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História Geral e Política

(1939-1940)

Never have historical studies been more actively pursued in Great Britain than during the earlier part of the year 1939. The number of research students in the universities was greater than ever before. Despite the tense international atmosphere the Institute of Historical Research in London was crowded with graduates from the Continent, from the British Dominions and Colonies, and from the United States of America. By June, however, the numbers had begun to diminish rapidly and there were few American representatives at the annual Anglo-American Conference held at the Institute in July. Professor R. W. Seton-Watson took the chair at the principal meeting, and Professor William Bose, of the School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, opened a vigorous discussion on «The importance of the Slavonic element in modern history». Among other successful conferences held during the year was the thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Historical Association at Manchester in January and an Anglo-French Historical Conference at Cambridge in April. There were also a number of «Refresher Courses» at which new knowledge was imparted by experts to school and university teachers. Another feature of the year was the series of informal discussions on topics interesting to British historians held in the new rooms of the Royal Historical Society at Chelsea, near the home of Saint Thomas More. This leading British society published during 1939 a volume of *Transactions*, two volumes of records in its *Camden series*, a second volume in its new series of *Guides and Handbooks*, and the second volume of its exhaustive annual bibliography of *Writings on British History*. The Historical Association, which caters for the teacher as well as the student, published, besides its quarterly magazine, *History*, and the *Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature*, three useful pamphlets : *An Essay on English Monasteries*, by Rose Graham ; *Roman Britain*, by J. N. L. Myres ; and *A Bibliography of*

Historical Atlases and Hand-Maps for Use in Schools, by R. F. Treharne. Mention should also be made of the work of the British Records Association, which held a special meeting in October to consider the preservation and care of documents in wartime. Besides these national societies, nearly three hundred local historical societies published works during the year, many of high quality. In spite of the outbreak of Avar, all these activities have shown surprisingly little diminution, though 1940 is likely to tell a different story.

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Two books of general utility published during 1939 were S. H. Steinberg, *Historical Tables* (Macmillan), a comprehensive chronology of World history from 58 B. C. to A. D. 1938, and *A Handbook of British Chronology*, ed. by F. M. Powicke (Royal Historical Society), which includes lists of rulers, officials, nobles, bishops, parliaments and church councils. Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee completed his monumental *Study of History*, vols. 4-6 (Oxford University Press), which seeks to discover the significance of Western Civilization. With the publication of the twelfth volume, entitled *The Imperial Crisis and Recovery, A. D. 193-324*, the great *Cambridge Ancient History* was brought to an end. The *Cambridge Medieval History* and the *Cambridge Modern History* were completed some years ago, and the *Cambridge History of the British Empire* has two volumes outstanding, one of which is to be published in the Summer of 1940. These composite histories, each section of each volume written by a scholar of international repute, will be the standard works of reference in English-speaking countries for many years to come. Another work on ancient history deserving notice was C. H. V. Sutherland, *The Romans in Spain* (Methuen) and among the «historical revisions» appearing in the magazine *History*, vol. 24, were «Gibbon and the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*», by J. J. Saunders, and «Byzantine Monasticism», by J. M. Hussey.

For early English history A. J. Robertson, *Anglo-Saxon Charters* (Cambridge University Press) was a useful compilation,

while Professor F. M. Stenton's presidential address to the Royal Historical Society continued his pioneer work on «The Historical Bearing of Place-Name Studies : England in the Sixth Century» (*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 4th series, vol. 21). H. A. Cronne wrote in *History* on «The Origins of Feudalism». Sir J. E. Lloyd, *A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest* (New edn. 2 vols. Longmans) was a general work on the Middle Ages, and D. C. Douglas, in his attractive book on English Scholars (Cape), described the medieval studies of antiquaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. R. F. Bennett «Pierre Mandonnet, O. P., and Dominican Studies» was an important article in *History*, which also contained papers on «The Black Prince», by Peter Shaw, «Englishmen and the General Councils of the Fifteenth Century», by E. F. Jacob, and «Jan Hus», by R. R. Betts, who also contributed a paper on «English and Cech Influences on the Husite Movement» to *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.*, 4th ser., vol. 21. In the *English Historical Review*, vol. 54, appeared two articles of general interest : «England and Germany at the Beginning of the Hundred Years' War», by H. S. Offler, and «The Deposition of Richard 11 and the Accession of Henry iv», by B. Wilkinson.

