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Built on sugar, slaves, and piracy, Jamaica’s Port Royal was the jewel in England’s quest for empire until a devastating earthquake sank the city beneath the sea.

A haven for pirates and the center of the New World’s frenzied trade in slaves and sugar, Port Royal, Jamaica, was a notorious cutthroat settlement where enormous fortunes were gained for the fledgling English empire. But on June 7, 1692, it all came to a catastrophic end. Drawing on research carried out in Europe, the Caribbean, and the United States, Apocalypse 1692: Empire, Slavery, and the Great Port Royal Earthquake by Ben Hughes opens in a post–Glorious Revolution London where two Jamaica-bound voyages are due to depart. A seventy-strong fleet will escort the Earl of Inchiquin, the newly appointed governor, to his residence at Port Royal, while the Hannah, a slaver belonging to the Royal African Company, will sail south to pick up human cargo in West Africa before setting out across the Atlantic on the infamous Middle Passage. Utilizing little-known first-hand accounts and other primary sources, Apocalypse 1692 intertwines several related themes: the slave rebellion that led to the establishment of the first permanent free black communities in the New World; the raids launched between English Jamaica and Spanish Santo Domingo; and the bloody repulse of a full-blown French invasion of the island in an attempt to drive the English from the Caribbean. The book also features the most comprehensive account yet written of the massive earthquake and tsunami which struck Jamaica in 1692, resulting in the deaths of thousands, and sank a third of the city beneath the sea. From the misery of everyday life in the sugar plantations, to the ostentation and double-dealings of the plantocracy; from the adventures of former-pirates-turned-treasure-hunters to the debauchery of Port Royal, Apocalypse 1692 exposes the lives of the individuals who made late seventeenth-century Jamaica the most financially successful, brutal, and scandalously corrupt of all of England’s nascent American colonies.

BEN HUGHES is the author of a number of books of history, including Conquer or Die: Wellington’s Veterans and the Liberation of the New World and The Siege of Fort William Henry: A Year on the Northwest Frontier (Westholme 2011). He is a lecturer and teacher trainer. He received his degree from Leeds University and has lived and worked in England and Colombia and currently resides in Santiago, Chile.
The study of Chinese battles faces many hurdles that include different spelling systems, a haze of seemingly impenetrable names, places, and ideas, and different approaches to recording history. Early indigenous Chinese histories were written by Confucians with an anti-military bias, and used rather laconic phrases to describe battles. These accounts were then transmitted to Jesuit missionaries who shared the Confucian disdain for martial matters. The modern discipline of history developed in the West during a time of particular Chinese weakness and political division, resulting in the lack of parallel material. *Decisive Battles in Chinese History* by Morgan Deane overcomes these obstacles to present the vast span of recorded Chinese history through key battles, from Maling, fought in 342 BC during the Warring States period, to Hengyang in 1944, which marked the end of major Japanese operations in China. Each of the twelve chapters highlights a significant conflict that selectively focuses on unique Chinese characteristics of the time, including belief systems, ruling ideology, the connection between technology and warfare, military theory, political events and rulers, and foreign policy, including China’s eventual interaction with the West. The book pushes back on a variety of ideas and stereotypes, ranging from the Chinese use of gunpowder, their supposedly weak reaction to the West, the viability of the Dynastic Cycle in studying history, the context of Chinese military theory, the exclusivity of martial and cultural spheres, and the uniqueness of Western imperialism. It also offers a groundbreaking reassessment of Mao Zedong’s leadership and his impact on the development of guerilla warfare. In a world filled with disturbing reports of conflict and potential warfare, *Decisive Battles in Chinese History* offers a unique addition to students, historians, and general readers wishing to better understand Chinese history.

Morgan Deane

*Decisive Battles in Chinese History*

Covering more than two thousand years of history, twelve key battles that helped shape today’s China

“| If you know the enemy and know your-| self, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle.” |
| Sun Tzu, *The Art of War* |

