todskoga prijevoda. U tom je smislu uz golem obavljen posao ova knjiga značajan doprinos izučavanju staroslavenskoga nasljeđa na svim razinama.

HERTA KUNA

MEDIEVAL SLAVIC MANUSCRIPTS AND SGML: PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES ed. by ANISAVA MILTENOVA and DAVID BIRNBAUM. Sofia: Professor Marin Drinov Academic Publishing House, 2000, pp. 372.

Medieval Slavic Manuscripts and SGML: Problems and Perspectives is the first book published in Slavic studies which is entirely dedicated to computer processing of medieval Slavonic manuscripts and which is written in English. In the framework of the project entitled *Repertorium of Old Bulgarian Literature and Letters,*[1] information about over two hundred manuscripts from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century was processed according to an application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) based on the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). By **repertory** it is meant by the authors a »universal corpus of analytical descriptions of Slavic manuscripts« (p. 8).

The first paper in the volume, *A TEI-Compatible Edition of the Rus' Primary Chronicle (Povest' vremennyh let)* by David J. BIRNBAUM, addresses new strategies of electronic editions of medieval Slavonic sources. It demonstrates the advantages of a TEI-conformant SGML edition of the Rus' Primary Chronicle. The methods by which the stemmatic structure of the versions was represented by a computer structure are clearly shown by the author. He illustrates the convenience of browsing and searching the text in *Panorama* Pro 1.5, which includes support for queries referring to the SGML element structure. In addition, the use of *Pat* in a web-based environment to render only selected portions of the document is described.

[1] The system employed in the project was firstly elaborated in the summer of 1994 in Pittsburgh as a part of a joint Bulgarian-American project »Computer-Supported Processing of Old Slavic Manuscripts« by David Birnbaum, Anisava Miltenova, and Andrej Boyadzhiev. The first public discussion of it was at the international conference on computer processing of medieval Slavonic manuscripts in Blagoevgrad in 1995 (see A. Miltenova et al. (eds). *Computer Processing of Medieval Slavonic Manuscripts. Proceedings. First International Conference 24-28 July, Blagoevgrad, 1995.* Sofia, 1996.). In 1996-1997 an international project »Computer-Supported Processing of Slavonic Manuscripts and Early Printed Books« was developed with coordinators Anisava Miltenova and Ralph Cleminson.

The element structure, advantages and goals of an electronic repertory of medieval Slavonic literature made by the computer program **Template for Slavic Manuscripts** (henceforth TSM) are discussed in the paper *An Electronic Repertory of Medieval Slavic Literature and Letters: A Suite of Guidelines* by Anisava MILTENOVA and Andrej BOYADZHIEV. The structure of this computer model comprises analytic scholarly descriptions of manuscripts, analysis and identification of texts with their sources and versions, and samples of texts in their original language and orthography in Latin transliteration. The description of Slavonic manuscripts with the aid of computers results in the preparation of numerous in type and various in function indices and in a comparative analysis of elements of an electronic *Thesaurus* with a hypertextual organization.

A list of the palaeographic, codicological, and orthographic features to be described in an electronic form – by TSM – is presented in detail by Andrej BOYADZHIEV in his paper entitled *Codicology, Palaeography, and Language in the Computer Description of Medieval Slavic Manuscripts*. The features are organized in the following groups:[2] a) *codicology*; this group includes quire structure, pagination/foliation, binding, pricking, alphabet, miscellaneous observations, ornament, watermarks, Gregory rule, ink, material description, layout; and b) *scribe*: this group includes the characteristics of writing of individual scribes who participated in the preparation of a manuscript, such as number of folios, name of scribe, paleographic and orthographic characterization (use of letters for jers, juses, jotated letters and some other, ligatures, abbreviations, numerals, supralinear signs, musical ones, punctuation, marginalia, explanatory and transmission signs used for glosses, signs for the end of a text, orthography of loanwords, cryptography, and others). The author proposes a new formulaic description of rule-lining. He points out that in contrast to Greek manuscripts, in Slavonic ones the rule-lining of the text is enclosed in the text frame and the text lines do not cross this frame. The majority of manuscripts have longer first and/or last text lines.

