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TEXT-ORIENTED INDICES TO EARLY SLAVIC MANUSCRIPTS

WILLIAM R. VEDER

All extant indices to early Slavic manuscripts serve a single purpose: to indicate as precisely as possible where a given element can be found in the manuscript the index pertains to. Usually, they list proper nouns, in some cases all the words and forms, more rarely, chiefly in older editions, biblical references as well. Is this satisfactory? I think not.

My work on early Slavic compilations has convinced me that a different approach to both the purpose and the scope of indices should be envisaged, and my work on the edition of early Slavic florilegia bears testimony that this can be accomplished with no more than minor sacrifices to the ease of locating elements indexed and minor additional effort. Both the slight sacrifice and the extra effort will be amply rewarded: they will turn the indices into independent research instruments, to be used for more purposes than the mere location of elements in the manuscripts they pertain to.

The principal adjustment to be made, is to dissociate manuscripts and their contents. Manuscripts are unique, texts not usually. For the purpose of comparative study, they each require different reference systems: manuscripts — one based on the material units of which they are made up, texts — one based on the sequential units into which they are divided by the scribe. Manuscript units are equal in size, textual units not usually — they may vary, by comparison to manuscript units, from less than a line to several folia in length. If the latter are used as a basis for indices to the contents of a manuscript, locating a given element in the manuscript may, indeed, take a little more time than with the traditional manuscript-oriented reference system. Yet if this sacrifice is made, texts and their configurations will become comparable independently of the manuscripts they are actually preserved in.

Text-oriented reference systems are currently in use only for Bible books (book:chapter:verse) and Paterika (name:apophthegm or chapter:apophthegm). For the vast majority of Slavic manuscripts a text-oriented reference system will have to be devised. The simplest and least prejudiced system consists in the consecutive numbering of all divisions of the contents of a manuscript, that are marked by a capital letter and/or preceded by a

lacuna, a terminal sign or a title. It respects the structure of the contents as laid out by the scribes, while at the same time providing the possibility to refer to the texts (and their lacunae) in a short, efficient manner for the purposes of both indexation and comparative study.

Additional effort is required to relate the text-oriented reference system to the manuscript-oriented system. This, however, yields two new types of indices with important informative and comparative potential: an *incipitarium* and a *codicological index*. The incipitarium contains all consecutively numbered subdivisions of the contents, represented by their initial words and provided with an indication of their location in the manuscript; it is eminently suited for quick reference to and orientation in the contents, as well as for fundamental structural comparison to similar text configurations in other manuscripts. The codicological index contains a survey of the material organization of the manuscript (quires and their numbering, folia, lacunae) and the distribution of scribes' hands, related on one side to the manuscript, on the other to the text written; if properly compiled, it will serve not only the purpose of identifying word-forms in the main index as belonging to different hands, but it may eventually serve to identify different types of scribal collaboration and book production.

Let me amplify and illustrate the remarks made above with a few examples from the forthcoming edition of *The Troickij Florilegium* #12 (Cod. Moskva, GBL, F.304(TSL)12), notably the incipitarium, index of identifications, codicological index and main index of words and forms (the indices of biblical references and proper nouns, which I consider equally indispensable, are, unfortunately, not as yet completed). I print the samples on the left page and identify their function and organisation on the right; I take care to point out some of the additional research opportunities the text-oriented reference system offers in these indices.

For other examples of practical application of text-oriented reference systems, I refer to my publications listed below:

The Scaliger Paterikon, 1-3. Zug (IDC) 1976-1981.

Elementary Compilation in Slavic. *Cyrrillomethodianum* 5(1981):49-66.

Meleckij Sbornik i istorija drevnebolgarskoj literatury. *Palaeobulgarica* 6 (1982)3:154-165.

The Izbornik of John the Sinner: A Compilation from Compilations. *Polata knjigopisnaja* 8(1983):15-37.

K izučeniju orfografii Izbornika 1076 goda i ego antigrafata. *Paléographie et diplomatique slaves*, 2. Sofia (in print).

