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Recent Soviet Archival Literature:  
A Review and Preliminary Bibliography  
of Selected Reference Aids

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## PREFACE

The present study is in origin, and to a certain extent still in substance and organization, an overgrown review article of a major new Soviet archival reference publication. At the same time and in a broader context, it is a hasty update of my earlier coverage and review of recent general Soviet archival reference literature, with emphasis on repositories in Moscow and Leningrad.

Initially, the study started as a review article discussing the second edition of the most comprehensive available directory of Soviet archives and manuscript repositories, which was published in the Western Ukrainian center of Lviv in 1983.<sup>1</sup> My aim was to continue along the line pursued in my review, published in *Slavic Review* in the fall of 1982, of the first edition of the same directory.<sup>2</sup> Namely, I am reviewing in depth the coverage of the Lviv directory in the context of other available general reference materials and specific finding aids for the institutions covered, with emphasis on those in Moscow and Leningrad of all-union importance.

My point of reference for comparison and contrast is my earlier published coverage of such institutions,<sup>3</sup> together with information that has subsequently come to my attention. In light of the publication of my own directory of archival institutions in the Baltic republics and Belorussia in 1981,<sup>4</sup> I was in a position to use my own first-hand knowledge of archival resources in these areas and the appropriate bibliography to compare the corresponding coverage in the all-union directory issued in Lviv. And I could further compare the Lviv coverage in terms of the initial part of my forthcoming volume on Ukrainian repositories.<sup>5</sup> However, given the priority needs of the research community abroad, I am for the most part limiting my

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1. Iurii Mironovich Grossman and Vitalii Naumovich Kutik, *Spravochnik nauchnogo rabotnika: Arkhivy, dokumenty, issledovatel'*, 2d ed. (Lviv: Izd-vo pri LGU "Vyshcha shkola," 1983; 499 pp.; print run--6000 copies; price 2.30 rubles; see PKG--Ukr-NG-1; [IDC--R-14,560]). The first edition bears the same title and an imprint of Lviv, 1979 (336 pp.; print run 8,000 copies; [IDC--R-14,870]).

2. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, "Recent Publications on Archives and Manuscript Collections in the Soviet Union: A Selective Survey," *Slavic Review* 41, no. 3 (Fall 1982): 511-33.

3. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1972). Additional bibliography and a correlation table for microfiche editions of finding aids are included in *Archives ... Supplement 1: Bibliographical Addenda* (Zug, Switzerland: IDC, 1976; distributed in the USA by Princeton University Press).

4. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981).

5. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia*, Book 1: *General Bibliography and Institutional Directory* (Princeton, forthcoming, 1987). See also my general presentation regarding the Ukrainian phase of my project, "The Archival Legacy of Soviet Ukraine: Problems of Tracing the Documentary Records of a Divided Nation," Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, *Occasional Paper*, no. 203 (1986), which has been revised for publication in *Cahiers du monde russe et soviétique*.

discussion to literature of a general all-union scope and to institutions in Moscow and Leningrad, for which my own coverage is now considerably out of date. Cross-references in the review below to literature cited in other parts of my series will use the abbreviation "PKG," followed by appropriate marginal bibliographic code numbers from the volume in question.<sup>6</sup>

Interestingly enough, none of my directories are mentioned in the second edition of the Lviv directory, although I had met the compilers, and they and their colleagues at Lviv University Library had access to all of my volumes, including an initial draft of my Ukrainian coverage.<sup>7</sup> The Soviet compilers might intentionally have found it more convenient not to signal a volume published abroad, but my work has been cited and reviewed elsewhere in Soviet archival literature.<sup>8</sup>

Curiously, one of my earlier articles discussing Soviet regional archival organization is listed in the bibliography of the Lviv chapter on foreign archives, but is misleadingly cited under descriptions of archives in the United States rather than the USSR (2d ed., p. 294, no. 118).<sup>9</sup> Incidentally, this same article came under attack in 1980 in a small collection of articles issued by the Moscow Historico-Archival Institute (MGIAI).<sup>10</sup> My 1973 article

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6. Numbers preceded by the letters "A" through "G" refer to entries in the Moscow-Leningrad volume, and numbers with decimal points are in the 1976 supplement to the Moscow-Leningrad coverage. Those preceded by the letters "H" through "M" refer to the Baltic and Belorussian volume. "Ukr" entries, assigned their final numbers, preceded by the letter "N" designations, refer to entries in the forthcoming Ukrainian and Moldavian coverage: "NG" (General Bibliography), "NK" (institutions in Kiev), "NL" (Lviv), "NO" (Kharkiv and other *oblasty*), and "NM" (institutions in the Moldavian SSR). "Ukr" designations without numbers following them will be found in the forthcoming book two of my Ukrainian coverage.

7. My initial Moscow-Leningrad volume is mentioned in passing, although only with reference to my treatment of Lenin's archival reform, in the historical introduction of the first edition. That chapter together with all its bibliography is omitted in the 1983 edition, but my series is not cited elsewhere.

8. My initial Moscow-Leningrad volume was very promptly and favorably reviewed by two leading Soviet archival specialists from VNIIDAD, K. I. Rudel'son and N. V. Brzhostovskaia, in *Voprosy istorii* (1973, no. 10, pp. 184-89). It was subsequently included with an annotation in the Zaionchkovskii directory (see note 95 below), has been listed in several other Soviet publications, and was given extensive reviews in Poland and Czechoslovakia. Reportedly a translation was prepared for internal use by the Main Archival Administration. *Voprosy istorii* (1982, no. 8, p. 176) signalled the appearance of my Baltic and Belorussian volume with a reference to their review of the earlier volume, but to date, insofar as I am aware, that volume has not been reviewed in the USSR. A lengthy review was recently published in Poland; see *Zapyski Historyczny* (Toruń) 50 (1985, no. 4): 151-54.

9. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, "Regional Archival Development in the USSR: Soviet Standards and National Documentary Legacies," *American Archivist* 36, no. 1 (1973): 43-66.

10. V. I. Vialikov, "O nekotorykh metodologicheskikh voprosakh v stat'e P. K. Grimsted (SShA) 'Mestnoe arkhivnoe stroitel'stvo v SSSR,'" in *Voprosy kritiki metodologii i teorii burzhuaznogo arkhivovedeniia. Sbornik statei*, ed. N. P. Krasavchenko and M. S. Seleznev (Moscow: MGIAI, 1980; [IDC--R-17,179]).

compares the relatively centralized and standardized Soviet system very favorably from a standpoint of archival organization with the less centralized and more haphazard local archival system existing in the United States. The same article had been cited earlier and praised in several prominent Soviet archival publications, but the more recent criticism apparently stems principally from my unfavorable contrast between access policies in the Soviet Union and the United States.

Regardless of disagreements about matters of political priorities and access policies, or other "bourgeois tendencies" in my publications, researchers should be aware of the contrasting coverage between my directory volumes and those of the Lviv compilers. As explained in more specific detail below, researchers will find considerable supplemental information and recent bibliographic data in the Lviv directory, but at the same time they will find many lacunae in comparison to my own more comprehensive coverage of earlier publications.

The discussion that follows, I hope, will help Western scholars to understand the values and limitations of the Lviv handbook and to become acquainted with other recent Soviet archival literature. At the same time, it may serve as a continuing commentary on the strengths and limitations of finding aids and other reference literature in the archival field being prepared and published in the USSR.

As I began to realize the extent of new Soviet publications in the archival field, the fact that so few of them were mentioned in the Lviv directory, the lack of other appropriate Soviet bibliographic coverage, and the difficulties of locating copies of many of them outside the USSR encouraged me to extend my own coverage. My treatment proved too extensive for the *Slavic Review*, but a shorter review article was published there.<sup>11</sup> The editor advised the preparation of a separate monograph with the full text, but I could not devote the time needed to produce a fully annotated second supplement to my Moscow-Leningrad directory and bibliography. Hence I was delighted when the Kennan Institute agreed to provide a publication medium for the longer text in its still preliminary form.

One of the continuing and most serious problems for foreign researchers needing information about archival and other manuscript resources in the USSR, or anxious for the opportunity to have first-hand research experience in Soviet repositories, has been the lack of published information about their holdings. This problem is particularly acute because potential researchers are required to furnish precise data, including fond numbers, for materials they wish to consult. Equally frustrating has been the lack of up-to-date, comprehensive, or cumulative bibliographic information about what publications are available. The situation has hardly improved in recent years, and indeed has deteriorated significantly.

There is an increasing tendency in the Soviet Union to issue some of the most important reference publications in limited-circulation, in-house *rotaprint* editions, which are usually not available through regular book-marketing channels within the USSR or normal library exchange or book-export channels abroad. Many such publications--and the situation is not limited to archival literature--are issued in minute print runs, are available only through the issuing agency, and do not even reach all the important libraries

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11. "A New Soviet Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories: A Major Contribution in Light of Recent Reference Aids," *Slavic Review* 45, no. 3 (Fall 1986): 534-44.

in the USSR. Some are issued in free or "unpriced" (*bezplatno*), in-house editions for which there are now additional export and reproduction restrictions, and which do not always appear (or appear with considerable delay) in the Soviet national bibliography, *Knizhnaia letopis*. Still other basic archival finding aids and related reference materials are being issued with the restrictive stamp "for internal use only," or a similar phrase, meaning they are prohibited from open circulation or public access in Soviet libraries and that their export is further prohibited. Added to these developments are the severe restrictions on the export of books that were put into effect at the end of the 1970s and early 1980s.

Such factors make it increasingly difficult for libraries abroad to obtain copies of archival finding aids and reference materials prepared in the Soviet Union, which in turn makes it more difficult for foreign researchers and librarians to keep abreast of Soviet archival literature. The difficulty that I encountered locating copies of many of these basic reference publications in major American libraries or various American library computer data-base systems has underlined the dimension of the problems facing librarians and researchers alike. The continuing need for such information and the increased difficulties in obtaining it are the main incentives behind the expanded version of this study.

When the first bibliographic supplement to my Moscow-Leningrad directory appeared in 1976, it was accompanied by the publication of a collection of over 600 microfiche editions of almost all the archival finding aids and other reference materials listed in the initial Moscow-Leningrad directory, as well as those listed in the supplement itself. A separate catalogue was issued by the microfiche publisher, containing a correlation table relating my marginal bibliographic reference numbers to Inter Documentation Company (IDC) order numbers for the microfiche editions available.<sup>12</sup> In the case of articles cited, the actual microfiche numbers were listed for articles appearing in serials available in their entirety in IDC microfiche editions. This microfiche collection, which is coordinated with the published bibliographies, has made a unique collection of finding aids for archival materials in the Soviet Union available to libraries and individual researchers throughout the world.

Ten years have elapsed since the initial microfiche collection was released, and a number of the ongoing serials and other series of finding aids cited have expanded through more recent volumes or supplements. Some of the most important general directories and serials of an all-union scope have been listed in the subsequent volumes of my directory series. A coordinated collection of microfiche editions was prepared for my Baltic and Belorussian directory, covering virtually all of the bibliographic entries listed.<sup>13</sup> In conjunction with the forthcoming volume covering repositories in Soviet Ukraine and Moldavia, a third but more selected series of microfiche editions is being prepared, together with expanded offerings from IDC of serials from

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12. *Archives and Manuscript Collections in the USSR: Finding Aids on Microfiche*, [series 1]: *Moscow and Leningrad*, ed. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted (Zug, Switzerland: Inter Documentation Company, 1976). The correlation table for the microfiche editions was also published in the published Supplement 1 (see note 3 above).

13. *Archives and Manuscript Collections in the USSR: Finding Aids on Microfiche*, series 2: *Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia*, ed. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted (Zug, Switzerland: Inter Documentation Company, 1981).

Ukrainian lands cited in the volume.<sup>14</sup> In the case of both the second and third volumes, some of the most important general directories, bibliographies, and surveys of archival materials of an all-union scope have been repeated with updated data regarding supplements or subsequent editions.

It was my hope that the program of providing correlated microfiche editions of Soviet archival finding aids listed in the bibliographic entries of my directory volumes, started in cooperation with Inter Documentation Company of Zug, Switzerland, and Leiden, the Netherlands, could be continued in connection with the materials included in the present bibliography. Unfortunately, however, just as this study was going to press, word came from the director of IDC that the lack of sufficient library sales for earlier microfiche collections in this series precluded the possibility of continuing the microfiche program at the present time.

IDC microfiche order numbers had already been assigned to bibliographic references throughout this study, although microfiche editions have not yet been prepared for most of the materials so tagged.<sup>15</sup> IDC numbers for items not filmed have been removed from footnotes in the text itself. However, the IDC numbers already assigned have been retained in the bibliography, and asterisks have been added to those listings for all items not yet available in microfiche editions. That way, if arrangements to provide microfiche editions become possible in the future, the appropriate numerical tags will be in place to facilitate processing and future reference.

As mentioned above, this study is limited for the most part to institutions in Moscow and Leningrad and to general bibliography of predominantly all-union importance. It is further limited to major serials, series, and individual finding aids or monographic publications. Hence, it does not include reference to the many separate relevant articles in various serials, series, and volumes of collected articles or conference papers discussed and listed in the bibliography. The many articles involved deserve attention by serious researchers, but a full analysis and discussion of them will have to await a future effort.

The cut-off date for publications included is June 1986, with a few items added as late as December 1986. Invariably, in terms of 1985 and 1986 imprints, coverage is far from comprehensive. Indeed, throughout many sections of this review, I have not had time or the necessary assistance to search all possible sources thoroughly. Some sections are more complete than others because better bibliographic tools were available, because colleagues furnished me with copies of publications or leads as to their availability, or because by chance I happened on new entries. With a few exceptions, items were included only when I could examine them *de visu*.

Following the pattern used in my earlier volumes, items of general bibliographic coverage and reference tools or finding aids cutting across many

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14. *Archives ... : Finding Aids on Microfiche*, series 3: *Ukraine and Moldavia* (forthcoming, 1987).

15. Thus bracketed numbers preceded by "IDC" given with publication data in succeeding footnotes refer to order numbers for the microfiche editions available from Inter Documentation Company, Zug, Switzerland. Microfiche editions are coordinated with the listings in my directories (see prefatory notes 3, 4, and 5). Catalogues are available free of charge from the publisher for each of the three microfiche collections prepared (see notes 12, 13, and 14 above). IDC numbers preceded by asterisks are not available at present, but readers interested in acquiring them should contact the publisher.

institutions under different controlling agencies are grouped under appropriate subject headings in section I of this study and also in the bibliography. It should be pointed out that in many cases these categories have been refined from my earlier coverage. Furthermore, in some cases many rubrics are not mutually exclusive. For example, studies devoted to early Slavic manuscripts (a separate rubric) may be found in publications listed in history, literature, or linguistic sections, and vice versa.

Discussion of literature for individual repositories in section II, and corresponding lists in the bibliography, are grouped according to their controlling agency--or *vedomost'*--such as the Main Archival Administration, the Academy of Sciences or the Ministry of Culture. General reference works for a given agency or type of institution, however, are cited at the beginning of the appropriate part within section II rather than in section I. This follows the practice used in my earlier coverage, and with some exceptions in the organization of the Lviv directory as well.

The preliminary bibliography that follows the text lists all of the publications cited in the footnotes of the preceding text, together with those cited in my earlier bibliographic survey article that appeared in the *Slavic Review* in the fall of 1982.<sup>16</sup> An additional 20 entries are included from my forthcoming article surveying specialized reference aids for archival research on Soviet social history in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>17</sup> Some of the more general entries will appear with more detailed annotations in the general bibliographic section of my forthcoming Ukrainian coverage, and a few have been added to the list from that volume because they are of basic relevance to collections in Moscow and Leningrad. A few more specifically Ukrainian entries are also included by virtue of the fact they were cited in the earlier text or article, but readers are advised to consult the more detailed annotations for them in the forthcoming Ukrainian volume. Several items identifying materials in repositories in the Baltic republics update my earlier coverage, and two Armenian entries, which were used as examples in my earlier review article, are included as well. However, these are only isolated examples of recent publications from or relating to these republics; no attempt has been made to update or expand that coverage in a systematic fashion.

Future efforts are sorely needed to fill the many gaps in information available to those doing research about Soviet archives in terms of information available both in the USSR and abroad. On the home front, it is my hope that a computer data base can be established for updating substantive information about major repositories, their holdings, and working conditions, and for keeping track of bibliographic data regarding finding aids and related reference publications. In this connection, my published volumes on institutions in Moscow and Leningrad could serve as a basis, and with some improvements as a model for the types of entries and format to be used. The present text and accompanying bibliography, together with the Lviv directories under review, could provide a starting point for new additions, but more complete bibliographic information and annotations will need to be added.

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16. Grimsted, "Recent Publications" (see note 2 above).

17. "Archival Resources for Social History of the 1920s and 1930s: Soviet Archival Developments and Reference Aids for the Social Historian," in *Sources on the Social History of the Pre-War Stalin Period*, ed. Sheila Fitzpatrick and Lynne Viola, published as *Russian History* 13 (1986), forthcoming.



Articles in many of the serials and collected volumes included here will deserve analysis and appraisal, and others will need to be added.

As part of an ongoing effort, periodic printouts could be provided for interested libraries, research centers, or individuals, and copies of machine-readable files could be made available to major research centers. A new, updated edition of my Moscow-Leningrad directory could eventually be produced more easily and economically, but an ongoing data base could provide more current information. If satisfactory software and procedures can be worked out, and if the project becomes successful in its operation, the data base could be expanded to include other categories of reference works and bibliographies, and possibly could be linked to national library data bases. It could include, for example, a register of microfilms available abroad from individual archives and manuscript repositories in the USSR.

Such possibilities are mentioned here because they merit consideration with regard to the present discussion of the shortcomings of information available to researchers. In this connection, I would welcome comments and suggestions from readers, along with further addenda and corrigenda to the review and bibliography that follow.

Negotiations are underway between the Main Archival Administration of the USSR in Moscow and the American Council of Learned Societies Committee on Soviet-American Archival Cooperation (COSAAC), of which I am a member representing the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, for the formation of a Soviet-American Bi-National Archival Commission to promote further contacts, collaborative projects, and exchanges of archival materials and reference literature. The information and discussion presented in this study have increased importance in the context of the work and priorities of such a commission. At the same time, it is my hope that expanded contacts with Soviet archives and other manuscript repositories will enhance the free flow of information regarding archival resources, and promote further cooperative efforts to improve reference aids for Soviet and foreign researchers alike.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In its initial form, this study was an outgrowth of my workshop on Soviet archives for the Slavic Resources Laboratory, conducted during the summer of 1985 at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and my participation in the week-long International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) orientation program at the same university. My work there gave me the occasion to address myself once again to the need for updating my earlier publications regarding archives and manuscript repositories in Moscow and Leningrad. For making possible my visit to the University of Illinois and for developing the extensive Slavic library resources and reference service that greatly facilitated my work, I owe deep appreciation to Professors Marianna Tax Choldin and Ralph T. Fisher, Jr. The interest and encouragement they showed for my work, and the enthusiasm and counsel that they and other members of their staff provided over the years, leaves me much in their debt. I am particularly grateful to Laurence Miller, Harold Leich, and other colleagues in the Slavic Library, who assisted with my workshop and who did so much to help me locate many of the works under review.

Thanks are due also to the staff who assisted me in the European Division at the Library of Congress and the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library, where I had the opportunity to do additional bibliographic work on this project.

On the home front, I am indebted to Dr. Hugh Olmsted and colleagues in the Slavic Department of Widener Library, who during the later stages of this endeavor at Harvard University ferreted out uncatalogued receipts, searched other potential entries for me to examine, and helped me acquire copies of additional literature.

J. S. G. Simmons, retired librarian and deputy archivist of All Souls College, Oxford, read an early draft of this study with his usual critical eye, and I remain appreciative of his assistance and encouragement.

Some of the initial information was collected during my research visit to the USSR in September and October 1984. Further verification of the text was possible during my three-month research visit from April through July 1986, and briefly again in December 1986, in all cases under the auspices of IREX through the exchange program between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, to all of whom I am deeply indebted for financial support and the facilitation of my research in the USSR.

I am grateful for consultations with specialists of the Main Archival Administration of the USSR, and for the assistance of many Soviet archival colleagues who have helped me over the years. I was particularly glad to have been able to discuss the Lviv directory with its compilers during my visit to Lviv in October 1984, and again in May 1986.

During my latest visits in 1986, I was able to take a version of this study with me to the Soviet Union, although I had only limited time to verify and augment the coverage given the pressures of other research commitments. Time constraints prevented me from systematically visiting most of the institutions covered. However, my coverage was considerably expanded and improved by my fruitful visits with colleagues in the Main Archival Administration and its subsidiary research institute VNIIDAD, in the Moscow State Historico-Archival Institute (MGIAI), and in the Institute of History of the USSR and the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences. My coverage also profited from bibliographic assistance at the Lenin Library (GBL), and even more extensively at the Institute for Scientific Information

in the Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences (INION) and the reference library of the Institute of History of the USSR in Moscow.

In Leningrad, I profited from consultations at the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library (GPB), the Library of the Academy of Sciences (BAN), and the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History of the USSR (LOII). A few additions to my coverage of literature for collections in the Lithuanian SSR resulted from my visit to Vilnius in June 1986, where I appreciate the assistance of my hosts at the Institute of History and the Archival Administration of the Lithuanian SSR. I remain very grateful to these and other Soviet institutions, and especially to the many individual Soviet friends and colleagues who assisted me in this endeavor.

The entire project grows out of my continuing project on Soviet archives, which has been generously supported during the past 15 years by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Although in recent years, most of my efforts under NEH sponsorship have been devoted to completing my coverage of archives and manuscript repositories in Soviet Ukraine, many of the more general reference aids gathered and appraised for that project have been included here. Hence NEH, which made possible the continuation of this work, deserves grateful acknowledgement.

Without the help and encouragement of the Kennan Institute and its willingness to undertake this publication, this study could hardly exist in its present form. I am most grateful to the Kennan Institute's editor, Evan A. Raynes, who worked out the computer transfer of my initial text and who personally input many of the tedious corrections and additional materials I sent home during my work in the USSR. His patience, editorial skill, and frequent long overtime efforts contributed immeasurably to this production.

## I. GENERAL ARCHIVAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE AIDS (Part A)

### New General Archival Directory and Bibliography

A directory of all archives and manuscript repositories in the USSR with a comprehensive bibliography of finding aids has long been needed by researchers. Yet one of the most highly centralized, state-run archival systems in the world, with its subsidiary strong publication division under the world's first specialized research institute for archival affairs (VNIIDAD), has still not seen fit to provide researchers with such a basic reference aid. Now, significantly, not from Moscow, but from the Western Ukrainian center of Lviv comes the second edition of a research handbook of all-union scope that more closely approaches that optimal directory than any other single volume available. The handbook, *Spravochnik*, is compiled by two specialists at Lviv State University, Iurii Mironovich Grossman, a professor of history and former assistant director of the Central State Historical Archive in Lviv (TsDIA-L), and Vitalii Naumovich Kutik, chief historical bibliographer at the university library.<sup>1</sup> The expanded second edition still does not cover all repositories by any means, nor even all of the largest and most important manuscript-holding institutions. Its bibliography remains far from comprehensive, has glaring lacunae, and is presented awkwardly. Its coverage of both holdings and bibliography varies considerably in thoroughness from institution to institution and remains at best uneven. Yet the second edition is a significant improvement over the first edition, and it represents a major step forward in providing reference information for researchers.

Perhaps because it is produced by a regional university press rather than a major reference publisher in the capital, its basic directory function is obscured by its title and format, which clothe its most important contribution within the context of a research handbook for university students. Hopefully, Slavic librarians will not fail to give it the key position it deserves on their reference shelves, but at the same time they should not discard the first edition. There undoubtedly will remain a problem of acquisition because despite the surprisingly large print run of 6,000 copies for the second edition (a 25 percent reduction from the 8,000 of the first), the restricted Soviet book-marketing and ordering system, recent additional book export restrictions, and the regional university publishing house all combine to make it almost impossible to obtain copies of the book abroad, especially for individuals.

My review of the first (1979) edition of this directory in the *Slavic Review* signalled its importance and duly praised the Lviv enterprise, at the same time suggesting some of its problems and lacunae in the context of other recent Soviet archival reference publications.<sup>2</sup> Since the second edition has now almost doubled the extent of its institutional coverage in both description of holdings and bibliography of finding aids, researchers should be aware of its strengths and weaknesses in comparison to the first edition

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1. Grossman and Kutik, *Spravochnik*. See bibliographic data cited in the preface above, note 1.

2. The Lviv compilers cite four Soviet-published reviews of their first edition, but not my own (see the preface above, note 2), although they received a copy over a year in advance of its publication. Publications listed in that earlier article are included in the bibliography at the end of this study.

and to other available reference publications. A few citations in the text below will repeat listings from my earlier review article, but emphasis is on newer literature not previously discussed, some of which was issued too late to be included in the Lviv directory.<sup>3</sup>

The overall size of the volume has been increased from 336 to 500 pages, although the page size is slightly reduced and noticeably more abbreviations appear in the text. The essential directory section has gained even more than the approximately 25 percent net increase in book length because the original three-part structure has been abandoned. The earlier and helpful first part surveying the general organization of archives in the Soviet Union--the arrangement and description of records, and their access and utilization--has been dropped (1st ed., pp. 7-69). There remains only a five-and-a-half-page survey on the principles of Soviet archival organization (2d ed., pp. 12-17). The beginning foreign researcher would be well advised to consult the corresponding section of the first edition. Although that coverage is on an elementary level and is rather spotty and uneven, it serves as a useful orientation with more details about contemporary Soviet archival practices than the procedural information in my own directory of repositories in Moscow and Leningrad.<sup>4</sup> Both my introductory historical survey and procedural sections for Moscow and Leningrad are now outdated in some respects and await revision and expansion.<sup>5</sup> More detailed procedural information is found in the revised, second edition of the Soviet textbook on archival practices discussed below, though this volume is not oriented toward the foreign researcher.<sup>6</sup> The third part of the initial edition of the Lviv directory also has been reduced. Only one chapter of the part covering practical procedures for research (previously the second chapter of part three) remains essentially as it was before, while the earlier chapter devoted to the organization of information systems for the humanities and social sciences has been dropped. The only appendixes to be preserved (although now forming part of the final chapter) are those showing how to prepare dissertations or monographs to submit for publication with sample title pages and tables of Soviet proofreading marks. Archival researchers will especially miss the helpful, albeit short, list of

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3. Hence much of the discussion that follows should not necessarily be construed as criticism of the Lviv directory, but rather as an attempt to acquaint foreign researchers with supplemental literature, or to demonstrate how the Lviv directory needs to be used in the context of other reference aids.

4. See Grimsted, *Archives ... Moscow and Leningrad*, pp. 5-60 (Historical Survey), and pp. 60-83 (Procedural Information).

5. An updated version of the procedural information, including a discussion of access problems for foreigners, although specifically oriented to the Ukrainian scene, will be appearing in my *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia*, part 1: *General Bibliography and Institutional Directory* (Princeton University Press, forthcoming, 1987). Similar coverage with respect to Baltic archives can be found in the procedural appendix to my *Archives ... Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia*, pp. 579-604.

6. *Teoriia i praktika arkhivnogo dela v SSSR*, 2d ed., ed. F. I. Dolgikh and K. I. Rudel'son (Moscow: "Vysshiaia shkola," 1980; [IDC--R-14,837]). A German translation is also available: *Theorie und Praxis des Archivwesens in der UdSSR. Lehrbuch für Studenten im Fach Geschichte/Archivwissenschaft*, 2d ed., translation edited by E. Schetelich (Berlin: Staatliche Archivverwaltung der DDR, 1983) (see also note 190).

archival terms (1st ed., pp. 292-93). Thus the directory and bibliography now occupy the entire volume, except for a final chapter on research techniques.

Aside from these overall changes in content that augment the purely directory function of the second edition, the basic format of the remaining parts is unaltered. My review of the earlier edition mentioned the great inconvenience of the reference system, which unfortunately has not been improved. The abbreviated and often truncated nature of bibliographic entries is an obvious problem, but to make matters more difficult, they are run on in numbered, alphabetical sequence in continuous paragraphs, sometimes for as many as six or seven pages within numbered sections. The reader is forced to follow bracketed numbers in the textual sections to the appropriately numbered section or sub-section in the bibliography, which is frequently difficult to locate in the first place. Although the addition of running heads in the second edition helps, even the slight typographic distinction for bibliographic item numbers that had been used in the first edition has been dropped, making location of specific entries even more difficult. Obviously a space-saving device on the part of the publisher, the system might be preferable to the otherwise worse fate of a more limited bibliography, but such a basic reference publication deserves better. On a more positive note in terms of publication, the hard binding and good print quality set the Lviv directory grades above many recent finding aids published by Soviet archives and manuscript repositories.

The selection, currentness, and completeness of the bibliography undoubtedly will be most important for scholars. These attributes tend to vary from section to section, as will be more apparent in the discussion below. However, there is a strong tendency throughout to emphasize the most recent literature, often at the expense of older and in some cases more detailed finding aids. In addition, the relatively common but unfortunate Soviet practices of omitting literature published abroad and of minimizing both publications that appear in non-Russian languages and those from pre-Soviet periods, particularly from the 1920s in Ukraine, still continue. Because the Lviv directory was published in Ukraine, Ukrainian citations are relatively plentiful and appropriately cited in the original language. However, it is inappropriate for a volume of all-union scope that the abundant literature in other national languages tends to be omitted or cited only in Russian translation.

Also distressing is the omission of discussion of many basic reference works that could help orient the would-be archival researcher, and a number of more specialized directories also deserve mention that are notably lacking in the introductory section of the Lviv directory. For example, it would be helpful to discuss the basic directory of personal papers throughout the Soviet Union, of which, as mentioned in my previous review article, the third volume was published in 1980.<sup>7</sup> A citation is buried in the four-page bibliography for central state archives, and listed again at other points, but

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7. *Lichnye arkhivnye fondy v gosudarstvennykh khranilishchakh SSSR. Ukazatel'*, 3 vols., comp. E. V. Kosolova, N. B. Volkova, et al., ed. Iu. I. Gerasimova, I. E. Berezovskaia, et al. (Moscow: "Kniga," 1962-63, 1980; [IDC--R-10,655]) (see PKG--A-9/ H-17/ Ukr-NG-407 ). The first two volumes had been listed in one of the introductory chapters of the first edition of the Lviv directory. Some of the limitations of the third, supplemental volume (1980) were mentioned in my earlier review of the Lviv directory, including its omission of coverage of Lviv holdings.

its extensive contribution and glaring limitations deserve more critical appraisal. The general plan and coverage of the three-volume directory make it an exemplary archival reference tool, although its coverage is much less complete than would have been desired, or would have been possible had the authorities in Moscow deemed it fit to include all of the individuals on various lists submitted for inclusion. The coverage notably lacks, for example, the papers of non-Russians, such as Balts, Ukrainians, and Poles, who flourished in pre-Soviet periods, especially those in western areas of the USSR that were brought under Soviet rule during World War II.

Other bibliographies and periodical sources of bibliographies might be common knowledge for Soviet researchers, but researchers abroad, particularly those getting started, need more guidance than the Lviv directory now provides. A few such general subject-oriented bibliographies will be mentioned in the appropriate sections below.

Unusual but extremely encouraging for a Soviet publication, the time lag in bibliographic entries is remarkably small. In a volume bearing a 1983 imprint, a number of bibliographic entries are included from as late as 1982. The emphasis on current literature is particularly welcome because most Soviet cumulative bibliographies in the field of archival literature tend to be published with increasing time lags. Such neglect has reached the deplorable point where cumulative bibliographic coverage of imprints in the archival field from the past 15 years are still not available.

## **General Archival Bibliographies; Archival and Archeographic Series**

### **Bibliographies and Serials of the Main Archival Administration (GAU/VNIIDAD)**

Such present distressing lack of up-to-date, comprehensive, cumulative bibliography of archival literature published in the Soviet Union is particularly apparent in the case of the basic bibliographic coverage provided by the Main Archival Administration (Glavarkhiv or GAU). Glavarkhiv now has its own specialized research institute, VNIIDAD (*Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut dokumentovedeniia i arkhivnogo del*), and since 1979 even its own subsidiary information center (*Otraslevoi tsentr nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii po dokumentovedeniiu i arkhivnogo dela--OTSNTI-VNIIDAD*). Yet despite such progressive institutional developments, which are unique in the world in terms of archival research and information potential, the latest published cumulative bibliography of archival literature issued by VNIIDAD is now 15 years out of date,<sup>8</sup> has now been suspended as an ongoing bibliographic series, according to the latest reports.

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8. An initial volume covering literature published between 1917 and 1959 was published in 1961: *Katalog arkhivovedcheskoi literatury, 1917-1959 gg.* (see PKG--A-1/ H-1/ Ukr-NG-48; [IDC--R-10,650]). The first supplement covering publications between 1960 and 1963 (combining a supplement to the earlier bibliography of documentary publications; see PKG--A-2) was published in 1964 (see PKG--A-3/ H-1/ Ukr-NG-49; [IDC--R-10,651]; the next three-year supplement covering publications between 1964 and 1967 was published with a three-year time lag in 1970 (see PKG--H-1/ Ukr-NG-49; [IDC--R-10,651]; but the supplement for the later years, *Katalog arkhivovedcheskoi literatury i sbornikov dokumentov (1968-1970)* was not issued until 1977 (see PKG--Ukr-NG-49; [IDC--R-14,697]), and a later supplement has still not appeared.



Thus the fact that the 1983 Lviv directory was able to list bibliographic imprints from 1982 is a remarkable achievement in the Soviet context. Yet such a gap in up-to-date coverage by the Main Archival Administration makes more regrettable the omission of general bibliographies in the second edition of the Lviv directory. Indeed, the omission or compression of what had been the introductory first part of the earlier edition of the Lviv directory unfortunately has led to the omission of some basic bibliographies, general directories, and handbooks of which the researcher needs to be aware at the outset.

The cumulative bibliography series issued by the Main Archival Administration mentioned above is now cited in the brief preface of the Lviv directory. Also mentioned are the related cumulative bibliographies of methodological literature on "archeography," that is, in the contemporary GAU usage of the term, meaning predominantly documentary publications. This second *rotaprint* series provides annotated listings for only methodological tracts and selected documentary publications, and includes only a few archival finding aids. All the entries are inconveniently organized in successive alphabetical lists under the year of publication. It is currently 11 rather than 16 years behind in terms of cumulative bibliographic coverage, following the appearance in 1980 of a third volume (although unfortunately in a smaller print run) covering literature issued during the years 1974-1975.<sup>9</sup> This "archeographic" series in its second and third volumes lists more major documentary publications issued by GAU and its associates, starting with 1971 imprints, and hence appears to be superseding the coverage in the earlier GAU bibliographies. However, it is not replacing the earlier, now abandoned, series in most important respects, because its emphasis is methodological, and it does not include the same breadth of coverage of basic archival finding aids. It should further be noted that this bibliography covered many of the wide range of publications in the field of archeography in its more traditional sense of identification and description of early manuscript books and charters. Hence, as a result of its narrow definition of the term and its inherent limitation of coverage in terms of institutional sponsorship, it does not include the extensive publications of the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The two GAU series are now the only references given in the Lviv directory for general archival bibliography. Before the appearance of the 1983 Lviv edition, they were the only comprehensive and openly published cumulative bibliographies available, thus reflecting the general deficiencies in this field in the Soviet Union.

A new series of pamphlet surveys of the history of documentary publishing and other archeographic activities has been appearing under the sponsorship of the Moscow Historico-Archival Institute. While these surveys tend to be regrettably superficial in both analysis and bibliographic coverage, they merit examination by researchers seeking published sources from various

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9. *Sovetskaia arkheografiia*, vol. 1: *Annotirovannyi katalog nauchno-metodicheskoi literatury (1917-1970)*, comp. I. F. Astrakhantseva et al., ed. D. D. Golovanov et al. (Moscow: GAU/ VNIIDAD, 1974); vol. 2: *Katalog nauchno-metodicheskoi literatury i sbornik dokumentov (1971-1973 gg.)*, comp. V. R. Kopylev et al., ed. A. N. Alekseev et al. (Moscow: GAU/ VNIIDAD, 1976); and vol. 3: *Katalog ... (1974-1975)*, comp. A. L. Panina et al., ed. O. F. Kozlov et al. (Moscow: GAU/ VNIIDAD, 1980) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-62; [IDC--R-14,629]).

periods and information about more general current policies with respect to documentary publishing on the part of the archival administration. An initial volume by D. M. Epshtein surveys activities in the prerevolutionary period of feudalism--that is, the period until 1861--and a second covers major documentary publications during the period of capitalism, i.e., the late 19th and early 20th century.<sup>10</sup> A second volume by Epshtein covers the early decades of Soviet rule.<sup>11</sup> A subsequent volume compiled and edited by M. S. Seleznev and colleagues has recently appeared covering the years 1960-1980.<sup>12</sup> However, all four volumes lack adequate bibliographies and do not begin to compensate for the bibliographic deficiencies in the field.

