

RUSSIAN POETRY READER

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND
VOCABULARY, BY

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AND

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PREFACE

RUSSIAN poetry holds a high place in the world's literature of the nineteenth century, and its future development may be awaited with confidence. The Russians are an imaginative race, and their melodious flexible tongue is rich in poetical words, while a traditional wealth of folk-songs and tales, as well as the stirring history of their country, supplies Russian poets with ample material for their craft, besides what they may take from the storehouse of Western Europe. At first imitative and falsely classical, the poetry of Russia in the hands of Pushkin and his great successors becomes both original and national. We in Britain, the friends of Russia and her arts, should therefore learn to know and love the works of Russian poets, even as Byron, Scott, and Shelley have claimed not a few of their admirers and disciples over there.

If this little book can do anything to introduce British readers to such a course of study, the editors' object will have been gained. Apart from the beauty of the poems themselves, the perusal of verse has a recognized value in fixing the grammatical forms and the stress-accents in the pupil's mind, especially if some of the poems be learnt by heart.

The choice has been restricted to fairly easy ex-

amples of no great length, while full explanations are given in the notes. A short record of the author's life and works has been supplied in every case; and it is hoped that the student, after working through the present collection, will be ready for wider reading on his own account.

A. E. S.
H. J. W. T.

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INTRODUCTION

RUSSIAN POETRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

WHEN Russia, under the rule of Peter the Great, adopted the culture and institutions of Western Europe, a corresponding movement arose for the creation of a Russian literature based on Western models.

The founder of the new Russian literature was Michael Lomonósov (1714-1765). He was born near Archangel, the son of a poor fisherman. In 1730 he ran away from home to Moscow. There he fell into good hands, was recognized as a boy of promise, and admitted to the classical academy. He studied at Petrograd and abroad, and showed himself equally a master of literature, natural science, and grammar. He became chief of the physical and geographical department of the Russian Academy. Owing to his many-sided and vast learning, he was called by Pushkin "our first Russian University." On the side of literature, he was the originator of the literary speech of modern Russia. He rejected the traditional Church Slavonic in favour of the living tongue of his day, which he purified from many foreign elements and enriched from Slavonic. He founded Russian grammar and established the laws of versification. Besides all this, he was a prolific writer, composing verses and

plays, besides speeches and treatises of various kinds. Although he had power and dignity in his writings, he was neither a true poet nor a genuine playwright; but his work, in showing the capacities of the language and in fixing its laws, has been of vast importance.

Nearly all the poetry of the eighteenth century, being derived from the West, consisted of odes, epigrams, and satires. The chief satirist of the time was Kantémir (died 1744). All this literature is marked by stiffness, artificiality, and painful imitation of classical models. In other words, it is an imported product: the language is Russian, but the form and substance are Western.

After Lomonósov, other poets continued in the same style. Tretiákovski (1703-1769) was a voluminous writer in many styles of poetry, but with little talent. Sumarókov (1718-1777) wrote tragedies in the manner of Racine. Literature flourished in the reign of Catharine the Great (1762-1796). The Queen herself was an authoress, and literary men thronged to her court. French influence was predominant, Voltaire being specially admired in Russia. The chief poet of this age was Derjávin, the composer of numerous odes—some religious, others in praise of the Empress and her generals and statesmen. Less exalted in style than Lomonósov, he has rather more poetical feeling. He said of himself that he was “the first who sang in a pleasing tone, who spoke of God in simplicity of heart, and told truth to monarchs ‘smilingly.’”

The verse of the eighteenth century, though not without merits, has been overshadowed by the masterpieces of the early nineteenth, and is little read at the present time.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1. JUKÓVSKI (1783-1852) introduced the romantic movement into Russian literature. He translated freely from British, French, and German poets, and thus helped to diffuse the new tendencies in his own country. His style, though polished, is much easier and more natural than his predecessors', marking a further stage in the emancipation from classical convention. His fancy is mystical and inclined to melancholy.

2. KRYLÓV (1768-1844).—This great Russian fable-writer has enjoyed world-wide fame, and his works have been translated into most European and many Asiatic languages. He began by writing comedies in the French style; and even many of his fables are adapted from La Fontaine. But this does not impair Krylóv's originality. He knew the beasts of farm and forest from his own observation; he understood the weaknesses of his fellow-countrymen, and his accounts of them are full of good-natured irony and pith. Breaking finally with Slavonic traditions, he used the language of the people with remarkable force and effect. His fables are a classic in every Russian school.

3. ALEXANDER PÚSHKIN (1799-1837) was the son of a landowner of the Pskov district, but was partly of African descent. His genius showed itself at an early age. It is said that in 1815 Derjávin, then a white-haired old man, came to examine the Lyceum of Tsárskoie Seló. Some of the boys recited to Derjávin his own verses; then young Pushkin, one of the pupils, was called up and recited an original poem in his praise. Derjávin was so entranced by the poem that

he wanted to embrace Pushkin, and at once recognized him as his own greater successor.

The judgment of mankind has more than confirmed this opinion, and Pushkin is now admitted to be one of the world's greatest poets. The chief of his early works which first brought him fame was "*Ruslan and Ludmila*," a fairy-tale versified in popular style. The poet was already well known when he became implicated in the Decembrist movement (1826), and being suspected of revolutionary ideas, was banished first to the Caucasus and then to his father's estate. The romantic scenery of the mountains had a deep effect on the poet's imagination; while in the retirement of the country he listened to the tales of his old nurse and came to know intimately the peasant tales and peasant speech of his country. Several of these tales he has worked up into charming ballads, the best known being that of "*Tsar Saltán*." Pushkin was also influenced by Byron, and his longest poem, "*Eugène Onégin*," is, at least in form, an imitation of "*Don Juan*." In reality, however, Pushkin has produced a novel in verse, not merely a satirical epic. *Onégin*, the pleasure-sick, useless, melancholy noble, is a type often recurring in Russian literature, but nowhere drawn with more pathos and insight than here. So, too, Tatiana, the impulsive, romantic, fearless heroine, has been the forerunner of many of the characters of Russian fiction. The setting of the story is intensely Russian. Pushkin's humour never sinks into bitterness, and his humanity redeems the tragedy of life from despair. In lyrical pieces he is unsurpassed for grace and tenderness. He also wrote several short stories in prose, the most important being the "*Captain's Daughter*," an episode in the revolt of

Pugachóv (1770-1775). Besides this, he composed a historical play, "Boris Godunov." Pushkin was fatally wounded in a duel in 1837.

4. LÉRMONTOV (1814-1841).—Born at Moscow, the son of an officer of partly Scottish descent, Lérmontov early lost his mother, and was brought up by his grandmother. He was educated by tutors, and grew up a strong, courageous boy, fond of all sport, but also a good artist and a bright scholar. At sixteen he visited the Caucasus with his grandmother; and this majestic scenery made a lasting impression on his mind. He returned to finish his education at the University of Moscow, but was expelled for causing a disturbance. He then removed to Petrograd, and in 1831 entered the School of Guards for training as an officer. By this time he was well known as a poet, but had also gained the character of a proud and taciturn young man. On becoming an officer, he lived for some time in the society of the Capital, and published numerous poems. In 1837 his writings brought him under the suspicion of the Government; he was transferred from the Life Guards to a regiment of Dragoons and ordered to the Caucasus. But on the plea of his grandmother he was recalled, and reinstated in 1838. In 1840 he was sent back to the Caucasus in consequence of a duel, and took part in the war against the hill-tribes. Being granted sick-furlough, he withdrew to the watering-place of Piátigorsk, where he was killed in another duel.

Lérmontov, like Pushkin, was deeply influenced by Byron, to whose ironical and cynical temper he had an affinity. Pechórin, the central character in "A Hero of our own Time," Lérmontov's chief prose work, is

another Russified Don Juan, this time not an aimless drifter, but a reckless adventurer, a mischief-maker, and a breaker of hearts. The account is not, of course, entirely autobiographical, but it reflects some of the bitterness evident in the poet's letters and other writings. We see an intense feeling for beauty, both visible and spiritual, striving with an aching despair, obstinately hidden under a hard and cold exterior. Lérmontov's lyrical gift is of the highest order; his style and versification are perfect. His most important poem "The Demon," is based on a Caucasian legend, in which Tamára, a princess, is tempted by the Prince of Darkness after the death of her bridegroom. The poet is at his best in this wild romantic scenery, and his depiction of landscape is unsurpassed. An equal charm pervades his shorter poems, of which a few examples are given below.

5. A. V. KOLTSÓV (1808-1842)—the "Russian Burns"—was born at Vorónej. His father was wealthy, but uneducated and coarse. He was a cattle-dealer, and wanted his son to be the same. He took his son away from school before he had finished his course. The boy was very fond of books and poetry, and began at a very early age to write. A famous Russian critic, Belínski, drew attention to his talent, and introduced him to Pushkin and Jukóvski. Very soon Koltsóv became noteworthy among Russian writers, but he always felt at a disadvantage owing to his early environment. He died at the early age of thirty-four, and his father maintained that books had been his ruin. Koltsóv's poetry was moulded under the influence of folk-lore, and his chief merit is that he was the first to understand fully the spirit of folk-lore

and to give it a literary form. Being well acquainted with the life of the common people, he depicts both its bright and dark sides. In contradistinction to Nekrásov, who represents the people as sufferers only, and says: «Где народъ—тамъ и стоны...» (Where you find the people—you find groans), Koltsóv takes a more optimistic and broader view of the life of the people. In many of his works he idealizes the toil of the peasants, and dedicates songs to the corn, the stimulus of peasants' life. Such a poetization of peasants' labour we meet in «Урожай» (Harvest), which we give as an example of his poetry.

6. N. A. NEKRÁSOV (1821-1877) was the son of a Russian officer and a Polish lady. The latter died young, leaving a large family in poverty. She had, however, deeply endeared herself to the future poet, who revered her throughout his life as the ideal of maternal tenderness. Nekrásov joined the University of Petrograd, but had a cruel struggle against want, and for many years barely made a living by literary work. Under such conditions he had to consort with the poorest strata of society, and gained a lasting sympathy with their sufferings. Before his death he had won high fame, and had been for a time the editor of a Russian review. A memorial address by Dostoievski placed Nekrásov on a level with Pushkin and Lérmontov. Critics have usually held that such a comparison, owing to Nekrásov's inferiority of technique, cannot be upheld. Nevertheless, he has an impregnable seat in the affections of the Russian people, whose trials and woes are the main subject of his verse. This popularity is partly due to the deep love of the poet for the humble toilers, partly to his passionate

espousal of their cause against the oppressor. Nekrásov fought against serfdom; when this was abolished, he fought against poverty and ignorance. He has something more than compassion—a burning sense of wrong and a blind trust in a better future. The subjects are mostly taken from peasant life: especially touching are the pieces dealing with motherhood and childhood. His best-known poem is “Red-nosed Frost,” describing scenes in the past life of a peasant-woman who is dying of cold in the forest.

7. NADSON (1862-1887).—Since Nekrásov, the chief Russian poet has been Nadson (Семёнь Яковлевич Нáдсонъ). He came of a good, partly Teutonic, family, but his childhood was saddened by the unhappy second marriage, long illness, and death of his mother, who was passionately devoted to her boy. The poet's talent showed itself at an early age, his first poem being printed in 1878. He had thoughts of becoming an officer, but weak health prevented him, and he was obliged to spend much time abroad and in the Crimea, where he died at Yalta. The sorrows of his own life, sickness, and the foreboding of an early end, fill his verse with melancholy. Only for a few years he shared and animated the wave of hope and enthusiasm that inspired the thinking youth of Russia in the “seventies”; but the virtual failure of the progressive movements of the time finds an echo in his later verses. His character is pure, generous, and sensitive, while in composition he shows a rare mastery of the poet's art and an inimitable pathos. His poems, which are contained in one volume, are widely read at the present time.

THE SCANSION OF RUSSIAN VERSE.

The laws of metre in modern Russian poetry differ little from those of English, and anyone used to reading English verse will at once recognize the most familiar forms of rhythm which are common to the two languages. In both cases the principles are: the number of syllables; the word-accent; and, as an auxiliary, rhyme. The treatment of unaccented syllables and of monosyllables is practically the same in both cases; the same occasional variations or licences are allowed. Russian metres, like our own, can be classified according to the type of feet prevailing in them—*e.g.*, as iambic, trochaic, dactylic, or anapæstic, etc. These feet are marked off by vertical strokes, while the long and short syllables in them are marked — and ˘ respectively.

In scanning Russian verse it is important to remember that the letters ѹ, ь, and ъ have no metrical value. Thus мой makes one syllable, but мой, two; Сильный, two syllables ; but Англии, three. Diphthongs, like мой, may be short or long, according to the position of the main accent in the verse. A line may end with an odd syllable, and is then called catalectic —*e.g.* :

“ ˘ the | dreary ˘ | dreary | moorland ! | ˘ the | barren, |
barren | shore ! ”

We now give a few examples, marking the scansion, and also the natural word-accent on which the scansion depends. Some guide to metre is given throughout this book.

Iambic.

Бѣлѣ | єтъ па | русъ бѣ | дино | кій
 Въ тумѣ | нѣ мо | ря го | лубомѣ |
 Что и | щетъ онъ | въ страшѣ | далѣ | кой,
 Что ки | нулъ онъ | въ краю | родномѣ |?
 (LÉRMONTOV.)

Trochaic.

Птичка | божі | я нѣ | знаєтъ |
 Ни за | боты | ни тру | да.
 (PUSHKIN.)

Anapæstic.

А тяж | кія ду | мы, тоска | и сом | нѣнія
 Из му | чили всѣхъ | нась въ послѣ | дніе дні |
 (NADSON.)

A spondee (— —) is allowed occasionally as a substitute for an anapæst or dactyl.

RHyme.

Most Russian, like most English, poetry is in rhyme. This device serves the purpose of marking the ends of the lines, thus helping the hearer to understand the metre of the poem and to appreciate its construction. Most rhymes in Russian are rhymes for the ear, as in English "say" and "way," "high" and "fly"; thus in the example quoted above «одинокій» rhymes with «далёкой,» in spite of difference of spelling. Eye-rhymes—e.g., "worth" and "North"—are much rarer in Russian than in English, and some are for-

bidden. Thus «жить» might rhyme with «бить»; but «посте́нны́й» would not be a good rhyme to «кипячёны́й.»

The chief difference between our rules and Russian is that in English the consonants of the rhyming syllables must be different, while in Russian they may be (but need not be) alike. Thus “way” and “away” would be false in English; but «о́на» rhymes with «удрученá» in Russian.

Double-rhymes, such as “singing,” “ringing,” are commoner in Russian than with us, being more frequent in the language. If the accented syllables make a true rhyme, the unaccented syllables between them and the ends of the lines need not be exactly similar so long as they sound nearly alike in ordinary speech. Thus «сíлой» and «мíлый» rhyme. Otherwise the classical Russian poets are scrupulous in their choice of rhymes, such partial or permitted rhymes as “heaven,” “given,” “rest,” “taste,” being avoided.

Trisyllabic rhymes, such as “Trinity,” “Divinity,” which are seldom used in English except for comic effect, are found in Russian in serious poetry, though rarely. (Examples in Lérmontov’s poem “Молитва,” (No. 9.)

А. Пушкинъ

1. ИЗЪ „ЦЫГАНЫ.“

Птичка Божия не знаеть
 Ни заботы, ни труда;
Хлопотливо не свиваеть
 Долговѣчнаго гнѣзда;
Въ долгу ночь на вѣткѣ дрѣмлетъ; 5
 Солнце красное взойдѣть—
Птичка гласу Бога внѣмлетъ,
 Встрепенѣтся и поѣтъ.
За весной, красой природы,
 Лѣто знѣйное пройдѣть— 10
И туманъ, и непогоды
 Осень поздняя несѣтъ:
Людямъ скучно, людямъ горе;
 Птичка въ дальняя страны,
Въ тѣплый край, за сине море, 15
 Улетаетъ до весны.

2. ЗИМНІЙ ВѢЧЕРЪ.

Буря мглою нѣбо кроеть
 Вихри снѣжные крутя:
То какъ звѣрь она завоетъ,
 То заплачеть, какъ дитя,

То по крóвлѣ обветшáлой
Вдругъ солóмой зашумйтъ,
То какъ пútникъ запоздáлой
Къ намъ въ окóшко застучйтъ.

5

Нáша вéтхая лачúжка
И печáльна, и темná.
Что же ты, мой старúшкa,
Прíумóлкla у окná?
Йли бúри завывáньемъ
Ты, мóй другъ, утомленá,
Йли дréмлешь подъ жужжáньемъ
Своегó веретенá?

10

15

Вýпьемъ, дóбрайа подrúжка
Бéдной юности моéй,
Вýпьемъ съ góря; гдѣ же крúжка?
Сéрдцу бúдетъ веселéй.
Спой мнé пéсню какъ синíца
Тíхо зá моремъ жилá;
Спой мнé пéсню, какъ дéвíца
За водóй поúтру шла.

20

Бúря мглóю нéбо крóеть
Вíхри снéжные крутá:
То какъ звéрь онá завóеть,
То заплáчетъ какъ дитá.
Вýпьемъ, дóбрайа подrúжка
Бéдной юности моéй,
Вýпьемъ съ góря; гдѣ же крúжка?
Сéрдцу бúдетъ веселéй.

25

30

3. ОСЕНЬ.

Октáбрь ужъ наступíль ; ужъ рóща отряхáеть
 Послéднíе листы съ нагíхъ свойхъ вéтвéй ;
 Дохнúль осéнний хладъ ; дорóга промерзáеть ;
 Журчá ещё, бéжйтъ за мéльницу ручéй,
 Но прудъ уже застылъ ; сосéдъ мой поспéшаеть 5
 Въ отъéзжíя полá съ охóтою своéй—
 И стрáждутъ óзими отъ бéшеной забáвы,
 И бúдить лай собáкъ уснúвшíя дубráвы.

Унýлая порá ! очéй очаровáнье !
 Прíятна мнé твоя прощáльная красá ! 10
 Люблю я пýшное прирóды увядáнье,
 Въ багréцъ и въ зóлoto одéтые лéсá,
 Въ ихъ сéняхъ вéтра шумъ и свéжее дыхáнье,
 И мглóй волнистою покрыты небесá,
 И рéдкíй сóлнца лучъ, и пéрвые морóзы, 15
 И отдалéнныя сéдóй зимы угрóзы.

