A Message from the ESSA President

This summer has seen a gratifying surge of activity in our field. A number of medieval historians in our ranks joined William Brumfeld's seminar on architectural history and toured, among other places, the Ferapontovo and Kirillo-Belozerskii monasteries, Vologda, Torzhok and Kolomna. They were invited inside normally restricted facilities and permitted to take photographs. Others, like myself, have taken the opportunity to exploit continuing good will in the archives. Work in GIM (at the Historical Museum) may be restricted due to a planned relocation, but it should be accessible by this winter. The archive of the "tipografiia" at the former Lenin Library (RGB) remained open through September, despite rumors of impending repairs. There are at least four medieval festschrifts and several conference volumes in preparation and/or press, not to mention ongoing joint projects. My term as president and George Majeska's as secretary-treasurer are drawing to a close, but we look forward with enthusiasm and anticipation to the tenure of our colleagues who have been nominated for the coming year. Thank you all for your support and cooperation.

Gail Lenhoff

ESSA Meeting and Dinner in Washington at AAASS Meeting

The traditional communal-Dutch-treat-early-Slavic-dinner-and-buzz-group will follow immediately on the annual meeting of the Association. The ESSA business meeting will convene at 6:15 pm on Friday, October 27, in the Taft Room of the Sheraton Hotel. This year there is no formal program in conjunction with the business meeting, so the meeting will be shorter than usual, allowing early Slavists to adjourn to more comfortable surroundings around 7:30.

Space is reserved for us at a good moderately priced Arab restaurant where we dined once before. The restaurant is called the Calvert Cafe (and the Mount of Olives, and, more affectionately, Mama Ayesha's) and is located at 1967 Calvert Street, NW, two blocks from the convention hotels. Calvert Street is the thoroughfare between the two convention hotels, the Sheraton and the Shoreham. Cross Connecticut Avenue on Calvert coming from the hotels, and walk two blocks east (the second block being, in fact, the Duke Ellington Bridge -- not to be confused with the nearby bridge which is part of Connecticut Avenue). The restaurant is on the left.

Nominations for ESSA Officers

The 1995 nominating committee consisting of Chair, David Miller (Roosevelt University), Michael Flier (Harvard University) and Valerie Kivelson (University of Michigan) has nominated Daniel Kaiser (Grinnel College) for vice-president, Isolde Thyrêt (Kent State University) for secretary-treasurer and David Prestel to continue as *Newsletter* editor. Elections will be held at the annual meeting on October 27, 1995. Nominations from the floor will also be accepted.

Correction to Annual Meeting Minutes

The minutes to the 1994 annual meeting which appeared in the last *Newsletter*, (vol. 8, #1) reported that Daniel Kaiser talked briefly about the Zimin memorial conference on Russian history arranged by Nazarov. They should read that he reported on the Cherepnin meeting.

British Medievalists Meet

The last meeting of the Slavonic and East European Mediaeval Studies Group took place on March 11, 1995, at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London. Papers were read by Joy Bache on "The Prayers of Princes Vladimir I and Vladimir Monomakh: A Comparison," and by Francis Thomson on "The Myth of the Journey of St. Anthony of Kiev to Athos and the True History of the Origins of the Kievan Caves Monastery: A Paper Dedicated to Simon Franklin." After lunch there was a round table discussion on the teaching of mediaeval Slavonic topics in British universities (see next item). For information on the SEEMSG contact the Secretary/Treasurer of SEEMSG, Dr. Ralph Cleminson, School of Languages and Area Studies, Portsmouth University, Wiltshire Building, Hampshire Terrace, Portsmouth PO1 2BU.

Summary of Discussion on Teaching Mediaeval Slavonic Studies in Great Britain

[The following is a summary of the discussion mentioned above, which took place at the last meeting of SEEMSG. It appeared in the *Bulletin* Spring 1995 and has been reprinted with the permission of the SEEMSG.]