A somewhat more extensive volume covering documentary publishing by the archives of the non-Russian republics appeared under the sponsorship of the GAU research institute, VNIIDAD.<sup>13</sup> It has many bibliographic footnotes providing limited examples of documentary publications, but again the volume lacks adequate bibliography and is certainly no substitute for a comprehensive one.

In terms of more purely methodological literature on archives and records management, VNIIDAD has just issued an impressive annotated bibliography covering 223 of its own publications during its first two decades from its foundation in 1966 through 1985.<sup>14</sup> The publications listed are primarily of interest to archivists, but some may prove important in terms of background reference for researchers, especially in such subjects as archival history and organization, rules for archival work, guidelines for the preparation of finding aids, and recordkeeping practices, particularly relating to the Soviet period. Earlier, in 1979, VNIIDAD issued a specialized bibliography listing Soviet publications, including articles and dissertations, relating to records management. This bibliography may provide many leads for researchers in the Soviet period who need to know about types of documents and the organization of records in their creating agencies.<sup>15</sup>

VNIIDAD now also issues two regular monthly *rotaprint* bibliographic bulletins for archival literature, covering both individual monographs and

10. D. M. Epshtein, *Istoriia arkheografii dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Period feodalizma. Uchebnoe posobie*, ed. M. S. Seleznev (Moscow: MGIAI, 1977), and *Istoriia ... (Period kapitalizma)*, ed. M. S. Seleznev (Moscow: MGIAI, 1979). The latter volume includes limited bibliography (pp. 84-86).

11. D. M. Epshtein, *Sovetskaia arkheografiia v period postroeniia sotsializma, 1917--seredina 1930-kh gg. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1980).

12. M. S. Seleznev et al., *Sovetskaia arkheografiia v period razvitogo sotsializma, 1960-1980 gg. Uchebnoe posobie*, ed. M. S. Seleznev et al. (Moscow: MGIAI, 1983). Includes limited bibliography (pp. 130-36).

13. *Arkheograficheskaia deiatel'nost' arkhivnykh uchrezhdenii soiuznykh respublik (1918-1975 gg.)* (Moscow: VNIIDAD, 1979; "Trudy VNIIDAD," vol. 10).

14. *Annotirovannyi ukazatel' nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot Vsesoiuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta dokumentovedeniia i arkhivnogo dela (1966-1985 gg.)*, comp. N. G. Andreeva et al., ed. G. I. Kosarev et al. (Moscow: GAU/VNIIDAD, 1986). The small volume was issued in an in-house *rotaprint*, unpriced (*bezplatno*) edition, not available through normal export channels.

15. *Literatura po voprosam dokumentovedeniia 1924-1975 gg. (Annotirovannyi ukazatel')*, comp. A. N. Zaitsev, V. A. Naryshkin et al., ed. V. N. Avtokratov and M. T. Likhachev (Moscow: VNIIDAD, 1979).

articles.<sup>16</sup> From 1973 through 1985, these bulletins were issued in three different series under a single overall title.<sup>17</sup> The second series of this bulletin covering archival sciences and archeography is most relevant for archival researchers, although it is difficult to use because it lacks a cumulative index. Regrettably, it has only minimal coverage of archival finding aids, emphasizes methodological literature, and does not encompass most of the work of the Archeographic Commission. It usually lists most of the publications by GAU-administered state archives, including those of non-Russian republics, but data for those published in non-Russian languages are translated into Russian, and many smaller print-run *rotaprint* editions are not included. It rarely includes publications by the Academy of Sciences or other institutions not associated with GAU.

Most discouraging despite their limited usefulness for researchers, is the lack of public access to all VNIIDAD series. Even the major Academy of Sciences research and bibliographic center for the social sciences, INION, does not receive copies of the post-1978 series, and unlike their predecessors the current GAU bibliographic bulletins are not available in the open-shelf collection in the reference room for bibliographic-reference serials in the Lenin Library in Moscow.

Since 1978, VNIIDAD has been issuing an additional bibliographic bulletin abstracting highly selected foreign archival literature, in-house GAU publications, and some of the unpublished deposit manuscripts held in the GAU manuscript depository.<sup>18</sup> Regrettably, this bulletin will be of little help to researchers, except those with more purely archival methodological interests.

Researchers interested in archival literature should be aware of the new research manuscript depository established by GAU for completed but unpublished studies relating to archival affairs. The VNIIDAD depository center SIF OTsNTI receives manuscripts prepared by various archival institutions that have been completed but not otherwise published, or published in only abbreviated form. Full details about its holdings are not provided in the bibliographic bulletin mentioned above, which only abstracts selected deposited manuscripts, and there have only been fragmentary listings

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16. *Arkhivovedenie, arkheografiia. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'*; and *Dokumentovedenie, dokumentatsionnoe obespechenie upravleniia. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* (Moscow: VNIIDAD, 1986-).

17. *Ukazateli neopublikovannykh i vedomstvennykh materialov* (Moscow: VNIIDAD, 1978-85): ser. 1: *Dokumentovedenie*, ser. 2: *Arkhivovedenie, arkheografiia*, and ser. 3: *Normativy i tekhnicheskie usloviia khraneniia dokumentov* (1978-1982) and *Obespechenie sokhrannosti dokumentov* (see PKG--Ukr-NG-49). The same three series were issued in 1976-77 under the title *Novosti nauchnoi literatury*, and from 1973 through 1975 under the title *Novaia literatura po voprosam dokumentovedeniia i arkhivnogo dela*. Titles and formats of the monthly indexes have varied since their start in 1968. For the initial series, see also PKG--A-73.5 and A-71. To my knowledge, no U.S. library has been able to acquire this serial. The National Archives in Washington, D.C., has a few scattered issues from the early 1970s.

18. *Ekspress-informatsiia* (Moscow: VNIIDAD, 1978--). This bulletin is issued in the same three series as the above-mentioned VNIIDAD bibliographic bulletins.

of its holdings elsewhere.<sup>19</sup> It is similar in function to the depository center established at the main Moscow library for social sciences of the Academy of Sciences, INION, which receives unpublished manuscript studies in the social sciences and humanities from various institutions.

The ongoing professional journal of the Main Archival Administration, *Sovetskie arkhivy*, tends to be increasingly political, popular, and less scholarly in scope and content, but researchers should follow its issues for many helpful, albeit brief, descriptions of archival materials and news of developments in state archives.<sup>20</sup> It reviews a limited number of major archive-related publications, but has no general bibliographic function and hence does not significantly compensate for serious gaps in this area.

The Ukrainian equivalent, *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, continues in a similar pattern.<sup>21</sup> However, the short-lived journals issued by the archival administrations of other non-Russian republics during the 1960s and 1970s have all been discontinued. Although the Lviv directory does not cite or evaluate these journals, per se, it cites many recent articles from them relating to specific archival institutions and their holdings.

#### **Bibliographies and Series of the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR**

Many more scholarly and researcher-oriented reference aids and studies in the archival and archeographic field are produced by the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences and its subsidiary branches. The major yearbook of the Archeographic Commission issued in Moscow since 1957, *Arkheograficheskii ezhegodnik*, now under the editorship of S. O. Shmidt, continues to display an increasingly broad scope and high editorial standards as the most important scholarly outlet in the archival field. It has many important archival descriptions and surveys, as well as more specific contributions in the ancillary historical disciplines and reports of important archeographic developments.<sup>22</sup> During its first 10 years, the yearbook published an extremely helpful bibliography of literature in the archeographic and general archival fields, but unfortunately this important coverage was abandoned in 1967.

The appearance in 1984 of an initial issue of what is hoped to be a continuing bibliographic compendium extends that earlier coverage of both finding aids and documentary publications, but as yet only for five years,

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19. Manuscripts deposited in the VNIIDAD center during the years 1982-1984 are listed in the article "Rukopisi, deponirovannye v SIF OTsNTI Glavarkhiv SSSR," in *Sovetskie arkhivy*, 1984, no. 5, pp. 94-95.

20. For bibliographic details regarding *Sovetskie arkhivy* and its predecessors, see PKG--A-74 and A-76/ H-31 and H-32/ and Ukr-NG-456. The complete serial, which runs from 1956 through 1985, is now available in an IDC microfiche edition [IDC--R-10,576].

21. For bibliographic details regarding *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, see the listing in PKG--Ukr-NG-456, and for its pre-1965 predecessors, see NG-463. Most of the serial from 1952 through 1985 is now available in an IDC microfiche edition [IDC--R-14,324], but earlier years are not available in the West.

22. *Arkheograficheskii ezhegodnik za 1956 god* (Moscow, 1957+), now edited by S. O. Shmidt. *Arkheograficheskaiia komissiiia AN SSSR* (see PKG--A-69/ H-27/ Ukr-NG-470; [IDC--R-10,754]); 28 vols. are available through ... *za 1984 god* (Moscow, 1986).

from 1968 through 1972.<sup>23</sup> This bibliography has rubrics, within major chronological periods, for archival surveys and manuscript descriptions, documentary publications, and studies of individual manuscripts or groups of sources. It continues the annual bibliographic coverage, earlier supplied with minimal time lag, by the yearbook *Arkheograficheskii ezhegodnik* for imprints from the years 1956 through 1967. Regrettably, despite its publication in a small print run, *rotaprint* format, it starts out with a 12-year time lag. Its emphasis is on Moscow-Leningrad imprints and materials of all-union pertinence, with only minimal coverage of literature originating in the languages of non-Russian republics. And similar to the institutional compartmentalization that so severely limits the bibliographic output of GAU/VNIIDAD, the emphasis in Archeographic Commission bibliographies is on their own publications and others sponsored by the Academy of Sciences. Accordingly they do not list all of the rare, limited-edition publications by GAU, MGIAI, VNIIDAD, and other institutions in archival fields.

Most important, these bibliographies do not pick up all publications under the rubric of source study (*istochnikovedenie*), which is widely used in fields of literary and linguistic studies as well as history and other fields. The subject is particularly important for the researcher in search of information about Soviet archival holdings because Soviet writings in that field often, though not always, contain precise archival references to specific manuscripts, groups of documentary sources, specific archival fonds, or groups of fonds, along with the type of analysis that would aid researchers in their identification and appropriate utilization. The subject has come to have broad currency in the output of Soviet research institutes, and increasingly so in recent decades. I had not given sufficient coverage to articles within that rubric in my earlier general bibliographic coverage for collections in Moscow and Leningrad. Regrettably, literature in the field is inadequately covered in Soviet bibliographies. The subject is often classed as one of the ancillary historical disciplines in Soviet writings and bibliographies. Indeed, the Lviv compilers list a number of recent works relating to historical source study in their final bibliographic section, although the titles listed do not always indicate the actual sources covered. Even more important, they do not begin to provide adequate coverage of available literature in the field. Because of the close relationship of that field to other archeographic work, it is regrettable that bibliographies prepared by GAU and the Archeographic Commission fail to do it justice.

A 1985 retrospective bibliography of publications of the Archeographic Commission during its first hundred years (1836-1936) is also extremely welcome.<sup>24</sup> It provides a full list of the many documentary and reference publications issued by the commission, including the general contents of major serial volumes. However, its small print run will make it difficult to obtain. Hopefully, a sequel cumulative volume will cover the last 50 years of commission publications, but according to recent reports, this has not been

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23. S. S. Barantseva, *Publikatsii i opisaniia dokumental'nykh pamiatnikov istorii i kultury. Trudy po arkheografii i smezhnym nauchnym distsiplinam. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'*, pt. 1: (1969-1972), ed. O. A. Kniazevskaia et al. (Moscow: Arkheograficheskaiia komissii/ GAU, 1984).

24. *Bibliograficheskii ukazatel' izdaniia Arkheograficheskoi komissii 1836-1936 (K 150-letiiu Arkheograficheskoi komissii)*, comp. L. P. Smirnova, A. F. Tutova, and A. A. Tsekhanovich, ed. M. P. Iroshnikov et al. (Leningrad: BAN, 1985).

planned because its need has already been filled by the more limited bibliographies mentioned above.

Other serial publications of the Archeographic Commission and its branches deserve note here, particularly because they are not mentioned in the Lviv directory. The series sponsored by the Leningrad Branch of the Archeographic Commission, *Vspomogatel'nye istoricheskie distsipliny*, continues to be one of the most important publication vehicles for the ancillary historical disciplines, but at the same time it devotes considerable space to the more traditional field of source study and archival descriptions.<sup>25</sup> It is hoped that the untimely death in 1984 of its energetic editor, Nikolai Evgen'evich Nosov, will not unduly interrupt the publication schedule or affect the significant contribution of the series.

Other regional branches of the Archeographic Commission, all operating under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, started several local serial publications in the early 1970s. Many of these contain articles describing early manuscripts and archival materials, predominantly in local collections, but they often also describe and draw heavily on major archives and manuscript collections in Moscow and Leningrad. However, the production of these serial publications has tapered off. At the end of the 1970s, new regulations limiting institutional publishing programs suspended numbered series previously issued by many higher educational and research institutions and limited the types and extent of scholarly publications permitted. This development has had a noticeable effect on earlier ongoing series in archival, archeographic, and bibliographic fields. As a result, some of these archeographic series suspended publication completely, but others continue as informal, unnumbered series with slight title variations for each volume (to the further confusion of librarians and bibliographers who try to keep track of their sequence).

During the 1970s, seven numbered volumes appeared in the series of the Northern Branch of the Archeographic Commission in Vologda.<sup>26</sup> An additional unnumbered volume appeared in 1980, but was later referred to as the eighth in the series.<sup>27</sup> There has also been reference to a ninth volume, but I have been unable to verify it. The latest volume available under the same editorship appeared in 1984 and contains an introductory bibliographic survey describing the contents of most of the earlier volumes in the series, as well as other publications of Vologda scholars who are principally concerned with the early history of the peasantry in the region.<sup>28</sup>

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25. *Vspomogatel'nye istoricheskie distsipliny* (Leningrad, 1968+; see PKG--A-77/ Ukr-NG-479; [IDC--R-10,758]); 17 vols. are available through 1985.

26. *Severnii arkheograficheskii sbornik*, 7 vols., with various subtitles, were mentioned in my earlier article (note 35) (Vologda, or Syktyvkar, 1970-79).

27. An eighth unnumbered volume appeared in 1980, with the series title as a subtitle: *Istoriografiia i istochnikovedenie istorii severnogo krest'ianstva SSSR. Severnyi arkheograficheskii sbornik*, ed. P. A. Kolesnikov, A. V. Ostrovskii et al. (Vologda: Vologodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut, 1980).

28. The 1984 volume came from the same group of scholars, but has neither designation nor number as part of the series: *Krest'ianstvo Severa Rossii v XVI v. Mezhrvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. Ia. S. Vasil'ev, P. A. Kolesnikov et al. (Vologda, 1984; [Vologodskii gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut/ Severnoe otdelenie Arkheograficheskoi komissii AN SSSR]). See the

Through 1975, four volumes were issued by the Ural Branch of the Archeographic Commission in Perm' or Sverdlovsk,<sup>29</sup> but there do not appear to be any later issues. During the 1970s, four volumes were sponsored by the Southern Ural Branch in Ufa,<sup>30</sup> but again, I have not found a continuation of the series. Thus these three series from branches of the Archeographic Commission appear to have been abandoned as formal series.

Only the series from the Siberian Branch of the Archeographic Commission in Novosibirsk continues to the present, with a total of 10 volumes issued from 1975 through 1986 in what now amounts to a regular, albeit unnumbered, yearbook. Four volumes appeared through 1980,<sup>31</sup> and an additional six volumes since then.<sup>32</sup> In this case, a consistent editorial board, series design, format, and subtitle clearly identify them as a series, which is confirmed by

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initial bibliographic survey article describing the earlier publications by this group of scholars: G. I. Prosvirina and A. A. Kuratov, "Nekotorye itogi deiatel'nosti problemnogo ob"edineniia po agrarnoi istorii Evropeiskogo Severa SSSR," *ibid.*, pp. 3-19. No intervening volumes in the same series are mentioned, but they are now more difficult to identify because the series format and numeration have been abandoned.

29. *Ural'skii arkheograficheskii ezhegodnik*, 4 vols. (Perm', or Sverdlovsk, 1970-1975); the first volume was issued as *Uchenye zapiski Permskogo universiteta*, vol. 250; see PKG--A-41.3; [IDC--R-11,059].

30. *Iuzhno-ural'skii arkheograficheskii sbornik*, 2 vols. (Ufa, 1973 and 1976). A similar volume of articles issued in 1977 jointly by the Archeographic Commission and the Institute of History, Language, and Literature of the Bashkir Branch of the Academy of Sciences emphasizes Oriental studies: *Arkheografiia i lingvisticheskaia tekstologiya Iuzhnogo Urala. Sbornik statei* (Ufa, 1977), and identifies itself as the first of its kind. A similar, but more general, collection of articles devoted to archival sources was issued in 1979 under the title *Arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie istorii literatury na Iuzhnom Urale* (Ufa, 1979), also without a series designation.

31. The first two volumes were mentioned in my earlier article (see note 36): *Arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie Sibiri* (Novosibirsk: "Nauka," Sibirskoe otdelenie, 1975), and *Istochnikovedenie i arkheografiia Sibiri* (1977). The next two volumes, both edited by N. N. Pokrovskii and E. K. Romodanovskaia, follow the same pattern with slight title variations: *Sibirskaiia arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie* (1979) and *Sibirskoe istochnikovedenie i arkheografiia* (1980).

32. No volume appeared in 1981. The first of two volumes published in 1982 with the same editors and format lacks the series title, but the preface mentions that the volume is the sixth in the series: *Drevnerusskaia rukopisnaia kniga i ee bytovanie v Sibiri* (Novosibirsk, 1982). Five annual volumes with the same editors and format, but divergent titles, have appeared since, and in all cases the series name appears as a subtitle: *Istochniki po kul'ture i klassovoi bor'be feodal'nogo perioda. Arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie Sibiri* (1982); *Rukopisnaia traditsiia XVI-XIX vv. na vostoke Rossii. Arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie Sibiri* (1983); *Issledovaniia po istorii obshchestvennogo soznaniia epokhi feodalizma v Rossii. Arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie Sibiri* (1984); *Pamiatniki literatury i obshchestvennoi mysli epokhi feodalizma. Arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie Sibiri*, ed. E. K. Romodanovskaia (1985); and *Novye materialy po istorii Sibiri dosovetskogo perioda. Arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie Sibiri*, ed. N. N. Pokrovskii (1986).

occasional prefatory notes. However, from the standpoint of technical library cataloguing, it is difficult to treat them as a formal serial because all of them are not numbered and titles and series designations vary.

Similar publications are more rare in the non-Russian republics. For example, scholarly publication unfortunately has not been revived by the now apparently defunct Archeographic Commission of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which has not operated actively since the early 1930s. Furthermore, there has been no major effort under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences aimed at descriptive archeographic catalogues, source study, or ancillary historical disciplines since the regrettable demise in 1973 of the impressive series, *Istorychni dzherela ta ikh vykorystannia*.<sup>33</sup>

## Early Slavic Manuscripts: Descriptions and Catalogues

### Bibliographies and General Studies

Although regrettably not in the purview of the Lviv compilers, scholars should be aware of many other recent important Soviet publications in the field of archeography, with emphasis on the location and description of early Slavic manuscripts. The GAU/VNIIDAD bibliography of archeography mentioned above, although it uses the term in its title, is essentially devoted to problems of editing more modern archival documentation, is not current enough for the most recent literature, and moreover does not include all the relevant publications regarding early Slavic manuscript books. This subject has been the traditional purview of the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences, but as mentioned above its bibliographic efforts in this field as of 1986 are 12 years behind in terms of coverage of publications relating to Slavic manuscript books as well as the other fields it covers.

From the standpoint of a critical Western scholar, a highly commendable review article by Donald Ostrowski appearing in 1982 appraises recent Soviet descriptive work on early Slavic manuscripts in the USSR, discusses a number of important publications, and sets up its own desirable scholarly standards for the description of early manuscripts.<sup>34</sup> Ostrowski also mentions some Soviet published catalogues of charters, but that subject is discussed more extensively by another Western Slavist, Wladimir Vodoff.<sup>35</sup> Vodoff discusses recent editions of collections of charters and catalogues in the context of an interest in diplomatics. Incidentally, for reports and considerable bibliography on recent developments in medieval Slavic studies with emphasis on the manuscript book as well as some important manuscript descriptions and

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33. *Istorychni dzherela ta ikh vykorystannia*, 7 vols. (Kiev, 1964-72; [IDC--11,295]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-460). See the appreciative review article by Omeljan Pritsak, "A Serial Publication and a Political Era: An Obituary with a *post scriptum*," *Recenzija* 6, no. 2 (1976): 31-51. Actually, that series bore the imprint of the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Main Archival Administration of the Ukrainian SSR, since the Ukrainian Archeographic Commission has not been active since the early 1930s.

34. Donald Ostrowski, "Recent Descriptions from the Soviet Union of Early Slavic Manuscripts," *Polata K"nigopis'naia* (Nijmegen, the Netherlands) 6 (1982): 2-29. The article was mentioned as forthcoming in my last review.

35. Wladimir Vodoff, "Les publications et les catalogues de chartes russes et lituano-russes du Moyen Age et du XVIIe siècle," *Archiv für Diplomatik, Schriftgeschichte, Siegel- und Wappenkunde* 27 (1981): 184-231.



surveys of Western collections, scholars in the field should follow the series *Polata K"nigopis'naia*, produced since the late 1970s at the University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands under the energetic editorship of Wilhelm Veder.

The most extensive Soviet cumulative bibliographic coverage of many publications issued during the period 1958 to 1978 relating to work with early Slavic manuscripts is to be found in a helpful pamphlet by E. D. Lebedeva prepared for the 1978 International Congress of Slavists.<sup>36</sup>

### Catalogues

The most important publication in the field of early Slavic manuscript books in recent decades is the impressive first volume of the comprehensive union catalogue of early Slavic manuscript books in repositories throughout the USSR that appeared at the end of 1984.<sup>37</sup> This major effort of the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences had been planned by the late Academician M. N. Tikhomirov, to whom the initial volume appropriately bears a dedication, and has been carried through to publication by various members of the commission led by L. P. Zhukovskaia, N. B. Shelamanova, and other noted Slavists. Of prime interest to students of the culture of Old Rus', the first volume provides scholarly descriptions of 494 manuscript books and fragments (with all but two on parchment) dating from the 11th through the early 14th centuries. In each case, precise references are provided for current and previous locations, and there is a detailed bibliography of relevant literature, especially earlier descriptions. Manuscripts are listed from large and small collections alike. A total of 23 institutions are represented, and many of the texts are described for the first time. Some specialists might want more detailed manuscript description, or might dispute dating and other attributions, but none should underestimate the tremendous contribution of this admirable catalogue. Subsequent volumes will be eagerly awaited. Because of the breadth and importance of this project, its absence from the Lviv directory is particularly regrettable even though the first full volume had not yet appeared before the Lviv publication.<sup>38</sup>

Work on this union catalogue is progressing actively in the USSR, and a preliminary list for the sequel coverage of 15th-century manuscripts has already appeared--namely, an initial union list of 3,422 numbered Slavic manuscript books (actually 3,425 with additions) dating from the 15th century appeared in the spring of 1986, compiled by A. A. Turilov.<sup>39</sup> The list is

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36. E. D. Lebedeva, *Tekstologiya. Trudy Mezhdunarodnoi editSIONno-tekstologicheskoi komissii pri Mezhdunarodnom komitete slavistov. Ukazatel' dokladov i publikatsii 1958-1978* (Moscow: INION, 1980).

37. *Svodnyi katalog slaviano-russkikh rukopisnykh knig khraniashchikhsia v SSSR. XI-XIII vv.*, ed. S. O. Shmidt, L. P. Zhukovskaia, N. N. Pokrovskii et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1984; [IDC--R-14,945]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-111).

38. For references to earlier preliminary published lists and reports on the project, see PKG--A-17/ H-19/ Ukr-NG-112, and the introductory bibliography in the 1986 volume cited in note 39.

39. *Predvaritel'nyi spisok slaviano-russkikh rukopisnykh knig XV v., khraniashchikhsia v SSSR. (Dlia Svodnogo katalog rukopisnykh knig, khraniashchikhsia v SSSR)*, comp. A. A. Turilov, ed. S. O. Shmidt, O. A. Akimova et al. (Moscow: INION/ Arkheograficheskaya komissiya, 1986). I am grateful to S. O. Shmidt, president of the Archeographic Commission and the editorial director of this volume, for presenting me with an initial review

divided into four main sections with appropriate indexes: dated manuscripts (nos. 1-350, pp. 54-81, and nos. 3392-3396, p. 306); manuscripts from the first half of the 15th century without precise dates (nos. 351-1767, pp. 82-182, and nos. 3397-3405, pp. 306-307); manuscripts from the second half of the 15th century (nos. 1768-2430, pp. 183-232, and nos. 3407-3416, pp. 307-308); and manuscripts from the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century (nos. 2431-4491, pp. 233-305, and nos. 3416a-3422, pp. 308-309). In each case, there are numbered references to previous descriptions (nos. 1-192). There is also an appended list of 73 manuscripts from the 13th and 14th centuries that were not included in earlier lists and catalogues.<sup>40</sup>

### Serial Publications

The latest volumes of the yearbook of the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences mentioned above, *Arkheograficheskii ezhegodnik*, contain many articles of interest to researchers in early manuscript books as well as other early archival materials. It continues to be one of the most important publication outlets in this field, and is particularly valuable for its chronicle reports on activities of the Archeographic Commission, in many cases with detailed lists of participants and papers at various conferences and symposia. Other series mentioned above and published by the several branches of the Archeographic Commission also deserve attention.

Even more specifically focused to descriptive and analytic work with early Slavic manuscript books is a continuing scholarly series under the impressive editorship of Academician D. S. Likhachev, *Trudy Otdela drevnerusskoi literatury* (TODRL), issued by the Sector for Old Rus' Literature of the Institute of Russian Literature (*Pushkinskii dom*) in Leningrad. The latest volumes, appearing approximately annually, contain a wide variety of studies in the field, ranging from methodological discussions, to descriptions or analyses of individual texts, to surveys of important collections of Slavic manuscripts in outlying repositories.<sup>41</sup>

An important, albeit relatively occasional and irregular series, devoted specifically to artistic aspects of manuscript books, *Drevnerusskoe iskusstvo. Rukopisnaia kniga*, is perhaps not widely known as a series. The latest of three volumes appeared in 1983, but the earlier two volumes from 1972 and 1974 also merit attention.<sup>42</sup> The elaborate yearbook *Pamiatniki kul'tury*, which started with a 1974 volume, was mentioned in my previous review article. Each volume has a section devoted to "written monuments," which include a few noteworthy articles devoted to the description of early manuscript books, with

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copy so that it could be included in this essay.

40. See notes 37 and 38 above, and the preliminary list prepared by N. B. Shelamanova in *Arkheograficheskii ezhegodnik za 1965 god*, pp. 177-272 (see PKG--A-17/ H-19/ Ukr-NG-112).

41. *Trudy Otdela drevnerusskoi literatury* (TODRL) (Moscow, Leningrad, 1934+; 40 vols. available through 1985; [IDC--R-11,164]) (see PKG--A-68.3/ Ukr-NG-477).

42. *Drevnerusskoe iskusstvo. Rukopisnaia kniga. Sbornik*, 3 vols. (Moscow, 1972, 1974, and 1983; Institut istorii iskusstvo).

some important attention to Greek manuscripts as well as those in Slavic and other languages.<sup>43</sup>

### Series on Philology and Linguistics

The term *istochnikovedenie*, which best translates as source study in English, is frequently used in Soviet research and publications with reference to sources for linguistics and the history of language as well as history. An extensive series of studies and volumes of collected articles appeared in the field, issued by the Institute of Russian Language in Moscow during the 1960s and early 1970s. Listings in this rubric were not included in the general bibliographies of my earlier directories covering materials in Moscow and Leningrad, but they should be added in a supplement. A series of at least seven volumes in similar format, all edited by S. I. Kotkov and/or his associates, appeared through 1976.<sup>44</sup>

A complete bibliography covering all of these volumes and listing the articles included is not readily available, which is good reason to cite the series itself. Many of the articles included are specifically devoted to early Slavic manuscripts, and although their orientation may be from a linguistic perspective, they should be brought to the attention of scholars interested in the manuscript book. Some deal with more precise analyses of individual texts, while others survey a group of manuscripts, or sometimes the fate of an important early manuscript collection. Others survey groups of archival materials or holdings in a particular repository. Many of the studies included will eventually deserve separate listing under the appropriate general rubric or institution where the manuscripts are located. Regrettably, the series appears to have tapered off since the mid-1970s, although I have located one additional collection under the editorship of Kotkov and N. P. Pankratova issued in 1982.<sup>45</sup>

### Symposia Volumes and Collected Articles

Several other new symposia volumes on manuscript description have appeared since my last review. Although the Lviv bibliography lists a few articles contained therein, the volumes as a whole deserve bibliographic attention because they contain many articles important for those working with manuscript books and early library collections. Of particular importance is a

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<sup>43</sup>. *Pamiatniki kul'tury. Novye otkrytiia. Pis'mennost'. Iskusstvo. Arkheologiia. Ezhegodnik 1974+* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1975+; Nauchnyi sovet po istorii mirovoi kul'tury AN SSSR) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-474). Ten volumes are now available through *Ezhegodnik 1983* (Leningrad, 1985; [IDC--R-14,784]).

<sup>44</sup>. *Lingvisticheskoe istochnikovedenie*, ed. S. I. Kotkov (Moscow: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963); *Issledovaniia po lingvisticheskomu istochnikovedeniiu*, ed. S. I. Kotkov and O. A. Kniazevskaia (1963); *Istochnikovedenie i istoriia russkogo iazyka*, ed. S. I. Kotkov and V. F. Dubrovina (1964); *Issledovaniia istochnikov po istorii russkogo iazyka i pis'mennosti*, ed. L. P. Zhukovskaia and N. I. Tarabasova (Moscow: "Nauka," 1965); *Izuchenie russkogo iazyka i istochnikovedenie* (1969); *Russkii iazyk. Istochniki dlia ego izuchenia*, ed. S. I. Kotkov (1971); and *Istochniki po istorii russkogo iazyka. Sbornik statei*, ed. S. I. Kotkov and V. Ia. Deriagin (1976).

<sup>45</sup>. *Istoriia russkogo iazyka. Pamiatniki XI-XVIII vv.*, ed. S. I. Kotkov and N. P. Pankratova (Moscow: "Nauka," 1982).

1981 volume edited by M. V. Kukushkina and S. O. Shmidt that grew out of a 1979 all-union conference in Leningrad specifically devoted to problems of manuscript description. The abstracts of conference papers were mentioned in my previous review article.<sup>46</sup> The published volume includes selected papers from the conference, ranging from technical discussions of problems in describing specific manuscripts or types of manuscripts, to the methodological problems of dealing with collections in various Soviet repositories, to discussions of some technical problems concerning watermarks and bindings.

A particularly important 1974 volume of collected articles, entitled *Problemy paleografii i kodikologii v SSSR*, growing out of an earlier symposia devoted to manuscript study was not mentioned in my previous review, and hence deserves singling out.<sup>47</sup> Many of the survey articles discuss problems of working with non-Slavic manuscripts in the USSR, including Greek, Latin, Armenian, and Georgian manuscripts, and provide helpful updates on work going on in manuscript study in various fields.

Apart from the main *TODRL* series mentioned above, other collective publications sponsored by the Sector for Old Rus' Literature of *Pushkinskii dom* merit attention. A collection of short studies on early manuscripts under the editorship of Likhachev was issued by *Pushkinskii dom* in 1980, and included a number of important contributions.<sup>48</sup> Another similar collection edited by D. S. Likhachev appeared in 1984 with additional scholarly analyses, including several technical textological studies of specific manuscripts or manuscript traditions covering sources dating from the 11th through the 17th centuries.<sup>49</sup>

### Monographs

For early Slavic literature and history involving technical work with early manuscript books, researchers should be aware of the new edition of Likhachev's classic comprehensive manual on textology. Although little changed from the 1962 edition, it has expanded sections on manuscript description and textual publishing as well as an updated bibliography (pp. 595-621) and a separate list of relevant studies of early Slavic manuscripts not cited in the text itself (pp. 589-93). Thus, in addition to its important substantive contribution, the volume expands and updates bibliographic coverage in the field.<sup>50</sup>

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46. *Problemy nauchnogo opisaniia rukopisei i faksimil'nogo izdaniia pamiatnikov pis'mennosti. Materialy vsesoiuznoi konferentsii*, ed. M. V. Kukushkina and S. O. Shmidt (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1981; BAN/ Arkheograficheskaiia komissiia; [IDC--R-14,774]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-516). The initial abstract series of conference papers was mentioned in Grimsted, "Recent Publications," pp. 516-17, and note 26.

47. *Problemy paleografii i kodikologii v SSSR*, ed. A. D. Liublinskaia et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1974; [IDC--R-14,817]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-515).

48. *Istochnikovedenie literatury Drevnei Rusi*, ed. M. D. Kagan, D. S. Likhachev et al. (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1980; IRLI).

49. *Drevnerusskaia literatura. Istochnikovedenie. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. D. S. Likhachev (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1984; IRLI).

50. D. S. Likhachev, *Tekstologiya. Na materiale russkoi literatury X-XVII vekov.*, 2d ed., ed. G. V. Stepanov (Leningrad, "Nauka," 1983). Researchers should not confuse the complete 1962 edition (605 pp.) with the more popular

Of a more specific genre but deserving of mention in connection with studies of Slavic manuscript books is the monograph by S. I. Kotkov on sources regarding the history of the Russian language, with emphasis on materials from the 17th and 18th centuries and including many specific archival citations. Kotkov's work also presents a theoretical discussion of the subject.<sup>51</sup>

Several other recent monographs related to the study of manuscript books will be mentioned below in the section on the history of the book.

### Chronicle Studies

There is an extensive Soviet literature in the field of chronicle studies, and indeed it is so extensive that it often constitutes a rubric of its own in terms of Soviet publishing norms and bibliographic categories. There is even a separate new series, the first volume of which appeared in 1974, almost entirely devoted to chronicle studies, *Letopisi i khroniki*, which provides an important scholarly outlet in that specific field.<sup>52</sup> The four volumes that have appeared between 1974 and 1984 merit the attention of specialists and include additional bibliographic coverage of related works.

However, there has not been a retrospective bibliography of publications in the field since the one by A. N. Kazakievich covering Soviet publications from the years 1960-1972 in the 1976 volume of that series, and the one by Iu. K. Begunov covering foreign publications during the same period, which appeared in the 1980 volume.<sup>53</sup> Considerable retrospective bibliography is presented in a broader historiographical context in the major 1974 study by V. I. Bugarov of Soviet work in the field.<sup>54</sup> But more recent cumulative bibliography is still needed.

There are also many noteworthy recent monographic studies of chronicle traditions from different regions or periods or specific groups of chronicles. While it is not possible to mention all of these, a few examples give some idea of the breadth of recent work in the field. The 1983 monograph by L. L. Murav'eva discusses the chronicle tradition in Northeastern Rus' from the 13th through 15th centuries, with an in-depth scholarly consideration of extant codices.<sup>55</sup> K. N. Serbina, from the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History of the USSR, devotes an important monograph to the manuscript

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textbook, *Tekstologiya. Kratkii ocherk* (Moscow/ Leningrad: "Nauka," 1964; 102 pp.).

51. S. I. Kotkov, *Lingvisticheskoe istochnikovedenie i istoriia russkogo iazyka*, ed. A. I. Gorshkov (Moscow: "Nauka," 1980; Institut russkogo iazyka).

52. *Letopisi i khroniki. Sbornik statei. 1973 g.--Letopisi ... 1984*, 4 vols. (Moscow, 1974-84; [IDC--R-14,833]). The first volume was in memorial to A. N. Nasanov, the second to M. N. Tikhomirov, the third to V. N. Tatishchev, and the fourth to B. A. Rybakov.

53. A. N. Kazakievich's bibliography appears in *Letopisi i khroniki. 1976 g.*, pp. 294-356; and the compilation by Iu. K. Begunov appears in the subsequent volume, *Letopisi i khroniki. 1980 g.*, pp. 244-53.

54. V. I. Bugarov, *Otechestvennaia istoriografiia russkogo letopisaniia. Obzor sovetskoi literatury* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1975; [IDC--R-14,875]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-105).

