

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN THOUGHT

The history of ideas has played a central role in Russia's political and social history. Understanding its intellectual tradition and the way the intelligentsia have shaped the nation is crucial to understanding the Russia of today. This new history examines important intellectual and cultural currents (the Enlightenment, nationalism, nihilism and religious revival) and key themes (conceptions of the West and East, the common people and attitudes to capitalism and natural science) in Russian intellectual history. Concentrating on the Golden Age of Russian thought in the mid-nineteenth century, the contributors also look back to its eighteenth-century origins in the flowering of culture following the reign of Peter the Great and forward to the continuing vitality of Russia's classical intellectual tradition in the Soviet and post-Soviet eras. With brief biographical details of over fifty key thinkers and an extensive bibliography, this book provides a fresh, comprehensive overview of Russian intellectual history.

WILLIAM LEATHERBARROW is Emeritus Professor of Russian at the University of Sheffield.

DEREK OFFORD is Professor of Russian Intellectual History at the University of Bristol.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN THOUGHT

EDITED BY

WILLIAM LEATHERBARROW

AND

DEREK OFFORD



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore,
São Paulo, Delhi, Dubai, Tokyo

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521875219

© Cambridge University Press 2010

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
no reproduction of any part may take place without the written
permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2010

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

A history of Russian thought / edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-521-87521-9 (hbk.)

1. Russia – Intellectual life – 1801–1917. 2. Russia – Intellectual life. 3. Soviet Union – Intellectual
life. I. Leatherbarrow, William J. II. Offord, Derek. III. Title.

DK189.2.H57 2010

947–dc22

2009050369

ISBN 978-0-521-87521-9 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or
accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet websites referred to in
this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is,
or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page</i> vii
<i>List of contributors</i>	xi
<i>Dates, transliteration and other conventions</i>	xv
<i>Dates of reigns</i>	xvii
<i>Russian titles of journals, newspapers and miscellanies</i>	xviii
 PART I: CONTEXT	 I
1 Introduction	
<i>William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord</i>	3
2 The political and social order	
<i>David Saunders</i>	17
3 Russian intelligentsias	
<i>G. M. Hamburg</i>	44
 PART II: INTELLECTUAL CURRENTS	 71
4 Russia's eighteenth-century Enlightenment	
<i>W. Gareth Jones</i>	73
5 Conservatism in the age of Alexander I and Nicholas I	
<i>William Leatherbarrow</i>	95
6 Nihilism	
<i>Richard Peace</i>	116
7 Tradition and counter-tradition: the radical intelligentsia and classical Russian literature	
<i>Gary Saul Morson</i>	141

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought
Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

vi	<i>Contents</i>	
8	Religious renaissance in the Silver Age <i>Ruth Coates</i>	169
PART III: THEMES AND CONSTRUCTS		195
9	The West <i>Vera Tolz</i>	197
10	The East <i>David Schimmelpenninck van der Oye</i>	217
11	The people <i>Derek Offord</i>	241
12	The intelligentsia and capitalism <i>Wayne Dowler</i>	263
13	Natural science <i>Charles Ellis</i>	286
PART IV: THE AFTERLIFE OF CLASSICAL THOUGHT		309
14	Continuities in the Soviet period <i>Galin Tihanov</i>	311
15	Dialectical materialism and Soviet science in the 1920s and 1930s <i>Daniel Todes and Nikolai Krementsov</i>	340
16	Afterword <i>James Scanlan</i>	368
	<i>Biographical details of thinkers and writers</i>	380
	<i>Selected bibliography</i>	403
	<i>Index</i>	426

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Preface

Savrasov's famous painting *The Rooks have Returned*, which appears on the cover of this volume, was felt by the painter's contemporaries to convey an authentic, quintessential Russianness. Kramskoy, leader of the so-called *peredvizhniki*, a group of painters who chose subject-matter that they perceived to be of national significance, singled the painting out for special praise when it was displayed in 1871 at the group's first exhibition, on account of its possession of 'soul' (*dusha*). The birches in the foreground, to which the rooks have returned to build their nests as snow melts and nature's annual renewal begins; the as yet bleak landscape stretching into a boundless distance under the weak sun of early spring; the meandering river; the ramshackle signs of human habitation in the rural vastness, including the wooden hut from which a wisp of smoke is rising; and – at the painting's centre – the symbols of the Russian people's religiosity, the church's belfry and the onion-shaped domes: these images depict Russia's heartland with a simple lyricism that seemed peculiarly appropriate to a section of the cultural elite at that juncture in her history. They poignantly evoked one aspect of a nation that was reappraising its position in the contemporary world and striving to define its distinctive character.