We began by attempting to focus on the problems that face us in this area. Starting with the general awareness of the Middle Ages in contemporary society and the lack of a mediaeval dimension in much academic activity, we quickly began to concentrate on specific problems, which seem to be in history chiefly the patchy coverage of the area in English (serious, given that many students speak no Russian), and in literary studies the fact that the students have very little historical background, and many know no Church Slavonic. A general concern was the sheer size of the period: with so many centuries to cover, how does one ensure both a sufficiently comprehensive approach and a proper awareness of the issues involved, particularly when any course is likely to be only one among a multitude of commitments that the students have?

There is also a problem of recruitment into courses. Students have no experience of mediaeval studies in school, which means that numbers are likely to be small and that the courses have to be actively promoted to generate interest. This raises the further question of whether we think that all students following degree programmes in the Slavonic area should have some knowledge of the mediaeval period.

An instructive contrast was drawn with practices in Belgium, where all students in the field must study both Russian and either a South or West Slavonic language, and also have at least a basic grounding in both history from the earliest times and (Old) Church Slavonic. The degree structure in British universities recognizes that the vast majority of students are not going to become Slavists and hence focusses on more popular (and sometimes vocational) subjects.

It follows that a certain amount of marketing is required, particularly where universities impose minimum numbers below which options may not run. One solution is to run joint courses (e.g. a course in mediaeval Russian history which could be taken by students reading for a degree either in Russian or in Russian History), with assessment suitably flexible to cater to both groups, though even this may raise problems as university financial structures may militate against cross-faculty teaching, More fundamentally, students, who are under pressure of time and are reluctant to go for anything "adventurous" or "not mainstream," need to be made aware that these subjects exist and that they are interesting. A "missionary endeavour" is needed in order to sensitize students to this area of culture.

A number of people commented favourably on the use of compulsory first-year courses which include a mediaeval element as part of a much broader syllabus. Such courses (though non-specialist colleagues may be reluctant to teach even this much!) can successfully raise students' awareness of the mediaeval period and its culture, and are to be encouraged. Another area in which a number of us have been involved is the translation for students' use of mediaeval texts into English; bearing in mind that we are dealing with students with no previous knowledge of Russian, the teaching even of literature in translation is justified. It was suggested that this is an area in which collaboration between colleagues at different institutions could be fruitful.

Russia Mediaevalis
Call for Papers

Russia Mediaevalis is an annual dedicated to problems of Kievan Rus', Muscovy and the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian territories under Lithuanian and Polish rule up to the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is edited by Andrzej Poppe (Warsaw), Ludolf Müller (Tübingen) and Edgar Hösch (Munich) and redacted at the Osteuropa-Institut München. *Russia Mediaevalis* comes out in alternating years with an article volume and an annotated bibliography. We are still accepting contributions in English, Russian, German or French for the next article volume, which will appear at the end of 1996. Manuscripts should be directed to the redaction or to one of the editors:

Osteuropa-Institut München
Historische Abteilung
Dr. Hermann Beyer-Thoma
Scheinerstrasse 11
81679 München Tel. (089) 99839-442 FAX (089) 9810110 E-Mail u9511aj@sunmail.lrz-muenchen.de

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Denzenbergstrasse 38/1
72074 Tübingen Tel. (07071) 52555

Prof. Dr. Andrej Poppe
Gdan'ska 2 m. 79
PL Warzawa 01633

The "International Bibliography of Pre-Petrine Russia" for year 1994 will appear at the end of 1995. Its price will be no more than 15.00 DM plus postage. The bibliography can be ordered (and also subscribed to) from the Osteuropa-Institut München, Historische Abteilung, Scheinerstrasse 11, D 81679 München, Fax (089) 9810110. It will also be available as an ASCII file named "ibppr94.eml" on the FTP server "lrz-muenchen.de", directory "/pub/culture/east-europe/russia.

