ANNOTATIONS

Pre-1795

Lietuvos istorija, t. 1: Akmens amžius ir ankstyvasis metalų laikotarpis, [The History of Lithuania, vol. 1: The Stone Age and Early Bronze- and Iron Ages] Vilnius: Baltos lankos, 2005. Pp.357. ISBN 9955-584-90-4

The new multi-volume History of Lithuania presents an account of the Lithuanian past from the oldest period to the present day. This multi-author study seeks to reveal the identity and development of Lithuania as a special socio-cultural phenomenon. This phenomenon is understood as the sum of historically developed and changing ethnic, confessional, cultural, political, social, legal and economic processes. This type of synthesis shows how Lithuania formed and changed, without narrowing the object of study down to only a history of the Lithuanian state or people. These developments are examined within the broader regional and European context.

Volume One uses a wealth of archaeological evidence to recreate a picture of the cultural and historical development of communities that dwelt on the territory of what is now Lithuania between 10,000 and 1 BC. It presents an exhaustive concept of each prehistoric period. The study covers the most important elements of the material, spiritual, economic and social life of communities at the pre-dawn of Baltic culture in the Stone Age and Early Metal Ages.

V. Baranovskii, G. Potashenko. *Староверие Балтии и Польши: краткий исторический и биографический словарь*, [Old Believers in the Baltic and Poland: a concise historical and biographical lexicon] Vilnius: Aidai, 2005. Pp. 459. ISBN 9955-656-04-2

The main aim of this manual is to acquaint the reader with many complex phenomena within the history of Old Believer settlements in what are now Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, including clergy, icon painters, famous religious and social activists as well as with the terminology, theology, ecclesiastical music, customs, and folklore of this group. The lexicon has more than 500 entries and more than 150 illustrations (mainly archival photographs). Attention is drawn mostly to the history of the Church, the history of the Fedoseyev and Pomeranian communities and the highest authority bodies of the Old Orthodox Pomeranian Church. A large proportion of the lexicon comprises biographical data and articles about Old Believer

activists, religious, educational and social organisations (schools, associations, groups), ecclesiastical and religious cultural publications. The lexicon covers the period from the second half of the seventeenth century to the present day.

J. Karpavičienė. *Moteris Vilniuje ir Kaune XVI a. pirmoje pusėje: gyvenimo sumiestinimo Lietuvoje atodangos* [Women in Vilnius and Kaunas in the first half of the sixteenth century: revealing the urbanisation of life in Lithuania] Vilnius: Versus aureus, 2005. Pp.276. ISBN 9955-601-51-5

The book uses historical and legal sources to reveal the legal and economic status of female burghers in Vilnius and Kaunas, concentrating on the status of women in private and public life. The author studies the reception of Saxon and Magdeburg Law in Lithuania, noting the coexistence of urban and national law. Karpavičienė compares and contrasts the socio-cultural diversity of Kaunas and Vilnius. She examines the formation of a European estate society in Lithuania through the prism of women's rights and the relationship between city and land law.

K. Demereckas, D. Elertas, Z. Genienė, J. Valančiūtė. *Klaipėdos dvarai* [Klaipėda-Memel Manors] Klaipėda: Libra Memelensis, 2005. Pp. 159. ISBN 9955-544-44-9

This book provides historical, iconographic and cartographic material illustrating the history of estates in the environs of Klaipėda, which now lie within the city boundaries. Thirty manors are examined. The book is richly illustrated and concludes with seven tables of livestock kept on Klaipėda estates, Klaipėda landowners and their landholdings, the largest villages within the old Klaipėda District (Memelamt) and their inhabitants and taxpayers.

J. Liškevičienė. *Mundus emblematum: XVII a.: Vilniaus spaudinių iliustracijas* [Mundus emblematum: illustrations from seventeenth-century Vilnius imprints] Vilnius: Vilniaus dailės akademijos leidykla, 2005. Pp.288. ISBN 9955-624-14-0

This study deals with illustrated ephemeral literature, especially panegyrics which formed almost one third of the output of Vilnius presses in the seventeenth century. The book concentrates on the image of warriors and their piety as soldiers of Christ. It also deals with coats of arms and engraved emblemata, noting the origins of such emblems and the depiction of noble heroes. This subject has been researched but little hitherto.

K. Mačiulytė. *Kad Tėvynė gyvuotų...: XVIII amžiaus antrosios pusės Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštijos proginiai pamokslai* [So that the motherland thrive: ephemeral sermons from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the second half of the eighteenth century] Vilnius: Lietuvių literatūros ir tautosakos institutas, 2005. Pp. 197. ISBN 9955-698-12-8

This monograph is devoted to ephemeral sermons from the second half of the eighteenth century, which was a period of cultural and economic success and political disaster for the GDL. These sermons cover such occasions as the work of the GDL Supreme Tribunal, the May 3 Constitution (1791), the Kosciuszko Uprising of 1794, royal elections and anniversaries, family feasts of the monarch and so on. The audience for such sermons was the social elite, students, burghers and peasants. Most of the sermons studied in this volume were preached in Vilnius, although some were also delivered in Grodno, Merkinė, Prienai. The author discusses oratory reforms in the eighteenth century and the significance of sermons for the GDL public. She deals with issues of education reform, social developments, the civic consciousness of the local gentry, the peasantry and the political elite, the structure of estate society, the sacralisation of political life and similar topics.

