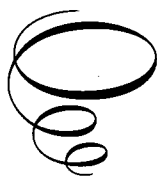


Historical Bibliography as an Essential Source for Historiography

Edited by

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Bernadette Cunningham,
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CHAPTER THIRTEEN

CURRENT LITHUANIAN HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

IRENA TUMELYTĖ

Abstract: This paper reports on the publication of further yearbooks of the Bibliography of the history of Lithuania, and on the new collaboration with the Herder Institute where some recent material from the Lithuanian bibliography is made available online. The paper discusses the variant approaches to selection and classification in the Lithuanian Institute of History and in the Herder Institute, and discusses ways of reconciling these differences in the future.

Five years ago in Berlin I presented the published current Bibliographies of the History of Lithuania¹ and also our yearbooks, printed

¹ JABLONSKIS, Konstantinas. 1928 ir 1929 metų Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija. *Praeitis*. 1930, vol. 1, pp. 384–395; JABLONSKIS, Konstantinas. 1930 ir 1931 metų Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija. *Praeitis*. 1933, vol. 2, pp. 474–500; BURHARDT, Stefan (ed.). Bibljografja do historji ziem b. W. Ks. Litewskiego za rok 1929. *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 1929, vol. 6, no. 3/4, pp. 696–711; BURHARDT, Stefan (ed.). Bibljografja historji ziem b. W. Ks. Litewskiego za rok 1930. *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 1930, vol. 7, no. 3/4, pp. 952–967; BURHARDT, Stefan (ed.). Bibljografja historji ziem b. W. Ks. Litewskiego za rok 1931. *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 1933 (za r. 1931–1932), vol. 8, pp. 392–409; BURHARDT, Stefan – REWKOWSKA, Janina (ed.). Bibljografja historji ziem b. W. Ks. Litewskiego za lata 1932–1934. *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 1935, vol. 10, pp. 516–556; BURHARDT, Stefan (ed.). Bibljografja historji ziem b. W. Ks. Litewskiego za rok 1935. *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 1936, vol. 11, pp. 776–798; BURHARDT, Stefan (ed.). Bibljografja historji ziem b. W. Ks. Litewskiego za rok 1936. *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 1937, vol. 12, pp. 652–675; DAINAUSKAS, Jonas (ed.). *Lietuvos istoriografija: sąrašas kai kurių veikalų Lietuvos istorijos klausimais, parengtų ne lietuvių [nuo nr. 3 – ne lietuvių kalba] ir per paskutiniuosius 10–15 [nuo nr. 2 – keliolika] metų išleistus ne Lietuvoje*. Chicago. 1971, no. 1, 13 p.; 1972, no. 2, 27 p.; 1973, no. 3, 32 p.; 1974, no. 4, 43 p.; 1975/76, no. 5/6, 45 p.; 1977, no. 7, 42 p.; 1978/79/80, no. 8/9/10, 79 p.; 1984, no. 11, 94 p.; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). *Litauische*