Milena DOBREVA in her article entitled *A Repertory of the Old Bulgarian Literature: Problems Concerning the Design and Use of a Computer Supported Model* shares her experience of the application of SGML-based computer model within the framework of the project *Repertorium of Old*

[2] The presence of the element ⟨OTHER⟩ allows for inclusion of elements that are not particularly noted as an individual group.

Bulgarian Literature. She outlines some initial difficulties, such as the complexity of the field, the lack of standardization and formalization in it, the different needs of specialists and disregard of programming technology. The author speaks about the design of a document type definition (DTD) for a mixed-content miscellany made with the SGML-based TEI. She reports on the preliminary experiments with *ad hoc* indexing tools, mentioning elementary indices, complex indices, and the possibility of creation of a macrostructure concordance of the texts from the repertory developed in the ICON programming language.

In his paper *Toward an SGML-compatible Representation of Cyrillic Symbols (SGML, TeX, Veder, Birnbaum and All That ...),* Rumyan LAZOV proposes a transliteration system from (old) Cyrillic into Latin signs which avoids the ambiguities and difficulties of the previous systems available. He discusses the Unicode for transliterating early Slavonic sources and explains that the transliteration system has to meet the obligatory requirements of *uniqueness, completeness,* and *extensibility* and also as much as possible the system should be characterized with *intuitivity, comfort, brevity*, and *conventionality.* The article includes a table of 168 signs culled from Cyrillic manuscripts and their representation with Latin signs (or combination of signs), type, name in DJB table together with W. Veder's variants.

Stanimir VELEV'S paper *A Data Searching and Extracting Program from SGML Database* represents the work on the development of a database from SGML data sources. The program made reads SGML hierarchical structure, recognizes tags, attributes, and links among the element tables, creates a database in which users may search, extract, and export information needed. The main stages of the searching and extracting program are outlined as follows: first, searching documents from database – the result is a list of tags found; second, extracting data from database on the basis of the tags found – the result is a list of all tags extracted; and third, exporting data with filtering – the result is a text file with all the data extracted.

Seven papers in the book discuss the results of encoding by TSM particular types of manuscripts and texts in the framework of the project *Repertorium of Old Bulgarian Literature.* On the basis of the classifications of 62 miscellanies encoded (dating from the thirteenth and the nineteenth century), Ana STOYKOVA *(Problems of the Composition of Late Medieval Non-Liturgical Miscellanies and the Place of Hagiographic Works in Them)* shows how the hierarchy of »high« and »low« genres disappeared in the

period of the Ottoman rule in Bulgarian lands when the ecclesiastical and state centers of the Second Bulgarian Empire did not function and thus there was no production of books for highly educated readers. The scholar notes an increase of the number of hagiographic compositions in the fifteenth and seventeenth-century miscellanies examined. Further, she distributes the texts in the miscellanies studied in thematic circles (shown in tables) and thus investigates the shift in the character and function of non-liturgical miscellanies after the end of the fifteenth century (cf., for example, the disappearance of large historical and fictional texts and the increase in frequency and number of *vitae* and liturgical writings). A process of gradual formation of two functional groups of texts in miscellanies is demonstrated: texts for reading and texts for practical usage (e.g., recipes, prescriptions).