**MORGAN DEANE** is a military historian and freelance author. Literate in Chinese, he earned an M.A. in history from Norwich University and studied at Kings College London. His military analysis and political commentary has been published in numerous outlets, including Fox News, *Washington Examiner, Las Vegas Journal Review*, and *Salt Lake Tribune*. 
In November 2005, while analyzing live action reports at his base in Baghdad, Iraq, Donleigh O. Gaunky froze. His younger brother Alex’s unit had been hit by the enemy. Almost immediately, arrangements were made for Donleigh to meet his wounded brother in Germany, but Alex succumbed to his injuries before he arrived. Instead, Donleigh was asked to assume the role of remains escort. Most of the time a remains escort is picked at random from the appropriate branch of service or is someone with a relationship to the deceased, most often from the soldier’s own unit. Rarely—if ever in modern times—is the escort a family member. In *The Hardest Journey Home: A True Story of Loss and Duty During the Iraq War*, Donleigh O. Gaunky describes the events that unfolded over the course of a few days, from the front line in Iraq to the Landstuhl military hospital in Germany to their small town in Wisconsin, where he arrived with his brother’s body on Thanksgiving Day. In an effort to keep his mind off the tragedy and remain focused on his task, the author describes the protocol for escorting a body home—paperwork, appropriate attire, the proper use of the flag, when and where to salute—as well as how his divorced parents coped with the loss of one of their four sons serving in the military. Relying on commercial flights to bring Alex home, there was no military reception when they first landed in the United States and the author learned how little his brother’s sacrifice meant on a national level. But he was uplifted by his town’s response to his family’s loss when they unexpectedly lined the streets to pay their respects to one of their own. An important and moving story, *The Hardest Journey Home* reveals the human cost of a long, seemingly invisible war.

“Donleigh Gaunky’s moving memoir speaks to everyone who has lost a loved one in defense of our great nation.”
—Ken Fisher, Chairman and CEO, Fisher House Foundation

“Every American should read this and, in so doing, learn what ‘thank you for your service’ really means.”
—Gen. Carter F. Ham, Ret., President and CEO, Association of the United States Army

**DONLEIGH O. GAUNKY** completed basic training on September 13, 2001. Assigned to the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, he was later reassigned to the 205th Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Shafter, Hawaii. Gaunky served two tours of duty in Iraq between 2003 and 2006. After leaving the service, he earned a BS in political science from the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. He remains an advocate for veterans and survivor issues, with a particular emphasis on veteran suicides, a topic on which he gave a TEDx presentation in 2015.
Michael G. Laramie

King William’s War

The First Contest for North America, 1689–1697

Fought in New York, New England, and Canada, the conflict that began the long French and English struggle for the New World

While much has been written on the French and Indian War of 1754–1763, the colonial conflicts that preceded it have received comparatively little attention. Yet in King William’s War, the first clash between England and France for control of North America, the patterns of conflict for the next seventy years were laid, as were the goals and objectives of both sides, as well as the realization that the colonies of the two nations could not coexist.

King William’s War actually encompassed several proxy wars being fought by the English and the French through their native allies. The Beaver Wars was a long running feud between the Iroquois Confederacy, New France, and New France’s native allies over control of the lucrative fur trade. Fueled by English guns and money, the Iroquois attempted to divert the French fur trade towards their English trading partners in Albany, and in the process gain control over other Indian tribes. To the east the pro-French Wabanaki of Maine, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had earlier fought a war with New England, but English expansion and French urgings, aided by foolish moves and political blunders on the part of New England, erupted into a second Wabanaki War on the eve of King William’s War. Thus, these two conflicts officially became one with the arrival of news of a declaration of war between France and England in 1689.

The next nine years saw coordinated attacks, including French assaults on Schenectady, New York, and Massachusetts, and English attacks around Montreal and on Nova Scotia. The war ended diplomatically, but started again five years later in Queen Anne’s War.

A riveting history full of memorable characters and events, and supported by extensive primary source material, King William’s War: The First Contest for North America, 1689–1697 by Michael G. Laramie is the first book-length treatment of a war that proved crucial to the future of North America.

MICHAEL G. LARAMIE is the author of The European Invasion of North America: Colonial Conflict Along the Hudson-Champlain Corridor, 1609–1760 and By Wind and Iron: Naval Campaigns in the Champlain Valley, 1665–1815 (Westholme 2014). He lives with his family in Arizona.
Initially admiring Thomas Paine’s efforts for independence, John Adams nevertheless was rattled by the political philosophy of *Common Sense* and responded to it by publishing his *Thoughts on Government* to counteract Paine’s proposals, which Adams said were far too “democratical.” Although John Adams is given credit for his substantive contributions to American constitutionalism, especially his notions of separation of powers, checks and balances, and representation, in *John Adams vs Thomas Paine: Rival Plans for the Early Republic*, historian Jett B. Conner makes the case that Thomas Paine was more than just a revolutionary figure who spurred Americans toward declaring independence. *Common Sense* made important contributions to American constitutional thought, too, particularly its call for more equal representation, popular sovereignty, a constitutional convention, and a federal system of governance with a strong central government. The book explores how the two rivals helped shape America’s first constitutions—the Articles of Confederation and those of several states—and how they continued contributing to American political thought as it developed during the so-called “critical period” between the adoption of the Articles of Confederation and the start of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. It also focuses on the creation of our democratic republic and compares Paine’s and Adams’s approaches to structuring constitutions to ensure free government while guarding against abuses of power and the excesses of democratic majorities. An abridged version of *Common Sense* and the short but complete *Thoughts on Government* are included in an appendix for easy reader reference.

