

Hieromartyrs Peter Karelin and Hermogenes Dolganyov

With the Revolution of 1917 a wave of terror, unprecedented in scale and brutality, fell heavily on the Church. The country that for centuries had upheld holy Christian traditions became a land of bloody persecution. The new government quickly extended its control to all corners of Russia, turning many *remote* locations into places of *martyrdom*. In June of 1918, the Tura River in the Tobolsk region became one such place – when two servants of God met their final hour. One was a *prominent* bishop, active in the Holy Synod and close to the imperial family; the other, a *humble* priest from a settlement in the Ural mountains. By divine providence, they were united in suffering and death. Standing firm for their faith, both died on the same day by the same *ruthless* hands.

Part I

Fr. Peter Karelin

(†1918)

Commemoration Days: February 7, June 29

Fr. Peter was born to the family of Ivan Karelin, a village priest in Shadrinsk county, Perm region. Following his father's example, Peter chose to serve God and went to study in a Seminary. The *diligent* and hard-working young man soon became one of the top students and, upon graduating, was ordained a deacon.



Holy Trinity Cathedral, Kamensky Zavod, 1909

In addition to clerical duties, Fr. Peter taught *the tenets of the faith* to school children and served as warden of the Dalmatov clerical school. For his significant contribution to the field of teaching, Fr. Deacon received praise and recognition from the *trustees* of the regional *Board of Education*.

A few years later, after his ordination into the priesthood, Fr. Peter was transferred to the Church of the Epiphany in the village of Kochnevsk. It was a large church that served local residents and the faithful in surrounding villages. The number of parishioners reached *well above* 2,500. The only priest for the area and a father of four young children, Peter

Karelin not only kept up with his pastoral responsibilities but also taught in the county schools and *oversaw* the work there. Several times he was elected a representative to district eparchial conventions. For his “excellent and *studious* service”, as a mark of great honour, priest Peter was awarded a purple skufia.

In 1904 Fr. Peter was transferred once again, this time to the Holy Trinity Cathedral in a settlement called Kamensky Zavod. The residents there were mostly workers of the metallurgical plant, one of the oldest in the Urals, which produced cast iron. Several years went by peacefully for Fr. Peter and his family, but the time of great unrest was approaching. Revolutionary propaganda spread quickly among the workers, and in 1917 repression of the clergy began in full force. However, the services in the Holy Trinity Cathedral continued as usual.

Fr. Peter’s arrest came in June of 1918. In the middle of the Liturgy, a group of Soviet officials entered the Cathedral, demanding the church’s records of births, marriages and deaths. The metric books, they announced, were now property of the Soviet government, and had to be confiscated. The priest refused, and the congregation tried to resist – all *in vain*. After the books were taken, someone rang the church bells. The alarm *drew* a large crowd of locals, who became very upset about the action of the new government. Armed soldiers soon arrived and started shooting at the defenseless people. Fr. Peter was arrested and sent to a Yekaterinburg jail. There he met Bishop Hermogenes and several priests, who had been kept in the most inhumane conditions. The Bolsheviks allowed their captives to serve a moleben on Monday of the Holy Spirit. The next day, Fr. Peter and Bishop Hermogenes, with eight other prisoners, were taken to the train station to be transported to Tyumen. In the hands of an *execution squad*, all understood that the end of their lives was very near.

Vocabulary

remote	[rɪ'məʊt]	отдалённый
martyrdom	['mɑ:r tə dəm]	мученичество
prominent	['prɑ: mə nənt]	известный
humble	['hʌm bl]	скромный, смиренный
ruthless	['ru:θ ləs]	безжалостный
diligent	['dɪlə dʒənt]	прилежный, усердный

the tenets of the faith	[ðɪ: te nɪts əv ði: feɪθ]	основы вероучения
trustee	[ˌtrʌs'ti:]	попечитель
Board of Education	[bɔ:rd əv ˌedʒu'keɪʃən]	Отдел образования
well above	[wel ə'bʌv]	намного больше (чем)
oversee	[ˌou vər'si:]	контролировать, осуществлять надзор
studious	[ˈstu: dɪ əs]	старательный, ревностный
in vain	[ɪn veɪn]	зря; <i>all in vain</i> – всё (было) зря, напрасно
drew (прош. вр. от draw)	[dru:]	привлѣк (в данном контексте)
execution squad	[ˌek sə'kju: ʃən skwɑ:d]	карательный отряд

