years before. The intensification of their contacts notwithstanding, the intricacies of Irish domestic political, religious and ideological conflicts continued to elude the vast majority of educated Frenchmen, including those at the highest rank in government and diplomatic circles. In their minds, Ireland remained an exotic country whose people they judged to be as offensive, slothful, dirty, prolific and uncouth in the streets of their cities and towns as they were depicted in the French scholarly tracts read by the French elite. This study explores the various dimensions to this important chapter in the evolution of Franco-Irish relations in the early modern period.

Alan James, *Navy and Government in Early Modern France, 1572-1661* (2004)

The navy played a central part in the major military and political developments of sixteenth and seventeenth century France. This study traces its role as an instrument of royal power from the sixteenth century Wars of Religion to 1661, the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV, the Sun King; in the process it sheds light on many familiar themes of early modern French history. Throughout the period, the crown faced opposition at sea from the Huguenots and from other within France, while a complex web of legal jurisdictions protected local interests and traditions of virtual independence from Paris, while the nobility also pursued a largely unresearched interest in maritime affairs. It is within this context that the career of Cardinal Richelieu, as Grand-Master of Navigation, is re-examined. In an age often characterised by 'rising absolutism' or 'military revolution', he emerges as largely successful in maintaining the navy's strength at sea, though less through major institutional innovations or military reforms than by adhering to traditional methods of government, personal politics and finance.

Richard Goddard, *Lordship and Medieval Urbanisation: Coventry, 1045-1355* (2004)

In its examination of Coventry's spectacular process of urbanisation between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, this book tests the hypothesis of a two stage model of urbanisation. Dr Goddard first considers whether lordship was a key feature in urbanisation and hence whether Coventry's lords were an essential prerequisite. He then goes on to appraise this seigneurial effort by examining Coventry's economy in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. This is achieved by means of an analysis of a number of key urbanisation markers present in the city's extensive documentation: patterns of migration and occupation, credit provision, and the urban land market. This method highlights the link between commercial development and urban growth because all these indices are commercial in character. When used together they offer a more sensitive index of development and go a long way towards deepening our understanding of medieval urban growth and revealing a distinct profile for the various stages of the city's development. This methodology reveals far more about the growth of the city, and the chronology for that growth, often in qualitative terms, than do traditional quantitative measurements of development.

David Sunderland, *Managing the British Empire. The Crown Agents, 1833-1914* (2004)

The quasi-governmental Crown Agents Office played a crucial role in colonial development. Acting in the United Kingdom as the commercial and financial agent for

the crown colonies, the Agency supplied all non-locally manufactured stores required by colonial governments, issued their London loans, managed their UK investments, and supervised the construction of their railways, harbours and other public works. In addition, the Office supervised the award of colonial land and mineral concessions, monitored the colonial banking and currency system, and performed a personnel role, paying colonial service salaries and pensions, recruiting technical officers, and arranging the transport of officers, troops and Indian indentured labour. In this important book, the first in-depth investigation of the Agency, David Sunderland examines each of these services in turn, determining in each case whether the Crown Agents' performance benefited their clients, the UK economy or themselves. His book is thus an account of a remarkable and unique organisation and a fascinating examination of the 'nuts and bolts' of nineteenth-century development. It also seeks to contribute to debates on the influence of metropolitan power, the purpose of empire and the effectiveness of present-day aid agencies, and, making extensive use of principal-agent, network and trust theories, attempts to deepen and to extend these paradigms.

Ruth Mayers, *1659: The Crisis of the Commonwealth* (2004)

1659 is one of the most significant years in British history. The return of the remnant of the Long Parliament signaled the reversal of the conservative tendencies of the Protectorate, and the revival of the Commonwealth. Denounced by its enemies as anarchical, the 'Rump Parliament' was nonetheless welcomed by many contemporaries, hoping for a lasting republic. Too often these hopes have been ignored by historians and the republic dismissed as a chaotic epilogue to the Protectorate, or the prelude to an inevitable Restoration, an approach that neglects considerable evidence for the strength of the regime. In a comprehensive examination of the restored Commonwealth, Dr Mayers redresses that imbalance. She explores in turn the sources of the Republic's adverse reputation, Parliament's domestic priorities, internal dynamics, and relations with the Army, the City of London, and the English and Welsh provinces, as well as foreign policy, the challenge of ruling Scotland, Ireland and the colonies and the sophisticated republican endeavour to imagine the future constitution and project a positive political identity through ceremonial, iconography and the print debates. She shows that a functioning, effective regime had been established which attracted support from soldiers and civilians in City and country for whom republicanism of various kinds remained a vital energising force. She concludes with an investigation of the autumn crisis and its aftermath, showing that parliament's second expulsion left irreconcilable divisions among its supporters which prevented the establishment of an alternative authority.

