

the minds and thoughts of young girls, women, brides and grooms, fathers and church dignitaries. This view into the history in which facts lose significance and impressions gain it is that subtle glimpse into the past, the noblest portion of 'small history' that 'history from above' is unable to capture. The reader of this book will no doubt learn a new fact or two about Dubrovnik which cannot be found in the many historical surveys covering this subject-matter, and will most certainly experience something not easily encountered elsewhere—old Dubrovnik from the inside, the vibrations within the city walls, and a film instead of a 'snapshot'.

By telling the story of Maruša Butko, Zdenka Janeković-Römer has shown that brilliant interpretation turns small history into great, and more. She has shown that brilliant interpretation knows of no bounds, making the division into small and great history meaningless. She has demonstrated that historical science stands above fashionable trends, and that quality of interpretation dictates the only true trend. She has shown that the horizon of historical science is very broad and virtually limitless. This volume has infused the best methodological streams into domestic historiography, its interpretative strength reaching the peak of Croatian history, and beyond. Given the methodology, approach and innovation, the history written by Zdenka Janeković-Römer is among the paramount contributions to European historical writings.

Nenad Vekarić

*Med srednjo Evropo in Sredozemljem. Vojetov zbornik /Between Central Europe and the Mediterranean. Voje's Collected Papers/*, ed. Sašo Jerše. Ljubljana: Založba ZRC, 2006. Pages 749.

The papers collected in a volume *Med srednjo Evropo in Sredozemljem. Vojetov zbornik* are dedicated to the fruitful career of the

historian and professor Ignacij Voje. Besides research, Ignacij Voje spent his career teaching at the Department of History at the Faculty of Philosophy in Ljubljana (Slovenia). The collected papers devoted to his historiographic work contain studies of the historians who focused on the same or affiliated historical phenomena as Professor Voje in the course of the fifty years of his scholarly and academic pursuits. *Vojetov zbornik* consists of two sections. The first (*Slovenica, Turcica, Balcanica, Ragusiana*) comprises historical studies of Slovenia and the Balkans as well as the history of Dubrovnik in the medieval and early modern period. The second section or *Miscellanea gratulabilia* comprises studies of Voje's colleagues and friends with whom, as noted by the editor Sašo Jerše, Voje shares historiographic interests but also the trials of everyday life. Thus three generations of scholars contribute to this collection, including exponents of different historiographic traditions who discuss a broad scope of the political, cultural and economic topics, emphasizing the coexistence between different political environments and cultures.

The volume opens with a chronologically arranged bibliography of Ignacij Voje, embracing his scientific and publicistic work from his early contributions in 1952. The number of bibliographic units devoted to the history of Dubrovnik, the Middle Ages mainly, is impressive.

The subsection under the title *Slovenica* begins with Andrej Nared's study of the privilege of Kranj, providing legal and historical background of this document, its transcription and translation (»Privilegij kranjskega plemstva iz leta 1338 – temelj stanovsko-monarhičnega dualizma«). In an essay entitled »Polica na Tolminskem – prva "čiganska" vas na Slovenkem?«, Andrej Pleterski reconstructs the historical setting of a gipsy migration, the memory of which has survived in oral tradition, arguing that in such a manner history can also be recorded in space. Dušan Kos examines the statute of the town of Izola from 1360 (»Simbolne in pomenske podobe statuta izolskega komuna iz leta 1360«). Robert Kurelić focuses