Bibliographie 1970–1972 in Auswahl: Schrifttum über das Litauertum, erschienenen im westlichen Auslande. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1974, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 364–381; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1973–1974 in Auswahl. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1977, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 173–192; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1975–1976 in Auswahl: mit Nachträgen. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1978, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 746–766; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1977–1978 in Auswahl: mit Nachträgen. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1980, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 172–190; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1979–1980 in Auswahl. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1981, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 301–318; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1981–1982 in Auswahl. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1983, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 302–318; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1983–1984 in Auswahl: mit Nachträgen. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1986, vol. 35, no. 1/2, pp. 300–316; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1985–1987 in Auswahl. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1989, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 296–318; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1988–1990 in Auswahl. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1992, vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 296–316; REKLAITIS, Povilas (ed.). Litauische Bibliographie 1991–1993 in Auswahl: mit Nachträgen. *Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung*. 1995, vol. 44, no. 4, p. 606–628; KAEGBEIN, Paul (ed.). *Baltische Bibliographie: Schrifttum über Estland, Lettland, Litauen: 1994: mit Nachträgen*. Marburg: Verlag Herder-Institut, 1995, 220 p.; KAEGBEIN, Paul (ed.). *Baltische Bibliographie: Schrifttum über Estland, Lettland, Litauen: 1995: mit Nachträgen*. Marburg: Verlag Herder-Institut, 1996, 296 p.; KAEGBEIN, Paul (ed.). *Baltische Bibliographie: Schrifttum über Estland, Lettland, Litauen: 1996: mit Nachträgen*. Marburg: Verlag Herder-Institut, 1997, 354 p.; KAEGBEIN, Paul (ed.). *Baltische Bibliographie: Schrifttum über Estland, Lettland, Litauen: 1997: mit Nachträgen*. Marburg: Verlag Herder-Institut, 1998, 316, [2] p.; KAEGBEIN, Paul (ed.). *Baltische Bibliographie: Schrifttum über Estland, Lettland, Litauen: 1998: mit Nachträgen*. Marburg: Verlag Herder-Institut, 2000, 306 p.; KAEGBEIN, Paul (ed.). *Baltische Bibliographie: Schrifttum über Estland, Lettland, Litauen: 1999: mit Nachträgen*. Marburg: Verlag Herder-Institut, 2002, 364 p.; KAEGBEIN, Paul (ed.). *Baltische Bibliographie: Schrifttum über Estland, Lettland, Litauen: 2000: mit Nachträgen*. Marburg: Verlag Herder-Institut, 2005, 433 p.; ADOMONIENĖ, O. – MILIUS, V. – TAUTAVIČIUS, A. (ed.). *Lietuvos TSR istorijos bibliografija: 1940–1965*. Vilnius: Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Centrinė Biblioteka ir Istorijos Institutas, 1969, 708, [2] p.; ADOMONIENĖ, Ona. *Lietuvos TSR istorijos bibliografija: 1966–1970*. Vilnius: Lietuvos Mokslų Akademijs, 1980, 586, [3] p.; ADOMONIENĖ, O. – STRAZDŪNAITĖ, R. *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija 1971–1975*. Vilnius: Lietuvos Mokslų Akademijos Biblioteka, 1992, 560, [1] p.; KULIKAUSKIENĖ, Jadvyga (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija: 1976–1980*. Vilnius: Lietuvos Mokslų Akademijos Biblioteka, 2006, 493, [2] p.; GRYBIENĖ, Aida (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija: 1981–1985*. Vilnius, Lietuvos Mokslų Akademijos Biblioteka, 2008, 607, [1] p.

in the Lithuanian Institute of History in the years 1996–2007.² Since then, the Lithuanian Institute of History has published two new yearbooks for the years 2000 and 2001,³ so there are now 6 volumes of the *Bibliography of the History of Lithuania/Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija*, 5 compiled by myself, and one for the year 1998 compiled by Tomas Baranauskas,⁴ who no longer continues his bibliographical work.

The *Bibliography of the History of Lithuania/Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija* is scientific and selective. It does not include newspaper articles. Each of my edited yearbooks includes between 1,600 and 2,268 entries. Relevant reviews are attached to the monographs and have not their own numbers. The bibliography includes an author index, person index, place index, along with a list of annotated publications and abbreviations. There is no subject index, because there is a classification and such an index would occupy a lot of space. In the future we hope to include such an index derived from the Herder Institute's "subject category". The most important, of course, is content, and this will be discussed below in the presentation of our classifications.

Challenges

The biggest problem is that "current" bibliography is 10 years old. I'm working alone, and I cannot in a short time expect any changes. We have some financial problems, and cannot employ an additional bibliographer.

Our purpose is to compile a bibliography that is as comprehensive as possible, and quickly. Of course the question arises, maybe, to save time, it might be possible to copy the entries from other catalogues and bibliographical databases. At present, we adhere to the principle that we examine all possible publications about the history of Lithuania *de visu*. But we cannot ignore the possibility of search systems from well prepared databases. To get to see all publications from Lithuania, using the legal

² TUMELYTĖ, Irena (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 1996*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2000, 162, [2] p.; TUMELYTĖ, Irena (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 1997*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2002, 221, [2] p.; BARANAUSKAS, Tomas (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 1998*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2005, 333, [2] p.; TUMELYTĖ, Irena (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 1999*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2005, 229, [2] p.

³ TUMELYTĖ, Irena (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 2000*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2008, 181, [2] p.; TUMELYTĖ, Irena (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 2001*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2012, 167, [1] p.

⁴ BARANAUSKAS, Tomas (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 1998*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2005, 333, [2] p.

deposit copies in the National library, is no problem. But not all relevant foreign historical publications are available in Lithuanian libraries or on the Internet: without seeing a book it is often difficult to decide – is it about Lithuania or not, and without knowing this I cannot include such a book or article. Therefore our bibliography cannot be complete. This problem can partly be solved including them in the following year's additions. But in printed yearbooks, when people are searching entries only for one particular year, this is a very big fault. In this case, cooperation with foreign partners is necessary. I will speak more about this.

At the beginning of my work in the year 1998 I was trained in Krakau in the Academy of Sciences, Department of Current Polish Historical Bibliography. Later we made data exchanges. But I began to fall behind and was unable to give fresh material. Secondly, we both – Vilnius and Krakau – started cooperation with the bibliographers of the Herder Institute in Marburg, Germany. They had long compiled the "*Bibliography of the History of East-Central Europe*". That material is now all online in the database www.litdok.de.

