

LEO TOLSTOY

*Collected Shorter  
Fiction*

Translated from the Russian by Louise and Aylmer Maude  
and Nigel J. Cooper  
with an Introduction by John Bayley

VOLUME 1



---

E V E R Y M A N ' S      L I B R A R Y

Alfred A. Knopf New York London Toronto

243

THIS IS A BORZOI BOOK  
PUBLISHED BY ALFRED A. KNOPF

First included in Everyman's Library, 2001  
Introduction, Bibliography and Chronology Copyright © 2001  
by Everyman's Library  
Translations in the Appendix Copyright © 2001 by Nigel J. Cooper  
Typography by Peter B. Willberg  
Fourth printing (US)

All rights reserved. Published in the United States by Alfred A. Knopf,  
a division of Random House, Inc., New York, and in Canada by  
Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto. Distributed by Random  
House, Inc., New York. Published in the United Kingdom by  
Everyman's Library, Northburgh House, 10 Northburgh Street,  
London EC1V 0AT, and distributed by Random House (UK) Ltd.

US website: [www.randomhouse.com/everymans](http://www.randomhouse.com/everymans)

ISBN: 978-0-375-41172-4 (US)  
978-1-85715-757-4 (UK)

A CIP catalogue reference for this book is available from the  
British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data  
Tolstoy, Leo, graf, 1828-1910.  
[Short stories. English. Selections]

The collected shorter fiction/Leo Tolstoy; translated by Aylmer Maude  
and Nigel J. Cooper; with an introduction by John Bayley.

p. cm.

ISBN 978-0-375-41172-4—ISBN 978-0-375-41287-5 (alk. paper)

I. Tolstoy, Leo, graf, 1828-1910—Translations into English.

I. Maude, Aylmer, 1858-1938. II. Cooper, Nigel J. III. Title.

PG3366.A13 M3 2001

00-053487

891.73'3—dc21

CIP

*Book design by Barbara de Wilde and Carol Devine Carson*

Printed and bound in Germany by GGP Media GmbH, Pössneck

## C H R O N O L O G Y

---

DATE	AUTHOR'S LIFE	LITERARY CONTEXT
1828	Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy born 28 August at Yasnaya Polyana, his father's estate 130 miles south of Moscow.	
1830	Death of his mother.	Stendhal: <i>Scarlet and Black</i> . Pushkin: <i>Boris Godunov</i> .
1832		
1833		Pushkin: <i>Eugene Onegin</i> .
1835		Balzac: <i>Old Goriot</i> .
1836	The family moves to Moscow.	Gogol: <i>The Government Inspector</i> .
1837	Death of his father.	Pushkin dies after a duel. Dickens: <i>Oliver Twist</i> (to 1838).
1838	Death of his grandmother.	
1840		Lermontov: <i>A Hero of Our Time</i> .
1841	On the death of their guardian (an aunt), the Tolstoy children move to Kazan to live with another aunt.	Lermontov killed in a duel.
1842	Loses his virginity. Starts to read Rousseau.	Gogol: <i>Dead Souls Part 1, The Overcoat</i> .
1843		Dickens: <i>Martin Chuzzlewit</i> (to 1844).
1844	Enters Kazan University.	Thackeray: <i>Barry Lyndon</i> .
1846		Dostoevsky: <i>Poor Folk, The Double</i> .
1847	Inherits Yasnaya Polyana and leaves Kazan University without graduating. Suffering from a venereal disease. Returns to Yasnaya Polyana and attempts to institute a programme of social reform directed at the peasants.	Herzen: <i>Who is to Blame?</i> Goncharov: <i>An Ordinary Story</i> . Belinsky: <i>Letter to Gogol</i> . Charlotte Brontë: <i>Jane Eyre</i> . Emily Brontë: <i>Wuthering Heights</i> . Thackeray: <i>Vanity Fair</i> (to 1848). Herzen: <i>From the Other Shore</i> (to 1851). Turgenev: <i>A Sportsman's Notebook</i> (to 1852).
1848	Goes to Moscow.	

---

HISTORICAL EVENTS

France: July Revolution.  
Rebellion in Poland (to 1831).  
Great Britain: First Reform Act.  
Great Britain: Factory Act.

Great Britain: Accession of Queen Victoria.  
First Russian railway line constructed.

Ban on sale of individual peasants.