The Reformation period was represented by several important works : — *Letters of P. S. Allen*, the editor of Erasmus (Cambridge University Press) ; J. Mackinnon, *The Origins of the Reformation* (Longmans), in which the Scottish historian sums up the conclusions of his larger works ; H. Maynard Smith, *Pre-Reformation England* (Macmillan), a study by an Anglican clergyman which has been praised by Roman Catholic critics ; and J. P. Whitney, *Reformation Essays* (Cambridge University Press). For the Tudor period some valuable source-books were issued, notably the *Calendars of Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, Philip and Mary*, vol. 4, 1557-8, and *Eliabeth* vol. 1, 1558-60 (H. M. Stationery Office); also a handsome edition of *The Great Chronicle of London*, ed. by A. H. Thomas and Isobel D. Thornley (Guildhall Library). For the Stuart period there were good biographies of Queen Henrietta Maria; *Little Madam*, Janet Mackay (Bell), *John Pym*, by S. Reed Brett (Murray), and *Archbishop Laud*, by H. R.

Trevor-Roper (Macmillan). D. Mathew, *The Jacobean Age* (Longman) was a brilliantly-written interpretation. T. W. Moody, recently appointed to a chair at Trinity College, Dublin, wrote a valuable monograph on *The Londonderry Plantation, 1609-41* (Belfast : Mullen), while two important articles on «mercantilism» were printed, one in *History*, by J. F. Rees, the other in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.y* 4th ser., vol. 21, by A. Y. Judges. Professor G. M. Trevelyan wrote a brief summary of *The English Revolution, 1688-9* (Butterworth). There were also some excellent biographies for the eighteenth century: — B. Tunstall, *William Pitt, Earl of Chatham* (Hodder & Stoughton), A. Mervyn Davies, *Clive of Plassey* (Nicholson & Watson), C. Collins Davies, *Warren Hastings and Oudh* (Oxford University Press). Romney Sedgwick edited the revealing *Letters from George III to Lord Bute* (Macmillan). The most significant book for the period was Basil Williams, *The Whig Supremacy, 1714-1760* (Clarendon Press), which maintained the high standards of the new *Oxford History of England*, ed. by G. N. Clark. An important monograph on the later Whigs was M. Roberts, *The Whig Party, 1807-1812* (Macmillan). In the *Cambridge Historical Journal*, vol. 6 no 2, appeared an article by C. W. Crawley on «French and English Influences in the Cortes of Cadiz, 1810-1814».

More recent history was summarized in a new edition of a popular book, A. J. Grant and H. Temperley, *European History in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (Longmans). Harold Temperley, one of the editors of the *British Documents on the Origins of the War of 1914-1918*, died in 1939, and his pupil, Lillian M. Penson, wrote an appreciation of his remarkable career in *History*. In the same periodical appeared a valuable article on «British Foreign Policy in the Nineteenth Century», by E. Jones Parry. Dr. Jones Parry completed during the year his edition of *The Correspondence of Lord Aberdeen and Princess Lieven* (2 vols. Royal Historical Society, 1938-39). Among numerous monographs on special subjects mention should be made of W. O. Henderson, *The Zollverein* (Cambridge University Press), and R. Coupland, *The Exploitation of East Africa, 1856-1890* (Faber), Professor Coupland's third book on this part of the World. W. N. Medlicott wrote an article in the *English Histo-*

