**TRANSLATORS OF EUGENE ONEGIN**

[Dates sometimes obtainable from http://www.worldcat.org/identities/]

**Walter W. Arndt, Walter W. (1916−2011) (from Wikipedia)**

Walter Arndt (born 1916 [Constantinople](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CConstantinople)) is the Sherman Fairchild Professor Emeritus of Russian Language and Literature at [Dartmouth College](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CDartmouth_College). He has produced a number of notable translations including [Goethe](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGoethe)'s [Faust](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CFaust), [Aleksandr Pushkin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAleksandr_Pushkin)’s [Eugene Onegin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEugene_Onegin) and a number of poems by [Rainer Maria Rilke](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRainer_Maria_Rilke). His translation of Eugene Onegin won the [Bollingen Poetry Translation Prize](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CBollingen_Prize) in 1962.

**Life**

He had nine years of classical schooling at Breslau, Silesia. In 1934 he moved to Oxford and studied Economics and Political science. After Oxford, Arndt moved to Warsaw, Poland for graduate study, where he learned Polish and, later, Russian. In 1939 he joined the Polish army and, after escaping from a German POW camp, spent a year in the Polish underground forging Nazi documents, and eventually made his way to Istanbul where he took a degree in mechanical engineering at [Robert College](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRobert_College).

From 1942 to 1945, Arndt was active in intelligence work on behalf of allied forces. He worked in U.N. refugee resettlement between 1944 and 1949, when he emigrated to the United States, where he taught classics and modern languages at [Guilford College](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGuilford_College) until 1956 when he received his doctorate in comparative Linguistics and classics at the [University of North Carolina](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CUniversity_of_North_Carolina). Since then he has held several appointments at various American universities.

Arndt is an accomplished polyglot, possessing near-native fluency in [Russian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussian_language), [English](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEnglish_language) and [Polish](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CPolish_language) in addition to his native [German](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGerman_language). He is also known to have a command of [Latin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLatin), [Greek](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGreek_language), [French](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CFrench_language) and [Czech](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCzech_language).

**Works**

* *Songs of Love and Grief by Heinrich Heine*, Walter W. Arndt (Translator), November 1995, [ISBN 9780810113244](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C9780810113244)
* *Collected Narrative and Lyrical Poetry*, Aleksandr Sergeevich Pushkin (Author), Walter W. Arndt (Translator), Ardis Publishing (31 Dec 1981), [ISBN 9780882338262](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C9780882338262)
* Traddutori, Traditori?, *South Atlantic Bulletin* **29** (3) (1964 May), 1−5.

**Beck, Tom (1941−**

Tom Beck trained as a musician and has specialised in translating books about music and poetry into English from German. Inspired by a new German translation of *Eugene Onegin* he learned Russian so that he could translate *Eugene Onegin* into English. [From the translation.]

**Bianchi, Martha Dickinson (1866−1943)**

“I cannot tell when I first became aware that she [Emily Dickinson] had elected her own way of life. To us she had always been as fixed in her orbit as any other star. We had been born into her life. It never seemed to us that it should have been any other than it was.”

- Martha Dickinson Bianchi (*Emily Dickinson Face to Face*, p. 48)

Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi, or Mattie, was born on November 30, 1866, the only daughter of Austin and Susan Dickinson. After her two brothers’ early deaths and the deaths of her parents, she became the last surviving member of the Dickinson line.

Martha studied at three private schools--Miss Howland’s (1879-1880), Miss Marsh's (1882-1883), and Miss Porter’s (1884-1885)⎯and had tutors from Amherst College. Before heading off to school in 1884, Mattie received a note of advice from her aunt Emily: “Be true to yourself, Mattie, and ‘Honor and Immortality’—although the first will do—the last is only inferential” (L942). An excellent pianist, Martha studied at the Smith College School of Music (1885-1889) and took private lessons in New York City.

In 1902 while abroad in Bohemia, Martha married the romantic Alexander Bianchi, a captain in the Russian Imperial Horse Guards. He was later jailed on charges of fraud, and the couple separated in 1908, divorcing in 1920.

In her early thirties, Bianchi began writing poetry. Her work appeared in numerous publications, including Harper’s and The Atlantic Monthly. She also wrote several novels, including *The Cuckoo’s Nest* (1909), *A Cossack Lover* (1911) and *The Kiss of Apollo* (1915).

Bianchi, however, is best known for her work editing her aunt's poetry. After her mother Susan and her aunt Lavinia died, Bianchi inherited the Dickinson manuscripts that remained in her family (the other significant portion of the manuscripts was held by Mabel Loomis Todd). In 1914 Bianchi published The Single Hound: Poems of Emily Dickinson, which helped revive interest in her aunt's work. She published several more books of Dickinson’s poetry and letters as well her own reminiscences about her aunt. Bianchi and her secretary, Alfred Leete Hampson, like editors before them, edited Dickinson’s poetry with the intent of making it easier to read by removing dashes and changing line breaks. Some of Bianchi’s collections of Dickinson’s poems may still be found at bookstores today.

Bianchi traveled extensively to European destinations, and eventually divided her time between The Evergreens in the summer and New York City in the winter. She died in New York City in 1943.

After her mother’s death in 1913, Bianchi made few physical alterations to The Evergreens. In her will, she bequeathed the house to Hampson, who later married a mutual friend, Mary Landis. Bianchi’s will stipulated that, should Hampson and his family ever choose not to live in the house, The Evergreens should be torn down rather than sold to another owner. Mary Landis Hampson, the last resident and owner of The Evergreens, made arrangements in her own will to establish the Martha Dickinson Bianchi Trust to preserve the house for public use. In 2003, the Martha Dickinson Bianchi Trust transferred its assets to the Trustees of Amherst College so that The Evergreens and the Homestead could operate as a single Emily Dickinson Museum.

Further Reading:

Bianchi, Martha Dickinson. *Emily Dickinson Face to Face*. Cambridge, Mass.: The Riverside Press, 1932.

From: http://www.emilydickinsonm

**Bonver, Yevgeny**

“I am a Software Engineer, and I live in Los Angeles. In 2007 I have received a Master of Science degree from [California State University at Northridge](http://www.csun.edu/~ecsdean). In 1998 I had received my BS in Computer Science degree at Rochester Institute of Technology ([RIT](http://www.rit.edu)). I came to the United States from Riga, Latvia of the former USSR in January, 1990. By September, 1993, I have graduated from Jamesville-DeWitt High School, in Syracuse, NY, and have started my quest for science and computers at RIT. Actually, I was 9 years old, when I have felt my first affection for computers. That has happened when my dad has shown me the [Latvian Academy of Sciences](http://www.lza.lv/), where he was working at the time. The Academy of Sciences was one of those few places in Latvia where one could see a computer, that is only if this one's father was working there. Ever since I have first seen my first computer, there has not been a single day in my life during which I would doubt my destiny of a scientist in the lieu of computers.” [From website]

Web site <http://www.poetryloverspage.com/ed/>

E-mail: edward@poetryloverspage.com

**Briggs, A[nthony]. D[avid]. P[each]. (cf. Elton)**

Education: Educated at King Edward VII School, Sheffield (1949-56), before training as a Russian Interpreter in the RAF (1956-58). Took degrees at the Universities of Cambridge (Trinity Hall: B.A., M.A. in Russian, French and Spanish) and London (Ph.D., 1968). Academic career covers three universities: Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada (1963-65) (Lecturer); the University of Bristol (1968-87) (Reader); and the University of Birmingham (1987-98) (Professor of Russian Language and Literature). Also served as Visiting Professor at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand (1985). Current positions: Senior Research Fellow, University of Bristol; Professor Emeritus, University of Birmingham. Has published widely on many aspects of Russian literature, theatre and music, and established a reputation as the UK's leading specialist on Alexander Pushkin, based on many articles and translations, and the following books: *Alexander Pushkin: a Critical Study*, Croom Helm, 1983, 257pp; reprinted by Bristol Classical Press, 1991. ‘Fallibility and Perfection in the Works of Alexander Pushkin,’ chapter in *Problems of Russian Romanticism*, ed Robert Reid, Gower, 1986, 25-48. *A Comparative Study of Pushkin's 'The Bronze Horseman', Nekrasov's 'Red-nosed Frost', and Blok's 'The Twelve'*, Edwin Mellen, 1990, 276pp. *Eugene Onegin*, Landmarks of World Literature, Cambridge University Press, 1992, 116pp., reprinted digitally 2008. *Eugene Onegin*, (ed., Russian text), Bristol Classical Press, 1993, 262pp, with Introduction. *The Tales of Belkin*, (ed., Russian text), Bristol Classical Press, 1994, 147pp, with Introduction. *Eugene Onegin*, (ed., English translation), Everyman, 1995, 232pp, with Introduction. Alexander Pushkin, (editor and translator), Everyman's Poetry, 1997, reprinted 1999 and 2001 with Introduction. *Alexander Pushkin: a Celebration of Russia's Best-loved Writer*, Hazar Publishing, 1999, 208pp, with Introduction. In 1992 he was awarded the Pushkin Medal 'for distinguished writing about Pushkin in the English Language'. A second Pushkin Medal was awarded 'for an outstanding contribution to the Pushkin bicentennial celebration in 1999'. Other Books ‘Hadji Murat: the Power of Understatement,’ in New Essays on Tolstoy, ed M. Jones, Cambridge University Press, 1978, pp. 109-127. Vladimir Mayakovsky: a Tragedy, Meeuws, Oxford, 1979. (with Andrew Barratt) *A Wicked Irony: the Rhetoric of Lermontov's 'A Hero of Our Time'*, Bristol Classical Press, 1989, 1991. (ed) Mikhail Lermontov: Commemorative Essays, University of Birmingham,1992. (translation) *Problems in the Literary Biography of Mikhail Sholokhov*, by Roy Medvedev, Cambridge University Press, 1977. (translation) *Nikolai Bukharin: The Last Years*, by Roy Medvedev, Norton, 1980. (translation) *Leninism and Western Socialism*, by Roy Medvedev, Verso, 1981. (ed) *F. Dostoyevsky, “Notes from Underground” and L. Tolstoy, “A Confession”*,Everyman, 1994, with Introduction, xvi-xxvii. (ed) *Omar Khayyam*, Everyman's Poetry, 1998, with Introduction, reprinted in Phoenix Poetry edition, 2003 (ed) *English Sonnets*, Everyman's Poetry, with Introduction, 1999 (ed) *Shakespeare's Love Poetry*, Everyman's Poetry, with Introduction, 1999 (ed) *English Love Poetry*, Everyman's Poetry, with Introduction, 2000 (ed) L. Tolstoy, *Childhood, Boyhood, Youth*, Wordsworth Classics, 2000, with Introduction, ix-xix, (ed) *Love, Please!*, Phoenix Poetry, 2001, with Introduction, reissued 2004 (ed) F Dostoevsky,Devils, Wordsworth Classics, with Introduction, 2005. (ed) *Poems of Childhood*, Phoenix Poetry, 2005, with Introduction. (translation) Leo Tolstoy, *War and Peace*, a new translation, with Introduction and notes, Penguin Books, 2005, paperback (Penguin Red Classic), 2006, (Black Classic) 2007. (translation) Leo Tolstoy, *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*, Penguin (Red Classic), 2006. (translation) Leo Tolstoy: *“The Death of Ivan Ilyich” and Other Stories*, new translations, with Introduction etc, Penguin Books, 2008. (translation) Leo Tolstoy: *“Resurrection”*, a new translation, with Introduction etc, Penguin Books, 2009. (ed) F Dostoyevsky, *The Karamazov Brothers*, Wordsworth Classics, with Introduction, 2007. (ed) A.P.Chekhov, *Plays*, Wordsworth Classics, with Introduction, 2007. (ed) Edward FitzGerald, *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam and Bird Pa*rliament, bicentennial edition, Phoenix hardback (imprint of Orion Books), with Introduction and Notes, 2009. (biography), *Brief Lives, Leo Tolstoy*, Hesperus Press, London, 2009, 115pp. (translation), Leo Tolstoy, *A Confession and What is Religion?*, Hesperus Press, London, 146pp. Work in Progress (ed) F Dostoyevsky, *Notes from a Dead House and The Gambler*, Wordsworth Classics, with Introduction, 2010 (in press). (ed) N.Gogol, *Dead Souls*, Wordsworth Classics, with Introduction, 2010 (in press). In collaboration with David Cook and Graham Rooth, *Conversations about Mandelstam: a study* (with translations) of “The Octets”, 2005. Russian Music Special interest in Russian music, especially Tchaikovksy’s operas deriving from Pushkin. See the following articles: The Blasphemous Masterpiece: Tchaikovsky’s Adaptation of “Eugene Onegin”, Queen’s University of Belfast, 1995, 19pp. ‘From Spades to Graves: Tchaikovsky’s finest opera,’ Glyndebourne Festival Opera Book, 1995, pp 128-35. ‘Did Carmen come from Russia?’ English National Opera Programme, Autumn 1996-96. ‘Tchaikovsky and Pushkin, Men of Russian Letters,’ *Opera*, May 1998, Vol 49, No 5, 516-22. ‘Did Carmen really come from Russia – with a little help from Turgenev?’ in Festchrift: *Essays on Turgenev in Honour of Richard Peace*, Rodopi, 2008. Russian Theatre See the following articles/chapters: ‘The Hidden Forces of Unification in Boris Godunov’, New Zealand Slavonic Journal, 1, 1974, 43-54. ‘Two Months in the Country: Chekhov’s Unacknowleged Debt to Turgenev’, *New Zealand Slavonic Journal*, Festschrift in Honour of Patrick Waddington, 1994, 17-32. ‘Writers and Repertoires, 1800-1850,’ chapter in *A History of the Russian Theatre*, ed Robert Leach and Victor Borovsky, Cambridge University Press, 1999, 86-103. ‘Pre-Revolutionary Russian Theatre,’ Introductory Essay to *Reference Guide to Russian Literature*, ed Neil Cormwell, Fitzroy-Dearborn, 1998, 9-13; reprinted in *The Routledge Companion to Russian Literature*, Routledge, 2001, 64-73.