Tsar Nicholas I visits England.

Herzen leaves Russia.

Revolution in France: Second Republic declared.  
First Californian Gold Rush.

L E O T O L S T O Y

DATE	AUTHOR'S LIFE	LITERARY CONTEXT
1849	Goes to St Petersburg, studies law for a time. Becomes local magistrate in Tula.	Dickens: <i>David Copperfield</i> (to 1850).
1850	Living in Moscow. Reads and translates Sterne.	Death of Balzac.
1851	First serious attempt at writing fiction: <i>A History of Yesterday</i> (fragment). Goes to the Caucasus with eldest brother Nikolai to serve as a volunteer in the army. Begins <i>Childhood</i> , first part of a projected tetralogy entitled <i>Four Periods of Growth</i> .	Melville: <i>Moby-Dick</i> . Stowe: <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> (to 1852).
1852	Enlists officially in the army. <i>Childhood</i> published in <i>The Contemporary</i> .	Death of Gogol. Dickens: <i>Bleak House</i> (to 1853).
1853	During campaigns in the Caucasus writes <i>Boyhood</i> and stories of army life. Writes <i>A Christmas Night</i> . Publishes <i>The Raid</i> .	Ostrovsky's first play produced.
1854	Promoted to ensign and transferred to Crimea. <i>Boyhood</i> appears in <i>The Contemporary</i> .	
1855	Publishes <i>A Billiard-Marker's Notes</i> , <i>Sevastopol in December</i> , <i>Sevastopol in May</i> , <i>The Wood-Felling</i> . Returns to St Petersburg.	Trollope: <i>The Warden</i> .
1856	Death of his brother Dmitri. Publishes <i>Sevastopol in August</i> , <i>The Snow Storm</i> , <i>Two Hussars</i> , <i>Meeting a Moscow Acquaintance</i> , <i>A Landlord's Morning</i> . Resigns from the army, returns to Yasnaya Polyana.	Aksakov: <i>A Family Chronicle</i> . Turgenev: <i>Rudin</i> . Nekrasov: <i>Poems</i> .
1857	Visits France and Switzerland. Publishes <i>Youth</i> , <i>Lucerne</i> .	Flaubert: <i>Madame Bovary</i> . Trollope: <i>Barchester Towers</i> . Birth of Conrad.
1858	Visits St Petersburg. Publishes <i>Albert</i> .	Pisemsky: <i>A Thousand Souls</i> .
1859	Publishes <i>Three Deaths</i> , <i>Family Happiness</i> . Critical enthusiasm more muted than for his earlier works. Starts an experimental school for the peasants at Yasnaya Polyana.	Goncharov: <i>Oblomov</i> . Turgenev: <i>A Nest of the Gentlefolk</i> . Ostrovsky: <i>The Storm</i> . Eliot: <i>Adam Bede</i> . Darwin: <i>The Origin of Species</i> .

## C H R O N O L O G Y

---

### HISTORICAL EVENTS

Russian intervention in Hungary.  
Dostoevsky sentenced to forced labour in Siberia.

Great Exhibition in London.  
St Petersburg–Moscow Railway opened.

France: Second Empire established.

Turkey declares war on Russia.

Crimean War begins.

Death of Tsar Nicholas I. Accession of Alexander II.

Crimean War ends.

Indian Mutiny.

Committees set up to prepare the gentry for the Emancipation of the serfs  
from private ownership.  
Russia acquires Amur and Maritime Provinces from China.  
Russian conquest of Caucasus completed: surrender of Shamil.