Примечания. Предлог, употребляемый за глаголом, называется послелогом, а всё выражение полностью (глагол + послелог) – фразовым глаголом. Послелог всегда меняет значение глагола. Например: *turn* – поворачивать, *turn into* – превращаться в, становиться, *keep* – хранить, содержать, *keep up* – справляться, поспевать; *go* – идти, *go by* – проходить, миновать. Глагол может быть отделѣн от послелога дополнением: *turn many places into* ... (Все примеры из текста.)

Глагол *have (had)* перед глаголом в неопределѣнной форме (с частицей *to*) переводится как «должен»: *have to be confiscated* – должен быть конфискован.

Слово *alarm* в данном контексте следует перевести «набат».

Правила пунктуации в английском языке значительно отличаются от правил русского языка.

Part II

St. Hermogenes, Bishop of Tobolsk and Siberia

(†1918)

Commemoration Days: February 7, June 29, September 2



Bishop Hermogenes, George Dolganyov in the world, was born in 1858 near Odessa. He was the son of an Old-Believer priest who later became a monk. As a young man, George was not sure what direction in life to take and, after entering Novorossiysk University, tried out different disciplines: law, math, philosophy, and history. He also traveled, farmed the land and, for a short time, studied medicine at the University of Geneva. Nothing seemed to give his soul the *contentment* he was searching for. George's spiritual mentor advised him to first finish his studies at the University and then go to a Seminary.

Learning came with difficulty to George, but not *for lack of* academic ability. He focused not on the subjects, but on spiritual self-improvement. A second-year student at Saint Petersburg Theological Academy, George Dolganyov was tonsured a monk and given the name Hermogenes.

Upon graduation in 1893, Fr. Hermogenes was appointed first an inspector and then Rector of Tiflis Seminary, with the title of Archimandrite. He served with *great zeal*, founding church schools and ministering to the population. During his administration, the Seminary *introduced* music courses and built a special hostel for students who were in weak health. As Rector, Fr. Hermogenes had the reputation for being "strict but *fair*." He *expelled* one seminarian, Joseph Dzhugashvili (the future Stalin), for poor grades and reading Marxist literature. Fr. Hermogenes loved Georgia, learned Georgian language, and traveled the country *extensively*.

In 1901 Fr. Hermogenes was consecrated Bishop of Volsk in the Saratov Diocese. Two years later, he was appointed Bishop of Saratov and invited to attend the Holy Synod. Vladyka paid particular attention to the construction of new churches, chapels, prayer houses, and schools for children. In 1903 the Russian Church canonized Seraphim of Sarov, and, with Vladyka's blessing, the first cathedral named after the saint soon opened in

Saratov. The bishop oversaw the publication of religious literature and led many readings and discussions on the subject of faith. The spread of revolutionary ideas in Saratov greatly alarmed him, and Vladyka preached unity and peace among the Orthodox. A man of *unshakable* conviction, Bishop Hermogenes didn't always agree with the Holy Synod's decisions. He was not afraid to voice his opinion if he thought that changes, introduced by the Synod, could *adversely* affect the Church.

In the year of the Bolshevik Revolution, Vladyka became Bishop of Tobolsk and Siberia. He continued his pastoral service, despite the hostility of the new regime. On Palm Sunday, 1918, Bishop Hermogenes celebrated his last Liturgy. During the procession of the Holy Cross, which attracted an *enormous* crowd, Vladyka stopped in front of the house where the exiled royal family lived in *captivity*. With a wooden cross high above his head, the bishop blessed the Tzar, Empress, and their children, all of whom were watching from a window.

The same day, Vladyka was arrested for “counter-revolutionary activities” and taken to Yekaterinburg. He spent weeks in awful prison conditions, praying and singing hymns. The local Soviet authorities demanded a *ransom* of 10,000 rubles, promising to release the bishop. With a merchant's help, the sum was collected, but the three men who brought the money were shot. One of them was Vladyka's brother, Protopriest Ephraim.

