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THE TALE
OF THE ARMAMENT OF IGOR.

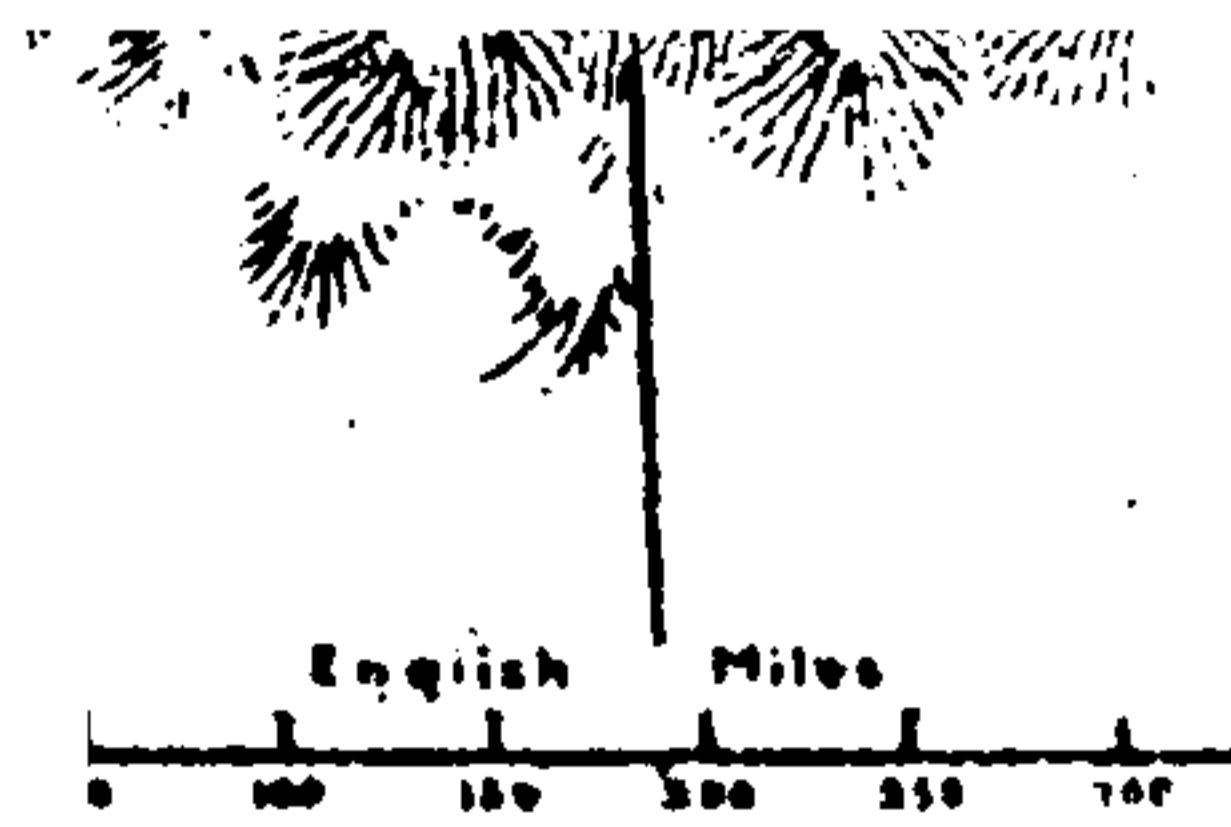
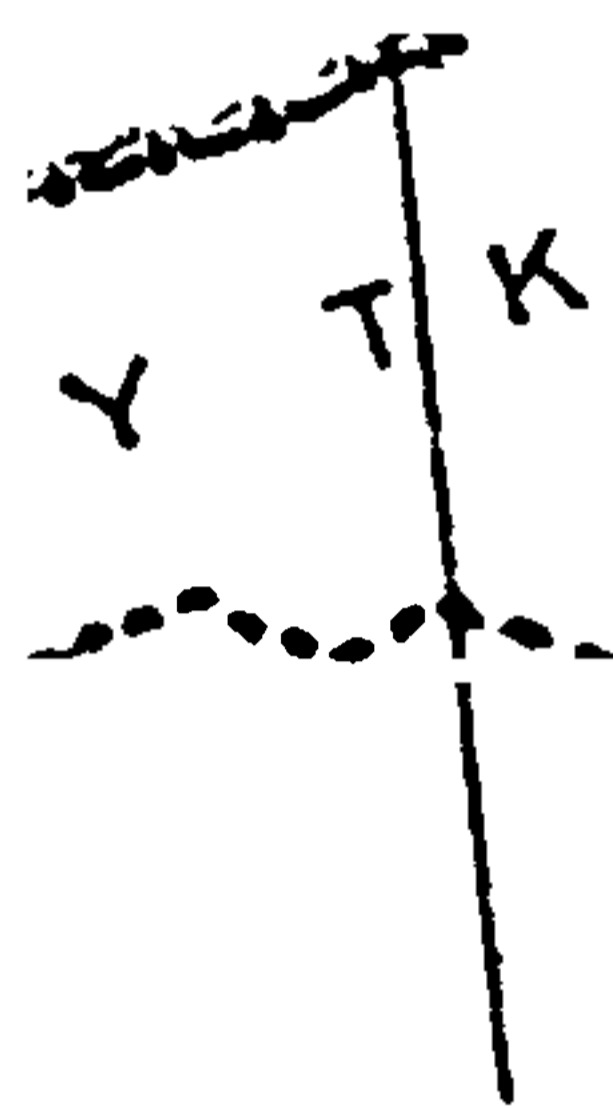
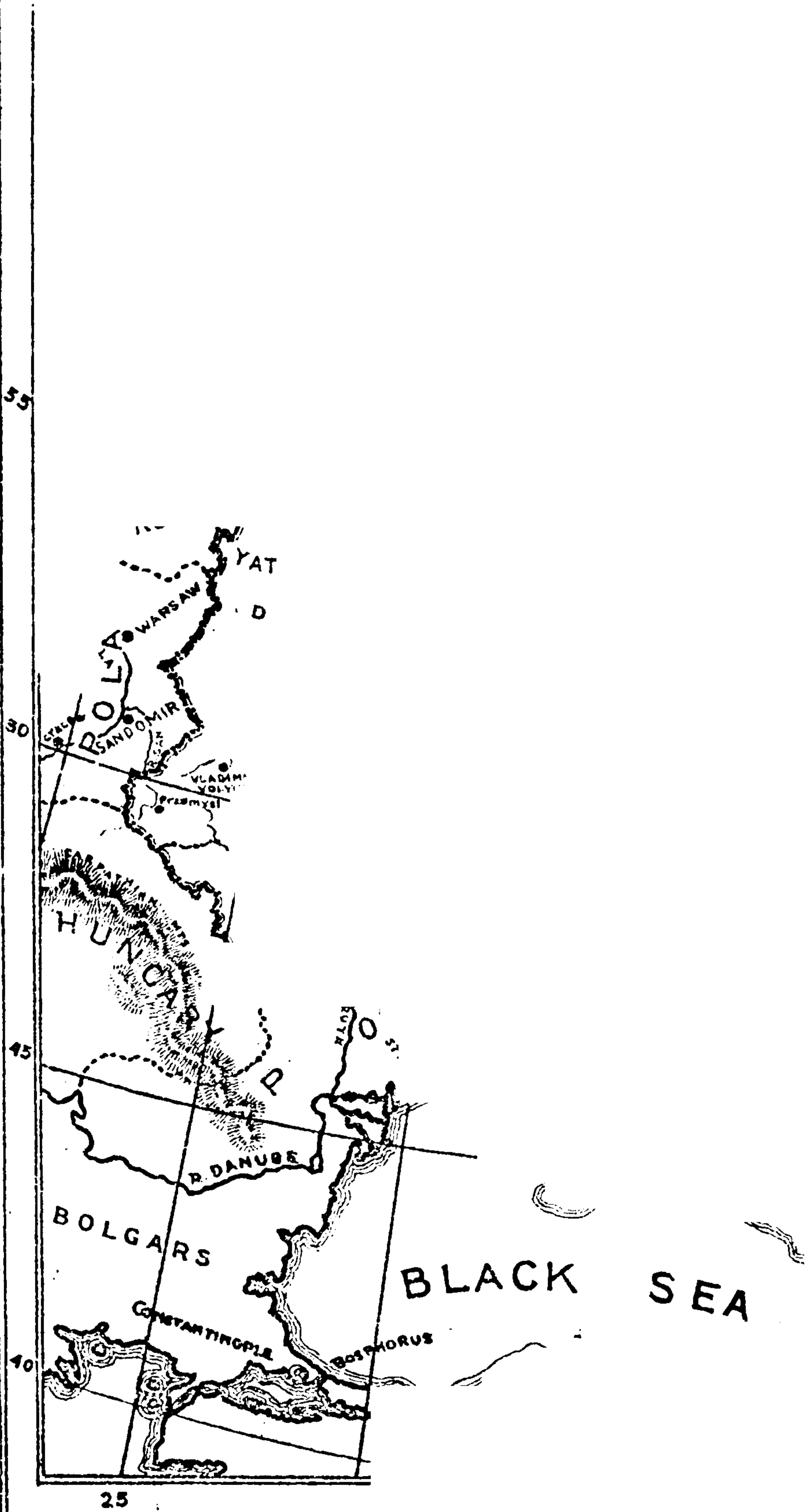
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DEDICATED
TO MY
FATHER.

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MEDIEVAL RUSSIA

111 Publication.

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**THE TALE
OF THE ARMAMENT OF IGOR.
A.D. 1185.**

A RUSSIAN HISTORICAL EPIC.

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY

LEONARD A. MAGNUS, LL.B.

Editor of 'Respublica' (Early English Text Society)

WITH REVISED RUSSIAN TEXT,
TRANSLATION, NOTES, INTRODUCTION AND GLOSSARY.

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P R E F A C E .

This is the first English edition of this ancient Russian epic.

It is intended as a handbook to the increasing number of students of the Russian language, and to reveal to the general public one of the treasures of Russian medieval literature.

The editor has to express his gratitude to many friends without whose encouragement and advice it could never have appeared; and, in especial to Miss J. CURRIE who has drawn the map, as well as to Professor A. P. GOUDY for his illuminative suggestions.

L. A. M.

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SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION.

а	—	a	[as in Italian].
б	—	b	
в	—	v	
г	—	g	
д	—	d	
(дь)	—	dy	
е	—	ye or e	[e as in Italian]
ж	—	ž	[s in leisure].
з	—	z	
и, і, y	—	i	as in Italian: but short.
й	—	y or ĭ	
к	—	k	
л	—	l	
(ль)	—	l'	
м	—	m	
н	—	n	
(нь)	—	ñ	[ñ Spanish, or gn Italian].
о	—	o	[always short].
п	—	p	
р	—	r	
(рь)	—	r'	
с	—	s	
(сь)	—	ś	[s in sibilant].
т	—	t	
(ть)	—	t'	[ty in don't-ye'r know].
у	—	u	[as in Italian].
ф, е	—	f	
х	—	kh	[German <i>ch</i>].
ц	—	ts	
ч	—	č	[<i>ch</i> in <i>Church</i>]
ш	—	š	[<i>sh</i> in <i>shall</i>]
щ	—	šč	[like <i>shch</i> in <i>fresh-cheese</i>]
ъ	—	mute	[when sounded in Old Russian = <i>o</i> or <i>e</i> in German <i>Rose</i>
ы	—	y	[<i>i</i> in <i>will</i>]
ь	—	[mute]	
ѣ	—	č	[<i>ye</i> in <i>yes</i>]
э	—	e	[<i>e</i> in <i>ell</i>]
ю	—	yu	[<i>u</i> in <i>'use'</i> but shorter]
я	—	ya	

INTRODUCTION.

I. THE HISTORY OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

The history of the manuscript of the *Slóvo* has been often stated. In 1795 Count Musin-Puškin, a distinguished arcæologist, bought from the archimandrite of the Spaso-Yaroslávski monastery a bound volume of manuscripts, amongst which was the original of this text. In 1800 he published the *editio princeps* under the title of a 'A heroic song of the foray against the Pólovtsy of the hereditary Prince of Nóvgorod-Sěverski, Ígor Svyatoslávič.' There were 1200 copies printed, a few of which survived the fire of Moscow in the year 1812 in which the original MS. and most of the printed copies perished.

Thus this printed book of 1800 was the only original, until Pekárski discovered a second modern copy amongst the papers of the Empress Catherine II, an account of which appears *infra*.

The *editio princeps* contains the text with a modern Russian translation, historical and other notes, an abstract of the action of the poem, and a preface giving the facts of the discovery. The text is printed as continuous prose, and there is a long list of *errata* at the end of the volume. The preface provides no sufficient detail as to the style, conditions or date of the lost original; nor to what extent, if any, the editors had adhered and followed it literally, or emended the orthography in conformity with the standards either of Russian or Church-Slavonic. From all accounts, Musin-Puškin was an ardent collector, but an indifferent critic; and, from contemporary evidence it has been gathered that only six of the learned men of the time ever had the opportunity of seeing this vanished MS.: amongst them Bantyš-Kamenski, A. F. Malinovski, A. I. Ermoláev, N. M. Karamzín, R. F. Timkovski and G. N. Boltin.†

In the preface Musin-Puškin says:—"The original MS. is in very ancient handwriting. It belongs to the editor who, through his own endeavours and help received from experts in the Russian language has, in the course of some years brought this translation to the degree of clearness desired, and is now at the request of his friends publishing it to the world at large. But, in despite of all this, there remain some passages which are unintelligible; so, I beg my kindly readers to submit their suggestions to me...."

† Malinovski stated (*teste* Dubenski) that the MS. was of the end of the XIV century: Ermoláev that it was of the middle of the XV: Kalaidovič. (who did not see it) pronounced for the XVI century. At all events it was not the contemporary copy.

Since that date there has been a deluge of editions and criticisms, as a glance at the bibliography will show. Evidently Musin-Puškin underrated the interest of his casual purchase.

It appears from the criticisms of Barsov and Tikhonrávov, as well as from contemporary statements, that the lost MS. was in a sixteenth century hand unpunctuated and with the words undivided, and Barsov impugns the handwriting of Musin-Puškin as a contributory cause of error.

For some years controversy raged on the genuineness of the poem; but the drift of opinion confirmed authenticity. This poem was flashed on the world very soon after MacPherson had roused all the scepticism of London with his Ossian; but the historical exactitude of the Slóvo, the fact that it had been vouched by a few but notable and responsible persons soon allayed the doubts.

No other ancient copy has been traced. Petrúševič very plausibly opines that the reason of the rarity is that the author was a layman with a strong inclination towards Pagan superstitions:—as is plain from the constant references of Slavonic deities—and that, for this reason, the poem was anathematized by the Church, which in medieval Russia, even more than in the rest of Europe was the sole custodian of written records and the art of writing. “Двоевѣрье” or double faith lingered on throughout the hastily converted immensities of the Russian Continent for a very long time; and certainly this poem betrays no religious horror of the gods of olden time.

The poem must have been written and completed after 1185 and before 1187; and probably suffered in various transcriptions leading up to the XVI century original, which fell into Musin-Puškin's hands. Indeed I suspect that this lost text must have been in two hands; otherwise I cannot explain the variants in the terminations *омъ омъ етъ етъ* etc., the relative clarity of some parts and the utter corruption of others, e.g. the passages referring to Svyatopólk and Tugorkán, the digression on Vséslav of Polotsk; a cursory glance at my emended text will reveal how the corrections abound at certain points and cease at others. Other indications of this are slighter; e.g. Vladimir is spelled in modern Russian style with *-mir* towards the end, in older fashion *-mer* in the beginning; and again the modern Russian genitives in *aro* and dative plurals in *амъ* occur at the end, but not in the beginning; and this suppositious second copyist seems to have been the more careless of the two.

However, in 1864, Pekárski, whilst burrowing among the private archives of Catherine II, lighted on six folios of manuscript, consisting of chronological and historical notes, many of them in autograph. The Empress was a keen student of medieval Russia, and, as appears from the autobiography of Musin-Puškin, very much interested in his collections of original records. She graciously allowed the Count to lend her some of his treasures, and, in return gave him access to papers in her own cabinet, asking him to elucidate manuscripts she found hard to decipher.

It follows that he must have been her chief informant on ancient Russian history: a fact confirmed by the discovery of a second copy of the *Slóvo* from the lost original, together with a special abstract of its contents, special notes, and a new manuscript translation into modern Russian for her use. She evidently coned this with great attention, as some of her pencil notes on the margins go to prove. This text is known as the *Архивный списокъ* the Archive copy, and is designated "E" [Екатерининскій] in this edition, the printed text of 1800 being called П [Мусинъ-Пушкинъ]. In the same folio the Empress inserted in her own hand a number of genealogies of the princes of Kíev.

The variants in these two copies are important and significant. First, the vocalization of E is generally more in accordance with Russian than Church Slav usage; in the second place, in a number of corrupt passages, E supplies a better reading; in fact I take it that in E we are spared the additional mistakes of the printing house, and I have adopted it as the original in this book, incorporating the corrected readings of E. in Simoni's edition of it (1890). The explanatory documents—the translation, commentary etc.—also differ very slightly. Thus Yaroslávna is made out to be the wife of Vladímir Ígorevič, instead of Ígoŕ's; the abstract is shorter and more concise; the grammatical forms especially in regard to the rather indiscriminate use of terminal ъ and ь regular, though still pointing to an original confusion in the lost MS. The numerals in E. are marked with the modern Arabic symbols, not with the old Slav letters with numerical values, a difference of some considerable critical value in one passage at least, where E. reads Зоѡни for Трояни; this possibly proving some connection between the incomprehensible word Троянъ and the numeral 3, confused with the Russian letter З. In other cases, where words occur, probably derived from Eastern sources, already unintelligible to the sixteenth century copyist [e.g. Карнайжля, дивнца] E. gives us a better, if more difficult reading; probably leaving the original as it stood, uninterpreted.

Obviously, in all these uncertainties and this hopeless field of conjecture, it would be ridiculous to attempt to fix on an author. But, as stated in the historical section of this Introduction, the date of composition is fixed by the eclipse of the sun, by the reference to Yarosláv of Galicia as alive, and by the appeal for help to contemporary princes, and must have been in 1185 and 1186; in the latter year the jubilant conclusion celebrating Ígoŕ's escape (uncontemplated in the first two parts of the poem) was added to the first draft.

Furthermore, the author must have been an eye-witness; for his account of the battle confirms and corroborates the tales of the Chronicles, supplying other detail; he had strong sympathies with the faction of the Ólgoviči and the independent house of Polotsk, and shows little kindness towards the branch of the ruling family of whom Vladímir II

was the greatest and the best. Lastly, the author has a strong and markedly individual style, avoiding exaggeration and grotesque figures [such as are found in the folk-tales, e.g. as extraordinary magic, many headed monsters etc.]; and is also free from the loose and inchoate profuseness of the Ballads, with their rather sploshy and irregular metre.

Lastly, to hazard a guess, the headings in the Ipatievski Chronicle for the years succeeding the events of 1185, often fall into a poetical style, not altogether dissimilar; and as the writer of the *Slóvo* shows accurate acquaintance with the records of the past and often repeats almost *verbatim* the expressions used in these Chronicles, it is not improbable that he may have been associated with the production of them.

This Introduction is intended to generalize and collect impressions, for the proof of which the reader may be referred to the notes on the text, where instances of such echoes of the Chronicles, and the reading of MSS. will be found set out at length.

But, it is very unfortunate that the original authority for this poem is so deficient and faulty.

II. (1) THE GEOGRAPHY OF RUSSIA.

It would be useful to set out *seriatim* a few elementary geographical facts before attempting to enter on an abstract of Russian history to illustrate the references in the *Slóvo*.

Russia in Europe now comprises 1,997,000 square miles, a territory just less than seventeen times that of the United Kingdom. But medieval Russia, i.e. the country effectively occupied and nationalized, roughly comprized only the present Governments of Volhynia, Kíev, Černígov, Smolénsk, with outposts in Minsk and Vitebsk; farther North, Nóvgorod had established a free domain, which had little or no share in the current of Russian history, until it was merged in the Moscovite Empire by Iván III in the year 1478. Moscow and Northern Russia were only gradually colonized from the South in the course of the XII and XIII centuries.

On a rough calculation this essential Russia occupied no less an area than 90257 square miles, an expanse of not very much smaller than that of the entirety of the British islands.

Russia is a country of great waterways, none of which empty into any of the great seas. The Dněstr flows through Poland and Galicia into the Black Sea at Odessa, the Dněpr, with its numerous affluents flows through central Russia, and reaches the same land-locked sea at Kherson; the Don and the Volga are still farther East, and the latter finds its outlet in that huge salt-water lake, the Caspian.

Medieval Russia only benefited by the Dněpr, which formed the great commercial road between the Baltic and the Black Sea.

But the homeland of Russian civilization suffered under great disadvantages. The immense flat stretch of North-Eastern Europe has no great mountains nor any natural frontiers, and medieval Russia in particular was an undefined land, open to aggression from all sides.

On the South she was cut off from the Black Sea and the estuary of the Dněpr at Čerkásy, † one hundred miles south of Pereyáslavl'.

From Čerkásy the Russian frontier ran more or less parallel with the coast of the Black Sea, and the land to the South was occupied by hostile nomads. To the East the rivers Sulá and Seĭm formed another shifting boundary; and the Turanian tribes held undisputed sway up to the farthest North, to the shores of the White Sea.

On the West, there was an uncertain line of demarcation in what is now Austrian Galicia and Eastern Poland, a region always contested for by the Roman Catholic Poles against the Orthodox Russians.

On the North, the Lithuanians and Esths, and other savage races, which had not yet attained to civic life, barred the way to the Baltic; when they were conquered, it was by the German knights of Brandenburg.

Thus the Russians, in addition to being an inland state, had none of the security of a frontier formed by mountain-ranges (such as the Carpathians, which sheltered the Hungarians, nor that of one formed by one of the great rivers.

This indefensible position was held by the Russians of Kíev, who bore all the brunt of the Turanian assaults in the confused migrations of the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries. Their realm, minute as it is in comparison with modern Russia, was a vast field to defend. These geographical factors are of the utmost importance, if the division and anarchy of Russian history is to be understood, and, to a certain extent, condoned. Thus, taking distances as the crow flies, from Nóvgorod to Pskov is two hundred miles, from Pskov to Polotsk, (the fief of the Kriviči and an independent branch of the reigning family) — 300 miles, from Černígov to Minsk 325, from Černígov to Kíev (the two capitals of medieval Russia) one hundred miles, from Kíev to Pereyáslavl' 75, from the junction of the rivers Donéts and Don to Kíev 500, and from Vladímir Suzdalski, (the first capital of the Northern branch of the family who were to gain sovereignty over all Russia) 600 miles.

This tedious list of figures might be prolonged: but they must be emphasized: otherwise the abuses of the medieval Russian polity will remain inexplicable on any theory of human folly. These great flaws, were the incessant subdivision of territory amongst the sons of the reigning house; the retention of lateral descendibility instead of lineal [отчины, дѣдины], with all of its attendant risks civil war, disputed rights and the temptation to establish independent domains: it was because the rights of minors could not be effectually guarded, because children could not

† about 150 miles from the sea coast; and 300 by the Dněpr.

undertake the heavy military duties that so very swiftly wore out the warlike generations of the Russians.

One or two really great rulers succeeded in the frightful task of establishing central authority and maintaining these vague and shifting boundaries.

The Russians themselves at this time called themselves collectively Русь. It was a word with an import like that of Ἑλλάς of old; an honorific, rather than a territorial designation; wherever the Russian went was Русь; he built cities, established the Christian worship; and, segregated from contact with the West by his position and parted from the decaying Eastern Empire, (to which he owed his civilization) by barbarian marauders who beset the lines of communication by land, (whilst he had no access by sea), he upheld his culture and spread it abroad, colonized and permeated the Finnish territories to the North and the Turanian to the South, and everywhere carried his country with him.

That he had great lacks and faults, is very evident. The Russian had no genius for organization; stupendous as the work was, the later princes showed no power of adaptation. Their separatist tendencies betrayed them into every dishonourable course, alliance with the savage tent-dwellers who were shaking the foundations of their state, treachery amongst themselves, unwillingness to co-operate. All through Russian history down to the final defeat by the Tatars in the year 1224, it was only the house that happened to hold the throne at Kíev that fought against the myriad foes from beyond the steppes; and, when the Tatars were established for their two hundred years of rule, subjugation brought the most disgusting servility and meanness in its train.

The Slóvo was written only some fifty years before the great disaster of 1224; it is literally and narrowly historical; and it portrays the merits of the Russians, to whom it fell to beat off the Asiatic invaders of Europe, their high ideal, as well as their lapses from it.

This history must now be reviewed in brief outline.

(2) A SUMMARY OF RUSSIAN HISTORY UP TO THE MONGOL CONQUEST.

§1. THE OLD TRADITION.

The old Russian Chroniclers from whose copious accounts this abstract has partly been drawn, in right medieval fashion start their tale from the Flood. A few chapters leads them on to the legendary beginnings of Russia, and a version of the first migrations of the Slavs. Originally, so says Nestor, the Slavs dwelt on the Danube in the country of the Hungarians and Bolgars and took their national nomenclatures from the rivers by which they settled; such were the Moravians and the Poločáne from the Morava and the Polota, (an affluent of the Dviná).



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Mongols, during their sway of two hundred years never attained to this much of civilization, nor ever took to building cities.

In the VIII century under the influence of Jewish and Arabic immigrants the dynasty of the Kagans, (the despots of the Khozars) became converts to Judaism. The Khazar capital, called Itil, was on the lower Volga, and grew into commercial importance.

This subjection of the Slavs to the Khozars was not altogether disadvantageous; the road was open for exchange between the Caspian and the Black Sea, the Dněpr and the Volkhov with the Volga.

This transitory Empire of the Khozars enabled cities to spring up in Slav Russia; such as Křev, Černígov, Smolénsk, Lyúbeč and Nóvgorod. The principal and all-important commercial highway was from Lake Ilmen, the Dněpr, the tributaries of which linked up this Eastern Empire with the waters of the Dněstr and the Vistula. This waterway from the Dněpr to the Black Sea is what the old Russian Chronicles call the "road from the Varangians to the Greeks."

However, towards the beginning of the ninth century this empire was decaying, and the Vikings of Scandinavia were making their appearance. A new epoch begins, and Russia, under Northern pressure, is to emerge as a nation.

§4. THE NORSE INVASION.

The cataclasmic eruption from Scandinavia, which remodelled so much of Europe from England to Sicily, transformed the face of the Russian land. As in England, in France, in Italy and in the Eastern Empire these alien elements were quickly absorbed into the native population; they were few, but they established dynasties. In Western Europe the Northmen founded chivalry; they came as buccaneers, and stayed to virilize and enrich.

In Russia it might be said that they came with a sword in the right hand and the merchants' scales in the left. The incursions began in the ninth century; the Northmen hired out their military services to the market cities on the Dněpr which the Kagans (probably pressed in the rear by the Pečenegs (Πετζανικῆται) could no longer protect. Out of these cities the Northmen carved principalities for themselves. They came as armed merchants.

In this part of the Continent they were called *Vaerings*; in Russian *Варягъ* in Greek *Βάραγγοι*. As the Varangian guards of Constantinople, they afterwards became the mainstay of the state.

In the early chronicles of Russia, all of their names are still pure Scandinavian: Thorvardr Труворъ, Hrörekr Рюрикъ, Helgi Олегъ, Ingvar Ингваръ or Игорь, Höskuldr Оскольдъ, Dyrí Диръ, Sikniutr Синеусъ, Rognvaldr Рогволодъ, etc. In Slav Russia, where the land was fat, but there was no good governance, these princes invaders became

the kings, *konungar*, or in the Slav form князи. The land which until then had no name was then called Russia, Русь after the word *Rus*, with which the Finns (who then peopled all central Russia) formerly designated the Scandinavians, and to this day designate the Swedes.

In establishing their own sovereignty, these new rulers released Russia from subservience to the Asiatic Khozars. Their descendants were to have the ceaseless task of beating off the successive swarms from Turania.

§5. THE SCANDINAVIAN PRINCES.

Russian history proper, i. e. the history of the state bearing this name, with a dynasty enthroned at Kíev, begins with the three brothers Rurik, Truvor and Sineus, or in Norse, *Hrörekr*, *Thorvardr* and *Sikniutr*. Probably Rurik only followed in the wake of other Norse precessors; but in the year 862 he invaded Russia, occupied Nóvgorod, and sailed down the rivers to Kíev. He retained Nóvgorod for himself, assigning to Sineus Bělo Ozěro, and to Truvor Izborsk. On their death these military outposts reverted to Rurik.

Throughout medieval Russian history there is the same eagerness displayed to gain possession of Kíev. Kíev was the natural mart for the trade of the Volkhov and the Western Dviná; and the master of Kíev had the control of Russian trade. All the other cities depended economically on the good will of Kíev, which soon grew into a rich town with very numerous churches and eight markets. It was the wealth of Kíev that enabled the successors of Rurik to maintain the struggle against the hordes of Asia for three hundred years, despite disaffection within and disturbance without.

Kíev was left in the possession of Askold and Dir, whilst Rurik consolidated his power in the North. Rurik died in the year 879, leaving one son Ígor, a minor, for whom Olég acted as regent.

Olég was the real founder of the Russian state. In 882 he enticed his kinsmen Askold and Dir out of Kíev (which they had released from the Khozar yoke) by means of a treacherous invitation to join him on a trading expedition to Constantinople, and took the opportunity to rid himself of these rivals. He hastened to make Kíev his capital. During his long regency (879—912) Olég subdued the whole of Slav Russia, took Smolénsk and reduced the Drevlyáne, Sěveryáne and Rádimiči to subjection.

He also created for Russia its first international standing as an independent state, in 911 concluding the first commercial treaty with the Greeks, as the outcome of a raid on Constantinople in which the Russian ships sailed into the harbour and ravaged the environs.

This treaty, of which the text has come down in the Russian Chronicles, is of prime importance. It was drafted in Greek and Russian,—

curiously, not in Norse, the word Russia Русь for the first time appearing on the world's stage in a diplomatic document. Trading rights were secured to accredited envoys or merchants at a certain time of the year; a place outside the walls of Constantinople was assigned for their residence, and regulations mutually advantageous laid down for the conduct of the commerce. It was attested by the Greeks on their Christian oath, the Russians by their gods Perun and Volos.

In the region of Ígoř (912—945) the Pečenegi, a nomad Turanian race who had been besetting the Khozars, and attacking Southern Russia were becoming a serious menace; they had cut off the road of Eastern commerce on the Caspian, and in 968 made their first great inroad under a leader whom the Chroniclers call Prětič. They established themselves firmly on the shores of the Black Sea South of Kíev in the territory vacated by the Magyars who had migrated to Hungary and harassed Russia, until in another tribe, a more formidable foe came on the scene, the Polovtsy who accomplished what Russia failed in, the subjugation of the Pečenegs. After the Polovsk invasion, the Pečenegs seem to have been merged with the Russian states and to have served as auxiliaries.

One other outstanding event of Ígoř's reign was his raid on Constantinople in 941. The Greeks were unprepared and involved in difficulties elsewhere as well; they armed a number of old ships with the 'Greek Fire' (tubes that belched out flame) and attacked the light boats of the Russians with this superior defensive weapon of civilization; the Russians in panic leaped into the sea, and a remnant struggled home discomfited. The war had arisen in consequence of commercial disputes; and the treaty obtained after the defeat was less favourable to Russia than the one negotiated by Olég in 911. In this treaty of 945 a number of the Russian signatories are Christian.

In all there were six expeditions against Constantinople, all resulting in commercial treaties: for the key-note of the policy of Russia down to the death of Yarosláv I was the maintenance of trade with the Eastern Empire. To this end the Scandinavian princes of Russia kept up a formidable fleet and engaged in frontier wars to keep the highways clear of Asiatic foes.

Ígoř also was engaged in ceaseless campaigns against his vassal tribes; on one expedition against the Drevlyáne in 945 he was killed, leaving his queen Ólga surviving him, as regent for his son, a minor, Svyatosláv I.

Ólga is one of the notable figures in Russian history. In the year 945, when visiting Constantinople, she was baptized; and, as the first convert of the royal house, was canonized.

Nestor, the old Russian chronicler, pronounces this obituary in 969: "She was the Precursor of the Christian land, like the morning-star before the sun, like the dawn before the light, like the moon at night."

For the whole of the nominal reign of Svyatosláv I (945—972) she was the real ruler of Russia; for, after his minority was over, Svyatosláv I, the knight-errant of Early Russia, the Richard Coeur-de-lion of his country, was ever on the war-path in distant parts, East and West. Her administration was vigorous, far-seeing, if barbarous. She revenged herself on the Drevlyáne who had slain her husband Ígoř, by inviting them to a festival and burying them alive, a measure of rough justice, easily to be paralleled in Western Europe at this time. She regularized the tributes, built trading centres, fortified the trade-routes on the rivers by erecting cities [городъ градъ Norse *gardr*] and carried on the work of Olég, the regent for Ígoř. She deserves an honourable place among the great women sovereigns of the world.

Her son, Svyatosláv I, though the first to bear a Slav name, was a true Northman, eager to extend his way to the South, and, casting envious eyes on the impregnable city of the Bosphorus. He was assisted by Svěnelđ (or Sveinaldr) as his general. His hardihood was marked even in this hard age of physical endurance. 'Wrapt in a bear-skin, Svyatosláv usually slept on the ground, his head reclining on the saddle; his diet was coarse and frugal...' so says Gibbon, quoting from Byzantine authority.

In the years 964—967 Svyatosláv dealt the death-blow to the Khozars of the Volga, finally releasing Russia from all tribute; and so effective was this campaign that in fifty years this race disappears from memory, and little or nothing was left of its former greatness. During these years Svyatosláv also made forays on the waters of the Oka and the middle Volga, and spread the terror of Russian arms down to the mouth of the Danube. These achievements are extraordinary, to anyone who will read the map and use the scale. He also finally quelled the Vyátiči.

Svyatosláv's campaigns in the North and East were almost the last assertion of Kíevite authority over the Northerly districts whence the house of Rurik had sprung. After his death Nóvgorod and Vyátka were mostly left themselves, to develop into free republics, in touch with the Hanseatic league and very largely out of political communion with the remainder of Russia. The term Русь in the Chronicles is often limited geographically to the country surrounding Kíev and Černígov and does not seem to cover the Northerly states of Nóvgorod, Súzdaľ and Vyátka, which were so many hundreds of miles away.

But Svyatosláv cherished greater ambitions. He wanted to gain the Danube for Russia and to expel the Bolgars [then a Turanian tribe, not yet assimilated in speech with the Slavs] and those intruders, the Pečenegs whose access had been cleared by the downfall of the Khozars. Constantinople was very willing to see the vigour of her dangerous neighbour expended on the subjugation of these barbarians, and in 968 invited Svyatosláv to undertake this new campaign. But, after a first attack,

which proved successful, in the course of which he had established a fortress at Pereyaslavets on the Danube (probably near Marcianople and below Silistria), Svyatosláv decided on pulling these chestnuts out of the fire for himself and Russia; and thus, when their ally was becoming obnoxious, Constantinople suborned the Pečeneg allies of the Russians to rise, and attack Kíev and seize the rapids of the lower Dněpr, so cutting off the trade-route to the Black Sea. Svyatosláv, who had been defeated this time at Dristr (or Silistria) hurried back to face the new enemy, but on his way back was beaten and slain. His head was cut off and his skull used by the savage Pečenegs as a drinking-vessel.

But the death of this heroic figure passed almost unnoticed in Russia, which had during all of the reign been left to itself, whilst the monarch was away on his remote schemes of conquest.

Svyatosláv left three sons, Yaropólk and Olég, legitimate by a Scandinavian mother, and a third son, illegitimate, Vladímír, by a Slav serf Málúša. They were all three under age, and the first partition was made to provide them all with territory, Yaropólk the eldest being assigned the capital, Kíev, Olég the region of the Drevlyáne (the land watered by the Pripet' and neighbouring streams) and Vladímír the North with the capital city of Nóvgorod. Civil war soon ensued; and Vladímír, who, under the tutorship of his maternal uncle, Dobrýnya, had been partly educated in Scandinavia, and had thence brought with him a fresh batch of Pagan Norsemen, in 980 assassinated Yaropólk, who had already dispossessed and killed Olég in 977.

A new epoch may be said to begin with the accession of Vladímír I. The period of expansion and consolidation was over; the Scandinavian ascendancy was at the end; Russia was to become Christian and Slavonic.

§6. VLADÍMIR I.

Vladímír was the first prince of Russia, by birth partly of Slav blood. He owed his accession to the throne at Kíev to Norsemen; possibly it was facilitated by the distrust aroused by his brother Yaropólk's leanings towards Christianity. At any rate Vladímír, who was to be sainted as the Constantine of Russia, commenced his reign by re-instating Paganism with all the zeal of the proselytizer. He set up idols on a hill in Kíev, facing the Palace, to Perun the god of thunder, to Khors the Sungod, to Dažbog the god of the sky, to Strfbog, the god of the winds, Sěmorgl and Mokoš; and he offered human sacrifice. It may be remarked that of these deities next to nothing is known save their names as recited in this list; that it is improbable that the Slavs, who were nature-worshippers, had ever set up statues to their gods; and, lastly, that human immolations had never taken place in Russia,—unless the account in Euripides of the Tauric Artemis can be cited in this connection.

Whether this sudden State establishment of heathendom would have accomplished its end may be doubted ; for Russia was by now permeated with Christian doctrine. But the last flicker of Pagandom in Russia was very vigorous, for it was the act of a strong and self-willed ruler.

This happened in the year 980. Eight years elapsed, and the politic ruler found occasion to reverse the direction of this religious zeal. He had been to Constantinople, and wished to ally himself to the Empire by marrying Anna, the Emperor's sister. Also, his Varangians from Scandinavia, through whom he had gained single sovereignty, were becoming oppressive to their master ; and Vladímir was glad to dismiss them to the service of his Byzantine ally, recommending him to relegate these unruly champions to the provinces, and safeguard himself against their superfluous energies. This act marks the end of Scandinavian government in Russia.

As early as the year 866 a bishop had been appointed for Kíev and a church built for him; before that date, Saints Cyril and Method, the apostles of Russia, had worked amongst the Western Slavs and in the Tauric Chersonnese, for the purpose of evangelization inventing the Cyrillic alphabet (as Ulfilas had done for the Goths); further, the conversion of Olga in 945 must have been propagative.

The price of Anna was the baptism of her intended husband; the political advantage of favouring the powerful Pagan party at Kíev had now ceased.

In 988 Vladímir ordered the conversion of Russia, cast his idols down with a contumely only comparable to their peremptory erection; thus, he tied Perun to the tail of a horse, had him flagellated and drowned in the Dněpr, seeing that he was safely carried beyond the rapids on that stream. The Chronicles add a pleasing legend that Vladímir assembled a council of Boyárs, and examined into the desirabilities of the German—i.e. the Roman—, the Jewish—i.e. the practices of the Khozars,—and the Greek profession. Only in the Greek faith was the supreme beauty to be found.

The citizens were baptized in droves on pain of the royal displeasure. Vladímir acquired Kórsun, the capital of the Chersonesse (or Crimea) which he had been besieging and also, as security for this important conquest, (by means of which he could protect his Black Sea commerce) the hand of the Greek princess.

Henceforth Russia was Holy Russia; her Christianity conferred on her perennial struggle against the Pagan nomads the fervour of a crusade. In her isolation the new faith lent her strength, endurance and purpose.

The baptism of Russia and the expulsion of the Varangians are the two epoch-making events of Vladímir's reign.

In the year 993 Vladímir was engaged in a frontier foray against the Croats, and on his return had to encounter the Pečenegs not far from the river Sulá; he defeated them at Trubež near Pereyáslavl'. This battle was decided, according to the Chronicle, by single combat between a Pečeneg Goliath and a Russian David. The Polovsk peril was very imminent, for Vladímir thought fit to construct a network of fortresses on the Dněpr and its affluents.

Vladímir, in the popular ballads of Russia, became the Charlemagne at whose court the heroes met and the Tatar Pagan foes were invariably overcome.

Amongst his military feats may be mentioned the reunion of Polotsk with Russia, which had become independent under one Rógvolod; and his war with Poland, as a result of which he retained Galicia for Russia.

After his conversion he founded many churches and an ecclesiastical college at Kíev and showed great piety, which combined with uxoriousness on a very lavish scale.

The North of Russia he had little leisure to watch; and Paganism maintained itself much longer there, corresponding with the political severance which distance made unavoidable and time was to confirm.

He died in the year 1015, leaving eleven sons, by various connections; the twelfth, Svyatopólk I was his brother Yaropólk's son: Vladímir married Yaropólk's widow.

He partitioned out principalities to his sons; these grants were called удѣлы, (uděly).

§7. THE LAND SYSTEM.

In the feudal age the only form of capital was land. In those smaller Western European countries which had been conquered by Teuton tribes and administered by traditions of Roman law, the tenure of land was soon organized on a system of defined services, and was always lineally descendible. The only variance between different countries was the effective power and the rights of the sovereign, who was in theory the supreme and ultimate owner of all the land.

None of these antecedents obtained in Russia. The Norsemen had descended on Russia spasmodically, gradually, rather more like the Saxons who overwhelmed Celtic Britain and had already acquired vested interests, before any unitary state arose.

Secondly, the victorious princes rewarded their faithful followers with principalities, with an eye to the defensive value of such holdings and the fitness of the individual for the post. The grants were personal; they were not descendable to the sons, who might be minors or otherwise incompetent or undesirable. These grants were called удѣлы.



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tenders were all causes predisposing to anarchy and the effacement of a common patriotism: for the owners of descendible estates were concerned for themselves: and the удѣльные князи were too insecure. After the death of Yarosláv I, Russia steadily declined from unity and efficiency.

§8. YAROSLÁV I.

Vladímir I left twelve sons surviving. The immediate business was to thin their ranks.

Svyatopólk of Turov (a town on the Pripet' about 150 miles from Kíev) at once proclaimed himself grand prince and despatched his brothers Borís of Rostóv and Glěb of Múrom and Svyatosláv, prince among the Drevlyáne.

Svyatopólk bears a very bad name in the annals of Russia, for bloodthirstiness and tyranny. In the Zadónščina (the Moscovite plagiarism on the Slóvo) he is constantly mentioned as the prototype of an evil prince.

