



Cyrillic Manuscript Heritage

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The Ohio State
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THE HILANDAR RESEARCH LIBRARY
THE RESOURCE CENTER FOR MEDIEVAL SLAVIC STUDIES

Columbus
Ohio



Arantxa Martin-Lozano, John Wilson, Matilde Casas-Olea and Syng-Mann Yoo in the HRL

Hilandar Research Library Attracts Record Number of Visiting Scholars

Research visits and reference inquiries to the Hilandar Research Library have increased in record number this past year. The success of the 4th International Hilandar Conference held here in 1998, and the 1999 Medieval Slavic Summer Institute have been instrumental in creating a new awareness of research opportunities for medieval Slavicists. Requests to the Resource Center for research support are received throughout the year and evaluated on a regular basis.

The Summer Stipend program began mid-June with a six-week research visit by **Ivan Esaulov**, Doctor of Philological Sciences and a professor at the Russian Humanities University (Moscow, Russia). Professor Esaulov, funded by the Hilandar Endowment, spent his time viewing microfilms of Cyrillic manuscripts containing various "Rules." He

hopes to determine the relationship between Church canons and literary genres and forms. **Tania D. Ivanova**, an OSU Slavic graduate student, also began in June and finished her research in September after returning from a conference trip to Bulgaria. Ms. Ivanova, funded by the Velimirovich Memorial Fund, used her time in the HRL to research a 17th-century Russian manuscript from the Aronov collection. She will present a paper based on this research at the annual AATSEEL convention held in Washington, D.C., December 28-30, 2000. She also examined several Hilandar manuscripts of the Resava recension, which will be useful for her dissertation on the "Tikara" compilation.

Ju-Gwan Cho, Chair of the Depart-
(Continued on page 4)

2001 Medieval Slavic Summer Institute Planned

The Medieval Slavic Summer Institute 2001 will be held next summer, June 25-July 20, in the Hilandar Research Library on the OSU Columbus campus. In response to the recommendations of the 1999 MSSSI alumni, the MSSSI 2001 has been extended to four weeks. This will give the 12 participants more time to conduct their own individualized research in the HRL, as well as to work on their paleography projects of describing original manuscripts.

The MSSSI is hosted by the Resource Center for Medieval Slavic Studies (RCMSS) and the OSU Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures (DSEELL). The lectures in

(Continued on page 10)

INSIDE FEATURES

Profiles

Interviews with Eve Levin, Ohio State history department and David Birnbaum of the University of Pittsburgh. Page 3.

HRL Journal

Reports on recent research projects using HRL materials. Pages 5-6 and 10.

Where Are They Now?

Update on 1999 MSSSI alumni. Page 8.

In the News

The V. Rev. M. Matejic honored. Page 11.

Director's Desk

Dr. Predrag Matejic



The end of summer usually brings a close to our busiest research season, as scholars return to their academic and professional duties. As you will read in this issue of *CMH*,

this summer has been one of our most active. During this new academic year, we are fortunate to have with us two long-term visiting scholars. Mr. Victor Alexandrov of the Central European University in Budapest, Hungary, received a CEU stipend that enables him to do research in the HRL for 6 months (see page 4). Dr. Svetlana Kujumdzhieva of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences returns to the HRL for the third time. A recipient of an Ohio State post-doctoral fellowship, Dr. Kujumdzhieva will be with us for twelve months (see pages 4 and 9).

Recently, there have been several changes at OSU that affect us. Gay Dannelly, Assistant Director for Collections and Special Collections, has left the OSU Libraries after a distinguished career here to go to Notre Dame. Gay, here from the very beginning of the HRL, was a good friend and her advice and support will be sorely missed. However, there is also good news: Raimund Goerler, University Archivist, has accepted the newly created position of Assistant Director for Special Collections. Dr. Goerler has been a close colleague for many years, and we welcome this opportunity to create a better future for all OSU special collections. Finally, I am also pleased to announce that Daniel E. Collins (see *CMH* #6) has accepted the position of Chair of the OSU Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures (DSEELL). He succeeds Irene Masing-Delic (*CMH* #7), who continues to direct the OSU Slavic Center and to teach in the DSEELL.

We also welcome Emily Tock, the recently hired Slavic and East European bibliographer. The HRL/RCMSS have always benefited from the close and enthusiastic cooperation of the Slavic/EES bibliographer. Ms. Tock, a new member of the Ohio State Advisory Council to RCMSS, began her duties in September.

Since our last issue, there have been a number of distinguished visitors to RCMSS. Professor Wayles Browne, Cornell University, presented a lecture and visited the HRL. Professor Roland Marti (Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken) made a brief visit to present a lecture and do research in the HRL. The OSU RCMSS Advisory Council recommended Professor Marti as an RCMSS International Affiliate, representing Germany, and we are grateful that he accepted.

Among recent acquisitions of note, we are pleased to announce the generous donation by Mrs. Pola Fotitch Triandis of her father's correspondence. Mr. Constantin Fotitch, eminent Serbian political and émigré leader, was ambassador to Washington of the Yugoslav Royal government-in-exile in 1944. The 471 documents will enhance historians' and political scientists' understanding of late WWII and post-WWII activities vis-à-vis the Serbs and Yugoslavia. I should note, that while these archives fall outside our primary focused interests of Slavic Cyrillic manuscripts and medieval Slavic culture, we are grateful that Mrs. Triandis selected us as the beneficiary of this small, but highly important, collection of primary sources. The collection will be housed (for greater preservation security) in the Rare Books and Manuscripts special collection in the Main Library, located just above HRL/RCMSS, but will be administered by the HRL.

The HRL obtained a small, but critical, portion of the personal library of Edward Kasinec, Chief, Slavonic and Baltic Division, New York Public Library (see *CMH* #7). This doubles our present holdings of descriptions of manuscripts and early printed books in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

We purchased a new facsimile edition of the *Miroslav Gospel*, the oldest "Serbian" manuscript, copied for Serbian Prince Miroslav circa 1190. This new facsimile, produced from new images of the manuscript, shows the bright colors and rich illumination far better than the 19th-century facsimile.

