The Pavel Miliukov Collection

EXCERPT FROM NEWS NOTES - CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
V. 25:1 (Jan. 1930)
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY: W.W. Campbell, Pres.; J.C. Rowell, Lib'n Emeritus; Harold L Leupp, Lib'n.

The Library of Dr. Paul Miliukov, formerly professor of history and law at the University of Moscow, and later Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Provisional Government of Russia, will be purchased by the University of California at a cost of $10,000.00, President W.W. Campbell announced December 7. The library was taken secretly from Russia before the Bolshevik Government prohibited the export of such articles, was shipped to America and has been in this country since that time. The library consists of three to four thousand books, periodicals, pamphlets and manuscripts. It is said by Dr. R.J. Kerner, professor of Modern European History at the University of California, to be one of the best private collections of Russian history and civilization outside of Slavic Europe. Since the embargo by the Soviet government on the export of books published before the Revolution, many of the books and pamphlets, as well as the periodicals, are virtually unobtainable. -- Oakland Tribune, D 8, 1929

The collection has been cataloged and made part of the Doe Library Collection in the Gardiner Stacks. While the collection itself no longer exists as a separate entity in the Library, a photocopy of the partial contents of the collection, enabling one to see it in its original grouping, is available in the University Archives.

Contents of the Collection


The collection itself contains some 3,950 items, 1,200 of which are in languages other than Russian. There are a few manuscripts from the seventeenth century and some eighteenth-century works, but most of the library is from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when written history in Russia emerged from its infancy and matured. In the inventory of the collection drawn up by Golder [Prof. Frank A. Golder, Professor of Russian history at Stanford-AU] in 1927 the entries are at times abbreviated and inexact. Moreover, neither the name and place of publisher nor the works in non-Russian languages are listed. When the collection was added to the library holdings it was distributed throughout the stacks, and thus it is impossible to accurately determine the titles of all of the foreign works in the collection, though many of them bear the bookplate
The materials in the library fall into five main categories. First, there is a wide range of primary source material. This includes a number of historical chronicles and the archives of aristocratic families and regional historical societies such as *Arkhiv F.A. Kurakina* (SPb., 1890-1902), *Arkhiv kniazia Vorontsova* (M., 1870-95), *Arkhiv istoricheskikh i prakticheskikh svedeni, otnosiaschikhsia do Rossii* (SPb., 1859-61), and *Arkhiv iugo-zapadnoi Rossii* (Kiev, 1859-1914). There are also the documents, bulletins, collections and annals of various scholarly societies, the Imperial Duma, government commissions and the Constitutional-Democratic Party. These include *Akty otnosiaschiesia k istorii iuzhnoi i zapadnoi Rossii* (SPb., 1861-92), *Chteniia v Imperatorskom obshchestve istorii drevnostei Rossiiskikh pri Moskovskom universitete* (M., 1846-1918), *Vestnik partii narodnoi svobody* (SPb., 1906-08), *Sbornik Imperatorskogo Russkogo istoricheskogo obshchestva* (SPb., Iur"ev, M., 1867-1916) and many others.

Second, there is a number of publications concerning disciplines outside of history as such, but which supplement it, such as archeology, numismatics, cartography, law, ethnography, anthropology and statistics. These works include *Izvestiia Imperatorskogo Russkogo geograficheskogog obshchestva* (SPb., 1865-1916), *Zapiski otdeleniiia russkoi i slavianskoi arkheologii Russkogo arkheologicheskogo obshchestva* (SPb., 1851-1918), *Vestnik arkheologii i istorii* (SPb., 1885-1918), and many others.

Next, there is an extensive collection of monographs and compendiums on various aspects of Russian history and social-economic conditions. Particularly noteworthy in this respect is the rich collection of local history and the history of the Ukraine, Belorussian and Siberia. Miliukov, as well, accumulated an impressive collection of the most important monographs of his contemporaries and of Russian historians of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Miliukov library is noteworthy for its particularly rich collection of historical and scholarly journals, some of them rare. These include *Russkaia Starina* (SPb., 1970-1918), *Russkii arkhiv* (M., 1863-1917), *Kievskaia starina* (Kiev, 1882-1906) and others.

Last, the library contains a number of translations from West European languages of literary, historical and social scientific texts, as well as foreign works about Russia. The translations include books by Condorcet, Sorel, George Kennan, Proudhon, Karl Ritter and others. Miliukov's library is particularly useful to students of the socio-economic conditions of pre-revolutionary Russia. Miliukov himself was influenced by an empirical-materialist approach to history and his library reflects this tendency. The collection is instructive for the biographer, for it allows one to gauge Miliukov's intellectual interests and background. Many of the books have Miliukov's own marginal notes and markings in them, and there are a number of Miliukov's own works in the collection, including a set of lectures he delivered in 1894-95 at Moscow University published by his students in a limited editions.