Another file of interest to students of Slavic Studies may be obtained from the same directory: "german_diss.asc". It contains a list of doctoral and other theses in progress in Germany for 1994. (Working) titles are arranged under subject headings in German. The list can also be ordered in print. The 1995 issue will come out in Spring 1996.

Report on the First International Conference on Computer Processing of Medieval Slavic Manuscripts 24-29 July 1995 Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

[Professor Cynthia Vakareliyska of the University of Oregon has kindly submitted the following report on the conference.]

Slavists who work with medieval manuscripts often must deal with vast corpora of unpublished texts which, because if their unwieldy size, are very difficult to collate and analyze. Data collection also generally involves considerable time and expense for travel to overseas archives, and often results in reduplication of efforts among scholars who are collating the same unpublished texts for different projects. All signs suggest that this situation is about to change dramatically, however, as computer technology is now available for processing early Slavic texts on microcomputer, and for sharing textual

data with other Slavists worldwide over the Internet. The first International Conference on Computer Processing of Medieval Slavic Manuscripts, held on July 24-29, 1995 at the American University in Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, offered an invaluable education in the state of the art and application of computer tools and software for encoding and analyzing both the text and the structure of early Slavic manuscripts, and provided Slavists with the opportunity to meet with computer science specialists to discuss ways of developing standardized tools and methods specifically for computational processing and analysis of early Slavic texts.

The conference, which included papers by thirty-five Slavists and information science specialists from ten countries, was organized and co-directed by David Birnbaum (Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh), Anisava Miltenova (Institute of Literature, BAN), Milena Dobreva (Institute of Mathematics, BAN) and Andrej Bojadžiev (Ivan Dujčev Center for Slavo-Byzantine Studies, University of Sofia), and was sponsored by grants from IREX, the ACLS Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, and the Open Society Fund.

At the introductory session, David Birnbaum set the tone of the conference by calling for the creation of texts that meet the criteria of multiple use, portability, and preservation, and by stressing the need for free software and standardization of character sets, in order to make computer text collations and other programs accessible over the Internet worldwide to all Slavists, free of charge, regardless of the type of computer, fonts, and word-processing software they use. The conference included sessions on encoding problems, text processing, fonts and image processing, data bank management systems, and computer support for specific manuscript projects in progress.

One striking feature of the conference was the extent to which computers are already being used by Slavists in both Eastern and Western Europe for research projects involving the analysis of early Slavic texts; indeed, judging from the papers presented, it appears that American Slavists as a whole are well behind our European colleagues in this area. Representative papers included "Informational and Presentational Units in Early Cyrillic Writing" (David Birnbaum), on the decisions involved in the encoding of orthographic vs. paleographic units; "A Church Slavonic Alphabet for Reprinting Old Manuscripts Using a Microcomputer" (Mimoza Majstorska, Skopje), demonstrating the application of an experimental optical character recognition system; "Computer Processing of Old Church Slavonic Manuscripts: Results and Prospects" (Zdenko Ribarova, Institut za Makedonski Ezik, Skopje, and Kiril Ribarov, Charles University, Prague), on issues of standardization, lemmatization and semantic analysis in the integration of the lexicon of Old Church Slavonic manuscripts into a dictionary; and discussions of computer-supported research projects in progress, including, among others, "Computer-Aided Analysis of the Macrostructure and Typology of Medieval Slavic Miscellanies" (Anisava Miltenova), and "The Application of Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines to Encoding a Fourteenth-Century Serbian Church Slavonic Psalter" (Mary MacRobert, Oxford University). Special workshop sessions also provided demonstrations of collation and concordance software, including Collate, TUSTEP, and KLEIO.