We soon expect to receive cataloging and microfilms of over 2,000 manuscripts in the Tver' (Russia) Regional Museum. Also expected soon are additional microfilms from Bulgaria. Encouraged by a recent visit from Mr. Bogdan Radovanović

of Slovakia, we are investigating the possibility of acquiring microfilms of important material in Slovakia.

RCMSS also provided publication support for a description of Cyrillic manuscripts and early Cyrillic imprints (to 1700) in the library of the Moscow Theological Academy and Seminary, compiled by Irina V. Pozdeeva and A.V. Dadykin. This work - which represents a cooperative effort among the Russian scholars, RCMSS, Edward Kasinec, and the "Russia Committee" of the New York Diocese of the American Episcopal Church, headed by Bishop Grein - will help inform present and future scholars of the rich holdings of these collections.

Of course, much of our time over the next few months will be spent in the planning and organization of our second Medieval Slavic Summer Institute. Scheduled for June 25 through July 20, 2001, the added week will hopefully give the participants more experience in the practical, hands-on work with original Slavic manuscripts. Professor Collins and I will once again conduct the MSSSI with the able assistance of the RCMSS staff.

Finally, we are encouraged by some of the latest changes in Yugoslavia and fervently hope that they will lead to greater security of the peoples there, as well as of their individual and shared cultural heritages.

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RCMSS ADVISORY COUNCILS IN PROFILE

Series Featuring Individual Members

By Dongsoo Jeon

OSU Advisory Council

Eve Levin, an associate professor of the Department of History, has been one of the longest continuous patrons of the Hilandar Research Library since she came to Ohio State seventeen years ago. As a historian of medieval Russia, she has benefited greatly from the abundant resources in the HRL. Sometimes, her research was unexpectedly influenced by the



Eve Levin, Associate Professor
OSU Department of History

composition of the HRL holdings. While she was writing her book *Sex and Society in the World of the Orthodox Slavs, 900-1700*, her original focus on Russia was expanded to include the South Slavs, due to the rich Bulgarian and Serbian recension holdings in the HRL. This book, the first of its kind published, was later translated into Bulgarian. An abridged edition was also published in Russian.

Her interests in Russian history first emerged when she was only nine years old. She was reading a biography of Catherine the

Great, when it was recalled by the librarian for inventory counting. In the course of the inventory, the book was somehow lost, and so she couldn't find out what happened to Catherine. During her high school days, she developed a fascination with Cyrillic letters and the Russian language when her English class met in a room normally devoted to Russian. She majored in Russian history as an undergraduate and eventually decided to go to graduate school to specialize in early Russian history.

The focus of Dr. Levin's research has been gender issues involving family problems and sexuality. She has been most curious about how the role of women was perceived in medieval Russian society. In addition, she is also an expert on the history of the city of Novgorod, including that of the well-known birchbark documents. At this time, she is writing a book on illness, treatment and medical knowledge in early modern Russia, while continuing with ongoing projects concerning the cult of St. Paraskeva, Orthodox prayers, popular Christian culture, and conceptions of the passage of time in pre-Petrine Russia.

Dr. Levin graduated from Mount Holyoke College, and received her M.A. and Ph.D. from Indiana University. During a distinguished career extending over two decades, Professor Levin has received numerous grants and prizes, and has published a number of scholarly articles and a book. In addition to her university position, she has served for the past five years as editor of *The Russian Review*, one of the most prestigious scholarly journals in the field of Russian studies.

North American Advisory Council

David J. Birnbaum is the Chair of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Pittsburgh, where his areas of specialization include Slavic and general linguistics, and particularly Slavic historical accentology and morphology. The projects that Dr. Birnbaum has found most satisfying, however, are those that provide "an opportunity to combine my interests in traditional problems of Slavic linguistics and philology and information technology."

"Electronic texts provide clear advantages over paper editions for scholarly research," stated Dr. Birnbaum, "including reduced production and distribution costs and more flexible indexing and retrieval. Furthermore, in contrast to paper publishing, editors of electronic editions distributed over the Internet can integrate data from additional witnesses and correct errors immediately, ensuring that on-line editions remain up-to-date." However, if such editions are to remain accessible to all, "it is crucial that they be produced in conformity with open, platform-independent standards, such as SGML, XML, and Unicode," explains Dr. Birnbaum.

The most significant impediment to the participation of Slavic medievalists in electronic text processing has long been the absence of standardized support for early Slavic writing systems. The Unicode character set currently supports most of the characters required for work with early Slavic written records, and for the first time provides Slavic scholars with full access to state-of-the-art tools, as well as the ability to exchange documents without prior special agreement.

Dr. Birnbaum also observes that because electronic documents are easily copied, electronic publication frees "the preservation of information from the preservation of physical objects," and the same ease of copying also "provides a new venue for making research support materials broadly available." In particular, electronic information is more accessible to individual users regardless of time and place, eliminating or reducing the time and money needed for on-site work in major repositories.

Dr. Birnbaum graduated from Brown University and received his M.A. from Ohio State. He also has an M.A. and Ph.D from Harvard. He recently served as associate editor of *The Povest' Vremennykh Let: An Interlinear Collation and Paradosis* (in press; D. Ostrowski, ed.; Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Texts. Vol. 10, parts 1-3).



David J. Birnbaum, Chair, Dept.
of Slavic Languages & Literatures,
University of Pittsburgh

Researchers, *continued from page 1*

ment of Russian Language and Literature at Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea and **Yvonne Brandon**, a graduate student from the University of Virginia, joined scholars in the HRL during the month of July. Dr. Cho received his doctorate in Russian Literature from Ohio State's Slavic department in 1991. He is investigating the Eastern influence on 18th- and 19th-century Russian literature and its relationship to earlier literatures. He is particularly interested in the works "Varlaam and Ioasaf" and the "Tale of Akir the Wise." He was partially funded by the Hilandar Endowment. Ms. Brandon (funded by the Nikola Tesla Memorial Fund) used her month in the HRL to study apocryphal texts for her dissertation (see *HRL Journal*, page 5).