Tim Baycroft, *Culture, Identity and Nationalism. French Flanders in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (2004)

This study examines the evolution of national and regional, cultural and political identities in that northern region of France which borders Belgium, over the two centuries which followed the French Revolution. During that time the region was transformed by the development of the industrial economy, population shifts, war and occupation, and numerous changes of political regime. Through an analysis of a wide range of issues, including language, regional and national political movements, educational policy, attitudes towards immigrants and the border, the press, trade unions, and the church – as

well as the attitude of the French State – the author questions traditional interpretations of the process of national assimilation in France. At the same time he illustrates how the Franco-Belgian border, originally an arbitrary line through a culturally homogeneous region, became not only a significant marker for the identity of the French Flemish, but a real cultural division.

Maura Hametz, *Making Trieste Italian, 1918-1954* (2005)

With the disappearance of the Habsburg Empire after the First World War, the imperial port of Trieste passed into Italian hands. During the Second World War, the Nazis reclaimed the city as part of the Reich. In 1945, Trieste slipped through Tito's fingers and was internationalised under Allied military government control. In 1954, it returned to Italian sovereignty. This book examines Trieste's transformation from an imperial commercial centre at the crossroads of the Italian, German and Balkan worlds to an Italian border city on the southern fringe of the iron curtain. Concentrating on local sources, the book shows how Triestines, renowned for their cosmopolitan Central European affiliations, articulated an Italian civic identity after the First World War. Tracing the fitful process of affirming Trieste's Italianness over the course of nearly four decades of liberal, Fascist and international rule, it suggests that Italianisation resulted from complicated interactions with Rome and interference by international powers attempting to strengthen western Europe at the edge of the Balkans. Essential reading for specialists in modern Italian history, this book offers a crucial perspective on the reshaping of Europe in the twentieth century, during the Cold War period and beyond.

Diana Newton, *The Making of the Jacobean Regime. James VI and the Government of England, 1603-1605* (2005)

Concentrating on James VI and I's early years as king of England, this study examines those years in the round, rather than focusing on the usual highlights, such as the Hampton Court Conference and the Gunpowder Plot. In doing so, it shows how circumstances and events immediately after James's accession were crucial to shaping his approach to ruling England, and makes it possible to get much closer to understanding his reign in England thereafter. Drawing on English and Scottish sources, both governmental and ecclesiastical, and using central and local records extensively, Dr Newton shows how James managed the Elizabethan legacy he inherited in the light of his Scottish experience. Thus he supervised foreign policy, finance, local government and religious policy, whilst simultaneously ruling Scotland as an absentee monarch. Initial misunderstandings by the king, and of the king, subsided remarkably quickly as, by and large, he proved himself to be a king of real political sagacity and acumen.

Rachel Hammersley, *French Revolutionaries and English Republicans. The Cordeliers Club, 1790-1794* (2005)

Following the cataclysmic events of 1789, some of those involved in the Revolution began to take seriously the possibility of a French republic. Various ideas developed about the form this should take and the models on which it could be based, from those of ancient Greece and Rome to modern republics such as Geneva or the United States of America. However, a small number of thinkers – centred around the radical, Paris-based Cordeliers Club – looked to the writings of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English

republicans for guidance about realising ancient republican ideals in the modern world. This book offers an intellectual history of the Club through a close analysis of texts and the relationships between their authors; in so doing, it raises important questions about French republicanism and its connection to the broader republican tradition. Its main focus is on individual club members and their translations of and borrowings from the works of such thinkers as Marchamont Nedham, James Harrington, Algernon Sidney and Thomas Gordon. The author shows how the Cordeliers adapted and developed those ideas to make them serve contemporary circumstances and concerns, and demonstrates that even after the establishment of a French republic in 1792 members of the Cordeliers Club continued to make use of English republican ideas in order to respond to key constitutional and political questions.

Amanda Goodrich, *Debating England's Aristocracy in the 1790s. Pamphlets, Polemics and Political Ideas* (2005)

The 1790s saw a lively 'French revolution debate' which has engendered considerable controversy amongst historians. Within the debate, classic texts, most notably those by Burke and Paine, and ensuing pamphlet literature devoted much space and intellectual energy to characterisations and ideological representations of the aristocracy. Yet this is the first full scale survey of the subject. Dr Goodrich takes a fresh approach to the controversy, illustrating the complexities of the bitter battle fought out in such pamphlets between radicals and loyalists, and highlighting the persistent viciousness of radical anti-aristocratic rhetoric. The book argues that the loyalist response contained the more innovative arguments, bringing out the development of a commercial loyalism which promoted a new model of society with a modern aristocracy and an open elite. What emerges are English defences of aristocracy which are not simply reducible to ideas of an *ancien régime* or a Gothic institution.