The focal point of the conference was an outstanding afternoon-long workshop, led by David Birnbaum, Anisava Miltenova, Harry Gaylord (Groningen University), Winfred Bader (University of Tübingen) and Nicholas Finke (University of Cincinnati), on the guidelines set by the international Text Encoding Initiative project (TEI) for a standard format for the preparation and interchange of machine-readable texts for humanities research. (TEI was established in 1987 in Poughkeepsie, New York, and is sponsored by the Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing, the Association for Computational Linguistics, and the Association for Computers and the Humanities.) A major part of the workshop was a minicourse on the basic features of Standard Generalized Mark-Up Language (SGML), which has been adopted by TEI for the encoding of texts. The conference participants later had an opportunity to practice encoding a sample text at the hands-on SGML Editor computer workshop which concluded the conference.

Of course, as was stressed throughout the conference, computer encoding of manuscripts is not intended to replace firsthand examination of the physical manuscript, both because manuscripts inherently contain codicological, paleographic and other information that cannot easily be described, and because any sort of encoding or transcription necessarily involves subjective interpretation and decision-making on the part of the encoder. The purpose of computer encoding of manuscripts is not to replicate the

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manuscript *per se,* but rather to facilitate the analysis both of individual manuscripts and of manuscript corpora by tagging textual, structural and other features of each manuscript, in order to link them to categories that will then define specific types of computer searches of the database. Once a standardized program has been created for analysis of a particular text corpus, an advantage to making it available to other scholars over the Internet is that it can be continually refined and expanded as other scholars working in similar areas contribute to it further data and amendments.

The conference was an important event for Slavists, and, as its title suggests that it is the first in a series, I look forward to a follow-up conference in the near-future, at which Slavists and computer specialists might be able to meet to establish concrete guidelines on the standardization issues for encoding Slavic material that were raised last year. I strongly recommend that all American Slavists who work with medieval texts take advantage of the opportunity to attend future conferences, in order to gain hands-on practice with state-of-the-art text encoding methods and software, to exchange information with other Slavists working on similar research projects with computer support, and to work together with our European colleagues and information science specialists in establishing standardization guidelines for the computer processing of medieval Slavic texts, as it will be much to our benefit to contribute to these discussions.

The conference abstracts are published in D. J. Birnbaum, A. T. Bojadziev, M. P. Dobreva, and A. L. Miltenova, eds., *Computer Processing of Medieval Slavic Manuscripts: First International Conference, Blagoevgrad 1995. Abstracts,* Sofia: Institute of Literature, BAN, 1995 (ISBN 954-8712-02-4). Conference papers will appear in a volume scheduled for publication in early 1996.

Crucibles of Conflict: Religious Confrontation and Compromise in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe

The Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at Ohio State University announces the Twenty-Sixth Annual Conference "Crucibles of Conflict: Religious Confrontation and Compromise in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe" to be held February 22-24, 1996, in Columbus. In the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries a multiplicity of religious traditions challenged one another. Established religions, including Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, Judaism and Islam, and new religious movements such as Protestantism vied for the allegiance of states, intellectuals, and ordinary believers, both men and women. While this competition often resulted in acts of acrimony and violence, it also yielded instances of amity and accommodation. These religious rivalries also spurred the reexamination of traditional teachings and practices, and the developments of new ones.

The 1996 CMRS conference is designed to provide a forum for the presentation of new research on late medieval and early modern religious ferment. We particularly seek papers that explore the interrelationships of religious movements through official and popular expressions of faith; philosophical and theological writings; historical and literary texts; canon and secular law; and visual and musical representations. Participants from all disciplines are encouraged to attend. Several plenary speakers and a final round-table discussion will integrate the multiple themes of the conference.