A new round of award recipients made themselves at home in the HRL during August and September. **Bojan Belić** received a one-month award (the Papich Family Fund) to study Hilandar edicts (see *HRL Journal*, page 10). A native of Yugoslavia (Serbia), Mr. Belić participated in last year's MSSSI.

Matilde Casas-Olea has degrees in Philology from the University of Granada (Spain) and Saint Petersburg State University (Russia). She was awarded a one-month research stay courtesy of the Hilandar Endowment. Ms. Casas researched primary and secondary materials in support of her translation of a Slavic manuscript found in the library of the University of Granada (see *HRL Journal*, page 6). She also participated in last year's MSSSI.

John Wilson, a graduate student in medieval and early modern Russian history, received a two-week stipend sponsored by the Michael Pupin Memorial Fund. He was granted an additional two weeks due to the amount of materials available. This additional research was funded by the Bishop Uskokovich Fund. Mr. Wilson focused his research on cosmographical texts and travel literature in 16th- and 17th-century Muscovy.

In addition to the seven summer stipend recipients, RCMSS is also hosting two long-term scholars who have received funding to do research in the HRL (see opposite column).

Svetlana Kujumdzhieva, a research scholar in the field of Slavic and Byzantine medieval music at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Arts, Sofia, was nominated for a Postdoctoral Fellowship at The Ohio State University by Charles Atkinson, a distinguished musicologist-medievalist and a professor in the OSU School of Music. Svetlana was one of fourteen scholars to receive this award in 2000. She will spend a year in the HRL/RCMSS working on *The Repertory of the Anthology: Its Liturgy and Music through the Centuries* to complete her most recent book *Early National Revival Bulgarian Music – Sources and Repertory: Joasaph of Rila* (published by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, "Prof. Marin Drinov" Publishers). She will also work on her next project *The Sticherarion of John Koukouzeles: The Formation of the Notated Anastasimatarion*, as well as pursue her interest in "crossroads" in religious music – especially, Eastern and Western counterparts. Svetlana says that the unique musical manuscript collections in the HRL contain extremely important primary sources for her work. Dr. Kujumdzhieva has over 50 publications in Bulgaria, Poland, Germany, Hungary, Denmark, Greece, the US, and Spain. Her projects have been sponsored by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (Hamburg, Germany), Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia), RCMSS at OSU, Duke University (Durham, NC), Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine Studies of Harvard University (Washington, D.C.), and Oxford University (Oxford, UK). She is a member of the international study group for old music *Cantus Planus* and *Musica Antiqua Europa Orientalis*. Svetlana is married to Alexander Kujumdzhiev, conductor/director of the Chamber Music Agency in Sofia. They have a daughter, Anni, who studies pedagogy in Graz, Austria. The family enjoys being together on holidays and spending time together with their beloved dog, Billy.



Svetlana Kujumdzhieva

Victor Alexandrov is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Medieval Studies at Central European University in Budapest. CEU is a postgraduate institution that provides students from Eastern and Central European regions the opportunity to complete their projects and to write M.A. and Doctoral theses. Victor's field of interest is Slavic canon law collections, especially those used by the Orthodox Slavs between the 13th and 17th centuries. He is currently researching the history of Slavic translations of the *Syntagma* of Matthew Blastares,



The Alexandrovs

a canon law code compiled in the 14th century and later translated twice into Slavic. He is studying the development of the manuscript tradition of the *Syntagma* and would like to prepare a companion to the available edition of this code. Since both Slavic translations were made at a time of different Hellenizing movements among the Orthodox Slavs, his work investigates two separate occurrences of *Graecophilia* – a subject of great interest to him. Two manuscripts of the *Syntagma* and several manuscripts of

the *Penitential Nomocanon* available in the HRL were the primary reasons Victor chose to do his work here. He received a grant, available to all second- and third-year Ph.D. students in the CEU, supporting a six-month research stay. Upon arrival, he was pleased to find that the HRL had three additional microfilms of the *Syntagma* – one from St. Petersburg and two from Saratov. Victor is accompanied by his wife, Andrea, and children – five-year old Anna and two-year old Daniil. Andrea completed a Ph.D. program in Russian Literature at Eotvos Lorand University (Budapest) and is working on her dissertation on the literary-critical writing of Vjacheslav Ivanov, a leading theoretician of Russian Symbolism. Anna is enrolled in kindergarten, while little Danja, as yet, has no academic duties.

HRL Journal

In this feature, Cyrillic Manuscript Heritage asks researchers who have used the Hilandar Research Library in the past year, either in person or by mail, to describe their experiences and work. Scholars who wish to contribute items may send them to CMH.

Medieval Slavic Apocryphal Prayers

By Yvonne Brandon

In July 2000 I received a four-week summer research stipend from RCMS. My stay there was the final stage in the development of a corpus of apocryphal prayers for my doctoral dissertation, which examines the role and perception of apocryphal prayer among the medieval Orthodox Slavs.



Yvonne Brandon viewing microfilm in HRL

Prior to my visit to the HRL, most of the sources available to me were published collections of apocryphal prayers; I had managed to examine only a handful of actual manuscripts. Since the definition of "apocryphal prayer" is somewhat open to scholarly interpretation, I was glad to have the opportunity to look at such a large number of diverse manuscripts and prayers at once. It helped create a contextual framework for the materials I had already collected, and provided the necessary perspective for a better working definition. (Without the HRL this would have been very difficult to accomplish, entailing long trips overseas, considerable expense, and the necessity of copying relevant passages by hand. Moreover, the Hilandar Monastery collection, which proved to contain some of the most interesting material, would not have been accessible to me at all.)

I examined 87 East and South Slavic manuscripts, consisting mainly of prayer books (*trebniki*) and miscellanies (*sborniki*), and a smaller number of Psalters with supplements. I began by concentrating on manuscripts dated prior to the 17th century. The Hilandar Monastery collection produced the greatest number of prayers from this period - approximately 15-20 apocryphal prayers of Serbian recension. Among them are several prayers from the first quarter of the fifteenth century against snakebite, mad dogs and wolves, and to stop bleeding.