Christian D. Liddy, *War, Politics and Finance in Late Medieval Towns. Bristol, York and the Crown, 1350-1400* (2005)

The strengthening of ties between Crown and locality in England in the fourteenth century is epitomised by the relationships between two of the largest and wealthiest urban communities (York and Bristol) and the Crown. This book combines a detailed study of the individuals who ruled Bristol and York at the time with analysis of the language of politics, thus offering a new perspective on relations between town and Crown in late medieval England. Beginning with an assessment of the various demands, financial, political and commercial, made upon the towns by the Hundred Years War, the author argues that such pressures, facilitated the development of a partnership in government between the Crown and the rulers of Bristol and York which saw the leading townsmen become increasingly prominent figures in national affairs. The book goes on to explore in detail the nature of urban aspirations within the kingdom, demonstrating that the royal charters granting the towns their coveted county status were crucial in binding their ruling elites into the apparatus of royal government, and giving them a powerful voice in national politics.

Claire Taylor, *Heresy in Medieval France, Dualism in Aquitaine and the Agenais, 1000-1249* (2005)

This book deals with the origins and spread of religious heresy in western Europe from a regional perspective. The first part deals with the oft-debated origins of 'heresy' reported in c.1000 and argues that whilst Aquitaine could have given rise to indigenous forms of dissent that clerics might misinterpret as doctrinally 'heretical', there is also evidence for the external influence of dualist missionaries from the Balkans. Largely reflecting the flawed methodological basis on which this latter premise was originally asserted, it concludes that new sources for the subject cannot be interpreted except as revealing dualism. A contextual account of Aquitanian and Gascon society is offered, the latter previously under-explored in anglophone literature, and debate concerning the rate and nature of social change in this period is addressed in exploring the relationship between 'heresy' and the Peace of God and saints' cults. The second part is an account of the cathar heresy in the borderlands between the Toulousain and Aquitaine. Neglected evidence for the reception and rejection of dualism in families and towns of the north-western Languedoc is discussed as part of the political and cultural life of the county of Agen. Patterns of adherence to the heresy – in peace-time, in the Albigensian Crusade and under the Inquisition – are identified and related to better known evidence for the Occitan heretics and the societal context in which they operated.

Björn K.U. Weiler, *Henry III of England and the Staufan Empire, 1216-1272* (2006)

Modern historians frequently maligned Henry III of England (1216-1272) for his entanglements in European affairs. However, this book moves past orthodox opinion to offer a reappraisal of his activities. Using Henry's dealings with the rulers of the Staufan Empire (Germany, Northern France, Northern Italy and Sicily) as a case study to explore the broader international context within which he acted, the author offers a more varied reading of Henry's 'European adventures'; he shows that far from being an expensive aberration, they reveal the English king as acting within the same parameters and according to the same norms as his peers and contemporaries. Moreover, they provide new insights into the structures and mechanisms, the ideals and institutions which defined the conduct of relations between rulers and realms in the medieval West; medieval politics, it is argued, cannot be understood in isolation from wider movements, ideals and concepts. This book will be of value not only for historians of medieval England but also for those with a more general interest in the wider political structures of the pre-modern West.

Deirdre Palk, *Gender, Crime and Judicial Discretion, 1780-1830* (2006)

Crimes in England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were both committed and judged differently, depending on whether the culprit was male or female. Based on a wide range of primary material, this book follows the journeys of men and women implicated in the capital crimes of shoplifting, pickpocketing and distributing forged banknotes, though their trials and on to death, transportation, imprisonment or even to complete freedom. This study of the English judicial system in London provides a detailed view of its complex workings, with particular attention to the role, and apparently more lenient treatment, of women. The evidence presented also sheds light on the complex decision-making policies of a criminal justice administration burdened by the weight of increasing criminal business.

