

Principles of Transcription

The present collation contains the full text of the Laurentian, Radziwiłł, Academy, Hypatian, and Khlebnikov manuscripts through the end of 6618 (=1110). This terminus in the text corresponds to: *Laur* 96a,28; *Radz* 155^r,5; *Acad* 141^r,21; *Hypa* 99d,25; and *Khle* 124^r,22. The text of the Laurentian branch contains a shorter entry for 1110, followed in LRA by the colophon of monk Syl'vestr. The text of the Hypatian branch contains a longer entry for 1110 and omits the colophon.

In addition to the five primary witnesses, the collation also contains all available text from the Chebotarev and Cherpanov unfinished typeset edition of the Trinity manuscript (as given in Priselkov's 1950 reconstruction). Furthermore, selected material from the Pogodin (Chetvertyns'kyi) manuscript is given when the Khlebnikov (Ostroz'kyi), from which it derives, has lost folia. Finally, all parallel passages from the younger redaction of Novg. I are given according to Nasonov's 1950 edition, which included readings from three Novgorod Chronicle copies—that is, the Academy, Commission, and Tolstoi manuscripts (see the Introduction for the designation of corresponding places according to Nasonov's edition). To be sure, presenting the manuscript information according to this published version has its drawbacks. For example, Nasonov tacitly expands abbreviations and does not indicate variant orthographic forms. Since I was unable to acquire microfilms of these manuscripts, I was therefore left with the options of either not reporting the readings of Novg. I or reporting them in this inferior way. I chose the latter option in the hope that even this potentially distorted perspective of the manuscript copy readings of Novg. I would still be of some value.

Numberings

The numbering of this interlinear collation coincides with Karskii's 1926 edition of the Laurentian Chronicle in the *Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisei* series. The number before the comma designates the column of the 1926 edition and the number after the comma indicates the line. Karskii's column numbering is the closest we have to a standard method of identifying the location of text in the *Pověst vremennykh lēt (PVL)*, and was used both by Cross, in his translation of the *PVL* into English, and by Müller, in his *Handbuch* for the *PVL*, to key their output.

We have indicated on the right hand side, about three-quarters of an inch from the end of a line of text, the folio and, where appropriate, column breaks for the manuscripts. The superscript “r” and “v” represent “recto” and “verso” respectively. When two columns appear on a recto and verso of a folio, then the letter designations correspond to the respective column, where “a” and “b” are inner and outer recto, and “c” and “d” are outer and inner verso. In order to avoid confusion, we have indicated the corresponding places in the published versions only where there is a change in a Karskii column. Just as Karskii column/line designators are separated by a comma, so the corresponding designator of published versions separates page and line with a comma.

The abbreviation in italics at the beginning of each line refers to the manuscript or printed version of that particular line (see Key to Abbreviations), or, in the case of *Ostr*, the recommended best reading. In those cases where excess text in a particular manuscript or manuscripts was too large to fit on a single Karskii line, we accommodated that text either by additional column-plus-line indicators with alphabetical differentiators (e.g., 192,23a; 192,23b; etc.) or by dividing the excess text within the Karskii column/line.

Normalizations

As a general guideline, distinctions among related graphic entities (allographs) whose distribution may be regulated, at least partially, by orthographic rules, such as оу/Ѹ/Ѹ, Ѧ/Ѧ, е/іе, and н/і/і/і are preserved in the transcription. Distinctions that are primarily paleographic, rather than orthographic, such as one-legged and three-legged t, are neutralized. Decisions on such matters are often subjective, but the editors believe that no information necessary for investigating the chronicle text has been lost through normalization. The governing principle has been that paleographic distinctions may be normalized, while orthographic distinctions that would have been relevant to the scribes are preserved. The exception to this is the paleographic distinction between Ѹ (mainly in L) and Ѹ (mainly in the other mss), which has been maintained.

Although the aim has been to reduce normalizations to a minimum in order to represent the manuscripts as accurately as possible, certain compromises were necessary for technical reasons. We did not represent ligated letters. We also did not represent accents or other diacritics (except for the titlo that indicates an abbreviation). In representing the text from Priselkov’s publication of the Trinity Chronicle and Nasonov’s publication of the Novgorod I Chronicle, we preserved none of the capitalization or punctuation from the typeset versions.

Otherwise, we followed the principle of tampering as little as possible with the data. A description of these limitations follows.

- Capitalization is used to represent large or decorative letters. We indicate only one level of capitalization. We do not distinguish alternative shapes of decorative (or capital) letters typographically. In some instances, particularly for the initial *ϰ* at the beginning of a new annalistic entry, decisions about whether a letter should be considered upper or lower case are necessarily impressionistic. The letter in question is often somewhat larger than usual or of a slightly different shape, but this larger or alternative form may on occasion be found elsewhere in the same text in a position that the scribe would have had no reason to emphasize through capitalization.
- The *titlo* is represented regularly wherever it appears over in-line letters in the manuscripts and printed texts, both in abbreviations and in numerals, as well as in those places where it was used by the scribe despite the absence of any abbreviation or numerical notation. We did not represent it where a superscript letter of the same word also occurs. Only in those cases have we dropped any accompanying *titlo*. In contrast, the *pokrytie*, or curved line over a superscript letter, has been regularly omitted.
- Broad *o* and broad *ε* are not distinguished from their narrow counterparts. It proved impossible to decide such issues with sufficient consistency and accuracy to justify including separate characters. Nor is there an attempt to represent *o* with a dot in the middle or wide *o* with two dots.
- Both reverse *zelo* and forward *zelo* are represented as *s*.
- Manuscript punctuation has been standardized to a relatively few marks— . · , ; : ∴ ∴∴ - + ∴ —even though end-of-section punctuation, in particular, can be rather decorative in some manuscripts.