[From http://www.adpbriggs.com/resume/default.html]

E-mail: adpbriggs@aol.com

**Cahill, Christopher**

Christopher Cahill is the Executive Director of the American Irish Historical Society, a cultural organization founded in 1897 and located in A Beaux-Arts townhouse on Fifth Avenue's Museum Mile. He is also a writer and editor who lives in New York City, where he was born. He is the author of a novel, *Perfection*, published in Paris by L’Age d’Homme (1996) and is the editor of Gather Round Me: The Best of Irish Popular Poetry, published by Beacon Press (2004 hardback, 2005 paperback). His edition of Thomas Flanagan’s essays, *There You Are: Writings on Irish and American Literature and History*, with a preface by Seamus Heaney, was published by New York Review Books (2004) and in London by Granta Books (2005). He has also recently completed a version of Pushkin’s *Eugene Onegin*.

Cahill is a frequent contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Time Out New York*, *The Village Voice*, *The American Spectator*, *The Boston Review* and other national publications. His poetry and fiction, including selections from *The Drug of Choice*, have been published in *Ploughshares*, *PNR*, *Western Humanities Review*, *Epiphany* and other journals under the editorships of Paul Muldoon, Richard Howard, and Michael Schmidt. He has been nominated for the O. Henry Award and a Pushcart Prize. In collaboration with the Brazilian composer Ricardo Romaneiro, his poetry has been performed before an audience of 10,000 in Brooklyn’s Prospect Park and has been broadcast on WNYC.

As the editor in chief of *The Recorder*, the journal of the American Irish Historical Society (AIHS), Cahill has published the work of Billy Collins, Mary Gordon, William Kennedy, Seamus Heaney, Martin Scorsese, Stanley Crouch and many others. The journal has been featured in *Time Out*, *The Irish Times*, *Irish America* and elsewhere and has been frequently included in Best American Essays and Best American Stories. At the AIHS he has run a popular and distinguished reading and lecture series since 1991. He serves as the Executive Director of the Society.

Christopher Cahill has considerable experience as a television broadcaster. For the past ten years, along with co-hosts Nancy O’Dell of Access Hollywood and Norah O’Donnell of NBC News, he has provided on-air commentary for NBC-TV’s four hour annual broadcast of the New York City St. Patrick’s Day Parade, for which he has been nominated for an Emmy Award. He has also been a guest on NBC’s Today New York, as well as numerous other television and radio venues.

Cahill holds a B.A. summa cum laude from the University of Virginia, where he was an Echols Scholar. He received his Master’s Degree in English Language and Literature from Stanford University. The founding director of Institutes of American Irish Studies at City University of New York and Pace University, he has taught literature and writing at Stanford University and New York University. He has received numerous awards for his cultural and academic work, including being honored by the Comptroller of The City of New York in City Council Chambers.

[From: <http://www.letstravelradio.com/podcasts/2010/3-18/>]

**Clarke, Roger (1939−**

Translations generally turned up surprises. [Iain] Sproat had been approached by Roger Clarke, a civil servant who had worked for him at the Department of Trade from 1980 to 1983. He had done a prose translation of Onegin: might they be interested? Clarke’s brilliant work simply had to be accepted. It has been published in one volume with James Falen’s verse translation.

[From <http://www.heraldscotland.com/sport/spl/aberdeen/pushkin-for-the-people-a-labour-of-love-has-ensured-the-complete-works-of-the-russian-master-are-available-in-english-1.99035>]

**Clough, S.D.P.**

**Cornford, Frances (cf. Salaman) (1886−1960)**

Adapted from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Frances Crofts Cornford (née Darwin; March 30, 1886 - August 19, 1960) was an English poet. She should not be confused with her husband Francis Cornford.

She was the daughter of the botanist Francis Darwin and Ellen Crofts, born into the Darwin — Wedgwood family. She was a granddaughter of the British naturalist Charles Darwin. Her elder half-brother was the golf writer Bernard Darwin. She was raised in Cambridge, among a dense social network of aunts, uncles, and cousins, and was educated privately (*Period Piece*, a memoir by Frances Cornford's first cousin and close friend, Gwen Raverat, sheds much light on Cornford’s childhood).

In 1909, Frances Darwin married Francis Cornford, a classicist and poet. They had 5 children:

Helena (b. 1913)

John (1915-1936), a poet and Communist who was killed in the Spanish Civil War.

Christopher (1917-1993), an artist and writer

Clare, who became the mother of Matthew Chapman Hugh

Frances Cornford published several books of verse, including *Poems* (1910), *Spring Morning* (1915), *Autumn Midnight* (1923), and *Different Days* (1928). *Mountains and Molehills* (1935) was illustrated with woodcuts by Cornford’s cousin Gwen Raverat.

She is buried at the Parish of the Ascension Burial Ground in Cambridge.

**Corré, Alan D[avid].**

Native of London, England.

BA Honours in Ancient and Mediaeval Hebrew (London);
MA in Semitic Languages (Manchester);
Ph.D. in Linguistics (Pennsylvania);
dissertation: *The Structure of Tamil*, supervised by Zellig Harris and Leigh Lisker.

Ordained rabbi by Hahám Dr. S. Gaon (London) and by Rabbis Nissim Ezran and Joseph Peretz (Jerusalem.)

M. Nita Levy, four children.

Rabbi of Spanish-Portuguese Congregation Mikveh Israel, Philadelphia 1955-63, currently emeritus professor of Hebrew Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA.

[From <http://www.orbilat.com/Contributors/CV_Files/Alan_Corre.html>]

E-mail: corre@uwm.edu

**Deacon, Olga (née Johnson) (1876−1960)**

**Deutsch, Babette (1895−1982) (from Wikipedia)**

**Babette Deutsch** (22 September 1895 – 13 November 1982) was an American [poet](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CPoet), [critic](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCritic), [translator](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CTranslator), and [novelist](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNovel).

Born in [New York City](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNew_York_City), the daughter of Michael and Melanie (Fisher) Deutsch, she matriculated from the Ethical Culture School and [Barnard College](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CBarnard_College), graduating in 1917 with a B.A. She published poems in magazines such as the [*North American Review*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNorth_American_Review) and the [*New Republic*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CThe_New_Republic) while she was still a student at Barnard.

In 1946, she received an honorary D. Litt. from Columbia University. On April 29, 1921, Deutsch married [Avrahm Yarmolinsky](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAvrahm_Yarmolinsky), chief of the Slavonic Division of The New York Public Library (1918-1955), also a writer and translator. They had two sons, [Adam Yarmolinsky](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAdam_Yarmolinsky) and Michael.

**Poetic Collections**

* *Animal, Vegetable, Mineral* (1954)
* *Coming of Age* (1959)
* *Collected Poems, 1919-1962* (1963)

**Other Works**

* *Mask of Silenus* (1933)
* *Poetry in Our Time* (1954)
* *Poetry Handbook* (1957)

**As Anthologist**

* *Modern Russian Poetry - an Anthology* - Chosen and translated by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky (1921)

**Elton, Oliver (1861−1945) (cf. Briggs) (from Wikipedia)**

Oliver Elton (3 June 1861 − 4 June 1945) was an English literary scholar whose works include *A Survey of English Literature* (1730−1880) in six volumes, criticism, biography, and translations from several languages including [Icelandic](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CIcelandic_language) and [Russian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussian_language). He was [King Alfred Professor](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CKing_Alfred_Chair_of_English_Literature) of English at [Liverpool University](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLiverpool_University).