**Jett B. Conner**

**John Adams vs Thomas Paine**

Rival Plans for the Early Republic

A new Journal of the American Revolution Book: how Paine’s *Common Sense* and Adams’s *Thoughts on Government* shaped our modern political institutions

Also available

- Michael Cecere, *The Invasion of Virginia, 1781*
- J. L. Bell, *The Road to Concord*
- Todd W. Braisted, *Grand Forage, 1778*
- Steven Park, *Burning of HM Schooner Gaspee*

**JETT B. CONNER** is professor emeritus of political science at Metropolitan State University of Denver and a former academic policy officer for the Colorado Department of Higher Education. He received his PhD from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and studied the political thought of the American founding period during a National Endowment for the Humanities summer seminar at Princeton University. He resides in Denver.
The name Joseph of Arimathea is generally well known, either from the accounts in each of the New Testament Gospels that tell of his providing a tomb for the burial of Jesus; from his depictions in medieval and Renaissance art; from his associations with the Holy Grail that later found greater expression in medieval Arthurian stories; and even from the story that has endured in western Britain that as a trader in tin, copper, and lead, he had traveled often to the region—and with him came the Christian religion. These stories are strongly rooted, despite the lack of impeccable source material—so much so that Elizabeth I used Joseph of Arimathea as proof that the Church of England predated the Catholic church in her country. In *Joseph of Arimathea* Glyn S. Lewis brings these fragments together in order to provide as fully as is possible what we can infer about this first-century apostle.

The author first discusses Arimathea, a town that has yet to be positively identified. He then reviews the accounts of Joseph’s entombment of Jesus that appear in each of the four Gospels. From these earliest references, the author next consults the literary and oral tradition evidence of Joseph’s passage by ship to the south of France among a group of fugitives escaping persecution for being Christians, and his early visits to Britain as a trader in precious ores. These voyages are said to have brought him to the area around Glastonbury, which became a flourishing monastery in the Middle Ages. Whether or not Joseph of Arimathea visited Britain, his story remains an enthralling and fascinating mystery.

“...This author testifieth Joseph of Arimathea to be the first preacher of the word of God within our realms. Long after that, when Austin came from Rome, this our realm had bishops and priests therein, as is well known to the learned of our realm.”

—Elizabeth I, in a 1559 letter to Roman Catholic bishops

GLYN S. LEWIS was a computer software engineer before becoming a photographic essayist. Among his works are the plight of people living on the streets in Hong Kong, the work of Park Attwood Clinic and its therapies for severe illnesses, and the religious order of the Poor Clares. His essay *The Gospel*, told in photographs and words, has been exhibited in the cathedrals of Wells, Exeter, and Chichester.
About sunset we made a stand, when I was wounded, having a Ball with the Wad shot through my left forearm & the fuse set my coat and shirt on fire.” So wrote Major Joseph Bloomfield in his journal on September 11, 1777, describing his experiences during the hard-fought battle of Brandywine. Bloomfield was an officer in the 3rd New Jersey Regiment from 1776 to 1779. His service took him from Fort Stanwix to Fort Ticonderoga in New York, to the battle of Brandywine in Pennsylvania, and to the battle of Monmouth in his native state. He later served as governor of New Jersey from 1801 to 1812. A compassionate officer admired by his men, Bloomfield carefully recounted the hardships of military campaigns—the swings of morale, the shortage of supplies, the ever-present illnesses—and the intensity of combat. Of special interest are Bloomfield’s important notes on the culture and behavior of the Iroquois tribes known collectively as the Six Nations, which played a crucial role in revolutionary New York.

Unpublished and all but unknown when the first edition—skillfully edited by historians Mark Edward Lender and Joseph Kirby Martin—appeared, Bloomfield’s wartime journal was praised for providing both scholars and general readers with new information on the Continental soldier; the revolution’s impact on society; warfare in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and the motives and actions of the revolutionary generation. Soldiers and civilians, Patriots and Tories, come alive in this fascinating eyewitness narrative. This new edition of Citizen Soldier: The Revolutionary War Journal of Joseph Bloomfield—the first in thirty-five years—includes a new introduction and bibliographic essay by the editors.