And yet it was a far cry, as every educated viewer of the painting would have been aware, from a village near Kostroma in the Golden Ring of ancient towns around Moscow, where Savrasov's landscape was located, to the Baroque and Classical splendour of the modern capital city, St Petersburg. Founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by the iron-willed ruler, Peter the Great (Peter I), who turned Russia's gaze towards Europe, subjugated church to state and embarked on the creation of an empire, St Petersburg was a counterweight to introspective, Orthodox Moscow. It looked towards the West and modernity. The clash of the civilisations represented by these two aspects of nineteenth-century Russia – rural and urban, traditional and modern, religious and secular, inward-looking and outward-looking – proved magnificently productive, especially

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

viii

Preface

in music and literature, as well as in painting, and in the corpus of thought on which it is the purpose of this volume to offer a new perspective.

The corpus of modern Russian thought has its origins no earlier than the eighteenth century, for it was only with Peter's rapid westernisation of the administration and nobility in the first quarter of that century that firm foundations were laid for the creation of a secular intellectual culture. The classical period of Russian thought, its Golden Age, which coincided with the most luxuriant flowering of Russian imaginative literature, was in the middle quarters of the nineteenth century. That is therefore where the centre of gravity of this volume lies. After a period of relative decline towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the utopian dreams of the Golden Age collapsed, it underwent a renaissance in the so-called Silver Age, in the first quarter of the twentieth century. By then, though, a more rigorous philosophical tradition had become established alongside the tradition of impassioned aesthetic, moral, social and political speculation which we characterise as 'thought' and on which this volume chiefly focuses. After the October Revolution – the philosophical and cultural ground for which had been thoroughly prepared by the radical thinkers of the nineteenth century – the more oppressive political conditions served first to restrict the area within which independent thinking could take place and then, in the Stalinist period, effectively to suppress such thinking. And yet ideas with which thinkers had grappled in the classical age continued to have resonance in the 1920s and early 1930s and then again from the early 1960s, and they developed in new directions.

We have not attempted in this volume to produce a history of Russian thought that is strictly chronological and more or less comprehensive, after the manner of the magisterial volume published some thirty years ago by Andrzej Walicki on the period from the Enlightenment to Marxism. Nor have we sought to privilege any of the individual thinkers who are usually deemed to be of exceptional importance or who have achieved particular prominence in historiography as a result of admiring treatment by Soviet or western scholars. In any case much has already been written on most of these thinkers (for example, Bakunin, Belinsky, Chaadaev, Chernyshevsky, Herzen, Karamzin, Khomiakov, Ivan Kireevsky and Radishchev). Instead we have aimed to provide, in Parts II and III of the volume, a fresh, sweeping characterisation of Russian thought by reference to some of its main intellectual currents and key themes and constructs. We then seek, in Part IV, to draw out the continuing vitality and significance of this intellectual tradition, in new circumstances, in the post-revolutionary era. We hope in the process to show that Russian thought has presciently addressed

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)*Preface*

ix

questions of contemporary and universal interest, such as the dilemmas of modernisation in backward nations, the importance to peoples of a sense of community and distinctive identity, the effects of crises of faith and the attractions and dangers inherent in systems of thought that offer comprehensive explanations of human experience.

In order to fill in the potential lacunae left by an approach that eschews strict chronology, the sustained intellectual biography of individuals and exhaustive enumeration of the representatives of each intellectual current, we have provided separately at the end of the volume concise information on some fifty major Russian thinkers. We also provide information there on a few of the leading classical writers, since their work was of cardinal importance to many thinkers (indeed, they themselves often ventured into the territory of 'thought') and since they may be unfamiliar to non-specialist readers, to whom the volume is intended to be accessible. Ten of the biographical entries have been written by Ruth Coates.

We have attempted to root the thought examined in the volume in a broad political, social and cultural context. For we believe that the subject cannot be properly understood without awareness of such factors as the late survival of absolutism, the retention by government of repressive powers that were falling away elsewhere in Europe, the survival of serfdom until 1861, Russia's associated political, social and economic backwardness and the growing tension between the state and an emergent public opinion. To this end, two contributors have furnished surveys, of the political and social order and of the history and nature of the intelligentsia respectively. These surveys follow our introductory overview of the subject in Part I. Further appropriate contextual material has been included within several of the individual chapters in Parts II, III and IV. The extensive bibliography refers readers to secondary sources that will furnish them with further information on political, social, economic, scientific, literary and other cultural contexts as well as to sources on Russian thought itself.

