

second volume along the same lines to cover subsequent work. In light of the need for careful and methodical treatment of Rumanian social history, this unpretentious book provides both necessary groundwork and a welcome impetus to further investigations. There is also a useful bibliography.

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THE DACIAN STONES SPEAK. By *Paul MacKendrick*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975. xxii, 248 pp. Illus. \$12.95.

MacKendrick has now written six books surveying parts of the Roman Empire in which he sketches the archaeological evidence bearing on cultural development. The present work covers most of Rumania (for example, ancient lower Moesia and Dacia) from the Neolithic era to the Slavic conquest of Histria in the seventh century after Christ. Initially his treatment is chronological, but in the Roman era chapters are topographical or topical (as on religion and the arts).

The author writes in a lively, personal style which sometimes produces exaggerated appreciations; where evidence is abundant, as in the Roman period, his account becomes almost a list of sites and emperors. He has traveled recently in Rumania, where he had good guides, and is at home in the literature cited in the bibliography; technical terms are duly explained. The lay reader will not be led seriously astray, but a serious student should not expect to gain any deep insight into the many ancient peculiarities of a land which still today differs markedly from its neighbors. Almost half the pages are given over to illustrations and plans, not all of them as sharply reproduced as might be wished; but, as a whole, the work is a pleasant perambulation over ground not often trodden by classical scholars.

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N. M. KARAMZIN'S PROSE: THE TELLER IN THE TALE. By *Roger B. Anderson*. Houston: Cordovan Press, 1974. 238 pp. \$8.95.

Mr. Anderson's is the third English-language doctoral dissertation on Karamzin to be published over the past decade. The other two are by Henry M. Nebel, Jr., *N. M. Karamzin: A Russian Sentimentalist* (1967) and by A. G. Cross, *N. M. Karamzin: A Study of His Literary Career (1783-1803)*, which appeared in 1971. In addition, Hans Rothe published a major study in 1968, *N. M. Karamzins europäische Reise: Der Beginn des russischen Romans*, and, following the pioneering work of Iurii Lotman, a host of articles on Karamzin's prose tales have appeared in Soviet journals and *sborniki*, as well as F. Z. Kanunova's monograph, *Iz istorii russkoi povesti (Istoriko-literaturnoe znachenie povestei N. M. Karamzina)*, published in 1967.

Mr. Anderson adds nothing to this considerable body of recent scholarship. His book manages to be both derivative and inadequately researched; it is also poorly organized and written in a bizarre, jargon-ridden style. His argument, that Karamzin's tales can be broken into three separate groups according to Karamzin's psychological mood at the time of composition and the point of view from which they are narrated, is contradicted by the facts he himself adduces. His criteria,