Lietuvos dailininkų žodynas [Dictionary of Lithuanian Artists], ed. A. Paliušytė, Vilnius: Kultūros, filosofijos ir meno institutas, 2005, t. 1: XVI–XVIII a. Pp. 311. ISBN 9986-638-60-7

This multi-volume series provides data concerning artists (not only those who might be considered Lithuanian in the ethnic sense!) from the GDL in the sixteenth-eighteenth centuries. Bibliographical notes are provided. The book is a repository of facts.

Mindaugo knyga: istorijos šaltiniai apie Lietuvos karalių [The Mindaugas book: historical sources about Lithuania's king], ed. and trans. by D. Antanavičius, D. Baronas, A. Dubonis, R. Petrauskas, Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos instituto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 422. ISBN 9986-780-68-3

This volume presents sources concerning King Mindaugas with a Lithuanian translation and commentary and covers works from the thirteenth-seventeenth centuries. This book provides the first complete Lithuanian translation of the Livonian Rhymed Chronicle. Sources are arranged according to topics rather than chronology. The book contains a bibliography of the main studies of Mindaugas published in Lithuanian.

A. Ragauskaitė. *XV-XVIII a. kauniečių asmenvardžiai* [Kaunas personal names, fifteenth-eighteenth centuries] (*Opera linguistica Lithuanica*, 7, ISSN 1648-3316), Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 210. ISBN 9986-668-90-5

This book provides an extensive study of the names of Kaunas burghers from 1522 to 1798 based on manuscript sources. How the people of Kaunas, male and female, came by their names is studied in detail as is the formation of surnames. The author pays attention to the religious, and ethnic (Polish, Lithuanian, German, Ruthenian) complexion of the town. Temporary residents are also noted. The book contains an index of proper names.

E. Rimša. *Heraldry: Past to Present*, Vilnius: Versus aureus, 2005. Pp. 204. ISBN 9955-601-73-6

This is a translation of Rimša's work on the history of Lithuanian heraldry within its European contexts. Much detail is devoted to state heraldry, especially the so-called Gediminas Columns, the double cross of Jogaila (reminiscent of the Cross of Lorraine). Presidential standards and the national anthem are dealt with. Soviet Lithuanian heraldry is also discussed. Civic heraldry is described in detail. The volume is richly illustrated with more than 580, mostly coloured, illustrations from documents preserved in archives in Lithuania, Belarus, Belgium, Latvia, Poland, France, Russia, Sweden, Germany and other countries.

J. Sarcevičienė. *Lietuvos didikės proginėje literatūroje: portretai ir įvaizdžiai* [Lithuanian noblewomen in ephemeral literature: portraits and images] Vilnius: Versus aureus, 2005. Pp. 646. ISBN 9955-601-86-8

This study deals with the ideal image of women in ephemeral literature from the GDL between ca 1650 and ca 1750. The author reconstructs the idealised image of women as an expression of social values and idealised behaviour. Women in ephemeral literature provided models for social conduct, morality and ethics. The author discusses idealised Christian imagery and real life in the GDL. She examines women's contacts with their husband and children, their participation in the devout life and their charitable activities. The author examines the models presented to women for life in public and private spheres. The book also contains publications of funeral sermons from the first half of the seventeenth century, which reveal information not only about the sermon genre but also women's real life.

M. Vaicekauskas. *Lietuviškos katalikiškos XVI–XVIII amžiaus giesmės* [Lithuanian Catholic hymns in the sixteenth-eighteenth centuries] Vilnius: Lietuvių literatūros ir tautosakos institutas, 2005. Pp. 261. ISBN 9955-698-13-6

The author surveys Christian hymnody from earliest times, the Gregorian reforms, mediaeval hymnody, hymns in the vernacular, and the influence of the Council of Trent on Catholic singing. He studies the history and structure of Lithuanian hymns, both Catholic and Protestant and discusses the originality of Lithuanian hymns within the GDL in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Attention is paid to literary developments, especially Baroque hymns. The author provides a list of Catholic hymns in Lithuanian and Polish between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. The book is provided with facsimile illustrations from the hymn collections under discussion.

Šventieji vyrai, šventosios moterys: šventųjų gerbimas LDK XV–XVII a. [Holy Men and Women: Honouring the Saints in the GDL between the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Centuries], ed. M. Paknys, Vilnius: Aidai, 2005. Pp. 331. ISBN 9955-656-15-8

This is the first Lithuanian study of the history of the saints and how they were venerated in the GDL. Mindaugas Paknys examines the cult of saints in the GDL between the fifteenth and early seventeenth centuries, while Irena Vaišvilaitė studies cults in Lithuania and elsewhere in later centuries. Liudas Jovaiša researches Christian names in Lithuanian dioceses in the first half of the seventeenth century and the veneration of relics (1387–1655). Darius Baronas studies the life and cult of the Cracow Austin friar, Bl. Michał Giedroyc.

