

Catholic Church of the Latin Rite in the Kiev Archdeaconry (Kiev Governorate), 1798–1830: Administrative Boundaries and Management

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the presented article is to describe the process of forming the boundaries of the Kiev archdeaconry (operating within the borders of Kiev Governorate), the formal basis of its existence and the people who administered it. The presented history of the archdeaconry, which existed until 1847, concerns the years 1798–1830. At that time the Catholic Church in Russia enjoyed relative freedom, especially in matters of pastoral care and the education and training of the clergy. It also retained its Polish character.

The topic of the text thus boils down to the question: How was the ecclesiastical structure organized in Kyiv Governorate? How were the boundaries of the ecclesiastical administrative-territorial division of Kyiv province formed? What were and how did the subordinate district administrative structures within the Mogilev archdiocese: the Kyiv suffragan and the Kyiv archdeaconry?

KEYWORDS: Ukraine, Right-bank Ukraine, Kyiv Governorate, Mogilev Archdiocese, Lutsk and Zhytomyr dioceses, Kyiv Archdeaconry, Kyiv Collegiate Chapter, Poles in Right-bank Ukraine, Latin Rite Catholic Church in Right-bank Ukraine

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Ukraina, Ukraina Prawobrzeżna, gubernia kijowska, archidiecezja mohylewska, diecezje łucka i żytomierska, archidiaconat kijowski, kijowska kapituła kolegiacka, Polacy na Ukrainie Prawobrzeżnej, Kościół katolicki obrządku łacińskiego na Ukrainie Prawobrzeżnej

The seizure in the second and third partitions of large areas of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, including the crown lands of Rus, resulted in a change in the state and church administrative structure inherited from the destroyed state. Almost immediately after signing the treaties sanctioning the various partitions of Poland, Empress Catherine II initiated administrative reforms so that the course of internal borders (gubernias, governorates, districts, and counties) would break with the centuries-old legacy of the past and not be associated with an independent Poland. The reforms carried out by the Empress were not permanent, unlike the changes in administrative division introduced in 1796 by Tsar Paul I¹.

At the same time, the implementation of other reforms aimed at the imminent unification of the incorporated provinces with the rest of Russia also began. An important part of integrating the acquired lands with the rest of the state and giving them a Russian character was the assumption of control over the Catholic Church of all rites. Almost immediately, Catholics living in Russia were cut off from ongoing and non-state-controlled contacts with church authorities residing outside the country. The emperor became the supreme legislator in ecclesiastical matters, and the validity of universal church law in Russia depended on his approval. In the intention of the authorities, the simple way to the rapid and effective Russification of the inhabitants of the annexed provinces was the

¹ В.А. Смолій, *Возз'єднання Правобережної України з українськими землями в складі Російської держави*, "Український історичний журнал", 18 (1974), no. 8, p. 56–65.

2 В. Левицький, Б. Сидяга, *Інкorporація Правобережної України до Російської імперії та її вплив на розвиток церковного землеволодіння*, "Наукові Записки Тернопільського Національного Педагогічного Університету Імені Володимира Гнатюка. Серія: Історія", 2 (2014), no. 1, p. 26–30; Н.О. Щербак, *Правобережна Україна в державно-правовій системі Російської імперії кінця XVIII – першої половини XIX ст.*, "Науковий Вісник Національної Академії Внутрішніх Справ", 22 (2017), no. 103 (2), p. 290; Ю.В. Хитровська, *Організаційно-правове становище римо-католицької Церкви на Правобережній Україні наприкінці XVIII – на початку XX ст.*, „Сторінки Історії. Збірник Наукових Праць”, 22 (2010), no. 30, p. 32–34.

3 M. Hałaburda, W. Kęder, *Sytuacja polityczna i społeczna na kresach wschodnich w dobie pierwszego rozbioru w świetle sprawozdań dyplomatów papieskich*, „Studia Historyczne”, 58 (2015), no. 1 (229), p. 31–32, 34–41; F. Sznarbachowski, *Początek rzymsko-katolickiej diecezji łucko-żytomierskiej obecnie łuckiej w zarysie*, Warszawa 1926, p. 116.

4 *О присоединении къ Россіи отъ Польши нѣкоторыхъ Областей, и объ учрежденіи изъ оныхъ Губерній: Минской, Изяславской и Брянской*, Apr. 13, 1793 (no. 17.112) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ Россійской имперіи съ 1649 года*, vol. 23: *Съ 1789 по 6 ноября 1796*, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 417–419; Т.Д. Калініч, *Початковий етап інкорпорації Правобережної України до складу Російської імперії (кінець XVIII – початок XIX ст.)*, "Проблеми Історії України XIX – Початку XX ст.", 7 (2006), no. 11, p. 237–238.

liquidation of the Uniate Church and the marginalization of the importance of Polish and Lithuanian, and thus Roman Catholic citizens². The speed and thoroughness of the changes showed that the rulers of the Russian Empire treated the annexed Polish lands as an integral part of their state and intended to exercise sovereign and absolute power over them³.

Formation of the state administrative division in Russian-occupied Right-Bank Ukraine

Recalling the changes taking place in the state administration is important, since the changes in the demarcation of Catholic dioceses were closely related to them, following the principle in force in the tsar's state that the boundaries of ecclesiastical units (archdioceses, dioceses, and deaneries) were to be the same as those of the state administration (province, district). In the case of the Kyiv province, its territory, as defined in 1796, consisted of the territories previously belonging to the Kyiv, Volyn, Braclaw, and Voznesna governorates. Before the partitions, the area belonged to Russia (Kyiv with the district) and the Republic (the eastern part of the Kyiv province and the northern part of the Braclaw province). When discussing the formation of the territory of the Kyiv province, it is, therefore, necessary to refer to the history of these territorial and administrative units from which the Kyiv Governorate was formed.

The territories seized by Russia as a result of the second partition of the Republic on Apr. 13, 1793, were divided into three provinces: the Minsk, Isaslav, and Braclaw province⁴. The first of these included the seized lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and a small patch of the Kyiv province (Ostrohladovich region), which belonged to the Crown. The Isaslav gubernia included: from the Volyn province, the eastern parts of Lutsk and Krzemieniec districts; the Russian part of the Podolia

province (Kamieniec and Latyczow districts); from the Kyiv province, the districts of Owruck, Zhytomyr and the northern part of the Kyiv district (the vicinity of Maġarov and Byszov). The territory of the Braclaw Gubernia consisted of the former Braclaw province and the southern part of the Kiev district, from the province of that name. Initially, these gubernias were not divided into districts⁵.

Two years later, due to the annexation of more areas of the collapsed Commonwealth to Russia, the Empress made another reorganization of the administrative division of the Lithuanian, Belorussian and Ukrainian lands. From the hitherto Polish part of Volhynia, which had been annexed to Russia, as well as the Isaslav gubernia and most of the Braclaw governorate, she created the following gubernias (later referred to in documents as governorates) on May 1, 1795: Braclaw, Volhynia and Podolia⁶. The remainder of the Braclaw governorate, created in 1793, was still incorporated into the Voznesensk governorate in January 1795⁷.

The process of forming new territorial divisions was completed by new decrees establishing the division into districts in the created administrative units. The governorates of Podolia and Volhynia were divided on Jul. 5, 1795: Podolia into 12 districts (Basal, Dubinski, Grodecki, Jampolski, Kamieniecki, Krzemieniecki, Latyczowski, Ploskirovski, Starokonstantynski, Uszycki, Wierboviecki and Zinkovski districts), and Volhynia into 13 (cudnovskiy, dabrovskiy, kowelskiy, labunskiy, luchkiy, novgorodvolynskiy, ostrogskiy, owruckiy, radomysl'skiy, rowienskiy, vladzimierskiy, zaslavskiy and zytomiarskiy)⁸. The Braclaw governorate was divided on May 22, 1795 into 13 districts (Bershadsk, Braclaw, Khmelnytsky, Haysynsky, Yampolsky, Lipovetsky, Lytynsky, Machnovsky, Mohylsky, Pyatyhorsky, Skvirsky, Tulchinsky and Vinnytsya)⁹. The lands assigned to the Voznesensky governorate, which belonged to the Braclaw province in 1793–1795 (the southern parts of the Kyiv

5 *Атласъ Россійской имперіи, изданный для употребленія юности в 1794 [году] в Санктпетербургѣ, (по 17, Карта) Минской, Изяславской и Брацлавской губерній, [Санкт Петербургъ 1794].*

6 *О принятіи присяги отъ жителей вновь присоединенныхъ къ Россіи отъ Польши, при послѣднемъ ея раздѣленіи, областей; объ устройствѣ оныхъ на основаніи Учрежденія о Губерніяхъ и объ установленіи Тамженъ, также пограничной цѣпи стражи на новой границѣ, Мау 1, 1795 (no. 17.323) [in:] Полное собраніе законовъ..., vol. 23, p. 691–692; Т.Д. Калініч, Зміни територіального устрою Подільської губерній наприкінці XVIII – на початку XIX ст., “Проблеми Історії України XIX – Початку XX ст.”, 7 (2006), no. 12, p. 239–240.*

7 *Объ учрежденіи Вознесенской Губерніи изъ части, отходящей отъ Брацлавской Губерніи изъ земли, отъ Порты приобрѣтенной, и изъ трехъ уѣздовъ Екатеринославскаго Намѣстничества: Херсонскаго, Елисаветградскаго и Новомиргородскаго, Јап. 27, 1795 (no. 17.300) [in:] Полное собраніе законовъ..., vol. 23, p. 641–644.*

8 *О учрежденіи Вольнской и Подольской Губерній первой изъ 13, а послѣдней изъ 12 уѣздовъ, Јул. 5, 1796 г. (no. 17.352) [in:] Полное собраніе законовъ..., vol. 23, p. 727–728; Т.Д. Калініч, *op.cit.*, p. 223.*

9 *О составленіи Брацлавскаго Намѣстничества изъ 13 округовъ, Мау 22, 1795 (no. 17.334) [in:] Полное собраніе законовъ..., vol. 23, p. 700–701; В.В. Панашенко, Брацлавське намісництво [in:] *Енциклопедія історії України*, В.А. Смолій (ed.), Київ 2003, p. 373.*

¹⁰ *Объ открытіи Вознесенскаго Намѣстничества, Июн. 13, 1795* (no. 17.343) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 23, p. 709; *Атласъ Россійской имперіи, состоящей изъ 52 картъ. Изданный во градѣ С. Петра въ льто 1796 е, а царствованія Екатерины II XXXV е. Карта Вознесенскаго Намѣстничеств[ва]*, no. 48, [Санкт Петербург 1796].

¹¹ Т.Д. Калініч, *op.cit.*, p. 241.

¹² *Объ учрежденіи Кіевскаго Намѣстничества, Сер. 16, 1781* (no. 15.228) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 23: *Съ 1781 по 1783*, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 247.

