

appendix, however, the page numbers denoting the beginning of each clause have been listed (pp. 551-580), but in the text itself the author failed to indicate the beginning of a new page. In fact, this goes far beyond a mere disregard of tradition and the customary methods of editing, but tends to interfere with the efficiency of consulting the text itself. For instance, a reference in a Ragusan source, such as “in Libro Crocei, ch. 125,” cannot be traced directly in Nedeljković’s edition. In addition, Nedeljković’s innovation also hampers the use of the internal references of the *Liber Croceus* itself, which are great in number.⁴

The edition is provided with the author and subject indexes. The latter deserves to be praised, as it offers a considerable number of entries and an impressive scope of context. However, one mild criticism of Nedeljković’s edition concerns his ambiguous cross-references and inattentive proofreading: the singular and plural forms of the same word are often separately listed, the Latin and Italian version are indexed without the necessary cross-references, and sometimes even the same word appears twice.⁵

⁴ For example, in chapter 95 (according to Nedeljković) a reference is made to “Libro Zallo ad carte 16”, and similarly in chapters 192, 222, 230, 238, 253, 267, 271, 272, 277, 278, 280, 286, 302, 303, 342, 356, 441, etc.; cf. also the regulations from the Register of the Great Council quoted with chapters 67, 120, 161.

⁵ Cf., for example, *capo-capi*; *cessione-cessioni*; *fameglio-famegli*; *broglio*, appearing twice; *prohibitione*, appearing twice, and once again as *proibitione*; *rector-rettor* without cross-reference; *proveditores* and *provisores* without cross-reference, the latter being confused with *provisiones*.

Despite the aforementioned deficiencies, this critical edition of *Liber Croceus*—one of the major sources for the study of legal system, governmental institutions, and other aspects of Ragusan society—is a welcome addition to the research of Dubrovnik’s past.

Nella Lonza

Ante Marinović, *Dubrovačko pomorsko pravo: povijesni pregled*. Book 1: Statutarno pomorsko pravo srednjovjekovne dubrovačke komune. Split: Književni krug, 1998. Pages 484.

The first volume of Ante Marinović’s recently published historical survey of Ragusan maritime law covers the statutory regulations of the communal period (before 1358), while the forthcoming second volume is to trace the development of maritime law until the fall of the Republic.

In the introductory chapter (pp. 13-94), which is based mainly on older literature the author provides an outline of Dubrovnik’s history, discussing each period in a separate section. Although the absence of recent studies on the subject is significant, this work could be useful to readers with meager knowledge of Dubrovnik’s past.

While discussing the period of Byzantine domination over Dubrovnik, the author centers upon the expansion of the Ragusan district, ethnic symbiosis, and the organization of government. Rather scanty sources offer evidence on the development of shipping and the resulting early economic rise of Dubrovnik. During the period of Venetian domination (1204-1358, with occasional intervals), Ragusan commercial interests turned inland, though maritime trade contin-

ued to be active, proof of which can be found in the maritime regulations of the Statute of 1272 and other collections of laws. Marinović describes the communal government institutions and social structure, the development of urban and rural areas, and social institutions, closing the section with a few observations about archival documents, notaries, and administrative language. With the end of Venetian domination in 1358, the Ragusan community became a state in the full sense of the word, increasing its territory considerably and reforming the organization of government. Despite impending danger and upheaval in its hinterland, Dubrovnik attained independence and developed economically, relying mostly on its merchant shipping. This was a period of fruitful legislative activity and magnificent cultural achievements in Dubrovnik. In the section covering the period of Ottoman suzerainty and protection (1526-1684), the author focuses more closely on state relations between Dubrovnik and the Ottoman Empire, the development of trade, notably shipping, changes in world commercial routes, relations with the Venetian Republic, the economic and social aftermath of the 1667 earthquake, cultural life at the time, and changes in maritime regulations. The following section is about the second period of suzerainty—when Dubrovnik shifted its loyalty to the Croatian-Hungarian crown and thus received Austrian protection (1684-1806). Here, Marinović discusses the circumstances in which Dubrovnik found itself during the stormy campaign years, its shift towards the Habsburg Monarchy in foreign policy and trade, the maritime conjuncture that began in the mid-eighteenth century and its effect upon maritime legislation, and the exhaustive number of documents pertaining to maritime affairs. In addition, the most outstanding accomplishments of the citizens

of Dubrovnik in art and science are also presented. In the closing section, which deals with the French period (1806-1814), the author provides a short survey of the most important events that took place over the years marking the fall of the Republic.

In the chapter one (pp. 95-104) the author makes an ambitious attempt at drawing the outlines of the Ragusan pre-statutory maritime law, despite rather sparse evidence. One can hardly agree with his assertion that “among the oldest written laws the majority related to those of the sea...” (p. 98). Nevertheless, it does seem likely that a collection of maritime laws was formulated before the Statute of 1272, and was later incorporated in the statute as its seventh book. Such a conclusion can be drawn due to the logical succession of regulations, and because of the difference in normative linguistic style between the seventh book and the other books of the statute.

