

## Divided Loyalties The Diary Of A Basketball Father

“This expertly researched account brings to life a meaningful but underexplored chapter in world history.” —Publishers Weekly
When Europe’s Great War engulfed the Ottoman Empire, Arab nationalists rose in revolt against the Turks. The British supported the Arabs’ fight for an independent state and sent an intelligence officer, T.E. Lawrence, to join Prince Faisal, leader of the Arab army and a descendant of the Prophet. In October 1918, Faisal, Lawrence, and the Arabs victoriously entered Damascus, where they declared a constitutional government in an independent Greater Syria. At the Paris Peace Conference, Faisal won the support of Woodrow Wilson, who sent an American mission to Syria to survey the political aspirations of its people. However, other Entente leaders at Paris—and later San Remo—schemed against the Arab democracy, which they saw as a threat to their colonial rule. On March 8, 1920, the Syrian-Arab Congress declared independence and crowned Faisal king of a “representative monarchy.” Rashid Rida, a leading Islamic thinker of the day, led the constituent assembly to establish equality for all citizens, including non-Muslims, under a full bill of rights. But France and Britain refused to recognize the Damascus government, instead imposing a system of mandates on the Arab provinces of the defeated Ottoman Empire, on the pretext that Arabs weren’t yet ready for self-government. Under such a mandate, the French invaded Syria in April, crushing the Arab government and sending Faisal and Congress leaders into exile. The fragile coalition of secular modernizers and Islamic reformers that might have established democracy in the Arab world was destroyed, with profound consequences that reverberate still. Using many previously untapped primary sources, including contemporary newspaper accounts and letters, minutes from the Syrian-Arab Congress, and diary and journal entries from participants, How The West Stole Democracy From The Arabs is a groundbreaking account of this extraordinary, brief moment of unity and hope—and of its destruction. “Important and fascinating.” —Amnesty A. Jamal, Edwards S. Sanford Professor of Politics, Princeton University

“Though he has traditionally been saddled with much of the blame for the Confederate loss at Gettysburg, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet was a capable, resourceful, and brave commander. Lee referred to Longstreet as his “Old Warhorse,” and Longstreet’s men gave him the sobriquet “Bull of the Woods” for his aggressive tactics at Chickamauga.” —New, historian Alexander Mendoza offers a comprehensive analysis of Longstreet’s leadership during his seven-month assignment in the Tennessee theater of operations. He concludes that the obstacles to effective command faced by Longstreet during his sojourn in the west had at least as much to do with longstanding grievances and politically motivated prejudices as they did with any personal or military shortcomings of Longstreet himself. -“BOOK JACKET.

The Civil War hardly scratched the Confederate state of Texas. Thousands of Texans died in battlefields hundreds of miles to the east, of course, but the war did not destroy Texas’s farms or plantations or her few miles of railroads. Although unchallenged from without, Confederate Texans faced challenges from within—from fellow Texans who opposed their cause. Dissension sprang from a multitude of seeds. It emerged from prewar political and ethnic differences; it surfaced after wartime hardships and potential danger wore down the resistance of less-than-enthusiastic rebels; it flourished, as some reaped huge profits from the bizarre war economy of Texas. Texas Divided is neither the history of the Civil War in Texas, nor of secession or Reconstruction. Rather, it is the history of men dealing with the sometimes fragmented southern society in which they lived—some fighting to change it, others to preserve it—and an examination of the lines that divided Texas and Texans during the sectional conflict of the nineteenth century. Monumental in scope and vividly detailed, Chocolate City tells the tumultuous, four-century story of race and democracy in our nation’s capital. Emblematic of the ongoing tensions between America’s expansive democratic promises and its enduring racial realities, Washington often has served as a national battleground for contentious issues, including slavery, segregation, civil rights, the drug war, and gentrification. But D.C. is more than just a seat of government, and authors Chris Myers Asch and George Derek Musgrove also highlight the city’s rich history of local activism as Washingtonians of all races have struggled to make their voices heard in an undemocratic city where residents lack full political rights. Tracing D.C.’s massive transformations—from a sparsely inhabited plantation society into a diverse metropolis, from a center of the slave trade to the nation’s first black-majority city, from “Chocolate City” to “Latte City”—Asch and Musgrove offer an engaging narrative peppered with unforgettable characters, a history of deep racial division but also one of hope, resilience, and interracial cooperation.