4. ЗÝМНЯЯ ДОРÓГА.

Сквóзь волнистые тумáны
 Пробираéтся лунá ;
 На печáльныя полáны
 Льётъ печáльно свéть онá.

По дорóгé зýмней, скúчной 5
 Трóйка бóрзая бéжйтъ ;
 Колокóльчикъ однозвúчный
 Утомítельно гремйтъ.

Что-то слышишся роднóе
 Въ дóлгихъ пъсняхъ ямщикá: 10
 То разгúлье удалóе,
 То сердéчная тоскá. . . .

Ни огнý, ни чёрной хáты . . .
 Глушь и снýгъ . . . На встрéчу мнý
 Только вёрсты полоса́ты 15
 Попадáются однé.

5. ТУЧА.

Послéдняя тúча разсéянной бúри !
 Однá ты несёшься по ясной лазúри,
 Однá ты навóдишь унылую тéнь,
 Однá ты печáлишь ликúющíй дéнь.

Ты нéбо недáвно кругóмъ облегáла, 5
 И мóлнíя грóзно тебá обвивáла;
 И ты издавáла тайнственный грóмъ,
 И алчную зéмлю пойла дождёмъ.

Довóльно, сокróйся ! Порá миновáлась,
 Землá освéжíлась и бúря промчáлась, то
 И вéтеръ, ласкáя листóчки древéсь,
 Тебя съ успокиенныхъ гónить небéсь

6. ПÁМЯТНИКЪ.

Exegi monumentum.

Я пáмятникъ себѣ возвѣгъ иерукотвóрный;
 Къ нему не заростётъ нарóдная тропá;
 Вознёсся въше онъ главою непокóрной
 Александрíйского столпá.

Нѣть! вѣсь я не умрú! Душá въ завѣтной лирѣ 5
 Мой прáхъ переживётъ и тлѣнья убѣжйтъ—
 И слáвенъ бўду я, докóль въ подлúнномъ мірѣ
 Живъ бўдетъ хоть одиńъ пiйтъ.

Слухъ обо мнѣ пройдётъ по всéй Русí великой,
 И назовётъ менá всякъ сущíй въ нéй языкъ: 10
 И гóрдый внукъ славáнъ, и финнъ, и нынѣ дíкой
 Тунгúзъ, и дрúгъ степéй калмыкъ.

И дólго бўду тѣмъ любéзенъ я нарóду,
 Что чuvства дóбрыя я лирой пробуждáль,
 Что въ мóй жестóкij вѣкъ возслáвилъ я свобóду, 15
 И мýлость къ пáдшимъ призывалъ.

Велѣнью Бóжíю, о мýза, будь послúшна,
 Обíды не страшись, не трéбуй вѣнцá;
 Хвалу и клевету прíемля равнодúшно,
 И не оспáривай глупцá. 20

М. Лéрмонтовъ

7. АНГЕЛЬ.

По нéбу полúночи áнгель летéлъ
И тíхую пéсню онъ пéлъ;
И мéсяцъ, и звéзды, и тúчи толpóй
Внимáли той пéсни святóй.

Онъ пéлъ о блажéнствé безгрéшныхъ духóвъ 5
Подъ кúщами ráйскихъ садóвъ,
О Бóгé великомъ онъ пéлъ—и хвалá
Его непрítвóрна быlá.

Онъ дúшу младúю въ обýятíяхъ нéсь
Для мíра печáли и слéзъ, 10
И звукъ егó пéсни въ душé молодóй
Остáлся безъ слóвъ, но живóй.

И дóлго на свéтъ томíлась онá,
Желáнiemъ чúднымъ полнá,
И звúковъ небéсь замéнить не могли 15
Ей скúчныя пéсни землý.

8. ПÁРУСЪ.

Бѣлѣеть пárусъ одинóкій
 Въ тумáнѣ мóря голубóмъ . . .
 Что Ѵщеть онъ въ странѣ далёкой?
 Что кíнуль онъ въ краю роднóмъ?

Играють вóлны; вътеръ свíщетъ
 И мачта гнётся и скрипítъ . . .
 Увý! онъ счаstія не Ѵщеть!
 И не отъ счаstія бѣжйтъ!

Подъ нимъ струя свѣтлѣй лазúри,
 Надъ нимъ лучъ сόлнца золотої;
 А онъ, мятéжный, прósитъ бури,
 Какъ бúдто въ буряхъ есть покóй!

5

10

9. МОЛИТВА.

Въ минúту жíзни трúдную,
 Тѣснítся ль въ сéрдце грусть;
 Однú молítву чудную
 Твержú я наизúсть.

Есть сíла благодáтная
 Въ созвúчи словъ живыхъ,
 И дышеть непонýтная
 Святáя прéлесть въ нихъ.

5

10

Съ душой какъ бréмя скáтится,
 Сомнéніе далеко--
 И вѣрится, и плачется,
 И такъ легкó, легкó . . .

10 КАЗÁЧЬЯ КОЛЫБЕЛЬНАЯ ПЬСНЯ.

Спи, младéнецъ мой прекрасный,
Бáюшки-баю.

Тихо смотритъ мѣсяцъ ясный
Въ колыбель твою.

Стану скáзывать я скáзки,
Пѣсенку спою;

Ты жъ дремлі, закрываши глáзки,
Бáюшки-баю.

5

По камнямъ струйтся Тéрекъ,
Плѣщеть мутный валъ;

Злой чечéнъ ползётъ на бéрегъ,
Точить свой кинжалъ.

Но отéцъ твой—стáрый вóинъ,
Закалёнъ въ бою.

Спи, малотка, будь спокóенъ,
Бáюшки-баю.

10

15

Самъ узиáешь—будетъ врёмя—
Бранное житьё;

Смѣло вдѣнешь ногу въ стрёмя
И возьмёшь ружьё.

Я сѣдёльце боевое
Шёлкомъ разошь . . .

Спи, дитя моё родное,
Бáюшки-баю.

20

Богатырь ты будешь съ вýду
И казакъ душой.

Провожать тебя я вýйду—
Ты махнёшь рукой . . .

25

Сколько горькихъ слёзъ украдкой
 Я въ ту ночь пролью! . . .
 Спи, мой ангелъ, тихо, сладко,
 Баяшки-баю.

Стану я тоской томиться,
 Безутешно ждать;
 Стану цѣлый день молиться 35
 По ночамъ гадать;
 Стану думать, что скучаешь
 Ты въ чужомъ краю . . .
 Спи жъ, пока заботъ не знаешь,
 Баяшки-баю.

Дамъ тебѣ я на дорожу
 Образокъ святой;
 Ты его, моляся Богу,
 Ставь передъ собою,
 Да, готовясь въ бой опасный,
 Помни мать свою . . .
 Спи, младенецъ мой прекрасный,
 Баяшки-баю.

11. ВЫХОЖУ ОДИНЬ Я НА ДОРОГУ.

Выхожу одинъ я на дорожу:
 Сквозь туманъ кремнистый путь блестить;
 Ночь тиха, пустыня внемлетъ Богу,
 И звезды съ звездою говорить.
 Въ небесахъ торжественно и чудно! 5
 Спитъ земля въ сиянїе голубомъ . . .
 Что же мнѣ такъ болыно и такъ трудно:
 Жду ль чѣго? жалѣю ли о чёмъ?

Ужъ не ждú оть жýзниничегó я,
И не жаль мнъ прóшлагоничútъ; 10
Я ищú свобóды и покóя;
Я бъ хотéль забýться и заснúть . . .
Но не тýмъ холóднымъ сномъ могíлы—
Я бъ жеслáль навéки такъ заснúть,
Чтобъ въ грудí дремáли жýзни сýлы, 15
Чтобъ, дышá, вздымáлась тýхогрудъ,
Чтобъ всю нóчъ, весь день мой слухъ лелéя,
Про любóвь мнъ слáдкíй góлосъ пéлъ;
Надо мнóй чтобъ, вéчно зеленéя,
Тёмный дубъ склонýлся и шумéлъ. 20

12. ТУЧИ.

Тúчки небéсныя, вéчные стрáнники!
Стéпью лазúрною, цéпью жемчúжною
Мчýтесь вы, бýдто какъ я же, изгнáнники
Съ мýлаго сéвера въ стóрону южную.

Кто же васъ гónить: судьбы ли рéшénie? 5
Зáвисть ли тáйная? злóба ль открытая?
Или на васъ тяготítъ преступлénie?
Или друзéй клеветá ядовítая?

Нéть, вамъ наскúчили нýвы безплодныя . . .
Чýжды вамъ страсти и чýжды страдáнія; 10
Вéчно холóдныя, вéчно свобóдныя,
Нéть у васъ рóдины, нéть вамъ изгнáнія.

А. Крыловъ

13. СТРЕКОЗА И МУРАВЕЙ.

Попрыгунья-Стрекоза
Лѣто красное пропѣла,
Оглянутся не успѣла,
Какъ зима катить въ глаза.
Помертвѣло чисто поле;
Нѣть ужъ днѣй тѣхъ свѣтлыхъ болѣ,
Какъ подъ каждымъ ей листкомъ
Быль готовъ и столъ и домъ.
Всё прошлѣ: съ зимой холодной
Нужда, голодъ настаѣтъ;
Стрекоза ужъ не поѣтъ:
И кому же въ умъ пойдѣтъ
На желудокъ пѣть голодный!
Злой тоской удрученая,
Къ Муравью ползѣтъ она.
„Не оставь меня, кумъ милый!
Дай ты мнѣ собраться съ силой
И до вѣшнихъ только дней
Прокорми и обогрѣй!“
— Кумушка, мнѣ странно это:
Да работала ль ты въ лѣто? —
Говорить ей Муравей.

5
10
15
20

„До тогó ль, голубчикъ, было !

Въ мágкихъ муравáхъ у нась

Пéсни, рéзвость всякой чась,

Такъ что голову вскружйло.“

25

— А, такъ ты . . . — „Я безъ душй

Лéто цéлое всё пéла“ . . .

— Ты всё пéла? это дéло:

Такъ пойдй же попляши !

30

14. МЫШЬ И КРЫСА.

„Сосéдка ! слышала ль ты дóбрую молвú?—

Вбéжáвши, Крысъ Мышь сказáла.—

Вéдь кóшка, говорять, попáлась въ кóгти льву:

Вотъ отдохнúть и намъ порá настáла !“

— Не ráдуйся, мой свéтъ,—

5

Ей Крыса говорить въ отвéтъ,—

И не надéйся попустóму !

Коль до когтéй у нихъ дойдётъ,

То, вéрно, льву не быть живóму:

Сильнéе кóшки звéря нéть.

10

15. ВОЛКЪ И ЛИСИЦА.

Лисá, курятинки накúшавшись досыта

И дóбрый ворошóкъ припрýтавши въ запáсь,

Подъ стóгомъ прилегла вздремнúть въ вечéрний
часъ.

Глядйтъ, а въ гóсти къ ней голóдный Волкъ та-
щится.

„Что, кúмушка, бѣды! — онъ говорѣть.—
Ни косточкой нигдѣ не могъ я поживиться,

Меня такъ голодъ и морить;
Собаки злы, пастухъ не спить,
Пришлó хоть удавиться!“

— Неужли? — „Право, такъ.“ — Бѣдняжка-куманѣкъ!

Да не извѣлишь ли сѣнцá? Вотъ цѣлый стогъ:

Я куму услужить готова.—

А куму не сѣнцá — хотѣлось бы мяснаго,

Да про запасть Лиса ни слова,

И сѣрий рыцарь мой,

Обласканъ по уши кумой,

Пошёль безъ ужина домой.

А. Кольцовъ

16. УРОЖАЙ.

I.

Краснымъ польмемъ
Заря вспыхнула,
По лицу землі
Туманъ стелится;
Разгорѣлся днъ
Огнёмъ солнечнымъ,
Подобралъ туманъ
Выше тѣмя горъ;
Нагустилъ его
Въ тучу чёрную;
Туча чёрная
Понахмурилась,
Понахмурилась,
Что задумалась,
Словно вспомнила
Свою родину . . .
Понесуть её
Ветры буйные
Во все стороны
Света благо . . .

5

10

15

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Ополчáется
Грómомъ, бúрею,
Огнёмъ-мóлнией,
Дугóй-ráдугой;
Ополчíлася—
И расширилась,
И удáрила,
И пролíлася
Слезóй крúпною—
Проливнýмъ дождёмъ
На земнýю грудь,
На ширóкую.

25

30

II.

И съ горý небéсь
Глядítъ сóлнышко;
Напилáсь воды
Землý дóсыта.
На полý, сады,
На зелёные
Люди сéльскíе
Не насмóтрятся;
Люди сéльскíе
Бóжьей мíлости
Ждáли съ трéпетомъ
И молýтвою.
Заоднó съ веснóй
Пробуждáются
Ихъ завéтныя
Дúмы мíрныя.
Дúма пéрвая:
Хлéбъ изъ зáкрома

35

40

45

50

Насыпáть въ мѣшкѣ,
Убирайтъ возы.
А вторая ихъ
Была думушка:
Изъ селá гужомъ
Въ пору выѣхать. 55
Третью думушку
Какъ задумали,—
Богу-Господу
Помолиися,
Чемъ-свѣтъ по полю
Всѣ разъѣхались,
И пошли гулять
Другъ за дружкою,
Горстью полною 65
Хлѣбъ раскидывать,
И давай пахать
Землю плугами,
Да кривой сохой
Перепахивать,
Бороны зубьемъ
Порасчёсывать . . .

III.

Посмотрю пойду,
Полюбуюся:
Что послалъ Господь
За труды людямъ? 75
Выше пояса
Рожь зернистая
Дремить колосомъ
Почти до земли;

55

60

65

70

75

80

Слóвно Бóжíй гость,
 На всéй стóроны
 Дню весéлому
 Улыбáется;
 Вéтерóкъ по ией
 Плыётъ-лóснится,
 Золотóй волнóй
 Разбéгáется. . . .

85

IV.

Люди сéмьями
 Принялýся жать,
 Косить пóдъ корень
 Рожь высóкую.
 Въ кóпны чáстыя
 Снопы слóжены;
 Отъ возóвъ всю ночь
 Скрипítъ мýзыка.
 На гумnáхъ вездé,
 Какъ князъя, скрды
 Широкó сидятъ,
 Поднявъ головы.

90

95

100

V.

Вíдитъ сóлнышко—
 Жáтва кончена:
 Холоднéй оно
 Пошло къ осени;
 Но жаркá свéчá
 Поселянина
 Предъ иконою
 Бóжьей Мáтери !

105

Н. Некрасовъ

17. ШКОЛЬНИКЪ.

— Ну, пошёлъ же, ради Бóга ! —
Нéбо, éльникъ и пеcóкъ —
Не весёлая дорóга . . .
— Эй ! садись ко мнé, дружóкъ ! —

Нóги бóсы, грáзно тéло
И едвá прикрыта грудь . . .
Не стыдися ! что за дéло ?
Это мнóгихъ слáвныхъ путь.

5

Вíжу я въ котóмкé книжку.
Такъ учíться ты идёшь . . .
Знаю : бáтька на сынишку
Издержáлъ послéднíй грошъ.

10

Знаю, стáрая дьячíха
Отдалá четвертачёкъ,
Что проéзжая купчíха
Подарила на чаёкъ.

15

Или, мόжетъ, ты дворо́вый
 Изъ отпúщенныхъ! . . . Ну что-жъ!
 Слúчай тóже ужъ не нóвый —
 Не робъй, не пропадёшь! . . .

20

Скóро ты узиáешь въ шкóлъ
 Какъ архáнгельскíй мужкýкъ
 По своéй и Бóжьей вóлъ
 Сталъ разúменъ и великъ.

Не безъ дóбрыхъ душъ на свéтъ —
 Кто нибúдь свезётъ въ Москвú,
 Бúдешь въ университéтъ —
 Сонъ свершится на явú!

25

Тутъ ужъ пóприще ширóко:
 Знай рабóтай да не трусь . . .
 Вотъ за что тебá глубóко
 Я люблю, роднáя Русь!

30

Не бездárна та природа,
 Не погибъ ещё тотъ край,
 Что вывóдить изъ нарóда
 Стóлько слáвныхъ то-и-зиай —

35

Стóлько дóбрыхъ, благорóдныхъ,
 Сíльныхъ любящей душóй,
 Посредí пустыхъ, холóдныхъ
 И напýщенныхъ собой! . . .

40

18. ПРОСТИЙ.

Прости! Не помни дней паденья,
Тоски, унынья, озлобленья —
Не помни бурь, не помни слёзъ,
Не помни ревности угрозъ!

Но дни, когда любви святого
Надь наами ласково всходило,
И бодро мы свершали путь —
Благослови и не забудь!

5

19. ВНИМАЯ УЖАСАМЪ ВОЙНЫ . . .

Внимая ужасамъ войны,
При каждой новой жертвой боя,
Мнѣ жаль не друга, не жены,
Мнѣ жаль не самого героя . . .
Увы! утешится жена
И друга лучший другъ забудетъ;
Но где-то есть душа одна —
Она до гроба помнить будетъ!
Средь лицемерныхъ нашихъ дѣлъ
И всякой пошлости и прозы
Онѣ я въ мирѣ подсмотрѣлъ
Святая, искрення слёзы —
То слёзы бѣдныхъ матерей!
Имъ не забыть свойхъ дѣтей,
Погибшихъ на кровавой нивѣ,
Какъ не поднять плакучей ивѣ
Свойхъ поникнувшихъ вѣтвей . . .

5

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20. ТИШИНА.