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296-427 *Ioana Zlatoustaago razumi polъzbnii*

Source: unidentified; cf. dependent compilation in *Knjažij Izbornik* 7 VEDER 1983:25

Greek: (296-298, 300-320, 327, 333, 369, 371) *Johannes Chrysostomus: Homiliae 21 de statutis ad populum Antiochenum habitae* CPG 4330: 1:5-6, 2:5-7, 3:1-2, 4-7, 4:1, 5, 5:2-4, 6:1, 12:2 Ed. PG 49:15-222 (299, 321-326, 328-332, 334-368, 370, 372-427) unidentified

428-447 *Isidora Pelusiotvskaago razumi*

Source: unidentified

Greek: (428-433, 436-446) *Isidoros Pelusiota: Epistolarum liber 1* CPG 5557: 1, 3, 14, 25, 27, 44, 52, 94, 173, 181, 220, 277, 278, 281, 285 Ed. PG 78:177-453 (434-435, 447) unidentified

448-450 *Ot slovese ježe vodovica ež narečeto*

Source: unidentified

Greek: unidentified

451-455 *Zlatoustaago*

Source: unidentified

Greek: unidentified

INCIPITARIUM

Column 1: unit number
 Column 2: unit incipit
 Column 3: location of 2

| Tr | Izb | Mel | Chr |
|------|------|------|-----|
| 296a | | | 1:6 |
| 296b | 645 | 431 | 1:6 |
| 296c | 646 | | 1:6 |
| 296d | 647 | 432 | 2:6 |
| 296e | 648 | 433 | 2:7 |
| 296f | 649 | 434 | 3:1 |
| 296g | | | 3:1 |
| 297 | 673 | 457 | 3:2 |
| 298 | 699 | 480 | 3:5 |
| 299 | 672 | 456 | |
| 300 | 650a | 435a | 3:7 |
| 301a | 650b | 435b | 3:7 |
| 301b | - | - | 3:7 |
| 302 | - | - | 3:7 |
| 303 | - | - | 3:7 |
| 304 | - | - | 4:1 |

The contents of the *Troickij Florilegium* are subdivided by 535 capitals or *lacunae* into textual units from 2 words up to 8½ folia long. The incipitarius lists all of them, including the titles under which they are grouped together (cf. below), and shows both their consecutive numbering and their location in the manuscript. It forms the main entry to the text-oriented reference system, representing the entire microstructure of the manuscript's contents. It is eminently useful for general structural comparison to other manuscripts (although in many cases it is necessary to look beyond the incipit, cf. units 296 and 301). As an example of the economy achieved by the use of a unit numbering, I show the correspondence of the *Florilegium* (Tr) to the *Izbornik* of 1076 (Izb) and the *Meleckij Sbornik* (Mel), as well as the corresponding Greek text (Chr). It is evident that Tr is more closely dependent upon Chr than Izb or Mel, which may well be dependent upon an ancestor of Tr.

INDEX OF IDENTIFICATIONS

Column 1: unit number
 Column 2: text identification:
 a. by (short) title
 b. by (Slavic) source
 c. by Greek original
 (CPG : *Clavis Patrum Graecorum*)
 (PG *Patrologia Graeca*)

The 535 units are grouped under 83 titles (6 now lacking): 2 titles cover texts from 3 different sources each, 5 titles are covered in turn by 1 super-title. This heterologous macrostructure in which not only the manuscript data themselves, but their interpretation by the textologist as well play equally important roles, can, to my mind, best be brought to the fore in a separate index and not be integrated into the incipitarius above. This index, which also reflects in detail the degree of identification of the contents of the manuscript, will serve, together with the codicological index (cf. page 72), as a direct key for the interpretation of the data in the main index of words and forms (cf. page 72). Its separation from the incipitarius has the advantage that the incipitarius, once it is made up, remains immutable, while this index can be updated in the course of the textual research of the manuscript.

