The Doublet Family In Sidney in America Six gentlemen, one goal: the destruction of Hitler's war machine. In the spring of 1939, a top-secret organization was founded in London: its purpose was to plot the destruction of Hitler's war machine through spectacular acts of sabotage. The guerrilla campaign that followed was never hit as extraordinary as the six men who directed it. Of these, Cecil Clarke, was a engineer, and who had had the 1930s inventing futuristic caravans. Now, his tall, dark, engagingly). He used the story to talk about the destruction of the city. The inhabitants of the city were used to the threat of air raids. Hitler's air force, led by his Chief of Staff, General Erhard Milch, had been planning an unusual strategy: to use the city's power generation plants, to destroy the city's power plants, by a method that was called "blitzkrieg" (meaning "lightning war"). This involved the use of conventional war tactics, but with a focus on minimizing civilian casualties. The story of the destruction of the city is told in the book "Paradise Lost: Smyrna 1922" by Giles Milton. Milton's work is a definitive study of the events leading up to the destruction of the city, and the lives of those who lived through it. The story is told through the eyes of those who lived through the events, and the book provides a detailed account of the events that led to the destruction of the city. The book is a detailed account of the events leading up to the destruction of the city, and the lives of those who lived through it. The story is told through the eyes of those who lived through the events, and the book provides a detailed account of the events that led to the destruction of the city. The book is a definitive study of the events leading up to the destruction of the city, and the lives of those who lived through it. The story is told through the eyes of those who lived through the events, and the book provides a detailed account of the events that led to the destruction of the city. The book is a definitive study of the events leading up to the destruction of the city, and the lives of those who lived through it. The story is told through the eyes of those who lived through the events, and the book provides a detailed account of the events that led to the destruction of the city.
Europe since 1899 have offered Greek society an occasion to re-examine the transition from cultural diversity in the imperial context, to efforts to homogenize culture in the subsequent national contexts. This study shows how contemporary historians have often focused on the nationalization of the history of science in the context of a broader narrative of national identity construction. Contemporary historians have often focused on the nationalization of the history of science in the context of a broader narrative of national identity construction. These narratives are shaped by the needs of the current political and social context, and may not accurately reflect the true history of science in Greece.

The Children's Blizzard An eye-opening account of the first encounter between England and Japan, by the acclaimed author of Nathaniel's Nutmeg In 1611, the merchants of London's East India Company received a mysterious letter from Japan, written several years previously by a marooned English mariner named William Adams. Foreigners had been denied access to Japan for centuries, yet Adams had been living in this unknown land for years. He had risen to the highest levels in the ruling shogun's government, and had married a Japanese woman. His letter was a call for trade, and a request for help. The English were eager to trade with Japan, and Adams was the key to unlocking the door. But the Japanese were suspicious, and Adams was arrested. He was tried and executed, and his body was thrown into the sea.

For more than a decade the English, helped by Adams, were to attempt trade with the shogun, but confounded by a culture so different from their own, and hounded by scheming Jesuit monks and fearsome Dutch assassins, they found themselves in a desperate situation. They were forced to abandon their plans, and return to England, where they were greeted with violence and despair. The English had failed to break through the barriers of the Japanese culture, and had to content themselves with the knowledge that they had been there, and had shared the experience of a foreign land.

The Greek-Turkish War 1919-1922 Where nostalgia was once dismissed a wistful dream of a never-never land, the academic focus has shifted to how pieces of the past are assembled as the elements in alternative political thinking as well as in artistic expression. The creative use of the past narratives of the conceptualization of nostalgia, while entering areas where the humanities meet the art world and commerce. This collection of essays shows how this bond is politically and socially important, and the book offers a rare glimpse of a range of theoretical perspectives, united by an interest in the political and cultural constructions of the past in South-East Europe from a long-term perspective. By emphasizing how the relationship between loss and creative inspiration are intertwined in cultural production and history writing, these essays cover themes across South-East Europe and provide an insight into how specific agents – intellectuals, politicians, artists – have represented the past and have looked to the future.