Svyatopólk was married to a Polish princess and had already revolted against his father. Yarosláv with the Norsemen of Nóvgorod marched to Kíev and expelled Svyatopólk, who recovered Kíev soon after with the aid of Polish troops. This foreign occupation rendered him even more detested, and soon after their departure, he was beaten by Yarosláv in 1019 and died on his way to Poland.

The reign of Yarosláv the Wise [Мудрый] lasted until 1054; up to 1036 Mstíslav of Tmutarakán obliged him to adhere to a partition of Russia; from 1036—1054 Russia was for the last time a unitary state.

Yarosláv's enduring reputation rests on his fortification of the boundaries by building cities and on his codification of Russian law [Русская Правда], the erection of cathedrals (e.g. Saint Sophia at Nóvgorod); generally speaking on his work as a consolidator.

In 1020 he defeated Svyatopólk with great carnage on the Alta [or Лъта]; an event worth marking as the first time when a Russian prince appeared in the field leading the Pečenegs, nomad enemies against the Prince of Kíev. Polotsk became the permanent possession of the house of Izyasláv; this marked the first definitive scission.

In 1022 Mstíslav of Tmutarakán defeated the Kasog chieftain Redélya in single combat, (a heroic episode for which see line 19 of the text, and the note on it).

Yarosláv tried to provide against the anarchy of the partitions by decreeing in his will the division stated in the previous section. It was a vain attempt.

His death marks the passing of Russia's unity. In that same year, too, a more formidable foe began to assail the borders of Russia; the Pólovtsy under their leader Bolus or Blus. The Pečenegs were now conquered, but by a more energetic Turanian race that harassed Russia, until the Mongols in 1224 subdued them and the Russians alike.

§9. THE YAROSLÁVIČI.

Yarosláv I may have hoped that his written instructions would prevent a recrudescence of the dynastic struggles, in which he had been victorious. But the immense territory from Nóvgorod to Kíev was too vast for one hand to govern; and, if it were subdivided, there was no means of enforcing proper subordination. The story, down to 1224 is one of continuous disintegration, at the best abated for a while by some great prince.

The reign of Izyasláv I was marked by internal dissension and incursions from without. He was an unpopular ruler, but during his first years of his reign the pressure of the Polovsk invasion curbed the brotherly factions.

In 1054 or 1055 the Pólovtsy under Bolus [or Blus or Bus] made a first appearance on the marches of Russia, and Vsévolod of Pereyáslavl', the third brother, bought them off [створи миръ]; "and they returned again whence they had come."

But the methods of an Ethelred the Unready are always ineffective; in 1061 the Pólovtsy for the first time invaded Russian soil; Vsévolod set out on the second of February of this year and was defeated. "This was the first disaster [зѣло] from the Pagan and godless enemy. Their prince was Iskal [or Sokal]."

The danger was momentarily passed, and internal trouble began. Vséslav Bryáčislavič of Polotsk followed his father's example in 1021 and seized and sacked the wealthy city of Nóvgorod, which had been assigned by Yarosláv I to Izyasláv. Izyasláv with his son Svyatopólk, and his brother Vsévolod marched to Minsk and took bloody revenge, "slaying men and women, and seized the children as booty [дѣти вдаша на щиты] i.e. enslaved them."

Vséslav encountered them on the Nemíga, was beaten, and with his two sons treacherously imprisoned at Kíev. This battle was fought in deep snow and was very bloody; the Chronicles are concise and detailed at this period. No doubt, the political motive may have been jealousy of the independence of Polotsk.

In 1067 the Pólovtsy invaded Russia anew in great force and again defeated the three brothers Izyasláv, Svyatosláv and Vsévolod on the Alta [or Љта]. The citizens of Kíev demanded arms for self-defence; Izyasláv would not accede; they rose against him, acclaimed Vséslav as Grand-prince, a position he held for nine months, when he fled surreptitiously on hearing of Izyasláv's approach with Polish troops.

Svyatopólk Izyaslávič carried the war into Polotsk, which he captured for Kíev; Vséslav recovered his inheritance [дѣдина] in 1071 from Svyatopólk Izyaslávič.

In 1071 the Pólovtsy reappeared at Rostóvets near Neyátin [or Нежати́нь;? the river Нея in the Government of Kostromá an affluent of the Unža in the former territory of the Meri].

Meanwhile Izyasláv was quarrelling with his brothers. In 1078 Olég Svyatoslávič (after whom the house of the Ólgoviči was named) had to flee to Tmutarakáń, and Glěb, his brother, (whom the Chronicles eulogize as a merciful prince) was murdered.

Svyatosláv and Vsévolod had again expelled Izyasláv from Kíev in 1073; Svyatosláv died in 1076, after assuming the title of grand-prince of Kíev; from 1076 to 1078 Izyasláv with Polish troops held Kíev. Svyatopólk Izyaslávič had possessed himself of the lands of Glěb Svyatoslávič.

This injustice had to be punished, but the method adopted was a terrible precedent.

In 1078 Olég Svyatoslávič and Borís Vyačeslávič headed the Pagan Pólovtsy against Russia, to recover their rights. Vsévolod sided with Izyasláv. At the battle of the Nežátin plain [Нежати́на нива] Vsévolod and the Russians were defeated; Borís and Izyasláv were slain.

In the following year, another Svyatoslávič, Román led the Pólovtsy once more against Vsévolod to the Voína near Pereyáslavl'. Vsévolod bribed the enemy off; and the nomads murdered Román.

The rift between Vsévolod Yaroslávič and the Svyatosláviči arose from the act of Vsévolod and Izyasláv after 1076; when, on the death of Svyatosláv of Černígov, they, in accord with the theory of the удѣлъ declined to assign Černígov to the нзгоя, the Svyatosláviči, his sons. In 1097 at the synod of Lyúbeč, Černígov was constituted the independent отчина of this branch of the family.

But there was little good will between the Monomákhoviči, the descendants of Vladímir II and the Ólgoviči of Kíev. In this period Yan Vyšátin, (who is very likely identical with Boyán of the Slóvo) is frequently mentioned as a councillor, especially in relation to the house of Polotsk. The years between Vladímir I and Vladímir II seem to be embraced in the expression старое время (the olden time), used with regard to Boyán throughout the poem.

The inglorious reign of Izyasláv I was marked by interminable civil war within, and the successful occupation by the Pólovtsy of the old realms of the Khozars and Pečenegs, so that Russia was now cut off from the waterways of the Don and the Volga, as well as from the lower stream of the Dněpr.

At the close of this reign, Izyasláv was succeeded, in accordance with the rule of lateral devolution in the eldest branch, by his brother Vsévolod I, who maintained his position mainly through his son Vladímir. Vladímir Vsévolodovič, born in 1053, in 1067 was assigned the удѣлъ of Smolénsk, and served the princes of Kíev faithfully against Emperor

Henry IV in 1075, and against Polotsk in 1077; and every year against the wild peoples of the steppes; his name inspired terror into the Pólovtsy. Vsévolod his father was a just and educated ruler, of no great individuality. Through Vladímir's agency, David Ígorevič, the *нзгоѣ* was established in his father's seat as Vladímir Volýnsk. In 1087 Yaropólk Izyaslávič was murdered, one of the few whom the Chroniclers delight to honour.

In the year 1093 Vsévolod I died. The Pólovtsy invaded Russia in force, and again routed the Russians at the battle of the Stúgna (near Trépol'). Rostíslav Vsévolodovič was drowned in this battle, (an incident on which, for some reason, the Chroniclers dwell).

One cause of defeat may have been divided councils; Vladímir wished for war, Svyatopólk Izyaslávič peace; and Svyatopólk followed the enemy up to be repulsed anew on the Želan.

On Vsévolod's death, Vladímir, studious for lawful succession, allowed his cousin Svyatopólk, the eldest collateral to take the throne of Kíev. In 1094 Svyatopólk made peace with the Pólovtsy and ratified the treaty by marrying the daughter of Tugorkan their leader. Evidently, the same process of fusion was beginning, as had assimilated the Pečenegs of the past period. Henceforth there is frequent mention of the tame and the wild [днкіѣ] Pólovtsy: the former must be those already Christianized.

In 1094 the *нзгоѣ* Olég of Tmutarakáń, together with his Polovsk allies made war on Vladímir at Černígov, who found it prudent to retire to Pereyáslavl'.

In the next year, the Polovsk ambassadors Itlar and Kytan were treacherously and unnecessarily murdered, in the raid that followed, Olég would not help the Russians, and Kíev was desolated by Bonyák, the Polovsk leader.

But fortune was at last favouring the Russians in this desultory campaign against the Svyatosláviči and the Pólovtsy. In 1096 Olég Svyatoslávič was defeated at Starodúb, and Tugorkan on the river Trubež; Tugorkan "the father-in-law and foe of Svyatopólk" was brought to Kíev and buried at the crossroads outside Berestovo (a suburb of Kíev).

It is because the popular ballads recorded these details so well and enlarged on them, because the Chroniclers dilate on them at such length, and lastly, because the Slóvo refers to them specifically that the events prior to the accession of Vladímir II as Great Prince of Kíev must be stated with some particularity.

In 1096 Olég was again defeated on the river Klyázma, (very far North, not far from Moscow).

The outcome of all this endless disorder was a renewed attempt at some territorial *concordat* at the Synod of Lyúbeč 1097. Svyatopólk, Vladímir, Olég and David Svyatoslávič, David Ígorevič, Vasílko Rostíslavič were amongst those summoned.

Turov and Kíev were assigned to Svyatopólk; Pereyáslavl', Smolénsk and Rostóv to Vladímir; Nóvgorod to Mstíslav Vladímirovič; Černígov, Peremyśl' to Olég, David and Yarosláv, the Svyatosláviči; and Polotsk was acknowledged to belong to Vséslav Bryáčislavič (this was a mere recognition of fact); whilst to David Ígorevič, was given his father's удѣлъ of the principality Vladímir Volýnsk.

But, that same year 1097, David Ígorevič discontented with his share as compared with the grants to the two Rostislaviči, Vasilko and Volodáf, brutally blinded the former, boring out one eye after the other, a gross treachery that raised up against him all the conscience of Russia; after further disputes and fighting, David Ígorevič had to surrender his new inheritance [отчина] of Vladímir Volýnsk.

Thus, Russia was finally partitioned into heritable principalities with no common allegiance; with at best, only a shadowy deference to the senior prince of Kíev. Tranquillity had been secured for a time, and in 1103, 1106, 1107, 1109, 1110, 1113, crushing victories were obtained over the Pólovtsy, and the Russian arms once again proved themselves formidable, even as far as the Don and beyond, e.g. in the year 1116.

In 1113 Yarosláv Svyatoslávič began a campaign against the unruly Yatvyági (on the Lithuanian frontier), and extended the sphere of Russian influence.

The Chronicles provide very full accounts of the successful campaigns of this decade, give all the names of the Polovsk leaders who were captured; of these is worth noting Šarokan (1107), whose name recurs often in the popular ballads); Bonyák (1107); and Taz (1107); (Strabo Lib. VII Cap. III οἱ Ῥωξολανοὶ στρατηγὸν ἔχοντες Τάσιον)

and, no doubt, many of these names could be elucidated by a Turanian philologist.

§10. THE FOUR GREAT PRINCES.

In the year 1113 Svyatopólk II Izyaslávič died. Like his uncle, Vsévolod I he had been maintained on the throne by Vladímir.

The citizens of Kíev insisted on Vladímir resuming the office of Grand-Prince and passing over the claims of the Svyatosláviči, the next eldest branch of the Yarosláviči, whose record had been none of the best during the previous reigns. Svyatopólk left no brothers, and his sons were mere lads. Vladímir Monomákh [his baptismal name] ascended the throne; by so doing, he incurred the hostility of the envious Ólgoviči, who were now sovereigns in the independent domain of Černígov.

There had, as yet, been three great rulers in Kieville Russia. The first of these, Svyatosláv I, was the great conqueror, a Bayard, who worked with the statesmanlike object of giving his country intelligible frontiers, to protect it against the nomads and secure the trade-routes

down the Dněpr and on the Black Sea. He shattered the Khozars, and shook off the Asiatic yoke. His was a romantic figure that compels admiration.

The second is his son Vladímir I. His was a passionate and sensuous nature, but his impulsiveness was directed to great ends. He re-created Russian unity; gave Russia a new religious purpose, and, with this end in view, even attempted to formalize and institute Paganism. He ruled with vigour and concentrated authority in his own hands at Kíev within those huge confines (which Svyatosláv could not enlarge).

After him there came the great administrator and law-giver, Yarosláv I. This monarch had less initiative than his father Vladímir; but he was just and strong and did all he could to build enduringly on the foundations laid by Svyatosláv and Vladímir. Yarosláv I made Russia known to foreign states: one of his daughters married Henry I of France: another, the King of Hungary.

But the many sons of Yarosláv were unequal to the stupendous task of maintaining in unity a realm with no defined boundaries, without even the loose bond of a feudal system, and pertinaciously, relentlessly, attacked by swarms of nomads from the steppes. During the anarchy of the succeeding reigns, the natural lines of fissure asserted themselves and developed; Nóvgorod split off, to enjoy till 1478 (when she was conquered and destroyed by Moscow) virtual independence, electing and rejecting what prince she would: Polotsk parted from Russia; and at last the independence of Smolénsk, Volhynia, Černígov and Galicia had to be conceded. The domain of Černígov included Moscow, Ryazáń, Vyátka and the Rádimiči.

At this point of history, medieval Russia's last great ruler steps in, a man trained to arms, which he had never used except against rebels or the enemy, the faithful lieutenant of his father Vsévolod I and his cousin Svyatopólk II, the statesman who adhered to the rules of succession, imperfect as they were, so as to preserve some safeguard against arbitrary force. The dismemberment of Russia was inevitable: he accepted and tried to rebuild on this assumption. But the dilemma was hopeless. Unless the great estates were made heritable, there would be no stability, and no contentment of princely ambition: if they were made heritable, there could be no concerted common action, save by casual consent. If the old scheme obtained of grants of military posts for life, the holders would be always dissatisfied, and their sons always in rebellion. There was no middle course of feudal vassal tenure with a sovereign overlord.

To a state racked with anarchy within, with its *moral* broken by living precedents of treachery and alliance for selfish ends with the Pagan foe, Vladímir II† at last succeeded; he left Russia organized enough for common action, so as to subsist a century longer.

† He is generally known as Vladímir Monomákh; so called after his maternal grandfather Constantine Μονόμαχος, Emperor of Constantinople. His descendants were the Мономаховичи.

§11. VLADIMIR II.

At the age of sixty-one, in the year 1113, Vladímir ascended the throne. He had eight sons, one, Izyasláv had been killed in the campaign of 1096 against Olég Svyatoslávič: another, Svyatosláv died in 1114; a third one, David, is mentioned in 1116, and probably predeceased his father.

Vladímir's formal accession makes no break in the policy of Russia which he led and initiated.

The Chronicle for 1114 contains a curious apocalyptic tale, an Egyptian legend of Svarog (the Slav god of the sky) instituting an Elysian age, and being succeeded by his son Dažbog, the Sun-god, under whose rule cities were founded and civilization prospered. The interpolation of this piece of mythology may be symbolic of Vsévolod I and Vladímir II.

The forays against the peoples of the steppes were almost continuous during the thirteen years of this reign and very successful. The Russian arms were carried as far north as the Bolgars of the Volga (e.g. by Yúri Vladímirovič in 1120) and the cities of the Pólovtsy beyond the Don were taken and sacked. The steppes were cleared and the enemy driven back to the Caucasus. As Vladímir himself says in his 'Instruction to his children,' he had been engaged in eighty-three campaigns of consequence, concluded nineteen treaties with the Pólovtsy, and captured three hundred of their leaders.

Vladímir was also a good legislator, remedied the condition of the **ЗАКУПЫ** (half-free debtors) and left his impress on the internal organization of the State.

In 1126 he died; the Chronicle justly says:—"He enlightened Russia like the sun, shedding its beams. His fame went forth to all countries. He was a terror to the Pagans, a lover to his brothers [this attribute has at this time no mere conventional value] and charitable; and a good champion for Russia.

On his five surviving sons, Mstíslav of Kíev, and Mstíslav's sons Nóvgorod, Kuísk and Smolénsk; Yaropólk was granted Pereyáslavl'; Vyáčeslav Turov, Yúri Suzdal'; and Andréy Volhynia.

§ 12. THE SUCCESSORS OF VLADÍMIR II.

The history of Russia after 1126 down to the Mongol conquest 1240 is a welter of civil wars, nomad incursions, incapable and selfish rulers, increasing disunion; and under such adverse conditions the country was progressively impoverished. In forty four years eighteen princes sat on the throne of Kíev, i. e. up to the sack of Kíev by the Northern federation. It is better to survey the course of this long senescence and pass over the particular symptoms.



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Pólovtsy. In 1140 the Pólovtsy were beaten and pursued beyond the Don and Volga. In 1150 they are in alliance with Yúri of Suzdal. In 1152, 1154 they reappear in the heart of Russia, in 1155 on the Kanina river (near Kiev), and there is another great battle in 1160.

After 1160 there is frequent mention of the wild Pólovtsy, : the implication seems to be that some of them had been settled on Russian territory, and used as auxiliaries by the territorial princes. Thus in 1172, when Glěb Yúrevič of Suzdal was on the throne of Kiev, a host of Pólovtsy invaded, and divided into two sections; one proceeding to Pereyáslavl', the other going down the Dněpr to Korsún; both sent envoys to Glěb to say that God had established him in his ancestral estate at Kiev, and they wished to settle amongst the Russians who need fear nothing from them. Terms were arranged with the first section, but not with the second.

In 1161, 1162, 1165, 1167 (when the Polovsk leader was Bonyák), 1168, this endless fight continues with the Pólovtsy; in 1172 Glěb Yúrevič is found in alliance with the 'wild' Pólovtsy, under Kontsák (or Končák) against whom Ígoř Svyatoslávič, the hero of the Slóvo, made his foray in 1185. In 1173 the relentless nomads ravaged the neighbourhood of Kíev; but were beaten and pursued as far as the river Bug.

This list of years and invasions might be prolonged; every year seems the same; the nomads moved forwards with their herds and tents, no doubt themselves shifted from their old pastures by other tribes who urged them from the rear. In 1177 the Russians suffered another great defeat: "God let loose his wrath on us," says the Chronicler in 1177, "and sent the Pagans; but not in compassion for them; but, as manifesting to us, turning us to repentance, that we might be deterred from evil paths. For this is his scourge..." ———pious reflections, but poor consolation.

Končák appears again in 1178, leading the "godless Ishmaelites, the desperate sons of Hagar,"; whilst still the princes bickered and Svyatosláv Vsévolodič in 1180, Prince of Kiev, used these foes in his quarrel with the treacherous house of Suzdal which had imprisoned his son Glěb.

Meanwhile the princes of Suzdal were gradually conquering the Bolgars of the Volga, a tribe which had almost settled into civic ways.

In 1184 Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič defeated the Polovsk chieftain Kobyák, an incident mentioned in the Slóvo 1.344. But in that same year Kontsák, "the desperate and godless and thrice-accursèd," made a very dangerous inroad, using the 'Greek Fire,' that belched flames out of long heavy tubes. Unfortunately for the Pólovtsy, their one artificer was captured, and the Russians won a great victory.

And so the tale of these incursions goes on, until in 1224 the Pólovtsy disappear from history, wiped out of separate existence by the Tatars, and merged with the subject Russians.

The territory of Kiev and South Russia was being steadily devastated by these ceaseless incursions of barbarians.

The population was also changing its character. The endless wars internal and external resulted in great captures of slaves the general impoverishment of the agricultural population was also contributing to the enslavement of the Russian people. The husbandman in this insecurity could not cultivate or pay his debts; as a debtor, he became a *закупъ* or debt-serf, who had to pay in labour what he could not absolve in money; as such, if he ran away or evaded his obligations he lost his freedom altogether. Prosperity was founded on slave-ownership and, at the end there were too few freemen left to fight for national freedom.

The composition of the population was changing. When the Pólovtsy subdued the Pečenegs, the latter were soon absorbed into the mass of the people, and these Asiatics were allowed to settle on Russian soil. The remnants of the Pečenegs, the Torks, the Beréndiči, and other similar tribes were collectively called Black-caps [*черные клобуки*] and used as auxiliaries of the Prince of Kiev. In like manner Černígov † and Galicia drew on other barbarian peoples as mercenaries.

These ruralized Turanians became the natural allies of the Russians in defence of their villages and lands; but these admixtures were altering the composition and so the character of the nation.

To these disturbing factors may be added the continuous emigration North, to Suzdal, six hundred miles away, where there was something like a settled government, and above all some immunity from nomad incursion. These Turanian invaders seem nearly all to have come from the South, from the shores of the Caspian, North of the Caucasus, and to have advanced by the steppes watered by the Don, the Volga and their affluents. This also was the Tatars' line of advance.

Thus South Russia, racked with civil war, depleted by emigration, re-peopled by Asiatics, ravaged year in, year out, by savage foes, and crippled in her energies by the rapid extension of slave-holding, was exhausted, the wonder is that she kept up the struggle so long, and gave such valiant account of herself at the last hopeless contest with the Mongols.

Something, even though in outline, must be said of the dynastic changes from 1126, when Vladímir II died, down to the extinction of Russian freedom by the Tatars and the supersession of Kiev as the seat of the Grand-Prince.

After the death of Mstíslav I in 1132, the Monomákhovici had to contend with the Ólgoviči, who aspired to Kiev; with the rivalry of the descendants of Izyasláv II and Rostíslav I, (i. e. the princes of Volhynia and the princes of Smolénsk), as well as with the claims of Suzdal which were governed by the descendants. of Yúri Vladímirovič. On the death

† e.g. the *Кун* or *Ковун*.

of Izyasláv II, (a prince whom the Chronicle calls honourable, orthodox and pious; he was certainly a brave warrior), Yúri from 1154-1157 held the throne of Kíev, for which he had plotted so long and so indefatigably. The annals from 1157 are mainly occupied with wars with the princes of Galicia, during which Yarosláv Vladímirkovič was creating his immense principality [v. note *sub hoc nomine*].

In 1169 Mstíslav II Izyáslavič was on the throne, and allied himself with Nóvgorod in a last attempt to strengthen Kíev against Suzdal, which under Andréy Bogolyúbski Yúrevič (1110-1174) had been steadily growing and consolidating. A great conspiracy was entered into against Kíev, amongst others by the princes of Pereyáslavi', Smolénsk, Dorogobug, Ovruc, Vysegórod, Olég and Ígor Svýatoslávíc of the house of Černígov. The expedition was entrusted to Mstíslav, Andréy's son. Kíev was sacked for two days; "no mercy was shown to anyone; the churches were burnt; the inhabitants slaughtered, the women led into captivity and separated from their husbands; and the children sobbed as they saw their mothers' plight: houses were pillaged: royal robes, icons and books looted; and all the bells were carried away. All men in Kíev groaned and lamented. All of this was accomplished for our sins."

Andréy Yúrevič had too mean an opinion of the former capital of Russia to trouble to occupy the throne; at his orders, his son Mstíslav set up Glěb Yúrevič as regent.

Suzdal had long been virtually independent. It had taken practically no share in the defence of Russia against the Pólovtsy, and directed its energies to expansion Northwards against the pacific Bolgars of the Volga. Andréy, by the brutal sack of Kíev, turned the current of Russian history. In 1172 Mstíslav Izyaslávič with the aid of the Galicians [cf. 1.486 of the text] re-entered Kíev: and Glěb, to recover his conquest, utilized the savage Pólovtsy under Končák. In 1173 Román Rostíslavič was allowed to take the throne of Kíev, on the death of Glěb, whom the Chronicle celebrates as one who loved his brothers, held fast by his oath until death, was gentle, courteous, generous to the church and charitable. This obituary gathers force by comparison with another of 1174, one Vladímir Mstíslavič who suffered much evil, fleeing to Galicia, to Hungary or Polovsk-land, for his own fault, that he never was faithful to his pledged word.

In 1175 the prince of Suzdal already has the title of Grand Prince [великіи князь], whilst the ruler at Kiev is appointed and deposed at his will, and soon called simply Князь Кіевскіи like any other local princelet. In 1175 Andréy Yúrevič, the real founder of the northern Russian state, was assassinated. He is duly appraised by the Chronicle for his wisdom and piety, his zeal in building cities, and the greatness of the state he erected. He was born in the North, was cold and calculating, unlike the great princes of Kievite Russia; but he deserves the lengthy laudation awarded to him by the contemporary Chronicle.

Moscow was founded in 1147, and already appears in 1175 and 1176 as a place of importance. In 1271 it became the capital of Moscovite Russia, replacing Vladímir, [the northern town of that name].

In 1177 Vsévolod Yúrevič succeeded to Andréy as virtual autocrat of the independent state of Suzdal. He was the master of Russia, controlled the Ólgoviči of Černígov, from whom he took Ryazáň, compensating them with the gift of Kíev. Thus in 1180 Svyatosláv Vsévolodič, the grandson of Olég of Tmutarakáň succeeded to the sceptre of Vladímir II.

From all these causes the centre of gravity of medieval Russia gradually shifted up North; Kíev was left to decay: to be swept into the subsequent Lithuanian State, and at last to be recovered by Moscow, two hundred and forty years later, together with the Tatar title of Tsar of Russia [Царь всея Россіи], after the Tatar dominion had been overwhelmed by new Turkish invaders, who swept farther South to uproot the ancient Eastern Empire, and to occupy the impregnable Dardanelles.

§ 14. THE HISTORICAL REFERENCES TO ÍGOŘ SVYATOSLÁVIČ.

The preceding sections are intended to put the text here edited into historical perspective, and also to give some account, however scanty, of medieval Russian history, up to those two cardinal events, which deflected and reshaped Russia, namely, the decline of Kíev, where Russian nationality was born, and the forcible submersion of all the petty princes under the unendurable and degrading yoke of the Mongols, who left an Asiatic impress on the autocracy of the Moscovite state.

In this last section such biographical details as the Chronicles supply should be set forth of the career of the hero of the Slóvo, Ígoř Svyatosláv.

He was born in the year 1151, the third son of Svyatosláv Ólgovič. After 1097 the удѣлъ [or as sometimes rendered the 'appanage'] of Černígov became the inheritance [дѣдина] of the Ólgoviči, and inside this domain the lateral course of devolution in order of seniority was Černígov, Kursk, Trubeč and Nóvgorod-Sěverski. Thus, in 1146 Svyatosláv Ólgovič succeeded to this capital [столъ] of Černígov. In 1166 Ígoř's brother Olég defeated the Pólovtsy and killed their leader Santuz. This Olég must have been a brave prince, for in 1161 he was invited to Kíev by Rostíslav I to serve him. Civil wars arose in the principality of Černigov; in 1167 Olég was fighting his first cousin Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič over a matter of succession; presumably, the sons of Vsévolod Ólgovič resented their position as изгой, landless princes, (because their father predeceased Olég, the founder of the house), thus repeating history in the second generation. In 1167 Olég, Ígoř's brother vanquishes Bonyák, a Polovsk leader.

— Ígoř's name first appears in the great expedition of 1169 against Kíev, together with that of Olég. He had married Evfrósyna (*Εὐφροσύνη*) Yaroslávna, the daughter of the Galician ruler, and had five sons by her. of whom Vladímir was born in 1173, Olég in 1175, and Svyatosláv in 1177.

In 1174 Ígoř collected troops and marched out towards the river Oskol [*Ворѣсколь*] (about eighty miles from the town of Kursk down the river Seim); he was informed by a captive that Kobyák and Končák were moving on towards Pereyáslavl'; in this unimportant engagement Ígoř was victorious. He was evidently acting by himself.

In the same year Ígoř took part in the campaign against Mstíslav Rostíslavič, who was endeavouring to recover Kíev from the usurper. The Rostíslaviči in this instance won and petitioned Andréy Yúrevič for permission to reign at Kíev. In 1175 Olég and Svyatosláv Svyatoslávvič, Ígoř's brothers, were fighting against each other.

In 1177 the Rostíslaviči were expelled from Kíev and Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič, Ígoř's first cousin installed. The Ólgoviči were now the princes of Kíev.

In 1178 Olég, Ígoř's brother died, and Ígoř succeeded to Nóvgorod-Sěverski; Černígov passing to Yarosláv Vsévolodovič who became notable for his cowardice [v. note on 1. 558].

In 1180 Svyatosláv (who had meanwhile lost Kíev to Rurik Rostíslavič) assembled to Lyúbeč a conference to recover the capital; Yarosláv Vsévolodič, and the brothers Ígoř and Vsévolod Svyatoslávvič attended.

In 1180 Ígoř is found advising David Rostíslavič who was being attacked by Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič. He counselled him to remain quiet and support his brother Rurik.

But in 1180 Svyatosláv Vsévolodič again expelled Rurik from Kíev. In this year Svyatosláv, in alliance with the Pólovtsy made war on Vsévolod Yúrevič to release his own son Glěb whom the Prince of Suzdal had treacherously imprisoned. Ígoř was left behind to guard Černígov. A battle was fought on the Vlena, and Svyatosláv won. David Rostíslavič assailed Ígoř, who would not give battle.

At this time Ígoř was in alliance with Končák and Kobyák, formidable Polovsk chieftains. Together with them, he was defeated by Mstíslav Rostíslavič on the river Čertoryia, and escaped with Končák in a boat. The Chronicle gives a long list of Polovsk names; one chieftain is called *Козель Сотановичъ*—"Goat Satanson"!

In 1183 Končák invaded Russia. Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič, and Rurik Rostíslavič set out to fight them at Olžič where they awaited Yarosláv Vsévolodovič. Ígoř summoned his son Olég, his nephew Svyatosláv Ólgovič and his brother Vsévolod, and was to assume the command. The Pólovtsy declined an engagement.

Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič hereupon designed an expedition on a much larger scale, followed the Pólovtsy into the steppes, defeated them and captured Kobyák. Again we see Ígoř unsuccessful and acting for himself, whilst Svyatosláv concert measures and wins.

Ígoř was piqued at his cousin's achievement, sent for his brother Vsévolod and his son Vladímir. Nothing immediately came of this meeting.

About this time, Ígoř alone of the Russians gave shelter to Vladímir Yaroslávic of Galicia, whom his father had expelled.

In 1184 Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič repelled Končák who invaded Russia, using the Greek Fire and doing more havoc than usual [v. preceding section and note Карнаижля].

In 1185 Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič and Román Rostíslavic on the 1st of March again repulsed Končák; and again his brother Yarosláv would not accompany the expedition.

Ígoř was never asked to share in these organized attacks; and on the 23rd of April with his brother Vsévolod, his nephew Svyatosláv Ólgovič of Rylysk and his son Vladímir of Putívl', so as to assert himself and show what he could accomplish, set out on the foray, which has been eternalized in this poem. His impulsive character, generous but weak, is evident all through.

The story had better be told at length in the words of the Chroniclers. Their account differs in slight details which supplement, and corroborate.

At all events, this summary of Ígoř's career exemplifies the purposeless anarchy of Russia at this epoch. The reports are as full for all the years preceding and following; the accounts become scanty and bare only after 1240, when the Tatars enforced peace, having made a desolation.

In 1187 Svyatosláv and Rurik Rostíslavič again attacked Končák. In 1191 Ígoř and his brothers made another foray which proved successful. In 1194 Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič, together with Ígoř and his brother Vsévolod concerted an attack on the territory of Ryazán.

In 1198, on the death of Yarosláv Vsévolodovič, Ígoř succeeded to the principality of Černígov. He died in 1202.

(3) THE CHRONICLE FOR THE YEAR 1185 TRANSLATED IN FULL.

The Chronicle for the year 1185 contains very full details of the events in the Slóvo, but it is evident that the poet did not borrow his facts from the sources, as we now have them.

On the 1st of March 1185 Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič and Ryúrik Rostíslavič defeated Končák, and pursued beyond the River Khorol, but did not succeed in tracing or capturing him.

Yarosláv Vsévolodovič, the prince of Černígov, declined to accompany this expedition, contenting himself with sending his man Olstin Oveksič. Ígoř resented not being invited to take his share in this foray, and without consultation, on Thursday, the 23rd April, went to Nóvgorod Sěverski, where he was joined by his brother Vsévolod of Trúbeč, and his nephew Svyatosláv Ólgovič of Rylsk, and also by his son Vladímir from Putívl'. Yarosláv Vladímirkovič, the ruler of Galicia, and father-in-law of Ígoř was also asked to send contingents, and the КОВУИ of Černígov [Turanian tribes attached to the Russian princelets] were summoned as auxiliaries.

With this army, Ígoř set out to the River Donéts. "He looked up at the sky and saw the sun standing like the moon, and said to his *boyárs* and *družina* :—'Do ye see what this portent is?' They gazed and saw it and bowed their heads. But the men spoke—'This portent bodes no good!' [The importance attached to astronomical portents in the Chronicles is very great, and every event of the sort is closely and accurately described]..... Ígoř forded the Donéts and Ígoř marched on to the Oskol and there waited two days for his brother Vsévolod, who was coming by another road, from Kursk; thence the two proceeded to the River Salnitsa.

Their scouts advised them—"We have seen the array of your enemies; they advance at evil speed: let us move swiftly, or return home; the time is not our own." Ígoř spoke with his brothers,——"If we do not fight, but retreat, then our disgrace will be more than death; be it as God will." †

And, with this premonition, they marched on all the night through; and on the morning of that Friday, at noon-time they met the army of the Pólovtsy.

When they reached the enemy, the Russians left their tents behind them; and the enemy young and old were all standing on the further bank of the River Syuurli. Ígoř ranged his six companies; his own in the middle, Vsévolod's on the right, that of his nephew Svyatosláv on the left; in front of him, his son Vladímir, and a company kept by Yarosláv (with Olstin and his Kovúii), and in front a third regiment of archers drawn from all the princes' troops. This was the order of battle.

"And Ígoř said to his brothers,——"We have sought this: let us push on!" and so they advanced, putting their hope in God. As they reached the River Syuurli, the archers in the Polovsk host advanced and shot an arrow each at the Russians: and galloped back again. The Russians had not yet crossed the River Syuurli; the Polovétski forces, who stood farther from the river also galloped away.

† Ígoř in all his speeches is very pious: a tone of resignation and humility.



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good men were fighting on foot, and amid them Vsévolod showed no little valour.

And as Ígoř was approaching his regiments, [the Pólovtsy] crossed his way, and took him captive within an arrow's shot from his own men.

When he was a prisoner, Ígoř saw his brother Vsévolod fighting stoutly; and, in his soul, he implored his own death, that he might not witness the fall of his own brother. Vsévolod went on fighting until he had not a weapon left in his hands, and they were fighting round a lake.

Thus, on Holy Sunday, the Lord poured forth his wrath upon us; and, in the stead of mirth, he gave us wailing, and instead of gladness grief [жело], on the River Kayála [now the Kagálnik; v. note to Каѧла]. And Ígoř said:—"I recollect my sins before the Lord my God, that I have wrought many to die, and shed much blood in the Christian land; how I showed no mercy to the Christian folk, and took by storm the city of Glěbov near Pereyáslavl', For there no little evil befell the innocent Christians; fathers† were parted from their offspring, brother from brother, friend from friend, women from their betrothed and daughters from their mothers, and all was confounded in the captivity and sorrow that then arose; so that the living envied the dead and the dead rejoiced, as holy martyrs who had undergone their trial by fire in this life; old men were swept aside and youths received wounds cruel and ruthless; grown men were hewn and mutilated and the women violated; - - and all this I have done" Ígoř said "I am unworthy to live, and now I see the vengeance of the Lord my God. Where is now my beloved brother? Where is my brother's son? Where is the son I have born me? Where are the nobles of my Council, where my valiant warriors, the file of my men? Where are my steeds and my priceless muniments? Am I not parted from it all; has not the Lord given me as a captive to these lawless foes?".....

One of the Targols, a man named Čilbuk had captured Ígoř; Vsévolod his brother had been taken prisoner by Román Kzič, and Svyatosláv Ólgovič by Eldečyuk of the Voburčeviči, and Vladímir by Kopti of the Ulaševiči.

On the battlefield then Kontsák took charge of Ígoř, his kinsman [сватъ], as he was wounded.....

Out of the many captives few could escape; for it was impossible for those who ran away to evade because they were encompassed by the powerful armies of the Pólovtsy as though by stout walls. About fifteen of the Russians escaped, and fewer of the Kovúi, the rest were drowned in the sea [i.e. the river].

At this time the Grand-Prince Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič had gone to Koráčev and was collecting an army from the Uplands, wishing to

† C.f. the description of the sack of Kíev in 1169 *supra*.

march against the Pólovtsy on the River Don all the summer. Svyatosláv on his return, was at Nóvgorod-Sěverski when he heard of his brothers; how they had marched against the Pólovtsy, and concealed their movements from him; and he was displeased at the news.

Svyatosláv was travelling and when he arrived at Černígov, Běloyolod Prosóvič came and told him what had happened with the Pólovtsy. When Svyatosláv heard of it, he heaved a sigh and wiped his tears and said :—“ Oh my beloved brethren and sons and men in the Russian Land ! Would that God had allowed me to conquer the Pagans: but, not casting away their youthfulness, they have opened wide the gates to the Russian land [ворота на Русьскую землю]”.....

Svyatosláv sent his son Olég, and Vladímir [Glěbovič] into the Posémye † : and hearing the news, the cities of the Posémye were stricken and there was grief and bitter wailing, such as had never been in the Posémye or in Nóvgorod-Sěverski or in all the domain of Černígov....

Svyatosláv sent for help to David Rostíslavič of Smolénsk, and there arrived other help, but Yarosláv [of Černígov] collected troops at Černígov.

But the Pagan Pólovtsy having conquered Ígoř and his brothers were seized with great pride and gathered all their tribes [языкъ] on to Russian soil. Strife ensued amongst them; for Končák said:—“ Let us go to the Kiev country where our brothers and our Grand-Prince Bonyák were defeated ” [i.e. in the year 1185 ‡]; whereas Kza spoke:—“ Let us go by the River Seřm where their wives and children are left, a ready booty for us; for we shall capture the cities, without incurring risks ” and so they parted their armies into two.”.....

Končák proceeded to Pereyaslavl', which was defended by Vladímir Glěbovič; this prince was himself wounded in a sally from the walls. Vladímir Glěbovič sent word to Svyatoslav, Ryúrik and David, and the relief was despatched.

But the Pólovtsy hearing of this, retired from Pereyaslavl' and on their way attacked Rimov [or perhaps *Rim*]. But the men of Rim shut themselves up in their city, and climbing up to the ramparts, when, by Divine judgment, two defences fell down with the men, into the enemy, and the rest of the citizens were overcome with panic. Some citizens quitted the town and fought as they betook themselves into the Rimov swamps and thus escaped capture; those who lingered in the town were all taken prisoners.

... The Pólovtsy, after capturing Rimov, looted it and went on their ways. But the Russian princes returned home, and were sorrowful...

† The country round the upper Seřm near Kuřsk.

‡ *Not* the Bonyák of 1096.

But the other Pólovtsy went by another road to Putívl'. Kza had a powerful army: and they waged war in their districts and burned the castle at Putívl' and then returned home again.

But Ígor' Svyatoslávič that year remained among the Pólovtsy and said:—"I, fitly with my merit, have received defeat at Thy command....." The Pólovtsy showed awe for his generalship and did him no offence; but set to guard him fifteen men from out of their sons and five from their chieftains' sons, in all twenty. And they gave him freedom to betake himself where he would, and he went hunting with his sparrow-hawk, five or six of his servants accompanying him. His guards obeyed him and honoured him, and wherever he sent anyone, willingly that one did his bidding.

He had also brought a priest with him from Russia for the Holy Office; for he knew not the will of God and was readying himself to stay there a long time.

But the Lord rescued him for the prayers of the Christians, many of whom grieved for him and shed tears for him.

Whilst he was there among the Pólovtsy, a man by birth a Polovčín, named Lávor, had found his way there; he had a goodly thought and said:—"I will go with thee to Russia." But Ígor' at first gave him no confidence,† but held to the lofty reasoning of youth,—and did not intend taking the man and fleeing with him to Russia,—and he said:—"For the sake of glory I did not run away from the *družina* before, and now I will not depart by a dishonourable road." With Ígor' there was the son of the thousandman and his groom and they persuaded him and said:—"Prince, go back to Russia, if God desires to rescue thee." But such an occasion came to point as Igor sought for himself. But, as we said before, the Pólovtsy were returning from Pereyáslavl'; so Ígor's counsellors said to him:—"Thou cherishest a haughty thought within thee and one displeasing to God; thou seekest to take this man and to flee to Russia; but of this thou dost not take heed, that the Pólovtsy will be returning from the war; and we have heard this that our princes have been beaten by them, that they will slay the prince and you and all of Russia. Then thou wilt have neither fame nor life!"

Prince Ígor' took this word to his heart, for he was afraid of their return and he tried to flee. He considered were it better for him to flee by day or night. It was not possible for him to escape by day or night: for his guards watched him; but he secured a suitable time at sunset.

So Ígor' sent to Lávor his groom, and told him:—"Cross to the farther bank of the river Tor with a led horse," for he had decided to escape to Russia with Lávor.

† The escape was a breach of honour: Ígor' would be cheating his captors of their just ransom.

At this time the Pólovtsy were drinking *kumys* and evening was approaching; the groom came to Ígoř his prince and acquainted him that Lávor was waiting for him.

Ígoř got up in terror and trembling, and bowed low to the Divine image and the venerable cross and prayed;—"Lord of Mercy....."

The guards were playing and making merry, and thought the Prince was asleep. The Prince advanced to the river and forded it, mounted his horse and thus passed through their tents.

This rescue the Lord wrought on Friday evening. Igor then walked a-foot eleven days to the town of Donéts and thence to his own Nóvgorod; and they rejoiced to see him; from Nóvgorod he went to his brother Yarosláv at Černígov to ask for help in the Posémye. He travelled thence to Kíev to the Grand-Prince Svyatosláv and Svyatosláv was glad to see him, as was also Rúrik."

From the Lavrentíski MS. the following supplementary facts can be taken; as almost always, this text is much terser and less detailed.

"This year the grandsons of Olég decided to march against the Pólovtsy, because they had not gone that year with the rest of the princes. They went by themselves, saying,—“Are we not princes too? So we too shall gain ourselves renown.”