Nina GEORGIEVA-GAGOVA in her article *A Study of Groups of Manuscripts Chosen by Socio-Cultural Criteria (Manuscripts Belonging to Rulers Libraries from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries*) pays attention to another group of manuscripts: those known as commissioned and owned by people belonging to the South Slavic elite. The codicological data and the contents of eleven such Cyrillic manuscripts from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries have been processed by TSM and this material has been compared with twenty miscellanies from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Firstly, the scholar analyzes the information of all the colophons and marginal notes found in the sources examined as important sociocultural data about addressees and bookmen. Second, she summarizes the common codicological and palaeographic features of the codices: most of them contain the name(s) of the srcibe(s) and were written in fine semi-uncial or sometimes in uncial Cyrillic script and they have a large format and high quality of illumination since they were *de luxe* objects. Third, N. Gagova discusses what medieval South Slavic rulers preferred to read texts for religious instructions, historical and edifying texts, and some »applied« texts, such as predictions and recipes. Translations of texts by such authoritative Byzantine writers as Athanasios of Alexandria, Anastasios of Sinai, Eusebios of Caesarea, John Chrysostom, and Theophilact of Ochrid, as well as of biblical books with commentaries, question-and-answer books (eratopokriseis), explanations of church symbolism and rituals, and decisions of ecumenical councils, histories of rulers, such as Alexander the Great and Constantine the Great, various edifying sermons and stories were included in the rulers' manuscripts studied. Thus, this selection of the compositions for rulers corresponds to the medieval Christian

image of ruler as a true believer and defender of Christianity, as a victorious warrior, and a honest and wise ruler of his people.

In the paper *Problems Concerning the Computer Description and Processing of Slavic Euchological Manuscripts (A Typology of Bulgarian Trebnici of 17th century. Preliminary results),* Dilyana RADOSLAVOVA demonstrates that TSM can be used for a study of liturgical miscellanies containing non-narrative texts with a complex structure. She analytically describes six Bulgarian *Trebnik* manuscripts from the seventeenth century differentiating two groups according to the macrostructural differences of the codices. As an illustration of the possibility to study different levels of the text structure of these euchological manuscripts, an appendix of some computer articles and a list of the texts examined is enclosed.

Elena TONCHEVA (*Miscellanies about St. John of Rila in the 15th-19th century Bulgarian Literature (Computer Processing of the Manuscripts)*) systematizes compositions, different in genre, as found in ten manuscripts dating from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. All these texts were dedicated to St. John of Rila.

Adelina ANGUSHEVA (*The Application of Computer Tools to an Investigation of the Place of Prognostic Books in Medieval Slavic Tradition*) investigates by TSM the types of manuscripts in which prognostic texts were included. Thus the article sheds light on the principles of collections of different texts in one manuscript and on medieval compilers' attitudes towards knowledge and divination. While originally prognostic texts appeared mostly in Greek codices with medical and astrological content, the prevailing type of Slavonic manuscripts containing them are those of mixed content that were used in monastic milieu and that reflected Byzantine manuscripts with low-level monastic prayers, stories and apocrypha. The scholar gives examples of combination of prognostic texts with other texts, such as the appearance of both predictions for ill person and healing prayers in Ms 380 kept in the National Library in Sofia. She illustrates the semantic and stylistic similarities of texts included in an individual manuscript and their functional complementarity.

Anisava MILTENOVA (*A Typology of Miscellanies with an Inconstant Macrostructure for Computer-Assisted Analysis*) reports the results of the electronic processing of thirty late medieval miscellanies with inconstant macrostructure (mixed content) containing a great number of compositions 344, which met the need of medieval literary public for popular instructive

and cognitive readings. The goal of this research by TSM is twofold: on the one hand, it aims at identifying the inner semantic and stylistic relations among the texts in a given manuscript, and on the other, it reveals which compositions are typical of the different types of miscellanies. By a number of examples discussed in detail, the paper demonstrates how TSM could be used, first, to identify a given composition even if it appears under different titles in manuscripts or is present in more than one translation or literary version; second, to classify different articles and series of articles according to their textological peculiarities and to compare the environment of texts in which they appear; third, to compare contents of manuscripts, in order to clarify typologies in compositions of codices. A list of the manuscripts processed and their contents and a list of 344 compositions found in them are enclosed as a helpful appendix.