Praise for Citizen Soldier:
“A treasure.”—New York Times
“Thanks to the first-rate editing Bloomfield’s journal is fully and clearly annotated. . . . It helps to fill a gap in the literature of the unsung officers and men of the Continental Army.”
—Don Higginbotham, author of Daniel Morgan, Revolutionary Rifleman

MARK EDWARD LENDER is Emeritus Professor of History at Kean University. He has written widely on early American military and social history, including Fatal Sunday: George Washington, the Monmouth Campaign, and the Politics of Battle, a finalist for the 2017 George Washington Prize.

JAMES KIRBY MARTIN is the Hugh Roy and Lillie Cranz Cullen University Professor of History at the University of Houston. Among his many books are Benedict Arnold, Revolutionary Hero: An American Warrior Reconsidered and A Respectable Army: The Military Origins of the Republic, 1763–1789, with Mark Edward Lender.
On August 17, 1942, two U.S. submarines secretly delivered a small force from the newly formed 2nd Marine Raider Battalion to Japanese-occupied Makin Island. News of the success of this special operation took hold of the American imagination and provided a much-needed boost to morale. The battalion’s leader was Evans Carlson, a forty-six-year-old career marine officer. Carlson had proposed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt the creation of a small elite raider force similar to the British Commandos. Carlson’s raiders went on to conduct a lengthy operation behind enemy lines in Guadalcanal, contributing to the American victory. After months of exertion, Carlson fell ill and returned stateside. Despite his notoriety and willingness to return to the front, this decorated officer would never command again.

In Evans Carlson, Marine Raider: The Man Who Commanded America’s First Special Forces, acclaimed history writer Duane Schultz presents a fascinating and absorbing portrait of this complex officer. When he was just seventeen, the tall, underage youth bluffed his way into the army. Carlson began his eventful military career against Pancho Villa, and continued through World War I and the unrest in Central America and in China. Despite his personal bravery, loyalty, and long service, Schultz reveals that his active career was cut short by the Marine command who were envious of the attention he and his men received, and—foreshadowing the paranoia of the McCarthy era—he was rumored to be a communist. His raiders remained staunchly loyal to their former commander, and when he died in 1947, they ensured he would be buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Famed army and political cartoonist Bill Mauldin said, “There were only two brass hats whom ordinary GIs respected: Dwight Eisenhower and Evans Carlson.” This is Carlson’s story.

Duane Schultz
Evans Carlson, Marine Raider
The Man Who Commanded America’s First Special Forces
An acclaimed biography of one of the most fascinating personalities of World War II

Praise for Evans Carlson, Marine Raider:
“His description of the voyage on board two submarines is spot on... The fight ashore is riveting... Schultz’s account perfectly describes the sights, smells, and sounds of a jungle battlefield.”
—Naval History

“Well-paced... an interesting story—one worth telling.”
—Journal of America’s Military Past

Duane Schultz is author of more than a dozen acclaimed histories, including Crossing the Rapido: A Tragedy of World War II (Westholme 2010), The Fate of War: Fredericksburg, 1862 (Westholme 2011), and Into the Fire: Ploesti, The Most Fateful Mission of World War II (Westholme 2007).
Edward G. Longacre

**Cavalry of the Heartland**

The Mounted Forces of the Army of the Tennessee

A history and analysis of the finest and most flamboyant cavalry arm of the Civil War

While Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia prosecuted the war in the East for the Confederacy, the Army of Tennessee fought in the West, ranging over a tremendous expanse during the course of the Civil War, from southern Ohio and eastern Kentucky all the way to Georgia and the Carolinas. Unlike Lee’s army, however, the Army of Tennessee suffered at the hands of a series of uninspired commanders and had few impressive victories. It did have, however, arguably the best cavalry of any army in the war in terms of numbers and leadership. Led by some of the most colorful officers of the Civil War—the brilliant, passionate Nathan Bedford Forrest, the flamboyant but erratic John Hunt Morgan, and the quietly competent “Fightin’ Joe” Wheeler—and grabbing headlines for daring raids, such as Morgan’s foray into Ohio, the mounted forces of the Army of Tennessee developed a strategy of a highly mobile fighting unit that could be deployed rapidly in strength to strike deep behind enemy lines and maneuver at a moment’s notice during a battle, tactics that were to have the most impact on military operations in the future. As distinguished historian Edward G. Longacre chronicles in *Cavalry of the Heartland: The Mounted Forces of the Army of Tennessee*, the army’s top generals failed to recognize the battle-winning potential of their cavalry and instead sent them off on sideshow operations rather than deploying them consistently to assist the main body’s efforts. Based on a wide array of research materials, *Cavalry of the Heartland* is the only book-length study of the strategy and tactics of the Army of Tennessee’s mounted forces from its inception in the spring of 1861 to its final bow at Bentonville, North Carolina, four years later. Throughout, numerous campaigns and battles are described in full detail, including Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro (Stones River), Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville, and the Carolinas.

