7. Noteworthy is Bulgakov’s role at the 1917-18 All-Russia Reform Council concerning the relationship of the church and politics. On 2 June 1917, he presented a paper on the “Church and Democracy,” and 15 November a paper entitled, “On the Relationship of the Church to the State.” These presentations were daring attempts to make the church more responsive to the people and ensure that it would not capitulate to the demands of the state (Kliment Naumov, Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Serge Bulgakov [Paris: Institut d’Études Slaves, 1984], 45; see also Catherine Evtuhov, The Cross and the Sickle [Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1997], 189-206).


10. Dates provided throughout this study are from the Gregorian calendar.


13. Photograph #12, in Struve, Bratstvo Sviatoi Sofii. Among them were Mat’ Maria (Skobtsova), Joanna N. Reitlinger, V.A. Zander, Mat’ Evdokia (Meshchiriyaakova), A.B. Obolenskaya.

14. The notes of these seminars by V.A. Zander, whose husband later wrote, Bog i Mir, the first intellectual biography of Bulgakov, have been published in Struve, Bratstvo Sviatoi Sofii, 147-65. The seminars that focused on sociology were from October-December 1928; other topics were developed at subsequent seminars until 1933.


17. See Vincent Bourne, La divine contradiction: L’avenir catholique orthodoxe de la France, (Paris: Librairie des Cinq continents, 1975), 80. The date of 1923 is disputed in Maxime Kовалевский, Orthodoxie et Occident: Renaissance d’une Eglise Locale (Paris: Editions du Cerf, 1994), who claims that it was not founded until 1925. Vladimir Lossky also states that the Brotherhood was founded in 1925 (“Pour Une Orthodoxie Occidentale”; available from http://orthodoxie.free.fr/pour%20une%20orthodoxie%20occidentale.htm; accessed 15 July 2004). To further confuse the matter, the website of l’Institut Saint-Denis claims that the Brotherhood was founded in 1927. The latest date, 1928, is found in Rowan Williams’ dissertation on Vladimir Lossky. It was founded by eight men including three brothers: Eugraph, Maxime and Pierre Kovalevsky, and five others among whom were Nicolas Sakharov, Alexis Stavrowsky, Vsevolod Palachkovsky, Father Sergei Schewitsch and N.A. Poltorskii.

18. The Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate states in Lossky’s necrology that he was one of the founders of the Brotherhood, but this remains uncertain due to conflicting information about its initial inception (Leonid Uspeensky, “Professor Vladimir Nikolaevich Lossky [Nekrolog]” Zhurnal Moskovskii Patriarchii 4 [1938]: 11).


21. See detailed examination in Kovalevsky, Orthodoxie et Occident, 313-328.


24. Kovalevsky, Orthodoxie et Occident, 55.

25. Kovalevsky, Orthodoxie et Occident, 70. For example, using leavened bread, the epiclesis as in the East, utraquist Communion, etc.


29. Lossky, Spor’ o Sofii, 9-12.

30. Struve, Bratstvo Sviatoi Sofii, 312.