Lietuvos Metrika / Lithuanian Metrica / Литовская Метрика. Viešųjų reikalų knyga 35 (1791–1792), kn. 556. [Lithuanian Metrica. Book of Public Affairs, no. 35 (1791–1792). Book 556] Ed. A. Baliulis, R. Firkovičius, E. Rimša. Vilnius: Versus aureus, 2005. Pp. 198. ISBN 9955-601-85-X

This Book, belonging to the chancery of Vice-chancellor of the GDL, Joachimas Chreptavičius, contains letters patent issued on behalf of the ruler of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations Stanislaus August to 74 Lithuanian cities and towns between 9 November 1791 and 26 June 1792. The texts of the documents, worded according to the town law of 18 April 1791, replicate literally the majority of the statements of the law. This is a kind of indication of the importance of the first common town law of the

entire Commonwealth (except the universal tax laws) in society not yet used to the joint state. Other individual town privileges, also having the force of law, were coordinated with this common law. Magdeburg law city rights were granted or confirmed in these privileges as well.

An outstanding merit of the Book is the description and colour reproductions of the coats of arms as their unchanging significant components. As has become customary, the text of the Book is based on a microfilm of the archive of the Lithuanian Institute of History, which is a copy from the Russian State Archive of Early Acts (RGADA, f. 389), while the views of the coats of arms were photographed faithfully from the original. The Book includes a subject index as well as those of personal names and place names (pp. 185-194). Pastabos (Notes) present information on the originals of the privileges, their history and fate, and their place of storage and archival signatures. The known copies, their publications and translations along with the publications with coats of arms are also registered. All this material is valuable information, in particular the part relating to the originals of the privileges. It appears that there are 28 of them (one is defective, only two sheets of four). Only one – that of the privilege for Telšiai – is still kept in the Alka Museum of that city. The rest can be found in various other cities: twelve in Vilnius, two in Kaunas, one in Grodno, six in Warsaw, one in Cracow, four in St Petersburg and (possibly one) in Moscow.

Plungės dekanato sakralinė architektūra ir dailė [Sacral Architecture and Art in the Plungė Deanery]: ***Plungė, Kuliai, Stalgėnai, Pakutuvėnai, Rietavas, Tverai, Kantaučiai, Lieplaukė, Medingėnai, Žlibinai, Plateliai, Beržoras, Gintališkė, Šateikiai, Žemaičių Kalvarija, Gegrėnai***. Comp. A. Butrimas, Vilnius: Vilniaus dailės akademijos leidykla, 2005. Pp. 819. ISBN 9955-624-28-0

This is a collective monograph, dealing with the objects of sacral architecture and art in the churches and chapels of the municipalities of Plungė and Rietavas. The historical and cultural traditions of the parishes in this area can be traced to the fifteenth century. All churches and chapels are described as objects of history and art. Historical research of some parishes is also presented. The architecture of the church, the décor of its altars, pulpit and font, old pictures and their metal fittings, statues, the inventory of processions, the organ, iron crosses and other works of smiths as applied sacral art, the belfries, bells, the Stations of the Cross, tombstones of the benefactors of churches, votive offerings, etc., are described in the book. The carving of crosses is also dealt with. In some cases the place of the church in the architectural background of the town is examined. There is a detailed description of the Stations of the Cross in Žemaičių Kalvarija –

their history, traditions, and architectural associations with the Way of the Cross in Jerusalem. The book culture of the Dominican monastery in the town is examined as well.

1795-1918

R. Griškaitė. *Mykolas Balinskis: kova dėl istorijos?* [Michał Baliński. a Fight for History?], Vilnius: Eugrimas, 2005. Pp. 240. ISBN 9955-501-99-5

This study of Dr Reda Griškaitė is devoted to the mid-nineteenth-century intellectual history of Lithuania, more precisely to pre-positivist ideas, the genesis of the era of positivism. Until now in Lithuanian cultural studies positivism was linked habitually to the turn of the nineteenth century, that is, to the period when it flourished. However, Griškaitė investigates the initial period of the formation of positivist ideas, which coincides with the epoch when romanticism still reigned.

The rise of positivist ideas is analysed by the author in the context of the processes that were taking place in one of the most significant spheres of the nineteenth-century humanities, that is, in historiography. The book presents a public discourse between two famous historians – Michał Baliński representing Lithuania and Julian Bartoszewicz as a representative of the Kingdom of Poland. Their dispute reveals their different perceptions of history and historical methodology and, consequently, different systems of ideas. Bartoszewicz proposes the romantic conception of history and a corresponding method of writing it. Meanwhile Baliński's views on history contain new – positivist – ideas, in their turn defining a new way of writing history. Against the background of this discussion the author also presents the views on history of other contemporary Polish and Lithuanian historians (Dominik Szulc, Mikołaj Malinowski, Eustachy Tyszkiewicz and others). The study reveals the mid-nineteenth atmosphere in which authors wrote their historical works. The book is supplemented by 'the little gallery' of the portraits of renowned mid-nineteenth-century historians of Lithuania and Poland.

A. Pacevičius. *Vienuolynų bibliotekos Lietuvoje 1795-1864 metais: dingęs knygos pasaulis* [Monastic Libraries in Lithuania in 1795-1864: the Vanished World of the Book], Vilnius: Versus aureus. Pp. 2005. ISBN 9955-601-79-5

This monograph of the author is a sort of summing-up of his previous research into the history of libraries, book culture and book sociology in Lithuania, and in a wider sense, it is a generalisation of his investigation of the culture of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