... Но Русь цѣлá но Русь твердá,
 Надъ нéю сóлице мíра блéщетъ. . . .
 О, Русь ! ты таковá всегдá:
 Какъ сýльно бýря ни тревóжить
 Вершины вýковыхъ древéсъ, 5
 Онá ни дóлу не полóжить,
 Ни дáже раскачáть не мóжетъ
 До кóрня заповéдный лéсъ.
 Не угадáть, что знаменýеть
 Твой иýмáя тишинá. 10
 Но сéрдце вýщее ликóется
 И умилýется до дна. . . .
 Подъ нéбомъ не роды́мъ блуждáя,
 Но къ сýверу стремýсь душóй,
 Любíлъ я, сторонá роднáя, 15
 Воображáть тебý такóй:
 Тихá, какъ сónная, нарýжно,
 Внутрí живá и горячá,
 Неутомíмо, бóдро, дру́жно
 Ты вся рабóтаешь съ плечá — 20
 Къ добру́ разумное стремлéнье
 Животворíть твойхъ дýтей;
 Въ правá вступáешь просвýщéнье,
 Ухóдить мракъ . . . кругомъ свýтлéй,
 И бы́стро цárство молодобé 25
 Шагáеть по путí добра,
 Какъ въ дни Великаго Петрá. . . .

Да сбýдется ! . . .

Погибни злóе !

Пускáй не устаётъ сíять

Намъ сόлнце пра́вды повсемѣстно, 30
 Пусть на рабо́тающихъ че́стно
 Нисхóдить Бóжья благода́ть
 Да бúдетъ трудъ ихъ споръ и строенъ,
 Да тѣломъ здравъ, душой покóенъ,
 Его до цѣли доведёть 35
 И пахарь, и поэтъ, и воинъ,
 И мореплáвателъ, и Тотъ
 Заступникъ и Глава народный,
 Предъ Кóимъ ча́стные труды,
 Какъ мелковóдные пруды 40
 Перéдъ Невою многовóдной. . . .

21. УКАЖИ МНѢ ТАКУЮ ОБИТЕЛЬ.

Укажи мнѣ такую оби́тель,
 Я тако́го углa не встрѣчáль,
 Гдѣ бы съя́тель нашъ и храните́ль,
 Гдѣ бы русской мужикъ не стона́ль !

Стóнетъ онъ по полямъ и дорогамъ, 5
 Подъ телѣгой ночуя въ степи;
 Стóнетъ онъ по тюрьмамъ и острогамъ,
 Въ рудникахъ на желѣзной цѣпѣ.

Стóнетъ въ сόбственномъ бѣдномъ домишкѣ,
 Свѣту бóжьяго солнца не рáдъ, 10
 Стóнетъ въ кáждомъ глухомъ городишкѣ,
 У подъѣздовъ судовъ и палатъ.

Вóлга, Вóлга ! весной многовóдной
 Ты не такъ заливáешь поля,
 Какъ великою скóрбью народной 15
 Переполнилась наша земля !

Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стоны! Эхъ, сердечный!
 Что же значить твой стоны бесконечный?
 Ты проснёшься ль, исполненный силъ,
 Иль, міровъ повинуясь закону, 20
 Всё, что могъ, ты ужѣ совершилъ:
 Создалъ пѣсню, подобную стону,
 И духовно навѣки почилъ?

22. КРЕСТЬЯНСКІЯ ДѢТИ.

Однажды въ студёnnую зѣмлю пошу
 Я изъ лѣсу вышелъ; былъ сильный морозъ.
 Гляжу—поднимается медленно въ гору
 Лошадка, везущая хвосту возъ.
 И шествуя важно, въ спокойствіи чинномъ 5
 Лошадку ведётъ подъ-узды мужичокъ
 Въ большихъ сапогахъ, въ полушибѣ овчиномъ,
 Въ большихъ рукавицахъ . . . а самъ съ ноготокъ!

— Здорово, парнище! — „Ступай себѣ мимо!“
 — Ужъ болыно ты грозенъ, какъ я погляжу! 10
 Откуда дровишки? — „Изъ лѣсу, вѣстимо;
 Отецъ, слышишь, рубить, а я отвожу.“
 (Въ лѣсу раздавался топоръ дровосека)
 — А что, у отца-то большая семья? —
 „Семья-то большая, да два человѣка 15
 Всегда мужиковъ-то: отецъ мой да я“ . . .
 — Такъ вотъ онѣ что! А какъ звать тебѣ?
 — „Власомъ.“
 — А кой тебѣ гдѣкъ? — „Шестой миновалъ . . .
 Ну, мёртвая!“ крикнулъ малюточка басомъ, 20
 Рванулъ подъ-узды и быстрѣй зашагалъ.

На ёту карти́ну такъ сόлице свѣтило,
Ребёнокъ быль такъ умори́тельно малъ,
Какъ бўдто всё это картонное было,
Какъ бўдто я въ дѣтскій теа́тръ попа́ль ! 25
Но мальчикъ быль мальчикъ живо́й, настое́щій,
И дрόвни, и хворо́стъ, и пѣго́нъкій конь,
И снѣгъ, до окóшекъ дерёвни лежа́щій,
И зи́мняго соли́ца холо́дный огонь, —
Всё, всё настое́щее русское было, 30
Съ клеймо́мъ нелюдимой, мертвя́щей зи́мѣ,
Что русской душѣ такъ мучи́тельно ми́ло,
Что русскія мы́сли вселя́ться въ умѣ. . . .

С. Надсонъ

23. ДРУГЪ МОЙ, БРАТЬ МОЙ . . .

Другъ мой, братъ мой, устáлый, страдающíй братъ,
Кто-бъ ты не былъ не пáдай душóй:
Пусть непráвда и злó полновлáстно царýть 5
Надъ омытой слезáми землéй,
Пусть разбýть и порúганъ святóй идеálъ
И струйтся невíинная кровь:—
Вѣрь настáнетъ порá—и погибнетъ Ваálъ,
И вернётся на зéмлю любóвь.

Не въ тернóвомъ вѣнцѣ, не подъ гнётомъ цѣпéй,
Не съ крестóмъ на согбённыхъ плечáхъ,— 10
Въ міръ прíйдётъ она въ сíлѣ и слáвѣ своéй,
Съ яркимъ свѣтóчкомъ счастья въ рукáхъ.
И не бýдетъ на свѣтѣ ни слёзъ, ни вражды,
Ни безкréстныхъ могíль, ни рабóвъ.
Ни нужды, безпросвѣтной, мертвáщей нужды, 15
Ни мечá, ни позóрныхъ столбóвъ.

О мой дрúгъ! Не мечтá этотъ свѣтлый приходъ,
Не пустáя надéжда онá:
Оглянись—зло вокрúгъ черезчуръ ужъ гнетётъ,
Ночь вокрúгъ черезчуръ ужъ темнá! 20
Міръ устáнетъ отъ мукъ, захлебнётся въ кровí,
Утомится безúмной борьбóй,—
И поднýметь къ любви, къ беззавѣтной любви,
Очи полныя скóрбной мольбóй.

24. МАТЬ.

Тяжёлое дѣтство мнѣ пало на дѣло:
 Изъ прихоти взятый чужою семьёй,
 По тёмнымъ угламъ я наплакался ввѣло,
 Извѣдавъ всю тяжесть подачки людской.
 Меня окружало довѣльство . . . лишеній 5
 Не зналъ я, зато и любви я не зналъ,
 И въ тихія ночи отрадныхъ моленій
 Никто надъ кроваткой моей не шепталъ.
 Я росъ одиноко, я росъ позабытымъ,
 Пугливымъ ребёнкомъ,—угрюмый, болѣй, 10
 Съ умомъ не по-дѣтски печально развитымъ,
 И съ чуткой, болѣзненно-чуткой душой;
 И стали слетать ко мнѣ свѣтлыя грёзы,
 И стали мнѣ дивныя рѣчи шептать,
 И дѣтскія слёзы, безвѣйныя слёзы, 15
 Съ рѣсницъ моихъ тихо крылами свѣбать! . . .

Ночь . . . вѣ кѣннатѣ душно . . . сквозь шторы
 струится
 Тайнственныи свѣтъ серебристой луны . . .
 Я глубже стараюсь вѣ подушкѣ зарыться,
 А сны надо мнай ужъ, завѣтные сны! . . . 20
 Чу! Шорохъ шаговъ и шумящаго платья . . .
 Несмѣлые звуки слышнѣй и слышнѣй . . .
 Вотъ нѣжное „здѣствуй,“ и чын-то обѣятья
 Кольцомъ обвилися вкругъ шеи моей! . . .
 „Ты здѣсь, ты со мнай, о моя дорогая, 25
 О милая мама! . . . ты сноуба пришлѣ . . .
 Какіе жъ дары изъ далѣкаго рая
 Ты бѣдному сыну съ собою принесла?
 Какъ вѣ прошлые ночи, взялѣ-ль ты съ собою
 Съ луговъ его яркихъ, какъ день, мотыльковъ, 30

Изъ рѣкъ его рѣбокъ съ цвѣтной чешуею,
 Изъ тѣмныхъ садовъ—ароматныхъ плодовъ?
 Споѣшь ли ты райскія пѣсни мнѣ сноба,
 Разскажешь ли сноба, какъ въ блескѣ лучея
 И въ синихъ струяхъ ѿніама святого, 35
 Тамъ носятся тѣни безгрѣшныхъ людей?
 Какъ ангелы въ полночь на землю слетаются
 И бродятъ вокругъ поселеній людскихъ,
 И чистыя слёзы молитвъ собираются
 И нікнуть жемчужныя ніти изъ нихъ? . . . 40
 Сего дня, родная, я стою награды,
 Сего дня . . . о какъ ненавижу я ихъ,—
 Опять они сердце моё безъ пощады
 Измучили злобой упрековъ свойхъ . . .
 Скорбь—же, скорбь . . . “ 45

И подъ тихія ласки

Обвѣянъ блаженствомъ нахлынувшихъ грѣзъ,
 Я сладко смыкаль утомлённые глазки,
 Прильнувши къ подушкѣ, намокшей отъ слёзъ.

25. ЗАРЯ ЛѢНИВО ДОГОРАЕТЬ.

Заря лѣниво догораетъ
 На нѣбѣ алой полосой;
 Село беззвѣчно засыпаетъ
 Въ сіяны нѣчи голубой;
 И только пѣсня, замирая, 5
 Въ уснувшемъ воздухѣ звучитъ,
 Да ручеекъ, струей игря,
 Съ журчаньемъ по лѣсу бѣжитъ . . .
 Какая ночь! какъ великаны,
 Деревья сонные стоять

5

10

И изумрудные поляны
 Въ глубокой мглѣ безмолвно спать . . .
 Въ капризныхъ, странныхъ очертаньяхъ
 Несутся тучки въ небесахъ;
 Свѣть съ тѣмой въ роскошныхъ сочетаньяхъ 15
 Лежитъ на листвѣ и стволахъ . . .
 Съ отрадой жадной грудь вдыхаетъ
 Въ себѣ прохладная струй,
 И снова въ сердцѣ закипаетъ
 Желанье счастья и любви . . .

20

26. ЖИЗНЬ.

Мѣняя каждый мигъ свой образъ прихотливый,
 Капризна, какъ дитя, и прозрачна, какъ дымъ,
 Кипитъ повсюду жизнь въ тревогѣ суетливой,
 Великое смѣшавъ съ ничтожнымъ и смѣшнымъ.

Какой нестройный гулъ и какъ пестра картина ! 5
 Здѣсь—поцѣлуй любви, а тамъ ударь и ножъ;
 Здѣсь пагло прозвенѣть бубенчикъ аркеліна,
 А тамъ идѣть пророкъ, согбенный подъ крестомъ.

Гдѣ солнце, тамъ и тѣнь ! Гдѣ слёзы и молитвы,
 Тамъ и голодный стонъ мятежной нищеты, 10
 Вчера здѣсь былъ разгаръ кровопролитной битвы,
 А завтра—расцвѣтутъ душистые цветы.

Вотъ чудный перлъ въ грязи, растоптанный толпой,
 А вотъ—душистый плодъ, подточенный червемъ;
 Сейчасъ ты герой, гордящійся собою, 15
 Теперь—ты блѣдный трусъ, подавленный стыдомъ !

Вотъ жизнь, вотъ этотъ сфинксъ! законъ ея—мгновенъе

И нѣть среди людѣй такого мудреца,
Кто-бъ могъ сказать толпѣ—куда ея движенье,
Кто могъ бы уловить черты ея лица. 20

То вся она—печаль, то вся она—приманка,
То все въ ней—блескъ и свѣтъ, то все—позоръ и
тѣмъ;

Жизнь—это серафимъ и пьяная вакханка,
Жизнь—это океанъ и тѣсная тюрьма.

NOTES

PUSHKIN

1. Song from "The Gipsies," in praise of the bird's happy life.

Metre.—Trochaic: — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1. Бóжия, poss. adj. of Богъ. Here in its proper sense; but also (1) merely expletive, кáждый бóжий день, "every blessed day"; (2) бóжий человéкъ, "a simpleton."
- 2-4. Заботы, труда, гнéзда *gen.* in neg. sentence.
3. Хлопотлivo, "fussily, with care," from хлопóты, *f. plur.*, "care, trouble." Свивáть *ipf.*, свить *pf.*, properly, "to roll up," here "to build."
5. Дóлгу, short form used attributively in poetry.
Дрéмлетъ, from дремáть, "to slumber"; *1st conj.* verbs whose stem ends in a labial insert л throughout *pres. ind.* and in *imperat.* and *pres. part.* and *ger.*; but *2nd conj.* labial stems have л in *1st pers. sing. pres.* only—e.g., купíть, *fut.* куплó, кúпить, but sometimes also in *p.p.p.*
6. Взойдётъ, *fut.* from взойти, *pf.* of восходíть. The interchange of *pres.* and *fut.* in this stanza (all the actions being indefinite in point of time) is chiefly made for the sake of variety, though there is a shade of difference between the *pf.*, as indicating brief action, and the *ipf.*, marking continuous action, following the completion of the other.
Кráчное, "radiant, glorious," poet.; not "red" as in prose. Внéмлетъ, *pres.* of внимáть, *ipf.* (*pf.* внять): in prose reg. внимáю, etc., "to heed, hear attentively," *c. dat.*
9. "After spring, the glory of nature, sultry summer will pass; and late autumn brings mist and rough weather."

15. За, "beyond," with motion. Си́не, poet. use of short form (*cf.* line 5). Very few short forms are *soft* (похóже, "like," is another) even when taken from soft adj.—e.g., горáчъ, á, горáчó, горáчí, from горáчíy, "hot"; but here си́нь, си́ня, си́ни.

2. "A Winter Evening." The poet is sitting in a cottage, while the storm roars and howls outside. It is sad and dark indoors. He asks his old nurse, a peasant-woman, who used to tell him stories as a boy, to sing one of her old songs to cheer the gloom.

Metre. — Trochaic : — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1-4. "The storm shrouds the sky in mist, whirling up snowy gusts: first it howls like a monster, then weeps like a child."

Крутý *ger.* of крутítъ.

Завóеть, *fut.* of завéть, *pf.* of завывáть, "to howl, etc."

За-плáчеть, *fut.* of (за)плáкать. The *pf.* here is used to contrast a series of abrupt actions with the continuous action in line 1. This may be used even of past actions (*cf.* Forbes, N., *Russ. Gramm.*, p. 188).

5-8. "First over the old roof suddenly it rustles the thatch; then, like a belated wayfarer, it beats at our window."

Зашумйтъ, *fut.* of (за)шумéть, "to begin to make a noise."

Шумъ is a rustling, rushing noise, of a crowd, a stream, a forest. Застучйтъ, *fut.* of (за)стучáть. Запоздáлой, poetical form of запоздáлый.

9-12. "Our old cottage is dark and sad. Why, good mother, hast thou fallen into silence by the window?"

Приум., *pf. past.* of умолкáть, "to be silent."

13-16. "Art thou, dear friend, wearied by the roar of the storm; or dozing to the buzz of thy spinning-wheel?"

14. Мой другъ, very familiar and affectionate, used for either gender.

Утомленá, *p.p.p.* of утомйтъ, *pf.* of утомлять, "to weary."

17-20. "Kind friend of my unhappy youth, let us drain (the cup) of sorrow: where is the cup? Then our hearts will be lighter."

Крúжка, "flagon, jug, mug," etc.

21. Спой, *imperat.* of *pf.* (с)пѣть, "to sing."
Какъ, etc. "How the halcyon lived in peace beyond the sea." This verse refers to some of the old fairy-stories that the peasant-nurse had told the poet as a boy.

3. "Autumn": Falling leaves and early frost. The hunter's hue and cry merrily resounds. The poet loves the sad season of faded splendour and the threat of coming winter. (From "Eugène Onégin.")

- 1, 2. Ужъ, etc. "Already the wood shakes off the last leaves from its bare branches."
4. "Still babbling, the stream runs past the mill; but the pond is already frozen"—lit. "chilled," from *застыть*, *pf.* of *застывать*, "to grow cold."
6. Отъѣзжія: отъѣзжее полѣ—a field far from cornfields and dwellings, used specially for hunting.
7. "The winter crop suffers from his wild sport."
- Стрѣждутъ=страдають, from *страдасть*. Озимъ, *fem.*=any crop sown before winter.
8. "The bark of dogs wakes the sleeping oak-groves."
- 9, 10. "Sad time, the eyes' enchantment, sweet to me is thy parting [or "farewell"] beauty."
- 11, 12. "I love the rich fading of nature, the woods clad in purple and gold."
- 13, 14. "In their shade [сѣнь, *fem.*] the rustle of the wind and its cool breath: the heavens veiled in eddying mist" (*insir.* of *мгла*).
16. "And the far-off threatenings of grey winter." Отд. *р.р.р.* of *отдаліть*, *pf.* of *отдалѣть*, "to remove, withdraw."

4. "A Winter Road." Describes a lonely drive on a winter's night. The poet listens to the driver's endless songs and the dull tinkling of the sleigh-bell, as he watches the milestones fly past.

Metre. — Trochaic : — ~ | — ~ | — ~ ? — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1. "Through the eddying mist the moon peers out." Пробира́ться *ipf.*, пробра́ться *pf.*, "to penetrate."

8. Гремѣть, from гремѣть, *ipf.*; за—, *pf.*, usually "to roar," of thunder: here "to ring, tinkle."

9-12. "I hear something [lit. "hears itself," *passive reflex.*] homelike (native) in the long songs of the driver: at one time reckless jollity, at another, heartfelt anguish."

