

Abstracts of Papers Read at the SEEMSG Meeting, 23rd March 2002

Dr. C.M. MacRobert

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford

Early evidence for word-division in Cyrillic MSS and its linguistic implications.

Most early Cyrillic sources provide little information about the prosodic organization of the texts which they contain, because they are written in *scriptio continua* without stress marks. Some instances of textual division below the level of the clause or phrase by means of points can be seen in the early Glagolitic tradition and also in the Novgorod birchbarks. The practice of segmenting written text into low-level prosodic (accentological) units demarcated by spaces seems to have become established during the XIII c., in the south-west Balkan area. This paper examines the patterns of low-level textual segmentation in two Serbian Church Slavonic sources, the psalter MS Pec' 68 (early XIV c., without stress marks) and the printed Cetinje Psalter of 1494 (with irregular stress marks). The patterns of segmentation in these two sources allow the classes of proclitics and enclitics to be clearly established with some innovative tendencies, provide plausible evidence for primary and secondary stresses in a range of compound words, and suggest that the traditional prosodic category of "enclinema" was no longer clearly distinct.

Professor Francis Thomson

University of Antwerp

SCOTS IN EARLY RUSSIA

More people of Scots descent live outside Scotland than in it and Russia is no exception. Whereas the Russian aristocracy boasts of but one noble of English descent, Baron Dimsdale, it had one prince, Barclay of Towie, four counts (earls) Balmaine, Bruce, Graham and Fermour, four barons, Ramsay, Rutherford, Stewart and Sutherland, and one baronet, Wylie, of Scots descent. The legend that on Christ's Ascension the region allotted to his disciple Andrew was Scythia maior, viz. Ukraine, goes back to Origen (c. 185-c. 254) and was, of course, the reason why the legend recounted in the Primary Chronicle arose that St Andrew on his way to Rome foretold the foundation of Kiev and marvelled at Novgorod's saunas. Less well known is the fact that a legend arose in Scotland in the twelfth century, at about the same time as the Russian legend, that the Scots' original homeland was Scythia maior, from whence they migrated to Spain and thence, twelve hundred years after the Israelites had crossed the Red Sea, to Scotland. The origin of the legend was clearly the fact that since the eighth century Scotland possessed some relics of St Andrew, the patron Saint of both Russia and Scotland.

The first Scots to go to Eastern Europe were crusaders who participated in the Northern Crusade spearheaded by the Teutonic Knights to reduce the final pagans, the Lithuanians, in Europe in the fourteenth century. It will come as no surprise to learn that besides fighting the Lithuanians the English and Scots crusaders feuded amongst themselves and Thomas, tenth Lord Clifford, the English guardian of the Scotch marches, had Sir William de Douglas, a notorious raider over the border, killed in 1391. The first Scot to go to Muscovy was Peter Davidson of Aberdeen who went in there in 1493 to cement the Russo-Danish alliance. The use of a Scot comes as no surprise as James III had married Margaret, the daughter of King Christian I of Denmark, who, unable to pay her dowry pawned the Orkneys and Shetlands to Scotland with the right of redemption. (The question arises as to what would happen if the present Queen of Denmark offered Queen Elizabeth II 60,000 Rhenish florins).

The first Scottish "soldiers of fortune" to go to Muscovy arrived in 1501 even before Moscow had annexed Pskov, Smolensk and Ryazan, but it was Ivan the Terrible's vain attempt to gain an outlet to the Baltic in the Livonian war of 1558-1583 which led to the first major influx of Scottish mercenaries, some of whom advanced to important offices, e.g. John Carmichael who in 1570 was appointed governor of Pskov. The Time of Troubles illustrates the ease with which they could change sides, e.g. David Gibson, a captain in the service of Boris Godunov, rallied to the first false Demetrius and his Scottish company became the usurper's bodyguard. On Demetrius' murder he joined Basil Shuysky but when the latter's army was defeated, they recognized the second false Demetrius and on the latter's murder joined King Sigismund III of Poland's attempt to seize the throne. When that failed they were imprisoned for a time and then entered the service of the first Romanov. Time did not allow the fortunes of the many Scots in the Romanovs'

service, especially the Jacobites in Peter the Great's day, to be dealt with, suffice it to say that the latter had Scottish blood in his veins since his mother, Natalia Naryshkina, was a descendant of a Hamilton who had been in the service of Basil Shuysky and had settled in Muscovy.

**The Slavonic and East European Mediaeval Studies Group
Bulletin, October 2002**

<http://userwww.port.ac.uk/cleminsr/Seemsg.html>

The next meeting will take place on Saturday, 22nd March 2003 at the London College of St Clement's Ukrainian Catholic University.

The programme will be:

10:30 Coffee
11:00 Monica White Military saints in Byzantium and Rus: Continuity
and Change
12:00 Anne-Laurence Caudano Cosmological Approaches in Kievan Rus
Literature
1:00 Lunch
2:30 Pierre Gonneau "Thou shalt see greater things than these":
irreverent use of Holy Scripture in the *Повесть о Савве Грудцыне*

A small amount of financial support is available to enable postgraduate students to attend meetings.

The London College is at 79 Holland Park, easily recognizable by the statue of St Volodymyr outside. The nearest tube station is Notting Hill Gate, about 10 minutes' walk away (the Central Line at Holland Park being still closed as far as we know).

Lunch will be provided free of charge, thanks to the generosity of Professor Cymbalisty and the London College. **We would like to know numbers, however, so please either reply to this email or by using the slip below.**

We have been asked to publicise a symposium on the Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage which will be held on September 15-21, 2003, in Borovets, Bulgaria within the context of the International Congress of the Mathematical Society of South-East Europe. Further information may be found at http://www.math.bas.bg/massee2003/BAL_conference.html.

**To Oksana Yurchyshyn-Smith, 20 Harvey Goodwin Avenue, Cambridge CB4 3EU
(01223 365133).**

I/We will be attending the SEEMSG meeting on March 22, and would like to have lunch.

Name(s):

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