A History of Race and Democracy in the Nation’s Capital

Lincoln’s Citadel: The Civil War in Washington, DC

Mixing It

Philanthropy and the Construction of Victorian Women’s Citizenship

Consumer Behaviour

A Union Woman in Civil War Kentucky

The Pulitzer Prize-winning, bestselling biography of America’s founding father and second president that was the basis for the acclaimed HBO series, brilliantly told by master historian David McCullough. In this powerful, epic biography, David McCullough unfolds the adventurous life journey of John Adams, the brilliant, fiercely independent, often irascible, always honest Yankee patriot who spared nothing in his zeal for the American Revolution, who rose to become the second president of the United States and saved the country from blundering into an unnecessary war; who was learned beyond all but a few and regarded by some as “out of his senses”; and whose marriage to the wise and valiant Abigail Adams is one of the moving love stories in American history. This is history on a grand scale—a book about politics and war and social issues, but also about human nature, love, religious faith, virtue, ambition, friendship, and betrayal, and the far-reaching consequences of noble ideas. Above all, John Adams is an enthralling, often surprising story of one of the most important and fascinating Americans who ever lived.

Historians have paid little attention to the fate of minorities at times of acute crises. This book addresses the case of two different types of Italians in Britain during the Second World War: the immigrants, who became ‘enemy aliens’ overnight, and the prisoners of war (POWs), who were brought to this country to compensate for the lack of labour. The first New York Film Festival to the fifty-second, Phillip Lopate has made film his most cherished subject. Here, in one place, are the very best of these essays, a joy for anyone who loves movies. The book is mainly based on archival - mostly unused - sources, direct private testimonies, both written and oral, are also taken into account.

“Fort Donelson’s Legacy portrays the tapestry of war and society in the upper southern heartland of Tennessee and Kentucky after the key Union victories at Forts Henry and Donelson in February 1862. Those victories, notes Benjamin Franklin Cooling, could have delivered the decisive blow to the Confederacy in the West and ended the war in that theater. Instead, what followed was terrible devastation and bloodshed that embroiled soldier and civilian alike. Cooling compellingly describes a struggle that was marked not only by the movement of armies and the strategies of generals but also by the rise of guerrilla bands and civil resistance. It was, in part, a war fought for geography - for rivers and railroads and for strategic cities such as Nashville, Louisville, and Chattanooga. But it was also a war for the hearts and minds of the populace . . . exploring the complex terrain of ‘total war’ that steadily engulfed Tennessee and Kentucky. Cooling draws on a huge array of sources, including official military records and countless diaries and memoirs. He makes considerable use of the words of participants to capture the attitudes and concerns of those on both sides.”—Dust jacket.

Experiences of a teacher

Texas Divided

The Syrian Arab Congress of 1920 and the Destruction of Its Historical Liberal-Islamic Alliance

Essays and Criticism from a Lifelong Love Affair with the Movies

David McCullough American History E-book Box Set

The Colonial American in Britain

John Adams

Fort Donelson’s Legacy

John Mitchell was a contradictory figure, representing the best and worst labor leadership had to offer at the turn of the century. Articulate, intelligent, and a skillful negotiator, Mitchell made effective use of the press and political opportunities as well as the muscle of his union. He was also manipulative, calculating, tremendously ambitious, and prone to place more trust in the business community than in his own rank and file. Phelan relates Mitchell’s life to many issues currently being debated by labor historians, such as organized labor’s search for respectability, its development of a large bureaucracy, its ambiguous relationship to the state, and its suppression of worker input. In addition, he shows how Mitchell’s life illuminates broad economic and political developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The author, basketball coach at St. Anthony High School in Jersey City, describes his school’s season as well as the seasons of his two sons at Duke and Seton Hall

Phillip Lopate has been obsessed with movies from the start. As an undergraduate at Columbia, he organized the school’s first film society. Later, he even tried his own hand at filmmaking. But it was not until his ascent as a major essayist that Lopate found his truest and most lasting contribution to the medium. And, over the past twenty-five years, tackling subjects ranging from Visconti to Jerry Lewis at the first New York Film Festival to the fifty-second, Phillip Lopate has made film his most cherished subject. Here, in one place, are the very best of these essays, a joy for anyone who loves movies.