Ígoř with two of his sons from Nóvgorod-Sěvěrski set out from Pereyáslavl', and his brother Vsévolod from Trúbeč, and Svyatosláv Ólgovič from Rylsk and the Černígov mercenaries joined them.

The Chronicle proceeds to tell how at the three days' battle Igor's army suffered through lack of water, and the two following phrases occur, which recall passages in the Slóvo.

"Where he had had joy, now we had discouragement, and wailing spread afar and there was wailing and groaning." [Гдѣ бо бѣше въ насъ радость, нынѣ же въздыханье и плачь распространися . . . и бысть плачь и стенаніе].

III. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POEM.

The Slóvo falls into three distinct parts, each of them subdivisible. The episode eternized by the author is very slight, one of the many forays against the nomad foes, with whom, for the rest, these Russian princes never scrupled to ally themselves in their perpetual dynastic and territorial quarrels. But Ígoř, to judge by the space his exploits occupy in the Chronicles, seems to have been a romantic and impulsive figure, and this particular raid receives very much more than the usual allowance of space. Still, to eke out the tale, the author in true epic style introduces a mass of material, incidental and illustrative.

! In the first section of Part I, (l. 1--28) the poet opens by hesitating whether he shall tell the weary story of Ígoř's expedition in the old-world

style of Boyán [or Yan], or in contemporary manner, probably like the ballads, (a diffuse method of narration with many repetitions, and couched in a loose metre of long lines with four or five accentual beats). He passes on to a eulogy of Boyán the wizard, whose fingers made the harpstrings live, in recording the feats of the princes three and four generations back.

The next section (ll. 29—37) states the scope of the invention of the author, from Vladímir I to his contemporary Igor; and passes on to the third (ll. 38—58) where in words almost identical with the Chronicles, Igor, despite the evil omen of an eclipse of the sun (astronomically verified to the hour) summons his men, he being fiercely eager,—as the Chronicles tell,—to avenge the imagined slight that he had taken no share in the victory of the previous year 1184.

At l. 38 the action begins in words very nearly identical with the Chronicles.

The author, in the fourth section (ll. 59—78), characteristically interrupts the narrative, this time with an invocation of Boyán, whose inspiration extended back to the legendary days of Tröyán, probably representing the founders of the Scandinavian dynasty. He quotes some of Boyán's lines, and composes a sequel in the same style, but applicable to his own day.

In the fifth section (ll. 79—99) the action of the poem is resumed. Vsévolod in a spirited speech,—which points a moral against others' indifference,—announces his readiness to help his brother; and the following division (ll. 100—112) relates how they start, how evil were the portents.

But (ll. 113—135) the enemy are making their preparations and the Russian force is cut off from its base.

Section Eight (ll. 136—148) describes the first day of battle, and the Russian victory, the looting of the Polovsk tents; followed by a night of ill-judged repose (149—155).

The tenth sub-division gives a brief narrative of the second day's fight (156—189) and the countless re-inforcements of the barbarian enemy.

Again (section XI, ll. 190—208) other matter is interposed; the panegyric of Vsévolod who showed such valour; and in section XII (ll. 209—249) there follows a reminiscence of the days of Rurik and Yarosláv the Great and of Olég of Tmutarakáň, the ancestor of the Ólgoviči, the house ousted from Kíev by Vladímir II. The exploits of Olég and his associate Borís Vyáčeslavič, the battle on the Nežátin are mentioned: the author deplores that the children of the civilizing Sun, the Russians were and are wasting their blood in internecine strife.

Section XIII (250—284) describes the battle during the next night, and the morning of the next day; the language is powerful and poetic; the calamity expressed in words of striking simplicity and pathos. Ígor has fallen; his banners are the enemy's prize; the brothers are separated.

So the first part ends : and the second, the longest, touches on the woes of Russia consequent on this defeat, and the misery inflicted on her by her disunion.

✓ The first section (ll. 284—308) is a gruesome account of how Discord arose, and Ignominy walked abroad. So, too, after this disaster; when Končák the Polovsk leader used the Greek fire against the cities of Russia, (ll. 309—331) and the women of Russia wept, and Kíev was oppressed with grief. The cause is ever the same; civil strife, whilst the Pagan gathers tribute. But this was Russia's secular bane; under the Tatar rule, those immense territories could not combine for defence; only the iron hand of Moscow could enforce union and despotism.

The third movement of this part (ll. 332—360) continues in the same strain; that Ígoř and Vsévolod have courted disgrace and contrasts Svyatosláv III, the reigning prince at Kíev, who had in 1184 gained such a glorious victory. And, all the nations rang with his praise.

At this point (section IV ll. 361—389) the poet interposes another subject, the Dream of Svyatosláv, and its interpretation by his *boyárs*. He had dreamed he had been given wine mixed with dust; that the mainstays of his house had been sapped; for on that fatal Third day two such mighty princes had been defeated, and the Lights of Russia extinguished (Section V. ll. 390—413) on the Kayála river; whilst the maidens rejoiced on the shore of the Black sea.

After this lyric interruption, the poet (section VI ll. 414—452) resumes the lament of Svyatosláv. This "golden word" is terse and moving. Ígoř and Vsévolod are valiant, but headstrong. Yet Svyatosláv sees no aid approaching from his powerful Galician ally Yarosláv Vladímirkovič who could summon the mercenaries from beyond the Carpathians. Nor is there any relief going out to the city of Rim which the Pólovtsy have sacked and gutted.

At section VII (l. 453) the poet leaves Svyatosláv and addresses the principal territorial rulers of his time, who are backward in offering assistance. First of all, he adjures Vsévolod Ÿúrevič, the sovereign of Suzdal (the Northern state which had already gained practical supremacy (ll. 453—464). Vsévolod had in 1182 conducted an expedition against the Bolgars of the North; if he would help, slaves would be cheap again!

Next (ll. 465—476) he demands succour of Ruric and David Rostíslavič, princes of Smolénsk.

Thirdly (ll. 477—494) he directs himself to Yarosláv of Galicia, a wise and circumspect ruler over an immense territory bounded by the Carpathians for all their length, and bordering on Poland. Yarosláv was also Ígoř's father-in-law.

Fourthly, Roman and Mstíslav Rostíslavič (ll. 495—516) of Smolénsk † are besought for aid. These campaigned beyond the Tátra

† More probably Román Mstíslavič (v. note).

range of the Carpathians, and amongst the Lithuanians; will they not turn their arms nearer home to the frontier rivers of the East?

Next, the poet requests help (ll. 517—530) of Ingvár and Vsévolod Yaroslávič of Lutsk, another branch of this prolific house. [v. the genealogy], and joins with them the three Mstíslaviči, their first cousins. Of all of these the poet records no good done; will they not bestir themselves?

Now the writer prepares the way for suggestive reminiscences of chieftains of the past. He recalls (ll. 531—557) the heroic death of Izyasláv Vasílkovič of the house of Polotsk, fighting alone and unaided of his brothers against the Lithuanians. It is curious that this is one of the few references for which no authority can be found in the Chronicles. The tone of these lines carries conviction of their factual truth and is strong evidence of contemporary authorship. The same expressions of ceremonial mourning are used of this Izyasláv, as of Ígoř (555—557).

After this long section of the poem, we find a general imprecation against the sluggishness of the princes of the day, addressed to the cowardly brother of Svyatosláv III, Yarosláv Vsévolodovič, and to all of the descendants of the great Vséslav of Polotsk (ll. 558—568). The writer, whose sympathies are entirely with what the historians regard as the rebellious houses of Polotsk and the Ólgoviči, still accuses these princelets of degeneration from ancestral valour, and of utilizing barbarian mercenaries, rather than fending off the national foe. With this introduction of Vséslav who revolted so successfully against Vladímír II, he enters on the ninth section (ll. 569—611).

This is one of the difficult and corrupt passages in the text; full of references which have been the standing puzzles of all interpreters.

The author selects the episode of the battle on the Nemíga, after Vséslav had sacked Nóvgorod and Pskov, when Vséslav was treacherously imprisoned at Kíev. For nine months he was chosen Grand Prince of Kíev, whilst his enemy Izyasláv, the reigning prince, was in exile in Poland; on Izyasláv's approach he fled secretly by night to Bělgorod and thence home to Polotsk. Vséslav in the ballads was turned into a wizard, and in these passages the writer of the Slóvo accumulates a perplexing detail of mythological and superstitious lore, with incidental mention of those riddling persons Boyán and Troyán. —

From Vséslav (ll. 611—620) the poet passes on to a brief mention of Vladímír I, whose energy was never abated.

★ A new section opens (ll. 621—662) the lament of Evfrósyna Yaroslávna, Ígoř's wife. It is not too much to say that this portion of the poem is one of the most beautiful heroic lyrics known. It is no doubt based on some pagan incantation of the four elements and splits up into four sections, her resolve to bind her hero's wounds, her appeals to the Wind, the Water and the Sun.



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being dactylic: these two accents are followed by a caesura, after which comes a third subsidiary dactylic ending, such as is always found in the ballad metre. Examples of such perfect lines are

Не лѣпо ли ны бѣшетъ брѣтѣ	l. 1.
— рѣща вѣ трѣпу Трѣбяю	l. 65.
чь рѣсь по лѣ нѣ горы	l. 66.
вѣци челѣкомъ скра тѣпась	l. 240.
Кѣмни ржѣтъ за Су лѣю	l. 75 etc. etc.

The poet of the *Slóvo* further uses the device of alliteration freely and heavily: e.g. ll. 18; 46; 90; 146-8; 179 & 180; 216...; 221, 239, 275 and 276 etc. etc. e.g. | Кѣнецъ | Кѣпѣя || вѣс | кѣрмлени l. 90.

Some words may be treated as extrametrical, namely *рече*, and the like, as they only serve to as an indication of reported speech. E.g.

Хошѣ бо [рече] кѣпѣ при лѣмити	l. 53.
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This metre of three beats admits, however of some variation. It may be changed into one of four beats, in which case the second line may be regarded as post-caesural and a development of the simple dactyl, e.g. 161-2;

вѣщей Бѣяне Вѣлесовъ внѣче	l. 74
что ми шумѣтъ что ли зве нѣтъ	l. 262....
дѣвеча рѣно пѣредъ зор ѣми	
тоска разлѣя ся по Рѣской зем лѣ	l. 323

Sometimes the last syllable of the concluding dactyl, which is generally *in arsi* bears a substantive accent and so alters the balance of the line. E.g.

— храбра и млѣда Кня зѣ	l. 228.
— щѣкотъ слѣвѣ у спѣ	l. 130.
— гѣворъ галѣць убу дѣ	l. 131.

In some passages e.g. 249... there is something like a regular alternation of the two-beat and three-beat line: but probably there is no systematic choric metre.

The metre is strictly accentual, and there is no trace of quantity in its determination. It is largely supplemented by alliteration and assonance, the latter sometimes almost amounting to rhyme, e.g. ll. 262, 263; 24 & 26, 36, 122 & 123, 214, 236 & 237, 311....

As one instance : (l. 241...)

Тогда по Рѣской землѣ
рѣтко рѣтѣе кикѣхуть
Нѣ часто вѣни граѣхуть etc.

The rules for the accentuation of words were not quite the same as in modern Russian. These are some of the chief differences.

- (1) ъ and ь are sounded (whether written or not) in all cases where an *o* or *e* is optional in modern Russian, or dropped euphonicly: e.g. въ, къ, пьредъ (in the text generally *written* предъ; Russian пѣредъ) чьрезъ (written чресъ); бья from битъ; probably too пѣлбѣмъ (instrumental sing.) and тѣчетъ, like тѣчеши (2nd pers. sing.); Святъславли (where the modern language has Святославли); брезѣ [dual] accent бьрезѣ; въспѣти [modern Russian вспѣтъ].
 - (2) The preposition generally attracts the accent of dissyllabic nouns: e.g. на гору, въ поле, на бьрезѣхъ, чьресъ поля, на дѣло, отъ двора, по дереву; по полю.
 - (4) Proper nouns and some others, oxytone in the nom. sing., throw the accent back to the penultimate in *all* inflexions and derivatives. E.g. Святъславъ, Святъслава, Святъславль, Святъславличъ; Владимѣръ, Владѣмера; Всеславъ, Всѣславлю; Боянъ, Бояна, so Троянъ; Кончакъ, Кончаку; Дажьбогъ, Дажьбога; Тмутороканъ, Тмутороканя; Вячеславъ, Вячеславича; оксамитъ, оксамиты; Игорьъ, Игоря, Игоревичъ; Дунай, Дуная; etc.
- In modern Russian the accent has become fixed on either the penultimate or the ultimate: e.g. Мстѣславъ, Всѣславъ, Ярославъ, Игорь, Боянъ, Дунай, Владѣмиръ etc.
- (5) Thus some accents have shifted in modern Russian: e.g. Russian плѣмъ, Игорь, шѣломъ
 „ Донѣць; „ Дѣньць, (and so for most notes in -ѣць and probably including конѣць the preposition) and other instances are йдутъ, вѣютъ, etc.
 - (6) The participles in -ы and -я mostly throw the accent back on the root, e.g. скѣча, бья; but суды, рядя.
 - (7) —и instrumental plural mostly bears the accent: —и acc. plural mostly throws the accent back.
 - (8) Participles in -ивъ etc. are oxytone, those in чи, ци, парoxytone.
 - (9) The 2nd and 3rd persons of the simple aorist are mostly paroxytone; except when the stem is vocalic, (when there is no termination and where the proposition is unaccented): e.g. възрѣ, росстре, привѣде, поострѣ, успѣ, etc.

To analyse the metre in full would betray me into a discussion, too long for this introduction; and I rather doubt whether it would be profitable, either to truth, or the advancement of the subject. The few hints given in this section are all derived from Korš; for the rest the reader had far better trust to his own ear; and the richness of this three-

beat measure will ring out. The position of the accented syllable in the foot is variable, as also, within reason,—unlike the style of the later *byliny*,—the number of the unaccented syllables.

The regularity of the alliteration approximates the metre to that of the old German poems; but the freedom of the Slav has released this Russian verse from the stiffness and artificiality that characterize some of the Early English alliterative poems.

Later, this Russian liberty of accent and syllabization developed into anarchy in the popular ballads; and form had to be restored to Russian verse in the eighteenth century by the imitation of Western models.

The *Slóvo* is important in the history of early Slav literature, not least as an instance of native poetry with the just balance of form and license.

(2) STYLE AND AUTHORSHIP.

To enquire for the name of an author of this poem is a hopeless quest; there is only one original; and other medieval writings of Russia must likewise remain nameless.

But it is still possible from both internal and external evidence to localize and individualize the poet.

This poem is a little epic, to celebrate an event of merely passing interest, to invoke aid to release a minor prince of the House and revenge an unimportant defeat,—almost a broadsheet which was also a work of genius. It is narrowly and strictly historical. The date of composition is fixed by the reference to the eclipse of 1185, the adulation of Yarosláv of Galicia who died early in 1187, and also by the evident manner in which the first two sections were written as an appeal for help, without any anticipation of Ígoř's escape which is poetized in the third part.

Thus the poem is absolutely topical; and its accuracy is enhanced by its close connection with the contemporary Chronicles in style, grammar and matter. The historical invocations and reminiscences are not only in conformity with the records, but in many cases borrow their phraseology with the very slightest modifications.

The account of the battle, as many of the commentators have observed is so sharp, and contains corroborative details, which would almost make it appear that the poet was an eye-witness or a combatant; and Petrúševič goes so far as to infer that he must have been one of the Galician volunteers, i.e. in the train of Yaroslávna, Ígoř's wife, and thus summoned by Ígoř to aid him in this expedition.

Dubenski indeed puts forward a hypothesis that the writer may have been that of the Pilgrimage of Daniel the Palmer, in view of some similarities of words and idioms; but this is a mere possibility.

The style is strongly marked. There is a recurrence of animal similes, a very evident love of nature, not the modern lyrical worship,

but shown in an intense faith in Nature's cooperation and sympathy with mankind, a genuine survival of the old Pagan pantheocracy.

The style is terse and powerful. There is no waste of effort, no empty verbiage such as mars the longer and more intimate passages in the Chronicles; nor again any of that wearisome reiteration and loose metre that makes the *byliny* so formless, turgid and unschooled. In fact, the writer seems to take his resolve "not to follow the school of the ballads of his own day" so seriously, that at the crises of his story, his narrative becomes almost telegraphic in its compression, e.g. the parting of the brothers Ígoř and Vsévolod, the recital of Ígoř's escape and rescue†; whilst in the invocations to the princes there is hardly one word that does not serve to explain their boundaries, their exploits, or their patriotic record.

This exactitude and conciseness, combined with poetic presentation, and a wealth of imagery drawn from the forests and the heavens, is broadly speaking the determinant feature of the style of the Slóvo; and it is not inapposite to remark that the Ipatievski Chronicle, in the years succeeding the events of 1185, contains snatches of verse reminiscent of the Slóvo [e.g. 1195, 1196, 1201].

Probably, if not certainly, the close correspondence of the Chronicles and this poem tends to prove that the writer must have been connected with the monastic houses, which, year by year set down so faithfully the little incidents in Russia's anarchic history, and yet so often were able to discern and insist on the bigger events, e.g. the taking of Kíev by Mstíslav Andréyevič of Súzdaľ in 1171, the first approach of the Pečenegs, the Pólovtsy and the Tatars.

But all we have is the poem, and it is only from its style that any guess should be hazarded as to who the author may have been. He is a sincere patriot who has exact acquaintance with his country's history and deplores the petty selfishness of the numberless princes, between which the wide territories were being parcelled up; his ambition was a united Russia, and, it is perhaps for this reason that he coined the word Русичи sons of Russia, an affectionate patronymic not used since or before to designate the Russian people.

This poem must have enjoyed some fame, for it was woefully and unintelligently plagiarized in the *Zadónščina* to celebrate the great and unique victory of Dmítri Donskóy over the Tatars,—this copy is occasionally useful to enable to restore a text earlier than that of Musin-Puškin's MS.—and passages from the СЛОВО are quoted in some of the XV or XVI century *byliny* [of Rybnikov ed. 1861 I 19 l. 237 and other references in Kirěyevski ‡]. Its semi-pagan tone and the comparative triviality of the history it celebrates must have contributed to its neglect.

† ll. 268--284 and ll. 677 - 689.

‡ Generally some pedantic by-play on the obsolete word *шеломя*, hill.

V. PAGAN SURVIVALS IN THE TEXT OF THE SLOVO.

So much has been made of the heathendom of this poem, so full a construction has been put on the passage from Strabo (v. note to *незнаемъ*) that it becomes hard to see what is stated, or omitted,—apart from what modern critics delight to read into it.

One fact stands out, in the strongest contrast with the Chronicles—even those for 1185, where *Ígor* is presented as a devotee—and with other more or less contemporary productions such as *The Virgin's Visit to Hell*, *Daniel the Prisoner*, *Abbot Daniel the Palmer*, that this poem is conspicuously non-Christian, non-pietistic in tone; the one or two references to Churches impress me as conventional and insincere, and are, I think, interpolations made between the date of the original Manuscript of 1186 and the sixteenth century copy which was burned in the conflagration of Moscow.

At the same time the poem is not Pagan; it seems to reflect the mind of a sincere patriot, with no marked disbelief either in the lingering superstitions, or in the world-faith superimposed on them.

The attitude is what the Russians call *Двоевѣріе*, double-belief.

When Pagan gods go down before the intolerant and exclusive banners of Christianity, the former sovereigns of the empyrean are dethroned, anathematized and soon forgotten, whilst the meaner local, deities of the rivers and the way-side are left in possession, as before the great change; perhaps, clandestinely.

Incantations and ideas of witchcraft linger on; and, in Russia especially voluminous collections have been made of the formulas.

But, in the *Slóvo* these ordinary conditions are reversed; there is frequent and specific mention of the great gods, such as *Stribog*, *Veles*, *Khors*, *Div*, *Dazbog*; the Virgin of the primitive Slavs (recorded in *Herodotus IV 9*; poetized by *Euripides* in *Orestes* as *Artemis of Tauris*; and geographically certified by *Strabo*) reappears as the personification of *Strife*, counterbalanced by the figure of *Glory*. And, be it noted, in all of these passages both texts agree in using the old Bulgarian vocalization (which is replaced in *E* by more Russian forms). It is also observable that the principal god of the Russian pantheon, *Perun*, the Thunderer, is never so much as mentioned: he was the *Jupiter* who had been dethroned.

The beautiful wail of Yaroslávna is based on some primitive incantation of the four elements, but has been transfigured far beyond the model,—to judge by the examples compiled by *Sakharov*.

Where the great gods are mentioned, it is always to ascribe to them metaphorical descendants: thus the winds are the scions of *Stribog*, the Russians the descendants of *Dažbog*, the fertilizing sun,—possibly

also some Saturn who founded a Golden Age (cf. the Chronicles for 1114)—whilst Boyán, the great poet of the past epoch, is the inspired grandson of Véles † the god of cattle, a phrase, which in the complete absence of other contemporary evidence, it is impossible to explain.

Div, some kind of malignant bird who screeches disaster from the ^{tops} of the trees, scarcely comes in the same category. He possesses more reality than these other semi-metaphorical beings. He must be ranked with the numerous omens of the natural phenomena, which play so live a part in the elaboration of the unimportant foray, the subject of the poem. The crows, the magpies and daws, the nightingales and the wild beasts are all credited with superstitious relevance to human happenings; in these lines there is no trace of convention or effort after style. Aftkr all such ideas are rife even in latter-day England.

The sun is, if not worshipped by the writer of this poem, regarded as a person of great influence. In the Chronicles every eclipse of sun and moon is narrated with the greatest detail; and the highest compliment that can be paid to virtuous and vigorous princes is to compare them with the sun, to treat them, literally, as the sources of enlightenment. So, too, in this poem Ígoř and his brave brother are called two suns who † have been extinguished, his infant children, two moons that have waned. One of the real survivals of heathendon in this poem is to be traced in the passionate attention paid to Nature and her manifestations.

The rivers and wells of Russia have always been peopled with spirits. This fact emerges throughout all of the balladry and the folklore of Russia and, indeed, all the Slav nations. The rivers consciously protect or destroy their favourites; they are powers who must be appeased. The story in this text, of the malicious Stugná that drowned young Rostíslav Vsévolodič, whilst the Donéts smoothed its waves to facilitate the escape of Ígoř; the conversation between our hero and the Donéts; all of these are real beliefs, the outcome of heathendom, that can be paralleled voluminously in the later ballads (e.g. in the account of the death of Vasíli Buslávič, and in the *bylíny* of the mystic river Smoródina).

In this poem every form of nature has active power to help, to sympathize or to thwart. When the heroes of Russia falter, all nature literally droops, the trees weep, the grass withers. These expressions are real, the live relics of the old nature worship of the Slavs; of which Rambaud has said:—“Les Grecs se sont bien plus vite dégagés de la matière; ils sont allés aussitôt au polythéisme..... Chez les Slaves le

† Dubenski states on Subinski's authority that in South Russia before 1837 men collected cows' hairs, tearing them up from the animals by the root and wove them into beards. This is rather like the worship of St. Herbot in Brittany, originally a god of cattle.

† l. 391...

panthéisme est partout à fleur de terre; cette matière cosmique, les Slaves l'ont aimée comme elle était, l'ont chérie, sans éprouver le besoin de lui donner forme humaine....”

To sum up; it seems to me that in this poem the author was expressing his inmost convictions, and therefore indulged in no conventional religious outbursts such as disfigure his plagiarist in the Zadónščina, and pall on the reader of the monastic Chronicles; but, he was well acquainted with the Chronicles and imported images from them of the ancient Pagan gods, without transliterating them into his own dialect; perhaps it was an assertion of the longing for a united Russia to fight the infidel nomads, a literary asseveration of nationalism.

I cannot hold, with Vyazemski and Petrúševič that there is any Greek influence on his form, still less any adaptation of classical models. In the passages dealing with that remarkable figure Vséslav whose reputation for Pagan practices must have had some foundation in history, there are probably records of what was told of him; though most of the direct allusions to episodes that would only suit a fairy-tale are certainly misreadings of a text unusually corrupt. The principal survival of Pagandom is the vivid presentation of the active part which every natural growth and phenomenon,—from the stars in heaven down to the grass of the steppe—takes in the affairs of humanity, to forward the right and deplore the wrong.

Those who are interested in the primitive worship of the Slavs (mostly unreflected in this poem) and in the heathen cosmogonies, will find a useful reference in the Густинская лѣтопись (прибавленія къ Ипатьской, О идолахъ рускихъ). The account is later and different from the list given in Nestor, where he tells of Vladímir I's Pagan revival.

VI. THE MEANING OF BOYÁN AND TROYÁN.

BOYÁN.

This name has been one of the insoluble problems in this poem; Boyán the divine seer whose name apparently is elsewhere unrecorded.

In the text he is mentioned four times; first, (ll. 8—28) as a bard, endowed, either metaphorically or in popular credence, with the power of transformation so common in Slavonic legend [c.f. the bylíny of Volgá Svyátoslavič]; in this passage the heroes he rhapsodized are specified: secondly, ll. 59—66, where he is definitely associated with “the track of Troyán”—whatever that may mean—; thirdly, (ll. 605—611) in specific historic relations with Vséslav Bryáčislavič of Polotsk; and lastly, in the epilogue (ll. 745—753), the most obscure and corrupt passage of all. The poet of the Slóvo considers whether he shall write in the same lofty stylē as Boyán, quotes some of his refrains, and,—to judge from the manner—imitates him in the highly poetical descriptions, e.g. (ll. 531—536).



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IV. Vyázemski opines the word Boyán only means poet [from баять to speak, баснь a fable], and that it should be spelt Баянь. There is no manuscript authority for this, but Vyázemski and Petrúševič enlarge on this view, aver great Euripidean and Homeric influence on the form of the Slóvo,——a view partially supported by Rambaud in his *La Russie Epique*——and arrive at the conclusion that Boyán is Homer, *il souverain poète*, thus to be apotheosized even in the steppes. All of this follows on the theory that Contumely [Обида] is a development of the Evil Helen of Troy, and that Troyán means Trojan; personally, I see no foundation for this explanation.

V. I follow Weltmann's commentary in nearly all of his conclusions. Weltmann is a destructive critic, with little respect for the traditional text, but rightly associating with history, rather than philological theory. He states that Boyán is identical with the Yan Vyšátič who died in 1106 at the advanced age of ninety, a fact to be signalized in the short generations of this time of turbulence. Nestor says;——

“In this year there passed away Yan, a kindly old man of ninety years of age and vigorous; who lived in accord with the divine law, no less than the just men of olden time. From him I have heard many recitals [МНОГЫ СЛОВЕСЫ] and I have inscribed in this Chronicle what I have been told by him. He was a happy, genial man, peaceable, and kept himself aloof from all wealth [огребаяся всякой вещи].

His grave is in the Pečerski monastery [at Kíev] at the porch. There his body lies interned on the 24th June.”

By itself this would be enough; but, from other references as well, Yan is made flesh and blood, a living man and politician. In 1106 Svyatopólk (1093—1114) despatched the brothers Yan and Putyáta Vyšátič to fight the Pólovtsy at Zarěčsk,——possibly sons of Vyšáta who in 1042 accompanied Yarosláv I on his expedition against Constantinople; the name may imply relationship. This Yan is mentioned again in 1106, and a granddaughter Yasěna is mentioned in 1167.

Yan, fairly often appears in the Chronicles trying to settle the civil wars, e.g. 1071; and in 1093 (where he is specifically called the son of Vyšáta) a very curious tale is told at length, of how two wizards [ВОЛХВЫ] came from the Vólga and destroyed the women by magic. Svyatosláv despatched Yan with twelve attendants [отроки]; he met them somewhere near the Bělo Ozěro, unarmed and catechized and exorcized them. That same time there was a diabolic visitation of the city of Polotsk at night. Also, this was the year in which Vséslav recovered his city of Polotsk from Svyatopólk of Kíev.

Thus Yan was born in the reign of Vladímir I, was attached to the house of Polotsk, was a writer, and took an active part in all the frays and events of the day. He might well be qualified to range down the generations of Russia [рица тропу Трояню].

Weltmann states the name Boyán arose from a fusion in some Chronicle used by the poet of the *Slóvo* of a phrase like *рекъ бо Янъ*, 'thus spake Yan'; but it is quite possible that the Chroniclers, as we have them, have the wrong form, or even that there may have been contemporary inexactitudes.

As an associate of Vséslav of Polotsk, Boyán would be credited with supernatural powers; if there were a river-god of like name, popular etymology might have contaminated the two beings; as *Боянъ* sounds exactly the same as *Баянъ*, a further false derivation may have entered into the concept.

The hymn of Boyán cited by Dubenski, curiously confirms this interpretation, and independently. In 1106 one Ivánko Zakhárič Kozárin (i.e. of Khozar descent) is associated with Yan; and the phrase *Бусово время*, referring to the Pólovtsy, may be a quotation from some poem of Yan's.

TROYÁN.

The meaning of this word has always been in dispute and must remain a matter of sheer conjecture.

There are four references in the text.

I. l. 59. 'Oh Boyán, hadst but thou sung of these hosts... weaving together from both ends of this epoch, racing down the path of Troyán!'

II. l. 209. 'There have been the ages [or, reading on the authority of Karamzín, *сѣчи*, the affrays] of Troyán, the years of Yarosláv have passed by, there have been the regiments of Olég.'

III. l. 288. Contumely arose in the forces of Dažbog's descendant [? Russia, the civilizing power; compare a curious passage in *Ипат.* 1114 where a myth is told at length of a king of Egypt, Dažbog, who civilized men and was succeeded by the Sun], stepped like a maiden in the Land of Troyán...'

IV. l. 569.. 'In the seventh age of Troyán, Vséslav cast his lot for a maiden dear to him.' †

In this last passage E. reads *Зояни*. If my view holds good that Troyán is derived from *три* three, this would be a natural error; in the original MS. all numbers were designated by Cyrillic letters; and were copied by Musin-Puškin as Arabic numerals: hence the original may have had *҃ояни*, which was copied out as *Зояни* by the clerk and then taken for *Зояни*.

If, again, on reading these passages, it appears that by substituting 'Russia' for 'Troyán,' a simple and satisfactory sense is obtained, the last passage is an amplification of the first, and it will be found there are exactly seven generations between Vséslav and Rurik, the founder of the dynasty.

† о дѣвицу. But v. note на седьмомъ.

It is evident that the phrase is highly poetical, and that it is associated with Boyán, the range of whose verse is set out in the very corrupt passage at the end, Рекъ Боянъ и ходы... l. 745 [v. the note on this passage].

There have been very many speculations.

I. (1) Geographical. That the land and path of Troyán refer to some country either East or West of medieval Russia, anyhow in Polovsk territory. There is a town called Troitsk in Orenbúrg on the river Уя and Увелка; a place Троянъ in Bulgaria in the Lobeč district on the river Osma whence roads lead to Loveč, Teteren and Selvi.

Sederholm states that the country between the Pruth and the Ister was called Provincia Traiani in the Geographia Antiqua of Cellarius. In the historical map for the year 895 there is a spot in the Danube near Lat. 44° Long. 40°, marked Pons Traiani.—This is the district identified with the “Trojan” country by other theorists.

To these facts may be added a town Troyán in Smolénsk, south of Krásny, and Troyánovka in Poltáva [Dubenski], and Troflov on the River Don near the Kagalnik or Kayála.

No doubt other names can be traced.

(2) Weltmann altogether rejects Троянъ and substitutes Краянъ the border land. This is very violent and does not explain all the passages.

II. That the word stands for Trajan, the Roman Emperor. This theory is not altogether fantastic; for Trajan built a road and a wall in Dacia; the road running from Várhély along the river Strey (which falls into the Máros) thence to Karlsburg and so North to Torda (Salinum) where it divided one branch leading to Kolosvár and the other North East.

There is some evidence that the name of Trajan survived in legend. Sederholm quotes a topical былина of the reign of Catherine II commemorating a Turkish war.

На разсвѣтъ было въ среду,
На дорогѣ на Траяновой,
Пошли мы близко къ лагерю.

On this theory Boyán's mind soared back very far to the oldest, prehistoric battle-fields of the Slavs.

In South Russia there is a long wall валъ трояновъ connected with traditions of Троянъ Царь Ермаланскій [римлянскій] and coins of Trajan have been found by his walls on the Danube.

Lastly, as evidence of the permanence of Trajan's name, a miracle, of Clement, Pope of Rome, commences thus.

Къ попу Клименту отъ Рима озимъствовану въ Херсонъ Траяну Царемъ. [Изв. отд. рус. я. и словес.—VI Спб. 1903].

III. The possibilities of this flexible root are still unexhausted.

The word has been taken, mainly by Petrušević and Vyázemski, to mean Trojan, to be the Russian tradition of Homer; and in this connection the Maiden is construed as the evil star of Helen, as the blood-thirsty Artemis of Tauris, whose rites were recorded both by Euripides and by Strabo. [V. note незначаеми]. This school tries to prove a Russian tradition, similar to that which obtained in England, France and Germany, of tracing ancestries back to Hector of Troy. It is argued that the lower Danube country was called Dardania in Strabo's time. This land would have served as a mart for interchange of the thoughts of the East and the West. But granting these facts——and very much of the vast erudition brought to bear on them is quite irrelevant to Russia——it is difficult to see how the land-locked state of medieval Russia could have imported very much of this lore.

The incessant warfare internal and external, the barring of the road to Constantinople by the Pólovtsy and Bolgars, and the hostility of the Catholic powers to the North West, have made Russian medieval productions peculiarly native; and it is difficult to discern any connection with ancient Greece, even in its medieval garb.

Rambaud (*La Russie Epique*) whose authorities are Vyázemski, Kirěyevski and others, also supports the theory of classical origin.

IV. Troyán has also been taken to be a Pagan god of Slavdom. For this theory there is fairly strong external evidence. Mikloziš cites from Vostókov of the ancient Slavs;—“believing in many gods, in Perun, and Khors, Div and Troyán, who were men of past days; Perun amongst the Greeks, Khors in Cyprus, Troyán an emperor at Rome...’

It has been supposed that Troyán was the God of the dead, but I cannot find any proof.

In ‘The Virgin's Descent into Hell’ [Leo Wiener's translation]. ‘These are they who did not believe in the Father.... They changed Troyán, Khors, Veles, Perún to gods....’

As a supernatural being, Troyán is found in several Serbian legends. Buslájev [Москвитянинъ 1842 No. 11] quotes Karadžić and says; there was once a city of Troyán on Mount Tsera near Dvorišša where Tsar Troyán lived. Every night he drove to Srēm [Sirmia], to see a maiden he loved. He went by night because he feared the day as it might heat him. When he arrived at Srēm, he gave his horses oats and at cock's crow [до Куръ v. l. 595] returned. But one day the husband of the maiden put sand into the manger instead of oats and slit all the cocks' tongues. The Tsar was kept waiting and stayed too long. The sun had already risen. He fled and hid behind a hayrick, but the cows came along and tore it down and so the Tsar melted.’

Further [Древности 1865 Moscow Vol. I Матеріалы] in the Слово и Откровение Св. Апостоловъ XVI. Troyán is recorded amongst the Pagan Gods, the passage, apparently being the one first quoted.

In Serbian and Bulgarian traditions of Troyán or Troím [Vuk Stepanović 1852 2nd edition] Troyán appears as a nocturnal being who fears daylight, may have three heads [? false etymology from три] and wings which melted in the sun; and in further development as a Midas with goat's ears. There are Bulgarian songs of a town Troyán the inhabitants of which believed in gold and silver.

It therefore appears that the Southern Slavs had legends of a nocturnal gnome who bore this name. To attach this tale to Vséslav and to translate до Куръ by cock's crow would be ridiculous and out of style with the poem.

V. It remains to sum up and, if possible, extract something coherent from this nebulous being.

I take it that Troyán is a name for Russia, derived from the significant number three, and that it was thus written in the lost MS. There were the three Scandinavian brothers who arrived at Kíev [v. Nestor 6370], Rurik, Sineus and Truvor. As the hills of Kíev came into sight they asked: "whose is this town?" The reply was;—"There were three brothers Kii, Šček and Khoriv [i.e. the ancestors of Kíev, Čechs and Croatians] who built this little town, and they perished and we sit here paying tribute to the Khozars."

—It was always the same tradition of the subject Slavs.—Dubenski states that all the Slavs use the word Троянь as a nickname; that it means the third, and generally the third son. —He proceeds to support his argument for шестикрыльци and осмомысле as a play on numbers; [v. notes on these words].

Thus the land of Rurik, of the third brother, may have been a poetical name; the exactness of the Seven Generations (l. 568) seems to me conclusive proof.

The word next acquired alien import; the traditions of Trajan who was worshipped in his lifetime, and who, after his death, was long remembered for his great road and wall, rendered this title of Russia more imperial and more dignified.

There also existed a belief in a subterranean God Troyán, a gnome or sprite, condemned with the Rusálki (the mermaids) by the ecclesiasts, ever on their watch against the ineradicable lingerings of the old superstitions. The fact that this Troyán could be imagined to have three heads incidentally serves to justify the etymology from три. Probably this Serbian being did not influence the poet of the Slóvo.

The poet of the Slóvo (l. 30) takes up the poetical narrative where Boyán ceased; his scope of narration had been from Ígor the son of Rurik and Svyatosláv I to the "ancient time" [старое время], i.e., (as Sederholm remarks Vladímir I) [v. l. 745]

VII. THE LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.

As will be seen in the bibliography, there has been almost endless discussion as to what language the *Slóvo* is written in, Korš has reconstructed it into early Russian in a pure form; Abicht into Church-Slavonic, with the opposite modifications, whilst other commentators have traced a great permeation of Polish, White-Russian, Little-Russian, Serbian, and so on; in fact, nearly every important dialect of the Slavonic family.

The one outstanding feature is that the language is identical with that of the Chronicles of that time, all of which seem to be written in Church Slavonic which is in process of change into Russian. Thus all through these Chronicles on the same page, even in the same sentence, forms are found of the same word in Bulgarian and Russian vocalization. Evidently the sounds were shifting and spelling was lagging behind.

If this introduction were to deal with the grammatical forms in full, this section would have to exceed in length all the rest. I shall therefore only summarize and refer students to Church Slavonic grammars.

The inflexion of nouns and adjectives, the conjugation of the verbs is strictly in accord with Church Slavonic, with this broad exception that the old nasal vowels (preserved in Polish) have long since disappeared even from the spelling and been replaced by the Russian sounds я ю and y. The vowel ѣ has its Russian value of *E* and has lost its separate use, as in Church Slavonic, of я or a compensatory for a lapsed nasal.

The laws for the mutation of the consonants are in full operation, and follow the older rules: gutturals being allowed to stand before ѡ.

As in Church Slavonic, all three numbers, singular, dual and plural are in use, but a dual noun is sometimes used with a plural verb.

The two texts show great laxity in the use of ѣ and ѡ. Evidently these two vowels, mute in modern Russian, were in course of disappearance; this general rule may be laid down to determine whether they are to be sounded in this text: viz.:—wherever in modern Russian they have been replaced by *o* or *e*, or can be replaced “for euphony,”—e.g. in the prepositions къ, съ, въ, in the forms of nouns which “lose” their vowels e.g. ротъ рта: in all such cases ѣ and ѡ are still to be sounded: in other positions they are, as in modern Russian signs of “hard” or “soft” consonants.

ѣ and ѡ are omitted, when sounded in some cases, e.g. чрезъ for чрьесъ; предъ for пьредъ; бдитъ for бьдитъ; спитъ for съпитъ (for these v. l. 670).

The third person inflexions in *m* (singular and plural) are sometimes soft and sometimes hard; both texts are irregular and inconsistent: probably neither is accurate. Perhaps, in this respect, too, the language

was in transition from the soft forms of Church Slav to the hard forms of the modern tongue; but, generally speaking, the older soft forms predominate and should be given the preference. In such present forms the Ъ of ТЪ was still sounded and scanned. Very frequently, this ТЪ ТЪ termination is added on to the third person singular and plural terminations of the imperfect аше, аху; in the singular so as to distinguish it from the second person; but these forms are optional, and there seems to be no rule.

As in the Chronicles, a collective noun invariably takes a plural verb:—so too, in modern English—.

There is little trace of the Dative Absolute, so common in the Chronicles. This is probably accident; the sentences and constructions are severely simple.

In the verbs, all the participles are fully inflected, as in the older language.

The present tense with perfective forms has the meaning of the future; the imperfect seems to signify a long-continued act in the past, which may not yet be over,—to correspond, more or less with the past imperfective of the modern language—: the aorist nearly always denotes an act, to import something of the semelfactive aspect of the verb in modern Russian; whilst the compound perfect of the perfect active participle in я with the auxiliary БЫТЬ apparently has always the meaning of the Greek perfect; to be a present tense denoting the result of past conditions. This participle, in the text, is scarcely ever used by itself as a tense, as is the rule in modern Russian. Instances of this use of these tenses will be found at lines 275..., 350..., 477.... 545... etc. etc.

The declension of nouns is strictly on the older model. The vocative has a distinct form only in the singular. The accusative is generally the case used for the object of a transitive verb (not the genitive, as in modern Russian, for living beings), except after negatives and where,—really an illustration of the same idea,—the genitive has a partitive sense. The accusative plural of masculines has a distinct form in ѡ, the nominative plural being я. In feminine nouns the nominative and accusative plural both end in ѡ (whence analogy made the modern Russian masculine plural in ѡ); but feminines whose root ends in a sibilant replace the old Slav plural nominative in а with е.

Hence the nominative plural of МНОГЪ is МНОЗИ but the accusative plural МНОГЫ, sometimes written МНОГИ.

The genitive in masculines in а, has in the singular an alternative form in у, when used partitively; the plural genitive usually ends in ѣ for nouns of all three genders: rarely in овъ as in modern Russian. The soft form ѡ is generally expanded through ј ѡ into еѡ.