Praise for *Cavalry of the Heartland*:

“Putting cavalry operations into their proper context against the backdrop of the larger field operations in the west is this study’s true virtue.”—Military Review

“A broader operational military history of the Army of Tennessee’s mounted arm from 1862 through to the end of the major fighting in North Carolina... The value of *Cavalry of the Heartland* lies in its synthetic approach.”

—Civil War Books and Authors

EDWARD G. LONGACRE has taught history at the University of Nebraska and the College of William and Mary. He is the author of numerous books, including *War in the Ruins: The American Army’s Final Battle Against Nazi Germany* (Westholme 2010) and *The Cavalry at Gettysburg*, recipient of the Fletcher Pratt Award.
JOHN A. NAGY (1947–2016) was an expert on eighteenth-century espionage. His books include Rebellion in the Ranks: Mutinies of the American Revolution (Westholme 2007), Invisible Ink: Spycraft of the American Revolution (Westholme 2009), and Spies in the Continental Capital: Espionage Across Pennsylvania During the American Revolution (Westholme 2011).
When World War I began in August 1914, the airplane had already proven its worth as an intelligence gathering “eye-in-the-sky.” These scouting aircraft soon became indispensable to armies on both sides, and the attempt to drive enemy planes away began in earnest. Local air superiority was incorporated into battlefield strategy, and the use of aircraft to conduct offensive operations would change warfare as dramatically as the first firearms 300 years before. By the end of 1915, the basic formula of the armed scout settled on a single-seater with a machine gun synchronized to fire through its propeller blades. This heavily armed aircraft became the first true fighter plane whose primary function was to destroy enemy aircraft, whether scouts, balloons, bombers, or other fighters. A new glamorized “knight of the air” was born: the ace, a fighter pilot who brought down five or more opponents. From 1916 on, as the combatants relied on airplanes more, flying tactics and strategy—including mass formations—were developed for what would become a deadly struggle for complete air superiority. By 1918, the final year of the war, air battles could be as sprawling as those on the ground. In The Origin of the Fighter Aircraft, aviation historian Jon Guttman tells the engrossing story of how one of the most amazing inventions became an integral component of warfare. Balancing technical description, personalities, and battle accounts, the author demonstrates that by the end of World War I most of the fundamentals for modern aerial combat had been established.
Hermann Löns

The Warwolf
Translated by Robert Kvinnesland

The conflict that ravaged seventeenth-century Europe, as seen in a classic German novel—freshly translated

The Thirty Years War, fought between 1618 and 1648, was a ruthless struggle for political and religious control of central Europe. Engulfing most of present-day Germany, the war claimed at least ten million lives. The lengthy conflict was particularly hard on the general population, as thousands of undisciplined mercenaries serving Sweden, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and various German principalities robbed, murdered, and pillaged communities; disease spread out of control and starvation became commonplace. In The Warwolf, Hermann Löns’s acclaimed historical novel, the tragedy and horrors of war in general, and these times in particular, are revealed. Based on the author’s careful research, The Warwolf traces the life of Harm Wulf, a landowning peasant farmer of the northern German heath who realizes after witnessing the murder of neighbors and family at the hands of marauding troops that he has a choice between compromising his morals or succumbing to inevitable torture and death. Despite his desire for peace, Wulf decides to band with his fellow farmers and live like “wolves,” fiercely protecting their isolated communities from all intruders. Löns’s brilliant portrayal of the two sides faced by any person in a moral crisis—in Harm Wulf’s case, whether to kill or be killed—continues to resonate. Originally published in 1910 and still in print in Germany, The Warwolf is available for the first time in English.

HERMANN LÖNS (1866–1914), a novelist and poet noted for his keen observations of the natural world, was killed early in World War I.

ROBERT KVINNESLAND is a past winner of the German Embassy Foreign Language Poetry Award. His translations have appeared in international historical and cultural journals.