We do not mean, by taking this essentially historicist approach, to imply that we see no merit in the argument that texts yield various – some would say infinitely numerous – meanings to individual readers living at different times and in different places. Indeed, Part IV of the volume, in so far as it deals with the reception of classical Russian thought in post-revolutionary times, addresses the question of the evolving meaning of that body of thought. Nor do we suggest that the non-fictional texts that serve as vehicles for Russian thought should invariably be read as examples of pure intellectual enquiry. (Here the distinction that we have made between 'thought' and 'philosophy' might again be borne in mind.) On the contrary, many

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

x

Preface

texts should be understood as highly subjective and polemical. They constituted the engagé journalism (*publitsistika*) with which the so-called ‘thick’ journals that played such an important part in nineteenth-century Russian intellectual life were packed. Such texts, no less than fictional texts, could be shaped by generic expectations, and they exhibited not a little literary craft. It is worth mentioning in this connection that many Russian thinkers and writers – Chernyshevsky, Dostoevsky, Gogol, Herzen, Karamzin, Khomiakov, Ivan Kireevsky, Pogodin, Pushkin, Radishchev, Shcherbatov, Tolstoy and Tiutchev are examples – moved easily back and forth across the boundaries between art, on the one hand, and non-fictional forms of writing, including *publitsistika*, on the other.

We take this opportunity, finally, to offer our warmest thanks to Linda Bree for her support of this project from its inception to completion and to Maartje Scheltens for her advice and assistance in the later stages of its production, to Christopher Feeney for his meticulous copy-editing of our manuscript and to Gareth Griffith for his assistance with compilation of the index.

WILLIAM LEATHERBARROW
DEREK OFFORD

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)*Contributors*

RUTH COATES is Senior Lecturer in Russian Studies and Head of Subject at the University of Bristol. Her research interests lie mainly in the fields of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Russian literature and intellectual history and in particular in the impact of Russian Orthodox culture on secular Russian thought. She co-edited (with Natalya Pecherskaya) *The Emancipation of Russian Christianity* (1995) and is the author of the prize-winning monograph *Christianity in Bakhtin: God and the Exiled Author* (Cambridge University Press, 1998) and of articles on Bakhtin and Herzen, Bakhtin and hesychasm, Florensky, and Vladimir Solovev.

WAYNE DOWLER is Professor of History at the University of Toronto. He is a former editor of *Canadian Slavonic Papers*. His publications in Russian history include *Dostoevsky and Native Soil Conservatism* (1982), *An Unnecessary Man. The Life of Apollon Grigor'ev* (1995) and *Classroom and Empire. The Politics of Schooling Russia's Eastern Nationalities, 1860–1917* (2001). He is currently writing a history of Russia in 1913.

CHARLES ELLIS is a part-time lecturer at the Department of Russian Studies, University of Bristol, with a particular interest in the science and thought of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Russia. He graduated in economics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in Russian studies at the University of Bristol, where he went on to write his doctoral thesis, 'The Scientific Revolutions of Copernicus and Darwin and Their Repercussions on Russian Political and Sociological Writing' (2000). He has contributed essays on the full range of Lomonosov's work in the *Study Group on Eighteenth Century Russia Newsletter* (1997 and 1999) and an essay, 'Tolstoi, Great Men and the Mathematical Mechanics of History', in *Turgenev and Russian Culture: Essays to Honour Richard Peace* (2008).

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xii

List of contributors

G. M. HAMBURG is Otho M. Behr Professor of History at Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, California. He wrote the chapter 'Russian Political Thought 1700 to 1917' in the *Cambridge History of Modern Russia*, vol. II, edited by Dominic Lieven. He is also the author of *Boris Chicherin and Early Russian Liberalism, 1828–1866* (1992), editor of *Liberty, Equality and the Market. Selected Essays of Boris Chicherin* (1998) and co-author, with Thomas Sanders and Ernest Tucker, of *Russian–Muslim Confrontation in the Caucasus, 1829–1859* (2004). He is currently writing a history of Russian political thought, 1700–1917.

W. GARETH JONES is Professor Emeritus of Russian at Bangor University. He has written extensively on aspects of Russian eighteenth-century literature and thought and is the author of *Nikolay Novikov: Enlightener of Russia* (Cambridge University Press, 1984).