America’s Arab Nationalists focuses in on the relationship between Arab nationalists and Americans in the struggle for independence in an era when idealistic Americans could see the Arab nationalist struggle as an expression of their own values. In the first three decades of the twentieth century (from the 1908 Ottoman revolution to the rise of Hitler), important and influential Americans, including members of the small Arab-American community, intellectually, politically and financially participated in the construction of Arab nationalism. This book tells the story of a diverse group of people whose contributions are largely unknown to the American public. The role Americans played in the development of Arab nationalism has been largely unexplored by historians, making this an important and original contribution to scholarship. This volume is of great interest to students and academics in the field, though the narrative style is accessible to anyone interested in Arab nationalism, the conflict between Zionists and Palestinians, and the United States’ relationship with the Arab world.

The Knoxville Campaign

Americans in England During the War of Independence

How the West Stole Democracy from the Arabs

Two Men and A People

War and Society in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-1863

From the Ottoman Revolution to the Rise of Hitler

Four Centuries of Combat, Fear, and Intrigue in Gotham

**A study of the surprising functions of Buddhist statues, which helped disseminate Buddhist beliefs among the populace in Tenth- and Eleventh-century Japan. Using ethnographic data drawn from present-day fieldwork and marshalling ancient textual evidence, Horton reveals the historical origins and development of modern Japanese beliefs and practices.**

**Two opposing generals and the people of East Tennessee met in the fall of 1863. For James Longstreet, the commander of the Confederate forces, the campaign for Knoxville and East Tennessee marked the nadir of his military career, which climaxed in December 1863, with him submitting a letter of resignation as commander of the First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. For Ambrose Burnside, commander of the Federal forces, the campaign demonstrated his leadership and tactical ability following**

**British social reformers Emma Cons (1838-1911) and Lucy Cavendish (1841-1924) broke new ground in their efforts to better the lot of the working poor in London: they hoped to transform these people’s lives through great art, music, high culture, and elite knowledge. Although they did not recognize it as such, their work was in many ways the first step toward the display of citizenship. This book uses Cons’s and Cavendish’s partnership and work as an illuminating point of departure for exploring the larger topic of women’s political campaigns for late Victorian and Edwardian society. And, as Andrea Poole demonstrates that, beginning in the late 1860s, a shift was occurring from an emphasis on charity as a private, personal act of women’s virtuous duty to public philanthropy as evidence of citizenly, civic participation. She shows that, through philanthropic works, women were able to construct a separate public sphere through which they could speak directly to each other about how to affect matters of significant public policy - decades before women were finally granted the right to vote.**

**The stirring history of a president and a capital city on the front lines of war and freedom. In the late 1840s, Representative Abraham Lincoln resided at Mrs. Sprigg’s boardinghouse on Capitol Hill. Known as Abolition House, Mrs. Sprigg’s hosted lively dinner-table debates of antislavery politics by the congressional boarders. The unusually rapid turnover in the enslaved staff suggested that there were frequent escapes north to freedom from Abolition House, likely a cog in the underground railroad. These early years in Washington proved formative for Lincoln. In 1861, now in the White House, Lincoln could gaze out his office window and see the Confederate flag flying across the Potomac. Washington, DC, sat on the front lines of the Civil War. Vulnerable and insecure, the capital was rife with Confederate sympathizers. On the crossroads of slavery and freedom, the city was a refuge for thousands of contraband and fugitive slaves. The Lincoln administration took strict measures to tighten security and shelter, and medical care for contrabands. In 1863, a Freedman’s Village rose on the grounds of the Lee estate, where the Confederate flag once flew. The president and Mrs. Lincoln personally comforted the wounded troops who flooded wartime Washington. In 1862, Lincoln spent July 4 riding in a train of ambulances carrying casualties from the Peninsula Campaign to Washington hospitals. He saluted the “One-Legged Brigade” assembled outside the White House as “orators,” their wounds eloquent expressions of sacrifice and dedication. The administration built more than one hundred military hospitals to care for Union casualties. These are among the unforgettable scenes in Lincoln’s Citadel, a fresh, absorbing narrative history of Lincoln’s leadership in Civil War Washington. Here is the vivid story of how the Lincoln administration met the immense challenges the war posed to the city, transforming a vulnerable capital into a bastion for the Union.**

