

## *German books, published in Russia and Electronic libraries*

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East – West*

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First I would like to introduce myself. I am a Slavic Subject Specialist, working at Muenster University Library, Germany. For the last six and more years I was on academic leave from my home library, to work as German Academic Exchange Service DAAD-Professor at the Department of Library Science of the Moscow State University of Culture and Arts MGUKI. One of the reasons I was invited to work at MGUKI was the inviting side's interest in my research on Russian books, published in Germany and on German books, published in Russia.<sup>1</sup> The first I reported on at last year's ILIAC Workshop<sup>2</sup>, the latter I would like to talk on at this year's Workshop. I would like to thank Prof. Shrayberg to invite me to this Workshop and to let me be a member of this group, not regarding the fact that I am back at my home library since the beginning of this year.

The purpose of my paper is to give a short overview on German books, published in Russia from the time of Peter the Great to the End of the Soviet Union, to look at Russian Electronic library projects, which of these books and collections are (or might be) represented in these Electronic libraries, and finally to point to the German-language Collections of the State Historical Public Library GPIB in Moscow to be digitized and included in an Electronic library project.

### *1. German-language books published in Russia and the Soviet Union*

The history of German-language printing in Russia dates back to the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Nothing is known of German-language printing in Russia before Peter the Great (b. 1672 - d. 1725). The Union Catalog of Books in Foreign languages printed in Russia during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century (Svodnyj katalog knig na inostrannykh jazykakh izdannykh v Rossii v XVIII v. T.1-3. L. 1984-1986) lists more than two thousand items (2218), printed in the German language.<sup>3</sup> There are no exact figures for the number of books published in Russia during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, as has been clearly demonstrated in Boris Semenovker's just finished ten-volume History of Russian State bibliography.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless, taking the percentage of German books in the years we have data on, it is possible to estimate roughly 25.000 German-language books for the 19<sup>th</sup> Century up to WWI. During WWI in Russia the number of books printed in German rapidly fell down, as in other countries, Germany was at war with. In the United States, for example, the number of German-language periodicals fell down to 10 percent of the pre-war figure.<sup>5</sup> For the time after the October Revolution up to the End of the Soviet Union in 1991 our accounts, taken out of state bibliographical sources and book statistics gave us the figure of almost 20.000 German-language titles, printed in Russia. So, altogether we can estimate more than 40.000 items published in Russia in the German language during the period from the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

In comparison let's have a short look at the number of English-language titles, printed in Russia during this time. Not too long ago the question was raised in Slavlibs, on how many English newspapers were published in Russia at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and there was no answer from the group on the list. No wonder, if we take the data of the book production. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Century we have only 6 English language titles, compared to more than 2.000 German ones. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century it is 4 English titles compared to 368 during the 1801-1805 period and 27 to 1.601 in the 1910-1913 period. Only in the Soviet area this picture turns upside down and we have almost 40.000 English titles, compared to less than 20.000 German ones in the 1928-1986 period.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, going back to the German titles, about one third and during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century about one fourth and in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century two thirds of the German-language books were published in Moscow or Petersburg. Besides Moscow and Petersburg German-language books were published at different times and to different extent in the Baltic provinces, in university towns and administrative centers, in the German Wolga-Republic and at other places of compact German settlement all over the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union.

It is possible to give a breakdown by subject for all these titles according to printed Catalogues and Bibliographies. If we take the 18<sup>th</sup> Century titles, we find according to the Foreword of the mentioned Union Catalog mostly titles that can be classified as the UDC-divisions Philosophy (1), Natural Sciences (5), Technology (Medical Sciences) (6), Language (Linguistics, Literature) (8), and Geography (Biography, History) (9), that means titles that make up about half of all UDC divisions. Those titles were predominantly printed in the Petersburg Academy of Sciences printing house and published in the Academy serial editions such as "Acta", "Memoirs" a.s.f. This tradition of academic German-language printing in Russia continues all through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, with German-language academic writing published besides the Academic publications still in University publications as in the annual Speeches ("Rechi") delivered on official occasions, as the end (June 30) and the beginning of the academic year (August 30) or the National holiday (December 25). This academic tradition can be exemplified by the Speeches on Economics, the German historian of Economics Goetz Uebe did research on.<sup>6</sup> Besides Economics we see a growing number of titles in Law and Jurisprudence, i.e. the Social Sciences (3), in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Other research done in the Russian State Library on German-language books of the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century stresses the growing number of belles-lettres during that period.<sup>7</sup> By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the German-language literature published in Russia embraces all branches of human knowledge i.e. all divisions of the UDC. That goes for the 20<sup>th</sup> Century literature as well, although in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century there is an obvious predominance of titles in the Humanities, while as the titles in Science make up only a little more than 10 percent.

