

The English and the clarity of his style are quite good. The merits of his book completely outweigh such errors as his references to "Field Marshal" Lajos Benedek (pp. 96 and 352) and his contention that "recent studies" had revealed that the Hungarians who favored the *Ausgleich* wanted to conclude the compromise with the peoples of constitutional Austria rather than the empire itself (pp. 313-14). His clear and objective analysis of his title topic, his original research, and his presentation of it—all deserve warm commendation. Readers will be enriched by his book.

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JURAJ KRIŽANIĆ (1618-1683), RUSSOPHILE AND ECUMENIC VISIONARY: A SYMPOSIUM. Edited by *Thomas Eekman* and *Ante Kadić*. Slavistic Printings and Reprintings, 292. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1976. viii, 360 pp. 108 Dglds.

At the Fifth International Congress of Slavists held at Sofia in 1963 a substantial number of papers were devoted to the seventeenth-century Croatian priest Juraj Križanić. Encouraged by this fact, two of the scholars concerned, Thomas Eekman and Ante Kadić, decided to organize a publication dealing with Križanić's ideas, activities, and writings. The present volume is the result of their endeavors and it must be said at the outset that it is a major contribution to Križanić scholarship. That it has been so long delayed is no fault of the editors. Anyone who has organized a collective scholarly volume will have sympathy for their *cri de coeur* in the preface where they briefly touch on the delays and frustrations they have endured; they must be congratulated on their perseverance which has brought to fruition a most valuable work.

The thirteen studies included in the volume are grouped thematically. Two articles describe and comment on the previous scholarly literature on Križanić: J. Šidak deals with Croatian and Serbian contributions, A. L. Gol'dberg with those produced in Russia and the Soviet Union. With these we may group T. Eekman's concluding article. Eekman gives a perceptive appraisal of V. Jagić's biographical study, *Život i rad J. Križanića* (Zagreb, 1917), to which is added an account of Jagić's manuscript notes on Bezsonov's inadequate study of 1870, which have not previously been made known. The second section, dealing with Križanić's formative years, contains articles by A. Kadić on Križanić and Possevino, and by I. Golub on Križanić and his contemporaries. These articles set their subject in the intellectual context of his age. Golub's article is especially valuable in showing how Križanić's second stay in Rome (1651-58) influenced his intellectual development through contact with a variety of scholars with interests in such matters as the search for a universal language or a universal writing system and the encouragement of rapprochement between the Christian churches.

In the section on Križanić's ideology, A. Kadić gives an excellent survey of "the Slavic idea among the Croatian Baroque writers," and shows how Križanić's Slavophile ideas differed from those of his Ragusan and Dalmatian predecessors in their greater realism and lack of what Kadić calls "campanilism." A further article by Golub shows the strong ecclesiological elements that underlie much of Križanić's thought. C. Baron investigates Križanić's reaction to the account of Muscovy by Olearius; C. O'Brien and L. M. Morduhovič discuss his economic ideas in connection with those of Russian contemporaries, the latter author bringing out similarities between the economic notions of Križanić and Ivan Pososhkov; and A. Parry analyzes the Croatian thinker's views on Russian expansion into Siberia and relations with China.

Of great value are the two linguistic articles, by J. Hamm and V. M. du Feu. Hamm's article is the most definitive statement yet made on the accentual system of

Križanić's language, particularly as exemplified in *Gramatično iskazanje ob ruskom jeziku* and *Razgovori ob vladatelystvu* (commonly known as *Politika*). Hamm persuasively argues that, while the "segmental systems" (phonology, morphology, and syntax) of Križanić's language represent a cautious adaptation of his native Čakavian dialect to Russian speech habits, the "suprasegmental" (accentual) system closely reflects a Čakavian system similar to that still existing in his native Ribnički area and in the archaic Čakavian dialects of certain Burgenland Croatian communities whose ancestors migrated there in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In these dialects the position of the stress often corresponds to that of Russian, and Križanić thus saw no necessity to alter his native accentual system with its "musical, polytonic" features. It is interesting that V. M. du Feu reaches a parallel conclusion with regard to Križanić's syntax: "the syntactical prescriptions laid down by Križanić for his Pan Slavonic Grammar are largely drawn from his native Croatian, tempered in certain instances to fit in with Russian."

The book is rounded off by a full bibliography of Križanić's works (manuscript and published) and of the secondary literature. Two unfortunate errors should be corrected: T. Eekman's review of Zelenin's edition of *Politika* appeared in volume 44, not volume 2, of *Slavonic and East European Review*; and the correct description of the volume containing J. Badalić's article "Juraj Križanić, a Poet in Prose" is *Gorski vijenac: A Garland of Essays offered to Professor Elizabeth Mary Hill*, ed. R. Auty, L. R. Lewitter, and A. P. Vlasto (Cambridge, 1970).

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TEMIŠVARSKI SABOR 1790. Edited by *Slavko Gavrilović* and *Nikola Petrović*. Novi Sad: Institut za izučavanje istorije Vojvodine, Istorijski arhiv PK SK Vojvodine. Sremski Karlovci: Arhiv Vojvodine, 1972. xv, 726 pp.

Unquestionably, the Temišvar *Sabor* of 1790 was a benchmark in the national awakening of the Orthodox inhabitants of the Habsburg Empire and has been duly recognized as an event meriting scholarly study. But until the publication of this work, no comprehensive collection of primary sources on the first Serbian national assembly in Habsburg history had been produced. Beginning in 1861 and continuing sporadically thereafter, a few fragmentary documents were published on the subject. Thus, Slavko Gavrilović and Nikola Petrović have performed an inestimable service to students of eighteenth-century Balkan history. The editors traveled extensively and painstakingly collected materials from civil and religious archives in Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

The 295 documents in the tome are arranged according to chronological order and encompass events occurring between February 2, 1790 and April 23, 1791. Almost two-thirds of the documents appear in German, more than one-fifth in Serbo-Croatian and about one-tenth in Latin. Contemporary orthographic usage was adopted for the Cyrillic sources. A short commentary precedes each document, while annotated footnotes of an explanatory or bibliographical nature are located immediately below the text. Also contained in the volume are lists of abbreviations found in the text, indexes of names, locations, and subjects, and German, Hungarian, and Russian résumés of the assembly's activities.

Fortunately for interested scholars, the title is not entirely suggestive of the contents. Gavrilović and Petrović have not restricted their selection of materials to the official minutes of the *Sabor*, to correspondence between the assembly and the crown or its representatives, or to an anonymous diary written about the proceedings. Rather, they have furnished scholars with a rich assortment of sources which underscores the ethnic, geopolitical, and social breadth of participants and observers alike. Evidence of