With regard to the dative, the only point that need be remarked is that the masculine and neuter forms plural are in омъ and емъ; the



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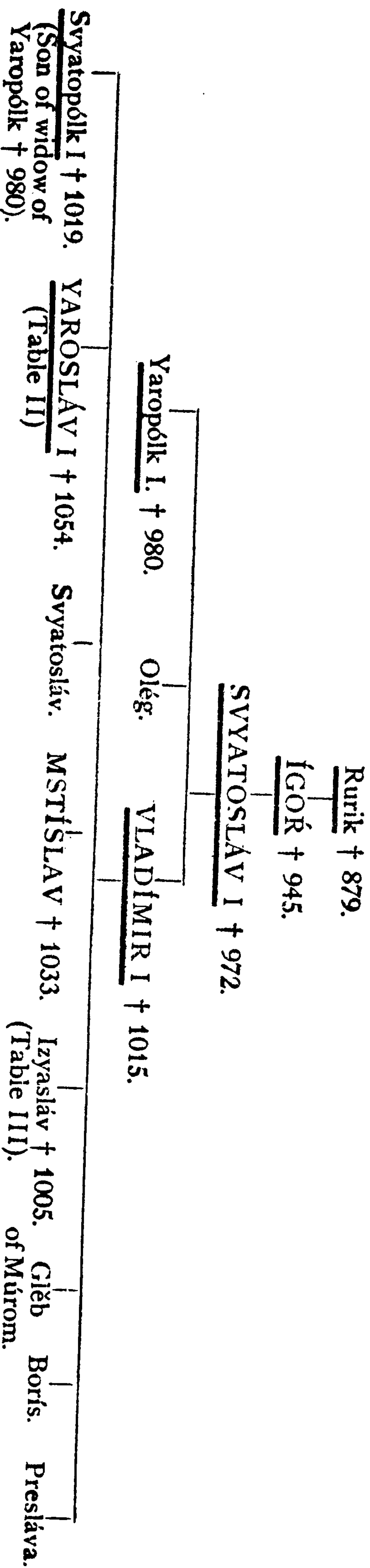
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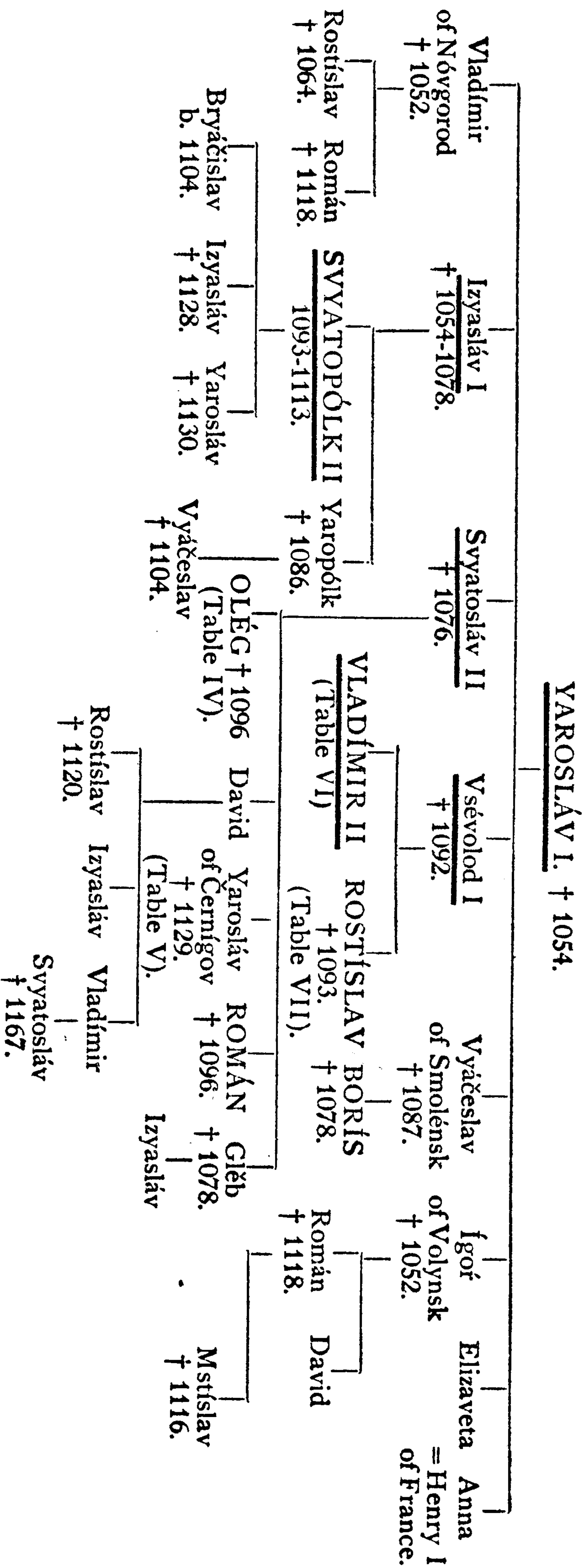
GENEALOGIES OF THE HOUSE OF RURIK
DOWN TO THE EXTINCTION OF THE LINE IN 1584.

TABLE I.



Names underlined are grand-princes of Kiev : Names in capitals are mentioned in the text : Names in italics are Grandprinces of Suzdal, Vladimir or Moscow.

TABLE II. v. TABLE I.
THE YAROSLAVIČI.
(FIVE GENERATIONS FROM RURIK).



Names underlined are grand-princes of Kiev :
Names in capitals are mentioned in the text :
Names in italics are Grandprinces of Suzdal,
Vladimir or Moscow.

TABLE III. THE HOUSE OF POLOTSK. [FIVE GENERATIONS FROM RURIK].

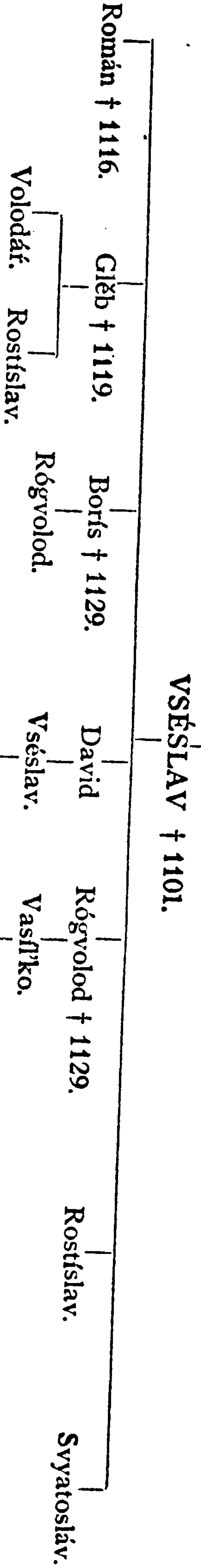
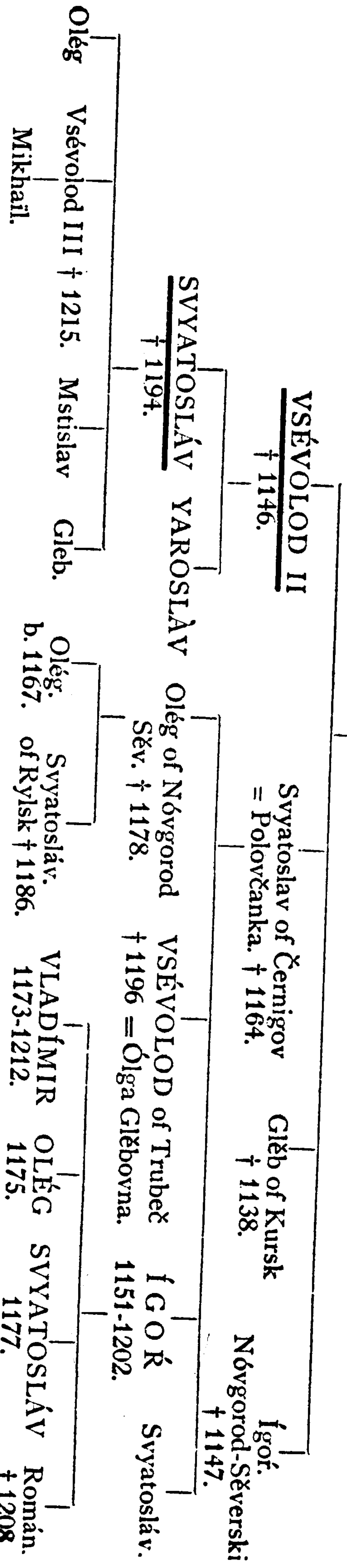


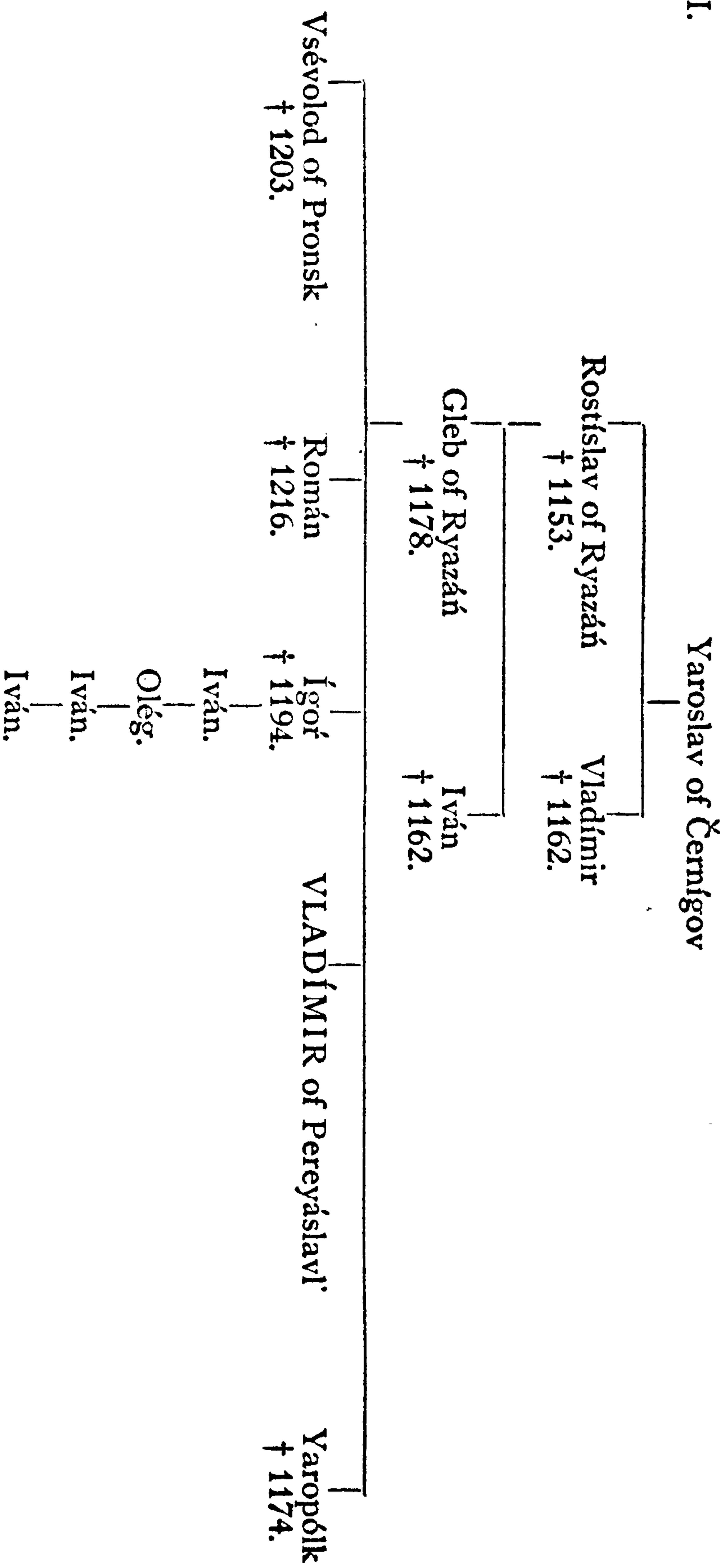
TABLE IV. THE OLGoviČI. [EIGHT GENERATIONS FROM RURIK].



Names underlined are grand-princes of Kiev : Names in capitals are mentioned in the text : Names in italics are Grandprinces of Suzdal, Vladimir or Moscow.

THE HOUSE OF RYAZÁŇ [SEVEN GENERATIONS FROM RURIK].

V. TABLE II.



Names underlined are grand-princes of Kiev : Names in capitals are mentioned in the text : Names in italics are Grandprinces of Suzdal, Vladimir or Moscow.

lx.

TABLE VI. THE MONOMÁKHOVIČI [SEVEN GENERATIONS FROM RURIK].
v. TABLE II.

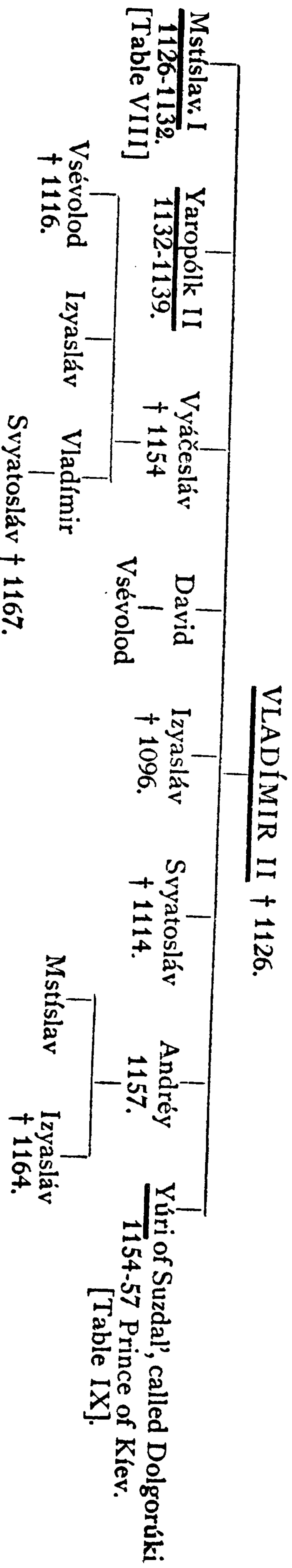
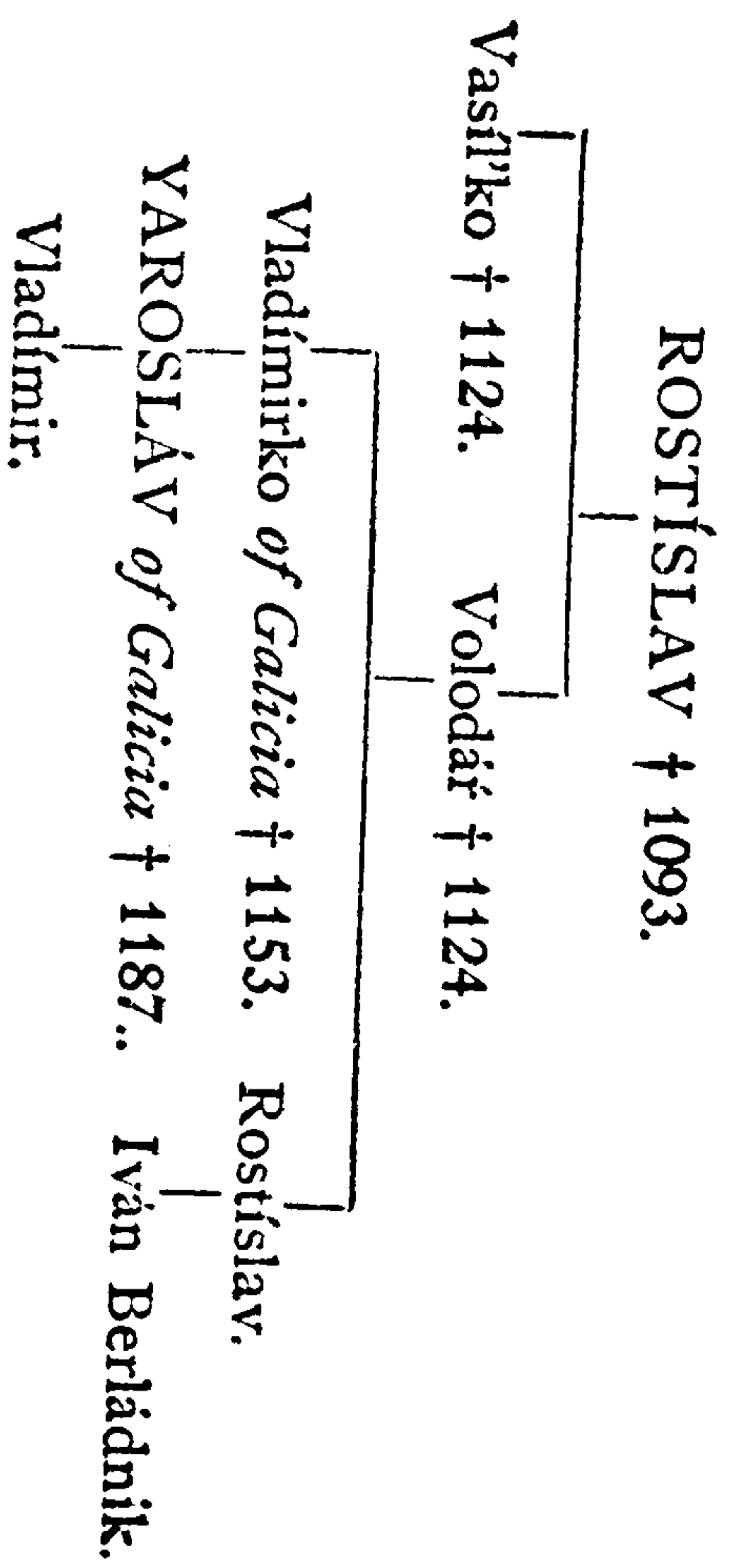


TABLE VII. THE HOUSE OF GALICIA [SEVEN GENERATION FROM RURIK].
v. TABLE II.



Names underlined are grand-princes of Kiev : Names in capitals are mentioned in the text : Names in italics are Grandprinces of Suzdal, Vladimir or Moscow

TABLE VIII. THE MSTÍSLAVIČI. [EIGHT GENERATIONS FROM RURIK].
v. TABLE VI.

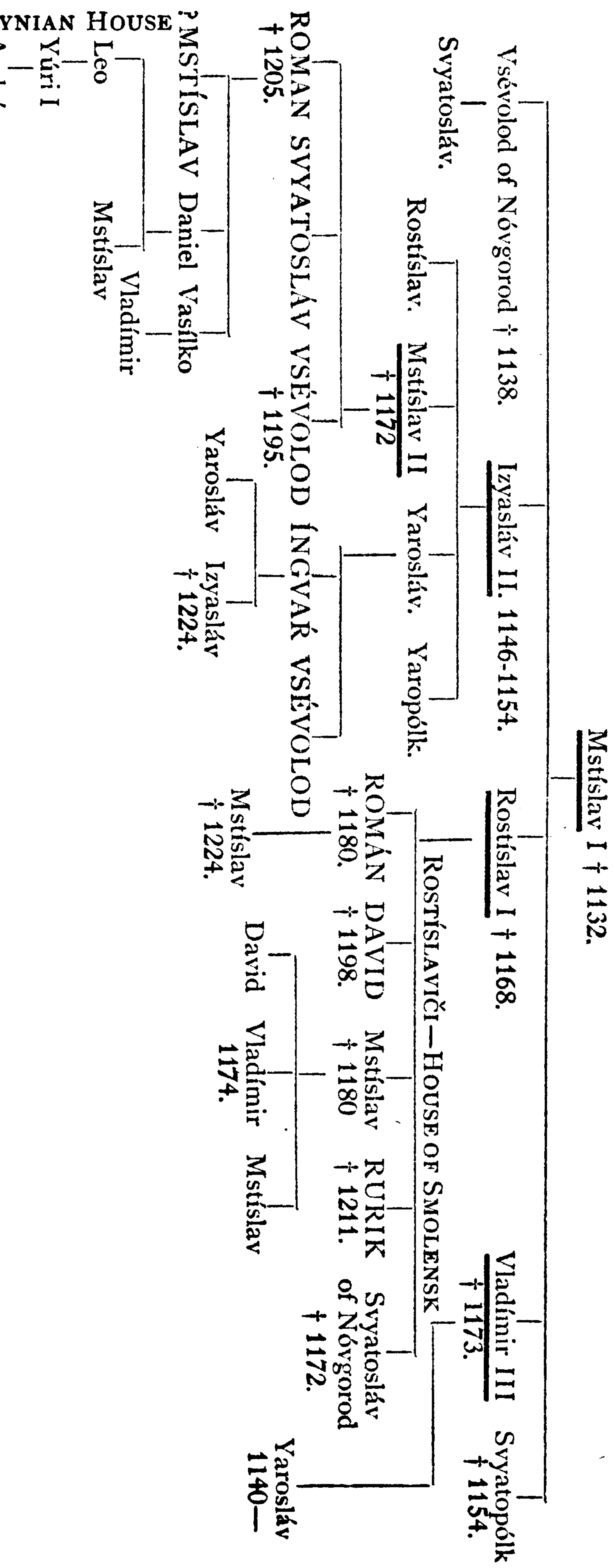
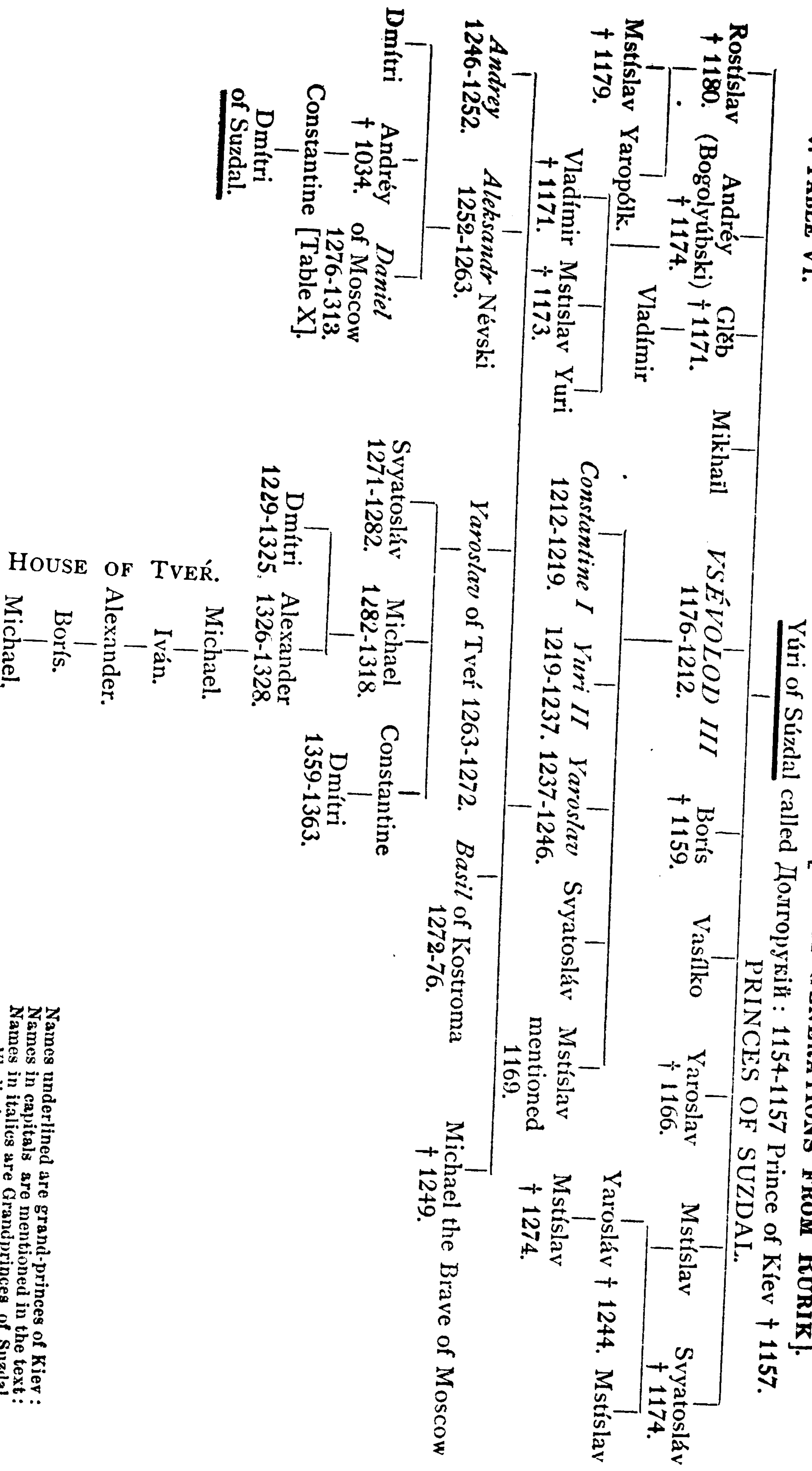


TABLE IX. HOUSE OF SUZDAL & MOSCOW. v. TABLE VI.



Names underlined are grand-princes of Kíev :
Names in capitals are mentioned in the text :
Names in italics are Grandprinces of Suzdal,
Vladimir or Moscow.



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СЛОВО О ПЪЛКУ ИГОРЕВЪ
ИГОРЯ СВЯТЪСЛАВЛИЧА
ВНУКА ОЛЬГОВА.

THE TALE OF THE ARMAMENT
OF ÍGORĀ, ÍGORĀ SVYATOSLÁVIČ
THE GRANDSON OF OLĒG.

The text is based on Pekárski's ЕКАТЕРИНИНСКІЙ СПИСОКЪ as emended by Simoni. The two texts are called E and C: variants in the printed text of 1800 of Musin-Puškin being designated as II.

The lines and divisions of the text are the editor's: the original manuscript having been unpunctuated, unparagraphed and with the words unintervalled.

Emendations of the text are marked by italicized type.

The notes (with reference to the lines) are in the order of the *Russian* alphabet for easy reference: the words annotated have a little 'n' after them: where an emendation has been made, the word is to be found under the *original* form as stated in the variants.

СЛОВО О ПЪЛКУ ЁГОРЕВЪ ЁГОРЯ СВЯТЪСЛАВИЧА ВНУКА ОЛЬГОВА.

ЧАСТЬ ПЕРВАЯ.

I.

Не^п лѣпо^п ли ны бѣшетъ,^п братіе,^п
начати¹ старыми^п словесы
трудныхъ^п, повѣстій о полку^{2п}
Ёгоревъ, Ёгоря^п Святъславича^{3?} 4
Начати-же ся тѣй пѣсни
по былинамъ⁵ сего времени
а не по замышленію Бояню?
Боянъ бо вѣщій,^п аще кому 8
хотяше пѣснь⁶ творити,
то^п растекашется⁷ мыслию по древу,
сѣрымъ волкомъ⁸ по земли,
шизымъ^п орломъ подъ облакы? 12
помняшетъ⁹ бо речь^п
первыхъ^{10п} временъ усобицъ.^{11п}
Тогда пушашеть соколовъ¹²
на стадо лебедей;¹³ 16
который дотечаше,
та преди пѣснѣ^{14п} пояше;
старому Ярѡславу^{15п}, храброму Мстиславу,^п
(иже зарѣза Рѣделя 20
предъ полкы¹⁶ Косожъскими¹⁷),
красному Рѡманови^п Святъславичю.^п
Боянъ же; братіе, не десять¹⁸ соколовъ^{12п}
на стадо лебедей¹³ пушаше; 24
нѣ^п своя вѣщія^п прѣсты
на живыя^{19п} струны вѣскладаше;
они же сами княземъ
славу рокотаху. 28

II.

Почнемъ^п же, братіе, повѣсть сію
отъ старого^п Владѣмера
до нынѣшняго^п Ёгоря,
иже стягну²⁰ умъ²¹ крѣпостію своею, 32
и поостри сердца [своего] мужествомъ,
наполнився²² ратнаго духа,
наведе своя храбрыя полкы²³
на зѣмлю Половецкую,²⁴ 36
за зѣмлю Русьскую.

¹ П начати. ² пълку П. ³-влича П. ⁴ ть ЕС. ⁵ амь П. ⁶ пѣснѣ ЕС.
⁷ растѣк-П. ⁸ вълкомъ П. ⁹-еть П. ¹⁰ първыхъ П. ¹¹-бійцѣ П. ¹²-овь П
¹³-ѣй П. ¹⁴ пѣсь П. ¹⁵-слову П. ¹⁶ пълкы П. ¹⁷ Кас-П. ¹⁸ і П. ють ЕС.
¹⁹ живая ПЕС ²⁰ ПЕС истягну ²¹ П умъ ²² паплѣя-П ²³ плькы П
²⁴ половѣцькую П.

THE TALE OF THE ARMAMENT OF ÍGOR', ÍGOR' SVYATOSLÁVIČ THE GRANDSON OF OLÉG.

PART I.

I. PROEM.

Were it not seemly to us, brothers, to begin in ancient diction the tales of the toils of the army of Ígor', Ígor' Svyatoslávič?

[Or] to begin this song in accordance with the ballads of this time, and not like the invention of Boyán?

For the wise Boyán when he wished to make a song for any man, in his thought used to fly in the trees, [race] like a grey wolf on earth, [soar] like a dusky eagle beneath the clouds. He used to recall the words and the dissensions of the early times.

Then he released falcons on a flock of swans; whichever [falcon] first arrived, its swan sang a song,—to the elder Yarosláv, to Mstíslav the Brave who slew Redélya in front of the Kasog hosts, [or] to Román Svyatoslávič the Handsome.

Yet, Boyán, my brothers, did not let loose ten falcons on a flock of swans, but laid his own wizard fingers on the living strings, which then themselves throbbed out praise for the princes.

II. THE NARRATIVE.

Let us begin, my brothers, this tale from the elder Vladímir up to [our contemporary Ígor', who extended his mind with firmness and sharpened his heart with manliness; and, filling himself with war-like spirit, led his brave hosts to the land of Pólovtsy, for the sake of the land of the Russians.]

Notes

III.

Тогда Иго́рь възрѣ^{25п}
на свѣтлое солнце,
и видѣ́ отъ него тьмою 40
вся своя воя при́крыты.
И рече Иго́рь къ дружинѣ́ своей:—
„Братіе и дру́жино!
Луце^п жъ бы потя́ту^п быти 44
неже полонену быти!
А всядемъ, братіе,
на свои бръзыя комони^п,
да позримъ синего Дону^п.“ 48
Спаля^{26п} князю умъ²⁷ по́хоти,
и жалость ему зна́меніе
заступи искусити
Дону великаго. 52
„Хощу^п бо,“ рече
„кошіе приломити
конѣць^п поля^п Половецького²⁸
съ вами, Ру́сици^п; 56
хощу главу свою приложити,
а́ любо испити шеломомъ^{29п} Дону!“

IV.

О Ббяне,^п соловію старого²⁰ времени!
Абы ты сіа полкы²³ уцекоталь,^п 60
скача^п славію по мыслену^п древу,
летая умомъ подъ облакы,
свивая славы^п оба^п
полы сего времени, 68
рища^п въ тропу Грѳяню,^п
чрѣсь^п поля на́ горы!
Пѣти было^п пѣснѣ³¹ Иго́реви
[того Ольга^{32п} внуку].— 68
„Не^п буря соколы занесе
чрѣзь^{33п} поля ширѳкая;
галици³⁴ стады^п бѣжаты
къ Дону великому.“ 72
Чили^п въспѣти^п было,^п
вѣщей^п Бѳяне, Вѣлесовъ^{35п} внуче:—

²⁵ ПЕС възрѣ. ²⁶ ПЕС спала. ²⁷ П умь. ²⁸ аго П. ²⁹ -омъ П.
³⁰ -аго П. ³¹ пѣсь П. ³² Олга П. This line is probably interpolated.
³³ чрѣсь П. ³⁴ Галици П. ³⁵ овь. П.

III. ÍGOR' STARTS.

Then Ígor' gazed up at the bright sun, and saw all his warriors covered with the darkness [that proceeded] out of it. [And Ígor' said to his družína :—“Brothers and družína! Better is it to be hewn to pieces than to be captive! So let us mount, brothers, on our swift steeds and look upon the blue Don!”

The prince's mind flamed with desire, and his eagerness to have experience of the mighty Don concealed from him the omen.

“I wish,” he said,——“to shatter a spear on the borders of the land of the Pólovtsy, with you, my Russians: I wish to lay down my head and to drink of the Don in my helmet!”

IV. INVOCATION OF BOYAN.

Oh, Boyán, nightingale of the times ago! If only thou hadst warbled of these hosts, leaping in the tree of thought, flying up with thy mind beneath the clouds, weaving together the glories of both halves of this time, racing on the path of Troyán through the plains to the mountains.

Thus might have been sung in song to Ígor', [his (Olég's) grandson]. “Like as a storm bore hawks before it across the broad fields, the crows, in flocks run towards the mighty Don.”

Or, thus might have been sung, oh wizard Boyán, scion of Véles.

„Комони ржуть за Сулою^п;
звенить^п слава^п въ Киевѣ;
трубы трубятъ въ Новѣградѣ,^п
стоять стязи^п въ Путивлѣ.“ 76

V.

Игорь ждетъ мила брата Всеволода.^п
И рече^{36п} ему буй-туръ^{37п} Всеволодъ:^п 80

„Одинъ братъ, одинъ свѣтъ
свѣтлый^п, ты Игорю!
Оба^п есвъ Святѣславличя!
Сѣдлай, брате, свои бързыи³⁸ комони.“ 84

А мои ти^п готови, осѣдлани
у Курьска напереди;
А мои ти Кúряни^п свѣдоми къмети;^{39п}
подъ трубами повити, 88

подъ шеломы възлѣлѣяни^п,
Конѣць^п копія въскърмлени.
Пути имъ⁴⁰ вѣдоми;
яругы^п имъ⁴¹ знаеми; 92

луци у нихъ напръжени;
тули отворени;
сабли изъострени.⁴²
Сами скачють⁴³ акы 96

сѣрыи влъци^п въ поле;
ищучи себѣ⁴⁴ чти,^п
а князю славѣ“.

VI.

Тогда вступи⁴⁵ Игорь князь въ златъ стремянь, 100
и поѣха по чистому полю.

☛ Солнце ему тмою⁴⁶
путь заступаше;
нощь стоняше ему; 104

грозою птичь убудѣ;
свистъ^п звѣринъ възста;⁴⁷
зъвы Дивъ^п кличетъ⁴⁸ врьху древа; ;
велить послушати земли незнаемѣ^п:— 108

Влъзѣ и Поморію,⁴⁹
и Посулію⁵⁰ и Сурожу,
и Корсуню и тебѣ,
Тьмутораканьскый⁵¹ блъванъ!^{52п} 112

³⁶ речъ ЕС. ³⁷ Буй П. ³⁸ бързыи ПЕ. ³⁹ къ мети ПЕС. ⁴⁰ имь П.
⁴¹ имь ЕС. ⁴² изострена ЕС. ⁴³ -югъ П. ⁴⁴ себе ПЕ. ⁴⁵ въступи П.
⁴⁶ тмою П. ⁴⁷ свистъ звѣринъ въ стазби П: omitted in E & C but
translated in modern version of E. ⁴⁸ -егъ П. ⁴⁹ по морію ПЕС.
⁵⁰ по Сулію ПЕС. ⁵¹ Тьму- П. ⁵² C has a semicolon.



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VII.

- А Пбловци неготовама дорбгама
побѣгоша къ Дону великому.
Крычатъ тѣлѣгы^{53п} полунощы
рци^п лебеди роспущени. 116
- Игорь^п къ Дону вои ведетъ.
Уже бо бѣды^п его
упасеть⁵⁴ птиць^п *пб добу*; ^{55п}
волци⁵⁶ грозу въсербжаты^{57п} по яругамъ; ^{58п} 120
орли клетомъ^п на кости
звѣри зовуть;
лисици брешуть
на чрленыя⁵⁹ щиты. 124
- О руская земле, ужé
за Шелбмянемъ^п еси!
Дльго ночь мръкнетъ;⁶⁰
заря свѣтъ запаля;^{61п} 128
мбгла⁶² поля побкрыла;
щекотъ славий успе;^п
говоръ галичь⁶³ убудй.
Русичи великая поля 132
чрлеными⁶⁴ щиты прегородйша,
ищучи себѣ чти,^п
а князю славы.^п

VIII.

- Съ^п зараня въ пяткѣ^{65п} потопташа^п 136
поганья полкы⁶⁶ Половецкыя;
и рассушась^{66п} стрѣлами^п пб полю.
Помчаша^п красныя дѣвки Половецкыя,
а съ ними злато и паволокы,^п 140
и драгыя оксамиты.^п
Орѣтмамаи^{67п} и япбнчицамаи^п и кожухы^п
начаша⁶⁸ мосты^п мостити
по болотомъ и грязивымъ мѣстомъ. 144
и всякыми узорчыи Половецкыми.⁶⁹
Чрленъ⁷⁰ стягъ,^п бѣла хорюговъ,^п
чрлена⁷¹ чолка,^п сребренб стружие,^п
храброму Святѣславличю.⁷² 148

⁵³ телѣгы ЕС. ⁵⁴ пасеть Е; пасеть ПС. ⁵⁵ ПЕС подобію. ⁵⁶ вль и П.
⁵⁷ въсрожать П. ⁵⁸ -амь С. ⁵⁹ чръл- П. ⁶⁰ мркнетъ П. ⁶¹ запала ПЕС.
⁶² мбгла П. ⁶³ Гали ь ЕС. ⁶⁴ чръ - ЕС. ⁶⁵ пяткѣ П; пякъ ЕС. ⁶⁶ -шясь П.
⁶⁷ орѣтмамаи П. ⁶⁸ начаша П. ⁶⁹ -вѣц- П. ⁷⁰ чрленъ ЕС.
⁷¹ чрвлена ЕС. ⁷² Святъ- ЕС.

VII. THE ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Acipon [But the Pólovtsy on trackless roads ran to the mighty Don. The carts creak at midnight, like swans released. Ígor' leads his hosts towards the Don.] Already [Div] the Bird is fending off disaster from him at this season; the wolves raise up their [cries] threat in the crevasses; the eagles with their clatter summon the brute-beasts [to feed on] the bones; the foxes yelp at the crimson shields.

Oh land of Russia, already art thou beyond the frontier-hill! Long is the night dark; the dawn has begun to give forth light; mist has rolled over the fields; the twitter of the nightingales is hushed; the speech of the crows has been awakened.

The sons of Russia have barred the broad fields with their crimson shields, seeking for themselves honour, for their prince renown.

VIII. THE BATTLE.

From the dawning on Friday they trampled on the heathen hosts of the Pólovtsy and scattered themselves like arrows over the field. They seized the fair maidens of the Pólovtsy, and with them gold and cloths and costly samite. With the mantles and cloaks and coats they set about bridging over the myre and greasy places——, with all the various patterned raiments of the Pólovtsy.

[To Ígor'] the brave son of Svyatosláv [there fell] a purple flag, a white banner, a red panache and a silver spear.

IX.

Дрѣмлетъ^{48п} въ полѣ Олгово⁷³
 хороброе гнѣздѣ;—
 далече^п залетѣло.⁷⁴
 Не^п было *на*⁷⁵ обидѣ порождено, 152
 ни соколу,^п ни кречету,
 ни тебѣ, черный^{76п} воронъ,
 поганый Полѣвчине!

X.

Гзакъ^п бѣжитъ⁷⁷ сѣрымъ волкомъ,⁷⁸ 156
 Кончакъ ему^п слѣдъ
 править къ Дону великому.

Другого^{79п} дни велми рано
 кровавыя зори 160
 свѣтъ повѣдаютъ.

черныя тучя^{80п} съ моря идуть,
 хотять⁸¹ прикрыти четыре^{82п} солнца;
 а въ нихъ трепещутъ синіи молніи,^{83п} 164

быти^п грому великому
 итти дождю стрѣлами
 съ Дону великого.⁸⁴

Ту ся копіемъ^п приламатъ, 168
 ту ся саблямъ потручатъ,^{85п}
 о шелома Половецкыя,

на рѣцѣ на Каялѣ^п
 у Дону великого.⁸⁴ 172

О Русская земле,⁸⁶ ужé
 на Шелѣмянемъ^п еси.⁸⁷

Се вѣтри, Стрѣбожи^п внуци,
 вѣють съ моря стрелами⁸⁸ 176
 на храбрыя полкы²³ Игоревы.

Земля тутнетъ,
 рѣкы мутно текутъ,⁸⁹
 порбси^п поля прикрывають,⁹⁰ 180
 стязи^п глаголютъ.

Пѣловци идуть^п
 ѡтъ Дона и ѡтъ моря,
 и ѡтъ всѣхъ странъ. 184

Рускыя полки²³ отступиша.

⁷³ Ольгово П. ⁷⁴ -лѣт- П. ⁷⁵ небылонъ П; не было нъ ЕС. ⁷⁶ чръный П.
⁷⁷ -итъ П. ⁷⁸ влъкомъ П. ⁷⁹ -аго ПЕС. ⁸⁰ туча ЕС. ⁸¹ -ятъ П. ⁸² D (Cyrilic
 pimegal) П; 4 ЕС. ⁸³ мльни. ⁸⁴ -аго П. ⁸⁵ -чяти П. ⁸⁶ землѣ П. ⁸⁷ не
 Шеломянемъ еси П; шеломянемъ ЕС. ⁸⁸ стрѣл- П. ⁸⁹ -уть П. ⁹⁰ ють П.

IX. THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.

The valiant brood of the Ólgoviči slumbers on the battle-field; afar has it flown. It had not been born to be insulted by hawk or gerfalcon, nor by thee, thou black crow, thou Heathen Polovčín!

X. THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Gzak races like a grey wolf, Končák rides after him towards the mighty Don.

On the second day, very early, blood-stained dawn-lights announce the day; black clouds approach from the sea, and are eager to bedim the four Suns, and in them there quiver blue lightning-flashes. There shall ensue a fearful thunder; it shall rain arrows from the mighty Don.

And there shall spears be shattered, and swords shall be blunted on the Polovétski helmets, by the river Kayála, near the mighty Don.

Oh land of Russia, thou art now on the frontier-hill.

Now the winds, the scions of Stríbog, blow from the sea like arrows on to the courageous hosts of Ígor. The Earth moans, the streams flow sullied, [clouds of] dust cover the fields, the banners murmur.

retires [The Pólovtsy advance from the Don and the sea and from all sides. The Russian regiments retired.

Дѣти бѣсови^{91п} кликомъ
 поля прегородиша,^п
 а храбрии Рѹсици 188
 преградиша чрѣвленными⁹² щиты.

XI.