13. "Not a fire, not a hut . . . (to be seen)." Ни properly: "not even," requires *не* in same sentence to complete the negation; but this can be spared, as here, if the phrase is elliptical.

14. Глуши, *fem.*, here "wilderness, deserted country." "To meet me only the milestones pass one by one." Вѣрсты, *plur.* of вѣрстѣ, a verst, about two-thirds of a mile. Полосаты, short form of полосаты, *adj.* of полоса (*plur.* полосы). Mile-posts are usually painted in stripes: полосаты, "striped."

5. "The Cloud." The last storm-cloud drifts across the sky; it has been rent by the lightning, has echoed the thunder, and yielded a refreshing shower to the earth. Now it is time for the cloud to depart.

Metre. — Anapæstic catalectic : — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | twice, and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | twice.

1-4. "Last cloud of the scattered storm, alone thou art drifting over the clear azure: alone thou bringest mournful shade: alone thou saddenest the joyful day." Раз., *p.p.p.* of разсѣять, "to scatter"; *pf.* of —сѣвѣть. The *partic.* is often used for "distracted, absent-minded."

2. Несѣнья, lit. "art fleeting, hurrying"; cf. Gk. φέρεσθαι: both suggest rapid motion.

4. Ликующій, "exultant," from ликоватъ, *ipf.*; *pf.* воз—.

6. "The lightning terribly surrounded thee." Обвиватъ, *ipf.*; обвѣтъ, *pf.*

7, 8. "Thou re-echoedst a mysterious roar, and drenchedest the thirsty earth with rain." Алчный, from алкать, "to thirst"—usually="eager." Пойтъ *ipf.*; *pf.* на—, "to give to drink, to water."

9-12. "Enough, hide thyself away! The time is past. The earth hath been refreshed, and the tempest hath sped by; and the wind, caressing the leaves of the trees, driveth thee away from the peaceful sky." Сокройтъ, from сокрѣтъ=скрѣтъ, *pf.* of скрываѣтъ.

11. Древе́сь, poet. *gen. pl.* of д(е)рево.
12. Успо́к., *p.p.p.* of успо́кить, *pf.* of успо́кáивать, "to quiet."
- Го́нить, *pres.* of гнать.

6. "The Monument." Imitating Horace (*Odes* III., 20), Pushkin lays claim to deathless renown. As long as there are poets in the world, as long as the Russian Empire lasts, he will be remembered and loved as the bard of freedom, no matter how his own age may misunderstand him.

Pushkin, especially in the third stanza, has admirably caught the spirit of Horace, while varying the local and historical colouring. The stately lines—

" . . . usque ego postera
crescam laude recens, dum capitolium
scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex,"

bring before us the dignity and might of ancient Rome, while Pushkin suggests that throughout Russia all men, even the races yet uncultured, will learn to love his poetry.

Metre.—Iambic: three lines, $\text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘} - |$
 $\text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘}$ (catalectic), followed by $\text{˘} -$
 $\text{˘} - | \text{˘} - | \text{˘} -$.

- 1-4. "I have raised for myself a monument not made with hands; the people's path to it shall ne'er be overgrown. It has towered higher with unsubmissive head than the pillar of Alexander."

Horace has: "I have raised a monument more lasting than bronze, loftier than the kingly structure of the pyramids."

Воздвигъ, *past* of —двиг-нуть, *pf.* of —гáть. Нер. from не; рукá, "hand"; творить, "to create."

2. Заростётъ, from зарастí, "to be overgrown"—e.g., with grass, weeds, or shrubs, from disuse (German *zugewachsen*). Pushkin means that men will constantly be treading the path to his monument.
3. Вози́ёсся, *past* of воз-нестí-сь, *pf.* of —носить-ся. Главо́ю, poet. (Slavonic) for голово́ю, "head."

4. The memorial pillar of Alexander I. stands before the Winter Palace at Petrograd.

5. 6. Horace has "non omnis moriar." So Pushkin: "I shall not wholly perish. The soul in the sacred lyre will survive my dust and escape decay."

Завѣтный, "sacred," properly "testamentary"; from завѣтъ=(1) will; (2) вѣтхій, нѣвѣтхій з., Old and New Testaments.

7. 8. "And I shall be famous so long as in the (sublunar) world even a single poet shall be alive."

Подл., from подъ, "beneath"; лунѣ, "moon."

Пійтъ=поѣтъ. The latter comes through German, French, Latin, from ancient Greek, *ποιητής*; the former from Modern Greek pronunciation of same word: phonetically *pi i t i : s*.

9. "And every tongue (being) therein shall name me"—i.e., shall speak of me by name.

11. "And the proud descendant (grandson) of the Slavs [i.e., the Russians] and the Finn, and the now wild Tungus, and the Calmuck, friend of the prairie."

Славянъ, *gen. plur.* of славянинъ; *nom. pl.* славянъ.

Finland had been annexed to Russia in 1809. The Tungus are a nomad, reindeer-keeping tribe in the arctic region of the Yenesei basin. The Calmucks are nomads living east of the lower Volga. Pushkin means that when these two tribes have been civilized and learn to read Russian, his fame will still survive.

13-16. "Long shall I be loved by the people for this, that I awoke noble feelings by my lyre, that in my cruel age I glorified freedom, and called for mercy on the fallen."

Народу, lit. "for the people," *dat.* of advantage. Любезный, both "beloved" and "amiable."

15. We should say "In an age of iron"; an allusion to the wars of Russia (Swedish, Turkish, Napoleonic) in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

16. Падшимъ, *dat. plur. p.p. act.* of падѣть, "to fall." Pushkin may have Virgil's "parcere subiectis" in mind. (Pushkin had suffered for his liberal views. Cf. Introd., p. xii.)

17-20. "O Muse, be obedient to the Divine command; fear not reproach, asking not for a crown, accepting praise and slander with even temper (indifference), and strive not with fools (a fool)."

Страшиться, *ipf.*, *pf.* у—, "to fear," *c. gen.*

Требуя and приѣмля, gerunds of трѣбовать and принимать (in prose, принимая). Оспаривать, *ipf.*, оспорить, *pf.* "to dispute with," *c. acc.*

Where Horace, secure in the admiration of his age and the favour of the Emperor Augustus, boldly demands the crown of bays (" . . . et mihi Delphica | lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam "), Pushkin, surrounded by jealousy and mistrust, is content to await the verdict of posterity.

LÉRMONTOV

7. "The Angel." *Subject.*—The soul's home is not in this world: she has heard an angel's song before coming to the vale of tears.

Metre.—Anapaestic: — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — alternately.

1. Полуночи, "of midnight," *gen.*, *nom.* полночь, "across the midnight sky."
3. "The moon and the stars and the clouds in their throng" (*instr.*).
- Звезды, *nom. plur.* of звездá. For modified ъ, *cf.* гнѣзда, *pl.* of гнѣздó, "nest"; *dim.* гнѣздышко, and сѣдла, *pl.* of сѣдлó, "saddle."
4. Пѣсни, *dat.* after внимали, from пѣснь, poet. form for пѣсня.
5. Безгр., "sinless," from грѣхъ, "sin."
9. Младую, poet. for молодую, which form itself occurs in line 11.
12. "And the sound of his song in the young soul abode without words, yet living."
13. "And long in the world she wearied" (lit. "wearied herself").
14. Полна, from полный; *masc.* полонъ; *neut.* полно, *plur.* —ы, "full."
15. "And for her (the soul) the dreary (or tedious) songs of earth could not replace the strains [*gen. plur.* after neg.] of heaven" (*gen. plur.* of нѣбо, *nom.* небеса.)

8. "The Sail." One white sail on the misty blue sea! Is the mariner yonder some restless spirit, who flees from sorrow to find it again, who finds the beauty of life in fighting against the storm?

Metre.—Iambic: see page xviii.

4. “What has he left (thrown over) in his native land?”
Кинутъ, *pf.* of *кинать*. Краю, *loc.* of *край* (*cf.* на *краю*, “on the edge”).
6. “The mast bends and creaks.”
Мачта, Teutonic word (*cf.* Eng. and German “Mast”).
Гнётся, from *гнуться*, *ipf.*; *pf.* за—, со—.
7. “Alas, he seeks no happiness, and it is not from happiness that he flies”—*i.e.*, he leaves trouble behind, and may expect fresh sorrow ahead of him.
- 9-12. “Beneath him the flood is brighter than azure, above him (shines) a ray of golden sunlight. But he, rebellious, calls for storms, as if in storms were peace.”

9. “The Prayer.” In moments of trial and sorrow there is salvation and present help in a living word of prayer.

Metre.—Iambic, somewhat varied by trisyllabic rhymes.

- 1, 2. A conditional sentence. Lit. “At a hard moment of life, if sorrow presses into my heart? (Then) one glorious prayer do I repeat, etc.”—*i.e.*, “Whenever sorrows beset me, I repeat, etc.” (both verbs are *pres.*).
6. “In the harmony of living words,” *loc.* of *созвучье* (=—ie).
- 7, 8. “And there breathes an unimaginable, holy rapture therein.”
- 9-12. “From my soul, as it were, a burden will roll away; doubt (flees) afar; I believe, I weep, and all is well.”
Скатиться, *pf.* of *скатываться*. Lit. “It believes itself and it weeps itself, and so, easily, easily. . . .”
Вѣрится, impersonal: so in German, *und es glaubt sich* *und es weint sich*.

10. “Cossack Cradle-Song.” The mother looks forward to the time when her son, grown to a tall warrior, will go out to fight the Caucasian tribesmen (as his father is now doing), and foresees her own mingled pride and grief when that day shall come. But now let the babe sleep, while he knows no care.

Metre. — Trochaic : — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1. Спи, *imperat.* of спать.
2. “Lullaby.” *Cf.* verb баёкать, “to lull.”
6. Стáну, *fut.* from *pf.* стать, “to begin”; the *past*, сталь, is also frequent. In *pres.* начинать is commoner than стáновиться.
8. Спою *fut.* from *pf.* с-пѣть, “to sing.”
9. Дремлі *imperat.* of дрема́ть: observe л is kept, as in *pres.* Закр., *gerund past* of *pf.* закры́ть, “to shut.”
10. “The turbid wave splashes.”
11. “The wicked Chechen creeps upon the bank; he sharpens his dagger.” The Chechens are a Caucasian tribe.
14. Закалёнъ, short form of —лённый, *p.p.p.* of закалить, *pf.* of —каливать or —калить, “to harden.”
15. Спокóенъ, short form of спокойный, “quiet, still.”
- 17, 18. “Thou shalt thyself learn to know (the time will come) a warlike life.” Со бráниое поле, “battlefield.”
19. Вдѣшешь, *fut.* of *pf.* вдѣть, *ipf.* вдѣвáть, “to thrust in.”
- 21-22. “I will embroider with silk (thy) warrior-saddle”—i.e., the rich hangings attached to the leather seat.
25. Богатýръ, “a hero, paladin, champion.”
Съ вýду, *gen.* of видъ (special form in adverbial phrase), “aspect, appearance.”
- 27-30. Вýйду—махнёшь—прольо, *futures*: “I will go out to escort thee; thou wilt wave [with thy hand] (farewell): how many bitter tears will I shed in secret on that night!”
34. Безутѣшно, “comfortless, inconsolable”; from утѣшить, *pf.* of утѣшáть, “to comfort.”
35. Цѣлый день, *acc.* of duration of time. In prose весь день is also used.
36. “To divine [i.e., to find out thy fate by magical means] o’ nights.” *Cf.* гада́ніе, “divination.” Ordinarily гада́ть=“to guess”; *pf.* у—, “to guess right.”
38. Краю, *loc.* of край, “land”; in prose also “edge,” as in на краю.
39. Покá, here “as long as”; also used for “until.” *Cf.* “Я не пойдú спать покá не кончу,” “I won’t go to bed till I’ve finished.”
41. На, “for.”

42. Образóкъ, *dim.* of образъ, *plur.* образá, "an Icon, holy image or picture."

43. Молýся, poet. for молýсь; *gerund pres.* of молýться, "to pray."

44. Стáвъ, *imperat.* of стáвить, "to place, put (upright)."

46. Готóвясь, *gerund pres.* of готóвиться, "to prepare."

11. "I go out alone upon the road." The poet wanders out on a still, starry night, and thinks of death. From life he hopes for nothing more. Yet his longing is not for the cold sleep of the tomb, but for a blissful trance of sweet dreams beneath a whispering oak.

Metre.—Trochaic: — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~, followed by — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — .

2. "The stony (flinty) road glistens through the mist."

3. Внéмлеть, *cf.* No. 1, line 7.

5. Lit. "In the heavens it is solemn and wonderful."

8. Ждú, *c. gen.* as usual.

10. "Not a whit do I regret the past."

11. Ищú. Искáть governs either *acc.* or *gen.*

13. "But not with that cold sleep of the grave." Сномъ *instr.* of сонъ.

16. "That, breathing [gerund *pres.* of дышáть=дыхáть], my breast might gently heave." *Past indic.* after чтобы= subjunctive.

17-18. "That all night, all day caressing my ear [lit. "hearing"] a sweet voice might sing to me of love."

19-20. "That over me, ever green, a dark oak might bend and rustle." Зеленъя, *gerund* of зеленéть, "to be green." Склоня́ться *ipf.*, склони́ться *pf.*

12. "Clouds." The poet, watching the clouds drifting from north to south, wonders whether they, like himself, are exiles, and what decree of fate, what crime or slander, has driven them forth. But no: the clouds are free and careless; they only seek a change from the barren north; no home-sickness weighs upon them.

Metre.—Dactylic, with trisyllabic rhymes (and hints of internal assonance): — ~ ~ | — ~ ~ | — ~ ~ | — ~ ~.

1. Тúчки, or тúчи, properly “ storm-clouds,” while облакá are “ fair-weather clouds ” (sing. тúч-а, —ка, and облако).
- 2-4. “ Across the azure field in a pearly chain, ye hasten, as if exiles even as I, from the dear north to a southern land.” Сторонá=странá in poetry.
10. “ Strange to you are passions, and strange are sufferings ” —i.e., you are strangers to them.

KRYLOV

13. “ The Dragon-Fly and the Ant.”

Metre.—Trochaic, in lines of various lengths.

1. “ Lit. “ The dancer-dragon-fly,” from попрыгать, “ to leap ”; so шалу́нья, “ mad-cap,” from шалить, “ to play pranks.” Compounds formed of two nouns in apposition are common in Russian: e.g., Мáтушка-Вóлга, “ Mother Volga.”
2. Красное=(1) red, (2) radiant, fair (poetical and popular; in prose, красíвый). Cf. Pushkin, “ Ballad of Tsar Saltan,” зравствуй, красная дъвіца, “ Hail, beauteous maid.” So here.
3. Проплыла (*pf.*), the verb плыть becomes transitive by addition of *prep.* про, “ Had sung through, etc.”
4. Катítъ въ глазá, “ comes on apace ” (lit. “ rolls into your eyes ”). So зимá катítъ на дворъ with same meaning (lit. “ rolls into the yard ”)—i.e., “ up to your very door ”).

Катítъ is another form of катáть (both *ipf.*). Verbs of motion are usually found in two *imperfective* forms, one (here катáть) indicating habitual or indefinite action, the other (катítъ) for a definite or particular act.

Members of this series are: ходítъ (*indefinite*—Fr. *marcher*) я хожу, “ I go ” (habitually); идтí (*definite*—Fr. *aller*) я иду, “ I am going ” (at some stated time). ъздítъ—ъхать: —я ъду, “ I am going ” (not on foot). Катáться—катítъся used of “ motion for the sake of motion ”—e.g., катáться верхомъ, “ to ride ” (for pleasure or exercise). (See Boyer and Speranski, “ Russian Reader,” p. 243.)

5. Чисто. The short form of adj. may be used attributively in poetry (*cf.* above, No. 1, line 15). Here чисто = "clear, open."

Помѣртвѣло, lit. "had grown deathlike."

6. "No more now of those bright days."

7. Какъ, popular for когда, "when."

8. Столъ, metaph. like our "board."

10. Нуждá, observe metrical licence — for — .

12. Пойдѣтъ, *future* used conditionally. Lit. "And for whom, pray, will it come into mind to sing?" etc.—*i.e.*, "Who would think of singing?"

14. Удрученá, short form of удрученный (*p.p.p.* of удручить. *pf.* of удручать), "distressed."

16. Кумъ, and line 20, кумушка (ог кумá), properly of god-father or godmother in relation to each other (Mod. Greek, *κουμπάρος*; from Latin *compar*); also used of those connected in any way by the baptismal tie, and finally as a familiar term of address (as in Mod. Greek).

17. "Grant me to regain my strength" (*cf.* собраться съ дуhomъ, "to summon up courage").

18. Вéшихъ, adj. of веснá, "spring."

19. Про—, aspectival: lit. "feed through" (*pf.*). Обогрѣть *pf.*, обогрѣвáть *ipf.*, "to warm (all over)."

21. Да, lit. "indeed"—omit in English.

23. "Was there time for that, my pet?" Lit. "Was it up to that?" (*cf.* мнѣ не до васъ, "I have nothing to do with you"). Голубчикъ, lit. "little dove"—common familiar address.

26. Вскружило, *impers.*, lit. "It turned"—*i.e.*, "My head was turned." Observe accent голов-у, *acc.* from —á; *nom. pl.* головы; other cases regular. Со водá, "water"; рукá, "hand"; душá, "soul"; земл, "earth"; сторона, "side"; средá, "Wednesday"; and about forty others. Another class changes the accent only in *nom. plur.*—e.g., доск, "board"; *acc.* —, *nom. pl.* доски. These also number about forty. A few like цѣн, "price," may take either accent in *acc. sing.*

27. А here = "Ah." Безъ души, "thoughtlessly."

28. Лѣто, *acc.*, duration of time. Всѣ, *adv.* "continually."

29. Это дѣло, "That was your business" (*i.e.*, "Your occupation was dancing".)

30. Же, for emphasis: omit in English. Попляш, *imperat.* *pf.* from (по)плясть, "to dance" (of peasants), but танцовть (Germ. *tanzen*), "to dance" (in a ballroom).

