



## Summary :

A hierarch born in Agrafa. He had served as the metropolitan of Prousa before he first ascended the ecumenical throne in 1688. He served three times as patriarch (1688, 1689-1693, 1693-1702) and remained in the patriarchal throne until his death (1702). Kallinikos was a highly educated prelate, widely accepted and long supported by the prelates and the powerful secular notables of the Greek Orthodox community.

## Other Names

“The Akarnanian” (Ακαρνάν)

## Date and Place of Birth

Before or around the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, Kastanea of Agrafa

## Date and Place of Death

August 8, 1702, Constantinople (Istanbul)

## Main Role

Ecumenical patriarch

## 1. Life and Career

Kallinikos was born in Kastanea of Agrafa, hence the epithet “Akarnanian”, and was educated in his birthplace, studying by the distinguished scholar Evgenios Giannoulis of Aetolia. He ascended the highest offices of ecclesiastical hierarchy and served as the [metropolitan of Prousa](#). Kallinikos was elected ecumenical patriarch on March 3, 1688, widely supported by other prelates and secular potentates, most important of them being the influential economic figure Manolakis Kastorianos. The widely accepted election was probably due to the general tendency towards peace in ecclesiastical matters, after the serious disputes between the previous patriarchs [Dionysios IV](#) “Muselimis” and Iakovos.

However, there was no peace. On the contrary, when he expelled Neophytos, the uncooperative metropolitan of Adrianople, Kallinikos II had to face a tough opponent, who managed to undermine and overthrow him on November 27 of the same year, thus becoming patriarch as Neophytos IV. In any case, Kallinikos stayed away from the patriarchal throne for only a short period, where he returned in March or April 1689, since the holy synod was steadily against the accession of Neophytos IV to the throne. He remained on the throne until 1693, when Constantin Brâncoveanu, the prince of Wallachia, managed to enthrone his protégé, the former patriarch Dionysios IV.

As Dionysios IV stayed in office for only a short time, Kallinikos II returned to the patriarchal throne during 1693 and remained there until his death on August 8, 1702. He was buried at the monastery of Theotokos Kamariotissa on [Chalki](#) Island.

## 2. Work and Evaluation

He certainly was an active patriarch, who showed interest in education and reorganised the [Patriarchal School](#), while adopting a strongly [anti-Latin attitude](#). Although his service in the diocese of Prousa was his only personal connection with Asia Minor, he is known for a series of acts for this region. These acts included the validation of the [stauropagian laws](#) of the monasteries of [St George](#) and [Panagia Hodegetria](#) in [Kios](#) (Gemlik) in 1689, the subordination of the area of Garasari to the [diocese of Chaldia](#), the subordination of the area of [Kerasounta](#) (Giresun), Koralla and [Tripolis](#) (Tirebolu) to the [diocese of Trebizond](#) in 1698 and the validation of the stauropagian laws of the [monastery of St. George Peristeriotas](#) in 1701.



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Glossary :

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|  | <b>patriarchal monastery (stauropegion)</b> |
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- A monastery under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate, autonomous from the administration of the local bishop. The term stauropegion applied also to villages, meaning that in tax matters (mostly in regard to ecclesiastical taxes) they were under the control of the Patriarchate and not of the local diocese.