

denen des politischen Zentrums definiert wurde (vgl. S. 440). Zwar entwarf die Regierung in Wien gewisse Konzepte zur regionalen Entwicklung, diese hatten jedoch nicht so sehr das tatsächliche „Wohlergehen“ der Region und ihren eigentlichen Fortschritt zum Ziel, sondern dienten vielmehr der Verwirklichung anderer politischer Ziele der Regierung. Staatlicherseits investiert wurde recht intensiv in den Ausbau der Verwaltung, aber nur in geringem Maße in den gewerblichen Bereich oder in die Landwirtschaft.

Im Verlauf des 19. Jh. verschärften sich die wirtschaftlichen Konfliktlinien entlang der sozio-ethnischen Konflikte in Galizien, und nationale Segregation trat an die Stelle integrierender Entwicklungsperspektiven. Der Zugang zu den Ressourcen wurde auf der Grundlage kultureller Codes geregelt.

Mit seiner Studie hat K. eine gründliche Untersuchung über die wirtschaftliche Situation und die Entwicklung des Kronlandes Galizien und Lodomerien im Zeitraum von 1772 bis 1918 vorgelegt, die nicht nur für Historiker, sondern auch für Forscher anderer Disziplinen von Interesse ist. Denn der hier gebotene Einblick in die wirtschaftlichen Zusammenhänge ermöglicht ein besseres Verständnis der sozialen, politischen, kulturellen und nationalen Prozesse des langen 19. Jh., und zwar nicht nur in Galizien, worauf der Hauptfokus liegt, sondern auch in anderen Kronländern, die ein ähnliches Schicksal der „Periherisierung“ erfahren haben.

Heidelberg

Stefaniya Ptashnyk

Latin at the Crossroads of Identity. The Evolution of Linguistic Nationalism in the Kingdom of Hungary. Hrsg. von Gábor Almási und Lav Šubarić. Brill. Leiden – Boston 2015. XII, 312 S., Ill., graph. Darst., Kt. ISBN 978-90-04-30017-0. (€ 135.–)

Multinational Hungary is known as the last European country to have retained Latin as its official language, into the 1840s. Yet the history of its late-flowering Latinity has been remarkably little studied. These two facts are connected: the belated triumph there of half a dozen different vernaculars engendered a fierce reaction against the cosmopolitan medium deemed to have frustrated their earlier emancipation and a profound unconcern about its fate. The Latin culture of modern Hungary attracted only very sporadic attention thereafter, notably from Daniel Rapant who, having been accidentally drawn into the subject as a protagonist of the new Slovak historical profession after 1918, brought it brilliantly back to life. But then Rapant was forgotten too. Rehabilitation has begun only as neo-Latin enthusiasts come to embrace the language's post-Renaissance survival.

This book is the first to engage with the whole associated socio-linguistic agenda from an avowedly Latin perspective. As the editors' introduction stresses, the still largely unchallenged position of Latin in Hungary was actually enhanced during the 18th c., thanks to denser cultural and administrative networks and an intenser territorial patriotism that embraced it as a 'father tongue' throughout the kingdom. One clear measure of that appears in the proportion of publications in Latin, even of periodicals. Several chapters survey more or less theoretical justifications for the use of Latin. They found their classic exposition in the preamble to the *Ratio Educationis*, carefully analysed here by Teodora Šek Brnardić, which in 1777 laid out principles of a new system of state schooling, based on Latin as the 'necessary' medium in a multilingual country whose whole politics, administration, culture, and religion had always been bound up with it.

Then came the challenge, unleashed initially by external provocation, with Emperor Joseph II's plans to impose German as Hungary's official language: ironically a threat that never materialized, from a quarter where the whole linguistic question was regarded as a secondary, functional concern. From the 1790s Latin rapidly lost out to Magyar as a vehicle for the political and social elites. Already in that year pamphlets appeared with radically subversive messages: Henrik Hőnisch examines one of these, a kind of neo-paganist diatribe which accused Latin-speakers of having undermined Magyar values ever since the spread of Christianity. As Piroska Balogh shows, the last of the Latin journals, *Ephe-*

merides Budenses, incongruously even propagated monoglot Hungarian-language culture in those same years. But Latin continued to be embraced all the more fervently by the mainly non-Magyar *Hungari*—those with a civic allegiance to the country—whose historiography as well as their history is reconstructed here by Ambrus Miskolczy in characteristically erudite but allusive vein, although among them too the vernaculars eventually undermined its sway as an emotional and practical resource.

