

it totally bi-lingual and useful for English speakers. I hope the second edition of the book, if it comes out, will incorporate the change. I congratulate the compiler, Tatyana Zagarnikova, for meticulously putting together a much-needed compilation of letters (some of which are available for the first time in print) from Tolstoy's life for future researchers on this topic.

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Булгаков, В. Ф. Как прожита жизнь.

Воспоминания последнего секретаря Л. Н. Толстого. Группа славянских исследователей при Оттавском ун-те; РГАЛИ; Гос. музей Л. Н. Толстого; Отв. ред. А. А. Донсков; Сост. Л. В. Гладкова, Дж. А. Вудсворт, А. А. Ключанский. Москва: Кучково поле, 2012. 864 с. ISBN: 978-5-9950-0273-4.

Valentin Fedorovich Bulgakov (1886–1966) is known mainly in his capacity as Lev Tolstoy's personal secretary in 1910, the last year of the writer's life. As such, Bulgakov was an eyewitness to the dramatic events of that year, culminating in Tolstoy's sudden departure from Yasnaya polyana. After Tolstoy's death Bulgakov remained associated with both Tolstoy's family, including Sofia Andreyevna (Tolstoy's wife) and his close associates (including V. G. Chertkov, the chief disciple of the Tolstoy movement). Bulgakov remained in Russia until 1923, sometimes working formally within the confines of the efforts to memorialize Tolstoy and his works, but always advocating for the realization of Tolstoy's most cherished ideals. He spent many years abroad after 1923, and returned to Russia in 1948. He took up a position as collaborator at the Tolstoy Estate Museum at Yasnaya Polyana, where he served until his retirement in 1959. He remained in residence at Yasnaya Polyana until his death in 1966.

Bulgakov has long been known for two books which have been of great interest and available to students of Tolstoy's life, works, and ideas. He was also, indeed, closely involved in the selection and arrangement of materials for the last of Tolstoy's several compendious religio-philosophical anthologies, *The Pathway of Life (Путь жизни)*. Beyond that, however, in 1911 he published an overview of Tolstoy's teaching, *Tolstoy's Understanding of Life in the Letters of His Secretary (Жизнепонимание Л. Н. Толстого в письмах его секретаря)*, and, especially, an account of his year of service to Tolstoy as personal secretary, a work translated variously, e. g., *The Last Year of Leo Tolstoy* (trans. Ann Dunnigan, 1971) (*У Л. Н. Толстого в последний год его жизни*). The latter, especially, has long been a crucial support of the scholarship on the later Tolstoy, even though its tone of the disciple's veneration for his teacher is clearly to be felt.

Bulgakov's *magnum opus*, however, is undoubtedly the work reviewed here, the memoir of his long, eventful and well-travelled life. Entitled *How My Life Was Lived (Как прожита жизнь)*, it was composed on the basis of notes made throughout his life and put into the form of a consecutive narrative between 1946 and 1961. It provides an account of his childhood memories, his education at Moscow University, his acquaintance with and later his service to Tolstoy, and then the long chronology of his life and peregrinations following the death of his mentor. The work was completed only five years before his death, after he had retired from his duties at Yasnaya Polyana. The work as a whole is enormous, amounting to approximately six thousand printed pages, undoubtedly one of the reasons it has never before been published.

The volume under review represents a selection of chapters from this monumental work. Of the twenty-four chapters contained in the complete work, five are presented here, beginning with his university education and first acquaintance with

Tolstoy ("Moscow," chapter three in the complete work), his service to Tolstoy ("Yasnaya Polyana," chapter four in the complete work), and his connections to the memory, the family, and the followers of Tolstoy in the aftermath of the writer's death ("At the Teacher's Grave," chapter six in the complete work). Then follow chapters on the effect of the October Revolution and its aftermath ("In the Epoch of the October Revolution," chapter ten in the complete work) and on Bulgakov's final years in Moscow prior to his emigration from Russia in 1923 ("The Last Years of My Life in Moscow," chapter eleven in the complete work).

The chapters presented were clearly selected with an eye to foregrounding Bulgakov's personal connections to Tolstoy and to the initial stages of the development of the preservation of Tolstoy's ideas, works, and stature as a giant of Russian literature.

These selections show that in the teens and early twenties of the last century, Bulgakov's attitude toward Tolstoy's most radical ideas was already undergoing a gradual turn in the direction of greater objectivity and diminished enthusiasm, most obviously in connection with the master's unrelenting rejection of the "animal" life of the human being in favor of the "true," spiritual life. This development can be seen to continue throughout the whole text of *How My Life Was Lived* and even more clearly in Bulgakov's *Disputing with Tolstoy: In Life's Balances* ("В споре с Толстым. На весах жизни") completed in 1964 and now in the keeping of RGALI (Russian State Archive of Literature and Art), but not yet published.

The book is supplied with an admirable scholarly apparatus and is the product of scrupulous attention to fact and accuracy. Besides explanatory notes to the chapters presented and a very complete (and very valuable, given the kind of book this is) index of personal names, there are detailed appendices presenting the most important dates of Bulgakov's life (some fifty-five pages) and

what must certainly be a very complete bibliography of Bulgakov's occasional writings, newspaper and magazine articles, and lectures (some thirty pages). The staff who collaborated to prepare the volume deserve the appreciation and gratitude of all students of Tolstoy.

The introduction, written by the volume's editor in chief, Prof. Andrew Donskov, needs special mention. Besides being the force behind the publication, not only of this volume but of the many other valuable publications of the Slavic Research Group at the University of Ottawa, Professor Donskov has provided an introduction to Bulgakov's life and his various contributions to the study of Tolstoy that is both magisterial and authoritative. He presents a portrait of Bulgakov which might be taken as reverential, but may equally well be seen as simply giving credit where credit is due to an intelligent, sincere, not uncritical, but above all faithful follower of Tolstoy's teachings.

The book is a monument of scholarship which should have a place in every serious library of the study of Russian literature.

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Foster, John Burt, Jr. *Transnational Tolstoy: Between the West and the World*. New York City: Bloomsbury Academic, 2013. 208 pp. ISBN: 1441157700.

In 2009 Tolstoy's great great grandson Vladimir shared his long-time ambition with a delegation of American government officials at the National Endowment for the Arts. To celebrate the anniversary of Tolstoy's death in 2010, he hoped to invite a select group of world-class writers, artists, and cultural leaders to Yasnaya Polyana for a week-long conference. They would speak not about Tolstoy per se, but about the best current thinking coming out of their countries in their areas of