¹³ *Объ учрежденіи в Кіевскомъ и Черниговскомъ Намѣстничествахъ уѣздныхъ городовъ изъ мѣстечекъ и объ открытіи тамъ Присутственныхъ мѣсть; объ образѣ удовлетворенія владѣльцовъ, коитъ мѣстечки сіи принадлежали; и о наполненіи ихъ потребными чиновниками, Окт. 29, 1796* (no. 17.526) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ*, vol. 21, p. 966–967.

¹⁴ *О новомъ раздѣленіи Государства на Губерніи, Дек. 12, 1796* (no. 17.634) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 24: *Съ 6 ноября 1796 по 1798*, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 229–230.

¹⁵ *О возстановленіи въ Малоросіи правленія и судопроизводства собразно тамошнимъ правамъ и прежнимъ обрядамъ, Нов. 29, 1796* (no. 17 594) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 24, p. 212–213.

¹⁶ *О назначеніи границъ Губерній: Новороссійской, Кіевской, Минской, Вольинской, Подольской и Малороссійской, и о раздѣленіи ихъ на уѣзды, Авг. 29, 1797* (no. 18 117) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 24, p. 707–710.

district of the Kyiv province and the southern areas of the Braclaw province), were included in their entirety in the Olhopol, Humansky, Ekaterinopol, Cherkasy, and Chehrin districts, and part in the Elen and Tiraspol districts¹⁰. Even though the governorates were created and divided into districts, the government offices began functioning many months later, after their inauguration ceremonies. The inauguration of the Braclaw governorate took place in Vinnytsia on Feb. 20, 1796, the Kamenets governorate in Kamieniec Podolski on Jun. 4, 1796, and the Volyn governorate on Sep. 22, 1796, in Zhytomyr¹¹.

A sort of supplement to this administrative division of Right-Bank Ukraine, initiated by Catherine II after the fall of the Republic, was a change in the boundaries of the Kiev governorate, which had existed since 1781¹². A decree of Oct. 29, 1796 annexed to the governorate significant areas of Right-Bank Ukraine, since 1793 located in the Isaslav provinces (Cherobyl, Ivankov and Dimir regions) and Braclaw provinces (White Cerkiev, Kaniiv and Korsun regions). From these lands, 5 districts were created: Boguslav, Dymir, Kaniivsk, Korsun and Vasylykov¹³. This reform was not completely implemented, as on Dec. 12, 1796, Emperor Pavel I signed a new decree introducing a new administrative division throughout the country, completely abolishing the previous arrangements. In the Ukrainian lands previously belonging to the Republic, 3 governorates were created: Kiev, Podolia and Volyn¹⁴. The creation of a Kiev gubernia exclusively in Right-bank Ukraine was announced by the Emperor in a decree restoring to existence the Malo-Russian governorate (Nov. 30, 1796)¹⁵. The boundaries of the Kyiv Governorate and the division into districts were defined in the ukaz issued on Aug. 29, 1797 concerning the demarcation and division into districts of the Novorossiysk, Kyiv, Minsk, Volyn, Podolia and Lesser Russia Governorates¹⁶. The territory of the Kiev gubernia was formed from the districts of the abolished governorates of Kiev, Volyn, Braclaw and Voznesensk. From the

former, the Kiev governorate was joined by the Kiev, Dymirovsky, Kaniivsky, Korsunsky and Boguslawsky districts. From the Volyn governorate, the Radomyśl district was incorporated into the Kiev governorate. From the Braclaw governorate, the Kiev governorate took control of Skvirsky, Pyatihorsky, Lipovetsky and Machnovsky districts. From the Voznesensky governorate, the Cherkassy, Chehrin, Ekaterinopol and Humansky districts were transferred to the Kiev governorate. The territory of the governorate, thus formed, was newly divided into 12 districts: Kiev, Chehrynsk, Cherkassy, Ekaterinopolsky, Homanskiy, Kanikovsky, Lipovetsky, Machnovsky, Piatihorsky, Radomyślsky, Skvirsky and Vasylkovsky districts¹⁷.

Parallel to the implementation of the territorial-administrative reform, a decree issued on Dec. 31, 1796, defined the official corps of the new governorates and districts¹⁸. The decree of Dec. 22, 1796, ordered the completion of all organizational work by May 1, 1797¹⁹.

The area of Kyiv gubernia, which was established at that time, was not slightly changed until 1844. At that time the city of Berdyczow and the villages close to it were excluded from the Zhytomyr district, which was part of the Volyn Gubernia, and incorporated into the Machnovsky district, in the Kyiv gubernia. Two years later, the city became the capital of the district, renamed from Machnovsky District to Berdyczovsky District in its name²⁰.

On the other hand, immediately after the administrative reform carried out in 1796, changes were made in the division of the governorate into districts. At the request of the still-in-office Kyiv governor Vasyl Krasno-Milashevich, on Jan. 1, 1798 the county seat was moved from Ekaterinopol to Zwinogradka, changing its name from Ekaterinopol district to Zwinogradka district²¹. At the end of that year, at the request of the local nobility, three districts were abolished: the Vassilsk, Cherkasy, and Human districts. This can be inferred from a decree issued

¹⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 708.

¹⁸ *Штаты Губерній: 1) Московско́й..., 18) Киевско́й..., Dec. 31, 1796 (no. 17.702) [in:] Полное собрание законов..., vol. 24, p. 259; Обь устройеніи вмьсто назначенныхъ прежде двухъ Губерній Виленско́й и Слонимско́й, одной Губерній, подь названіемь Литовско́й, Feb. 6, 1797 (no. 17.778) [in:] Полное собрание законов..., vol. 24, p. 318–319.*

¹⁹ *О срокъ разбора и сдачи дѣль Присутственныхъ мьстѣ, упраздненныхъ по случаю нового образованія Губерній, Dec. 22, 1796 (no. 17.677) [in:] Полное собрание законов..., vol. 24, p. 249–250.*

²⁰ Я.В. Верменич, Бердичів [in:] *Енциклопедія історії України*, p. 222.

²¹ *Обь учрежденіи мьстечка Звънигородка в Киевско́й Губерніи упзднымъ городомь, вмьсто Екатеринополя, Jan. 1, 1798 (no. 18.317) [in:] Полное собрание законов..., vol. 25: 1798–1799, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 26–27.*

22 *О упраздненіи Побытовыхъ и Подкоморскихъ Судовъ Киевской Губерніи, Васильковскаго, Черкаскаго и Уманскаго повѣтовъ; и о причисленіи оныхъ къ Богуславскому, Чигринскому и Звънигородскому повѣтамъ*, Oct. 19, 1798 (no. 18.708) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 24, p. 421–422.

23 *О переименованіи городомъ мѣстечка Таращу на мѣсто бывшаго города Пятигоръ и о переведеніи туда Присутственныхъ мѣстъ*, Nov. 22, 1800 (no. 19.661) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 26: 1800–1801, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 396–399.

24 *О возстановленіи Повѣтовыхъ Судовъ въ городахъ Киевской Губерніи: Богуславъ, Чигиринъ, Умань, Липовць и Махновкъ*, Ser. 6, 1804 (no. 21.440) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 28: 1804–1805, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 500–504.

on Oct. 19, 1798, to the Kyiv war governor-general Alexander Bekleshov. In response to his request, it was ordered to abolish county and sub-commune courts in the counties of Vasylkivsk, Cherkasy, and Human, and to incorporate the county of Vasylkivsk into Boguslavsky, Cherkasy into Chehrin, and Human into Zwinogradsky²². Two years later, a similar decision was made for the districts of Machnovsk, Lipovetsk, Skvirsk, and Pyatyhora. A decree of Nov. 22, 1800, ordered the abolition of county and sub-county courts in these districts, due to the small number of nobles living in these areas, and the incorporation of the machnovskiy district into Skvirskiy, and Lipovskiy into Pyatyhorskiy. The district capital was also moved from the town of Piatyhory to the town of Tarashchy. It was also decided to move the courts and at the same time the district capitals, from Boguslav to Vasylkov, and from Chehryn to Cherkasy²³. As a result of these decisions, by the end of 1800, the Kyiv gubernia consisted of 7 districts: Kyiv, Cherkasy, Radomyśl, Skvirsk, Tarashchan, Vasylkov and Zvinograd. The reduction of districts did not bring many benefits, since a decree was issued on Sep. 6, 1804, restoring the abolished districts with their capitals in cities: Boguslaw, Chehryn, Human, Lipovets, and Machnovka, and along with this the district and sub-county courts were reopened in these towns²⁴.

As recalled above, changes made in the state administrative-territorial division were closely followed by changes in the boundaries of Orthodox and Catholic dioceses operating in the Russian Empire. Each state reform entailed not only a new demarcation of dioceses but also a change in their number. These actions were guided by the same rationale behind the state division. All territorial and administrative changes were intended to facilitate the Russification and Orthodoxization of the acquired provinces.

Changes in the ecclesiastical administrative division of Right-bank Ukraine

Before the partitions, the lands occupied by Russia belonged to the Latin dioceses of Smolensk, Livonian, Samogitian, and Vilnius (from the Gniezno metropolis) and Kyiv, Kamenets, Lutsk, and Chelm (from the Lviv metropolis). Except for the Smolensk, Livonian, and Kyiv dioceses, the rest of the aforementioned dioceses crossed the new national borders. The incorporation into the Russian Empire of lands previously belonging to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, with a population of 5.5 million (mostly Catholics of the three rites²⁵, placed before the St. Petersburg court the need to determine the status of the Catholic Church in the state, to rethink the principles on which the court's acceptance of the Catholics' subjection to the Holy See was to be based, and to regulate administrative questions. All of the decisions in this matter were made without consent or even consultation with the Holy See, although most of them later gained canonical sanction. The first decisions were made shortly after the first partition of Poland. By an order of Nov. 22, 1773, Catherine II created a Belarusian bishopric with its capital in Mogilev on the Dnieper River in the territories annexed to Russia and belonging to the Latin dioceses of Smolensk, Livonian, and Vilnius²⁶. Nine years later, on Jan. 17, 1782, the Empress abolished this diocese and established in its place the Mogilev archdiocese, covering the entire territory of the state²⁷. Only after relations between Russia and the Holy See were established, at the behest of Pope Pius VI, did Apostolic Nuncio to Poland Giovanni Andrea Archetti erect the Mogilev archdiocese on Dec. 21, 1783, thus recognizing the Empress' earlier decision²⁸.

As a result of the second partition of Poland, more lands inhabited by Catholics were annexed to the Russian Empire in 1793. Before two years, the St. Petersburg court

²⁵ *Historia Polski w liczbach: ludność, terytorium*, vol. 1: *Okres do 1795 r.*, A. Wyczański, C. Kuklo (eds.), Warszawa 1994, p. 20.

²⁶ *Объ учрежденіи Бѣлорусской Католической Епархіи; о бытіи Епископу Мальскому Станиславу Сестреницевичу Епископомъ Католическихъ въ Россіи церквей; и имъніи ему пребыванія въ городъ Могилевъ, и о суммѣ, назначаемой на содержание его самого и Консисторіи ежегодно по 10.000 рублей*, Nov. 22, 1773 (no. 14.073) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 19: 1770–1774, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 864–865.