55. L. L. Murav'eva, *Letopisanie Severo-Vostochnoi Rusi kontsa XIII--nachala XV veka* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1983).

tradition in the region of Velikii Ustiug during the 16th through 18th centuries.<sup>56</sup>

Likewise from the Institute of History of the USSR in Moscow and of special note is the recent, impressive monograph on the chronicle tradition of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania by the late Nikolai Nikolaevich Ulashchik.<sup>57</sup> This study concerns itself with previous historiography on the subject prior to a detailed discussion of various annals and chronicles with attention to extant manuscript sources as well as published versions. A recent publication in the field of chronicle studies from outside Moscow, in a somewhat more technical vein, presents a textological study of various redactions of a 17th-century Siberian chronicle.<sup>58</sup>

### History of the Book: Manuscripts and Manuscript Collections

In Soviet reference and scholarly publishing the subject of *knigovedenie*, or bibliology, i.e., studies in the history of the book and book culture, is traditionally a separate rubric from more general archeographic concerns, such as description, cataloguing, codicological and textological analysis, and editing efforts in connection with early manuscript books. Yet, the considerable overlap between fields, especially among the specialists who publish in the related series and symposia volumes involved, suggests that scholars interested in early manuscripts and manuscript collections also need to follow literature appearing under the rubric of bibliology. The study of the history of the book in the Soviet Union encompasses a wide range of periods and fields of research, which are often reflected in many of the frequent conference reports and ongoing journals in the field.

In terms of literature on the history of the book discussed here, I am only including reference to series and separate monographic publications that provide considerable coverage of manuscript books or early manuscript collections, either exclusively or in addition to early printed books and more general problems of library history and book culture. Hence, in this review I do not refer to many of the major serials, ongoing series, or other basic Soviet publications in the field of bibliology, many of which deserve review in a separate consideration.

### Symposia Volumes and Series

During the 1970s, considerable work in the field of bibliology, including the culture of early manuscript books, was sponsored in Moscow by the Academy of Sciences' Scientific Council for the History of World Culture, which in 1974 also initiated the elaborate series "Monuments of Culture" mentioned above (note 43). This academy group together with the Lenin Library hosted a conference in 1973 under the title "The Manuscript and Printed Book," with representation from major library and scholarly institutions in Moscow and Leningrad. Some of the most important papers were included in the collected volume issued under the same academy auspices in 1975, which had been

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56. K. N. Serbina, *Ustiuzhskoe letopisanie XVI-XVII vv.* (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1985).

57. N. N. Ulashchik, *Vvedenie v izuchenie belorussko-litovskogo letopisaniia* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1985).

58. N. A. Dvoretzkaia, *Sibirskii letopisnyi svod (vtoraia polovina XVII v.)* (Novosibirsk: "Nauka," Sibirskoe otdelenie, 1984).

mentioned in passing in my earlier article.<sup>59</sup> A report on the conference is included at the end of the volume. The volume contains an impressive series of articles on wide-ranging topics in bibliology. Articles deal with general theoretical concerns about the relationship of manuscripts to printed books, as well as more specific subjects, predominantly from the 15th through the 18th centuries, with some contributions centering on studies of Greek and Italian manuscripts as well as articles devoted to Slavic collections.

A second all-union conference on problems of bibliology took place in Moscow in 1974 under the same sponsorship, and the abstracts of papers from the specific section of the conference devoted to manuscript books were mentioned in my 1982 article. Other sections also merit consideration with reference to studies of manuscript books or library collections.<sup>60</sup> In my last article, I failed to report on one major 1976 published collection of articles from the conference, again sponsored by the Academy of Science's Council for World Culture.<sup>61</sup> This volume has considerable all-union scope with some theoretical and general articles, as well as more specific discussions about more limited groups of manuscripts or collections ranging from the 15th through the 20th centuries. To represent non-Russian areas of the USSR, there are, for example, several important articles regarding Ukrainian manuscript books and one about developments in Georgia in the early 1920s. The brief introductory article by S. P. Luppov sets forth some of the aims of Soviet research regarding the history of the book.<sup>62</sup>

Beginning in the mid-1970s, the Library of the Academy of Sciences (BAN) has been the site of a series of conferences devoted to the history of the book, book printing, and book collecting in prerevolutionary Russia through the mid-19th century--a subject of particular importance to students of manuscript books. The first such all-union conference took place in Leningrad in 1976, entitled "The Book in Russia to the Mid-19th Century." Abstracts of papers were made available for the participants at the time of the conference.<sup>63</sup> A volume of articles based on selected papers from the conference was published in 1978, containing a few significant articles on early manuscript collections.<sup>64</sup>

A second conference under the same title took place in 1981, with the

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59. *Rukopisnaia i pechatnaia kniga*, ed. T. B. Kniazevskaia, E. S. Likhtenshtein, A. A. Sidorov et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1975). See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," note 27.

60. See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," p. 516 (note 25). Other conference sections of importance include *Sektsiia istorii knigi* (114 pp.) and *Sektsiia iskusstva knigi* (45 pp.).

61. *Problemy rukopisnoi i pechatnoi knigi*, ed. T. B. Kniazevskaia, E. S. Likhtenshtein, A. A. Sidorov et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1976; [IDC--R-14,773]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-511). Eleven other conference papers were published in the volume *Aktual'nye problemy knigovedeniia. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. R. G. Abdullin et al. (Moscow: GBL, 1976), but none of these relate to manuscript books.

62. S. P. Luppov, "Istoriia knigi kak kompleksnaia nauchnaia distsiplina," *ibid.*, pp. 3-11.

63. *Vsesoiuznaia nauchnaia konferentsiia 'Kniga v Rossii do serediny XIX v.': Tezisy dokladov* (Leningrad, 1976; 76 pp.).

64. *Kniga v Rossii do serediny XIX v.*, ed. A. A. Sidorov and S. P. Luppov (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otделение, 1978; [IDC--R-17,546]).

papers more narrowly focused on studies of book readership.<sup>65</sup> Two years later, a volume of selected papers from the conference appeared, but although it was also published under BAN sponsorship it should be distinguished from the BAN series on the history of the book mentioned below.<sup>66</sup> Although the published volume contains few articles regarding early manuscript books and library collections, it provides an impressive review article by A. A. Zaitseva and a separate bibliography at the end of the volume on Soviet publications in the general field of the history of the book during the years 1976-1981, with references to many catalogues and other descriptions of manuscripts. There is also a helpful review article by S. P. Luppov on studies of the history of libraries.<sup>67</sup>

A third conference under the same title took place in Leningrad in September 1985. The published abstracts reveal an impressive 95 papers by participants from throughout the Soviet Union, many of which are specifically devoted to manuscript collections and the history of the manuscript book. Others are devoted to broader problems of book culture, printing, the book trade, readership, foreign books in Russia, and other fields of bibliology.<sup>68</sup>

When turning to other ongoing research in the general area of book culture and the history of the book, attention immediately centers on the publications of the Library of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, which continues to sponsor the most extensive research program in the field of bibliology, broadly conceived, and where a special group has been formed for work on the history of the book through the mid-19th century. As the conferences they have sponsored indicate, their work involves considerable preoccupation with manuscript books and manuscript collections through the mid-19th century.

Hence mention should be made of the most recent volumes of collected articles in the BAN series on the history of the book. Although they are not now numbered as a formal series, BAN is producing annual volumes in the field. Details of most of the earlier volumes in this series were cited in my 1982 article, namely the initial three volumes with identical titles published between 1965 and 1973, followed by five volumes of collected articles with different titles published from 1976 to 1980.<sup>69</sup> The BAN volumes published in

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65. The abstracts of all papers from the conference were issued in rotaprint format: *2-ia Vsesoiuznaia nauchnaia konferentsiia "Kniga v Rossii do serediny XIX veka. Biblioteki. Chitatel'."* Leningrad, 23-25 aprelia 1981 g.: *Tezisy dokladov* (Leningrad, 1981; [IDC--R-14,983]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-517a).

66. *Russkie biblioteki i ikh chitatel'.* (*Iz istorii russkoi kul'tury epokhi feodalizma*), ed. B. B. Piotrovskii and S. P. Luppov (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1983; BAN; [IDC--R-14,793]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-517).

67. See also the article cited in note 253 and the bibliographies of BAN publications cited in notes 249 and 250.

68. *3-ia Vsesoiuznaia nauchnaia konferentsiia "Kniga v Rossii do serediny XIX veka,"* Leningrad, 2-4 oktiabria 1985 g. *Tezisy dokladov*, ed. K. V. Liutova (Leningrad: BAN, 1985; [IDC--R-17,504]).

69. The initial series had the title *Sbornik statei i materialov Biblioteki AN SSSR po knigovedeniiu*, 3 vols. (Leningrad: BAN, 1965-73; [IDC--R-11,089]; see PKG--C-20.6). See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," note 28. The 1976 volume not cited there deals specifically with BAN collections: *Rukopisnye i redkie pechatnye knigi v fondakh Biblioteki AN SSSR*, ed. S. P. Luppov, A. A. Moiseeva et al. (Leningrad: BAN, 1976). This entire series is



the early 1980s appeared as an annual, although not a formally numbered, series.

Five additional volumes had appeared by mid-1986, and additional annual volumes are in press or in preparation. The first (1981) volume deals with the book trade and library affairs from the 17th through the early 19th century.<sup>70</sup> The second (1982) volume includes a variety of articles on the book and libraries from the 14th through the early 19th centuries.<sup>71</sup> Both have several articles relating to manuscript collections. The third volume, published as part of the series in 1983, has little relating to manuscript books.<sup>72</sup> The fourth (1984) volume includes several articles of relevance, together with a review article by S. P. Luppov relating to BAN research and publications in the field of book studies for the period up to the mid-19th century.<sup>73</sup> A fifth volume issued in 1985 also contains several articles pertaining to manuscript books.<sup>74</sup>

Sergei Pavlovich Luppov (b. 1910), who heads BAN's bibliological research group, is one of the most distinguished senior scholars in the field of bibliography in the Soviet Union and the author and editor of numerous writings in the field. A bibliographic tribute to him on his 75th birthday was issued in 1985. Given his involvement in so many Soviet publications in the field, this publication is in itself an important basic bibliography in the field, supplementing his own article mentioned above.<sup>75</sup>

Book culture and related problems concerning the history of the book have been the subject of published collections from other libraries, although not all of them are of direct relevance to those concerned specifically with manuscript books. For example, the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library (GPB) in Leningrad has a group working on book studies in the late 19th and early 20th century, and is producing an ongoing series of volumes of collected articles relating to that specific period. As is the case with the BAN series, they are not formally numbered as a series, but prefatory remarks so identify them. In terms of the present survey, this series, in light of the period covered, has less direct relevance to manuscript collections or the manuscript book tradition than the BAN series. Nevertheless, many of the

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listed in my bibliography at the end of this study.

70. *Knigotorgovoe i biblioteknoe delo v Rossii v XVII--pervoi polovine XIX v.*, ed. S. P. Luppov and N. B. Paramonova (Leningrad: BAN, 1981).

71. *Kniga i biblioteki v Rossii v XIV--pervoi polovine XIX v. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. S. P. Luppov, A. A. Zaitseva et al. (Leningrad: BAN, 1982).

72. *Russkie knigi i biblioteki v XVI--pervoi polovine XIX veka. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. S. P. Luppov et al. (Leningrad: BAN, 1983).

73. *Kniga i knigotorgovlia v Rossii v XVI-XVIII vv. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. G. V. Bakhareva, S. P. Luppov et al. (Leningrad: BAN, 1984). See especially the Luppov article, "'Kniga v Rossii do serediny XIX v.': Itogi i perspektivy issledovaniia po dannoi probleme nauchnogo kollektiva Biblioteki Akademii nauk SSSR," pp. 7-13.

74. *Kniga i ee rasprostranenie v Rossii v XVI-XVII vv. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. N. Iu. Bubnov, A. A. Zaitseva, S. P. Luppov, and P. I. Khoteev (Leningrad: BAN, 1985).

75. *Sergei Pavlovich Luppov. Biobibliograficheskii ukazatel' (K 75-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia)*, comp. A. A. Zaitseva, N. A. Nikiforovskaia, and P. I. Khoteev, ed. N. A. Nikiforovskaia (Leningrad: BAN, 1985). See also the Luppov article cited in note 73.

articles included in the three *rotaprint*, small print-run volumes of collected articles published through 1983 are rich in discussions of book culture and the libraries of the period, which often had significant manuscript collections, and in leads to archival sources on the subject.<sup>76</sup>

Of particular note for important work in the field of bibliology outside Moscow and Leningrad is a 1980 collection of articles from the library of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences. Published within its own numbered series, it contains several articles relating to manuscript books and related archival materials in Siberia.<sup>77</sup> Other important work in the field from Novosibirsk is to be found in the general archeographic series mentioned earlier and also in other more specialized publications of the same library.

### Monographs

Several recent monographs in the field of the history of the book also deserve attention by those interested in early manuscript collections. N. N. Rozov's new general study of the history of the book in the lands of Rus' during the 15th century continues his earlier study of the history of the book from the 11th through the 14th century--a period when manuscript books were more prevalent than printed ones.<sup>78</sup> In his 15th-century volume Rozov continues his attention to the production and distribution of books, artistic qualities and illustrations, readership, and a survey of major libraries in the period. He also provides useful lists of scribes and dated manuscripts from the 15th century. Rozov's list of dated manuscripts is now supplemented and to a large extent superseded by the new preliminary union list of 15th-century Slavic manuscripts mentioned above (see note 39). His book is part of a series of studies of the history of the book in the Russian Empire in different periods.<sup>79</sup>

An important monograph of more general scope by N. N. Pokrovskii devoted to work with early Slavic manuscripts and book collections appeared in 1984.<sup>80</sup> The volume, written in a somewhat more popular vein than most of the other works included here, has an important preface by D. S. Likhachev surveying archeographic efforts in Siberia.

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76. V. I. Lenin i problemy izuchenii knizhnogo dela v Rossii vtoroi poloviny XIX i nachala XX vv.: *Sbornik nauchnykh trudov* (Leningrad: GPB, 1979); *Knizhnoe delo i bibliografiia v Rossii vo vtoroi polovine XIX--nachale XX vv.: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov* (Leningrad: GPB, 1980); and *Knizhnoe delo v Rossii vo vtoroi polovine XIX--nachale XX veka: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. I. I. Frolova (Leningrad: GPB, 1983).

77. *Kniga v Sibiri XVII--nachala XX vv.*, ed. V. N. Alekseev et al. (Novosibirsk, 1980); "Sbornik nauchnykh trudov GPNTB SO AN SSSR," vol. 47).

78. N. N. Rozov, *Kniga v Rossii v XV veke*, ed. S. P. Luppov (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1981; GPB; [IDC--R-14,798]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-113). Rozov's volume on the earlier period was published in 1977: *Kniga Drevnei Rusi XI-XIV vv.* (Moscow: "Kniga," 1977). See also the general study by B. V. Sapunov, *Kniga v Rossii v XI-XIII vv.* (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1978) from a somewhat different perspective.

79. Other volumes in this series by Rozov and other authors are mentioned in the Luppov review article cited in note 73.

80. N. N. Pokrovskii, *Puteshestvie za redkimi knigami* (Moscow: "Kniga," 1984).

Of a more artistic orientation but still of great interest to scholars of early manuscript books is the elaborate 1980 album on the art of the book in Northeastern Rus', which includes a number of quality illustrations of sample manuscripts from various parts of the region.<sup>81</sup>

There have been a series of important studies published in recent years involving the history and/or reconstruction of the libraries of particular individuals. While not all of these are of direct relevance to manuscript collections, several deserve mention in this connection. Of tremendous importance for our knowledge of the 16th century is the analytic study involving the reconstruction of the library of Ivan the Terrible. The text of this study was initially compiled by N. N. Zarubin before his death in 1942, but was only recently made available in print.<sup>82</sup>

From the 17th and early 18th century, mention should also be made of the recent detailed, scholarly catalogue prepared for the library of the Russian political leader and diplomat Andrei Artamonovich Matveev (1666-1728).<sup>83</sup> Most of the manuscript books from Matveev's collection are now held in TsGADA, but the printed books are scattered in several libraries, including the Helsinki University Library, which took an official part in the publication effort. The catalogue of the library of Peter the Great was mentioned in my last review in the section on the Library of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, where the collection is now located.<sup>84</sup>

### Sources for Book History

Turning from early manuscripts to more recent book culture in the 20th century, researchers should be aware of several useful surveys of archival materials related to contemporary bibliology. Three volumes in a promised comprehensive series under the imprimatur of the Lenin Library have appeared thus far. The first volume, published in 1975, provides a directory of available archival documentation relating to book culture in a broad sense, covering such subjects as book publishing and the book trade, and the circulation and use of books during the years 1917-1967.<sup>85</sup> References are given to specific groups of records arranged in seven sections covering, respectively, records of various governmental agencies; publishing houses; printing houses; agencies involved with the book trade and circulation; libraries; research institutes, educational institutions, and scientific societies involved with problems of the book; and professional unions. The documentation covered is found in all central state- and *oblast'*-level archives in Moscow and Leningrad. Fonds are named and listed by number, but within fonds inventory and item numbers are given without explanation of the particular files involved, which would make use of the volume by the uninitiated scholar exceedingly difficult and time consuming. The next two

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81. G. I. Vzdornov, *Iskusstvo knigi v Drevnei Rusi. Rukopisnaia kniga Severo-Vostochnoi Rusi XII--nachala XV vekov* (Moscow: "Iskusstvo," 1980).

82. N. N. Zarubin, *Biblioteka Ivana Groznogo: Rekonstruktsiia i bibliograficheskoe opisanie*, ed. A. A. Amosov (Leningrad: BAN, 1982).

83. *Biblioteka A. A. Matveeva (1666-1728). Katalog*, comp. I. M. Polonskaia et al., ed. N. S. Kartashov et al. (Moscow: GBL, 1985).

84. See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," p. 530 (note 100).

85. *Arkhivnye materialy po istorii knigi i knizhnogo dela v SSSR. 1917-1917. Ukazatel'*, comp. T. A. Podmazova, E. V. Batzhina, and S. S. Ishkova, ed. E. L. Nemirovskii and T. A. Podmazova (Moscow: GBL, 1975).

volumes in the series describe related holdings in regional archives of the Russian Soviet Federated Soviet Republic (RSFSR), but with the inclusive dates extended from the years 1917 to 1977.<sup>86</sup> The plan of the volumes is similar to the earlier one with similar rubrics for the records covered and a similar format for their listings. Unlike the earlier volume, however, most of the materials listed are from the 1920s.

## Sources Studies for Prerevolutionary Russian and Soviet History

### Bibliographies

A few more general bibliographies and reference aids concerning the history of the USSR deserve mention, even if they might not need to be included in a Soviet reference work now devoted more specifically to archives and manuscript repositories. Most important in this respect is the latest, updated edition of the basic annotated bibliography of historical bibliographies sponsored by the Historical Library in Moscow (GPIB RSFSR) and the Lenin Library (GPB), compiled under the direction of G. A. Glavatskikh.<sup>87</sup> Careful annotations and detailed bibliographic data are particularly welcome, although the work regrettably does not include many important bibliographic productions in non-Russian areas, and particularly in non-Russian languages. In addition, it is not always complete in terms of some of the rare, small print-run, *rotaprint* editions, in which some of the most important Soviet reference works in the humanities and social sciences have been appearing in recent years. The existence of this admirable new bibliography of historical bibliographies makes the repetition of its own listings redundant here.

For researchers concerning with the history of the Soviet period, one important new bibliography deserves singling out, namely the 1980 reference volume covering literature relating to the history of historical sciences in the USSR during the years 1917-1967.<sup>88</sup> In addition to its coverage of general historical studies and historiography, the volume has separate sections devoted to the history of archives and to specific archives and museums. It is particularly rich in coverage of non-Russian areas, although it is not comprehensive for all institutions and publications in all periods.

My own recently completed survey of archival resources for the social history of the 1920s and 1930s will provide a starting point for those researching postrevolutionary Soviet history.<sup>89</sup> It serves to update my

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86. E. V. Kvashe, *Arkhivnye materialy po istorii knigi i knizhnogo dela v SSSR, 1917-1977. Kraevye i oblastnye arkhivy. Ukazatel'*, 2 vols. (Moscow: GBL, 1980-83 [1984]).

87. *Istoriia SSSR. Annotirovannyi ukazatel' bibliograficheskikh posobii opublikovannykh na russkom iazyke s nachala XIX v. po 1982 g.*, 3d ed., 2 vols. + supplement, comp. and ed. G. A. Glavatskikh et al. (Moscow: GBL/GPIB, 1983-85; [IDC--R-14,765]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-153).

88. *Istoriia istoricheskii nauki v SSSR. Sovetskii period. Oktiabr' 1917-1967 g. Bibliografiia*, comp. R. G. Eimontova, A. F. Lisman, E. A. Vaisbord et al., ed. M. V. Nechkina et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1980; [IDC--R-14,736]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-157).

89. "Archival Resources for Social History of the 1920s and 1930s: Soviet Archival Developments and Reference Aids for the Social Historian," in *Sources on the Social History of the Pre-War Stalin Period*, ed. Sheila Fitzpatrick and Lynne Viola, published in *Russian History* 13 (1986), forthcoming.

coverage of archival organization with specific reference to records from the Soviet interwar period, to relevant reference literature such as archival directories, bibliographies, and more specific finding aids, and to the most important individual archives involved. That article lists major bibliographies and other reference aids for postrevolutionary Soviet history, and hence they will not be repeated here.<sup>90</sup> Several other articles appearing with mine in the same volume will also be of importance for researchers, particularly the more specific article by Lynne Viola based on her archival experiences in Moscow.<sup>91</sup>

For the Soviet period, extensive cumulative bibliographies in the field of historical source study have been brought together in successive volumes of the series of collected articles issued by the Institute of History of the USSR under the title *Istochnikovedenie istorii sovetskogo obshchestva*.<sup>92</sup> In addition to their bibliographic coverage, this irregular series merits close attention by historians of the postrevolutionary period interested in archival research because many of the articles contained examine and discuss various types of archival materials.

Two other survey articles provide considerable historiographic, and at the same time bibliographic, coverage of relevant recent publications in the field of source study for Soviet history, the first covering literature published during the years 1970 through 1975,<sup>93</sup> and the second concerning the years 1976 through 1981.<sup>94</sup> The strong ideological overtone of the titles of the volumes in which these articles appear obscures their scholarly importance, but the volumes contain considerable bibliographic information about recent Soviet historical scholarship in addition to coverage of specific publications in the field of source study.

A few general bibliographies covering historical source study and reference aids for prerevolutionary history also merit attention, particularly for those doing archival research, but having dropped its introductory chapters the Lviv directory does not provide such listings. For example, the 1978 edition of the admirable, well-annotated compendium prepared under the direction of the late Professor P. A. Zaionchkovskii lists 124 basic archival finding aids in a special rubric. It also has other rubrics for reference works covering various ancillary historical disciplines (other references to

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90. Most of the items listed in footnotes of that article are repeated in the bibliography at the end of this study.

91. Lynne Viola, "Practical Guidelines on Preparation for Archival Research in the Soviet Union," in *Sources on the Social History of the Pre-War Stalin Period*, *ibid.*

92. *Istochnikovedenie istorii sovetskogo obshchestva*, 4 vols. (Moscow, 1964+; see PKG--Ukr-NG-471; [IDC--R-14,744]). The first (but unnumbered) volume (Moscow: "Nauka," 1964) lists books and articles appearing between 1956 and 1963 (pp. 343-74); the second (Moscow, 1968) lists those appearing in 1964-67 (pp. 454-501); the third (Moscow, 1978) in 1968-73 (pp. 277-310); and the fourth (Moscow, 1982) in 1974-78 (pp. 246-71).

93. G. A. Trukan and Ia. P. Bokarev, "Istochnikovedenie istorii sovetskogo obshchestva," in *Izuchenie otechestvennoi istorii v SSSR mezhdru XXIV i XXV s"ezdami KPSS*, vol. 1: *Sovetskii period* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1978), pp. 320-31.

94. G. A. Trukan, "Razvitie istochnikovedeniia istorii sovetskogo obshchestva," in *Izuchenie otechestvennoi istorii v SSSR mezhdru XXV i XXVI s"ezdami KPSS* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1982), pp. 339-55.

literature in this rubric is listed in a special section below), while the rest of the volume covers other basic reference aids for the historian of the Russian Empire.<sup>95</sup> Zaionchkovskii provides considerable coverage of the fields of source study and archival affairs, although since his volume for the most part does not include references to articles, much of the most important recent literature in the field is not listed.

Regrettably, there is no other cumulative bibliographic coverage of Soviet publications in the field of source study for prerevolutionary history similar to that in the series for Soviet history mentioned above. Several historiographical/bibliographic survey articles produced by V. I. Buganov, who now heads the sector for prerevolutionary source study of the Institute of History of the USSR in Moscow, help fill the gap for literature published in recent decades. Successive articles cover publications during the years 1970 to 1974,<sup>96</sup> 1975 to 1979,<sup>97</sup> and 1980 to 1984.<sup>98</sup> However, further bibliographic efforts are needed to keep abreast of the extensive Soviet literature being published in the field, which is often produced, increasingly in recent years, in relatively small print-run, *rotaprint* editions.

### Series on Historical Source Study

Many of the series publications issued by the Archeographic Commission mentioned above contain important contributions in the field of source study, and indeed some of the series issued by the different branches of the commission specifically use the term *istochnikovedenie* in their titles. Hence it is hard to categorize them in an exclusive or distinctive rubric, although they frequently contain articles in related fields of archeography and have many articles related to early Slavic manuscripts and other sources for Russian medieval history.

Other series put out by the Institute of History of the USSR are more specifically devoted to source study. For prerevolutionary history, most widely circulated is the irregular series of volumes of collected articles, *Istochnikovedenie otechestvennoi istorii*.<sup>99</sup> The volumes are similar in format

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95. *Spravochniki po istorii dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Bibliograficheskie ukazatel'*, 2d ed., ed. P. A. Zaionchkovskii (Moscow: "Kniga," 1978; [IDC--R-14,575]), especially pp. 61-78, with additional more specialized finding aids listed under other appropriate rubrics (see PKG--Ukr-NG-158).

96. V. I. Buganov, "Razvitie istochnikovedeniia otechestvennoi istorii dooktiabr'skogo perioda," in *Izuchenie otechestvennoi istorii v SSSR mezhdru XXIV i XXV s"ezdami KPSS*, vol. 2: *Dooktiabr'skii period* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1978), pp. 209-220.

97. V. I. Buganov, "Istochnikovedcheskie issledovaniia po otechestvennoi istorii," in *Izuchenie otechestvennoi istorii v SSSR mezhdru XXV i XXVI s"ezdami KPSS* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1982), pp. 564-80.

98. V. I. Buganov, "Izuchenie problem otechestvennogo istochnikovedeniia dooktiabr'skogo perioda," in *Izuchenie istorii SSSR dooktiabr'skogo perioda v sovetskoi istoriografii 1980-1984 gg. Sbornik statei*, ed. A. N. Sakharov (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1985), pp. 205-28.

99. The entire series bears the subtitle *Sbornik statei*. (vol. 1; Moscow, 1973); volumes after the first are not numbered, but bear an additional date as part of their title: [2] 1975 (Moscow, 1976); [3] 1976 (Moscow, 1977); [4] 1979 (Moscow, 1980); [5] 1981 (Moscow, 1982), and [6] 1984 (Moscow, 1986) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-472; [IDC--R-14,743]).

to the counterpart series for source study in Soviet history mentioned above,<sup>100</sup> which is also issued by the Institute of History of the USSR in Moscow, although they regrettably lack the cumulative bibliographic coverage provided by the Soviet period series. The volumes provide a wide range of scholarly surveys and analyses of archival materials as well as other published sources, but space does not permit a listing of all the articles here. The first four volumes mentioned in my previous article, and now the fifth and sixth volumes, also edited by V. I. Buganov, are available with a number of important new contributions. These include surveys of work on statistical sources and a number of specialized discussions of specific groups of archival materials.

The sector on source study for the prerevolutionary period at the Institute of History of the USSR has also been producing a series of annual volumes of collected articles covering studies of a wide range of sources, resulting predominantly from the work of younger scholars connected with the institute. All are issued in poor-quality *rotaprint* editions, with print runs ranging from 180 to 300 copies, and they are available only through the institute itself. The first such volume appeared in 1981 with seven articles covering sources from the 17th and 18th centuries.<sup>101</sup> Starting with a similar volume issued in 1982, five additional annual volumes had appeared as of 1986, all in the same format and with only slight title variations.<sup>102</sup> The subjects covered included chronicle sources as well as detailed studies of specific types of records from different periods, predominantly documentation found in historical archives in Moscow and Leningrad. For example, the first volume contains 12 articles ranging from studies of chronicle sources in two volumes of Karamzin's "History of the Russian State" and of Muscovite foreign envoys during the years 1613-1618 to census sources for the peasant economy in Poltava guberniia during the period from 1880 to 1910. Several studies are continued in subsequent volumes. Space limitations do not permit a full list of discussion of the wide range of subjects and archival sources covered in the many important articles contained in these volumes, but this new, and reportedly continuing, series deserves the close attention of all historians of the prerevolutionary period.

### Symposia Volumes

Several other recent volumes of collected articles from the Institute of History of the USSR on the subject of source study result from a series of conferences in that field, combined with the field of ancillary historical disciplines. These deserve mention because they provide another important medium for publications discussing archival sources and various problems of archival research.

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100. See note 92.

101. *Istochnikovedcheskie issledovaniia po istorii feodal'noi Rossii. Sbornik statei*, ed. V. I. Buganov (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1981).

102. The first four volumes have the exact same title: *Issledovaniia po istochnikovedeniiu istorii SSSR dooktiabr'skogo perioda. Sbornik statei*, ed. V. I. Buganov et al., 4 vols. (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1982-85). The fifth varies slightly: *Issledovaniia po istochnikovedeniiu istorii SSSR XIII-XVIII vv. Sbornik statei*, ed. V. I. Buganov (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1986).

The third all-union conference on historical source study and ancillary historical disciplines held in Novosibirsk in 1979 produced a small print-run volume of abstracts of papers issued in *rotaprint* format at the time of the conference.<sup>103</sup> Later an impressive volume of conference papers and some of the conference discussion appeared under the chief editorship of I. D. Koval'chenko.<sup>104</sup> The 17 articles in the large section on source study range in subject from problems of early chronicle study, to legal codes in the 19th century, to statistical sources for labor history in the 1920s. However, as is apparent from a comparison of the abstracts, not all the conference papers were included in the final published volume.

The subsequent, fourth, all-union conference on source study and ancillary historical disciplines held in Dnipropetrovs'k in 1983 resulted in another *rotaprint* collection of abstracts of papers.<sup>105</sup> This volume also has a number of important contributions in the field of source study dealing with subjects ranging from the 17th century to the Soviet period, as well as some specialized studies in the ancillary historical disciplines. Some of the papers from the conference have since been published in a volume edited by M. P. Koval's'kyi, issued in Dnipropetrovs'k in 1985.<sup>106</sup>

Other collected volumes in this field have been issued under specific institute sponsorship, not necessarily connected with a conference or symposium. For example, a 1982 *rotaprint* collection of five articles on specialized sources--the title limits coverage to narrative sources--for Russian history from the 16th through the 18th century, edited by the late V. T. Pashuto and colleagues, includes a textual analysis of Kurbskii's history of Ivan IV and some Tatar-language documents on the Pugachev uprising.<sup>107</sup> A late 1984 volume, edited by L. N. Pushkarev and colleagues, similarly issued in a small *rotaprint* edition, deals with the broad subject of prerevolutionary Russian culture and contains 10 articles divided equally between source study and historiography.<sup>108</sup> The articles discuss varying types of sources, ranging from documentation for family history from the 11th through 15th centuries, to sources for the uprising of the Moscow *Strel'tsy* under Peter the Great, to Chicherin family correspondence in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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103. *Aktual'nye problemy istochnikovedeniia istorii SSSR, spetsial'nykh istoricheskikh distsiplin i ikh prepodavanie v vuzakh. Tezisy dokladov III Vsesoiuznoi konferentsii* (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1979).

104. *Problemy istochnikovedeniia istorii SSSR i spetsial'nykh istoricheskikh distsiplin. Stat'i i materialy*, ed. I. D. Koval'chenko et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1984).

105. *Aktual'nye problemy istochnikovedeniia spetsial'nykh istoricheskikh distsiplin. Tezisy dokladov IV Vsesoiuznoi konferentsii*, ed. I. D. Koval'chenko et al. (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1983).

106. *Istoriograficheskie i istochnikovedcheskie problemy otechestvennoi istorii. Aktual'nye problemy istochnikovedeniia i spetsial'nykh istoricheskikh distsiplin. Mezhevuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. M. P. Koval's'kyi (N. P. Koval'skii) et al. (Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1985; [IDC--R-17,352]).

107. *Problemy izucheniiia narrativnykh istochnikov po istorii russkogo srednevekov'ia. Sbornik statei*, ed. V. T. Pashuto et al. (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1982).

108. *Istochnikovedcheskie i istoriograficheskie aspekty russkoi kul'tury. Sbornik statei*, ed. L. N. Pushkarev et al. (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1984).



A collection of articles, some concerning specific problems of source study, as well as others relating to the ancillary historical disciplines, was issued by the Moscow Historico-Archival Institute (MGIAI) under the editorship of S. O. Shmidt in 1980.<sup>109</sup> Of particular importance from a bibliographic point of view, this collected volume contains a bibliography of all the *kandidat* theses defended at MGIAI with references to their published abstracts (*avtoreforaty*). Many of these provide indications of significant research accomplishments in various aspects of archival affairs, not only source study.

There are also several recent volumes of collected articles on source study for narrow historical periods that also deserve attention. For example, the 1977 volume on source study for the 1905 revolution has a few articles of interest for those using archival materials, including separate surveys of sources for the history of workers and peasants in the decades before 1905.<sup>110</sup> In general, however, the volume has less to offer than might be desired in terms of revealing details regarding archival sources.

A more recent smaller volume of six articles on sources study for the period of the 1917 revolution and the subsequent civil war period was issued in 1983 by the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History of the USSR (LOII AN SSSR) in a more limited-circulation *rotaprint* format.<sup>111</sup> Again, there is some important discussion of archival sources on specific aspects of the period 1917-1920, and even a discussion of sources found in John Reed's book, *Ten Days that Shook the World*, but the net contribution of the volume in terms of revealing details about archival sources is much less than the volume and article titles might lead one to anticipate.

Many volumes of collected articles devoted to source study are being published in local academic centers outside Moscow and Leningrad. For example, a recent collection of 11 articles was issued at Irkutsk University (also issued in a small print-run *rotaprint* edition) devoted entirely to sources for the history of prerevolutionary state government and law, primarily in Siberia.<sup>112</sup> Included is a general survey article on the subject and several specific analyses of sources, ranging from codification norms for laws of various Siberian peoples to legal sources on the Decembrists in Siberia.

Another contribution from Siberia, from the Ural State University in Sverdlovsk, is a 1981 collection of 14 articles on many different types of sources for various phases of labor history from the 18th through the early 20th centuries, in many cases with precise citations to specific archival

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109. *Istochnikovedenie i istoriografiia. Spetsial'nye istoricheskie distsipliny. Sbornik statei*, ed. S. O. Shmidt (Moscow: MGIAI, 1980).

110. *Voprosy istochnikovedeniia istorii pervoi russkoi revoliutsii. Sbornik statei*, ed. V. I. Buganov, M. S. Volin, G. M. Derenkovskii et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1977; Institut istorii SSSR).

111. *Istochnikovedcheskie issledovaniia po istorii Velikogo Oktiabria i stanovleniia sovetskogo gosudarstva 1917-1920 gg. Sbornik statei*, ed. R. T. Ganelin, O. N. Znamenskii, M. P. Irosnikov et al. (Moscow/Leningrad: LOII AN SSSR, 1983).

112. *Istochnikovedenie istorii gosudarstva i prava dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii*, ed. E. A. Skripilev et al. (Irkutsk: Izd-vo Irkutskogo universiteta, 1983).

materials in a number of different repositories.<sup>113</sup> This collection continues a tradition started by the university in Sverdlovsk with an initially numbered volume devoted to source study and ancillary historical disciplines in 1974.<sup>114</sup> Although the title suggests more narrow concern with ancillary historical disciplines, the volume contains a number of articles devoted to source study in the prerevolutionary period, with analysis of several groups of archival sources in *oblast'* archives in Sverdlovsk and Perm' as well as some in various central state archives in Moscow and Leningrad.

A 1983 volume from the Institute of History, Philology, and Philosophy of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk is devoted to the study of sources for the history of Siberian cities.<sup>115</sup> This sixth volume in the unnumbered series "Siberian Cities" contains 10 articles on sources ranging from the 16th to the early 20th centuries. It also includes early customs books among the records of the Siberian *príkaz* and architectural materials and cartographic collections.<sup>116</sup>

Similar works appear from time to time in non-Russian areas of the Soviet Union, but bibliographic control is more difficult because often they are issued in small print runs, and when listed in all-union bibliographies in Moscow they are cited in Russian-language translation. A few examples from Dnipropetrovsk relating more specifically to Ukrainian history will be mentioned in a separate section below.