NIKOLAI KREMENTSOV is Associate Professor at the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology at the University of Toronto. He is the author of *Stalinist Science* (1997), *The Cure: A Story of Cancer and Politics from the Annals of the Cold War* (2002) and *International Science between the World Wars: The Case of Genetics* (2005). His current research interests focus on the history of biomedical sciences in 1920s Russia.

WILLIAM LEATHERBARROW is Emeritus Professor of Russian at the University of Sheffield. He is the author of many books and articles on Dostoevsky and co-editor with Derek Offord of *A Documentary History of Russian Thought: From the Enlightenment to Marxism* (1987). His most recent book is *A Devil's Vaudeville: The Demonic in Dostoevsky's Major Fiction* (2005).

GARY SAUL MORSON is Frances Hooper Professor of Arts and Humanities at Northwestern University, Illinois. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences since 1995 and a winner of best book of the year awards from the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL) and the American Comparative Literature Association, he has published over a hundred articles on topics in Russian and comparative literature. His books include *The Boundaries of Genre* (1981), *Hidden in Plain View: Narrative and Creative Potentials in 'War and Peace'* (1988), *Narrative and Freedom: The Shadows of Time* (1994) and *Seeing More Wisely: 'Anna Karenina' in Our Time* (2006). In 2008 he won AATSEEL's award for the profession's outstanding scholar.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

List of contributors

xiii

DEREK OFFORD is Professor of Russian Intellectual History at the University of Bristol. His publications on Russian history, literature and thought include *Portraits of Early Russian Liberals: A Study of the Thought of T. N. Granovsky, V. P. Botkin, P. V. Annenkov, A. V. Druzhinin, and K. D. Kavelin* (Cambridge University Press, 1985), *The Russian Revolutionary Movement in the 1880s* (Cambridge University Press, 1986), *Journeys to a Graveyard: Perceptions of Europe in Classical Russian Travel Writing* (2005) and, with W. J. Leatherbarrow, *A Documentary History of Russian Thought: From the Enlightenment to Marxism* (1987).

RICHARD PEACE is Emeritus Professor of Russian at the University of Bristol. He has published widely on nineteenth-century Russian literature. Chief among his publications are *Dostoyevsky: An Examination of the Major Novels* (Cambridge University Press, 1971), *The Enigma of Gogol* (Cambridge University Press, 1981), *Chekhov: A Study of the Four Major Plays* (1983), a contribution to the *Cambridge History of Russian Literature* (Cambridge University Press, 1989), *Oblomov: A Critical Examination of Goncharov's Novel* (1991) and *The Novels of Turgenev: Symbols and Emblems* (2002).

DAVID SAUNDERS is Professor of the History of the Russian Empire at Newcastle University. A specialist on inter-ethnic relations, he also works on Russian social history, Russian-language historiography and connections between England and Russia. His principal publications are *The Ukrainian Impact on Russian Culture* (1985) and *Russia in the Age of Reaction and Reform 1801–1881* (1992).

JAMES SCANLAN is Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at The Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. He is best known as co-editor of the three-volume anthology *Russian Philosophy* (1965), translator of Peter Lavrov's *Historical Letters* (1967) and Michael Gershenzon's *A History of Young Russia* (1986), editor of *Russian Thought after Communism* (1994) and author of *Marxism in the USSR* (1985) and *Dostoevsky the Thinker* (2002).

DAVID SCHIMMELPENNINCK VAN DER OYE is Chair of the History Department and Professor of Russian History at Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. His research interests focus on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Russian cultural, intellectual, diplomatic and military history. He is the author of *Toward the Rising Sun: Russian Ideologies of Empire and the Path to War with Japan* (2001), co-editor with Bruce Menning of *Reforming the Tsar's Army: Military*

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xiv

List of contributors

Innovation in Imperial Russia (Cambridge University Press, 2004) and with John Steinberg *et al.* of *The Russo-Japanese War in Global Perspective: World War Zero* (2 vols., 2005–7). He is currently completing a book about Russian orientalism.

GALIN TIHANOV is Professor of Comparative Literature and Intellectual History and Co-Director of the Research Institute for Cosmopolitan Cultures at the University of Manchester. His publications include two books on Bulgarian literature (1994 and 1998), a book on Bakhtin, Lukács and the ideas of their time (2000), co-edited volumes on Bakhtin and the Bakhtin Circle (2000 and 2004) and on Robert Musil (2007), a guest-edited special issue of *History of Photography* on Russian avant-garde photography and visual culture (2000), as well as numerous articles on German, Russian and East European intellectual and cultural history and on cultural and literary theory.