The Latinity issue had disruptive implications for the two associated realms of the crown of St Stephen. In Transylvania, whose complex linguistic map is rather neglected here, Hungarian was already more extensively utilized in government (as a result of the principality's independent status in the 16th and 17th c.), and German also had formal standing in the Saxon territories. That provided an early platform for Magyar claims, but seems to have taken the edge off the divisiveness of the matter until later. Leaders of the Transylvanian Rumanians, a majority but ill-used population, latched onto Latin as a badge of esteem for their own Romance language and culture. Thereby, as Levente Nagy shows, they could temporarily make common cause with other humanist intellectuals, yet sow the seeds of future discord. In Croatia, well treated in this volume by Lav Šubarić and Zvezdana Sikirić Assouline, Latin found its very last bastion. It was defended as a cornerstone of the nation's rights against growing Hungarian interference, the more so since no vernacular alternative was readily available, given the inchoate state of Croatian, with its wide dialectal range, as a literary language.

Even Croatia finally abandoned the last vestiges of official Latin in 1847. In the main Hungarian kingdom, that had occurred three years earlier. Those terminal dates are often misleadingly adduced in summary treatments, whereas in fact the change had already largely taken place by then. This collection is stronger on ideological and literary aspects of its topic. It points the way to research which still needs to be done on actual usage, for example in representative bodies, administration, education, churches, societies, everyday situations. Rapant long ago pointed to the injurious gap between official and unofficial linguistic practice—notably the process of what he called 'illegal Magyarization'. Gábor Almási's and Šubarić's welcome and pioneering volume helps us to a better understanding of this key phase of Hungary's *questione della lingua* with its ultimately catastrophic consequences.

Sunningwell, Oxon

R. J. W. Evans

Geschichtswissenschaft in Greifswald. Festschrift zum 150jährigen Bestehen des Historischen Instituts der Universität Greifswald. Hrsg. von Niels Hegewisch, Karl-Heinz Spiess und Thomas Stamm-Kuhlmann. (Beiträge zur Geschichte der Universität Greifswald, Bd. 11.) Steiner. Stuttgart 2015. 297 S. ISBN 978-3-515-10946-8. (€ 56,—.)

Dieser Sammelband vereint die Ringvorlesungen von Lehrstuhlinhabern, weiteren Dozenten sowie fortgeschrittenen Studierenden des Historischen Instituts, die aus Anlass des Jubiläums ihrer Institution im Wintersemester 2013/14 präsentiert wurden. Das offizielle Jubiläum wurde mit einem Festakt am 24. Oktober 2013 in der historischen Universitätsaula begangen.

Zwei einführende Beiträge geben über die Entwicklung der Geschichtswissenschaft in Greifswald von den Anfängen bis in die heutige Zeit Auskunft. Dabei wird auch der Zeitraum von 1765 an beleuchtet, in dem die Gründung des Historischen Seminars im Jahre 1863 vorbereitet worden war. Zur Gelehrten- und Historikergeschichte der Greifswalder Historiker zählt somit bereits die Einrichtung der ersten ordentlichen Professur für Geschichte und Beredsamkeit im Jahre 1765, die Johann Georg Peter Möller antrat. Exemplarisch sei hier aus der Greifswalder Gelehrten- und Historikergeschichte auch erwähnt, dass Ernst Moritz Arndt 1805 für drei Jahre eine außerordentliche Professur für Geschichte übernahm. Diesem Namenspatron der Greifswalder Alma Mater der Jahre 1933 bis 2017 wird sowohl als einem Protagonisten der Neueren Geschichte in Greifswald sowie am Beispiel der Arndt-Rezeption