

GLOSSARY

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ambon – in an Orthodox church, a prominent separate raised platform in the center of the nave connected by a raised walkway to the sanctuary

Amvrosii, Elder (1812–1890) – the most famous of the 19th-century Optina elders

asceticism – the exercise of self-discipline

beglopopovtsy – Old Believers who maintained a clergy by means of accepting fugitive priests from the Orthodox Church

beguny (or *stranniki*) – most radical of the Old Believer groups; ideal of flight from the world is a dominant motif

Belokrinitsy – Old Believers who accepted the canonicity (in 1846) of a deposed Bosnian bishop in order to restore traditional hierarchical structure and full sacramental life

blagochinnyi – local church dean

bogadel'nia – charitable institution

bogadel'nye doma – almshouses; used by Old Believer communities to register their institutions

boyar (*boiar*) – a member of the Rus' and Russian elite whose rank was just below that of a prince or tsar, and whose title was earned by a combination of family position and meritorious service

Chasovenniki – followers of the predominant Old Believer accord in the Urals and Siberia

chernichki – lay sisters who followed monastic life but did not enter religious institutions; term refers to the black clothing worn

Council of 1503 – decided on matters of ecclesiastical discipline and procedure

Council of 1666–1667 – deposed Patriarch Nikon; condemned the schismatics (*starovery*, or Old Believers); specified tsar's primacy over the Church

dannye – donation charters

deisis (deesis) – since the 19th century, most often used “to identify as an image of intercession the Byzantine composition of the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist standing on either side of Christ with their hands extended toward him” (*ODB*); the second row of the iconostasis

deloproizvodstvo – everyday documents (in daily diocesan affairs)

diataxis – “a book of rubrics for the bishop or priest presiding at the Eucharist” (*ODB*)

Dobrotoliubie – the *Philokalia*

Tapestry of Russian Christianity: Studies in History and Culture. Nickolas Lupinin, Donald Ostrowski and Jennifer B. Spock, eds. Columbus, Ohio: Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Cultures and the Resource Center for Medieval Slavic Studies, The Ohio State University, 2016, xxviii–xxxiii.

Dositheos, Patriarch (1641–1707) – Greek theologian; patriarch of Jerusalem; author of a history of the patriarchate of Jerusalem

dukhovnye – wills

dvoeverie – dual belief (Orthodox and pagan)

elder – spiritual father

eparchy – diocese

epitimiia – canonical penance

Fedoseevtsy – one of the two largest priestless Old Believer groups

Filippov, Ivan (1655–1744) – wrote a famous history of the Vyg community

Filipovtsy – Old Believer group that broke away from the Pomortsy

Gennadii, Archbishop of Novgorod (1484–1504) – persecuted heretics; directed the compilation of the first complete Church Slavonic Bible

Grebenshchikovskaia Obshchina – largest Old Believer community in Riga

hesychasm – stillness; “in the Eastern Church the tradition of inner, mystical prayer associated above all with the monks of Mt. Athos” monological prayer” (*BDEC*) (*ODCC*); a monastic lifestyle in “a specific mystical tradition of monological prayer (*BDEC*)

hieromonk – a monk who is also a priest

Holy Synod – government bureau that governed the Orthodox Church in Russia from 1721 to 1917 as the Most Holy Governing Synod

Homoousios – “(lit. ‘consubstantial,’ of the same substance), term crucial for the understanding of the relationship among the persons within the Trinity” (*ODB*)

iasak – in the Muscovite era, tribute assessed against non-Orthodox in frontier regions; previously imposed by the Mongols

iconostasis – in Orthodox churches, the icon screen that separates the altar from the main body of the church

igumen – hegumen, abbot; male leader of a monastery

inocheskii ustav – monastic rule

Iona, Metropolitan (r. 1448–1461) – bishop of Riazan’, elected metropolitan by the Moscow Church Council of 1448, which signaled the independence of the Russian Church from Constantinople

ispovednye rospisi – confessional lists

Jesus Prayer – key element of hesychasm; the prayer of the heart: “Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me a sinner”

Joseph of Volokolamsk (1439/40–1515) – abbot of Volokolamsk Monastery, involved in many political-religious struggles. His monastic rule emphasized the communal vs. the ascetic.

Judaizers – heretics who were seen as focusing too extensively on the Judaic components of Christianity

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keleinitsey – lay sisters who followed monastic life but did not enter religious institutions, similar to *chernichki*. The term emphasizes a separate cell or dwelling place.

keleinyi ustav – cell rule

khozhdenie – a medieval literary genre of the travelogue form

kladbishche (cemetery) – term often used by Old Believers when registering their communities with the state

klikushi – shriekers

kormovye knigi – “feast books”; list of commemorations held on church holidays or to honor the deceased

Kovylin, Il'ia Alekseevich (1731–1809) – founder of the Preobrazhensk Old Believer community

Križanić, Juraj (ca. 1618–1683) – Croatian Catholic priest, in Russia from 1659 to 1677; wrote a famous work on the Russian state

Leonid, Elder (1768–1841) – first major elder of Optina Pustyn'; the establishment of Optina's dominant tradition of eldership is generally attributed to him

Livonia – an area on the coast of the Baltic Sea that at various times included parts of present-day Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania

Makarii, Elder (1788–1860) – Optina elder; oversaw major publications and translations of patristic texts

Makarii, Metropolitan (r. 1542–1563) – head of Russian Church; one of Ivan IV's principle advisors; presided over the Stoglav (Council of a Hundred Chapters) 1551; edited the *Great Menaia* (the Menologion)