rical Review, vol. 24, on «The Powers and the Unification of the two Bulgarias, 1885», and E. V. G. Kiernan, *British Diplomacy in China, 1880-1885* (Cambridge University Press) was one of a few good books on this late period. An interesting biography was the first volume of Sir C. Petrie, *Life and Letters of Sir Austen Chamberlain* (Cassell), which includes material on the Great War. Sir Bernard Pares wrote with first-hand knowledge, as well as mature learning, on *The Fall of the Russian Monarchy* (Cape). Among the host of books on the origins of the present war the following scholarly works may be singled out:—E. H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939* (Macmillan), A. Cobban, *Dictatorship in History and Theory* (Cape) and R. W. Seton-Watson, *From Munich to Danzig* (Methuen). Official British publications on the outbreak of war with Germany were : — *Correspondence between H. M. Government in the United Kingdom and the German Government, August, 1939* (Cmd. 6102) ; *Documents concerning German-Polish Relations and the Outbreak of Hostilities between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939* (Cmd. 6106); and *Final Report by the Right Honourable Sir Nevile Henderson on the Circumstances leading to the Termination of his Mission to Berlin, September 20, 1939* (Cmd. 6115), all published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

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During 1940 the War began to have its effect on historical studies in Great Britain. The closing of many libraries and record repositories in London and other towns, the preoccupation of many distinguished historians with work of national importance and the paper shortage has decreased the output of new books. Yet a surprising number of important works continue to appear and most of the learned journals and the publications of local history societies continue to appear regularly. The fruits of pre-War researches are seen in a number of co-operative works, notably the second volume of the *Cambridge History of the British Empire*, ed. by J. Holland Rose, A. P. Newton and

E. A. Benians (Cambridge Univ. Press). This volume deals with «The Growth of the New Empire, 1783-1870» and to complete the eight volumes of the enterprise only volume III, dealing with the period since 1870, remains to be written. *A Cambridge History of Poland* is also announced for publication before the end of the year.

On ancient history there was published a valuable study of *Philip of Macedón*, by F. W. Walbank (Cambridge Univ. Press) and J. J. Saunders contributed to the magazine, *History*, another revision on «The Orient and the Graeco-Roman World before Islam». An exhaustive *Bibliography of the Works of Edward Gibbon* (Clarendon Press) included a list of controversial writings on his interpretation of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. *An Unfinished Autobiography*, by H. A. L. Fisher, covers only the early career of a well-known historian of Europe, who was also a great education minister and at the time of his death Warden of New College, Oxford. General histories of note were W. E. D. Allen, *The Ukraine, a history* (Cambridge Univ. Press), Allen Leeper, *A History of Austria from the earliest times to 1246*, ed. by R. W. Seton-Watson and C. A. Macartney (Clarendon Press), Sir George Hill, *A History of Cyprus* (Cambridge Univ. Press) and Sir Percy Sykes, *A History of Afghanistan* (2 vols. Macmillan). Geoffrey Barraclough edited a collection of *Studies in Medieval History* (Oxford, Blackwell).

For early English history Professor F. M. Stenton's presidential address to the Royal Historical Society was again on «The Historical Bearing of Place-Name Studies»: this time the light thrown on «The English Occupation of Southern Britain {*Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.*, 4th ser., vol. 22). In the *Cambridge Historical Journal*, G. Barraclough wrote on «Edward 1 and Adolf of Nassau», and in *History* G. L. Haskins drew a picture of «The King's High Court of Parliament holden at Westminster» in the middle ages. G. T. Hankin described in the same periodical the reception given to «Magna Carta in the U. S. A.» at the New York World's Fair, where a copy was exhibited. Charles Johnson gave an informative paper on «The Camden

Society, 1838-ig38», which was founded to print medieval texts and is now incorporated in the Royal Historical Society {*Trans. Royal Hist. Soc* 4th ser., vol. 22).