Robert Lutton, *Lollardy and Orthodox Religion in Pre-reformation England* (2006)

A richly detailed account of the relationship between Lollard heresy and orthodox religion before the English reformation. Robert Lutton examines the pious practices and dispositions of families and individuals in relation to the orthodox institutions of parish, chapel and guild, and the beliefs and activities of Wycliffite heretics. He takes issue with portrayals of orthodox religion as buoyant and harmonious, and demonstrates that late medieval piety was increasingly diverse and the parish community far from stable or unified. By investigating the generation of family wealth and changing attitudes to its disposal through inheritance and pious giving in the important Lollard centre of Tenterden in Kent, he suggests that rapid economic development and social change created the conditions for a significant cultural shift. This study contends that in certain parts of England by the early sixteenth century piety was subject to dramatic changes which, in a number of important ways, anticipated the Reformation.

Natasha Glaisyer, *The Culture of Commerce in England, 1660-1720* (2006)

Late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century England – the period between the Restoration and the South Sea Bubble – was dramatically transformed by the massive cost of fighting wars, and, significantly, a huge increase in the re-export trade. This book seeks to ask how commerce was legitimated, promoted, fashioned, defined and understood in this period of spectacular commercial and financial ‘revolution’. It examines the packaging and portrayal of commerce, and of commercial knowledge, positioning itself between studies of merchant culture on the one hand and of the commercialisation of society on the other. It focuses on four main areas: the Royal Exchange where the London trading community gathered; sermons preached before mercantile audiences; periodicals and newspaper concerned with trade; and commercial didactic literature.

James Taylor, *Creating Capitalism. Joint-stock Enterprise in British Politics and Culture, 1800-1870* (2006)

The emergence of the joint-stock company in nineteenth-century Britain was a culture shock for many Victorians. Though the home of the industrial revolution, the nation’s economy was dominated by the private partnership. The large, impersonal company and the rampant speculation it was thought to encourage were viewed with suspicion and downright hostility. This book argues that the existing historiography understates society’s resistance to joint-stock enterprise, employing an eclectic range of sources, it explores how the legal system was gradually restructured to facilitate joint-stock enterprise. This has typically been interpreted as evidence for the emergence of new, positive attitudes to speculation and economic growth, but the book demonstrates how traditional outlooks continued to influence legislation, and the way in which economic reforms were driven by political agendas.

Anne Isba, *Gladstone and Dante. Victorian Statesman, Medieval Poet* (2006)

From the point at which he first read the *Commedia*, at the age of twenty-four, William Gladstone was to consider Dante Alighieri one of the major influences in his life, on a par with Homer and St Augustine, and to identify himself strongly with the poet. Both were statesmen as well as scholars, for whom civic duty was more important than personal

convenience. Both were serious theologians as well as simple spiritual pilgrims. Both idealised women. This book shows how Gladstone found in Dante an endorsement of his own beliefs as he negotiated a path through life. Isba traces the development of his enthusiasm against the background of a resurgent Italy in a new Europe, and in the context of the Victorian fashion for all things medieval. She also examines the parallels between the two men's attitudes to sex and religion in particular, and closes by analysing the quality of Gladstone's own writing on Dante (he was to become an internationally recognised Dante scholar).

Louise J. Wilkinson, *Women in Thirteenth-century Lincolnshire* (2007)

Charters, chronicles, government records and some of the earliest manorial court rolls are here used to examine the interaction of gender, status and life-cycle in shaping women's experiences Lincolnshire. Louise Wilkinson investigates the lives of noblewomen, gentlewomen, townswomen, peasant women, criminal women and women religious from a variety of angles. Not only does she consider how far women were partners alongside men, especially within the family, but she also explores whether they might have been both at once constrained and, yet to an extent, empowered by religious and biological ideas about gender difference which found expression in inheritance practices and the common law. The author sheds valuable light on the avenues for political influence open to elite women through important new case studies of Nicholas de la Haye (d.1230), sheriff of Lincoln, Hawise de Quency (d.1243), countess of Lincoln, and Margaret de Lacy (d.1266), countess of Lincoln. She also addresses women's roles within the rural and urban labour markets before the Black Death. Little has been published by way of regional studies of thirteenth-century women, and this work fills a significant gap in the historiography; it will appeal to scholars of English medieval social, political, economic and ecclesiastical history, as well as to those working in gender studies.

Anne-Marie Kilday, *Women and Violent Crime in Enlightenment Scotland* (2007)

This book offers important new insights into the relationships between crime and gender in Scotland during the Enlightenment period. Against the backdrop of significant legislative changes that fundamentally altered the face of Scots law, Anne-Marie Kilday examines contemporary attitudes towards serious offences against the person committed by women. She draws particularly on rich and varied court records to explore female criminality and judicial responses to it in the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Through a series of case studies of homicide, infanticide, assault, popular disturbances and robbery, she argues that Scottish women were more predisposed to violence than their counterparts south of the border and considers how this relates to the contemporary drive to 'civilise' popular behaviour and to promote a more ordered society. The book challenges conventional feminist interpretations that see women principally as the victims of male-controlled economies, institutions and power structures, and calls for a major re-evaluation of the scope and significance of female criminality in this era. It will be of interest to scholars, students and those interested in the fields of gender studies, social history and the history of crime.

