

SPRAVOCHNIKI PO ISTORII DOREVOLIUTSIONNOI ROSSII: BIBLIOGRAFIIA. Edited by P. A. Zaionchkovsky. Moscow: "Kniga," 1971. 515 pp. 2.33 rubles.

One of the most impressive historical bibliographical compendia to appear in the Soviet Union, this volume is the result of the collaborative efforts of specialists in the most important libraries of Moscow and Leningrad, directed by the distinguished historian, Professor P. A. Zaionchkovsky. Novel and far-reaching in its conception, the book gives complete citations and annotations for some 3,979 reference-type publications of vital use to students of prerevolutionary Russia, but usually excluded from other types of historical bibliographies. Coverage ranges from address books and calendars for local administrative districts and bishoprics to prerevolutionary statistical compendia, from heraldic guides and watermark analyses to army battalion memorial volumes, admiralty fleet lists, and learned society reports.

The first major section covering general reference publications is followed by lists of materials for (1) socioeconomic history, (2) political-administrative history, (3) nineteenth and twentieth-century sociopolitical movements, (4) science, scholarship, and education, and (5) military history. A large final section arranged geographically covers materials from local administrative regions. A series of useful analytic indexes completes the directory.

As with any work of this sort, specialists might quibble with certain inclusions and regret individual omissions in some sections. Bibliographical purists might also quarrel here and there with the editor's conception of the term *spravochnik*, which covers a much broader compass of materials than might normally be expected by historians. Yet it is the very breadth of the conception of the term and the resultant extent of bibliographic coverage that put all specialists in the field in debt to the editor and his assistants.

Every historian of the prerevolutionary Russian empire should have a copy of this volume on his reference shelf. Unfortunately, however, the book was issued in only 4,500 copies, and has already become a bibliographical rarity. If a second edition is not printed in the Soviet Union soon, arrangements should be made to have the original reprinted abroad, so that it will be readily available to libraries and individual scholars throughout the world.

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ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT REPOSITORIES IN THE USSR: MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD. By Patricia Kennedy Grimsted. Studies of the Russian Institute, Columbia University. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1972. xxx, 436 pp. \$22.50.

The first volume of Professor Grimsted's long-anticipated guide to Soviet archives and manuscript repositories meets all expectations. The book represents the fruit of scholarly research in some of the institutions, personal examination of the facilities in many others, interviews with the archivists and librarians, and collation of the experiences of a great many scholars who have engaged in research in the Soviet Union. Although intended primarily for the foreign scholar working at home on Russian materials or planning archival research in the Soviet Union, the guide will undoubtedly prove of use to the Soviet scholar as well, since no other modern and comprehensive survey of its type is available.

The book begins with an historical survey of the organization of archives in Russia and the Soviet Union, a brief procedural guide regarding access to materials and work with them, and an annotated general bibliography of publications related to Soviet archives. The bulk of the book is devoted to an examination of individual repositories, grouped according to their administrative affiliation. Professor Grimsted provides in each case a short historical sketch, indicating the repository's predecessor organizations and the most important collections housed in it. Where possible she also indicates the working conditions. Finally, for each repository she lists and annotates the most important published guides and descriptions of holdings.

For the uninitiated, what Professor Grimsted has to say about access and availability of materials, problems of obtaining microfilms, and the like, makes the book indispensable, although it should be stressed that changes in policy can very quickly make previous guidelines inoperative, to use a current phrase. Since the book went to press, there does seem to have been an improvement in the availability of some inventories in some archives, but in that same period the regulations for obtaining microfilms of manuscript material in Academy of Sciences repositories have been tightened: this reviewer discovered in 1971–72 that BAN and LOII require permission from Moscow to make such microfilms and no longer can rely simply on the decision of their directorates, as Professor Grimsted indicates (pp. 210, 214).

There is very little fault to be found with Professor Grimsted's meticulous and extremely thorough work. Some information about organizational changes or the history of individual collections is unnecessarily repetitive (for example, the reorganization in the 1930s of what became TsGADA; the fate of the Załuski library, which was in GPB). There appear to be no major omissions in the bibliographies, although one can report happily that since the guide went to press some additional archival reference works have appeared. About the most significant correction in annotation that might be made is that *Arkheograficheskiĭ ezhegodnik* ceased to publish its bibliographies (referred to on pp. 57, 107, 109) following the issue for 1967.

Such criticisms are indeed minor; one looks forward to the appearance of the second part of Professor Grimsted's guide—which will cover regional archives and manuscript collections.

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KNIZHNAIA MOSKVA: SPRAVOCHNIK-PUTEVODITEL'. Moscow: Rek-lama, 1973. 128 pp. 20 kopeks, paper.

This long overdue guide to book buying in Moscow contains a wealth of practical and up-to-date (as of May 15, 1972) information, such as an alphabetically arranged subject index (102 categories) with the names and/or assigned numbers of the stores selling books in each category and a detailed outline of the "single system of classification," which determines the arrangement and categorization of a store's books. Fully two-thirds of the material is devoted to a numerically arranged listing of all Moscow bookstores (including the dozen or more that sell used books), which, in addition to addresses, telephone numbers, and transportation directions, includes a brief description of the general assortment, specialty, and book services offered.