DANIEL TODES is Professor at the Institute of the History of Medicine at The Johns Hopkins University. The author of *Darwin without Malthus: The Struggle for Existence in Russian Evolutionary Thought* (1989) and *Pavlov's Physiology Factory: Experiment, Interpretation, Laboratory Enterprise* (2002), he is currently completing a biography of Ivan Pavlov.

VERA TOLZ is Sir William Mather Professor of Russian Studies at the University of Manchester. She has published widely on various aspects of Russian nationalism and the relationship between intellectuals and the state under the communist regime. Her books include *Gender and Nation in Contemporary Europe* (co-editor, 2005), *Russia: Inventing the Nation* (2001), *European Democratization since 1800* (co-editor, 2000) and *Russian Academicians and the Revolution* (1997). She is currently completing a book on academic Orientology and identity politics in late imperial and early Soviet Russia.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Note on dates, transliteration and other conventions

In 1700 Peter the Great adopted the Julian calendar, which was eleven days behind the Gregorian calendar in the eighteenth century, twelve days behind in the nineteenth and thirteen days behind in the twentieth. The Gregorian calendar, which western states had begun to adopt in preference to the Julian calendar in 1582, was not adopted in Russia until 1918. In this book dates are given in the Old Style (OS; i.e. according to the Julian calendar) when the event to which reference is made takes place in pre-revolutionary Russia and in the New Style (NS; i.e. according to the Gregorian calendar) when it takes place outside Russia.

Dates in parentheses after the titles of works mentioned in the text are, unless otherwise stated, the dates of first publication, not dates of composition.

We have in most respects followed the system of transliteration used in *The Slavonic and East European Review*. The Russian letter ё has everywhere been transliterated as e. Russian surnames ending in -ский have been rendered by the commonly accepted English form -sky (e.g. Dostoevsky), except in citations and transliterated titles in the notes and bibliography. We have also used the common English form Yeltsin. The letter -й and the combination -ий at the end of Russian forenames have been rendered by -y, e.g. 'Aleksey', 'Vasily', rather than 'Aleksei', 'Vasilii' respectively, except in transliterated titles in the notes and bibliography. The Russian soft sign has not been transliterated at all except in common nouns that are left in their Russian form in the text and, again, in titles of Russian works in the notes and bibliography, in which cases it is rendered by an apostrophe, e.g. *artel'*, *Gogol'*. Russian words printed in pre-revolutionary orthography (e.g. the titles of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century journals) have been transliterated from their modernised form.

We have preferred transliterated forenames (e.g. Aleksandr, Pavel, Petr) to translated ones (Alexander, Paul, Peter), except in the case of monarchs and other members of the Russian royal family, who are familiar to the English-speaking reader from the translated form.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xvi

Dates, transliteration and other conventions

Places are referred to by the name that was in use in Russia at the time of the work or event in question (thus Tiflis, in pre-revolutionary times, instead of Tbilisi). The modern place-name, where it differs from the name used in the text, is given in brackets.

The Russian title of each journal, newspaper or almanac mentioned in the text is given in the list of journal titles on pp. xviii–xix.

*Dates (OS) of reigns in eighteenth-, nineteenth- and
 early twentieth-century Russia*

Peter I	(i.e. Peter the Great) 1672–1725, son of Tsar Alexis (ruled 1645–76); co-ruled with his half-brother Ivan V 1689–96 and sole ruler 1696–1725
Catherine I	1684–1727, Lithuanian peasant taken captive by the Russians in 1702; consort of Peter I from 1703 and his wife from 1712; reigned 1725–7
Peter II	1715–30, infant son of Prince Alexis (1690–1718), who was the son of Peter I; reigned 1727–30
Anna Elizabeth	1693–1740, daughter of Ivan V; reigned 1730–40 1709–61, daughter of Peter I and Catherine I; reigned 1741–61
Peter III	1728–62, son of a daughter of Peter I and of Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp; reigned 1761–2
Catherine II	(i.e. Catherine the Great) 1729–96, German princess who came to Russia as fiancée of the future Peter III; reigned 1762–96
Paul	1754–1801, son of Peter III and Catherine II; reigned 1796–1801
Alexander I	1777–1825, son of Paul; reigned 1801–25
Nicholas I	1796–1855, son of Paul and younger brother of Alexander I; reigned 1825–55
Alexander II	1818–81, son of Nicholas I; reigned 1855–81
Alexander III	1845–94, son of Alexander II; reigned 1881–94
Nicholas II	1868–1918, son of Alexander III; reigned 1894–1917