**A Southern Woman’s Memories of Richmond, VA and Washington, DC in the Civil War**

**Italians in Britain During the Second World War**

**Confederate Struggle for Command**

**Divided Loyalties**

**Loyalty and Dissent in the Lone Star State, 1856-1874**

**The Civil War Diary of an East Tennessee Confederate**

**England and America in His Works**

**This title presents the complete military history of New York from the colonial era to 9/11, showing how the Empire City and its inhabitants have been fundamentally shaped by war.**

**The stories of the men and women who served as spies in the Civil War offer a fascinating glimpse into the strong passions that divided a nation. Many were otherwise “ordinary” Americans who had received no special training in intelligence gathering, but simply listened and watched what was going on around them and then passed that information on to those who needed it. Spies such as Allan Pinkerton, Elizabeth Van Lew, Belle Boyd, and Rose O’Neal Greenhow vividly illustrate the differing motivations and backgrounds of those who became involved in espionage. Additional critical information came from former slaves, nurses, and men and women who found themselves in hostile territory when the war began. Spies in the Civil War delves into these stories of courage in the midst of conflict, adding to the rich history of the Civil War.**

**On April 22, 1861, within weeks of the surrender at Fort Sumter, fresh recruits marched to the Cynthiana, Kentucky, depot -- one of the state’s first volunteer companies to join the Confederate army. The soldiers boarded a waiting train as many sympathetic city and county officials cheered. A Confederate flag was raised at the Harrison County courthouse but it was taken down within six months, as the influence of pro-Southern officials diminished. However, this “essential little nest of treason” became a battlefield during some of the most dramatic military engagements in the state. In this fascinating book, William A. Penn provides an impressively detailed account of the military action that took place in this Kentucky region during the Civil War. Because of its political leanings and strategic position along the Kentucky Central Railroad, Harrison County became the target of multiple raids by Confederate general John Hunt Morgan. Conflict in the area culminated in the Second Battle of Cynthiana, in which Morgan’s men clashed with Union troops led by Major General Stephen G. Burbridge (the “Butcher of Kentucky”), resulting in the destruction of much of the town by fire. Penn draws on dozens of period newspapers as well as personal journals, memoirs, and correspondence from citizens, slaves, soldiers, and witnesses to provide a vivid account of the war’s impact on the region. Featuring new maps that clearly illustrate the combat strategies in the various engagements, Kentucky Rebel Town provides an illuminating look at divided loyalties and dissent in Union Kentucky. General James Longstreet fought in nearly every campaign of the Civil War, from Manassas (the first battle of Bull Run) to Antietam, Frederickburg, Chickamauga, Gettysburg, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. Yet, he was largely held to blame for the Confederacy’s defeat at Gettysburg. General James Longstreet sheds new light on the controversial commander and the man Robert E. Lee called “my old war horse.”**