The book consists of five large parts. Part One deals with the organisational structure of monasteries, the conception of their endowment, the framework of monasteries and its deformation by Russian administrative reorganisation. The origin of monastic libraries in the GDL is discussed; the main ideologists and performers of Russian policy with respect to libraries are indicated and the stages of the destruction of monastic libraries and the dispersal of their collections are defined. The role of monastic provinces and aspects of the Lithuanian-oriented activity of the monks are discussed as well. Part Two is linked to the development of the theory of monastic librarianship, the practical activity, mission and functions of the librarian, the premises and equipment of monastic libraries, the traditions and sponsorship in book acquisition, and the articles of the monastic rule relating to the policy of book acquisition. Part Three investigates the qualitative and quantitative structure of library collections, the subject matter and origin of publications, collections of Lithuanian books in the context of the Lithuanian-oriented activity of the monks, the distribution of Lithuanian publications, the most popular books and their social spreading. Part Four reveals the communicative aspect of the activity of monastic libraries, their image, reading practice by the monks against the background of the 'reading revolution', the changes in the functioning of book culture in the nineteenth century, the place of libraries in the social communication system of the Enlightenment, and book exchange in the space of the inter-cultural communication of Modern Times. Part Five is devoted to a historical reconstruction of the Bernardine library in Troškūnai.

A. Pažeraitė. *Litvakiško ortodoksinio judaizmo formavimasis* [The Formation of Orthodox Litvak Judaism]. Vilnius:Versus aureus, 2005. Pp. 278. ISBN 9955-601-61-2

This book is devoted to the institutions of the traditional Jewish lifestyle (the kahal, the rabbinate, and institutions of rabbinic studies), their origin and development. Much attention is paid to the ideological roots of religious and cultural confrontations among the Litvaks in modern times. The author analyses the search for new ways to preserve traditional values. In Lithuania this was manifested in the Musar movement. The study of the development of the rabbinic Litvak thought (the conflict between the Mitnaggedim and the Hasidim, the confrontation with the Haskalah movement) covers the period between the late eighteenth and the second half of the nineteenth centuries. The transformation of traditional Judaism into Orthodox Judaism is dealt with, too. The modifications of these principal institutions and ideological confrontations actually conditioned the appearance of Litvak Orthodoxy that became evident in the twentieth century.

I. Šenavičienė. *Dvasininkija ir lietuvybė: Katalikų Bažnyčios atsinaujinimas Žemaičių vyskupijoje XIX a. 5-7-ajame dešimtmetyje* [The Clergy and the Lithuanian Language: The Renewal of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Žemaitija between the 1840s and 1860s]. Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos instituto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 473. ISBN 9986-780-74-8

The author describes the process of the renewal of the Catholic Church in Lithuania in the middle of the nineteenth century. This was a universal phenomenon, typical of the whole of Europe, but so far scant attention has been paid to it in Lithuania. On the contrary, there has been a tendency to subordinate the contemporary ecclesiastic phenomena to the then political, social, and cultural processes. In this context, novel is Šenavičienė's attempt to treat the Lithuanian-oriented activity of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Žemaitija not as a part of the ethnic Lithuanian movement but as a phenomenon of ecclesiastical renewal associated with new measures to revive the spiritual life of the believers, to strengthen the role of religion and the Church in society and, in particular, among the common people.

The monograph illustrates the political, economic, and cultural conditions of the renewal of the Church in Žemaitija. Special attention is focused on the changes in the social structure of the clergy – the increase in the numbers of priests from the common people and lower gentry. The principal strategy of the renewal was the Lithuanian-oriented activity – the establishment of Lithuanian elementary schools at churches, and most importantly, Lithuanian pastoral work. This issue was closely related to the reconstruction of priest training in the Žemaitian Theological Seminary – introduction of Lithuanian into the teaching of homiletics, accumulation of Lithuanian books in the library and the project of setting up a minor seminary in Varniai. In the opinion of the author, the Lithuanianisation of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Žemaitija was purely pastoral rather than ethno-cultural Lithuanian.

The last two chapters are related to popular movements – the temperance societies of 1858-1862 and the defence of Catholicism in 1865. These events clearly demonstrated the results of the pastoral activity of the renewed Catholic Church in Žemaitija – the increase of the religiousness and moral consciousness of the people, closer ties between the clergy and the parishioners and an exceptional mobilisation of the people in the course of those campaigns.

Dvaras modernėjančioje Lietuvoje: XIX a. antra pusė – XX a. pirmą pusę
[Manor Estate in Modernising Lithuania: late 19th – early 20th centuries].
Ed. G. Jankevičiūtė, D. Mačiulis, Lietuvos istorijos institutas, Kultūros, filosofijos
ir meno institutas, Kultūros paveldo departamentas prie Kultūros ministerijos,
Vilnius: E. Karpavičiaus leidykla, 2005. Pp. 229. ISBN 9955-9650-5-3

This collection of articles is based on a conference held at the Lithuanian Institute of History in November 2004. The papers deal with the participation of estates in the cultural life, their adaptation to the changing social and economic situations, heritage issues and the functioning of the estate image in the public and scholarly discourse.

Several articles are devoted to the cultural life in the estates. Laima Kiauleikytė discusses the social status of the estate musician and its modification in the nineteenth century. Vida Bakutytė investigates the changes in the role of the nobility in the musical life of Vilnius. Laima Laučkaitė analyses the changes in the art of estates at the turn of the nineteenth century, linked to the artistic culture of the fin de siècle and the searches for modernism, as well as the changes in the artistic taste of landowners, the functioning of art in estates and the manifestations of new tendencies in art patronage. The establishment of weaving factories in some Lithuanian estates under the influence of the movement of arts and crafts, and their effect on weaving as a traditional Lithuanian folk craft are researched in Lijana Šatavičiūtė's paper. Osvaldas Daugelis examines the history and fate of former art collections in the estates of Pakruojis and Šeduva (Raudondvaris) of the von der Ropp family.

