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Abstract

Slavic Philokalias in the 14th century

The Byzantine-Slavic monastic environment developed appreciably in the 14th century, especially in the circle of Gregory the Sinaite. It is in this context that make their appearance some peculiar collections of ascetic-monastic texts in Slavic language which are real philokalias *ante litteram*. Although composed according to Byzantine models, these collections reveal own peculiarities. The same selection of the texts is very telling about the spiritual identity of the centres where scrolls were translated and written. By way of example, the author presents the content of one of the oldest codices which can be traced back to Paroria, the Slavic manuscript Moskva GIM Uv 510-4°.

Keywords: Philokalia; Gregory the Sinaite; 14th century; monasticism; Paroria.