**My Journey to the Top of the World and Back with the New York Mets**

**The Diary of Caroline Seabury, 1854-1863**

**How the American Revolution Came to New York**

**The Divided Family in Civil War America**

**Applications in Marketing**

**New York at War**

**The Public and Private Life of Labor Leader John Mitchell**

Only one man, Bud Harrelson, can say he was in uniform for both New York Mets world championships: as the shortstop who anchored the infield of the 1969 “Miracle Mets” and then as the third-base coach for the storied 1986 team. In Turning Two, Harrelson delivers a team memoir as he takes fans through the early seasons, sudden success, lean years, and return to glory. Born on D-day 1944, the Alameda County, California, native made his Major League debut with the Mets in 1965. At 147 pounds he was the team’s Everyman—a Gold Glove, All-Star shortstop who won the hearts of fans with his sparkling defensive skills and trademark brand of gritty, scrappy baseball. Harrelson recalls how the gentle yet firm guidance of manager Gil Hodges shaped a stunning success story in ‘69. Bud remembers the game’s legends he played with and against, including Hall of Famers Tom Seaver, Nolan Ryan, Roberto Clemente, Bob Gibson (against whom he compiled a .333 career batting average), and his idol, Willie Mays—Harrelson’s teammate on the 1973 “Ya Gotta Believe” team. Harrelson writes of his famous fight with Pete Rose in the playoffs that autumn as the Mets upset the Cincinnati Reds to win the National League pennant and squared off against the mighty Oakland A’s in a dramatic seven-game World Series. After retiring as a player, Bud returned to Shea Stadium as Davey Johnson’s third-base coach in 1985 and waved Ray Knight home for the winning run in the unforgettable Game 6 of the 1986 World Series. Harrelson takes us in the dugout and on the field as he tells thrilling tales from his candidly open state of the game today. Turning Two is the ideal souvenir from the first half century of the New York Mets—and from the pre-steroid era when players played the game the right way and did the little things to help their teams win. Bud Harrelson in Turning Two On Gil Hodges “Hodges accomplished his goal with compassion and a gentle hand and attained discipline simply by being such an imposing physical specimen. He rarely lost his temper, but on the few occasions that he did, you can bet he got our attention.” On Battling at the Plate “I have always said I’ll take God to three-and-two and take my chances. I might foul two off before He gave me ball four.” On 1969 “Torne hit a smash to me at short and I’m thinking, ‘Don’t screw up the throw; don’t rush it. I knew I could catch it. I just wanted to be sure to make a good, firm throw right at the chest of Al Weis at second base. I tossed it to Weis and he turned it over to Cledenon at first for the double play and we had won the Mets’ first title. We were the first champions of the National League East.” On Playing with Willie Mays “I reached up to catch the ball and as I did, I stepped on Willie’s foot. Oh, no! ‘Hey, Pee Wee, what are you doing out here?’ he squealed. ‘I didn’t hear anything,’ I said. ‘I don’t call for the ball,’ he said. ‘Well,’ I said, ‘if you don’t want to get stepped on again, you better start calling for it!’ The next time he was in center field and there was a pop fly, he called for it.” On Tom Seaver to M. Donald Grant “Mr. Grant, you know why we’re doing so well? See that little guy in the corner over there?—and he was pointing right at me—that guy whose salary you cut? He’s the reason we’re winning.” On Game 6 “I leaned over to Mitchell and reminded him to be alert and be ready to take off if Stanley threw one in the dirt.”

Extending beyond a basic psychological approach to Consumer Behaviour, this text provides an empirical understanding of the subject and will be of particular appeal to those of the Ehrenberg-Bass tradition and those who view Marketing as a science. The third edition maintains a strong focus on the use of research, helping students to develop analytical and evidence-based thinking in marketing and to

take into consideration not just the individual but also the marketing environment. New examples and research findings have been included with special attention paid to the digital environment, including online consumer behaviour and research. Suitable for upper undergraduate and postgraduate students taking courses in consumer behaviour, as well as doctoral candidates with a focus on consumer behaviour.

Two aging Civil War veterans mourned the death of their sons at a joint funeral in Knoxville National Cemetery. One, a cavalry general, had fought for the Union. The other had served as surgeon/major of a Confederate cavalry regiment. They met for the first time at the graves of their sons—two army lieutenants and University of Tennessee graduates killed together in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Newspaper accounts presented the encounter as an example of reconciliation between North and South. This book recounts the meeting of two families from opposing sides of the war—both rooted in East Tennessee, a region harshly divided by the conflict—placing their story in the context of America’s reconciliation narrative at the end of the 19th century.

During the Second World War, people arrived in Britain from all over the world as troops, war-workers, nurses, refugees, exiles, and prisoners-of-war-chiefly from Europe, America, and the British Empire. Between 1939 and 1945, the population in Britain became more diverse than it had ever been before. Through diaries, letters, and interviews, Mixing It tells of ordinary lives pushed to extraordinary lengths. Among the stories featured are those of Zbigniew Siemaszko - deported by the Soviet Union, fleeing Kazakhstan on a horse-drawn sleigh, and eventually joining the Polish army in Scotland via Iran, Iraq, and South Africa - and ‘Johnny’ Poho - the first Maori pilot to serve in the RAF, who was captured, and eventually murdered by the Gestapo for his part in the ‘Great Escape’. This is the first book to look at the big picture of large-scale movements to Britain and the rich variety of relations between different groups. When the war ended, awareness of the diversity of Britain’s wartime population was lost and has played little part in public memories of the war. Mixing It recovers this forgotten history. It illuminates the place of the Second World War in the making of multinational, multiethnic Britain and resonates with current debates on immigration.