**Early life**

Born at [Holt, Norfolk](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CHolt%2C_Norfolk), on 3 June, 1861, Elton was the only child of Sarah and the Reverend Charles Allen Elton (1820-1887), the headmaster of [Gresham’s School](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGresham%27s_School), where Oliver was taught by his father until he proceeded to [Marlborough College](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CMarlborough_College) and [Corpus Christi College, Oxford](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCorpus_Christi_College%2C_Oxford), where he was a scholar from 1880 to 1885. He graduated [BA](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CBachelor_of_Arts) with first class honours in [*Literae Humaniores*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLiterae_Humaniores) in 1884.[[1]](file:///C%3A%5C%20cite_note-0)

His friends at Oxford included [Leonard Huxley](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLeonard_Huxley_%28writer%29), [Michael Sadler](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CMichael_Ernest_Sadler) and [Dugald Sutherland MacColl](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CDugald_Sutherland_MacColl), whose sister he later married.

**Career**

Elton’s first work was as a tutor and lecturer in [London](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLondon), while preparing school editions of [Shakespeare](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CShakespeare) and [Milton](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CJohn_Milton). He translated [Einar Hafliðason](file:///C%3A%5Cw%5Cindex.php%3Ftitle%3DEinar_Hafli%25C3%25B0ason%26action%3Dedit%26redlink%3D1)’s *Laurentius Saga* as *The Life of Laurence Bishop of Hólar in Iceland* ([Lárentíus Kálfsson](file:///C%3A%5C%5Cwiki%5C%5CList_of_H%25C3%25B3lar_bishops)) into English. In this he was encouraged by [Frederick York Powell](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CFrederick_York_Powell), whose biography Elton would later publish in 1906.

In 1890 he went as a lecturer to [Manchester University](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CManchester_University), remaining for ten years. During his time there he published a translation of nine of the books of the [*Gesta Danorum*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGesta_Danorum) by [*Saxo Grammaticus*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSaxo_Grammaticus), a study of [Michael Drayton](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CMichael_Drayton), and *The Augustan Ages* (1899) which brought him recognition from the academic literary world. Meanwhile he got to know [Charles Edward Montague](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCharles_Edward_Montague) and wrote for the [Manchester Guardian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CManchester_Guardian).[[2]](file:///C%3A%5C%20cite_note-ODNB-1)

He went to [Liverpool](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLiverpool_University) in 1901 as Professor of English Literature and stayed till his retirement in 1925. While there, he completed two thirds (four volumes) of his Survey of English Literature and lectured and wrote on Milton, [Tennyson](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAlfred_Tennyson%2C_1st_Baron_Tennyson), [Henry James](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CHenry_James), [Chekhov](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAnton_Chekhov) and others.

After retirement he went as a visiting professor to [Harvard](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CHarvard) and then settled in Oxford. He completed the *Survey of English Literature*, and published a book on English poetry: *The English Muse: a Sketch* (1933). He also continued an interest in Russian and other [Slavic](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSlavic_languages) literature (namely Serbian) which had begun during the [first world war](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CWorld_War_I), and published further translations, notably of [Pushkin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CPushkin)’s [*Eugene Onegin*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEugene_Onegin) (1937).

Elton’s encyclopedic range is impressive and George Sampson, in the Cambridge History of English Literature, brackets him with two of his contemporaries who were also “scholars on the heroic scale of learning” : [William Paton Ker](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CWilliam_Paton_Ker) and [George Saintsbury](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGeorge_Saintsbury).

**Family**

In 1888 Elton married Letitia Maynard MacColl, the sister of his Oxford friend [Dugald Sutherland MacColl](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CDugald_Sutherland_MacColl). Letitia became a children's writer. They had three sons, one of whom was the biologist [Charles Sutherland Elton](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCharles_Sutherland_Elton).[[2]](file:///C%3A%5C%20cite_note-ODNB-1)

[See Smith, D. N., revised by Rebecca Mills, *Elton, Oliver (1861–1945), literary scholar and translator*, in [*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5COxford_Dictionary_of_National_Biography) ([Oxford University Press](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5COxford_University_Press), 2004)

**Emmet, Olivia (cf. Makourevna)**

… American translator … Olivia Emmet has chosen to use her family name because of a link with a paternal ancestor who was one of the heroes of the Early Irish Revolution and a hero of the Romantic movement. Being a grand-niece of Henry James and a wife of one of the sons of Herbert G. Wells she embodies the English literary tradition itself. [From the translation.]

**Falen, James E. (from Wikipedia) (1935−**

James E. Falen (Professor of Russian at the [University of Tennessee](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CUniversity_of_Tennessee)) published a translation of [Eugene Onegin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEugene_Onegin) by [Alexander Pushkin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAlexander_Pushkin) in 1995 which was also influenced by Nabokov’s translation, but preserved the Onegin stanzas ([ISBN 0809316307](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C0809316307)). This translation is considered to be the most faithful one to Pushkin's spirit according to Russian critics and translators.

**Gardner, Vadim (Вадим Даниилович Гарднер) (1880-1956)**

Russian poet. A U.S. citizen, lived in Russia, in 1916 adopted Russian citizenship. From 1921 he lived in Finland. In verses (collections of *Poems*, 1908; *From Life to Life*, 1912; *Under the background stars*, 1929) - focus on the creation of “senior” of the Symbolists, replacing the influence of poetry and journalism, VI Ivanov, a circle which Gardner belonged poetics Acmeism.

[Translated from http://slovari.299.ru/word.php?id=12818&sl=enc]

**Hapgood, Isabel F. (Isabel Florence) (1851−1928) (from Wikipedia)**

Isabel Florence Hapgood (November 21, 1851 - June 26, 1928) was an [U.S.](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CU.S) [writer](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CWriter) and [translator](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CTranslator) of [Russian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussian_language) texts.

Hapgood was born in [Boston](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CBoston), the descendant of a long-established New England family. She studied [Germanic](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGermanic_languages) and [Slavic languages](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSlavic_languages), specializing in Orthodox liturgical texts. She was one of the major figures in the dialogue between Western Christianity and Orthodoxy. She traveled through [Russia](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussia) between 1887 and 1889, meeting [Leo Tolstoy](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLeo_Tolstoy). Hapgood died in [New York](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNew_York).

Veneration

Hapgood is honored with a [feast day](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CFeast_day) on the [liturgical calendar of the Episcopal Church (USA)](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCalendar_of_saints_%28Episcopal_Church_in_the_United_States_of_America%29) on June 26.

**Own works**

* *The Epic Songs of Russia* (1886)
* *Russian Rambles* (1895)
* *A Survey of Russian Literature* (1902)
* *Little Russian and St. Petersburg Tales* (Date Unknown)

**Translations**

* [*Childhood, Boyhood, Youth*](file:///C%3A%5Cw%5Cindex.php%3Ftitle%3DChildhood%2C_Boyhood%2C_Youth%26action%3Dedit%26redlink%3D1)*, Life* (1888), and [*Sevastopol*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSevastopol) (1888) by [Leo Tolstoy](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLeo_Tolstoy)
* *The Epic Songs of Russia*. (Date unknown)
* [*Taras Bulba*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CTaras_Bulba) and [*Dead Souls*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CDead_Souls) by [Nikolay Gogol](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNikolay_Gogol)
* [*Les Misérables*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CLes_Mis%25C3%25A9rables) (1887), [*Notre Dame de Paris*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNotre_Dame_de_Paris) (1888), and [*Toilers of the Sea*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CToilers_of_the_Sea) (1888) by [Victor Hugo](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CVictor_Hugo)
* *Recollections and Letters* (1892) by [Ernest Renan](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CErnest_Renan)
* *The Revolution of France Under the Third Republic* (1897) by [Pierre de Coubertin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CPierre_de_Coubertin)
* [*Foma Gordyeef*](file:///C%3A%5Cw%5Cindex.php%3Ftitle%3DFoma_Gordyeef%26action%3Dedit%26redlink%3D1) (1901) and [*Orloff and His Wife*](file:///C%3A%5Cw%5Cindex.php%3Ftitle%3DOrloff_and_His_Wife%26action%3Dedit%26redlink%3D1) (1901) by [Maksim Gorky](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CMaksim_Gorky)
* [*The Brothers Karamazov*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CThe_Brothers_Karamazov) (1905) by [Fyodor Dostoevsky](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CFyodor_Dostoevsky)
* [*The Seagull*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CThe_Seagull) (1905) by [Anton Chekhov](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAnton_Chekhov)
* *Service Book of the Holy Orthodox-Catholic (Greco-Russian) Church* (1922)
* *The Village* (1923) by [Ivan Bunin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CIvan_Bunin)

**Harding, R.C.E.**

**Hobson, Mary (1926− )**

Mary Hobson, 77, gained a degree in Russian in her sixties and a PhD at 74. In 1999 she won the Pushkin gold medal for translation. A mother of four, she lives in south London.

[from <http://www.accessinterviews.com/interviews/detail/a-life-in-the-day-mary-hobson-translator/8775>]

Dr. Mary Hobson studied music at the Royal Academy of Music, then read Russian and did post-graduate research at SSEES (School of Slavonic and East European Studies), London. She won the Griboedov Prize for her translation of *Woe from Wit*, and Russia’s Pushkin Gold Medal for translation. Dr. Hobson has also published three novels with Heinemann Press.

[from <http://mellenpress.com/mellenpress.cfm?aid=5725&pc=10>]

**Hofstadter, Douglas (1945− ) (see Wikipedia)**

E-mail dughof@cs.indiana.edu

**Hoyt, Henry M. (1914−**

… But not any more so than 95 year-old Harry Hoyt, a retired long-time Morristown attorney, a mere 10 days earlier when he enraptured a room full of patrons at the Oldwick home of Ira and Sandra Gash with his recently released new translation of the 19th century Russian classic, “Eugene Onegin, a Novel in Verse” by Alexander Pushkin. The book is published by Dog Ear Publishing.

Mr. Hoyt published the book when he was 93. The book is unique in several respects. First, readers will be quick to spot the complete Russian text Hoyt places on opposite pages from the translation.

Secondly, Hoyt’s translation is in verse. While other translations have been written in verse, the most famous one in English, by the novelist Vladimir Nabokov, is a prose translation.

Hoyt has taken his knowledge of Russian, along with the Nabokov translation, and created a version using the same iambic tetrameter Pushkin employed.

“I don’t have the rhymes,” Hoyt said in an interview with our editor Jim Lent. “That would have been practically impossible. But using the same meter wasn’t as difficult as you would imagine.”

Sure. But why shouldn’t we expect more from Mr. Hoyt, a former Morristown alderman? He is a Renaissance man.

As an undergraduate at Harvard, he majored in 19th century European history and literature. His study of and special interest in Russian started during World War II and he visited Russia twice during the Soviet era. He paints, as well as translates poetry, for a hobby, and participated in the design of the book’s cover.

Mr. Hoyt did not just begin his translation a few years ago. He said he has been working on it, on and off, since the 1960s as a labor of love. It is the latest endeavor by a remarkable man who also in middle age took up the gauntlet to hike the 2,178-mile length of the Appalachian Trail and who signed himself up for a winter Outward Bound wilderness survival course where self-built snow caves were the night’s accommodation and most of his patrol mates were half his age.