Dimitrinka DIMITROVA-MARINOVA (*The Dynamics of Literary Life between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance: The Structure and Content of Miscellanies with TSM*) studies thirteen eighteenth-century manuscripts attributed to the Bulgarian bookmen Josif Bradati, Nikifor Rilski, Jankul Xreljovski, Todor Pirdopski, in order to characterize the literary tendencies and mentality of church bookmen in the transitional period before the Bulgarian National Revival. She discovers that manuscript N 328 of Josif Bradati (kept in the National Library »SS Cyril and Methodius« in Sofia) was the basis of the group of the miscellanies examined. It is written in vernacular and contains sermons and *vitae* taken from panegyric manuscripts and from Church Slavonic printed Prologue (Moscow, 1735), and also *vitae* by Agapios of Crete newly translated into Bulgarian. The paper finishes with a table showing the distribution of 130 compositions in the thirteen manuscripts.

At the end, a paper by Milena DOBREVA and Malina JORDANOVA (*Some Psychological Aspects of Computer Modeling of Complex Objects*) addresses some difficulties related to the use of computer models in medieval studies. On the basis of interviews with eight researchers who had used TSM for an year, the authors outline the most important requirement to be borne in mind when hierarchical computer models are designed for the humanities, namely: the model should be flexible in order to allow for expressing different viewpoints, a special training course should precede the use of the programs, metaphors from the field of study should be incorporated into the model in order to make clearer the model to researchers who do no master computer programming.

The book finishes with two appendices: a) a list of all the texts processed; and b) an index of the manuscripts processed with main data for them and a bibliography of the catalogues and studies in which they were previously described.

In conslusion, the book could be qualified as a very serious contrubution to the study of medieval Slavonic manuscripts, culture and mentality and could be seen as an efficient and effective model of the future investigations. It may be characterised as a further step that corresponds to the new trends and sensitivities of the present-day research in philology and medieval studies.

MARGARET DIMITROVA

MARCELLO GARZANITI, *Die altslavische Version der Evangelien. Forschungsgeschichte und zeitgenössische Forschung*. Bausteine zur Slavischen Philologie und Kulturgeschichte. Reihe A: Slavistische Forschungen Neue Folge Band 33. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Weimar, Wien, 2001, 795. str.

Knjiga Marcella Garzanitija o staroslavenskom prijevodu evanđelja izašla je u vrijeme naglašenog interesa za proučavanje *Biblije* ne samo u slavistici, već u filologiji uopće. U posljednjim desetljećima objavljeni su mnogi radovi koji istražuju *Bibliju* s različitih aspekata, pri Međunarodnom slavističkom komitetu ponovno je 1998. godine uspostavljena slavistička biblijska komisija (koja nastavlja Rusku biblijsku komisiju iz 1915-1929), k tome objavljena su reprezentativna izdanja *Biblia slavica*, niz faksimilnih i kritičkih izdanja slavenskih *Biblija*, te je organizirano nekoliko znanstvenih skupova s biblijskom problematikom.

Monografija *Die altslavische Version der Evangelien* na neki se način nastavlja na obiman prikaz istraživanja crkvenoslavenskoga prijevoda *Staroga zavjeta* koji je 1998. objavio F. J. Thomson (The Slavonic Translation of the Old Testament, u: *Interpretation of the Bible* (ur. J. Krašovec), Ljubljana – Sheffield, SANU – Sheffield Academic Press, 1998, 605-920). Sam autor napominje da ga je upravo ogromna količina literature o staroslavenskim evanđeljima, koja je često teško dostupna, nagnala da se prihvati ove teme, osobito jer nedostaju slavističke bibliografije. Osim toga, u posljednjih petnaest godina povećao se broj studija i opisanih i proučenih rukopisa evanđelja u fototipskom i kritičkom obliku, tako da se slika o rukopisnoj tradiciji slavenskoga evanđelja