Spies in the Civil War

1776, Brave Companions, The Great Bridge, John Adams, The Johnstown Flood, Mornings on Horseback, Path Between the Seas, Truman, The Course of Human Events

Historical Dictionary of Basketball

Burnside and Longstreet in East Tennessee

General James Longstreet and the First Corps in the West

Turning Two

The Struggle for Knoxville and East Tennessee

Taylor looks behind the Civil War metaphor of “brother against brother” to the real experiences of families, particularly in border states, whose households were split by divided loyalties. She studies letters and diaries to understand how families coped with division between husbands and wives, fathers and sons, and she traces the adoption of the image of the “house divided” in newspapers, government documents, and popular fiction to describe the divided nation. Taylor looks behind the Civil War metaphor of “brother against brother” to the real experiences of families, particularly in border states, whose households were split by divided loyalties. She studies letters and diaries to understand how families coped with division between husbands and wives, fathers and sons, and she traces the adoption of the image of the “house divided” in newspapers, government documents, and popular fiction to describe the divided nation.

Before the Civil War, the young country, more was another conflict that divided friends and family—the Revolutionary War Prior to the French and Indian War, the British government had taken little interest in their expanding American empire. Years of neglect had allowed America’s fledgling democracy to gain power, but by 1760 America had become the biggest and fastest-growing part of the British economy, and the mother country required tribute. When the Revolution came to New York City, it tore apart a community that was already in-ven by deep-seated family, political, religious, and economic antagonisms. Focusing on a number of individuals, Divided Loyalties describes their response to increasingly drastic actions taken in London by a succession of the king’s ministers, which finally forced people to take sides and decide whether they would continue their loyalty to Great Britain and the king, or cast their lot with the American insurgents. Using fascinating detail to draw us into history’s narrative, Richard M. Ketchum explains why New Yorkers with similar life experiences—even members of the same family—chose different sides when the war erupted.

“Hess’s account of the understudied Knoxville Campaign sheds new light on the generalship of James Longstreet and Ambrose Burnside, as well as such lesser players as Michah Jenkins and Orlando Poe. Both scholars and general readers should welcome it. The scholarship is sound, the research, superb, the writing, excellent.” —Steven E. Woodworth, author of Decision in the Heartland: The Civil War in the West In the fall and winter of 1863, Union General Ambrose Burnside and Confederate General James Longstreet vied for control of the city of Knoxville and with it the railroad that linked the Confederacy east and west. The generals and their men competed, too, for the hearts and minds of the people of East Tennessee. Often overshadowed by the fighting at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, this important campaign has never received a full scholarly treatment. In this landmark book, award-winning historian Earl J. Hess fills a gap in Civil War scholarship—a timely contribution that coincides with and commemorates the sesquicentennial of the Civil War The East Tennessee campaign was an important part of the war in the West. It brought the conflict to Knoxville in a devastating way, forcing the Union defenders to endure two weeks of siege in worsening winter conditions. The besieging Confederates suffered equally from supply shortages, while the civilian population was caught in the middle and the town itself suffered widespread destruction. The campaign culminated in the famed attack on Fort Sanders early on the morning of November 29, 1863. The bloody repulse of Longstreet’s veterans that morning contributed significantly to the unraveling of Confederate hopes in the Western theater of operations. Hess’s compelling account is filled with numerous maps and images that enhance the reader’s understanding of this vital campaign that tested the heart of East Tennessee. The author’s narrative and analysis will appeal to a broad audience, including general readers, seasoned scholars, and new students of Tennessee and Civil War history. The Knoxville Campaign will thoroughly reinvent our view of the war as it played out in the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee. EARL J. HESS is Stewart W. McClelland Distinguished Professor in Humanities and an associate professor of history at Lincoln Memorial University. He is the author of nearly twenty books, including The Civil War in the West—Victory and Defeat from the Appalachians to the Mississippi and Lincoln Memorial University and the Shaping of Appalachia.

