

abbreviations (acronyms), an index, three maps, and an introduction by Ivo Banac that is essentially the same as that of the two earlier editions. The book, however, has no bibliography. Instead there is an anti-bibliography (!) in which the author reviews the reviewers of several of the better-known works on Yugoslavia and its demise. It is a strange piece, somewhat in the nature of an intellectual exercise, but of marginal use to the general reader, who is left to scour the footnotes for additional literature on the subject.

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Pavle Merkù. *Slovenska krajevna imena v Italiji. Priročnik/Toponimi sloveni in Italia. Manuale.* Trst/Trieste: Mladika, 1999. 123 pp., SIT 1620 [= \$7.26] (cloth).

The recently published *Slovenska krajevna imena v Italiji. Priročnik/Toponimi sloveni in Italia. Manuale* (hereafter *SKII*), by Pavle Merkù, will surely be a welcome addition to the libraries of a range of researchers—from historians studying Central Europe and Slavic and Romance linguists to genealogists searching for a less well-known name and, perhaps, even casual travelers to northeast Italy. Toponyms are generally skirted by lexicographers, either banished to a geographical gazetteer at the end of most dictionaries, or omitted altogether.¹ Special collections of toponyms are, therefore, welcome supplements to even the best dictionaries. Although Merkù is certainly not the first to compile a list of Slovene-Italian toponyms,² this

¹ For example, the *Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika* (Anton Bajec et al., eds., Ljubljana: DZS, 2000) lists *blejski, celjski*, etc., but declines to include *Bled, Celje*, etc. Admittedly, the exclusion of toponyms is generally dictated by space constraints. For example, the *Atlas Slovenije* (Marjan Krušič, ed., Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1992) contains about 18,000 place names, equivalent to nearly 20% of the entries in the *Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika*.

² See, for example, Branko Marušič's article "O krajevnim imenoslovju romansko-slovanskega jezikovnega stičišča" (Vincenc Rajšp and Ernst Brückmiller, eds. *Volfanov zbornik. Pravo - zgodovina - narod/Recht - Geschichte - Nation* [Ljubljana: ZRC, 1999] 531–38) for a summary of and commentary on the history of such indices.

handbook will occupy a welcome place alongside similar handbooks of Slovene toponyms outside the state borders of the Republic of Slovenia (e.g., that compiled for Austrian Carinthia by Kattinig & Zerzer³).

In his introduction, Merkù explains that, among other things, one of his motivations for assembling the volume was the fact that Slovene exonyms were not included in *Slovenska krajevna imena*⁴ (hereafter, *SKI*); for example, such long-established exonyms as *Trst*, *Rim*, *Celovec*, *Dunaj* (7). However, Merkù has succeeded not only in providing a useful supplement to *Slovenska krajevna imena*, but in surpassing it in several respects.

The volume is organized into four main parts: (a) a dictionary of Slovene names, with full accentuation (i.e., *Rávne*), grammatical information (genitive—and sometimes locative—case forms with the appropriate preposition, i.e., *iz Rávnega*, *na Rávnem*; adjective, i.e., *rávenski*; and ethnonym, i.e., *Ravnján -ka*), and all applicable equivalents in other languages; (b) an index of Italian names; (c) an index of Friulian names; and (d) an index of German names. The Italian, Friulian, and German indices are all cross-referenced to the more detailed Slovene entries. A table of semi-iconic symbols and abbreviations concludes the volume (e.g., τ settlement, Δ mountain, ≈ hydronym, etc.).

Unlike many other indices of toponyms, *SKII* is truly comprehensive, including not only the names of towns and villages, but also names of regions (e.g., *Resia/Rezija*);⁵ microtoponyms (e.g., *Piazza Vittoria/Travnik*, 'a square in the center of Gorizia/Gorica in front of the church of St. Ignatius'); elevations, hills, peaks, and mountain ranges (e.g., *Monte Ermada/Grmada*); lakes, rivers, springs, and

³ Franz Kattinig and Janko Zerzer, *Dvojezična Koroška/Zweisprachiges Kärnten. Seznam dojezičnih krajevnih imen južne Koroške/Zweisprachiges Ortsverzeichnis von Südkärnten* (Celovec/Klagenfurt: Mohorjeva/Herzogoras, 1982).

⁴ Franc Jakopin et al., eds., *Slovenska krajevna imena* (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva Založba, 1985).

⁵ Throughout this review, bilingual toponyms are cited such that the first represents the name in the official language of the state in which it is presently located—here, generally Italian/Slovene. This is done for consistency and is not a reflection of partiality toward any political or national orientation.

sinkholes (e.g., *Vipacco/Vipava*); and even thirty-two caves (e.g., *Abisso della volpe/Brezno pri Repentabru*).

The handbook contains a good deal of political and historical commentary if one reads between the lines or carefully scans the notes. For example, the towns of *Coja/Kujija*, *San Pietro al Natisione/Špeter*, and *San Leonardo/Sveti Lenart*, all in the district of Udine/Viden, formerly had the following Italian names, now considered archaic: *Coja slava*, *San Pietro degli Slavi*, and *San Leonardo del Slavi*, respectively, reflecting the erosion of the Slovene presence in the region.⁶ One is also told, for example, that the adjective *bazoviški*—a neologism replacing the authentic form *bazovski* and referring to the town of *Basovizza/Bazovica*, just to the east of Trieste/Trst—originated in Ljubljana in 1930 with reference to the shooting of four ethnic Slovenes in that town, referred to as the *bazoviške žrtve* or *bazoviški junaki*.

