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This new, richly illustrated volume of *Acta Musei Napocensis* contains twenty-four articles under the heading "Studies and Materials" and thirty-one under "Notes and Discussions." Most of the articles are in Rumanian, but are followed by résumés usually in German or French (only two in English); some texts are printed in German and even in Latin.

Since the crux of the Transylvanian question lies in the problem of the continuity of Roman-Rumanian inhabitation of parts of the actual territory of Transylvania, much of the book is devoted to archaeological subjects and aspects of ancient history. More interesting for students of Eastern Europe in general are those articles that deal with the political and cultural history of Transylvania. Especially valuable are the records of Emperor Joseph II's journeys in the frontier regions of the Banat, written by the Rumanian chronicler Nicolae Stoica de Hațeg and published now for the first time by B. Surdu. These records make evident the resistance of Rumanian peasants to serving in the military organization of the Austrian *Militärgrenze*, and they also reveal the attempts made by the local landlords to replace the Rumanian population with German settlers.

L. Ursuțiu publishes the protocol of the twelfth Rumanian legion prefecture in Reghin. It is the first original document known of this type, and throws light on the well-organized self-government of the Rumanian people in Transylvania during the disorders of the 1848 revolution. Ș. Polverejan presents the recently found minutes of the March 1892 session of the Rumanian National Party central committee. This manuscript constitutes the missing link in the genesis of the famous "Memorandum" (1893) that caused so much trouble in the domestic politics of the Habsburg Monarchy. It also confirms S. Pascus's theory concerning the document's dual authorship by Iuliu Coroianu and Vasile Lucaciu, and proves—contrary to the depositions during the Memorandum Trial of 1894—that the committee did not confine itself to stylistic alterations in the text.

The study by Florea Dragne on Rumanian-Czechoslovak relations from 1918 to 1921 is especially interesting in light of the events of 1968. The author emphasizes the traditional friendship between these two peoples, which made possible the intimate political, commercial, and cultural relations between the two states after the fall of the Habsburg Monarchy. Their foreign policies have been largely congruent owing to an identity of vital interests, such as maintenance of the territorial status quo and consolidation of peace in order to repair the national economies destroyed by the war. Relations established during these years were crowned by the formation of the Little Entente in 1920–21 (see E. Campus, *Mica înțelegere*, Bucharest, 1968). Another note, by M. Stănescu and D. Tițu, deals with the signing of the Litvinov Protocol in 1929 and its significance in the development and normalization of Soviet-Rumanian relations.

Details from the history of Rumanian culture in Transylvania are brought to light by a series of articles. A. Popa illustrates with facsimile reproductions his description and edition of a sixteenth-century codex consisting of 138 pages containing miscellaneous funeral *cazani* (sermons) and other religious texts—one of the most precious manuscripts from the Cluj branch of the Biblioteca Academiei RSR. The different attempts of cultural organizations such as Astra or Transilvania to establish technical schools for Rumanian youths in the rural areas of Transyl-

vania are the subject of an article by Maria Mirel and Ana Maria Ardos. E. Glodariu discusses another aspect of the cultural activity provided by Astra—the great number of popular (public) libraries founded in the towns and villages. During this phase, until 1900, the accent was placed on the efforts to establish a system, to build up a fitting administration, and even to create traveling libraries.

Other articles deal with different questions of economic history: M. Bunta presents the technological aspects of *faïence* manufacturing at Batiz, A. Neamțu discusses the iron mines in Hunedoara, and I. Kovács examines the abolition of feudalism in Transylvania.

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EVOLUȚIA GÎNDIRII ISTORICE ROMĂNEȘTI. By *Pompiliu Teodor*. Cluj: Editura Dacia, 1970. L, 478 pp. Lei 15.50.

Histories of Rumanian historiography are rarities. But it is not only this fact which makes the present volume welcome; it is the author's sure grasp, broad European view of his subject, and judicious selection of illustrative material. The volume is divided into two parts—a short introductory survey of nearly five centuries of Rumanian writings about the nature of history, and an anthology of selections from the principal historical schools and currents. Professor Teodor, of course, deals with the greats among Rumanian historians (Miron Costin, Dimitrie Cantemir, Alexandru Xenopol, and Nicolae Iorga), but he has also brought within his purview some, like Aaron Florian and Gheorghe Panu, whose contributions to the development of history as a distinct discipline have been largely ignored or forgotten.

Drawing upon an extensive bibliography of theoretical works in German, English, and French, the author has treated the development of Rumanian historical thought within the general framework of European historiography. In so doing, he has followed the criteria for the division of Rumanian historiography laid down in 1918 by the great Slavist, Ioan Bogdan, who distinguished five major periods beginning with that of the medieval annals and continuing through humanism, the Enlightenment, and romanticism to positivism. Teodor has added historical materialism to the list and has revealed its strong roots in the antiromantic and anti-positivist currents at the turn of the century. The beginnings of true history, he finds, may be traced back to the humanist writers of the seventeenth century—Costin and Cantemir in Moldavia and Stolnicul Constantin Cantacuzino in Wallachia. Costin was concerned with history as a craft and dealt with such questions as objectivity, the verification of sources, and the importance of human causality. Whereas Costin discussed these matters in passing, Cantacuzino and Cantemir devoted separate sections of their works to methodology and epistemology. Cantemir, moreover, was the first to write a philosophy of history.

The historians of the Enlightenment, especially the Transylvanians (Samuil Micu, Gheorghe Șincai, Petru Maior, and Ion Budai-Deleanu), the author demonstrates, combined the specifically Rumanian ideas about their people's Latinity and essential unity with the general currents of eighteenth-century European thought to produce histories that were at once critical, polemical, and romantic. Romanticism itself remained a strong force in Rumanian historiography during most of the nineteenth century because of the involvement of leading historians in the national movement and their consequent eagerness to discover values in the past that would