### Monographs

Historical researchers also should be aware of the growing trend of publishing monographs on source study for more narrowly defined subjects, which in many cases deal at once with historiographical issues as well as published and unpublished sources. In many cases, they include detailed discussions of archival materials with appropriate citations of fond numbers and analyses of their contents, thus serving an archival descriptive function for scholars often not performed by state archives themselves, or at least often not made available to researchers.

In the field of medieval history, an impressive recent monograph by V. F. Andreev analyzes private Novgorod charters dating from the 12th through the 15th centuries.<sup>117</sup> The emphasis is on problems of chronology and the

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113. *Istochnikovedenie istorii klassovoi bor'by rabochikh Urala*, ed. N. N. Alebras, O. A. Vas'kovskii, I. A. Gur'ev et al. (Sverdlovsk: Ural'skii gosudarstvennyi universitet, 1981).

114. *Vspomogatel'nye istoricheskie distsipliny. Sbornik 1*, ed. A. G. Kozlov et al. (Sverdlovsk: Ural'skii gosudarstvennyi universitet, 1974). I have not found other numbered volumes in this series from Sverdlovsk University.

115. *Istochnikovedenie gorodov Sibiri kontsa XVI--nachala XX v. Sbornik statei*, ed. O. N. Vilkov et al. (Novosibirsk: Institut istorii, filologii i filosofii SO AN SSSR, 1983).

116. Other volumes in the series of collected articles, which started in 1974, edited by O. N. Vilkov, contain a few scattered articles on source study for different aspects of Siberian history. Earlier volumes are nicely printed in relatively large print runs, but the 1983 volume, devoted entirely to source study, was issued in a 500-copy *rotaprint* edition.

117. V. F. Andreev, *Novgorodskii chastnyi akt XII-XV vv.*, ed. V. L. Ianin (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1986).

diplomats of the documents, most of which have been previously published. The author provides new dates for many of them.

For sources from the 18th century, a recent monograph by R. V. Ovchinnikov provides a detailed analysis of edicts issued by Pugachev during the 1773-1775 peasant uprising, including a reconstruction of some documents no longer extant.<sup>118</sup> Another recent volume from the Institute of History of the USSR is the analysis by A. G. Tartakovskii of memoir literature from the year 1812, which includes a list of 46 manuscript memoirs in a number of different Moscow and Leningrad collections.<sup>119</sup>

Covering a wide range of sources for economic history in the late 19th and early 20th centuries is the 1984 monograph by G. R. Naumova on major Russian "monopolistic" business firms.<sup>120</sup> The study analyzes many specific groups of business records with references to extant archival materials and with an appended three-page list of relevant archival fonds in major archives in Moscow and Leningrad, especially TsGIA SSSR. Somewhat more theoretical in approach and less specific in terms of its references to actual groups of extant records is a 1985 monograph by S. V. Voronkova covering problems of source study with emphasis on economic history for the so-called period of capitalism in the Russian Empire in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.<sup>121</sup> It provides many bibliographic footnotes with references to other recent publications in the field of source study for the period.

Dealing with more narrowly defined sources from the late 19th century are D. A. Tarasiuk's analysis of both published and unpublished data from the 1877-1878 census,<sup>122</sup> and V. A. Zolotarev's study of sources and historiography for the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878, with specific citation of relevant archival fonds in different repositories.<sup>123</sup> Several other volumes of a similar character have appeared in recent years, but space does not permit a full review. Although they may have more or less specific references to archival materials, they deserve the scrutiny of researchers of the period.

Some additional general reference aids for research in historical archives on specific periods and subjects will be considered below under the rubric for the history of recordkeeping and archival practices.

## Source Studies for Ukrainian History

In Ukraine, some of the most serious work surveying and analyzing

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118. R. V. Ovchinnikov, *Manifesty i ukazy E. I. Pugacheva. Istochnikovedcheskoe issledovanie*, ed. V. I. Buganov (Moscow: "Nauka," 1980; Institut istorii SSSR).

119. A. G. Tartakovskii, *1812 god i russkaia memuaristika. Opyt istochnikovedcheskogo izucheniia*, ed. L. G. Beskrovnyi (Moscow: "Nauka," 1980; Institut istorii SSSR).

120. G. R. Naumova, *Rossiiskie monopolii (istorikovedcheskie problemy)* (Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1984).

121. S. V. Voronkova, *Problemy istochnikovedeniia istorii Rossii perioda kapitalizma (itogi i zadachi izucheniia)* (Moscow: Izd-vo MGU, 1985).

122. D. A. Tarasiuk, *Pozemel'naia sobstvennost' poreformennoi Rossii. Istochnikovedcheskoe issledovanie po perepisi 1877-1878 gg.*, ed. B. G. Litvak (Moscow: "Nauka," 1981; INION/ Institut istorii SSSR).

123. V. A. Zolotarev, *Rossia i Turtsiia. Voina 1877-1878 gg. (Osnovnye problemy voiny v russkom istochnikovedenii i istoriografii)*, ed. V. V. Mavrodin (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1983).

archival materials is now coming from the sector on historical source studies at Dnipropetrovs'k University under the direction of M. P. Koval's'kyi (in Russian, N. P. Koval'skii). However, as an all-union university, all publications issued there appear in Russian. Researchers interested in Ukrainian history will welcome the appearance of four recent annual volumes of collected articles under Koval's'kyi's editorship.<sup>124</sup> While the first (1982) and third (1984) volumes have more articles devoted to historiography and substantive historical analyses, the second (1983) is almost entirely devoted to surveys of different groups of archival sources, including several from Moscow and Leningrad archives. The latest (1985) collection also has a significant number of articles relating to source study, and covers specialized subjects from the 17th century to the Soviet period--an effort that grew out of the all-union conference in 1983 mentioned above. These volumes are not numbered as part of the earlier Dnipropetrovs'k series, seven volumes of which were published between 1972 and 1979, although they closely resemble the earlier series in title and types of materials covered, and are issued annually in the tradition and format of that series.<sup>125</sup>

Four slim volumes have been added to Koval's'kyi's monograph series on source study for 16th- and 17th-century Ukrainian history since it was mentioned in my previous review, although probably only the first two of these

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124. *Aktual'nye istoriograficheskie problemy otechestvennoi istorii XVII-XIX vekov. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. N. P. Koval'skii et al. (Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1982; [IDC--R-14,783]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-180); *Istoriograficheskie i istochnikovedcheskie problemy otechestvennoi istorii. Istochniki po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi istorii Rossii i Ukrainy XVII-XIX vekov. Mezhvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. N. P. Koval'skii et al. (Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1983; [IDC--R-14,884]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-181); and *Istoriograficheskie i istochnikovedcheskie problemy otechestvennoi istorii. Istoriografiia osvoboditel'nogo dvizheniia i obshchestvennoi mysli Rossii i Ukrainy. Mezhvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. N. P. Koval'skii et al. (Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1984; [IDC--R-14,982]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-182). Relevant articles in these collections are all listed separately in my forthcoming Ukrainian volume. The latest (1985) volume is listed above in note 106: *Istoriograficheskie i istochnikovedcheskie problemy otechestvennoi istorii* (Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1985; [IDC--R-17,352]).

125. *Nekotorye problemy otechestvennoi istoriografii i istochnikovedeniia. Sbornik nauchnykh statei*, 7 vols. (Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1972-79; [IDC--R-14,578]); titles and publication frequency vary, and not all volumes bear a series enumeration (see PKG--Ukr-NG-177). Some of the later volumes are cited by the authors involved with bracketed series numeration. This series should not be confused with the other Dnipropetrovs'k series edited by the same group, *Nekotorye problemy sotsial'no-ekonomicheskogo razvitiia Ukrainskoi SSR*, six volumes of which--again with varying titles--appeared between 1970 and 1975, as well as some scattered later volumes, but this series is devoted more to substantive articles in the fields of socioeconomic and agrarian history and has fewer contributions in the field of source study (see PKG--Ukr-NG-178; [IDC--R-14,597]; relevant articles in these and the related later DGU volumes are cited in my forthcoming Ukrainian coverage).

should actually be counted as part of the series.<sup>126</sup> The first surveys a wide range of documentation from the period in different collections in Ukraine as well as Moscow and Leningrad. The second more specifically identifies, for the first time, documentation from the Ukrainian (i.e., Ruthenian) series of the Polish Crown Metrica now held with the Lithuanian Metrica in Moscow (TsGADA). A 1984 volume, prepared in collaboration with Iu. A. Mytsyk, surveys documentation for the period now found principally in Polish archives, but relates it to materials located in the USSR and to published materials.<sup>127</sup> The latest Koval's'kyi volume in the same format concentrates on materials specifically relating to Russian-Ukrainian relations during the same historical period, with emphasis on selected archival materials now located in Moscow and Leningrad collections.<sup>128</sup>

Basic surveys of sources for the Soviet period by A. V. Santsevych have been published recently in the Ukrainian language under the auspices of the Institute of History in Kiev.<sup>129</sup> Regrettably, neither volume, provides significant specific citations to available archival fonds, which may explain why they were not be listed in the Lviv handbook. More detailed coverage of relevant reference aids for Ukrainian studies will be found in my forthcoming directory of Ukrainian archives.

### Sources for American History

Students of prerevolutionary Russian-American relations, or more broadly the interactions of Russians and Americans, will welcome the appearance of a new small volume by the well-known Soviet specialist on American history,

126. M. P. Koval's'kyi (N. P. Koval'skii), *Istochnikovedenie istorii Ukrainy (XVI--pervaia polovina XVII veka)*, 7 vols. (Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1977-83; [IDC--R-14,562]) (see PKG in *Slavic Review* 41, no. 3 (1982): 516; see more detailed annotations in PKG--Ukr-NG-177). The two subsequent volumes omit the series title, although they are indicated as part of it: [vol. 6]: *Istochniki po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi istorii Ukrainy XVI--pervoi poloviny XVII veka. Struktura istochnikovoi bazy* (1982); and [vol. 7]: *Istochnikovedenie sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi istorii Ukrainy (XVI-XVII v.)*. *Akty o gorodakh* (1983). Two later volumes (see notes 123 and 124) follow the format of earlier ones and continue the subject matter of the series, but otherwise carry no formal series indication. The entire series serves as the basis for Koval'skii's doctoral dissertation in the field, defended at Moscow University in 1984.

127. M. P. Koval's'kyi (N. P. Koval'skii) and Iu. A. Mytsyk, *Analiz arkhivnykh istochnikov po istorii Ukrainy XVI-XVII vv. Uchebnoe posobie* (1984; [IDC--R-17,367]; see PKG--Ukr-NG-199).

128. M. P. Koval's'kyi (N. P. Koval'skii), *Istochnikovedenie istorii ukrainsko-russkikh svyazei (XVI--pervaia polovina XVII v.)*. *Uchebnoe posobie* (1985; [IDC--R-17,370]; see PKG--Ukr).

129. A. V. Santsevych, *Dzhereloznavstvo z istorii Ukrains'koi RSR 1917-1941* (Kiev: "Naukova dumka," 1981; [IDC--R-14,724]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-242), and the earlier volume, *Dzhereloznavstvo z istorii Ukrains'koi RSR pisliavoiennoho periodu (1945-1970)* (Kiev: "Naukova dumka," 1972; [IDC--R-14,723]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-243).

N. N. Bolkhovitinov.<sup>130</sup> Bolkhovitinov's detailed survey of archival documentation in various collections of Moscow and Leningrad provides many new leads for the historical researcher, and at the same time serves to update and expand the earlier coverage by Frank A. Golder.<sup>131</sup> Golder's detailed inventory-level coverage, which was compiled before the revolution, is still quite usable for the specific collections he describes with materials through 1870, most of which are now held by the Archive of Russian Foreign Policy (AVPR). But it is now even more useful, thanks to the efforts of Bolkhovitinov, who explains the current locations of the materials that Golder described. Bolkhovitinov also surveys many relevant groups of sources in a number of other archives and manuscript collections in Moscow and Leningrad. The second chapter of Bolkhovitinov's booklet surveying published studies on the subject of prerevolutionary Russian-American relations, important for its historiographical coverage, is of marginal archival relevance. The Bolkhovitinov pamphlet previews and considerably expands his contribution to the international guide to archival holdings and the study of American history abroad prepared under the editorship of Lewis Hanke at the University of Massachusetts.<sup>132</sup>

### Sources for the History of Science and Technology

Researchers should not overlook the abundant literature being produced in the Soviet Union concerning the history of science and technology, which includes many specific surveys of sources and archival materials in the field. A new, well-printed yearbook series, "Monuments of Science and Technology," begun in 1981 by the Institute of the History of Science and Technology of the Academy of Sciences deserves particular attention, for an entire section of the first two issues is devoted to surveys of manuscript sources.<sup>133</sup> For example, articles in the first issue survey early medical manuscripts, mathematical and astronomical manuscripts in Oriental languages, a 15th-century cosmological tract, and documentary sources relating to the Kazan University chemical laboratory. The second issue has an additional four

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130. *Rossia i SShA: Arkhivnye dokumenty i istoricheskie issledovaniia. Analiticheskii obzor* (Moscow: INION/ Natsional'nyi komitet istorikov Sovetskogo Soiuzu, 1984; [IDC--R-17,196]). See my more detailed review of the Bolkhovitinov pamphlet in the *American Archivist* 49, no. 2 (Spring, 1986): 198-200. Despite its obvious importance and the tremendous interest abroad, the booklet was issued in a print run of only 110 copies. An English-language translation of Bolkhovitinov's entire booklet, together with some supplemental materials not included in the original version has been announced for publication by M. E. Sharpe.

131. See PKG--A-46/ D-13.

132. N. N. Bolkhovitinov, "Archival Materials and Manuscripts in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on United States History up to 1917," in *Guide to the Study of United States History Outside the U.S. 1945-1980*, ed. Lewis Hanke (White Plains, NY: Kraus International Publications, 1985; sponsored by the American Historical Association and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst), vol. 3, pp. 564-92.

133. *Pamiatniki nauki i tekhniki. 1981* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1981; Institut istorii estestvoznaniia i tekhniki). The second issue covers two years with a year's delay: *Pamiatniki ... 1982-1983* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1984).

articles specifically devoted to manuscript materials, and others survey manuscript holdings relating to the Museum of Science and Technology.

## Literary Sources

### Russian Literature

In the realm of literary studies, the term "textology" frequently is used in Soviet writings rather than "source study," although there is a growing body of publication in the field of literary *istochnikovedenie*. The recent posthumously published seminal work on the subject by N. F. Bel'chikov tends to be theoretical in its contribution rather than orienting the reader to specific bodies of sources.<sup>134</sup>

The 1978 bibliography by Lebedeva issued by INION, with extensive coverage of finding aids, and mentioned in my earlier review, is of more direct relevance for archival research in the field of literary studies.<sup>135</sup> A supplement is eagerly awaited, although some supplemental citations are provided in Lebedeva's small bibliography of theoretical writing regarding textology.<sup>136</sup> The exemplary 1976 bibliography of bibliographies and basic reference aids for literary study deserves special mention here.<sup>137</sup> Its coverage embraces all periods and genres of literature and literary studies, listing major publications from the late 18th century to 1974.

In terms of detailed descriptions of literary manuscripts and personal papers of noted figures in the literary world, the series *Literaturnoe nasledstvo* has consistently displayed a noted scholarly tradition, cutting across the bounds of any single archive or manuscript collection. However, most volumes issued in recent years include only documentary publications and few surveys of literary papers, although there are some surveys in connection with the texts, recently involving the papers of Aleksandr Blok (vols. 89 and 92), Lev Tolstoi (vol. 94), and materials relating to Anglo-Russian literary relations (vol. 91).<sup>138</sup>

Both Blok and Tolstoi have been the subject of additional recent catalogues covering their manuscript legacy. In the case of Aleksandr Blok, two volumes of an elaborate, scholarly catalogue of his unpublished correspondence were published in the late 1970s, resulting from a massive collective effort on the part of specialists in a number of different manuscript repositories, and as part of what is projected as a larger

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134. N. F. Bel'chikov, *Literaturnoe istochnikovedenie*, ed. A. L. Grushunin (Moscow: "Nauka," 1983); the editor appends a final memorial chapter, "N. F. Bel'chikov--Istochnikoved" (pp. 258-71), with discussion of the author's previous work in the field.

135. E. D. Lebedeva, *Tekstologiya russkoi literatury XVIII-XX vv. Ukazatel' sovetskikh rabot na russkom iazyke 1917-1975* (Moscow: INION AN SSSR, 1978) (see PKG--Anc).

136. E. D. Lebedeva, *Tekstologiya. Voprosy teorii. Ukazatel' sovetskikh rabot za 1917-1981 gg.* (Moscow: INION AN SSSR, 1982) (see PKG--Anc).

137. B. L. Kandel', L. M. Fediushina, and M. A. Benina, *Russkaia khudozhestvennaia literatura i literaturovedenie. Ukazatel' spravochno-bibliograficheskikh posobii s kontsa XVIII veka po 1974 god* (Moscow: "Kniga," 1976).

138. *Literaturnoe nasledstvo* (Moscow, 1931+; [IDC--1174]); 94 volumes are available through 1983.

comprehensive catalogue of all his papers. The first provides a union catalogue of his letters, and the second a union catalogue of letters written to him.<sup>139</sup> For Tolstoi, a new catalogue of related documentation has appeared, with broad coverage of materials in many different archives and other manuscript repositories.<sup>140</sup>

### Non-Russian Literature

One important bibliography of bibliographies covering the literature and folklore of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union should be mentioned as a starting point for researchers because the reference works it cites, which includes careful, scholarly annotations, will provide leads to archival-related materials in a range of areas.<sup>141</sup> Although issued a decade ago, the volume has escaped the attention it deserves.

### Sources Relating to Music

Musicologists and other researchers interested in the history of Russian music before the revolution will welcome the admirable new survey of sources by I. F. Petrovskaja.<sup>142</sup> Its emphasis is on developments in Moscow and Leningrad. Hence it concentrates on sources now in repositories in those cities, and there is only tangential coverage of abundant materials elsewhere. The precise citations to various groups of records and collections will be of great value to researchers in the field.

Those interested in musical holdings also should be aware of the older but little-known directory of music libraries and music collections that can be found in many major libraries.<sup>143</sup> This volume, similar in format to other Soviet library directories, covers institutions throughout the Soviet Union, with some references to, but no details about, manuscript holdings.

### Folklore Materials

Cumulative bibliographic coverage of writings relating to Russian folklore have been relatively well covered in published compilations, under the direction of M. Ia. Mel'ts in Leningrad. Three volumes listing

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139. Aleksandr Blok. *Perepiska. Annotirovannyi katalog*, comp. N. T. Panchenko et al., ed. V. N. Orlov, 2 vols. (Moscow: GAU/ TsGALI/ IRLI AN SSSR/ GBL, 1975-79): vol. 1: *Pis'ma Aleksandra Bloka*, and vol. 2: *Pis'ma k Aleksandru Bloku*.

140. L. N. Tolstoi. *Annotirovannyi katalog. Dokumenty arkhivokhranilishch SSSR*, comp. I. F. Kovalev et al.; ed. S. G. Bumn et al. (Tula: Priokskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1982).

141. *Literatura i fol'klor narodov SSSR. Ukazatel' otechestvennykh bibliograficheskikh posobii i spravochnykh izdaniy, 1926-1970*, ed. S. A. Erzina and F. E. Evin (Moscow: "Kniga," 1975; GBL/GPB).

142. I. F. Petrovskaja, *Istochnikovedenie istorii russkoi muzykal'noi kul'tury XVIII--nachala XX veka* (Moscow: "Muzyka," 1983; [IDC--R-14,872]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-365).

143. A. D. Rklitskaia, *Muzykal'nye biblioteki i muzykal'nye fondy v bibliotekakh SSSR. Spravochnik* (Moscow: GBL, 1972; [IDC--R-14,721]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-365).



publications during the years 1917-1965 appeared in the 1960s,<sup>144</sup> but there was a significant gap until the 1980s, when the series was continued. Prerevolutionary coverage for publications during the years 1901-1916 appeared in 1981.<sup>145</sup> More recently, a two-volume bibliography covering publications during the years 1966 through 1975 appeared in 1984 and 1985, in the same format and supplementing the earlier parts of the series.<sup>146</sup> In addition to the considerable coverage of various descriptions of folklore materials in earlier parts of the volumes, most of the volumes have separate sections for descriptions of and literature about folklore collections in archives and museums. For coverage of bibliographies on the subject of the folklore of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR, see the important reference aid cited above (note 141).

### Sources Relating to Art and Architecture

Interestingly enough, the most advanced and innovative detailed finding-aid to be produced by GAU in recent years covers the field of architecture and city planning. Although apparently neither publicly released nor available for export, the first volume of a computer-generated catalogue of documents relating to architectural monuments in Moscow and Leningrad, covering buildings on Nevskii Prospekt in Leningrad, appeared in a limited *rotaprint* edition in 1985.<sup>147</sup> Produced by the relatively new GAU computer center in Moscow, it is generated from on-line files recording relevant documents from a variety of archives and other manuscript repositories in Moscow and Leningrad. This is reportedly the first such archival finding-aid based on a new, experimental on-line information retrieval system, which still has a relatively small quantity of records and a relatively slow response time. Nevertheless, it is a significant herald of new computer developments in the Soviet state archival system.

### Oriental Manuscripts

The Lviv directory does not attempt coverage of bibliography or general reference aids for Oriental manuscripts, although many specific references are given to descriptive literature and finding aids in individual repositories. A few general publications in this field that have appeared during the last few years deserve attention.

The most significant recent volume to appear is a comprehensive directory and bibliography of Arabic manuscripts throughout the world compiled by I. B. Mikhailova and A. B. Khalidov. It was published in 1982 under the sponsorship

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144. For the first three volumes in the series, *Russkii fol'klor. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'*, see PKG--A-58; [IDC--R-10,749].

145. *Russkii fol'klor. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel' 1901-1916*, comp. M. Ia. Mel'ts, ed. S. P. Luppov and A. D. Soimonov (Leningrad: BAN, 1981).

146. *Russkii fol'klor. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel', 1966-1975*, 2 vols., comp. M. Ia. Mel'ts, ed. S. N. Azbelev and S. P. Luppov (Leningrad: BAN, 1984-85).

147. *Istoriia pamiatnikov arkhitektury i gradostroitel'stva Moskvy, Leningrada i ikh prigorodov*, vol. 1: *Istoriia planirovki i zastroiki Nevskogo prospekta. Katalogi arkhivnykh dokumentov*, ed. O. I. Mikhailov and D. I. Raskin (Moscow: GAU/ TsGIA SSSR, 1985; Nauchno-issledovatel'skii tsentr tekhnicheskoi dokumentatsii SSSR).

of the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences (LOIV AN).<sup>148</sup> Scholars interested in Arabic manuscripts will be particularly grateful for this careful, scholarly production. Weaker in its coverage for holdings abroad and for Soviet collections large and small, it provides up-to-date details about the extent and nature of holdings and extensive bibliographic data about available published catalogues and other descriptive literature. Similar directories are reportedly in progress for manuscripts in other Oriental languages, and it is hoped that they will meet the same high standards of the Arabic manuscript coverage.

Of further interest to scholars interested in Arabic manuscripts is the 1985 monograph by Khalidov on the Arabic manuscript tradition.<sup>149</sup> In addition to a discussion of many aspects of Arabic texts, a separate chapter surveys libraries and other collections of Arabic manuscripts.

One general serial publication issued by the Institute of Oriental Studies that should be mentioned is the yearbook *Pis'mennye pamiatniki Vostoka*. The latest volume of this series covering 1976 and 1977 appeared in 1984.<sup>150</sup> The series, which began publication in 1970, has many helpful surveys of Oriental manuscripts in repositories throughout the USSR as well as more specific bibliographic compendia in the field.

In the interim between issues of this yearbook, a collection of wide-ranging articles, many relating to early Oriental manuscripts located in a number of Soviet collections, appeared in 1980 under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies.<sup>151</sup> A somewhat similar collection of 26 articles issued in 1984 grew out of a 1981 all-union conference, the fifth in a series of "Bartol'd Readings."<sup>152</sup> Emphasis is on studies of manuscripts in Arabic, Turkic, and Persian languages. Earlier volumes were issued from previous symposia in 1975, 1978, 1979, and 1980, all honoring the Soviet Orientalist, Vasilii Vladimirovich Bartol'd (1869-1930). These volumes tend to contain more substantive historical studies than surveys of sources, although there are several reports about manuscript materials to be found. However, most Western libraries do not catalogue them as a formal series.

The subject of early Biblical texts has not been widely studied in the Soviet Union in recent decades despite the existence of a long Russian tradition of Biblical scholarship and some important early manuscript holdings in Soviet repositories. One recent monograph in this field accordingly deserves special mention, namely a recent monograph entitled "Problems of

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148. I. B. Mikhailova and A. B. Khalidov, *Bibliografiia arabskikh rukopisei* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1982; [IDC--R-14,763]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-429).

149. A. B. Khalidov, *Arabskie rukopisi i arabskaia rukopisnaia traditsiia* (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1985; Institut vostokovedeniia; "Kul'tura narodov Vostoka. Materialy i issledovaniia").

150. *Pis'mennye pamiatniki Vostoka. Istoriko-filologicheskie issledovaniia. Ezhegodnik. 1976-1977* (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1984). For earlier volumes see PKG--C-56.3; [IDC--R-11,058].

151. *Srednevekovyi vostok. Istorii, kul'tura, istochnikovedenie*, ed. G. F. Girs et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1980).

152. *Istochnikovedenie i tekstologiya srednevekovogo Blizhnego i Srednego Vostoka. Bartol'dovskie chteniia, 1981*, ed. G. F. Girs and E. A. Davidovich (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1984). This volume is from the seventh symposia in the series.

Source Study for Early Christian Literature" by A. Ch. Kozarzhevskii, issued in a small, in-house edition by Moscow University.<sup>153</sup> The study discusses some scholarly problems involving the Dead Sea Scrolls and related Biblical texts.

Of interest to specialists in the history of science is the article survey of Oriental manuscripts pertaining to mathematics and astronomy in collections throughout the USSR that appears in the first volume of the new series on the history of science and technology mentioned above.<sup>154</sup> The article also provides further bibliography of relevant published manuscript catalogues and related descriptions.

Researchers interested in Oriental manuscripts should also note the new catalogues listed below prepared by the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, specifically covering manuscripts in their own collections, and also the additional listings under the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library in Leningrad.

### Greek, Latin, and Other Western Manuscripts

Although there have been no general finding aids for Soviet collections in these fields since my last review, several important finding aids have appeared for individual manuscripts, collections, or holdings in specific institutions, especially those in the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library (GPB) and the Library of the Academy of Sciences (BAN) in Leningrad, as will be mentioned below.

Western researchers anxious for information about Latin manuscripts in the USSR should be interested in the ongoing union catalogue of Latin manuscripts, described in some detail in a 1974 article by L. I. Kiseleva, one of the foremost Soviet scholars in the field.<sup>155</sup> One of the first published installments of this union catalogue is the catalogue of Latin manuscripts dating from the 5th through the 12th centuries now held in GPB in Leningrad. Others include Kiseleva's catalogue of Latin manuscripts from the 5th through the 15th centuries and I. N. Lebedeva's catalogue of Latin manuscripts from the 16th and 17th centuries in BAN in Leningrad, and Kiseleva's catalogue of Latin fragments in the Matenadaran in Erevan.<sup>156</sup>

A survey by B. L. Fonkich of Greek documents in Soviet collections appears in the same volume with the Kiseleva article on Latin manuscripts.<sup>157</sup> In addition to an important monograph on early Russian-Greek cultural

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153. A. Ch. Kozarzhevskii, *Istochnikovedcheskie problemy rannekhristsianskoi literatury* (Moscow: MGU, 1985). The print quality of this volume is noticeably better than most similar Soviet editions.

154. B. A. Rozenfel'd, "Matematicheskie i astronomicheskie rukopisi na vostochnykh iazykakh v bibliotekakh Sovetskogo Soiuza," in *Pamiatniki nauki i tekhniki*. 1981, pp. 178-83.

155. L. I. Kiseleva, "O svodnom kataloge rukopisei latinskogo alfavita, khraniashchikhsia v SSSR," in *Problemy paleografii i kodikologii v SSSR*, ed. A. D. Liublinskaia et al., pp. 282-90 (Moscow: "Nauka," 1974; [IDC--R-14,817]).

156. For the GPB coverage, see note 277 below. The catalogues for Latin manuscripts in BAN and the Matenadaran are listed in the bibliography under those institutions.

157. B. L. Fonkich, "Grecheskie gramoty sovetskikh khranilishch," in *ibid.*, pp. 242-60 (see PKG--Ukr-NG-425).

relations mentioned in my previous review article,<sup>158</sup> Fonkich has published descriptions of many Greek manuscripts in the USSR, but because most of these are in scattered articles, mention is not possible here.

The beautifully illustrated, elaborate two-volume catalogue of 13th-century French illuminated manuscripts in Soviet collections represents a particularly significant combination of scholarship and artistic publishing all too rare in the Soviet Union in the area of manuscript description and book studies.<sup>159</sup> Most of the 29 manuscripts described and illustrated are located in Leningrad in GPB and BAN, although one Bible covered in the first volume is in the library of Moscow University and another Bible described in the second volume is now held in the Central Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius.

The sophistication of Soviet studies in the field of the medieval Latin manuscript book is revealed in the recent monograph by L. I. Kiseleva, who now directs the Division of Manuscripts and Rare Books at BAN.<sup>160</sup> The study concentrates on codicological aspects of Western (predominantly Latin) manuscripts from the 14th and 15th centuries, principally those found in BAN and in GPB in Leningrad. It contains extensive insert charts listing--with exact current code numbers--characteristics of parchment manuscript books of Western European origin from that period found in these two major libraries, and in the case of BAN, also manuscripts on paper.

### Ancillary Historical Disciplines

The final chapter of the Lviv directory contains a brief section on ancillary historical disciplines. While hardly adequate for the beginning researcher, it includes reference numbers to a greatly expanded, albeit somewhat curiously selected bibliography, predominantly of recent Soviet Russian literature, with a few selected Ukrainian and earlier Russian entries (2d ed., pp. 447-52). However, because most of the subject disciplines and specific bibliographic entries are not discussed in the text of the chapter itself, readers will have difficulty finding what they might be looking for in the referenced bibliography, which like listings for other parts of the book is run-on in a single long paragraph, making it extremely difficult to find individual items. Authors' names for most of the important items included are not mentioned in the text, and accordingly not picked up in the very limited name index. More comprehensive and preferably annotated bibliography in this field is urgently needed, but its compass is obviously too broad to be included in the Lviv volume together with the directory itself.

Yet since the compilers give some attention to the subject of ancillary historical disciplines, it is unfortunate that they do not cite many of the

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158. B. L. Fonkich, *Grechesko-russkie kul'turnye svyazi v XV-XVII vv. (Grecheskie rukopisi v Rossii)* (Moscow, "Nauka," 1977; [IDC--R-14,883]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-426). See the earlier reference in Grimsted, "Recent Publications," p. 518 (note 40).

159. I. P. Mokretsova and V. L. Romanova, *Frantsuzskaia knizhnaia miniatiura XIII veka v sovetskikh sobraniakh. 1200-1270* (Moscow: "Iskusstvo," 1983), and *Frantsuzskaia ... 1270-1300* (Moscow: "Iskusstvo," 1984). Both volumes have added French titles and resums.

160. L. I. Kiseleva, *Zapadno-evropeiskaia rukopisnaia i pechatnaia kniga XIV-XV vv. Kodikologicheskii i knigovedcheskii aspekty* (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1985).

most extensive bibliographic sources or mention more directly the important ones they do list. The recent survey article by N. A. Soboleva discussing recent Soviet publications in the field during the years 1964-1978 is hidden in the long bibliography, but it deserves singling out for researchers in the field.<sup>161</sup> Because Soboleva's name is not mentioned in the text, it does not appear in the index. Also listed is the short, recent but disappointingly superficial text by E. I. Kamentseva covering very limited publications from both prerevolutionary and Soviet periods.<sup>162</sup> This text is so scant that one is led to wonder about the present level of training in the field of ancillary historical disciplines now being provided at the distinguished Moscow Historico-Archival Institute (MGIAI), for which it was prepared.

A much more serious historical contribution to the field is the recent bibliography prepared and issued in a tiny *rotaprint* edition by the Institute of History of the USSR listing Russian-language publications during the 18th century.<sup>163</sup> Perhaps its limited print run meant that it never reached Lviv University Library, but it certainly would have deserved mention, even in a limited treatment of the subject. It is hoped that this bibliography will be the start of further efforts on behalf of the Moscow-based Institute of History to bring together literature in the ancillary historical disciplines. Obviously, however, to be truly useful to those working with manuscripts and archival sources dealing with different areas of the Soviet Union, a bibliography with more international scope is needed.

The most important literature in the field of ancillary historical disciplines will be listed in my own selected bibliography now in preparation.<sup>164</sup> In the meantime, it might be worth mentioning a few of the most recent general publications that came out too late for inclusion in the Lviv directory. The 1983 text by V. V. Farsobin surveys literature and problems about several ancillary disciplines for which he now collectively uses the term *istochnikovedenie* (usually translated as "source study" in its

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161. N. A. Soboleva, "O tendentsiakh razvitiia spetsial'nykh istoricheskikh distsiplin. Istoriograficheskii obzor za 1964-1978 gg.," in *Istochnikovedenie otechestvennoi istorii*. 1979 [4] (1980): 219-37. The Lviv index only covers authors actually mentioned in the text.

162. E. I. Kamentseva, *Istoriia vspomogatel'nykh istoricheskikh distsiplin: Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1979; 42 pp.).

163. *Bibliografiia trudov po otechestvennomu istochnikovedeniiu i spetsial'nykh istoricheskikh distsiplinam, izdannyykh v XVIII v.*, comp. A. I. Aksenov, V. P. Kozlov, M. B. Severova et al., ed. V. I. Buganov (Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1981).

164. *Ancillary Historical Disciplines for Russian and Soviet Area Studies: An Annotated Bibliography of Reference Aids for Work with Manuscript Books and Archival Materials from Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Lands*, in preparation. Copies of a preliminary printout version will be available for consultation at the Slavic Library of the University of Illinois, at Harvard University, and at the Kennan Institute. The preliminary compendium grew out of preparatory materials for my workshop on Soviet archives and manuscript collections at the University of Illinois in the summer of 1985 and orientation sessions for participants in the IREX exchange programs with the Soviet Union. The bibliography is still in preparation based on collaborative efforts in the USSR and Poland and the assistance of several Western specialists.

more traditional meaning), as he explains in his initial theoretical chapters.<sup>165</sup> Farsobin devotes a separate chapter to the more traditional subject of source study, for which he proposes the term *evristika*. Subsequent chapters in a more traditional orientation with helpful bibliographic footnotes are devoted to developments in the fields of paleography, diplomatics, textology, historical criticism, editing texts for publication, and problems of classification of historical sources. Although it is doubtful that Farsobin's terminology will become standard in Soviet literature, historians should be aware of the terminological issue, and they will otherwise find the volume worth their attention.

Farsobin's terminological preference does not emerge in the most recent popularized Moscow textbook on ancillary historical disciplines issued in a large print run in 1984.<sup>166</sup> This disappointing volume will provide only the most elementary introduction for students, with separate short superficial chapters devoted to paleography, metrology, chronology, sphraghistics, heraldry, numismatics, historical onomastics, and genealogy. Only the brief introduction (pp. 3-13) and the initial chapter on paleography (pp. 14-50), which includes a brief note about watermark studies, provide minimal bibliographic footnotes. More sophisticated handbooks with more adequate bibliography in the field are obviously needed, particularly as an introduction for students.

#### Studies of Archival History, Recordkeeping Practices, and Archival Methodology

Having omitted its earlier introductory chapter outlining the history of archives in territories now comprising the Soviet Union, the second edition of the Lviv directory completely lacks bibliography on the subject of archival history, often crucially important for those using archival materials from specific periods. Also, having omitted some of the methodological chapters in the final section of the first edition, the Lviv directory now has no room for a discussion of studies of recordkeeping practices and archival methods.

Some earlier general reference aids on these subjects have not lost their currency, and there are a number of more recent publications that merit attention, particularly for researchers in historical archives, and especially foreigners who are not acquainted with Soviet archival organization and practices. The Zaionchkovskii bibliography of handbooks for prerevolutionary Russian history mentioned in the historical section above is especially helpful in this regard with its annotated lists of references for specialized works concerning many specific periods and subjects of historical research.<sup>167</sup>

A number of *rotaprint* textbooks and small collections of articles on the subject of archival affairs continue to be issued by the Moscow State Historico-Archival Institute. Many of these are more purely methodological in orientation, and hence of less value to the researcher, but several deserve singling out in connection with the historical researcher's need to understand

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165. V. V. Farsobin, *Istochnikovedenie i ego metod. Opyt analiza poniatii i terminologii* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1983).