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 21 | 127-129, *33-*34, 130-132 | 127-130:11 130:12-130:23 130v-132v | G 267b-269a F 269b G 269c-271a |
| 22 | 133-140 | 133-140v | G 271b-278a |
| 23 | āī 141-146, *35-*36 | 141-146v | G 278b-283 |
| 24 | ēī 147-154 | 147-154v | G 284-294a |
| 25 | īī 155-162 | 155-157v 158:1-158:3 158:4-162v | G 294b-295 H t296 G 296-342 |
| 26 | āī 163-170 | 163-170:8 170:9-170v | G 343-399a I 399b-403a |
| 27 | ēī 171-178 | 171-178v | I 403b-450a |
| 28 | īī 179-186 | 179-185:14 185:15-186v | I 450b-478 H 479a |
| 29 | ζ 187-192 | 187-192v | H 479b-492a |
| 30 | 193-196 | 193-195v:3 195:4-196v | H 492b-523 J 524-529a |
| 31 | 197-200 | 197-200v | I 529b-532 |
| 32 | *37-*39, 201-202, *40(41?) | 201-202v | I 533-535 |

ā⁷ *mum*

ā 63, 64; f. 68
āī f. 58, f. 141
[āī] f. 59v
ā + ā 474

αΑΑΑ G 9², 10, 62, 329
αΑΑΜΟΥ D 56, 484

αΑΟΒЪ⁴ *adj* + αΔЪ
αΔΟΒА nNpl 12
αΔΟВН mNpl 290
αΔОВ nA 275
αΔОВΟΥ nD 259

α²⁵² *conj*

1⁵, 2¹⁰, 3, 4, 7, 9, 29, 30, 32¹⁴, 33⁵, 35, 42⁴,
46, 51⁵, 54⁶, 56, 57³, 61, 62¹¹, 63¹⁰, 85, 91,
96, 97², 99, 101, 110, 117, 118², 119², 120,
121, 129², 135, 153, 178, 180, 192³, 205,
210, 212⁴, 213, 218, 219², 220², 222³, 224,
228³, 229², 230, 231, 232², 233, 236, 237,
239, 241², 245³, 247⁶, 248, 251, 253³, 254,
257⁴, 258³, 259, 260², 261², 263, 264, 265,
266, 270³, 274, 275², 277³, 280², 283, 284,
294, 295², 330, 344, 345, 353, 358, 383,
448², 450, 453, 479², 492², 510, 519, 535
[α] 2, 535
α нє 21, 34³, 42, 46, 55, 57, 58², 90, 128,
192, 213, 219, 237, 239, 253, 256, 257, 258,
259, 275, 277², 278², 279, 284², 292, 294,
321, 364, 377², 403, 412, 430, 431, 462, 464²,
492², 531
α сєвѣ + осовѣ 463

αΔЪ²⁰ *m*
11, 12, 13², 18, 21
αΔΑ G 22², 31
αΔЄ V 21²
αΔΟΥ D 11, 12, 20
αΔЪ A 62
αΔЪ L 34, 44, 243, 259, 479

αΔЪСКЪ⁴ *adj* + αΔЪ
αΔЪСНА nNpl 16, 17
αΔЪСНА nApl 18
αΔЪСНАІ nA fApl 21

αЄРОХОДНЪ⁵ *adj*
αЄРОХОДНА nA 278

αЄРОХОДЪНЪ⁵ *adj*
αЄРОХОДЪНЪМЪ nDpl 281

αЄРЪ² *m*

αВНІЄ³⁷ *adv*

12, 21, 27², 63⁷, 210, 212, 220, 221, 231,
241, 243, 246, 251, 253, 267, 300, 353, 372,

CODICOLOGICAL INDEX

- Column 1: quire number
Column 2: original quire number
Column 3: folio numbering (an * marks lacking folia)
Column 4: limits of hand
Column 5: identification of hand
Column 6: 4, but expressed in textual units

The *Troickij Florilegium* is made up of 32 quires (№ 2 and 6 now lacking), containing 242 or 243 folia (40 or 41 now lacking), written, as far as can be ascertained now, by 10 scribes. This index shows their distribution, as well as their relation to the text written. It forms, together with the index of identifications (and/or the incipitarium, cf. page 71), the key to the interpretation of the data in the main index of words and forms (cf. below). Independently, it visualises how the scribes have staggered their work, never handing over the pen at seams between texts from different sources, adding quires of irregular length to the book block as their work neared its completion. These data clearly point to copying rather than compiling. The original quire numbering 1-12 + 1-20 without a break in text requires more comparable codicological indices for an explanation.