on the sphragistics of the Counts of Celj in »Simboli statusa i moći: kneževski pečati celjskih grofova«. Peter Štih analyzes the right to succession to the crown of Bosnia of the same family, and the reasons which underlay such a decision by King Tvrtko II Kotromanić (»Celjski grofje kot dediči bosanske krone – listina bosanskog kralja Tvrtka II. Kotromanića za celjeskega grofa Hermana II. iz leta 1427«). In an essay »Zgodnjenovoveška “kajžarska” trga Vrhnika in Gornji Logatec«, Boris Golec explores the history of several Slovenian urban settlements. Darko Darovec traces the development of the notary institution in the towns of Istria in »Istrski vicedomini in drugi podobni uradi ob Jadranu«. Matevž Košir highlights the consequences of tax evasion in Kranjska in »Stanovski rubež zaradi neplačanih davkov v drugi polovici 16. in začetku 17. stoletja na Kranjskem«. A similar topic is covered by Jože Žontar in »Zaton deželnih stanov na Kranjskem«, examining the reforms as consequences of financial insolvency of the Habsburg treasury due to the payment of the state loans, resulting in war 1740-1748.

Maja Žvanut contributes with a cultural topic in her essay »Okus Jošta Jakoba grofa in gospoda Gallenberškega«. Basing her study on a collection of 350 letters of Count Jakob Jošt with his brother Georg Sigismund and brother-in-law Wolf Ferdinand Mordax, Maja Žvanut reconstructs the life of the counts of Kranj, their family and social ties, upbringing and education, business preoccupations, leisure, artistic accomplishments and the inventory of their collection of valuables.

The *Turcica* subsection opens with an essay »O izvorima za demografsku povijest Osman-skoga carstva«, in which Nenad Moaćanin addresses the census method applied by the Ottoman financial administration and the registration of citizens, i.e. households, emphasizing that non-Turkish sources often offer invaluable assistance in elucidating the obscure data of the Ottoman census material. Klement Pust examines military and political developments in Dalmatia in the first half of the sixteenth century in »Vojaški odnosi med

Beneško republiko in Osmanskim cesarstvom na območju Dalmacije v letih 1524-1534«. Ljiljana Žnidaršič Golec explores the theological and historical context of the phenomenon of absolutism during the Turkish siege of Ljubljana in 1472 in the contribution »Podelitev odpustkov Marijinemu špitalu v Ljubljani leta 1472: *arma spiritualia* ob soočenju s Turki«. Jože Mlinarič discusses the phenomenon of the conversion of Turkish prisoners to Christianity during the great Austro-Turkish War 1683-1699 (»Usoda turških ujetnikov v avstrijskih deželah v času of 15. do 17. stoletja in njihovo pokrščevanje«). Contributions to *Turcica* have also been made by Andrej Hozjan in »Ukaz Amhat age iz Berzencza tržanom Dolnje Lendave o podreditvi leta 1583« and Marija Kozar-Mukič »Gornji Senik podvržen Turkom leta 1640«.

The *Balkanica* subsection starts off with Rajko Bratož's study »Preganjanje kristjanov v rimski provinci Dalmaciji v luči antičnih virov in srednjeveškega izročila«. Given an impressive number of saints from Dalmatia, the author highlights the historical conditions underlying the prosecution of Christians in the Roman province of Dalmatia. Miha Kosi points to the battle of Pelagonia (present-day Bitola in FYR Macedonia) in 1259 as one of the most important events in the late Byzantine period: »Morejska kronika in koroški vojvoda v bitki pri Pelagoniji leta 1259«. Dušan Nećak examines the written and material sources for the study of medieval Serbian military armament in an essay »Orožje srbske vojske na zidnem slikarstvu srednjeveške Srbije«. Tomislav Raukar discusses the trade companies of Split in the fourteenth century, while Esad Kurtović writes about the members of the Stanković family as contemporaries of Duke Sandalj Hrančić Kosača.