Яръ-туре^п Всѣволоде!⁹³
 Стоиши на бѣрони,^п
 прыщещи на вои стрелами,⁸⁸ 192
 гремлещи о шѣломы
 мечи харалужными.^п
 Камо туръ поскочаше,^{94п}
 своимъ златымъ шѣломомъ посвѣчивая, 196
 тамо лежать⁹⁵ поганыя
 головы Половецкыя;
 поскепани⁹⁶ саблями калеными
 шѣломы Оварьскыя^п 200
 бтъ тебе, яръ-туре⁹⁷ Всѣволоде:
 кая раны *ворѣга*^{98п}, братіе,
 забывъ⁹⁹ чти и живота,
 и града Чернѣгова,¹⁰⁰ 204
 отня^п злата стѣла,
 и своя милья хоти
 красныя Глѣбовны^п
 свычая^п и обычая! 208

XII.

Были вѣчи^п Троѣяни,^п
 минула лѣтá Ярѣславля.
 Были полци¹⁰¹ Олговы,^п
 Ольга¹⁰² Святѣславича.¹⁰³ 212
 Той¹⁰⁴ бо Олѣгъ мечемъ¹⁰⁵
 крамѣлу^п коваше
 и стрелы⁸⁸ по зѣмли сѣяше.
 Ступаетъ^п въ златъ стремя 216
 въ градъ Тмуторбканъ.¹⁰⁶
 То-же^п звонъ слыша давный
 великый Ярославъ;¹⁰⁷
 а Владимѣръ, сынъ *Всѣволожь* 220
 по вся утра уши
 закладаше въ Чернѣговъ.

⁹¹ Бѣсов ЕС. ⁹² чрѣвленными. ⁹³ -дѣ П. ⁹⁴ -скочя- П. ⁹⁵ -атъ П.
⁹⁶ -ны ПЕС. ⁹⁷ Яръ Туре П. ⁹⁸ дорога ПЕС. ⁹⁹ забывъ П. ¹⁰⁰ Чрън-
¹⁰¹ плъци П. ¹⁰² Олга ЕС. ¹⁰³ Святѣславичя П. ¹⁰⁴ Тѣй П. ¹⁰⁵ мечемъ П
¹⁰⁶ Тьму- П. ¹⁰⁷ давный великый Ярославъ сынъ Всеволожь; а Вла-
 димѣръ; ⁸⁰ ПЕС; excerpt that ЕС Всевол ъжь.

The children of Baal barred the fields with their yells; but the brave Russians barred them with their crimson shields.)

XI.

THE EXALTATION OF VSÉVOLOD SVYATOSLÁVIČ.

Oh fierce bull* [?] Vsévolod, thou standest in the struggle, dartest with thy arrows on the hosts, crashest with steel swords on their helmets. Where thou, the bull, didst leap forward, gleaming with thy golden helmet, there the heathen Polovétski heads lie, [and] their Avar helms are split by tempered sabres, by thee, fierce bull Vsévolod: who repined at the wounds of the enemy and forgot his honour and his life, and the City of Černígov, his father's golden throne, and the wonts and the ways of his dear love, the fair Glěbovna!

XII. THE FEATS OF OLÉG SVYATOSLÁVIČ.†

There have been the ages of Troyán; the years of Yarosláv have declined. There have been the armies of Olég, Olég Svyatoslávič. That Olég with his sword forged rebellion, and sowed arrows over the earth.

He steps into his golden stirrup in the city of Tmutorokán. Yarosláv the Great, long since departed, heard the peal [of bells], but Vladimir the son of Vsévolod, for all of his days closed his ears at Černígov.

† Grandfather of Ígoř.

* V. note.

- Борисаⁿ же Вячеславлича
 Слава наⁿ судъ привѣде 224
 и наⁿ Канину зелену
 папблomuⁿ постла[́]
 за обидуⁿ Олговуⁿ
 храбра и млада князя. 228
 Съⁿ тоя же Каялы
 Святопблкѣ¹⁰⁸ повелѣ[†]
 яти тѣстѣ¹⁰⁹ своего
 между Угорьскими иноходцы¹¹⁰ⁿ 232
 [ко Святѣйⁿ Софїи къ Кїеву].¹¹¹
 Тогда при Олзѣ
 Борисъ зла влечі; ¹¹²ⁿ
 сѣяшется и растяшеть 236
 усобицами: погибашеть
 жизнь Даждѣ-божаⁿ внука
 въ княжихъ крамблахъ.
 Вѣци челоувкомъ¹¹³ⁿ скратишась. 240
 Тогда по Русской земли
 Рѣтко ратаевѣⁿ кикахуть,¹¹⁴ⁿ
 нѣ часто врани граяхуть,
 трупїа себѣ дѣляче; 244
 а галици¹¹⁵ свою рѣчь говоряхуть
 хотятьⁿ полетѣти¹¹⁶ на уѣдіе.¹¹⁷ⁿ
 Тоⁿ было въ ты рати
 и въ ты полкы,²³ 248
 а сицей¹¹⁸ рати не слышано.

XIII.

- Съⁿ заранїа до вечера
 съ вечера дб свѣта,
 летять¹¹⁹ стрелы⁸⁸ каленья; 252
 гремлють^{119an} сабли о шеломы,
 трещать⁷⁵ копіа харалужныя
 въ полѣ незнаемѣⁿ
 среди земли Половецкыи. 256
 Черна¹²⁰ земля подѣ копыты,
 костьюи была посѣяна,

† Or perhaps по валѣ я тѣстѣ своего. v. note on possible readings.

¹⁰⁸ -плѣкъ П. ¹⁰⁹ повелѣя отца своего ПЕС. ¹¹⁰ -ходьцы П. ¹¹¹ This line is probably interpolated. ¹¹² Гориславличи ПЕС. ¹¹³ омь П. ¹¹⁴ соѣп ЕС. ¹¹⁵ Г in ЕС; of 63. ¹¹⁶ -лѣт- ЕС. ¹¹⁷ уедїе ПЕС. ¹¹⁸ сице и ПЕС. ¹¹⁹ ятъ П. ^{119a} ЕС гримлють; П гримлють. ¹²⁰ Чръна.



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а кровію полѣяна; тугою ¹²¹ взыдоша по Руской землі.	260
Что ми шуміть, что ми звеніть, давеча ¹²¹ рано предъ зорями? Игѡрь полкы ²³ възворочаетъ ¹²²	264
жаль бо ему мила брата Всѣволода. Бишася день, бишась ¹²³ дрúгый; третьяго дни къ полúдню падоша стязи Игорева.	268
Туп ¹ за брата разлучиста на брезѣ быстрой Каялы. Ту кроваваго вина не ¹ доста.	272
Ту пирь ¹ докончаша храбрии Русичи; сваты попойша, а сами полегоша, за землю Рускую.	276
Ничить трава ¹ жалощами; а древо съ тугою ¹²⁴ къ земли преклонилось.	280
	284

121 -чя П.

122 заворочаетъ п ЕС; за-еть П.

123 бишася П.

124 ПЕС стугою.

on Russian soil these sprang up as grief.

What noise is that, what peal is that, just now early before the dawn? Ígor' is retiring his regiments; for he has compassion on his dear brother Vsévolod.

They fought one day, they fought another; on the third day, close on noon, the standards of Ígor' fell.

Those two brothers parted on the bank of the swift Kayála.

There of bloody wine there was not enough. There they finished the feast, the brave Russians; they plied the wedding-guests with wine, but themselves were laid low defending the Russian land.

The grass bows down with woe and the tree bent to earth with sorrow.

ЧАСТЬ ВТОРАЯ.

I.

- Уже¹²⁵ бо, братіе, невеселая
година¹²⁵ възстала; ¹²⁵
Уже пустыни¹²⁵ сілу прикрыла.
Възстала¹²⁵ обида 288
въ силахъ Дажьбога¹²⁵ внука;
вступила дѣвою¹²⁵
на зѣмлю Трѳяню;¹²⁵
въсплескала лебедиными 292
крылы синемъ морѣ;¹²⁵
у Дову плещучи,
убуди жирня¹²⁵ временá.
Усобица¹²⁵ княземъ¹²⁷ 296
на поганы я¹²⁸ погыбе.
Рекоста¹²⁵ бо братъ брату;—
„Се мое, а то—мое же“.
И начаша¹²⁹ князи про малое 300
„Се великое“ молвити;¹³⁰ а сами
на́ себе¹³¹ крамѳлу¹²⁵ ковати.
А поганіи со всѣхъ странъ
прихождаху съ побѣдами 304
на зѣмлю Рускую.
О, далече зайде соколъ¹²⁵
птиць бѣя кѣ морю.
А Ёгорева храброго полку¹³² не кресити!¹³³ 308

II.

- За́ нимъ¹³⁴ клікну Карнаи¹³⁵жля,¹³⁵
поскочи по Руской земли,
смагу¹²⁵ людемъ¹³⁶ мычючи
въ пламянѣ розѣ. 312
Жены Рускыя¹³⁷ въсплакашась, аркучи:¹²⁵
„Уже намъ¹³⁸ своихъ милыхъ
ладъ¹²⁵ ни мыслию смыслити;
ни думою сдумати 316
ни очима¹³⁹ съглядати:
а злата и сребра,
ни¹²⁵ мало того, потрепати.“
А възстона¹⁴⁰ бо, братіе, 320

¹²⁵ ПЕС възстала. ¹²⁶ -е П. ¹²⁷ -емъ П. ¹²⁸ ПЕС поганья. ¹²⁹ начаша П.
¹³⁰ мльвити П. ¹³¹ себѣ П. ¹³² плѣку ПЕС. ¹³³ крѣсити П. ¹³⁴ нимъ ЕС
¹³⁵ Карна и Жля П. ¹³⁶ людемъ only in ЕС; but translated in appendix
to П. ¹³⁷ Рускыя П. ¹³⁸ намъ ЕС. ¹³⁹ ни о очима ЕС. ¹⁴⁰ възтона ПЕС.
¹⁴¹ -овъ П.

PART II.

I. PROEM:

Now already, brothers a weary time arose, now it covered the army in the wilderness. Contumely arose in the hosts of the scion of Dážbog, stepped like a Maiden on the land of Troyán, splashed with her swan-wings in the blue sea; splashing them in the Don, she awakened the heavy times.

Acts [The discord of the princes ruined them against the Pagans. For, brother spake to brother;— “This is mine, and that is also mine.” And the princes began to pronounce of a paltry thing, ‘this is great’; and themselves amongst them to forge feuds; and the heathens from all sides advanced with victories against the Russian land.] Oh, far has the hawk followed, smiting the birds into the sea! and Ígor’s brave host will rise no more!

II. KONČÁK’S INVASION.

After him the Accursèd One shouted, leapt over the Russian land, shooting forth fire on the people in a flaming horn.

W [The women of Russia wailed, saying:—“Henceforth can we no longer think with our thoughts of our dear loves nor with our counsel counsel them, nor see them with our eyes nor amass gold nor silver, nay far from it?” and then, brothers,

- Кіевъ тугою^д
 а Черніговъ¹⁴¹ напастьми.
 Тоска разліяся
 по^д Руской землі;
 печаль жирва^д утэче
 средѣ землі Рускыи.¹⁴² 324
 А князи сами на́ себе
 крамо́лу коваху:
 а поганіи сами побѣдами
 нарищюще^д на Рускую землю
 емляху дань по бѣлѣ^д о́тъ двора. 328
- III.
- Ти бо два храбрая Святѣславличя,¹⁴³ 332
 Игóръ и Всѣволодь,
 уже лжу^д убудиста,¹⁴⁴
 которую то бяше успилъ
 отецъ¹⁴⁵ ихъ Святѣславъ^д 336
 [грозный^д великий Кіевскый].¹⁴⁶
 Грозою^д бшеть^д притепалъ¹⁴⁷
 своимъ сильными полкъ;²³
 и харалужными мечи 340
 наступи́ на зѣмлю Половецкую,
 притопта^д хльмы и яру́гы,^д
 взмути¹⁴⁸ рѣкы¹⁴⁹ и озеры,
 иссуши потоки¹⁵⁰ и болота́; 344
 а поганого²⁴ Кóбьяка^д
 изъ Лукóморья¹⁵¹
 отъ желѣзныхъ^д великихъ
 полковъ¹⁵² Половецкыхъ¹⁵³ 348
 яко вихрь выторже.^д
 И падѣся Кобякъ^д
 въ градѣ Кіевѣ, въ гридниць^д Святѣславли.^д
 Ту Нѣмци^д и Венѣдици, 352
 ту Греци и Морáва
 поють славу Святѣславлю;
 кають²⁰ князя И́горя
 иже погрузи жиръ^д во днѣ́ Кая́лы, 356
 рѣкы Половецкыя;¹⁵⁴
 Рускаго злата насыпаше.¹⁵⁵
 Ту Игóрь князь вы́сѣде¹⁵⁶
 изъ сѣдла злата [а] въ сѣдло кощієво.^д 360

¹⁴² тече оредь земли Рускый И. ¹⁴³ ча И. ¹⁴⁴ убуди ИЕС. ¹⁴⁵ отецъ И.
¹⁴⁶ грозный выликий Кіевскый ЕС;) is the line an interpolation?
¹⁴⁸ притрепеталъ ИЕС. ¹⁴⁹ в'змути ЕС. ¹⁴⁹ рѣкы И. ¹⁵⁰ потоки И.
¹⁵¹ луку моря ИЕС. ¹⁵² плѣковъ П. ¹⁵³ -кихъ И. ¹⁵⁴ -вецкя И.
¹⁵⁵ насыпаша ИЕС. ¹⁵⁶ высѣдѣ И.

Kiev groaned with mourning, and Černígov with disasters.)

Grief poured forth on the Russian land, abundant tribulation flowed through the Russian lands. But the princes themselves forged discord amongst themselves, and the Pagans with victories overrode the Russian land and took tribute from each household of a squirrel's skin.

III. THE CONSEQUENCES OF ÍGOR'S DEFEAT.

For those two valiant sons of Svyatosláv, Ígor and Vsévolod, had aroused the wrong which their father Svyatosláv [the great and terrible of Kiev] had lulled asleep. With his might having conquered, [or kept in panic] through his powerful armies and tempered swords, he invaded the Polovsk land; he trampled down their hills and clefts, sullied their streams and lakes, dried out their rivers and fens. And the heathen Kobyák he tore, like a whirlwind, from the bight of the sea, out of the great hosts of the Pólovtsy; and Kobyák fell in the city of Kiev in the Háll of Svyatosláv.

There the Germans and the Wends, there the Greeks and Moravians sing the fame of Svyatosláv; they obsecrate Prince Ígor, who foundered his abundance in the bed of the Kayála, the Polovsk river, and filled it with Russian gold.

There Ígor dismounted from his golden saddle into a slave's saddle.

IV. Сонъ Святославль.

Уныша^п бо градомъ^п забрали
и веселіе^п повиче.

А Святославъ¹⁵⁷ мутенъ сонъ^п виде¹⁵⁸
въ Кіевѣ, на^п горахъ. 364

„Си ночь съ вечера одѣвасте^{159п} мя“, рече
„черною¹⁶⁰ папóлomoю^п на кровати^{161п} тѣсовѣ.
Чръпахуть^п ми синее вино
съ *трудоу*¹⁶² смѣшено; 368

сыпахуть ми тѣщими^п тулы
поганыхъ тлъковинъ^{163п}
великій женчюгъ на лоно,
и нѣгуютъ⁹⁰ мя. 372

Уже дьски¹⁶⁴ бѣзъ кнѣса^п
въ моемъ¹⁶⁵ теремѣ^п златовръсемъ^{166п}
Всю ночь съ вечера бусови^{167п}
врани^п възгряху; 376

*Дву*¹⁶⁸ плънника на болони,
бѣзъ шады, дву, реки исади
несоша я къ синему морю.

И ркоша бояре князю: 380
„Уже, княже, туга умъ¹⁶⁹ полонила.
Се бо два^п сокола слетѣста¹⁷⁰
съ отня стола злата
поискати града Тмуторѣканя^{171п} 384
а любо^п испити шѣломомъ^п Дону.

Уже соколома^п крильца¹⁷²
припѣшали поганыхъ саблями
а самого опуташа¹⁷³ 388
въ путины желѣзны.“

V.

Темно бо бѣ въ третій¹⁷⁴ день.
Два солнца^п померкоста; ¹⁷⁵
оба багряная стлъца^п погасоста; 392
и съ *нима*¹⁷⁶ молодая мѣсяца,
Олѣгъ^п и Святославъ
тмоу¹⁷⁷ ся поволокоста.^п

¹⁵⁷ -славъ И. ¹⁵⁸ видъ И. ¹⁵⁹ одѣвахъте ИЕС. ¹⁶⁰ чръя-И. ¹⁶¹ -ты И.
¹⁶² трудомъ И; трудом ЕС. ¹⁶³ тлък-И. ¹⁶⁴ ужедъ сьы ЕС; уже дьскы
П. ¹⁶⁵ вмоемъ П. ¹⁶⁶ -ѣмъ И. ¹⁶⁷ бо-суви ЕС; босови И. ¹⁶⁸ у плънь-
ска [ЕС] Плъсьска [И] на болони бѣша дѣбрь Киеаню и несоплю
къ синему морю. ¹⁶⁹ умъ ИЕС. ¹⁷⁰ слет-П. ¹⁷¹ Тьму-И. ¹⁷² крилца ЕС.
¹⁷³ а самую опустоша П. ¹⁷⁴ In И, as always, numbers expressed in
Cyrillic; in ЕС in Arabic cyphers. ¹⁷⁵ помѣрк-И. ¹⁷⁶ съ нимъ И;
съ нимъ ЕС. ¹⁷⁷ тьмоу.



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На рѣцѣ на Каялѣ	396
тъма свѣтъ покрыла.	
По Руской землі	
прострошася Пóловци,	
акы ¹⁷⁸ пардуже ^п гнѣздó:	400
и въ морѣ погрузиста, ^п	
и великое буйство	
подаста <i>хино</i> . ^{179п}	
Уже снесея ¹⁸⁰ хула ^п на хвалу;	404
уже тресну ^п нужда на волю;	
уже врѣжеся ^п Дивъ ^{181п} на землю.	
Се бо Готьскыя ¹⁸² красныя дѣвы	
въспѣша на брезѣ синему морю,	408
звоня Рускымъ златомъ.	
Поютъ ^п время Бусово, ^п	
лелѣютъ ^п мечь ^п Шарóканю.	
А мы, ужé, дружина ^п	412
жадни веселіа. ^{183п}	

VI. Плачь Ярославль.

Тогда ^п великій ^{184п} Святъслáвъ ¹⁸⁵	
изрони ^п злато слово	
слезами смѣшено и рече:—	416
„О моя сыновча, ^{186п} Игорю и Всéволоде!	
Рано еста начала	
Половецкую зѣмлю мечи ^п цвѣлѣти, ^п	
а себѣ славы искати!	420
Нѣ нечестно одолѣте,	
нечестно бо кровь поганую прольяете ¹⁸⁷ .	
Ваю ^п храбрая сердца въ жестоцѣмъ ¹⁸⁸	
харалузѣ ^п скована	424
а въ буети закалена	
Се ли створисте ^п моей	
сребренѣй сѣдинѣ?	
А ужé не ^п вижду власти	428
сильнаго и богатаго и <i>многово</i> ¹⁸⁹	
брата моего Ярóслава,	
съ Черниговьскими былями, ^п	
съ могуты ^п и съ Татраны	432
и съ Шельбиры и съ Топчакы	

178 акы И. 179 подастъ Хинови ИЕС. 180 снесея ИЕС. 181 Дивъ П.
 182 Готокія П. 183 веселія П. 184 великій П. 185 Святславъ И.
 186 -чя П. 187 проліяете И. 188 -емъ И. 189 многовои И;
 много вои ЕС.

On the stream of the Kayála darkness covered the light. Over the Russian land the Pólovtsy spread out like a brood of pards. And ye two plunged into the sea your mighty daring and will abandon it for folly.

Now obloquy was upraised after praise ; now need burst out on freedom ; now Div cast himself down [or ? whined upon] the earth.

Thus the fair maidens of the Goths sang on the shore of the blue sea, tinkling in Russian gold. They sing the time of Bus [or Blus] ; they cherish the vengeance for Šarokán. But, now, we, the družína, are a-thirst for joy.

VI. THE LAMENT OF SVYATOSLÁV VSÉVOLODIČ.

Then the mighty Svyatosláv let fall a golden word, commingled with tears, and spake : “ Oh my nephews, Ígoř and Vsévolod ! soon have ye begun to harass the land of the Pólovtsy with your swords, and to seek fame for yourselves ! But, dishonourably have ye conquered, for dishonourably have ye shed the blood of the heathen. Your brave hearts are welded together in heavy steel, and tempered in audacity. This have ye wrought to me to my silvered grey hairs ?

Now I no longer see the power of my brother Yarosláv, the mighty and wealthy and well-equipped, with the commanders of the Černígov mercenaries, with their forces, both with the men from the Tátra, the men from Šelbiř and Topčák,

- и съ Рѣвугы и съ Ёлбѣры.¹⁹⁰
 Ти бо бесъ¹⁹¹ щитовъ¹⁹² съ засапожикы^п
 кликомъ полкы²⁸ побѣждаютъ^{90п} 436
 звонячи^п въ прадѣдную^п славу.
 Нъ рекостеп^п:— „Мужанмъся^{193п} сами;
 преднюю славу похытимъ;^{194п}
 а заднюю ся сами подѣлимъ!“¹⁹⁵ 440
 А чи диво ся, братіе,
 стару^п помолодити?
 Коли соколъ въ мытехъ^п бываетъ,⁴⁸
 высоко птиць¹⁹⁶ взбиваетъ,⁴⁸ 444
 не дастъ¹⁹⁷ гнѣзда своего въ обиду.
 Нъ се^п зло, княже ми,
 не пособимо;¹⁹⁸
 наниче^п ся години^п обратиша. 448
 Се у Рима^{199п} кричатъ⁹⁵
 подъ саблями Половецкыми;
 а Володиміръ²⁰⁰ подъ ранами—
 „Туга^п и тоска сыну Глѣбову!“ 452

VII.

(1) Всѣволоду Юрьевичу Суздальскому.

- Великый^п княже Всѣволоде;^п
 Не мыслию^п ти есть прилетѣти
 издапча отня злата стола поблюсти?
 Ты бо можеша Волгу^п 456
 веслы раскропити,^п
 а Донъ шѣломы выльяти!^п
 Аже ты бы^п былъ,
 то была бы чага^п по ногатѣ, 460
 а кощей^п по рѣзанѣ!^п
 Ты^п бо можеша по суху
 [живыми]^{201п} съ²⁰² Шереширы^п стреляти⁸⁸
 удалы^{202ми} сыны Глѣбовы. 464

¹⁹⁰ Олбѣры И. ¹⁹¹ бес И. ¹⁹² -овъ И. ¹⁹³ му жа имѣся П;
 мужа имѣся ЕС; ? мужанмъся 1st person duel imp g. ¹⁹⁴ по-
 хытимъ ЕС; похитимъ И. ¹⁹⁵ -имъ Е.С. ¹⁹⁶ птиць ИЕС.
¹⁹⁷ дастъ И. ¹⁹⁸ не пособие ИЕС. ¹⁹⁹ Уримъ И; урим. ЕС.
²⁰⁰ -миръ И. ²⁰¹ живыми *abest* in ЕС: interpolation. ²⁰² added
 by Editor. ²⁰³ удалыми ПЕС.



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(2) Рюрику и Давыду Ростиславичема.

Ты буй^п-Рюриче,^п и Давыде!^п
 Не^п ваю ли злаченными шéломы
 по крови плаваща?
 Не ваю^п ли храбрая дружина 468
 рыскають^{90п} аки²⁰⁵ тури
 ранени^{206п} саблями калеными на полъ незнаемѣ^п?
 Вступита,^{207п} господина,
 въ злата^п стремя²⁰⁸ 472
 за обиду сего времени,
 за^{209п} землю Рускую,²¹⁰
 за раны Игоревы,
 буюго Святѣславлича!²¹¹ 476

(3) Ярославу Владѣмирковичу Галицкому.

Галички осломѣ^{212п} о Вѣслѣ, Ярославе^п;
 Высоко сѣдиши на своемъ
 златокóваннемъ²¹³ столѣ!
 подперъ^п горы Угорскыи²¹⁴ 480
 своими желѣзными^п полкы;²³
 заступивъ Королеви^п путь;
 затворивъ²¹⁵ Дунаю ворота;^п
 мечаеъ^п рѣмены чрѣзъ Влахи!²¹⁶ 484
 суды,^п рядя, до Дуная!
 Грозы твоя по землямъ текуть!⁸⁹
 Отворяеши^{217п} Кіеву врата!
 Стремляеши⁸⁸ съ отня злата стола 488
 Салтъаны^{218п} за землями!
 Стрѣляй,⁸³ господине, Кóнчака,^п
 поганого кощея,^п
 за землю Рускую! 492
 за раны Игоревы,
 буюго^п Святѣславлича!²¹¹

²⁰⁵ акы П. ²⁰⁶ ПЕС ранены. ²⁰⁷ Вступи та Е. ²⁰⁸ стремя п ПЕС.
²⁰⁹ зане ЕС. ²¹⁰ Рускую П. ²¹¹ Святславлича П. ²¹² осмомыслѣ П;
 —е ЕС v. note осмомысле. ²¹³ -ѣмъ П. ²¹⁴ Угорскыи П.
²¹⁵ затвори въ П. ²¹⁶ меча времени чрѣзъ облаки П; облакы ЕС.
²¹⁷ Оттвор- ПЕ. ²¹⁸ Салтани П; Салтъани ЕС.

(2) TO RÚRIK AND DAVID ROSTÍSLAVIČ.

Thou brave Rúrik and David, did they not swim in blood with your golden helms? Do not your brave Družína gallop like bulls wounded by tempered sabres in the unexplored land?

Step, my lords, into your golden stirrups, for the insult to our time, for the Russian land, the wounds of Ígoř, the brave son of Svyatosláv.

(3) TO YAROSLÁV VLADÍMIRKOVIČ OF GALICIA.

Thou didst shatter the Galicians on the Vistula, Yarosláv; thou sittest high on thy gold-forged throne, supporting the Hungarian mountains with thy iron-clad regiments, barring the road against the [Magyar] King, closing the gates of the Danube, hurling thongs amid the Vlaks, judging and ordaining as far as the Danube! Thy threats have sway over the lands. Thou openest the gates of Kíev, shootest from thy ancestral golden throne the men of Salatyn [who are] beyond thy lands.

Shoot, my liege, the heathen Končák the slave, for the sake of the Russian land, for the sake of the wounds of Ígoř, the brave son of Svyatosláv.

(4) Рóману и Мстѣ́славу Ростѣ́славичема †

А ты буй^п-Рóмане^п и Мстѣ́славе!^п •
 храбрая мысль носить^п ва²¹⁹ съ уемь²²⁰ на́ дѣло! 496
 Высоко плаваеши на́ дѣло въ буести,
 яко соколъ въ вѣтрехъ²²¹ ширя́ся,
 хотя птицю въ буйствѣ́ одолѣти.

Суть-бо у ваю желѣзныи²²² папорзи*^п 500
 подѣ шéломы латиньскими.^{223п}

Тѣми тресну земля и многи²²⁴ страны,—
 Хинова,^п Литва, Ятвязи, Деремела,
 и Пóловци сулі́ци^п своя повръгоша^{225п} 504
 а главы своя поклониша
 подѣ тыи мечи харалужныи.

Нъ, уже, княже, Игорю^п
 утрьпѣ́^{226п} солнцю свѣтъ: 508
 а древо не бологомь^{227п}
 листвіе срони.

По Ръси^{228п}, по Сулі́^п
 грады²²⁹ подѣлиша. 512

А Игорева храбраго
 полку²³⁰ не^п кресити!²³¹
 Донъ ти, княже, кличеть⁴⁸
 и зоветь князи на побѣду. 516

(5) Ё́нгарю и Всéволоду Ярóславичема.

Óлговичи,^п храбрыи князи,
 доспѣли на брань.^п
 Ингв́арь^{231п} и Всéволодъ^п
 и вси три Мстѣ́славичи^{232п} 520
 нехуда^{233п} гнѣзда^п шерстокрыльцы^{234п}
 непобѣдныи жребіи
 собѣ власти расхытисте.^п

Кое^п ваши златыи шéломы 524
 и сулі́ци ляцкыи^{235п} и щиты!
 Загородите полю ворота^п
 своими острыи стрелами⁸⁸
 за землю Рускую,²¹² 528

за раны Ё́горовы
 буюго^п Святѣ́славлича!

† More probably Романъ Мстиславичъ and his son.

* of ? прапоры прапорци.

²¹⁹ васъ ПЕС. ²²⁰ умь ЕС [emended following Korš]. ²²¹ -вхъ П. ²²² -ній ЕС
²²³ латинским П. ²²⁴ многы ЕС. ²²⁵ -оща П. ²²⁶ утрьпѣ П. ²²⁷ -омъ П.
²²⁸ Рси П; по Роси ЕС. ²²⁹ гради ПЕС. ²³⁰ плъку П. ²³¹ крѣс- П.
²³² Ингварь П. ²³³ -славличи ЕС. ²³⁴ нехуда ЕС. ²³⁵ шестокрыльци П;
 шестокрыльци ЕС. ²³⁵ -кіи П.



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(6) Воспоминаніе о вѣ Изяславѣ Васильковичѣ.

- Уже бо Сула^п не течеть⁴⁸
сребренными струями 532
къ граду Переяславлю;
и Двина^п болотомъ²³⁷ течеть
гоно-грознымъ^{236п} Полочаномъ²³⁷
подъ кликомъ^п поганыхъ. 536
- Единъ же Изяславъ,^п сынъ Васильковъ,²³⁸
позвони своими острыми мечи
о шеломахъ Литовскыя;²³⁹
протрепа славу 540
дѣду своему Всеславу,^п
и самъ подъ чрълеными щиты
на кровавѣ травѣ притрепанъ
Литовскими мечи: 544
и съ *хотью*^{240п} на кровати рекъ:—
„Дружину твою, княже,
птиць^п крилы пріодѣ,^п
а звѣри²⁴¹ кровь полизаша.“ 248
Не^п бы ту²⁴² брата^п Брячъслава,^{243п}
ни другаго Всеволода;—
единъ же изрони
жемчюжну^{244п} душу 552
изъ храбра тѣла
чрезъ²⁴⁵ *латы о жерель.*^{246п}
Уныли²⁴⁷ голоси,
пониже веселіе. 556
Трубы трубятъ Городеньскіи.^п

VIII.

- Ярославе† и вси внуце^п Всеслави,
уже понизити^{248п} стязи свои,
вонзити^{248п} свои мечи верѣжени; 560
уже бо выскочисте^п
изъ дѣдней Славы²⁴⁹
Вы^п бо своими крамóлами^п
начасте²⁵⁰ наводити поганыя 564
на землю Рускую,

† Всеволодичъ.

²³⁶ онымъ грознымъ ПЕС. ²³⁷ Полочанамъ ЕС. ²³⁸ васильковъ С.
²³⁹ Литовскія П. ²⁴⁰ и схоти ю на кровать и рекъ П. ²⁴¹ звери С.
²⁴² не бысь ту П. ²⁴³ Брячяслава П; Брячаслава ЕС. ²⁴⁴ -чуж- ЕС.
²⁴⁵ чресъ П. ²⁴⁶ злато ожереліе ПЕС. ²⁴⁷ Унылы П. ²⁴⁸ -ить ПЕС
of read -ите imperative. ²⁴⁹ славъ ПЕС. ²⁵⁰ начясте П.

(6) REMINISCENCE OF IZYASLÁV VASÍL'KOVIČ.

No longer does the Sulá flow with silvery stream to the city of Pereyáslavl', and the Dviná flows thither in a morass to the grim hunters of Polótsk, amid the shouts of the heathen.

Izyasláv, alone, the son of Vasíl'ko, rang with his sharp swords on the helmets of the Lithuanians, grasped the fame of his grandfather Vséslav; and himself beneath the crimsoned shields was laid low on the blood-stained ground by the Lithuanian swords: and with grieving spake on his bed: "The birds, oh Prince, have been covering thy družína with their wings, and the wild beasts have been licking at their blood,"

On that field there was neither his brother Bryáčislav, nor his next [brother] Vsévolod: alone he let fall his pearl-white soul from his brave body out through his armour at his throat.

Voices were hushed; merriment was subdued
The trumpets of Gorodno blare.

VIII. REPROACH TO YAROSLÁV VSÉVOLODIČ
AND THE PRINCES.

Oh Yarosláv [Vsévolodič] and all the scions of Vséslav, ye should now lower your standards and sheathe your maimed swords; for ye have now leapt away from the Glory of your grandfathers.

Ye, with your discords, began to lead the Pagans on to Russian soil, against the

на жизнь Всеславлю.

Которю^{251п} бо бѣше насиліе

отъ земли Половецкыи! †

568

IX. Воспоминанія.

(1) О Всеславѣ Брячиславичѣ.

На^п седьмомъ²⁵² вѣцѣ Трояни^{253п}

врѣже Всеславъ^п жребій

о дѣвицю^п себѣ любу.

Тѣй^{254п} клюками^п подпрѣся^п о кони^п

572

и скочи кѣ граду Кыеву;

дотчеса^п стружіемъ

злата стола Кіевскаго:²⁵⁵

скочи отъ нихъ^{256п} лютымъ зверемъ

576

въ пѣлночи²⁵⁷ изъ Бѣлграда;^п

обвѣсѣся^{258п} сѣнѣ мьглѣ;

утрѣже^{259п} вазни въ три кусы;^{260п}

отвори^{261п} врата Новуграду,

580

разшибе^{262п} славу Ярбславу;^п

скочи волкомъ^{263п} до Немиги^п съ Дудутокъ.^п

На Немизѣ снопы^п

стелють⁹⁰ головами;

584

молотятъ цѣпы^п халужными;^{264п}

на тоцѣ^п животъ²⁶⁵ кладуть,⁹⁰

вѣуть душу отъ тѣла.

Немизѣ^п кровави брезѣ

588

не бѣлогомъ бяхуть^п посѣяни;—

посѣяни костями Рускыхъ сыновъ.²⁶⁶

Всеславъ князь людемъ^п судяше,

княземъ грады рядяше:^{267п}

592

а самъ въ ночь волкомъ^{268п} рыскаше,^п

исъ Кыева дорискаше

до Чуръ^{269п} Тьмутораканя,

великому Хрѣсови^п волкомъ^{263п}

596

путь прерыскаше.

Тому^п въ Полотскѣ²⁷⁰

позвониша заутренюю рано

у Святыя Софеи въ колоколы;

600

а онъ въ Кыевѣ звонъ слыша.

† For reconstruction of this obscure passage, v. note на седьмомъ.

²⁵¹ которое ПЕС. ²⁵² седьмомъ ЕС. ²⁵³ Зояни ЕС. ²⁵⁴ тѣ ЕС. ²⁵⁵ Кіевскаго ЕС. ²⁵⁶ отныхъ ЕС. ²⁵⁷ пѣлночи П. ²⁵⁸ о вѣсѣя ПЕС. ²⁵⁹ утрѣже П. ²⁶⁰ возни стр: кусы П; утрѣже вознистри куоы ПС; but вазни С. ²⁶¹ отвори ПЕ. ²⁶² Разшибѣ ЕС. ²⁶³ влѣкомъ П. ²⁶⁴ халужными П. ²⁶⁵ животъ ЕС. ²⁶⁶ -овъ ЕС. ²⁶⁷ радяше ЕС. ²⁶⁸ влѣкомъ П. ²⁶⁹ до Куръ ПЕС: v. Note ²⁷⁰ Полотскѣ П.



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Аще и вѣща душа
въ²⁷¹ дрѣзѣ^{272п} тѣлѣ,
нѣ часто бѣды страдаше. 604

Тому, вѣщей^п Бояне^{272а}

и первое²⁷³ прицѣвкуп^п

смышленный^п рече:—

‘Ни хытру, ни горазду,^п 608

ни птицю ни *чудьцю*^{274п}

суда Божія не мѣнути.’—

(2) О Владѣмѣрѣ Святѣмѣ.

О стѣнати^п Русской земли
помянувшѣ первую²⁷⁵ годину 612
и первыхъ²⁷⁵ князѣй.

Того стараго Владѣмѣра

не лѣзѣ²⁷⁶ бѣ пригвоздити^п

къ горамъ Кіевскимъ:²⁷⁷ 616

сего бо нынѣ сташа

стязи Рѣриковы^п

а друзи Давидовы;

нѣ розно ся имѣ хоботы²⁷⁸ пашуть!⁸⁹ 620

Х. Плачъ Ярославнынѣ.

(1) *Вопилы*²⁷⁹ поють на Дунаи;

Ярославна^п имѣ²⁸⁰ гласѣ слышитѣ,

зегзицею незнаемъ^{281п} рано кычетѣ:^п—

„Полечю“, рече, „зегзицею по Дунаеви; 624

Омочю^п бѣбрянѣ^п рукавѣ въ Каялѣ [рѣцѣ];

утрѣ^п князю кровавыя^п его раны

на жестоцѣмѣ^п его тѣлѣ“.

(2) Ярославна рано плачетѣ⁴⁸ 628

въ Путивлѣ^п на забралѣ, аркучи:^п—

„О вѣтре, вѣтрило,

чему, господине,²⁸²

насилно вѣши? 632

Чему мычеши^п хиновъскыя^п стрѣлки

на своею нетрудною крилцю

на моя лады^п вой?

²⁷¹ в ЕС. ²⁷² друзѣ ПЕС. ^{272а} Боянѣ ПЕС. ²⁷³ прѣв- П. ²⁷⁴ горазду ПЕС. ²⁷⁵ прѣв- П. ²⁷⁶ не лѣзѣ ЕС. ²⁷⁷ Кіевскимъ ЕС. ²⁷⁸ яъ рози нося имѣ хоботы ПЕС. ²⁷⁹ Копіа ПЕС. ²⁸⁰ Ярославнынѣ П; -нынѣ ЕС. ²⁸¹ незнаемъ ПЕС. ²⁸² -ѣ ПЕ. ²⁸³ гне ЕС.

Although his wise soul were in a hardy [or precious] body, yet he often endured misfortunes.

To him thou, oh wizard Boyán, didst first thoughtfully speak the refrain:—"Neither the crafty man nor the experienced, nor a bird nor a minstrel can escape God's judgments."

(2) OF SAINT VLADÍMIR.

Ah, moan for the Russian land [ye who] remember the first epoch and the first princes!

It was useless to nail down that olden-time Vladimir to the mountains of Kiev; his banners now have become, some of them Rúrik's and others of them David's; but [theis banners] waver to and for at the hafts at variance one with the other!

X. THE LAMENT OF YAROSLÁVNA.

(1) The mourners sing on the Danube.

Yaroslávna hears their voice; she moans early like a cuckoo in the unknown land:—"I will fly" she spoke,— "like a cuckoo along the Danube; I will wet my beaver sleeves in the Kayála river, I will wipe away for the prince his bloody wounds on his stricken body.

(2) THE INCANTATION OF THE WIND.

Yaroslávna wails early at Putívl' on the rampart, saying:—"Oh Wind, little Wind, wherefore, Master, blowest thou with violence? Wherefore hurlest thou with thy tireless wing torturing arrows on the hosts of my love?

- Мало ли ти бѣшетъ^{48п} 636
горь^{284п} подѣ облакы вѣяти,
лелѣючи корабли на синѣ морѣ;
чему, господине, мое веселіе
по ковылію^п развѣян?^п 640
- (3) Ярѡславна рано плачетъ.
Путивлю городу на заборѡлѣ, аркучи :^п—
„О Днѣпре Словѣтицю!^{285п}
Ты пробилъ еси каменные горы 644
сквозѣ зѣмлю Половѣцкую!
Ты лелѣялъ еси на себѣ
Святославлн нѡсады
до полку²⁸⁶ Кѡбьякову :^{287п} 648
Възлелѣй, господине,
мою ладунъ кѣ мнѣ!
А быхъ нѣ^п слала
къ нему слезъ на море!²⁸⁸ 652
- (4) Рано Ярѡславна
на морѣ²⁸⁹ плачетъ⁴⁸
въ²⁹⁰ Путивлѣ на забралѣ, аркучи :^п—
„Свѣтлое и тресвѣтлое солнце!^{291п} 656
Всѣмъ²⁹² тепло и красно еси!
Чему, господине,²⁸³ прѡстрепъ
горячую свою лучу на ладѣ вои?
Вѣ полѣ безводнѣ^п жаждею имъ 660
лучи съпряже,^п
тугоюнъ имъ тули зѣтче!^п“

²⁸⁴ горѣ ПЕС. ²⁸⁵ О дне пресловутицю ЕС. ²⁸⁶ плѣку П.
²⁸⁷ Кобьякова ПЕС. ²⁸⁸ морѣ П. ²⁸⁹ на морѣ omitted in П.
²⁹⁰ въ ПЕС. ²⁹¹ сльнце П. ²⁹² С. в семѣ.



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ЧАСТЬ ТРЕТЬЯ.

I.

- Пры́сну^п море полу́нощи,
 йдутъ⁸⁹ сморци^п мь́глами: 664
 Ёгореви^п князю Богъ путь кажетъ
 изъ земли Половецкой
 на зѣмлю Рускую,
 къ отню злату столу. 668
- Погáсоша вечеру зари.
 Иго́рь съпите²⁹²; Иго́рь бѣдите²⁹²;
 Иго́рь мы́слию поля мѣрить^{293п}
 отъ великого⁸⁴ Дону 672
 до малаго Дѣнца.
- Гомонъ^{294п} въ полу́ночи:
 Овлуръ^п свисну за рѣкѣю,
 велить князю. 676
- Разумѣти князю Иго́рю нѣ^п бысть²⁹⁵;
 Кликну. Стукну земля:
 въшумѣ трава.
 Вежи [ся]²⁹⁶ половецкыя подвизашася;^п 680
 Иго́рь князь поскочи²⁹⁷
 горностаемъ къ тростию
 и бѣлымъ гоголемъ на́ воду;
 въвѣржеся^{298п} на борзъ²⁹⁹ комонь 684
 и скочи съ него босымъ^{300п} волкомъ,³⁰¹
 и потече къ лугу Дѣнца,
 и полетѣ соколомъ подь мѣлами,³⁰²
 избивая гуси^п и лебеди 688
 завтраку^п и обѣду и ужинѣ.
- Коли Иго́рь соколомъ³⁰³ полетѣ,
 тогда Влуръ волкомъ³⁰¹ потече,
 труся^п собою студи́ную^п росу. 692
 Претръгоста бо борзая²⁹⁹ комоня.