MAIN INDEX OF WORDS AND FORMS

- Heading in capitals: lemma according to the *Slovník jazyka staroslověnského*
Forms in lower case: manuscript forms, differing in spelling or function from the heading
Italics: identification of category
Superscript number: frequency
→: to be read as
←: pertaining to

All references are to textual units, save when preceded by *f.* (= folio, i.e. writing *not* belonging to the text); a *t* marks a title, preceding a given unit.

The *Florilegium's* ca. 50000 occurrences of ca. 5000 words (many of them not attested previously) can be presented in this index in a highly economical and legible fashion. The use of textual references offers more advantages: (1) it makes it possible to specify whether a form belongs to a text written in ink or a title written in cinnabar (in conjunction with the above index even the scribes can be roughly distinguished), or else whether it does not belong to the text at all; (2) it makes it possible to use the index for linguistic research independently from the manuscript, e.g. to note the high incidence of the conjunction *α* in Chrysostomus-texts (1-54, 269-427) versus its virtual non-existence in Ephraim-texts (209-210, 494-509), or to note the distinction of *ααοβζ* and *ααβζκζ* in the Chrysostomus-text 3-31 versus their non-distinction in the Antiochus-text 211-295; (3) it makes it possible to compare the vocabulary of text versions without constant recourse to the complete manuscripts involved.

- на и страстьна мнѣти · ꙗко иже бла ꙗко] *Izb646 Mel- Chr2:6*
 гъимъ крѣма сѧ надежамъ · и ш боудѡу
 шихъ оупована · шсѡдоу оуже црѣствна въ
 коуспилъ · ꙗко подобаетъ разоумѣти ꙗко] *Izb647 Mel432 Chr2:6*
 5 наше нестьство · помъшлати грѣхъ ·
 вѣдѣти уто не смъ и довлѣетъ се намъ ·
 на всако съмѣреноуоудръство оуказа
 ни · ꙗко богата та сътвори бѣ · да тре ꙗко] *Izb648 Mel433 Chr2:7*
 боуиошимъ помагати · да грѣхъ ра
 10 здръшши своето милостѣинне · ꙗко ꙗко] *Izb649 Mel434 Chr3:1*
 кротка творши горьнаго соудно · не
 же на клеветѣхъ улѣкоубиенъ ·
 ꙗко не радени не и шеѣдани не · шбо не въ ꙗко] *Izb- Mel- Chr3:1*
 дѣни не шезиудни оупъ творити ◊ (297) ꙗ (297) *Izb673 Mel457 Chr3:2*
 15 ко вельми можеть шбщени не црѣзвъ
 но не помагати · аще сѧ сътрени съ
 рацъ млѣвъи възносимъ ◊ (298) ꙗко неже (298) *Izb699 Mel480 Chr3:5*
 доврѣ глѣти · и хвалити · науало людеъ
 ве несть тако зълѣ глѣти и клеветати
 20 враждѣи и ненависти · и тъмами рати
 и науало и вина бзѣваетъ ◊ (299) ꙗко ни не (299) *Izb672 Mel456 Chr-*
 анна польза намъ · штъ жестокаго
 жити на · аще клеветѣи не штанемъ сѧ ◊
- 23 сѧ was under 23

To conclude, I reproduce a sample page from the forthcoming edition of *The Troickij Florilegium* # 12. Note that the unit numbering is introduced into the printed text; note also that, since the textological analysis has shown that all texts are copied or compiled from earlier Slavic manuscripts, the identification of Slavic parallels, even if remote, takes precedence over the identification of Greek originals in the right hand margin.