166. V. I. Kobrin, G. A. Leont'eva, and P. A. Shorin, *Vspomogatel'nye istoricheskie distsipliny*, ed. V. G. Tiukavkin (Moscow: "Prosveshchenie," 1984); the text was issued in an unusually large print run of 34,000 copies.

167. See note 95.

archival history, recordkeeping practices, and earlier archival arrangements in different historical periods.

### Archival History

On the subject of the predominantly external history of archival institutions, a recent small textbook for the Moscow State Historico-Archival Institute (MGIAI) provides a very generalized and superficial survey history of archives for the prerevolutionary period, with no bibliography and minimal footnote citations.<sup>168</sup> A companion pamphlet by the same author continues the coverage for the period 1917 to 1937.<sup>169</sup> One would have expected a more detailed and scholarly presentation for prospective archivists, or at least the availability of a more scholarly reference aid on the subject. Yet earlier MGIAI textbooks were not much more detailed in terms of presenting a scholarly study of archival history. The latest pamphlet text for the Soviet period in terms of depth of coverage is quite comparable to the earlier text by V. I. Vialikov issued in 1976, although that earlier text had more extensive, but regrettably still exceedingly superficial, coverage of the non-Russian areas of the Soviet Union.<sup>170</sup>

Of particular interest for researchers working on the Soviet period is a textbook by V. V. Sorokin on so-called agency archives for the period 1919-1980.<sup>171</sup> This volume provides an important link with recordkeeping practices and the broader problems of Soviet archival organization. Three other recent pamphlet textbooks by Sorokin provide more details about developments in various agency archives, the first covering the period 1917 to 1937, followed by subsequent coverage for the periods 1938 to 1958, and 1959 through 1980.<sup>172</sup> These small texts provide important information about the organization of archives outside the GAU system.

A more detailed history of world archives in the prerevolutionary period was prepared by the virtual dean of Russian archival history, N. V. Brzhostovskaia, a former professor at MGIAI, recently retired from VNIIDAD.<sup>173</sup> Her coverage includes considerable background on the history of foreign archives as well as those in the Russian Empire and other areas that are now

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168. V. N. Samoshenko, *Istoriia arkhivnogo dela v dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1981).

169. V. N. Samoshenko, *Arkhivnoe delo v period postroeniia sotsializma v SSSR, 1917-1937 gg. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1982).

170. V. I. Vialikov, *Arkhivnoe stroitel'stvo v SSSR (1917-1945 gg.). Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1976).

171. V. V. Sorokin, *Ob"edinennye vedomstvennye arkhivy SSSR (1919-1980 gg.)* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1984).

172. V. V. Sorokin, *Arkhivy uchrezhdenii SSSR (1917-1937 gg.). Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1982); *Vedomstvennye arkhivy SSSR (1938-1958 gg.). Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1983); and *Vedomstvennye arkhivy SSSR (1959-1980). Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1985).

173. N. V. Brzhostovskaia, *Razvitie arkhivnogo dela s drevneishikh vremen do nashikh dnei*, vol. 1: *Arkhivnoe delo s drevneishikh vremen do 1917 goda*, in 2 parts, with the assistance of B. S. Ilizarov (pt. 1), ed. K. I. Rudel'son (Moscow: VNIIDAD, 1979; "Trudy VNIIDAD," vol. 8). A subsequent volume covering the Soviet period is in preparation; originally planned as "Trudy VNIIDAD," vol. 9, it will now appear without a number, because that series has been abandoned as an authorized numbered serial.

part of the Soviet Union. The impressive two-volume coverage deserved better than to be issued in an extremely limited print-run *rotaprint* edition, for as such it will not even be available for MGIAI student use.

Several more general collections of articles on archival affairs cut across narrow subject rubrics, often bringing together studies of archival history and current organizational or arrangement and descriptive problems. It would be helpful for researchers to be aware of such developments in archives where they may be working.

Recently, several small *rotaprint* publications have been issued by the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, together with the All-Union Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture and the Institute of History of the USSR. They contain some important articles on problems of archival organization and the arrangement of materials in a number of repositories, cutting across narrow institutional lines.

The first of the two volumes issued thus far, devoted to collections from the Soviet period, includes helpful surveys on groups of personal papers being collected by different state archives, developments regarding manuscript holdings in specific regional museums, and theoretical discussions of records from specific institutions. A companion volume for the prerevolutionary period is devoted to problems of locating and describing early Slavic manuscript and printed books. It includes 19 articles reporting on various archeographic expeditions and different regional collections.<sup>174</sup> Another collection of articles issued by Moscow State Historico-Archival Institute in 1984 includes discussions of early finding aids and archival organization in a variety of institutions, and covers sources from the 17th through the 20th centuries.<sup>175</sup>

### Recordkeeping Practices

It is hard to overestimate that it is important for archival researchers to understand recordkeeping practices in the institutions whose archives they might use. This is particularly true for the foreign researcher in Eastern Europe, where recordkeeping practices varied widely under different political regimes and in different periods. In this context, the Russian term *deloproizvodstvo* is roughly being translated as "recordkeeping practices." In more contemporary Western usage, it might more closely conform to the term "records management" used in an American archival context, but such a contemporary term appears somewhat anachronistic, particularly in a prerevolutionary Russian context. The appropriate translation and usage of an English equivalent still needs discussion and further clarification. This lingering problem of appropriate terminology points to the fact that there

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174. *Voprosy sobiraniia, ucheta, khraneniia i ispol'zovaniia dokumental'nykh pamiatnikov istorii i kul'tury*, pt. 1: *Pamiatniki novogo vremeni i sovetskoï epokhi*, comp. S. V. Zhitomirskaia and A. A. Kurnosov, ed. S. O. Shmidt et al.; and pt. 2: *Pamiatniki starinnoi pis'mennosti*, comp. V. V. Morozov, ed. S. O. Shmidt, N. N. Pokrovskii et al. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1982; Arkheograficheskaiia komissiia/ Institut istorii SSSR/ Vserossiiskoe obshchestvo okhrany pamiatnikov istorii i kul'tury). The second volume covering prerevolutionary materials was issued in a small print run of only 300 copies, and I have been unable to locate one in the United States.

175. *Istoriografiia i istochnikovedenie arkhivnogo dela v SSSR. Mezhvuzovskii sbornik*, ed. V. I. Durnovtsev et al. (Moscow: MGIAI, 1984).



will be gaps in understanding for the researcher who is not thoroughly conversant with usages regarding the preparation and retention of records in the various offices and periods under consideration. Much of the available Soviet literature on the subject tends to be written for archivists rather than historians, but in some cases may prove important for the researcher.

For example, researchers interested in Muscovite history in the 16th and 17th centuries should be aware of an important short textbook issued under MGIAI auspices in 1985 surveying recordkeeping practices and early archival systems in state administrative agencies in 16th- and 17th-century Muscovy.<sup>176</sup> In this case, the textbook, definitely written with the researcher in mind, identifies types of records and the varieties of documentation from different *prikazy*. This volume should be a starting point for researchers in Muscovite history, drawing heavily as it does on other recent monographic research and documentary publications of early inventories, and providing good examples of types of documents to be found among the records of the period. Shmidt's own latest more detailed and scholarly monograph brings together earlier scholarship and his own analysis of the organization and structure of the central Muscovite archive in the 16th century based on available inventories and extant groups of records and fragmentary manuscript sources.<sup>177</sup>

Providing an important link between recordkeeping practices and historical archival records for the 19th century, the Lviv compilers list Shepelev's 1971 general archival handbook for the historical researcher, but it is lost among the run-together 178 items of bibliography for one subsection of the final chapter, along with other literature for the ancillary historical disciplines.<sup>178</sup> Shepelev's work is particularly important for the historian working with official records from the 19th and early 20th centuries. In this connection, it is worth mentioning two of his most recent articles discussing problems in the relationship of recordkeeping practices (*deloproizvodstvo*) to extant groups of archival records from the same period.<sup>179</sup>

A number of earlier textbooks on the subject of recordkeeping practices and problems of records management were noted in my survey article on archival

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176. S. O. Shmidt and S. E. Kniaz'kov, *Dokumenty deloproizvodstva pravitel'stvennykh uchrezhdenii Rossii XVI-XVII vv. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1985).

177. S. O. Shmidt, *Rossiiskoe gosudarstvo v seredine XVI stoletia. Tsarskii arkhiv i litsevye letopisi vremeni Ivana Groznogo*, ed. D. S. Likhachev (Moscow: "Nauka," 1984).

178. L. E. Shepelev, *Arkhiivnye razyskaniia i issledovaniia* (Moscow: "Vysshiaia shkola," 1971 [see PKG--A-6]; [IDC--R-10,652]). This edition updates and slightly revises Shepelev's earlier *Rabota issledovatel'ia s arkhivnymi dokumentami* (Leningrad: "Nauka," 1966). See also Shepelev's pamphlet, *Arkhiivovedenie. Uchebnoe posobie* (Leningrad: Izd-vo LGU, 1971; [IDC--R-10,653]), which is a helpful starting point for the beginning researcher using prerevolutionary archival materials.

179. L. E. Shepelev, "Problemy istochnikovedcheskogo i istoriko-vspomogatel'nogo izucheniia deloproizvodstvennykh dokumentov XIX--nachala XX v.," *Vspomogatel'nye istoricheskie distsipliny* 15 (1983): 31-61; and "Nekotorye problemy istochnikovedcheskogo i istoriko-vspomogatel'nogo izucheniia deloproizvodstvennykh dokumentov XIX--nachala XX v.," *ibid.* 16 (1985): 24-51.

research on the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>180</sup> Again the emphasis there is on coverage of postrevolutionary Soviet developments. They are listed in the bibliography below.

The most recent official regulations for recordkeeping practices in state institutions, issued in 1974, should be added to these listings. This treatise merits the attention of those needing to know about the arrangement of recent governmental records throughout the USSR.<sup>181</sup> Researchers interested in the field of records management should note the annotated bibliography of Soviet publications on the subject mentioned above (note 15).

### Directories of Institutions

Researchers working with institutional records from the Russian Empire should also be aware of a new edition of N. P. Eroshkin's history of state institutions from the 11th century to 1917.<sup>182</sup> While it provides considerable background, especially for the period 1700-1917, it still lacks the reference precision of the earlier German-language volume by Erik Amburger.<sup>183</sup> Neither Eroshkin nor Amburger provide correlation tables for current archival locations and fond numbers of existing records. In this connection, students of the early 19th century should be aware of Eroshkin's small textbook discussing the organization of archival fonds for Russian imperial ministerial records,<sup>184</sup> and his 1985 textbook covering local state institutions.<sup>185</sup> Regrettably, in both cases, the subject is presented as a student textbook survey for the Moscow Historico-Archival Institute and lacks full detailed reference apparatus with fond and inventory (*opis'*) numbers for the institutional records concerned, such as would be needed by the serious researcher. Nevertheless, both volumes provide helpful orientation. One other recent monograph by Eroshkin provides a more detailed discussion of many institutional fonds from the early 19th century, with full archival specifications.<sup>186</sup>

One of Eroshkin's colleagues at the Historico-Archival Institute, A. D. Stepan'skii, has recently provided a similar survey of the organization of records for other types of societal institutions in the late 19th and early

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180. See the relevant citations in my forthcoming article in *Russian History*, cited in the preface above (note 17), especially section 1. These citations are all repeated in the bibliography at the end of this study.

181. *Edinaia gosudarstvennaia sistema deloproizvodstva (osnovnye polozenia)*, ed. F. I. Dolgikh, V. N. Avtokratov et al. (Moscow: GAU, 1974). The pamphlet bears the official regulation no. 435 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, dated 4.IX.73.

182. N. P. Eroshkin, *Istoriia gosudarstvennykh uchrezhdenii dorevoliutsionnoi Rossi*, 3d ed. (Moscow: "Vysshiaia shkola," 1983).

183. Erik Amburger, *Geschichte der Behördenorganisation Russlands von Peter dem Grossen bis 1917*, vol. 10 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1966; "Studien zur geschichte Osteuropas").

184. N. P. Eroshkin, *Ministerstva Rossii pervoi poloviny XIX veka--fondoobrazovateli tsentral'nykh gosudarstvennykh arkhivov SSSR. (Uchebnoe posobie)* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1980).

185. N. P. Eroshkin, *Mestnye gosudarstvennye uchrezhdenia doreformennoi Rossii (1800-1860 gg.). Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1985).

186. N. P. Eroshkin, *Krepostnicheskoe samoderzhavie i ego politicheskie instituty (Pervaia polovina XIX veka)* (Moscow: "Mysl'," 1981).

20th centuries.<sup>187</sup> A volume of collected articles issued by MGIAI in 1985, covering a variety of institutions in different periods, also deserves mention.<sup>188</sup>

For government institutions in the Soviet period, the most comprehensive coverage available is the 1986 textbook prepared by T. P. Korzhikhina, with a number of helpful charts and some bibliography.<sup>189</sup> Similar to Eroshkin's textbooks in scope and presentation, the volume, however, lacks the full reference apparatus that would be desirable for many research purposes. Earlier textbooks covering institutions in the Soviet period are listed in the bibliography below.

### Archival Methodology

For an understanding of basic Soviet archival principles, organization, and practices, the introductory textbook on archival affairs mentioned above and in my earlier article remains the starting point of reference. It is now somewhat more accessible to non-Russian readers because a German-language translation was issued in 1983.<sup>190</sup> Although as mentioned earlier, it will not provide any information about holdings, it is essential for anyone trying to understand the Soviet archival system, and hence should prove important as a general orientation for researchers.

Also of great importance for understanding Soviet archival practices is the new (1984) volume of official regulations governing various phases of archival organization and procedures throughout the USSR, an English translation of which was also prepared.<sup>191</sup> Coverage includes provisions for the general organization of archival institutions; internal arrangement and description of records within archives with definitions and explanations of key sub-divisions such as *fondy*, *opisi*, and *dela*; and explanation of rules for setting up various types of standardized cataloguing systems, and for the preparation of published finding aids. The English translation is rough and leaves much to be desired in terms of technical archival terminology, but may prove helpful to scholars and archivists alike. A similar set of rules and regulations for work in agency archives was issued in 1986 and merits the

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187. A. D. Stepanskii, *Samoderzhavie i obshchestvennye organizatsii Rossii na rubezhe XIX-XX vv. Uchebnoe posobie po spetskursu*, ed. N. P. Eroshkin (Moscow: MGIAI, 1980).

188. *Gosudarstvennye uchrezhdeniia i obshchestvennye organizatsii SSSR. Istoriia i sovremennost'. Mezhruzovskii sbornik*, ed. N. P. Eroshkin et al. (Moscow: MGIAI, 1985).

189. T. P. Korzhikhina, *Istoriia gosudarstvennykh uchrezhdenii SSSR* (Moscow: "Vyshaia shkola," 1986).

190. *Teoriia i praktika arkhivnogo dela v SSSR*, 2d ed., also available in a German translation (see note 6). Compare the earlier edition published in 1966 under the same title (see PKG--A-98.3; [IDC-11,073]).

191. *Osnovnye pravila raboty gosudarstvennykh arkhivov SSR*, ed. F. M. Vaganov, A. V. Elpat'evskii et al. (Moscow: GAU, 1984; [IDC--R-17,256]); English translation: *Basic Rules for the Work of the USSR State Archives* (Moscow: GAU, 1984; [IDC--R-17,169]). Compare the earlier 1962 edition (Moscow: GAU, 1962; [IDC--R-11,076]) (see PKG--A-99.5).

attention of researchers that might have occasion to seek access to depositories other than central state and *oblast'* state archives.<sup>192</sup>

The Main Archival Administration has also recently issued a new small volume containing 22 major decrees and regulations on Soviet archival organization issued during the years 1918 to 1982.<sup>193</sup> While a helpful compendium, it is highly selective.

Finally, a collection of relatively general theoretical articles on Soviet archival affairs appeared as probably the last collection in the now discontinued VNIIDAD series.<sup>194</sup> With essays by major Soviet archival leaders, it is revealing for overall orientation, but will be of no practical value for researchers. Of somewhat more practical interest for researchers are plans for a standardized and eventually computerized reference information system for Soviet state archives explained in a 1985 pamphlet textbook of the Moscow State Historico-Archival Institute.<sup>195</sup>

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192. *Osnovnye pravila raboty vedomstvennykh arkhivov*, ed. F. M. Vaganov, A. V. Elpat'evskii et al. (Moscow: GAU, 1986).

193. *Osnovnye dekrety i postanovleniia sovetskogo pravitel'stva po arkhivnomu delu 1918-1982 gg.* (Moscow: GAU, 1985).

194. *Arkhiivnoe delo v SSSR*, ed. F. I. Dolgikh et al. (Moscow, 1980; "Trudy VNIIDAD," vol. 12).

195. N. A. Koval'chuk, G. A. Osichkina, and S. P. But'ko, *Osnovnye informatsionnye spravochniki v sisteme NSA gosudarstvennykh arkhivov. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1985).

## II. LITERATURE RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL REPOSITORIES OR SYSTEMS

### Central State Archives of the USSR (Part B)

While the Lviv directory is regrettably weak in general bibliography and discussions of general or specialized subject directories, its major contribution becomes apparent when one turns to its coverage of individual archives or groups of archives. Starting with its first section on central state archives of the USSR, the magnitude of its contribution is even more striking in contrast to some of the recent reference aids being issued by the Main Archival Administration. The last basic directory of all state archives throughout the USSR was issued in 1956.<sup>196</sup> Now three decades out of date, an updated version has long been promised and is desperately needed by researchers. Subsequent changes can directly affect the unsuspecting researcher, particularly foreign ones, who normally might not be aware of the problems involved, such as official changes in the names of many state archives; changes in city names that are immediately reflected in names of local archives; changes in administrative-territorial divisions, which are directly reflected in state archival organization; and most importantly, the opening of new archives or closing of some branch archives, with corresponding changes in institutional configurations within local archival systems. Because precise information for every institution must be submitted in advance by applying foreign researchers, the lack of up-to-date information can have an extremely detrimental effect on research plans.

Given the centralized and standardized administrative apparatus of the Main Archival Administration (GAU), regular public directories should not be difficult to prepare, particularly because GAU requires regular reporting from all its subsidiary institutions and regularly prepares brief directories for its own internal use with vital statistics about all the archives involved. Yet before the appearance of the Lviv directory, researchers did not even have a current list of central state archives throughout the USSR because the printed GAU list is not available to outside researchers. The latest edition of the Lviv directory now happily provides brief coverage of all the central state archives in the USSR under GAU, as well as most central state archives in every union republic. It does not list *oblast'*-level state archives, except for Moscow and Leningrad, although it provides lists of basic published guides and recent surveys for state *oblast'* archives in some union republics that are more extensive than those available in any other single volume.

The significant achievement of the Lviv directory with reference to the central state archives of the USSR in Moscow and Leningrad can be appreciated most clearly when the Lviv coverage is contrasted to the latest GAU effort. In 1982, the Main Archival Administration in Moscow finally issued a brief, popular new directory of the 11 central state archives of the USSR under its direct jurisdiction.<sup>197</sup> Although this small booklet provides the current official names for the central state archives and a brief sketch of the major orientation of their holdings, it is otherwise virtually useless to serious

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196. *Gosudarstvennye arkhivy Soiuza SSR. Kratkii spravochnik*, ed. G. A. Belov et al. (Moscow: GAU, 1956; reprint ed.: Cambridge: Oriental Research Partners, 1973; [IDC--R-3533]) (see PKG--A-7/ H-8/ Ukr-NG-3).

197. *Tsentral'nye gosudarstvennye arkhivy SSSR. Kratkii spravochnik*, comp. T. N. Dolgorukova, O. Iu. Nezhdanova, and S. I. Iudkin, ed. F. I. Dolgikh et al. (Moscow: GAU, 1982; 63 p. + 16 plates).

researchers. It gives neither addresses nor statistics about holdings and provides no bibliography whatsoever--not even references to outdated but still vital published guides, as did the 1956 directory. Its description of holdings is primarily ideological in orientation and makes no reference to major groups of institutional fonds, much less those fond numbers that might be of interest to researchers. A third of the small booklet is devoted to illustrations (with 32 pages of plates as compared to 59 pages of text), including pictures of Lenin and Stalin, archival buildings, and a few selected documents.

In contrast, the Lviv chapter on central state archives of the USSR (pp. 17-38) is clearly presented with the researcher in mind, starting with the name and address of each institution and a brief account of the history of its formation. The latter information is crucial for the researcher who needs to understand the general configuration of the institution and its relationship to previous archival institutions in light of the often extremely complicated genealogy of most Soviet archives. The Lviv directory provides a succinct account of major groups of fonds, but regrettably no fond numbers, in each institution. In many respects, the coverage in the Lviv directory is quite similar to my own, sometimes more extensive in its account of holdings, sometimes less, but in most cases more up to date. Its historical coverage, as mentioned in my earlier review, draws heavily on the coverage in a textbook by G. A. Dremina, issued in 1977.<sup>198</sup> A supplemental textbook for the Moscow State Historical Archival Institute by Dremina appeared in 1984 and contains information about more recent developments to update the Lviv directory coverage.<sup>199</sup> Although emphasis is on technical archival matters, researchers will be interested in the reports on activities in the realm of finding aids, including the preparation of guides, inventories, and card catalogues.

Unlike its GAU counterpart, the Lviv directory provides bracketed numeric references to published finding aids listed in a bibliographic section in the rear. Inconveniently for the reader, the abbreviated references for all the central state archives are grouped together in alphabetical order in a single paragraph four pages long, rather than being divided by individual archives (2d ed., pp. 356-60). Unfortunately, this reference system completely breaks down in a few cases, for example, in numbers 14, 63, and 65 under TsGADA, where the numeric references in the text are obviously either misplaced or out of synchronization with the bibliography. But for all the difficulties of finding them, and despite their abbreviated form, bibliographic data are nevertheless present, which is more than can be said for the GAU directory. Even more encouraging, bibliographic references for central state archives are increased from a total of 65 in the first edition to 118 in the second.

Yet despite this significant increase, readers unfortunately cannot rely on this bibliography for basic coverage, most noticeably in the case of historical archives. The Lviv compilers simply do not include most of the still vital prerevolutionary guides and inventories or many of the earlier Soviet survey descriptions or other more detailed finding aids available for some archives, most of which are listed in my own bibliographies. In fact, my bibliography for the central state archives includes more than twice the number of entries in the Lviv directory. There are 165 entries in my initial

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198. G. A. Dremina, *Tsentral'nye gosudarstvennye arkhivy SSSR 1945-1970 gg. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1977).

199. G. A. Dremina, *Tsentral'nye gosudarstvennye arkhivy SSSR v deviatoi piatiletke. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1984).

Moscow-Leningrad volume, an additional 84 in the 1976 supplement, and a number of other relevant references listed in the general bibliographic sections. It would almost appear as if the Lviv compilers were trying to supplement rather than replace my bibliographic coverage, for the vast majority of their listings are more recent than my now outdated text or cite earlier literature I had missed or not considered relevant. Hence, until such time as my own coverage can be updated and expanded, researchers will be well advised to use the Lviv coverage in conjunction with my own.

Although the Lviv directory lists some early 1982 imprints, it does not list the 1982 GAU directory, which appeared only at the end of the year, and accordingly it was not able to take advantage of this coverage. However, this is not really a drawback because the Lviv approach is more suitable for most serious researchers in terms of listing major fonds or groups of fonds rather than the predominantly revolutionary subjects to which their holdings may pertain as is the case in the GAU booklet. Even in terms of coverage of the revolutionary movement, the Lviv compilers provide more information. For example, the Lviv guide mentions that TsGAOR SSSR holds 80 fonds on the participants in the 1917 revolutions and names 11 individuals. The GAU description mentions no total, but names six individuals with only two overlapping the Lviv list. In other words, researchers who have the Lviv directory available will find little to gain from the GAU listings. Unfortunately, neither publication provides fond numbers.

Apart from the doubled bibliography, there appear only relatively minor variations between the first and second editions of the Lviv directory with respect to coverage of central state archives. In a few cases, the second edition updates statistics to include 1980 figures, but because this has not been done systematically it would appear that its coverage is based on published accounts rather than actual visits by the compilers and verification of data with individual archives covered.

Yet whatever the limitations of the Lviv coverage and bibliography, it represents a major step forward for the archival researcher in stark contrast to the GAU recent effort. In its succinct 22 pages, it is able to present much more useful information than the regrettably more politically oriented, superficial GAU booklet.

The inadequacy of the 1982 GAU directory is even greater when it is seen in the context of the general dearth of up-to-date, openly available guides for the central state archives of the USSR. This gives the impression that there have been several steps backward rather than forward in terms of the production of basic reference aids by the Main Archival Administration. In the 1940s and 1950s, there was a major round of published guides for central state archives, but since GAU's reorganization directly under the Council of Ministers of the USSR in the 1960s and increased research access to state archives since 1956, few new guides have become available. The appalling lack of adequate finding aids for the central state archives under GAU is epitomized by the issuance in 1983 of brief four- to six-page illustrated leaflets on each of the central state archives. These are often virtually the only published information researchers are given when they arrive at central state archives, where earlier published guides are long out of print. The text of these leaflets is little more than a watered down, further popularized version of the 1982 directory. As a result, they are virtually useless for the serious researcher. They may be good for public presentations and for school children, but in no way can they serve as a substitute for much-needed updated guides, or at least a comprehensive list of fonds that could serve as a starting point for researchers.

My review of the first edition of the Lviv directory discussed its coverage of some individual central state archives and pointed out a few of the most important recent guides, for example, the fourth (1976) volume in the series for the Central State Archive of Literature and Art of the USSR (TsGALI SSSR), and other recent reference publications available for that archive.<sup>200</sup> A fifth volume in the impressive TsGALI series appeared in 1982, covering acquisitions during the years 1972-1977, and a sixth in press is promised for 1987.<sup>201</sup> Similar to the previous volume, the 1982 guide is divided into parts covering personal papers (pp. 17-284), collections (pp. 287-342), and institutional records (pp. 343-400). At present, however, TsGALI is the only central state archive with an open, up-to-date guide series. In 1970, TsGALI started a series of volumes of collected articles related to its holdings, *Vstrechi s proshlym*, with three volumes issued through 1978. Two subsequent volumes have appeared through 1984 as well as second editions of three earlier volumes.<sup>202</sup> All contain some surveys of archival materials as well as selected documentary publications. They are aimed at popular consumption rather than the serious researcher, but nonetheless contain some helpful materials.

Unfortunately, no other new guides have appeared for any of the central state archives of the USSR since my article was prepared in 1980, nor have there been any additional significant reference publications that merit signalling here. A few more recent articles are mentioned in the updated Lviv bibliography, and there are a few additional survey articles in some of the source study collections mentioned above. Otherwise, it has been a lean period for finding aids for individual state archives.

The resultant sad situation with respect to available finding aids for records from the Soviet period was pointed out in my article devoted to the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>203</sup> Since then, it has come to my attention that a short guide was prepared for the all-important Central State Archive of the October Revolution and of Organs of State Government of the USSR (TsGAOR) and printed in 1979. Unfortunately, this urgently needed guide is "for internal use only," and hence not openly available in libraries or for most researchers.<sup>204</sup> Such a deplorable restrictive development in the major Soviet repository for

200. See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," pp. 519-21.

201. *Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv literatura i isskustvo. Putevoditel'*, vol. 5: *Fondy, postupivshie v 1972-1977 gg.*, comp. T. V. Gamaionova, I. M. Zakharova, V. N. Kolechenkova et al., ed. N. B. Volkova, Iu. A. Kraskovskii et al. (Moscow: GAU/TsGALI, 1982). In addition to the fonds covered, there is a list of other recent acquisitions (pp. 403-408).

202. See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," note 54. *Vstrechi s proshlym. Sbornik materialov Tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo arkhiva literatury i iskusstva SSSR*, vol. 4: ed. I. L. Andronikov and N. B. Volkova et al. (Moscow: "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1982); and vol. 5: *ibid*, 1984. The second edition of the third volume appeared in 1980, a second edition of the first volume appeared in 1983, and a second edition of the second volume was published in 1985.

203. See note 17 of the preface above.

204. *Kratkii spravochnik o fondakh Tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo arkhiva Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii, vysshikh organov gosudarstvennoi vlasti i organov gosudarstvennogo upravleniia SSSR* (Moscow, 1979). Reference to this guide appears in several Soviet archival publications, but it is not cited by Grossman and Kutik.



postrevolutionary documents is even more disastrous for researchers because there have been many major changes and transfers of fonds in TsGAOR since the last available guide was issued in 1946, and that guide only covered fonds through the 1920s.

The situation for researchers in the Central State Archive of the National Economy of the USSR (TsGANKh SSSR) is also problematical because that archive also lacks a basic guide or available list of fonds, many of which were transferred to TsGANKh from TsGAOR. An article surveying personal papers collected by TsGANKh appeared in a 1982 collection.<sup>205</sup> This article mentions some specific fonds, but does not provide fond numbers needed by researchers. However, a new guide to personal papers in TsGANKh has been announced for forthcoming publication.<sup>206</sup> It is hoped that this guide will be open to researchers, and that a more comprehensive guide will be prepared soon.

For historical archives with prerevolutionary records, the situation is somewhat less bleak because the 1956 guide to the Central State Historical Archive of the USSR (TsGIA SSSR) is still current for the most part with respect to fond numbers and holdings, for that archive has undergone only relatively minor changes in the interim.<sup>207</sup> The second edition of the Lviv directory lists nine more recent surveys for materials in TsGIA in addition to those listed in the first edition.

As previously reported, a major new guide is in preparation for the Central State Archive of Ancient Acts (TsGADA) in Moscow. The appearance of this projected four-volume guide is eagerly awaited because there have been many major reorganizations of fonds in TsGADA since the last two-volume guide was published in 1946. The initial volume was announced as forthcoming in 1985, but should probably not be expected before the end of 1987.<sup>208</sup>

With reference to specific collections in TsGADA, my study of the chancery archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania appeared in 1984 together with an updated inventory of the so-called Lithuanian *Metrica* collection prepared in collaboration with a Polish colleague.<sup>209</sup> The seventh (1983)

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205. A. A. Novikova, "Sobiranie lichnykh arkhivov deiatelei narodnogo khoziaistva v TsGANKh SSSR," in *Voprosy sobiraniia ... pamiatnikov*, pt. 1, *Pamiatniki novogo vremeni i sovetskoi epokhi*, pp. 139-43.

206. See the advertisement inside the back cover of *Sovetskie arkhivy*, 1985, no. 3.

207. See PKG--B-102 and additional bibliography in my directory and 1976 supplement. Researchers should note, as I pointed out in my own directory, that the official name of this archive has changed since the appearance of the guide.

208. *Putevoditel' po fondam Tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo arkhiva drevnikh aktov*, vol. 1, as advertised on the inside back cover of *Sovetskie arkhivy*, 1985, no. 3. However, the latest report from Moscow suggests further delays.

209. *The "Lithuanian Metrica" in Moscow and Warsaw: Reconstructing the Archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Including an Annotated Edition of the 1887 Ptaszycki Inventory*, edited with an introduction by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted with the collaboration of Irena Sułkowska-Kurasiowa (Cambridge, MA, 1984; published by Oriental Research Partners for the "Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies"; a collaborative publication of Harvard University and the Polish Academy of Sciences). See the review article by A. L. Khoroshkevich and A. S. Svetenko in *Sovetskie arkhivy*, 1986, no. 2, pp. 86-88. See also my earlier article, "What Is and What Was the 'Lithuanian Metrica'?": Contents,

volume of the Koval's'kyi series mentioned above covers sources relating to Ukrainian lands in the 16th and 17th centuries found among the records of the Polish Crown Metrica but held with the Lithuanian Metrica in TsGADA, and the latest (1985) volume covers even more materials relating to Ukraine held in TsGADA.<sup>210</sup>

The last and only publicly available guide to the Central State Archive of Military History of the USSR (TsGVIA) dates to 1941,<sup>211</sup> and there have been so many changes since then that researchers are at a complete loss for accurate fond numbers. Most distressingly, a new three-volume *rotaprint* guide has been prepared with an issue date of 1979 in a numbered edition designated for internal staff use only. While publicly exhibited, it has not been publicly released.<sup>212</sup> It is not listed in the Lviv directory, and apparently is not available even to most Soviet scholars. Information about antiquated military records from even as late as World War I (holdings in TsGVIA date only through 1917) could hardly present much of a current threat to national security. Hence, it is difficult to conceive of legitimate reasons for the suppression of such a basic finding aid for prerevolutionary historical records. Hopefully, this long-awaited new guide will soon be released or reissued in a published edition that will be available to researchers.

It is already unusually difficult for foreigners to conduct research in TsGVIA because they are not permitted access to the public reading room in the archive itself, and hence cannot directly consult the archivists who know the holdings and have immediate access to much needed archival catalogues and inventories. A few foreign scholars have been given access to its riches in recent years, but they can only consult files brought across the city for them to the isolated foreigners' reading room in the headquarters of the Main Archival Administration. The added problem of not being able to consult the basic 1979 guide reflects a new level of archival restriction that appears to be spreading.

Foreign researchers need to cite fond numbers, and in many cases archival item numbers for their archival requests. Yet non-access to basic inventories and other unpublished finding aids is a widespread and officially prescribed practice in Soviet state archives. Unfortunately, non-publication of and restricted access to basic printed guides adds further impediments to research woes that affect Soviet scholars as well as foreigners. The suppression of

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History, and Organization of the Chancery Archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania," *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6, no. 3 (1982): 269-338. A somewhat updated Polish version of this study appears in part in my more general article, "Czym jest i czym była Metryka Litewska? (Stan obecny i perspektywy odtworzenia zawartości archiwum kancelaryjnego Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego)," *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 92 (1985, no. 1): 55-83; another part appears in Polish translation as "Układ i zawartość Metryki Litewskiej," in *Archeion* 80 (1986): 121-82.

210. See notes 126 and 128 above.

211. See PKG--B-151.

212. *Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi voenno-istoricheskii arkhiv SSSR. Putevoditel'*, 3 vols. (Moscow: GAU, 1979). Although I have seen a copy briefly, I have not been able to order one for consultation in any of the Soviet libraries where I tried since, and the foreign office of the Main Archival Administration in Moscow first denied the existence of the guide but later confirmed its restricted status. As of December 1986, the guide is still restricted "for internal use only."

the 1979 guide to TsGVIA is at least the fourth such example for central state archives in Moscow and Leningrad encountered in the past two decades.

The 1966 thematic guide for the rich prerevolutionary division of the Naval Historical Archive (TsGAVMF) in Leningrad was also issued in a numbered edition marked "for service use only," and this restriction has still not been withdrawn.<sup>213</sup> The guide is organized thematically, with lists of relevant fonds for subjects mentioned, followed by a numbered list of the fonds covered with their names and dates (pp. 224-256). The guide is mentioned in the second edition of the Lviv directory, but is still not publicly available in most major libraries.

A fourth example of a suppressed guide occurs in the case of the Central State Archive of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (TsGA RSFSR), whose 1973 guide is also listed in the second edition of the Lviv directory and has been cited in other GAU publications.<sup>214</sup> This guide was first issued as an openly available finding aid, but was later withdrawn from circulation and restricted "for service use only." As explained in more detail in my article on sources for the 1920s and 1930s (see preface, note 17), TsGA RSFSR has become increasingly important since its foundation in 1967. Particularly since its move to a new building in 1964, it took over many institutional records for the RSFSR from the 1920s that previously had been held in TsGAOR SSSR and listed in the 1946 TsGAOR guide. Because many of these records are of all-union significance, researchers interested in the Soviet period need to know about new archival organization arrangements and fond numbers since the materials were moved. Without an up-to-date guide or even a list of fonds, research planning is exceedingly difficult. The situation is further aggravated because, as mentioned above, the new short guide to TsGAOR SSSR itself has likewise been restricted, so that no basic list of fonds has been available since the publication of its now completely outdated 1946 guide.

In general, the coverage of RSFSR state archives in the second edition of the Lviv directory is considerably revised and updated from the earlier version. Thus researchers will want to consult it at the outset regarding local *oblast'*-level state archives in Moscow and Leningrad as well as the other, newer central state archives in the RSFSR (pp. 62-71). The new Lviv

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213. *Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Voenno-Morskogo Flota SSSR. Tematicheskii putevoditel'. (Dokumental'nye materialy dorevoliutsionnogo flota Rossi)*, comp. V. E. Nadvodskii, ed. I. N. Solov'eva (Leningrad: TsGAVMF, 1966). This guide was signalled in Grimsted, "Recent Publications," (note 52) as unavailable, but I have since been able to examine a copy.