Editorial Comments

We transcribed the texts character for character as they appear in the manuscripts but made the following editorial intrusions.

- Line boundaries are indicated in the transcriptions by a single vertical bar (|). Column and folio boundaries are indicated in the transcriptions by a double vertical bar (||). The place of miniatures in R, the only illuminated codex among the principal witnesses, is not marked in the transcriptions other than by the end-of-line mark, which precedes all miniatures.

- We placed spaces between words irrespective of actual spacing (or lack thereof) in the manuscripts. Where line, column, and folio boundaries fall between words, we added a space on either side of the vertical bar(s). Copyists tended to use scriptio continuo, although some may irregularly include extra space between larger syntactic units. We did not attempt to emulate the degree of such spacing, but merely represented any long or short distance as a single space.
- Whenever a word or words that appear in at least one other manuscript are not present in a particular manuscript in the collation, then we have added space equivalent to the absent word or words. This adding of space is intended solely for ease of comparison and does not signify any judgment concerning primary or secondary readings.
- Whenever the absence of words in a particular manuscript is equal to or greater than a single line of text, then we have written the word “omitted”, or “omitted to 000,00” (when a substantial amount of text is not present). Again, this is not meant to signify any judgment concerning primary or secondary readings.
- Word division is usually straightforward, except for the behavior of the particle -же. We treat this particle as an integral part of relative pronouns (нже, акже) and adverbs (акже) and negative adjectives (никакъ же) and pronouns (никътоже). Conversely, it is separated from preceding pronouns and adverbs when it functions emphatically rather than relatively. These decisions, particularly for adverbs, are somewhat subjective. The intransitive (“reflexive”) particle сѧ is usually transcribed as being joined to a preceding verb, although it is represented as being separate in the paradosis. The reasoning is that when the manuscript copies were made (fourteenth through sixteenth centuries), this particle was most likely considered a part of the preceding verb, whereas in the early twelfth century it most likely was not.
- Square brackets ([]) in the transcriptions indicate material added in the margins of the manuscripts and not obviously in a different hand from that of the main text. Marginalia that are obviously in a different hand we omit from the transcriptions without comment. Additions inserted between lines rather than in the margins of the manuscript are usually transcribed as superscript letters, although certain long insertions may instead be given in square brackets.
- Angle brackets (< >) indicate any problematic material. This category includes illegibilities, physical damage to the manuscript, corrections, and text that has been crossed out. In such cases, we do not specify the type of problem, since the

inclusion of this type of paleographic information can often require extended explanation. Corrections that are obviously in a different hand (most notably in Radz) are omitted from the transcription without comment.

- In those cases where one letter or reading has been changed to another, with both the correction and original clearly distinguishable, the original reading is provided in angle brackets. Where it is doubtful which letter or reading is original—and this is the most common case—the reading that is linguistically or textually expected is the one provided in angle brackets.
- In the transcription, we tried to distinguish between text omitted by the scribe and text that is missing due to damage to the manuscripts. Only the former can provide evidence for textual transmission of primary readings, whereas the latter provides evidence merely for deciding which subsequent copies may have derived from that manuscript.
- The order of presentation in the collation follows the textual order in the manuscripts with two exceptions. First, Volodimir Monomakh's testament (*Pouchenie*), preserved in L, has been moved to a more appropriate (from a chronological point of view) location:

Collation	<i>Laur</i>
Beginning–234,22	Beginning–78a,9
234,23–240,22	85a,18–86d,19
240,23–256,23	78a,9–85a,17 (Testament)
256,24–end	86d,20–end

Second, a small portion of text in R and A is out of place with respect to the other witnesses. This text has been rearranged in the present collation as follows:

Collation	<i>Radz</i>	<i>Acad</i>
beginning–268,13	beginning–144v,19	beginning–133v,8
268,14–268,22	144r,5–145r,11	133v,15–133v,23
268,23–269,1	145r,1–145r,5	133v,8–133v,14
269,2–end	145v,1–end	133v,23–end

Inevitably, despite the best efforts of all involved, mistakes and inconsistencies have occurred. With the text in machine-readable form, we now have other possible ways to distribute the text, such as CD-ROM or via an Internet website. With that in mind, we would like to correct the text wherever needed. We ask that those who come across such errors or who have suggestions for improvement in presentation contact Donald Ostrowski, or David J. Birnbaum, by means of the

Publications Office of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 02138, USA. E-mail: <huri@fas.harvard.edu>.