Karin Bowie, *Scottish Public Opinion and the Union of 1707* (2007)

The common perception of the Anglo-Scottish Union of 1707 as a 'political job', stitched up by a corrupt Scottish elite behind closed doors, is robustly challenged in this study, which shows how public debate and the mobilisation of popular opinion shaped the union crisis from beginning to end. It considers how the Country party sought to influence political outcomes by aggressively encouraging the public expression of oppositional opinion in pamphlets, petitions and crowds, from the Darien crisis of 1699-1701 to the parliamentary debates on incorporation in 1707-7. It also examines the government's changing response to these adversarial activities and its growing acceptance of the need to court Scottish public opinion. This book explores the meaning, legitimacy and power of public opinion in early modern politics and revises our understanding of how an incorporating British union came to be made in 1707. It is a contribution to the political, social and cultural history of a period and an event that remains contentious to this day.

Amanda Flather, *Gender and Space in Early Modern England* (2007)

This challenging book addresses the gendering of space in early modern England. It examines both the spatial implications of patriarchal theory and the ways in which in practice men and women experienced and interpreted space in their day-to-day lives. Space was not simply a passive backdrop to a social system that held structural origins elsewhere. It was vitally important for marking out and maintaining the hierarchy that sustained social and gender order in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century England. Status and gender were displayed physically and spatially every moment of the day: in a person's place at table, the bed on which s/he slept, the pew that s/he occupied in church, in places of work and recreation, in dress, gesture, posture and modes of address. Space was also the basis for the formation of gender identities that were constantly contested and restructured. Examining in turn domestic, social and sacred places and the spatial division of labour in gender construction, Dr Flather demonstrates how these could shift, and with them the position and power of women. She shows that the ideological assumption that all women are subject to all men is flawed. She also exposes the limited utility of interpretations that continue to rely on the separate spheres model and binary positions of public/private, male/female to describe gender relations and their changes across the period. Essential reading for specialists and students of early modern social history, especially those interested in the history of the family and of women, this book will also be important for all those working on gender history and 'women's studies'.

Alex Windscheffel, *Popular Conservatism in Imperial London, 1868-1906* (2007)

The Conservative party achieved remarkable electoral success in London between 1868 and 1906, but Conservatism's popular appeal has never been rigorously examined, with historians tending to explain the party's late-Victorian 'transformation' in terms of the political preferences of the suburban middle classes. This work, the first in-depth survey of London Conservatism during this period, challenges that view. The author conclusively demonstrates that the rise in fortunes cannot simply be accounted for by the conversion of the middle-class 'Villa Tory' voter. By analysing the party's policies, discourses and structures at grass-roots level, he clearly shows that late-Victorian London Conservatism was above all populist, and that the party was better able than its opponents to construct electoral positions which adapted to social and cultural change. This book is also a key contribution to the historiography of late-Victorian London: a time when the

capital's political, cultural and economic importance burgeoned. Throughout the book, the author brings out the complex interplay between local, national and especially imperial identities in the late-Victorian city: London was the 'heart of the empire', and late-Victorian Conservatives routinely celebrated the imperial dimensions of their city, most notably during the 'khaki' election of 1900.

David M Craig, *Robert Southey and Romantic Apostasy: Political Argument in Britain, 1780-1840* (2007)

Like William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey has been remembered not just as a romantic poet but also as a political apostate. In the 1790s he was fired by enthusiasm for the French Revolution, and was known as a radical and a republican. By the 1820s, however, he was not only the poet laureate, but a fierce conservative who opposed the reform of Church and State. Yet at the same time his reactionary politics were mixed with anxiety about the effects of industrialisation and the growth of poverty, leading some commentators to view him as a prophet of socialism and collectivism. This book charts the development of Southey's social and political ideas in order to throw light on the problems generated by the concept of 'romantic apostasy'. It draws on his poetry, histories, journalism and letters to show that his intellectual evolution was more complex than has previously been thought. In so doing it touches on numerous themes: theological politics, national character, the 'social question', providence and history, and questions of race, empire and civilisation, as well as the nature of republicanism and the evolution of conservatism. It is an important contribution towards the wider understanding of the intellectual aftermath of the French Revolution in Britain.