Mr. Hoyt, a longtime Morristown Rotarian and Paul Harris Fellow, celebrated his 95th birthday this month….

[From: http://www.recordernewspapers.com/articles/2009/10/30/chatham\_courier/opinion/columns/doc4ae8bd307ba0c362290292.prt]

Henry M. Hoyt passed away on Monday, March 12, 2012, at Morristown Medical Center.

Known as Harry, Mr. Hoyt was born in West Orange, N.J., on Oct. 24, 1914, the son of Henry M. Hoyt and Alice Parker Hoyt. After the death of his father when he was five years old, his mother married Harold Robert Shurtleff, who for many years was a devoted step-father of Mr. Hoyt.

Mr. Hoyt attended St. Bernard’s School in New York City, Carteret Academy in Orange, N.J., and St. Paul’s School in Concord, N.H., from where he was graduated in 1932. Mr. Hoyt was a graduate of Harvard College, earning an A.B. in 19th-century history and literature in 1936. He was a 1940 graduate of Yale Law School.

In 1941, he and his wife, née Helen Iselin Hall, were married in Morristown. They celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary in September 2011. Their marriage produced six children, 11 grandchildren, two step-grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren and two step-great-grandchildren.

During World War II, Mr. Hoyt served in the U.S. Army in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada from 1943 to 1945. While in the army, Mr. Hoyt studied Russian, an interest that endured for many years.

After the war, Mr. Hoyt returned to New Jersey and practiced law first in Newark, and later, for more than 35 years, in Morristown.

In 1952, Mr. Hoyt was elected to the Morristown Board of Aldermen, representing the Fourth Ward. He was twice re-elected, serving a total of six years. In 1971, Mr. Hoyt was one of five elected to a charter commission that studied the town government and later recommended a change from the board of aldermen to a strong mayor-town council set-up: the form of government under which Morristown continues to operate.

In 1973, Mr. Hoyt served as Morristown’s municipal attorney and was a Trustee of the Morristown Green for 51 years. Mr. Hoyt was also the long-time company lawyer for this newspaper group, Recorder Community Newspapers.

n a family vacation in Tennessee in 1957, Mr. Hoyt walked a section of the Appalachian Trail which began a 35-year endeavor to hike the entire 2,180-mile trail. As a “section hiker” he completed the trail at age 78.

Mr. Hoyt was a member of the Morristown Rotary Club for over 50 years and was a Paul Harris Fellow.

During his retirement he spent time reading, painting, traveling and translating. He compiled and published a book of his mother’s paintings and also self-published a translation of the Russian classic, “Eugene Onegin” by Alexander Pushkin.

Mr. Hoyt’s children are Henry M. Hoyt and his wife, Elizabeth, of Springfield, Mass., Elizabeth H. Bayles of Morristown, Louis Phillips Hoyt of Portland, Ore., Frances I. Hoyt of Parsippany, Paul S. Hoyt of New Port Richey, Fla., and Alexander D. Hoyt and his wife, Anja, of Zagreb, Croatia.

A celebration in memory of his life will be held on Saturday, May 26. Memorial donations may be sent to Gift of Life, Morristown Rotary, P.J. Thurkuf, President, 45 S. Park Place #204, Morristown, N.J. 07960 or Appalachian Trail Conservancy, P.O. Box 807, Harpers Ferry, W.V. 25425.

[From *The Bernardsville News*, Thursday, March 5, 2012]

**Johnston [Sir Charles Hepburn-Johnston] (1912−1986) (from Wikipedia)**

Sir Charles Hepburn-Johnston [GCMG](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5COrder_of_St_Michael_and_St_George) (11 March 1912 – 23 April 1986) was a senior British diplomat.

**Biography**

He was born in London, the son of Ernest Johnston and Emma Hepburn, on 11 March 1912. He was educated at Winchester, and Balliol College, Oxford, joining the Diplomatic Service in 1936. He was appointed Third Secretary in [Tokyo](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CTokyo) 1939-1941; First Secretary in [Cairo](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCairo) 1945-1948; and [Madrid](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CMadrid) 1948-1955; Head of the [China](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CChina) and [Korea](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CKorea) Department 1952-1954; and Counsellor in [Bonn](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CBonn) 1954-1955.

His first senior appointment was as Ambassador to [Jordan](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CJordan) 1956-1959. He then became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of [Aden](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAden) and High Commissioner for the [Protectorate of South Arabia](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CProtectorate_of_South_Arabia) 1959-1963.

His final posting was as [High Commissioner](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CList_of_High_Commissioners_from_the_United_Kingdom_to_Australia) to [Australia](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAustralia) 1965-1971. On retirement, he became a company director, and he also translated Pushkin’s novel in verse [*Eugene Onegin*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEugene_Onegin) from the Russian, preserving its unusual [Onegin stanza](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5COnegin_stanza) form. The translation was published in 1977.

**Honours**

Within the [Order of St Michael and St George](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5COrder_of_St_Michael_and_St_George) he was successively appointed Commander (CMG; 1 June 1953), Knight Commander (KCMG; 1 January 1959) and Knight Grand Cross (GCMG; 1 January 1971). He was named a Knight of the [Venerable Order of St John](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CVenerable_Order_of_St_John) (KStJ) on 16 November 1960.

**Family**

On 22 April 1944 he married [Princess Nathalie Bagration-Moukhranskaya](http://www.adenairways.com/images/charles-johnston1.jpg) (April 19, 1914-August 26, 1984), a member of the [Royal Family](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CBagrationi) of [Georgia](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGeorgia_%28country%29). Her mother was [Princess Tatiana Konstantinovna of Russia](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CPrincess_Tatiana_Konstantinovna_of_Russia).

Sir Charles Johnston died in London on 23 April 1986.

**Kayden, Eugene M. [Eugene Mark] (1886−1977)**

Eugene M. Kayden, who was born in Russia in 1886, came to the United States at the age of 16, enrolled at CU [University of Colorado] in 1908, and graduated in 1912 with a bachelor’s degree in economics.

To improve his English while attending CU, Kayden translated Russian plays, poems and other literary works into English. Kayden continued with the advanced study of economics at Princeton and Harvard and embarked on a distinguished career as a scholar and teacher of economics, serving on the faculty of the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn., from 1923-1955.

Kayden believed that the best way to understand Russia was through its literature, and that cultural understanding was basic to world peace. Kayden maintained a lifelong attachment and loyalty to the University of Colorado, the place where his interest in Russian translation began. His gifts to his alma mater resulted in the creation of the Eugene M. Kayden Fund, the income from which is used for the advancement of the humanities.

[From <http://www.colorado.edu/ArtsSciences/facultystaff/administration/kayden.html>]

**Kline, A.S. [Anthony S.]**

Web site <http://www.poetryintranslation.com/klineaspushkin.htm>

E-mail tonykline@yahoo.com

**Kozlov, S.N. [Sergej Nikolaevich] [Сергей Николаевич Козлов]**

Professor, Moscow State Social University [Профессор, Московский Государственный Социальный Университет].

**Ledger, G.R. [Gerard R.]**

Website <http://www.oxquarry.co.uk/>

E-mail grledger@oxquarry.co.uk

**Liberson, Wladimir T. [Wladimir Theodore] (1904−1994)**

Dr. Wladimir Theodore Liberson, a physician and medical researcher, died on Sept. 3 at the Miami Heart Institute in Miami. He was 90 and lived in North Miami Beach.

The cause was respiratory failure, said his wife, Dr. Cathryn Liberson.

Dr. Wladimir Liberson was a specialist in physical medicine and rehabilitation and was associated with Dr. Howard Adelglass, with offices in Manhattan, for about three years, until late 1993.

Concurrently, Dr. Adelglass said, Dr. Liberson was a specialist in electromyography, a measure of muscular impulses. He was also an expert in interpreting electroencephalograms and was prominent in the field of evoked potentials, a method in which a computer analyzes brain waves.

At his death, Dr. Liberson, who wrote many articles in medical journals, was an editor of the journal Electromyography and Clinical Neurophysiology.

Born in Russia, he received his medical degree from the University of Paris in 1936, came to the United States in 1940 and earned a Ph.D. in physiology at the University of Montreal in 1951.

In the United States, his family said, he did research and other work at hospitals in Hartford, Chicago, Miami and at the Brooklyn-Cumberland Medical Center in Brooklyn.

A marriage in 1929 to Dr. Miriam Liberson ended in divorce.

In addition to his wife, Dr. Cathryn Liberson, he is survived by two daughters, Annette Liberson and Helen Keers, both of Manhattan; a stepson, Franklin Walters of North Miami Beach, a grandchild and five step-grandchildren.

[From <http://www.nytimes.com/1994/09/15/obituaries/w-t-liberson-90-doctor-specialized-in-physical-medicine.html?pagewanted=1?pagewanted=1>]

Wladimir Theodore Liberson / Dr. W.T. Liberson died Sept. 3, 1994, in North Miami Beach, FL. He is survived by his wife Dr. Catherine Liberson of North Miami Beach, FL, and NYC, his former wife Dr. Miriam Liberson of NYC, his daughter Annette Liberson and his daughter and son-in-law Helen and Peter Keers, all of NYC, his step-son Frank Walters of North Miami Beach, FL, and his granddaughter Victoria Parker, of Pacific Grove, CA. He was a pioneer and leader in the fields of neurophysiology, EMG, and EEG during a career that spanned seven decades. In addition, his poetic gifts contributed to all his work. He is mourned by his family, his friends and his colleagues.

[*New York Times*, Sept. 4, 1994]

Autobiography: *Brain, Nerves, Muscles, and Electricity: My Life in Science*, by Wladimir Theodore Liberson; compiled and edited by Robert Cohen, M.D., and Cathryn W. Liberson, Ph.D. Union City, N.J.: Smyrna Press, 1999, 186 pp., ISBN 978-0918266385

According to <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/reprint/159/11/1958.pdf> “… each chapter in this book is headed by a two- to four-line quotation from his poetic translation of Pushkin’s masterpiece, *Eugene Onegin*.”

**Litoshick, Dennis**

Web site <http://www.kulichki.com/moshkow/LITRA/PUSHKIN/ENGLISH/litoshik.txt>

E-mail dennis\_ru@hotmail.com

**Makourenkova, Svetlana (Светлана Александровна Макуренкова) (cf. Emmet)**
Svetlana Makurenkova - poet, translator, doctor of philology. At the present time she is in the Union of Russian Writers

For a long time she worked at the AM Gorky Institute of World Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the Department of Theory.

In her poetic work she tends to the classical tradition of Russian poetry. She has worked in the field of translation, which has influenced the poetics of her verse.

In Russia and abroad she has published over 100 works in literature and the arts.