The scope of the work is quite extensive for what is, at first sight, a rather slim volume. Altogether, there are approximately 870 Slovene toponyms, with 850 Italian, 230 Friulian, and 90 German equivalents. In this respect, *SKII* is more informative than *SKI*, because the latter provides exonyms for Slovene toponyms only in officially bilingual areas, for example:

Kóper –pra v Kópru, kóprski, Kóprčan; it. Capodistria; o. p. Koper (129)

but not in areas that reflect multiple languages historically, e.g.:

Kobaríd -a, v Kobarídu, kobaríški, Kobaríjec/Kobarídec; o. Tolmin, p. Kobarid (126)

in which one would also wish to find the Italian and German names *Caporetto* and *Karfreit*, respectively. In contrast, a representative entry from *SKII* reads:

τ **Úkve** (Ugovizza, nem. Uggowitz, fr. Ugovitse) iz Úkev, úkovški, Úkljan –ka; o. Naborjet. # *ukljanski* je umetna tvorba.

The fact that *SKII* includes not only Slovene and Italian names, but German as well, is also commendable. Their inclusion

⁶ As this review goes to press, it was reported in the Ljubljana daily *Delo* on 22 February 2002 that the local town council has restored the Italian name *San Pietro degli Slavi* and adopted the Slovene dialect-based name *Špietar*.

reminds us that this region of northeast Italy has been an intersection of not merely two peoples in recent history, but several. In addition, the acknowledgment of Slovene dialect names (e.g., *Humin* for *Gemona [del Friuli]/Gumin*, *Banëra* for *Monte Banera/Banera*, etc.) as well as names in the dialects of Friulia, Trieste, and Muggia (e.g., *Mafalcon* for *Monfalcone/Tržič*, *Triest* for *Trieste/Trst*, and *Mugla* for *Muggia/Milje*, respectively) is a reminder that, historically, the region may be better viewed as an intersection of Romance and Slavic rather than Italian and Slovene.

The shortcomings of the volume are few. The typesetting and proofreading was done with care, and the problems with fonts and diacritics that beset many multilingual volumes are absent. Only rarely does one find errors such as listing *Schöneck* in the Italian index (106), or listing *Bazgonov vrh* as a hydronym (21). Perhaps a greater shortcoming is the omission of several common and significant German exonyms—for example, *Görz*, *Neumarktl*, *Triest*, *Venedig*, etc. should all be found alongside *Gorizia/Gorica*, *Monfalcone/Tržič*, *Trieste/Trst*, and *Venezia/Benetke*, respectively. However, because German toponyms are secondary feature of the volume, this does not detract from its primarily Slovene-Italian focus.

Needless to say, no work like this can exhaustively include the name of every hilltop, waterfall, town, or square in a given territory. However, some omissions are surprising. For example, the village of *Dogna/Dunja* (46°27' N, 13°19' E) is absent, although the adjacent *Canale di Dogna/Dunja* is included. Similarly, *Sella di Lom/Lom* (46°34' N, 13°29' E) and *Iof di Dogna/Dunjski vrh* (46°29' N, 13°21' E) are not included among the oronyms. Nonetheless, the completeness of *SKIP*'s geographical coverage is generally exemplary.

By and large, the brief prose descriptions or indications of municipality are enough to distinguish, say, *Seuza/Selce* (46°10' N, 13°36' E) from *Seuza/Selce* (46°07' N, 13°34' E) without the inclusion of a map or geographical coordinates—although either of these would have been welcome. In this context, one thinks first of the excellent 1:150,000 map that accompanied Klemenčič's 1972 index of Carinthian

Slovene toponyms and eliminated any question of which of the often homonymic toponyms was being referred to.⁷

It is difficult to suggest any additional features that would significantly improve *SKII*. The inclusion of postal or telephone codes, parishes, or judicial districts (as, e.g., in Kattinig & Zerzer), although interesting, are not vital for a work of this sort.

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Viktor Meier. *Yugoslavia: A History of Its Demise*. Trans. Sabrina P. Ramet. London and New York: Routledge, 1999. x + 279 pp., \$85.00 (cloth); \$25.00 (paper). ISBN: 0415185955 (cloth), 0415185963 (paper).

Scores of books and hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of articles have been written on the breakup of Yugoslavia and the wars that followed in the 1990s. Many cover the Slovenes and Slovenia only briefly or, if at length, assign the Slovenes major blame for the country's collapse. Slovenia is faulted for acting provocatively and irresponsibly with respect to Belgrade (seat of both the Yugoslav federal and Serbian republic governments), and it is accused of refusing to continue negotiating toward a solution to Yugoslavia's problems. Many of the best known works in English on the former Yugoslavia often hold to this view. Viktor Meier's book, however, treats the Slovene aspects of the story extensively. This is logical, given that his coverage is limited to only the period from Tito's death in 1980 through the recognition of independence for Slovenia and Croatia in January, 1992, that is, several months before war broke out in Bosnia. Furthermore, Meier is especially sympathetic to Slovenia's situation and to that of its leaders. He would characterize the Slovenes as having acted the most rationally and responsibly of all the Yugoslav groups in a historically chaotic time.

In an opening chapter of the book, Meier cites a Bosnian political scientist that observed that Yugoslavia fell apart not so much because it was multinational but because it was undemocratic. Although

⁷ Vladimir Klemenčič, *Koroška/Kärnten. Karta in imenik slovenskih in nemških krajevnih imen/Landkarte und Ortschaftsverzeichnis mit slowenischen und deutschen Ortsnamen* (Maribor: Obzorja, 1972).