The Historical Dictionary of Basketball is a comprehensive account of all forms of basketball, amateur, professional, men’s, women’s, Olympic, domestic, and international, from its invention in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith through the present day. This is done through a chronology, an introductory essay, an extensive bibliography, and over 600 cross-referenced dictionary entries on the people, places, teams, and terminology of the game.

Kentucky Rebel Town

Living Buddhist States in Early Medieval and Modern Japan

A Retrospective Diary

John Adams, 1776, Truman, The Course of Human Events

Totally, Tenderly, Tragically

Chocolate City

Lady Frederic Cavendish and Miss Emma Founs

A special eBook boxed set from Pulitzer Prize-winning author David McCullough, featuring four books on American history. This e-book box set includes the following American History-themed books by David McCullough: · John Adams: The magisterial, Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of the independent, irascible Yankee patriot, one of our nation’s founders and most important figures, who became our second president. · 1776: The riveting story of George Washington, the men who marched with him, and their British foes in the momentous year of American independence. · Truman: The Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Harry Truman, the complex and courageous man who rose from modest origins to make momentous decisions as president, from dropping the atomic bomb to going to war in Korea. · Special Bonus: The Course of Human Events: In this Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities, David McCullough draws on his personal experience as a historian to acknowledge the crucial importance of writing in history’s enduring impact and influence, and he affirms the significance of history in teaching us about human nature through the ages.

Margaret Cabell Brown’s Recollections, written in 1911, provide a woman’s perspective on the Civil War. While her husband enlisted in the Confederate Army, Margaret worked for the Confederate government in Richmond. This diary is not about battle and glory, but rather details the realities of life during the Civil War.

“It should be emphasized that these chapters are concerned both with those who went to England for a temporary sojourn and those who returned and stayed. The former is unquestionably a much larger group, and probably of greater interest to the American reader, because of continued membership in the colonial commonwealth. The latter element should not be slighted, however; in tracing its activities we gain some inkling of what was wrong or unattractive in the American society of the age, and a virtually unwritten saga of American careers in the Britain of the Old Empire is unfolded. Moreover, though some colonial Americans appear in the unsympathetic garb of expatriates and absentee landlords, with little or no interest in the problems of the rude provinces, there were many of those who stayed abroad who were probably more useful to their colonial compatriots there than they would have been in America. The motives which sent so many Americans abroad before the Revolution, and their activities and attitudes once they reached British soil are the main themes of this book. The matter of influences -- the effect of the American on a British polity and society, the impact of the Old World ways on the visitor and, through him, on the colonials to whom he usually returned -- is more incidentally treated”--Prologue.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the life of an East Tennessee Confederate soldier, John G. Earnest, and the events surrounding his involvement in the transfer to the western Confederate front and the siege of Vicksburg. The passages on the fighting at Chickasaw Bayou and at Big Black Bridge near Vicksburg cast light on the East Tennessee confederates’ military defects, which Earnest suggests may have come from a lack of training and discipline, in addition to the region’s sharply divided loyalties to the Union and Confederacy and the fact that these soldiers were moved great distances from the homelands they had volunteered to defend. Earnest’s diary provides a readable account of the day-to-day life of a low-ranking officer. Material on the routines of camp life, on the limitations of the transportation system, which hindered the South’s war efforts, and on travel across the western Confederacy address the lack of provisions, deficits in the Confederate soldiers discipline and morale, and the South’s difficulties in maintaining a cohesive, powerful fighting force in the Western Theater. The Author: Charles Swift Northen III is a retired investment manager who lives in Birmingham, Alabama. John G. Earnest was his great-grandfather.

