

Antonio Gramsci, Paolo Pasolini, Karl Kraus (omission of René Descartes is surprising), who were not professional philologists but their influence on the shaping of the language or linguistics is undeniable. The coverage of such names seems to us rather unusual but fully legitimate. Looking at the Slovak Encyclopedia of Linguistics of 1993 from this point of view, for example, the entry on Martin Kukučín is then lacking.

Thanks to the coordinators' network mentioned above, the encyclopedia offers an unusually large space for linguists from ancient Greece and Rome, for the linguistic authors from the period of the Middle Ages as well as for linguists from China, Japan, India, Korea, and from the Arabic-speaking world, a fact which overcomes the everlasting Eurocentrism of compendia of this type. By and large, however, it holds that the division of the individual "spheres of influence" can probably never be proportional. Some countries were assigned a particular native coordinator, which is probably connected with the preparation of entries in "domestic workshops", others are covered from the "outside", where both the coordination and the authorship are concerned. In the latter case, this may lead to some imprecisions mentioned above.

The subjects of *Lexicon Grammaticorum* are personalities, although sometimes anonymous (cf. Anonymus of 1555, Anonymus of 1559), entries covering whole schools being only exceptional: Alexandrian grammarians, ancient Greek lexicographers, Stoicism, ancient Greek dictionaries, Greek and Latin rhetoric, ancient Greek etymologies, and some others. It is evident at first sight that the composition of the entries is uniform and lucid. Each entry consists of a) the biographical part, b) the analytical part, where the work of the particular personality is analysed and its significance for the history of linguistics is formulated, and c) the bibliographic part which is rather extensive in each entry and also includes the literature on the particular person. The formal side of the compendium is well worked out as well.

The aim of our comments was evidently to advance our attitude to the compendium, as the editors ask in the introduction to the encyclopedia. It is definitely beyond doubt a significant work of German linguists, whose effort to introduce world linguistics was successful beyond measure. We appreciate the fact that the authors paid particular attention to the appearance and layout of the book because they were certainly aware of the fact that the formal side of the scientific book is not just a "formal" matter. *Lexicon Grammaticorum* will be an invaluable and wanted addition to every public library and to private bookshelves if not their ornament.

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**KOVAČIČOVÁ, E. – SCHLENKEROVÁ, K.: Bibliografia almanachov, ročeniek a zborníkov na Slovensku 1945–1965 (Bibliography of Almanacs, Annuals, and Collections in Slovakia between 1945 and 1965). Martin, Matica slovenská 1995. 430 pp., illustrations.**

The bibliography is another output of systematic research into the Slovak national retrospective bibliography aimed at compiling and assessing the knowledge on all types of writings published in Slovakia as well as writings on Slovakia published abroad and making them accessible. This is the third meritorious work of the Department of Retrospective Bibliography of the Bratislava University Library following the Bibliography of Slovak and other language calendars from 1701 to 1965 (Martin, MS 1984) and Bibliography of almanacs, annuals, and collections in Slovakia from 1919 to 1944 (compiled by Kovačičová, E. and Štvrtecký, Š., Martin, MS 1991). It fulfils, like the preceding bibliographies, in addition to heuristic functions, also bibliographic and information functions and is one of the first orientation source for percipients interested in these types of documents.

The structure of the bibliography is parallel to the preceding works, containing:

A methodical introduction bringing the subject-matter closer to the reader. The subjects of bibliography are: periodical almanacs (mostly of a literary character), survey annuals (devoted to individual sections of a particular field or specialization), statistical yearbooks (of various institutions), annuals

of associations, cooperatives, and universities, periodical collections of scientific works, collections which were published during repeated congresses, conferences. The authors eliminated single jubilee almanacs, annuals such as yearly reports of particular organizations, schools, firms (they will be prepared as parts of partial bibliographic lists), books published annually (telephone directories), time-tables, lists of published literature, calendars, collections published on particular occasions (belong to book bibliographies), periodical collections of scientific works or scientific periodicals that were published more than 4 times a year.

The bibliography registers documents from the two points of view of the Slovak studies: a) linguistic (almanacs, annuals and collections in Slovak published or printed on the territory of the former CSR or ČSSR); b) territorial (almanacs, annuals and collections published or printed on the territory of Slovakia between 1945 and 1965 in languages other than Slovak).

The essence of the bibliography is the bibliographic descriptive part with a List of abbreviations used, a List of abbreviations of press-marks and a List of bibliographic sources and literature followed by the historic and survey study which outlines the cultural, political, and economic development of Slovakia in 1945–1965. The types of particular pseudoperiodicals are characterized against this background. In spite of the fact that the pseudoperiodicals at issue are from the recent past, the authors had to face numerous unexpected difficulties during their processing (they could obtain some of them only from private collections, others could only be prepared from secondary sources – catalogues and library, museum and archives registers). In the descriptive part the material is arranged alphabetically and by title. Each series of almanacs, annuals, and collections has its serial number (247 in total) and the individual records are prepared according to the existing norms for bibliographic (documentation) and catalogue record (consisting of the periodical title, volume, subtitle, publication data, place of publication, publishing house, then there is the format in cm, number of pages, library signs and press-marks). The bibliographic description ends with a bibliographic note which contains additional significant data (brief annotation of the publication, information on whether the document was also published beyond the period of preparation, notice on differences in titles, imprint, gaps in editions, etc.).

The bibliographic-descriptive part also contains the apparatus of indexes: of names (containing the names of compilers, authors, editors, illustrators, and others), local index of publishers, printers and printing houses, and subject-chronological (based on International decimal classification). Thanks to such an extended registration-documentation description (with four-language résumés and illustrations) it is easy to orient oneself in the bibliography, which considerably facilitates the work of the user.

Bibliography of almanacs, annuals, and collections in Slovakia in 1945–1965 presents a new, so far not much mapped out source materials not only for further research into the history of book culture but also for the political, economic, and cultural history of Slovakia.

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