In his discussion of statutory maritime law in chapter two (pp. 105-167), Marinović turns to the traditional tripartition of law: he first deals with the matter as it appeared in maritime legal proceedings (*res*), then the persons involved (*personae*), and finally the legal actions taken (*actiones*). The author views a vessel as an object of maritime property, reviewing the types of vessels cited in the statute, their measurement in tonnage, and the system of harbor dues and tariffs the seamen were subject to. He also discusses the large number of occupations cited in the statutory regulations pertaining to shipyards, arsenals, and communal and private merchant vessels. The Statute of 1272 contains information on the various types of marine duties and their legal features. Furthermore, the statute regulated the legal positions of shipowners/co-owners, tradesmen, and passengers. The author rightly states that the

maritime companies (*entega*, *collegantia*, *rogantia*) are difficult to classify, because they mixed elements of different types of contracts. Of all the classes of maritime company, the *entega* draws particular attention, because out of all the Dalmatian statutes, it appears only in the Statute of the Dubrovnik Republic. The institution of general average in Ragusan maritime practice had a somewhat different evolution than in other Adriatic cities, as it was equally applied to overland caravan trade. Although the existence of maritime courts is not explicitly documented in the statute, it does lay down the basic procedural laws relating to the sea. Concluding his analysis, Marinović points out that the ancient Byzantine collection—the “Rhodian Sea Law”—had a big influence on maritime law in the eastern Mediterranean. While the northern and central Dalmatian seaports adopted a Venetian version of the maritime customs of the eastern Mediterranean, the cities of southern Dalmatia followed the Ragusan version. Thus, the sea regulations of the Statute of 1272 represent a valuable source of information on the maritime laws of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean in general.

Adopting the statutory sea regulations as cited in the critical edition of Bogišić and Jireček (pp. 168-204, and 222-291),¹ the author explains the meaning of generally less familiar words and terms or those specific to medieval Latin. For this purpose he uses the glossary of the aforementioned edition and the *Lexicon latinitatis Medii Aevi Iugoslaviae*. This may prove a useful method for

those who do not have reference books at their disposal; however, the definitions are too wordy at times, because the author repeats certain synonyms or cites meanings that are completely irrelevant to the context.² Marinović’s translation of the statutory regulations (pp. 205-221 and 292-330) is closer to that of Šundrica than that of Križman and Kolanović,³ primarily because of his frequent employment of local terms, but also thanks to his free syntax. Unlike Šundrica, Marinović does not confine himself to the seventh book of the Statute, but also brings to light other chapters that deal with shipping.

The author also decided to translate certain parts of the 1277 collection of customs regulations (*Liber statutorum doane*, pp. 331-375), which are complementary to the maritime regulations included in the Statute. Thus, in terms of chronology and contents,

² For instance, n. 115, p. 193 in which, aside from the definition of the term “moneta” in the referring article, the author cites the context “m. communis”, “m. falsa”, “m. quae fit in Ragusio”, listing the various monetary terms used in the Statute. While explaining the place-name “Juppana”, the author refers to the context of “comes insularum”, “vinum”, and “furta”, which could have been omitted (n. 146, p. 202), etc. It took Marinović as many as seven lines to define the term “evangelia” (n. 63, p. 204); the meaning of *perper* on p. 111 could have been explained far more concisely. The author was carried away by the standard formula “in publica cunctione in plathea ad sonum campane...”, as he elaborated its meaning on a full page (p. 235-236).

³ Cf. *Dubrovačko pomorsko pravo: Prijevod sedme knjige Dubrovačkog statuta*, trans. Zdravko Šundrica. Dubrovnik: Historijski arhiv Dubrovnik, 1972; *Statut grada Dubrovnika 1272.*, trans. Mate Križman and Josip Kolanović. Dubrovnik: Historijski arhiv Dubrovnik, 1990.

¹ *Liber statutorum civitatis Ragusii compositus anno 1272.*, ed. V. Bogišić and C. Jireček. Monumenta historico-iuridica Slavorum Meridionalium, IX. Zagreb: JAZU, 1904.

he completes the chapter by showing that Dubrovnik maritime law was “codified” toward the end of the 13th century.

By including all the maritime regulations from the *Liber omnium reformationum* (pp. 377-437), some of which were dated after the year 1358—the period which will be treated in Book 2—Marinović managed to bridge the two volumes. This chapter deserves particular attention, as the regulations of the aforementioned code appear in translation for the first time, bringing it closer to members of the general readership who are interested in maritime heritage.

