allotment land: in the post-Emancipation era, this refers to the land allotted to peasants in the Emancipation and held by them under rules distinct from those of ordinary property

barschchina: peasant obligations to their lords in the form of labor on the lord’s estate

cherezpolosnye zemli: scattered plots and intermingled ownership

desiatina: 2.7 acres

edinolichnoe zemleustoistvo: individual zemleustoistvo, encompassing zemleustoistvo by both individual households (vydel) and by entire villages (razverstanie)
gruppovoe zemleustoistvo: zemleustoistvo other than edinolichnoe zemleustoistvo, such as disentangling multiple villages and private and allotment lands

izlishek, pl., izlishki: excess, for a household converting its title, of land used at time of application for conversion over its entitlement in the event of a general repartition

khutor: separate farm, with farmlands surrounding the farmer’s house

malozemele: land scarcity

MVD: Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerstvo vnitrennikh del)
obrok: peasant obligations to their lords payable in a fixed form such as cash or grain

otrub: farm, consolidated but sometimes in several blocks of land, with farmer’s house separate from main farmlands

Ministry of Agriculture: term used throughout for the agency having responsibility for agriculture, even though for much of the relevant period
it went by the name “chief administration of land settlement and agriculture” (“Glavnoe Upravlenie Zemleustroistva i Zemledel'ia,” or “GUZiZ”).

peredel: redistribution or repartition of commune land to match possessory rights to land to the working force in each household

pomeshchik, pomeshchiki (pl.): landowners whose land was originally assigned them under Peter the Great in exchange for an obligation of service to the state, an obligation abolished by Peter III in 1762

prigovor: verdict, order, or decree, as for example a commune’s legal act allowing a household to convert its title

pud: about 44 pounds

razverstanie: consolidation by vote of entire village

skhod: commune assembly

soibirateli zemli: land collectors

uezd: unit of government, often translated as “district,” one level down from province and one above the volost; the “uezd congress” was composed primarily of land captains for the uezd.

ukreplenie: title conversion; the process is sometimes translated as “appropriation,” and peasants who do it as “appropriators”

volost: unit of government below uezd and above village

vydel k odnomu mestu: consolidation (in one place) by an individual household

zemlepromyslenniki: land traders

zemleustroistvo: Entire process of land consolidation, including vydel and razverstanie; especially in titles of official organizations, often translated as “land settlement” or “land reorganization”

1. The literal translation is “separation to one place.” “Separation” may easily be misunderstood to suggest simple withdrawal from the repartitional aspect of the commune, and does little to suggest the pulling together of previously scattered tracts; moreover, “to one place” erroneously suggests that the consolidation was invariably to a single tract, which it often was not. Accordingly, in most places I’ve substituted consolidation.