²⁹² спить П; спить ЕС: со бдить. ²⁹³ -ить П. ²⁹⁴ Комонь ПЕС
²⁹⁵ небыть ЕС; не быть П. ²⁹⁶ ся omit. ²⁹⁷ поскачи ЕС.
²⁹⁸ въвѣржеся П. ²⁹⁹ бръз- П. ³⁰⁰ босым ЕС, ³⁰¹ влькомъ П.
³⁰² мьглами ЕС, ³⁰³ соколом ЕС.

PART III.

I. ÍGOR'S ESCAPE.

The sea spurted at midnight; the waterspouts pass like mists. God manifests the road to Prince Ígor from the Polovsk land to the Russian land, to his fathers' golden throne.

The twilight dimmed at even-time. Ígor sleeps, Ígor wakes, Ígor in his mind measures the plains from the mighty Don to the little Donéts.

[There is] clamour at midnight; Ovlur whistled beyond the stream, summons the prince; Prince Ígor could not understand.

[Ovlur] called out loud; the earth throbbed; the grass rustled. The Polovsk tents began to stir. Ígor the Prince raced like an ermine to the brushwood, like a white duck to the water, cast himself on his swift horse and leapt from it like a swift-footed wolf and fled to the meadow of the Donéts, and flew like a hawk in the mists, slaying geese and swans for breakfast, dinner and supper.

When Ígor flew like a hawk, then Vlur fled like a wolf, shaking off himself the cold dew. For they had over-ridden their swift steeds.

II. (1)

Донѣцъ^п рече: „Княже Ёгору,
не мало ти величїя,
а Кѡнчаку нелюбїя, 696
а Руской землї веселїя“.

Игорь рече: „О Дѡнче,
не мало ти величїя,
лелѣявшу^п князя нѧ волнахъ³⁰⁴ 700
стлавшу ему зелену³⁰⁵ траву,
на своихъ³⁰⁶ серебряныхъ брезѣхъ;^п
одѣвѧвшу его теплыми мѣглами³⁰⁷
подъ сѣнію зеленѧ^{308п} древу. 704
Стрежаше^п е гоголемъ нѧ водѣ,
чайцами нѧ струяхъ,
чрънядьми нѧ вѣтрѣхъ³⁰⁹.“

(2) Воспоминаніе о Ростїславѣ Всѣволодовичѣ.

„Не^п тако-ли,“—рече—„рѣка Стугна, 708
худу струю имѣя,
пожръши^п чужи ручьи,
и стругы^п ростре^п на кусту?
Уноши^{309ап} князю Ростїславу 712
затвори Днѣпръ темнѣ березѣ.^п

Плачется мати Ростїславля³¹⁰
по уноши князи Ростїславѣ.“

Уныша цвѣты жалѡбою, 716
и древо съ тугою^{311п}
къ землї преклонило.^{312п}

III.

(1) А не^п сорокы втроскоташа.
нѧ слѣду Ёгоровѣ 720
ѣздить³¹³ Гзакъ съ Кѡнчакомъ.

Тогда врани^п не граяхуть,
галици³¹⁴ помолкоша,³¹⁵ 724
сороки^{315а} не троскоташа,
пѡ лозїю^{316п} ползоша;³¹⁷
только³¹⁸ дятлове тектомъ^п
путь къ рѣцѣ кажутъ;⁸⁹

³⁰⁴ влѣнахъ П. ³⁰⁵ зелѣну П. ³⁰⁶ своихъ ЕС. ³⁰⁷ мѣглами П;
мглами ЕС. ³⁰⁸ зелену ПЕС. ³⁰⁹ ветрѣхъ П. ^{309а} ПЕС уношу.
³¹⁰ Ростиславя П. ³¹¹ стугою ПЕС ³¹² прѣ- П. ³¹³ -итъ П. ³¹⁴ Галици
ЕС. ³¹⁵ помлѣкоша П. ^{315а} ПЕС -кы. ³¹⁶ полозію П. ³¹⁷ ползоша
ПЕ. ³¹⁸ толко ЕС.



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солови́и веселыми пѣсньми³¹⁹ 728
свѣтъ повѣдаютъ.

(2) Молвить^{320п} Гза къ³²¹ Кѡнчакови:—
„Аже соколь къ гнѣзду летить,
соколича^п рострѣляевѣ^п 732
своими злачеными стрелами“.³²²

Рече Кончакъ ко Гзѣ:—
„Аже соколь къ гнѣздú летить^{321а},
а^п вѣ сокольца опутáевѣ 736
красною дѣвицею“³²²

И рече³²³ Гзакъ къ Кѡнчакови:—
„Аще его опутáевѣ
красною дѣвицею, 740
ни нама будетъ сокольца
ни нама красны дѣвице:^п
то почнуть наю^{324п} птици бити
вѣ полѣ Половецкомъ.“ 744

IV.

Рече^{325п} Боянъ и ходы
Святъславли на Кѡгана:—
„Пѣснотворѣць азъ стараго времени
и Ярѡславля и Ольгова: 748
‘Хоти тяжко ти, головѣ,³²⁶
кромѣ плечю,^п
зло ти, тѣлу,
кромѣ головы;“— 752
—Руской земли безъ Ёгора!

V. Возвратъ Ёгора на Русь.

Солнце^п свѣтитса на небесѣ;³²⁷
Игорь князь въ Русской землѣ.
Дѣвици поють на Дунай; 756
вѣются^п голоси чрѣсь³²⁸ море до Кіева.

³¹⁹ пѣсьми П. ³²⁰ мльвить П. ³²¹ Гзакъ ПЕС. ^{321а} -ит ПС. ³²² дивцею ЕС. ³²³ рекъ ЕС. ³²⁴ на ю ЕС. ³²⁵ Рекъ Боянъ и ходы на Святъславля пѣснотворца (ЕС) [пѣснотворца П] стараго времени Ярѡславля Ольгова Когана хоти. ПЕС. ³²⁶ головы ПЕС.
³²⁷ —е ЕС. ³²⁸ чрѣзь П.

the nightingales with their merry song announce the dawn.

(2) THE CONVERSATION OF GZAK AND KONČÁK.

Gzak speaks to Končák:—"If the hawk is flying to his nest, we two will shoot down the fledgeling with our gilded arrows!"

Končák said to Gzak:—"If the hawk is flying to his nest we will fether the fledgeling with a maiden fair."

And Gzak said to Končák:—"If we fether him with a maiden fair, then we shall have neither the fledgeling nor the fair maiden; but the birds will begin to assail us in the Polovsk plains."

IV. REMINISCENCE OF BOYÁN.

Boyán has told of the expeditions of Svyatosláv [the First] against the Kogan: "I am the poet of the ancient time [i.e. Vladimir I], of the time of Yarosláv [the First], and Olég [of Tmutarakán]." 'Though it be heavy to thee, the head, parted from the shoulders; ill is to thee, body, parted from the head:—to the Russian land without Ígor!'

V. ÍGOR'S RETURN TO RUSSIA.

The sun shines in the heavens. Ígor the prince is in the Russian land. The maidens sing on the Danube; their voices mingle across the waters [and are borne] to Kíev.

- Игѡръ идетъ по Боричеву^п
къ святѣй Богородици Пирогощей.^п
Страны ради, гради весели, 760
пѣвше пѣснь старымъ княземъ^{329п}
а потомъ молодымъ³³⁰ пѣти.
- Слава,^п Игорю Святѣславличь,³³¹
буй^п-туру Всеволоде,³³² 764
Владиміру^п Игоревичь!³³³
- Здрави князи, и дружина,
поборючи^{334п} за Христьяны³³⁵
на поганья полки^{336п} 768
- Княземъ слава, а^п дружинѣ хвала!³³⁷
- Аминь!^п 770

³²⁹ -емь ЕС. ³³⁰ молоды-м ЕС. ³³¹ -влича Е. ³³² -ѣ П.
³³³ -вичу Е. ³³⁴ побарая ЕС, побарая П. ³³⁵ христьяны Е
³³⁶ полки ПЕ; плѣки С. ³³⁷ хвала added by editor.



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NOTES & GLOSSARY.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED).

736. *a въ* вѣ Church Slav nom. dual of я:

Nom. Voc.	вѣ		МЫ
Acc.	на	but in	НЫ
Gen. Loc.	наю	Russianized	наю
Dat. Instr.	нама	Cyrillic	нама

2nd person

Nom. Voc.	ва		ВЫ
Acc.	ва	but in	ЕЫ
Gen. Loc.	ваю	Russianized	ваю
Dat. Instr.	вама	Cyrillic	вама

Cf. Sanskrit.

N.V.A.	āvām		
I. Dat. Ab.	āvābhyām	dual of 1st person pronoun.	
Gen. loc.	āvāyoḥ		
N.V.A.	yuvām		
I. Dat. Ab.	yuvābhyām	dual of 2nd person pronoun.	
Gen. loc.	yuvāyoḥ.		

769. *a дружинъ*. Most commentators emend to *и*. I think a full stop at *дружинѣ* justifies 'a': δὲ instead of καὶ.

384. *a любо*,=а либо, pronounced альбо, or; *Дону* genitive cf. l. 58.

770. *Аминъ* most medieval Russian tales and chronicles, secular or otherwise end with this word.

313. *аркучи* a corruption from а-ръкучи.

625. *бобрънъ* modern Russian бобровъ.

660. *безводитъ* an exact detail of the battle. cf. the *Лавр. Chron.* p. xxxv.

713. *березъ* dual.

112. *Блѣванъ*. Weltmann and Melioránski both maintain this must refer to a stone figure, perhaps Buddhistic in origin, at Tmutarakán; and if my suggested reading of до чуръ for до куръ in l. 595 holds good, the two passages in which Tmutarakán is mentioned will correspond.

These figures in Russia were called Каменная баба, stone women. As to the derivation, Даль maintains it means a block of wood, and, secondarily, an idol. Melioránski suggests various Asiatic words; Persian *pāhlavān*, or even the Turkish *balaban* fanfaron or the Cumanian *balaban* falcon, finally inclining towards the Orkhónski Turkish *balbal*. Даль's derivation seems to be correct. Dubenski mentions a town Болванскъ in Vyátka recorded in 1174.

509. болого = благо. Бонякъ v. Кобякъ.

223. Бориса v. note on Olég Svyatoslávič.

758. Боричеву a hill in Kíev on which the Church of St. Andrew stands [Sederholm].

191. борони Russian брань, quarrel, root бороться to fight: but, in this text, according to Dubenski, it means 'in the brunt of the battle.' v. l. 518.

375. босувѣ emend бусовѣ, so as to correspond with lines 410. The reference is to Booz, [(through confusion of л and а) Блузь Балушъ] the leader of the Pólovtsy at their first invasion in 1054. The name was taken by the Russians [Ипат. 1281 Блусъ Юрьевичъ воевода]. There was apparently one Booz, king of the Antes conquered by the Goths under Winithari.

The Pólovtsy invaded anew in 1107 under Бонякъ and Šarukán, and were defeated: Šarukán in 1111 avenged the defeat. [мѣсть Шаруканю l. 411].

At the same time the Cumanian words *buz* caeruleus; *bisov* ruina, *bosov* liberatio (cf. Magyar boszú vengeance) might give a clue: and the name Бусовенъ (a town in Volhynia; Ипат. 1248 воеваша Ятвязи около ... Бусовна) may have some connection.

Melioránski suggests the Cumanian *boxag* [x = š] dark.

It is all mere speculation: but, to this list, may be added Little-Russian босорка witch, босоркунъ vampire.

Personally, I prefer to take бусовѣ as epithet of Боусъ, and to leave Cumanian and ulterior derivations and derivatives over.

685. босымъ probably *not* bare-footed: but hungry.

59. О Бояне. The poet returns to Boyán mentioned in the proem, repeats his metaphor, and indicates how Boyán might have written. He quotes him verbally at l. 69.

605. Боянъ v. Introduction. This is one of the specific passages assigning Boyán his age and princely court, and is confirmed by what the Chronicles narrate of Yan.



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458. *бы* not a particle; but 2nd pers. aor. sing. *быхъ бы бы* etc.: so *бы* next line 3rd pers.

67. *было*. The participle in *л* is here used without an auxiliary, as in modern Russian, and is intended to convey the notion of an effect that has failed, as in modern Russian e.g. *я хотѣлъ было писать, но раздумалъ*: I wanted to write but thought better of it.

431. *былями*. The Черниговская помочъ, the mercenaries of Černigov is mentioned in the Chronicles in *Лавр.* 1186.

Быля seems to mean, the commandant of such forces, to be equivalent to *вельможа* chieftain [Меліоранскій]. It was a Byzantine title *βοιλάς* *Волиās* a Slav nobleman (Sophocles Byzantine Dictionary, probably borrowed straight from Orkhonski-Turkish dialects *buila* of Cumanian *buirumen* and *буй-туръ* l. 80. Weltmann tries to assimilate with *бояринъ*, Serbian *Болъар*: but this is doubtful.

165. *быти итти* instances of the Russian use of the infinitive in maxims e.g. *Лермонтовъ*

Имъ не забыть своихъ дѣтей
Погибшихъ на кровавой нивѣ...
Какъ не поднять плакущей ивѣ
Своихъ поникнувшихъ вѣтвей.

118. *бѣды его*... a very corrupt passage. Some read *по дубію* and translate 'in the thickets' from *дубъ* oak: putting a semicolon after *птиць*. I prefer *по добу* as a less violent alteration and read *уже-бо бѣды его упасеть птицъ по добу*.

Иттиць, in Russian *птиць*, is a Church Slav nominative: *доба* is a rare word, for *пора каирѣ* the occasion, and Даль's dictionary quotes a proverb *по всякъ часъ бѣды не упасешься*: you won't escape misfortune every time—pride goes before a fall. If so, Div is warding off misfortune with his screechings (v. l. 107). A scribe might well have substituted the easy *подобію* (in comparison) for *по-добу*.

Note the alliteration in this line; and throughout this passage.

Dubenski however, gives authority for *подобію* meaning 'as though' e.g. *Вол. лѣтопись* *выѣхаша нѣмци на поли подобію игрѣ*, the Germans advanced in the field as though to a game.

577. *Бѣлаграда* v. notes *Вы бо своими* and *стныхъ*.

330. *бѣла*. Coined money was introduced into Russia comparatively late; the primitive means of barter was in furs; hence the word *бѣла*.

А *бѣла*, *бѣлька* was the unit.

А *Ногата* was $\frac{1}{20}$ *гривень*

А *Рѣзанъ* was $\frac{1}{50}$ *гривень* Cf. l. 460.

This was also the basis of the poll-tax, collected after 1240 by the Mongol *baskaki*. Ипат. 1166 gives a curious list of valuables derived through Arctic trade, walrus-tooth (рыбья зуба), sable, ermine, black marten (черный кунь), the fox (песокъ cf. песецъ) and the white wolf.

186. *бѣсови*. Конѣак is called the accursed; and бѣсови is a variant on бусови (v. l. 375 and note *карнаижля*).

589. *бяхуть* the dual third person might have been expected.

1. *бяхетъ*. For these forms v. Introduction § VII.

423. *Ваю*. Gen. dual ты. cf. note *а въ*.

74. *Велесовъ*. Е овъ is better than Н овъ. This is one of the Pagan reminiscences, characteristic of this poem. *Veles* is the Bulgarian form of *Volos* [Волосъ], a Slav pagan deity, *not* mentioned in the list of idols erected by Vladímir I in 980 at the Pagan revival. 'And Vladímir began his reign at Kíev by himself, and set up idols [кумиры] on a hill-top outside his palace [дворъ теремный]; Perún of wood, his head silver, his whiskers gold; Khors, Dažbog, and Stribog, and Sěmorgl [variant Симоргла], and Mokoš, and they sacrificed to them, calling them gods and offered to them their sons and daughters.'

Veles is well authenticated by Sakhárov [Сказанія Русскаго Народа] as the god of cattle. *Why* he should be an Apollo, to be ancestor [внукъ should not be taken literally as grandson] of the great poet is not clear. Stribog was the god of winds; of the others little is known.

Cf. l. 596 Хръсъ, also a Bulgarian form.

414. *Великий* i.e. Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič Grand prince of Kíev.

453. *Великий Княже*. The poet starts on a fresh subsection to invoke the greatest contemporary prince to come to Ígoř's relief. These lines must have been written before Ígoř's escape. The mention of these princes induces reminiscent appeals to the heroes of the past.

It will be noted that Vsévolod is called Grand-Prince. After 1170, and before even, the position Suzdal had won entitled its ruler to this honour, formerly only held by the prince of Kíev: indeed the latter as a powerless nominee is often styled, like any other territorial lord, КНЯЗЬ КІЕВСКІЙ. (e.g. 1182 *Ипат.*).

362. *веселіе* cf. l. 760.

765. *Владимиру Игоревичу*. If the vocative, no emendations are required: others emend to Игоревичу, taking Владимиру as dative. Cf. note Буѣ-туру.

97. *олци*. The simile of the wolf is very common. Cf. Chron. Nestor 1096. И† яко бысть полунощи и вставъ Бонякъ отъѣха отъ вой и поча выти волчьски: almost the tale of the were-wolf. The same metaphor is applied to Vséslav (l. 582); and illustrates the growth of such *bogatyri* as Vol'gá Svyatoslávič in later *былины*.

558. *внуце* generally descendants: v. note on дѣвнцѣ for plural in -ѣ.

456. *Волгу*. In 1182 Vsévolod Yúrevič made war on the "Silver" Bolgars on the Don and asked aid of Svyatosláv Vsévolodič (of Kíev). They came to an island called Isadi at the mouth of the Tsěvt (устѣ Цѣвце) and there left all their boats [галѣѣ и насады] advanced to a town Окольні; and the raid was successful. These Bolgars seem to be more civilized than the other Turanians, and to have established trading centres.

The writer of the Slóvo flatters Vsévolod, and regrets his absence to aid the headstrong Ígor.

582. *волкомъ* There is no reason to take this to mean Vséslav was a were-wolf: it is the usual simile for great speed. Cf. note to *в.л.ц.и.*

560. *вонзить* plunge, pierce, here sheathe: *верезени*, Russian *вреженные*, injured maimed.

483. *ворота* a reference to the map shows the command of Yarosláv held over the Danubian trade.

376. *орани* cf. l. 722.

406. *врѣжеса* a Bulgarian form *верзати* *верзати* of Russian *верезга* whine *верезжати*. Whenever the author of the Slóvo uses Pagan names, he seems to copy Bulgarian forms. Or? from *вергнути* to throw.

79. *Всеволода*. Vsévolod prince of Trubčesk (Trubež), near Starobub in the губернія of Орель. For other references v. Introduction § II (14).

519. *Всеволодъ*. Vsévolod Yaroslávič. (The poet now reproves other contemporaries)—Prince of Lutsk, the son of Yarosláv Izyaslávič of Lutsk.

† And at midnight Bonyák got up and left the host and began whining like a wolf.



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It may be remarked that Bryáčislav and Vasfl'ko are names very common in the Polotsk family.

Weltmann quotes the following passages from the Chronicles. 'His mother bore this Vséslav through witch-craft. When he was born, he was wounded in the head, and the wizard [волхвъ] said to his mother:—“Bind up this wound on him, and he shall bear it all his life; therefore he shall be unmerciful in shedding blood.”’ [Гуѣт.] ‘Vséslav bears this on him to this day and, therefore is unmerciful in shedding blood.’ [Лавр.].

471. *Вступита* 2nd pers. dual. imperative.

684. *въвержесея* Mod. Russian *ввергнулся* threw himself.

26. *Въскадаше.* v. note to *мыслию*.

73. *Въспѣти* the perfective: i.e. sung to the end.

120. *въсрощать* There has been much conjecture and emendation. v. Abicht, Weltmann etc. I see no reason not to accept the word: as the imperfective of *родити* to beget, or to cause. Abicht and Dubenski derives the word from the Polish *srożyć się* to become wild.

320. *възстона* Abicht properly restores *ВЪЗСТОНА*.

457. *выльяти* imperfective: a continuous process.

561. *выскочисте* no gradual decay: ‘galloped away’! I print *СЛАВЫ* with a capital: Glory is personified, like *обида*, ignominy.

349. *выторже* *вытерзать* to rend asunder.

563. *вы бо* The turmoil of the descendants of Vsévolod and other princes of his time had embroiled Russia. How great the treachery was, appears in 1172, when one Glěb was allied with the Pólovtsy, the ‘wild’ tribes, and with Končák, and by means of a forged letter seduces the Galician allies of Mstíslav I. The Chronicler [Ипат.] uses a strong expression, a quotation which it is hard to see he could have known of: *Богъ бо егда хочеть показнѣти челоувѣка, отниметь у него умъ*: When God wishes to punish a man, he drives him mad:—*quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*—Is the Latin a rendering of

Θεοὶ γὰρ εὖ μὲν, ὀψὲ δ' εἰσὸρῶσ' ὄταν

Τὰ θεῖ' ἀφείς τις εἰς τὸ μαίνεσθαι τράπη

(Oed. Col.).—or is there a Euripidean original? The point is important, as bearing on the education of medieval Russia.

Cf. Euripides fragments

ὄν Θεὸς θέλει ἀπολέσαι πρῶτ' ἀποφρευοῖ.

and Sophocles *Antigone* 622

*Σοφία γὰρ ἔκ του / κλεινὸν ἔπος πέφανται / τὸ κακὸν δοκεῖν
ποτ' ἐσθλὸν / τῶδ' ἔμμεν ὅτω φρένας / Θεὸς ἄγει πρὸς ἄταν.*

Some instances may be culled from the Chronicles of Vséslav's activity. His grandfather Izyasláv (born 981), in 988 had been made prince of Polotsk and died in 1001.

In 1066 Vséslav took Nóvgorod the Great (in the North) and was attacked by the Yarosláviči (i.e. the elder branches) (cf. l. 580 отвори врата Новуграду); and Vséslav at Minsk massacred the inhabitants. The armies met at the Nemiga cf. l. 582;—probably the Nėman—) and on the 3rd March there was a fierce battle [бысть сѣча зла] and Vséslav was treacherously imprisoned with his two sons at Kíev (вы бо своими крамолами...на жизнь Всеславлю † (l. 563...)).

In 1067 the Pólovtsy invaded Russia anew and defeated Izyasláv, Vsévolod and Svyatosláv (i.e. the same three Yarosláviči of 1066) on the Alta [or Лъта]. In consequence Vséslav was released by the citizens of Kíev, held the throne for about nine months and was expelled; and avoided battle, when Izyasláv advanced on Kíev with Polish allies. Izyasláv captured Polotsk, which Vséslav re-gained in 1070 or 1071.

In 1071 the Polovtsy were making forays near Neyatin [or Nežátin]; and an interesting tale is told of the exorcisms of Yán, with whom the *Slóvo* also (l. 605 Тому вѣщей Боянъ...) associates Vséslav.

In 1078 Svyatosláv was driven to Tmutarakán by Vsévolod, and Glěb Svyatoslávíč was murdered, 'a merciful prince and charitable.' In the same year Olég and Borís Vyáčeslavič (v. notes to l. 212) led the Pagans on to Russian soil, and at the battle of the Nežatina Niva (v. same note) Borís was killed. Izyasláv II was murdered on the 3rd October and solemnly bewailed: the lament of Yaropólk his son is worth quoting. "Отче, отче мой, что еси пожилъ безъ печали на свѣтѣ семъ, многы напастыми, приимъ отъ людий и от брата своего?..." ‡

In 1079 Román Svyatoslávíč again led the Pólovtsy against Russia. And so things went on: Yaropólk, a prince praised by the Chronicle, was murdered in 1087 and in 1093 Yan (i.e. Boyán) again counsels peace. In 1093 the Polovtsy were beaten at the Stugna (v. note to l. 708) but

† Vyázemski thinks the incidents here narrated refer to Russia collectively: and that Всеславль is to be interpreted Panslavonic. Probably the writer of the *Слово* had not so wide an outlook. Also I am not inclined to think that the poet of the *Слово* would have found it in style to make Всеславъ like Volgá Vséslavič of the ballads, a wizard who could transform himself.

‡ 'My father, my father, why hast thou lived happy in this world, but art now overtaken with many disasters from thy folks and thy brothers...' The whole passage is fine and dignified.

Rostíslav Vsévolodovič was drowned. And the home-land of Russia was desolated by the Pólovtsy, whilst Vladímir II and Svyatopólk II bore the brunt of the fight.

In 1096 Vasíl'ko Rostíslavič was brutally blinded by David Ígorevic and David Svyatoslávič.

In all these events Vséslav (who died in 1101) took little share after 1070: and there is little mention in the Chronicle of his family: and none of Vséslav's flight to Tmutarakáń, which may have arisen from a confusion with that of Svyatosláv in 1078. Vséslav was consolidating his power (людемъ судяше, грады рядяше) l. 591), whilst there was a fearful assault from the Polovtsy (которою бо бѣше насиліе l. 567), and the events here commemorated are his attempt to hold the throne of Kíev (на седьмомъ вѣку... l. 569), and to maintain his independence (на жизнь Всеславлю l. 563). In connection with this passage read the section on Boyán in the Introduction and the note на седьмомъ.

757. *вѣются* also used of birds to soar, hover; i.e. wind themselves.

605. *Въщей*, retain -ей.

8. *въщій*. This word is used of Seers, and always implies something of supernatural or magic powers. The special note on Boyán illustrates the suitability of the phrase. (v. Introduction).

738. *Ізакъ в. Соколу*.

207. *Глѣбовны*. Olga, Vsévolod's wife the daughter of Glěb Rostíslavič Ryazánski. It is customary to name a woman by her patronymic. Cf. note to l. 622.

521. *гнѣзда*. Warriors are often compared with hawks. *гнѣздо* the families: e.g. Юрій большое гнѣздо. note *Всеволоде*).

150. *гнѣздо* i.e. the brood, the descendants (Ольговичи) from Olég of Tmutarakáń.

286. *година* a Little-Russian word: so Polish *godzina* hour.

749. *голови* Emend to *голово*, vocative or *головъ* dative to agree with *ми*.

609. *горазду*. This second use of the same word looks very much like a corruption of some rarer form. Cf. [Šafařík] Goth *garazds* disertus.

As a mere conjecture I suggest *птицю* is adjectival and *птицю горазду* means an augur by the flight of birds.



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351. *грядница* the word in the *былины*, to designate the legendary Vladímir's feasting hall at Kíev. Originally the life-guards' room (*грядня*); then the private apartment of the sovereign. *грядня*: henchmen: cf. Lithuanian *grīnīse* skt. *gr̥ha* house; root *gr̥dh*.

253. *гримлють* There seems to be nothing for it but to correct to *гремлють*.

337. *Грозный великий*... Svyatosláv was *not* their father, save by some right of seniority. Perhaps *отецъ* is used for the later *батюшка*. I think this is an interpolation, on mere grounds of style.

As some justification, we have the reading in II which points to some gross mis-spelling; and, secondly, that the words are in the ballad-style, (*Владиміръ Стольно-Кіевскій; грозный царь Иванъ Васильевичъ*) and may be a marginal note by a later hand in an original MS. cf. l. 486.

338. *Грозю бжеть*; these words might be a separate sentence:—he was a terror to his foes for....

688. *гуси и лебеди* The prose narration states that Ígoř was left at liberty and hunted daily. Geese and swans were the royal fare at Kíev; cf. the *былины parsim*. and the folk-tales, in which the heroes are despatched to shoot geese and swans.

264. *давеча* Modern Russian *давеча*. Abicht conjecture *далеча* afar.

465. *Давыдъ Ростиславичъ* (1140—1197) son of the Grand Prince Rostíslav Mstíslavič, was twice installed by his father as prince of Nóvgorod (1154 and 1159); but the citizens, who inclined towards the princes of Suzdal' expelled him. Later he held the principality of Vítebsk. In 1168 he quarelled with Mstíslav and joined the forces of Andréy Bogolyúbski of Suzdal, and was one of the princes who in 1170 sacked Kíev. Andréy required the Rostíslaviči to vacate the southern *удѣлы* and give Kíev to prince Mikhálko, Andréy's brother: Román Rostíslavič complied: Davyd and Mstíslav Rostíslavič refused and set up their brother Ryúrik Rostíslavič as grand prince at Kíev. In 1180 David on the death of his brother Román obtained the principality of Smolénsk: he was unpopular; and in 1186 there was a revolt and massacre 'in which many heads of the best citizens fell.' In 1176, 1184 and 1185 Davyd campaigned against the Pólovtsy; and in 1181, 1190 and 1196 against the Ólgoviči. He entered a monastery some time after 1196 and died in 1197.

238. *Даждьбожа внука* means the Russian people, the enlighteners: cf. note to l. 74. *Дажъбогъ* is the fertilizing sun of Sanskrit *dagh* to burn. For the accentuation v. Introduction p. xli.

151. *Далече* Cf. Ипат. 1185 и рече Святославъ “далече есмь гонилъ.”

382. *два сокола* here Ígoŕ and his brother Vsévolod. The verb is regular: dual 3rd pers. aorist.

503. *Деремела* v. *Хинова*.

107. *Дивъ* This unearthly being looks like the Div of the Arabian Nights, ultimately traceable to Persia, and the Sanskrit *dēva*. god. Меліоранскій doubts if it can come from Persian direct; as it would have the form *däv*. Also v. § on *Troyán* when Div occurs as a deity.

But taking the variants *дѣвица*, *дивица* in the word for the Evil maiden the Slavs worshipped, (whose notion came down in folk-lore as the Swan-Siren *лебедь-дѣвица*), this Southern interchange of *ъ* and *и* is no difficulty.

V. also Introduction on *Troyán* and the Pagan recollections and note on l. 288 *обяда* ὕβρις personified.

Dubenski cites Ps. 107 *верху небесъ* for the form *верху* = ἐπάνω τῶν οὐρανῶν, and says *Дивъ* may be the hoopoe, the ἔποψ of Aeschylus.

595. *до Куръ* a much contested phrase.

I. Taken by Leo Wiener, Weltmann and others as ‘by cock-crow’ *куръ* cock.

II. ‘To the Lord of Tmutarakán.

In the Chronicles for 972, 1096, 1116, 1117 and 1165 the following confirmations are found; in Byzantine Greek, *κύρος*, *κυρός*, *κύριος* are used of the heir to the throne.

(1) 972 *Nestor*. Поиде Святославъ въ пороги [cataracts] и и нападе на *Куря* князь печенѣжскій....

(2) 1096 *Nestor*. *Куря* [i.e. the Greek ruler] воева съ Половцы у Переяславля.

(3) 1116 *Ипат*. В се же лѣто иде Леонъ Царевичъ зять Володимѣрь на *куръ* Олексія Царя....

(4) 1117 *Ипат*. Того же лѣта умре *Куръ* Алексѣй и взя царство сынъ его Иванъ.

(5) 1165 *Ипат*. Прибѣже исъ Царяграда братанъ царевичъ *Куръ* Андроникъ къ Ярославу у Галичь.

III. But who was the Lord of Tmutarakán? Practically always only the Greeks bear the title. I suggest a corruption from *Чуръ* the boundary god of the Russians. This would be the *блѣванъ* referred to in line 112; and as Tmutarakán was the last outpost of Russian-Greek civilization, and had pagan temples in Strabo’s day (v. note *незнаемъ* l. 108), this theory provides an object; especially as Vséslav—and the writer of the *Slóvo*—had heathen sympathies. For confirmation v. *Опытъ о значеніи Рода*. *Временникъ Имп. Моск. Общ.* X 1851.

694. *Донецъ* The second part of this section. This dialogue of the river-god with the Prince may be regarded as a result of the incantation: it is curiously pagan.

The conversation of Achilles and the Scamander is based on a similar idea: a closer parallel is found in the Russian ballads of Death and the river Смородина [v. Ryb. I p. 467].

Богъ молодца не милуетъ,
 Государь молодца не жалуетъ....
 Поѣхаль на чужую-дальную сторонушку,
 Доѣхаль до рѣчки Смородинки....
 “Сказали мнѣ добру молодцу
 Что течетъ рѣка Смородинка быстра и грозна,
 А нынче рѣка Смородинка течетъ будто вода болотняя....”
 Взмолился добрый молодець,
 ‘Ай ты матушка быстра рѣка Смородинка!
 Не топи, не губи меня добра молодца.’
 Говорила рѣка Смородинка таковы слова:—
 “Ай ты, удалый дородный добрый молодець!
 Не я тебя топлю, не я гублю,
 А топить тебя губить честь-похвала молодецкая!”

The superstition of river-gods is well-marked in the Russian ballads. Sukhán Odikhmántyevič is turned into a stream; so is Dunáy Ivánovič; there is a Pskov legend that Olga, the mother of Svyatosláv I, the wise queen of Russia was transformed into the великая Воьлга.

The poet of the Слово utilizes this pagan worship to make the river responsible for the drowning of Rostíslav Vsévolodič (q.v. in note) and the saving of Ígoř.

Similarly Sukhán Odikhmántyevič (Ryb. I p. 29) conversed with Mother Dněpr (*Днѣпра*) who cannot flow smoothly [cf. 531 Не Сула течетъ of this poem] because the Tatars are sullyng her flood.
Жомоня dual.

202. *Дорога* This passage has always occasioned difficulty. I read *кая* as participle of *каять*, and emend *дорога* to *ворога*, instead of *дороги*, which seems to me weak. The sense is clear: Vsévolod was wounded, and forgot his homeland.

574. *дотчеся* Simple aorist of *дотъскатъся доткнутъ* attingo v. l. 662. where *затче* should be scanned *зѣтъче*.

149. *дремлетъ* It has been proposed to alter this to *грѣмлетъ* q.v. But, on reference to the prose narrative, it will be seen that the Russians slept on the battle-field in confidence after their first day's victory.



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If *дѣвица* be the correct reading, I suggest a comparison with the ancient ballads dealing with Vasíli Ignát'evič [e.g. Рыбниковъ I p. 174].

выходила турица златоругая
со своимъ со турами со дѣтушками.
случилось идти мимо Кіевъ градъ,
мимо тую стѣну городовую.
Оны видѣли надъ Кіевомъ чуднымъ чудно
подъ тоей ли стѣной городской
ходитъ *дѣвица* душа красная
во рукахъ держитъ книгу Леванидову....
но столько читаетъ, вдвоемъ она плачѣтъ.

The Mother of Kíev in other versions identified with the Holy Virgin wailing over the woes of Russia and the Tatar victories.

In support of this interpretation, cf. the *Задонщина*: *едина страна аки нѣкая жена плачущая чадъ своихъ Еллинскимъ языкомъ: другая же страна аки нѣкая дѣвица просопѣ аки въ свирѣль, едина плачевнымъ гласомъ. But consult also note на седьмомъ.*

290. *Дѣвою* and *дѣвица* v. *Обида* 288.

157. *ему слѣдъ*. слѣдъ is prepositional.

347. *жельзныхъ* Weltmann explains this phrase as regiments in iron chain-armour v. I. 481.

552. *жемчюжну*. Pearls were objects of great value: hence it here means pure, peerless.

371. *женчюгъ* older than *жемчугъ*. Cf. Turkish *ïenji*, Mongol *инчюгъ*, and Chronicles Ипат. 1175 and 1185, and Лавр. 1155 for phrase великій жемчюгъ, i.e. a collection of pearls.

627. *жестоцѣмъ* In older Russian жестокий can also mean merciless, heavy metaphorically.

26. *живая* (also v. note мыслію I. 454). Abicht suggests this should be живыя, the feminine nom. and acc. plural; not -ая the neuter. Unless the *gusli* had two strings, in which струнѣ the dual must be read.

295. *жирня* altogether a difficult phrase. By supplying память, it is easy to make sense: aroused memories of past happy times: nessun maggior dolore Che ricordarsi del tempo felice nella miseria.

But this apart, it is easiest to take жиръ (= fat and grease), as being 'abundance,' and to supply for this line the жирна печаль: or as туча

cloud has an adjective *тучный* obese; to suppose *жирня* may mean clouded. The metaphor is easy, the running blobs of fat. *Жиръ* in l. 356 *infra*, clearly means prosperity. Abich alters *убуди* into *убыли*, *силахъ* to *селахъ*; others amend *жирня* to *мирня*, peaceful. v. 325 and 356.

266. *Заворочаетъ*. In accordance with the Chronicles (v. narrative), I emend to *въз-* (*и сойма шомомъ погънаше опяъ къ полкомъ, того дѣля что быша познали князя и возворотилися быша*). *Vsévolod* was fighting bravely against odds. (*не мало мужество показа*).

689. *Завтрокъ* older correcter form.

474. *за землю* E and C read *зане* because almost certainly a slip for *за*: *зане* stands for *за-н-е* because of it 'e.'

128. *запала*. There is no sense in *запала* (from *пасти* to fall). I emend to *запаля* (*палить -ять* to flame). Cf. l. 49.

435. *Засапожникъ* a hunting-knife, formerly an implement of war carried in the right boot.

662. *затче* cf. *дотче*.

76. *звенить*. Although both П and Е vary, there is little doubt all the third person presents should end in *тъ* not *тѣ*. So in the *Задонщина*: 'На Москвѣ кони ржутъ, звѣнѣтъ слава по всей земли Русской.'

437. *звонячи* nom. plural pres. part. act.

704. *зелену* read *зелена*, *дrevу* being genitive.

472. *злата* dual: *стременя* dual is an unavoidable emendation.

374. *златовръсемъ* gold-roofed; probably covered with some glittering metal.

665. *Игореви* v. prose narrative: which states that *Ígor* escaped at sunset: when *погасоша* *вечеру* *зари*.

117. *Игорь*. The battle is about to begin. *Ígor* [v. narrative in Chronicle in Introduction] is concluding his march to the Don, amid ill-omens, and all the noises of the night. Incidentally, it may be added that *Borodín* in his *Ígor*'s march has set this passage to weird and descriptive music.

507. *Июрю*, dative of *Игорь* adjectival.

4. *Июря*. Born 15-April 1151; in 1184 married *Evfrósína Yaroslávna* and died in 1201, leaving five sons. For the rest v. Introduction.

182. *идуть* v. narrative (Introduction II §3) for a vivid account of the reinforcements. *Моря* the Black Sea.

415. *изрони* let fall, of feathers moult etc.

537. *Изяславъ* *Izyasláv Vasíl'kovič* is not mentioned in the Chronicles; and this incident is unrecorded. But *Vasíl'ko Rógvoldovič* (the grandson of *Vséslav* had four sons, of whom the eldest *Bryáčislav* is mentioned, as well as his brother *Vséslav*: we may take it *Izyáslav* and *Vsévolod* were the other two. If so *дѣдъ* should be *прадѣдъ* greatgrandfather: the poet's genealogies were not accurate, or else *дѣдъ* must be interpreted ancestor.

Rógvold, *Izyasláv's* father overcame all his brothers and seized the capital town of Polotsk, giving *Bryáčislav* in 1158 the city of *Izyaslavl'*. In 1127 *Rógvold* was elected Prince by the citizens of Polotsk in the stead of his brother *David*. He died in 1129.

519. *Инваръ*. *Ingvar Yaroslávič*, Prince of Dorogobug brother of *Vsévolod Yaroslávič* in 1180 attached himself to *Ryúrik Rostíslavič* who was holding *Kiev* against *Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič Černígovski*. In 1183 or soon after he succeeded to *Lutsk* on the death of his brother *Vsévolod*. In the turmoils of the events after 1185 he took a great part; the date of his death is uncertain.

His son *Izyasláv*, Prince of *Lutsk*, was killed at the fatal battle of *Kálka* in 1224, which subjected Russia to the Tatar yoke.

232. *иноходъцы* a horse moving both side legs at once, each side in turn; also an ambler.

32. *Истягну*, literally, extended. *Dubenski* suggests *стягну*—strengthened.

545. *и схоти ю* There has been much emendation and conjecture. E.g.—*Abicht и схити его на крови* etc. I see no reason not to read *и съ хотью на кровати рекъ*. Others, e.g. *Weltmann* make greater changes: the last-named translates *и вложили его на кровать возлашая приодъ* have begun to dress. *птиць* as elsewhere nom. fem. I suggest *Дивъ* may be supplied as the bird of ill-omen.

Вняже presumably the commander at the battle.



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242. *кйкажутъ* The *тъ* is as often added on the termination *ажу, ате*: often in sentences conveying a general impression of frequency, or proverbial.

кйкатъ to cry '*ki*,' used for birds and not inept for ploughmen crying 'Gee-up!'

121. *клектомъ* *клектать, клектать* to cry like an eagle or hawk, cf. *тектомъ*.

572. *клюками* a word very variously explained.

(1) on crooks, flying like a witch on broomsticks—Abicht.

(2) illusions or crutches or? emend to *кльками* = ham-strings (подколѣнками)—Weltmann.

(3) some special implement of war—Vyázemski.

The word primarily means a pole or stake: also craftiness, e.g. *клюки въ немъ не бѣ*. This is the meaning I translate taking *подпрѣся*, not as a slip for *подперся* [*подпереть* to prop up v. l. 480] but as the simple aorist of *подпороть*, [*пороть* to rip; *парывать*].

373. *кнѣса*, probably the same as *кница*, *книса* [*ѣ* and *и* often interchanged in S. Russia]. Weltmann defines *книса*, as the 'connecting-pieces of the roof-rafters.' Vyázemski and Dal' substantiate this interpretation.

648. *Кобякова* I emend *-ову* dative.

34.5 *Кобяка* *Kobyák* is mentioned with *Končák* in 1150, when Svyatosláv in *alliance* with the Pólovtsy and his brothers seeks aid against Vsévolod of Súzdál', who has treacherously imprisoned Svyatosláv's son Gleb. This Svyatosláv was the eldest brother of Ígor'; for he says to Ígor' [Ипат. 1180] 'I am older than Yaroslav, and thou, Ígor', art older than Vsévolod, and now I am left in the position of a father to you.' [i.e. as eldest son]. Ígor' was left at Černígov to hold the rear: and was attacked by David of Smolénsk. Ígor', allied with *Kobyák* and *Kontsák* [ц and ч dialectical varieties] was defeated and escaped in a boat with *Kontsák*, and another Polovétski chieftain designated as *Козѣлъ Сотановичъ* 'Goat Satanson.'

In 1183 *Končák* became unfriendly, for he invaded Russia and is called *оканьный*. In 1184 at the battle on the Ugol *Kobyák* was captured (30th July 1184), and, as appears, from this narrative was conveyed to Kíev, and made to do obeisance, or else killed.