214. *Arkhivnye fondy TsGA RSFSR. [Kratkii spravochnik]*, ed. N. P. Eroshkin (Moscow: GAU, 1973). British and American librarians have still been unable to obtain a copy. It is listed in the first edition and now again in the second edition of the Lviv directory as bibliographic no. 3 (section 1.5.1), and is also mentioned, as one of the major reference works issued by the archive, in a published report by the TsGA RSFSR assistant director, E. M. Korneva, in *Sovetskie arkhivy*, 1978, no. 3, p. 90. That report mentions other important cataloguing work undertaken by TsGA RSFSR, although, unfortunately, the unpublished catalogues mentioned are not likely to be open to foreign researchers either, since foreigners are also not permitted to use the public reading room. Thus it is even more distressing to find the most comprehensive published list of fonds in the archive has also been withdrawn from public circulation. See also the brief coverage and other survey articles for this archive in the second edition of the Lviv directory (pp. 62-63).

directory takes into account the important Moscow-Leningrad changes mentioned in my earlier review article as well as the coverage of the 1980 GAU directory of RSFSR state archives.<sup>215</sup> Again, the coverage in the Lviv directory is more user-oriented than the GAU directory. The new Lviv edition contains explanations about some of the complicated transformations of *oblast'*-level state archives in Moscow and Leningrad, and particularly important for researchers it cites bibliography of recent published reference literature, none of which is listed in the superficial and more politically oriented GAU directory.<sup>216</sup>

For state archives of the autonomous republics, *kraia*, and *oblasty* of the RSFSR, the two directories need to be used together. The GAU directory briefly describes holdings, always without bibliography, while the Lviv directory includes a helpful list of basic guides for many of these archives (pp. 369-72) and some supplemental recent bibliography for a few of them.

The Lviv directory provides a similar pattern of coverage for archives in the non-Russian union republics, although on the whole it is much less satisfactory. It is understandably best for Ukraine, but again it should be noted that brief coverage of holdings and bibliography, mostly of relatively recent finding aids, is given only for the central state archives. Ukrainian-language literature is included, and there are a few selected Polish entries for Western Ukraine. There is no coverage of Ukrainian *oblast'* state archives, per se, but a list of most of the basic published *oblast'* archive guides is included in the bibliographic section (pp. 375-76). Five recent Russian-language *oblast'* archive guides have appeared since that list was compiled, all of which were issued in small print-run, *rotaprint* editions. Those for Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Poltava, and Ivano-Frankivs'k *oblasty* are second editions of more comprehensive, better printed, and more widely distributed Ukrainian-language guides published in the 1960s. The one for Donets'k *oblast'* is a first edition. This brings the number of Ukrainian state *oblast'* archives for which guides are available to 21 out of 25. The situation is much worse for the six central state archives of the Ukrainian SSR, only two of which now have guides, and in both cases they are seriously out of date. A new guide to the Central State Archive of the October Revolution and Socialist Development of the Ukrainian SSR was issued in 1984, but although openly reviewed in the major Ukrainian archival journal it is still classified "for internal use only," like its Moscow counterpart. Researchers will find much more extensive coverage of holdings and bibliography in my forthcoming directory of archives and manuscript repositories of the Ukrainian SSR.<sup>217</sup>

Coverage of state archives in other non-Russian union republics is much less thorough in the Lviv directory and has not been significantly updated from the first edition. In a few instances, the coverage is not entirely up

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215. See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," pp. 523-25. See especially the GAU directory mentioned there (note 66): *Gosudarstvennye arkhivy RSFSR. Spravochnik-putevoditel'*, comp. E. M. Korneva et al., ed. V. A. Tiuneev et al. (Moscow: "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1980).

216. The Lviv directory, as was the case of its coverage with all-union central state archives, does not include much of the literature listed in my coverage of local Moscow-Leningrad archives in their earlier configuration (PKG, *Archives*, Part G).

217. See preface, note 5 above. See bibliographic details about most of these recent Ukrainian archival guides in my preliminary article, "The Archival Legacy of Soviet Ukraine," also cited there.

to date in terms of new central state archives. For example, a Central State Archive of Film, Photo, and Phonographic Documents of the Moldavian SSR was established in 1977, but is not listed in the Lviv directory, perhaps because no published notice about its formation has appeared.

Bibliography is sadly lacking, particularly literature in non-Russian languages, and several glaring errors or omissions mentioned in my last review have not been corrected. In the case of Latvia, for example, in addition to the guide to the Central State Historical Archive mentioned in my last review, another guide is now available for the Central State Archive of the October Revolution, but neither is mentioned in the Lviv directory.<sup>218</sup>

Neither does the Lviv directory mention any of the recent volumes in the series of thematic lists of major fonds in Lithuanian state archives, a total of 13 volumes of which are available through 1984.<sup>219</sup> The new edition fails to correct errors, also mentioned in my earlier review, regarding the listings for earlier volumes in the series. However, even despite such deficiencies, in comparison to the now sadly outdated 1956 GAU directory that also has no bibliography to speak of, the Lviv coverage is a major contribution because there is simply no other directory available where researchers can start.

#### Other Separate Institutional Archives (Part D)

One of the great contributions of the Lviv directory is that it provides introductory coverage of many archival institutions for which up-to-date guides are not available and not mentioned in other directories.

#### Communist Party Archives

An extensive section is devoted to communist party archives. It remains the only basic coverage now available, and otherwise there is no openly available directory of party archives. Although the Lviv coverage is still less comprehensive than would be desirable and does not provide full names and addresses for the principal archives in the party system, it provides a good starting point for researchers in terms of descriptions of holdings and bibliography of published finding aids. Coverage of party archives has been considerably expanded in the second edition. There has been a four-fold increase in bibliography, but a few basic titles are still lacking.

As explained elsewhere, the system of communist party archives parallels the state archival system. Thus it is essential for the researcher of the Soviet period to understand the extent and nature of holdings in party archives because they complement institutional records in state archives. Hitherto, party archives generally have been inaccessible to foreign researchers, especially non-communist party members, but that does not obviate the need for scholars to be aware of their holdings. The Lviv directory cites

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218. *Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii i sotsialisticheskogo stroitel'stva Latviiskoi SSR i ego filialy. Kratkii spravochnik*, comp. A. M. Pursisheva, E. A. Bartminskaiia, and M. P. Dutsmanis, ed. V. V. Elpat'evskii (Riga: Izd-vo "Zvaigzne," 1978).

219. *Lietuvos TSR valstybinių arkhyvų fondų trumpas žinynas*, 13 vols. (in 16 issues) (Vilnius, 1974-1984; [IDC--R-14,255]). The full list of volumes 5-13 is given in the bibliography below. For more details about earlier volumes in this series, see PKG--K-5 and note 74 in Grimsted, "Recent Publications."

the two most recent historical surveys by V. E. Korneev covering the development and structure of party archives from the revolution to 1941. They deserve mention because both were put out in small *rotaprint* editions by the Moscow Historico-Archival Institute and are not widely available.<sup>220</sup>

At the top of the pyramid, the Central Party Archive of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow has never issued a published guide or basic survey of its riches. Unfortunately, even the surveys of new acquisitions published regularly during the 1960s through 1974--with detailed listings to be found in my earlier publication--have been suspended. Curiously, only the last of these articles is listed in the Lviv directory.<sup>221</sup>

In terms of coverage of Lenin documentation in the Central Party Archive and other repositories, the Lviv directory even fails to mention the important collection edited and compiled by T. P. Bondarevskaja and colleagues issued in 1981.<sup>222</sup> This collection contains 24 articles surveying various types of documentary sources in many different archives. A second edition of the extensive survey of the Lenin fond and related Lenin documentation in the Central Party Archive was issued in 1984 and provides numerous precise references to those holdings.<sup>223</sup>

The second edition of the Lviv directory has added a brief and helpful section with some recent bibliography on the separate Komsomol Archive (pp. 41-43). Coverage is increased for local party archives, but for the RSFSR only the local Moscow archive is described in any detail, and several others are mentioned only by name. For non-Russian republic party archives, there is increased coverage of the Ukrainian party archive, but only for the most recent bibliography. The Uzbek party archive is the only other archive singled out by name. Researchers will find more detail in my own directory, including bibliography of published descriptions of party archives in the Baltic republics and Belorussia, and in my forthcoming Ukrainian directory.

#### Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Defense

As to other institutional archives outside the GAU system, unfortunately there is no increase of coverage of the Foreign Ministry archives (p. 47). Neither is there any further coverage of the separate archives of the Ministry of Defense (pp. 59-60) or the Navy (p. 61).

#### Gosfil'mofond

The Lviv directory does not cite bibliography available for reference aids describing holdings in the centralized Soviet archive for feature films

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220. V. E. Korneev, *Arkhivy RKP(b) v 1917-1925 gg. Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1979), and *Arkhivy VKP(b) (1926-1941 gg.). Uchebnoe posobie* (Moscow: MGIAI, 1981).

221. See the detailed list of these important reports in *Voprosy istorii KPSS* in my earlier directory and 1976 supplement. They have been reissued in a combined microfiche edition (PKG--D-8 and D-8.1; [IDC--R-9890]).

222. *Leniniana. Poisk. Istochnikovedenie. Arkheografiia*, ed. and comp. T. P. Bondarevskaja et al. (Leningrad: Lenizdat, 1981).

223. *Fond dokumentov V. I. Lenina*, 2d ed. (Moscow: Izd-vo politicheskoi literatury, 1984 [cataloguing in publication data and the colophon cite the date as 1983, but both the title page and copyright notice give 1984]); for the previous 1970 edition, see PKG--D-3.1.

produced throughout the USSR, Gosfil'mofond. Interested researchers will want to note the fifth (1979) volume of the annotated catalogue, covering 346 films produced during 1964 and 1965.<sup>224</sup>

### Other Separate Archives

The descriptions of the only two other separate institutional archives covered in the Lviv directory remain virtually unchanged from the first edition. The confusion mentioned in my previous review still has not been clarified regarding the status and holdings of the archives of Moscow State University (MGU) and the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, which are briefly noted as separate institutions (p. 61). It has been my understanding that most of their earlier holdings have been transferred to more permanent repositories--for Moscow University, to the Central State Archive of the City of Moscow, and for pre-World War II trade union records, to TsGAOR SSSR. Hence, at least in theory, only the most recent contemporary records remain as part of the institutional or agency archive. However, in the case of Moscow State University holdings, it is apparent that many important earlier archival materials remain in the custody of MGU.

Researchers interested in these and other separate institutional or agency archives should refer to new textbooks covering such repositories issued by the Moscow Historico-Archival Institute (see notes 171 and 172).

### Academy of Sciences Holdings (Part C)

A major expansion in the second edition of the Lviv directory occurs in its coverage of manuscript and archival holdings under the academies of sciences, both all-union institutions and those under the academies of the union republics. Its contribution in this regard is still far from comprehensive, and even for those institutions included it remains at most extremely uneven. Thus its coverage needs to be assessed in more detail in the light of other available reference works so that researchers will know where to start to locate available holdings in more specific rubrics or institutions.

For English-speaking Western scholars, there is an important new reference work, published in English in the United States, describing current academy institutes on both all-union and union-republic levels. The volume was issued in collaboration with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, based largely on texts prepared by the academy's Institute for Scientific Information in the Social Sciences (INION) in Moscow.<sup>225</sup> From the standpoint of descriptions of major archives and indications of related archival resources in institutions under the academies of sciences, the volume proves to be regrettably inadequate. It fails to list basic finding aids or bibliographic sources, and in many cases does not even mention significant

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224. *Sovetskie khudozhestvennye fil'my. Annotirovannyi katalog*, vol. 5: (1964-1965), comp. V. N. Antropov and E. M. Barykin et al. (Moscow: Izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1979). For earlier volumes, see PKG--D-17.

225. *A Scholars' Guide to Humanities and Social Sciences in the Soviet Union: The Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics*, comp. Robert Mdivani et al., ed. Blair A. Ruble and Mark H. Teeter (Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe/ Longman, 1985). See my review of this volume in *Slavic Review* 45, no. 2 (Summer 1986).

holdings. For the Archive of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, it omits coverage of the Leningrad branch, which holds most of the prerevolutionary records and personal papers, and it fails to cite the most important series of finding aids. It mentions the existence of archival holdings for some academy institutes on both all-union and union-republic levels, but not systematically, and many of the most major ones are not covered at all.

The lack of listings for academy libraries in that directory is somewhat compensated for by the recent appearance of a small directory of major libraries and information centers under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and those of union republics. The initial Russian-language directory appeared in 1984, followed by an English-language translation in 1986.<sup>226</sup> Although the volumes serve to locate major Academy of Sciences libraries, they do not provide even minimal information about manuscript holdings or their available catalogues.

### Archives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (AAN SSSR)

The archives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and its associated institutes are described briefly in the Lviv directory in the section on "Institutional Archives" (*Vedomstvennye arkhivy*). However, the bibliography of finding aids for academy institutions is inconveniently run together along with other repositories in the same section.

The actual Archive of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (AAN SSSR) (see pp. 47-50), which includes major repositories in both Moscow and Leningrad, is relatively well described in published finding aids, only a fraction of which are listed in the Lviv directory. The second edition has doubled its coverage in comparison to the first, but again it lists only the most recent publications, thus making it crucial for the researcher to compare the Lviv listings with older ones listed in my own directory and supplement. Most important, however, the Lviv directory fails to mention the most significant and comprehensive annotated four-volume cumulative bibliography of publications issued from 1917 to 1978 describing holdings in the Archive of the Academy of Sciences, along with archives of other communist countries. Compiled by Iu. A. Vinogradov, the last volume appeared in 1985, but the third volume already had been issued in 1981,<sup>227</sup> and therefore should have been included in the Lviv directory. Regrettably, this bibliography limits itself in coverage to finding aids for the Archive of the Academy of Sciences and

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226. *Biblioteki i tsentry informatsii akademii nauk sotsialisticheskikh stran. Spravochnik*, comp. S. E. Kleshchuk and S. B. Koreneva, ed. V. A. Filov et al. (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1984; BAN). English translation by S. E. Kleshchuk, *Directory of Libraries and Information Centers of the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries* (Moscow: Nauka, 1986).

227. The third volume was incorrectly listed as a 1979 imprint in my previous article: *Arkhiy Akademii nauk sotsialisticheskikh stran. Bibliografiia*, ed. Iu. A. Vinogradov, 4 vols. (Leningrad: "Nauka," 1971-85; [IDC--R-10,947]: vol. 1: 1917-1968 gg., pp. 109-95 (see PKG--C.3.5); vol. 2: 1969-1972 gg., pp. 101-109; vol. 3: 1973-1975 gg., pp. 89-158; and vol. 4: 1976-1978 i dopolneniia za 1943-1975, pp. 69-102. Not all of the literature listed in these bibliographies is repeated in my own directory and supplements, and only a few, predominantly recent, items are listed in the Lviv directory.



those of other communist-bloc countries, completely omitting the rapidly developing archives of the republic-level academies of the USSR.

There was a long hiatus in the archive's *Trudy* series after the publication of volume 27 (1977), which was mentioned in my last review, but volume 28 appeared in 1986. The 1977 volume constitutes the seventh in the multi-volume guide and general survey of the archive's holdings, which started as a doubly numbered subseries in 1931. The 1986 volume continues that subseries as the eighth volume in the general survey of archival holdings.<sup>228</sup>

Independent of and not numbered as part of the earlier series, however, the archive has issued several detailed inventories of specific fonds, including the personal papers of the astronautic engineer Fridrikh Arturovich Tsander (1887-1933)<sup>229</sup> and the geologist Aleksandr Alekseevich Polkanov (1888-1963).<sup>230</sup> Neither of these volumes is listed in the Lviv bibliography, although it includes a number of earlier articles surveying other groups of personal papers in the archive that were published more recently than those included in the Vinogradov bibliography. Mention should also be made of the inventory of the papers of the noted Orientalist Vasilii Vladimirovich Bartol'd (1869-1930), which was published together with a bibliography of his works in 1976.<sup>231</sup>

### Other Academy Institute Archival Holdings

The separate Archive of the Geographic Society was the only academy institutional archive covered in the first edition of the Lviv directory, but the second edition has added brief descriptions of archives and manuscript divisions of the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History (LOII), the Institute of Oriental Studies (LOIV AN), the Institute of Archeology (LOIA), and the Institute of Ethnography, the Gor'kii Institute of World Literature (IMLI), and the Institute of Russian Literature (IRLI, or *Pushkinskii dom*). The helpful but minimal Lviv coverage in all cases obviously is based on the excellent new 1979 directory of academy institute archives, to which researchers should refer for a more complete list of holdings with numbers of individual fonds, and which are not provided by the Lviv directory.<sup>232</sup> Regrettably, the 1979 academy directory does not include bibliography of finding aids for the various institutions covered. A few are listed in the

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228. *Arkhivy Akademii nauk SSSR. Obozrenie arkhivnykh materialov*, 8 vols. (Leningrad, 1931-86; "Trudy Arkhiva AN SSSR," vols. 1, 5, 9, 16, 19, 24, 27, and 28; [in IDC--R-10,949]).

229. *Rukopisnye materialy F. A. Tsandera v Arkhive AN SSSR. Nauchnoe opisanie*, comp. Iu. S. Voronkov et al., ed. V. P. Mishin and B. V. Levshin (Moscow: "Nauka," 1980).

230. *Dokumental'noe nasledie akademika A. A. Polkanova v Arkhive Akademii nauk SSSR. Nauchnoe opisanie*, comp. N. N. Barkhatova and T. I. Lysenko, ed. K. O. Krats and B. V. Levshin (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1980).

231. I. I. Umniakov, *Annotirovannaia bibliografiia trudov akademika V. V. Bartol'da*; N. N. Tumanovich, *Opisanie arkhiva akademika V. V. Bartol'da* (Moscow: Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1976). The inventory, covering 517 units in the archival fond, comprises the final part of the volume, pp. 231-364.

232. *Kratkii spravochnik po nauchno-ostraslevym i memorial'nykh arkhivam AN SSSR*, ed. B. V. Levshin (Moscow: "Nauka," 1979; [IDC--R-17,226]).

Lviv directory, but the coverage is rather spotty, and for earlier publications should be supplemented with my own listings.

The same year that the Lviv directory was published, a small directory for special libraries of the institutes of Academy of Sciences in Leningrad appeared. It contains considerable detail about reference catalogues and related bibliography, but however important it might otherwise prove for the researcher, it makes no mention of manuscript holdings.<sup>233</sup>

#### Pushkinskii Dom (IRLI)

The Institute of Russian Literature (*Pushkinskii dom*), in honor of the 75th anniversary of its founding in 1905, issued an extensive bibliography of all of its publications between 1914 and 1980, which includes analytics of serials and other volumes of collected articles.<sup>234</sup> In addition, an anniversary collection of articles on the history of *Pushkinskii dom* appeared the following year with a number of contributions describing manuscript holdings, documentation relating to its history, further bibliographies of dissertations defended, conferences and symposia, and archeographic and folklore expeditions of the institute.<sup>235</sup>

The Institute of Russian Literature continues to issue yearbooks prepared by its manuscript division, two volumes of which have appeared since my last review. The first includes surveys of the archives of Al'medingen and Andrei Belyi, and the second contains a survey of new acquisitions by the manuscript division during the years 1975-1981.<sup>236</sup> In 1982, the manuscript division issued a pamphlet survey of its holdings that provides considerable historical background, but does not list all the fonds with appropriate numbers and statistics about content, such as was presented in the 1979 Academy directory.<sup>237</sup> A similar pamphlet describes the library and some of its rich card catalogues, which in some cases can be seen to augment the manuscript holdings.<sup>238</sup> Unfortunately, foreign scholars have found access to the rich institute manuscript holdings virtually impossible during the last few years, with a few exceptions for early Slavic manuscript books.

One of the largest concentrations of archival materials for a single author is the Pushkin collection in Pushkinskii Dom. Studies regarding Pushkin constitute one of the special activities of the institute to which a

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233. N. A. Laskeev, *Spravochnik-putevoditel' po sektsii spetsial'nykh bibliotek Leningradskikh akademicheskikh uchrezhdenii*, ed. K. V. Lintova (Leningrad: BAN, 1983).

234. A. K. Mikhailova, *Pushkinskii dom. Bibliografiia trudov* (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1981; [IDC--R-17,227]).

235. *Pushkinskii dom. Stat'i. Dokumenty. Bibliografiia*, ed. V. N. Baskakov (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1982).

236. *Ezhegodnik Rukopisnogo otdela Pushkinskogo doma na 1979 god* (Leningrad, 1981), and *Ezhegodnik ... na 1980 god* (Leningrad, 1984; [IDC--R-11,091]) (see PKG--C-35).

237. V. N. Baskakov, *Rukopisnyi otdel Pushkinskogo doma* (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1982).

238. V. N. Baskakov, *Biblioteka i knizhnye sobraniia Pushkinskogo doma* (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1984).

separate serial is devoted, containing articles, textual publications, and a comprehensive bibliography of Pushkiniana.<sup>239</sup>

Researchers should note that the Lviv compendium and the 1979 Academy directory do not cover the Sector for Early Manuscripts (*Drevlekhranilishche*), which is separate from the Manuscript Division in Pushkin House. Most recently, a new volume of collected essays has been issued by the sector that includes a list of new acquisitions during the years 1976-1980, several tributes to the sector's founder, Vladimir Ivanovich Malyshev (1910-1976), and a number of studies devoted to specific manuscripts or research problems.<sup>240</sup> Other appropriate literature has been listed in my earlier accounts.

#### Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History of the USSR (LOII)

The extremely rich archive of the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History (LOII) remains well covered by the comprehensive guide dating from 1958, which is probably the best and most scholarly guide issued by any Soviet archival repository.<sup>241</sup> The 1979 academy directory updates this guide with fond or collection numbers for many of the holdings, including some that have been arranged since the earlier guide was published. A volume of articles with surveys and detailed studies of some of the extensive Western European holdings in the LOII archive came out in 1982 and stands as a tribute to its editor, the well-known medievalist Aleksandra Dmitrievna Liublinskaia (1902-1980).<sup>242</sup>

#### Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies (LOIV AN)

The Lviv directory mentions many of the personal papers of noted Soviet Orientalists that are held by the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies (LOIV AN), and which are listed in more detail with fond numbers in the 1979 academy handbook. But neither directory mentions the rich collections of Oriental manuscripts also held there, and neither of them cite any of the published finding aids, including many catalogues that have been prepared for separate language groups.

In the period since the publication of my 1976 bibliographic supplement, four additional volumes have appeared in the catalogue series for Persian and Tadjik manuscripts.<sup>243</sup> In 1986, a two-volume, illustrated, short catalogue

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239. Volume 20 appeared in 1986: *Vremennik Pushkinskoi komissii. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, vol. 20 (Leningrad: "Nauka, Leningradskoe otделение, 1986). Earlier parts of this serial are described as PKG--C-34.5 and C-34.6.

240. *Drevnerusskaia knizhnost' po materialam Pushkinskogo doma. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. A. M. Panchenko (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otделение, 1985; [IDC--R-17,230]).

241. See PKG--C-25; [IDC--R-10,957].

242. *Rukopisnye istochniki po istorii Zapadnoi Evropy v Arkhive Leningradskogo otdeleniia Instituta istorii SSSR. Arkheograficheskii sbornik*, ed. V. I. Rutenburg and A. D. Liublinskaia (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otделение, 1982).

243. *Opisanie persidskikh i tadjikskikh rukopisei*, vol. 3: *Istoricheskie sochineniia*, comp. N. D. Miklukho-Maklai (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1975) (vols. 4 and 5 had been published earlier); vol. 6: *Fol'klor (zanimatel'nye rasskazy i povesti)*, comp. N. N. Tumanovich (Moscow, 1981); vol. 7: *Persoiazychnaia khudozhestvennaia*

appeared for Arabic manuscripts with emphasis on texts of the Koran.<sup>244</sup> In terms of manuscripts in other Oriental languages held by LOIV AN, a scholarly catalogue was issued in 1976 describing 30 manuscripts in the Afghan language of Pashto (Puk'to).<sup>245</sup>

My 1976 supplement and my 1982 article failed to note the publication in 1975 of the second volume of the descriptive catalogue of Turkic manuscripts in LOIV AN; a third volume appeared in 1979.<sup>246</sup> The second volume of this detailed, scholarly catalogue describes 103 manuscripts dating from the 14th through the early 20th centuries, predominantly in copies dating from the 16th through the 20th centuries, in Ottoman Turkish, Uzbek, Tatar, and Uigur languages, divided into sections according to the subjects indicated by the title. The third volume, as indicated by the title, describes poetic texts.

Regrettably, not even the first of the projected six-volume catalogue of Hebraic manuscripts in LOIV AN has appeared. The catalogue was initially prepared by I. L. Gintsburg in the 1930s. After reediting by A. M. Gazanov-Ginzberg and K. B. Starkova, it was announced for publication in the 1960s as the first part of a planned complete union catalogue of Hebrew manuscripts throughout the USSR.<sup>247</sup> A great step forward, however, occurred with the publication in 1985 of a catalogue of Hebrew incunabulae by LOIV AN.<sup>248</sup> More recently, there is renewed hope for the publication of the catalogue of manuscripts as a result of preliminary discussions between the International Research and Exchanges Board and LOIV AN in connection with a collaborative project for the study of ancient Hebraic manuscripts.

#### Holdings of the Academies of Union Republics

The Lviv directory mentions the existence of central archives for many of the academies of sciences of the non-Russian union republics, but gives neither details nor bibliography. A more serious lacuna from the standpoint of many researchers, it gives no indication whatsoever of the rich archival

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*literatura (X--nachalo XIII v.)*, comp. Z. N. Vorozheikina (Moscow, 1980); and vol. 8: *Persoiazychnaia khudozhestvennaia literatura (XI--nachalo XIII v.)*, comp. Kh. N. Niazov (Moscow, 1979); for other parts of the series see PKG--C-72; [IDC--R-10,977].

244. *Arabskie rukopisi Instituta vostokovedeniia AN SSSR. Kratkii katalog*, ed. A. B. Khalidov, 2 vols. (Moscow: "Nauka," 1986), vol. 1: *Koran*, vol. 2: *Ukazateli i prilozheniia*. For the earlier catalogue series covering Arabic manuscripts, see PKG--C-58.

245. V. V. Kushev, *Opisanie rukopisei na iazyke pashto Instituta vostokovedeniia* (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1976).

246. L. V. Dmitrieva and S. N. Muratov, *Opisanie tiurkskikh rukopisei Instituta vostokovedeniia*, vol. 2: *Istoriia, akty, bibliografiia, entsikopedii, geografiia, kalendari*, ed. A. S. Tveritinova (Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1975); vol. 3: *Poeziia i kommentarii poeticheskim sochineniiam. Poetika* (Moscow, 1979). The first volume was published in 1965 (see PKG--C-75).

247. For an initial listing of that catalogue, see PKG--C-63 and PKG--C-63.1.

248. S. M. Iakerson, *Katalog inkunabulov na drevneevreiskom iazyke Biblioteki Leningradskogo otdeleniia Instituta vostokovedeniia AN SSSR*, ed. I. Sh. Shifman (Leningrad: BAN, 1985; LOIV AN).

deposits and manuscript divisions in many institutes of republic-level academies. My coverage of these repositories in the Baltic republics, most notably the rich holdings of republic-level institutes of literature and folklore, should give some idea of the extent and nature of their holdings. My forthcoming volume of Ukrainian institutions will demonstrate the extent to which the holdings of many academy institutes are much more impressive than some of the other institutions covered in the Lviv directory. In most cases, there are no adequate published guides or descriptions of these institutions apart from my own account. Thus it is all the more important that they receive attention in a comprehensive directory. Perhaps in the future, the archival administration will bring deserved attention to their identification and description so that researchers may be more aware of their holdings.

### Library of the Academy of Sciences (BAN)

Turning to the main Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad (BAN), the Lviv directory continues to present the best available overall survey of its manuscript holdings (pp. 159-67) and contains considerably more detail than my own account. Although the bibliography has been doubled from the previous edition, its emphasis is on the most recent literature at the expense of many still important earlier items. However, the Lviv coverage is less original in its contribution than is the case for other libraries it covers because BAN is one of the only libraries in the Soviet Union that has a descriptive catalogue series. A major omission in the Lviv bibliography for BAN publications is the essential supplemental bibliography issued by the library in 1981 that lists all of its publications between 1964 and 1974.<sup>249</sup> A second supplement appeared in 1986, continuing the coverage for imprints from 1975 to 1984.<sup>250</sup>

Publications by specialists in the Manuscript and Rare Book Division since 1945 are listed in a bibliography published recently in the Netherlands, which includes many specialized analytic studies as well as manuscript descriptions and other finding aids.<sup>251</sup> The bibliography is organized by year

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249. *Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR. Ukazatel' literatury za 1964-1974 gg.*, comp. G. V. Sergienko, ed. N. A. Laskeev and T. K. Tarasova (Leningrad: BAN, 1981). This poorly printed *rotaprint* edition updates the earlier 250-year anniversary volume covering the entire period from 1714 (see PKG--C-20). Special sections are devoted to publications regarding manuscripts (pp. 65-68), bibliology (pp. 111-29), which includes reports of archeographic expeditions and new manuscript acquisitions (pp. 128-29), and to analytics of serials or collected volumes issued by the library.

250. *Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR. Ukazatel' literatury za 1975-1984 gg.*, comp. N. A. Laskeev and O. N. Peskova, ed. A. L. Bandman (Leningrad: BAN 1986). The volume was issued in a format similar to the previous *rotaprint* edition. Special sections are devoted to studies of manuscripts (pp. 45-48), the history of the book and bibliology (pp. 87-118), with subsections for archeographic activities, and published descriptions and catalogues of manuscripts (pp. 112-16).

251. A. A. Amosov and N. Iu. Bubnov, "Bibliografiia rabot sotrudnikov Otdela rukopisnoi i redkoi knigi Biblioteki Akademii nauk SSSR (1945-1984)," *Polata k"nigopis'naia* (Nijmegen, the Netherlands), no. 13 (December 1985): 2-28. For mention of a few of the major finding aids issued in the late 1970s, see Grimsted, "Recent Publications," pp. 529-30.

of publication, which gives an indication of publication activities in different periods.

In the 1970s, there was an impressive output of BAN scholarly catalogues and other publications relating to its manuscript holdings, but production in the early 1980s has slowed considerably. Indeed, there has been only one new catalogue since 1980--an additional volume in the basic BAN catalogue series of manuscript descriptions. This excellent new catalogue covers 133 Old Believer manuscript books dating from the 17th through the early 20th centuries, and consists primarily of writings by Old Believers from the second half of the 17th century.<sup>252</sup>

Mention also should be made of a recent review article surveying BAN publications on the history of the book, which also covers BAN's series of descriptions of its manuscript division holdings.<sup>253</sup> Other recent publications in the BAN series on the history of the book and bibliology are mentioned in the appropriate section above (see notes 69-74). As noted there, the 1976 volume is specifically devoted to collections of the Library of the Academy of Sciences (see note 69).

### Other Academy Libraries

There is also brief coverage in the Lviv directory, similar to that in the earlier edition, of the Academy of Science's main Moscow library and information center, the Institute of Scientific Information for the Social Sciences (INION). Although INION does not have a traditional manuscript division, it has recently established a new depository manuscript collection of completed but unpublished contemporary monographs from various academy institutes. Holdings are announced regularly in appropriate INION monthly bibliographic bulletins and are open for consultation at the library. A separate series of catalogues for these important holdings in the social sciences started in 1976, but they are not listed in the Lviv directory.<sup>254</sup> Researchers abroad will want to note that some of the manuscript works listed are available on microfilm in the United States through special arrangement with the Slavic Library of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The second edition of the Lviv directory adds a section surveying the manuscript holdings of the main library of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences, the State Public Scientific-Technical Library (GPNTB SO AN SSSR). The manuscript division of this library was built up around the M. N. Tikhomirov collection, which was described by Tikhimirov (1893-1965) in

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252. *Opisanie Rukopisnogo otdela Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR*, vol. 7, pt. 1: *Sochineniia pisatelei-starobriadtsev XVII veka*, comp. N. Iu. Bubnov (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1984). For earlier parts of the series, which started in 1910, see PKG--C-22 and C-22.1; [IDC--R-10,954]].

253. V. A. Filov and K. V. Liutova, "Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR i issledovaniia v oblasti istorii knigi," in *Russkie biblioteki i ikh chitatel'*, pp. 7-20.

254. *Katalog deponirovannykh rukopisei. Obshchestvennye nauki*, ed. R. R. Mdivani, G. F. Trofimova, and N. K. Shalagina (Moscow: INION, 1976+). The first issue covers relatively few accessions to the collection from the years 1963-1971, and the larger groups are divided into specific subject rubrics for the years 1972-1975. Subsequent volumes for social sciences cover single years.

a catalogue published posthumously in 1968.<sup>255</sup> A recent collection of studies about archeographic activities in the Siberian region includes a study of an earlier inventory of the Tikhomirov collection as well as several other related articles.<sup>256</sup>

The second edition of the Lviv directory also happily devotes new and long overdue attention to the manuscript riches of libraries of most of the republic-level academies (pp. 170-205), the lack of which I deplored in my review of the earlier directory. In many cases, these are the first surveys of their holdings in print and deserve the careful attention of scholars. Most impressive is the survey of holdings for the two major libraries of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Central Scientific Library (TsNB) in Kiev, and the Stefanyk Library (LNB AN) in Lviv, though it would have been easier for the reader if the descriptions had been assigned separate sections and their bibliography not run together. Again, the bibliography of published finding aids tends to emphasize more recent literature, and includes only about half the titles for these libraries listed in my forthcoming directory. My coverage, in comparison, also adds fond numbers for many of the most important collections.

Researchers will want to compare the coverage of the academy libraries in the Baltic republics and Belorussia to that in my own directory because the Lviv directory provides only a fraction of the bibliography and omits much of the important pre-Soviet literature, as well as publications in local national languages. However, there are a few recent titles listed that came out too late for inclusion in my own directory, and there are a few others that did not come to the attention of the Lviv compilers. For example, in addition to the survey publication referred to in my last review for the Central Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius, mention should be made of an impressive catalogue published in 1980 and compiled by Rimantas Jasas listing 1,400 parchment documents dating from 1187 (1193) to 1935.<sup>257</sup>

#### Manuscript Holdings in Other Libraries and Institutes (Parts E and F)

One of the greatest contributions of the Lviv directory is the breadth of its coverage of the manuscript divisions of major libraries throughout the USSR, many of which are nowhere else surveyed. Most of the official Soviet library directories give statistics for manuscript holdings and mention the existence of a manuscript division in various libraries, but say nothing about the contents. Indeed, the Lviv directory provides the first real attempt to survey these manuscript riches since the revolution.

In an introductory page for its coverage of libraries, the Lviv directory helpfully refers the reader to bibliographic citations for the major published library directories. The coverage is not as complete as it might be as a few of the more specialized directories are omitted, such as the one for musical

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255. M. N. Tikhomirov, *Opisanie Tikhomirovskogo sobraniia rukopisei*, ed. N. N. Pokrovskii (Moscow: "Nauka," 1968).

256. *Sibirskoe sobranie M. N. Tikhomirova i problemy arkheografii. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. V. N. Alekseev et al. (Novosibirsk: GPNTB SO AN SSSR, 1981).

257. Rimantas Jasas, *Pergamentų katalogas/ Katalog pergamentov* (Vilnius: Lietuvos TSR Mokslų akademija Centrinė biblioteka, 1980).

holdings mentioned above (note 143). It also does not cite the most recent (1979) directory of Moscow libraries that should have been available.<sup>258</sup>

A more recent publication of tremendous import to scholars using major research libraries in Moscow is a 1982 guide to card catalogues and other catalogues for each of the 12 most important libraries in the capital.<sup>259</sup> Another very important new library directory issued by the Lenin Library in 1984 provides data about newspaper collections in major libraries throughout the USSR.<sup>260</sup> Although it does not give details of individual holdings, it surveys the extent and nature of many collections, and includes particularly helpful notes about available catalogue facilities in each institution covered. There are also a number of general directories of relevance for special types of manuscripts or archives that might have been listed (some of the most recent of which are mentioned in my general section above), and others will be found in my earlier directories. But such oversights are minor compared to the basic contribution.

The Lviv coverage of manuscript holdings belonging to libraries under the Academy of Sciences and the academies of union republics (which are given in the same library section), has already been discussed in the above section on the institutions of the Academy of Sciences. Space limitations prevent a comprehensive discussion of the Lviv coverage of all other libraries, but it might be appropriate to single out four for further comment, particularly because there are some important supplemental recent finding aids that merit attention. Coverage of the manuscript holdings of the two largest library manuscript divisions in the USSR particularly deserve the attention of researchers in Moscow and Leningrad, and show the strengths and weaknesses of the Lviv coverage.