²⁷ *Объ учрежденіи въ городъ Могилевъ Архіепископства Римско-Католического исповѣданія и о разныхъ распоряженіяхъ относительно устройства Римской церкви в Россіи*, Jan. 17, 1782 (no. 15.326) [in:] *Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 21: *Съ 1781 по 1783*, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 383–385.

²⁸ B. Kumor, *Ustrój i organizacja Kościoła polskiego w okresie niewoli narodowej (1772–1918)*, Kraków 1980, p. 192–193.

²⁹ *Объ учреждений для Римскаго исповѣданія въ Губерніяхъ: Минской, Волынской, Подольской, Брацлавской и Вознесенской двухъ Епархій, под наименованіемъ Пинской и Латишевской, 6 IX 1795 г. (no. 17.379) [in:] Полное собраніе законовъ..., vol. 23, p. 761–762; В. Кумор, *op.cit.*, p. 193.*

³⁰ A. Boudou, *Stolica Święta a Rosja. Stosunki dyplomatyczne między niemi w XIX stuleciu*, vol. 1, Kraków 1928, p. 27–28.

³¹ *О бытіи въ Россіи для исповѣдающихъ Римскую вѣру шести Діоцезіямъ; о содержаніи Архіепископа, Епископовъ и при нихъ Суффрагановъ и Оффиціаловъ Генеральныхъ; о переносъ на апелляцію дѣлъ изъ Консисторій; о зависимости чиновъ и должностей церковныхъ, а также Семинарій и школъ от Архіереевъ; о запрещеніи принимать или помѣщать Иностранныхъ Духовныхъ; о именованіи Архіепископа Могилевскаго Митрополитомъ; о пребываніи его и о неимѣннѣ ему сношеній съ Иностранными землями, безъ дозволенія Верчной власти, Apr. 28, 1798 (no. 18.504) [in:] Полное собраніе законовъ..., vol. 25: 1798–1799, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 222–224.*

maintained the status quo of ecclesiastical boundaries. As a result of the policy of administrative changes designed to accelerate the integration of the occupied lands into Russia, Catherine II arbitrarily on Sept. 6, 1795, made a new administrative division of the Catholic Church of both rites in Russia. In the case of the Latin Rite Church, she abolished all dioceses, except the Mogilev archdiocese and the Samogitian diocese. In the remaining territories, it created two dioceses with headquarters in Pinsk and Latyczow. The lands of Right-bank Ukraine, formerly located in the dioceses of Lutsk, Kyiv, and Kamenets, became part of: the Mogilev archdiocese (Kyiv governorate), the diocese of Pinsk (Minsk and Volyn governorates) and Latych (Podolia, Braclaw and Voznyansk governorates)²⁹.

After the death of Catherine II (Nov. 17, 1796), her successor, Paul I, changed the policy pursued toward Catholics. In 1797, he entered into talks with the Holy See to re-arrange relations between the St. Petersburg court and the Roman court. Pertractions were conducted by the last apostolic nuncio in Poland, Lorenzo Litta, who went to the tsar's court at the end of 1796. After long and difficult talks, Emperor Paul I agreed to a new administrative division, referring to the old one abolished by Catherine II³⁰. The Russian authorities and the apostolic delegate confirmed the existence of the Mogilev archdiocese and the Samogitian diocese and agreed to re-establish the dioceses of Vilnius, Lutsk, and Kamenets, and to create new dioceses in Minsk and Zhytomyr. The small diocese of Zhytomyr was to be the inheritor of the traditions of the former Kyiv diocese, and, because of its size, united in personal union with the Diocese of Lutsk. It was also agreed to abolish the Livonian and Smolensk dioceses. These arrangements were confirmed and implemented by the Emperor by a decree signed on Apr. 28, 1798³¹. The boundaries of almost all dioceses (except for Samogitian and Zhytomyr) coincided with the boundaries of the gubernias, established in 1796. The Mogilev archdiocese was to include the territory of Mogilev,

Vitebsk, Kyiv, and the remaining gubernias in Russia, not belonging to other dioceses. The diocese of Vilnius was reconstituted within the borders of the Lithuanian gubernia, without the part belonging to the Samogitian diocese, and Courland. The Diocese of Minsk was erected within the boundaries of the Minsk Gubernia, Kamenets were erected within the boundaries of the Podolia Gubernia, and Lutsk and Zhytomyr were erected within the boundaries of the Volyn gubernia. On the ecclesiastical side, each of these arrangements was confirmed by L. Litta by separate decrees. In turn, all changes were legitimized by Pope Pius VI with the bull “Maximis undique pressi calamitatibus” issued on Nov. 17, 1798³².

As mentioned above, the territory of the Kiev Governorate was incorporated into the Mogilev Archdiocese. The area was not homogeneous in terms of ecclesiastical tradition: the way it was governed and the way it conducted pastoral ministry. Stability was also not supported by political events and the resulting frequent changes in state and church boundaries. Before the partitions, the area of the Kyiv governorate belonged to the Lusk diocese (Braclaw decanate) and Kyiv diocese, and after the administrative-territorial reform carried out in 1795 by Catherine II, it found itself in: the Mogilev archdiocese (lands belonging to the Kyiv governorate), the Pinsk diocese (lands included in the Volyn governorate) and the Latyczov diocese (territories of the Braclaw and Voznesno governorates)³³.

Since the vast Mogilev archdiocese was difficult to manage while residing in Mogilev or St. Petersburg, church and state authorities tried to find a way to create an efficient mechanism for managing parishes in remote parts of the archdiocese, without diminishing the powers that the Mogilev archbishop had. Initially, this role was to be fulfilled by district suffragans, known from the pre-partition period, and later by archdeacons.

³² B. Kumor, *op.cit.*, p. 194–196.

³³ The diocesan affiliation of the Kiev governorate changed as a result of the concordat concluded on Aug. 3, 1847 between the Holy See and the Russian Empire. Following the formal approval granted by Emperor Nicholas I, Pope Pius IX promulgated the bull “Universalis Ecclesiae cura” on Jul. 3, 1848, introducing the then-agreed administrative changes to the Latin Church in Russia. The area of Kiev Governorate was excluded from the Mogilev Archdiocese and incorporated into the Zhitomir Diocese. A. Boudou, *op.cit.*, vol. 2, p. 7–12.

34 B. Kumor, *op.cit.*, p. 255–258.

35 *Ibidem*, p. 259.

36 Directorium Divini officii ac missarum Dioecesis Luceoriensis pro anno Domini MDCCCII–MDCCCVI..., Luceoriae [1801–1806], n.pag; Directorium officii Divini et missarum generale pro utroque clero Archi-Dioecesis Mohiloviensis in annum Domini MDCCCXIV–MDCCCXVIII..., Mohiloviae 1813–1817, n.pag; Directorium horarum canonicarum et missarum juxta computum veteris kalendarij pro diaecesi Samogitiensi in annum Domini MDCCCXV–MDCCCXIX..., Vilnae 1814–1818, n.pag.

37 S. Szantyr, *Zbiór wiadomości o Kościele i religii katolickiej w Cesarstwie Rosyjskim a szczególnie w prowincjach od Polski przyłączonych od czasów pierwszego rozbioru Polski aż do końca panowania cesarza Alexandra I i początków panowania Mikołaja I zebrany z pism urzędowych, dokumentów i własnego widzenia*, Poznań 1843, p. 213.

Kyiv suffragan and Kyiv Archdeaconry

The organization of office of auxiliary bishop in the Russian Empire was established in 1798 based on an agreement between the Holy See and the emperor (the imperial decree of Apr. 28, 1798, and the decrees of the papal legate issued for each diocese separately). It was decided at that time that in addition to the capital suffragans to exist in each diocese, district suffragans would be established: 2 in Mogilev, 3 in Vilnius (in the Samogitian diocese, the pre-existing 2 suffragans were retained, the capital suffragan in Vornya and the district suffragan in Miednika). None of these offices received separate emoluments, but suffragan bishops were granted the income of canonical prebends or richer parish benefices still granted during the Republic³⁴. The duties and powers of auxiliary bishops (suffragan bishops) were described by Archbishop Stanisław Sierżeniewicz as follows: “they assist – in all that is left to the authority of the bishop, but always with his permission and knowledge”³⁵. The capital’s auxiliary bishops were also not always vicars generals and officiants, especially in the first half of the 19th century³⁶. The appointment of auxiliary bishops, like ordinal bishops, was made by the emperor, without looking at the decision of the Holy See. Until the concordat was signed in 1847, none of the suffragan appointments were confirmed by the Holy See, not only because of opposition to arbitrary appointments but also because of the impossibility of accepting an appointment made by a non-Catholic ruler. Usually the popes, after some time, agreed to preconfirm candidates for episcopal offices designated by the authorities. The refusal or delay in deciding these cases was usually related to a lack of confidence in the candidates presented by the emperor³⁷. For this reason, capital suffragans, and even more often district suffragans, were not filled for long.

In the Mogilev archdiocese, by decree of the papal legate on Aug. 7, 1798, the capital suffragan of Mogilev

and the district suffragans of Polotsk and Kyiv were erected (the Kyiv suffragan, which existed in the Old Polish period, was based in Zhytomyr, and after 1798 became a suffragan of the combined dioceses of Lutsk and Zhytomyr)³⁸. By an imperial decision³⁹, Cyprian Odyniec, provst of Mogilev became the suffragan of Mogilev, Bishop Jan Beniślawski became suffragan of Polotsk, and Bishop Jerzy Pańkowski, auxiliary bishop of the Zadźwińsk part of the Livonian diocese (considered by the Russian authorities to be a suffragan of Archbishop S. Siestrzeńcewicz). Due to the poor health of Bishop J. Pańkowski, who as late as 1793, through the mediation of the Metropolitan, resigned from his duties as auxiliary bishop, or perhaps after his death⁴⁰, in 1800 the Emperor nominated Andrzej Berent, a canon of Mogilev, as Suffragan of Kyiv. Plans for him to staff the Kyiv suffragan were quickly abandoned. Three years later, in a tabular report on the state of the archdiocese, he appears as Bishop Nominate of Mogilev⁴¹. After this change, the Kyiv district suffragan was not staffed until 1808. At that time, at the request of Archbishop S. Siestrzeńcewicz, Emperor Alexander I appointed Walery Henryk Jasińczyk-Kamionko to the office of Kyiv suffragan (May 26, 1808), with the duties of the metropolitan's first secretary left to him. Due to the lack of papal approval of his sacristy, which lasted until 1815, his constant presence in St. Petersburg due to his ecclesiastical duties, and, after S. Sietrzeńcewicz's death, his residence in Infanta, in the family estate of Styglov or Lucien, he did not fulfill the duties of district suffragan, despite formally occupying this office until his death (1840). The lack of continuity in the staffing of the office and the constant absence in Kyiv of the emperor-appointed suffragans indicate that the Kyiv suffragan became a titular office.