Several articles are devoted to the new political and socio-economic conditions of estates and the image of their functioning in public discourse in the twentieth century. In his article 'Estates Turned Cultural Farms' Dangiras Mačiulis seeks to explain how in independent Lithuania during the agricultural reform a number of estates, endeavouring to retain larger possessions, turned into cultural farms – the article investigates the functioning of these farms and their place and fate in the national economy of the country. On the basis of the works of some Lithuanian-born Polish speaking writers (Czesław Miłosz, Józef Weyssenhoff, Melchior Wańkowicz), Teresa Dalecka investigates features peculiar to the Polish estate in Lithuania and atypical to those of the estates in Poland; at the same time she deals with the vision of the estate in Polish literature. Paulius Subačius emphasises the causes of the separation of the estate in the consciousness of Lithuanian society. The collection also includes some articles of Latvian and Estonian authors.

A. Vaicekauskas. *Lietuvių žiemos šventės: bendruomeninės kalendorinio ciklo apeigos XIX a. pab. – XX a. pr.* [Lithuanian Winter Feasts. Social Rites of the Calendar Cycle in the late 19th and early 20th centuries]. Kaunas: Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 190. ISBN 9955-12-042-8

This monograph is associated with the problem of the structural and semantic transformation of the custom – from this aspect Lithuanian calendar customs have been researched for the first time. The transformations of winter rites are analysed against the background of the socio-cultural changes in the Lithuanian countryside at the start of the twentieth century. The causes of the ritual de-semantisation and the rise of new functions are revealed. The changes of the symbolic behaviour of the village community and the present-day conception of the custom tradition are analysed. The agriculturalist culture of the turn of the nineteenth century is compared with the ancient Indo-European tradition.

Georgas Sauerweinas ir lietuvių tautos atgimimas XIX a. pabaigoje: tarptautinė mokslinė konferencija: IV tarptautinis G. Sauerweino mokslinis simpoziumas Klaipėdoje, 2004 lapkričio 12-13 d. [Georg Sauerwein and the Rebirth of the Lithuanian Nation at the End of the 19th Century: International Conference: Fourth International Sauerwein Symposium; Klaipėda, 12-13 November 2004], ed. A. Žalys. Klaipėda: University of Klaipėda, 2005. Pp. 230. ISBN 9955-18-051-X

This collection comprises fifteen papers of an international conference dedicated to the hundredth anniversary of the recovery of the Lithuanian press in Latin characters and the hundredth anniversary of Georg Sauerwein's death. The papers cover such topics as Sauerwein and literary Balto-Scandinavian contacts, the Klaipėda period in Sauerwein's participation in the Lithuanian movement, Lithuania Minor in Sauerwein's time, various aspects of Sauerwein's works, ethnic, confessional and political facets of the Church in Prussia, etc. Sauerwein's archival legacy in Germany is also dealt with.

Between 1918 and the present day

A. Anušauskas, J. Banionis, Č. Bauža et al. *Lietuva, 1940-1990: okupuotos Lietuvos istorija* [Lithuania: 1940-1990: History of Occupied Lithuania]. Vilnius: Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centras, 2005. Pp. 710. ISBN 9986-757-65-7

This collective monograph covers the most recent research into the occupation and 50-year rule of Soviet-annexed Lithuania. The authors sought

to investigate the major periods: Soviet occupation and annexation in 1940-1941, Nazi occupation of 1941-1944, totalitarian Stalinist regime of 1944-1953, de-Stalinisation and the political 'thaw' of 1953-1964, Soviet modernisation and stagnation between 1944 and 1953, the rebirth and re-establishment of an independent state in 1987-1990. The most important political events of each period are revealed. The role of the Lithuanian emigration in the struggle for independence is assessed. Cultural life, the activity of the Church and of the Lithuanian diplomatic services are shown. The monograph includes a chronicle of Lithuania between 1991 and 2004.

A. Bubnys. *The Holocaust in Lithuania between 1941 and 1944*. Vilnius: Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania, 2005. Pp. 51. ISBN 9986-757-66-5

This small book presents a concise history of the Holocaust in Lithuania. The events are analysed according to the conditionally fixed stages: (1) end of June 1941 – November 1941, (end of June – middle of July, end of July – November); (2) December 1941 – March 1943; (3) April 1943 – middle of July 1944. The booklet is richly illustrated with contemporary photographs, pictures of museum exhibits, archival plans of situations, and reproductions of documents. It also contains extensive statistical data.

Ch. Dieckmann, V. Toleikis, R. Zizas. *Karo belaisvių ir civilių gyventojų žudynės Lietuvoje, 1941-1944 / Murders of Prisoners of War and of Civilian Population in Lithuania, 1941-1944. Serija: Totalinių režimų nusikaltimai Lietuvoje. Nazių okupacija, t. 2 / Series: The Crimes of Totalitarian Regimes in Lithuania. The Nazi Occupation, vol. 2*. Vilnius: Margi raštai, 2005. Pp. 386. ISBN 9986-09-297-3

The book comprises three historical studies, the subject matter of which is the murders of prisoners of war, Gypsies and other civilians (mostly Soviet activists) in Nazi concentration camps during WWII. This book does not deal with the victims of Jewish origin. Consulting the documents in the archives of Lithuania, Latvia, Russia and Germany and examining other sources the authors sought to determine more accurate numbers of victims and to establish the amount of murders committed by the Nazis in the territory of occupied Lithuania. Each study is accompanied by archival documents. The texts are presented in Lithuanian and English. This book is the second in the series published by the International Commission to assess the crimes of the Nazi and Soviet regimes in Lithuania.