Scholars who wish to present a paper are invited to submit a one-page abstract, accompanied by a brief C.V., by October 16, 1995. Proposals for complete panels are also welcome. Please address queries, suggestions, and proposals to: Conference Coordination Committee, Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Ohio State University, 306 Dulles Hall, 270 W. 17th Ave., Columbus OH 43210-1311, Tel. 614-292-7495 Fax: 614-292-1599

The Medieval Slavic World and Its Impact on Present-Day Eastern Europe and Russia

The Department of Slavic and East European Languages at Pennsylvania State University is pleased to announce a conference to be held at the University Park campus on March 24-25, 1996: "The Medieval Slavic World and its Impact on Present-Day Eastern Europe and Russia." The conference will include nine speakers as well as a keynote address. Topics will cover a number of fields: history, linguistics, literature, religion, musicology, ethnography, folklore, the visual arts, etc. Besides scholarly presentations, the conference will include art exhibits, choral music, and dance presentations. For more information and inclusion on the mailing list call (814) 865-1675 or 865-1352. Or e-mail us at: MMN3@PSU.EDU.

Electronic Forum on Medieval Religion

The most recent issue of the *Hagiography Society Newsletter*, (Volume 5 no. 3 August 1995), contained an announcement about the establishment of an on-line list called medieval-religion," by George Ferozco and some colleagues at the University of Bristol. The list provides a forum for discussions related to religious life and thought in Europe from late antiquity to the early modern period. The aim of the list is to encourage interdisciplinary links between related fields and areas of research, including hagiography as well as art history, codicology, history, liturgy, literature (sacred and profane, Latin and vernacular), philosophy, sermon studies and theology.

It's east to join the list and easy to leave it if you change your mind. Send a brief message to **mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk.** The subject line should be left blank, and the message itself should read simply **join medieval-religion** followed by your name. You will then automatically be sent out details about the list, describing how it works and supplying the commands you will need in order to post messages, consult previous messages, find out who else belongs to the list, leave and rejoin the list, and so on.

Information Exchange

(1)   Many members have responded to the request for information that appeared in the last few issues of the *Newsletter* and we thank you for your prompt response. Many others remain to be counted, however, and we ask that they fill out the expanded form, which includes e-mail and other pertinent information, at the back of this issue. You may send the form with your dues payment to Prof. George Majeska, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. We want this list to include all members and to be a useful resource. **Please respond if you haven't already done so!**

(2)   Ludwig Steindorff (Münster) reports that the project under his guidance "Memorial Culture in Old Russia," financed by the "Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft," is progressing. The participants, Rüdiger Koke, Ulrich Lang and Ludwig Steindorff, are building up a dbase-database by using *vkladnye knigi, sinodiki* and *kormovye knigi,* mainly from the Iosif Monastery of Volokolamsk, but also from the Troicko-Sergeevskii Monastery and the Kirillo-Belozerskii Monastery. The database is concentrated on the end of the fifteenth and the entire sixteenth century. Dr. Steindorff just spent three weeks in Moscow in RGADA, RGB and GIM, in order to complete the materials. He stresses that the staff of all these institutions were very kind and helpful.

(3) All ESSA members may place brief notices in future "Information Exchange" or "Letopis'" columns by sending them to David Prestel, Department of Linguistics and Languages, A-613 Wells Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1027 E-Mail: prestel@pilot.msu.edu FAX 517 432-2736

Paul J. Best (Southern Connecticut State College) has edited *Carpatho-Slavic Studies*, vol. 2 (July 1995).

Leonid S. Chekin (University of Cologne) has recently published "K analizu upominanii o evreiakh v drevnerusskoi literature XI-XIII vv." *Slavianovedenie* no. 3, (1994), pp. 34-42, and "Turks, Jews and the Saints of the Kievan Caves Monastery," *Jews and Slavs*, ed. Wolf Moskovich a.o., vol. 3 (Jerusalem: The Hebrew University, 1995), pp. 127-134.

Chester Dunning (Texas A & M University) has published "Byla li v Rossii v nachale XVII veka krest'ianskaia voina?" *Voprosy istorii* 9/94, pp. 21-34; "Cossacks and the Southern Frontier in the Time of Troubles," *Russian History* 19 (nos. 1-4), pp. 57-74.