These books were written by authors of various nationalities living inside and outside Russia. Addressee of these books was the academic community inside and outside Russia, the German speaking population of various nationalities living in the Baltic provinces, the capital cities Petersburg and Moscow, and at other places all over the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. The wide spectrum of national origin, political convictions and religious beliefs of authors and readers of this literature can be exemplified even by focusing on the literature published in a single town, as has been done for Odessa.<sup>8</sup>

2. *To what extent are these books registered in National (State) bibliographies, in traditional and electronic catalogs?*

There is no full State bibliographic account of these books in Russia, although they were published on the territory of the Russian Empire (Soviet Union). Neither is there a full National bibliographic account of these books in the German National bibliography, as one might expect. The German National bibliography “documents the collections” of the German Library (Die Deutsche Bibliothek) <http://www.ddb.de/eng/service/zd/dnb.htm> and is obliged “to catalogue bibliographically ... German-language literature published abroad” [http://www.ddb.de/eng/wir/ueber\\_ddb/geschichte.htm](http://www.ddb.de/eng/wir/ueber_ddb/geschichte.htm). Sample proofs taken in the 1980-ies by one of the authors of the “Bibliography of Soviet-German Literature published between 1960 and 1985” showed that the then West-German Deutsche Bibliographie and then East-German Deutsche Nationalbibliographie registered only a small percentage of this literature (about 25 percent).<sup>9</sup>

For the 18<sup>th</sup> Century we do have the mentioned above Union Catalog of foreign books published in Russia. But already the ongoing Union Catalog of the “Russian book” of the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century includes only includes “books in Russian (knigi na russkom jazyke)” and – so far does not include foreign language books (Svodnyj catalog russkoj knigi. 1801-1825. T. 1, M. 2000, p. 7).

Up to now there is no full scale electronic retrospective converting of the Latin-character catalogs held in Russian libraries, that document along with the Cyrillic catalogue for the Russian-language holdings, the foreign-language holdings, printed in Latin characters.

We do have a rather far going electronic retrospective converting of the traditional card catalogs in Germany that allows identifying a lot of these titles held by German libraries via the Karlsruhe Meta-catalog KVK <http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/kvk.html> . All it takes to find these titles in this Meta-Catalog is to put on the interface in the “Publisher” field the German spelling of the place of publication (“Moskau” instead of “Moskva” a.s.f.) and you will get all books so far registered.

Doing the same on the interface of the ongoing Russian Sigla project doesn't give comparable to KVK results, neither by the number of hits, nor by the number of libraries connected with this Moscow State University Library run project <http://www.sigla.ru/> .

### 3. *Which libraries own or owned these books?*

Taking the history of National and State libraries in Russia and Germany, none of these libraries can be expected to have a full set of all German-language literature published in Russia. This goes for the existing great Moscow and Petersburg libraries as well as for the not existing any more former Central Library of the Republic of Wolga-Germans (Central'naja biblioteka ASSR NP), founded in 1918 in the Town of Engels (Pokrovsk).<sup>10</sup> The collections of this library – the figures given for their holdings differ from 40.000<sup>11</sup> to 150.000 “books”<sup>12</sup> – after it's shutting down in 1942 are now scattered in libraries all over the Former Soviet Union. On the other hand, there are hints, that libraries which could keep their holdings in German-language literature printed in Russia over the War-years, recently started slowly and cautiously taking out (“vyvodit”) even unique copies of this literature from their holdings, transferring them to the duplicates and finally to the waste paper.

The German Library (Die Deutsche Bibliothek) with its Frankfurt-Berlin-Leipzig houses has only a small percentage of the German-language literature printed in Russia. It collects only literature, published from 1913 on.

### 4. *How is this literature represented in Electronic libraries*

If we look at the existing German Electronic resources, we will find some German-language literature published in Russia digitized in the framework of other programs, mainly financed by the German Research Foundation DFG.