Author of several books, she is particularly interested in English literature, Shakespeare’s era and work of John Dunne. As the author of the section “World-Theatre” she figures in the *Who’s Who* of specialists in the early days of the XVII century who prepared the exhibition “The World in 1607” (Jamestown, USA, 2007-2008) [See <http://www.historyisfun.org/world-of-1607.htm> and *The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Presents The World of 1607: Special Exhibition - Artifacts of the Jamestown Era from Around the World April 2007 - April 2008*, Callahan, [Jr., Vincent F. & Norment, Jr., Thomas K. (Co-Chairmen, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation) Callahan](file:///C%3A%5Cs%5Cref%3Dntt_athr_dp_sr_1%3F_encoding%3DUTF8%26sort%3Drelevancerank%26search-alias%3Dbooks%26field-author%3DJr.%2C%20Vincent%20F.%20%26%20Norment%2C%20Jr.%2C%20Thomas%20K.%20%28Co-Chairmen%2C%20Jamestown-Yorktown%20Foundation%29%20Callahan) (Author)]

Books:
«*Джон Данн – Поэтика и риторика*» [*John Dunn - Poetics and Rhetoric*], Moscow 1993
«*Онтология слова: апология поэта. Обретение Атлантиды*» [*Ontology of words: an apology for the poet. Finding Atlantis*], Moscow, 2004
«*Разговоры о Шекспире*» [*Talking about Shakespeare*], M. 2007
etc.

Poetry Collections:
«*Заветный вензель*» [*Sacred monogram*], Moscow, 1993
«*Рождение мифа*» [*Birth of a myth*" (bilingual Russian/English.), Moscow-Athens, 2000
«*Dolce Far Niente*» (bilingual, Russian / English.), Moscow, 2001
«*Золотая шмела / Zlatna smela*» [*Golden Bumblebee / Zlatna smela*] (bilingual Russian / Croatian.), Moscow-Zagreb, 2003
«*Страна печальных асфоделий*» [*The country is sad asphodels*], Moscow, 2005
«*Мы все в Венеции шуты…»* [*All of us in Venice are fools …*], Moscow, 2009

[Translated from http://getmedia.msu.ru/newspaper/creators\_vector/article/makurenkov/makurenkov.htm]

**Mitchell, Stanley (1932−2011) (from Wikipedia)**

Stanley Mitchell (born 1932) is a British academic and author. He was born in London and attended [Christ College School](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CChrist%27s_College_%28Finchley%29) in [Finchley](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CFinchley), [North London](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNorth_London), which included a period of [evacuation](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEvacuations_of_civilians_in_Britain_during_World_War_II) to [Biggleswade](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CBiggleswade) during [World War II](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CWorld_War_II).

He did [national service](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CConscription_in_the_United_Kingdom) during which he learnt German and Russian and went on to read modern languages at [Oxford](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CUniversity_of_Oxford) specialising in French, German and Russian.

His specialist subjects are [Russian literature](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussian_literature) and art, [comparative literature](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CComparative_literature), art history and cultural studies. He has held teaching posts at the universities of Birmingham, Essex, Sussex, San Diego California, McGill Montreal, Dares Salaam Tanzania and [Camberwell School of Art](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CCamberwell_School_of_Art).

He was [Emeritus](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEmeritus) Professor of aesthetics at the [University of Derby](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CUniversity_of_Derby) and holds an Honorary Senior Research Fellowship in the Art History department at [University College London](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CUniversity_College_London).

He has published translations of [Georg Lukács](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGeorg_Luk%25C3%25A1cs), [Walter Benjamin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CWalter_Benjamin), and [Alexander Pushkin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAlexander_Pushkin).

Died 16 October 2011 (see *The Independent*, 7 November 2011).

**References**

* Author biography for, [Eugene Onegin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEugene_Onegin) , translation at [Penguin Classics](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CPenguin_Classics), 2008

**Works**

* *Romanticism and Socialism*, by Stanley Mitchell in [New Left Review](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CNew_Left_Review) I/19, March-April 1963 [PDF copy (subcription needed)](http://www.newleftreview.org/?view=1009)
* *The Historical Novel* , Georg Lukács, University of Nebraska Press, 1983. Translated into English by Hannah Mitchell and Stanley Mitchell]. ([ISBN 0803279108](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C0803279108))
* *Understanding Brecht by Walter Benjamin* , Introduced by Stanley Mitchell, Anna Bostock (Translator). Verso Books, 2003. ([ISBN 1859844189](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C1859844189))
* *Eugene Onegin*, Alexander Pushkin. Penguin books September 2008 Translated into English by Stanley Mitchell.([ISBN 978-0-140-44810-8](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C9780140448108))

**Mitcoff, Elena Y. (Mitcoff, Elena J.) (c.1903− )**

See http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?gl=allgs&gsfn=John&gsln=Mitcoff&gss=seo&ghc=20

**Morfill, William R. (1834−1909)**

We regret to announce the death of Professor William Richard Morfill, Professor of Russian and other Slavonic languages at Oxford, which occurred at his residence at Oxford.

Mr. Morfill, who was 75 years of age and who had been in failing health for a long time, was a very remarkable man, and filled a special place in both Oxford and in the country as a representative of Slavonic studies. He was appointed reader in the Russian and Slavonic languages in 1889, and was raised by decree of the University to the rank of professor in 1900. Possessing an unusually powerful and retentive memory, and being an omniverous reader, he had a larger acquaintance with literature, both Russian and Polish, than even many educated natives of those countries. “We lose in him,” says Sir James Murray, “a unique scholar, whose knowledge of the Slavonic languages, generally and comparatively, was greater than that of any Englishman, so far as I know.” But his literary loves and knowledge were by no means confined to this field. He had an immense acquaintance with literature generally, both prose and poetic. His amiable temper, his warm and varied sympathies and interests, his amazing power of apt quotation made him a delightful companion and conversationist, and, in particular, he held for many years, a sort of *salon* where his friends Sir [John Rhys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Rhys), Sir [James Murray](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Murray_%28lexicographer%29), Professor Wright, and many other used to gather. Both personally and on public grounds he will be very much missed and his place will be specially difficult to fill.

Educated originally at Tonbridge School, Mr. Morfill matriculated at Corpus Christi College, but migrated to Oriel on election to a classical scholarship. He obtained first class honours in classical moderations in 1855, being place in the same first class with Dr. Edward Moore, then of Pembroke College, now Principal of St. Edmund Hall and Canon of Canterbury. He was a Fellow of the British Academy. Among his publications was a popular account of the Slavonic literature, written for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1883. He was re-elected only last Saturday as Curator of the Taylor Institution, of which for many years he was secretary and to which he was greatly devoted.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, the first part of the service being held at St. Philip and St. James Church, at 2, and the interment will be at St. Sepulchre’s Cemetery, at 2.30.

From *The Times*, Friday, Nov 12, 1909; Issue 39115; pg. 13; col C.

**Nabokov, Vladimir [Vladimirovich] [Владимир Владимирович Набоков] (1899−1977) (see Wikipedia)**

**Newmarch, Rosa [Harriet] (née Jeaffreson) (1857−1940)**

Rosa Newmarch, née Jeaffreson (18 December 1857 - 9 April 1940) was an English writer on music. Born in Leamington, Newmarch settled in London in 1880, when she began contributing articles to various literary journals. In 1883 she married Henry Charles Newmarch, thereafter using her married name in her professional work. Beginning in 1897 she did a great deal of research on Russian music, making many visits to Russia and working at the Imperial Public Library of Saint Petersburg under the supervision of Vladimir Stassov. She became one of the first English critics to champion Russian music. After 1915 she performed a similar service for Slovak music. From 1908 until 1920 she wrote program notes for the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, and for Prom concerts. From 1919 was assisted in respect of new works to the repertoire by Eric Blom, then in the early stages of his writing career. Newmarch's existing notes for established works continued to appear in the programs. Newmarch and Blom continued to write in tandem until 1927, when the BBC took over the concerts. Rosa Newmarch died in Worthing in 1940.

[From <http://askjot.com/search/Rosa-Newmarch>]

**Obolensky, Dmitri [Sir] (1918−2001) (see Wikipedia)**

**Patrick, George Z. [George Zinovei] (cf. Radin) (1883− 1946)**

George Zinovei Patrick, Professor of Russian, died at his home in Berkeley on February 24, 1946.

Professor Patrick was born in Nizhni Novgorod on May 19, 1883. He graduated from the Nizhni Novgorod Gymnasium in 1901, the Moscow Historico-Philological Institute in 1905, the Faculté de Droit in Paris in 1911, and the Moscow Law School in 1912. From June, 1916, to May, 1919, he served as assistant to the legal department of the Russian Embassy’s Division of Supplies in the United States. When political events made it impossible for him either to continue work with the Russian Embassy or to return to Russia he determined to prepare himself for a career in this country as a university teacher of French; at that time there were few such positions in Russian. Coming to California in search of a gentle climate, he registered at our University as a graduate student. He received his doctor’s degree in French in 1923; his dissertation, “tude morphologique et syntaxique des verbes dans *Maistre Pierre Pathelin*,” was published by the University of California Press in 1924.

Meanwhile Professor Patrick had promptly been appointed Assistant in French in January, 1920; during 1920-1921 he was Associate in French; in 1921-1923 he served as Associate in French and Russian; and in 1923-1927 he was Assistant Professor of French and Russian. With the growth of the Slavic Department it became possible for him to devote his entire time to instruction in Russian, the work nearest his heart; he became Assistant Professor of Russian in 1927, Associate Professor of Russian in 1929, and Professor of Russian in 1940. During various years, from 1928 to 1939, he was chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages. In the summer of 1934 he joined Professor S. H. Cross in organizing the “Intensive Courses in the Russian Language” offered at Harvard University by the Institute of Pacific Relations. These courses were continued under the sole charge of Professor Patrick at Columbia University in 1935 and at the University of California in 1936 and 1937.

Steady, grinding work with few interruptions proved a strain on Professor Patrick's rather frail constitution. From 1938 onward his life was one long struggle against tuberculosis; he would teach for a time, then spend months in bed in order to

regain strength. He met his last classes in November, 1945.

Professor Patrick was author or joint author of a long series of articles, reviews, translations, and textbooks, all concerned with Russian topics. His most notable scholarly publication is the volume, *Popular Poetry in Soviet Russia* (University of California Press, 1929: 289 pages), a study of peasant and proletarian poetry as affected by the Russian revolution, with illustrative translations. In a different field one may mention his collaboration with Mrs. Dorothea Prall Radin on her fine translation of Pushkin’s *Eugene Onegin* (University of California Press, 1939: 226 pages). His series of three Russian readers, and his book, *Roots of the Russian Language*, have been widely used.

Professor Patrick’s high position in the development of Russian studies in this country does not depend primarily, however, on his scholarship, though it was sound, nor on his publications, though they are important. Before he came to America his own formal education had been mainly in law, not in literature or in language studies; and although he knew well both Russian and French literature, and he had definite, independent opinions about books and authors, his own fundamental interests lay elsewhere than in literary criticism or in literary history. In French linguistics he was well trained, but he had given little attention to comparative Slavic linguistics or to comparative grammar in general. His conscientiousness is illustrated by the fact that within the department he confined his teaching strictly to Russian topics.