After serving a moleben on Monday of the Holy Spirit, Vladyka Hermogenes, together with Priest Peter Karelin and eight *layman* prisoners, was taken to the train station to be transferred to Tyumen. The holy man had only few more days to live.

Vocabulary

contentment	[kən'tent mənt]	удовлетворение, успокоение
for lack of	[fɔ:r læk əv]	из-за отсутствия
zeal	[zi:l]	рвение, большое старание
introduce	[,ɪn trə'dju:s]	ввести, вводить
fair	[feər]	справедливый
expel	[ɪk'spel]	отчислить
extensively	[ɪk'sten sɪv li]	очень много, обширно (обычно употребляется с глаголами «изучать», «читать», «путешествовать»)

unshakable	[ʌn'ʃeɪ kə bəl]	непоколебимый
adversely	[æd'vɜ:s lɪ]	неблагоприятным образом
enormous	[ə'nɔ:r məs]	огромный
captivity	[kæp 'tɪ və ti]	плен
ransom	['ræn səm]	выкуп
layman	['leɪ mæn]	мирянин

Примечания. Отец Владыки Гермогена, Ефрем Долганёв, был единоверцем. В тексте пояснения этому мы не сделали, потому что подходящего эквивалента слову «единоведец» в английском не существует (пришлось бы объяснять описательно). Предложение *As a young man, George was not sure ...* начните переводить «Когда он был молодым человеком, Георгий ...» или «В молодом возрасте Георгий ...»

Part III

Martyrdom and Veneration

On the night of June 26, after the train arrived in Tyumen, the captives were transported to a steamboat docked on the Tura River. With the White Army quickly advancing, the Bolsheviks became *frantic* and more brutal. When the steamer stopped at the village of Pokrovskoye, the guards ordered everybody to *disembark*. Then they shot the eight layman prisoners and ordered Fr. Peter and Bishop Hermogenes to build fortifications. Both men, weakened and *exhausted*, were forced to carry boards and heavy loads of earth.

The next evening, the martyrs were transferred to another steamer headed for Tobolsk. Father Peter and Bishop Hermogenes were placed in the dark and dirty *cargo hold*. At about midnight, the guards took Fr. Peter out onto the deck, tore off his clothes, and bound his hands behind his back. They tied two heavy stones to the holy man and threw him into the water. Vladyka was next to die. When the bishop was brought on deck, he prayed for his *tormentors* and blessed them. Using *mocking* and *obscene* language, the guards bound his hands. As the bishop continued to pray, the commissar ordered that his jaw be held. A heavy blow followed, which broke Vladyka's front teeth and silenced him. After tying an eighty-pound rock to his hands, the guards threw the bishop into the river.

Two weeks later, the body of Hieromartyr Hermogenes was discovered by local peasants and buried on the shore. Tobolsk by that time had been liberated by the White Army. Later, the remains were disinterred and taken to the Sophia Cathedral. Hundreds of people came to the funeral services, and the holy *relics* were laid to rest in a crypt in one of the chapels. The body of Peter Karelin was never found.

In 2000 the Russian Church glorified Bishop Hermogenes and Fr. Peter as confessors and martyrs for the faith. In 2005, during repairs of the Cathedral, restoration workers discovered the crypt of St. Hermogenes. With great care and reverence, in the presence of many Orthodox *dignitaries*, the relics were moved to the Holy Protection Church, where they remain today.

Blessed are you when people revile you and persecute you and utter all kinds of evil against you falsely on my account. Rejoice and be glad, for your reward is great in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets who were before you. - Matthew 5:11-12

Vocabulary

veneration	[,ve nə'rei fən]	почитание
frantic	['fræn tik]	неистовый, безумный
disembark	[,dis ɪm' bɑ:rk]	высадиться на берег
exhausted	[ɪg'zɑ: stɪd]	измученный
cargo hold	[kɑrgou hould]	трюм
tormentor	[tɔ:r'men tər]	палач, мучитель
mocking	['mɑ: kiŋ]	издевательский
obscene	[əb'si:n]	непристойный
relics	['re liks]	мощи
dignitary	['diɡ nə te ri]	высокопоставленное лицо