The situation was similar in the case of the Polotsk district suffragan. Bishop J. Beniślawski, appointed to it in 1798, soon after his appointment became coadjutor with the right of succession to the Metropolitan

38 В. Кумор, *op.cit.*, p. 255–259; S. Szantyr, *op.cit.*, p. 133–135.

39 *О бытіи въ Россіи для исповѣдающихъ Римскую вѣру шести Діоцезіямъ...* (no. 9), p. 224; S. Szantyr, *op.cit.*, p. 134.

40 *Relatio anni 1793 (Archiep. S. Siestrzeńcewicz)* [in:] *Relationes status diocesis in Magno Ducatu Lithuaniae*, P. Rabikauskas (ed.), Roma 1978, p. 408.

41 RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, p. 2v.

of Mogilev. His successor, bp. C. Odyniec, permanently residing in Mogilev or St. Petersburg, was formally entitled to the title of Polotsk district suffragan from 1798 to 1811. The imperial nomination of his successor, Mateusz (Meletius) Lipsky, archdeacon of Belarus, was not announced until 1817. And this nomination was a mere formality, for he had never resided in Polotsk. Until he was appointed Minsk administrator, he resided in Mogilev or the Imperial capital.

Even if the hierarchs, when introducing the institution of district suffragan bishops into the administrative system of the Church in Russia, were guided by the good experience of pre-partition times in the administration of vast dioceses, the realities of the Catholic Church's activity in the Empire made it impossible even to organize and define the rules of operation of district suffragan bishops. From the documents and schematic diagrams we have studied, it appears that in most cases the territories of the district suffragan were not defined, the chancery of the suffragan bishops was not organized and the scope of their duties was not defined. However, in creating archdeaconries it was intended to do so, as evidenced by a report by Bishop J. Beniślawski on Dec. 13, 1797.

I perform the duties of the episcopal office as much as I have orders or permission from His Lordship the Archbishop of Mogilev, Roman Catholic. I live partly in the canonical manor, partly in the countryside, in my brother's hereditary estate called Birże, in the Belorussian Governorate, in the district of Lucinsk, and partly in Polotsk. I had, by order of the Most Reverend Empress Catherine the Second, a house designated for my dwelling in Polotsk, for the issuance of which, from the monarch's treasury in Polotsk, was designated by monarchical decree ten thousand rubles. Already fifteen years have passed, and the house is not there⁴².

Arguably, in the eyes of contemporaries, the lack of functioning district suffragans was not an obstacle to streamlining the administration of vast dioceses. For at the same time, in some areas, due to their peculiarities, the two-tier administrative-territorial structure that functioned in the former Republic was established, dividing larger dioceses or some of its areas into district archdeaconries and decanates.

A district archdeaconry was a unit of diocesan administration administered by an archdeacon (usually a prelate of a cathedral or collegiate chapter) with ordinary or delegated authority over a specific area in economic and judicial matters, and less often in jurisdictional matters, with the right to visit parishes. The decrees of the Council of Trent severely limited the powers of archdeacons, essentially narrowing them to the right to visit the parishes of their district, based on delegation from the Ordinary. In 1772, there were 42 district archdeaconries in Polish dioceses. Most of them dated from the pre-Tridentine period and were established in ethnically Polish lands⁴³. In Latin dioceses, functioning in Lithuanian-Belarusian-Ukrainian lands, characterized by a sparse parish network, by the mid-18th century an archdeaconry organization had been established in the dioceses of Vilnius (Obolce from 1619)⁴⁴, and Luck and Brest (Luck before 1543 and Brest Litovsk from 1721)⁴⁵. In the mid-18th century, archdeaconates were erected in the Przemyśl diocese (1751)⁴⁶ and the Lviv archdiocese (1765)⁴⁷. In both dioceses, they were established by Bishop Wacław Hieronim Sierakowski, known for his pastoral commitment. In the remaining dioceses of Livonian, Samogitian, Kyiv, Chelm, Kamenets, and Smolensk, archdeaconates were not created.

The creation of a two-tier division of the diocese was decided by the ruler of the non-canonical Latycz diocese, Bishop Michał Sierakowski. He informed Bishop Kasper Cieciszowski, who administered the neighboring Pinsk diocese, that on Mar. 31, 1796, solemnly inaugurated

43 S. Litak, *Podział administracyjny kościoła łacińskiego w Polsce około 1772 r.*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny”, 89 (1982), no. 4, p. 571–574.

44 J. Kurczewski, *Biskupstwo wileńskie od jego założenia aż do dni obecnych, zawierające dzieje i prace biskupów i duchowieństwa diecezji wileńskiej, oraz wykaz kościołów, klasztorów, szkół i zakładów dobroczynnych i społecznych*, Wilno 1912, p. 102–103.

45 L. Królik, *Organizacja diecezji łuckiej i brzeskiej od XVI do XVIII wieku*, Biały Dunajec–Ostróg 2017, p. 122–125.

46 W. Müller, *Organizacja terytorialna diecezji przemyskiej w okresie przedrozbiorowym (1735–1772)*, „Nasza Przyszłość”, 43 (1975), p. 44–46.

47 W. Sarna, *Biskupi przemyscy obrządku łacińskiego*, vol. 2: 1624–1900, Przemyśl 1910, p. 454–455.

48 DAZhO f. 178, op. 4, sp. 1, c. 21–21v.

49 How the decanal division of the Latych diocese was eventually formed, and whether all the plans announced by Bishop Michal Sierakowski were carried out, it is difficult to say at this stage of research. The surviving descriptions of the parishes of the Latych diocese, drawn up in the first half of 1796, confirm the existence of the Kamenets, Machnov and Voznesensky archpresbyteries, although parishes were assigned only to the first two archdeaconates. The existence of the Krzemieniec archdeaconry at that time is also undeniable. DAZhO f. 178, op. 51, sp. 4, c. 3, 9v, 98v; J. Szczepaniak, *Katolicy na Podolu od końca XVIII do połowy XIX stulecia (przeгляд dotychczasowych badań i nowe dane statystyczne)*, „Textus et Studia”, 2 (2016), no. 4 (8), p. 76–78.

50 Dubiensk deanery, which initially included Dubiensk and Krzemieniec districts. A few months later, at the end of 1796, the deanery was divided. A deanery of the same name was created from the Krzemieniec district. Its dean was the former dean of the Dubiensk deanery, Fr. Maciej Lebla, and a parson from Koblin, Tadeusz Podgórski, was appointed as the new dean of Dubiensk. Prior to the deletion of the diocese, the deaneries of Kherson and Latyczow were also erected, and the deanery of Ilinetsk was renamed Lipovetsk. DAZhO f. 178, op. 51, sp. 4, c. 3; NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 39, c. 10v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2587, c. 8v, 10v, 21v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2925, c. 169.

51 DAZhO f. 178, op. 51, sp. 3, c. 43–43v.

52 J. Kurczewski, *op.cit.*, p. 42, 102–103.

the work of the consistory general in Latyczow, and on that occasion announced the division of his diocese into six archpresbyterates – the equivalents of the archdeaconates functioning in the Church (Voznesensky, machnowiecki, kamieniecki, latyczowski, winnicki and krzemieniecki) and 12 decanates (zwinogrodzki, olhopolski, tulczyński, lityński, skwirski, iliniecki, dubiński, bazalski, płoskirowski, grodecki, wierzbowiecki and kamieniecki). To each archdeaconry he subordinated 2 decanates⁴⁸. The administrative division announced at the time was not only gradually implemented⁴⁹, but also revised several times⁵⁰.

After the reactivation of the Kamieniec diocese in 1798, its Ordinary, Jan Józef Dembowski, did not change the three-tier administrative division. He divided the diocese into 8 decanates, which were part of 3 archpresbyterates. To the Kamenets archpresbyterate belonged the deaneries of Zinkowce and Ushitsa, to the Mohyla archpresbyterate – the deaneries of Mohyla, Balt, and Bratlaw, to the Latycz archpresbyterate – the deaneries of Latyczow, Proskuriv, and Lytyn⁵¹. Such an administrative division, however, did not last long. Documents produced by the court chancellery since 1804 no longer mention archpresbyterates. However, due to the poor state of preservation of documents from those years, it is impossible to determine exactly in which year the three-tier division of the diocese was abandoned.

The archdeacon division in the Mogilev archdiocese was also maintained. Archbishop S. Sierstrzeńcewicz did not decide to divide the entire territory he administered into archdeaconries, but appointed two prelates – archdeaconries (Mogilev and Belarusian) – to exist at the Mogilev Cathedral Chapter, without assigning a specific territory to any archdeacon and without giving them any tasks. In the case of the Belarusian archdeacon, the designation of a district was all the more natural, since this archdeaconry functioned in 1619–1798 within the diocese of Vilnius⁵². S. Sierstrzeńcewicz, however, erected two new

district archdeaconates, in Kiev and Białystok. According to Rev. Bolesław Kumor, a well-known researcher of Church history, they had the character of visitation and administrative-court districts. This is evidenced by the metropolitan's decree of Nov. 2, 1808, establishing the responsibilities of the archdeacon in the Białystok district. He was to send state, ecclesiastical, and police orders to the clergy, visit the parishes subordinate to him, and in matters requiring prompt resolution, issue temporary orders, binding until final resolution by the bishop or officials of the consistory general in Mogilev⁵³.

Until now, historians have assumed that the Kyiv archdeaconry was established in 1798, simultaneously with changes in the administrative division of the Catholic Church in Russia⁵⁴. However, none of them has cited specific documents: ordinances, or source testimony about its functioning at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. A list of parishes incorporated into the Mogilev archdiocese from the dioceses of Pinsk and Latyczov⁵⁵, compiled in 1799, based on parish priests' reports and dean's visitations, did not mention the existence of the Kyiv archdeaconry. This is done only by an official of the Mogilev consistory in the tabular description of the archdiocese for 1803. The Kyiv archdeacon at that time was Joachim Grabowski, a parson in Zwinogrodka⁵⁶. Nevertheless, information recorded in the visitation protocols shows that in the summer of 1798, the archdeaconry already existed. The minutes of the visitation of the Małarow parish, drawn up on Jul. 12, 1798, note in the heading that the parish was located in the "district and archdeaconry of Kyiv"⁵⁷. The minutes of the visitation of the Franciscan parish in Lisianka, signed on Oct. 21, 1799, by parish priest Urban Sniechuchowski, note that on the recommendation of the "head of the Kyiv archdeaconry" Stanisław Stecki, the chapel in Korsun was incorporated into the above-mentioned parish⁵⁸. The minutes of the visitation of the parish in Białopol, written on May 7, 1801, note that Easter confessions were

53 B. Kumor, *op.cit.*, p. 495; J. Kurczewski, *Archidyaconat białostocki* [in:] *Podręczna encyklopedia kościelna*, vol. 1–2, S. Gall, J. Niedzielski, H. Przędziński (eds.), Warszawa 1904, sp. 311; A. Szot, M. Wróbel, *Sumariusz zawartości Archiwum Archidyaconatu Białostockiego z lat 40. XIX w.* [in:] *Archiwalne dziedzictwo*, A. Szot (ed.), Białystok 2017, p. 29–30.

