

**HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION  
NOVEMBER 16, 2020  
DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS  
HDP-2020-0402  
1208 W 22<sup>ND</sup> ST.**

## **PROPOSAL**

---

Demolish a ca. 1933 house.

## **ARCHITECTURE**

---

One-story house clad in horizontal wood siding, with partial width covered porch supported by tapered columns beneath an arched beam, 1:1 paired and single wood windows, and triangular brackets.

## **RESEARCH**

---

1208 W 22<sup>nd</sup> Street was constructed in 1933 by B. F. Pittenger. After serving as a rental property for several years, it was purchased in 1939 by Oliver H., Jr. and Jakoba B. Radkey. Dr. Jakoba Radkey was a former schoolteacher, while Dr. Oliver Radkey was a professor of Russian history at the University of Texas.

His work on Bolshevism and the Russian Revolution received numerous academic accolades at midcentury. The *Austin Statesman* praised his award-winning 1958 monograph, “The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism: Promise and Default of the Russian Socialist Revolutionaries February to October 1917,” as the “most important” (1967) and “first definitive study of the Socialist Revolutionary movement in Russia during the 1917 Revolution” (1958).

Throughout his career, Radkey lectured at universities around the country on the impact of Russia’s history on its Cold War–era foreign policy. The Radkey family lived at 1208 West 22<sup>nd</sup> Street until at least 1959.

## **STAFF COMMENTS**

---

### *Designation Criteria—Historic Landmark*

- 1) The building is more than 50 years old.
- 2) The building appears to retain high to moderate integrity.
- 3) Properties must meet two criteria for landmark designation (LDC §25-2-352). The property may demonstrate significance according to City Code:
  - a) *Architecture*. The house is constructed in the Craftsman style.
  - b) *Historical association*. The house is associated with Dr. Oliver H. Radkey, Jr.
  - c) *Archaeology*. The house was not evaluated for its potential to yield significant data concerning the human history or prehistory of the region.
  - d) *Community value*. The house does not appear to have significant community value.
  - e) *Landscape feature*. The property is not a significant natural or designed landscape with artistic, aesthetic, cultural, or historical value to the city.

## **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

---

Consider initiation of historic zoning based on the house’s historical association with Dr. Oliver H. Radkey, Jr. Should the Commission decide instead to release the permit, require completion of a City of Austin Documentation Package prior to permit release.

## LOCATION MAP



1" = 333'