14. "The Mouse and the Rat."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. **Лъ**, short for **ли**: so **коль=коли**, line 8.
2. **Вбѣж-виши** (or **-въ**), *gerund past* of **вбѣж-атъ**, "Having run in."
4. **Попа-лась**, "Has got caught." **Лъву**, *dat.* of advantage.
5. "My light," term of endearment.
6. **Въ отвѣтъ**, "in answer"; frequent in New Testament Luke iv., 12—**Иисусъ** сказа-ль ему въ отвѣтъ.
7. After —**и** in reflex. verbs —**ся**, not **сь**, is used.
Попусто-му, or **попу-сту**, *adv.* from **пусто-й**, "vain," "empty."
- 8, 9. Lit. "If it goes as far as claws with them [*i.e.*, if they come to clawing], then certainly for the lion [it is fated] not to be alive [*i.e.*, he will not come out alive]."
Лъву, *dat.* of disadvantage; **жит.**, the complement of **быть**, is attracted into *dat.* (So in Latin, Horace, *Satires* I., 1, 19, "Atqui licet esse beatiss.") This use of **быть** with notion of fatality is archaic or popular (*cf.* Boyer and Speranski, "Russian Reader," p. 251). The attraction into the *dat.*, however, survives in phrases like **мнѣ скучно быть одному**, "It is tedious for me to be alone."
10. "There is no beast stronger than a cat" (*gen.* of comparison).

15. "The Wolf and the Fox."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. **Лиса=лисица**, always *fem.* in Russian.
Lit. "Having eaten of chicken-meat to repletion." **Ку-рятинка** *dim.* of **курятина**—*cf.* **говядина**, "beef" (originally, meat of any kind); **телятина**, "veal"; **баранина**, "mutton."
Нак. *gerund past. pf.* of (на)кушаться (*cf.* напиться, "to drink your fill"); **досыта** *adv.* from **сытый**; **сыть**, **а**, **о, ы**, "full, sated."
2. "And having hidden away a good pile as store" (lit. "into store").
При., *gerund past pf.* of (при)прятать.
3. **Прилеглá**, *past. pf.* from **прилечь**.
Вздремнуть, *pf.* of —**дрема-ть**.
Въ ве-чёр-ний часъ, "at the evening hour": adj. of time usually end in —**ний** (soft decl.), *e.g.*, **лѣтній**, "summer"; **поздній**, "late."

5. Въ гости, *acc. plur.* old form; lit. "into the guests" (other examples, *cf.* Forbes, N., "Russian Grammar," p. 133). "A hungry wolf comes trailing along to visit her."

6. Exclamation: "What trouble, gossip!" says he.

7. По-жи-віться, *pf.* of —вліться, *c. instr.*, "to make profit, or gain advantage from"; here "to glean, or pick up."

9. Злы, *plur.* short form from злой; золь, зла, зло.

10. "It has almost come to hanging (my)self." Хоть, "near to."

11. Бѣднѣкка, "poor dear," may be common gender. Куманѣкъ, more familiar for кумъ (see above, No. 13, line 16).

12. Да (unacc.), "but." Изволиши (cringing), "Won't you deign to (eat some) hay?" (*partitive gen.*). Изволіть, *pf.*, is used by servants, etc., of or to their superiors—*e.g.*, графіяня извѣлить почиватъ, "The countess is pleased to be reposing."

Извѣлить, though *pf.*, has no specific future sense in such stereotyped uses as that just quoted. There is an *ipf.* Со-изволять, *pf.* —извѣлить, with similar meaning. Colloquially извѣлите is used for our "please"—*e.g.*, позвольте мнѣ книгу, "May I (have) the book?" Answer: Извѣлите, "Please (take it)," or "Here it is!"

14. "But her gossip (wanted) no hay; he would have liked something meaty." Мяснаго, *partitive gen.* of мясной, *adj.* of мясо, "meat."

15. "But of her store not a word from Mistress Fox"—understand не сказала.

16. "My grey knight." Рыцарь, from German *Ritter*.

17. "Flattered over (head and) ears by his gossip." Обл., *p.p.p.* from (об)ласкать, "to coax." The accent in this *participle* often goes back a syllable, even where it is fixed in the rest of the verb—*e.g.*, потерянный from потерять.

По уши, observe accent. До ушѣй, "up to the ears," is also used (*sing.* ўхо). Кумоий, *instr.* of agent.

KOLTSOV

16. "Harvest." A picturesque account of the field-work of the Russian peasants leading up to the rye-harvest. In evoking such familiar scenes the poet avoids precise detail, and reveals the thoughts of the

country-folk as much as their actions. The poem is divided as follows:

I.—A vivid and highly-coloured description of a thunderstorm followed by timely and plentiful rain.
 II.—The thankfulness of the peasants, who see their crops growing. The work of early spring (before the summer rain)—the ploughing and sowing—is narrated.
 III.—The golden corn stands waving in the fields.
 IV.—The reaping, carting, and threshing. V.—The end of harvest and the gratitude of the villagers.

Metre.—Lines of five syllables of which the third is always accented; the remaining accents (if any) are entirely free, thus: — — — — —. No rhyme is used, but occasional assonances can be traced. The effect of this metre is novel and (to English ears) unusual; in some places it almost approaches rhythmical prose, but obeys definite rules of its own.

Title.—Урожа́й has a wider meaning than our “harvest”; it denotes the crop as a whole, first growing, then reaped, gathered, and used for the service of man.

1-10. Lit.: “With ruddy glow the sunrise has flamed; over the face of the earth the mist spreads: the day has blazed out with the sun’s fire; it has raised the mist higher than the mountain-top: it has condensed it into a black storm-cloud.”

1. Пóлымемъ, *instr.* of пóлымя=плáмя, “flame.”
2. Зарý, “glow,” of sunrise or sunset. Вспýхивать, *ipf.*, вспýхнуть, *pf.*, “to flame up.”
4. Стéлиться, from стлáться.
8. Темá, properly “crown of head”; here “hill-top”; by poetic license for тéмени (*gen.*).
9. Нагустíль: *past pf.* of густýть (*pf.* also с—), “to condense.”

11-20. “The black cloud has frowned, has frowned: as if she bethought her, just as if she remembered her homeland. . . . The gusty winds will carry her along to every region of the realms of day” (lit. “of the white world”).

20. Бѣлый, "white," a conventional epithet of свѣтъ, "world": like "the round earth," "God's earth," "the merry world," etc.

21-24. "She arms herself with thunder, with tempest and lightning-fire, with the rainbow yoke." Дугá, properly of the high-arched yoke of Russian harness; here the compound is a popular rhyming variant for р谩уга, "rainbow."

25-32. "She has armed, she has stretched out, she has struck; and she has shed herself in big tears—even with drenching rain upon the broad bosom of the earth."

28. *Ipf.* проливатъся, *pf.* пролитъся, "to be outpoured"; from same stem adj. проливной, "pouring, torrential" (line 30).

31. Земн旤й, adj. of землї, "earth."

II. 33-44. "And from the height of heaven the sun looks out. The earth hath drunk her fill of rain-water. At fields and gardens all green the village folk cannot gaze enough: the village folk have awaited with trembling and with prayer the mercy of God."

33. Горá, usually "mountain"; here from aloft (*cf.* Slav. горѣ=вверхъ, "aloft"). Небесъ, *gen. pl.* of нѣбо.

35. Напитъся, *pf.* of напиватъся, "to drink your fill" (*cf.* накушаться above, No. 15, line 1).

36. Досыта, "to repletion."

37. На after насмотрятъся (line 40).

40. Насмотрѣтъся, *pf.* of насмотриватъся, "to gaze your fill."

43. Мѣлости, *gen.* after ждали. The peasants, who, of course, had sown their rye long before the storm described in section I., waited with eagerness for the rains of early summer which ensure a good harvest. The sowing is described in the following lines:

45-72. "As early as spring arise their holy, peaceful thoughts. The first thought—to pour into sacks the grain from the bin, to make ready the wains. But their second thought was to ride out betimes in file from the village. Their third thought, how they pondered it—to God the Lord they prayed; as soon as light (dawns) over the fields, all drove this way and that, and they set out to walk one after another, scattering the grain in great handfuls. They began to plough the earth with ploughs, and with the crooked share to turn it up, with the teeth of the harrow to harrow it."

45. Заодно (lit. "at one") = "at the same time as."

54. Дұмушкұ, observe *dimin.* characteristic of popular speech.

55. Гужомъ, prop. *instr.* of гужъ, "rope": hence "in a line," "in file."

56. Пору, *acc.* of пора, "time." Въ сâмую пору also used for "at right time." Впóру is also written.

63. Lit. "friend after friend" (*dim.*), probably only a popular variant for "each other": другъ за другомъ.

64. Lit. "with a full handful," горстъ, *fem.*

66. Давай пахать, a kind of historic imperative. A man would say, „давай пахать“ (lit. "give to plough")—i.e., "let us begin to plough." This by a vivid construction is transferred to past time with the meaning above given; it also becomes quasi-impersonal.

67-68. Плугъ is a heavy wooden plough (used in Little Russia), the share being tipped with iron; кохá is a metal plough of lighter build.

70. Зубъё, collective of зубъ, "tooth," for teeth of harrow.

71. Lit. "to comb it in different directions."

III. 73-88. "I will go to look, I will admire. What has the Lord sent for the people's toil? Breast-high the fruitful rye (stands): thick with ears it bows almost to earth. Like a guest of God on all sides it smiles to the joyful day. The breeze upon it ripples and shimmers, with golden waves it runs hither and thither."

77. Вѣше пояса, lit. "Higher than the belt."

79. Дрѣмить колосомъ, lit. "slumbers [i.e., "grows thick"] with ears"; from дрема́ть; *pres.* usually дрѣмлю, дрѣмляетъ, but the above form occurs in this special sense, which also appears in the participial adj. дрѣмучий (лѣсь), "slumbering"—i.e., dense virgin forest.

IV. 89-100. "The folk by families have set themselves to reap, to mow down to the root the tall rye. The sheaves are gathered into shocks not far apart. From the creaking wains all night the music sounds. On the threshing-floors everywhere like princes the stacks are broadly enthroned, with heads upraised."

90. Приняліся: —ся for —сь, as often in poetry.
Принима́ться, *ipf.*, приняться, *pf.*, "to undertake, set yourself to." But simple verb = "to accept."

93. Частыя, "frequent" of *place*—i.e., near together. The sheaves are piled in shocks or stooks, which are carted off as soon as possible.

94. Слóжены, *p.p.p.* of слóжить, *pf.* "to put together"; *ipf.* склáдывать.

95. Lit. "From wains all night music creaks"—*i.e.*, from the wheels with their wooden axles.

97. Князьá, *plural* of князь. Lit. "Like princes the stacks sit widely, having raised their heads."

V. 101-108. "The sun sees—the harvest is ended. Colder he has departed towards autumn. But warm (glows) the villager's candle before the image of the Mother of God."

102. Жáтва, from жать, "to reap," is the actual process of harvest. Кóнчена, *fem. p.p.p.* of кóнчить, *pf.* of кончáть.

103. Холоднéй=холоднéе, *comp. adv.* of холóдный, "cold." The sun's "departure" at the approach of winter is a thought often found in poetry of all countries.

106. Бóжья Máтерь and Богорóдица are usual titles for the Virgin Mary (Gk. Μητήρ Θεοῦ and Θεοτόκος). The candle is set up in gratitude for the good harvest.

NEKRASOV

17. "The Schoolboy." The narrator, driving in a cart through dreary country ("sky, a fir-wood and sand," line 2), overtakes a boy and gives him a lift (line 4). The boy is bare-footed, ragged, and dirty, but he has a book and is going to school (lines 5-10). What sacrifices of parents or kinsfolk have made this possible? (lines 11-16). Or is he the son of an enfranchised serf, free but destitute? (line 17). Well, never fear; learning is the road to fame, as Lomonósov found (lines 20-24). Only by courage can the dream of better days come true (lines 25-30). For this faith in the future the narrator loves his country (lines 31 to end).

Metre. — Trochaic : — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — ~ and — ~ | — ~ | — ~ | — alternately.

1. "Well, get on for goodness' sake!" The driver speaks to the horse.

Пошёлъ used as *imperative* (not polite). So to a dog: Пошлá вонъ, "Get out!" *Pascholl* is used in East Germany. This use of *past tense* as *imperative* is confined to the present instances (*cf.* Boyer and Speranski, *Russian Reader*, p. 288).

4. "Hi, sit down by me, young friend." Къ, lit. "towards," "to" (*cf.* German, "setze dich zu mir hin").
7. "Don't be ashamed; what does that matter? That has been (is) the road of many famous men"—*i.e.*, many have risen to fame from dirt and rags.
- Мнóгихъ, *adjectival form of* мнóго (*nom. plur.* мнórie). Here, as the *possessive genitive* is required, the whole phrase goes into the *genitive plural*.
11. Бáтька=бáтьушка, "father." Грошъ=Germ. *Groschen*, "penny."
13. Дьячíха, wife of дьячóкъ, who combines duties of *precentor*, *parish clerk*, and *sexton* in a village church.
14. Отдалá, *masc.* отдалъ, from отда́ть, *pf.* "to give (up)," *ipf.* —давáть. Четвертачёкъ, *dim.* of четвертакъ, "quarter-rouble."
15. Что, popular for *котóрый*. Проѣзжая, *participial adjective* from проѣзжáть, "to travel through": the regular *pres.* *participle* is проѣзжáющíй. Купчíха, "merchant's wife."
16. "Gave for (a little) tea"—*i.e.*, as a gratuity; usual phrase: давáть на чáй.
17. Мóжетъ (быть), "may be, perchance." Дворóвый, a household serf.
18. "One of the liberated" refers to emancipation of serfs in 1861.
20. "Fear not, thou wilt not be lost"—*future* of пропáсть, *pf.* of пропадáть.
22. See Introduction, p. ix.
25. Lit. "It is not without good souls in the world"—*i.e.*, there are good people in the world: свéтъ не безъ дбóрыхъ людéй (saying).
26. "Some one or other will carry you off to Moscow: You'll be at the University."
28. "So does your dream fulfil itself in reality"—*i.e.*, comes true. From this root come явъ (*f.*), "reality"; яв-ный (*adv.* —но), "evident"; явлáть *ipf.*, явить *pf.*, "to show"—*e.g.*, in New Testament, Онъ явилъ Себя ученикамъ, "He appeared unto His disciples": явленíе, "appearance"; also "scene" of a play.

30. Трусь, *imperative* of *тру́сить*, "to falter, play the coward."
31. "That is why I love thee deeply [adverb], my native Russia."
34. Погибъ, *past ind.* of *погибнуть*, "to go to ruin," *погибла*, о, и.
36. То-и-знаяй, stereotyped expression = "continually." Originally "all you know."
38. "Strong by their loving soul," *instr.*
40. "Puffed up with their own conceit." So *напыщенностъ*, "conceit, bombast."

18. "Farewell." Forget the days of failure, strife, and jealousy; but remember the days of love, joy, and progress: for these give thanks.

Metre.—Iambic.

Простій, "farewell," or "forgive."

1. Помни, *imperat.* of *помнить*. In consonant stems, where the *inf.* is not accented on the last syllable, the *imperat.* usually ends in —ь, —ьте. But after double consonants, as here, —и, —ите, are more often found. Thus from вѣрить we have вѣрь-ь, —ьте; from писать, пиш-и, —ите.

Дней, бурь, слёзъ, угрозъ (lines 1-4) all *gen. plur.* after negative.

5. Дни, *acc. plur.*, governed by благословій, "bless."

19. "When I think of the horrors of war, I pity not the fallen hero, nor the friend, for he will forget; nor yet the wife, for she, alas! will console herself; but only the poor mothers. For them there is no forgetting: they carry their sorrow to the grave."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Внимая, *gerund pres.* of *внимать*, "to heed, hear with attention." Gerund here absolute or "pendent," the subject of the main verb (жаль) sc. есть, being quasi-impersonal. This use (impossible in Latin and incorrect in English—e.g., "Returning home, the weather seemed [to me] to have improved") is common in Russian.

Ужасамъ, *dat.* after *вн.* (cf. No. 1, line 7).

3. Миѣ жаль не, lit. "To me there is pity not of . . ."—
i.e., "I do not pity."
13. То слёзы, "Those are the tears."
14. "For them (it is not given) to forget . . ."
16. "As for the weeping willow (it is not possible) to raise her drooping boughs."
- Плаку́чей, *participial adjective* of *плакать*: *pres. part.* *плаку́щий*. So *могу́чий* from *мочь*, "mighty." *Дрему́чий* from *дрема́ть*, "slumbering" (*i.e.*, "virgin") [forest].
17. Поникнувшихъ в., *gen. plur.* (after *не*) *past. part. active* of *поникнуть*, *pf.* of *поникать*.

20. "Quiet." These lines form part of a longer poem, dealing with the glories of Russia, as shown in her heroic defence during the Crimean War, and with the hopes for the future fostered by the return of peace.

The narrator has just come home to his native land; he greets it with passionate love, which, aroused by every feature of the familiar scenery, rises to an ecstasy of devotion, when he enters a humble village church for prayer and thanksgiving (first section). Then he reflects on the war just ended—the dust has not yet settled upon the warriors' graves—how the drums rolled, and the Russian people, peace-loving and loath to fight, rose like a giant to guard his home. Three empires strove against Russia, but the brave Emperor and his men, by the Divine aid, beat them off (second and third sections). In the fourth section, printed here, the poet speaks of the ardent soul latent in the vast frame of the Russian empire, the hopefulness, vigour, and industry of the people. Such a spirit bodes well for the days to come: the ploughman, the poet, the warrior, the sailor, with the Almighty One, will lead Russia to glory. (Finally, the narrator reaches his own home, and, spurred by the example of a humble toiler, resolves to do his share in the great work.)

Metre.—Iambic: $\sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim - |$ or $\sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim - | \sim$ (in pairs of corresponding lines with single or double rhymes).

