

does not emphasize. It is important to consider which basic food products the town population procures primarily from which sector as, for example, with respect to dairy products, meat, vegetables, grains and bread. In addition to the reader being provided with detailed surveys of what is offered on the peasant market in the course of a year it would have been of interest to know what the socially owned supermarkets and retail stores were offering on the same day and the relative prices. That is, it would be desirable to have some means of viewing the functioning of the primarily private sector market in a precise context within the overallly socialized economy.

The total context of trade is a complex one. As Lockwood makes clear, certain state enterprises such as hotels, hospitals, and restaurants do acquire at least some of their needs through purchases directly from private peasants or at the open market. In addition peasants sell some of their larger food and livestock items directly to the cooperative. State enterprises also market produce in stalls at the open market as well as through stores.

In sum this is a unique documentary source on Bosnian peasant socio-economic relationships and on the nature of provincial market transactions which form an important aspect of Yugoslav economic life.

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Tanasije Ž. Ilić, *Beograd i Srbija u dokumentima arhive Zemunskog magistrata od 1739 do 1804 god.*, Knjiga I, 1739-1788, Izdanje Istorijskog arhiva Beograda [*Belgrade and Serbia in the Documents of the Archives of the Municipality of Zemun during the years 1739-1804*, vol. I, 1739-1788, ed. of the Historical Archive of Belgrade], Belgrade 1973, pp. xxviii+808.

The book we propose to present here contains in all 466 documents coming from the old archive of the township of Zemun. The information we gain from these documents, however, is not concerned with one particular subject; on the contrary, it gives us a general picture of popular life in the no-mans-land between Austria and Turkey, of the movement of trade between Belgrade and Zemun, and of the difficult situation of the population of Belgrade enslaved under the Turks.

The book under review can be divided into thirteen categories of documents, according to the information with which they provide us, on the following subjects: 1) the population of Belgrade that migrated to Zemun after 1739, the date of the Treaty of Belgrade; 2) the export of animals from Serbia; 3) trade representatives in Belgrade; 4) the Jews of Zemun who had previously lived in Belgrade; 5) the cleansing from plague (*Kontumac*) of Zemun; 6) the trade in timber carried on in Serbia and Bosnia; 7) the passage of Turkish diplomats through Zemun to Vienna and from there back to Turkey; 8) emigrants from Turkey to Austro-Hungarian lands; 9) the export of products of small and large industry; 10) Turkish acts of violence in the lands between Austria and the Ottoman Empire; 11) various financial needs; 12) the movement of funds among Austrian subjects, and 13) various other documents not concerning any severely limited category of events and things — "varia".

The interest of the student is especially drawn by the information on legal development given to us by the documents. In this way, we gain information about the trade agreements made amongst themselves by Greek as well as other Balkan Orthodox great merchants, about important trials to settle economic differences, about wills, about companies, about

smuggling, and about changes in allegiance (normally Turkish subjects who took Austrian nationality).

The student of the archival material contained in Professor Ilić's book is also fully briefed on the gradual emigration of the inhabitants of Belgrade and other places in Serbia: for political and also economic reasons, they left their Turkish-ruled homes and came to settle in Zemun. Apart from Belgrade, the following places in Serbia are mentioned as home-towns of the immigrants: Sremčica, Borak, Palež, Ritopek, Godiljevo, Godačica, Orašac, Sibnica, Ostružnica, Grabovac, Višnjica, Arnajevo, Jarušice, Guberevac, Veliko Selo, Brestovac, Valjevo, Poreč, Veliko Gradište, Niš, et al. Several documents also speak of Greeks who had left Macedonia and Epirus and settled chiefly in Belgrade and Zemun. To be precise, the following are mentioned as home-towns of these expatriates: Serres, Thessaloniki, Meleniko, Kozani, Katranitsa (Pirgoi), Servia, Klisoura, Siatista, Jannina, Moskhopolis and Korytsa. The Greeks who settled in Belgrade and Zemun were mainly merchants and turned their hands for the most part to the conveyance of goods between Turkey and Austria.

The editor of the documents, Professor Ilić, underlines, in his detailed prologue, the part played by the various regions of Serbia in the trade in animals of the large centres of the Habsburg Empire. Animals were bought especially in the Serbian region of Šumadija and sold in the following market-centres of Austro-Hungary: Osijek, Kanjiža, Pest, Vác, Kecsemét, Sopron and Vienna.

The evidence provided by these documents throws light in various ways upon a long period until now considered dark by historians of Yugoslavia. It would not, I think, be any kind of overstatement to stress that only three books of archival material recently published: Slavko Gavrilović, *Prilog istoriji trgovine i migracije Balkan-Podunavlje XVIII i XIX stoleća* [A contribution to the history of trade and migrations in the Balkan and Danubian lands in the 18th and 19th centuries], Belgrade, Serbian Academy for Sciences and Fine Arts (SANU) specialist publications, book DXXXIII, 1969; Radmila Tričković, *Dva turska popisa Krajine i Kliuča iz 1741 godine* (Mešovita gradja-Miscellanea 2, drugi deo) [*Two Turkish census-lists of 1741 for the regions of Krajina and Ključ* (Miscellanea 2, part two)], Belgrade 1973; and Professor Ilić's present book: have succeeded in depicting the historical past of Belgrade and of all Serbia during the 18th century in so clear a fashion, much more clearly than all previous Yugoslav historiography. It is in this that the importance of *Beograd i Srbija u dokumentima arhive Zemunskog magistrata od 1739 do 1788 godine* lies.

The detailed prologue, the accurate summaries preceding the documents, the correct reading of the documents, which are written in the difficult Gothic script, and the exhaustive comments on the text, all testify to the value of the book and its author's selfless labour. Mention should be made here of the great help given in the production of the book by Bosiljka Mihailović, a staff-scholar of the Historical Archive of the city of Belgrade.

Finally, I should like to give my best wishes to Professor Ilić for the speediest possible production of volume two of the documents, covering the period 1788-1804.

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Assa, Aharon, *Makedonia i Evreiskii Narod* (no publisher, Jerusalem, 1972) pp. 161.

The main thesis of this historical meander is that the histories of Israel and Macedonia have many parallels and Assa states it as his intention to bring these out (p. 103). He claims