

de manière décisive de la dynamique des échanges économiques.

La publication du premier volume de ce vaste projet de recherche assumé par des historiens roumains et allemands offre au public intéressé la possibilité de connaître en détail quelques fragments d'une histoire extrêmement controversée, qui passe bien au-delà de la dichotomie simpliste avec laquelle les dogmatismes de toutes sortes avaient opéré au fil des siècles.



FLORIAN DUMITRU SOPORAN

VIRGIL CÂNDEA

**Mărturii românești peste hotare:
Creații românești și izvoare despre
români în colecții din străinătate.
Serie nouă. VI.2. Ungaria**

(Romanian traces abroad: Romanian creations and sources about the Romanians in foreign collections. New series. VI.2. Hungary)

Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române;
Brăila: Muzeul Brăilei "Carol I"/Istros,
2018

ACADEMICIAN VIRGIL CÂNDEA (29 April 1927–16 February 2007), a scholar descended from an old noble family of Transylvania with roots in the 14th century (in Râul de Mori), died before completing one of his main works, and certainly the most extensive one: *Romanian Traces Abroad*. During his lifetime, he published two volumes at the Encyclopedic Publishing House in Bucharest: *Albania–Greece* (1991) and *India–Holland* (1998). It is the scientist's distinguished daughter (a senior researcher at the Institute for Southeastern European Studies of the Romanian Acad-

emy, Bucharest) who has been entrusted with the worthy but difficult task of putting his huge work into a final form. With patience and inspiration, she set up a team which succeeded in finalizing the academician's project. Therefore, since 2010, Ioana Feodorov has published, with much care, a new series of *Romanian Traces*, re-editing the two former volumes, revised and enlarged, and then edited the more than 10,000 handwritten notes left by her father. The descriptions of items have been enriched with new information and their number has increased due to the investigations undertaken by the team of researchers at the Institute for Southeastern European Studies and by their numerous collaborators.

While the content of the volumes from 1991 and 1996, this time divided into three volumes—*Albania–Ethiopia* (2010), *Finland–Greece* (2011), *India–Holland* (2011)—, was coordinated only by Ioana Feodorov, the subsequent volumes, which present novel information mainly resulting from handwritten notes, have appeared under the coordination of two editors: Ioana Feodorov and Andrei Timotin, who was appointed director of the Institute for Southeastern European Studies in 2017. Definitely this event was auspicious for the ample project, which remains open to new data for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, vol. IV, *Poland–Russia* (2012), vol. V, *Serbia–Turkey* (2014), vol. VI.1, *Ukraine–The Vatican* (2016), and vol. VI.2, *Hungary* (2018), were published jointly by the Romanian Academy Publishing House and the Carol I Museum of Brăila. Together, they present to the public a huge number of Romanian cultural items preserved abroad. At present, the team works on volume VII, which comprises

the General Indices of volumes I–VI.2. At the same time a laboratory is kept open within the host institute, which will permanently monitor the new discoveries, to be described according to the same working methodology.

The present volume, vol. VI.2, *Hungary*, was prepared by the following editing team: Ioana Feodorov, Claudia Nichita, László Wellmann, Mihai Țipău, Andrei Timotin, Cătălina Vătășescu, and Daniel Cain; final revision: Andrei Pippidi. It is a work that was long expected by Romanian and Hungarian researchers, and not only. The chapter on Hungary, which is the 58th country and the last one presented in the series, was granted an independent volume (as part of the 6th tome). Containing over 5,000 items, it is “the largest and, undoubtedly, the most important, historically speaking, of the entire work that was initiated and carried out, to a great extent, by Virgil Câdea,” as Ioana Feodorov states in the Editors’ Note (p. XXI). At the same time, according to the text, “Hungary clearly appears as the territory richest in Romanian traces.” A brief look at the Table of Contents offers a second perspective on the volume (the first one is given by the visual aspect, i.e., its thickness): LXXIV + 852 pp. and 52 cities where Romanian cultural items are preserved.

