

Gorazd Makarovič. *Slovenska ljudska umetnost. Zgodovina likovne umetnosti na kmetijah*. Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1981. 430 pp.

As the subtitle indicates, a considerable portion of the text is devoted to a historical treatment of the development of visual arts in Slovene rural areas. According to Makarovič, that development dates from the late Middle Ages when feudal farms still could not be inherited by peasants and when, in his view, there was little reason to decorate objects which would not be passed on to the next generation. Yet with the changes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (increased possibilities for inheritance and the agrarian technological revolution), gradually more objects and spaces began to be decorated. By the Second World War, a variety of cultural and historical influences, combined with regional differences in character and locale had produced a complex of visual or decorative art which is at once esthetically appealing and characteristic of Slovenia.

In an effort to make the historical treatment of Slovene folk art fit into a single volume, Makarovič has organized his abundant material in five categories, or chapters: (1) Artistic decoration of exterior surfaces such as doors, portals, window frames and shutters, gables, chimneys; wells; beehive panels; wayside shrines and grave-stones. (2) Interior decoration of furniture, especially chests and wardrobes; ceramic, copper, glass and stone dishes; baskets; domestic altars; paintings on wood and glass, etc.; (3) Decoration of tools and other implements such as spinning wheels and distaffs; wine presses and barrels; yokes and horse collars. (4) Decoration of items for personal use, e.g., embroidered linens, blouses and kerchiefs; earrings and pendants; rosaries; pipes and cigar holders. And (5) Decoration of objects and places for festivals and other special occasions, e.g., molds for butter, cheese, honeycakes and ritual breads; Easter eggs and napkins; tablecloths and towels for bridal dowries; wedding sleighs; Carneval masks, and musical instruments. Here it should be noted that the items listed in each category represent only a few of the many decorated objects covered. Consequently, this monograph, like *Slovensko ljudsko izročilo* (reviewed in *Slovene Studies* 3 [1981], 87) fills a *lacuna* in materials on the cultural history of Slovene folk life by offering the reader a compendium of information assembled in one, accessible volume. Moreover, there are 641 high-quality illustrations and photographs which accompany the text; unfortunately, however, the majority of the latter are in black and white.

Although *Slovenska ljudska umetnost* is not intended for the professional art historian, its organization and readable text, plus the

excellent illustrations, make it valuable even for the specialist. And those very qualities make it an essential book for the educated reader who is interested in Slovene culture. Should one wish to delve more deeply into the various aspects of the subject, Makarovič has appended a bibliography listing some 600 sources. In short, this book is indispensable to anyone teaching Slovene or Yugoslav civilization, and it will be of considerable interest to scholars specializing in the folk cultures of Southeastern Europe.

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John R. Lampe and Marvin R. Jackson. *Balkan Economic History, 1550-1950: From Imperial Borderlands to Developing Nations*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1982. 728 pp.

The present work is a bold synthesis based on monographic and journal literature much of which has been produced during the last two or three decades. The principal author, John R. Lampe is himself no stranger to monographic treatment since he has made earlier significant contributions to the history of banking in Serbia and Bulgaria, successfully linking financial intermediation to the process of economic development. This experience no doubt contributed to his familiarity with indigenous scholarly sources, of which extensive use is made in the book under review.

The fact that only 25 percent of the entire text treats the period between 1550 and 1860 is indicative of the thrust of the book, directed to the subsequent period, during which industrialization made inroads into the Balkans. Thirty percent of the text encompasses the period between 1860 and World War I, while the remaining 45 percent, co-authored with Marvin R. Jackson, covers the interwar and post-World War II periods.

Under the title "Failure to Integrate the Borderlands, 1799-1867" Lampe treats the Slovene development during the decades before 1860 in a section subtitled "Trieste and the Slovenian Economy." He shows that in all of Southeastern Europe only the Slovene lands had achieved economic integration with the regions of the Austrian half of the Monarchy, which, incidentally, included all Slovene Crownlands. Lampe attributes this development to both Slovenia's access to the Gulf of Trieste and to her natural resources, especially fast-flowing streams and widespread sheepraising, which "encouraged the expansion of household textile manufacture into