Subsequently, as time permitted, I was able to broaden the scope of my research to include manuscripts from later centuries, when apocryphal prayers are considerably more common. I collected well over 50 prayers of various types from this period, primarily from the Hilandar Monastery and Bulgarian National Library collections. Thanks to the efforts of the assistant curator, I was able to obtain even more of these texts by mail after leaving the HRL.

I also had time to look at the HRL's collection of early printed books. An examination of about 20 Russian printed *trebniki* and *sborniki* produced several items of interest. The texts in this collection also provided an interesting point of comparison for some of those found in older manuscripts.

In addition to the manuscripts I examined, I found the HRL's collection of cataloged and uncataloged secondary sources to be one of the highlights of my trip. I arrived in Ohio with a long wish list of books and articles that I hadn't yet been able to obtain, and I wasn't really expecting much when I handed it over to the HRL's assistant curator. Many of the references were incomplete, consisting of little more than last names and initials cited in 19th-century journals, and others had been declared unobtainable by the interlibrary loan staff at my home university. A few were even missing from Russian libraries where I'd done research the previous summer. I was genuinely surprised when, before the end of my first day, the HRL staff had located - and even copied for me - a journal article for which I'd been searching no less than two years. In fact, by the end of my stay, I had nearly every source on my considerably long list, and even a few that were not on it. This was a great help to me, and I think the secondary sources alone would have made the trip to Ohio worthwhile.

I cannot emphasize enough how much the excellent support of the HRL staff meant to me during my stay. From arranging housing to copying articles, the services they provided allowed me to really focus on my research and to work as efficiently as possible. As a result, I accom-

plished all I had hoped to and more during my four weeks.

Finally, I'd like to add that I found the opportunity to spend time with people who were knowledgeable about and interested in my topic to be a valuable part of my overall experience at the HRL. At a time when the job market is less than encouraging, the positive atmosphere at the HRL helped renew my interest in my topic and gave me some much needed momentum toward finishing my dissertation.

Liturgical Texts Connect Modern Russian Fiction and "Ritual"

By Ivan Esaulov

The main goal of my research project, the "Structure of the Yearly Church Cycle and the Poetics of Russian Literature," which I conducted at HRL, was to compare different variants of texts of the liturgical books for the period during Passion and Easter Weeks. Such a comparison aimed to reveal a common invariant as well as variant changes. I consider



Ivan Esaulov studying liturgical text

this investigation important for studying Russian culture, especially in reference to the effect of the ritual on it. It is well known that the Russian schism of the 17th century was provoked by seemingly insignificant and merely "formal" corrections of liturgical books. Thus, I dedicated my time at HRL to examining books that have special relevance to the liturgical cycle and to comparing different variants of the *Typikon* related to the Easter cycle.

(Continued on page 6)

HRL Journal, continued from page 5

I studied manuscripts in the HRL microform collections from Tver' State Museum, St. Petersburg State University, the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem, as well as from the Moscow printed book collection described by A.S. Zernova.

The result of such an opportunity was my article "Easter (Paschal) Archetype of Russian Literature and the Structure of *Dr. Zhivago*," which I hope to publish in this year's third issue of the journal *Evangel'skii tekst v russkoi literature* (Petrozavodskii universitet, 2000).

This is only part of what I managed to accomplish during my stay at HRL in July 2000. I am planning on using the results of my work in Columbus in my continuing research on the entire corpus of modern Russian literary texts.

The Incredible Journey of Ms. *Slavicus Granatensis*

By Matilde Casas-Olea

The journey of manuscript *Slavicus Granatensis* (*SG*) began when a Jesuit priest named Lazarus returned from the Holy Land to Granada (Spain) at the end of the 17th century, bringing with him "many books written in the Turkish, Armenian, Arabic or Iliric languages." Once in Granada, the "Iliric" manuscript formed part of the collection of the Library of the Society of Jesus in Granada. A century later saw the beginning of difficult times for the religious order to which Lazarus belonged. In February 1767 there was a decree to expel the Jesuits from all of the dominions of the Spanish Crown. In accordance with the decree promulgated by Carlos III, all of the books in Granada that belonged to the Society of Jesus were transferred to the University of Granada Library. This "Iliric" manuscript was later given the more appropriate first name of *Slavicus* and the surname of its adoptive homeland: *Granatensis*. It can be found in the University of Granada library to this day.

Last February, the legacy of Lazarus, a Slavic manuscript that had yet to be described and researched, was "rediscovered." I immediately sought the aid of the RCMSS, where I had already had a very gratifying paleographic experience at the



Matilde Casas-Olea

1999 MSSl. Thus, a copy of *SG* started a new voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

The objective of my investigation was to place the manuscript within the corpus of northern Slavic ecclesiastical writings, comparing the text with others from the extensive microfilm collections of the HRL, and carrying out research using the HRL resources. My research yielded the following data: *SG* is a 17th-century codex comprised of two different manuscripts. The first part (ff. 2r-121v) is a *Sviatssy* (*menaion* for September through August). The headings for each month include both the Latin (loanword) and Slavic names of the month, as well as the number of days in the month and the number of hours of the day and night. Moreover, the manuscript includes the relationship between each month and the *mulizma*, i.e., the month that is added to the lunar year in the lunar Hebraic or Muslim calendars to match it to the solar year.

Noteworthy among the contents of the *Sviatssy* is the large number of Eastern martyrs (200-300 AD) listed. There are frequent historical allusions and concrete dates, in the style of a chronicle, included in the entries as well as data on Slavic saints.

The second part (ff. 122r-220v) of *SG* is a *Trebnik* containing canonical prayers, mostly devoted to the birth of children, and a rule and questions for confession for both men and women.

Most of the time and effort of my research at the HRL was devoted to the 13 calendar tables located at the end of the first part of the codex (ff. 108v-114v, 120r-121v). The series of tables opens with a

drawing of a key, which has an inscription that offers, appropriately, the key to deciphering the first table. It is the numeral 532, which is the number of years of the Great Paschal Cycle. This number is also the number of symbols (represented by letters of the Slavic alphabet) that make up the first table.