The edition is supplemented by summaries in Italian (pp. 439-443) and English (pp. 445-449), a section about the author and his book (pp. 451-454), and a useful survey of monetary units and measures (pp. 455-456). This is followed by several attractive color reproductions of pages from the Statute, the Customs Laws, and the *Liber omnium reformationum*. The edition is rounded off by foreign (pp. 459-465) and Croatian subject indexes (pp. 467-472), an index of proper names (pp. 473-476), and an index of place-names and names of ethnic groups (pp. 477-484).

Marinović tackles the legal terminology successfully. His translations are faithful, while his errors and ambiguities are rare.⁴ The author was at times tempted to supply an alternative translation in parenthesis, which proves to be a valuable contribution to the clearer understanding of the text. On the other hand, Marinović burdens the text with synonyms for the most common no-

tions. Generally, the notes are helpful, although those in which the author tries to explain the meaning of less common words often prove futile. The text was edited and proofread with great care, in contrast with the ill-prepared indexes, which are full of inconsistencies.⁵

for the contents of the document were made known through the account of the chronicler Đivo Marinov Gondola in the 17th c. (cf. the introduction of Bogišić and Jireček in the critical edition of the Statute: LXII), demanding from the historian a most critical approach in judging the reliability of the evidence. *Romania* in the 12th c. did not denote today's Romania (cp. pp. 100 and 103), but the Byzantine Empire; the author himself, however, cites in n. 45 on p.178, after Bogišić and Jireček, that “Romania” in that document means the same as “imperium Constantinopolitanum”. In defining the terms *Romania* and *Cilicia* (not Sicily!) in the 13th c. (p. 178), the author should have drawn from Šundrica's explanation (cf. Dubrovačko pomorsko pravo: 13). The name *Slavonia* in the Ragusan sources is a great challenge for both translators and historians, and any decision to translate it as “Slavonija” ought to be well-argued (pp. 312, 389, et passim), while “Kraljevina Slavonija” cannot be accepted as the translation of “Regnum Sclavoniae” (p. 430). The expression “Trojedna Kraljevina” cannot be applied to fourteenth-century Croatia because it is anachronistic (p. 39).

⁵ Venecia; Bordon; Padovanini; Sorgo-Sorkočević Junije but Sorkočević Luka; Jakov Lukin; Đurđević Ivan Iohannes Georgio; Ravenjanin Ivan; Ragusio, Paulo de; Savere, Tomasini de; Trogirani, Blaž, etc. Generally, in the author index and the index of proper names only the surname is entered (although the name refers to an individual and not a family). Sometimes the name is cited, in full or as initials. In some cases the names are even accompanied by additional information such as the year of birth and death, or the term of office. It is not clear why *justicijar* is indexed under foreign words, whereas *riparij* is listed as a domestic word, etc.

⁴ Let us mention a few. The privilege of the Byzantine Emperor Isaac II Angelus is not preserved, as the author wrongly claims (p. 98),

Although the introductory chapters throw a welcome spotlight on maritime documents with the intent to clarify and interpret the law, the aim of Marinović's book is not to treat the subject matter scientifically. This edition raises new questions to which the archival sources offer simple and clear answers,⁶ but also those of a more complex nature to be resolved by the close study of the legal and economic peculiarities of maritime documents. Although all the sources cited by the author had previously been published (some only in the original Latin and Italian, others in translation), gathered here, they offer a more comprehensive insight into the normative bases of the maritime trade.

Nella Lonza

Maren Frejdenberg, *Očerki istorii balkanskog evrejstva*. Tel Aviv: Biblioteka Matveja Černogo, 1998. Pages 122.

Maren Frejdenberg's latest historical survey of the Balkan Jewry is a collection of essays published in the Israeli press between the years 1993 and 1997, in which the author sketches the relations, everyday life and events that marked the Jewish community of the Balkans.

A gifted short story writer, Frejdenberg captivates the general reader with stories of Jews who were fortunate or unfortunate enough to have lived in Salonika, Dubrovnik, Split, Sarajevo, or Maribor. With impressive erudition and journalistic perception, he brings to life past events and emotionally charged true individual histories. In addition to these everyday life narratives of medieval Jewish communities of diverse geographic origin (Greece, Macedonia, Bosnia, Serbia, Slovenia, and Croatia), the first part of the book also contains essays in which Frejdenberg, a historical authority on the Balkans, reacts to the recent disastrous war on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and the brutal devastation of Dubrovnik, that paragon of urban and architectural harmony, sophisticated manners, and civilized customs.

The second part of the book contains a lengthy chapter in which the author, in a most genuine and touching way, recounts the story of his life.

Mihaela Vekarić

⁶ For instance, the registers of the Ragusan councils dating from the beginning of the 14th century offer well-grounded answers to Marinović's question of whether the ship's clerks had to be recruited from the ranks of the nobility (cf. pp. 133-135 and *Libri reformationum* I, ed. I. Kr. Tkalčić. *Monumenta Ragusina*, Monumenta spectantia historiam Slavorum Meridionalium, X. Zagreb: JAZU, 1879: pp. 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, and further on almost every page).