#### Lenin Library (GBL)

Foremost among library manuscript holdings in the USSR is the Manuscript Division of the Lenin State Library (GBL), but curiously we must turn to the Lviv directory for what is now the most complete and up-to-date general survey of its holdings as well as an extensive bibliography of its finding aids. However imperfect or incomplete the presentation might be, the second edition of the Lviv directory devotes 20 pages to describing the manuscript holdings, and has increased its bibliography of finding aids from 123 in the first edition to 152 items in the second. Fond numbers, which researchers invariably need for requesting materials, are never among the Lviv directory offerings. Hence the researcher must soon proceed to more specialized publications issued by the GBL Manuscript Division itself. Unfortunately, despite the many fine descriptive publications put out by the division, there is still no general guide or list available for all of the fonds with numbers and details about holdings, and there are no general catalogue series such as

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258. *Biblioteki Moskvy. Spravochnik*, comp. L. A. Skvortsova, N. E. Zykova, I. V. Kruglova, and L. M. Tibanova, ed. E. O. Maio-Znak et al. (Moscow: "Kniga," 1979; GBL).

259. *Katalogi i kartoteki krupneishikh bibliotek Moskvy. Annotirovannyyi perechen'*, ed. V. A. Al'tshuller, T. A. Bakhturina, and E. R. Sukiasian (Moscow: GBL, 1982).

260. N. N. Bessonova and O. N. Nizhneva, *Krupneishie gazetnye fondy nauchnykh bibliotek strany. Annotirovannyyi ukazatel'*, ed. R. G. Abdullin (Moscow: GBL, 1984; Otdel gazet).



those issued by many major national libraries in the West. Researchers must follow the scholarly compendium issued by the division, *Zapiski Otdela rukopisei*, along with other excellent and more specialized finding aids. The most recent issues available list new acquisitions through 1980, including individual documents, manuscript books, and new archival fonds, and they provide surveys of several groups of materials and some specific early manuscript books.<sup>261</sup> Regrettably, no issues have appeared since 1983, although earlier volumes had been coming out approximately on an annual basis.

For coverage of the collections of early manuscript books in the division, the library has at last issued the first part of the first volume of its admirable new survey series, which was announced for publication in 1978.<sup>262</sup> The first part surveys many of the major manuscript collections acquired by the Rumiantsev Museum--the forerunner of the present manuscript division of the library--during the period between 1862 and 1916. Some other recent survey literature is listed in the bibliography of the Lviv directory.

### Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library (GPB)

Equally impressive is the 20-page survey in the Lviv directory of manuscript holdings in the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library (GPB) in Leningrad. Bibliography of finding aids has increased over the first edition from 177 to 275 entries, although again it is inconveniently arranged in a single uninterrupted paragraph, in this case 10-and-a-half-pages long (pp. 386-96). Despite the extent of those listings, however, most of the important recent catalogues and related finding aids for manuscripts issued by the Manuscript and Rare Book Division of the library unfortunately escaped the attention of the Lviv compilers.

A comprehensive bibliography of publications by the library during the last 25 years appeared in 1983, the same year as the Lviv directory. It contains a special section devoted to manuscript division publications and lists all of the division's recent catalogues as well as earlier ones.<sup>263</sup> As mentioned in my previous article, a 1980 list covered division publications during the 1970s,<sup>264</sup> but this new catalogue provides much more extensive coverage. Despite these bibliographic listings, the published catalogues not listed in my 1976 supplement and 1982 article merit special mention here, for it is unlikely many copies will be found abroad. In almost all cases, they were issued in poor-quality, in-house *rotaprint* editions with print runs ranging from 100 to 500 copies.

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261. *Zapiski Otdela rukopisei* 43 (Moscow: "Kniga," 1982), and 44 (1983). For earlier parts of the series see PKG--E-3; [IDC--R-10,287].

262. *Rukopisnye sobraniia Gosudarstvennoi biblioteki SSSR im. V. I. Lenina*, vol. 1, pt. 1: 1862-1916, ed. L. V. Tiganova et al. (Moscow: "Kniga," 1984; GBL; [IDC--R-17,235]). See the explanation in PKG, *Archives*, Supplement 1, p. 88.

263. *Izdaniia Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina za 25 let (1957-1982 gg.)*, comp. I. E. Krylova, ed. L. A. Shilov and N. A. Efimova (Leningrad: GPB, 1983). For coverage of the manuscript and rare book division, see especially p. 19 and pp. 41-52.

264. N. A. Zubkova, "Bibliograficheskii spisok," in *Problemy istochnikovedcheskogo izucheniia rukopisnykh i staropechatnykh fondov. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, vol. 2 (Leningrad: GPB, 1980), pp. 198-216. The list is preceded by a brief survey about the manuscript division.

Most significant is the comprehensive guide to personal fonds and other collections of manuscript holdings in the division. The first of an announced six-volume series appeared in 1981. Four volumes providing annotated descriptions of personal papers of eminent Russians from the 18th through the 20th centuries have been published through 1985.<sup>265</sup> Fonds are listed alphabetically under the name of the individual or family represented. Divided into appropriate rubrics, each entry gives details about the different types of materials in the fond. They include a brief description of manuscript materials of various origin collected by the individual in question, and in the case of correspondence the names of other individuals whose letters are found. As an added feature, all of these names are picked up in a comprehensive index at the end. Regrettably, the volumes in this long-awaited basic series are being issued in poor-quality *rotaprint* editions of 300 copies each, and a delay is to be expected for the remaining volumes in the series.

Other recent descriptive publications from the GPB Manuscript Division tend to be more specialized. Continuing a series started in the 1920s are two new volumes describing early Russian charters found in the division dating from the years 1661-1681.<sup>266</sup> The sixth volume describes 829 charters from a wide range of different fonds and collections and the seventh describes 588.

Scholars interested in early Slavic manuscripts will welcome the new two-volume catalogue of the collection of the Serbian Slavacist Ivan Berčić (1824-1870), which is particularly rich in Glagolitic manuscripts and documentary fragments.<sup>267</sup> The first volume covers various materials from the collection dating from the 15th through 19th centuries. The announced second volume has not yet appeared, but is planned to list some 180 Glagolitic parchment fragments dating from the 13th through 15th centuries and five Glagolitic codices along with many of the working papers of Berčić.

For later Russian-Balkan relations, two major finding aids have been produced describing sources from the late 19th century. First a catalogue of documents relating to Russian-Bulgarian relations during the years 1850-1870 lists 728 documents dating from 1850-1907 from a variety of fonds.<sup>268</sup>

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265. *Annotirovannyi ukazatel' rukopisnykh fondov GPB im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina. Fondy russkikh deiatelei XVIII-XX vv.*, comp. R. B. Zaborova et al., 4 vols. (Leningrad: GPB, 1981-85): vol. 1: *Abaza-Viazemskii* (1981); vol. 2: *Gabaev--Kiui* (1982); vol. 3: *Lavrov--Rybakov* (1983); and vol. 4: *Savvaitov--Iastrebsteu* (1985). The fact that this important series is issued as a *bezplatno* publication will make it more difficult to obtain copies abroad.

266. *Katalog drevnerusskikh gramot, khраниashchikhsia v Otdel' rukopisei i redkikh knig*, vol. 6: 1661-1675 gg., comp. T. P. Glushkova (Leningrad: GPB, 1979); and vol. 7: 1676-1681 gg., comp. V. L. Afanas'ev and T. P. Glushkova (1982). See earlier parts of this series described in my 1976 supplement as PKG--F-15; these latest volumes will be added to the microfiche edition started earlier under the number IDC--R-10,854.

267. S. O. Vialova, *Rukopisi sobraniia Ivana Berchicha. Katalog*, 2 vols., ed. E. E. Granstrem and V. L. Afanas'ev (Leningrad: GPB, 1982).

268. *Opisanie dokumental'nykh istochnikov po istorii russko-bolgarskikh svyazei za 1850e-1870e gody v rukopisnykh fondakh Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. "M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina"/ Opis na dokumentalni iztochnitsi za istoriata na rusko-bulgarskite vruzki prez 50-te do 70-te godini za XIX vek zapazeni v rukopisnite fondove na durzhavnata obshtestvena biblioteka*

Honoring the centennial of the "liberation of Slavs" in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878-1879 is a two-volume catalogue describing 1,000 documents dating from the years 1850-1907 from over 50 different fonds in the division.<sup>269</sup>

In the field of Russian literature, and more broadly social and cultural history, note should be made of the new catalogue of the literary archive of the late 19th and early 20th century Society for Aid to Needy Literary Figures and Scholars.<sup>270</sup> As explained in the preface, the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library holds only part of the archive and manuscript materials from this society (fond 438). The materials are predominantly from its first decade, 1859-1869, and lesser holdings are from later years.

Of interest to researchers in the theatrical arts is the extensively annotated catalogue prepared by V. F. Petrova describing a wide range of documentation relating to drama, opera, and ballet as well as other more specialized theaters. The first volume, published in 1980, has separate sections devoted to general questions of the history and theory of the theater, the theater in prerevolutionary Russia, and the Soviet theater.<sup>271</sup> The second volume, the first part of which appeared in 1984, includes lists of songs, librettos, and musical scores, while the announced third volume will describe materials relating to individual theatrical personalities.

Art specialists will find the 1982 catalogue of watercolors and drawings of 76 Leningrad artists found in personal fonds in the Manuscript Division to be of great interest.<sup>272</sup> For coverage of graphic materials, researchers should be aware of a small volume with three articles published by GPB in 1978.<sup>273</sup> The first article describes prints of St. Petersburg architectural monuments in the early 18th century, and the second describes prints of other Russian cities from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The third surveys the manuscript collection of Nikolai Petrovich Sobko, large parts of which are

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"M. E. Saltikov-Shchedrin," comp. L. I. Buchina, T. L. Vinokurova, and M. Ia. Stetskevich, ed. M. Ia. Stetskevich (Sofia, 1978; GPB/ Narodna biblioteka "Kiril i Metodii").

269. *Materialy po istorii balkanskikh slavian v Otdel rukopisei i redkikh knig. Katalog*, comp. L. I. Buchina et al., ed. M. Ia. Stetskevich, 2 vols. (Leningrad: GPB, 1977-78). The second volume consists entirely of an index of personal and geographic names and list of fonds from which the described documents were drawn.

270. *Opisanie arkhiva literaturnogo fonda Obshchestva dlia posobiia nuzhdaiushchimsia literatoram i uchenym, 1859-1922 gg. Annotirovannyi katalog*, 2 vols. (Leningrad: GPB, 1978-79): vol. 1: comp. R. B. Zaborova and V. N. Sazhin, ed. R. B. Zaborova (1978); and vol. 2: comp. V. N. Sazhin, ed. R. B. Zaborova (1979). The second volume contains indexes and auxiliary reference lists of pseudonyms and members.

271. *Materialy k istorii teatral'noi kul'tury Rossii XVII-XX vv. Annotirovannyi katalog*, comp. V. F. Petrova, vol. 1: *Obshchie voprosy istorii i teorii teatra. Teatr dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Sovetskii teatr* (Leningrad: GPB, 1980); vol. 2: *P'esy. Libretto. Notnye materialy*, pt. 1: *Materialy XVII v.--1917 g.*; and pt. 2: *Sovetskii period* (Leningrad: GPB, 1984).

272. *Leningradskie khudozhniki. Katalog akvarelei i risunkov iz lichnykh fondov, khraniashchikhsia v Otdel rukopisei i redkikh knig Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina*, comp. E. P. Fedoseeva (Leningrad: GPB, 1982).

273. *Fond graviur kak istochnik izucheniia arkhitektury russkikh gorodov. Sbornik trudov*, ed. O. S. Ostroi (Leningrad: GPB, 1978).

held in the GPB Manuscript Division. The latter article particularly relates to the materials Sobko gathered in the late 19th century for his dictionary of Russian artists.

There has always been considerable interest in materials of Western provenance held by the State Public Library. My earlier review article mentioned a 1979 catalogue covering the Dubrowski collection.<sup>274</sup> A second catalogue covering materials from the Dubrowski collection appeared the same year describing 76 original documents from the Abbey of Saint Antoine-des-Champs in Paris dating from the years 1203-1747, which had been acquired by Dubrowski at the time of the French revolution.<sup>275</sup>

A distressing problem arises with the elaborate but completely unannotated 1976 reprint of the 1910 catalogue by Antonio Staerk of Latin manuscripts dating from the 5th through the 13th centuries that had been held in the State Public Library before World War I.<sup>276</sup> The reprint edition would have made much more sense had an editor taken the trouble to check the entries against current holdings in the library itself, added marginal notes or code numbers, or even included a brief preface. There is every evidence that the Leningrad library would have been prepared to cooperate in the endeavor. Instead, the new edition appears in a vacuum of a 50-year lack of adequate communication and collaboration in such major publication endeavors. As it is, 21 of the manuscripts covered no longer are held at the library. For example, some of those from the Dubrowski and Zaluski collections were returned to Poland in the 1920s. Now the Staerk descriptions must be correlated with other more recent Soviet publications to determine if the manuscripts described remain in Leningrad or not, and if so under what code numbers.

In general, Soviet published catalogues in this field are notably incomplete and inadequate, which makes even more regrettable the ill-advised Western republishing venture. However, Soviet authorities are gradually responding to research needs. Most important in this respect is a 1983 catalogue briefly describing 256 Latin manuscripts in the division, dating from the 5th through the 12th centuries.<sup>277</sup> The detailed scholarly manuscript descriptions of the earlier Staerk catalogue and the beautifully published volume in which they appear contrast markedly with the modest GPB pamphlet, but the Staerk volume cannot stand on its own today because many of the manuscripts it describes are no longer at the State Public Library. As the title indicates, this 1983 catalogue was prepared as part of the comprehensive union catalogue of Latin manuscripts in the Soviet Union, which explains why

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274. See Grimsted, "Recent Publications," p. 529 (note 91).

275. E. V. Bernadskaia, *Gramoty abbatstva Sent-Antuan XIII-XVIII vv. Katalog*, ed. V. I. Mazhuga (Leningrad: GPB, 1979).

276. Antonio Staerk, *Les manuscrits latins du Vè au XIIIè siècle conservés à la Bibliothèque Impériale de Saint-Pétersbourg*, 2 vols. reprint edition (Hildesheim, GDR, New York: Georg Olms, 1976). For the original see PKG--F-24. The second volume consists of 140 plates. See also the related literature and notes listed in my earlier bibliography, especially PKG--F-21 and F-25.

277. *Latinskie rukopisi V-XII vekov Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina. Kratkoe opisaniie dlia Svodnogo kataloga rukopisei, khраниashchikhsia v SSSR*, vol. 1, comp. E. V. Bernadskaia, T. P. Voronova, and S. O. Vialova, ed. T. P. Voronova et al. (Leningrad: BAN, 1983; [IDC--R-17,246]).

it was issued in conjunction with the Leningrad Branch of the Archeographic Commission and BAN. Actually published by BAN, it is better printed and had a larger press run than all of the other recent in-house published catalogues covering materials in the GPB Manuscript Division.

Descriptions of 21 Latin illuminated manuscripts of French provenance from the 13th century in the State Public Library are included in the beautifully illustrated two-volume album published in 1984 and 1985, which also covers other illuminated manuscripts in BAN and other Soviet libraries.<sup>278</sup> In terms of publishing quality, this volumes contrasts markedly with other descriptive publications about manuscripts in the library. A number of other French manuscript books from the 13th and 14th centuries are mentioned in the 1975 study by V. L. Romanova, which concentrates on paleographic aspects.<sup>279</sup>

Another contribution to the coverage of the rich Western manuscript materials in the division is a catalogue of materials on Italian humanists, prepared by E. V. Bernadskaia, which first appeared in 1981 in a poor-quality *rotaprint* edition.<sup>280</sup> Bernadskaia's descriptions of the 36 manuscripts involved, dating from 1388 to 1615, were later published serially in *Srednie veka*.<sup>281</sup>

Many other Western parchment manuscript books in the division are listed, and some more thoroughly discussed, in the 1985 study by Kiseleva of the 14th- and 15th-century book in Western Europe.<sup>282</sup> Also of note in connection with Western manuscripts held by the division is the 1986 article listing new acquisitions in this area.<sup>283</sup>

Of interest to Oriental specialists, V. V. Lebedev prepared a detailed scholarly catalogue of 241 Arabic documents dating from 885 through 1918 in a number of different fonds and collections in the division.<sup>284</sup> In this connection, mention should also be made of the 1978 reprint edition of the detailed and elaborately illustrated catalogue by B. A. Dorn of Oriental manuscripts, originally published in St. Petersburg in 1852.<sup>285</sup> The beautiful

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278. See note 159 above.

279. V. L. Romanova, *Rukopisnaia kniga i goticheskoe pis'mo vo Frantsii v XIII-XIV vv. Po materialam sobraniia rukopisnykh knig Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1975).

280. E. V. Bernadskaia, *Ital'ianskie gumanisty v sobranii Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina. Katalog*, ed. A. Kh. Gorfunkel' and V. L. Afanas'ev (Leningrad: GPB, 1981).

281. E. V. Bernadskaia, "Ital'ianskie gumanisticheskie rukopisi v sobranii Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina," *Srednie veka* 47 (1984): 185-214, and 48 (1985): 270-99.

282. See note 160 above. See also Kiseleva's more popular 1978 study of the manuscript book in Western Europe listed in the bibliography.

283. T. P. Voronova and M. G. Logutova, "Novye postupleniia v zapadnyi fond Otdela rukopisei i redkikh knig Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina v Leningrade," *Srednie veka* 49 (1986): 321-23.

284. V. V. Lebedev, *Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. Katalog*, ed. O. G. Bol'shakov (Leningrad: GPB, 1978). Unlike the other volumes mentioned here, this one was included in the Lviv bibliography.

285. B. A. Dorn, *Catalogue des manuscrits et xylographes orientaux de la Bibliothèque impériale publique de St. Pétersbourg*, reprint edition (Munich, New York: K. G. Saur, 1978). For the original edition, see PKG--F-41. Even if a more extensive preface were not possible, at least a correlation table

reprint edition reproduces the exact text and illustrations from the 19th-century original, but like the Staerck catalogue mentioned above it unfortunately adds no correlations to current code numbers or even a preface explaining the present status and arrangement of the collection described. Library authorities in Leningrad would have welcomed the visit of a scholar overseeing such an endeavor and would have been prepared for cooperation. As it is, another elaborate reprint edition now exists in a vacuum--in this case of 126 years--without any realistic relationship to the collection it describes, most of which still remains in the State Public Library in Leningrad.

The latest three volumes in the library's *rotaprint* series of survey articles are also of great importance for their coverage of a wide variety of materials in the GPB Manuscript Division. The first of these issued in 1983 includes 10 articles discussing various manuscripts or groups of manuscript materials as well as several others dealing with early printed books.<sup>286</sup> These include surveys of manuscript materials from the library of A. A. Matveev, the manuscripts of A. D. Kantemir, several groups of folklore materials found among groups of musical materials in the division, some early medieval musical manuscripts, some of the Arabic manuscripts in the division, and a discussion of an impressive group of Oriental manuscripts acquired by GPB in 1976 from the local museum in Bakhchysarai in the Crimea.

A similar collection of 16 articles issued in 1984 surveys other manuscripts or specific groups of archival materials in the division.<sup>287</sup> This volume includes two articles on materials relating to Lenin; two on manuscript materials relating to the Russian poet V. A. Zhukovskii; several relating to specific early manuscript books; a survey of Arabic, Turkic, and Persian/Tadzhik documents; and others on personal papers or materials relating to Voltaire, P. P. Dubrovskii, N. D. Chechulin, the Dutch artist Arnold Houbraken, and the Polish artist Antoni Oleszczyński.

The latest volume appeared in 1985 with an additional 14 articles regarding rare books and manuscript materials in the division.<sup>288</sup> These include a study of artistic aspects of the Ostromir Gospel, an aspect of monastic book production in Novgorod from the end of the 14th through the early 16th century, studies of a Latin Missal from Paris, the manuscript holdings of Diderot, and a 19th-century Arabic travel account of St. Petersburg, among others.

Finally, mention should be made of the latest supplements to the library's earlier series of reports on new manuscript acquisitions. These provide detailed descriptions of personal fonds, manuscript collections, and

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could have been provided and an editorial note to the effect that this Dorn catalogue covers only the earliest Oriental acquisitions, most of which are still now held by GPB, and that it needs to be used in conjunction with more recent surveys (see PKG--F-40 and related listings).

286. *Istochniki po istorii otechestvennoi kultury v sobraniakh i arkhivakh Otdela rukopisei i redkikh knig. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. G. P. Enin (Leningrad: GPB, 1983). Earlier volumes are listed in the bibliography at the end of this study.

287. *Istochnikovedcheskoe izuchenie pamiatnikov pis'mennoi kul'tury: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, ed. G. P. Enin (Leningrad: GPB, 1984).

288. *Issledovanie pamiatnikov pis'mennoi kultury v sobraniakh i arkhivakh Otdela rukopisei i redkikh knig*, ed. G. P. Enin (Leningrad: GPB, 1985).

individual manuscripts acquired. The first covers materials acquired between 1974 and 1978, and the second covers materials acquired between 1979 and 1983.<sup>289</sup>

The impressive quantity and scholarly quality of finding aids issued by the GPB Manuscript Division in the last decade is not matched by any other archive or manuscript repository in the Soviet Union. With such an achievement, it is indeed unfortunate that one of the great libraries of the world and the second largest library in the USSR, with its wealth of manuscript holdings, is still only able to issue its basic finding aids in poor-quality editions of minuscule print runs that are immediate bibliographic rarities and next to impossible for foreign libraries to acquire. Yet despite such drawbacks, researchers should be glad such catalogues are being prepared and released. The GPB achievement should provide further incentive for other Soviet repositories.

#### Moscow University Library (MGU)

Another important section of the Lviv coverage of library manuscript holdings is devoted to university libraries. As an improvement over the first edition, bibliography of finding aids is more conveniently divided by institution rather than being run together as it is in so many of the other sections. Consequently, researchers can find references at a glance to available literature on a specific library. Comments I have made about other parts of the Lviv coverage usually apply in this section as to the unevenness of coverage and the emphasis on the most recent literature. In cases where my own directory coverage has appeared for a particular university library, readers will want to compare the two listings, which in some ways complement each other.

As an example, it might be well to single out the case of Moscow University Library (MGU), where my own coverage is considerably outdated. In my previous review article, I mentioned a few additions to my bibliography of finding aids that deserved singling out. Now in its second edition, the Lviv directory has expanded its bibliography for MGU with a few more additions, although it still omits two items I had included earlier. The Lviv directory includes the small 1981 volume of collected articles, many of which serve to survey different manuscripts as well as some of the rare books in the same division.<sup>290</sup> Also mentioned is the important new catalogue covering 54 manuscript books that had not been described in the earlier volume of manuscript descriptions.<sup>291</sup> A 1982 volume of essays covering early Slavic

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289. *Novye postupleniia v Otdel rukopisei i redkikh knig GPB (1974-1978)*. Katalog, comp. A. N. Galichanina (Mikhaleva) and L. S. Georgieva, ed. R. B. Zaborova and I. N. Kurbatova (Leningrad: GPB, 1980). *Novye postupleniia ... (1979-1983)*, comp. L. S. Georgieva; ed. G. P. Enin (Leningrad: GPB, 1985). Despite their importance, the first had a print run of 150 copies, and the second only had a print run of 100 copies.

290. *Iz kollektsii redkikh knig i rukopisei Nauchnoi biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta*, ed. E. S. Karpova (Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1981).

291. N. A. Kobiak and I. V. Pozdeeva, *Slaviano-russkie rukopisi XV-XVI vekov Nauchnoi biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta (Postupleniia 1964-1978 godov)* (Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1981). Still there has been no sign of the long-promised continuation of the manuscript description series

manuscripts in the library might have appeared too late for the Lviv bibliography.<sup>292</sup> It has a survey report on archeographic expeditions undertaken by the university in search of early manuscript books during the period 1966-1980, and includes surveys of several groups of Slavic manuscripts and studies of several specific related subjects.

Mention should also be made of two recent studies chronicling the history of Moscow University Library. While not directly relevant to manuscript holdings, they contain considerable important information about the development of the collections. The first covers the history of the library from 1800 to 1917, continuing an earlier volume for the 18th century published in 1969.<sup>293</sup> The second somewhat shorter volume covers the Soviet period from 1917 to 1949.<sup>294</sup>

### **Leningrad University Library; Mendeleev Archive**

There are few minor publications to be added to the Lviv directory's earlier coverage of manuscript holdings in Leningrad University Library. However, one short monograph regarding the history of the library should be singled out, namely the catalogue of the P. F. Zhukov collection, which played a major role in the founding of the university library in 1783. However, there are only a few manuscript books listed as part of the collection.<sup>295</sup>

As explained in my Moscow-Leningrad directory, the Mendeleev Museum and Archive is a separate institution under the administration of Leningrad University. Two new publications bear directly on its holdings. The first provides a history of Mendeleev's library, and has a separate chapter devoted to manuscript books, most of which remain in this repository.<sup>296</sup> The second provides a detailed bibliographic guide to published and unpublished letters and telegrams addressed to Mendeleev, held in a variety of repositories in addition to those at LGU.<sup>297</sup>

### **Other Libraries**

In my previous review, I discussed problems in the Lviv directory coverage of other state and university libraries with some detailed examples.

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for the library of which the first volume had appeared in 1963.

292. *Russkie pis'mennye i ustnye traditsii i dukhovnaia kul'tura (Po materialam arkheograficheskikh ekspeditsii MGU 1966-1980 gg.)*, ed. I. D. Koval'chenko et al. (Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1982).

293. V. V. Sorokin, *Istoriia biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta (1800-1917 gg.)* (Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1980). This study continues the earlier chronicle by N. A. Penchko, *Biblioteka Moskovskogo universiteta do 1812 goda* (Moscow: Izd-vo MGU, 1969).

294. E. I. Lesokhina and A. M. Khar'kova, *Istoriia biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta (1917-1949)* (Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1981).

295. A. Kh. Gorfunkel' and N. I. Likolaev, *Nachalo Universitetskoi biblioteki 1783 g. Sobranie P. F. Zhukova--pamiatnik russkoi kul'tury XVIII veka. Katalog* (Leningrad: LGU, 1980).

296. R. B. Dobrotin and N. G. Karpilo, *Biblioteka D. I. Mendeleeva* (Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1980).

297. *Pis'ma i telegrammy, adresovannye D. I. Mendeleevu. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'*, comp. O. P. Kamenogradskaiia, T. K. Tarasova, and T. V. Bashkirova, ed. L. S. Kerova (Leningrad: BAN, 1984).



Although there have been a few minor corrections, additions, and supplements, most of the unevenness and the types of errors pointed out unfortunately remain. Hence researchers can use what coverage there is as a starting point, but should not count on it as a comprehensive indication of holdings or available finding aids. Aside from Moscow and Leningrad, coverage is strongest for Ukrainian libraries and weakest for those in the Baltic republics and other non-Russian areas. Indeed, only five state libraries in the non-Russian republics are covered at all. Coverage has doubled since the first edition for the state libraries of Uzbekistan and Latvia, and has tripled for Kazakhstan, but the brief mention of holdings in Belorussia and Lithuania is practically useless. Five new libraries have been added in the second edition to the brief section for state libraries on the level of autonomous republics, *kraia*, and *oblasty*. Only one additional university library in Cheliabinskii is added to that section, and there is some expansion of coverage for the libraries of the Ural, Tartu, and Odessa universities.

### **Leningrad Institute of Theater, Music, and Film**

The archival holdings in the Leningrad State Institute of Theater, Music, and Film merit considerable attention. Before 1984, however, there was no published guide to these materials, and researchers abroad would have had difficulty appraising their riches. A thorough new guide describes the personal fonds of over 80 individuals held by the institute, along with major collections of manuscript and rare published music scores, librettos, miscellaneous manuscripts and letters of persons in the world of theater and music, materials on the history of musical organizations, miscellaneous pictorial materials, pictorial materials for the history of ballet, and reference materials.<sup>298</sup> The guide also lists 18 new fonds and collections received recently by the archive.

### **Manuscript Holdings in Museums**

One of the most obvious lacunae in the first edition of the Lviv directory was coverage of the extensive manuscript holdings in museums throughout the Soviet Union. Indeed, this is a general problem for researchers because there is simply no available directory of these museums beyond a brief list of their names and addresses put out periodically by the Ministry of Culture.<sup>299</sup> Nowhere is there any indication of their vast manuscript riches, which are often much more accessible to researchers than similar holdings in libraries and state archives. Hence researchers will welcome the major addition and important original contribution in the second edition of the Lviv directory with a separate section covering, at least on an introductory survey level, manuscript holdings in selected Soviet museums.

The section starts with an impressive ten-and-a-half-page survey of holdings in the State Historical Museum (GIM) in Moscow (pp. 234-44),

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298. *Putevoditel' po arkhivnym fondam*, comp. V. A. Tsinkovich-Nikolaeva and L. M. Kutateladze, ed. A. Ia. Al'tshuller (Leningrad: Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi institut teatra, muzyki i kinematografii, 1984).

299. The latest all-union list I have been able to find was issued in 1980: *Spisok gosudarstvennykh muzeev SSSR (po sostoianiiu na 1 ianvaria 1980 goda)* (Moscow: Ministerstvo kul'tury SSSR, 1980; [IDC--R-14,692]) (see PKG--Ukr-NG-16).

including its Manuscript Division (for early manuscript books), and the Division of Written Sources (for modern archival materials). It also contains brief mention of holdings in the Cartographic Division, the Architecture Division, the Division of Graphic Art, and the Photographic Collection. There is a six-page bibliography listing 156 different finding aids or other descriptive literature, whereas less than 50 listings were included in my own Moscow-Leningrad directory and supplement. Obviously, this extensive new contribution deserves the full attention of scholars despite the recent disappointing news from Moscow that the manuscript holdings in this museum will remain closed to foreign researchers, and reportedly to Soviet researchers as well, for five years.

The Lviv directory briefly covers only three other museums in Moscow--the Museum of History and Reconstruction of the City of Moscow, the Central State Museum of the Revolution of the USSR, and the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the USSR. It does not provide addresses, but in all cases it gives considerably more details about manuscript holdings than my earlier coverage.

For Leningrad, it more briefly covers the State Museum of the October Revolution, the Military History Museum, the Central Naval Museum, the Museum of Military Medicine, the Museum of Ethnography, and the Museum of Religion and Atheism. At least for some of these museums, readers will want to compare the coverage in my own directory. Because historical museums are emphasized in the Lviv directory, researchers interested in holdings in the realm of literature, theatre, music, and the arts will want to note my own listings of an additional 10 museums in Moscow with significant manuscript holdings and an additional 16 libraries and museums in Leningrad.

Although coverage of museums in other areas outside Moscow and Leningrad is extremely uneven, the Lviv directory provides the essential service of identifying many institutions with significant manuscript holdings. Among the approximately 85 institutions in the RSFSR and 17 in Ukraine that are mentioned, coverage varies from brief mention of the museum name to a page or two of description of manuscript holdings.

Because the compilers have not personally canvassed most of the museums themselves or worked from official questionnaires, their coverage apparently depends largely on the available published descriptions cited. Regrettably, there has been relatively little descriptive work covering manuscripts and archival holdings in museums outside Moscow and Leningrad. Thus it is not surprising to find few citations in the Lviv bibliography. Usually local museums tend to issue highly popularized tourist guides to their exhibits, which rarely mention archival holdings apart from a few rare documents or manuscript books that happen to be on exhibit. Although these guides provide the researcher with some indication of the types of materials to be found in the museum in question, they are virtually useless for serious research purposes.

In light of this general deficiency, it is worthwhile to signal the impressive projected 12-volume comprehensive coverage of holdings in regional museums in Vologda *oblast'* now underway. As of 1985, eight volumes had appeared, which in their conception and execution should be a model for local coverage in other parts of the Soviet Union.<sup>300</sup> The series obviously started

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300. *Pamiatniki pis'mennosti v muzeiakh Vologodskoi oblasti. Katalog-putevoditel'*, ed. P. A. Kolesnikov: vol. 1: *Rukopisnye knigi* (Vologda, 1983); vol. 2, [pt. 1]: *Knigi kirillicheskoï pechatî (1564-1825)*, comp. A. A. Amosov et al. (1983); vol. 2, pt. 2: *Knigi kirillicheskoï pechatî*

too late for mention in the Lviv directory.

This same pattern and unevenness of coverage is found in the Lviv coverage of museums in other republics, but coverage of areas outside the RSFSR and Ukraine is much more sketchy. Readers will want to compare some of my own listings for museums in the Baltic republics and Belorussia to get an idea of additional materials that are available. My forthcoming Ukrainian listings will list many more museums, but like the Lviv compilers I found available information lacking about their archival riches.

On the whole, the Lviv coverage of museums in the realm of history appears stronger than for literature and the arts, which in most cases are not represented at all. What coverage is provided for museums is a much needed start, but a great deal of work remains to be done in order to create a comprehensive directory with an adequate survey of manuscript holdings in museums throughout the USSR.

### Archives Outside the USSR

One of the most curiously unbalanced sections in the second edition of the Lviv directory is the separate 20-page chapter that has been added for archives in other countries outside the USSR (pp. 278-98). It is nonetheless interesting for Soviet area specialists in terms of what information and published literature from and about foreign archives has been available to Soviet compilers. Most of the descriptions of foreign archives and the vast majority of the literature cited are Russian-language surveys published in the USSR. Indeed, foreign literature is so rare in the 164-item bibliography that it stands out like a sore thumb. For Great Britain, for example, the only English-language citation is an article by Iredale entitled "Enjoying Archives." A few more basic directories are available for coverage of archives in the United States, and as mentioned above my article on Soviet regional archival organization is listed, although it only contains a vague introductory paragraph of comment on the American archival scene. Of most basic interest to Soviet readers would be the extensive volume compiled by Steven A. Grant and John H. Brown, prepared under the auspices of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, Washington, D.C., surveying archival materials relating to the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union in collections throughout the United States.<sup>301</sup> However, its existence escaped the attention of the Lviv compilers. A similar register of Russian-related materials in the United Kingdom is just being completed by Janet Hartley at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London.<sup>302</sup>

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*Vologodskogo oblastnogo muzeia (1576-1825 gg.)* (1985); vol. 3, [pt. 1]: *Knigi grazhdanskoi pechaty (1718-1825 gg.)*, comp. A. A. Amosov, V. V. Morozov et al. (1984); vol. 3, pt. 2: *Knigi grazhdanskoi pechaty Vologodskogo oblastnogo muzeia (1709-1825 gg.)*, comp. N. N. Malinina (1985); vol. 4, pt. 1: *Dokumenty dorevoliutsionnogo perioda*, comp. A. A. Amosov, B. N. Morozov et al. (1985); vol. 4, pt. 2: *Dokumenty XVI-XVIII vv. v Cherpovetskom kraevedcheskom muzee*, comp. B. N. Morozov (1984).

301. Steven A. Grant and John H. Brown, *The Russian Empire and Soviet Union: A Guide to Manuscripts and Archival Materials in the United States* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1981; [Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies]).

302. See the report on the project and related papers from a symposium held at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London in the recently released volume, *The Study of Russian History from British Archival*

Apparently the compilers did not have at their disposal any of the *Archivum* international directories issued by the International Council of Archives or other basic directories that cite Russian or Soviet holdings abroad. For archives in Afghanistan, they are limited to an article in *Pravda*. They have none of the basic German-language guides to Austrian archives, only a few for East and West Germany, and not even the basic *Minerva* directory that covers repositories throughout German-speaking countries.

Among the Eastern bloc countries, Poland fares best, with mention of a few scattered Polish-language directories, catalogues, and other finding aids. However, such fare stands in sharp contrast to the rich literature published by and about Polish archives, as evidenced by the comprehensive bibliography issued in 1984.<sup>303</sup> Much more distressing is the coverage of Romania and Hungary, for which there is not a single listing in the Romanian or Hungarian languages. Both of these countries have a rich archival literature covered by published bibliographies. Given the sadly deficient literature available to them, it might well have been better for the Lviv compilers not to try to include such a weak and sketchy chapter and instead devote more space to additional institutions within the Soviet Union itself.

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In my review of the first edition of the Lviv directory, I concluded with considerable praise for the extraordinarily successful effort by the compilers in pulling together information about so many major archives and manuscript holdings throughout the Soviet Union to an extent not hitherto attempted in any single Soviet publication. In the second edition, the central directory chapters of the first edition have been expanded in their own right, as I had hoped they would. Significantly, the second edition has far surpassed the first in providing descriptions of holdings and bibliography and has gone far beyond any single reference work since Ikonnikov's monumental survey published in Kiev before the revolution. Clearly, the new edition is now the single most important archival reference publication issued in the Soviet Union, and should be readily available to all researchers.

