

Lincoln's own sense of responsibility was not only civic but professional—which explains why he devoted so much time and energy to service. His was a familiar presence on selection committees for Fulbright-Hays, the International Research and Exchanges Board, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Often he acted as a referee for major scholarly journals, including the *Slavic Review*, and more than two dozen publishers. He did consulting work for the Smithsonian Institution, the Hillwood Museum, and the National Museum of American Art, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Los Angeles Times*, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Radio Moscow, Nightline, Cable News Network, and the Public Broadcasting System. Twice (1986–89, 2000) he served as a member of the board of directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. These were ways of educating the public, advancing serious research, and supporting young scholars.

This concern for the future of the craft is the side of Lincoln that is least well known. Only those who worked under his direction can appreciate fully the understanding and dedication with which he sought to initiate them into the profession. In this effort, despite heavy demands on his time, he gave unstintingly of himself. An unusually good listener and a constructive critic, he never allowed his students to lose heart. No matter how much red ink they found on the pages of their papers, they left his presence convinced that things were proceeding very well indeed.

Nor was that all. Quietly but insistently, Lincoln instilled in his students the confidence—subsequently proven to be well placed—that if they were willing to work diligently, they could compete on equal terms with the best members of their generation. And after they began their careers, he continued to serve faithfully as confidant, adviser, and example.

In the life of almost everyone who has achieved some measure of success, there is someone to whom an unrepayable debt of gratitude is owed. For most, if not all, of his students, Bruce Lincoln was that someone. His death is a grievous loss to his avid readers and the vocation to which he lent such distinction; it is a devastating loss to those of us who were privileged to know him and to call him friend.

LEE CONGDON
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September 2000

Richard Mobray Haywood, 1933–2000

Richard Mobray Haywood, associate professor of history at Purdue University, died on 17 June 2000 after struggling with illness since early April. We mourn his loss and extend sincere sympathies to his family.

Haywood came to Purdue in 1969, having studied at Amherst College (New York University), Oxford University (where he also played soccer), Columbia University, and the University of Munich. Over the course of his career, Haywood was the recipient of several prestigious awards, including fellowships from the International Research and Exchanges Board and from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

His work on the railways of Russia took him to the archives of the former Soviet Union in 1983 and 1990. Haywood's two books, *The Beginnings of Railway Development in Russia in the Reign of Nicholas I, 1835–1842* (1969) and *Russia Enters the Railway Age, 1842–1855* (1998), were widely recognized for their meticulous expertise and interpretive breadth, grounded in what he lovingly called the "German method" of scholarship. Both books were pioneering efforts, establishing Haywood as "the leading historian of early Russian railroad development" and one of the leading historians of the late Russian empire, as one recent tribute put it (see John McKay's review of *Russia Enters the Railway Age*, in *Slavic Review* 59, no. 3).

At Purdue, Haywood taught a variety of courses, combining his interests in Byzantine history, eastern Europe (where he traveled widely), early Russian state formation, and modern Russian history. A demanding and dedicated teacher, he was reluctant to leave his students even when the physical pain of illness became severe. His students remember him

for his abiding respect for the past, for his high standards and expectations, and for his lighthearted travel anecdotes.

We will remember Richard as a gentleman of the old school in the very best sense of that term, hardworking and steadfast, tenacious in the face of adversity, courteous, honest, and direct, with a rich sense of humor and an extraordinary memory for detail. He was proud of his family: Piroska Molnár, whom he married in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1965; his sons Richard Gyula Haywood and Charles R. Haywood; his daughter-in-law, Julie Haywood; and his grandson, Richard Matthew Haywood. Generations of Purdue students have learned from his teaching; future generations of historians will continue to benefit from his pathbreaking scholarly work.

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