54 B. Kumor, *Archidyaconat* [in:] *Encyklopedia katolicka*, vol. 1, F. Gryglewicz, R. Łukaszczyk, Z. Sułkowski (eds.), Lublin 1985, col. 873; *idem*, *Ustrój i organizacja...*, p. 494–495; X.C. Sokołowski, *Kijów* [in:] *Podręczna encyklopedia kościelna*, vol. 21–22, Warszawa 1910, p. 96.

55 NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 39.

56 RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 33v–34.

57 NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 36, c. 9.

58 NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 40, c. 5v.

59 NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 43, c. 6v.

60 *Directorium officii Divini... (Mohilovia) 1803*, Polociae [1802], n.pag. This is the first currently known schematic of the Archdiocese of Mogilev with a list of churches and parishes.

61 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1829*, n.pag.

62 *О бутіи въ Россіи для исповѣдующихъ Римскую вѣру шести Діоцезіямъ...*, p. 222–224.

63 В. Кумор, *Ustrój i organizacja...*, p. 232–233; І. Шостак, *Луцько-Житомирська дієцезія наприкінці XVIII–у першій половині XIX століть*, Білий–Дунаєць–Остріг 2005, p. 44–45.

64 *The following were added to the Mogilev General Consistory: delegates of the archbishop for the city of St. Petersburg and the Kiev archdeaconry, as well as the diocesan visitor and penitentiary. Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1805*, n.pag.

held in the chapel located in the village of Lebedynka with the permission of Archdeacon S. Stecki⁵⁹. The first known schema publishing a complete schema of the archdiocese, attached to a rubric published for 1803 (probably prepared and published in the fall of 1802) noted among the members of the Kyiv collegiate chapter the name of archdeacon J. Grabowski⁶⁰. The catalog issued for 1829 gives the date of appointment – as Sep. 23, 1802⁶¹. From all these records it is clear that Archbishop S. Sierstrzeńcewicz erected the Kyiv archdeaconry and appointed the first archdeacon in the year of the incorporation of parishes located in the Kyiv governorate into the Mogilev archdiocese. He appointed S. Stecki, a Zhytomyr canon, and prebendary of the Kyiv parish, as the first archdeacon, and after he died in 1802 bestowed this dignity on J. Grabowski, a parson from Zwinogrodka.

An undoubted problem was the formal establishment of a consistory at the archdeacon's office. The rules for the organization of diocesan consistories, established by Emperor Paul I's decree of 28 Apr. 1798, established that there could be only one general consistory in each diocese⁶². Thus, a separate and independent consistory could not be established at the side of the Kyiv archdeacon. From the examples cited above, it is clear that the archdeacon, when making decisions, issued the relevant documents. It is difficult to suppose that he did not use the assistance of a chancellor when doing so. The problem of the functioning of the archdeacon's chancellery, without formally establishing a separate office, was solved only after the issuance in 1804 of a correction to the ordinance on the composition of consistories. At that time, at the request of the authorities, the consistory officials became the bishop's secretary, protocol officer, and interpreter, and religious consultants were removed from the consistory⁶³. After that year, J. Grabowski appeared in the roster of officials of the consistory in Mogilev, as a person added: "due to special ecclesiastical functions"⁶⁴. Until 1813 he was titled the archbishop's

delegate for the Kyiv archdeaconry⁶⁵. It was only from the schema issued for the following year that he was explicitly called Kyiv archdeacon, i.e. the official to whom the Ordinary instructed the management and special care of the district archdeaconry comprising the Latin churches of the Kyiv governorate. For from that year onward, archdiocesan directories (until 1832) noted that the Ordinary had entrusted authority over the separate districts to: the Kyiv archdeacon (1814–1848), the Białystok archdeacon (1814–1848), and later also the dean of the Ternopil district (1815) and the visitor of Novorossiya (1820–1848)⁶⁶. The other archdeacons who were part of the cathedral chapter – Mogilev and Belorussia – were not assigned separate ecclesiastical districts and were not entrusted with related additional powers.

How the responsibilities of the archdeacon were formed at that time and what the archdeaconry was in the structure of the archdiocese is shown by the description in the “Statistical News of the Mogilev Archdiocese, Roman Catholic Confession”, compiled and published in print in 1823.

The distant provinces from the point of diocesan sovereignty located in Mogilev, that is, the Kyiv governorate and the Białystok region, have officials with administration, called archdeacons; they are allowed the graces (*gratiosae*) from the archbishop that are granted to the ordinary vicars of bishops in clerical matters. They remain, however, under the general government, that is, the metropolitan consistory. They enforce the dispositions through the mediation of the deans in the archdeaconries, and they give the consistory monthly news of their actions through reports⁶⁷.

In the schemas of the archdiocese from 1812–1819, among the lay officials of the consistory of Mogilev, the

65 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1806–1813*, n.pag.

66 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1814, 1847*, n.pag.

67 A. Petrani, A. Arvaldis Brumanis, *Monografia o metropolie Siostrzeńce-wiczu*, „Prawo Kanoniczne: Kwartalnik Prawno-Historyczny” 13 (1970), no. 1–2, p. 301.

68 *Directorium...* (Mohilovia) 1812–1819, n.pag.

69 M. Wróbel, *Kształtowanie zasobu Archiwum Archidiakonatu Białostockiego (1820–1848) jako przykład losów dokumentów kościelnych w Cesarstwie Rosyjskim* [in:] *Od „Maximis undique pressi” do „Totus Tuus Poloniae populus”. Metropolie mohylewska i wileńska w latach 1798–1992*, J. Wasilewski (ed.), Białystok–Warszawa 2019, p. 33.

70 *Directorium...* (Mohilovia) 1820–1824, n.pag.

name of the chancellor assigned to assist the archdeacon was mentioned He was Jacek Zaręba, in the first years of his work in the chancellery, described as the regent of the district chancellery in Zwinogradka⁶⁸. It is possible that at that time the archdeacon J. Grabowski's chancellery was located in the building of the seminary, especially since an archive was placed there, in which – with the permission of Archbishop S. Siestrzeńcewicz – parish priests and pastors from the Kyiv province were required to deposit originals or certified copies of foundation documents⁶⁹. The aforementioned J. Zaręba worked in the office of the Mogilev consistory until 1824. Probably, however, at that time he did not arrive in Zwinogradka, but in the capital of the archdiocese, since he performed the duties of translator and then secretary of the consistory office⁷⁰.

The duties of the archdeacon of Kyiv, from the establishment of the archdeaconry until its abolition by concordat, were performed by 6 persons: S. Stecki (1798–1802), J. Grabowski (1802–1829), Paweł Piotrowski (1820–1833), Jan Osoliński (1833–1841), Justyn Steygwiłło (1841–1843) and Ludwik Brynk (1843–1848). Not all of them boasted the title of Kyiv archdeacon. Only the first two and the last of them were entitled to such dignity. The others used the title of vice-archdeacon. P. Piotrowski, parson in Kosovataya and dean of Skvir was assigned to archdeacon J. Grabowski, due to his serious age as archdeacon and his other duties. After J. Grabowski's death (1829), he independently administered the archdeaconry until his own death (1840), without using the title of archdeacon. The same was true of his successors J. Osoliński, parson in Stawiszczce, and J. Steygwiłło, administrator of the Kyiv parish.

In keeping with church tradition, the office of archdeacon was linked to the chapter, with the background that it was not the cathedral chapter in Mogilev, but the collegiate chapter in Kyiv. The first known mention of its existence comes from 1803. A schema issued for that

year gave the composition of the chapter. It shows that it consisted of a Kyiv suffragan, a provost, an archdeacon, and 6 canons⁷¹. However, it can be presumed that the chapter was formed earlier around 1798 since S. Stecki was entitled to the title of archdeacon in 1799, as mentioned earlier.

At the time, there were 3 collegiate chapters in the Mogilev archdiocese – Kyiv, Smolensk and Livonian. Only the Kyiv chapter had prelates (prepositura and archdeaconry) and canons. The other two collegiate chapters – Smolensk and Livonian – consisted exclusively of canons. In all of these 3 chapters, the members were vicars and parish priests or consistory officials. Since none of these chapters was associated with a particular church raised to the dignity of a collegiate church, the canonical appointments to them should be regarded as granting consistory officials or distinguished clergy honorary dignities. The names of the collegiate churches themselves suggest that the originators of their establishment and Archbishop S. Siestrzeńcewicz, who erected them, wanted to preserve the memory of the cathedral chapters of the abolished dioceses of Livonian, Smolensk, and Kyiv. We do not know when they were established, their statutes are unknown, and it is also difficult to indicate the reasons for their abolition. The last time the composition of the collegiate chapters of the Livonian and Smolensk dioceses was given was in the schema of the archdiocese printed for 1812 (prepared in the fall of 1811). Not included were canons who already held a prelature or canonical benefice in the Mogilev chapter (Józef Hołyński, Antoni Majewski, Antoni Sychar, Ksawey Weytko)⁷². Before the end of 1813, the remaining Smolensk and Livonian canons became part of the then functioning two Kyiv chapters, as will be discussed below, died (Konstanty Beniślawski), or were omitted as belonging to a foreign diocese (Antoni Emalianowicz – dean of Upitsk, Stanisław Narbut – parson in Kosovo). Thus, the collegiate chapters – Smolensk and Livonian – ceased to exist⁷³.

71 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1803*, n.pag.

72 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1812*, n.pag.

73 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1814*, n.pag.; *Directorium... (Vilna) 1814*, n.pag.

74 *Wiadomość statystyczna o archidiecezji mohylewskiej, rzymsko-katolickiego wyznania...*, p. 304.

75 *Объ избраніи, сверхъ находящихся при Могилевской кафедрѣ 12 Прелатовъ и Канониковъ, еще изъ приходскихъ Священников 12 Титулярныхъ Канониковъ, наименовавъ ихъ Кѣвскими, Мар. 15, 1810 (no. 24.153) [in:] Полное собраніе законовъ...*, vol. 31: 1810–1811, Санкт Петербургъ 1830, p. 91–92.

The situation was different for the Kyiv collegiate chapter. The schema gives its composition until 1832, until the death of the last canon Ludwik Mirski, vicar of Leszczyłow. Also transferred to it before the autumn of 1813 were the canons of the abolished collegiate chapters: the Livonian (Daniel Wilczynski – parson in Tolochino) and Smolensk (L. Mirski, Józef Romanowski – parson in Malново, Tomasz Staroszkiewicz – parson in Ilincy). The remaining Smolensk canon Charles Nicolle was inducted into the new Kyiv chapter erected at Mogilev Cathedral.