One of these programs is the Goettingen based project for retrospective digitization of library materials. The Goettingen Center for retrospective digitization (Goettinger Digitalisierungszentrum GDZ) was put up in 1997 to build a German digital research library. Up to this day (March 11, 2006) this electronic library offers 6053 volumes on 2.291.744 images. Among them it makes accessible in its “Sibirica” division some of the classical Sibirica texts, printed in German and published in Russia (Bestuzhev-Rjumin, Krusenshtern, Pleshcheev a.o.) <http://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/en/index.html>

Besides we have the well known Baltic biographical handbooks by Hasselblatt, Recke, Napiersky a.o. online via the Munich ViFaOst portal run by the Munich Bavarian State library. The facsimile images of these handbooks were produced in

a joint project of the Bavarian State library with the Tartu (Estonia) University Library (<http://mdz1.bib-bvb.de/cocoon/baltlex/start.html>). The information, contained in some of these biographical handbooks, will be accessible too on subscription basis as soon as K.G. Saur's Baltic Biographical Archive with its facsimile images will be included in the online version of the "World biographical information system" WBIS. It is in this WBIS project too, that we already have the Russian biographical archive included with its facsimile images of some of the German-language biographical handbooks that were published in Russia.<sup>13</sup> Besides we have full text electronic versions of German-language literature printed in Russia on university and private pages, as there are the economic texts by Josef Lang, first published at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century in Khar'kov and put on the web in the late 1990-ies by Goetz Uebe, Professor of Economics at the Hamburg Bundeswehr University (then under [www.unibw-hamburg.de/WWEB/math/uebe/zuhause.html](http://www.unibw-hamburg.de/WWEB/math/uebe/zuhause.html), at this moment not accessible<sup>14</sup> ; a faithful retyping of this document can be found on Prof. Uebe's new Webpage [http://www.hsu-hh.de/uebe/index\\_Dvm5HzlYuK1Iw45c.html](http://www.hsu-hh.de/uebe/index_Dvm5HzlYuK1Iw45c.html)).

Apart from these rather isolated digitization-projects, we could not find on the German side any particular efforts dedicated to the systematic and enhancing retrospective digitizing of library holdings of German literature, published in Russia. This holds true after checking through the 2004 list of all Projects of retrospective digitizing of library holdings funded by the German Research Foundation DFG <http://www.hki.uni-koeln.de/retrodig/index.html> the 2005 list of the DFG funding program "Conserving Cultural heritage" [http://www.dfg.de/forschungsfoerderung/wissenschaftliche\\_infrastruktur/lis/projektfoerderung/geofoerderte\\_projekte/index.html](http://www.dfg.de/forschungsfoerderung/wissenschaftliche_infrastruktur/lis/projektfoerderung/geofoerderte_projekte/index.html) and finally the Web material published on the site of the DFG funded and recently (April 2005) established all-German Central Index of Digitized Imprints ("Zentrales Verzeichnis digitalisierter Drucke"/ ZVDD) ([www.zvdd.de](http://www.zvdd.de) ). According to one of the partners of this huge project this program is planned to become a portal that provides fast and central access to all the free digital material of German imprints, stemming from a variety of research projects and scattered all over the net (<http://www.hab.de/forschung/projekte/zvdd-e.htm>)

It is to be hoped, that the German research Foundation DFG, besides all these projects having set successful joint funding initiatives with the NSF to support German-American cooperative efforts in the area of digital libraries, [http://www.dfg.de/en/research\\_funding/scientific\\_instrumentation\\_and\\_infrastructure/scientific\\_library\\_services\\_and\\_information\\_systems/international\\_cooperation/digital\\_libraries.html](http://www.dfg.de/en/research_funding/scientific_instrumentation_and_infrastructure/scientific_library_services_and_information_systems/international_cooperation/digital_libraries.html)

will come to similar understanding with the Russian RGNF and RFFI research funding institutions and find ways and means to support German –Russian efforts as well in this area

[http://www.dfg.de/en/research\\_funding/scientific\\_instrumentation\\_and\\_infrastructure/scientific\\_library\\_services\\_and\\_information\\_systems/index.html](http://www.dfg.de/en/research_funding/scientific_instrumentation_and_infrastructure/scientific_library_services_and_information_systems/index.html)

This even more, since we were not able to find projects, dedicated to the purpose of digitizing the German-language literature, published in Russia among Russian projects.

