

tations of the period on Bakhrushin's theories, as did I. I. Smirnov when writing about the problem of the Chosen Council. Nor is there any reference to G. V. Forsten's fundamental work on the Baltic question.

In discussing the role of the leading Muscovite diplomatist, *d'iak* Ivan Viskovaty (pp. 168–69), it would perhaps be correct to include the fact that at the Zemsky Sobor of 1566, Viskovaty was the only member who advocated ending the war with Livonia. This surely goes to prove that he was a realist who preferred a bad peace to a good war. There does not appear to be any basis for supposing that Viskovaty had "some connection with Baškin" (p. 119), that is, with heretical circles, nor is there any grounds for writing "of two Makarijs, of a split personality, and an extremely ambivalent policy" (pp. 120–21).

But despite these and other details, this book is a lucid and most interesting attempt to discern a pattern of logical continuity in the history of Russia in the sixteenth century.

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RUSSIA MEDIAEVALIS. Vol. 1. Edited by *John Fennell, Ludolf Müller, and Andrzej Poppe*. Munich: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1973. 235 pp. DM 48, paper.

This promising new journal is intended to provide a forum for the work of specialists outside the Soviet Union on what may broadly be taken as Ancient Rus' from about 800 to the end of the Time of Troubles (1613). Written in the major scholarly languages of the West and in Russian, the contents include articles, lengthy reviews, authors' abstracts, news of the profession, and a very extensive annotated bibliography (beginning with works of 1970). Perhaps the most stimulating of the excellent contributions in volume 1 is the article by Poppe, in which he argues that the cult of Boris and Gleb, and hence the writings about them, could not have appeared before the 1050s. The other articles include Müller's examination of excerpts from a homily of Basil the Great in Monomakh's *Pouchenie*, Fennell's study of the chronicle sources concerning the struggle for power in 1252, and H. Gaumnitz's word index to the *Zadonshchina*. If there is one area for improvement in the journal, that would be the already impressive bibliography. It is intended to be complete but presumably will be more so when the editors enlist additional contributors. The organization of the bibliography is not entirely satisfactory, with the use of the ill-defined categories of "religious" and "secular" for literature and the absence of any suitable section for works on social and economic history.

Could one hope that this important journal will be produced at a price that would not restrict it solely to the shelves of a few major research libraries?

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V. N. TATISHCHEV: GUARDIAN OF THE PETRINE REVOLUTION. By *Rudolph L. Daniels*. Philadelphia: Franklin Publishing Company, 1973. vii, 125 pp. \$8.95.

Recognition of the importance of V. N. Tatishchev in the political, administrative, and intellectual history of eighteenth-century Russia has been increasing during the past twenty-five years. Daniels has compiled a biography of the professional

life of Tatishchev which through careful and painstaking work provides a full chronological record of Tatishchev's career in state service and his activity during removal or retirement from the bureaucracy. It is a useful catalogue of Tatishchev's service to the Russian state in the reigns of monarchs from Peter the Great to Elizabeth. Daniels includes also a discussion of Tatishchev's role in the affair of 1730 and informs us of the content of his subject's scholarly and literary works.

In speaking of what he refers to as a slowing down of the pace of reform after Peter's death, the author refers to the traditional-minded nobility as opposed to supporters of modernization. He does not, however, attempt to make clear the differences in the manner in which each group (Tatishchev's in particular, as proponents of "modernization") conceived of the state in relation to their function in it. Daniels does not attempt to explain what psychic rewards Tatishchev acquired from the state, nor does he discuss the degree of Tatishchev's dependence on his salary. He speaks of his subject's *Weltanschauung*, but he does not tell us really what the *Weltanschauung* was; nor is he interested in discussing how Tatishchev's political philosophy, religious attitudes, historical thought, and scientific interests may be related to each other and to his career in a fundamental way. Perhaps to do so the author would have to speculate, and he may be too cautious for that. But he does speculate in more conventional historiographical ways about less important matters. And perhaps if he had been more concerned with the relation between Tatishchev's career and his view of the world, he would not have claimed that his "writings bear witness to the transformation of the nobility in the first half of the eighteenth century." For insofar as the Russian nobility's concept of the state and service is concerned, Tatishchev represents only one group among them.

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BORODINO AND THE WAR OF 1812. By *Christopher Duffy*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973. 208 pp. \$10.00.

This is first and foremost a book for the military history enthusiast. Christopher Duffy is a lecturer in war studies at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and was one of the advisers to the BBC team who made the television serial of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. His book is primarily a detailed descriptive account, based on a wide range of Russian and other sources, of the battle of Borodino, set within the framework of a rather brief sketch of the campaign as a whole. Mr. Duffy's colleagues in the Department of Military History at Sandhurst—Peter Young, David Chandler, Antony Brett-James, and Richard Holmes—have made some notable contributions in recent years to the study of Napoleonic warfare, and readers of Duffy's book will find not only the same enthusiasm for and undoubted expertise in the Napoleonic period of military history but also considerable familiarity with Russian historical writing on the 1812 campaign. The result is a work which provides a competent account of the war as a whole, some valuable insights into the technical capabilities of the forces involved and how arms and troops were managed in combat, together with an enthralling reconstruction of the development of the fighting at Borodino.

As a study of the campaign as a whole Duffy's account does not have much to add to the existing Western literature apart from a clear recognition of the accomplishments and importance of Barclay de Tolly without belittling the merits of