Professor Patrick had a personality that inspired affection, rare skill as a teacher, and excellent judgment as an administrator. In the classroom he was alert and vigorous without being overbearing; he gave his students the best that was within him and the students respected and loved him. With native tact he adapted himself to American conditions of teaching, so different from those with which he was familiar in Russia and France. He knew how to plan a complicated scheme of work and how to inspire the coöperation of his co-workers. His organization and conduct of the “Intensive Courses” have had a distinct influence on later instruction in Russian in this country. It is not extravagant to say that by his combination of native knowledge, instinctive sympathy with students, and practical wisdom, Professor Patrick gained the foremost place among teachers of the Russian language in the United States.

George R. Noyes, *Chairman* Max Radin Oleg Maslenikov

[From http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb300004ss&doc.view=frames&chunk.id=div00008&toc.depth=1&toc.id=&brand=oac4 ]

**Phillipps-Wolley, Clive (1853−1918)**

Clive Phillipps-Wolley was a writer, game hunter and non-practicing lawyer who first came to British Columbia in 1884 via the Northern Pacific Railroad. He returned in 1886 on a game hunting expedition, described in *A Sportsman’s Eden* (1888), after which he settled in Victoria in 1890. Although he loved B.C.’s lakes, rivers and forests, he was a quintessential Englishman who never thought of B.C. as anything but a colony. He once wrote, “Canada’s danger is a moral, not a physical one. If you should allow your newspapers to draw their news, as they copy their style, from the Yankees, annexation will soon follow.” He has the distinction of writing one of the first novels of British Columbia to prominently feature an Aboriginal character.

Clive Phillipps-Wolley was born Edward Clive Oldnall Long Phillips on April 3, 1853 in Wimborne, Dorset, England. Although he was merely the son of a public school master in a village, his family were distant relatives of Lord Robert Clive who had been knighted after he had helped England colonize India in the 18th century. Phillips’ father has been born in India and his grandfather had been killed in fighting there. In 1757, Edward Clive Phillips inherited his great-grandfather’s estate. He dropped the first name Edward in favour of Clive and changed his last name to Phillipps-Wolley, to resurrect the more prestigious Wolley name. Clive Phillipps-Wolley joined a country club, took up the study of law and married 16-year-old Janie Fenwick. He taught musketry and practiced law for less than a year before turning to writing.

In 1881, he published *Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus*, based on his time hunting in Russia. Phillipps-Wolley described the Kerch area as having a ‘delicious climate’ and ‘any quantity of game’. He recalled ‘skating with the fair ladies of Kerch on the rink by the jetty.’ The young Phillipps-Wolley took on a wrestler from Caucasus, who threw him to the mat twice. *Savage Svanetia*, published in two volumes in 1883, detailed journey through the Caucasus from the Black Sea to Baku in 1881. ‘A neatly worded advertisement had tempted me to join an expedition to the North Pole,’ he said. The hunting trip for polar bears, walrus, reindeer and salmon was planned for 17 days, but the expedition was turned back by ice. *Trottings of a Tenderfoot: A Visit to the Columbian Fiords*, his third work, was published in 1888. Despite its title, the account was mostly about his two-month hunting trip to B.C., mainly on Vancouver Island. ‘I came across no place in America in which I would be so content to stay as in Victoria,’ he wrote. In an adventure novel written ten years later, he gave further praise. ‘The air, saturated with spring sunshine, was almost too soft and sweet to be wholesome for man. There was a languor in it which dulled the appetite for work; merely to live was happiness enough; effort seemed folly, and if man could have been found with energy enough to pray, he would have prayed only that no change might come to him, that the gleam of the blue waters of the straits and the diamond brightness of the distant snow-peaks might remain his for ever.’

Phillipps-Wolley brought his wife Janie to Oak Bay, Victoria in 1890, along with their four children, Maude, Margaret, Clive Jr. and Judith. Architect William Ridgeway Wilson was commissioned to build an Elizabethan Tudor home, which has since been demolished. ‘You could not pay me to come back to the old country,’ he said in an interview with the London Mining Journal, ‘where one only hears of falling rents and the damnable results of party politics gone mad.’ He publicized the Kootenay mines on visits to England to encourage his countrymen to invest ahead of the Americans, who were mining in nearby Montana. In 1892, there were already more than 2,000 Montana miners prospecting in the Kootenays. A spokesman for Russia, he gave a speech at the Victoria Theatre in 1892 on ‘Russia and the Russians.’ His plea was for food relief, as Russia was suffering through a period of famine.

Phillipps-Wolley turned to fiction in 1888 with My Soldier's Keeper. His second novel *Snap* (1890) is the adventure of four English schoolboys in the U.S. and Canadian west, including a ballooning excursion. *Gold, Gold in Cariboo!* (1894) is a young-adult novel set in 1862, when gold fever moved from the Fraser River to the Cariboo. *The Queensberry Cup* (1895), set in an English boarding school called ‘Fernhall’, is likely based on Rossall, a school on the Irish Sea coast of Lancashire. The story’s secondary theme is boxing, a subject Phillipps-Wolley was familiar with, having been successful in the ring at Rossall. *One of the Broken Brigade* (1987) is about a remittance man in Victoria and the Shawnigan Lake area. With detailed descriptions of B.C.’s northern coast, Alaska, the upper Stikine River and the Cassiar area, *The Chicamon Stone* (1900) has a heroic Tahltan Aboriginal named ‘Siyah Joe’ as its protagonist. He knows the secret location of gold on McDame Creek. Chicamon means gold. Praised by the English press, *The Chicamon Stone* conveys Phillipps-Wolley’s respect for animals. ‘Half a dozen worn-out horses, standing freezing in the raw, morning air. They were to be pitied… no one would buy them, and hay was $100 per ton. The time for dogs was coming—-dogs who could drag sleighs over snow—-and horses were of no further value. So they were only waiting to be shot, and would be lucky if some merciful man took the trouble to shoot them before they starved. This was one of the most cruel features of the Klondike rush in 1898.’

Despite being a well-known hunting advocate, Phillipps-Wolley eventually gave up hunting in favour of photography. ‘The man who photographs a live beast in his native haunt… is spared the butcher’s work and that regret which we try to ignore when we have rolled over a beast in many things better than ourselves.’ The biggest admirers of Phillipps-Wolley’s writing were fellow hunters. His writing sometimes had the effect of luring young men to B.C. in search of hunting and adventure. He contributed articles to two volumes entitled *Big Game Shooting*, for which he was credited as author, and for which he earned praise from American president Theodore Roosevelt. The first volume concerns hunting in South Africa; the second volume concerns hunting in the Caucasus, Scandinavia, India and North America. According to *The Times*, Roosevelt regarded Phillipps-Wolley as ‘a kindred spirit possessing much of his own versatility, predilections and strenuousness.’ Phillipps-Wolley also worked as a provincial sanitary inspector, appointed through connections rather than relevant experience. Hired at a salary of $1,500 a year, he investigated settlements in Revelstoke, Rossland, New Denver and Trail. He described Nelson as a disaster area, where ‘Pigs perambulated the streets; cows wandered up the ravine in which the sewer leaked out its filth; and the local hospital had a cesspit from which an open cut carried the overflow down the hill.’

He criticized B.C.’s Chinese population as unsanitary, living cheaply to compete in the labour market. ‘Wherever I have been in British Columbia I have found Chinamen living like sewer rats, a grave danger to white men’s health.’ The worst health-code violation, according to Phillipps-Wolley, was a Chinese shanty in Nanaimo. ‘Men and dogs live under one roof in a densely-crowded street and blood stains, hog bristles… as well as the fresh leg of a pig, attested to the fact that swine are reared, slaughtered and sold as pork under the same roof as that under which Yick Hong and his household live.’ Phillipps-Wolley concluded, ‘Nanaimo Chinatown can be cured in only one way—-by fire.’ Phillipps-Wolley tried his hand at politics, first writing Ottawa dispatches for the *Victoria Times Colonist*, then running for a cabinet seat in the 1900 election on Vancouver Island. His platform was creating harmony between capital and labour; increasing B.C. representation in Ottawa; getting more money for the province from the federal government; and controlling the influx of Chinese labourers. He lost in 1900, and again in the 1904 election. Despite his losses, he continued to campaign for others.

In 1900 he and his family left their Oak Bay home and bought the unoccupied Piers Island off the northern tip of the Saanich Peninsula. He put the island up for sale for $20,000 in 1909, and bought an estate at Cowichan Bay, near Duncan. Less than three years later, he had a house built at Somenos, north of Duncan, only a few miles away. Phillipps-Wolley was also a poet, with readership in Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He wrote rhyming descriptions of pioneer life. *Songs of an English Esau* (wandering hunter) was published in 1902 and *Songs from a Young Man’s Land* was published in 1917. He donated 400 copies of Esau, plus some money from sales, to the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria in 1906.

Warning of an expanding German navy, Phillipps-Wolley began urging Canada to build warships for England in 1908. He joined the Navy League in 1910, and toured Ontario to advocate his cause. At his own expense, he published a 70-page pamphlet containing his speeches, entitled *The Canadian Naval Question*. Phillipps-Wolley’s son Clive Jr. was killed in 1914, days after England declared war on Germany. Clive Jr. had been on board the H.M.S. Hogue, which was torpedoed and sunk with the H.M.S. Cressy and the H.M.S. Aboukir by the German submarine U-9, in one of Britain’s first major losses at sea. For his work with the Navy League and his consistent support of British values, Phillipps-Wolley was knighted, and became Sir Clive Phillipps-Wolley in 1915. Two years later he dedicated *Songs from a Young Man’s Land* to his dead son. The poems were about his longing to serve in the war, despite his deteriorating health.

On July 8, 1918, at the age of 65, Phillipps-Wolley died of a cerebral hemorrhaege. At the time of his death, Sir Clive Phillipps-Wolley’s estate was valued at $174,000.

BOOKS:

*Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus* (London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1881).
*Savage Svanetia*, two volumes (London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1883).
*The Trottings of a Tenderfoot: A Visit to the Columbian Fiords and Spitzbergen*
(London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1884).
*A Sportsman’s Eden* (London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1888).
*My Soldier’s Keeper* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co, 1888).
*Snap: A Legend of Lone Mountain* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1890, 1892, 1899).
*Big Game Shooting*, Vol. 1 (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1894, 1895, 1902). With Contributions by Sir Samuel W. Baker, W. C. Oswell, F. J. Jackson, Warburton Pike, and F. C. Selous. Vol. I. With Illustrations by Charles Whymper, J. Wolf and H. Willink, and from Photographs. Vol. II. With Contributions by Lieut.-Colonel R. Heber Percy, Arnold Pike, Major Algernon C. Heber Percy, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, Sir Henry Pottinger, BART., Earl of Kilmorey, Abel Chapman, Walter J. Buck, and St. George Littledale. With Illustrations by Charkes Whymper and from Photographs.
Big Game Shooting, Vol. 2 (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1894, 1895, 1901).
*Gold, Gold in Cariboo! A Story of Adventure in British Columbia* (London: Blackie, 1894, London: Blackie, 1940).
*The Queensberry Cup* (1895)
*One of the Broken Brigade* (London: George Bell, 1897).
*The Chicamon Stone* (London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1900).
*The Remittance Man* (1900)
*In Memory Of Our Dead At Modder River*, Feb 21 1900 (1900). Poetry.
*Songs of an English Esau* (1902). Poetry.
*The Canadian Naval Question: Addresses Delivered by Clive Phillipps-Wolley*, F.R.C.S., Vice-President Navy League (Toronto: William Briggs, 1910; Victoria, B.C.: Richard Wolfenden, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1911).
*Songs from a Young Man’s Land* (Thomas Allen Toronto 1917). Poetry.