It has been said on the site of the Russian Association of Electronic libraries (Rossijskaja asociacija elektronnykh bibliotek) (<http://elibra.ru/win/aims.htm>), that at this very moment the Russian segment of the Internet (Runet) offers from 400 to 500 scientific and educational Electronic libraries (apart from the thousands of sites of various organizations and private persons), with something like 20-50 RFFI and RGNF funded new Electronic libraries piling up to this figure each year in the years to come. This huge number of electronic libraries comes without taking in account the private run electronic libraries as the well known Moshkov library (<http://lib.ru/>) and others. The Zemskov/ Shrayberg university textbook on Electronic libraries gives a fine survey on some of these libraries,<sup>15</sup> with the Russian State Library holdings based Open Russian Electronic library (OREL)// Otkrytaja Russkaja Elektronnaja biblioteka (OREB) right at the start <http://orel.rsl.ru/> directed by B.S. Perli <http://orel.rsl.ru/info.html> with its so far 6841 accessible volumes (that is just about as much, as the Goettingen digital library offers). It is apparently only after the textbook came out in 2003 that the Moscow Russian State library initiated the project of creating a Russian “National electronic library” (Nacional’naja elektronnaja biblioteka) on the basis of the Russian State Library’s holdings with the mission to collect, preserve and to catalog all electronic documents <http://www.rsl.ru/pub.asp?m.htm> Soon later the Petersburg Russian National Library joined this initiative, not after having agreed with the Russian State Library to change the idea of a “centralized electronic collection” solely on the basis of the RGB, in favor of the idea of a “divided electronic collection” (“Model’ centralizovannogo elektronnoogo fonda zamenjaetsja model’ju raspredelennogo elektronnoogo fonda”) (<http://www.nlr.ru:8101/e-res/action.html#3>). So far the realization of this National electronic library is to be understood as an ideal to reach for. The RNB’s site informs on this project under the heading “Looking into the future” (Gljadja v budushchee). But if we understand the idea of a “divided electronic library” rightly, it should include other than RGB and RNB libraries as well (be that INION, GPIB, GPNTB and others). In that case there should be ample space for inserting in this program any projects supported by German and Russian funding organizations. As for example the following project, proposed by the Moscow State Historical Public Library GPIB.

##### *5. Project of the Historical Library.*

The Moscow State Historical Public Library GPIB under M.D. Afanas’ev has over the years supported various research projects on German-language literature in various collections in this library (Chertkov-collection, IKP-collection and others).

The common efforts of the director of this library, the Hamburg Professor of Economics Goetz Uebe and the author of these lines resulted in publications of their findings and recently in applying for a pilot project to do the first step in cataloging a selected number of 500 German-language books printed in Russia and to pick out of that number the 200 most important titles in historic, cultural and scientific respect to produce a facsimile image edition of them.<sup>16</sup> This project at the same time properly fits in the general concept of the Historic library to build its own electronic library with the foremost aim to preserve rare and worn-out editions of their own holdings (*sokhranit redkie i vetchie izdanija*)  
<http://www.shpl.ru/shpage.php?menu=268>

Special attention is planned to be paid to the books that formerly were part of the parish library of the German Lutheran St Michael's Church, the oldest protestant church in Moscow, established in 1576. The life of this parish was put to an end (*likvidirovano*) in 1928 and the church building torn down in the same year.<sup>17</sup> Immediately afterwards and still before the elders of the parish were arrested in the mid-1930ies, the then director of the Lenin-Library tried to get hold of the parish's library and manuscripts.<sup>18</sup> If and in as much he succeeded with his plea to the Moscow Soviet, we will let to be known only after the Russian State Library has digitized its share of the planned National Electronic library. What we do know by archive material is, that the library first was handed over to the Historic museum, which was expected to compile a catalog (*opis*) of this collection.<sup>19</sup> It is to be assumed, that from there books from the former St Michael's library found their way into the Historic library. If the Historic Library project indeed will find German funding, it's realization could serve as a stimulus to start similar programs that could become part of the planned divided National electronic library and thus become part of German-Russian and of our common heritage.

## 6. *Common heritage*

It will hardly be possible to digitize all German-language literature published in Russia.

