

Just like in the case of the previous volumes, this one also contains information on the original place of publication of the respective articles, detailed notes on the used source material and an index of names.

We may conclude this short survey of A.A. Turilov's publications by asserting that the three volumes under review no doubt confirm the author's outstanding impact on the complex field of Orthodox Slavic medieval culture. They are indisputably a splendid source of information for specialists in many disciplines, especially historians and Slavists interested in palaeography. The decision to republish

the vast majority of Turilov's works (spanning decades' worth of research) in three new volumes will make it significantly more convenient for readers interested in his papers to access them, as the effort of tracking down difficult-to-find publications in search of the particular articles is spared. At the same time, the fact that half of the third volume comprises articles already published in the two preceding ones (and therefore at most two years earlier) does strike one as slightly odd.

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БОРИВОЈЕ МАРИНКОВИЋ, *Заборањени братственици по перу* [Forgotten Brothers of Writing], Службени Гласник, Београд 2011, pp. 359.

Many monographs were written on the subject of Serbian writers in the South Slavic academic literature, both historical and literary-historical. Majority of these texts are focused on the life and works of the most prominent writers coming from *gens Rasciana*. There is no lack of biographies of Dositej Obradović (1739–1811)¹, Jovan Rajić (1726–1801)², Zaharija Orfelin (1726–1785)³, Pavle Julinac (1731–1785)⁴. As a result of this research, however, the picture of the eighteenth-century Serbian literature is rather fragmented. The panorama of the artistic life of the Serbs includes also other artists, who are usually overlooked or marginalized in monographic studies of Serbian literature.

An attempt to fill this gap in the academic literature was made by Borivoje Marinković (1930–2012) in a work titled *Заборањени*

братственици по перу. The author was a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Novi Sad for many years. From the beginning of his academic career he was investigating early modern Serbian literature and culture, with particular emphasis on the eighteenth century. Among his greatest works we can find: *Дневник Јустина Михаиловића, Доситеј у говору и твору*. This Balkan researcher was also an editor of the works of Serbian thinkers from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, particularly of Dositej Obradović⁵ and Vuk Stefanović Karadžić (1787–1864)⁶. Additionally, all editions of his works were enriched with a detailed scholarly commentary. We should not also omit a highly useful five-volume bibliography concerning early modern printed Cyrillic, which was published in the years 1988–1992⁷. The work

¹ Ј. ДЕРЕТИЋ, *Поетика Доситеја Обрадовића*, Београд 1974.

² Д. РУВАРАЦ, *Архимандрит Јован Рајић 1726–1801*, Сремски Карловци 1901.

³ Т. ОСТОЈИЋ, *Захарије Орфелин. Живот и рад му*, Београд 1923.

⁴ Р. РАДОЈЧИЋ, *Павла Јулинца „Кратки увод у историју порекла славено-српског народа“*, Београд 1929.

⁵ Д. ОБРАДОВИЋ, *Сабрана дела*, vol. III, Београд 1961.

⁶ В. С. КАРАЦИЋ, *О српској народној поезији*, Београд 1964.

⁷ Б. МАРИНКОВИЋ, *Библиографија о нашем ћириличком штампарству, штампаријама и књигама XV, XVI и XVII столећа*, Београд 1988–1992.

Заборањени братственици по перу is one of the last book of this Serbian researcher.

The study of B. Marinković consists of two parts. In the first one (*Есеји о мање познатим писцима XVIII столећа*, p. 7–204), the author introduces some silhouettes of forgotten Serbian writers from the eighteenth century. On pages from 207 to 350 (*Списи о песнику Јовану Авакумовићу у српској грађанској поезији*), Marinković includes the second part, devoted *in extenso* to the life and work of Jovan Avakumović (1748–1810). The final parts of the Serbian researcher's work are the afterword (*Поговор*, p. 351–355) and bibliography. At this point it should also be noted that some of the articles included in the reviewed book have already been published in academic journals. This fact, however, is always recorded by the publication's author published.

One of the longest of essays was devoted to Jovan Muškatirović (1743–1809), who played a very important role in the promotion of *Aufklärung* of Serbs in the Habsburg Monarchy. B. Marinković draws the attention to the perception of this historical figure by both his contemporaries as well as by researchers of the South Slavic Enlightenment.

A lot of space in *Заборањени братственици по перу* the author dedicated to Emanuel Janković (1758–1791). The focus of attention by Marinković on Janković should not be a surprise to anyone, as the historian of Serbian literature from Novi Sad wrote many works devoted to the author of *Трговци*. Additionally, B. Marinković is also the author of the biography of E. Janković⁸. In the essay titled *Девет фрагмената о Емануилу Јанковићу*, Marinković shows the figure of Janković in nice facets. He pays special attention to his social and artistic activities. Some of the events from the eighteenth-century writer's life, however, were mentioned only in passing; the reader may find more information on this subject in the artist's biography.

The last "forgotten" of the Serbian literature from this period, to whom South Slavic

historian dedicate an entire essay, is Aleksije Vezilić (1753–1792). The text, however, is somewhat different the previous articles, as Marinković was more focused on the impact Vezilić had on other artists of the time than on his biography.

Beyond the above-mentioned figures, the part of the work entitled *Есеји о мање познатим писцима XVIII столећа*, other important people from the eighteenth-century Serbian culture are mentioned, such as Silvester Popović (1700–?), Pavle Nenadović (1703–1768), Mihailo Maksimović (?–1819), etc.

The second part of the work, *Заборањени братственици по перу*, is fully dedicated to Jovan Avakumović. We can distinguish seven sections that relate to life, work and contribution that this artist made to the creation of the Serbian bourgeois and secular poetry. It is this part of Marinković's work that is without a doubt the most innovative and valuable, as Marinković is the first author to comprehensively discuss the figure of the author of the work entitled *Трагом нових података о Јовану Авакумовићу* that considerably expands our *terra historica* for new contexts. Essays dedicated to Avakumović are chiefly based on source materials that have not been previously published; because of this, numerous excerpts of eighteenth-century, unpublished works can be found here.

Borivoje Marinković undertook a difficult task. The effect of long-term work on reviewing the collection of essays is impressive. The South Slavic researcher delivered to a reader a complete, systematised and extremely well considered compendium of knowledge about the little-known, forgotten, Serbian artists and filled a long-standing gap in the historic and Slavic literature. Undoubtedly, the work called *Заборањени братственици по перу* is a position that every scholar sharing interest in the history and cultural changes in the Balkans in the early modern period should have.

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⁸ ИДЕМ, *Емануил Јанковић*, Београд 2007.