LEO TOLSTOY

DATE	AUTHOR'S LIFE	LITERARY CONTEXT
1860	Second (and last) visit to western Europe. Death of his brother Nikolai, in France. Visits Rome.	Turgenev: <i>On the Eve, First Love</i> . Eliot: <i>The Mill on the Floss</i> . Dickens: <i>Great Expectations</i> (to 1861). Chekhov born.
1861	Visits Paris, London, Brussels. Back in Russia, quarrels with Turgenev. Serves as Arbiter of the Peace. Resumes school work at Yasnaya Polyana.	Dostoevsky: <i>The House of the Dead</i> . Herzen: <i>My Past and Thoughts</i> (to 1867).
1862	Starts publication of educational magazine. Gives up being Arbiter of the Peace. Police raid on his house. Marries Sofya Andreyevna Behrs, daughter of a court physician. Closes the school.	Turgenev: <i>Fathers and Children</i> . Hugo: <i>Les Misérables</i> . Flaubert: <i>Salammô</i> .
1863	Publishes <i>The Cossacks</i> , <i>Polikushka</i> . Sergei born (first of thirteen children).	Death of Thackeray. Chernyshevsky: <i>What is to be Done?</i>
1864		Dostoevsky: <i>Notes from Underground</i> . Nekrasov: <i>Who can Live Happy in Russia?</i> (to 1876). Dickens: <i>Our Mutual Friend</i> (to 1865).
1865–6	Publishes 1805 (volumes 1 and 2 of <i>War and Peace</i> ).	Leskov: <i>Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk</i> .
1866	Unsuccessful defence of soldier court-martialled for striking an officer.	Dostoevsky: <i>Crime and Punishment</i> .
1867	<i>War and Peace</i> volume 3 published.	Turgenev: <i>Smoke</i> .
1868	<i>War and Peace</i> volume 4 published.	Dostoevsky: <i>The Idiot</i> . Gorky born.
1869	<i>War and Peace</i> volumes 5 and 6 published. Experiences acute fear of death in a hotel room at Arzamas.	Goncharov: <i>The Precipice</i> .
1870	Begins a novel about Peter the Great. Starts learning Ancient Greek.	Death of Dickens, Herzen. Kuprin born.
1871	Reopens Yasnaya Polyana school.	Dostoevsky: <i>Demons</i> (to 1872).
1872	Poor health. Reading philosophers, notably Schopenhauer. Writes <i>A Prisoner in the Caucasus</i> , <i>God sees the Truth but Waits</i> .	Leskov: <i>Cathedral Folk</i> .

## C H R O N O L O G Y

---

### HISTORICAL EVENTS

Vladivostok founded.  
Italy: Garibaldi captures Naples and Sicily.

Emancipation of the serfs.  
American Civil War begins. Lincoln President of the USA.

Bismarck becomes Prime Minister of Prussia.

American slaves freed.  
Polish Rebellion crushed.

Zemstva and trial by jury introduced in Russia.  
First International formed in London.

Russia captures Tashkent.  
American Civil War ends.  
First attempt on the life of Alexander II.

Russia captures Samarkand and Bukhara.

Franco-Prussian War. End of Second Empire; Third Republic inaugurated in France.  
Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin) born.  
Paris Commune.  
Russian translation of Marx's *Capital* published.



L E O T O L S T O Y

DATE	AUTHOR'S LIFE	LITERARY CONTEXT
1873	Begins writing <i>Anna Karenina</i> .	Leskov: <i>The Enchanted Wanderer</i> .
1875	Publishes <i>New Primer, Russian Reader</i> . Increasingly preoccupied with religious problems, troubled by war with Turkey.	Saltykov-Shchedrin: <i>The Golovlyovs</i> (to 1880).
1875-7	<i>Anna Karenina</i> appears in instalments.	
1876	Begins to practise Orthodoxy.	James: <i>Roderick Hudson</i> . Twain: <i>Tom Sawyer</i> .
1877		Turgenev: <i>Virgin Soil</i> . Garshin: <i>Four Days</i> .
1878	<i>Anna Karenina</i> published in book form. Reconciliation with Turgenev. Moral crisis leads him into theological studies. Abandons practice of Orthodoxy.	Hardy: <i>The Return of the Native</i> .
1879	Begins writing <i>A Confession</i> .	Dostoevsky: <i>The Brothers Karamazov</i> (to 1880).
1880	Begins <i>Critique of Dogmatic Theology, Translation and Harmony of the Gospels</i> . 4th edition of <i>Collected Works</i> appears (11 vols).	Death of Flaubert. Blok, Bely born.
1881	Writes to the Tsar asking for a pardon for the assassins of Alexander II. Visits monastery of Optina Pustyn.	Death of Dostoevsky. James: <i>The Portrait of a Lady</i> .
1882	Finishes <i>A Confession</i> (banned in Russia). Studies Hebrew. Moves his family to Moscow.	
1883	Writes <i>What I Believe</i> . Hands over control of property to his wife. Chertkov arrives as a visitor, stays as a disciple.	Death of Turgenev. Korolenko: <i>Makar's Dream</i> . Garshin: <i>The Scarlet Flower</i> .
1884	<i>What I Believe</i> banned. Publishes fragments from <i>The Decembrists</i> (unfinished novel). Writes <i>Memoirs of a Madman</i> .	Huysmans: <i>Against Nature</i> . Zamyatin born.
1885	Renounces hunting, meat, tobacco and alcohol. Publishes 'popular' tales including <i>What Men Live By, Where Love is, God is, Ivan the Fool, Two Old Men</i> .	Zola: <i>Germinal</i> .

