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<<http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?trx=vx&list=H-EarlySlavic&month=1308&week=a&msg=CNnHRerds9xt1EpDN7hnXQ&user=&pw=>>

Now that volume 2 of this important recent text edition has arrived, I am copying here in somewhat altered form the review note I posted back in September 2011 for the first volume and adding information regarding volume 2.

*Slaviano-russkii Prolog po drevneishim spiskam. Sinaksar' (zhitiinaia chast' Prologa kratkoi redaktsii) za sentiabr'-fevral'*. T. I. *Tekst i kommentarii*. Izd. podgotovili L. V. Prokopenko, V. Zheliazkova, V. B. Krys'ko, O. P. Shevchuk, I. M. Ladyzhenskii. Pod red. V. B. Krys'ko. Moskva: Izdatel'skii tsentr "Azbukovnik", 2010. lxxx, 824 pp. T. II. *Ukazateli. Issledovaniia*. Izd. podgotovili V. B. Krys'ko, L. V. Prokopenko, V. Zheliazkova, I. M. Ladyzhenskii, A. M. Pentkovskii. Moskva: Izdatel'skii tsentr "Azbukovnik", 2011. 856 pp. ISBN 978-5-91172-041-4.

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 and Swedish collections. The introduction contains a detailed correlation table showing the location of each individual Vita in the key manuscripts.

The second volume contains the following indexes:

1. Slaviano-grecheskii ukazatel' slov i form Sofiiskogo prologa
2. Slaviano-grecheskii ukazatel' slov i form v spiskakh, vospolniaiushchikh lakuny Sofiiskogo prologa
3. Ukazatel' leksem, ne sokhranivshikhhsia v osnovnykh spiskakh
4. Svodnyi slovník k ukazateliám 1-3
5. Obratnyi slovník k ukazateliám 1-3
6. Grechesko-slavianskii slovoukazatel'
7. Ukazatel' imen sviatykh, prazdnikov i sobytii, pamiatii kotorykh otmecheny v slavianskom Sinaksare (sentiabr'-fevral')
8. Ukazatel' intsipitov troparei (slaviano-grecheskii)
9. Ukazatel' intsipitov troparei (grechesko-slavianskii)

and the following essays:

\*A. M. Pentkovskii. Grecheskii original slavianskogo Sinaksaria i ego lokalizatsiia. Here Pentkovskii stresses that the exact Greek original for this earliest Slavic translation has not been preserved and he provides evidence that the Greek text published here represents a somewhat later version of that posited Greek original used by the translators. Since hagiographic synaxaria were not a fixed part of the liturgy, their contents show a great deal of regional variation. The version here seems to have been based on a Greek text that probably probably circulated in southern Italy (in Delehayé's 1902 classification, group B\*); one might posit that the translation was done in Ohrid. Since there is a range of evidence suggesting important connections between Ohrid and Kiev in the 11th century, this then could explain how the text came to Rus.

\*L. V. Prokopenko. Kharakteristika perevoda Sinaksaria (po dannym za sentiabr'-fevral').

\*L. V. Prokopenko. Tekstologiya Sinaksaria (Prologa) za sentiabr'-fevral'. The essay includes a more than 40-page tabulation of the most important variant readings for all of the main witnesses for the short redaction of hagiographical part of the earliest Prolog.

\*I. M. Ladyzhenskii. Grafiko-orfograficheskie osobennosti drevneishego spiska Sinaksaria. Ladyzhenskii feels that the Synaxarion copy in the Sofiiskii Prolog manuscript has been correctly dated to the end of the 12th to beginning of the 13th century and that the manuscript is clearly of East Slavic provenance. Even though the second part of the manuscript, containing a teaching version of the Prolog and of somewhat later date, seems to be of Novgorodian origin, it is difficult to localize the first part containing the Synaxarion.

\*V. B. Krys'ko. Morfologicheskie osobennosti zhitiinoi chasti Sofiiskogo prologa.

Appendices include: Tropari from MSS RNB Sof. 1325 and Uppsala fragment Sh. 29, and several photographs of manuscript pages. On pp. 6-14 is a table of corrections to volume I.

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. Its impressive apparatus should make it particularly valuable for linguists.