

North of the Danube the population was relatively dense and maintained its strong Daco-Roman character. The process of Romanization continued. From the fourth to the sixth century relations between the Daco-Romans and the populations south of the Danube were maintained and resulted in strong mutual influence being exerted.

From the third to the tenth centuries old Dacia was subjected to the destruction and disorganization wrought by successive waves of invaders from the east and north: Sarmatians, Goths, Huns, Gepides, and Avars. Their influence on the autochthonous population was slight.

Of much greater significance was the appearance of the Slavs in the Rumanian lands. They belonged to the southern branch of the Slavic family and their settlement in Dacia and assimilation by the Daco-Romans is treated as a slow, gradual process lasting from the end of the sixth to the tenth century. Their influence was powerfully felt in all aspects of political, cultural, and social life.

The last chapter of this part concerns itself with the time and place of the formation of the Rumanian people and language. Basing their account largely upon recent archeological discoveries, the authors demonstrate the falseness of the theory, that the entire population of Dacia abandoned the country in the third century and that Dacia was later repopulated by an immigration from south of the Danube. They believe that the evidence is overwhelmingly on the side of continuity throughout the period of the migration of peoples. They conclude that the Rumanian people and the Rumanian language are the products of the Romanization of the Dacians and of the gradual assimilation of the Slavs and other peoples who settled, for longer or shorter periods, in the territory of present-day Rumania, and that this process was completed by the end of the first millenium in the area north of the Danube.

In view of the new material upon which this synthesis is based, it must be regarded as an important contribution to Rumanian historiography. Copious bibliographies are appended to each chapter and there are numerous maps and illustrations throughout the text and valuable indices at the end.

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Barbara Jelavich, *Russia and Greece during the Regency of King Otho, 1832-1835. Russian documents on the first years of the Greek independence.* Publication No. 55 of the *Institute for Balkan Studies*. Thessaloniki 1962. 158 pp.+4 plates.

The publication of this collection of documents, the main part of which refers to the beginning of the reign of King Otho, is an important contribution to Modern Greek History. The author has

already published another collection of documents relating to the end of Otho's reign (see B. Jelavich, "Russia, Bavaria, and the Greek Revolution of 1862/1863", *Balkan Studies*, vol. 2 (1961), pp. 125-150), and this additional material is most welcome.

The documents of the present collection, both those constituting the main body and covering the period 1832-1834 (pp. 37-119), and those given in the Appendices, which are dated 1821, 1827, 1828, and 1834 (pp. 123-152), are now preserved in the Bayerisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Munich, to which place they were transferred from the archives of the Russian mission to the Court of Bavaria. The documents are instructions to the Russian representative in Munich, and they are accompanied by copies of instructions to other diplomatic representatives of Russia, and by other documents.

The documents in this collection deal with: the first reactions of Russia towards the revolution which broke out in the Danubian Principalities in 1821; the change of Russian policy after the hanging of Patriarch Gregory V on Easter Sunday of the same year; the circumstances which led to the signing of the Protocol of St. Petersburg on 23 March 4 April 1826; the attitude of Russia towards the battle of Navarino; the Russian justification of the declaration of war on Turkey, in 1828; the principles which prevailed while Russia was concluding the Treaty of Adrianople; the position of Russia after the conclusion of that treaty; the efforts of Russia to obtain the conversion of King Otho to the Greek Orthodox religion or at least to obtain the assurance that his successors would be brought up in that faith; Russia's efforts to bring about a strong monarchical and conservative government in Greece, to obtain the departure of the French troops from the Peloponnesus, and to annul the influence of the British and the French diplomatic representatives in Greece; Russia's dissatisfaction with the policy of the Regents, with the separation of the Greek Church from the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and with the trial and condemnation of Theodore Kolokotronis; the reasons for which the King of Bavaria recalled Maurer and Abel and appointed Kobell in the place of the former as one of the Regents; the commentaries of the Russian Government on this change; the attitude of Russia towards the proposal for the conclusion of a final treaty between King Otho and the signatories of the Convention of 25 April-7 May 1832; Russia's intention to suggest the neutralisation of Greece on that occasion; etc.

The documents in this collection are of great value, because they contain first hand information about Russia's policy towards Greece during the years 1821-1834. The introduction (pp. 15-33) which prefaces the documents themselves is most instructive: it is based, not only on the collection of documents under review, but also on other Russian and Bavarian documents in the archives of Munich.

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