Elizabeth Hurren, *Protesting about Pauperism: Poverty, Politics and Poor Relief in late-Victorian England* (2007)

The consequences of extreme poverty were a grim reality for all too many people in Victorian England. The various poor laws implemented to try to deal with it contained a number of controversial measures, one of the most radical and unpopular being the crusade against outdoor relief, during which central government sought to halt all welfare payments at home. Via a close case study of Brixworth union in Northamptonshire, which offers an unusually rich corpus of primary material and evidence, the author looks at what happened to those impoverished men and women who struggled to live independently in a world-without-welfare outside the workhouse. She retraces the experiences of elderly paupers evicted from almshouses, of the children of the aged poor prosecuted for parental maintenance, of dying paupers who were refused medical care in their homes, and of women begging for funeral costs in an attempt to prevent the bodies of their loved ones being taken for dissection by anatomists. She then shows how increasing democratisation gave the labouring poor the means to win control of the poor law.

Virginia Hoselitz, *Imagining Roman Britain. Victorian Responses to a Roman Past* (2007)

The authority of classical texts was challenged in the mid-Victorian era through the unearthing of a very different 'Rome' in the material remains under British soil.

Developments in archaeology created a new picture of Roman Britain as wealthy and civilized – an image which sat more comfortably with the Victorians’ own changing view of empire as they themselves became an imperial power. Changing intellectual ideas ensured that the Roman heritage could no longer be seen solely as the preserve of the classically educated upper class: excavating with a spade allowed a larger audience to participate and own the Roman past. This book explores the whole phenomena, using archaeological activity in four British provincial towns to offer an explanation of why it happened, and offering a set of authoritative and fresh insights into the way in which Victorian archaeology emerged, developed and altered how the modern world understood the ancient. What it brings to the fore are the frequently contradictory and confused notions about the past, which challenge any simplistic understanding of the place of Roman Britain in the Victorian imagination.

Paul Readman, *Land and Nation in England. Patriotism, National Identity, and the Politics of Land, 1880-1914* (2008)

The land question loomed large in late Victorian and Edwardian politics, playing a major part in Conservative, Liberal and Labour policymaking: in the context of concern about the faltering agricultural economy and the effects of large-scale rural-urban migration, land reforms were hotly debated in and out of parliament as never before. This book offers the first full-length study of the relationship between Englishness and the politics of land. It explores the ideas and cultural attitudes that informed political positions on the land question, from paternalist ‘pure squire Conservatism’ to patriotic radical visions of pre-enclosure England: the author underlines how the land question excited political passion and controversy because it involved contested issues of national identity, national character and race. By examining how land politics functioned as a site for patriotic debate, the book offers fresh insights into the ideological significance of contemporary nationalistic discourse, which in the British context has more usually been associated with war and empire than apparently ‘domestic’ issues. In so doing, it argues for the importance of rural – not necessarily reactionary – constructions of Englishness in late nineteenth and early twentieth-century England.

Stephen M. Lee, *George Canning and Liberal Toryism, 1801-1827* (2008)

George Canning, one of the most charismatic and divisive figures in British political history, was at the centre of Hanoverian politics for nearly four decades. This study looks at how Canning emerged in the years between 1801 and his death in 1827 as the leading exponent of a distinctive form of Liberal Toryism in parliament and in the country at large. In contrast to the majority of works on Canning and his impact on British foreign policy, this book concentrates on Canning’s domestic career: his emergence from the shadow of Pitt after 1801; his disillusionment with old-fashioned factionalism in the years after Pitt’s death in 1806; his experiences as MP for Liverpool (1812-23); his political thought; his relationships with the middle classes and his contribution to the evolution of the idea of ‘public opinion’; his role in the ‘high’ period of Liberal Toryism (1822-7); and, finally, his central part in the break up of Lord Liverpool’s incapacitating stroke. His achievement is thus shown to lie as much in the realm of domestic party politics as in foreign relations and diplomacy. And by looking at Canning’s career over the longer term, the book argues that Liberal Toryism was not simply a flourish of post-war economic liberalism, but a fundamental reshaping of British party politics in the aftermath of the French Revolution.

