

The dissertation analyses the Church Slavonic Legend of St Anastasia published for the first time by A. I. Sobolevskij in 1903. The first editor himself assumed a Czech origin for the legend, because of some signs. The legend has not been systematically analysed since. Because some writers do not consider the Czech milieu as a likely source of some monuments we included the problems of Church Slavonic hagiography of Czech Origin into the outline of exploration of Church Slavonic monuments of Czech Origin whose part the legend of St Anastasia forms. In the Introduction chapter we give a sketch of the state of exploration of Czech Church Slavonic monuments. One of the basic types of questions connected to these monuments is proving their attribution. It includes a broad array of linguistic, theoreticalliterary as well as extra-linguistic questions.

In the subsequent exposition we evaluated the basic existential conditions for Church Slavonic literature in Přemyslid Bohemia. V. Tkadlčík's essay *Otázka kontinuity slovanské bohoslužby v přemyslovských Čechách* is one of the works presupposing a continuity of Slavonic literary tradition and liturgy in Přemyslid Bohemia. The essay is a part of the supplement to our dissertation and it brings, apart from other discoveries, a uniquely new approach to the question from the perspective of church law.

The starting point for further exposition was the material base of the legend of St Anastasia allowing a classification of the text from the text linguistic and linguistic point of view. There were known three Russian Church Slavonic manuscripts from the end of the 15th and 16th centuries, traditionally called Q. 1. 320, U and M, later a Serb Church Slavonic manuscript from the third or fourth quarter of the 14th century was discovered, by us labelled Gr. ...