

transfer to paper the enormous learning and wisdom which many of us who loved him feared would die with him. And so it proved.

Florovsky was a theologian—some think unsurpassed in his day in any Christian church—and an ardent though critical ecumenist; he was also a scholar—historian, philosopher, Slavist, and *littérateur*. An incomplete bibliography in the Festschrift entitled *The Heritage of the Early Church*, coming up to 1969, covers fifteen pages of entries in eleven languages. Nordland Publishing Company is bringing out a set of his Collected Works in English. George H. Williams's fine one-hundred-page essay in the *Greek Orthodox Theological Review* (1965) supplies the best treatment of Florovsky's religious ideas but pays little attention to his contributions to Slavic studies—a lack that this short notice cannot remedy. Some such contributions are still to appear, in the sense that he inspired many of his own graduate students at Harvard and Princeton, and many who never studied formally with him but sought to emulate his methods and pursue his insights. Some of their publications lie in the future. Those men and women, at least, recognize that his formidable combination of the best European education of its greatest era and towering intellect cannot be expected to appear again in our time, among Russians or Americans. For us, his long life was not long enough.

DONALD W. TREADGOLD  
*University of Washington*

#### BERNARD GUILBERT GUERNEY, 1894–1979

Bernard Guilbert Guerneý was one of the handful of translator-artists who emerged in this century to revitalize classical Russian literature for English readers. A sweeping glance over the shelves that hold the vast collection of Guerneý's papers, manuscripts, correspondence, memorabilia, and published works suggests the scope of the man's contribution. It is probably safe to assume that many Slavists in this country were nurtured on Guerneý translations, for he introduced the American reader to an extensive amount of Russian literature translated directly from the original Russian. Guerneý's strikingly fresh editorial comments on these poems, plays, short stories, and novels gave an unpretentious but knowledgeable account of the history of Russian literature.

If Guerneý had done nothing else, his monumental translation of Gogol's *Dead Souls* would have been enough of a contribution. First published by the Readers' Club in 1942, under the title *Chichikov's Journeys, or, A Home Life in Old Russia*, his translation of *Dead Souls* has been issued several times in both one- and two-volume editions. Guerneý's sensitivity to Gogol's poetics gave a definitive English rendering to a work that, according to Vladimir Nabokov, had existed previously in only "ridiculously garbled versions."

Guerneý was born Bernard Abramovich Bronstein, son of Ol'ga Grigor'evna and Abram Iosipovich Bronstein. He spent his first eleven years in Russia—in Nikolaev and Dnepropetrovsk. In 1905 the family joined his father, who had been in New York City since 1900.

Guerneý claimed that he learned to read at the age of two and was forever after fascinated by the written word. His was a life-long devotion to the world of letters as writer, publisher, translator, editor, reviewer, and bookseller at his own Blue Faun Bookshop, a prominent setting for the literary activities of this confirmed New Yorker. Guerneý began to write his own stories while in his teens, using a pen name taken from the title character in Theodore Hook's novel *Gilbert Gurney* (1834). His original work was first accepted for publication in 1917 under that

name, and soon after, with his own orthographic touch, he legalized it to Bernard Guilbert Guerney.

The voluminous correspondence that Guerney left reveals a long commitment to correcting the misconception that Russian literature is particularly morbid. Guerney edited and, for the most part, translated four anthologies: *A Treasury of Russian Literature* (New York: The Vanguard Press, 1943), *The Portable Russian Reader* (New York: The Viking Press, 1947), *New Russian Stories* (New York: New Directions, 1953), and *An Anthology of Russian Literature in the Soviet Period from Gorky to Pasternak* (New York: Random House, 1960). The central work in Guerney's translation of Dmitrii Merezhkovsky's Christ and Antichrist trilogy, *The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci*, was a best seller in this country and was issued several times between 1928 and 1964. "The Poems of Yurii Zhivago" in the 1958 edition of Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago* (New York: Pantheon Books) were translated by Guerney.

Many unpublished translations, original works, and literary commentaries reside in the rich Guerney collection supervised by Dr. W. Luciw, head of the Slavic Program, Pattee Library, at Pennsylvania State University.

CHARLOTTE DE LISSOVOY  
*Pennsylvania State University*

#### PAUL ANTHONY RUSSO, 1937–1979

Paul A. Russo, associate professor of history at Lincoln University, died of cancer on May 13, 1979. He was forty-one years old.

Professor Russo grew up in Providence, Rhode Island, and received his B.A. degree from Brown University in 1959. He spent the following year as a Fulbright Scholar at the Free University in Berlin. As a Woodrow Wilson Fellow he entered Columbia University, where he received his master's and doctoral degrees in the field of Russian history. In 1965, he began teaching at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, first as a Woodrow Wilson Intern and then as an appointed member of the faculty. His service at Lincoln stimulated his interest in the history of the local area. Shortly before his death, he completed a short history of the black community that settled in Hinsonville, Pennsylvania in the early nineteenth century, on what was later to become the site of Lincoln University.

Although a heavy teaching load and administrative duties delayed the completion of Professor Russo's dissertation, the result was an unusually mature and readable work. Submitted in 1974, under the title "*Golos, 1878–1883: Profile of a Russian Newspaper*," the dissertation examines the life and editorial opinions of Russia's leading liberal newspaper during a crucial turning point in imperial Russian history. It will be of interest to anyone studying the history of Russian journalism and the development of liberal thought in the post-Emancipation period.

In 1977, accompanied by his wife, Marianne, and their three children—all armed with an appropriate spirit of adventure—Professor Russo went to Moscow under the auspices of IREX. There he did extensive research in the archives of Moscow and Leningrad, pursuing his study of the press and censorship in nineteenth-century Russia. Unfortunately, he did not have time to publish the results of his research.

Those of us who knew Paul Russo were impressed, and sometimes astonished, by the equanimity and good-humored patience he brought to bear on every situation, be it the trials of Soviet archival research, the whims of university administrators, or, finally, the adversity of illness. He had too brief a life.

MARSHALL S. SHATZ  
*University of Massachusetts, Boston*