Michael S. Flier (Harvard University) was the coeditor with Daniel Rowland of *Medieval Russian Culture II*, California Slavic Studies, Vol. 19 Berkeley-Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1994. He was also co-editor with Robert Hughes of *For SK: In Celebration of the Life and Career of Simon Karlinsky*, Berkeley: Berkeley Slavic Specialties, 1994, and with Henrik Birnbaum, of *The Language and Verse of Russia. In Honor of Dean S. Worth on his Sixty-fifth Birthday*. UCLA Slavic Studies, New Series, Vol. 2. Moscow: Vostochnaya Literatura Publishers, 1995. He recently published "Breaking the Code: The Image of the Tsar in the Muscovite Palm Sunday Ritual," in *Medieval Russian Culture* II. Ed. Michael S. Flier and Daniel Rowland, pp. 213-242. California Slavic Studies, Vol. 19. Berkeley-Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1994; "The Church of the Savior on the Blood: Projection, Rejection, Resurrection," in *Christianity and the Eastern Slavs*. 3 vols. Ed. Boris Gasparov *et al.*, vol. 2: *Russian Culture in Modern Times*, Ed. Robert P. Hughes and Irina Paperno, pp. 25-28. Berkeley-Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1994; "Cerkov' Spasa na krovi. Zamysel, voploshchenie, omyslenie." *Ierusalim v russkoj kul'ture*. Ed. Andrej Batalov and Aleksej Lidov, pp. 182-204. Moscow: Nauka, 1994; "At Daggers Drawn: Al'fred Parland, Archimandrite Ignaty, and the Church of the Savior on the Blood," in *For SK: In Celebration of the Life and Career of Simon Karlinsky*, pp. 97-115. Ed. Michael S. Flier and Robert P. Hughes. Berkeley: Berkeley Slavic Specialties, 1994; "Nedelja à la Rus'," in *The Language and Verse of Russia. In Honor of Dean S. Worth on his Sixty-fifth Birthday*. Ed. Henrik Birnbaum and Michael S. Flier, pp. 101-109. UCLA Slavic Studies, New Series, Vol. 2. Moscow: Vostochnaya Literatura Publishers, 1995.

Richard Hellie (University of Chicago) has recently published "The Great Paradox of the Seventeenth Century: the 'Individualization' of Its High Culture, Especially Literature," in *O Rus! Studia litteraria slavica in honorem Hugh McLean*. Ed. by Simon Karlinsky, James L. Rice, and Barry P. Scherr. Berkeley: Berkeley Specialties, 1995.

Daniel H. Kaiser (Grinnell College) has published "Forgive Us Our Debts': Debts and Debtors in Early Modern Russia," *Forschungen zur Osteuropäischen Geschichte*, 50 (1995): 155-83; and "Kievan Rus' Period" in *Encyclopedia of Social History*, ed. Peter N. Stearns (NY, 1994), 383-385. He also edited the bibliography and wrote an introductory essay for "Rus', Russian, and the Russian Empire," AHA Guide to Historical Literature, ed. Mary Beth Norton (NY, 1995), 1070-99, and read a paper on "The Poor and the Disabled in Early Eighteenth-Century Russian Towns" at the Fifth International Congress for Central and Eastern European Studies, Warsaw, Poland, August 6-11.

Paul W. Knoll (University of Southern California) has written the article "Poland," for the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of the Reformation*, ed. H. Hillerbrand (Oxford University Press) (Fall 1995).

Nancy Shields Kollmann (Stanford University) has published "Pilgrimage, Procession and Symbolic Space in Sixteenth Century Russian Politics" in *Medieval Russian Culture*. Vol. II (Berkeley, 1994), pp. 163-81 and "Preface" (in English) in N. P. Vokoboinikova, ed., *Opisanie drevneishikh dokumentov arkhivov moskovskikh prikazov XVI-nach. XVII vv. (RGADA f. 141. Prikaznye dela starykh let)* (Moscow, 1994), 8 pp.