But it should be possible to digitize besides the formal groups, as periodical literature like the The Moscow German Newspaper (*Moskauer deutsche Zeitung/MDZ*)<sup>20</sup> and its follow up papers, law books, biographical handbooks a.s.f., subject oriented unique monographs and collections that make up our common heritage.<sup>21</sup>

Be that, for example the Odessa 1848 translation from Russian into German of Bishop Veniaminov's, the "Apostol of Alaska's"<sup>22</sup> "Indication of the Way to the Kingdom of Heaven" (*Ukazanie puti v carstvie nebesnoe*) (*Wegweiser zum Himmelreich. Von Johannes Veniaminoff. Aus dem Russischen von Julie v.Z. Odessa, Neumann 1848*), one of the early books printed in Russian and in native languages for the missionary work among the native population on American

soil.<sup>23</sup> Already Peterburg's pride in the "Meeting of frontiers" image collection in an Aleutian translation

[http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfdigcol/nlrbk.html#a\\_ru](http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfdigcol/nlrbk.html#a_ru),

this German translation deserves to be included in any electronic collection of German-language books printed in Russia.

And finally it would be worthwhile, starting from a digitized catalog of foreign-language holdings (with enriched bibliographical data) to reconstruct the profile of various publishing houses and pick out those books that need to get digitized in the first place. One of these publishing enterprises that deserve closer attention should be the Petersburg publishing enterprise of Eduard Pelz. Eduard Pelz is known as publisher in Germany and in Russia (1836-1839) in the late 1830-ies. Having returned to Germany afterwards, he soon engaged in politics and shortly after 1848, hunted by the German political police as a "revolutionary of the most dangerous kind, republican and communist" had to leave Germany. After anonymously publishing in German his "Letters of an American from and about Russia" with a dedication to then President of the United States Zachary Taylor,<sup>24</sup> he soon later, as a matter of fact, emigrated from Germany to the United States.<sup>25</sup> It is this Edward Pelz's son Paul J. Pelz who became in the 1880ies one of the leading architects of the Library of Congress' Main or Jefferson building<sup>26</sup>.

Looking at our common heritage as a whole it is only fitting, that the planned for April 11-12 annual Rumjancevskie chtenija conference of the Russian State Library on Electronic libraries will be dedicated in a special section to the "Digitization of the cultural heritage and the building of electronic libraries".

<sup>1</sup> See my personal webpage [Hhttp://biin.narod.ru/page3\\_0.htm](http://biin.narod.ru/page3_0.htm)H

<sup>2</sup> Kratz G., *Rossica Holdings in German Libraries and Digitization*// /Seventh International Workshop: Electronic Resources and International Information Exchange: East-West. Proceedings. Washington DC, New York 2005, S.76-85.

<sup>3</sup> All figures, if not stated otherwise, are my count, see: Kratz, G., *Deutschsprachige Drucke Moskauer und Petersburger Verlage. 1731-1991. Ausstellungskatalog. Lueneburg: NOKW 1995.* (Schriften der Universitaets- und Landesbibliothek Muenster. 12.)

<sup>4</sup> *Semenovker Boris A., Gosudarstvennaja bibliografija Rossii: XVIII-XX vekov. Moskva : Paškov dom 2000-2005;* see our review in *Bibliothek. Forschung und Praxis*, Muenchen, 30, 2006, 1, p. 110-112.

<sup>5</sup> See *New York Times*, March 2, 1996, p. 6 (posted in GER-RUS discussion group on March 9, 1996 and Email by Eberhard Reichmann, Professor emeritus Indiana University, to the author of these lines March 14, 1996).

<sup>6</sup> Uebe G., *Oekonomische Literatur aus den Bestaenden der Historischen Bibliothek*, in: *Deutschsprachige Buecher in der Moskauer Historischen Bibliothek*. Berlin [2003] , p. 108 (Patrimonia. 266.); Uebe G., *Lang Iosif Matveevich*, in: *Nemcy Rossii. Enciklopedija. T. 2. Moskva 2004*, p. 270-271.-

<sup>7</sup> *Denisenko Elena S., Knigi na nemeckom jazyke, vyshedshie v Rossii v XVIII-pervoj chetverti XIX v.*// *Rumjancevskie chtenija*, M., RGB 2000, p.130.- The author of this article is a member of the team of bibliographers working on the "Svodnyj katalog ruskoj knigi. 1801-1825" (T.1. M. 2000, p. 2).

<sup>8</sup> *Kratz G., Nemeckie knigi, izdannye v Odesse v 19 v.*// *Bibliotechnoe delo 2000. Ch. 2. M. 2000*, p. 49-51 [Hhttp://libconfs.narod.ru/2000/7s/7s\\_p8.htm](http://libconfs.narod.ru/2000/7s/7s_p8.htm)H

<sup>9</sup> *Engel-Braunschmidt A. und C. Heithus, Bibliographie der sowjetdeutschen Literatur. 1960-1985. Koeln, Wien, Boehlau 1987*, p. XVII.