Bonyák, another Polovsk chieftain, is also mentioned in 1185 [Густ. Лѣт.] 'They disputed into which country they should go: *Končák* wished to attack Kíev and avenge his brothers, saying 'There have our men been oftentimes beaten: there was our great prince *Bonyák* killed.'

This is a confirmation of l. 350—1.

640. *ковылю* КОВЫЛЬ masc. feather-grass: cf. also КОВЫЛЯТЬ to hobble, limp, halt. Probably here the steppe-grass.

746. *Коганя* Каганъ, Коганъ the original form of Ханъ; so Byzantine Greek Χαγάνος Χάνης, M. Lat. Chaganus Chacanus, Turkish Kaghan. According to Mikloziš, it was borrowed from the Avars in the seventh century.

524. *кое* used adverbially 'why' or 'how.'

142. *кожухы* Кожухъ a S.W. Slav word for cloak (шуба, тулупъ—a full suba, waistless, generally of sheepskin, covering the whole body): very suitable in early spring on this expedition.

47. *комони* This text, unlike the contemporary Chronicle, uses only this form; never конь.

674. Usually punctuated Комонъ полунощи: Овлуръ свисну за рѣкою. 'Horse at midnight' is not very good sense: Vyázemski suggests гомонъ clamour: the Pólovtsy were drunk on fermented milk (кумысь).

Which feature is best abandoned of the story: the riotousness of the enemy, or the horse commissioned by Ovlur?

55. *конецъ* used adverbially. v. l. 90.

721. *Кончакъ в Соколу.*

621. *Копіа поють* Great doubts have been expressed whether this line belongs to the section of the poem which now begins—Yaroslávna's complaint—as to the preceding. As Smolénsk is not on the Danube, there is no doubt that these words must be attached to Yaroslávna's wail.

Vyázemski and others suggest an emendation to поятъ (from поять): I do not see the improvement: I also do not accept that *in the Слово* (as in the БЫЛИНЫ) we can admit of the common confusion of Донъ and Дунай, nor of the use of Дунай as river generally: examples of which recur everywhere in the Ballads.

Retaining копіа it is possible either to regard the line as a gibing quotation from Boyán when Russian spears *did* ring on the Danube, or to take it that Yaroslávna in her imagination hears her father, Yarosláv of Galicia, preparing his men to relieve Ígorí.

But compare the amended form l. 756 ДѢВИЦИ ПОЮТЪ НА ДУНАЕВИ.

I feel sure *копіа* is a corruption for some sound of evil omen : and, as В and К are easily confused, I suggest *вопила*. *Вопила* or *Крикса* was the mourner or shrieker at funerals: also she sang when a bride was forcibly transported to her new master's house.

вопить *воплъ* means loud lamentation.

168. *копѣмъ* dative plural.

482. *Королеви* In medieval Russia *Король* King and *Царь* Tsar are only used of despotic rulers of alien nations or tribes, such as the Greeks, the Magyars, the Turanians. Here it is the King of the Hungarian Magyars.

567. *которое* Abichts suggest *которою* or *котора* from *котора* dispute or enmity. The emendation is possible, but not necessary. If so, I would read *которою*.

360. *Кошѣво*. *Кошѣй* in the Chronicles means a common Polovétski captive-slave. The derivation is clear; Cumanian *Киѣ*, *Киѣрмен* coerce, *cuč-či*; with the termination of the agent. In 1170 one Gavril'kov, belonging to Izyasláv, called a *кошѣй* gives information to the enemy, his kinsmen of the Pólovtsy. Cf. Turkish *qus* a groom or *qušči*.

In the Russian of the ballads *кошѣй* became identified with the Mongol invaders, and was turned into a dread magician; later still, in the *Сказки* he is transformed into a giant of the Indian Pushkin sort, with his soul on an island, dreadfully guarded.

Last of all, owing to a false derivation from *кость* bone, he became a deathless skeleton, a sort of wandering Jew, or miser: possibly a reflexion of the Mongol *baskak* or tax-collector.

214. *крамолу коваше* Middle Latin *Carmula* [Даль]: *ковать* to hammer on the forge; but *ковъ*, *ковы* is used for an ill-plot, *коварное дѣло*, i.e. one who forges chains [*ковы оковы* fetters *вязи пута* etc.].

626. *кровавя* full form feminine: Nom. plur. -ни -ыя -ая.

87. *Куряни* Kursk, situated at the meeting of the rivers Kura and Tuskor. The principality extended to the River Seim, and from 1137 became an удѣлъ hereditarily held by the descendants of Svyatosláv Ol'govič. The line became extinct after 1280.

87. *къмети*. *кметъ*. Polish *kmet* a peasant, defined by Weltmann as a 'settled villager, possessing his own single house [дворъ однодворецъ]' Old Prussian and Lith. *Kumetis*: peasant.



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1. *лѣпо*. For this phrase cf. *inter alia* Ипат. 1170. А лѣпо ны бычо, братѣ възряче на Божию помочь... Were it not well brothers, looking to divine aid...

311. *людемъ* is found in Е; omitted in П, but translated in the Russian version. Probably the omission in П was a printer's error.

591. *людемъ, княземъ* dative plural. A general object is understood; and (cf. l. 485 *рядя*) I read with П *рядяше*, as it is unlikely *радитъ* Polish *radzić* (from the Teutonic) can be intended.

In modern Russian *судить и рядить* is to think oneself a competent judge in everything.

рыскаше raced *до-* implies as far as—the greatest distance; *пере-* he crossed.

576. *лутымъ* Instrumental of comparison. Such animal similes are quite in contemporary style.

525. *ляцкыи* Polish. On line 501 the poet scoffs at Ingvar's *Latin* foreign armament. Here he specifies.

411. *местъ Шароканю* v. note on l. 345 *sub* Кобякъ.

In 1107 Bonyák and the elder Šarokán made a foray on Luben (near Kíev), and forded the river Sulá. The Pólovtsy were defeated, and fled beyond the river Khórol, and several chieftains were captured, Taz [cf. Strabo οἱ δὲ Ῥωξόλανοι ἔχοντες στρατηγὸν Τάσιον]; Sугр, Bonyák's brother was killed. The Russian princes were Vladímir II, Olég Svyatoslávič, Svyatosláv Svyatoslávič, one Mstíslav and a Vyáčislav and a Yaropólk.

In 1110 the Russian princes followed up their success at the battle on the rivers Degeya and Sálnitsa. The implication here is that Šarukán has been at last avenged.

419. *мечи* instrumental plural.

484. *меча* a passage which makes nonsense. Most commentators emend *времены* to *бремена*, 'hurling burdens through the clouds' a feat in good *былина* style, to describe Ilyá Múromets but out of proportion in this accurate and poetical appreciation.

I read *мечавъ ремены* *чрезъ* Влахы; beating back the Wallachs of Moldavia with hunting-whips. Nestor, in his introductory descriptions of the peoples bordering on Russia, gives a very unflattering portraiture of the Roumanians and Wallachs.

432. *Могуты* v. *Съ могуты*.

730. *Молеить* the third section. The conversation of Gzak and Končák, v. the prose narrative for another version: p. xxxiii.

164. *молнія* cf. Norse *mjölmir*.

143. *мосты* instruments 'as bridges.' Cf. a similar incident in the сказка of Daniel the Harless (Аѳанасъевъ). Dubenski quotes from Nestor, where Vladímir commands : перебите пути, и мосты мостите. 'beat out the roads and bridge the bridges.'

495. *Мстиславе*. Mstíslav Rostíslavič, the son of Rostíslav Mstíslavič Prince of Smolénsk. In 1171 with his brother David (q. v.) he aided Vladímir Mstíslavič of Dorogobug to take Kíev, and in 1173 arrested Vsévolod Yúrevic (q. v.) at Kíev and dethroned him in favour of Rúrik (q. v.). Andréy Bogolyúbski sent an ambassador to order Rúrik to quit Kíev; Mstíslav, who was at that time abroad, shaved the ambassador's head (thus converting him into a monk) and declined to be Andréy's vassal. Andréy besieged Mstíslav at Vúšgorod for nine weeks and was repulsed. In 1179 Mstíslav was elected prince of Nóvgorod and successfully campaigned against the Esths. He died in 1180. The Chroniclers say Mstíslav was the jewel [украшѣніе] of Russia, warred only for glory, despised gold, gave all his booty to the Church and was universally beloved.

The reference to Романъ might be to Román Mstíslavič q. v., in view of the references to the Lithuanians etc.

520. *Мстиславичи* v. genealogical table: the first cousins of Íngvar and Vsévolod.

Note *три* and *четыре* in Early Russian take the plural, not the dual.

19. *Мстиславу* died 1033 or 1036. He battled against the Kozars (or Khazars) on the East; in 1022 crushed the Kasogs (or Kosogs); in 1023 attacked Yarosláv at Kíev, and in 1031 aided Yarosláv against the Galician cities. Nestor says for the year 1022 : 'Yarosláv proceeded to Beréstya. At this time Mstíslav, who was at Tmutarakáń, marched against the Kásogi [I prefer the reading of E, which accords with the Chronicles for Касожьскыи]. Hearing of this, the Kasog prince Redélya advanced to meet him, and when the two hosts [полкома] confronted each other, Redélya said to Mstíslav 'wherefore [чьсо ради : this Old Slav genitive does *not* occur in Ígoŕ] should our men slay each other?' It goes on to describe the single combat in which Mstíslav prayed to the Mother of God and vanquished his foe.

437. *Мужаимъся* An impossible form. I restore to the simplest rather than *мужаимыся*. The mistake arose from a contamination with *имѣть*. Possibly *мужаивѣся*, 1st person dual.

But for this form cf. *Густ.* 848 строенія добраго не имамъе.

454. *мыслию прилетѣти* v. note to l. 10.

Also cf. this passage in the *Задонщина*, reminiscent of several in the *Слово*.

‘Не проразимся мыслию по землямъ; помянемъ первыхъ лѣтъ времена; похвалимъ боярина [? Бояна] горазна гудѣца въ Кіевѣ. Тотъ бояринъ воскладаше горазныя своя персти на живыя струны.’

443. *мытѣхъ* *МЫТЬ* is mostly used of birds: *Ígoŕ*, the falcon, if in disgrace, should not have thus affronted the dignity of the house.

633. *мычеши* from *мчать* to rush, hurl.

671. *мърить* The *Donéts* flows into the *Don* at *Novo-Čerkásk*; assuming *Ígoŕ* to be in captivity in the government of *Vorónež*, from the *Don* to the *Donéts* would be at least 300 miles.

The prose narrative is more explicit: it calls *Óvlur* *Lavor*; names *the town* of *Донецъ*: and defines the line of march on the expedition as past the *Donéts*, the *Oskol* [or *Vorksol*] and the *Sálnitsa*.

Donéts, as a town, is (so says *Vyázemski*) the modern *Slavyanoserb*sk 100 *versts* from the river *Tor*, on the borders of *Ekaterínoslav* and *Khárkov*. *Ígoŕ* took eleven days walking to *Donéts* (a Russian outpost), after wearing the horse out.

364. *на горахъ* v. *Боричеву*.

621. *на Дунаи*, i.e. in *Galicia*, *Yaroslávna*'s home.

225. *на Канину...* A passage very hotly disputed, and very obscure.

In the first place this battle took place on the *Нежати́на нива*. What can *Канину* mean?

- (1) It might be the Cumanian *Кан* (also Turkish) blood. This is unlikely.
- (2) According to *Weltmann* it stands for *конину*, from *конъ* on end, the fatal field.
- (3) It might stand for *на оканьну* a desperate: the epithet applied to tyrannous and unscrupulous princes in the *Chronicles* e.g. *Svyatopólk I*.



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after all (*о кони*): but attained sovereignty: only to flee secretly from Belgorod. The great battle on the Nemíga was very fierce.

The writer of the Слово generally gives Vséslav great prominence, and shows close knowledge.

[Course of corruption :—

1. Ѡ идекисѣснѣбѣлююпу
2. о девисѣ с ѣбѣлю пу
3. одѣвицусебѣлюбу

the change from 1 to 2 would be more easily followed if Cyrillic type had been available. In line 1 *т* and *н* are superscripts].

224. *на судъ* i.e. his desire for fame led him to the Judgment-seat, a phrase for death, found in the *БЫЛИНЫ*.

358. *насыпаша*. This plural verb is very hard to understand. I read *насыпаше* in the imperfect: the continued result of the perfective *погрузи*.

743. *на ю* read *наю* gen. loc. dual *я*. Končák points out that the *Pólovtsy* will be Russianized.

This brief dialogue no doubt is intended to point a moral.

719. *не* for this negative of comparison cf. l. 69.

69. *не буря* etc. A good instance of the primitive method of syntax of comparison, by negative: 'it was not C was D, but A was B.' i.e. like C on D, A on B. Cf. Vedic usage of *ná* in semi-subordinate sentences.

For this metaphor v. Nestor 1096 *и сбиша Угры акы въ мячь, яко се соколъ свиваетъ галиць*.

52. *не было нъ*. Abicht reads *не было на*. The meaning is that this valiant brood was not intended to be disgraced by defeat in the chase, or the battle-field.

677. *не быть* He intimates to Ígoŕ that, unless he escapes, he will be slain by the returning hordes: Ígoŕ will not understand: it was dishonourable to break parole and cheat the enemy of their ransom. v. Prose narrative. I emend *быти* or *бысть*.

542. *не бы ту* is better than *П нѣ бысь ту*; *бы* 3rd pers. sing. aor.: *не бысть ту* would be as good.

466. *не ваю* *ваю* gen. dual of *ты*.

428. *не вижду* a passage often restored and emended. But *вижду* is a possible Church Slav form of *вижу*.

276. *не доста* For this phrase cf. Chron. *Ипат.* 1185 *яко и оружья в руку его не доста.*

108. *незнаемъ* (v. 470) unknown, or nameless (?) The following terms define the limits of the territory of the Pólovtsy; i.e. the Vólga, White Sea coast [i.e. the 'gulf of Onega' in the North], the land on the banks of the Sulá, the sea of Azov [formerly called *Сурожь*; after a trading centre *Surož* in the Crimea] Kórsuń or Kherson i.e. the Chersonese, now the Crimea] and lastly, Tmutarakáń, a principality named after its capital in the peninsula of Tamán bordering on both the sea of Azov and the Black Sea. It was called *Ταμάταρχα* by Constantine Πορφυρογέννητος. Strabo is useful in this connection. Ἐκπλέοντι δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ πολίχνη καὶ ἄλλος λιμὴν Χερρόνησιτῶν. ἔκκειται γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν ἄκρα μεγάλη κατὰ τὸν παράπλου... ἐφ' ἧ ἴδρυται πόλις Ἡρακλειτῶν † [? connected with the Рахман. mythical elements in the *былины*] ἀποικὸς τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ. Ἐν ἧ τὸ τῆς Παρθένου ἱερὸν δαίμονός τινος. [i.e. дѣвица, дивица. Herodotus IV 9 dealing with the Snake-maiden may have intended something co-related].

Μεταξὺ δὲ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῆς ἄκρας λιμένες τρεῖς ... καὶ μετ' αὐτὴν λιμὴν στενόστομος καθ' ὃν μάλιστα οἱ Ταῦροι ‡ σκυθικὸν ἔθνος [? c.f. the river *Торъ* Chron. 1185] τὸ ληστήριον συνίσταντο.

Tmutarakáń is called ὁ Ταμυρακοῦ Κόλπος by Strabo, coupled with ὁ Καρκινίτου i.e. the gulf of Perekóp or Kerkinit. It served as a borderland for the *υιοι* (descendants of the royal house who got no principality owing to the decease of their father) and went to carve themselves out a domain. It was in the midst of heathendom.

623. *незнаемъ* This must be amended: ? *незнаемъ* or *незнаемн* in the foreign land.

308. *не крѣсити* cf. *Ипат.* 1151. *Слыша Изяслава [Давыдовича] плачущагося надъ братомъ своимъ Володимеромъ—рече 'Сего нама уже не крѣсити.'*

1. *не льно*. A proem in which the poet approaches his subject and recalls the great epists of old.

† Cf. *Задонщина*: *Мамай же царь нача призывать боги свои: Перуна, Савана, Тамокоша, Ракляя, Гурса и великаго помощника Ахмета.*

‡ ? origin of *Туръ* in *буй-туръ*.

582. *Немнѣ* v. notes of Vséslav. Supposed to be the river Nĕman (German *Memel*) which rises in the Minsk province and flows by Minsk, Vilensk, Grodno and Kovno.

These geographical names are inserted to show the extraordinary rapidity of Vséslav's movements. From Nóvgorod to Pskov is 100 miles; from Pskov to Polotsk 200; from Polotsk to Kíev about 350; and from Polotsk to Minsk about 100; i.e. as the crow flies.

588. *Немизѣ* nom. dual possessive adjective.

651. *не слала* E reads неслала. I prefer И. 'If only I had not sent my tears to him across the waters,'

The order of words in И and E here varies.

И а быхъ не слала къ нему слезъ на море рано Яровлавна рано плачетъ

Е а быхъ слезъ на море рано Ярославна на морѣ плачетъ

I prefer E as it does not repeat рано: and begin the next sentence рано as in E.

708. *Не тако ли.* The contrast is introduced of the hostile river: and a new historical reference.

In the year 1093, on the death of Vsévolod I, the Pólovtsy invaded Russia. Svyatopólk advised peace, but Vladímir (II) war. A fierce battle was fought on the river Stugna near Trepól' (South of Kíev). Rostíslav, Vladímir's brother was drowned, and the Russians beaten. "Rostíslav began drowning before Vladímir's eyes. Vladímir longed to grip hold of his brother and was nearly drowned in the attempt... Svyatopólk marched out to the river Želán [and another defeat ensued]... They dragged the river for Rostíslav and found him, and his mother [of Polovsk blood] wept for him [и плакася по нимъ мати его] and all the people sorrowed mightily for him." [Nestor].

708. *Не тако-ли* If this is a question, I can only translate by taking не тако-ли in the sense of οὐκ οὐν; 'was it not thus that...' or colloquially, 'She did turn up, didn't she?'

521. *не худа* It has been suggested to emend to некуда, but it seems unnecessary.

309. *ни мало* Cf. мало того=еще болѣе far from it: or the Cockney 'not 'alf'?

77. *Ноеуградъ* Is this Nóvgorod Sĕverski, the principality of Ígoŕ, or Nóvgorod the Great? Probably the former.



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For пахать in this sense: there is also the authority of Sreznévski; *разъезжаться*, and cf. Даль, пахать могилы: to visit the grave-yard; and generally to walk.

This meaning may be derived from the to and fro motion of the ploughman пахарь.

For this use of *пашутъ* cf. Задонщина: and v. note on *хорюговъ*.

31. *нынѣшняю*. The poem was literally contemporary, and finished before 1187 when Yarosláv, King of Galicia died: the episode narrated occurring in 1185.

352. *Нѣмци*. This exaggerated praise of Svyatosláv II for his campaign of 1184 incidentally reveals the limits of geographical knowledge. Cf. Ипат. 1111, where the Greeks, Hungarians, Poles and Čechs, and Romans are specified as distant nations. At the same time *нѣмци* may mean 'foreign' in general; and Венедицы may be the Veneti of Rome (the Wends, now found in Southern Saxony, and formerly in Serbia) the usual translation of 'Venetians' is most improbable. Šafařík derives нѣмецъ from the *Nemeti* of Cæsars.

83. *оба есѣ*. Notice the dual forms in full use.

63. *Оба полы* Sederholm suggests that the poem was written in two sections before and after the flight; the exultation at the finish being out of tune with the melancholy in the first part.

Dubenski's explanation is more convincing. He cites from the Chronicles the following passages.

1097. Яста Василька и связаша е снемше доску съ печи и взложиша на перси его и сѣдоста оба-полы и не можеста удержати.

1104. Стояше солнце въ крузѣ, а посредѣ круга крестъ, а посредѣ креста солнце, а внѣ круга оба-полы два солнца а подѣ солнцемъ кромѣ круга дуга рогами на сѣверь.

Thus *оба-полы* is *from both sides* i.e. past and present.

288. *Обида* One of the most poetic—and controverted—figures in the poem. The best translation would be *ὑβρις*, and this passage has led Vyázemski and Petruševič to attribute classic models: indeed the note here is quite in the style of a Euripidean chorus. But the source is pure Russian.—Трояня земля is discussed in the Introduction.

Strabo (v. note to *незнаемъ*) supplies evidence of a virgin-goddess—in the Crimea. Whether this cult can be attached to traditions of Helen of Troy, as Vyázemski puts forward is a matter of dispute. At any rate the *былны* and *сказки* have a regular cycle of tales of the Siren-Swan, who

sometimes turns into a snake and lives underground, or is a *Fata Morgana* erecting palaces on sloughs (v. былины of Mikháylo Potyk and Данило Безсчастный, and Марья Лебедь-птица). In these tales she is an unfaithful fairy-wife who ultimately elopes with Koščéy the Deathless, Tsar Vakhraméy Túgarin [the Tugorkán of history]. Here Mischief, Contumely, is personified as this legendary figure: the evil counterpart of Слава, glory (l. 224).

Дѣва, Дѣвица is a regular epithet of this baleful being: and I suspect that the Southern Russian dialectical confusions of ѡ [= е] and и, has led to a fusion of Дивница the female Дивъ and дѣвица = дѣвка maiden. v. Note Обиду 227.

227. *обиду* за with the accusative, as a rule means after. Князя is objective genitive: 'after the affront to the prince.' Vladímir is censured in the preceding lines; as not listening to Olég's just claim for his father's title to the principality of Černígov.

578. *объсися* not from обвѣсить to send the evil spirit [бѣсъ] into one; but обвѣщать, обвѣсить to cover up walls with hangings, e.g. curtains: 'he curtained himself.' Note the locative without a preposition.

200. *Оварьскія* Nestor relates of the Avars, or Обре how after their defeat (in 796 by Charlemagne) their trace vanished utterly. He calls them *Обре*. "The Обре, warred on the Slavs... They were great in stature and proud of mind and God destroyed them; so that they all perished, and not one was left: there is a proverb in Russia to this day, 'they are ruined like the Avars' [погибоша аки обръ.]"

675 *Овлуръ* was this man a groom? derivation from Cumanian *ovlu* his son from *ogul* son. He whistled that the horse was ready. The writer of the Slóvo omits all that the Chronicle relates of the tremours and prayers of Ígor before departing.

365. *одѣвахъте*. A corruption. Either одѣвахуть or одѣвасте 2nd pers. plural. I prefer the latter.

554. *ожереліе* a necklace; or in older Russian a fur collar. But why should the soul come out of his necklace.

I emend чрезъ латы о жерелѣ. The repetition or transference of the з turned латы (armour) into злато: as at line 487 о and the Cyrillic character Ѡ for отъ have been confused: then о жерелѣ was re-written ожереліе by an anxious scribe. Жерло is voice or throat, also mouth 'gueule (of a river, cannon etc.). The idea of the soul issuing forth from the mouth is very ancient and common.

572. *о кони* This cannot be конь horse, a form studiously avoided in the text but конь end.

Notice the alliterations in к and с.

141. *Оксамиты* Late Greek ἐξάμιτον German *Sammet*, velvet: English *samite*.

394. *Олеъ и Святославъ* i.e. Ígoř's infant sons, born 1175 and 1177. His eldest son, Vladímir, accompanied the expedition, and in captivity married Končák's daughter.

212. *Олеъ Святославичъ*. The ancestor of Ígoř and founder of the faction of the Ól'goviči was a very notable figure. The writer of the Слово is a declared partisan of this house, and says very little for Vladímir II, who obtained the throne of Kíev, though one of the younger line. Yet the Chronicle does not exaggerate the merits of Vladímir II in concluding his obituary with the words [1126] 'a terror to the heathen, faithful to his brothers, a lover of the poor and a good champion [страдалецъ] for the Russian land.'

Olég Svyatoslávič, the grandson of Yarosláv I, is first noticed in 1075, when, with his brother Vladímir, he aids Bolesław the King of Poland against the Čechs. In 1076 Svyatosláv his father died, and Olég received as his удѣлъ the city of Vladímir Volýnsk, from which he was however ousted and dismissed to Tmutarakáń. His brother Glěb was murdered in the same year 1078. Vsévolod's injustice cost Russia dear; for in 1078 Olég, and his first cousin Borís Vyáčeslavič for the first time led the Pagan Pólovtsy on to Russian soil to fight Vsévolod, whom they defeated at Oržitsa [or Sužitsa, in Nestor Съжица]. But Izyasláv Yaroslávič joined Vsévolod, and in the bloody battle on the Nežatin plain Borís Vyáčeslavič was slain (v. l. 223). Izyasláv was murdered in October of 1078, and his body was taken on boats to Gorodéts (just by Kíev): 'and all the town thronged out to meet him, and received his body, and carried on a sleigh [на сани]; and, to the hymns of the priests and the clergy he was borne into the city. The singing could not be heard for the weeping: all the city of Kíev mourned for him. Yaropólk came to meet him, and wept with his družína.'

From this battle Olég barely escaped to Tmutarakáń, and, with the connivance of Vsévolod, was arrested by the Pólovtsy and despatched to Constantinople, and thence sent to exile at Rhodes.

However, in 1079, Román his brother again with heathen allies attacked Vsévolod, who bought his enemies off [створи миръ]: whilst in 1082 Oseń, the chief of these Pólovtsy died. In 1084 or 85 David of Smolénsk (another brother of Olég) was established by Vsévolod at



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Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič for succour: possibly to others as well; those specified in the poem. The poet interrupts his appeal to the contemporary princes with a narrative of the attempts at relief.

517. *Оловичи* i.e. Ígoŕ's party which has gone to war.

434. *Ольберы* v. Съ Могуты.

227. *Олову. храбра* agrees with the implied genitive of this possessive.

625. *омочю* обмачивать steep, or soak: *future* i.e. perfective form.

531. *онымъ* This is a clear corruption: the forms *оный онаго* are modern Russian and, at that, rather legal. One might read *онамъ* thither: but I prefer *гоно-грознымъ*: this compound is justified by the references in the Chronicles. In 1130 [*Густ.*] Mstíslav, seeing the evil customs [*злонравіе*] of the Polotsk princes, banished them with their wives and children to Greece. They were accused of selling their subjects into slavery. If so, they deserved to be called *гоногрозный*, cruel hunters. Cf. also Nestor 1066.

The successive corruptions would be *коно къ оным онымъ*.

142. *орътмами* ἄραξ λεγόμενον. According to Abicht from the Cumanian *artmac* defined in the Codex Cumanicus *mantica duas habens peras*. According to Меліоранскій cf. Turkish *ört* to cover; Persian *örtme* a covering.

I prefer this theory to Weltmann who reads *орницами*, with a very difficult derivation, or Petruševič from ἄρτιμα and ἀρτάομαι.

477. *Осмомысле*. The poet here invokes Yarosláv Vladímirkovič of Galicia (q.v.). In 981 Vladímir I acquired Galicia from Poland and united it with Russia. This district was also called Червенскіе города from Červen, the principal town. During the years prior to the Synod of Lyúbeč (1097) these cities were governed by landless [*изгои*] princes, Vasl'ko and Volodár Rostíslavič, and were acknowledged as their independent *отчина* by the Synod.

After Yarosláv's death (1187), this line of rulers became extinct with Vladímir Yaroslávič; and Román Mstíslavič of Volhynia was elected prince. After 1340 Galicia was re-incorporated with Poland.

The word *осмомысле* has occasioned much doubt. Emendations such as *осмотромысле*, the circumspect, *остромысле*, keen-witted, are easy and obvious. Or again *смышлєнній* (cf. l. 7 and l. 607).

Dubenski states there is historical annalistic authority for this name; and the Volhynian Chronicle has such names as Гостомысль and Земомысль (962)

Vyázemski and Petruševič retain *Осмомысле*, with fantastic lore as to Pythagorean significations of the Eight senses, or even the Hindu notions of the Eight faculties of man.

But in ПЕ and С the first word of the line is *Галички* acc. plur., *поѣ Галичкыи* nom. sing. masc. Further, the poet of the Слово is exceptionally well acquainted with Galician geography and defines Yarosláv's territory with great accuracy. I therefore emend *Осмомысле* to *осломи о Висль*. A mistake from *м* to *л* is easy in MS.; the rest is a scribe's natural tendency to read *мысле*, especially in view of the use of *мысль* in this text [v. *мыслию*].

The Rivers San and Vistula, were Yarosláv's Polish frontier.

Cf. my emendation to line 484 *меча*.

611. *О стонати*. The second reminiscence of the great men of old; referring to Vladímir I.

580. *отвори* ПЕ have *оттвори*, the same confusion of Ѡ and о. refers to the capture of Nóvgorod.

487. *отворяши*. ПЕ have *оттворяши*: the same confusion of Ѡ and о. The reference is to Yarosláv's influence over Kíev, e.g. in 1153 and 1158. The Chronicles in this decade are full of details of conflicts with Galicia.

336. *отецъ* Svyatosláv was their first-cousin; unless *отецъ* is to be taken as *батюшка*; i.e. on the supposition that as representative of the elder branch Svyatosláv is called *отецъ*; (in later Russian *батюшка*). It is easier to apply this passage to Ígoľ's father, Svyatosláv Ó'govič and to suppress 'грозный великій Кіевскій.'

205. *отня* gen. of *отень* old possessive, modern Russian *отцовскій*.

576. *отныкъ*, П. *отъ нихъ*. Weltmann reads *отонуду* thence. But the plural pronoun can be understood, as referring to the citizens of Kíev: so I prefer П *отъ нихъ*.

The writer of the Слово, as usual, follows the Chronicle very closely. When Izyasláv returned with his Polish allies, Vséslav clandestinely fled from Kíev to Bělgorod (now Bělgorodka), forty versts away, and thence to Polotsk.

140. *паволокы* Даль cites: — *приде Олегъ ко Кіеву ко своему Князю Игорю, несый злата, и паволокы, овощи, и вина, и всякое*

уздроче. A passage which must have been in the mind of the writer of the Слово. [Olég arrived at Kíev and brought his prince Ígor, gold, and woven robes (of cotton or silk), vegetables, and wines and patterned raiment]. Cf. also Nestor 844, 969, etc.

226. *Паполону* from *Памолома*. Vyázemski and Paucker suggest a derivation from *πέπλωμα*, and the word is repeated at line 366. This bed of green reeds has a Celtic touch, such as sometimes occurs elsewhere, e.g. in the *былины*, in Yaroslávna's lament.

Otherwise it occurred to me the word might be a corruption of *попеломъ упростла* (Little-Russian *попель*, Polish *popiel*); *упостла* being a double compound and suggesting *упокоювать* to lay to rest.

Паполома cf. *пелена*, Old Slav *плѣна*, Cech *pléna*, *plína*, linen and *πέπλος πέπλωμα*. Mikloziš adds Lithuanian *plėnė*; or *plėnė* thread, Lat. *pellis* and Greek *πέλλα* (skin).

500. *папорзи*. According to Sreznévski *папорзокъ* a shoulder-blade, also cuirass. According to Abicht it is a misreading for *прапорщи*, Polish *proporzec*, *proporcy*; Little-Russian *прапорець*, and the meaning requisite for the passage is something that shakes the earth e.g. cavalry with lances and pennons.

There is a word *прапоръ*, meaning standard, *прапорець* the pennon on the lance, or the lance itself. *прапорщикъ* in modern Russian stands for an ensign.

Either interpretation is satisfactory.

400. *пардуже*, according to Abicht *not* to be corrected into *пардуше*. The following extracts from the Chronicles illustrate this word. 964 (cited by Weltmann).

Святославъ Игоревичъ легко ходя аки пардусъ войны многи творяше. In *Ипат.* 1160 Rostíslav Mstíslavič on his accession conciliates Svyatosláv Ólgovič and gives him presents; including a *пардусъ* and 'два коня борза.'

It is hard to account for the *же* termination.

14. *первыхъ временъ*. It is difficult to dissociate this phrase from subsequent references to the time and date of Boyán, e.g. *на седьмомъ вѣцѣ Трояни* (l. 569) and the historical invocations from Vladímir I downwards. These 'first times' must mean Rurik and the first Ígor.

Also v. note *мыслию*.

759. *Пирогощѣй* a church founded in 1136 [Ипат.].

277. *Пиръ*. The metaphor is of a marriage feast: amongst the guests would be the marriage-broker, the *сваты*. Here the *сваты* are the



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725. *по лозію* лоза a rod, лозьѣ brushwood.

139. *помчаша* мчать lay hands on, seize. The nomads travelled in tents with their families: and, judging by the numbers of the Russian princes who intermarried with the Pólovtsy (including Ígoŕ's son Vladímir, when in captivity), their maidens must have been not altogether distasteful. —The enemy had retreated behind and beyond their tents, awaiting reinforcements, and the Russians pillaged.

61. *по мыслию древу* v. note мыслию. Is there a reminiscence of Yggdrasil, the tree of thought? the Russian rulers down to Vladímir I retained their Scandinavian tongue and tradition.

560. *понижитъ* read -ити infinitive: supply *пора*: a common construction. [It is meet, time] to.....

Or else *понижите* imper. 2nd pers. pl.

180. *пороси* plural of *порохъ*, Russian *прахъ*. Observe all through the alliterations and assonances.

324. *по Русской земли* these words recur three times here: I suspect a corruption in the original MS.

195. *поскочаше* here 2nd or 3rd person singular.

136. *потопташа* топтать trample, 3rd plur. aor.

44. *потяту*. Dative: in modern Russian the instrumental is more common in this use e.g. *богатымъ быть*. *потятъ* is the part participle passive of *потяти* (*потнуть*, *потинать*); я, as usual in Russian, standing for ѣ.

439. *похитимъ* or *похитимъ*. cf. *хитрый* sly. Ígoŕ tried to gain fame stealthily and without consultation. *Похотимъ* a suggested emendation would be rather tame. Cf. l. 523.

29. *Почнемъ же* a new section. The narrative starts at l. 38, Тогда Игорь...

437. *прадѣдню* *прадѣдъ* greatgrandfather.—These are some of the older Russian terms of kinship and affinity.

деверь† the husband's brother; *ятровъ* the husband's brother's wife. }
свекоръ the husband's father; *свекровъ* the husband's mother. }
[деверь the husband's brother]; *золовка* the husband's sister. }

† For these words cf. Gk. *δαῖρ*, Lat. *levir*; *socer socrus*; German *Schwager* etc.

тесть—the wife's father; *теща*—the wife's mother. }
своячина or *свесть*—the wife's sister; *своякъ*—wife's sister's husband }
шуринъ—the wife's brother; } from husband's point of view

зять—son-in-law or sister's husband. }
сноха—daughter-in-law. } affinities in one family.
невестка—daughter-in-law or brother's wife. }

махижа stepmother; *отчимъ* stepfather; *пасынокъ* stepson; *падчерица* stepdaughter; *племянникъ* *племянница* nephew and niece generally: but *сыновецъ* brother's son, *братанна* brother's daughter: *братанъ* first cousin otherwise *двоюродный братъ*.

Дядя, тетка uncle, aunt generally.

but *уй* maternal uncle: fem. *уйка*.

стрий paternal uncle: *стрия* paternal aunt.

внукъ grandson and *дядь* compounded with *пра* can denote an almost indefinite series: *пращуръ* is a great-great-great-grandfather.

These special designations do not quite exhaust the Russian vocabulary of relationship.

Cousinship is expressed by *двоюродный братъ* first cousin, *троюродный* etc.

Cousinship removed by the use of *дядя* e.g. *троюродный дядя*, *племянникъ*, second cousin once removed of older—younger generation.

187. *прѣгородиша*. The Bulgarian forms *ра ла*, and Russian *оро оло* are used with free alternation as also in the Chronicles.

718. *преклонило*. It is rare to have the perfect part. act. used as a verb without an auxiliary.

615. *привоздиту* to nail.—Is there any sub-reference to the Russian legends of Svyatogór the Earth-giant buried underground by his own weight [v. Rybníkov], to the Gogs and Magogs of the *Сказки* [v. Аванасьевъ] over whom Alexander rolled the mountains, leaving trumpet-holes through which they blare their woe? Anyhow the line rings very much like the tales of the legendary Barbarossa waiting in a cave to rise at the trumpet-sound and save his people.

Generally the writer seems to proclaim that Yarosláv I & Vladímir I held Russia in secure unity: that Vséslav even ordered and organized his principality, when it had become independent: but now there was no single rule; everyone acted with or against the enemy to maintain their own demesnes.

606. *припѣку* refrain e.g. in this poem, *за раны Игоревы буего Святъславлича*.

338. *притрепетаъ* при renders *трепетать*, to tremble, transitive.

? read *притрепалъ* in older Russian, to conquer, attain, vanquish: cf. l. 543 which repeats the word.

Abicht suggests reading *притрена тлъ*; but 'to handle bodies' is hardly good sense.

Dubenski reads *притенаъ*, quoting from the *Задонщина*: и нача-ша мнози гласи трубъ ратныхъ гласити, и варгани *тепуть* (=ударяють). Миклозишъ also gives authority for this form.

658. *простре* 2nd pers. sing. simple aorist *простирать* extend put out: съпряже *not* from *спрягать* to join, but *спряжить* спрягчи to burn: затче, similarly *затыкать* заткнуть choke up. v. дотче (note). Also v. *простре* (note).

663. *Прысну* прыснуть прыскать 3rd sing. aor. to spirt, burst.

287. *пустыни* Unless we read *пустыню*, this must be taken as locative.

78 & 629. *Путивль* the principality of Vladímir, Ígor's son, born 1173. It is here that Yaroslávna, Ígor's wife laments. Putívl' is a town in the Kursk губернія on the River Seim.

67. *пѣснь* locative, as in older Russian, not needing a preposition. I prefer *пѣснь*, accusative, the reading of II. This word shows that *Слово* is a subsequent title, and the original was a *song* (*пѣснь*). But *усобицѣ* below continues the locative construction: unless this is N.V.A. plural. v. *дѣвице*. So l. 18.

136. *пяхъ* П *пятокъ* for *пятъкъ* is a better reading.

610. *развѣя* present part. nom. sing. masc. *лелѣючи* perhaps read *лелѣюче* acc. plural masc. of participles in *ы ущи и*, [or *я ящи я*] (nom. plur. *яще, уще; ящя, ущя; яща, уща*). But in Russian -*учи* became an indeclinable gerundive: and the strict rules of Church Slav are not observed in the *Слово*. Anyhow *лелѣючи* or -*ючя* must be the accusative agreement with *корабли*: or else *лелѣючю* in agreement with *ти*, but it is easiest to reject these emendations and take -*учи* as the Russianized vocative: Church Slav *ущь*.

469. *ранены*. I should emend *ранени* old Russian nominative plural, or *раненни*, full form.

457. *расхронити* cf. *кропить* sprinkle.



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13. *речь* must be the noun.

80. *Речь* I read *рече* with П. against Е. and С.

66. *рица* nom. sing. masc. present participle *ристать* 'gallop.'

495. *Романе*. Романъ Мстиславичъ prince of Galicia. In 1168 he was prince of Nóvgorod. In 1173 on his father's death he took over the principality of Vladímir Volynsk and was for fifteen years occupied with the defence and maintenance of his lands against the Yatvyagi and Lithuanians. His career is most interesting after 1187 the date of the death of Yarosláv of Galicia. Román made a bold bid for the sovereignty of Galicia, and in 1202 took Kíev and set up Ingvar Yaroslávic (q.v.) as sovereign. But these details of a romantic life do not come into the purview of these notes. He was murdered by the Poles in 1205.

If Korš's emendation of 'вѣ съ уемь' holds good, and there is authority for the fact that Yaropólk (paternal uncle of Román) was Ígoř's maternal uncle, thus making Ígoř himself related on the mother's side it seems certain Романъ Мстиславичъ must be the hero mentioned in this passage; possibly Мстиславъ is his son.

As the reference may be to Романъ Ростиславичъ but less probably, I append a note on him as well.

22. *Романови*. I. The Old Slav (and Polish) dative single in *ови* (*ѣви*) is common in this text.

II. This is Román Svyatoslávič of Tmutarakáń, the grandson of Yarosláv I. Like many other Russian princes he was in alliance with Pagan foes against the head of the house. In 1079 (v. Nestor *sub hoc anno*) he advanced with his allies as far as the river Voïn [in the principality of Pereyáslavl']. Vsévolod I (who ruled at Kíev) met the army near Pereyáslavl', and made peace. Román went back with his allies and was murdered by them: and 'his bones still rest in that hostile soil.'

495. *Романъ Ростиславичъ* the son of Rostíslav Mstíslavic, prince of Smolénsk and Grand Prince of Kíev. In 1151 he aided Izyasláv Mstíslavic to save Kíev from Yúri Dolgorúki and defended Černígov. In 1152 he came to the help of Izyasláv against Svyatosláv Ólgovič; in 1154 was elected to be prince of Nóvgorod, but expelled that same year. In 1158 he assisted Rógvolod against other princes of Polótsk and in 1159 took the part of Svyatosláv Ólgovič against Svyatosláv Vladímirovič; in 1169 was amongst the army that, under Andréy Bogolyúbski, sacked Kíev. Andréy set Román on the throne of Kíev but deposed him two years later and banished him to Smolénsk. By 1177 Román had regained Kíev; but in 1177 Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič (celebrated in this poem) once more

banished him to Smolénsk. The Chronicles praise Román for his peacefulness, charity and piety, and at Smolénsk Román seems to have been a thoughtful ruler. "He was very powerful but hated war, and only waged it perforce." He died in 1180 [Ипат.] 'And all the men of Smolénsk bewailed him, remembering his kindness of heart towards themselves; his sons wept for him bitterly; tear flowed down their faces.....' Román lost all his possessions in his efforts to improve Smolénsk, and died in poverty, and the citizens had to subscribe for his funeral rites.

510. *Роси*. Рси is as good. The Roś is a stream near Kíev, frequently mentioned in the Chronicles, e.g. 1151, 1187. The Sulá is near the Roś.

711. *ростре* разстереть to grind. v. l. 658.

732. *ростръляевъ* 1st pers. dual present: future sense. v. note l. 437.

56. *Русици* Instrumental plural (soft form): the sons of Russia, with the patronymic *иць*, Русичь.

Русь. The historical meaning of this word has varied.

