

Serbia between the years 1780-1903. The author's narrative is clear and precise, his style elegantly readable. The few criticisms we have made above in no way diminish the importance of Glad's work, and we can only congratulate the author warmly on his commendable achievement.

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I. A. PAPADRIANOS

P. N. Berkov, *Literary contacts between Russia and the West since the Fourteenth Century*, Collected Studies, Preface by T. Borov, London, (Variorum Reprints), 1973, pp. 488.

This volume contains a total of twenty three articles published by the author Pavel Naumovič Berkov (1896-1969) between the years 1937-1972 in a variety of literary and other journals. The table of contents furnishes a complete analytical list of the articles, citing each one's full title, the periodical in which it was originally published, and the relevant page references.

In his preface to the work, T. Borov (pp. i-vi) refers chiefly to P. N. Berkov's career as a philologist, slavologist and bibliographer. His early studies were pursued in Russia and Austria; after teaching Russian language and literature in a high school in Leningrad, in 1934, he was appointed lector, and in 1944, professor of Russian philology at the University of Leningrad. In 1960, he was made a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and in 1967 he was similarly elected to the German (East Berlin) Academy of Sciences. [See also, Anonymous, Pavel Naumovič Berkov, in *Bol'saja Sovetskaja Enciklopedija*, tret'e izdanie, vol. 3, col. 697 (Moskva, izd. «Sovetskaja Enciklopedija», 1970) and S. G. Korneev, *Sovetskie Učenyje-početnyh členy inostrannyh naučnyh učreždenij*, Moskva, izd. «Nauka», 1973, p. 18]. P. N. Berkov's 23 articles may be classified into three groups: *a.* the literary relations between Russia and the West (articles Nos. 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 18 and 20); *b.* Slavic Studies (articles Nos. 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 21 and 23); and *c.* comparative literature (articles Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 19 and 22). The author refers to the Russian, German, French, English, Italian, Bulgarian, and Greek literary sources.

The twenty three articles are accompanied by a fifteen-page index of proper names.

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CONSTANTINE PAPOULIDIS

M. Stojanov, *Ukrasa na slavjanskite rǎkopisi v Bǎlgarija*, Sofia (Bǎlgarski Hudoznik), 1973, pp. 250.

The study of manuscripts today interests not only the historian and the scholar, but lovers of art in general. The work of M. Stojanov, former director of the manuscript section of the National Library in Sofia, is of much and varied interest. The author examines the illumination of Slavic manuscripts in Bulgaria from the 11th, to the opening of the 19th Centuries. The illustrations are taken mainly from ecclesiastical codices that are now