SUBJECT TRACT



PENDING CASE



ZONING BOUNDARY

## NOTIFICATIONS

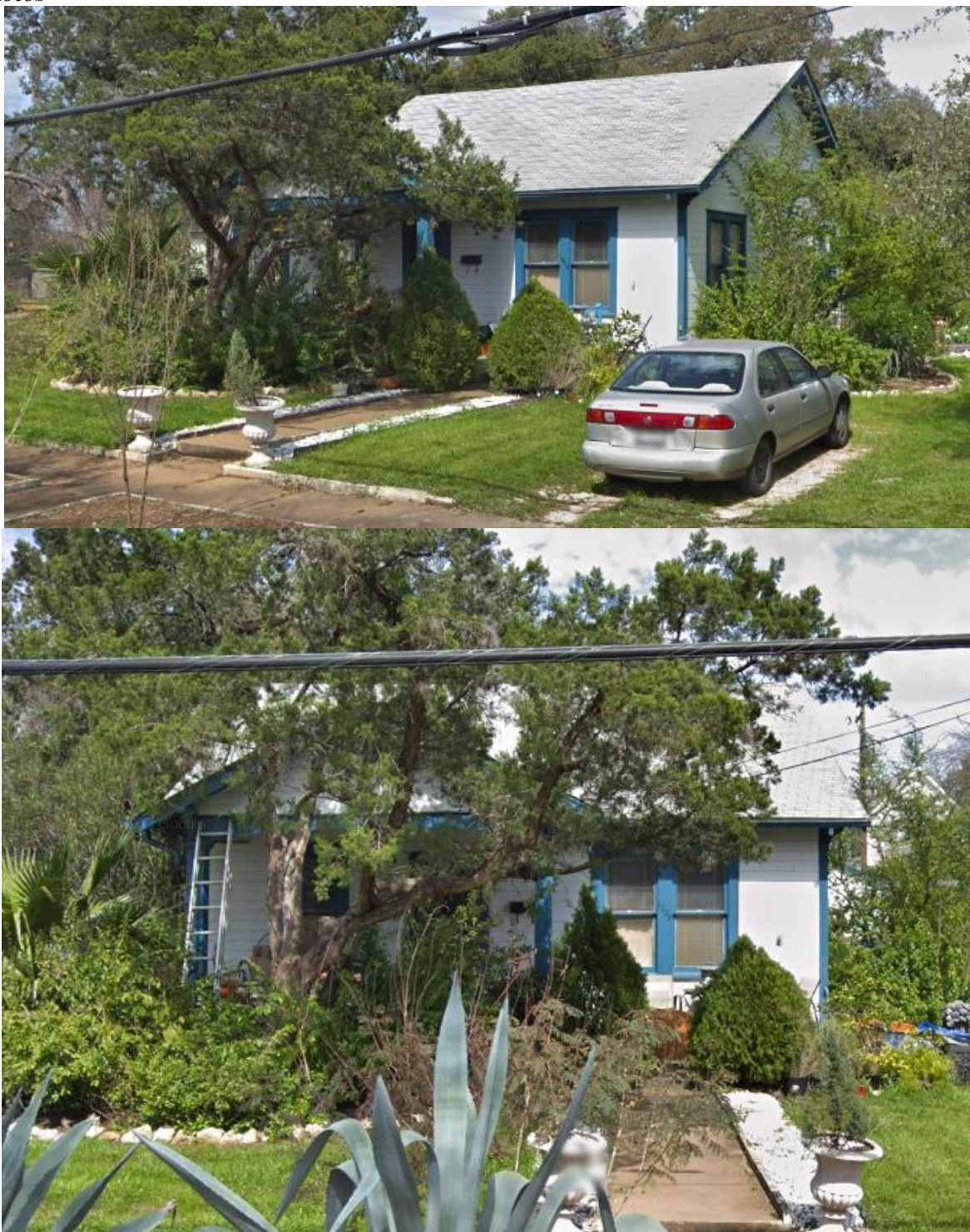
CASE#: HDP-2020-0402

LOCATION: 1208 W 22ND STREET

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

This product has been produced by CTM for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or completeness.



**PROPERTY INFORMATION***Photos*

*Source: Google street view, 2020*

*Occupancy History*

City Directory Research, 2020

Note: Post-1959 directory research unavailable due to facility closure.

1959	Oliver H. and Jakoba Balt Radkey, owners Professor, UT
1957	Oliver H. and Jakoba Radkey, owners Associate professor, UT



1955	Oliver H. and Jakoba Radkey, owners Associate professor, UT
1952	Judson F. and Jackie Williams, renters Student UT Teacher, Jack & Jill Kindergarten
1949	Oliver H. and Jakoba Radkey, owners Assistant professor, UT
1947	Oliver H. and Jakoba Radkey, owners Teacher, UT
1944-45	Oliver H. and Jakoba Radkey, owners Professor, UT
1941	Oliver H. and Jakoba Radkey, owners Instructor, UT
1939	Oliver H. and Jakoba Radkey, owners Professor, UT
1937	Travis A. and Inez Crosby, renters Assistant State Auditor
1935	Albert and Sybil Haneman, renters Dairy inspector, City Health Department
1932	Address not listed

### *Biographical Information*

## PHYSICIAN DIES

### Services Saturday for Dr. O. H. Radkey.

Dr. Oliver H. Radkey, well known Austin physician, died at his home, 2006 Speedway, at 9:50 Friday morning. During the war Dr. Radkey was city physician and rendered valuable service during the influenza epidemic of 1918. For the last few years he has been practicing at Edna, Texas.

Dr. Radkey is survived by his widow, one son, Oliver H. Radkey Jr., one brother, Stephen B. Radkey, and two sisters, Mrs. Mamie Braden and Mrs. Jesse Byas.

Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the place to be announced later.

*The Austin Statesman: Oct 22, 1926*

## Building for Week Totals \$21,930.30

### 2 Commercial Contracts Among List of Permits

Building in Austin during the last week totaled \$21,930.30 and brought the total for the year to \$938,901.30, according to figures compiled at the office of G. S. Moore, city building inspector.

Permits issued during the week included:

Bradford-Barrett company, brick addition to commercial building, 201 West Ninth street, \$1800.

Ed J. Clemens, frame residence and single box garage, 2400 Santa Maria street, \$1398.

Dr. A. J. Freund, frame addition to frame residence, 1212 West 31st street, \$550.

B. F. Pittenger, frame residence and box garage, 1208 West 22nd, \$1800.

Mrs. Mary Turner, 12-room brick veneer  
*The Austin American: Jul 16, 1933*

### Oliver Radkey Married

Friends in Edna have received the following announcement which will be of interest to many Jackson County citizens. Oliver is the son of the late Dr. and Mr. O. H. Radkey, former highly esteemed Edna residents:

Mr. Gerrit **Balt**  
announces the marriage of his daughter  
Jakoba  
to  
Mr. Oliver H. Radkey  
on Wednesday, the fifth of February  
nineteen hundred and thirty-six  
Cambridge, Mass.

At home  
after February 11, 1936  
?7 Dana Street,  
Cambridge, Mass.

The groom is a graduate of the Edna high school, the State University and Harvard. He spent a year in Europe as a fellowship student of Harvard and now holds a professorship in the Harvard faculty.

The bride is also a graduate of the University of Texas and taught in the El Paso school. She is an outstanding teacher as noted in *The Texas Outlook*, the teachers' magazine, some time ago. This magazine devoted a whole page to her teaching ability.

*Edna Weekly Herald*, February 13, 1936

*Jackson County Bride Index*, <http://usgenwebsites.org/TXJackson/weddings.htm>

### 63 Building Permits Total \$131,411

Opening of the spring season was characterized by an advance in the building of new homes and remodeling of business houses in Austin with the result that 63 permits were issued during the last week for a value of \$131,411 to bring the yearly total to \$2,710,767.

Permits issued during the week included:

C. P. Kling, brick veneer and frame two-story three-unit apartment, garages integral, 1504 West 13th street, \$6,500.

Mrs. Mildred Conner, frame residence and box garage, 1513 West 30th street, \$3,471.

Agurello Mendosa, rock residence, 2411 Santa Maria, \$350.

O. H. Radkey, box addition to present garage, 1208 West 22nd street, \$85.

Jessie Lanier Henderson, frame resi-

*The Austin American*, Apr 9, 1939 and *The Austin Statesman*, Dec 8, 1939

### PROFESSOR TO SPEAK

Dr. **Oliver H. Radkey**, University of Texas faculty member, will speak over the Texas State Net-

### A.A.U.W. Group Hears Talk By Dr. Radkey

U.T. Professor  
Speaks on Russia  
At Luncheon

Dr. **Oliver Radkey**, members of the history department of the University of Texas, spoke on Russia at a luncheon of the international relations group of the American Association of University Women Friday at the University club.

Dr. Radkey discussed the political situation and history of that country.

work Sunday at 3 p. m. on "What Are Russia's War Aims?" He will be interviewed by John Stephen, University of Texas student.

*The Austin American*, Feb 18, 1940

## Mrs. Radkey Gets Wisconsin PhD

Mrs. Oliver Radkey, 1208 West 2nd street, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Wisconsin at the annual commencement Monday. She has majored in modern language.

*The Austin Statesman, Jun 24, 1941*

### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

(Eckert, Inspector)

Robert G. Thomas, relocate residence on lot, 1155 Salina, \$75.

Robert G. Thomas, frame residence, 1153 Salina, \$500.

A. B. Walton, join houses together and add bathrooms, 2008 Hamilton, \$200.

Ernest Davis, box residence, 2936 East 13th street, \$500.

McKinley Sterling, box residence, 2934 East 13th street, \$500.