As is well known, the Slavic calendar was solar, but the timing of Easter depended on the lunar phases (Easter must fall between March 22 and April 25 after the first full moon). The *SG* contains nine tables equivalent to the chart known as *Zriachei Paskhalii*, which allows for the calculation of Easter, Lent and other movable feast days. These data are generally found in manuscripts in a single table, but in the case of *SG* there are nine separate Paschal tables. Thus, the deciphering of the tables provided data on the day of the year and week of Easter, the Sunday of the Publican and the Pharisee, Meatfare Sunday and other feast days such as Christmas, and those commemorating saints, e.g., St. Nicholas, St. George *et al.*

In other manuscripts viewed on microfilm in the HRL, there is an explanatory text after each table, a feature that is missing in *SG*. *SG* also contains a circular table (f. 114v) that shows the distribution of the lunar phases, which in most of the HRL manuscripts appears in text form.

My research will continue with a more detailed follow-up of the history and travels of the manuscript, before and after it came into the hands of Lazarus, an examination of possible Greek sources and innovations of the Slavic manuscript, and a further study of the watermarks. I am also planning a translation of the texts into Spanish and English, to reveal to the Western world this slice of knowledge and life of the Slavic peoples, so that the journey of *Slavicus Granatensis* will not have been in vain.

I am deeply indebted to the RCMSS for the opportunity to do research at the HRL for six weeks, using their library resources and with the unconditional support of the HRL staff. The material and personal assistance offered by HRL has allowed me to make an important advance in the research for my doctoral dissertation. Moreover, the HRL personnel gave me the chance to make contact with other specialists in Medieval Slavic studies, whose present and future collaboration will be of great value for the study of Slavic Philology in Spanish universities.

(HRL Journal, continued on page 10)

OSU Grad Student Attends Bulgarian Conferences

By Tania D. Ivanova

This summer was very successful for Bulgarian medievalists – among the conferences they hosted, I attended two on interesting medieval topics. The first, *Medieval Medicine: Texts, Practices, Institutions*, was held at the famous, picturesque site of Rila Monastery on August 29-30. The second, *Medieval Christian Europe: East and West*, was held at the University of Sofia “St. Kliment Ohridski,” September 2-5.

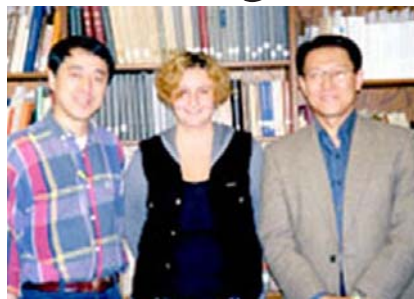
The Rila conference was the first of its kind to bring scholars from various countries to Sofia for a discussion of different aspects of medieval Slavic medicine. Participants from Bulgaria, Russia, Croatia, Poland, Serbia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Finland, UK, and the USA took part in discussions. Their research on medicine in antiquity as well as in Western and Eastern Europe (including Russia) in the Middle Ages and pre-modern times was presented through **written texts**: paterika, prayer books, books of recipes, medical codices, zodiologia, marginal notes, apocrypha, canons, medical treatises; **material objects**: amulets, crosses, wolf jaw, pharmacological and cosmetic tools; **cults of saints** (images and texts): St. John of Rila as healer, SS. Cosmas and Damian, St. Marina, St. Agnes; **medieval institutions**: urban settings and the architecture of medieval and Renaissance hospitals, monastic infirmaries, lazaretti, and pharmacies; **relics, miracles, the dead; plants, food and healing**: diets, calendars, and herbs. Abstracts can be found at <www.hinet.hr/tbuklija/mm_abstracts.html>.

The Sofia conference brought together over 90 participants from Europe and the USA. They were greeted by the Bulgarian president, Mr. Petŕr Stojanov, and other dignitaries. There were five major sections according to the five main areas of research presented: Philology, History, Medieval Culture, Medieval Art and Music, and Archeology. The papers presented at the first section covered the problems of early Slavonic literature and its translation from Greek or Latin, problems of orthography, grammar and lexicon, ancient texts in medieval manuscripts, liturgy and hymnography and the cults of saints in medieval texts. “History” at-

tracted scholars who were interested in the complexity of East-West relationships, the Christianization of Bulgaria, heretical movements, and Bulgaria between the East and the West. Art historians offered interesting papers on the presence and function of relics, icons, crosses, and vestments in the Orthodox world. The musicologists surveyed musical manuscripts from the 14th-17th centuries. Last, but not least, was the “Archeology” section where scholars spoke of *Moesia Christiana*, Preslav ceramic workshops, the Bulgarian monastery as a center of agricultural activity, the scriptorium at Ravna Monastery, the grave of Patriarch Damjan, and Russian epigraphy.

At the end, the participants had the opportunity to visit Bachkovo Monastery and Plovdiv. Organizing a conference is always a difficult task, but the three days of the conference convinced everyone that interdisciplinary conferences should take place more often, so that medievalists from different fields can present their recent research for discussion and new ideas.

RCMSS Staff Changes



Dongsoo Jeon, Tania D. Ivanova and Syeng-Mann Yoo

The RCMSS staff typically includes two Ohio State Graduate Research Associates, who are of invaluable support in keeping the RCMSS/HRL running smoothly. Besides helping the director, assistant curator and center coordinator in the day-to-day operation of the Center, the GRAs also work on assigned research projects.

Since the last issue of *CMH* in which we introduced the staff of the RCMSS to our readers, we have had several different GRAs work in the HRL. **Syeng-Mann Yoo** worked as a Graduate Research Associate during summer quarter 2000. In addition to assisting our many summer visitors, he also created a database for

the inscriptions in the Hilandar Slavic manuscripts. Born in Kimpo, Korea, Syeng-Mann studied at Seoul National University (College of Humanities, Russian Department), where he received his bachelor's degree. He is currently a Ph.D. candidate in Slavic linguistics working on his dissertation *A Corpus-Linguistic Analysis of 15th- and 16th-century Rjazanian Legal Documents*. His main interests are pedagogy, Russian and Slavic linguistics (historical phonology). Syeng-Mann also works as a full time lecturer for the Ohio State Korean language program. In addition, he is the founder and owner of the web site “Slavophilia” <www.slavophilia.com>, one of the most comprehensive links to Internet resources on Russia and Eastern Europe. After finishing his dissertation, Syeng-Mann plans to return to Korea to join his wife, Ounju Choo, and children Helen and Claire. He looks forward to contributing to the development of Slavic linguistics in Korea.

