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de História

sur les troupes coloniales de 1665 à 1786, et celui de G. Toudouze sur les équipages de la marine de guerre, complètent nos connaissances iconographiques ⁽²¹⁾.

Tels sont pour 1939-1944 (sauf d'inévitables lacunes, dont nous nous excusons) les travaux publiés en France sur l'histoire politique et l'histoire générale. On sentira les difficultés que leurs auteurs ont dû surmonter, et l'on appréciera l'effort qu'ils ont fourni, en l'attente de circonstances plus favorables à la recherche et à la pensée.

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Inglaterra

História geral e politica (1941)

For early history there is little British work to record. *A life and times of St. Leo the Great* by Trevor Jalland (S. P. C. K.) incorporated new material. C. E. Stevens contributed an article on «Gildas sapiens» to the *English historical review* (LVI, July), suggesting that the chronicler was sometimes more correct than hitherto supposed. F. M. Stenton continued his examination of «The historical bearing of place-name studies» with a paper on «Anglo-Saxon heathenism» (*Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* 4th ser. vol. xxiii). The same volume contained a paper by Philip Grierson on «The relations between England and Flanders». The most significant book on the middle ages was A. W. A. Leeper's *A history of medieval Austria*, edited by R. W. Seton-Watson and C. A. Macartney (Oxford University Press). The late Allen Leeper was on the staff of the British Embassy at Vienna and spent his leisure preparing this work from primary

⁽²¹⁾ J. Tramond, *Manuel d'histoire maritime de la France, des origines à 1715*, 1943, 921 p. G. Hardy, *Histoire de la colonisation française*, 1943, vin-348 p. E. Lajoux, *Le lys, l'ancre et la croix: les régiments qui construisirent l'empire d'outre-mer, 1665-1786*, 1943, G. Toudouze, *Les équipages de la marine française*, 1943, in-f°, 150 p.

sources. A grim picture of the times in England is given in Anthony Steel's *Richard II* (Cambridge University Press), while D. M. Bueno de Mesquita dealt with his Italian contemporary, *Giorgio Visconti, Duke of Milan, 1351-1402*. The same author printed some Italian letters on «The foreign policy of Richard II in 1397» in the *English Historical Review* (LVI, October).

In *Tudor Cornwall* (Cape), A. L. Rowse approached the sixteenth century from a local angle and was able to give a comprehensive picture of English life during the period which might well be done for other parts. One of the best biographies of the period was a study of John Stewart, Duke of Albany, *The Scot who was a Frenchman*, by Marie W. Stuart (Hodge). This uncle of Catherine de' Medici ruled Scotland during James VI's unhappy minority. The novelist A. E. W. Mason also turned his hand to historical writing with a life of *Sir Francis Drake* (Hodder and Stoughton) which owed much to professional precursors but was decidedly better than most popular biographies.

For the seventeenth century we had a valuable study of *Left-wing democracy in the English Civil War*, by D. W. Petegorsky (Gollancz). L. C. Bennett edited *Oliver Cromwell, a selection from his letters and speeches* (Nelson). The text of John Rushforth's diary while acting as secretary to General Fairfax was printed by Godfrey Davies in «The formation of the New Model Army» (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, LVI, January). «The English stamp duties, 1664-1764», by E. Hughes (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, LVI, April) reviewed legislation which gave precedents for the unfortunate Stamp Act of 1764.

E. W. Hutchinson's *Adventures in Siam in the Seventeenth Century* (Luzac) contained further information about Samuel White, Thailand pirate and port-official. Maurice Collins, who wrote a biography of *Siamese White* a few years ago, has continued his eastern studies and in *The Great Within* (Faber) gave an account of the administration of China under the Ming dynasty. *Scotland in modern times, 1720-1939* (Chambers), by Agnes Mure Mackenzie, concluded her six-volume history of the country. Another distinguished lady, Henrietta Tayler, rounded off her lifelong work on the Stuart risings with *Jacobit epilogue* (Nelson). On Ireland A. Aspinall was able to make some revelations of English policy in two documented articles, «The use of Irish

Secret Service money in subsidizing the Irish press» and «The Irish Proclamation Fund, 1800-1846» (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, lvi, January, April).