B. P. Fucles, convert residence into duplex, 1150 Waller, \$1,200.

C. N. Avery, change partitions and porch floor, 4507 East avenue, \$300.

Oliver H. Radkey, add room and bath and screen porch, 1208 West 22nd street, \$350.

*The Austin Statesman, Apr 17, 1945*

## Ingrid Radkey Gets UT Fraternity Post

Ingrid Radkey, University of Texas student from Austin, is new secretary-treasurer of Delta Phi Alpha, fraternity for students of German.

Miss Radkey, a sophomore majoring in German, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Radkey, 1208 West 22nd. She is a member of Alpha Lambda Delta, honorary scholastic society to which she was elected on the basis of her freshman grades.

*The Austin Statesman, Oct 18, 1956*

## UT Prof Dates Address On Soviet Change

Dr. Oliver H. Radkey, associate professor of Russian and German history, will represent the University of Texas at a conference on "Continuity and Change in Russian and Soviet Thought" Thursday through Sunday at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y.

He will give an address on "Chernov and Agrarian Socialism" before the conference Friday.

Sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council, the meeting will deal with political, economic and cultural aspects of Russia's development.

Participating scholars are trying to determine how much the present regime in Russia has in common with Russia's past, before the revolution. It is truly a new departure, or is it a new form of something quite old?

Both, Dr. Radkey says. He thinks the existing regime has something old and something new.

Most of the reports to be given at the Arden House conference will concern various aspects of bolshevist thought. Dr. Radkey's, however, deals with the "Populism" movement, which represented an agrarian brand of socialism. It was addressed to the peasants, rather than the urban working class.

Populism, which Dr. Radkey considers a Utopian movement, tried to bring socialism out of an agrarian revolution. It started about 1870 and ended about 1920, smashed by the Bolsheviks.

Then Russia reverted to the familiar pattern of strong government with the peasants exploited, he explains. In that respect, there was continuity, rather than change.

## Radkey Writes For New Book On Old Russia

Dr. Oliver H. Radkey, University of Texas associate professor of history, is among contributors to a new book on the intellectual and political development of Russia before and during the Soviet era.

The book honors Professor Michael Karpovich of Harvard University, ~~eminent specialist on~~ Russian history and literature, who retired last summer. "Russian Thought and Politics" consists of 28 essays written by American scholars who completed their doctoral degrees under Professor Karpovich's direction.

Dr. Radkey's essay is one of those dealing with aspects of 20th Century Russia.

Dr. Radkey also is the author of "The Election of the Russian Constituent Assembly of 1917" and other studies. He teaches courses in Russian and Central European history.

A native Texan, Dr. Radkey has Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from the University of Texas. He has a second Master of Arts and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University. He was appointed fellow in Slavic studies by Columbia University's Russian Institute to work at the Hoover Institute, Palo Alto, Calif., and spoke at a conference on "Continuity and Change in Russian and Soviet Thought," sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council.



# Historian Rewarded For Book



OLIVER H. RADKEY

University of Texas historian Oliver H. Radkey has received from the Hoover Institution at Stanford University the first annual Borden Award for his book, "The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism."

Radkey, since 1917, has spent at least part of every year at the Hoover Institution, which possesses one of the world's outstanding collections of source materials on Russia. He is currently doing research there for a sequel to the present volume.

The award, announced by Director C. Easton Rothwell, was established to recognize distinguished and original work by scholars using the resources of the Hoover Institution. It is sponsored by a grant from the Borden Company Foundation and carries with it a \$400 prize.

Radkey's book, published earlier this year by Columbia University, is the product of over 20 years' exhaustive research both here and abroad.

The work represents the first definitive study of the Socialist Revolutionary movement in Russia during the 1917 Revolution—a movement which succumbed to the Bolsheviks even though it represented the peasants' interests in "one of the great peasant lands of the world."

*The Austin American: Nov 9, 1958*

## UT Prof Due At Conference

Dr. Oliver H. Radkey, University of Texas history professor and authority on Russian history, will be one of eight major participants Thursday and Friday at a conference on the Russian Revolution conducted by the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

The conference, "Fifty Years After: New Perspectives on the Russian Revolution," is sponsored by the Stony Brook history department.

