

tations of the period on Bakhrushin's theories, as did I. I. Smirnov when writing about the problem of the Chosen Council. Nor is there any reference to G. V. Forsten's fundamental work on the Baltic question.

In discussing the role of the leading Muscovite diplomatist, *d'iak* Ivan Viskovaty (pp. 168–69), it would perhaps be correct to include the fact that at the Zemsky Sobor of 1566, Viskovaty was the only member who advocated ending the war with Livonia. This surely goes to prove that he was a realist who preferred a bad peace to a good war. There does not appear to be any basis for supposing that Viskovaty had "some connection with Baškin" (p. 119), that is, with heretical circles, nor is there any grounds for writing "of two Makarijs, of a split personality, and an extremely ambivalent policy" (pp. 120–21).

But despite these and other details, this book is a lucid and most interesting attempt to discern a pattern of logical continuity in the history of Russia in the sixteenth century.

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RUSSIA MEDIAEVALIS. Vol. 1. Edited by *John Fennell, Ludolf Müller, and Andrzej Poppe*. Munich: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1973. 235 pp. DM 48, paper.

This promising new journal is intended to provide a forum for the work of specialists outside the Soviet Union on what may broadly be taken as Ancient Rus' from about 800 to the end of the Time of Troubles (1613). Written in the major scholarly languages of the West and in Russian, the contents include articles, lengthy reviews, authors' abstracts, news of the profession, and a very extensive annotated bibliography (beginning with works of 1970). Perhaps the most stimulating of the excellent contributions in volume 1 is the article by Poppe, in which he argues that the cult of Boris and Gleb, and hence the writings about them, could not have appeared before the 1050s. The other articles include Müller's examination of excerpts from a homily of Basil the Great in Monomakh's *Pouchenie*, Fennell's study of the chronicle sources concerning the struggle for power in 1252, and H. Gaumnitz's word index to the *Zadonshchina*. If there is one area for improvement in the journal, that would be the already impressive bibliography. It is intended to be complete but presumably will be more so when the editors enlist additional contributors. The organization of the bibliography is not entirely satisfactory, with the use of the ill-defined categories of "religious" and "secular" for literature and the absence of any suitable section for works on social and economic history.

Could one hope that this important journal will be produced at a price that would not restrict it solely to the shelves of a few major research libraries?

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V. N. TATISHCHEV: GUARDIAN OF THE PETRINE REVOLUTION. By *Rudolph L. Daniels*. Philadelphia: Franklin Publishing Company, 1973. vii, 125 pp. \$8.95.

Recognition of the importance of V. N. Tatishchev in the political, administrative, and intellectual history of eighteenth-century Russia has been increasing during the past twenty-five years. Daniels has compiled a biography of the professional