British imperial history was represented by J. A. Williamson's *The ocean in English history* (Clarendon Press). These Ford Lectures at Oxford University were a masterly summing up of recent work on British expansion overseas from the fifteenth century onwards. *The establishment of constitutional government in Newfoundland, 1783-1812*, by A. H. McLintock (Longmans) was one of the Royal Empire Society's invaluable series of «Imperial Studies Monographs». Two parallel articles on «The Second British Empire, 1783-1870», one by W. P. Morrell in *History* (March), the other by J. C. Beaglehole in *Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand* (April) reviewed recent work on the period. *A brief history of Trinidad under the Spanish crown*, by Sir Claud Hollis (Trinidad: A. L. Rhodes), was concerned with the colony before 1797.

The Napoleonic period naturally attracted many writers but nothing very original was produced. Sir Charles Petrie's *When Britain saved Europe. The tale and the moral* (Eyre and Spottiswoode) was typical. *Britain against Napoleon* (Faber) by Carola Oman, brought together diaries and newspaper material on reactions to the threat of invasion. Sir H. Richmond wrote many articles and pamphlets on the strategical side of this subject, notably a series entitled «Invasion threatened» in the *Geographical Magazine*. For purely domestic history G. D. H. Cole's *Chartist portraits* (Macmillan) was extremely useful for the study of the revolutionary movement in early nineteenth century England. The same author also published *British working class politics, 1832-1914* (Routledge). *Lord Liverpool and liberal tor y ism, 1820-1827*, (Cambridge University Press), by W. R. Brock, was a study of the grudging reform which obviated revolution. *The growth of the British Civil Service, 1780-1914*, by Emmeline W. Cohen (Allen and Unwin) also went far to explain how modern problems have been solved without upheaval in Great Britain. D. C. Somervell's *Modern Britain, 1870-1939* (Methuen) had little fresh to say.

The Cambridge history of Poland, 1697-1935 (Cambridge University Press) announced for 1940, actually appeared in the

following year. In the second edition of his authoritative book on *Finland* (Allen and Unwin), J. Hampden Jackson added an epilogue on the Russo-Finnish war of 1940. He also produced a companion volume on *Esthonia*. A. J. P. Taylor's *The Hapsburg Monarchy, 1815-1918* (Macmillan) made a notable contribution towards understanding recent history. Philip P. Argenti edited a collection of diplomatic papers under the title *Chios Victa, on The occupation of chios by The Turks (1566) and their administration of the island, 1566-1612* (Cambridge U. P.). *Briton and Turk*, by Philip P. Graves (Hutchinson) was a study of British relations with Turkey from 1876 to the present day. He also published a *Life of sir Percy Cox* (Hutchinson), a 'British agent who had striking success as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Among the host of writings on the present war one may note a series of articles on «British foreign policy, 1919-1939, by G. P. Gooch, in the *Contemporary Review*; and Viscount Cecil's *A great experiment* (Cape), an autobiography in which the building and destruction of the League of Nations is examined by one of its principal architects.

Fontes e Ciências auxiliares da História (1941)

The impact of the War on British historical studies began to be severely felt in the year 1941. The preoccupation of most scholars with national service of some kind, the rationing of paper, the mounting costs of production, all contributed to halve the output. The principal publications were works already well on the road to completion before the outbreak of war. Many local and special societies had to suspend their activities ; though the two national institutions, the Royal Historical Society and the Historical Association, continued to be well supported. The Institute of Historical Research in London was closed to students, but kept up much of its routine work, including the less frequent publication of its *Bulletin*. Among bibliographical matter contained in this was a continuation of «Division lists of the House of Commons, 1715-1760» (*Bull. Inst. Hist. Research*, xix), compiled by Mary Ransome, and a list of «Editions of the *Court and City Register, 1742-1813*», compiled by Alizon M. Mathews. The