The Civil War Battles of Cynthiana and Harrison County

Humanitarian Action and Courage in the Second World War

America’s Arab Nationalists

Fort Sanders and the Civil War in East Tennessee

Diversity in World War Two Britain

All Right Let Them Come

The Diary of Frances Peter

A special eBook boxed set from Pulitzer Prize-winning author David McCullough, featuring four books on American history. This e-book box set includes all of David McCullough’s bestselling backlist titles: · 1776: The riveting story of George Washington, the men who marched with him, and their British foes in the momentous year of American independence. · Brave Companions: Profiles of exceptional men and women who shaped history, among them Alexander von Humboldt, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Charles and Anne Lindbergh. · The Great Bridge: The remarkable, enthralling story of the planning and construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, which linked two great cities and epitomized American optimism, skill, and determination. · John Adams: The magisterial, Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of the independent, irascible Yankee patriot, one of our nation’s founders and most important figures, who became our second president. · The Johnstown Flood: The classic history of an American tragedy that became a scandal in the age of the Robber Barons, the preventable flood that destroyed a town and killed 2,000 people. · Mornings on Horseback: The brilliant National Book Award-winning biography of young Theodore Roosevelt’s metamorphosis from sickly child to a vigorous, intense man poised to become a national hero and then president. · Path Between the Seas: The epic National Book Award-winning history of the heroic successes, tragic failures, and astonishing engineering and medical feats that made the Panama Canal possible. · Truman: The Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Harry Truman, the complex and courageous man who rose from modest origins to make momentous decisions as president, from dropping the atomic bomb to going to war in Korea. · Special Bonus: The Course of Human Events: In this Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities, David McCullough draws on his personal experience as a historian to acknowledge the crucial importance of writing in history’s enduring impact and influence, and he affirms the significance of history in teaching us about human nature through the ages.

Extraordinary stories of courage by rescuers of those on the run in fascist Europe. This book illustrates the consequences of man-made horrors but also the best of humanity in dark times.

Divided LoyaltiesRetrospective DiaryDivided Loyalties The Diary of a Basketball FatherKensington Publishing Corporation

Frances Peter was one of the eleven children of Dr. Robert Peter, a surgeon for the Union army. The Peter family lived on Gratz Park near downtown Lexington, where nineteen-year-old Frances began recording her impressions of the Civil War. Because of illness, she did not often venture outside her home but was able to gather a remarkable amount of information from the young country, more was another conflict that divided friends and family—the Revolutionary War Gen. Braxton Bragg in 1862. Lexington’s month-long occupation by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, and changes in attitude among the slave population following the Emancipation Proclamation. As troops from both North and South took turns holding the city, she repeatedly emphasized the rightness of the Union cause and minced no words in expressing her disdain for the hated “secesh.” Her writings articulate many concerns common to Kentucky Unionists. Though she was an ardent supporter of the war against the Confederacy, Peter also worried that Lincoln’s use of authority exceeded his constitutional rights. Her own attitudes towards blacks were ambiguous, as was the case with many people in that time. Peter’s descriptions of daily events in an occupied city provide valuable insights and a unique feminine perspective on an underappreciated aspect of the war. Until her death by epileptic seizure in August 1864, Peter conscientiously recorded the position and deportment of both Union and Confederate soldiers, incidents at the military hospitals, and stories from the countryside. Her account of a torn and divided region is a window to the war through the gaze of a young woman of intelligence and substance.

The Confederacy’s Most Controversial Soldier

Hawthorne’s Divided Loyalties

The Forgotten Muslim Soldiers of Dunkirk

General James Longstreet

The Recollections of Margaret Cabell Brown Loughborough

Sets of East Tennessee

David McCullough Library E-book Box Set

On 28 May 1940, Major Akbar Khan marched at the head of 299 soldiers along a beach in northern France. They were the only Indians in the British Expeditionary Force at Dunkirk. With Stuka sirens wailing, shells falling in the water and Tommies lining up to be evacuated, these soldiers of the British Indian Army, carrying their disabled imam, found their way to the East Mole and embarked for England in the dead of night. On reaching Dover, they borrowed brass trays and started playing Punjabi folk music, upon which even ‘many British spectators joined in the dance’. What journey had brought these men to Europe? What became of them - and of comrades captured by the Germans? With the engaging style of a true storyteller, Ghee Bowman reveals in full, for the first time, the astonishing story of the Indian Contingent, from their arrival in France on 26 December 1939 to their return to an India on the verge of partition. It is one of the war’s hidden stories that casts fresh light on Britain and its empire.

Civil War Veterans Divided and Reconciled

The Indian Contingent

Heroes in the Shadows

The Diary of a Basketball Father