Dongsoo Jeon returned to the HRL as a GRA in Fall 2000 after a year's absence. Dongsoo graduated from the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, Korea. After receiving his M.A. in Slavic linguistics in 1996 from the OSU Slavic Department, he began working in the HRL as a GRA. He created a calendar of Slavic saints, and has started a database of Slavic saints appearing in the manuscripts of the Saratov State University collection. Dongsoo's personal research interests in Slavic linguistics include tracing the scribal treatment of the grammatical dual forms in Old Russian Gospel texts. He is married to Kyunghee and has a seven-year old son, David.

Tania D. Ivanova joined the HRL staff fall quarter. She received her first M.A. in Bulgarian Philology in 1997 at Sofia University and then graduated from the CEU (Budapest) with an M.A. in Medieval Studies. She is now enrolled in the DSEELL Ph.D. program in Slavic Linguistics. Her present work in the HRL includes printing out copies of the inscriptions in the Hilandar Slavic manuscripts. She is also compiling a list of bilingual (Slavic-English) terminology that will clarify different usages and translations of liturgical, textual, and literary terms of the Eastern and Western manuscript traditions. Tania's dissertation topic involves an examination of the text *Monk Tikar's Compilation and Composition of the Dogma of St. Dionysius the Areopagite*, which is found in 7 manuscripts (16th-17th cent.) in the Hilandar Monastery collection.

Where Are They Now?

Brief Update of 1999 MSSSI Participants

While preparing for the 2001 session of the Medieval Slavic Summer Institute, we decided to check in with the fourteen participants of MSSSI 1999 (see CMH #6). We solicited from them a summary of their recent activities for publication and received the following responses:

Bojan Belić: I graduated from the University of Illinois at Chicago and received my M.A. degree in Slavic Studies. I decided to continue my Ph.D. studies in Slavic Linguistics at The Ohio State University. I received a summer stipend from the RCMSS/HRL during August 2000 (see page 10), and I am now well into my first quarter in Columbus (on an academic quarter system for the first time in my life). <belic.1@osu.edu>

Matilde Casas-Olea recently received a degree in Classical Philology at the University of Granada in Spain. She received an RCMSS Summer Research Stipend this past summer to research a Slavic manuscript, which was discovered in a Spanish library last year. (See related article, page 6.) <matildaca@yahoo.com>

Maria Aranzazu "Arantxa" Martin-Lozano, a doctoral candidate in the OSU Linguistics Department, worked in the RCMSS/HRL as a GRA from January-August, 2000 (see CMH #7, p. 7). In the 2000 fall quarter, Arantxa received an Adjacent Technology Fellowship from the Linguistics department to devote her full time to taking classes relevant to her doctoral research. <martin-lozano.1@osu.edu>

Georgi Parpulov spent 1999-2000 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He passed his preliminary exams (History of Art, University of Chicago) in June 2000. In July 2000 he took part in the Summer School of Byzantine Greek at Dumbarton Oaks. He is spending the current academic year on an Ernst Mach Scholarship at the Institute of Byzantine Studies of Vienna University. His dissertation topic is *Images of Devotion: Frontispiece Miniatures in Byzantine Psalters*. <grparpul@midway.uchicago.edu>

Michael C. Paul completed his comprehensive exams in March (Russian History, University of Miami at Coral Gables, Florida) and received grants to conduct research at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign from June to August 2000. His dissertation will deal with the office of the Archbishop of Novgorod from 1165 to 1478. <mcpaul@hotmail.com>

Stella Rock: I survived my viva and got my doctorate this August (University of Sussex, Russian "Double-belief": Text, Context, Concept), and a summary article about my *dvoeverie* research will be published in *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* vol. 35 in Spring 2000. I've been appointed as a part-time research fellow at the University of Sussex and am now in Moscow researching Orthodox nationalist groups. Mary is with me and has already mastered all the most important words: *kukla* "doll," *mishka* "Teddy bear," *konfeti* "candy," *morozhenoe* "ice cream," etc. <ebpt@whitefriars.u-net.com>

Mary Rock, age 8: I'm in the American School here (Moscow) and it's very big. I've got lots of friends there, Charlie, Spencer, Katherine, Paige and Masha. Masha is Russian and all the others are American. My tooth fell out and Charlie and Spencer showed me round the whole school. I get lots of homework and I have to do some now. I miss you. Lots of love from Mary.

Doug Rogers: I'm currently in Russia doing archival and field research for my dissertation on Russian Old Believers (Anthropology, Univ. of Michigan), and working with Irina V. Pozdeeva [RCMSS International Affiliate for Russia]. My research has been funded by IREX, the German Marshall Fund, the Social Science Research Council, and a Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Grant <djrogers@umich.edu>

Vessela Valiavitcharska: I entered the Comparative Literature doctoral program at the Univ. of Texas at Austin in fall 1999 to pursue the interdisciplinary study of text-image interaction in medieval and modern works of art and literature. This summer I requested materials from the HRL for research on the influence of prayer on donor iconography in mid-to late-Byzantine donor portraits. The prayers and canons of Philotheus Kokkinos, a 14th-century Patriarch of Constantinople, from several Hilandar Monastery Slavic codices proved helpful in establishing certain connections between prayer structure, donor iconography and his/her address to the holy figure. <dave1vesse@yahoo.com>

Canadian Visitors Tour the HRL

We were fortunate to host a small women's group, primarily from Canada, representing the Serbian Heritage Museum (Toronto) and other organizations. Led by Mrs. Alexandra Budisavljevic, they visited the Columbus area in order to attend a workshop. As part of their lectures on the Serbian Orthodox Church and Serbian culture, they visited the HRL to see many images of Hilandar Monastery as well as to learn more about Slavic medieval culture and the better understanding of it that research conducted here has facilitated.