On early modern history a work which should be of great interest to Portuguese readers was E. Axelson's *South-Eastern Africa, 1488-1530*, a monograph based on Portuguese archives, as well as research in South Africa and London. J. H. Parry wrote on *The Spanish Theory of Empire in the Sixteenth Century* (Cambridge Univ. Press) and more particularly on «The Audiencia of New Galicia in the sixteenth century» in *Cambridge Hist. Jour.*, vol. 6, n.º 3. For English history Milton Waldman wrote on King John, Henry vm, Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell in *Some English Dictators*. The seventeenth century was represented by some excellent biographies ; *Archbishop Laud*, by H. R. Trevor Roper (Macmillan), *John Pym, the Statesman of the Puritan Revolution*, by S. R. Brett (Murray), *George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham*, by H. R. Williamson (Duckworth) and *Judge Jeffreys*, by H. M. Hyde (Harrap). Christopher Hill had an article in the *English Historical Review* on «Some agrarian legislation of the Interregnum» 1649-60, and Michael Roberts contributed a valuable revision to *History* on «The Constitutional Development of Sweden in the Reign of Gustav Adolf». Jean O. McLachlan's *Trade and Peace with Old Spain, 1661-1750* (Cambridge Univ. Press) was a first-rate monograph based on Spanish and British sources.

For the eighteenth century the most important new book was perhaps *Letters from George III to Lord Bute*, ed. by Romney Sedgwick (Macmillan). E. G. Forrester, *Northamptonshire County Elections and Electioneering, 1605-1832* (Clarendon Press) was valuable for Parliamentary history. C. H. Philips, *The East India Company, 1784-1834* (Manchester Univ. Press) was mainly a political study. R. A. Humphreys edited a collection of *British Consular Reports on the Trade and Politics of Latin America, 1824-1826* (Royal Hist. Soc.), which in many ways supplements Professor C. K. Webster's *Britain and the Independence of Latin America* (1938). Of general modern histories the most notable were new editions of D. M. Ketelbey's *A History of Modern Times from 1780 to the Present Day*

(Harrap), and A. J. Grant and Harold Temperley's *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (Longmans). G. P. Gooch's *Recent Revelations of European Diplomacy* (Longmans) has reached its fourth edition. W. N. Medlicott has produced a new study of *British Foreign Policy since Versailles* (Longmans). G. H. F. and J. Berkeley have issued the third volume of their detailed study of the Risorgimento, entitled *Italy in the Making* (Cambridge Univ. Press). It deals with the year 1848. Another detailed study is F. H. Brabant's *The Third Republic in France. A History of the National Assembly, 1871* (Allen and Unwin). By general consent D. W. Brogan's *The Development of Modern France, 1870-1914* (Hamish Hamilton) is described as the best book in any language on its subject.

There have been numerous monographs on the history of the British Empire during the year, including J. M. Gray, *History of the Gambia* (Cambridge Univ. Press), A. F. Hattersley, *The Nataliasts, Further Annals of Natal* (Pietermaritzburg, Shuter) and a new edition of E. A. Walker's *History of South Africa* (Longmans). Professor Walker also contributed fresh information on «The Jameson Raid» to the *Cambridge Hist. Rev.* W. P. Morrell wrote a general description of *The Gold Rushes* in different parts of the World (Black).

For the history of Great Britain itself there were W. R. Brock's *Lord Liverpool and Liberal Toryism* (Cambridge Univ. Press) and a revealing article on court intrigue, «George iv and Sir William Knighton», by A. Aspinall in the *English Historical Review*. Sir Charles Petrie brought out the second volume of his edition of *The Life and Letters of Sir Austen Chamberlain* (Cassell) and Christopher Howard wrote on another great political family in his «Lord Randolph Churchill», *History*, vol. 25. That British historians are seeking to preserve their objectivity in the midst of war is shown by the simultaneous publication by the Royal Institute of International Affairs of *Speeches on Foreign Policy by Viscount Halifax*, ed. by H. H. E. Craster, and *Hitler's Speeches*, ed. by that great scholar, Professor Norman Baynes.