Maksim Grek (ca. 1475–1556) – religious scholar; brought to Russia as a translator in 1518; became embroiled in church-state disputes and was confined for a number of years until his death

Marana Tha – (literally, “Come, Lord”) an inaugurated eschatology

menologion (menology) – lives of saints arranged by the months of the year according to the holiday for each

moleben – a short special church service, supplicatory or of thanksgiving (plural, *molebeny*)

Moninsk Community – a major Old Believer priestless community in Moscow

nariadnik – in many Old Believer communities, the head of economic affairs

nastoiatel' (or *bol'shak*) – head of an Old Believer community; in Orthodoxy, head of a parish or church

Nektarii, Elder (1853–1928) – elder at Optina Pustyn' during early years of Soviet rule

Nil Sorskii (ca. 1433–1508) – monk of the Kirillov Monastery in Beloozero; emphasized the ascetic over the temporal in a number of important writings; founded a well-known *skit* (*skete*, *scete*)

obretenie – discovery (of relics)

Optina Pustyn' – most famous monastic hermitage in Russia in the 19th century; known especially for its tradition of elders

- otkrovenie pomyslov* – confession of thoughts (often daily to elders by their disciples)
- Palamas, Gregory (ca. 1296–1359) – archbishop of Thessalonika (r. 1347–1359), canonized in 1368; known for defense of hesychasm
- pamiat'* – commemoration list
- panikhida* – requiem service
- pastva* – the parish flock
- Paul of Aleppo (1627–1669) – son of Patriarch Makarios of Antioch (r. 1647–1672); author of a travelogue of their visit to Russia in the reign of Tsar Alexis
- perelozhenie* – moving remains of a saint to a more elaborate container
- perepisnaia kniga* – census or registry book
- Philokalia (Dobrotoliubie)* – multi-volume work compiled by Paisii Velichkovskii (1727–1794) of patristic texts; first Russian edition in 1793
- Pilgrim Book (Kniga Palomnik)* – written by Anthony, Archbishop of Novgorod; describes Constantinople in 1200
- pistsovye knigi* – census books
- pokhvala* – eulogy
- poluraskol'niki* – semi-dissenters
- Pomortsy – one of the two largest Old Believer priestless groups
- popечители* – administrators/guardians of Old Believer communities
- posadnik* – appears in the sources from the 11th century on as an appointee of the prince assigned to govern a city; in Novgorod, the *veche*-appointed *posadnik* was the chief administrative official (*DRHT*)
- Preobrazhensk Community – a major priestless Old Believer community in Moscow
- razreshitel'nye gramoty* – letters of absolution
- razreshitel'nye molitvy* – prayers of absolution
- Rogozhsk Community – a major center of Old Belief in Moscow
- samougodie* – self-love
- skhema* (schema) – a cowl worn by a monk who has taken the highest vows
- skhimnik* – monk who has taken the strictest monastic vows; leads a secluded life with great emphasis on prayer
- sinodik* (synodikon) – liturgical listing of names to be read at church services; also *senanik*
- skit* (skete, scete) – small, remote monastic community/hermitage
- smirenomudrie* – a concept linking humility and wisdom
- sobornost'* – a concept (especially in 19th-century Slavophile thought) denoting society as strictly integral, organic, and united in a harmonious way with Orthodox spiritual foundations
- soslovie* (pl. *sosloviia*) – class of society, especially one that is grounded in legal definition.
- starchestvo* – the practice of eldering; guidance of spiritual pupils

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staritsy – female monastics (singular: *staritsa*)

starsy – male monastics (singular: *starets*); this term, as well as *staritsy* might have slightly different meanings in different communities, e.g. “elder” monastics

Stoglav Council – Council of a Hundred Chapters, 1551; codified regulations of the Church; elements of ritual practice, taxes, and educational levels of the clergy were addressed

Strigol'niki – 14th-century “heretics;” protested against worldliness of the church

stroitel' – Old Believer representative in the main cities

Sudebnik – legal code promulgated in 1550; affects some of the regulations of the Stoglav Council of 1551

sudogovorenie – court hearing

Tale of the White Cowl – late 16th-century text that justifies the Novgorod archbishop's claim to wear a white cowl

templon – a barrier between the sanctuary and nave, generally waist high and open above; usually had columns

theosis – deification of the human based in part on 2 Peter 1:4 “so that through these you might become sharers in the divine nature”; the doctrine “became a central pillar of Byzantine theology” (*BDEC*)

typikon – a manual of liturgical instructions and rules for the ecclesiastical year (*ODCC*)

tysiatskii – second highest official until the 15th century in Novgorod's administration, and until 1374 in the Muscovite administration; dominant duties in military, foreign relations, and judicial matters

umilenie – spiritual tenderness/emotion

ustav – a text that regulates monastic behavior: often a guide for daily life and often crafted for the specific monastery

ustavshchik – in Old Believer practice, the supervisor of the internal life of the community

vkladnye knigi – donation books

vybornye – electors in Old Believer communities

zhitiia – lives of saints

Abbreviations and Works Cited

BDEC = *The Blackwell Dictionary of Eastern Christianity*. Edited by Ken Parry, David J. Melling, Dimitri Brady, Sidney H. Griffith, and John F. Healey. Oxford: Blackwell, 1999.

DRHT = *Dictionary of Russian Historical Terms from the Eleventh Century to 1917*. Compiled by Sergei G. Pushkarev. Edited by George Vernadsky and Ralph T. Fisher, Jr. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970.

ODB = *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*. Alexander P. Kazhdan, editor in chief. 3 vols. New York: Oxford University Press, 1991.

ODCC = *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*. Edited by F. L. Cross and E. A. Livingstone. 3rd ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.