4. *Ни*, not needed in Eng. “However strongly the blast shake the tops of the ancient trees, it will not overthrow them . . .” (lit. “place them underneath”).
8. Заповѣдный (from *заповѣдь*, *f.*, “commandment”) = заповѣданный, “consecrated.” Certain parts of the forests are set apart by religious ceremony, performed by the priest before the icons; after this they may not be cut down until (after several years) the ban is withdrawn.
9. Lit. (It is) “not to guess”—*i.e.*, “there is no guessing, what thy dumb stillness meaneth” (значеновѣть).
11. “But thy wise heart exulteth and is full of tenderness until the day.”
19. Adverbs: “Tirelessly, cheerfully, amicably, thou toilst in every part [lit. “all”] with might and main” (lit. “from the shoulder”).
21. “A wise striving after the good giveth life to thy children.”
- 23, 24. “Enlightenment is entering upon its rights [acc. plur. of *право*]. The gloom departs—(it is) lighter around.”
28. “May it be fulfilled!” *fut.* of *сбѣтъся*, *pf.* of *сбываѣтъся*.
29. “Let not the sun of righteousness weary of shining. . . .”
- 31-33. “Let the blessing of God descend upon honest workers, let their toil be fruitful and harmonious.” Да=пусть (*cf.* да бѣдетъ *свѣтъ*; и бѣль *свѣтъ*, “‘Let there be light,’ and there was light”).
39. “Before whom private efforts (are but) as the shallow pools, beside the mighty (-watered) Neva.”

21. “Show me the place where the Russian peasant does not groan and suffer—in field, workshop, hut, or prison! Will he ever wake and free himself?”

Metre.—Anapæstic. (In lines 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, the accent on the first syllable is disregarded for metrical purposes.)

1. Обитѣль, *fem.* “abode” (*cf.* обитатъ, “to dwell”).
6. “Passing the night beneath his waggon on the plains.” *ночѣя*, *gerund* of *ночеватъ*, “to pass the night.” German *übernachten* (*cf.* гимовѣть, “to winter”).

7, 8. "In gaols and prisons, in mines or an iron chain"—*i.e.*, in fetters, as worn by Siberian convicts.

10. "Not glad at the light of God's sun." *Dative* after *радъ*, as *я* *этому* *очень* *радъ*.

11, 12. "In every remote little town at the entrances of law courts and public offices" (*пали́ата*)—*i.e.*, the peasant has to wait long for justice and perhaps never obtains it.

13-16. The spring-floods of the Volga are not to be compared to the tide of misery and struggle that has inundated Russia.

Весной мн., *instr.* of time. "In the spring-time of much water." *Заливáть*, *ipf.*, *залийтъ*, *pf.*, "to flood."

15. Lit. "As with a great national struggle has our land filled herself."

20. "Or obeying [повиновáться *c. dat.*] the law of the world, hast thou already accomplished all that thou canst—composed a song like unto a groan, and hast fallen in thy spirit (spiritually) asleep for ever?"

22. "Peasant Children." The narrator meets a little boy who is helping his father by carting wood in bitter wintry weather. The lad is only six years old, but full of his own importance as a support of the family. The whole picture seemed like a scene from a puppet-show; yet it was real and typically Russian.

Metre.—Anapaestic, with spondee in first foot: — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | — and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | alternately.

4. "A cart(-load) of faggots" (cut branches); *genitive* in —у of divisible substances, like *трýбка табакý*, "a pipe-full of tobacco."

5. "And striding importantly, with solemn calm, a peasant-boy led the nag by the bridle" (*уздá*).

7. "In big boots, in a sheep-skin jacket."

Полушубóкъ, "a half-shuba," a short fur-coat. Шуба, the usual winter overcoat in Russia, is fur-lined and reaches below the knees; still longer is the тулúпъ, a driving-coat of sheepskin reaching almost to the feet.

8. Рукавíцы, gloves without fingers, like ski-ing-mittens. А самъ: "But himself about a nail (high)"—*i.e.*, a perfect Tom Thumb.

9. Ступай, lit. "Pass beside for yourself"—i.e., "Go your own way."

10. "You are too severe, I see!"
Больно (lit. "sick")=бочень, here merely strengthens грóзенъ, short form of грóзный, "wrathful, stern."
Ивáнь Гр.=John the Terrible.

11. Изъ лѣсу: observe accent; but line 2, изъ-лѣсу: In such cases, if there is any distinction, the phrase with the accented preposition is more like an adverb—e.g., за моремъ, "overseas"; but за мóремъ, "beyond the [some particular] sea." So in line 2 the forest has a wider connotation perhaps than here, where a corner of it is immediately specified.
Вѣстимо, "of course."

13. Лѣсъ, *irreg. loc.* like въ саду, на берегу, never with any other prepos. Раздавáлся, "resounded," *ipf.* from раздава́ться; *pf.* разда́ться, *pret.* разда́лся, —дала́сь, —ось, —ись.

15. Lit. "The family is a big one, but there are in all two head of (grown-up) men, my father and I"—i.e., two males in the family, the rest women and girls.
Человѣкъ is used as a noun of measure like our "head" (of cattle). So пять человѣкъ солдатъ, ученикóвъ, "five (head of) soldiers, pupils."

17. "Well, just think of that!" (Lit. "So behold that's what!"). "And what's your name?" (Lit. "How to call you?")—more popular than the polite какъ васъ зовутъ?

18. Влáсомъ, *predic. instr.* of Власъ=Blasius, or Blaise (Pascal had this name).

19. Кой=котóрый or како́й. Гóдикъ *dimin.* of годъ, "year." Popular for сколько вамъ лѣть? "How old are you?"
Шесто́й, "My sixth year has passed"—i.e., "I am over six." *Ipf.* ми́нова́ть, *pf.* ми́нуть.

20. (*To the horse.*) "'Gee, slow-coach,' shouted the mite in a bass voice."

21. "Jerked it by the bridle and strode on quicker."
Рвану́ть, *pf.* "to pull."
За-шага́ль, *pf.* За— often denotes the beginning of an action, as за-пѣть, *pf.*, "to begin to sing, strike up" (cf. No. 25, line 19).

23. Умори́тельно, "killingly"—i.e., ridiculously; so у смѣши́но, "killingly funny."

27. "The sleigh, the faggots, the piebald [*dim.* of пѣгий] horse."

28. " And the snow which lay up to the windows of the village " —i.e., as high as the cottage windows. *Окóшекъ*, gen. pl. of *окóшко*.

31. " With the stamp of the unkindly, cruel winter; everything that is so tormentingly [i.e., unutterably] sweet to a Russian soul, and which inspires Russian thoughts in the mind " (lit. " into the minds ").

Клеймó, " stamp, hall-mark." *Нелюдимый*, " unfriendly, misanthropic." *Мертвящий*, " deadening."

Вселять ipf.; *вселять pf.*, properly " to settle," also " to inspire, suggest."

The poet, on the one hand, is entranced by the beauty of the snow-covered winter landscape; yet he cannot forget the sufferings of the poor in cold weather, although these are faced with cheerfulness and heroism.

23. " My friend, my brother," the most stirring and hopeful of Nadson's poems. The weary toilers in the cause of Right may take heart; better days are coming; the world is sick of pain and bloodshed; and men's hearts are ready to turn towards love and goodness.

Metre.—Anapaestic: dactyls and spondees are admitted for variety.

1, 2. *Scan.*:

Дру́гъ мój | братъ мój | у́ста | лýй страдá | ю́щий братъ,
Кто́-бъ ты | не бы́лъ | не па | дай душой.

Irregular rhythm for special emphasis.

2. " Whoever thou art (wast)" —neg. needless in Engl.

3. Пусть, lines 3 to 6 form an *if*-clause in form of command; the *then*-clause begins line 7.

4. " Over an earth drenched with tears."

Омытой, *p.p.p.* of *омыть*, *pf.* of *омывать*.

5. " Let the holy ideal (be) shattered and slandered " (*ругáть*, " to scold ").

7. " Believe (me), the time will come" (*fut.* of *настáть*).

9, 10. " Not with (in) a crown of thorns, not beneath the galling [lit. " pressing "] chain, not with the cross on her bowed shoulders."

Согбённый or согнутый, *p.p.p.* of *согибáть*, *ipf.*; *согнúть*, *pf.*, " to bow, bend."

11. *Scan.*—Въ міръ прійдеть | ѿна въ сіл | Ѣ, etc.

12. Съ ѿркимъ свѣ | точемъ счас | -тъя въ рукахъ |

These examples show that relatively unimportant words of two syllables may lose their accent if the rhythm demands it.

15, 16. "No want, unenlightened, killing want, no sword, no posts of shame" (gallows).

Мертвящій, *pres. p.a.* from мертвіть, rarer *ipf.* of у—, for usual умеріцвлять, "to kill."

NADSON

24. "Mother." The poet bewails the loneliness of his boyhood, and recalls or imagines an unexpected visit from his mother; the rapture of their greeting; the songs and fairy-stories with which she cheered and consoled him. This seems to suggest a later time, when the poet, still lonely and misunderstood, longs for his mother, who can only come to him in dreams.

Metre.—Anapæstic.

1. Миѣ пало, "fell to my lot."

2. Взятый, *p.p.p.* of взять, "taken through a whim by a strange family."

4. "Learning the whole burden of people's charity."

7. Отрад. мол., *gen. plur.*, object of не шепталъ.

9, 10. "I grew up in loneliness" (*adv.*); "I grew up forgotten [*predic. instr.*], a timid boy [*instr.*], sullen, sickly" (*nom.*).

11, 12. Lit. "With a mind sadly developed not after the manner of a child; with a sensitive, morbidly sensitive, spirit."

20. "But dreams are already over me, holy dreams."

21. "Hark, the sound of steps and (of) a rustling [*pres. part. a.* of шумѣть] dress!"

23. И, etc. "And someone's embraces twined (themselves in a ring) round my neck."

Обвили́ся, *past of* обви́ться, *pf. of* обви́ваться: ся popular and poet. for съ after vowel.

29-32. Мотылько́въ, *gen. pl. of* мотылекъ = бáбочка, "butterfly." This and рыбокъ and плодовъ are *partitive gen.* English "some." Его, *i.e.* рáя.

Trans.—"As on former nights, hast thou brought with thee from its meadows butterflies bright as day, from its rivers fish with many-coloured scales, from its dark gardens aromatic fruits?"

35. "In the blue clouds [lit. "streams"] of holy incense." From Gk. Θυμίαμα.

40. "And thread strings of pearls out of them."

45-48. Lit. "And beneath still caresses, fanned by the ecstasy of floating dreams, I sweetly closed my weary eyes, burying my head in the pillow, wet with tears."

Обвéянь, *p.p. of* (об)-вéять, "to blow upon." Нахл., *p.p. act. of* нахлýнуть, *pf.* "to stream up." Смыкáть, *ipf.*; сомкнúть, *pf.* "to shut, fasten."

48. Прил., *gerund past of* (при)льнúть, "to nestle." Намок. *p.p. act. of* намóкнуть, *pf. of* —кáть.

25 "Sunset." The crimson glow of evening slowly fades; the village is silent; one faint song alone is heard, save for the stream by the wood. The trees stand like giants, the fields slumber wrapt in mist. Weird cloud-shapes float across the sky. The longing for love and happiness reawakens in the poet's heart.

Metre.—Iambic: $\textcircled{u} - | \textcircled{u} - | \textcircled{u} - | \textcircled{u} - | \textcircled{o}$ and $\textcircled{u} - | \textcircled{u} - | \textcircled{u} - - | \textcircled{u} -$ alternately.

1. "In the sky the evening-glow slowly (lazily) burns away in crimson radiance" (lit. "streak").

Заря is either the glow of dawn or of sunset. .

6. Уснýшемъ, *loc. sing. masc. p.p. act. of* уснýть, *pf.* "to fall asleep."

7. "And the streamlet, with playful eddies [lit. "playing with its eddies"], runs babbling through the wood." *Ipf.* журчáть, *pf.* за—, "to murmur, babble," etc.

14. Cf. No. 5, line 2.

15. Lit. "Light with darkness in exquisite union lies upon foliage and tree-trunks."

17-20. "With eager (thirsty) delight my breast inbreathes the cool streams (of air) and anew in my heart wakes [lit. "boils up"] the longing," etc.

26. "Life." The poet describes the life of man as a series of violent contrasts—love and hatred, joy and sorrow, sin and holiness—wherein he can trace no law but chaos.

Metre.—Iambic: $\textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - |$
 $- \textcircumflex | \textcircumflex$ and $\textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - | \textcircumflex - |$ alternately.

4. "Confounding [lit. "having confounded"] what is great with the worthless and ridiculous." Смѣшать, *pf.* of смѣшивать.
5. "What discordant tumult!"
7. "Here saucily ring the harlequin's bells, while there goes a prophet bowed beneath a cross." Корѣ, see No. 23, line 10.
10. "There is also the hungry groan of rebellious poverty."
14. Подточенный, *p.p.p.* of (под)точить, "to gnaw (under)."
16. Подавленный, *p.p.p.* of подавить, *pf.* of подавлять, "to crush, weigh down."

VOCABULARY

(*See Notes*)

A

Александрийский
áлый, ruby-coloured
áлчный, thirsty, famished
áнгель, angel
арлекинъ, harlequin
архангельский (*adj.*), from
Archangel

B

багрéцъ, purple colour
басъ, base
бáтька, бáтя, daddy
бáюшки-бáю, hush-by baby
безвíцный, innocent, guiltless
безгрéшный, sinless
бездáрный (-ренъ, -рна, -рно),
not talented
безплодный, furtile
безутéшно, inconsolably
беззavéтный, devoted
беззвúчно, soundless
безконéчный, endless
безкрéстный, without a cross
безмолвно, silently
безпросвéтный, without a
glimmer of light
безúмный, mad
безъ, without
бéрегъ, shore, bank
бýтва, combat
благодáтная, benevolent

благодáть (*f.*), benevolence
благорóдный, noble
благословлáть (*ipf.*), благо-
словíть (*pf.*), to bless, to
thank
блажéнство, blessedness
блéскъ, shine, glitter
блестéть (блещу, блестíшь),
to shine
блéдный, pale
блуждáть, to wander, to err
богатýръ, hero, valiant knight
Богъ, God
бóдро, bravely
боевóй (*adj.*), of battle
Бóжíй (*adj.*), of God
бóй, fight, battle
бóлъ, бóлъе, more (*comp.* of
много)
бóльно, painfully (*pop.*), very,
much
бóльшóй, big
болéзненно, painfully
больнóй, ill, sick
бóрзая, swift, quick
борьбá, struggle
босóй (босъ, бóсы), bare-
footed
брáинный, warlike
брать, brother
брéмя, burden (fig. weight)
брóдить, to wander

бубёнчикъ, little bell
 буди́ть, to awaken (*trans.*)
 бу́дто (*adv.*), as if
 будь!, be!
 буйши́й вътеръ, raging wind
 буря, storm
 бы́стро, quickly
 бы́ть, to be
 бѣ́дный, poor
 бѣ́днійка, poor fellow
 бѣ́жать, to run
 бѣ́лѣть, to show white
 бѣ́шены́й, mad, frenzied

B

ваа́ль, bail
 вай́кно, gravely
 вакхáнка, bacchante
 валь, wave, billow
 вбѣ́жáвши, *p. ger.* of вбѣ́жать, to run into
 ввóлю, at will, at pleasure
 вдрóгъ, suddenly
 вдыхáть (*ipf.*), вдохнúть (*pf.*), to breathe
 вдѣ́вáть, вдѣ́ть (*pf.* вдѣ́ну), to put in, draw in
 вездѣ́, everywhere
 везу́щий (*pr. part.* of везти́), to cart, transport
 великанъ, giant
 вели́кій, great
 вели́чіе, ѿ, order, commands
 веретенó, spindle
 вернúться, to come back
 верстá, verst (see Notes)
 вершина, summit, top
 веселый, merry
 весна, spring
 весті, води́ть, to lead
 весь, вся, все, all
 вѣ́тхій, old, ancient
 вече́рній (*adj.*), evening
 вече́ръ, evening
 ве́шній (*poet.*), весе́нній (*adj.*), spring
 вздре́мнúть, to take a nap
 вздыма́ться, to raise

взя́ть (*pf.* возьмú), to take;
 братъ (*ipf.* беру́)
 видъ, appearance; съ ви́ду, by appearance
 ви́жу, I see, of ви́дѣть, to see
 вихрь (*m.*), whirlwind
 внимáть (*ipf.*), ви́ять (*perf.*), to listen
 вну́къ, grandchild
 внутрі́, inside
 водá, water
 воздви́гáть (*ipf.*), воздви́гнуть (*pf.*), to raise, erect, rear
 воздухъ, air
 возноси́ться (*ipf.*), вознестись (*pf.*), to rise, mount
 возслáвить, to glorify
 возъ, cart-load
 война, war
 воинъ, warrior
 вокрúгъ, round about
 волкъ, wolf
 волни́а, wave, billow
 волни́стый, wavy
 воль, will, freedom
 вообра́жáть (*ipf.*), вообра́зить (*pf.*), to imagine
 ворошóкъ (*dim.* of ворохъ), pile
 вотъ, that is
 враждá, enmity
 вре́мя, time
 всегда́, always
 всегó, all together
 вселáть (*ipf.*), вселить (*pf.*), to inspire
 вскружíть голову, to turn one's brain
 вспоминáть, вспóмнить (*pf.*), to remember, recollect
 встрепену́ться, to shake the wings
 встре́ча, meeting; на-встре́чу, мнѣ́, to meet me
 встре́чáть (*ipf.*), встре́тить (*pf.*), to meet
 вступáть (*ipf.*), -ни́ть (*pf.*), to enter