<sup>10</sup> *Popkova N.A., Central'naja biblioteka nemcev povolz'ja. Pervye itogi rekonstrukcii fonda*// *Biblioteka v kontekste istorii. Materialy nauchnoj konferencii Moskva 8-10 ijunja 1995 g. M. 1997*, p. 179-186.

<sup>11</sup> *Dremova S.V. und Nelli A. Popkova, Nauchnaja biblioteka Saratovskogo universiteta*// *Handbuch deutscher historischer Buchbestaende in Europa. Hg. Bernhard Fabian. Bd 8. T. 2. Hildesheim 2001*, S. 142.

<sup>12</sup> Vsejuznaja biblioteknaja perepis' 1 oktjabrja 1934 g. T.I. M. 1936, p. 239.

<sup>13</sup> I would like to thank Mr. Axel Frey, executive editor of the RBA, for kindly supplying me with a list of German-language biographical handbooks, printed in Russia and included in this project.

<sup>14</sup> Uebe G., Sektorale Entwicklung und Wachstum zu Beginn der Industrialisierung// ifo-studien, Berlin, Muenchen, 4, 1999, p. 679.

<sup>15</sup> Zemskov A.I. and Ja.L. Shrajberg, Elektronnye biblioteki, Uchebnik dlja vuzov. M. 2003, p. 275ff. (Al'manakh „Prilozhenie k zhurnalu <Biblioteka>“)

<sup>16</sup> On M.D. Afanas'ev's presentation of this project at a September 2005 German-Polish conference see: Tebarth, H.-J., Deutsch-polnische Bibliotheksbeziehungen// ABDOS-Mitteilungen, Muenchen, 25 (2005) Nr. 2, p.21.

<sup>17</sup> Kurilo O.V., Ljuteranskaja cerkov' v Sovetskoj Rossii. 1918-1950gg. Dokumenty I materialy. M. 1997, p. 145-147.

<sup>18</sup> Letter of the Director of the Lenin-Library (handwritten signature illegible) to the Administrativny Otdel Mossoveta June 18, 1928// Central'nyj municipal'nyj archiv Moskvy (CMAM), f. 1215,op. 4, d. 14, l. 38.

<sup>19</sup> CMAM, f. 1215,op. 4, d. 14, l. 39.

<sup>20</sup> Kratz, G. Die "Moskauer deutsche Zeitung". 1870-1914.// Newspapers in Central and Eastern Europe. Papers, presented at an IFLA conference held in Berlin, August 2003. Muenchen: Saur 2005, S. 55-64// IFLA publications. 110.

<sup>21</sup> The digital texts offered on the site of my home university library, which is serving as regional library of Westphalia, with its image library of historical Westphalia collections, might be seen as an illustration to that dualism <http://www.ulb.uni-muenster.de/hbw/bibliotheken/H>

<sup>22</sup> Popov A.V., Rossijskoe pravoslavnoe zarubezh'e. Istorija i istochniki. S prilozh. sistematič. bibliografii. Moskva P. 139. (Materialy k istorii ruskoj političeskoj emigracii. 10.)

<sup>23</sup> Vishnjakova N.V., Istorija ruskoj knigi v SShA. Konec XVIIIv.-1917g. Novosibirsk: GPNTB SO RAN 2004, p. 124, 232, 233, 237.

<sup>24</sup> [Pelz, Eduard] Briefe eines Nordamerikaners aus und ueber Russland. Mannheim, Grohe 1849. (Dedication: „Dem Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika Herrn General Zacharias Taylor hochachtungsvoll gewidmet vom Verfasser“)

<sup>25</sup> Photocopies of miniature portraits of Edward and his wife Henriette Pelz are kept among the papers of their son Paul Johannes (“Papers of Paul J. Pelz”) in the Manuscript division of the Library of Congress.

<sup>26</sup> Herbert Small, Handbook of the New Library of Congress. Bosrton, Curtis and Cameron 1903, p. 7; Smoll, Gerbert [Herbert Small] Illustrirovannoe opisanie novoj biblioteki kongressa v Vashingtone. Izdal G.V. Judin. Moskva, Sinod. Tip. 1910, p.8; on this Russian edition see recently Kogan, Elena I., Rossijskaja knizhnost' v Amerike. SPb 2005, p. 116ff.