All the material listed in the bibliography of Lithuanian History for the years 1996–2000 was given to the Herder Institute after the printing of the yearbooks. Beginning with the yearbook for 2001, in the cooperation with the Herder Institute, I send new descriptions with Allegro-C program online direct to the database www.litdok.de. The material of the year 2001 was later printed in Vilnius as a yearbook.⁵ At the present time, all material of the year 2002 and part of year 2003 is only available online in the database www.litdok.de. This parallel work and data exchange has saved time, and thanks to the cooperation this material is directly accessible online for customers to use.

The biggest problem with this cooperation arises from different approaches to selection and classification. Because selection and classification in the Lithuanian Institute of History and in the Herder Institute are different, I will now compare the classification used by the Lithuanian bibliography with that of the Herder Institute.

Classification

All our material is divided in four sections.

⁵ TUMELYTĖ, Irena (ed.). *Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija, 2001*. Vilnius: LII leidykla, 2012 167, [1] p.

The first *General section* includes: bibliographies, encyclopaedias, reference books, dictionaries, periodicals and serials, institutions of the science of history and conferences, methodology of history, history of historiography, contemporary state of historical investigations, personalia of historians, didactics and popularisation of history, and textbooks.

This section is very similar to Herder Institute *Chapter 01: General*, only the numbers and sequence are different.

In the second section are 1) *Source depositories* including: archives, libraries, museums and exhibitions, iconography, conservation of historical heritage, and investigation of sources, 2) *Auxiliary sciences of history*: palaeography, epigraphics, watermark studies, diplomatics, codicology, genealogy, heraldry, vexillology (flags), sphragistics (seals), numismatics, phaleristics (orders, decorations), medal studies; 3) Historical geography, cartography, demography. The material of this section also is almost the same as the classification used by the Herder Institute in their *Chapter 04: Ancillary and allied disciplines*; *Chapter 08: Demographic history*, and partly *Chapter 02: Physical features* (climate, mineral resources, soils). For these first two sections there is no question but that it is possible to use the same classifications.

In the next two sections, however, there are more differences between Lithuanian and German classifications.

The third section named *History of Lithuania: General works* includes 3 chapters:

In the first chapter are large general works of world, Lithuanian and emigration history, including two or more periods from the fourth chapter. In contrast the Herder Institute material is not separated by periods of history, as included in our section four, and goes at the beginning of *Chapter 03: Source materials and source interpretations* and *Chapter 06: Chronological part*.

The second chapter includes *History of Lithuania in the works of related sciences*: social sciences such as linguistics, book history, science of research, education, arts, literature and folklore, architecture and urban studies, religions and denominations, mythology, economy and engineering, state and law, military science. These chapters about not strictly historical things are treated differently by the Herder Institute where related sciences are divided into four separate chapters: *07: Political history*; *09: Economic and social history*, *10: Religious and church history*; *11: Cultural history*, along with some more subjects or topics.

The third chapter of our third section: personalities and regions is almost the same as the Herder Institute's Chapter 12: Family and personal history and Chapter 13: History of individual regions and places.

The fourth section named *Periods of the history of Lithuania* is a chronological section divided into 8 chapters, according to Lithuanian historical events. Each chapter is divided into sources and studies. This section is dealt with differently by the Herder Institute in formal and informal ways. Formal differences are: sources (and not only sources, but also interpretations and studies) are in different Chapters 03: *Source material and source deposition* and 06: *Chronological part*. Moreover, there is Chapter 05: *Prehistory and early history; archaeology*. In our classification archaeology is not divided and described in the chronological part. A most important difficulty is in the periodization of history: in different countries not the same events are important. That is the main hindrance to accepting one classification. So, the time classifications of the Institute of Lithuanian History and the Herder Institute are different and I, when I make records, mark both classifications in two separate fields. For the future the question is: maybe we can use the same classification.

Conclusion

The final question relates to the form of the bibliography in the future. In Vilnius at present we only have printed yearbooks of the Lithuanian historical bibliography "*Lietuvos istorijos bibliografija*". At the same time, in the Herder Institute database of the History of East-Central Europe www.litdok.de, the same entries can be found online. Moreover, online in this database are data for the years 2002–2003 that are not yet available in a printed yearbook. In the future, will it be in a printed yearbook or database? One possible answer (but uncertain) is that material of the History of Lithuania is available online for customers of the database www.litdok.de, while the Lithuanian Institute of History continues to issue printed yearbooks (or perhaps only in PDF format on the Internet) too.

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