Father Mateja and Predrag Matejic lecture to visiting women's group

Unknown Services For Bulgarian Saints

By Svetlana Kujumdzhieva

I am pleased to have once again the great privilege of working in one of the most unique Centers for medieval Slavic studies whose intellectual and spiritual atmosphere is unparalleled. With the richness of its Slavic manuscript collection on microform, quite likely the largest in the US and one of the biggest in the world, it plays an enormous role in the study of Slavic culture and exerts a profound impact on everyone there striving for a better understanding of the various fields of this culture and its place in the history of civilization. Since my last stay at the RCMSS/HRL in 1993, the first impression after my present arrival is that great progress has been made in terms of the collection of primary sources on microform from all over the world. There must be no doubt that this progress is due to the Director, Dr. Predrag Matejic, a scholar entirely devoted to medieval Slavic studies, and to the entire staff of the Center/HRL, as well as to the responsible institutions and people of The Ohio State University, a truly world-class research University.

The collection of musical MSS on microform at the HRL/RCMSS is extremely rich and in 1993 numbered over 100 notated sources. It is a pity that little is known about this treasure. What we do know is primarily based on the study of only some of the Hilandar manuscripts. This is understandable since the notated Hilandar MSS represent the greatest part of all the musical MSS now available for research - over 70. Unfortunately, the musical MSS from the other collections, both public and private (Vatican, Great Lavra, Fekula, Szentendre, etc.), remain unknown as a whole. The uniqueness of the two earliest musical MSS, Hilandar 307 and 308, respectively from the end of the 12th and the early 13th century, has already been recognized worldwide: they were the MSS that gave the first reasons to suggest that Slavs may perhaps have put the art of music to their own uses as early as 880 (Ol. Strunk).

Working on the *Anthology* (known also as *Akolouthiai-Anthology*), one of the most important chant books of the Balkan Orthodox Church, I came across unknown services for Bulgarian saints in six Hilandar MSS (309, 311, 312, 565, 581 and 668), dating from the second half of the 18th and/or the first half of the 19th century. Each of

these MSS turned out to be unique in many respects. Serbian scholars, both philologists and musicologists (D. Radojičić, D. Trifunović, M. Matejic, J. Milojković-Djurić, D. Stefanović, A. Jakovlević, D. Petrović, P. Matejic), have discussed and published the services for Serbian Saints in three of them: 311, 312, and 668. In all, six MSS included services for the Bulgarian Saint John of Rila (9th-10th c.), whose memory is celebrated on October 19, and in three of them - another Bulgarian Saint was reflected, Petka of Tŭrnovo (the second half of the 10th c.), celebrated on October 14. In MSS 311 (94v-96v), 312 (7r-8r), 581 (59v-62r and 303r-v, the only dated MS of the six, "1774"), and 668 (178v-179r), the services for St. John of Rila are indicated as such. I identified the same services (without indication) in the other two MSS - 309 (56r-58v) and 565 (69r-71r). The attributed service for St Petka of Tŭrnovo is found in MS 312 (6r-v). I also identified this same service in MSS 309 (55r-v) and 565 (67v-68r), also recorded without attribution. The discovered services for the two Bulgarian Saints remain unique for now: their parallel is unknown in any of the consulted musical sources originating from the Balkans at that same time. I included a discussion as well as comments on their appearance in my dissertation, *"The Vocative Verses in Balkan Orthodox Music (Based on MSS from the 14th to the Beginning of the 19th c.)"*, Sofia, 1996.

The included services for Serbian and Bulgarian Saints is one of the unique features of all six MSS. Quite briefly, I shall mention some of the other features. The MSS are unique in terms of their compilation: they combine repertory of different chant books and transmit it in quite a free manner, again, unknown from any other MS of that time. For example, MS 311 contains *Oktoechos* of the *Anastasimatarion* type-*Sticherarion*-*Anthology*; MS 668 - *Anthology*- *Oktoechos* of the *Anastasimatarion* type-*Sticherarion*-*Anthology*, etc. Having been compiled in such a manner, the MSS might be characterized as a handbook of some Hilandaric psalt who used them for his own duties and/or purposes at the church. The MSS are unique in terms of their repertory in Slavic also, though this repertory is a traditional one. In fact, they



Saint John of Rila

are the first MSS where we find notated chants in Slavic from the *Anthology*, the full Slavic *Oktoechos* and *Sticherarion* (containing *Menaion*, *Triodion*, and *Pentecostarion*). Most of the notated Slavic pieces, like those for Great Vespers, the Akathistos Hymn, the Morning of Great Easter Week, the Liturgy of St Basil, the Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts, do not have parallels in the known musical literature of that time. It was one of these MSS (311) in which the first extensive musical theory in Slavic related to late-Byzantine music was found (D. Stefanović). Some of the MSS also contain inscriptions related to the life and work of some Hilandar's musicians and are important from the historical point of view (309, 668). Issues regarding the uniqueness of the Hilandar MSS were discussed in my most recent book, *"Early National Revival Bulgarian Music - Sources and Repertory: Joasaph of Rila,"* forthcoming.

The significance of these six MSS is beyond doubt. The Slavic repertory included in them, and especially the services for Serbian and Bulgarian Saints, give us sufficient reason to state that in the course of the 18th century there was a strong tendency at Hilandar of writing down and preserving both the traditional repertory in Slavic and the national memory for the most popular Balkan Slavic Saints. The publication of these MSS, either in full or in part, would be of great use for musicologists as well as medieval studies.

MSSI, continued from page 1

practical Slavic paleography are given by the RCMSS director, Predrag Matejic; the readings in Church Slavonic are conducted by DSEELL chair, Daniel E. Collins. All lectures will be in English. Manuscript materials on microform from the Hilandar Research Library's extensive holdings form a large part of the lectures and exercises. Four special lectures by visiting scholars on topics in medieval Slavic studies are also being planned.

Applicants must have a B.A. degree and a reading knowledge of Cyrillic and of at least one Slavic language. Preference will be given to applicants with reading knowledge of Old Church Slavonic or some other pre-modern Slavic language.

