Feature Title: ЛѢТОПИСЬ Lietopis’ Chronicle

Article Title: 3-4 May 1984: Columbus.
The First Annual Hilandar Research Project Conference

Article Author: Matejic, Predrag

Note: Two other events are listed in the ЛѢТОПИСЬ before the May conference, “Making Manuscripts Accessible to Research” (March 30-31, 1983) and “Meeting of the Slavonic & East European Medieval Study Group” (April 14, 1984), but they were described in Polata Knigopisnaia 9 (June 1984): 76-78 and 79-82, respectively.

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Appears in:

Community: Hilandar Research Library

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Collection: Polata Knigopisnaia: Volume 13 (December 1985)
The First Annual Hilandar Research Project Conference began with a welcoming address by Dr. William J. Studer, Director of University Libraries for The Ohio State University. In his address, he stressed the size, importance and vast resources of OSU as positive contributing factors toward the development of research potential at both the University itself, as well as for North America. He then wished the participants a successful proceeding of the conference, adding his hope and conviction that the conference would significantly contribute to our understanding of Slavic medievalia.

First Session (3 May, chairman: David Robinson, Columbus, OSU)

Gribble C. (Columbus, OSU) A New Journal of Medieval Slavic Studies
Matejić M. (Columbus, OSU) Past Achievements and Future Goals of the Hilandar Research Project
Mathiesen R. (Providence, Brown U) The Present Status of Medieval Slavic Studies in the USA and Canada
Twarog L. (Columbus, OSU) The Challenge of the NEH Grant - A Report on Funding to Date and Future Prospects

Twarog summarized the means and effectiveness of fundraising for the Endowment Fund for the Hilandar Research Project and explained further intended means of increasing financial support for the Hilandar Research Project. Matejić summarized the achievements of the Hilandar Research Project and their significance for the research potential in North America and abroad, as well as for the increased recognition the Project has brought to OSU. He also spoke of the difficulty of acquiring and maintaining the ever-growing collection of Slavic manuscripts on microform and mentioned several areas that need improvement: fundraising, staff, release time, and communication with other centers and individuals. His report was concluded by several specific immediate future goals: (1) the continuing acquisition and development of the collection of microform and reference materials; (2) the publication of a Supplemental and Cumulative Checklist of the holdings of the Hilandar Room (now over 2,000 items); (3) the publication of a detailed description of the Slavic codices of the Great Lavra Monastery on Mount Athos.
the publication of a detailed description of Slavic codices at the Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church at Szentendre, Hungary; (5) the publication of a new journal, with Charles Gribble as editor-in-chief; (6) the application of computer technology to work in the Hilandar Room; (7) attracting and making easier utilization of materials in the Hilandar Room for students and scholars. Gribble elaborated upon point (5) of these goals, promising to make available further information as promptly as possible. Mathiesen concluded his informative report with a number of specific proposals: (1) that North American scholars should concentrate on the treatment of problems less actively treated elsewhere in the world, such as Biblical textology; (2) the need for new methods of work and employing results of the work of non-Slavs in the various related fields; (3) the need for improved quality of publications, such as through utilization of laser printers; (4) the need for independent funds and an independent structure for the Hilandar Research Project; (5) the need for the definition of the organization, structure and budget for the Hilandar Room and its place within and outside the Project.

Second Session (3 May, chairman: Mateja Matejić, Columbus, OSU)

Hupchic D. (Pittsburgh) Bulgarian Incunabulae in the James Clark Collection
Ostrowski D. (Russian Review) Textual Criticism as Practised in the West and in the Soviet Union
Robinson D. (Columbus, OSU) Initial Work in Compiling a Bibliography of Works Describing Slavic Manuscripts Published since 1960

Kasinec's report, based on extensive research and travel, indicated several centers in the USA and Canada that have significant collections of Slavic medievalia. He pointed out the necessity to start work on Union Catalogues of (1) Slavic manuscripts and early printed books and (2) Slavic charters, respectively, in the United States. Hupchic added to this a survey of the holdings, vast and varied, of the private collection of books and materials of the late Professor James F. Clarke; in the number of Bulgarian incunabulae it is second only to the collection of the Washington DC Library of Congress. Robinson showed the possibilities of establishing an ongoing computerized data base of reference sources regarding Slavic manuscripts, much facilitated since the Hilandar Room acquired a microcomputer. Ostrowski showed how scholars from North America may contribute to the field of Slavic medieval studies by more careful research and a greater respect for the
text as such.