What the compilers have produced, far from the library resources of Moscow and Leningrad and without the resources of the reference facilities of the Main Archival Administration, should stand out as a remarkable achievement within the constricting Soviet reference environment. Despite its unevenness, awkward bibliographic format, and other serious limitations, the Lviv production is even more significant for the researcher in the context of other available reference literature, as this review has shown. There simply is no other Soviet directory that covers so many state archives, libraries, museums, as well as many of the institutions under the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Now that the Lviv comprehensive directory has been vastly improved in a second edition, researchers can hope that the project will be carried forward and

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*Sources*, ed. Janet M. Hartley (London/ New York: Mansell Publishing Ltd., 1986). My concluding paper (pp. 173-84) suggests some of the problems of relating the holdings discovered to related materials in the USSR. The full register of holdings surveyed by the project is being prepared for publication.

303. *Bibliografia archiwistyki Polskiej do roku 1970*, comp. Jan Pakulski, Regina Piechota, and Bohdan Ryszewski, ed. Andrzej Tomczak (Warsaw: PWN, 1984; NDAP; [IDC--R-14,896]).

improved on an all-union level. We all look forward to subsequent, expanded editions that can even better fill the serious gaps that remain in the published information about the extent and variety of the rich archival holdings throughout the USSR.



### III. PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED RECENT SOVIET ARCHIVAL LITERATURE: GENERAL REFERENCE AIDS AND MOSCOW/LENINGRAD REPOSITORIES (December 1986)

The preliminary bibliography that follows includes all of the publications cited in the preceding text together with those cited in my earlier bibliographic survey article that appeared in *Slavic Review* in the fall of 1982.<sup>1</sup> An additional 20 entries are included from my forthcoming article surveying specialized reference aids for archival research on Soviet social history in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>2</sup> Some of the more general entries will appear with more detailed annotations in the general bibliographic section of my forthcoming Ukrainian coverage, and a few have been added to the list from that volume because they are of basic relevance to collections in Moscow and Leningrad. A few more specifically Ukrainian entries are also included by virtue of the fact they were cited in the earlier text or article, but readers are advised to consult the more detailed annotations for them in the forthcoming Ukrainian volume. Several items identifying materials in repositories in the Baltic republics--used as examples in my review article--update my earlier coverage, and two Armenian entries, also mentioned in that article, are included as well. However, these are only isolated examples of recent publications from or relating to these republics; no attempt has been made to update or expand that coverage in a systematic fashion.

It was hoped that most of the items in this bibliography could be made available in microfiche reprint editions by the Swiss-Dutch microform publisher the Inter Documentation Company (IDC) to supplement the microfiche collections offered with my earlier published archival directories. Unfortunately, this will not be possible at the present time. Because IDC order numbers have already been assigned, however, I am retaining them here in the bibliographic entries, but have added an asterisk to indicate those items not currently available in microfiche editions. It is hoped that if demand is sufficient, future arrangements will be possible to offer these in microfiche editions and to film additional volumes in some of the series listed as part of earlier projects. However, many items of general interest have already been filmed as part of my forthcoming Ukrainian collection. These have cross references to the bibliographic code numbers in that volume, as explained below. In the case of the preliminary IDC order numbers for items not yet filmed, some numbers may have to be changed if and when arrangements are completed for filming. Hence readers are advised to check directly with IDC regarding their availability. Requests for catalogues or orders for individual items should be addressed to Inter Documentation Company, Poststrasse 14, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.

Library locations following the IDC numbers in brackets are not being given systematically because there has been inadequate time and funds to search available holdings or national library data bases. I have indicated locations only for those volumes I have actually seen in the Harvard

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1. "Recent Publications on Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the Soviet Union: A Selective Survey," *Slavic Review* 41, no. 3 (Fall 1982): 511-33.

2. "Archival Resources for Social History of the 1920s and 1930s: Soviet Archival Developments and Reference Aids for the Social Historian," in *Sources on the Social History of the Pre-War Stalin Period*, ed. Sheila Fitzpatrick and Lynne Viola, published in *Russian History* 13 (1986), forthcoming.

University Library (MH), the University of Illinois Library (IU), the Library of Congress (DLC), and the New York Public Library (NN). Items in my possession (PKG) have not been searched for library locations in most cases, although I have indicated library locations of which I am aware. Some of the recent publications that I checked in the Soviet Union have not yet been searched in American libraries or data bases.

Cross references to literature cited in my published volumes will use the abbreviation "PKG," followed by the appropriate marginal bibliographic code numbers. Numbers preceded by the letters "A" through "G" refer to the Moscow-Leningrad volume, and numbers with decimal points are in the 1976 supplement. The letters "H" through "M" refer to the Baltic volume, and "Ukr" to my forthcoming Ukrainian coverage. To the extent that final code numbers for entries in the Ukrainian directory volume (all preceded by "N") have been assigned, they are indicated here: "NG" (General Bibliography), "NK" (institutions in Kiev), "NL" (institutions in Lviv), "NO" (institutions in Kharkiv and other *oblasty*), and "NM" for institutions in the Moldavian SSR. Those "Ukr" entries without additional letters and numbers will be found in book two, which is still in preparation. References being included in my bibliography of ancillary disciplines are indicated with the designation "Anc," since final numbers have not been assigned.

If plans are realized for the projected computerized data base mentioned in the preface, bibliographic data for items in this bibliography will be expanded and rechecked; relevant articles will be added from other sources; titles will be given of important articles contained in many of the serials, series, and other volumes of collected articles listed here; library locations and/or tags to national data base records will be added; and eventually annotations will be added to identify the specific archival materials covered. In this connection, I would be exceedingly grateful for additions, corrections, and suggestions from archivists, librarians, and other researchers. I would also be grateful for holding reports from other libraries that might have the occasion to search all or part of this list. Please address any such communications to me in care of the Kennan Institute.



## PART A: GENERAL ARCHIVAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESEARCH AIDS

### 1. New General Directory and Bibliography

Grossman, Iurii Mironovich; and Kutik, Vitalii Naumovich.

*Spravochnik nauchnogo rabotnika: Arkhivy, dokumenty, issledovatel'*. 2d ed. Lviv: Izd-vo pri LGU "Vyshcha shkola," 1983. 499 pp. (See PKG--Ukr-NG-1/ Anc) [IDC--R-14,560; PKG; MH; IU]

Grossman, Iurii Mironovich; and Kutik, Vitalii Naumovich.

*Spravochnik nauchnogo rabotnika: Arkhivy, dokumenty, issledovatel'*. Lviv: Izd-vo pri LGU "Vyshcha shkola," 1979. 335 pp. (See PKG--Ukr-NG-1/ Anc) [IDC--R-14,870; PKG; MH; IU]

### 2. General Archival Bibliographies

*Katalog arkhivovedcheskoi literatury i sbornikov dokumentov (1968-1970 gg.)*. Comp. M. G. Artsruni et al. Ed. G. P. Lebedev. Moscow: GAU/VNIIDAD, 1977. 174 pp. (See PKG--Ukr-NG-48) [IDC--R-14,697; MH (film)]

Continues the coverage in earlier parts of the series:

*Katalog arkhivovedcheskoi literatury, 1917-1959 gg.* Comp. Z. A. Silaeva et al. Ed. A. I. Loginova and I. N. Firsov. Moscow: GAU, 1961.

(See PKG--A-1/ H-1/ Ukr-NG-47) [IDC--R-10,650; MH; PKG]

[Supplement 1]: 1960-1963 gg. 1964. (See PKG--A-2 and PKG--A-3/ H-1/ Ukr-NG-48) [IDC--R-10,651; MH; PKG]

[Supplement 2]: 1964-1967 gg. 1970. (See PKG--H-1/ Ukr-NG-48) [IDC--R-10,651; MH; PKG]

*Sovetskaia arkheografiia*. 3 vols. Moscow: GAU/VNIIDAD, 1974-1980. (See PKG--Ukr-NG-62/ Anc) [IDC--R-14,629; MH (vol. 3 film)]

Vol. 1: *Annotirovannyi katalog nauchno-metodicheskoi literatury (1917-1970)*. Comp. I. F. Astrokhandtseva et al. Ed. D. D. Golovanov et al. Moscow, 1974. 260 pp.

Vol. 2: *Katalog nauchno-metodicheskoi literatury i sbornik dokumentov (1971-1973 gg.)*. Comp. V. R. Kopylev et al. Ed. A. N. Alekseev et al. Moscow, 1976. 157 pp.

Vol. 3: *Katalog ... (1974-1975)*. Comp. A. L. Panina et al. Ed. O. F. Kozlov et al. Moscow, 1980. 271 pp.

*Annotirovannyi ukazatel' nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot Vsesoiuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta dokumentovedeniia i arkhivnogo dela (1966-1985 gg.)*. Comp. N. G. Andreeva et al. Ed. G. I. Kosarev et al. Moscow: GAU/VNIIDAD, 1986. 91 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,161; PKG]

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- [3]: *Sibirskaiia arkheografiia i istochnikovedenie.* 1979. 237 pp.
- [4]: *Sibirskoe istochnikovedenie i arkheografiia.* 1980. 214 pp.
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Smirnova, Tat'iana Mikhailovna.

*Gosudarstvennye uchrezhdeniia SSSR v usloviakh razvitogo sotsializma. Fondoobrazovateli tsentral'nykh arkhivov. Uchebnoe posobie.* Moscow: MGIAI, 1977. 78 pp. (See PKG--Anc) [\*IDC--R-17,548; DLC]

Smirnova, Tat'iana Mikhailovna.

*Gosudarstvennye uchrezhdeniia soiuznykh respublik i mestnye organy SSSR v usloviakh razvitogo sotsializma. (Fondoobrazovateli gosudarstvennykh arkhivov SSSR). Uchebnoe posobie.* Ed. N. P. Eroshkin. Moscow: MGIAI, 1979. 61 pp. (See PKG--Anc) [\*IDC--R-17,560]

Smirnova, Tat'iana Mikhailovna.

*Gosudarstvennye uchrezhdeniia soiuznykh respublik i mestnye organy SSSR v usloviakh razvitogo sotsializma. (Fondoobrazovateli gosudarstvennykh arkhivov SSSR). Uchebnoe posobie.* Ed. N. P. Eroshkin. Moscow: MGIAI, 1982. 86 pp. (See PKG--Anc) [\*IDC--R-17,561]

Smirnova, Tat'iana Mikhailovna.

*Gosudarstvennye uchrezhdeniia soiuznykh respublik v usloviakh sotsializma. Fondoobrazovateli tsentral'nykh i mestnykh gosudarstvennykh arkhivov. Uchebnoe posobie.* Moscow: MGIAI, 1985. 88 pp. (See PKG--Ukr/ Anc) [\*IDC--R-17,580]



## PART B: CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES OF THE USSR

### General Directories

See also the two historical studies by G. A. Dremina cited above under archival history.

*Tsentral'nye gosudarstvennye arkhivy SSSR. Kratkii spravochnik.* Comp. T. N. Dolgorukova, O. Iu. Nezhdanova, and S. I. Iudkin. Ed. F. I. Dolgikh et al. Moscow: GAU, 1982. 63 pp. + 16 plates. [\*IDC--R-17,218; PKG; DLC]

#### 1. Central State Archive of the October Revolution and Highest Agencies of State Rule and Agencies of State Administration of the USSR (TsGAOR SSSR)

*Kratkii spravochnik o fondakh Tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo arkhiva Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii, vysshikh organov gosudarstvennoi vlasti i organov gosudarstvennogo upravleniia SSSR.* Moscow: GAU, 1979. [\*IDC--R-17,583]  
As of 1986, this guide is restricted "for service use only," and hence not available to researchers.

#### 4. Central State Archive of the Navy of the USSR (TsGAVMF)

*Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Voenno-Morskogo Flota SSSR. Tematicheskii putevoditel'. (Dokumental'nye materialy dorevoliutsionnogo flota Rossi).* Comp. V. E. Nadvodskii. Ed. I. N. Solov'eva. Leningrad: TsGAVMF, 1966. 314 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,532]

As of 1986, this guide is restricted "for service use only," and hence not available to researchers.

#### 5. Central State Archive of Literature and Art of the USSR (TsGALI SSSR)

*Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv literatury i iskusstva SSSR. Putevoditel'.* [\*IDC--R-10,682; PKG]

Vol. 4: *Fondy, postupivshie v TsGALI SSSR v 1967-1971 gg.* Moscow: GAU, 1976. 471 pp.

Vol. 5: *Fondy, postupivshie v 1972-1977 gg.* Comp. T. V. Gamaiunova, I. M. Zakharova, V. N. Kolechenkova et al. Ed. N. B. Volkova, Iu. A. Krasovskii et al. Moscow: TsGALI, 1982. 497 pp.

Supplements PKG--B-36, B-37, and B-38.

*Vstrechi s proshlym. Sbornik [neopublikovannykh] materialov Tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo arkhiva literatury i iskusstva SSSR.* 5 vols. Moscow: "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1970-1986. [\*IDC--R-17,219; PKG; DLC; MH (inc.)]

Vol. 1: Moscow, 1970. 381 pp.

2d ed.: Moscow, 1983. 352 pp.

Vol. 2: Moscow, 1975. 397 pp.

2d ed.: Moscow, 1985. 352 pp.

Vol. 3: Moscow, 1978. 475 pp.

2d ed.: Moscow, 1980. 475 pp.

Vol. 4: Moscow, 1982. 508 pp.

Vol. 5: Moscow, 1984. 447 pp.

## 6. Central State Archive of Ancient Acts (TsGADA)

Mordovina, S. P., and Stanislavskii, A. L.

*Boiarskie spiski poslednei chetverti XVI--nachala XVII vv. i rospis' russkogo voiska 1604 g. Ukazatel' sostava gosudareva dvora po fondu Razriadnogo prikaza.* Ed. V. I. Buganov. 2 vols. Moscow: TsGADA, 1979. 341 pp.; 185 pp.

"Pamiatniki otechestvennoi istorii," no. 2. [\*IDC--R-17,343; MH]

*The "Lithuanian Metrica" in Moscow and Warsaw: Reconstructing the Archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Including an Annotated Edition of the 1887 Ptaszycki Inventory.* Edited with an introduction by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted with the collaboration of Irena Sulkowska-Kurasiewa. Cambridge, MA, 1984. xvi, 73 pp.; vii, 279 pp.; A-109 pp. Published by Oriental Research Partners for the "Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies." A collaborative publication of Harvard University and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Koval's'kyi, Mykola Pavlovych (Koval'skii, Nikolai Pavlovich).

*Istochniki po istorii Ukrainy XVI--pervoi poloviny XVII v. v Litovskoi metrike v fondakh prikazov TsGADA. Uchebnoe posobie.* Dnipropetrovs'k: DGU, 1979. 73 pp. [in IDC--R-14,562; MH; PKG]

## 8. Central State Archive of Military History (TsGVIA)

*Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi voenno-istoricheskii arkhiv SSSR. Putevoditel'.* 3 vols. Moscow: GAU, 1979. [\*IDC--R-17,322]

As of 1986, this guide is restricted "for service use only," and hence not available to researchers.

*Dvizhenie dekabristov. Imennoi ukazatel' k dokumentam fondov i kollektzii TsGVIA SSSR.* Ed. I. G. Tishin. 3 vols. Moscow: TsGVIA, 1975. [\*IDC--R-17,344; MH]

## PART C: ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDINGS

### General Directories

*Kratkii spravochnik po nauchno-ostraslevym i memorial'nykh arkhivam AN SSSR.* Ed. B. V. Levshin. Moscow: "Nauka," 1979. 252 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,226; PKG; IU]

Laskeev, Nikolai Aleksandrovich.

*Spravochnik-putevoditel' po seksii spetsial'nykh bibliotek Leningradskikh akademicheskikh uchrezhdenii.* Ed. K. V. Lintova. Leningrad: BAN, 1983. 66 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,169; PKG; MH]

*Biblioteki i tsentry informatsii akademii nauk sotsialisticheskikh stran. Spravochnik.* Comp. S. E. Kleshchuk and S. B. Koreneva. Ed. V. A. Filov et al. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1984. 103 pp. [BAN].

English trans. by S. E. Kleshchuk:

*Directory of Libraries and Information Centers of the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries.* Moscow: "Nauka," 1986. 120 pp.

*A Scholars' Guide to Humanities and Social Sciences in the Soviet Union: The Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union*

*Republics*. Comp. Robert Mdivani et al. Ed. Blair A. Ruble and Mark H. Teeter. Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe/ Longman, 1985. 310 pp.

## 1. Archives of the Academy of Sciences

*Arkhiy Akademii nauk sotsialisticheskikh stran. Bibliografiia*. Ed. Iu. A. Vinogradov. 4 vols. Leningrad: "Nauka," 1971-1985. [IDC--R-10,947; PKG]

Vol. 1: 1917-1968 gg. 1971. 251 pp. (See PKG--C.3.5)

Vol. 2: 1969-1972 gg. 1975. 374 pp.

Vol. 3: 1973-1975 gg. 1981. 238 pp.

Vol. 4: 1976-1978 i dopolneniia za 1943-1975. 1985. 155 pp.

*Arkhiy Akademii nauk SSSR. Obozrenie arkhivnykh materialov*. Vol. 8. Leningrad, 1986. "Trudy Arkhiva AN SSSR," vol. 28.

*Arkhiy ... materialov*. Vol. 7. Ed. B. V. Levshin, E. S. Kuliabko, and A. A. Bogdanova. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1977. 178 pp. "Trudy Arkhiva AN SSSR," vol. 27.

[\*in IDC--R-10,949; IU; MH]

See the earlier volumes of this series, vols. 1-6 (PKG--C-3):

Leningrad 1931-1971; "Trudy Arkhiva AN SSSR," vols. 1, 5, 9, 16, 19, and 24.

*Rukopisnye materialy F. A. Tsandera v Arkhive AN SSSR. Nauchnoe opisanie*. Comp. Iu. S. Voronkov et al. Ed. V. P. Mishin and B. V. Levshin. Moscow: "Nauka," 1980. 128 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,224; IU]

*Dokumental'noe nasledie akademika A. A. Polkanova v Arkhive Akademii nauk SSSR. Nauchnoe opisanie*. Comp. N. N. Barkhatova and T. I. Lysenko. Ed. K. O. Krats and B. V. Levshin. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1980. 174 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,225; IU]

Umniakov, Ivan Ivanovich.

*Annotirovannaiia bibliografiia trudov akademika V. V. Bartol'da*; and Tumanovich, Nataliia Nikolaevna.

*Opisanie arkhiva akademika V. V. Bartol'da*. Moscow: "Nauka," 1976. 267 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,474; PKG]

## 2. Library of the Academy of Science (BAN)

See also the BAN series above in the section for the history of the book.

*Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR. Ukazatel' literatury za 1964-1974 gg.* Comp. G. V. Sergienko. Ed. N. A. Laskeev and T. K. Tarasova. Leningrad: BAN, 1981. 173 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,233; PKG]

*Biblioteka ... za 1975-1984 gg.* Comp. N. A. Laskeev and O. N. Peskova. Ed. A. L. Bandman. Leningrad: BAN, 1986. 168 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,233; PKG]

For the earlier cumulative bibliography, see PKG--C-20.

Amosov, Alaksandr Alaksandrovich; and Bubnov, Nikolai Iur'evich.

"Bibliografiia rabot sotrudnikov Otdela rukopisnoi i redkoi knigi Biblioteki Akademii nauk SSSR (1945-1984)." *Polata knigopisnaia* (Nijmegen, the Netherlands), no. 13 (December 1985): 2-28.

*Opisanie Rukopisnogo otdela Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR.* [\*IDC--R-10,954; PKG; IU; MH]

Vol. 4, pt. 2: *Stikhotvoreniia, romansy, poemy i dramaticheskie sochineniia XVII--pervaia tret' XIX v.* Comp. I. F. Martynov. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1980. 349 pp.

Vol. 6: *Rukopisi latinskogo alfavita XVI-XVII vv.* Comp. I. N. Lebedeva. Leningrad: "Nauka," 1979. 287 pp.

Vol. 7, pt. 1: *Sochineniia pisatelei-starobriadtsev XVII veka.* Comp. N. Iu. Bubnov. Leningrad: "Nauka," 1984. 316 pp.

For earlier volumes in this series, see PKG--C-22 and C-22.1.

*Latinskie rukopisi. Biblioteki Akademii nauk SSSR. Opisanie rukopisei latinskogo alfavita X-XV vv.* Comp. L. I. Kiseleva. Leningrad: "Nauka," 1978. 319 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,316; PKG]

*Pergamennye rukopisi Biblioteki Akademii nauk SSSR. Opisanie russkikh i slavianskikh rukopisei XI-XVI vekov.* Comp. N. Iu. Bubnov, O. P. Likhacheva, and V. F. Pokrovskaiia. Leningrad: "Nauka," 1976. 235 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,317; MH; PKG]

Kukushkina, Margarita Vladimirovna.

*Monastyrskie biblioteki russkogo severa. Ocherki po istorii knizhnoi kul'tury XVI-XVII vekov.* Leningrad: "Nauka," 1977. 223 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,318; PKG]

Also covers manuscripts in GPB.

*Biblioteka Petra I. Ukazatel'-Spravochnik.* Comp. E. I. Bobrova. Ed. D. S. Likhachev. Leningrad: BAN, 1978. 214 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,319; MH; PKG]

*Rukopisnye i redkie knigi v fondakh Biblioteki AN SSSR. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov.* Ed. S. P. Luppov and A. A. Moiseeva. Leningrad: Izd. otdel BAN, 1976. [\*IDC--R-17,320; MH; PKG]

*Materialy i soobshcheniia po fondam Otdela rukopisnoi i redkoi knigi.* 2 vols. Ed. M. V. Kukushkina. Leningrad: "Nauka," 1978. 352 pp. [\*IDC--R-10,956]

For earlier volumes in this series, see PKG--C-24.

### 3. Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History (LOII)

*Rukopisnye istochniki po istorii Zapadnoi Evropy v Arkhive Leningradskogo otdeleniia Instituta istorii SSSR. Arkheograficheskii sbornik.* Ed. V. I. Rutenburg and A. D. Liublinskaia. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1982. 176 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,231; IU; PKG]

### 4. Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkinskii Dom) (IRLI or PD)

*Ezhegodnik Rukopisnogo otdela Pushkinskogo doma na 1973 god +.* Leningrad, 1976+. [\*IDC--R-11,091; PKG; IU]

*Ezhegodnik ... na 1976 god.* 1978. 295 pp.

*Ezhegodnik ... na 1977 god.* 1979. 272 pp.

*Ezhegodnik ... na 1978 god.* 1980. 287 pp.

*Ezhegodnik ... na 1979 god.* 1981. 272 pp.

*Ezhegodnik ... na 1980 god.* 1984. 253 pp.

For earlier volumes in this series, see PKG--C-35.

*Vremennik Pushkinskoi komissii. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, vol. 20. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1986. [\*IDC--R-9817; PKG].

For earlier parts of this serial, see PKG--C-34.5 and C-34.6.

Malyshev, Vladimir Ivanovich.

*Drevlekhranilishche Pushkinskogo doma (Literatura 1965-1974 gg.)*. Leningrad: "Nauka," 1978. 135 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,306; PKG]

Mikhailova, A. K.

*Pushkinskii dom. Bibliografiia trudov*. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1981. 325 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,227; MH; DLC; PKG]

*Pushkinskii dom. Stat'i. Dokumenty. Bibliografiia*. Ed. V. N. Baskakov. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1982. 319 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,243; PKG]

Baskakov, Vladimir Nikolaevich.

*Pushkinskii dom. 1905-1930-1980. (Istoricheskii ocherk)*. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1980. 319 pp.

Baskakov, Vladimir Nikolaevich.

*Rukopisnyi otdel Pushkinskogo doma*. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1982. 40 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,228; PKG]

Baskakov, Vladimir Nikolaevich.

*Biblioteka i knizhnye sobraniia Pushkinskogo doma*. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1984. 37 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,229; PKG]

*Drevnerusskaia knizhnost' po materialam Pushkinskogo doma. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*. Ed. A. M. Panchenko. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1985. 348 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,230; IU; MH]

## 6. Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies (LOIV AN)

*Opisanie persidskikh i tadzhikskikh rukopisei*. [\*IDC--R-10,977; MH; IU]

Vol. 3: *Istoricheskie sochineniia*. Comp. N. D. Miklukho-Maklai. Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1975. 443 pp.

Vol. 6: *Fol'klor (zanimatel'nye rasskazy i povesti)*. Comp. N. N. Tumanovich. Moscow, 1981. 144 pp.

Vol. 7: *Persoiazychnaia khudozhestvennaia literatura (X--nachalo XIII v.)*. Comp. Z. N. Vorozheikina. Moscow, 1980. 157 pp.

Vol. 8: *Persoiazychnaia khudozhestvennaia literatura (XI--nachalo XIII v.)*. Comp. Kh. N. Niazov. Moscow, 1979. 144 pp.

For earlier volumes in this series, see PKG--C-72.

*Arabskie rukopisi Instituta vostokovedeniia AN SSSR. Kratkii katalog*.

Ed. A. B. Khalidov. 2 vols. Moscow: "Nauka," 1986.

Vol. 1: *Koran*. 526 pp.

Vol. 2: *Ukazateli i prilozheniia*. 335 pp.

For earlier catalogue series covering Arabic manuscripts, see PKG--C-58.

Kushev, Vladimir Vasil'evich.

*Opisanie rukopisei na iazyke pashto Instituta vostokovedeniia.* Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1976. 136 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,232; PKG]

Dmitrieva, Liudmilla Vasil'evna; and Muratov, Saifi Nizamovich.

*Opisanie tiurkskikh rukopisei Instituta vostokovedeniia.* [\*IDC--R-10,988; MH; PKG].

Vol. 2: *Istoriia, akty, bibliografiia, entsikopedii, geografiia, kalendari.* Ed. A. S. Tveritinova. Moscow: "Nauka," Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1975. 231 pp.

Vol. 3: *Poeziia i kommentarii poeticheskim sochineniiam. Poetika.* Moscow, 1979.

For the first volume, see PKG--C-75.

Iakerson, Semen Mordukhovich.

*Katalog inkunabulov na drevneevreiskom iazyke Biblioteki Leningradskogo otdeleniia Instituta vostokovedeniia AN SSSR.* Ed. I. Sh. Shifman. Leningrad: BAN, 1985. 108 pp. [LOIV AN]. [\*IDC--R-17,270; DLC]

## 11. Institute for Scientific Information for Social Sciences (INION)

*Katalog deponirovannykh rukopisei. Obshchestvennye nauki.* Ed. R. R. Mdivani, G. F. Trofimova, and N. K. Shalagina. Moscow: INION, 1976+. [\*IDC--R-17,234; IU; MH]

### State Public Scientific-Technical Library of the Siberian Branch (GPNTB SO AN SSSR)

Tikhomirov, Mikhail Nikolaevich.

*Opisanie Tikhomirovskogo sobraniia rukopisei.* Moscow: "Nauka," 1968. 198 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,325; PKG]

*Sibirskoe sobranie M. N. Tikhomirova i problemy arkheografii. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov.* Ed. E. I. Dergucheva-Shop et al. Novosibirsk: GPBTB SO AN SSSR, 1981. 174 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,547; MH]

## PART D: SPECIAL SEPARATE ARCHIVES

### 1. Communist Party Archives

Varshavchik, Mark Akimovich.

*Istoriko-partiinoe istochnikovedenie. Teoriia, metodologiia, metodika.* Kiev: Izd-vo pri KGU, "Vyshcha shkola," 1984. 319 pp. (See PKG--Ukr-NG-245) [IDC--R-17,253; PKG]

Korneev, Valentin Efimovich.

*Arkhiy RKP(b) v 1917-1925 gg. Uchebnoe posobie.* Moscow: MGIAI, 1979. 51 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,221]

Korneev, Valentin Efimovich.

*Arkhiy VKP(b) (1926-1941 gg.). Uchebnoe posobie.* Moscow: MGIAI, 1981. 81 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,222]

*Leniniana. Poisk. Istochnikovedenie. Arkheografiia.* Ed. and comp. T. P. Bondarevskaja et al. Leningrad: Lenizdat, 1981. 400 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,242; PKG; IU]

*Fond dokumentov V. I. Lenina.* 2d ed. Moscow: Izd-vo politicheskoi literatury, 1983 [1984]. 334 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,223; PKG; IU]

See PKG--D-3.1 for 1st. ed.

#### 4. Gosfil'mofond

*Sovetskie khudozhestvennye fil'my. Annotirovannyi katalog.* Vol. 5: (1964-1965). Comp. V. N. Antropov and E. M. Barykin et al. Moscow: Izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1979. 431 pp. [\*IDC--R-10,999]

For earlier volumes, see PKG--D-17.

### PART E: MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS IN MOSCOW

#### 1. Lenin Library (GBL)

*Zapiski Otdela rukopisei.* Vol. 43. Moscow: "Kniga," 1982.

*Zapiski ...* Vol. 44. Moscow: "Kniga," 1983. [\*IDC--R-10,287; MH; IU; PKG]

For earlier volumes in this series, see PKG--E-3.

*Rukopisnye sobrania Gosudarstvennoi biblioteki SSSR im. V. I. Lenina.* Vol. 1, pt. 1: 1862-1916. Ed. L. V. Tiganova et al. Moscow: "Kniga," 1984. 254 pp. [GBL]. [\*IDC--R-17,235; IU; MH]

*Vospominaniia i dnevniki XVIII-XX vv. Ukazatel' rukopisei.* Ed. S. V. Zhitomirskaja. Moscow: "Kniga," 1976. 621 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,310; PKG]  
Updates PKG--E-15.

Filimonov, Sergei Borisovich.

*Istoriko-kraevedcheskie materialy fonda Obshchestva izucheniia Moskovskoi gubernii (oblasti). K metodike izucheniia istorii sovetskogo istoricheskogo kraevedeniia.* Ed. S. O. Shmidt. Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1976. 125 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,311; PKG]

Filimonov, Sergei Borisovich.

*Istoriko-kraevedcheskie materialy fonda Obshchestva izucheniia Moskovskoi gubernii (oblasti). K metodike izucheniia istorii sovetskogo istoricheskogo kraevedeniia.* Ed. S. O. Shmidt. 2d. ed. Moscow: Institut istorii SSSR, 1980. 164 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,312; IU]

#### 2. Moscow University Library (MGU)

*Iz istorii fondov Nauchnoi biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta.* Ed. E. S. Karpova. Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1978. 167 pp. + 26 plates. [\*IDC--R-17,323; PKG]

*Iz kollektzii redkikh knig i rukopisei Nauchnoi biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta.* Ed. E. S. Karpova. Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1981. 103 p. + 18 plates. [\*IDC--R-17,238]

Kobiak, N. A.; and Pozdeeva, Irina Vasil'evna.  
*Slaviano-russkie rukopisi XV-XVI vekov Nauchnoi biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta (Postupleniia 1964-1978 godov)*. Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1981. 224 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,239; MH; PKG]

*Russkie pis'mennye i ustnye traditsii i dukhovnaia kul'tura (Po materialam arkhograficheskikh ekspeditsii MGU 1966-1980 gg.)*. Ed. I. D. Koval'chenko et al. Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1982. [\*IDC--R-17,240; IU]

Penchko, Nina Aleksandrovna.  
*Biblioteka Moskovskogo universiteta do 1812 goda*. Moscow: Izd-vo MGU, 1969. 162 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,540; MH]

Sorokin, Viktor Vasil'evich.  
*Istoriia biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta (1800-1917 gg.)*. Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1980. 254 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,535; MH]

Lesokhina, E. I.; and Khar'kova, A. M.  
*Istoriia biblioteki Moskovskogo universiteta (1917-1949)*. Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1981. 129 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,540; DLC; PKG]

### 3. State Historical Museum (GIM)

Protas'eva, Tat'iana Nikolaevna.  
*Opisanie rukopisei Chudovskogo sobraniia*. Novosibirsk: "Nauka," Sibirskoi otdelenie, 1980. 232 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,326; PKG; MH]

*Vodiane znaki rukopisei Rossii XVII v. Po materialam Otdela rukopisei GIM*. Comp. T. V. Dianova and L. M. Kostiukhina. Ed. V. I. Buganov. Moscow, 1980. 173 pp. (See PKG--Anc) [\*IDC--R-14,821; MH]

### 17. State Public Historical Library (GPIB)

Fedotova, Z. V.; and Chernysheva, N. F.  
*Katalog rukopisnykh knig [Gosudarstvennaia Publichnaia istoricheskaia biblioteka, Otdel redkikh knig]*. Moscow: GPIB, 1976. 14 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,322; MH]

## PART F: MANUSCRIPT DIVISIONS OF LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS IN LENINGRAD

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*Izdaniia Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina za 25 let (1957-1982 gg.)*. Comp. I. E. Krylova. Ed. L. A. Shilov and N. A. Efimova. Leningrad: GPB, 1983. 406 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,272; MH]

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*Novye postupleniia ... (1979-1983). Katalog*. Comp. L. S. Georgieva. Ed. G. P. Enin. Leningrad: GPB, 1985. 147 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,274]

For earlier parts of this series, see PKG--F-8.1 and F-8.2.



*Annotirovannyi ukazatel' rukopisnykh fondov GPB im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina. Fondy russkikh deiatelei XVIII-XX vv.* Comp. R. B. Zaborova et al. 4 vols. Leningrad: GPB, 1981-1985. [\*IDC--R-17,245; DLC; MH]

Vol. 1: *Abaza--Viazemskii*. 1981. 258 pp.

Vol. 2: *Gabaev--Kiui*. 1982. 390 pp.

Vol. 3: *Lavrov--Rybakov*. 1983. 397 pp.

Vol. 4: *Savvaitov--Iastrebstev*. 1985. 352 pp.

*Iz istorii rukopisnykh i staropechatnykh sobrani (Issledovaniia. Obzory. Publikatsii). Sbornik nauchnykh trudov.* Ed. L. L. Al'bina, I. N. Kurbatova, and M. Ia. Stetskevich. Leningrad: GPB, 1979. 188 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,314; PKG]

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*Katalog drevnerusskikh gramot, khraniashchikhsia v Otdela rukopisei i redkikh knig.* [\*IDC--R-10,854; DLC; IU]

Vol. 6: 1661-1675 gg. Comp. T. P. Glushkova. Leningrad: GPB, 1979. 271 pp.

Vol. 7: 1676-1681 gg. Comp. V. L. Afanas'ev and T. P. Glushkova. Leningrad: GPB, 1982. 210 pp.

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Vol. 2: Comp. V. N. Sazhin. Ed. R. B. Zaborova. 1979. 174 pp.

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Vol. 1: *Obshchie voprosy istorii i teorii teatra; Teatr dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii; Sovetskii teatr.* 1980.

Vol. 2: *P'esy. Libretto. Notnye materialy.*

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*Leningradskie khudozhniki. Katalog akvarelei i risunkov iz lichnykh fondov, khraniashchikhsia v Otdale rukopisei i redkikh knig Gosudarstvennoi Publichnoi biblioteki im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina.* Comp. E. P. Fedoseeva. Leningrad: GPB, 1982. 370 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,263; DLC]

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*Gramoty abbatstva Sent-Antuan XIII-XVIII vv. Katalog.* Ed. V. I. Mazhuga.

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*Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. Katalog*. Ed. O. G. Bol'shakov. Leningrad: GPB, 1978. 105 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,266; DLC]

## 2. Leningrad University Library

Gorfunkel, Aleksandr Khaimovich; and Likolaev, Nikolai Ivanovich.

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## 6. Leningrad Institute of Theater, Music, and Film

*Putevoditel' po arkhivnym fondam*. Comp. V. A. Tsinkovich-Nikolaeva and L. M. Kutateladze. Ed. A. Ia. Al'tshuller. Leningrad: Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi institut teatra, muzyki i kinematografii, 1984. 117 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,537; PKG]

## PART G: REPUBLIC AND LOCAL STATE ARCHIVES OF THE RSFSR IN MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD

*Gosudarstvennye arkhivy RSFSR. Spravochnik-putevoditel'*. Comp. E. M. Korneva et al. Ed. V. A. Tiuneev et al. Moscow: "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1980. 368 pp. [\*IDC--R-17,220; PKG]

*Arkhivnye fondy TsGA RSFSR. [Kratkii spravochnik]*. Moscow: GAU, 1973.

As of 1986 this guide is restricted "for service use only," and hence not available to researchers.

## Appendix 2: General Library and Museum Directories

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Vol. 5: *Dokumenty sovetskogo perioda.* Comp. N. I. Reshetnikov et al. 1984. 312 pp.

## ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT REPOSITORIES IN THE USSR: ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, AND BELORUSSIA

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## PART K: LITHUANIA

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Vol. 5: *Finansai. Draudimas.* 1977. 164 pp.

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