Thomas Leng, *Benjamin Worsley (1618-1677). Trade, Interest and the Spirit in Revolutionary England* (2008)

Benjamin Worsley occupies a unique place in the development of commercial government in England. Best known as the defender of the Navigation Act of 1651, he was employed as secretary to councils of trade by both Commonwealth and restored monarchy, and his career reveals the contribution of republican policies to the establishment of a navigation system that governed commercial relations between England and its empire for decades to come. But Worsley was far more than a faceless public servant. Ally of the reformer and publisher Samuel Hartlib, mentor to the young scientist Robert Boyle, arch-enemy of William Petty, the political arithmetician, Worsley participated in the intellectual culture of his time, but until now his story has remained untold. Worsley stood at the juncture of many crucial historical developments, as a London apprentice, military surgeon and projector; jealous observer of Dutch trade, employee of republic and crown alike, and frustrated surveyor of Cromwellian Ireland; experimental scientist, aspiring alchemist, spiritual seeker, and restoration dissenter. Bringing together commercial, intellectual and political history, and ranging from London to Ireland, Amsterdam, and the international trade routes in which they were set, this book tells the story of a remarkable character and the revolutionary age through which he lived.

Gordon Pentland, *Radicalism, Reform and National Identity in Scotland, 1820-1833* (2008)

The passing of the 'Great Reform Act' of 1832 retains a central place in British history. Historical debate, however, has focused upon whether reform represented the end of the *ancien régime* or a conservative holding action by political elites. Little critical thinking has been devoted to investigating the passage of the three different Reform Acts as a renegotiation of the relationship between England, Scotland and Ireland. By providing a history of reform in one national context this study addresses several key themes. It delivers a more 'British' history of reform, exploring how the constitutional crisis of 1828-32 was negotiated in different contexts and how, throughout the 1820s and 30s, events in England, Scotland and Ireland impacted on one another. It moves beyond constitutional questions to explore the development of a political culture of reform in shared languages, strategies and personnel across a number of political, religious and social reform campaigns. Finally, it argues that the period was crucial in the renegotiation of what it meant to be British and had a profound impact on national identities in Scotland, where different versions of Britishness and Scottishness were integral to the practice of politics at all levels.

Andrea Benvenuti, *Anglo-Australian Relations and the 'Turn to Europe', 1961-1972*, (2008)

In the 1960s Britain's external policies underwent a profound revision as the government sought to redefine Britain's post-imperial role: London gradually turned away from its imperial and global commitments and towards Europe, a process seen principally in Britain's applications to the European Economic Community (EEC) between 1961 and 1972, as well as the 1968 decision to withdraw from east of Suez. This stimulating book

examines Anglo-Australian relations against this background and explores the radical changes that took place during the 1960s, addressing the issue of why the ties of empire which had once bound Australia and Britain became practically inconsequential by the early 1970s. Drawing on a broad range of British and Australian archival sources, the author charts how Britain's orientation towards Europe gradually but inexorably loosened those historic ties. Dr Benvenuti explains how Australia perceived the challenge of Britain's retreat from empire, and analyses the policies successive Australian governments implemented to minimise its impact. Arguing that Canberra hesitated to antagonise Britain for fear that it would drift further away, he shows how Australian policy-makers gradually accepted the developing new realities and sought to diversify the country's trading options, moving away from the traditional markets in Britain towards the Asia-Pacific region, at the same time cautiously redefining Australia's strategic priorities in Asia.

Geraint Hughes, *Harold Wilson's Cold War: the Labour Government and East-West Politics, 1964-1970*, (2009)

Harold Wilson's Cold War covers a hitherto neglected aspect of twentieth-century British history, analysing the Labour government's efforts to promote East-West *détente* and to improve Anglo-Soviet relations from 1964 to 1970. This book challenges the caricature of Harold Wilson's rigid subservience to America, demonstrating that as a prime minister he intended to develop closer contacts with the Soviet leadership, and to foster co-operation on arms control, conflict resolution in Vietnam and East-West trade. It illustrates how the Labour government reconciled its policy towards the USSR and Warsaw Pact states with its alignment with the USA and NATO membership. This book concludes that Wilson's failure to improve relations between the UK and the USSR was due to both the impact of crises in Vietnam, the Middle East and Czechoslovakia, and to the unwillingness of the Soviet government to alter its fundamentally adversarial attitude towards the West.

