

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.

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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.

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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,