Third Session (4 May, chairman: Charles E. Gribble, Columbus, OSU)

BOGDANOVIĆ D. (Beograd) Priorities for Research on the Material Currently Available in the Hilandar Room

MATEJić P. (Columbus, OSU) Summary and Discussion

BOGDANOVIĆ spoke of the need to continue acquisition of materials on microform and pertinent reference material in the Hilandar Room, with a desirable bias in focus on North and South America (as these areas are somewhat difficult to access by European scholars), as well as the need to increase support in terms of staff and money. He proposed 6 specific avenues of research, for which the Hilandar Room offers excellent possibilities: (1) paleography - contribution to efforts for a catalogue of all medieval Slavic scribes; (2) filigranology - establishment of relations with other centers in order to further the completion of watermark albums and the modernization of the techniques of copying and dating watermarks; (3) codicology - lay the basis for a typology of Slavic manuscripts according to literary content; (4) textology - besides research on specific texts and their tradition, prepare a general incipitarium of texts available on microform at the Hilandar Room as a major reference and identification instrument, and prepare facsimile (preferably: low-cost) editions of manuscripts; (5) linguistics - develop means for the computer treatment of morphology; (6) translations - make Slavic texts available to non-Slavic scholars in English translation.

MATEJić gave a summary of the various proposals made in the individual contributions and led the lengthy, but effective discussion, which resulted in the ratification of 6 recommendations (in the order as discussed):

(1) The Hilandar Research Project should establish computerized data bases of appropriate materials with regular distribution of their contents when warranted and appropriate.

(2) Facsimiles and editions of texts should be published, as well as scholarly studies. Modern methods of publication which reduce cost and reduce the complexity of the preparation process should be investigated and used where appropriate. Indices and other works requiring constant reference should be published in hard copy only; others may be published in hard copy or microform, depending upon various factors, although hard copy is generally more desirable if cost does not make it impossible.

(3) The Hilandar Research Project should serve as a center for exchange of information on microcopies of Slavic manuscripts, especially when these copies are in private hands or might otherwise remain unknown. Restrictions on their copying or use should be indicated.

(4) The Hilandar Research Project should gather all useful catalogues
of Slavic manuscripts (and of microcopies of Slavic manuscripts), in hard copy as far as this is possible, in microform when necessary; it should establish a database of such catalogues; it should publish a checklist of its holdings of such catalogues.

(5) The staffing of the Hilandar Research Project and the Hilandar Room should be increased as soon as feasible.

(6) The establishment and rapid publication of the first issue of the Journal of Medieval Slavic Studies should be a high priority.

On 5 May 1984, following the conclusion of the Conference, a new and completely refurbished and reequipped Hilandar Room was dedicated by Robert Rade Stone, President of the Serb National Federation, and presented with its first original manuscript, a late XvIIth century copy of Paisij Hilandarskij’s Istoriija slavjanobalgarskaja by Mrs Esther N. Clarke. Its new address is:

227 Main Library OSU
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
COLUMBUS, OH 43210

11.-12. MAI 1984: MÜNSTER
SYMPOSIUM "SPRACHE UND LITERATUR ALTRUSSLANDS"
Полата кънгописъната љ:83-88

24-28 JUNE 1984: CAMBRIDGE
COLLOQUIUM "THE PROTESTANTS IN EASTERN EUROPE"
The proceedings of this colloquium will be printed in extenso in Полата кънгописъната \( \text{зг} \):83-88, scheduled to appear in September-October 1986.

18-22 СЕНТЯБРЯ 1984 Г.: РЫЛЬСКИЙ МОНАСТЫРЬ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ПО ОПИСАНИЮ СЛАВЯНСКОГО РУКОПИСНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ И РОЛИ МОНАСТЫРЕЙ В КУЛЬТУРНОЙ ИСТОРИИ БАЛКАНСКИХ НАРОДОВ
АНА СТОЙКОВА

В 1981 г. Кафедра славянской филологии Охайского государственного университета в г. Колумбус организовала международную научную конференцию на тему Хиландарский монастырь и другие хранящие средневековые славянские рукописи: требования и возможности научной обработки (см. материалы и рекомендации, опубликованные в Полата кънгописъната \( \text{зг} \):43-99). На этой конференции были рассмотрены основные направления работы по славянскому рукописному наследию и была обсуждена главная проблема в раскрытии их данных - недостаток в удовлетворительных описаниях. Обращалось внимание на возможности использования для этой цели компьютерной техники, а также на возможности координации приложения этой техники несколькими международными центрами.

Организованная в Болгарии в сентябре 1984 г. Вторая международная конференция по этой тематике убедила нас в правильности отмеченных направлений и в перспективности международного сотрудничества в постепенной разработке сложных и многоплановых научных проблем, связанных с славянским рукописным наследием. На 1 заседаниях обсуждались результаты работы учёных 11 стран в период между конференциями. Активности работы на конференции очень способствовало место проведения её - Рыльский монастырь, единственный на Балканах