Dr. Radkey will address the conference Friday with a paper entitled "Some Observations on the Revolution."

In the conference brochure, Dr. Radkey is cited as "the author of the most important monograph by an American scholar on 1917, 'The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism'."

*The Austin Statesman: Dec 6, 1967*




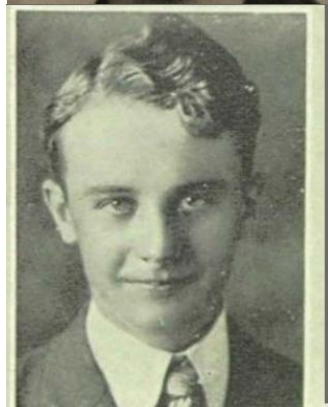
**Oliver Henry Radkey Jr.** (July 12, 1909–July 21, 2000) was an American [historian](#) of Russian and Soviet history. He was a [professor](#) of Russian history at the [University of Texas at Austin](#).

Radkey received his degree from the University of Texas. Later he attended [Harvard University](#), where he was influenced by Sidney Bradshaw Fay. Radkey went on a traveling [fellowship](#) through [Central Europe](#) and [Russia](#) until he returned to the United States aboard the [SS Normandie](#). He married Jakoba Balt in 1936. He studied at [Stanford University](#) and taught at the [University of Cincinnati](#) before moving to the University of Texas.

## Works [ edit ]

- *The Election to the Russian Constituent Assembly of 1917*. [Harvard University Press](#), 1950.
- *The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism: Promise and Default of the Russian Socialist Revolutionaries, February to October 1917*. 1958. (Radkey's [doctoral dissertation](#))
- *The Sickle Under the Hammer: The Russian Socialist Revolutionaries in the Early Months of Soviet Rule*. [Columbia University Press](#), 1964.
- *The Unknown Civil War in Soviet Russia: A Study of the Green Movement in the Tambov Region 1920-1921*. [Stanford Hoover Press](#), 1976.
- *Russia Goes to the Polls: The Election to the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, 1917*. [Cornell University Press](#), 1989.

*Wikipedia synopsis of Radkey's scholarly publications,*  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver\\_Henry\\_Radkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Henry_Radkey)

	<h3>Jakoba <i>Balt</i> Radkey</h3> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BIRTH</td> <td>19 Jan 1907 Austria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DEATH</td> <td>21 Jul 1998 (aged 91) Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BURIAL</td> <td><a href="#">Oakwood Cemetery</a> Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLOT</td> <td>Section 1, Lot 121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEMORIAL ID</td> <td>66840745 · <a href="#">View Source</a></td> </tr> </table> <div> <a href="#">SHARE</a> <a href="#">+ SAVE TO</a> <a href="#">SUGGEST EDITS</a> </div>	BIRTH	19 Jan 1907 Austria	DEATH	21 Jul 1998 (aged 91) Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA	BURIAL	<a href="#">Oakwood Cemetery</a> Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA	PLOT	Section 1, Lot 121	MEMORIAL ID	66840745 · <a href="#">View Source</a>
BIRTH	19 Jan 1907 Austria										
DEATH	21 Jul 1998 (aged 91) Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA										
BURIAL	<a href="#">Oakwood Cemetery</a> Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA										
PLOT	Section 1, Lot 121										
MEMORIAL ID	66840745 · <a href="#">View Source</a>										
	<h3>Oliver Henry Radkey Jr.</h3> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BIRTH</td> <td>12 Jul 1909 Edna, Jackson County, Texas, USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DEATH</td> <td>21 Jul 2000 (aged 91) Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BURIAL</td> <td><a href="#">Oakwood Cemetery</a> Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLOT</td> <td>Section 1, Lot 121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEMORIAL ID</td> <td>66840796 · <a href="#">View Source</a></td> </tr> </table> <div> <a href="#">SHARE</a> <a href="#">+ SAVE TO</a> <a href="#">SUGGEST EDITS</a> </div>	BIRTH	12 Jul 1909 Edna, Jackson County, Texas, USA	DEATH	21 Jul 2000 (aged 91) Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA	BURIAL	<a href="#">Oakwood Cemetery</a> Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA	PLOT	Section 1, Lot 121	MEMORIAL ID	66840796 · <a href="#">View Source</a>
BIRTH	12 Jul 1909 Edna, Jackson County, Texas, USA										
DEATH	21 Jul 2000 (aged 91) Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA										
BURIAL	<a href="#">Oakwood Cemetery</a> Austin, Travis County, Texas, USA										
PLOT	Section 1, Lot 121										
MEMORIAL ID	66840796 · <a href="#">View Source</a>										

