
As the editors indicate, this imposing volume was inspired by the fact that to date there has been no proper critical edition of the earliest Slaviano-Russian translation of the Greek Synaxarion. Indeed, the Slavic designation “Prolog” has been applied rather loosely and somewhat misleadingly to a range of very different compilations of hagiographic texts. This edition reproduces in its entirety the “short version” text from the oldest manuscript witness to the earliest translation of the September half year of the Synaxarion, MS RNB Sof. No. 1324 (end of 12th-beg. of 13th c.), with a number of lacunae filled in primarily from two other early manuscripts. That is, the effort has been made to reconstruct a complete Slavic text for the September half of the year. The closest Greek version (from Vaticanus graecus 2046 [12th century]) is also reproduced below the Slavic translation on each even-numbered page. Facing each page of original text is extensive commentary (including discussion of features of the translation with reference to the Greek original) and variant readings from more than a couple of dozen other early Slavic manuscripts, including fragments in Finnish Swedish, and Ukrainian collections. The introduction contains a detailed correlation table showing the location of each individual Vita in the key manuscripts. A second volume will contain analytical essays and indexes. There is a plan to publish the “long version” of the Prolog from 14th-century manuscripts and also a simplified edition of the “short version” text to make it accessible to non-specialists. While it is beyond my competence to provide here a critical review, the meticulous editorial standards of Vadim Krys’ko give me confidence that this edition will remain the authoritative one for generations to come.

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This large format volume is a substantially revised version of Engelina Sergeevna’s 1994 volume published under the same title. Here, as she explains in her introduction, she has re-thought the material, incorporated new datings and other recent discoveries, and taken advantage of the opportunity to reproduce the illuminations in full color. The first 222 pp. contain her study of the illuminations; the remainder of the book is a copiously annotated catalogue followed by bibliography and indexes. The technical quality of the edition meets
all our expectations for editions from Severnyi Palomnik, the premier publisher of works on early Russian art. Engelina Sergeevna, a dear colleague to many of us, continues to inspire by her energy, productivity and deep insights into the artistic culture of early Rus’. If I am not mistaken, next year will mark the 45th anniversary of the publication of her first monograph.