All indications are that before Mar. 1810, the church or state authorities recognized that the existence of titular collegiate chapters could not be sustained in the existing legal structure, especially since they were not formally established by the state authorities (no ukaz regarding these chapters was published). The sum of 500,000 Polish silver zlotys donated by Fr. Kopczyński to the Kyiv collegiate chapter and secured on his hereditary estate was also not officially approved, which underscored the temporary state of the college⁷⁴. The papal approval necessary to erect the chapter was also lacking (it is difficult to suppose that the authorities would have agreed to send an appropriate request to Rome). It was considered only that, due to the functioning of the Kyiv archdeaconry, there should be a Kyiv chapter, without specifying it as a collegiate chapter. At the request of the Archbishop of Mogilev on Mar. 15, 1810, Emperor Alexander I signed a decree establishing a new college of the clergy at Mogilev Cathedral: the Kyiv chapter, establishing 12 honorary canons in it⁷⁵. The erection of the new Kyiv chapter did not initially mean that a decision was made to quickly liquidate the Kyiv collegiate chapter. In addition to the aforementioned appointments signed in 1813, 3 canons were incorporated in later years: in 1814. Juliusz Jungeut, provost of Moscow, in 1815 – Adam Poszewicki, commandant in Gomel, and on December 21, 1825 – Jan Chrzyciel Szczytt, parish priest of Mogilev. However,

the Kyiv collegiate chapter was deprived of the office of archdeacon. The then archdeacon J. Grabowski was transferred from the collegiate chapter to the new Kyiv chapter⁷⁶.

Throughout its existence, the Kiev collegiate chapter included 18 clergymen: Andrzej Berent – nominate bishop for the Kiev suffragancy (before 1802–1803], the oft-mentioned J. Grabowski – archdeacon of Kiev (1802–1810), and canons: Józef Godlewski – canon (before 1803) and parson in Fastow, Kazimierz Toczynski – canon (before 1803) and parson in Biala Cerkiew, Franciszek Trembicki – canon (before 1803–1824) and parson in Pavolocha, Kazimierz Żyznowski – canon (before 1803–1820) and parson in Belopol, Faustyn Zarzecki – canon (before 1803–1813) and parson in Chabne, Samuel Modliszewski – canon (before 1803–1814) and parson in Makarov, Piotr Barse – canon (1804–1815) and administrator in Biala Cerkiew, Louis Neuve-Meison – canon (Sep. 14, 1804–1818) and parson in Kronstadt, W.H. Jasińczyk-Kamionko – canon (1804–1807) and parson in Lepl, D. Wilczynski – canon (1813–1818) and parson in Tolochin, L. Mirski – canon (1813–1832) and parson in Leshchytlov, T. Staroszkiewicz – canon (1813–1826) and parson in Illyinets, J. Romanowski – canon (1813–1820) and parson in Malново, J. Yugeurt – canon (1814–1819) and parish priest in Moscow, A. Poszewicki – canon (1815–1828) and administrator in Gomel, and J.B. Szczytt – canon (1825–1828) and parish priest in Mogilev.

The Kyiv chapter, established at Mogilev Cathedral in 1810, followed the tradition of the Kyiv diocese, as explicitly stated in the imperial decree. The official reason for its establishment was the need to rejuvenate the canonical college from which consistory officials were appointed, since prelate canons and canons of former appointment “having reached deep old age and weakened in strength, had become incapable of attending the consistory and the Spiritual College”. Canonical appointments were at the discretion of the Archbishop of Mogilev. He was

⁷⁶ *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1811*, n.pag.

77 *Объ избрании, сверхъ находящих-ся при Могилевской кафедрѣ 12 Прелатовъ и Канониковъ...*, p. 91–92.

78 *Wiadomość statystyczna o archidiecezji mohylewskiej, rzymsko-katolickiego wyznania...*, p. 304.

79 *Ibidem*.

80 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1841*, n.pag.

81 *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1852*, p. 118.

instructed only to inform the Minister of Justice of their making⁷⁷. Such motivation for the establishment of the chapter was also confirmed by the author of “Statistical News of the Archdiocese” in 1823⁷⁸. In fact, following ecclesiastical pragmatics, this chapter was a minor chapter or college of mansions. No approval from the Holy See was needed to erect such a college. Seeking imperial approval for the appointment of the chapter was a deft move by S. Sierżeniewicz. Without changing state ordinances and without violating church legislation, he expanded the number of people to whom clerical duties could be delegated. The new Kyiv canons could be entrusted with choir duties in the cathedral, as well as appointed assessors of the Mogilev consistory general and assessors of the St. Petersburg Theological College. The chapter was given a small benefice, “an earthly estate, consisting of manors, from the archdeaconry of Belorussia separated, Shypulevshchyna and from the former Orsha vicarage of West and half of the annuity of Dabrivna, and these it receives income”. The income from these estates $\frac{1}{4}$ was set aside for the maintenance of the manors and the needs of the cathedral. The remaining sum was divided into equal parts among the Kyiv canons and the chapter secretary. Decisions on the disbursement of income were made at biannual meetings of the college, chaired by the official of the Mogilev consistory⁷⁹.

This college functioned at the Mogilev Cathedral until 1842. After that year, the still living Kyiv canons were assigned in the schema to the group of canons “appointed outside the canonical order”⁸⁰, until the death of the last canon (mansionary) Wincenty Sipajłło, parish priest in Bobra (Jun. 25, 1852)⁸¹.

The college, which was erected in 1810, reached full membership in 1817 (in 1817–1818 and 1820–1821 it had 13 canons). From 1828 the number of members successively decreased. Since 1824, practically new appointments ceased. The exceptions were two canonical (mansionary) appointments issued in 1830 and 1831 for Karol

Bobrowicki, parish priest in Zwinogradka, and Karol Kuprewicz, parish priest in Ossun⁸². It is clear that as part of the repression after the fall of the November Uprising, the authorities decided to liquidate the college.

Between 1810 and 1832, the governors of the Mogilev archdiocese nominated 23 people to the college of canons (mansions) of Kiev: 2 prelates and 21 canons, officials of the Mogilev consistory or respected parish priests at the time. In 1810–1831, the prebishop of the chapter was Bishop W.H. Jasińczyk-Kamionko, the district suffragan of Kiev, and the archdeacon was J. Grabowski, the district archdeacon of Kiev. Canonies (mansions) were held by the following clergy: Ignacy Rakowski – canon (1810–1814) and archdeacon of Białystok; Karol Pacewicz – canon (1810–1816) and assessor of the Mogilev consistory; Mateusz Lipski – canon (1810–1814) and dean of St. Petersburg; Karol Nicolle – canon (1810–1820) and visitator of churches in Kherson, Taurida and Ekaterinoslav governorates; Józef Beynarowicz – canon (1811–1841) and secretary of the curia; Stanisław Kolankowski – canon (1813–1846) and parish priest in Vorodżkovo; Leon Sankowski – canon (1813–1830) and assessor to the Mogilev consort; Juliusz Jungeurt – canon (1814–1819) and parish priest of St. Peter's. Sts. Peter and Paul in Moscow; Grzegorz Franciszek Mangiun – canon (1814–1818) and prebishop of Korycin; Kazimierz Kubeszowski – canon (1815–1833) and archdeacon of Białystok; Piotr Juszkiewicz – canon (18 May 1816–1850) and secretary of the curia; Fabian Krzyżanowski – canon (May 18, 1816–1828) and parson in Fejmany; Józef Akielewicz – canon (May 18, 1816–1843), parson in Liksna; Andrzej Aleksandrowicz – canon (1818–1838) and assessor of the Mogilev consistory; Tadeusz Odyniec Dobrowolski – canon (1818–1825) assessor of the Mogilev consistory; W. Sipajłło – canon (31 Aug. 1821–1852), assessor of the Mogilev consistory; Benedykt Błędowski – canon (1820–1821) and regent of the seminary in Zwinogradka; Michal Połonski – canon (Aug. 24, 1825–1830) and assessor of the

⁸² *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1812–1832*, n.pag.

Mogilev consistory; Adam Antoni Dłuski – canon (Nov. 5, 1825–1834) and assessor of the Mogilev consistory; Cyryl Bobrowicki – canon (1830–1832) and assessor of the Mogilev consistory; and K. Kuprewicz – canon (1832–1841) and parson in Ossun. Most of them were incorporated into the college simultaneously with their appointment to church offices.

The attempt to preserve the old-Polish administrative structure of the Church in the Mogilev metropolis, where auxiliary functions in diocesan administration were performed by district suffragans and archdeacons, did not yield satisfactory results. This was the aftermath of the evolution of the Church's legal system and the difficulties associated with the functioning of the Catholic Church in the Russian Empire. Never in Russia did the ecclesiastical hierarchy enjoy sufficient independence to shape the Church's legal and organizational order on its own. It was the state authorities, without looking at church law, customs, and the will of the Holy See, that determined the legal and organizational framework of church life. From the very beginning, there were also difficulties in selecting candidates for ordinaries and suffragan priests, as well as the acceptance of candidates by the Holy See. An additional, and perhaps significant, reason for the poor functioning of the district suffragantries and archdeacons was the attitude of Metropolitan S. Siestrzeńcewicz, who wanted to personally control all manifestations of church life and did not want to share with anyone, except in necessary cases, even the smallest part of his prerogatives. Accordingly, the basic administrative structure of the Church, apart from the diocese, was the deaneries and parishes.

There is no doubt that throughout the period described, the Catholic Church of the Latin rite was strengthening its presence on the territory of the Kyiv gubernia. As a result of colonization activities carried out by landowners, initially exclusively Poles, and after the partitions also a small group of Russians, the Catholic

population, primarily nobles, and peasants, was growing. It was for them that new churches and chapels were built and parishes that had existed before the wars were re-activated or new ones created. The change of nationality and the associated loss of a privileged legal position hindered the free development of the Catholic Church. Despite the anti-Polish and anti-Catholic policies of the state, Catholics of the Latin rite enjoyed relative freedom during the first four decades of Russian rule in the area. The legal subordination of ecclesiastical affairs to the state did not immediately bring about the systemic denationalization of the faithful (declassification of the petty nobility, abolition of Polish education, introduction of the Russian language into state and church offices), inhibition of the possibility of establishing new pastoral centers (churches, chapels, and parishes) and control of the clergy. This happened only after the fall of the November Uprising, although it should be noted that even without the November Uprising, Czarist officials planned to take decisive steps against Poles and Catholics.

There was also a certain difficulty in the management of ecclesiastical affairs due to the numerous changes in the state administrative-territorial division, especially in the years 1793–1798. This entailed simultaneous changes in ecclesiastical boundaries, which made the management of dioceses and parishes difficult (a lot of time was consumed each time by changing the internal organization of the diocese and the appointment of new offices). Each administrative change brought with it the need for priests to mentally adjust to the new realities. In the case of priests working in the Kyiv gubernia, the general consistory proper for them was located not in nearby cities (Zhytomyr, Pinsk, or Latyczow), but in Mogilev, 450 kilometers from Kyiv and as much as 600 kilometers from Zwinogradka. Contact with the Ordinary was even more difficult, as he usually resided in the capital on the Neva River, 1,200 km away from the governorate's capital.