B. Ivanovas. *Tautiškumo beiėškant Antano Smetonos Lietuvoje: tautinių įvaizdžių klausimas* [The Images of National Minorities in Lithuania in the 1930s. The Attitude of the Nationalists (Tautininkai)]. Vilnius: Versus aureus, 20015. Pp. 342. ISBN 9955-601-55-8

The author presents a historical reconstruction of the images of ethnic minorities in Lithuania in the fourth decade of the twentieth century. Particular attention is paid to the then dominant political and ideological trend, the Nationalists. The research deals with three ethnic minorities – the Jews, the Poles and the Germans. The formation of the Lithuanians as a modern nation and the processes associated with the development, nationalism, the integration of ethnic minorities and their stereotypes are analysed in the book. Ethnic minorities are investigated according to these criteria: (1) demography, (2) political, economic, social and cultural influences in Lithuanian society; and (3) the attention of the ruling Nationalist Party to the integration of ethnic minorities. The reconstruction of the images of ethnic minorities is performed taking into consideration the social, political, cultural and economic causes, and the paradigms of Nationalist ideology and the social conflict.

I. Lempertas. *Litvakai* [The Litvaks]. Vilnius: Versus aureus, 2005. Pp. 141. ISBN 9955-601-78-7. English version: I. Lempertas. *Litvaks*. Vilnius: Versus aureus, 2005. Pp. 135. ISBN 9955-601-74-4

The Jews of Lithuania – the Litvaks – enriched the world in many respects. The book discusses the contribution of renowned religious thinkers, writers, politicians, and scientists to world culture. After having settled in Eastern Europe, the Litvaks developed a peculiarly disciplined character and at the same time remained open-minded to Western culture. The author analyses the past and present of the Litvaks and their activities, and in particular, he distinguishes religious thinkers, social activists, cultural workers, and businessmen. The book comprises a glossary of Yiddish and Hebrew concepts, archival photographs, facsimiles of old publications, and a map.

Juozas Daumantas. *Partizanai* [The Partisans], ed. K. Kasparas, fifth ed., Kaunas: Lietuvos politinių kalinių ir tremtinių sąjunga, Vilnius: Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centras, 2005. Pp. 798. ISBN 9986-577-54-3

The book is devoted to the reminiscences of the legendary partisan leader Juozas Lukša-Daumantas (1921-1951), covering the history of Lithuanian resistance between 1945 and 1948. Several additional articles reveal the

specifics of the activities of the secret forces of the occupiers (MGB) in suppressing the resistance between 1946 and 1950. The text of the reminiscences is accompanied by commentaries. The book comprises an article by Kęstutis Kasparas and Vidmantas Vitkauskas on Daumantas' activities and a bibliography of his works, compiled by Kasparas and Alvydas Surblys. The publication is heavily illustrated with photographs, facsimiles, and copies of documents.

M. Maksimaitis. *Lietuvos valstybės konstitucijų istorija (XX a. pirmoji pusė)* [The History of the Constitutions of the Lithuanian State, first half of the twentieth century]. Vilnius: Justitia, 2005. Pp. 390. ISBN 9955-616-09-1

The monograph deals with the history of the constitutions of the state of Lithuania, re-established in the first half of the twentieth century and independent for two decades. The author describes the projects of constitutions, the conditions and processes of their drafting and adoption, and the struggle of constitutional ideas. In addition to normative rules of law, historical and political data and other official and informational materials, and previously untapped archival sources were widely used. Consequently, numerous formerly unknown facts and phenomena, related to Lithuanian constitutions, were revealed. The publication comprises texts of constitutions, documents of constitutional significance, supplements, and amendments.

D. Mačiulis. *Valstybės kultūros politika Lietuvoje 1927-1940 metais* [Lithuania's Cultural Policy, 1927-1940]. Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos instituto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 300. ISBN 9986-780-71-3

The author investigates the Lithuanian cultural policy of Antanas Smetona's authoritarian regime between 17 December 1926 and the occupation of Lithuania in 1940. National cultural policy is revealed through the management of cultural state institutions (Council of Arts, Chamber of Culture, Department of Cultural Affairs, and Board of Social Labour) and through state financing of cultural activities. Priorities in the fields of culture and the projects of the establishment of a cultural foundation are examined. The state's attitude to the preservation of cultural heritage is reviewed, and close attention is paid to the cultural legacy of estates. The author investigates the searches for the institutionalisation of national culture, including the construction of a symbolic church and the cult of the national hero. The modernisation of the programme of national culture, published in the magazine *Naujoji Romuva*, is given a careful analysis. The problem of creative freedom and authoritarian regime is also explored.

E. Motieka. *Didysis Vilniaus Seimas* [The Great Assembly of Vilnius], second revised ed., Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos instituto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 360. ISBN 9986-780-75-6

The second edition, revised and supplemented with illustrations, was issued on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the Seimas.