[Alan & Jeremy Twigg / BCBW 2005] "1900-1950" "Gold" "Fiction" "Early B.C." "First Nations"

**Radin, Dorothea Prall (cf. Patrick) (1889−1948)**

Dorothea Prall was born at Saginaw, Michigan, on 19 January 1889. In 1910 she graduated from the University of Michigan. In 1916 her family removed to California, and in August of this year she enrolled as a graduate student in the University of California (Berkeley), where she continued her studies through 1921, taking work almost exclusively in Russian and Polish topics. In December 1918 she received a master’s degree, with a dissertation on *Nekrasov’s Poems of Peasant Life*. On 30 June 1922, she married Max Rudin, Professor of Law in the University of California. On 13 September 1948 she suffered an attack of coronary thrombosis, and died on 15 October.

 Mrs. Radin had fine poetic talent, but she published few original poems. She gained most distinction as a translator from the great Russian, Bohemian and Polish poets: Nekrasov (short poems), Pushkin (*Eugene Onegin*), Kvapil (part of *The Princess Pampelishka*), Kochanowski (*Laments*), Mickiewicz (*Forefathers’ Eve, Part II ; The Books of the Polish Nation and of the Polish Pilgrims*; portions of *Grazyna*, *Konrad Wallenrod*, and *Forefathers’ Eve, Part III* ; and short poems), and Slowacki (*Anhelli*). These translations she began in 1917 and continued almost to the close of her life. Many of them were first published in periodicals, notably the *Slavonic Review*. Her work is remarkably versatile : from Mickiewicz, for instance, she renders with equal sympathy the grotesque humour of *Twardowski’s Wife* and the passionate, soaring defiance of the great Improvisation in *Forefathers’ Eve, Part III*. On the whole her most important translations is her complete rendering of *Eugene Onegin*, a poem that alternates between graceful, jesting society verse and passages full of tragic pathos. But to my mind her masterpiece is her version of the *Laments* of Kochanowski, a well-nigh perfect reproduction of the Renaissance original, in which stiff classical dignity passes into poignant personal emotion.

 The spontaneous, unstudied tone of Mrs. Radin’s finished translations gives no hint of the methods by which she secured it. She first absorbed the atmosphere of the original and decided what effects she wished to obtain. Then, with infinite patience and industry, she would set out to solve a crossword puzzle, using three tools, Walker’s *Rhyming Dictionary*, Soule’s *Dictionary of English Synonyms*, and (to a smaller extent) Roget’s *Thesaurus*. Hers was a *curiosa felcitas*, a felicity gained by care. Totally free of literary vanity, so that she was loth to give copies of her work even to intimate friends, she was nevertheless aware of her own discriminating literary taste. “By their fruits ye shall know them.” Oliver Elton in England and Dorothe Radin in America seem to me the most gifted translators of the Slavic poets.⎯Of Mrs. Radin’s personal qualities : of her twinkling humour hidden beneath a shy, repressed manner, and of her kindness, gentleness, and sincerity, I must not try to speak. G. R. Noyes

Information from *The Slavonic and East European Review* **27** (1949 May), 578.

**Rayfield, Donald (1942− ) (from Wikipedia)**

**Donald Rayfield** (born 1942) is professor of [Russian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussian_literature) and [Georgian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGeorgian_literature) at the [Queen Mary, University of London](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CQueen_Mary%2C_University_of_London). He is an author of books about [Russian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussia) and [Georgian](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGeorgia_%28country%29) literature, and about [Joseph Stalin](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CJoseph_Stalin) and his [secret police](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSecret_police). He is also a series editor for books about Russian writers and [intelligentsia](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CIntelligentsia).

**Bibliography**

* [*Anton Chekhov*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CAnton_Chekhov)*: A Life* (1997) [ISBN 0002555034](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C0002555034) (and several other reprints)
* [*Stalin and His Hangmen*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CStalin_and_His_Hangmen) (2004) [ISBN 0375506322](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C0375506322) (and several other reprints)
* *Chekhov’s Uncle Vanya and the Wood Demon* (2007)
* *The Cherry Orchard: Catastrophe and Comedy* (1994) [ISBN 0805744517](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSpecial%3ABookSources%5C0805744517)
* *Dream of Lhasa: The Life of Nikolay Przhevalsky* (1976)
* *The Garnett Book of Russian Verse* (2000)
* *Understanding Chekhov: A Critical Study of Chekhov’s Prose and Drama*
* [*The Literature of Georgia: A History*](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CThe_Literature_of_Georgia%3A_A_History)(2000)
* *A Comprehensive Georgian-English Dictionary* (2006)

**Salaman, E.S. (Esther S. Polionowsky) (cf. Cornford) (1900− 1995)**

*The Independent*, Thursday, 23 November 1995

Knowing no English, but armed with a recommendation to Sir Ernest Rutherford from Albert Einstein, Esther Polianowski arrived in Cambridge in 1925.

Though she was only 25, she had already had an adventurous life in three very different countries. At 19 she had left Russia to escape from civil war and persecution of Jewish people, and joined a group of pioneer settlers in Palestine. Returning to the Russian border two years later, she succeeded in first locating and then bringing out her widowed mother and four siblings to Palestine. She later left for Berlin, where she gained admission to the Physics Faculty of the university. Einstein, one of her professors there, advised her to leave Germany after graduating and go to Cambridge.

She was helped to take up a research studentship at the Cavendish Laboratory by a Jewish philanthropist, Redcliffe Salaman FRS. Through him she met his son Myer, who was to be her husband for 68 years. When they married she gave up her studentship, not wishing to make a career in sciences but to devote herself to literature.

She was fluent in Russian and spoke Hebrew and German well, but she had now committed herself to life in England. That she actually succeeded in writing and publishing her first novel, *Two Silver Roubles* (1932) in English within six years might seem incredible to anyone who did not know her husband. Myer Salaman was a scientist, but also a cultured man with great literary skill and with an uncanny insight into his wife’s thoughts and feelings. Even Esther’s second novel, *The Fertile Plain* (1956), though written much later, owed a great deal to their literary collaboration. Another source of encouragement was the poet Frances Cornford. She was a close friend, and published a collection of Poems from the Russian with Esther Salaman in 1943.

The Fertile Plain is a fascinating reminiscence of Esther’s childhood in a Ukrainian Jewish timber-merchant's family, and it set her off on an extensive study of the way in which other writers tap their earliest memories and recreate them in fiction and autobiography. Her knowledge of 19th-century Russian and English literature was profound, and she now also immersed herself for many years in the works of Proust.

It was characteristic of her independent cast of mind that she always preferred to draw on the original writings of her chosen subjects rather than those of critics and academics. Two very individual books resulted. *A Collection of Moments* (1970) deals specifically with involuntary memories - her own, and those of other writers who wrote about their early childhood. *The Great Confession* (1973) explores in greater depth the use of memory by four of these: Aksakov, De Quincey, Tolstoy and Proust.

Though she was no doubt saddened by the fact that none of her books was a popular success, she never regretted abandoning physics and becoming a writer. It was to her an absolute necessity.

Dolf Polak

Esther Polianowski, writer: born Zhitomir, Ukraine 6 January 1900; married 1926 Myer Salaman (died 1994; one son, three daughters); died London 9 November 1995.

**Sharer, Michael [Michael Shuwarger] (1913− )**

**Shaw, Thomas B. [Thomas Budd] (1813−1862)**

Another son was Thomas Budd Shaw who became tutor of [English literature](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CEnglish_literature) to the [grand dukes](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CGrand_duke) of [Russia](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CRussia) in [St. Petersburg](file:///C%3A%5Cwiki%5CSt._Petersburg).

[From [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\_Shaw,\_Sr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Shaw%2C_Sr).]

He was a notable resident of Gower Street.

[From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gower\_Street\_(London)]

**Siriwardena [Sirivardena], Regi [Reggie] (1922–2004)**

Reggie Siriwardena was educated at Royal College, Colombo, and at the University of Ceylon.

 Editor of the first Sri Lankan anthology to include the work of Sri Lankan writers (1982), Siriwardena has written during the last decade a small body of finely crafted and deeply moving original poems which appear regularly in *The Thatched Patio*, in-house journal of the International Centre for Ethnic Studies in Colombo. He has published *Waiting for the Soldier* (Colombo, 1989), the ten poems in which are reprinted, together with new poems and two essays on verse-form, in *To The Muse of Insomnia* (Colombo, 1990). Other publications include several books for children, and a play, *Prometheus: An Argumentative Comedy for Two Characters* (Colombo, 1989).

 Siriwardena’s translations (all published in Colombo) include *Many Voices* (1974), English verse translations of fifty Spanish, Italian, French, and Russian poems; a broadsheet of translations from Anna Akhmatova’s poetry (1979); two plays of Aleksandr Pushkin (1979); and Marina Tsvetaeva (1985), a small volume of translations with a biographical and critical commentary.

*Yasmine Gooneratne*

[From: http://www.jrank.org/literature/pages/10031/Reggie-Siriwardena.html]

**Simmons, Bayard (fl. 1906)**

**SIMMONS, Bayard: Scrapbooks**

**IDENTITY STATEMENT**

**Reference code(s)**: GB 106 7BSI

**Held at**: Women’s Library

**Title:** SIMMONS, Bayard: Scrapbooks

**Date(s)**: 1931-1951

**Level of description**: Collection

**Extent**: 1 OS box

**Name of creator(s)**: Simmons | Bayard | fl 1906 | author

**CONTEXT**

**Administrative/Biographical history**:

Bayard Simmons (fl. 1906), author, poet and contributor to ‘The Freethinker’, was a member of the Men’s Social and Political Union for Women’s Suffrage. He was the first man to go to prison for the cause of women’s suffrage, spending two weeks in Brixton Prison in 1906.

**CONTENT**

**Scope and content/abstract**:

The archive consists of two scrapbooks of manuscript poems, reviews and press cuttings. The volumes contain items relating to the suffrage movement and general news items about politics, art, literature and theatre. There are many press cuttings from ‘The Freethinker’ and manuscript poems by Simmons. The archive also includes a photocopied surrogate version of parts of the scrapbooks and an index.