The *Ragusiana* subsection opens with an essay by Gordan Ravančić about the outbreak of plague in Dubrovnik in 1348 and its devastating effect on the demographic picture of the Ragusan community (»Neka razmišljanja o demografskim posledicama epidemije crne smrti 1348. godine u Dubrovniku«). Zrinka Pešorda Vardić focuses her attention on the confraternity of St Anthony and the ways it

fitted into the context of increasing piety in the Middle Ages in »Bratimska elita: o počecima dubrovačke bratovštine sv. Antuna«. Nella Lonza analyzes a medieval custom of pulling a witness by the ear and its correlation with antique tradition (»Povlačenje svjedoka za uho: zagonetka iz dubrovačke srednjovjekovne građe«). Desanka Kovačević-Kojić examines the business records of the Ragusan merchants in the fifteenth century. Renata Novak-Klemenčič illuminates various trade companies with emphasis on the stonecutters in »Kamnoseška podjetja v Dubrovniku v prvi polovici 15. stoljetja«. Grounding her analysis on the archival criminal records and the plays of Marin Držić, Slavica Stojan casts light on the phenomenon of the companies of nocturnal brawlers in Renaissance Dubrovnik in »Noćne družine u renesansnom Dubrovniku«. Following in the footsteps of Voje's extensive research in credit trading in Dubrovnik and his analysis of the private business records is Zdenka Janeković-Römer and her study »Obiteljska knjiga Andrije Antojeva de Pozza (1569-1603)«. The latter contains family records with genealogical and property data which Andrija Pozza considered of significance for his family.

*Miscellanea gratulabilia* starts with an essay by Vasilij Melik on the parliament structure and electoral law in the states of Cisleithania in the period 1848-1914: »Sestava in volilno pravo cislajtanskih deželnih zborov«. The efforts to win greater autonomy for the Drava province (Dravska banovina) within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1940 are discussed in the contribution of Miroslav Stiplov Šek. Milica Kacin Wohinz provides insight into the Croato-Slovene relations in Istria between the two World Wars (»O primorsko-istrskih odnosih med dvema svetovnjima vojnama«), updating the problem with the recent border dispute on the River Dragonja. In his study entitled »U potrazi za bosanskom (bošnjačkom) nacijom«, Rade Petrović traces the genesis of the 'bošnjak' ethnic and national name. Andrej Vojko contributes with an essay on a Slovenian publishing house which existed in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1882 and 1918 (»Udje Družbe sv.

Mohorja v Sarajevu in drugje v Bosni in Hercegovini v letih 1882-1918«). Ivo Goldstein focuses his attention on ethnic cleansing of Croatian territories in 1941 and Slovene immigration in »Iseljavanje Srba i useljavanje Slovenaca u Nezavisnoj državi Hrvatskoj 1941. godine«. The revival of Illyria in the painting of Janez Scherer is a topic addressed by Branko Reisp. Franc Rozman illuminates the Congress of Berlin in 1878 as the last great meeting of European leaders before World War I in »Baron Josef Schwegel in Berlinski kongres«. The activity of Andrej Karlin, bishop of Trieste and Koper, in the period marked by aggressive Italian nationalism (1911-1919) is examined by Franc M. Dolinar. Drago Roksančić discusses some of the possibilities of historiographic interpretation of the literary opus of Vladan Desnica. Janez Höfler contributes with an essay on the study of art history of Dalmatia at the Faculty of Philosophy in Ljubljana. Darja Mihalič discusses the oldest trade register of Ljubljana from the sixteenth century. The origins and growth of insurance business and its contribution to the economic development of Slovenia is discussed by France Kresal. Two essays on the history of Slovenian tourism follow: »Društva, povezana z razvojem turizma na slovenskem, do prve svetovne vojne« by Olga Janša Zorn and »Oris razvoja turizma v Sloveniji po drugi svetovni vojni« by Božo Repa. The volume includes useful author and place-name indexes.

These collected papers represent fragments of a broad historical mosaic which Ignacij Voje most devotedly studied and analyzed over the years. Vasko Simoniti, one of his students, compared Voje's genuine approach to knowledge and fascinating research energy to a humanistic inscription which adorns the villa of Petar Sorgo in Dubrovnik: *Terra mareque*. By making this analogy, Simoniti underlined Voje's most inquisitive mind, but also the breadth and transparency of his research and analytical works.

Slavica Stojan