In the monograph the author presents a comprehensive analysis of the Seimas of Vilnius as a representative of the modern Lithuanian nation and various other related issues, such as its preconditions, ideas and genesis, initiators, organisers and participants, the organising conditions, the positions of the parties on the Seimas and their attitudes to the re-establishment of Lithuania's statehood, the procedure of the Seimas, its role in the formation of the Lithuanian political structure and formulation of the political aims of the Lithuanian nation, the aspects of the national and political rebirth in 1905-1906, the results of the work of the Seimas and their consequences for the formation of the political and social self-consciousness and the re-establishment of Lithuanian statehood. The general revolutionary situation in the country and the tendencies of the ethno-political development and ethno-social changes in 1905 and at the beginning of 1906 are also discussed. The problems of the Great Assembly of Vilnius and of the national revolution of 1905-1906 are examined as two inseparable parts of an integral process. The Seimas is treated as a culmination of the national revolution, marking the end of the political stage of the Lithuanian national rebirth and the beginning of the national rebirth of the Lithuanian state. A number of these issues are studied against the background of the alternatives of the formation of the national (modern) Lithuanian state and the re-establishment of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

The importance of the Seimas for Lithuanian society is reviewed as two-fold: (1) its direct impact on the cultural and political situation in the country and (2) its effect on the political, social and national tendencies at work within the Lithuanian nation. The Seimas was the first real political step in formulating the re-establishment of Lithuania's statehood. A strategic direction was taken: to re-establish the state of Lithuania on the basis of the Lithuanian ethnos (the modern Lithuanian nation) in the territory of ethnographic Lithuania with the capital Vilnius. This objective meant that the creation of the model of the modern Lithuanian nation, begun in the magazine *Aušra* times, shifted from the sphere of the social thought to that of real political declarations and actions of the whole nation. The Seimas also stated the final formation of the Lithuanian political structure, the start of a new stage in the political development that marked the further political evolution until the re-creation of the Lithuanian state. During the Great Assembly of Vilnius it became clear that the entire Lithuanian nation, though divided into estates and social layers, was the inheritor and custodian of the political and cultural traditions of the old state (the former Grand

Duchy of Lithuania). Summarising, the author attaches immense significance to the Great Assembly of Vilnius in the maturing and developing of civil society and in the formation of parliamentary traditions.

The supplements to the monograph comprise the decisions of political parties and illustrations of the time of the Great Assembly, English and Polish summaries and indexes of personal and place names.

R. Racėnas. *Paminklai Lietuvos gyventojų tremties ir kalinimo vietose, 1940-1958 / Monuments to Lithuanians in places of exile and imprisonment, 1940-1958 / Памятники в местах заключения и ссылки жителей Литвы, 1940-1958*, Vilnius: Knygiai, 2005. Pp. 113. ISBN 9955-443-22-7

The book presents a concise history of the places of imprisonment and exile of Lithuanians and other nations in the former USSR (20 places). It contains many photographs of monuments and crosses, erected to the memory of those perished as victims of Communist repression. The text is published in Lithuanian, English and Russian.

L. Truska. *Lietuviai ir žydai nuo XIX a. pabaigos iki 1941 birželio: antisemitizmo Lietuvoje raida* [Lithuanians and Jews from the End of the 19th Century until June 1941: Development of Anti-Semitism in Lithuania]. Vilnius: Vilniaus pedagoginio instituto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 321. ISBN 9955-20-040-5

On the basis of legal acts, statistical data, archival materials, periodical publications and research works, this monograph analyses the relations between Jews and Lithuanians during various periods between the years of national rebirth (late nineteenth century – 1914), the inter-war Republic of Lithuania (1918-1940), and the first Soviet occupation (1940-1941). The Jews are characterised as neighbours and business rivals of the Lithuanians. The author devotes a portion of his work to Jewish autonomy in Lithuania (1919-1926) and deals with such questions as Jews and the idea of the Lithuanian state, and personal Jewish autonomy. Attention is focused on the Jewish issue in the Republic of Lithuania between 1927 and 1940. The Jewish population and its structure, the policy of the state towards Jews, their integration in the life of the country and other related questions are investigated. Jews as patriots of Lithuania, Jews and the Communist Party, manifestations of anti-Semitism in the fourth decade, and the crisis of Lithuanian-Jewish relations during the years of Soviet occupation (1940-1941) are discussed, too.

Vilniaus kultūrinis gyvenimas: moterų indėlis, 1900-1945. [Cultural Life of Vilnius: Women's Contribution, 1900-1945] Mokslinės konferencijos, vykusios 2003 m. balandžio 24 d., papildyti pranešimai; sudarė A. Lapinskienė. Vilnius: Lietuvių literatūros ir tautosakos institutas, 2005. Pp. 216. ISBN 9955-698-01-2

This collection comprises 21 articles in Lithuanian, Belarusian, Polish and Russian. The opening essay by Vytautas Kubilius characterises the woman as a cultural worker in the panorama of the city. Ramutis Karmalavičius writes about Sofija Čiurlionienė's critical attitude towards the level of the Lithuanian community and the cultural aspirations of the intelligentsia. Jonas Aničas displays the image of Emilija Vileišienė, an idealist of the first half of the twentieth century. Alma Gudonytė researches the ties between Marija Piaseckaitė-Šlapelienė and Vilnius. The Belarusian literary historian Gendryk Piatkevich analyses Alaiza Pashkevich's poetry. Laima Laučkaitė investigates women's life in art in Vilnius in the early twentieth century. Esfira Alpernienė presents Sore Reizen and her poem *Vilne*. Solveiga Daugirdaitė presents the picture of Vilnius through the eyes of the so-called *škotės* – female students from Kaunas. This collection includes some more articles about a number of intellectual women of Vilnius.