At first it designated the Norse invaders of the Slavs: to this day the Finnish *Ruotssi* stands for Swede. The conquerors were thus distinguished as *Русь* from their subjects; as appears from Constantine Porphyrogenitus, (911—945), who [De adm. imp. cap. 9] in naming the rapids of the Dněpr, gives their designations *ῥωσιστί*, in Norse, and *σκλαβιστί* in Slav. The country was in Greek called *Ῥωσία*.

As the conquerors merged with the natives, and adopted Slav speech, the word *Русь*, was first applied to the governing classes, and then to the Kíev district, not to Suzdal, Nóvgorod, or other outlying dependencies and colonies.

In the reign of Alexis (1654—1670) the modern name *Россія* first came into use, being modelled on the Greek form: variants such as *Русія* also appear. The adjectival form is still *русскій*, *россійскій* being only used in official documents.

116. *рчи*. Church Slav imperative 2nd pers. sing. *рчи*: equivalent to the Russian *словно* like.

469. *рыскають* plural verb with collective, as always.

618. *Рюриковы Давыдовы* i.e. Ryurik and Davyd Rostíslavič q.v. The Rostíslaviči contested Kíev against Svyatosláv Vsévolodič and the Ólgoviči; and there was eternal discord.

465. *Рюрикъ Ростиславичъ*, son of Rostislav Mstislavič, Grand Prince of Kíev, and great-grandson of Vladímir II is first mentioned about 1157 as Prince of Ovruch. From 1159—1169 (when his father died), his name occurs in many small civil fights and feuds. In 1169 he joined in electing Mstislav Izyaslavič to the throne of Kíev, and made an expedition against the Pólovtsy; in 1170 he was in the army of Andréy Bogolyúbski that sacked Kíev: and was set up as prince of Nóvgorod, where the free atmosphere did not suit him, for in 1174 he was back again at Ovruch. Andréy Bogolyúbski suspected him of being implicated in the murder of his brother Gléb Yúrevič (v. Introduction II §13) and wanted to purge Southern Russia of the Rostislaviči: Ryúrik seized Kíev in 1174, but was compelled to retire to Bělgorod, on the approach of Andréy with a formidable army. In 1177 he made an unsuccessful foray on the Pólovtsy—he had married a daughter of the Polovsk chieftain Beluk—and resigned Kíev to Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič Černígovski ‘not wishing to devastate the Russian land.’ In 1180 Svyatosláv was again in flight beyond the Dněpr, and Ryúrik reoccupied the throne; but resigned it anew for ‘he loved peace more than war and wished to live in brotherly love.’ In 1183 he with Svyatosláv, the Grand Prince, defeated the Pólovtsy, and, on Svyatosláv’s death in 1154, finally succeeded to the throne: to be dethroned again, and die at Černígov in 1215, after some further years of similar family feuds and raids on the nomads.

489. *Салтани*. Generally taken as a variant of *Султани* Sultans. But there is little trace of the Arabic form in *salтан* being found in Russia at this date; and there would not be a plurality of sultans to chase *behind* Yarosláv’s territories. I suggest reading Салътани, the men of Salatyn, a reg on in the Lower Tátra, the mountainous district whence came the barbarian auxiliaries such as the Topčaki v. съ *Татраны*.

Note за землями in the instrumental defining Салътани, and not governed by the verb.

106. *свистъ звѣринъ ... стазби*. A passage over which there has been much dispute. Unless emended, it makes no sense. It is omitted in E, but translated in the version annexed ‘a noise of beasts arose in their lairs.’

Abicht’s restoration is свистъ звѣринъ вѣста; злый Дивъ etc.

Weltmann: свистъ звѣринъ вѣста, абы Дивъ, commenting that the sudden attack of the Russians disturbed the enemy, who with shrill horns gave the alarm.

I suggest, as less violent, to read:

СВИСТЪ ЗВѢРИНЪ ВЪСТА;

ЗЪВЫ ДИВЪ КРИЧЕТЪ ВРЪХУ ДРЕВА.

ЗЪВЫ being the present participle active of звать.



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Svyatosláv then attached himself to the next ruler at Kíev, Rostíslav, the brother of Izyasláv Mstíslavič; but veered round again to Izyasláv Davydovič on hearing, that Andréy Yúrevič, the powerful monarch of Suzdal, was prepared to support this claimant.

Svyatosláv died in 1165.

These details illustrate how all through medieval Russian history there was no patriotism. Collateral inheritance, assignment of territories for life, uncertainty of tenure, made these princes careless of everything save their own advancement, and Svyatosláv, his father Olég, and his son Ígoř, the hero of this tale, were all equally ready to assail or to utilize the pagan invaders. When the Mongols were established at Saráy (near Pereyaslavl'), servility was added to the vices of disunion.

These details also serve to confirm that the reference in the text is to Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič, the prince of Kíev, and to his campaign of 1154, and that отецъ must be interpreted батюшка. I think грозный великий Кіевскій a marginal gloss interpolated.

208. *свучая, обычая* something like ἤθεσιν ἔθεσιν. Generally compare the prose narrative in Ипат., which confirms this account of Vsévolod's prowess.

446. *Се зло* a line difficult to construe.

If княже is adjectival, it is forcing a possessive adjective too far to make it mean 'the evil proceeding from the princes,' or 'the misfortune of the prince'; and, farther, if непособіе be predicative, it must be in the dative or instrumental.

To read княжемь for княжемъ dative plural does not make things much easier.

I suggest, *се зло, княже ми, не пособимо*: with all the more confidence, in view of the assonance of Рима *infra*.

It is also possible to read *нъ се зло, княже ми, не по собь*: i.e. but this woe, my liege, stands *not alone*; for they are crying out at Rim.....

48. *синею Дону.*

- I. The gen. masc. sing. of adjectives is regularly *οιο ειο*, as in Church Slav: not *αιο яιο* as in modern Russian.
- II. The genitive in this sentence seems to have the general distributive meaning of the Homeric use: e.g. Iliad. X 352; and, negatively XVII 372: *αι γάρ τε βοων προφερέστεραι εισιν ελκόμεναι... νειοιο βαθείης—νέφος δ' ου φαίνεται πάσης γαίης.*
- III. The Don was well beyond the bound of 'Русь.'

61. *склча* present part., nom. sing. masc.

76. *слава*. This personification is used throughout the Слово: the opposite quality is *обида*, *ὄβρις*. For a full note v. l. 288.

763. *Слава Игорю Святъславлича-а* in E; *вличь* in П. This points out to a difficult reading in the lost MS.; I accept *Святославичь*, taking these forms as vocatives not datives.

135. *славы* This phrase repeated from l. 99 makes it doubtful whether *славы* should not be read in the first passage. But the meaning is the same.

63. *славы*. Dubenski suggests altering *славы* to *славьи* from *соловей* nightingale. I prefer the text as easier sense.

643. *Словутцю*. Abicht Weltmann and Dubenski Maksimovic and most of the commentators agree that *Словута* is the Cossack name of the Don: perhaps the word should be *spelled* *Славута*. The word is here used to personify the rivergod and give him a patronymic. Yaroslávna here speaks of the victory of Svyatosláv Vsévolodič over Kobýák for notes on which v. line 345.

311. *смагу* *смага* Little-Russian for *жарь* heat, also drought.

664. *сморци* generally taken to be nom. plural: cf. *сумерки суморокъ* darkness; cf. *мракъ idem*: in Church Slav *сомракъ*.

607. *смышленный* Vyázemski reads *смыслену*. The emendation is welcome but not necessary.

404. *снесеса* The sense requires *възнесеса*. Cf. *Задонщина* 'Вознесеса слава Руская по всей земли.'

583. *снопы* for this metaphor of sowing and reaping cf. l. 257.

732. *соколча* i.e. Vladimir, Ígoř's son. Vladímir did in fact marry Končák's daughter.

386. *соколома* dat. dual. *приѣшали* perf. part. active having been unhorsed, going on foot. Notice the alliteration.

153. *соколу кречету* probably references to Polovétski chieftains so called.

Газь and *Кончакъ*. Both of these are historical, v. Introduction; but it may not be fortuitous that the Codex Cumanicus provides emblematic meanings to their names *Cosac* [с=k] the vigilant, *Кончак* the envious. If my reading of *Карнажля* (q.v.) holds good, such plays on Turanian words would not be out of place, especially as the friendly intercourse with the tame Pólovtsy, the Pečenegs and the Берендичи, the constant intermarriages must have made Cumanian familiar. Thus, too, there is a play between бѣсови (q.v.) *devilish* and бусова (q.v.); cf. one leader of the Pólovtsy in the Chronicles called Козель Сотонаилъ the Goat Satanson!

306. *Соколъ*. Either Ígoŕ, in which case птиць must be the enemy; more probably the enemy, who has led Ígor and his men into captivity. бья pres. part. masc. sing., cf. скача.

391. *солнца*. The simile of the heavenly bodies is common in this style. Cf. the death of Olga, Nestor 6477=969: 'She was the baptist of Christian land, like the dawn before the sun: like the gloaming before the light, like the moon at night-time.'

The suns are Ígoŕ and Vsévolod; the стлѣпа (столбъ is also declined as though it were столпъ) stand for Svyatosláv Ól'govič, Ígoŕ's nephew, and Olég, the younger son of Ígoŕ. Vladímir Ígorevič accompanied the expedition: but the obloquy may be supposed to cover both.

656. *солнце*. This passage rings like a Pagan hymn to the Sun-god.

754. *Солнце*. The last jubilant section of Part III the deliverance of Ígoŕ. All the omens are good: the sun is *not* obscured: the maidens of Galicia sing, not the mourners.

363. *сонъ*. It is curious that the Slavonic languages, with three different words for sleep (дремлять, спать, снуть) have no expression for 'dream': not even such a secondary form as the Latin *somniare*.

49. *спала*. This passage has been the occasion of many conjectures. Abicht reads слава, a violent alteration. Certainly спала from спать to sleep or спасти, спадать to fall is unsatisfactory.

I suggest спаля, and translate accordingly, for палить to burn; cf. Chronicles Ипат. 1180 располѣся гнѣвомъ (where the Chronicle here drops into a poetical style, not unlike the Слово) he was incensed with anger. If so, there is no reason to change похоти from похоть lust; and the imperfective verb спаля, [спали perfective] followed by заступи (perfective), suggests an inceptive, and would make a very good contrast.



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175. *Стрибожи внуци*. This description of the winds has a very classical look: but, to elaborate this obvious simile, might be out of place; as classical traditions do not obtain elsewhere. Stríbog was the god of the winds.

Стрикусы в. утръже.

711. *струи* acc. plural *стругъ* barges.

The alliterations in this passage are very strong.

147 & 574. *стружие* a plane [Abicht] or smooth shaft *стругъ* a carpenter's plane: also a barge: ? here a silver model of a barge: ? derivation from *остро оружие* a sharp weapon.

There is no authority for this word, meaning a lance; but the derivation *остро-оружие* (Mr. A. P. Goudy) is almost certain: and the investiture of the throne of Kíev was conferred by a symbolical dubbing with a spear [Abicht].

138. *стрълами*. Instrumental of comparison *Стуна* в. *На тако ли*.

692. *студеную*: *студа* cold are southern words: cf. Čech *studený*: the Слово often disregards Northern forms such as *холодъ*.

216. *ступаетъ* в. note on Olég Svyatoslávič. *златъ стремянь* a symbolic ceremony of coronation, as also l. 574 the touching of the prince with a spear.

78 & 146. *стягъ*. O. Norse *stǫng*, Swedish *stång*, a bar, pole. Here used for the standard.

181. *стязи маголютъ* the fluttering of the banners was taken as a as a prophecy or omen.

So in *Задонщина* 'стязи ревуть, хоругви аки живи пашутся.'

485. *суды, рядя* present participles. In this series of participles *подперъ* is perf. act. part.; *заступивъ мечавъ* aorist participle, the latter imperfective, the former perfective: all of them nom. sing. masc.

531. *Сула*. The Sulá was the frontier river between Russia and Polovsk land: it was stained with blood.

The Dviná (on which Pereyáslavl' lies: the river Polota falls into it at the town Polotsk) is here said to flow sluggishly: for the old heroic days are forgotten.

At this point the poet begins to point his moral from the history of Polotsk. This outlying district became a descendible удѣлъ as early as

the reign of Svyatosláv II; although the other princes (v. the note on Vséslav) contested the claim: Vséslav Bryáčeslavič held his ground against all odds. This branch of the family thenceforward was independent: and the people may have been different, for Nestor in describing the early Slavs, states that they took their names from the streams and instances the Полочане. v. l. 75.

504. *Сулица* a kind of lance or mace.

136. *Съ заранія*. The poetical detail of the engagement very closely agrees with the prose narrative, though derived from independent sources, as the variance in the names of the rivers etc. shows.

250. *Съ заранія* . . . The poet resumes the direct narrative of the battle.

432. *съ Моуты* etc. It has always been supposed these are tribes under the dominion of Yarosláv of Galicia. Their names are mostly unrecorded.

I. *Моута, моута* abstract collective noun; forces (МОЧЬ *posse*).

II. *Татраны*. Татранинъ clearly a man from the Tátra, the highest peaks in the Carpathians.

III. *Шельбиры*. I cannot trace this name. The termination бир быр points to a Turkish origin. Vyázemski cites a Polish word Szálbierz meaning rogue, and in the government of Írkutsk a verb ошальберить meaning to strike.

Melioránski cites a Kalmyc word *Šilbýr*, a long whip. However, Шельбиринъ must be congener with the remainder of the series.

IV. *Топчаки*. This word has an unmistakable Turanian form: cf. Cumanian *toprak* corn; or [Меліоранскій] a certain sort of horse (*topčak*). But I suggest identifying them with the inhabitants of Topczewo a village in the province of Grodno, 20 verst from Bielsk, or Topczykały a village seven miles from Grodno.

V. *Ревугы*. E. and C. read и съ not и съ. But this is probably a slip for и съ. Ревугъ looks like *Rewuca* in the Slovak country in the county of Gömör (Hungary) on the South side of the Tátra mountains. In German this place is called Rauschenbach [cf. ревьть, ревуть roar]; there is also a Rewucza in the county of Liptau. The *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego* also mentions a place *Rewucha*, all more or less in the same region.

VI. *Ольберы* Cf. *Ипат*. 1159 Yarosláv of Galicia is attacking Kíev, and despatches a messenger to Mstíslav at Belgorod, who that night sent a reply through Olbyř Šeroševič.

There might be a connection with алаборить to make a disturbance.

In the Polish gazeteer, there occurs a village called Ołbierzowice in the Sandomir county: owned in 1627 by Marcin Szitko Olbyerz, on the left bank of the Vistula, 196 kilometres from Warsaw.

The name of a Turanian tribe mentioned in 1151, *Отъперълюеве* seems not dissimilar.

These historical facts sufficiently identify the Ольберы. The patronymic explains the difficult word Шерешеры *v. ты бо можешы*.

On these grounds I reject Melioránski's conjecture of the Mongol *öljbyr*, weak ill.

VII. As to Шерошевичъ, cf. Szereszów, a hamlet on the river Lśna 168 versts from Grodno, or Szeryszor, a stream in Bukowina or Шерщневка a village on the Sulá, 10 versts from Luben in the province of Poltava.

229. *Съ тоя же Каялы* etc. A difficult passage, certainly corrupt, as повелѣя makes neither sense nor grammar.

Svyatopolk. Musin-Puškin in his note in II does not know which Svyatopólk. It cannot be Svyatopólk I Vladímirovič, [born 980, succeeded Vladímir I 1015], who had Polish sympathies, and was an unpopular ruler (called *оканъвый* for his tyrannies in the Chronicles), as the writer of the Слово traces his history forward.

Svyatopólk II Izyaslávič, the grandson of Yarosláv I, was born in 1050, and died in 1113. In his father's life-time he held Nóvgorod and Túrov, and in 1093 Vladímir II resigned to him the throne of Kíev, as being of the elder branch. He took part in the blinding of Vasil ko Rostíslavič. Svyatopólk and Vladímir worked together very well, and repeatedly defeated the Pólovtsy.

In 1094 Svyatopólk married the daughter of Tugorkán, the Polóvsk leader: but was still severely impartial against the national foe, for in 1096 he and Vladímir won a victory on the Trubež, where Tugorkán was slain.

This being so, there seems to be no reason to alter СВЯТОПОЛКЪ to ЯРОПОЛКЪ; (Yaropólk Izyaslávič the prince of Vyšegórod, murdered in 1086 by the Rostíslaviči), and, accepting отца, to make verses l. 229...., refer to the death of Izyasláv at the battle of Nezatin.

Каялы can be retained as implying the home of Tugorkán, far beyond the river on which Ígoř is fighting.

Grammatically something must be done.

Petrúsevic reads повелѣ быше тестя; Vyazemski повелѣ яти тѣца; the latter is the nearer to the original.

In the Густынская Лѣтопись 1096 we read: Убиенъ же ту и Тугорканъ тесть Святополчь; его же аки *тестя и врага повелъ взяти* Святополкъ и везти до Кіева, и погребе его на Берестово на распутяхъ на могилѣ. (Tugorkán was there killed. He was the father-in-law of Svyatopólk: but, as his father-in-law and foe, Svyatopólk



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247. *то было...* After this the poet resumes the direct narrative of the battle, and re-introduces the subject (*сицей...* l. 249).

414. *тогда*. This adverb heads a new section of this intermediate portion. Evidently, as Sederholm thinks, the poem was written in two parts: the third section being additional. The note in this second part is mourning at defeat: *се ли створисте.... жадни веселиа* etc.

The lament of Svyatosláv begins: followed by an appeal for help to contemporary princes.

38. *Тогда Игорь* etc.—read *възрѣ*—Cf. Ипат. 1185. *Игорь же възрѣвъ на небо и видѣ солнце стояще яко мѣсяць...* (Ígoí looked up at the sky and saw the sun standing like the moon). For the date of this eclipse Abicht's note is instructive. He collates the Chronicles with modern astronomical data, and assigns the hour and day at 3.50 p.m. Moscow time Wednesday 1st May 1185.

Weltmann quotes another Chronicle, which accentuates the detail: *солнце учинилось яко мѣсяць, изъ рогъ же его яко огонь горящъ исходяше*: 'the sun became like the moon; and out of his horns, a burning fire issued': a good description of the corona at a total eclipse; and also illustrating *погасоста* l. 392.

68. *того (Ольга)*. Both П and Е bracket *Ольга (Олга)*. Dubenski asserts that Musin-Puškin said it was his own explanatory gloss.

Ольга looks like a gloss incorporated in the text, and there seems no object here in insisting on Ígoí's ancestry. But Olég Svyatoslávíč was associated with Vséslav, to whose court Boyán apparently belonged. So that the gloss may have been intended to explain what was Boyán's generation:—i.e. if it is a gloss *того Ольга* is in any case rather prosaic. I had rather cut out *того Ольга внуку* as extrinsic to the original text from which Musin-Puškin copied. v. Introduction on Boyán and Troyán. The variants *пѣсь, пѣснѣ* have already been noted, and the same remarks apply. What follows is an adaptation or imitation of Boyán's style.

218. *То же звонъ....* a corrupt passage.

I. *звонъ* is applied to the sound of bells: the citizens of Tmutarakán had been summoned to a *вѣче* or assembly.

II. *Ярославъ* must be amended *Ярославль* or *Ярославъ*. As Yarosláv was the father of of Vsévolod and Svyatosláv and grandfather of Olég: the latter emendation is easier and makes sense.

III. Svyatosláv (1027—1076) was the third son of Yarosláv I and Vsévolod (1030—1073) the fourth. In 1054 he received Černígov. He was a notable and capable prince. Vsévolod received Pereyáslavl' in 1054.

IV. Olég Svyatoslávič became a изгой, a grandson without patrimony, the удѣлы being descendible or, rather, assignable laterally. In 1076 we find him expelled from Vladímir Volýnsk (the principality of that name) and departing to Tmutarakáń. Vsévolod (v. preceding note) promoted his son Vladímir to Černígov.

Hence, with Wiener's translation, I transfer сынъ Всеволожь to the next sentence, to Vladímir II to whom it refers: and the meaning seems to be 'Yarosláv who justly gave to his son Svyatosláv the city of Černígov, heard Olég's appeal, though he had died.' Vladímir shut his ears to the cry of justice: and would not admit that Černígov was a descendible fief of Svyatosláv, whose faction took its name from Olég, (the Ólgoviči) and frustrated Russian union.

598. *тому*. This miraculous gift of hearing—cf. то же звонъ слыша давній великій Ярославъ I. 218 implies, I think, not magical gifts, but extent of sway. It is a pardonable echo of the exaggeration of the boast of speed of Vladímir I, who posted from Černígov to Kíev in a day.

10. *то растыкашется*. This passage has been endlessly controverted: but taken in connection with line 61 по мыслену древу, the meaning is clear. [Some commentators read мысью, mouse, interpreting мысь as бѣлка squirrel, so as to complete the sequence of animals, whilst Abicht conjectures мыслию an inversion of славию, nightingale].

Boján's thought soars on the tree of knowledge [into which something of Genesis, and something of the Scandinavian Yggdrasil may have entered], swifter than wolf or hawk. He used to send out his ten fingers on the strings of the гусли, the Russian harp, like warriors or hawks on a flock of swans—here as elsewhere always associated with music;—and the strings he touched sang of themselves.

As a modern parallel, cf. the opening of Обломовъ:—
“Мысль гуляла вольной птицей по лицу, порхала въ глазахъ, садилась на ... губы, пряталась во ... лба”

586. *тоць токъ* threshing-floor [also stream].

282. *трава* Nature, as before sympathizes with the Russians.

Троянь v. II. 66, 209, 569 and Introduction.

3. *трудныхъ трудъ* according to Vyázemski and Weltmann is here equivalent to ἄεθλον or πόνοσ, e.g. the seven labours of Heracles.

368. *трудомъ* with Weltmann, I emend трутомъ, трутъ, Serbian трут from тереть, dust: cf. Russian труха chaff.

692. *труся* *трусѣтъ* to strew; *трѹситъ* to fear.

662. *тугою* notice the alliteration. Church Slav *trga* and *traga*: so connected with *тяжесть* heaviness, solidity.

260. *тугою въздоша*. Abicht reads *тугы* pl. nom. This would make better sense: otherwise an impersonal subject must be supplied for the plural verb. But good sense is obtained by taking *кости и кровь* as the subject: the harvest was grief.

274. *Ту за брата* dual noun and verb. These concluding lines are fine in their severe restraint.

162. *туча*. It seems inevitable to read *тучя*: but Dubenski retains *тучя*: я being the regular O. Slav. Nom. plural of feminines in *-жда*, *-жа*, *-ша*, *-ча*, *-ца* and *-ца*, and *-чня*.

572. *Тъ* or *тѹй*. The poet continues the contrast to the modern degenerates and enlarges on Vséslav and Vladímir I.

369. *тѹцими* empty. The Russians emptied their quivers of arrows to carry the booty.

462. *Ты бо можеши*. One of the most difficult sentences. *по суху* certainly points to a contrast of Vsévolod's feats on dry land.

Живыми is omitted in E and C and may be a gloss inserted to explain *шерешеры* as living objects.

Шерешеры ἄπαξ λεγόμενον the meaning is unknown.

I. Leo Wiener translates as a term for the tubes containing Greek fire.

II. Vyázemski explains as a device for catching fish cf. *ш̄ересперъ*, *ш̄ерехъ* 'chub.'

III. Abicht cites the Arabic *šuršar*, the plural of *šariširu*, a small bird a little larger than a sparrow; and thinks the passage like living sparrows.

IV. Melioránski says the word must mean some implement with which they throw, not out of which: and cites the Persian *tirčar*, a device to hurl metal weights or tubes with fiery substances, i.e. 'living fire.'

V. If the word is a simile, it might be a corruption of *ш̄ершеньми* like living hornets.

VI. It seems impossible not to associate the passage in *Ипат.* 1160 mentioning *Олбырь Шерошевичъ* v. note to *съ Могуты*.



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361. *Уныша*—a fresh section of this episodic part of the action. Svyatosláv Vsévolodovič, the Grand Prince of Kíev, dreams the disaster that has befallen his first cousins. The *boyárs* answer him, and Svyatosláv then utters the first lament.

360. *Уныша* Cf. унылії weary, despairing.

377. *У Пльньска* One of the corrupt passages in the poem. These are some of the suggested readings: all rather violent:

бѣша дѣбрь, Кыяне [= Кіевляне] же сышли ...

бѣша дѣбрь кисаню и ни сошлю....

не бѣседѣ бръкисаху а несошася

I. Пльньскъ is a city in Volhynia.

II. болонье, блоня a tuberous growth on a tree by a river-bank; low-lying meadow-land by the bank; Ипат. 1169 на болоньи отъ Днѣпра.

III. *дѣбрь* a dale covered with forest.

IV. *Кисаню* generally taken as a proper name: but unrecorded. It is probably instrumental sing. of *Кисань* fem. abstract root. *кис* sour: connected with *квасъ* (old Slav *кысѣ*) Polish *Kisać, Kisnać, Kwas* enmity; Čech *Kysati, Kvas* feast *Kvašan* guest; Bulgarian *кисна кисель* torturing cold cf. Cumanian *Kis* winter. It might mean sourness or hostility.

бѣше ? *биша*. For the metaphor cf. Nestor 1185.

V. *не сошлю* I follow Weltmann's conjecture in part; as the old Slav *л* and *а* are very similar.

As Plěnsk was on the Western frontier, I see no sense in the passage as it stands and amend thus

уплѣнсканаболонибѣшадебрѣкисаню
Дву плѣнника на болони безщады двуреки сади
и не сошлю къ синемумору
и не сошя къ синемумору

the *б* in *дѣбрь* I take for the numeral 2. For the word *исади* v. Ипат. 1182. 'ю' might be emended into *ею* genitive dual of *и* 'he' instead of *я*.

449. *Уримъ* a difficult and controverted passage. A simple emendation to *Рима* makes sense. v. note *се зло*.

V. the Chronicle for 1185. Vladímir Glěbovič successfully defended Pereyáslavl', but was wounded. Rimov was sacked and burned. The citizens of Rim may have summoned help from Vladímir Glěbovič, and blamed him for not sending reinforcements.

Rim, called Rimov in the Chronicles, is a town on the Sulá 60 versts below Rómen or Rómny in the Government of Poltava. Weltmann says that a village called Rim still exists there.

296. *Усобица* a difficult line. Read as in *Π княземъ* dative plural, used as a genitive.

My translation is based on breaking up *поганья* into *поганы я*. The sentence is very concise even then.

Cf. in *Инам*. 1170 'God put into the heart of Mstíslav Izyaslávič a good thought for the Russian land [the usual phrase when any prince bethought himself of attacking the enemy], as he wished well in his heart to all: he assembled his brothers, and began to consult with them, and spake thus:—"Brothers, have mercy on the land of Russia, on the estates of your fathers and grandfathers [i.e. descendible удѣлы], for every year they [the enemy] seize the peasant (or Christians) to their own tents, swear faith with us [*роту взимающе*] and always break it: already they are cutting off our access to Greece, Salonica (Соляный) and Zalozny [*sic.*] and it were befitting [*лѣпо ны было v. l. 1*] for us, brothers, looking up to divine aid, to seek the road of our fathers and grandfathers and our own honour.'

But nothing stoppéd these feuds. Indeed, over such an immense territory, unity was almost impossible: but selfishness abetted nature. Suzdal grew in power isolated Kíev: with Ólgoviči ever rending it asunder sustained the battle against the hordes unaided.—

The succeeding lines are simply repetitions of previous phrases.

14. *усобійцѣ -бицѣ -ѣ* can be taken as the locative singular, or nom. acc. plural of nouns in sibilants: Old Slav *я*. If *Π* is right, *усобійца* (masc.) like *убійца* murderer: the feud-mongers: there is little authority for such á word.

130. *усне* Preterite. Cf. *успение*, death: also the Feast of the Assumption. Note the change of the tense: the day has dawned, and the battle array formed, (for details of which again consult the prose narrative).

626. *утру* утирать утереть wipe.

579. *утръже* aorist of утерзать to rend asunder, or утрѣгнути.

Like the *шерешеры* passage this sentence is almost unintelligible. Attempts have been made to construct a word out of *стрикусы* [Abicht Little-Russian *стрикачѣ* = таранъ battering-ram; Weltmann substitutes *стрѣльницы* (стрѣлить to shoot): Abicht reads *вязъни* from *вязать* bind:

There are three variant readings.

For *вазнь* good fortune, which makes little or no sense, Weltmann cites Ипат. 1287: *башеть бо и самъ ловець добръ, хороборъ.... тѣмже и прослыль башеть по всей земли, понеже даль башеть ему Богъ вазнь нетокмо и на одиныхъ ловехъ но и во всемъ за его добро и правду.*—Or again: *Лѣпо-же крѣстьяну исповѣдати вазнь?*

I am inclined to regard *стрикусы* as a ghost-word: and to read *утрѣже вязни въ три кусы.* [v. Миклозишь]. He tore his bonds into three pieces.

It is difficult to make sense of:

'He cast off his *luck* in three tastes': retaining *вазни* as in С.

508. *Утргнѣ* preterite of *утерпѣть* used absolutely, to refrain.

But probably two words have coalesced. Dubenski gives a form *утрпѣти*, and Миклозишь *утрпати -ѣти torpescere* or *rigere*. It is this verb I assume to be the meaning here.

60. *Ущекоталъ*. The use of the participle in *лѣ* without an auxiliary was already creeping in. *щекотать* is applied to the sound of several birds, but also means 'to tickle.'

585. *халужными*. This is usually taken as a slip in *Е* for *харалужными*, as in П.

At the same time a word *халуга* exists, used in Luke (cited by Даль) *изыди на пути и халуги: hedge* or *road*. There seems no reason to suppose that '*ра*' was accidentally left out in a word so common in the Слово; 'thick as hedgerows' would be a strong and pertinent simile: but *харалужный* is good sense. The same word *халуга* is vouched by Сахаровъ as belonging to the Slovene dialect.

194. *харалужными*. The meaning is clear. As Меліоранскій points out, *not* from the Cumanian *Karalik*, but the Turkish *qaralugh* black steel. In the Cumanian dialects initial *k* often becomes *kh*: in the Ballads *булатный* has the same meaning. v. l. 424 etc.

503. *Хинова*. If, in the previous passage, I thought it probable that *хинови* came from *хиню* in vain and in any event was *not* a corruption of *ханъ*, I here think *Хинова* has a distinct geographical meaning, to be looked for in the region of the Tátra, whence came the auxiliaries of Yarosláv Vladímirkvič.

I identify *Хинова* with *Hinowice* a village near *Brzeżań* (German *Bries*) in the Liptau, Lower Tátra, on the *Złota Lipa*. Thence the poet travels to more Northerly barbarians, the Lithuanians, the *Yatvyagi* (a Baltic tribe known from the tenth century, and fairly accurately delineated in the Chronicles: great campaigns were waged against them in 983, 1038,



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404. *хула* notice the alliteration. The meaning is: Ígoŕ had undone Svyatosláv Vsévolodič's success in 1184.

596. *Хърсови*. On this difficult passage Weltmann has an instructive note. The route by the Don was impossible, being held by active enemies. He must have gone through Kherson and Taurida, and so to a point near Taganrog.

As to Khors, this is a sun-god, mentioned and listed by Sakharov [Народныя Русскія Сказанія] and authenticated by *Nestor XXXVIII*, Лавр. 980 (when Vladímir set up the images of Dažbog, Perún, Khors, Stríbog, Simargl and Mokoš: by "The Virgin's descent into Hell" [Wiener's translation] 'They changed Troyán, Khors, Velés, Perún to gods and believed in evil spirits'; and [cited by Miklózis from Vostókov] "Мняще боги многы Перуна и Хорса. Дыя и Трояна и инии мнози, ибо яко то чловѣци были суть старѣйшины, Перунъ въ Елинѣхъ, а Хорсъ въ Курѣ, Троянъ бѣше царь въ Римѣ, а дрязни другда."—(Believing in many gods, Perún and Khors, Div and Troyán and all of the others, because they have been men of olden times, Perún amongst the Hellenes, Khors in Cyprus, Troyán an emperor of Rome, and others elsewhere.' The facts are useful: the origins assigned are dubious.

In the *Задонщина* is called Гурсъ.

But, as always, the writer of the *Slóvo* gets all his Pagan facts from Old Bulgarian sources, and uses Bulgarian vocalization, e.g. Хръсъ, Велесъ for Хорсъ Волосъ.

I suggest *Khors* may have the *idol* (блѣванъ, чуръ or Lord Куръ) at Tmutarakáñ.

419. *цвѣлтити* to torture, oppress. Даль cites the Chronicles: сестра твоя, умираючи, велѣла ми тя за ся, тако рекла: ать иная дѣти не цвѣлтитъ.

According to Sreznévski, it also means weep.

585. *цѣпы* instr. pl. of цѣпъ flail: *not* цѣпъ fem. chain.

460. *чага* a word over which there has been much dispute.

After his defeat by Bolesław of Poland, 'Yarosláv fled with four men to Nóvgorod... they laid a tax of four furs (куны) from every man: from the *starosty* (elders) 10 *grivni*, from the *boyars* of 18 *grivni*.

Ипат. 1170. Яко же всѣмъ Русскимъ воємъ наполнитися до изобилья и колодники и чагами и дѣтьми ихъ и челядью и скоты и конми. 'So that all the Russian host was gorged to excess with captives and chieftains with their children (or pages), and personal slaves and cattle and horses.'

[Chronicles Nestor 1018].

Чага is clearly the Cumanian *čagi* potentia. For *кощей* v. note.

Weltmann's emendation of Ичага is wrong: others guessed чага into a slave-girl etc. etc.

Melioranski mentions another Turanian root of similar form for the young of animals.

The Old Russian coinage was original in furs; the nominal values were one griven (гривна гривень), equal to 10 roubles say £1, was divided into 20 ногаты or 50 рѣзани. One of the silver coins was the бѣлька, from бѣль бѣлька squirrel: v. note бѣлѣ.

Thus this phrase in the text shows the number and low value of the slaveholdings in medieval Russia.

Ногата is found in similar forms in Arabic and Cumanian: four ногаты were equal to a marten-skin.

Гривна, a collar, Lithuanian grivina (= 20 Groschen) so a weight or coin.

240. *чловѣкомь*. -омь a better dative plural. Notice the impersonal passive; a favourite construction in modern Russian too. The generations were *very* short; v. the genealogy.

154. *черный* 'black,' besides being ugly and sinister, is an insult; черные люди were the serfs, or, at best, the lowest class in Russian society: the черные клубуки are Turanian allies of Kíev.

163. *четыре*. In the original Д. Weltmann suggests reading this as день and discarding солнце: but the symbolism is clear; the four suns are Ígor' and his son Vladímir, his brother Vsévolod, and Olég Svyatoslávič; and, for the simile, cf. *inter alia* the obituary of Vladímir II Ипат. 1126 просвѣти русскую землю акы солнце лучи пушая. 'He lit up the Russian land, like the sun darting forth rays.'

73. *Чи-ли*. Чи, sometimes combined with ли, interrogative particle, Polish *czy*. What follows is a second adaptation or imitation of Boyán.

147. *чолка*. The tuft of mane overhanging a horse's brow: also ensign: probably here the pennon on the lance: Dubenski cites from Грамматинь 'и потяша стяговника нашего и чолку стяговую соторгоша со стяга. 'They despoiled our staff-bearer and tore the pennon of the staff from the staff.'

66. *чресъ* scan чърес поля на горы [Коршъ] so l. 70.

367. *чръпахуть черпаты* of a ship to take in water, of a ship, so to pour.

98. *чти чти* and *славѣ* must be taken as dative of object.

58. *Шеломомъ*. The instrumental singular masculine still fluctuates between *омъ* and *омь*. *Шоломъ* (modern Russian *шлѣмъ*) should not be confused with *шеломя* bill.

174. *шеломянемъ*. This refrain is not quite in the same words, unless *не* should be read *на*. Retaining *не*, Abicht reads *уже не Шеломяне ми еси*, thou art not, I fear [ми ethic dative] any longer on the frontier-hill. *Шельбиры в. съ Могуты*.

128. [на] *Шеломянемъ еси*. In Old Russian *шеломя* means a hill; but as Sederholm, Tatíščev and others have explained, there is no doubt *шеломя* is a proper noun, a frontier village or height in the principality of Pereyáslavl', bordering on the Polovsk territory.

Cf. Chronicles (Ипат.) 1184, when Svyatosláv sets out on the same route, for the river Khórol: *На воротнище же перешедше Хоролъ взойдоша на шоломя глядающе кдѣ узрять ѣ: Коньчакъ же стоявъ у лузѣ его же идуще по шоломени* 'The scouts crossed the Khórol, and climbed the Aill to see when they could espy the enemy. Končak was in the valley, and as he went up the Hill'

Ígoř's road was *via* the Гребенныя mountains on the right bank of the Donéts, opposite to the river Kalítra. 'This ridge of hills was sometimes called Šolomya.' Abicht also cites Иловайскій (Исторія Россіи I. 262). Hence the meaning of the passage is 'Russia is already in hostile territory.'

Dubenski quotes from Tatíščev's history, a place Šalomnits on the Al'ta [or Ol'ta or L'ta] in the Pereyáslavl' principality, thus on the frontier.

The author of the *Zadónščina* misunderstood this passage: 'Руская земля, то первое е и какъ за царемъ за Соломономъ побывала.' 'Oh Russia, how thou art first as thou wast in the days of King Solomon.' Evidently *шеломя* had lost its meaning.

463. *Шерешеры в. съ Могуты* and *Ты бо можежи*.

520. *шестокрыльцы*. A great deal of ingenuity has been spent on the meaning of six-winged: according to Abicht the fabulous *Юди* of Bulgarian folk-song mentioned in the *Борба на дванаесте краля съ троянита краля*. These beings fly over the walls and so conquer the city. He also cites the Russian folk-tales of six-legged horses, six-snouted dogs, six-winged hawks. Or he opines the six wings may be the two hands, two feet and the plumes on the helmet.

But such monstrous being are utterly out of perspective in this clear, if poetical, narrative.



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558. *Ярославе*. There has been much doubt which Yarosláv is intended in this section, in which the poet reproaches the laggard princes. Apparently no descendant of the house of Polotsk bore the name.

Probably the man is Yarosláv Vsevolodič, brother of Svyatosláv, the reigning prince of Kíev, and Lord of Černígov. In 1185 [*Ипат.*] Yarosláv collected his men at Černígov after Ígoř's defeat, but would not advance: in 1187 in the winter——it was severe, and the snow was deep——Svyatosláv and Rúrik advanced against the Pólovtsy. When they reached the Dněpr, Yarosláv turned back saying his country was far off and his družína exhausted. A lively dispute ensued, well told in the Chronicle, and the expedition broke up in confusion.

622. *Ярославнымъ*. П Ярославнынъ. Attempts have been made (Vyázemski etc.) to take слышать as a passive. I prefer to emend Ярославна имъ (rather than Ярославны ми with Weltmann): and so get a subject and object: гласъ as the genitive plural.

I take it with Дубенскій and Вяземскій as certain that these four plaints are incantations to each fire, air and water to aid Ígoř.

For their style cf. the Lament of Deirdre: there is a strong Celtic ring anyhow.

19. *Ярославу* i.e. Yarosláv I called Мудрый (the Wise), the son of Vladímir I and Rogněda; he reigned at Kíev 978—1054; in 1015 he fought Svyatopólk his half-brother in a desperate civil war, and also Mstíslav the Brave of Tmutarakáń, (another brother); he crushed the Pecenegi, a Turanian tribe, who (like the Pólovtsy a few generations later) were raiding Russia; and is one of the great rulers in pre-Mongol history.

581. *Ярославу*. If this means the glory of Yarosláv, we must amend to Ярославлю; the dative-possessive seems out of place. But what is Yarosláv? Wiener in his notes suggests a tributary of the Svísloč in the government of Minsk. The only meaning I can suggest is that it refers to Yarosláv I, whose descendants the Yarosláviči, as they are called in the Chronicle, Vséslav successfully defied. Or does it refer to Yarosláv Yaropółčič, the nephew of Svyatopólk II? Yaropólk Izyaslávič in 1070 defeated Vséslav: his son Yarosláv was made a изгоў by his uncle Svyatopólk, and died in prison.

92. *яругы* a rill or cleft, Serbian *јаруга*; Turkish *yarugh* [v. Меліоранскій]. Cf. ярь (2) in Даль.

190. *Ярь-Туре*. The poet interrupts the narrative with an exaltation of Vsévolod, Ígoř's brother, and references to heroes of the past.

The conventional interpretation has been fierce bull, a simile that would fall apt to contemporary style. Cf. [*Ипат.*] Chronicles 1201 the

obituary of the Grand Prince Román. 'He had striven against the Pagans like a lion, was wroth as a lynx, and ravaged like a crocodile [коркодилъ], and traversed the earth like an eagle, as valiant as a bull [туръ].' The sequel though irrelevant, is worth quoting. 'He rivalled his grandfather Monomákh, who laid waste the pagan Ishmaelites called Pólovtsy, and banished their Champion to Obezy beyond the Iron Gates to Srčan who remained near the Don, and lived on fish... Then Vladimir Monomákh [тогда bringing in a new subject cf. l. 414] drank in his golden helm of the Don cf. l. 58], took all their land and chased away the desperate [оканьный] sons of Hagar. On the death of Vladímir, one fiddler [гудецъ, гудка the three-stringed fiddle] remained with Srčan, and sent to the Obezy, saying: 'Vladímir is dead: so, Brother, return to thy land; and speak my words, and sing Polovétski songs, But when he desired to return . . . , they gave him a hut, but he put on his shoes, and said weeping: ——— 'Better it is to lay one's bones in one's native land than to be famed abroad.' And he went to his own country. From him was born Končak, who robbed us of the Súlá, and he went away on foot, carrying a kettle on his shoulder

But in Буѣ-туръ, Яръ-туръ the first element is undeclined: and both suggest popular etymologies.

The word *Яртаулъ* is Mongol, but used for advance-guard in the army:—the termination ул seems specifically Tatar, cf. есаулъ sentry.

In Cumanian *ĭar* is light; *yarat* a root meaning to create, found in Turkish as *yerat* (and in other dialects as well). I suggest Яръ-туръ is like Буѣ-туръ Cumanian for leader.

Ятвязи a Northern tribe probably Sarmatians, i.e. not Slavs or Turanians; in Polish Jacwieci, Gk. 'Ιάξυξ.

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