

Bibliography Of Slavic Literature

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Slavic Review

Tolstoy's religious strivings. Preferring to study Tolstoy's religious treatises and diaries rather than investigating Tolstoy's religious thinking through the prism of his literary works, Rancour-Laferrriere has produced a fresh and highly readable study in four chapters in which he convincingly argues that Tolstoy was no theologian, but rather a seeker "whose consistencies and stark inconsistencies" (6) are especially interesting to psychoanalysts.

The author portrays Tolstoy as actively seeking suffering, and many of his actions as provoked by periodic bouts of bipolar depression. He traces Tolstoy's "moral masochism" (16–17, 94–95, 113–17) to his relationship to God and follows the effect of this developing relationship in subsequent chapters.

The first chapter provides an excellent summary of Tolstoy's early experience with religion, in good part based on "quiet and self-reproach" (11–19) which lasts—punctuated by periods of belief and disbelief (attributed to his bipolar propensity)—until after his *Confession*, when his belief becomes less dependent on mood and eventually dominates over unbelief.

Chapter 2 (only 12 pages long) is decidedly the weakest. Although it appears here in proper chronological order, it could easily have been incorporated into the introduction or another chapter. It would also have benefited from a closer study of Vasilii Rozanov's book *L. N. Tolstoi i russkaia tserkov'* (1913), which shows that Tolstoy and the church neither knew nor understood each other. The Synod judged Tolstoy as though he were a theologian, ignoring his status as a *literator*. For his part, Tolstoy completely misunderstood the church. Although Rozanov admits that Tolstoy was "nemogoo prav," he also accused him of failing to appreciate the church's many attempts over the centuries to improve the lot of its adherents.

I found the third and fourth chapters to be the most original and illuminating. They contain some penetrating insights into the importance of "non-resistance" in Tolstoy's quest for God, leading him to his ultimate "pantheistic" (167–80) worldview. My only criticism here is that more coverage might have been given to Tolstoy's search for faith through his associations and correspondence with other religious thinkers—both foreign evangelists (e.g., Lord Radstock) and especially peasant sectarians such as Doukhorobor leader Petr Verigin and Molokan philosopher Fedor Zheltov.

The bibliography is extensive, though I can think of several pertinent works that are not included—especially Edmund Heier's *Religious Schism in the Russian Aristocracy, 1860–1900: Radstockism and Pashkovism* (1970) and his "Tolstoy and the Evangelical Revival among Russian Aristocracy" (*Russian Literature*, no. 1 [1971]: 28–48). The index is far from complete, with many names missing (I hope this will be remedied in subsequent editions).

In conclusion, I would say the book is a fascinating, lucid, and knowledgeable interpretation of one the most difficult genres of Tolstoy's writing.

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The Legacy of Ancient Rome in the Russian Silver Age. By Anna Frijlich. Studies in Slavic Literature and Poetics, vol. 48. Amsterdam: Editions Rodopi, 2007. 220 pp. Notes. Bibliography. Index. €44.00, paper.

The main achievement of *The Legacy of Ancient Rome in the Russian Silver Age* is that it summarizes much of the scholarship on the subject from the 1930s to the 1970s; its main defect is that it remains at the level of 1950s discourse. Had such a book appeared in the 1990s, before structuralism, semiotics, intertextuality, the life-into-art approach, and deconstruction made their way into Russian modernism studies, it would have qualified as a major step forward. Russian Aristocracy" (*Russian Literature*, no. 1 [1971]: 28–48). The index is far from complete, with many names missing (I hope this will be remedied in subsequent editions).

The title of the book is misleading, and so is its narrative. "Ancient Rome" may refer to a city, a state, or a civilization. Although the "introduction" more or less clearly implies the city, the focus in the subsequent chapters shifts from the city to outstanding Romans

ijaring.com: Bibliography of Slavic Literature (): Dasha Culic Nisula: Books.Nisula covers materials published in the United States and abroad since covering Slavic literature from the medieval period to the end of the twentieth. The Bibliography of Slavic Linguistics Online brings together the details of Consequently some observations on the state of Slavic linguistic studies in the. Sijmen Tol studied Slavic linguistics at Utrecht University and Book and Library Sciences at the University of Amsterdam. He has been a. Scholars working with Slavic literatures and linguistics, particularly early literatures The scope of the bibliography is all written materials (books, dissertations. Bibliographies by the Slavic and East European Library at the University of Illinois . Polish Literary Bibliography is the most authoritative and. The electronic version of American Bibliography of Slavic & Eastern European Studies (ABSEES Online) provides information on East-Central Europe, Russia. Bibliography of Slavic Literature. Reviewer(s). Jitka Hurych (Professor, Science, Engineering and Business Department, Northern Illinois University Library). Bibliography of Slavic Literature by Dasha Culic Nisula, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide. the first of these questions. A bibliography of Slavic. Europe in the Western European languages, covering history, languages, and literatures, on which the writer. There are many useful materials listed in the Russian literary biography section below that include extensive bibliographies. More so than in other field, literary. Bibliography of Slavic Literature. Nisula covers materials published in the United States and abroad since covering Slavic literature from the. Balkan Slavic Literatures: Reading List and. Bibliography. Petko Ivanov. Connecticut College, pivanov@ijaring.com Follow this and additional works at: .Atlas litteraire des pays d'Europe centrale et orientale (Bouheret); Bibliography of Slavic Mythology (Kulikowski); Columbia Guide to the. A comprehensive bibliography of Russian literature published by Russians outside of the former Soviet Union from the period ABSEES (The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies), produced by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. ABSEES: American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies History; International Relations; Language and Linguistics; Literature; Military Affairs; In consultation with the faculty, they will draw up (and read) a bibliography of to frame the bibliography around a different type of problem (e.g. the literature of. American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies (ABSEES) Online. Covers journal articles, books, book chapters, book reviews, dissertations, and.

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