## C H R O N O L O G Y

---

### HISTORICAL EVENTS

Russian Populist movement begins.  
Russia invades Chinese Turkestan.  
Universal Exhibition in Vienna.

Land and Liberty movement formed in Russia.

Russia declares war on Turkey.

Russo-Turkish War ends. Congress of Berlin.  
Afghan War.  
Trial of Vera Zasulich.

People's Will party formed in Russia.  
Governor of Kharkov assassinated.  
Osip Vissarionovich Djugashvili (Stalin) born.

Alexander II assassinated. Accession of Alexander III.  
Jewish residence in Russia severely restricted.

Great Britain: Married Women's Property Act.  
University riots. Censorship laws strengthened.

Plekhanov and others form Marxist study groups.

L E O T O L S T O Y

DATE	AUTHOR'S LIFE	LITERARY CONTEXT
1886	<i>The Death of Ivan Ilych</i> , <i>How Much Land Does a Man Need?</i> , <i>The Godson</i> published. Tolstoy's play <i>The Power of Darkness</i> offends the Tsar and is forbidden. Finishes <i>What Then Must We Do?</i> Denounced as heretic by Archbishop of Kherson.	Chekhov: first volume of stories. James: <i>The Bostonians</i> , <i>The Princess Casamassima</i> .
1887		
1888	Publishes <i>Strider</i> (written 1861). <i>The Power of Darkness</i> performed in Paris.	Chekhov: <i>The Steppe</i> . Death of Garshin.
1889	Begins writing <i>Resurrection</i> . Publication of <i>Collected Works</i> (12 vols). Unauthorized copies of <i>The Kreutzer Sonata</i> in circulation.	Akhmatova born.
1890	Tsar gives permission for publication of an edited version of <i>The Kreutzer Sonata</i> . Writes <i>The Devil</i> .	Pasternak born. Wilde: <i>The Picture of Dorian Gray</i> .
1891	Renounces copyright on his works post-1881, divides property among family. Writes <i>Why do Men Stupefy Themselves?</i>	Ehrenburg, Bulgakov born.
1891-2	Engaged in famine relief work.	
1892	<i>The Fruits of Enlightenment</i> produced in Moscow.	Chekhov: <i>Ward No. 6</i> . Merezhkovsky: <i>Symbols</i> . Gorky publishes his first story. Mandelstam, Tsvetayeva born.
1893	Publishes <i>The Kingdom of God is within you</i> .	Death of Maupassant.
1894	Publishes <i>Christianity and Patriotism, Reason and Religion, Religion and Morality, How to Read the Gospels, Walk in the Light</i> .	Babel born.
1895	Publishes <i>Master and Man</i> . Intervenes to defend the Dukhobors against persecution.	
1896		Chekhov: <i>The Seagull</i> . Merezhkovsky: <i>Christ and Anti-Christ</i> (to 1905).
1897	Chertkov arrested and exiled.	
1898	Finishes <i>Father Sergius</i> . Publishes a censored version of <i>What is Art?</i>	Zola: <i>J'Accuse</i> . Blok: <i>Ante Lucem</i> (to 1900).

## C H R O N O L O G Y

---

### HISTORICAL EVENTS

Five students (including Lenin's brother) hanged for an attempt on the Tsar's life.

Second International founded.

Beginning of Trans-Siberian Railway construction.  
Famine in southern Russia.

Witte becomes Finance Minister.

Famine in some Russian regions.  
Massacres in Armenia.  
Great Britain: Independent Labour Party founded.  
Death of Tsar Alexander III. Accession of Tsar Nicholas II.  
Great Britain: Greenwich bomb outrage.

Socialist Revolutionary Party founded in Russia.

Pobedonostsev urges the Tsar to imprison Tolstoy.

Spanish–American War. Curies discover radium.  
Russian Social Democrat Party founded.