всходи́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), взойти́ (<i>pf.</i>), to rise (of the sun)	глядю́ (see глядѣ́ть)
всíкій, всíкъ, each, every	гнáть (гонио, гониши́), to chase, drive away
всё, all, everything	гнестí (гнету́), to press
вспыхи́вать (<i>ipf.</i>), вспыхну́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to flash	гнётъ, pressure, weight
второ́й, second	гнúться, to bend oneself
вчера́, yesterday	гнѣздó, nest
вы, you	говари́ть, to speak
выводи́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), вывести́ (<i>pf.</i>), to bring out	гóдикъ (<i>dim.</i> годъ), year
выйти́ (<i>pf.</i> of пить), to drink	гóрный, mountainous
выходи́ть, выйти́ (<i>pf.</i>), to go out	городи́шко, small town
выше, higher	горячíй (горячъ, á, ó), hot, (fig. -ardent)
выѣзжáть (<i>ipf.</i>), выѣхать (<i>pf.</i>), to go out (not on foot)	головá, главá, head
въ, in	гóлодъ, hunger; голóдный, hungry
вѣдь, you know	гóлосъ, voice
вѣково́й, secular	голубо́й, light blue
вѣкъ, century, days	горá, mountain
вѣне́цъ, crown	гордый, proud
вѣрить, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to believe	гордáющíйся, proud
вѣрио, truly	гóре, grief, woe
вѣстíмо (pop.), certainly	гóрстъ (<i>f.</i>), handful
вѣтвь (<i>f.</i>), twig, branch	горькíй, bitter
вѣтеро́къ (<i>dim.</i>), see вѣтеръ	гость (<i>m.</i>), guest, visitor; идти
вѣтеръ, wind	въ гóсти, to go visiting
вѣтка, twig	готóвясь, getting ready
вѣчны́й, eternal; вѣчно, for ever and ever	готóвъ, готовый, ready
вѣщíй, prophetic, predicting	гробъ, tomb, coffin
Г	
гада́ть, угада́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to divine, try to guess the future	громъ, thunder
гдѣ, where	гроши́, farthing
гдѣ-то, somewhere	грёзы, dreams
геро́й, hero	гремѣ́ть, to rattle
глáзки (<i>pl. dim.</i>), eyes; глазъ, глазá	грóзенъ, грóзный, stern, severe
гласъ, гóлосъ, voice	грудь (<i>f.</i>), breast, chest
глубо́кій, глубо́кое, deep, deeper; глубо́кó, deeply	грустъ, grief, sadness
глупе́цъ, fool	грáзны́й (грáзенъ, знá, зно, зны), dirty
глухо́й (see Notes), dull, obscure	грáзъ (<i>f.</i>), dirt
глúшь (<i>f.</i>), dull place	гужъ, gope
глядѣ́ть, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to look	гуля́ть, to walk
Д	
да, yes, and (sometimes)	гуль, rumbling, drone
дава́й (see Notes)	гумно́, thrashing-floor

дава́ть (даю), дать (pf.), дамъ,	дрожа́ть, to tremble
дашь, дастъ, дадимъ, дадите,	другъ, дружокъ (dim.), другъ́й (pl.), friend
дадутъ, to give	дру́жно, amicably, unani- mously
далеко, far	дубра́ва, grove of leafy trees
да́льний, far (adj.)	дубъ, oak
даръ, gift	дума, thought
два, two	думать, to think
движе́ние, ье, movement	дұмушка (dim.), see дұма
дворо́вый, belonging to the	духовно, spiritually
house of a nobleman	духъ, spirit
день, day	душá, soul
дико, wild	душистый, fragrant
дитя, child	дұшно, stifling
дно, bottom	дымъ, smoke
для, for	дыха́нье, breath
до (gen.), till	дыша́ть, по- (pf.), to breathe; дохну́ть (pf.), to blow
добрó, good	дьячиха, sexton's wife
добрый, good, kind	дѣвіца, maiden
доводи́ть (ipf.), довесті́ (pf.), to	дѣло, occupation, business
lead up to	дѣти (pl. of дитя), children
довольно, enough	дѣтскій (adj.), children's
довольство, wealth	дѣтство, childhood
догорáть, -рѣть (pf.), to burn	
out	
дождь (m.), rain	
докóль, till	
долгий, long	
долго, a long time	
долговѣ́чный, everlasting	
долина, valley	
долу, down	
домишко, small miserable	
house	
домъ, домá (pl.), house; дома,	
at home; домо́й, home (adv.)	
дорога, road, way	
дорогой, dear	
досыта, till satisfied	
доходи́ть (ipf.), дойти́ (pf.), to	
come to, to go as far as	
древеса́, древе́сь (g. pl.), trees	
дрема́ть (дремлю́, лешь), to	
slumber, to doze	
дреми́ть (see Notes)	
дрови́шки (dim.), дровá (pl.),	
fuel	
дрóвни (pl.), peasant's sledge	
дро́восе́къ, woodcutter	

E

его, his
едвá, scarcely
ей, to her
ельникъ, fir-grove
есть, is, there is
ещё, still, yet

Ж

жадный, eager, greedy
жаль, жалко, it is a pity
жале́ть, to pity
жаркий, hot
жатва, reaping
жать, to reap
ждать, to wait
жемчужный (adj.), pearly
женá, wife
желаніе, desire, wish
желудокъ, stomach
желѣзный, iron

жéртва, victim, sacrifice

жéстокýй, cruel, hard

жéвóй, alive

животворýть, to vivify

жизнь (*f.*), life

житъ, to live

житъé, life (manner of living)

жужжанье, buzzing

журчá (*pr. ger.* of журчáть), to warble, gurgle

журчáшie, ъе, warbling, gurgling

3

забáва, amusement, fun, sport

забóта, care, trouble

забыváть (*ipf.*), -ся; забыть (*pf.*), -ся, to forget

зáвисть, envy

зáвтра, to-morrow

завывáнье, howling

завывáть (*ipf.*), завыть (*pf.*), to howl

завéтный, sacred

задумáть, to plan, think of

задумыváться (*ipf.*), задумáться (*pl.*), to muse, be sad

законъ, law

закалéть (закалíть), въ боó, hardened, used to war

закипáть, -пéть (*pf.*), to begin to boil

закróмъ, corn-bin

закрýвши (закрýть), having shut

заливáть, залýть (*pf.*), to flood

замирáн (*ger.* of замирáть, -мереть, *pf.*), to die away (sound), sink

замéнять, замéнять (*pf.*), to substitute, replace

заодно, unanimously

запáсь, stock, store

заплáкать, to begin to weep

заповéдный (see the Notes)

запоздáлый, belated

зарастáть (*ipf.*), зарастí (*pf.*), to be overgrown

зарýться (*pf.*), to bury oneself

зарý (see Notes), evening-red, dawn

застýнникъ, defender, intercessor

застучáть, to begin to tap

застыváть (*ipf.*), застыть (*pf.*), to congeal

засыпáть (*ipf.*), заснýть (*pf.*), to fall asleep

затó, on the other hand

захлебнýться, to choke oneself

зашагáть, to begin to stride

зашумéть, to begin to make a noise

звáть, to call

звукъ, sound

звукáть, про- (*pf.*), to sound

звéздá, звéзды (*pl.*), star

звéрь (*m.*), wild beast

здорóво? (pop.) how do you do?

здráвъ, здráвый (*adj.*), sound

здесь, here

зеленéть, to grow green

зелéный, green

земля, earth, land, soil

земной, earth (*adj.*)

зернистый, grainy, granulous

зимá, winter

зимníй (*adj.*), winter

зинаменováть (*ipf.*), о- (*pf.*), (-ую, -уешь), to signify, mean

зло, evil

злóба, malice

злой (золь, злá, злы), malicious, wicked

знатъ, to know

знойный, burning, hot

зóлото, gold

золотóй, golden

И

и, and

йва, willow

игráть, to play

идеáль, ideal

извóлить, to will, wish

извѣдывать (<i>ipf.</i>), извѣдѣть (<i>pf.</i>), to learn, ascertain	колыбѣльная пѣснѧ, lullaby
изгнаніе, exile, banishment	коль (pop.), if
изгнаніицъ, exile	конченъ, a, o, finished
издаваѣть звукъ (<i>ipf.</i>), издаѣть (<i>pf.</i>), to produce a sound	конь (<i>m.</i>), steed
издергать, to spend	копнѣ, heap
измучивать (<i>ipf.</i>), измучить (<i>pf.</i>), to tire out	коренѣй (<i>m.</i>), root
изумрудный, emerald (<i>adj.</i>)	косить, to mow, scythe
изъ, out of	кость (<i>f.</i>), косточка (<i>dim.</i>), bone
икона, ikon, image	котомка, sack, wallet
или, or	котка, cat
искать (ищу, ищешь), to look for	краѣ, edge, brim, country
искренній, sincere	краса, beauty
исполненный, full	краснѣй, red, beautiful (poet.)

К

каждый, every, each	кривой, curved, crooked
казакъ, Cossack	кровавый, bloody
казачій, казацкій (<i>adj.</i>), Cossack's	кроватка (<i>dim.</i>), little bed
какой, ая, ѿ, what, which	кробля, roof
какъ, as, how	кровопролитный, sanguinary (of combats)
калмыкъ, Calmuck	кровь (<i>f.</i>), blood
камень, камни (<i>pl.</i>), stone	кругомъ, round about
капризный, capricious	кружка, mug
картина, picture	крупный, big, large-grained
картонное, made of pasteboard	крутить (<i>pr. ger. of</i> крутить), to twirl, whirl
катить, to roll, to move	крыло, крылья (<i>pl.</i>), wing
кинжалъ, dagger	крыса, rat
кинуть, to leave behind	крыть, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to cover
кипѣть, to boil	кто, who; кто-нибудь, somebody
клевета, calumny	купчиха, merchant's wife
клеймо, stamp, mark	курятина, -ка (<i>dim.</i>), fowl's flesh
книга, книжка (<i>dim.</i>), book	куща, tent, shade

Л

книзъ = кото́рымъ, кото́рый, which	лазурный, sky-blue
кой (pop. of кото́рый), which	лазурь (<i>f.</i>), azure
колокольчикъ, bell	лай, barking
коло́сь, ear of corn	ласкай (<i>ger. of</i> ласкать), to caress

лásки, caresses	малýточка (<i>dim.</i>), little one
лásково, kindly, welcomely	мать, mother
лачúжка (<i>dim.</i>), little hut	махáть, махнúть (<i>pf.</i>), to wave
левъ, львá, львý (<i>pl.</i>), lion	мáчта, mast
легкó-, easily	мглá, mist
лежащíй (<i>pr. part.</i> of лежáть), to lie	мгновéнье, moment
лелéя (<i>pr. ger.</i> of лелéять), to fondle, cherish	мéдленно, slowly
летéть, летáть (<i>ipf.</i>), to fly (<i>perf.</i>), to fly	мелковóдный, shallow
ли, if, whether; ли... ли, either... or, whether... or	мéльница, mill
ликовáть (-ую, -ешь), to rejoice	мéртвая, dead, slow coach
ликóющíй, rejoicing	мертвýщий, deadening
ли́ра, lyre	мечá, dream
лисá, лисíца, fox	мечъ, sword
листвá, foliage	мигъ, wink, twinkling of an eye
листóчек (<i>dim.</i>), leaf	мíлость (<i>f.</i>), grace, favour
лýстъ, лýстъя (<i>pl.</i>), leaf	мíлый, dear
лить (лýю, лýшь), to pour	мíмо, past, by
лицемéрный, hypocritical	миновáться, to pass, to be over
лицó, face	минúта, minute, moment
лишéниe, privation, want	миновáть (<i>ipf.</i>), мýнуть (<i>pf.</i>), to pass over
лóсниться, to be glossy, be sleek	мíрный, peaceful
лошáдка, little horse	миръ, peace
лунá, moon	мíръ, world
лугъ, meadow	младéнецъ, baby, infant
лúчшиiй, best	младой (<i>молодой</i>), young
лучъ, ray, beam	многовóдный, abounding in water
лýниво, lazily	мнóго (<i>adv.</i>), ми́гие (<i>pl. adj.</i>), much, many
лýсъ, forest	мнé (dat. of я), to me
лýто, summer	могíла, tomb
любéзенъ, любéзный, dear, amiable	могъ, моглý (<i>past of мочь</i>), to be able
любóвь (<i>f.</i>), love	мой, my
любяющíй (<i>pr. part.</i> of любíть), to love	моловá, rumour
люди (<i>pl. of человéкъ</i>), people	молéниe, praying
людской, human	молíтва, prayer
M	
мáль, small	молнíя, lightning
мáльчикъ, boy	мольбá, prayer, entreating
малýточка, the little one	móре, sea
	мореплáватель, seaman
	морíть, to starve
	морóзъ, frost
	мотылéкъ, butterfly
	мракъ, darkness, obscurity
	мудрéцъ, sage, wise man

мужикъ, peasant
 мужичокъ, little man
 музыка, music
 мўка, мўки (*pl.*), the tor-
 ments
 мурава, green grass
 муравей, ant
 мутный, not clear, turbid
 мучительно, painfully
 мчаться (мчусь, мчиться), to
 run, hurry away quickly
 мысли, thoughts
 мышь (*f.*), mouse
 мѣнѧя (*pr. ger. of* мѣнѧть), to
 change
 мѣсяцъ, moon, month
 мѣшокъ, мѣшки (*pl.*), sack
 мѣгkій, soft
 мясное, the viands, of meat
 мятежный, rebellious

H

на, on
 наводить (*ipf.*), навесті (*pf.*),
 to lead on, bring on
 навѣки, for ever
 нагои, naked
 награда, prize, reward
 нагустить, to thicken
 надежда, hope
 надт (о) (*instr.*), over, above
 надѣяться, to hope
 нагло, saucily
 называть (*ipf.*), называть (*pf.*),
 to name, call
 наизусть, by heart
 наку́шавшись (*pr. ger.*), наку́-
 шаться, to eat one's fill
 намокшій (*pf. of* номокнуть),
 to get wet
 намъ (*dat. of* мы), to us
 напитаться (*pf.*), to drink one's
 fill
 наплакаться, to weep enough
 напыщенный, pampered with
 pride
 народный, national
 нарбъ, people

нарѹжно, outwardly, ap-
 parently
 наскѹчивать, наскѹчить (*pf.*),
 to bore, to become irk-
 some
 насмотрѣться, to admire suffi-
 ciently
 настава́ть (*ipf.*), наста́ть (*pf.*)
 (настáну), to come, approach
 настóящíй, real
 наступа́ть (*ipf.*), наступи́ть
 (*pf.*), to step, to come, to
 begin
 насыпáть, to fill up
 нахлы́нувшій, *pf. of* нахлы́-
 нуть *pf.*, to rush in, to in-
 vade
 нашъ, our
 не, not
 небесный (*adj.*), of heaven
 небо, sky, heaven; небеса́ (*pl.*)
 невинный, innocent
 недавно, recently
 нелюдимый, misanthropic
 немного, a little
 ненавидѣть, to hate
 неправда, untruth
 непогода, bad weather, stormy
 непокорный, indocile, dis-
 obedient
 непонятная, incomprehensible
 непривориный, sincere
 иерукотврый, not made with
 human hands
 несмѣлый, shy
 нестройный, dissonant, dis-
 cordant
 несъ, несті, попесті (*pf.*), to
 saggy
 неужели, неужли, indeed?
 неутомимо, indefatigably, un-
 tiringly
 ни, neither, nor, either, or
 нїва, cornfield
 нигдѣ, nowhere
 низа́ть жемчѹжныя нїти, to
 thread pearls
 никто, nobody

и́сходи́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), низойтý (<i>pf.</i>),	оди́нь, оди́а, оди́о, опе
to descend on	оди́ажды, once
ничегó, nothing	оди́озвúчный (<i>adj.</i>), in unison
ничтóжны́й, null, nothing (<i>adj.</i>)	оди́тый, clad, dressed
ничу́ть, not at all	бóзимъ (<i>f.</i>), see Notes
нищетá, misery, poverty	озлоблéнье, anger, irritation
но, but	о́кеанъ, ocean
но́вый, new	о́ко́шко (<i>dim.</i>), window
ногá, foot, leg	о́кружáть, окружíть (<i>pf.</i>), to surround
ноготóкъ (see Notes), little	Октябрь, October
nail	омы́тый (<i>part. p.</i> омы́ть), to wash all over
носи́ться (<i>ipf.</i>), нестíсь (<i>pf.</i>),	онъ, he; онá, she; онó, it;
to move quickly	они́, they
ночнóй (<i>adj.</i>), of night	опа́сный, dangerous
ночу́я (<i>pr. ger.</i> of ночевáть),	ополчáться (<i>ipf.</i>), ополчíться
to pass the night	(<i>pf.</i>), to arm
ночь (<i>f.</i>), night	освéжáться (<i>ipf.</i>), освéжíться
ну !, come !, eh !, ah !	(<i>pf.</i>), to be freshened
нуждá, want, need	осéнний, autumn (<i>adj.</i>)
нынé, now	осéнь (<i>f.</i>), autumn
нéжнýй, tender	осpáривáть, to dispute, controvert
нéмой, dumb	оставáться, остáться (<i>pf.</i>), to remain
нéть, no, there is not	острóгъ, prison, gaol
О	
о, about	отвозíть (<i>ipf.</i>), отвезти, to drive away, transport
обветшáлый, old, obsolete	отдавáть (<i>ipf.</i>), отда́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to give away
обви́ваться, обви́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to wind	отдалéнnyй, distant, remote
round, wrap up	отдыхáть, отдохнúть (<i>pf.</i>), to rest
обвéянъ (<i>p.p.p.</i> of обвéять,	отéцъ, father
<i>pf.</i>), to waft	откры́тый (<i>adj.</i>), open
оби́да, offence, affront	откúда, where from
оби́тель (<i>f.</i>), see Notes	отпúщенnyй, freedman
облáсканъ (<i>p.p.p.</i> of обла-	отráда, comfort
скáть), to lavish one's caresses	отráдnyй, consolatory
облега́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), облéчъ (<i>pf.</i>),	отряхáть (<i>ipf.</i>), отряхнúть (<i>pf.</i>),
to encircle, enclose	to shake off
обогрéть (<i>pf.</i>), обогрéвáть	отъéзжее поле (see Notes),
(<i>ipf.</i>), to warm	field for hunting
образóкъ, little ikon (image)	охóта, hunting, hunt
объятíе, embrace; объятíя (<i>pl.</i>),	очаровáнье, enchantment
arms	очертáнія, outlines, coutours
овчíный, of sheepskin	óчи (бóко, sing.), eyes (poet)
оглýдываться, оглянúться	
(<i>pf.</i>), to look round	
огóнь (<i>m.</i>), fire, flame	
одинóко, lonely	

