

(the table)—to get up. For τίς «ὄρνιθες» τοῦ Ἀριστοφάνη (the «Hens» of Ar.) write τοὺς «ὄρνιθες» (the «Birds»). Since the book is to be used by people whose intention is to visit Greece and practise their knowledge of the language there, it is only natural that some touristic elements would slip into it. But the reproduction of such curiosities as the menus of two restaurants of Thessaloniki with their scores of misprints and mis-spellings (p. 68-69) is completely unnecessary, if not harmful, to the student who is interested in learning the proper use of Greek.

Since its first appearance in 1968 the book has had two more editions (1971, 1972) plus two printings (1969, 1971). If this is not evidence for success, it shows at least the authors' constant aim at perfection: an ambition attested by the still provisional form the book is printed in (offset from typewritten sheets).

*Thessaloniki*

HELEN TSANTSANOGLOU

Bariša Krekić, *Dubrovnik in the 14th and 15th Centuries; A City between East and West*, University of Oklahoma Press (The Centers of Civilization Series, Volume 30), Norman, Oklahoma, 1972, pp. 191, with 4 maps.

I have long been an admirer of the University of Oklahoma's Center of Civilization Series; for it has succeeded in printing attractive, hard-covered monographs, at paper-back pricing, written by top scholars for the general public. Professor Bariša Krekić's volume, the latest in this series, on Dubrovnik has more than lived up to the high standards of this series. He has succeeded in the difficult task of presenting his material in the «scholarly-popular» form (to make a literal translation of the Russian term for this genre) in a manner to interest a broad spectrum of laymen, yet at the same time to come up with a deeply thought-out synthesis which will interest specialists as well. There has always been a terrible dearth of literature on the Medieval Balkans in English; and though the fascinating and important city of Dubrovnik has received some treatment, we still were in great need of a general work on Dubrovnik. The previous work in English on Dubrovnik was L. Villari's, *The Republic of Ragusa*, which, written in 1904, is not only dated but is also a very uncritical work. Bariša Krekić, a native of Dubrovnik who knows the material in the State Archive of Dubrovnik inside and out and who has devoted the greatest part of his scholarly research to the history of this city, is probably the world's foremost specialist on Dubrovnik. Thus he was an ideal choice to write the volume and he has succeeded in writing a brief popular account which is also a solid, interesting, well-balanced and critical work. We may hope that now Professor Krekić will turn to writing the detailed, thoroughly documented, scholarly full history of Dubrovnik which we all need and which no one is better suited to write than he.

The book is divided into six chapters (Geography and Early History, Politics and Economics in the 14th and 15th centuries, The Building of the City, Hygienic and Sanitation Measures, Intellectual Life and Culture, and Everyday Life in Dubrovnik). Since it is a topic on which little has been written and on which Dubrovnik was a world leader in this time, I found the chapter on Hygiene and Sanitation of particular interest. The chapter, which is broadly conceived, describes what epidemics the city was faced with and what measures were taken against disease. We are given a discussion of the medical profession (doctors provided free medical care for citizens) and auxiliary medical services—the pharmacies and surgical services provided by barbers. In addition we learn about the intelligent system of quarantines imposed by the town authorities and the various sanitation measures they took: paving the streets,

draining stagnant pools of water, eliminating sewage and collecting garbage. Professor Krekić closes this interesting chapter with a discussion of what happened to illegitimate children and describes the liberal attitudes of Ragusans toward them; for the few who were unwanted or who were truly orphaned, Dubrovnik had an advanced orphanage from which children were adopted, an opportunity particularly taken advantage of by peasants in the vicinity. Clearly in a brief review one cannot do justice to the wide variety of topics he covers; the items noted above were simply listed to give a brief idea of the wide assortment of interesting and usually neglected topics he takes up.

Professor Krekić deserves high praise for this excellent work which has the added attraction of being a great pleasure to read. It is to be hoped that the editors of this series will commission authors to give us monographs on other fascinating Balkan cities; Thessalonica and Sarajevo immediately come to mind as worthy subjects for companion volumes to Professor Krekić's Dubrovnik.

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JOHN V.A. FINE JR.

Miodrag V. Stojanović, *Dositelj i Antika* (Dositheos and Antiquity), Belgrade, Srpska Književna Zadruga, 1971, Književna Misao 2, pp. 251.

This study was submitted by its author as his doctoral thesis in the Philosophical School of the University of Belgrade.

In his Introduction (pp. 7-14) M. Stojanović establishes that the influence of antiquity upon the complex thought of the great Serbian educator Dositheos Obradović (1739-1811) has not yet been adequately researched. Various scholars such as, for example, V. Čajkanović, M. Šević and P. Popović, barely touched upon the subject and often arrived at conclusions which we no longer find satisfactory. One such conclusion was that everything bearing the seal of antiquity in Dositheos' work was taken from contemporary German, French and Italian paraphrases and translations. As Stojanović sees the problem, however, the legacy of antiquity in the works of Dositheos is far more complex than appears at first sight. One of the reasons for this is that Dositheos culled material from a wide range of sources, but did not reproduce this material exactly as he found it: instead, he modified it in accordance with his own conceptions. It had been made emphatically clear many years ago that the Serbian educationist was acquainted with certain Greek and Latin authors in the original, and in this essay Stojanović proposes to ascertain exactly what Dositheos took from antiquity directly and what he received through intermediate sources.

In his opening chapter, entitled «Početak i prvi odjeci Dositejevog klasičnog obrazovanja» (The beginnings of Dositheos' classical formation: the early influences) (pp. 17-45) Stojanović investigates how various elements of Greek and Roman history, philosophy, literature and mythology found their way into Dositheos' work. He starts by affirming that it is possible to distinguish three periods in the Serbian educationist's classical formation: the so-called *hopovski* (1757-1763), when Dositheos read the works of the church Fathers in translation, gained the rudiments of Greek and Latin and made his first journeys; next, his first period of schooling in Smyrna, where he received a thorough training in ancient and modern Greek under the teacher Hierotheos Dendrinis (1766-1768); and finally his long sojourn in Vienna (1771-1776) where he further enriched his knowledge, acquired French and German and read the works of Western humanists and educationists. Having thus matured as an educationist, it was precisely here in the Austrian capital that Dositheos broadened his classical learning.