The right idea, therefore, was to establish a Kyiv district suffraganate, as well as a Kyiv archdeaconry, administered by an auxiliary bishop of the Mogilev archdiocese and an archdeacon who was part of the Kyiv collegiate chapter. However, soon after the establishment of the Kyiv suffraganate, it became clear that the realities of church life in the Empire would not allow for a permanent bishop's residence in Kyiv, and thus the hope for easier and more frequent contact between the clergy and the faithful with the bishop was not fulfilled. The archdeaconry, which had been in operation since 1798–1847, brought the faithful and clergy closer to the decision-making center to the extent that it made it possible to obtain dispensations and necessary permits in nearby Kyiv or Zwinogradka. References scattered in various documents also indicate that the direct management of parishes in the Kyiv governorate belonged to the archdeacon. It was he who assigned dispositions to the parish clergy (transferred priests), and directly supervised the activities of the deans, being the intermediary between them and the Mogilev consistory and the Ordinary.

APPENDIX

Biographies of Kiev bishops and canons

Akielewicz Józef, b. 1768; ord. 1797; parson in Liksnie (1798–1843); curatus in Warklany (1804–1805); canon of Kiev (18 V 1816–1843); d 1843.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 20v–21, 27v–28, 95, 112v; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1817–1844, nlb.

Aleksandrowicz (Alexandrowicz) Andrzej, b. 1754; prepared for the priesthood at the missionary seminary (1782–1784) and the diocesan seminary in Vilna (1784–1785); ord. 1785; commandant in Zadorozh (1785–1789); parson in Paludovichi (1789–1832); administrator in Eki-man (1788–1805]; assessor of the consistory of Mogilev (1817–1819); canon of Kiev (1818–1838); parson in Ruk-szenice (1817–1818) and Oboltsy (1818–1819); chaplain in Liguny, dioc. Vilna (1832–1838); d. Oct. 27, 1838.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2588, c. 133–134v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 14v–15, 26v–27, 89v, 91, 111v, 113v; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1818–1835, n.pag.; *Directorium...* (*Vilna*) 1833–1839, n.pag.

Barse Piotr, administrator in Biala Cerkiew (before 1803–1807); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (1804–1815).

Directorium... (*Mohilovia*) 1803–1807, n.pag.

Benisławski Jan, b. Jul 16, 1735, in Zosula, Latvia; joined the Jesuits on Oct. 20, 1757, in Vilna; studied philosophy, theology and mathematics at the Vilna Academy; ord. 1768 in Vilna; taught philosophy in Vilna, architecture in Polotsk and philosophy in Novogrudok; after the dissolution of the order, he joined the Vilna Academy and was appointed rector of the provincial school in Brest, which was subordinate to it; since 1778 stayed

in Belarus helping Bishop S. Siestrzeńcewicz organize the Belarusian diocese; in 1782 appointed by Catherine II as coadjutor bishop of Belarus (pre-consecrated coadjutor and titular bishop. Gadary in 1783; consecrated Feb. 8, 1784); administered the Mogilev archbishopric from 1800–1801, after Archbishop Siestrzeńcewicz was ousted from office; after the metropolitan returned to administer the Church in Russia, he resided at the family estate in Zosula; d. Mar. 25, 1812.

Encyklopedia wiedzy o jezuitach na ziemiach Polski i Litwy 1564–1995, L. Grzebień (ed.), Kraków 2004, p. 35; P. Nitecki, *Biskupi Kościoła w Polsce w latach 1695–1999* [in:] *Słownik biograficzny*, Warszawa 2000, col. 25.

Berent Andrzej Jerzy, son of John; b. Sep. 20, 1730 in Warmia; joined the Jesuits on Aug. 15, 1746 in Vilna; studied philosophy at the Vilna Academy (1750–1753), and theology in Polotsk (1755–1759); professor of philosophy at the Polotsk college (1760–1762, 1766–1769); prefect of schools and library in Bobruisk (1763–1764); rector of the college in Mstislavl (1771–1776); took his religious vows on Feb. 2, 1766 in Bobruisk; transferred to the Mogilev archdiocese on Apr. 26, 1775; assessor in the Mogilev consistory (Jul. 1775–1797); parson in Tolochin (Institution: Feb. 7, 1777–1803); mansionary at the Mogilev Cathedral (May 13, 1784–1797); altar boy in Horki (Jun 20, 1784–1797); supernumerary canon (Jan. 10, 1789–1804) and prebishop (1804–1806) of the Mogilev chapter; parson in Livenmujjah (Jun. 24, 1790–1797); vicar general and official of Mogilev (1797–1803); in 1800 became auxiliary bishop of Mogilev archdiocese (with the title of bishop of Kiev); did not receive episcopal sacra; d. 1806 in Latvia.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2588, c. 4–5, 103–103v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 12v–13; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1803*, n.pag.; *Encyklopedia wiedzy o jezuitach...*, p. 36.

Beynarowicz Józef, b. 1770; ord. 1794; mansionary of Mogilev (1808–1810); secretary of the archbishop's curia

(1808–1814); canon of Kiev (Dec. 13, 1811–1841); parson in Wiadniec (1813–1835); altarist in Kublicz (1835–1841); d. 1841.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1809–1842, n.pag.

Błęadowski Benedykt, b. 1765; Basilian; ord. the Greek-United States rite in 1790; teacher of history in the Kanya subdivision school [1790]; converted to the Latin rite; altarist in Bililovka (1803–1821); canon of Kiev (1820–1821); regent of the Zwinogradka seminary (1820–1821); d. 1821.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 31v–32, 103v, 113; R. Ilnicka-Miduchowa, *Nauczyciele historii w szkołach średnich w dobie Komisji Edukacji Narodowej*, „Rocznik Naukowo-Dydaktyczny WSP w Krakowie. Prace historyczne”, 7 (1974), p. 26.

Bobrowicki Cyryl, b. 1801; ord. 1826; provost of Zwinogradka (1829–1856); assessor of the consistory of Mogilev (1830–1833); canon of Kiev (1830–1832); canon of the cathedral chapter in Mogilev (30 IV 1832–1856); assessor at the St. Petersburg Roman Catholic Spiritual College (1833–1835); chaplain at the chapel of St. John of Jerusalem (1833–1834); held a master's degree in theology. John of Jerusalem Chapel in St. Petersburg (1833–1834); held a master's degree in theology; d. 1856.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1832–1857, n.pag.; Directorium... (Luceoria) 1857, p. 114.

Brynk Ludwik, b. Sep. 5, 1805, in Vilna province, in a noble family; studied at the Piarist school in Luzhki, and later at the Jesuits in Polotsk; prepared for the priesthood at the Vilna Main Seminary, formally belonging to the Mogilev archdiocese (1825–1829); ord. Apr. 21, 1829, by Bp. M. Lipsky, auxiliary bishop of the Mogilev archdiocese; vicar at the Mogilev cathedral; parish priest in Human (1829–1843); received his master's degree in theology in 1832 from the theological section of the Faculty of Moral and Political Sciences, which was still in operation despite the closure of Vilnius University; lecturer

on Scripture, theology and dogmatics at the seminary in Zwinogradka (1832–1833); canon of Mogilev (from 1836); archdeacon of Kiev (1843–1848) and parish priest at St. Alexander's parish in Kiev (1843–1872); examiner to receive confessional qualifications for dec. Kiev (1856–1866); censor of sermons (1865–1866); dean (1865–1866) and preceptor (1866–1872) of the Lutsk and Zhytomyr chapters; official in the Lutsk-Zhytomyr consistory (1866–1872); after deportation in 1870. to Perm, Bishop K. Borowski was appointed administrator of the Luck and Zhytomyr dioceses; pre-consecrated titular and auxiliary bishop of the Luck and Zhytomyr dioceses on Feb. 23, 1872 (he received the episcopal sacrament on Aug. 11, 1872 in St. Petersburg, from the hands of Archbishop A. Fijałkowski; d. Sep. 7, 1874 in Warsaw.

DAZhO f. 96, op. 1, sp. 5, c. 146v–147; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1834–1849*, n.pag.; *Directorium... (Luceoria) 1850–1869*; Ю. Білоусов, *Київсько-Житомирська римсько-католицька єпархія. Історичний нарис*, Житомир 2000, p. 97–99; F. Sznarbachowski, *Początek rzymsko-katolickiej diecezji łucko-żytomierskiej obecnie łuckiej w zarysie*, Warszawa 1926, p. 153–154; J. Wołczański, *Katalog grobów duchowieństwa rzymskokatolickiego, ormiańskokatolickiego i greckokatolickiego oraz i siostr zakonnych na cmentarzach w Żytomierzu, Czerniowcach i Odessie, „Nasza Przeszłość”*, 95 (2001), p. 233.

Dłuski Adam Antoni, b. 1778; ord. 1803; cathedral vicar in Mogilev (1803–1805]; administrator in Lukomla (1804–1829); administrator (1820–1829) and parson in Tolochnyn (1829–1834); vice-dean (1806–1810) and dean (1810–1821) of Sienna; canon of Brest [1817–1827]; secretary of the Mogilev chapter; canon of Kiev (Nov. 5, 1825–1834); assessor at the Mogilev consistory (Sep. 18, 1825–1830); d. 1834.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 8v–9, 77v, 84v, 111v; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1805–1835*, n.pag.

Godlewski Józef, b. Nov. 5, 1766 in Kaluszyn, Mazovia; received secondary education at Zhytomyr schools (1777–1783); prepared for the priesthood at Zhytomyr

seminary (Jun. 23, 1784–1790); ord. on Apr. 5, 1790 in Vinnitsa, by Bishop M. Sierakowski; vicar at Zhytomyr cathedral (1890–1794); parish priest at Korostyshev (June 3, 1794–1802); parish priest at Fastovets (June 3, 1794–1802). Sierakowski; vicar at Zhytomyr Cathedral (1890–1794); parson in Korostyshev (Jun. 3, 1794–1802); parson in Fastovo (Jun. 13, 1802–1841); canon of Zhytomyr Cathedral Chapter (Mar. 19, 1802–1842); dean of Kiev (1794–1831); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (before 1803); provost of the Zwinogradka seminary (1814–1828); visitator of parishes in the districts of Machnovka, Lipovets and Radomyśl (1800–1849); general visitator of parishes in the Mogilev archdiocese (1828–1830); d. 1842. NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 112, p. 10v–11; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, p. 29v–30, 101, 113; *Directorium... (Luceoria) 1803–1842*, n.pag.

Grabowski Joachim Joseph, b. Sep. 29, 1756 in a noble family; prepared for the priesthood at the Zhytomyr seminary; ord. 1780; vicar at Zhytomyr Cathedral (1780–1782); commandant at Korostyshev (1782–1787) and Vledniki (1787–1788); parson and dean at Fastovo (1788) and Zwinogradka (1788–1805); canon of the Kyiv cathedral chapter (1793–1798); archdeacon of the Kyiv collegiate chapter (1802–1810); canon of the Kiev chapter erected at the Mogilev cathedral (1810–1822); scholastic of Zhytomyr (1803–1829); prelate of the Mogilev chapter (1822–1829); archdeacon of Kiev (1802–1829) and Belarus (1824–1829); official of Mogilev (Jun. 19, 1819–1829); appointed auxiliary bishop for the Mogilev archdiocese and titular bishop of Amarena on Aug. 7, 1798 by Pius VI, but was not informed of this fact until Oct. 24, 1828; administered the archdiocese from Nov. 27, 1828, until his death; d. Jan. 28, 1829 in Mogilev.

