

Only four of these studies are concerned with Mosonyi specifically: "Data on the History of Mihály Mosonyi's Family" (M. Gollowitzer), "Archival Data on Mihály Mosonyi's Biography and the Immortalization of His Memory" (A. Valkó), "Erkel, Mosonyi, and J. J. Abert" (Bónis and C. Landon), and "The Kolozsvár Singing Circle's Honorary Members: Mosonyi, Erkel, Ábrányi, Ruzitska, and Liszt" (I. Lakatos).

In the second half, nine of the eleven studies are directly concerned with Bartók. E. Lendvai evaluates the *Allegro barbaro* in relation to the synthesis of "primitive" folk music and the twelve-tone method; L. Somfai analyzes Bartók's rubato style of playing in the few works he recorded twice. G. Kroó and J. Breuer respectively trace the origins of the *Two Portraits* and *The Wooden Prince*; and P. Gergely documents Bartók's seven years as a working member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. B. Suchoff, the only American contributor, discusses the state of computerized research on Bartók's music.

One of the most useful items is a posthumous study of the music publishing firm of Rózsavölgyi and Company by Kálmán Isoz; this covers the period from 1850 to 1908, when the firm was acquired by new proprietors. The history is completed in an article by Rezső Alberti, who was first an employee and then a partner; he covers the period from 1908 to the nationalization of the firm in 1949.

Some of the contributions to the volume are of slight value; this is to be expected if Hungarian musicologists restrict their research, as many do, to the confines of Hungary itself. But in the process of winnowing the chaff they often discover fat grains that have previously escaped notice. Thanks to men such as Szabolcsi (represented in this collection by two items), Bartha (not represented here), Somfai, Kroó, Lendvai, and Bónis himself, the history of music in Hungary may soon become one of the most minutely documented music histories in existence. One regrets that most of it is linguistically inaccessible to most Occidentals.

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TELEKI MIHÁLY (ERDÉLY ÉS A KURUCMOZGALOM 1690-IG). By Zsolt Trócsányi. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1972. 333 pp. 68 Ft.

This study of a noted Hungarian specialist concerns the internal and external politics of Transylvania from 1670 to 1690. Focusing on the career of Mihály Teleki, influential adviser and political strategist of Prince Mihály Apafi of Transylvania, the author provides also a detailed view of Transylvanian internal politics as well as of Transylvania's role in Austrian, Ottoman, Polish, and East European diplomacy in the late seventeenth century.

The basic intent of the author is to clarify Teleki's policy toward the anti-Habsburg insurgent movements which originated in the 1670s. Although Teleki supported the insurgents initially and even led them in military actions against Habsburg-held fortresses, by 1680 he had clashed with the insurgent leader Imre Thököly and sought rapprochement with the Habsburgs. Trócsányi analyzes carefully Teleki's ambiguous politics and presents a convincing reappraisal of his role in seventeenth-century Hungarian history. He concludes that Teleki was certainly a ruthless practitioner of power politics, yet he displayed astute political judgment in seeking the preservation of autonomy for Transylvania against Habsburg and

Ottoman influence. Teleki used the insurgent movements as a means of strengthening his personal position and the status of Transylvania in international politics. Whenever the insurgents seemed to endanger Transylvanian interests, he firmly countered their activities. The Austrian victories of 1683 clearly justified Teleki's cautious Transylvanian diplomacy. They also dramatized the grave miscalculations of the Thököly movement and explained its subsequent decline as a serious political force.

The author has made good use of a variety of sources and documents. These include several manuscript collections of the Hungarian National Archives, memoirs, published documents, and monographic studies. Furthermore, the author's critical analysis of events and personages strengthens his interpretation substantially. The narrative's weakness is the tendency to cite superfluous material relating to incidents, events, and persons. The general reader would have appreciated more specific explanations of historic and thematic relationships. Nevertheless, for the Hungarian, Rumanian, and Ottoman specialist, Trócsányi's study offers indispensable data and fresh viewpoints on seventeenth-century Transylvanian politics.

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A RENDTARTÓ SZÉKELY FALU (FALUKÖZÖSSÉGI HATÁROZATOK A FEUDALIZMUS UTOLSÓ ÉVSZÁZADÁBÓL). Edited by *István Imreh*. Bucharest: Kriterion Könyvkiadó, 1973. 340 pp. Lei 11.50, paper.

This book is welcome evidence of surviving Transylvanian historical scholarship in the Hungarian language. It is essentially a collection of resolutions contained in the minutes of Székely village community councils from the 1770s to 1847, presenting parts of nearly five hundred documents in Hungarian. These documents cover a wide variety of subjects closely related to everyday village life, such as administrative difficulties, problems concerning property, use of community forests, lands, and meadows, the defense of lands and pastures owned by the village, regulations regarding tillage of land and husbandry, and also some cases of violation of the peace and public order which belonged under the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace (*falubíró*), who was elected by the Székely village community from time immemorial.

There are, however, certain limitations. The topic is strictly "Székely," although some other groups are mentioned here and there—Rumanians, Saxons, Ukrainians, but *never* Hungarians. But even the Székely people and their land are not fully covered. An overwhelming number of the documents used by the editor were preserved by village communities located in the former Székely Military Frontier, where male members of the resident families were supposed to provide almost lifelong frontier duty on the easternmost Carpathian border of Transylvania and were under military administration. Consequently the picture is somewhat unbalanced, although Imreh tries hard to rectify the deficiency.

Imreh's ninety-page introductory study is a scholarly treatise on a highly complicated subject, projecting the image of a society long gone, which retained strong medieval ties and fought for its ancestral right to self-government not only against the intrusions of military authorities but against imperial, state, and county interference as well. The medieval and traditional form of life was crumbling in the