Helen Hyde, *Cardinal Bendinello Sauli and church patronage in sixteenth-century Italy* (2009)

Cardinal Bendinello Sauli died in disgrace in 1518, implicated, rightly or wrongly, in a conspiracy to assassinate Pope Leo X. This book, based on extensive research in Genoa and Rome, traces Sauli's rise and fall. It plots his elevation to ecclesiastical eminence through the efforts of his family who were financiers to the pope; and it examines his apogee as cardinal-patron both of humanists and of some of the leading artists of his day such as Sebastiano del Piombo and Raphael. Dr Hyde also examines the surviving evidence relating to the plot to murder the pope and reveals new archival material which supports the existence of the plot in the eyes of the law and Sauli's involvement in it. In addition, she explores Sauli's role as a man of the Church and his administration of his benefices. She demonstrates that not all benefices were viewed merely as money-mills to fund the cardinalial lifestyle, but often benefited from the spiritual concerns of their holders. Both Sauli and his family are shown to have shared the reforming ethos of pre-Lutheran Rome and Genoa. This important work is essential reading for students and scholars of the High Renaissance. Against a background of political turmoil and intrigue, the examination of the life and career of one man and his family offers new perspectives on the Renaissance cardinal and his household and the patronal links which bound pope, cardinals and their courtiers so closely together. Moreover it provides a convincing re-evaluation of that most serious of crimes: the plot to murder the pope.

Ian Mortimer, *The Dying and the Doctors: the Medical Revolution in Seventeenth-Century England*

This study charts the adoption of medical strategies by the seriously ill and dying, decade by decade, from the Elizabethan age of astrological medicine to the emergence of the medical practitioner in the early eighteenth century. Drawing on more than eighteen thousand probate accounts, massive increases in the consumption of medicines and medical advice by all social groups and in almost all areas are identified. Focusing on the diocese of Canterbury, Dr Mortimer explores how these increases were possible even though there was a relatively static number of practitioners. Most importantly, he examines the role of the towns in providing medical services to rural areas and hinterlands, and demonstrates the extending ranges of physicians', surgeons' and apothecaries' businesses. A comparable revolution in community nursing is also identified, from its unskilled status in 1600 to a more exclusive one by 1700. Thus this book describes not only a medical revolution in terms of the increased supply and demand of medical goods and services, but a medical revolution in religious terms too, in which whole communities' hopes for physical survival shifted from God to the professional medical practitioner. This, it is suggested, is one of the most profound revolutions that humanity has experienced in historical times.

Paul Bridgen, *The Labour Party and the Politics of War and Peace, 1900-1924*

This rich analytical account of the Labour party's foreign policy between the party's formation and the fall of the first Labour government in 1924 demonstrates that the party's policy development during this period was far more sophisticated than has previously been considered. The party was neither merely the ideological cipher for ex-Liberals in the Union of Democratic Control; nor did it enter government devoid of policy ideas. Rather, as the author shows, the party sought consistently to construct and eventually to implement a genuinely radical foreign policy. This involved significant input from the wider labour movement, and was also influenced at important moments by contacts with the international socialist movement. Rejecting doctrinally rigid approaches to Labour policy development, the author demonstrates that many ideological currents flowed through the early Labour party, and, crucially, that one of the strongest traditions influencing the formation of the party's post-war foreign policy objectives was Gladstonian internationalism, rather than the anti-war Cobdenite radicalism of the UDC and its allies. Before the war, Labour is shown to have been actively engaged in attempts by progressives to establish ideological links between socialism, radicalism and liberalism in ways appealing to the new mass electorate. Thereafter, it built on these traditions to help consolidate its claim to be the legitimate heir to nineteenth-century radical traditions in foreign policy.

Sam Worby, *Law and Kinship in Thirteenth-Century England*

Two separate legal jurisdictions concerned with family relations held sway in the high middle ages: canon law and common law. In thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Europe, kinship rules dominated the lives of laymen and laywomen. They determined whom they might marry (decided in the canon law courts) and they determined from whom they might inherit (decided in the common law courts). This book seeks to uncover the association between the two, exploring the ways in which the two legal systems shared ideas about family relationship, where the one jurisdiction – common law – was concerned about ties of consanguinity and where the other – canon law – was concerned to add to the kinship mix ties of affinity. It also demonstrates how the theories of kinship were practically applied in the courtrooms of medieval England.

Xabier Lamikiz, *Trade and Trust in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World: Spanish Merchants and their Overseas Networks*

Both economic history and the cultural history of commerce, this book examines the role of interpersonal trust in underpinning trade amidst the challenges and uncertainties of the eighteenth-century Atlantic. It focuses upon the nature of mercantile activity in two parts of Spain: Cadiz in the south and its trade with Spain's American empire; and Bilbao in the north, and its trade with western and northern Europe. Drawing on a broad range of Spanish, Peruvian and British archival sources, *Trade and Trust* explores merchants' experience of trusting their agents and correspondents and examines how different factors such as distance, the quality and frequency of commercial information, legal frameworks and ethnicity affected their ability to rely on their colleagues. Whilst overseas trade has always been a risky undertaking, this book reveals how merchants sought to minimise losses by forging strong bonds of interpersonal trust amongst a range of employees, partners and clients.