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Russian titles of journals, newspapers and miscellanies

<i>All Sorts</i>	<i>Vsiakaia vsiachina</i>
<i>Annals of the Fatherland:</i> see <i>Notes of the Fatherland</i>	
<i>Bag</i>	<i>Koshelek</i>
<i>Beacon</i>	<i>Maiak</i>
<i>Bell</i>	<i>Kolokol</i>
<i>Children's Reading for Heart and Mind</i>	<i>Detskoe chtenie dlia serdtsa i razuma</i>
<i>Citizen in Conversation</i>	<i>Beseduiushchii grazhdanin</i>
<i>Colloquy</i>	<i>Beseda</i>
<i>Contemporary</i>	<i>Sovremennik</i>
<i>Dawn</i>	<i>Rassvet</i>
<i>Day</i>	<i>Den'</i>
<i>Drone</i>	<i>Truten'</i>
<i>Elements. The Eurasian Review</i>	<i>Elementy. Evraziiskoe obozrenie</i>
<i>Epoch</i>	<i>Epokha</i>
<i>Forward!</i>	<i>Vpered!</i>
<i>Landmarks</i>	<i>Vekhi</i>
<i>Maritime Miscellany</i>	<i>Morskoi sbornik</i>
<i>Messenger of Europe</i>	<i>Vestnik Evropy</i>
<i>Morning Light</i>	<i>Utrennii svet</i>
<i>Moscow Collection</i>	<i>Moskovskii sbornik</i>
<i>Moscow Messenger</i>	<i>Moskovskii vestnik</i>
<i>Moscow Monthly Publication</i>	<i>Moskovskoe ezhemesiachnoe izdanie</i>
<i>Moscow News</i>	<i>Moskovskie vedomosti</i>
<i>Muscovite</i>	<i>Moskvit'ianin</i>
<i>New Way</i>	<i>Novyi put'</i>
<i>New World</i>	<i>Novyi mir</i>

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-87521-9 - A History of Russian Thought

Edited by William Leatherbarrow and Derek Offord

Frontmatter

[More information](#)*Russian titles of journals, newspapers and miscellanies*

xix

<i>Northern Bee</i>	<i>Severnaia pchela</i>
<i>Notes of the Fatherland</i>	<i>Otechestvennye zapiski</i>
<i>Our Contemporary</i>	<i>Nash sovremennik</i>
<i>Out of the Depths</i>	<i>Iz glubiny</i>
<i>Painter</i>	<i>Zhivopisets</i>
<i>Problems of Idealism</i>	<i>Problemy idealizma</i>
<i>Problems of Literature</i>	<i>Voprosy literatury</i>
<i>Problems of Philosophy</i>	<i>Voprosy filosofii</i>
<i>Reading Library</i>	<i>Biblioteka dlia chteniia</i>
<i>Rumour</i>	<i>Molva</i>
<i>Rus (i.e. Old Russia)</i>	<i>Rus'</i>
<i>Russian Colloquy</i>	<i>Russkaia beseda</i>
<i>Russian Gazette</i>	<i>Russkie vedomosti</i>
<i>Russian Herald or Russian Messenger</i>	<i>Russkii vestnik</i>
<i>Russian Thought</i>	<i>Russkaia mysl'</i>
<i>Russian Wealth</i>	<i>Russkoe bogatstvo</i>
<i>Russian Word</i>	<i>Russkoe slovo</i>
<i>St Petersburg Learned Gazette</i>	<i>Sankt-Peterburgskie uchenye vedomosti</i>
<i>St Petersburg News</i>	<i>Sankt-Peterburgskie vedomosti</i>
<i>Signposts: see Landmarks</i>	
<i>Son of the Fatherland</i>	<i>Syn otechestva</i>
<i>Spark</i>	<i>Iskra</i>
<i>Telescope</i>	<i>Teleskop</i>
<i>Time</i>	<i>Vremia</i>
<i>Tocsin</i>	<i>Nabat</i>
<i>Tomorrow</i>	<i>Zavtra</i>
<i>Torches</i>	<i>Fakely</i>
<i>Under the Banner of Marxism</i>	<i>Pod znamenem Marksizma</i>
<i>Whistler</i>	<i>Svistok</i>
<i>World of Art</i>	<i>Mir iskusstva</i>