The book starts with a Foreword (pp. V–XX) by Acad. Ioan-Aurel Pop, president of the Romanian Academy, followed by the Editors’ Note (pp. XXI–XXXII) signed by Ioana Feodorov, Mihai Țipău, and László Wellmann. The note comprises a Description of the Main Collections (pp. XXXII–XXXVIII), too. These preliminary texts are also present in the volume in English translation: the Editors’ Note (pp. XXXIX–LI) and the Description of the Main Collections (pp. LI–LVII). The introductory

part features a list of Acronyms and Abbreviations (pp. LXI–LXXIV), as well. The following 843 pages include the description of the 5,215 items. We are presented with an extensive and varied scientific repertoire, consisting of handwritten and printed items (books, documents, maps), but also painted, engraved or carved items (works of art, coins, ecclesiastical objects, archeological items, etc.), accompanied by bibliographical references. Under various circumstances, these items came to be in public Hungarian institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, or various collections. The segment on books is by far the largest, including volumes written either in the Romanian-speaking areas or created by foreigners who wrote about the Romanians. No aspect of the multiple connections seems to have been omitted.

The Széchényi National Library, or Országos Könyvtár, set up by Count Ferenc Széchényi (1754–1820), was opened in the summer of 1803, nowadays being the largest holder of “Romanian traces” in Hungary, and, at the same time, outside the space inhabited by Romanians. Of the approximately 1,200 entries which refer to items owned by this outstanding institution, 941 (positions 3,838 to 4,778) are books dating from the period 1471–1878. From *Chronica Hungarorum* (The Chronicle of the Hungarians) to the first book printed on the Romanian territory, respectively Macarie’s *Missal*, from Ștefan P. Niagoe’s *Calendars* of Buda to the books printed in Blaj in 1878, we are presented with an inestimable source of inspiration. The Buda University Press printed between 1780 and 1830 numerous books for the Romanians (it occupies the third place in the interval 1508–1830, after Bucharest and Jassy, and the first place for the period 1800–1830). Therefore, one is not

surprised at the multitude of titles either in the Eötvös Loránd University Library or in the National Library of Hungary.

It is worth mentioning that it was not easy at all to coordinate such an extensive work, which should be present both in the bibliography of researchers of history and with the researchers of the arts, theology, philosophy, linguistics, ethnography, etc. Its indisputable merit is that of opening the way for new research.¹



ANCA ELISABETA TATAY

1. For example, in the past years, together with Bogdan Andriescu from Sibiu, we have dealt with two projects which are to be finalized this year, with the following volumes: *Carte românească veche în Biblioteca Națională Széchényi, Budapesta* (Old Romanian books in the Széchényi National Library, Budapest) and *Carte românească veche și modernă la Roma, în Biblioteca Apostolică Vaticană (sec. XVII–XIX)/Libri romeni antichi e moderni a Roma, nella Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (sec. XVII–XIX)* (Old and modern Romanian books in Rome at the Vatican Apostolic Library, 17th–19th centuries). When we started the projects (2012 and 2016) we knew nothing about the respective traces, but having in hand volume VI.2. (concerning Hungary, 2018), respectively VI. 1. (for the Vatican, 2016) our investigation has changed, gaining an incontestable surplus value, as Virgil Căndea's volumes coordinated by Ioana Feodorov and Andrei Timotin abound in information previously unknown to us, although we spent several months studying in the two libraries. Certainly, while working in such outstanding libraries as those mentioned above, the criterion of exhaustiveness remains a desideratum difficult to achieve.

MARIUS POPA

Présence du classicisme français dans la critique littéraire roumaine de la Révolution de 1821 à la fin du communisme

Paris: Honoré Champion, 2020

DANS L'HISTOIRE de la critique littéraire roumaine, le classicisme français se présente comme une catégorie esthétique et historique de référence tout au long de son évolution. Le livre de Marius Popa répertorie, analyse et interprète les références au classicisme français et leur rôle dans la pensée critique roumaine, depuis la Révolution de Tudor Vladimirescu (1821), qui marque l'émancipation de la domination turque, jusqu'à une seconde libération, la Révolution anticommuniste (1989). La démarche chronologique de l'étude permet aux lecteurs de replacer l'histoire littéraire roumaine dans un contexte culturel plus large, celui des nations européennes émergentes du XIX^e siècle. De plus, elle met en évidence les significations qu'acquiert le classicisme au sein de la production littéraire : celle d'un modèle pour la création littéraire désirée par les élites intellectuelles roumaines, celle de critères pour son évaluation et celle d'enjeux dans les polémiques de la vie littéraire.

Après avoir placé la pénétration du classicisme français en Roumanie par l'étude du phénomène de la traduction des auteurs et des œuvres du XVII^e siècle, suivie d'une analyse généalogique, archéologique et esthétique du concept, le volume restitue la persistance et les métamorphoses du classicisme dans chaque étape historique de la construction de la Roumanie, de sa vie intellectuelle et de l'activité critique de son intelligentsia. L'analyse montre l'oscillation entre plusieurs lignes que l'on peut