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/66840796/oliver-henry-radkey>

# The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism

PROMISE AND DEFAULT  
OF THE  
RUSSIAN SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARIES  
FEBRUARY TO OCTOBER  
1917

By Oliver H. Radkey



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

NEW YORK 1958

## FOREWORD

---

FROM undergraduate days the author has been interested in the fate of the large but little-known movement which spoke for the peasantry in the Revolution of 1917. There was a certain mystification about the subject: Why this collapse of a movement which defended the peasant interest in one of the great peasant lands of the world? Why this beheading of a class so imposing in numbers and why its enforced servitude to a cause not its own? There was no answer to the problem, only the raw material for an answer, and this scattered in distant places and unavailable in Western tongues. All this simply added to the interest. It was apparent, even to the immature mind, that Western writers had nothing to offer, and Russian writers seemed hopelessly prejudiced, when they dealt with the subject at all.

The paradox of peasant loss in a peasant land, then so baffling, is now quite easy to understand, but first the blank in the record had to be filled and the myth of mass rule exploded in the mind of the author. For it must be said that the triumph of a minority in Russia in 1917 was not in defiance of the nature of human society, but in accordance with it. No lesson of history is more illuminating, or appalling, than the ability of a small group hungry for power to subjugate and victimize the mass of their fellow beings—the rural mass more easily than the urban. Always the peasantry has borne the brunt of fiscal extortion and military sacrifice, from the crushing incidence of church and state in ancient Egypt to the dictum of a Prussian king that the rural toiler is the “beast of burden of human society.” The story of the feeble enterprise of the peasants’ partisans in Russia and of their failure is the subject of this book.

These partisans were called Populists. With the older Populism of



the nineteenth century this study is not concerned; others have dealt with it at greater length than it deserves. It seems incredible that a tiny band of adult children should have claimed so much attention while the broad movement of neo-Populism in our own century has been neglected. The only explanation is that under the influence of the German school of *Kulturgeschichte*, slavishly followed elsewhere by intellectuals who damn everything that is German, attention has been riveted upon the high-flown abstractions of a few individuals, and particularly upon the vastly overpublicized antithesis between East and West, instead of upon the conflict of social groups, national or class, Eastern or Western, out of which this vapor arises. Enough has been said in this book about the ideology of neo-Populism (we shall see how lightly it rested upon the Socialist Revolutionaries in 1917), but no time has been wasted on tracing its philosophical origins. In the last analysis, it sprang from the emotions of those who embraced it and from the mind of V. M. Chernov, who took from the older Populism and from Marxian socialism, from Western revisionism and Russian reality, from Comte, Avenarius, Mach, and others, whatever he found suitable for his purpose, throwing the rest away and adding much of his own, in a ceaseless endeavor to construct an ideology that would be pleasing to people who practiced terrorism and loved the peasantry, yet wished to preserve it from the inequalities of a regime of private property such as had grown out of the French Revolution and might conceivably grow out of the revolution which they were fomenting in Russia.

In accordance with the author's view that too much attention has been paid to the ideology of movements and too little to their practice, his treatment has centered on the events of 1917 and on an analysis of why these events were so little in harmony with the stated purposes of the neo-Populist movement. The emphasis throughout has been on men and their actions, their foibles and failures, rather than on the theories they threw up to justify their feelings or conceal their actions. In short, the author has set himself the task of writing a history of Social Revolutionism in 1917, sometimes in more detail than the reader will relish, for the purpose of presenting a full record of the movement whose failure forms the complement of Bolshevik

success in an agrarian society, a success that has since been repeated elsewhere, above all in China, with the knowledge and techniques first amassed or worked out in Russia. Merely because the agrarian opposition to Bolshevism failed and has shared the oblivion of lost causes does not deprive it of significance for Russian or even for world history.