Janet Martin (University of Miami) recently published *Medieval Russia, 988-1584,* (Cambridge University Press, 1995).

David B. Miller (Roosevelt University) published "The Many Frontiers of Pre-Mongol Rus,' in *Russian History,* 19 (1992) -- *The Frontier in Russian History,* ed. R. Hellie, pp. 231-260.

Dan Ostrowski (Harvard University) published the "Council of 1503, Orthodox Church," *Modern Encyclopedia of Religion in Russia and the Soviet Union,* vol. 5, (1993), pp. 226-232, and "Why Did the Metropolitan Move from Kiev to Vladimir in the Thirteenth Century?" *California Slavic Studies,* vol. 16, (1993), pp. 83-101.

Elena Pavlova (University of Chicago) has an article forthcoming in *Chicago Anthropology Exchange* entitled "Ritual of Confirmation (otrod)".

Richard Pope (York University) has written "Some Thoughts on Editing Medieval Slavic Texts," which will appear in *TODRL,* vol. 50, (the Likhachev Festschrift).

David Prestel (Michigan State University) published "The Caves Monastery of Kiev," in the *Modern Encyclopedia of Religion in Russia and the Soviet Union,* vol. 5 (1993), pp. 107-116.

Kira Stevens (Colgate University) has recently published *Soldiers on the Steppe* (Dekalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1995).

Isolde Thyrêt (Kent State University) published "Blessed is the Tsaritsa's Womb: The Myth if Miraculous Birth and Royal Motherhood in Muscovite Russia," *Russian Review,* Vol. 53, Oct. 1994, pp. 479-496.

Ludwig Steindorff (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster) published *Memoria in Altruβland. Untersuchungen zu den Formen christlicher Totensorge* in 1994.

Dean S. Worth (UCLA) has published "Knjazem slava a druzine [čto?]: Closure in the Igor' Tale," *Revue des études slaves,* LXIV/3 (in memory of Jacques Lepissier), 1992, p. 407-412; "The grammar of Possessivity in Middle Russian," *Linguistique et slavistique. Mélanges offerts à Paul Garde,* M. Guiraud-Weber and C. Zaremba, eds., Aix-en-Provence-Paris, 1992, pp. 173-182; "*Slovo o polku Igoreve kak arxaiceskaja kul'turnaja model',*" *Philologia slavica. K 70-letiju akademika N. I. Tolstogo,* Moscow, 1993, pp. 31-35; [Review of] "In Honour of Professor Victor Levin: Russian Philology and History, W. Moskovich et al., eds. Jerusalem, 1992," *Slavic Review,* 52, 1993, pp. 411-413; "Some Old Russian glosses to Xlebnikov's 'Usad'ba noch'yu, chingiskhan'!'," *Readings in Russian Modernism. To Honor Vladimir Fedorovich Markov* (UCLA Slavic Studies, New Series, I), Ronald Vroon, John E. Malmstad, eds., Moscow, 1993, pp. 378-389. He also has the following articles forthcoming in 1995: "The distribution of metrical fillers in the Russian folk lament," *Elementa,* 3 (1995); "The dative absolute in the Primary Chronicle: Some observations," Harvard Ukrainian Studies, xx 1995; "Symmetry and asymmetry in a Russian folk song," *Slavia,* 1995 (Festschrift for Slavomr Wollman); "The development of a national standard language: the language of Ivan Grozny," *Cultural Identity in a Multicultural State,* 1995.

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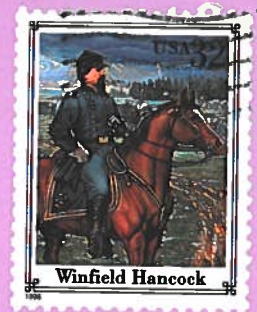Correctionstoaddresslabel:_____

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Early Slavic Studies Association

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