L E O T O L S T O Y

DATE	AUTHOR'S LIFE	LITERARY CONTEXT
1899	Publishes <i>Resurrection</i> (begun 1889). Son Sergei accompanies Dukhobors to Canada.	Leonov, Olesha, Nabokov born. Gorky: <i>Foma Gordeyev</i> . Chekhov: <i>The Lady with the Dog</i> .
1900		Freud: <i>The Interpretation of Dreams</i> . Chekhov: <i>In the Ravine</i> .
1901	Excommunicated by the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church. Writes <i>Reply to the Synod's Edict</i> . Convalescing in Crimea, meets Gorky, Chekhov.	Chekhov: <i>Three Sisters</i> . Fadeyev born.
1902	Writes to the Tsar about the evils of autocracy and private land ownership. Finishes <i>What is Religion?</i>	Gorky: <i>The Lower Depths</i> . Death of Zola.
1903	Protests against anti-Jewish pogroms in Kishinyov and contributes three short stories for a benefit anthology published in Warsaw. Writes <i>After the Ball</i> .	Kuprin: <i>The Duel</i> .
1903–6	Writes <i>Reminiscences</i> .	
1904	Death of brother Sergei. Finishes <i>Hadji Murad</i> . Writes a pamphlet against the war with Japan, <i>Bethink Yourselves!</i> , published in England. Writes <i>The Forged Coupon, Divine and Human</i> .	Chekhov: <i>The Cherry Orchard</i> . Death of Chekhov. Blok: <i>Verses about the Beautiful Lady</i> . Bely: <i>Gold in Azure</i> .
1905	Writes <i>Alyosha Gorshok, Fëdor Kuzmich. The One Thing Needful</i> seized by police.	Rilke: <i>The Book of Hours</i> . Sholokhov, Panova born. Sologub: <i>The Petty Demon</i> (to 1907).
1906	Writes <i>What For?</i> Wife seriously ill.	
1907	Police raid Yasnaya Polyana and seize books.	Gorky: <i>Mother</i> . Blok: <i>The Snow Mask</i> . Bryusov: <i>The Fiery Angel</i> .
1908	Writes <i>I Cannot Be Silent</i> , a protest against the hanging of the 1905 revolutionaries. Tolstoy's secretary Gusyev arrested and exiled. Chertkov returns from exile to live nearby.	Andreyev: <i>The Seven who were Hanged</i> .

## C H R O N O L O G Y

---

### HISTORICAL EVENTS

Student riots: temporary closure of universities.  
Boer War begins.

Russia occupies Manchuria.  
Social Democrat Party brings out newspaper *The Spark*.

Great Britain: Death of Queen Victoria; accession of Edward VII.

Wave of political assassinations in Russia.  
Boer War ends.

Lenin's faction (Bolsheviks) prevails at Social Democrat Party congress in London.  
Massacre of Jews in Kishinyov.

Lenin launches newspaper *Forward*.  
Russo-Japanese War (to 1905); Russian fleet destroyed in Tsushima Straits.

First Russian Revolution: Bloody Sunday, general strike, Tsar's October Manifesto. Witte becomes First Minister.

Meeting of the first Duma (elected parliament).

Austria annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina.

L E O T O L S T O Y

DATE	AUTHOR'S LIFE	LITERARY CONTEXT
1908 <i>cont.</i>	Growing quarrels with his wife and Chertkov about mss. and copyright ownership.	
1909	Draws up will relinquishing copyright on his published works since 1881 and his unpublished works from before 1881. Chertkov expelled, goes to Moscow.	Bely: <i>The Silver Dove, Ashes, The Urn.</i> Wells: <i>Tono-Bungay.</i>
1910	More quarrels with wife (now seriously unbalanced) about wills and copyright. Tolstoy leaves home and sets out to visit the monastery at Optina Pustyn. Taken ill on a train, he dies at the station of Astapovo on 7 November, aged 82. His body is buried without religious rites on the edge of the forest near Yasnaya Polyana.	Kuprin: <i>The Pit.</i> Bunin: <i>The Village.</i> Forster: <i>Howards End.</i> Rilke: <i>Sketches of Malte Laurids Brigge.</i>

## CHRONOLOGY

---

### HISTORICAL EVENTS

Blériot flies the English Channel.

Great Britain: Death of Edward VII; accession of George V.  
Street demonstrations and strikes in response to Tolstoy's death.