The earlier history of Social Revolutionism, from the turn of the century to 1917, has been treated in cursory fashion, more to provide background for 1917 than for its own sake; the war years, however, have for that very reason received more attention. The Socialist Revolutionary party (PSR) did not exist as a mass organization before 1917, and as it was more than half dead after 1917, its corporate existence in the true sense of the word was compressed within the limits of a single year. It is upon that year that our account is centered.

The author has had the pleasure (in some cases, drudgery) of examining virtually every important source for that year, some of them of great rarity, so rare, in fact, that at times he has dispensed with the conventional "see so and so" in the footnotes because of the manifest absurdity of such recommendation. The minutes of the party congresses and the party press, right, left, and center, provide the framework of this study; the illumination has come from memoirs and private papers, from bits of information pieced together, from a book that was torn from the press, and from oral testimony. Primary sources have been used almost exclusively. The author desired to approach the material directly and reach his own conclusions even in those rare instances when some aspect of the subject was touched upon in a secondary source not disfigured by prejudice or ignorance. Only certain fringes of the field had been plowed; the subject itself was virgin soil, and for the most part the question of secondary sources did not arise.

In addition to the printed sources, scattered in libraries from Moscow to California, the author has had the privilege of meeting party leaders, of discussing with them points of mutual interest, and of being permitted to inspect certain manuscripts in their possession. His good fortune in this respect began in 1934 when V. M. Chernov

generously placed at his disposal materials that disclosed the inner recesses of party life. Interviews with A. A. Argunov and S. P. Postnikov followed, and later with V. M. Zenzinov and V. V. Rudnev, in Paris, each adding something to an understanding of the subject or presenting a different point of view. Mark V. Vishniak from the right sector of party opinion and I. Z. Steinberg from the left have helped orally as well as through their writings, while Zenzinov continued from time to time to discuss even the most intimate questions until his death in 1953. As Chernov had died in the previous year, two major sources of enlightenment henceforth were denied the author, but enough had been given already to add to the worth of this study. To his friend-enemy Vishniak, still flourishing and still ready to spring to the defense of policies that are so little defensible, the author wishes to express his thanks for the assistance rendered despite the clash of opinions.

In recent years the author has had the pleasure of coming to know A. F. Kerenski and of benefiting from the observations and judgments of this elder statesman who has done so much to broaden and deepen the author's understanding, not only of events in 1917, but of other aspects of Russian society. While adhering to his own point of view in respect to the course of the Provisional Government, the author has often speculated on how different things might have been had Kerenski's opportunity come later in life and had he acted more in accord with his own genius and less under the whip of external compulsions, chief among them the rule or ruin policy of his country's allies.

It has not been easy to criticize, at times severely, the actions of men who have given so generously of their time and knowledge to an unknown student, just as it has been grievous to see them go to the grave with their hopes unrealized and their story untold. Nothing that is said in this book should be taken as indicating any lack of esteem for them personally or as questioning their devotion to the people's cause. If one might wish that they had had more of the realism of Western political leaders, one might also wish that Western political leaders had their honesty.

Two men from the Menshevik camp have graciously extended



## FOREWORD

xiii

assistance: Boris I. Nikolaevski, from his fund of knowledge concerning the bibliography and personalities of the revolution, and Irakli Tsereteli, with significant disclosures about the actions of Chernov and his position in the government in the summer of 1917. Tsereteli's brief characterization of the SR movement in that year was a masterpiece in itself.

The author owes an especial debt of gratitude to the supervisor of his doctoral dissertation and his friend of later years, Professor Michael Karpovich of Harvard, who spent a great deal of time in counseling and guidance, more than university systems afford their professors, and who displayed a tolerance of other points of view as broad as his knowledge of the field. Professor G. T. Robinson of Columbia University has inspected the manuscript of the present work and given the benefit of his criticism, both generally and in respect to agrarian conditions. No one has done more to bring this project to fruition than Professor Philip E. Mosely of Columbia. And Professor Anatole G. Mazour of Stanford University has aided with suggestions and friendly advice, but especially with steady encouragement over a period of years.