**ACCESS AND USE**

**Language/scripts of material**: English

**System of arrangement**:

**Conditions governing access**:

This collection is partially available for research. The original scrapbooks are not available for research as they are too fragile to produce. A photocopy of parts of the collection is available for use. Readers are advised to contact The Women's Library in advance of their visit.

**Conditions governing reproduction**:

**Physical characteristics**:

Fragile - Please do not produce in the Reading Room until conserved. Please use the photocopies instead (7BSI/2).

**Finding aids**:

The Women’s Library Catalogue

**ARCHIVAL INFORMATION**

**Archival history**:

**Immediate source of acquisition**:

The collection was deposited in 1999 by the Bishopsgate Institute as an outright gift.

**ALLIED MATERIALS**

**Related material**:

The Women’s Library also holds the papers of Elsie Duval and Hugh Franklin (7HFD) and The John Rylands University Library in Manchester holds the Manchester Men’s League for Women’s Suffrage 1909-18 (see GB 0133 MML )

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**Publication note**:

**DESCRIPTION NOTES**

**Archivist’s note**: Finding aid created by export from CALM v7.2.14 Archives Hub EAD2002. Edited for AIM25 by Sarah Drewery.

**Rules or conventions**: In compliance with ISAD (G): General International Standard Archival Description - 2nd Edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, December 2001; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.

**Date(s) of descriptions**: 08/02/2008

From: <http://www.aim25.ac.uk/cgi-bin/vcdf/detail?coll_id=10326&inst_id=65&nv1=search&nv2>=]

**INDEX ENTRIES**

**Subjects**

Poetry | Literary forms and genres | Literature

Scrapbooks | Albums (documents) | Books | Publications | Communications media | Information sciences

Women | Sex | Sex distribution

Womens rights | Rights of special groups

Womens suffrage | Electoral systems | Internal politics

**Personal names**

Simmons | Bayard | fl 1906 | author

**Corporate names**

Men’s Political Union for Women’s Enfranchisement

**Places**

**PUBLICATION**

*The pagoda of untroubled ease : a miscellany of verse* by Bayard Simmons, London : Elkin Mathews & Marrot, 1935. viii, 64 p. ; 20 cm. (Some of the poems appeared in *The Sunday referee*, *The new English weekly*, *The new age*, *The freethinker*, *The free woman* and *The Labour leader*.)

[*Fanfare for freethought*](file:///C%3A%5Cworks%5COL12211212W%5CFanfare-for-freethought), by Bayard Simmons, London: Pioneer Press for the Secular Society, 49pp.

*Minerva’s Owl And Other Poems* by [Bayard Simmons](file:///C%3A%5Cexec%5Cobidos%5Csearch-handle-url%3F_encoding%3DUTF8%26search-type%3Dss%26index%3Dbooks-uk%26field-author%3DBayard%20Simmons), London: Elkin Mathews & Marrot, 1933.

[*Pushkin in English verse*. 1. The Bakhchisarai fountain; 2. Poltava; 3. The Bronze horseman; 4. The Waternymph-Rusalka. Done into English verse by Bayard Simmons](http://www.amazon.co.uk/Bakhchisarai-fountain-2-Poltava-3-horseman-4-Waternymph-Rusalka/dp/B0017GVWH6/ref%3Dsr_1_4?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1265584291&sr=8-4) by Aleksandr Sergeevich Pushkin and Bayard Simmons, 1944

**CITATION**

In *Ann Veronica* by H G Wells, Chapter 12: Ann Veronica Puts Things in Order, 6, we read, “The youth with his hair like Russell cleared his throat and said rather irrelevantly that he knew a man who knew Thomas Bayard Simmons, who had rioted in the Strangers’ Gallery, ….”

**Spalding, Lt-Col. Henry**

From: *The Leary Letter* by Stephen Leary (Saturday, December 29, 2007**)**

**The Art of Text Digitization**

Recently I completed the digitization of *Eugene Onéguine [Onegin]: A Romance of Russian Life in Verse* by Aleksandr Pushkin, translated into English by Henry Spalding, published in 1881. This text version of Spalding’s translation is now available on the Project Gutenberg site at http://www.gutenberg.org/etext/23997
Spalding’s translation of Pushkin’s most famous work, *Eugene Onegin*, was the first published in English and beat all other attempts by about half a century. It’s not considered a great translation, but then neither are most of the others. Pushkin's poetry presents many problems for translators.
Spalding apparently learned Russian while stationed at the British Embassy in St. Petersburg. His translations include *Suvoroff, Khiva and Turkestan, On the Island of Saghalin*, and *The Tale of Frithiof* (translated from Swedish). Spalding retired from the 104th Foot Regiment (Bengal Fusiliers) in 1880 with the rank of Major.
In Vladimir Nabokov’s commentary to his own English translation of *Onegin* (1964), he calls Spalding “bluff Spalding” and “Matter-of-fact Lt.-Col. Spalding.” It was the controversy surrounding Nabokov’s translation that first interested me in the poem many years ago. Nabokov decided that absolute literalness could not be retained alongside Pushkin’s rhyme and melody, so he translated Onegin with a rigorous literal exactness and jettisoned the rhyme. This led to Nabokov’s friend Edmund Wilson writing a scathing review of the translation in the *New York Review of Books*, although given his limited knowledge of Russian, Wilson was in no position to criticize Nabokov. The two exchanged rebuttals and were never friends again. Many believe Wilson became jealous over the success of Nabokov’s book *Lolita*, while his own *Memoirs of Hecate County* went virtually unnoticed.
I began this project a couple years ago. At that time, Spalding’s book was available in just a couple dozen libraries. The only way to read it was to somehow find a copy for sale, probably at an expensive price due to its scarcity, or borrow it through interlibrary loan—and a lot of libraries won’t loan such an old book. Spalding’s translation was all but lost to the world outside the handful of libraries that owned it. I realized that I was in a position to resurrect Spalding’s translation back from the dead.
But my interest in the project waned as I involved myself in other writings. Within the past few months, I noticed Spalding’s book had been digitized as part of the Google Book Library project, and the entire scanned book was freely available to anyone. Sadly, but predictably, not all the pages were scanned accurately, so some of the text is missing in the Google edition. But it did make me wonder about the future of Project Gutenberg.
In the past year or so, we have seen the introduction of e-book readers by two major players—Sony and Amazon. Sony’s bookstore offers about 25,000 books for sale that can be read by its Reader; Amazon offers about 90,000. More books can be had in the

[*From:* http://blog.stephenleary.com/2007\_12\_01\_archive.html

The modern reader might wonder that a military man, at the apogee of Queen Victoria’s Empire, addressed himself to translating verse masterpieces from Swedish and Russian, and be curious about what he was doing between 1872 and 1881. It is recorded that on 22nd January, 1879, a Brevet Major Henry Spalding, of the 104th Regiment, rode out of a tiny British supply depot in Southern Africa, leaving a Lieutenant J.R.M. Chard in command, with the memorable words “You will be in charge, although, of course, nothing will happen. I will be back by evening.” The defence of Rorke’s Drift during the following 24 hours is one of the most astonishing actions in the annals of military history, unmatched since the Battle of Narva. I must try to emulate the disciplined restraint of “bluff Spalding” by limiting myself to remarking that J.E.D.Bethune seems to have been mesmerized by his overwhelming compulsion to reproduce Tegnér's rhyme-scheme.

Published in *Looking Eastward: Modern Poetry in Translation No 21*, King's College London, 2003

[*From:* http://www.cichw.net/cxiiteg.html]

*The London Gazette* December 12, 1880

Major Henry Spalding, half-pay, late 104th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 22nd December,1880.

*From:* http://www.gazettes-online.co.uk/issues/24916/pages/6856/page.pdf

Lieutenant Chard had also been at Isandlwana that morning. Brevet Major H Spalding, 104th Foot, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General and Officer commanding the post, had given Chard permission to ride to Isandlwana to clarify his orders as to what duties he should perform regarding entrenching the Natal bank of the Drift. His orders were to remain at Rorke’s Drift and superintend the ponts. He told Spalding about the large body of Zulus he had seen moving along the Nquthu plateau. This prompted Spalding to go for reinforcements to Helpmakaar. He checked his Army List to ascertain who was the senior of the two Lieutenants, Bromhead or Chard. The command devolved to Chard and Spalding left for Helpmakaar.

[*From:* http://www.remuseum.org.uk/campaign/rem\_campaign\_zuluwar79.htm]

Copac records books by him entitled *Epochs* *of the British Army ... Illustrated by R. Simkin* and *Suvóroff* and a translation from Russian by him of *Khiva and Turkestan*.

**Stone, Marilyn K.**

**Turner, C.E. [Charles Edward] (1831−1903)**

Another Englishman, Charles Edward Turner, was elected to the post of Professor of English Literature at the University of St. Petersburg, and lectured in the Imperial Alexander Lyceum for a period of more than forty years. He did not restrict himself to explaining English literature to Russian students, although his work in that direction seems to have been outstanding; he lectured in London several times on famous Russian authors, and subsequently published his lectures as books. He clearly and simply stated his objective:

I dare not flatter myself that in all cases I have succeeded in understanding aright the form and state of mind which have given to the Russian people a literature of their own. I can only trust that an honest desire to comprehend and appreciate the character and aims of a people among whom I have lived for many years, and a warm sympathy with the progress they have made and⎯despite recent ominous events⎯are still making, may have proved sufficient safeguards against glaring errors, and that justice has bee done in these pages to the more illustrious writers and thinkers of modern Russia [Charles Edward Turner, *Studies in Russian Literature* (London, 1882), pp. v-vi].

Turner’s lectures on Tolstoy, given at the Royal Institution, received, immediately on publication (1888), the enthusiastic praise of a reviewer: “a kind of pendant to the excellent work of M. de Vogüé [William Richard Morfill, “Literature,” *Academy*, XXXIV (December 1888), 364].# William Richard Morfill, “Literature,” *Academy*, XXXIV (De

Harold Orel, “Russian fiction in Victorian England,” *American Slavic and East European Review*, 12 (3) (1953), 371−777 at pp. 374−375.

*The Nevsky Magazine*’stwo editors and major contributors were lecturers of English language and literature: Charles Edward Turner at the Imperial Alexander Lyceum and at St. Petersburg University, and Henry Harrison at the High Commercial School and Navy Cadet corps.

“The Nevsky Magazine,” *The St. Petersburg Times*, Issue #1192 (58), Friday, August 4, 2006

Dates given as 1831-1903 in Copac record for:

Main author: [Turner, Charles Edward,](http://copac.ac.uk/search?au=Turner,%20Charles%20Edward,) 1831-1903.
Title details: The [modern novelists of Russia](http://copac.ac.uk/search?ti=modern%20novelists%20of%20Russia) : being the substance of six lectures delivered at the Taylor Institution, Oxford / by Charles Edward Turner.

[From *Slavic Review* **11−12** (1951)]

*Revised 3 June 2010.*