Paradise Lost Detroit was established as a French settlement three-quarters of a century before the founding of this nation. A remote outpost built to protect trapping interests, it grew as agriculture expanded on the new frontier. Its industry developed around the processing of the local hardwoods and the fur trade. The early years were marked by battles with the British, raids by native tribes and other troubles. But the settlement grew, and the French eventually abandoned it. In 1763, Detroit became part of a British colony, and was renamed Detroit in 1796.

Paradise Lost Smyrna In April 1586, Queen Elizabeth I acquired a new and exotic title. A tribe of Native Americans had made her their weroanza—a word that meant "big chief". The news was received with great joy, both by the Queen and her favorite, Sir Walter Raleigh. Raleigh was a man of many talents, and had already won the favor of the Queen with his exploration of the New World and his attempt to establish a settlement in Virginia. He was also known for his playwriting, and had written several plays that were well-received by the public.

Nostalgia, Loss and Creativity in South-East Europe This is the forgotten story of the million white Europeans, snatched from their homes and taken in chains to the great slave markets of North Africa to be sold to the highest bidder. Ignored by their own government and condemned to endure the harshest of conditions, few survived. Pallow, Giles, and Smyrna were known as the first little known chapter of history. Pallow was bought by the tyrannical sultan of Morocco who was constructing an imperial palace of enormous scale and grandeur, built entirely by Christian slave labor. As his personal slave, he would witness first-hand the barbarities of a court that would leave a lasting impact on Europe.

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vanish without a trace, lies at the heart of this well-researched work of narrative history.

Commercial Visions: A True Tale of High Adventure in the South Seas. The tiny island of Run is an insignificant speck in the Indonesian archipelago. Just two miles long and half a mile wide, it is remote, tranquil, and, these days, largely ignored. Yet 370 years ago, Run's harvest of nutmeg (a pound of which yielded a 3,200 percent profit by the time it arrived in England) turned it into the most lucrative of the Spice Islands, precipitating a battle between the all-powerful Dutch East India Company and the British Crown. The outcome of the fighting was one of the most spectacular deals in history: Britain ceded Run to Holland but in return was given Manhattan. This led not only to the birth of New York but also to the beginning of the British Empire. Such a deal was due to the persistence of one man, Nathaniel Courthope and his small band of adventurers were sent to Run in October 1616, and for four years held off the massive Dutch navy. Nathaniel's Nutmeg centers on the remarkable showdown between Courthope and the Dutch Governor General Jan Coen, and the brutal fate of the mariners racing to Run—and the other corners of the globe—to reap the huge profits of the spice trade. Written with the flair of a historical sea novel but based on rigorous research, Giles Milton's Nathaniel's Nutmeg is a brilliant adventure story by Giles Milton, a writer who has been hailed as "the new Bruce Chatwin" (Mail on Sunday).

Annis of the Greek-Turkish War 1919-22 "Brilliant . . . hugely enjoyable, magnificently researched and deeply absorbing."—Jason Goodwin, New York Times Book Review At midnight, December 31, 1922, citizens of the newly proclaimed Turkish Republic celebrated the New Year. For the first time ever, they had agreed to use a nationally unified calendar and clock. Yet in Istanbul—an ancient crossroads and Turkey's largest city—people were looking toward an uncertain future. Never purely Turkish, Istanbul was home to generations of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, as well as Muslims. It welcomed White Russian nobles ousted by the Russian Revolution, Bolshevik assassins on the trail of the exiled Leon Trotsky, German professors, British diplomats, and American entrepreneurs—a multicultural panopoly of performers and poets, do-gooders and m'eer-do-wells. During the Second World War, thousands of Jews fleeing occupied Europe found passage through Istanbul, some with the help of the future Pope Pope John XXXIII. At the Pera Palace, Istanbul's most luxurious hotel, so many spies mingled in the lobby that the manager posted a sign asking them to relinquish their seats to paying guests. In beguiling prose and rich character portraits, Charles King brings to life a remarkable era when a storied city stumbled into the modern world and reshaped the meaning of cosmopolitanism.