For further information on eligibility, credit, housing, financial aid, and to obtain an application to the MSSI, please contact the HRL/RCMSS at <hilandar@osu.edu> or Hilandar Research Library and Resource Center for Medieval Slavic Studies, 225/227 OSU Main Library, 1858 Neil Avenue Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210-1286.

Deadline for receipt of application is March 16, 2001.



Seal of Prince Stefan Lazarević
from a Hilandar Edict

HRL Journal, continued from page 6

Edicts as a Genre of Medieval Texts

By Bojan Belić

I would like to thank the Hilandar Research Library and the Papich Family Fund for giving me the opportunity to spend a month in Columbus analyzing one portion of a very rich collection of manuscripts. I conducted my research during the month of August 2000. I was working on the project, "Hilandar Edicts by Stefan Lazarević." The five edicts in



Bojan Belić

the Hilandar collection that I analyzed in detail were: HM.SDS.73, 74, 75/1, 77 and 78. My work was split into two parts: 1. Practical - which was based on the analysis of the manuscripts, and 2. Theoretical - based on the analysis of the existing bibliography about the topic. The theoretical part was based on reading secondary sources, and consulting with the curator of the HRL, Predrag Matejic, the assistant curator, M. A. Johnson, as well as with Daniel E. Collins, Chair of the Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures.

I found the majority of the necessary reading materials in the HRL itself: Vatroslav Jagić, *Codex Slovenicus rerum grammaticarum*; Nadežda Petrović, *Despot Stefan Lazarević*; Miodrag A. Purković, *Knez i despot Stefan Lazarević*; Petar Ćorpić, *Istorija srpske cirilice*; *Arheografski prilozi*; Ljubomir Stojanović, *Stare srpske povelje i pisma*; Gordana Tomović, *Morfologija cirilickih natpisa na Balkanu, Spomenici srbski od 1395. do 1423.*; Fr. Miklosich, *Monumenta Serbica spectantia historiam Serbiae Bosnae Ragusii* - to mention just the

major ones! Other secondary sources were found in the Main Library. When necessary, I also looked for books (and certain rare publications) in other libraries as well. It proved once again that the HRL is not only the largest repository of Slavic manuscripts on microform in the world, but a place well equipped with necessary supporting literature, as well. All this provided very useful information about edicts as a genre of medieval Slavic writings. It also provided a broader perspective regarding the origin of edicts (stemming from Byzantium).

In the practical part of my research I worked with the five edicts by the Serbian despot Stefan Lazarević devoted to Hilandar Monastery. I made my own transcriptions and then compared these with existing transcriptions made earlier by different scholars. In one case, there was a slight difference between the transcription given by Louis Petit and B. Korablev and my transcription. I also found the correct numbers under which two of these edicts were listed in Miklosich's book. Finally, I applied the theoretical background to the actual analysis of the edicts.

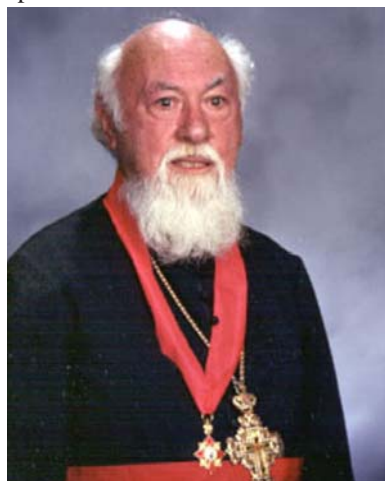
In addition to the primary focus of my research, I worked on manuscript texts about the (Slavic) language. The three texts which I found most interesting were: *On the Eight Parts of Speech*, Constantine the Philosopher's (Kostenechki's) work on orthography entitled, "*Sia slovesa vkrattse iz'bran'aa ot knigy Konstantina Filosafo, uchitelia srbskago, byvshago pri blagochestiven' despotu Stefanu sina starago kneza Lazara,*" and *On Letters* by chernorizets Hrabar.

Finally, after a month spent in the HRL, I applied to the 36th International Congress on Medieval Studies (to be held May 2001 in Kalamazoo, MI). I received an invitation to present a paper, *The Concept of Language Among the Medieval South Slavs*.

Erratum: In the "Calendar of Saints Researched" article of CMH #7 (page 4), the *Zograph Trepologion* (or *Draganov Menaion*) was inadvertently described as a "14th-century" manuscript. It is from the 13th century.

V. Rev. Dr. Mateja Matejic Receives Awards

In September 2000, the V. Rev. Dr. Mateja Matejic, founder of the "Hilandar Project" at Ohio State and the first director of the Resource Center for Medieval Slavic Studies, received two awards from the Serbian Orthodox Church. The first was the "St. Sava Medal," the Serbian Church's highest award, which was presented to him in Ohio. The next day, in Belgrade, a "Gramata" from Patriarch Pavle of the Serbian Orthodox Church was also read and awarded. Dr. Matejic's brother-in-law, Milenko Nebrigić, accepted on his behalf.



The Very Reverend Dr. Mateja Matejic

These latest awards complement earlier awards and recognitions Dr. Matejic has received in his pastoral, academic and literary endeavors, among which are: the Pectoral Cross (1973) from the Serbian Orthodox Church; "St. Kliment Medal" (1978) from the Bulgarian Orthodox Church; "Badge of Honor with Ribbon" (1988) from the University of Sofia, Bulgaria; and several awards given to him in the past five years by the Association of Writers in Serbia and the Association of Serbian Writers in Germany.

Dr. Matejic continues to work actively, primarily on research and publishing, as well as performing numerous volunteer pastoral duties. He also continues his active support of both the HRL and RCMSS as a Senior Research Associate and member of the OSU Advisory Council to RCMSS.

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Cathy Vrugitz views donor plaques in the HRL

GIFTS IN KIND

We would also like to thank the researchers, visitors to the HRL, our RCMSS affiliates, and others who have donated important scholarly materials on topics in medieval Slavic studies to the HRL since our last newsletter. They are as follows:

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In the Kellion of St. Sava the Enlightened (Karyes, Mount Athos)

Photographed by Bojan Radovanović

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