To his friends in the Hoover Library, where most of this work was done, the author is indebted for innumerable favors and kindnesses: to Philip T. McLean, Ruth Perry, Arline Paul, and Helena Sworakowski, for the location of improbable sources; to Xenia J. Eudin and Olga Hess Gankin, for a willingness at any time to discuss difficult problems, aid with the Russian language, and suggest helpful sources; to Harold H. Fisher, Inez Richardson, Easton Rothwell, Witold Sworakowski, and Winifred Teague, for working conditions the least distracting from duty and the most pleasant in the country. To all these and others go heartfelt thanks. It has been an unforgettable experience in this clearinghouse of knowledge to step down the hall and settle in a few moments' time some obscure and vexing question that otherwise would have required an inordinate amount of time and effort or more probably would have remained unanswered.

Finance is always of crucial importance in projects of this kind, and however unsatisfactory the remuneration of his profession in general, the author cannot complain of ungenerous treatment in this

instance. The European side of the research was financed by a grant from Harvard University. The first chapters of this work were written on the proceeds of a fellowship in Slavic Studies awarded by the Hoover Institute and Library under the direction of Professor Harold H. Fisher. The chapters on 1917, comprising the heart of the work, were written with the financial assistance of the Russian Institute of Columbia University, which has also assumed the cost of publication. In the case of so large a sum, this generous decision on the part of the Institute alone has made possible the appearance of this book, and to it the author will always be grateful.

The Deans of the College, H. T. Parlin and H. H. Ransom, and the Department of History at the University of Texas have helped with a liberal policy on leaves, and the Graduate School, with authorization of a research grant.

Columbia University Press has performed its work with a maximum of thoroughness and a minimum of interference, and Miss Barbara Melissa Voorhis has proved to be not only a competent but also a liberal editor with whom it has been a pleasure to work.

Last but not least, the author wishes to see in print a word of appreciation to his wife, upon whom much of the drudgery has devolved, and who has borne it without a murmur of protest or dismay. In many ways she has helped to ease the burden of what was foreordained to be a long and difficult task.

*The Hoover Institution on War,  
Revolution, and Peace  
Stanford, California  
July 23, 1957*

OLIVER H. RADKEY

*Excerpt: Radkey, Oliver H. The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1958) doi: <https://doi.org/10.7312/radk93054>*

PERMIT FOR WATER SERVICE AUSTIN, TEXAS

Nº. 8467

M. \_\_\_\_\_ Address 1208 West 22nd St  
Plumber Jacobsen Size of Tap 3/4" Date 3-11-35

### Foreman's Report

Date of Connection.....  
Size of Tap Made..... 3/4"  
Size Service Made..... 3/4"  
Size Main Tapped..... 6"  
From Front Prop. Line to Curb Cock..... 12'  
From East Prop. Line to Curb Cock..... 15'  
Location of Meter..... inside curb  
Type of Box..... Lock  
Depth of Main in St.....  
Depth of Service Line.....  
From Curb Cock to Tap on Main..... 20'  
Checked by Engr. Dept..... W.H.D. 11-15-33

No. Findings	Size.
Carb Cock	
Elbow	
St. Elbow	
Bushing	
Reducer	
Pipe	
Lead Comp.	
Nipples	
Union	
Plug	
Tee	
Stop	
Box	
Lid	
Valves	
Reg. No.	

*Water tap permit, 3-11-33*

Q. H. Radkey

1208 West 22nd. St

29

4 & 5

P. J. Lawless

Box addition to present garage

266n - 4/4/39

*Addition permit, 4-4-39*

Olivier H. Radkey

1208 West 22nd. Street

47

29

5

D

P. J. Lawless

Add room & bath & screen porch

26974 - 4/16/45

**\$350.00**

**Owner**

*Addition permit, 4-16-45*