Portrait of a Turkish Family Salomica, located in northern Greece, was long a fascinating crossroads metropolis of different religions and ethnicities, where Egyptian merchants, Spanish Jews, Orthodox Greeks, Sufi dervishes, and Albanian brigades all rubbed shoulders. Tensions sometimes flared, but tolerance largely prevailed until the twentieth century when the Greek army marched in, Muslims were forced out, and the Nazis deported and killed the Jews. As the acclaimed historian Mark Mazower follows the city's inhabitants through plague, invasion, famine, and the disastrous twentieth century, he resurrects a fascinating and vanished world.

The Whispering Voice of Smyrna

Salomica, City of Ghosts

Big Chief Elizabeth Offers a chilling account of the destruction of the city of Smyrna, a wealthy, cosmopolitan, and primarily Christian city in the Ottoman Empire, by Turkish troops, a devastating attack that left the city in ruins and more than 100,000 people dead, and the lack of intervention on the part of allied warships in the near harbor.

Greece The harrowing story of a Methodist Minister and a principled American naval officer who helped rescue more than 250,000 refugees during the genocide of Armenian and Greek Christians—a tale of bravery, morality, and politics, published to coincide with the genocide's centennial. The year was 1922: World War I had just come to a close, the Ottoman Empire was in decline, and Asa Jennings, a YMCA worker from upstate New York, had just arrived in the quiet coastal city of Smyrna to teach sports to boys. Several hundred miles to the east in Turkey's interior, tensions between Greeks and Turks had boiled over into deadly violence. Mustapha Kemal, now known as Atatürk, and his Muslim army soon advanced into Smyrna, a Christian city, where a half-a-million terrified Greek and Armenian refugees had fled in a desperate attempt to escape his troops. Turkish soldiers proceeded to burn the city and rape and kill countless Christian refugees. Uncouiling to leave with the other American civilians and determined to get Armenians and Greeks out of the doomed city, Jennings worked tirelessly to feed and transport the thousands of people gathered at the city's Quay. With the help of the brilliant naval officer and Kentucky gentleman Halsey Powell, and a handful of others, Jennings commandeered a fleet of unoccupied Greek ships and was able to evacuate a quarter million innocent people—a miraculous humanitarian act that has been lost to history, until now. Before the horrible events in Turkey were complete, Jennings had helped rescue a million people. By turns harrowing and inspiring, The Great Fire uses eyewitness accounts, documents, and survivor narratives to bring this episode—extraordinary for its brutality as well as its heroism—to life.

Twice a Stranger The books in the Florida and the Caribbean Open Books Series demonstrate the University Press of Florida's long history of publishing Latin American and Caribbean studies titles that connect in and through Florida, highlighting the connections between the Sunshine State and its neighboring islands. Books in this series show how explorers found and settled Florida and the Caribbean. They tell the tales of early pioneers, both foreign and domestic. They examine topics critical to the area such as travel, migration, economic opportunity, and tourism. They look at the growth of Florida and the Caribbean and the attendant pressures on the environment, culture, urban development, and the movement of peoples, both forced and voluntary. The Florida and the Caribbean Open Books Series gathers the rich data available in these architectural, archaeological, cultural, and historical works, as well as the travelogues and naturalists' sketches of the area prior to the twentieth century, making it accessible for scholars and the general public alike. The Florida and the Caribbean Open Books Series is made possible through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, under the Humanities Open Books program.

The Boy Who Went to War Combining anthropological observation with textual and genealogical analysis, Fabio Vicini's Reading Islam offers a journey within the intimate relations, reading practices, and forms of intellectual engagement that regulate Muslim life in two enclosed religious communities in contemporary Istanbul.

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