П

падать, to fall
 падший (*part.*), fallen
 паденье, fall
 палата, chamber, court of justice
 памятникъ, monument
 парийще (*magn.*), big lad
 парусъ, sail
 пасть (*pf.*), выпада́ть на дôлю,
 to fall to the lot of
 пахарь, ploughman
 паха́ть, to plough
 пе́рвый, first
 передъ, before
 пережи́вать (*ipf.*), пережи́ться
 (*pf.*), to survive
 перепа́хивать, to plough again
 переполни́ться (*pf.*), -нáться
 (*ipf.*), to overfill
 перлъ, pearl
 песокъ, sand
 пестрый, many-coloured
 Пётръ, Peter
 печа́лить, to sadden, afflict
 печа́ль (*f.*), sorrow
 печа́льный, sad
 пийть, поэ́ть, poet
 плáкать, за- (*pf.*), to weep
 пла́кучий, weeping
 плáтье, dress
 плечо, shoulder
 плодъ, fruit
 плугъ, plough
 плыть, to sail, swim
 пляса́ть (*ipf.*), по- (*pf.*), to
 dance
 по, over, through, by
 повину́ясь (*pr. ger.* of пови-
 нова́ться), to obey
 повсемѣ́стно, everywhere
 повсю́ду, everywhere
 погибнуть, to ruin, destroy
 подавленный, suppressed
 подарить (see дарить), to pre-
 sent
 пода́чка, gift, sop

подбира́ть (*ipf.*), подобра́ть
 (*pf.*), to take up
 подлу́чный, sublunar
 поднимать (*ipf.*), -ся; поди́ть
 (*pf.*), to raise
 подобный, alike, similar
 подружка (*dim.* of подруга,
 fem.), companion, friend
 подсмотре́ть, to observe
 подточеннýй, gnawed, nibbled
 подушка, pillow
 подъ, under
 подъездъ, street door, house
 entrance
 по-дѣтски (*adv.*), like a child
 пожи́виться, to take advan-
 tage of, pick up
 позабы́тый, forgotten
 поздний, late (*adj.*)
 позорный столбъ, pillory
 позоръ, disgrace, dishonour
 пойти (see идти)
 пойти, на- (*pf.*), to give to
 drink, water
 покой, rest
 покойный, peaceful
 побле, field
 полза́ть, ползти, to creep,
 crawl
 полно́й, full
 полно́властино, absolutely
 полночъ (*f.*), midnight
 положи́ть (*pf.* of класть), to
 put
 полоса́, stripe, band
 полосатый, striped (see Notes)
 полущубокъ, short fur coat
 полымя, плáмя, flame
 полюбова́ться (*pf.* of любо-
 ваться), to admire
 полы́на, glade
 помертвѣ́ть, to fade
 помнить, to remember
 помоли́ться (*pf.* of моли́ться),
 to pray
 понахмуритьсѧ, to frown
 поникнать (*ipf.*), поникнуть
 (*pf.*), to sink, droop

попасться, to be caught	приносить (ipf.), принести
по-плясать (see пля-)	(pf.), to bring
поприще, career, course	припрятать, to hide
попустому, vainly	природа, nature
попрыгунья, leaper, dancer	приходъ, coming, arrival
пора, time	прихотливый, whimsical, capricious
поруганный (part. p. поругать), to dishonour, defame	прихоть (f.), caprice, whim
поселение, abode	приёмля, accepting
поселянинъ, villager	прийті, to arrive, come to
послужный, obedient	приумолкнуть, to become silent
последний, last	приятный, agreeable
посмотрѣть (pf.), to have a look; смотрѣть (ipf.)	про, about
поспѣшать, -шитъ (pf.), to make all possible speed	пробираться, to make one's way through
посреди, among	пробуждать (ipf.), -ся; пробудить (pf.), -ся, to awaken (fig. to rouse, stir up)
посылать (ipf.), послать (pf.), to send	проводить, -водить, to see away, off
поутру, in the morning	пройти, to pass
поцѣлуй, kiss	проза, prose
почиватъ (ipf.), почтѣть (pf.), to sleep, to rest	прозвенѣть (pf. of звенѣть), jingle, ring
почти, almost	прокормить, to feed (through)
пошли, started	проливатъ слёзы, пролить (pf.), пролью, to shed tears
пощестъ, vulgarity, tastelessness	проливной дождь (m.), shower, pouring rain
пощада, mercy	пролиться, to spill, pour out
поэтъ, poet	промерзать, to freeze through
поясъ, belt, girdle, waist	промчаться, to pass rapidly
правда, right, truth, justice	пропасть, to be lost
право, right	пропеть, to sing through
прахъ, dust	пророкъ, prophet
предъ, before	просвѣщеніе, enlightenment
прекрасный, beautiful	просить, to beg, ask for
прелестъ, charm, beauty	прости, to forgive; прості, farewell
преступленіе, crime	просыпаться (ipf.), проснуться (pl.), to wake, awake
призрачный, fantastical	прохладный, cool
призываѣть (ipf.), призвать	проѣзжий, passer-by, traveller
(pf.), to call upon	прошлый, past
прикладываться (ipf.), -лечь	прощальный (adj.), parting, farewell
(pf.), to lie down	прудъ, pond
прикрытый, covered	
прильнувші (pf. ger. of прильнуть), to adhere to	
приманка, attraction	
приниматься (ipf.), приняться	
(pf.), to start	

птичка (*dim.*), little bird
пугливый, shy, skittish
пускай, let (*introduces wish or command*)
пустой, vain, empty
пустыня, desert
пусты (see пускай)
путникъ, ца (*fem.*), traveller
путь (*m.*), way, road, journey
пышный, superb, luxurious
пьяный, tipsy, drunk
пѣгоныкій (*adj. dim.*), pied (horse)
пѣсня, song
пѣть (пою, поѣшь), to sing;
спѣть (*pf.*)

P

рабо́тать, to work
рабъ, serf
равноду́шно, indifferently
рѣди, for the sake of
рѣдоваться, to rejoice
радъ, glad
разбітый (*part. p.*), разбиватъ,
разбить (*pf.*), to break to pieces
разбѣгатъся, to disperse
развито́й, developed
разгѣръ, the highest degree of heat
разгора́ться (*ipf.*), разгорѣть-
ся (*pf.*), to begin to flame
разгулье, revelry
раздава́ться (*ipf.*), раздатъся
(*pf.*), to be distributed, sound
разскáзыва́ть (*ipf.*), разскá-
зать (*pf.*), to relate
разсе́янный, dispersed
разу́мный, wise
разъѣхатъся, to go in different
directions
рай, paradise; райскій (*adj.*)
раскачáть, to shake (asunder)
раскидывать, to throw, scatter
расті, рось (*past*), to grow

растоптанный (*p. part. of рас-
топтать*), to tread down, crush
расцвѣтать (*ipf.*), расцвѣті
(*pf.*), to bloom, open (of flowers)
расшиватъ (*ipf.*), расшиватъ (*pf.*),
разошьб, to embroider
расширяться (*ipf.*), расши-
ряться (*pf.*), to enlarge, ex-
pand
рванутъ, to pull
ребёнокъ, child
рѣвность, jealousy
робѣть, to be shy, shrink
рѣдина, native country, birth-
place
родной, native, own by birth
роскошный, luxurious, mag-
nific
рожь (*f.*), гуе
роща, grove
рубить, to hew, chop
рудникъ, mine
ружѣ, gun, musket
рукѣ, hand, arm
рукавицы, mittens
рѣсскій, Russian
Русь, Russia
ручѣкъ (*dim.*), stream
ручѣй, brook, stream
рыбка (*dim. of рыбъ*), fish
рыцарь, knight
рѣдкій, rare (*adj.*)
рѣзвость (*f.*), merriment
рѣка, river
рѣсницы, eyelashes
рѣшѣніе, sentence, decision

C

садітъся, to sit down
садъ, garden
самый, same, self
самъ, oneself
сапоги, boots
сбѣтъся, to be accomplished
свѣтъ, to convey

свершáть (<i>ipf.</i>), -шáть (<i>pf.</i>), <i>reflex.</i> , to be fulfilled	скóлько, how much, many скóрбный, sorrowful
свишáть (<i>ipf.</i>), сви́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to twist, to nest	скóрбь (<i>f.</i>), sorrow
свиштть (свищ, тшь), to whistle	скóро, скорй, quickly
свобда, freedom	скрипть, to creak
свобдный, free	скучть, to feel lonely
свой, my, thy, etc., own	скучно, lonely
сввтть, сввть (<i>pf.</i>), to blow off	скучный, dull
сввтй, fresh	слва, glory
сввтло, star, radiance	слвнй, famous, glorious
сввтлй, bright	слвне (<i>pl.</i>), славяннй (<i>sing.</i>), Slav
сввтить, to light, shine, give a light	слдкй, sweet
сввточ, torch, light	слдкно, delightfully, sweetly
сввтъ, light, world	слез, tear
сввч, candle	слвно, as if
святй, holy	слвво, word
себй (<i>acc.</i>), self, selves (<i>reflex.</i> <i>pron.</i>)	слжены, put together
сегодня, to-day	слчай, occasion, circumstance, chance
сейчс, just now	слух, rumour, hearing, ear
сел, village	слышиш, to hear
сльскй, rural	смтрть, to look
семй, family	смыкть (<i>ipf.</i>), сомкнуть (<i>pf.</i>), to shut, close
серафмй, seraph	смщло, fearlessly
сердечный (see Notes), of my heart	смщав, having mixed
срдце, heart	смшнй, funny, ridiculous
серебрстй, silvery	снова, again
сидть, to sit	сноп, sheaf
сла, strength	снфг, snow
сльный, strong	снжнй, snow (<i>adj.</i>)
синца, tomtit	собака, dog
синй, blue	собирться (<i>ipf.</i>), собрться (<i>pf.</i>), to rally, gather (strength)
сйне, ье, shining	собой (<i>instr.</i> of себй), oneself
сять, to shine	сбствнй, own
сказть, to say	согбнй, bent
скзка, fairy-tale	созвче, harmony, rhyme
скзывать, to tell	создавть (<i>ipf.</i>), создть (<i>pf.</i>), to create
сктваться (<i>ipf.</i>), скатться (<i>pf.</i>), to roll off	скрбться (<i>imper.</i> of скрытся), to hide oneself
сквз, through	солнечнй, sun (<i>adj.</i>)
скирд, corn-stack	солнце, sun
склонться (<i>ipf.</i>), склонться (<i>pf.</i>), to bend, bow	солом, straw

сомнѣніе, ье, doubt	струй, current, stream
сонный, dreamy, sleeping	студеный, cold
сонъ, сиа (gen. sing.), dream,	ступай!, go along!
sleep	стыдиться, to be ashamed
сосѣдка, neighbour (fem.)	стыдъ, shame
сосѣдъ, neighbour	судъ, court
сохá, sort of plough	судьбá, fate
сочетаніе, combination, blend-	суетливый, bustling, restless
ing	сущій, existing
спать (сплю, спиши), to sleep	сфинксъ, sphinx
спокойный, calm	счастье, happiness
спокойствіе, calmness, repose	съ, with, from
спорый, productive, successful	сынійшка, (little) son
среді, among	съверъ, north
средь, amidst	съдѣльце (dim. of сѣдлó), saddle
ставить, to put upright	съдой, grey (headed)
стараться (ipf.), по- (pf.), to try	съицо, hay
старушка (dim.), old woman	сънь (f.), shade
старый, old	сърый, grey
стать (pf. стану), to become,	съятель (m.), sower
begin	
стволь, trunk	
степь (f.), step	
стлаться (стелюсь, ешься), to	
extend	
стогъ, stack	
стоить, to deserve, cost	
столпъ, column, pillar	
столъ, table, board	
столько, so many, so much	
стонать, to groan	
стонъ, groan	
сторонá, страна, side, land	
стойть, по- (pf.), to stand	
страданіе, suffering	
страдающій, suffering	
страждатъ, страдаѣть, to suffer	
странникъ, pilgrim	
странный, strange	
страстъ (f.), passion	
страшитъся, to be afraid of	
стрекоза, dragon-fly	
стремитъся, to strain, hasten	
стремлѣніе, effort	
стрѣмя, stirrup	
стройный, harmonious	
струйтъся, to be poured forth,	
to ripple	
	Т
	тайственный, secret, mys-
	terious
	тайный, secret
	таковой, such
	такой, such
	такъ, so, thus
	тамъ, there
	тащить, to drag (reflex. to
	trail along)
	твердѣть (твѣржу), to repeat
	by heart
	твёрдый, hard, firm
	твой, thy
	театръ, theatre
	тобѣ (dat.), тебѣ (gen. and acc.),
	ты, thou
	телѣга, cart
	тёмный, dark
	тѣмя, crown of the head, top
	of the mount
	теперъ, now
	терновый вѣнѣцъ, crown of
	thorns
	тихій, quiet
	тишина, stillness, quiet, silence
	тлѣніе (ье), corruption, rot

то . . . то, now . . . then
 то-и-знай (*adv. phrase*), constantly
 толпá, crowd
 тóлько, only
 томйтъся, to languish, pine
 топóрь, axe
 торжéственno, solemnly
 тоскá, distress, pain
 тотъ, та, то, тѣ, this, that
 точйтъ, to sharpen
 трéбовать, по- (*pf.*), to demand
 тревóга, alarm, anxiety
 тревóжить, to disturb, shake
 трéпеть, fear
 трéтiй, ья, ье, third
 тройка, a team of three horses
 abreast
 тропá, pathway
 трудно, difficult, hard
 трудъ, toil
 трюсить, to play coward, falter
 трусь, coward
 тумáнь, mist, fog
 тунгúсь, Tunguse
 тýча, тýчка (*dim.*), storm-cloud
 тутъ, here
 ты, thou
 тьмá, darkness
 тѣло, body
 тѣнь (*f.*), shade, shadow
 тѣснйтъся, to squeeze in
 тѣсный, narrow, tight
 тюрьмá, prison
 тяготйтъ, to disturb, over-
 burden
 тяжёлый, heavy (fig. sad)
 тяжесть (*f.*), heaviness, burden

У

у, near, by
 убýрать (*ipf.*), убрать (*pf.*), to take, put away
 убѣжать (*pf.* of убѣгать), to escape, run away
 увý! alas!
 увядáнье, withering, fading
 угадать, to guess

у́голь, corner
 угрóза, threat
 угрóмый, morose, surly
 удавливать, удавлять (*ipf.*),
 удавить (*pf.*), to hang, choke
 удалóй, audacious, daring
 уда́рить, to strike
 ударъ, stroke, blow
 удручать (*ipf.*), -чить (*pf.*), to
 oppress, afflict
 ужасъ, horror
 ужинъ, supper
 ужъ, already
 уздцé (*pl.*), bridle
 узнáть, to find out, learn
 ука́зывать (*ipf.*), указать (*pf.*),
 to show, point out
 украдкóй, secretly, stealthily
 улетáть (*ipf.*), улетѣть (*pf.*),
 to fly away
 уловить, to catch, seize
 улыбáться, to smile
 умилять, to touch
 умирать (*ipf.*), умерéть (*pf.*),
 to die
 умори́тельно, funnily, comi-
 cally
 умъ, mind, wit, sense
 университéть, university
 уны́лый, sad, dejected, low-
 spirited
 уны́нье, discouragement
 упрёкъ, reproach
 урожа́й, harvest
 успоке́нныи, soothed
 услужить, to serve
 уснúвшiй (*p.p.* of уснýть), to
 fall asleep
 успéвáть (*ipf.*), успéть (*pf.*),
 to have time to . . .
 уставáть (*ipf.*), устáть (*pf.*), to
 grow weary, tire
 устáлый, tired
 утоми́тельно, tiresomely
 утомлáться утомиться (*pf.*), to
 get tired
 утѣшáть (*ipf.*), утѣшить (*pf.*),
 to console

у́хо (<i>pl. у́ши</i>), ear	чайни́й, sedate
уходи́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), уйти (<i>pf.</i>), to depart	чистый, clean, clear, open
учи́ться, to learn	что?, what?, how, that
	чтобы, чтобы, that, in order that
	что же, well then!
	чувство, feeling
Финнъ, Finn	чуди́й, wonderful, beautiful
	чуждый, unknown to
X	чужбий, strange
хáта, hut	чуткíй, sensitive, delicate, tactful
хвалá, praise	чёмъ-свéть, at the dawn
хвóрость, dry branches	
хлáдъ, хóлодъ, the cold	
хлопотли́во, with much ado	
хлéбъ, bread, corn	
холóдный, cold	
хоть, although, nearly	
хоть, хотá, at least	
хотéть, to desire, want (<i>reflex. impers.</i>), мнéхóчется, I want	
храни́тель (<i>m.</i>), guardian	
Ц	
царíть, to reign, rule	шагáть, to stride
цáрство, kingdom	шагъ, step
цвéтной, many-coloured	шёлкъ, silk
цвéтъ (<i>pf. of цвéтóкъ</i>), flower	шептáть, to whisper
цыгáны, gipsies	шéствиá (<i>pr. ger.</i>), шéствовать, to march, walk gravely
цéлый, whole	
цéль (<i>f.</i>), goal	шестóй, sixth
цéпь (<i>f.</i>), chain	широкíй, wide
	шкóла, school
	шкóльникъ, schoolboy
	шлá, шéль, шлí (<i>f. t. of идти</i>), to go; пойтí (<i>pf.</i>)
	шорохъ, rustling
	штóры, window-blinds
	шумъ, noise
	шумя́цíй (<i>pr. p. of шумéть</i>), to make a noise
Ч	
чаёкъ, tea	
чáстный, private	
чáстый, frequent, thick, close	
часъ, hour	
чей, чья, чье, чый, whose; чый-то, someone's	
человéкъ, person, man	
чéрвь (<i>m.</i>), worm	
черезчúръ, overmuch	
чёрный, black	
черты лицá, features	
честный, honest, honourable	
четвертачéкъ, quarter rouble	
чечéнъ (see Notes)	
чешуя, scale	
Э	
этотъ, эта, о, и, this, that	
Ю	
южный, south (<i>adj.</i>)	
юность (<i>f.</i>), youth	
Я	
я, I	
явь (<i>f.</i>), reality	
ядовитый, poisonous, malignant	
языкъ, tongue, people	
ямщи́къ, driver, coachman	
яркий, bright	
я́сный, bright, clear	

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