J. V. Čiplytė. Juozas Masiulis: knygnešys ir knygininkas, Vilnius: Žara, 2005. Pp. 125. ISBN 9968-34-140-X

This publication is about the book-carrier and dealer in books Juozas Masiulis (1864-1940) and his partners of the Garšviai society of book-carriers, engaged in spreading Lithuanian books during the press-ban years. It contains much archival material related to Lithuanian bookshops between 1905 and 1914, among them about the bookshop established by Masiulis in Panevėžys and about his publishing activity. There is also much information about the life of Lithuanian refugees in Smolensk (Russia) in 1915-1918 and about bookshops and printing houses in independent Lithuania (1918-1940), about the commercial and social activity of Juozas and Juzė Masiulis, the fate of the family, etc. In her reminiscences Karolina Masiulytė-Paliulienė, Masiulis' grand-daughter, writes about the fate of the family, their life in France and return to Lithuania. The book is illustrated with rare photographs and reproductions of art works. The publication is dedicated to the hundredth anniversary of Masiulis' bookshop in Panevėžys.

Žydų kultūros paveldas Lietuvoje [The Heritage of Jewish Culture in Lithuania], comp. A. Jomantas. Vilnius: Savastis, 2005. Pp. 223. ISBN 9986-520-65-2

This collection of articles is related to the days of the European Heritage of 2004 devoted to the heritage of Jewish culture in Lithuania. The book, comprising 21 articles, reviews the fate of the Jewish cultural heritage during the World War II and in the post-war years. Jewish customs and traditions are also dealt with. The aim of this publication is to stimulate interest and draw the attention of the general public to this relatively little known heritage and its disappearing objects. The articles present information on the origin of Jewish communities in Lithuania, the Jewishness of nineteenth-century Vilnius and Kaunas, the participation of Jews in the battles for Lithuania's independence, the contribution of Jewish architects in building Kaunas, on Jewish synagogues, cemeteries, and ritual baths, on the history of the Jews in the Klaipėda Region, on musical talents, family traditions, culinary peculiarities, etc. The publication includes reminiscences of the Jews themselves and the materials on Jewish-Lithuanian relations, collected during ethnographic expeditions. Various archival documents, related to family genealogies, are found in this publication, too.

Lithuania under German Occupation, 1941-1945: Despatches from US Legation in Stockholm, comp. and ed. T. Remeikis. Vilnius: Vilnius University Press, 2005. Pp. 731. ISBN 9986-19-732-5

This is a collection of documents about the Nazi occupation of Lithuania and resistance to it. The collection consists of the despatches of the US Legation in Stockholm about the activity of occupation authorities, the attitudes of the Lithuanian political organisations and their resistance to the occupation regime. The despatches were prepared on the basis of official German sources and secretly forwarded reports and documents of the Lithuanian anti-Nazi underground about the situation in the country. These are important sources of the history of the period under review. Remeikis' introduction to the publication characterises American despatches from Stockholm and defines the policy of passive resistance. The introduction also contains a list of the parties and resistance groups hostile to the Nazis. It also indicates the character of resistance of each group, its general political orientation and the main underground publications. The publication includes a list of despatches and 71 facsimiles.

Konstantinas Jablonskis ir istorija [Konstantinas Jablonskis and History], ed. E. Rimša. Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos instituto leidykla, 2005. Pp. 384. ISBN 9986-780-64-0

Konstantinas Jablonskis is considered the first publisher of historical sources in Lithuania, who laid the foundations for modern source study here, and whose activity, in the words of Vytautas Merkys, was a chain (fragile as it was) ensuring continuity in pre-war Lithuanian historical studies. His other sphere of research was law history in which he was also a pioneer.

The book, issued on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Jablonskis' birth, comprises both reminiscences (by V. Merkys, R. Rimantienė, M. Jučas, the assessment of the historian's work (by A. Baliulis, L. Anužytė, R. Cicėnienė, D. Narbutienė), and new researches, somehow continuing the activity of the scholar – the included studies deal with the issues of the sources dating back to the thirteenth-seventeenth centuries and social history.

The publication also comprises Jablonskis' correspondence with another well-known Lithuanian inter-war historian Zenonas Ivinskis. A collection of 67 letters covers the periods between 1930 and 1933 and between 1957 and 1960.

Laisvės kovotojai Kazachstano lageriuose [Freedom Fighters in the Gulag Camps of Kazakhstan], comp. A. Rudzevičiūtė-Kupstienė. Kaunas: Kalendorius. Pp. 200. ISBN 9986-786-72-1

This album comprises the biographies of the people kept in the Kazakhstan camps of hard labour and about 500 photographs of persons imprisoned in Karaganda and its environs. The book describes 39 gulag concentration camps, reviews the history of their system in Kazakhstan, and presents lists and concise biographies of the prisoners. The maps show the places of the imprisonment and exile of Lithuanian citizens in the USSR. The prisoners' hard work in the mines is described. Amateur performances of the prisoners are also dealt with. The book contains many photographs made illegally in the gulags in the 1950s.