

BULGARISCHE JAHRBÜCHER, vol. 2. Bulgarische Akademische Gesellschaft  
 "Dr. Peter Beron" E. V. Munich and Vienna: Günter Olzog Verlag, 1974.  
 viii, 586 pp. DM 68.

The first volume of the *Bulgarian Yearbook*, published under the auspices of the Bulgarian Academic Society (B.A.D.), has now been followed by an equally substantial and interesting sequel. These volumes contain impressive documentation of Bulgarian scholarship in exile, especially in the fields of the humanities, social sciences, law, and the arts. Since scholarship in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is unavoidably, as well as inevitably, subject to the imposition of certain limitations and taboos, the yearbooks of the Bulgarian Academic Society make their own valuable contribution in an effort to set the record straight. Bulgarian scholars abroad have been supported in this task by the collaboration of non-Bulgarian academic authors including the late Josef Matl, Otto Haas, Wolfgang Gesemann, Pierre Rouve, Joachim von Königslöw, Wolf Oschlies, and others. The achievement of the editors (and especially Christo Ognjanoff who, as managing editor, bore the brunt of the battle) is all the more praiseworthy because, with prevailing straitened financial circumstances, preparation of volumes like these is not only a labor of love, but also requires an above average use of perspicacity, astuteness, ingenuity in the mobilization of funds, and judiciousness.

This second volume is divided into five parts: the first dealing with articles in the humanities; the second devoted to questions of law and political science; the third containing reports on research and contemporary history; the fourth mustering book reviews (some of them quite painstaking and detailed); and the fifth informing the reader of progress and activities of the Bulgarian Academic Society and its branches in Western Europe and North America.

Lack of space precludes giving each of the essays in this book the attention it deserves, but several items must be mentioned. Particularly noteworthy are the important historiographic study by Stefan Popov about "Bulgaria and Europe"; the interesting article by Wolf Oschlies about Bulgarian Jews in past and present; Joachim von Königslöw's excellent historical analysis of Bulgaria under Stambolov and during the first years of the reign of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg; and Christo Ognjanoff's highly instructive survey of Bulgarian literature in the course of eleven centuries, a study inspired by Charles A. Moser's book, *A History of Bulgarian Literature 865-1944* (The Hague and Paris, 1972), and intended to supplement and critically evaluate this pioneering work by an American Slavist. The articles in the field of law and political science were contributed by Professor Konstantin Katarov and Dr. Ivan Sipkov. They deal with problems concerning the interaction of public and private law, and the law of the State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Prominent among the reviews is Christo Ognjanoff's presentation and characterization of poetry written by Bulgarian poets in the West.

On the whole, it can be said that this volume constitutes a valuable contribution to the knowledge of Bulgaria, its history and culture before, as well as after, the advent to power of communism. The individual articles bear testimony to a uniformly high level of scholarly performance. If there is one shortcoming which mars this edition it is the frequency of misprints, a minor drawback which can easily be eliminated in the next volume of these yearbooks. For in the interest of

general scholarship, and Balkan studies in particular, it is to be hoped that such a third volume will be published in the not too distant future.

HEINRICH A. STAMMLER  
*University of Kansas*

SOTSIALNO-IKONOMICHESKOTO RAZVITIE NA GRADA, XV–XIX V.:  
BIBLIOGRAFSKI OBZOR NA BŪLGARSKATA KNIZHNINA. Com-  
piled by *Liliana Shandanova* and *Stefka Angelova*. Edited by *Nikolai Todorov*  
and *Veselin Traikov*. Sofia: Bŭlgarska akademiia na naukite, 1974. iii, 221 pp.  
1.55 lv.

This bibliography will be a useful ancillary tool for research in general Bulgarian and Balkan history, and particularly in economic history and historical geography. The compilers provide basic bibliographic information for about 650 separate titles that in whole, or in part, contain information on Bulgarian urban life prior to the twentieth century. The bibliography opens with short sections grouping and listing titles according to the following rubrics: general studies, the urban economy, demography, toponymy, and construction and architecture. The main core of the bibliography follows, with titles assembled and listed for 113 individual towns and cities. Completing the volume are sections for works on more than one city; for regional studies (northern Bulgaria, Thrace, Macedonia, the Black Sea coast); for bibliographic sources; and for Bulgarian translations of travel accounts. The bibliography also contains a list of journals consulted, an author index, and a résumé in French.

Within its stated terms of reference, the bibliography is comprehensive. It does, however, contain some inconsistencies in classification, and there is a general lack of selectivity and critical annotation.

This bibliography has been printed in the same inexpensive format used in the *Bibliographie d'études balkaniques* series.

THOMAS A. MEININGER  
*York University*

CYRILLE LUCAR: SERMONS, 1598–1602. Edited by *Keetje Rozemond*. Leiden:  
E. J. Brill, 1974. vi, 161 pp. 44 Dglds., paper.

Kyrillos Loukaris, patriarch of Alexandria and Constantinople, is a fascinating figure. As patriarch, he fought against the Jesuits, who were trying to convert the Orthodox to Catholicism, and he fought against his own clergy; he flirted with Protestantism; and he became involved in endless diplomatic intrigues with the English, the Dutch, the Venetians, the French, and the Ottomans. At a time when the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire lived in profound ignorance, he was a learned man. He traveled extensively, not only within the Ottoman Empire, but also in Italy and Poland. His letters and sermons are important documents of his time.

The present edition contains twenty-six drafts of sermons, written between 1598 and 1602, which vary in completeness. They were delivered at various places, including Crete, Jassi, and Alexandria. Because they are presented in draft form, they are rough in style, and are written in various languages. Some are written in a combination of popular and learned Greek, intermingled with Latin, some are in Latin and Italian. They are proof of Loukaris's erudition—his learned Greek, Latin,