NIAB f. 1781, op. 26, sp. 1375, c. 20v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 33v–34, 106v, 113; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1803–1829*, n.pag.; *Directorium... (Luceoria) 1803–1829*, n.pag.; *Грабовский, Католическая энциклопедия*, vol. 1, Москва 2002, p. 1413; M. Banaszak, *Grabowski Joachim* [in:] *Słownik polskich teologów*

katolickich, vol. 1, H.E. Wyczawski (ed.), Warszawa 1981, p. 579–580; J. Wasilewski, *Arcybiskupi i administratorowie archidiecezji mohylowskiej*, Pińsk 1930, p. 9–10.

Jasińczyk-Kamionko Walery Henryk, b. Feb. 14, 1767 in Belarus; received his initial and secondary education at the Piarist college in Luzhki; entered the Dominican novitiate on Jan. 19, 1785, from which he soon withdrew; received his philosophical and theological education at the seminary in Mogilev (1784–1789); was ord. a priest in 1789; in 1798–1802, vicar in: Shklov and Dudakovi-chi, Ostrivna and Malatycze; secretary to Metropolitan S. Siostrzeńcewicz and assessor at the Mogilev consistory (Jan. 6, 1802); canon of the Kiev collegiate church (1804–1810), and then canon of Kiev at Mogilev Cathedral (15 III 1810–1812); parson in Lepl (1804–1812); altar boy in Gomel [1805]; appointed by the Emperor as Kiev suffragan (1808); canon (1808–1812) and scholastic (May 16, 1812–1840) of the Mogilev cathedral chapter; received a doctorate in theology from Vilnius University (3 July 1809); assessor at the Roman Catholic Spiritual College in St. Petersburg (1815–1817); pre-consecrated auxiliary bishop of the Mogilev archdiocese on 10 July 1815 (bp. tit. Abdera); received episcopal sacrament on July 6, 1817; administered the diocese (1826–1828, 1833–1839); d. Aug. 26, 1840.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, ck. 11v–12, 26v–27, 85v, 90, 11v, 113v; P. Nitecki, *op.cit.*, col. 193; *Arcybiskupi i administratorowie archidiecezji mohylowskiej*, Pińsk 1930, p. 12–13.

Jungeurt Juliusz, parson at the parish of Sts. Peter and Paul in Moscow (1803–1819); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (1814–1819); d. 1819.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 35v–36, 109v, 114; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1803–1818*, n.pag.

Juszkiewicz Piotr, b. 1779; ord. 1803; vicar in Hory-Horki (1803–1805); secretary of the curia (1815–1821); canon of Kiev (18 May 1816–1850); administrator in Rukszenice

(1819–1820); parson in Czerea (1823–1850); held the degree of candidate of theology (1823); d. Jan. 5, 1850.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 81v, 111; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1817–1850, nlb; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1851, p. 143.

Kolankowski Stanisław, b. 1771; ord. 1796; parson in Vorodźkovo (1801–1842); canon of Kiev (14 IV 1813–1846); penitentiary in Mogilev Cathedral (1843–1846); d. 1846.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 7v–8, 83v, 111; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1814–1846, n.pag.

Krzyżanowski Fabian, b. 1775; ord. 1797; vicar (1797–1798), commandant (1798–1805] parson [1816–1828] in Fejmany; canon of Kiev (18 V 1816–1828); received doctorate in theology; died 1828.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 27v–28, 96, 112; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1817–1829, n.pag.

Kubeszowski Kazimierz CM, b. 1765; joined the missionaries of St. Vincent de Paulo; ord. priest on May 22, 1788 in Cracow, from the hands of Bp. Józef Olechowski; taught seminary in Lowicz (1791–1799), Poznan (1799–1805) and Warsaw (1805–1806); superior and pastor in Białystok (1806–1816); archdeacon of Białystok (1814–1833); canon of Kiev (1815–1833); received doctorate in theology and both laws at the Polotsk Academy in 1815; pastor of Bielsk Podlaski (1816–1820), Surazh (1820–1823) and Brańsk (1823–1833); d. 1833 in Bransk.

A. Szot, *Kazimierz Kubeszowski* [in:] *Słownik biograficzny białostocko-lomżyńsko-suwalski*, vol. 2, A. Dobroński (ed.), Białystok 2003, p. 73–74.

Kuprewicz Karol, b. 1775; ord. 1808; vicar in Rositsa [1817–1818]; parson in Ossun (1818–1841); dean of Vyzhneburg (1819–1831); canon of Kiev (1832–1841); held a master's degree in theology; d. 1841.

Directorium... (*Mohilovia*) 1842, n.pag.

Lipski Mateusz (Melecjusz), son of Andrzej and Teresa (noblemen of the Latin rite); b. Sep. 22, 1770 in Dzialyn (he was baptized by the Uniate parish priest of Zabialach, with the permission of the parish priest of Dzisna); studied at the Dominican college in Zabialach; in 1788 joined the Basilians; ord. the Uniate-Greek rite March on 6, 1799, at the hands of Archbishop Heraclius Lisowski; in that year he converted to the Latin rite, but remained in the order; chaplain in Ostrowno, par. Sezbezh (1799–1805); administrator in Sezbezh (24 IV 1805–1808); chaplain at the cadet school in St. Petersburg (1808–1812); dean of the St. Petersburg deanery (1810–1812); rector in Drua (1812); canon of Kiev at the Mogilev cathedral (1810–1812); left the order and was incardinated into the Mogilev archdiocese on Aug. 16, 1812; canon (Aug. 12, 1812–1816), archdeacon of Belarus (Aug. 22, 1816–1822) and prebishop (May 10, 1822–1839) of the Mogilev cathedral chapter; on Jan. 28, 1817 received an imperial appointment as suffragan of Polotsk; preconfirmed Mogilev auxiliary bishop on Nov. 24, 1823 (bp. tit. Aureopolis); received episcopal consecration on Sep. 5, 1824 in Vilna; by imperial appointment became administrator of the diocese of Minsk (April 18, 1827–1829); ordinary of the diocese of Minsk (March 14, 1829–1839); d. Nov. 21, 1839 in Minsk.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 17v–19, 88, 113v; K. R. Prokop, *Pasterze i rządcy diecezji mińskiej, pińskiej i drohiczyńskiej*, Drohiczyn 2006, p. 66–78.

Mangiun Grzegorz Franciszek, b. 1765; ord. 1790; provost of Korycin [1814–1830]; canon of Kiev (1814–1818); canon of Mogilev (1818–1830); chaplain of St. John of Jerusalem Convention (1820–1830); d. 1830.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1815–1831, n.pag

Meison-Neuve (Maisonneuve) Ludwik Karol, chaplain (1797–1804) and parish priest (1804–1828) in Kronstadt;

canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (Nov. 14, 1804–1818);
d. ca. 1828.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 109, 114; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1805–1829, n.pag.

Mirski Ludwik, b. 1747; ord. 1775; parson in Leshchytlov (1775–1832); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (1813–1832); died ca. 1832.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2588, c. 21–22v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2588, c. 21v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 16v–17, 89, 113v; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1803–1833, n.pag.

Modliszewski Samuel, b. 1738; ord. 1770; parson in Makarov (1783–1814); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (before 1803–1814); d. 1814.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 29v–30, 101, 113; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1803–1815, n.pag.

Nicolle Karol, b. 1765; ord. 1786; canon of Smolensk (1805–1810); canon of Kiev (1810–1820); visitor of churches in Kherson, Taurida and Ekaterinoslav governorates (1810–1812).

Directorium... (*Mohilovia*) 1806–1820, n.pag.

Niemirowicz-Szczytt Jan Chrzyciel Feliks, son of Felix; b. Feb. 1, 1789 in Tobolki, Vitebsk province; received a thorough education at home (knew 6 foreign languages); traveled around Europe after the Napoleonic wars; studied at the Church Academy of the Nobility (1818–1820), and later at the University of Rome (La Sapienza) (1820–1822); where he received a doctorate in philosophy and theology; ord. Sep. 23, 1820 in Rome; after returning to Belarus, he resided in Tobolki, the family estate, in par. Dziernów (1821–1825); parson in Mogilev (1825–1833); assessor of the Mogilev consistory (1825–1827); assessor of the Roman Catholic College in St. Petersburg (1827–1829); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (Dec. 21, 1825–1828); custodian of the Mogilev

cathedral chapter (May 10, 1828–1865); administrator of the Mogilev archdiocese (1829–1833); removed by the authorities from the rectory of Mogilev and the office of administrator (for opposing the idea of the suppression of the union), by order of Nicholas I became parish visitor in Moscow and New Russia (1833–1857) and provost of Odessa (1833–1857); spent most of this time forcibly in Saratov, formally not exiled, not deprived of ecclesiastical offices and dignities; returned to Tobolki with the consent of Alexander II in 1857; d. 1865 in Tobolki.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1822–1848, n.pag.; *Klerycy z ziem polskich, litewskich i pruskich święceni w Rzymie (XVI–pocz. XX w.)*, S. Jujeczka, H. Gerlic (eds.), Wrocław 2018, p. 139–140; E. Niebielski, *Jan Chrzyciel Feliks Szczytt Niemirowicz* [in:] *Polski słownik biograficzny*, vol. 47, Warszawa–Kraków 2011, p. 558–560.

Odyniec Cyprian, b. Sep. 13, 1749 in Grodno; joined the Jesuits Sep. 26, 1763 in Vilna; studied at the Vilna Academy; studied theology in Grodno (the suppression of the order found him in the second year of his studies); was ord. 1774 by Bishop S. Siostrzeńcewicz; served as secretary to the Bishop of Belarus and then as assessor and magistrate of the Mogilev consistory; served as secretary to the Bishop of Belarus, and later as assessor and surrogate judge at the Mogilev consistory; spent seven years “wandering in foreign countries” with the permission of the Ordinary; parson in Przydruisk (Nov. 20, 1774–1811) and Mogilev [1803–1804]; resided in Przydruisk or Mogilev at the cathedral; canon (1773–1807) and archdeacon of Belarus (1807–1811) in the Mogilev chapter; auxiliary bishop of Mogilev (bishop tit. Hippo Diarrhytus) – used the title of Bishop of Mogilev and Polotsk until 1802, and later only Bishop of Polotsk; received the sacra on Nov. 17, 1798; awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus; d. Jul. 28, 1811.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2588, c. 19–20; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 6, 17v–18, 77–77v, 88, 113v; *Encyklopedia wiedzy o jezuitach na ziemiach Polski i Litwy 1564–1995*, L. Grzebień (ed.), Kraków

2004, p. 471; P. Nitecki, *Biskupi Kościoła w Polsce w latach 1695–1999* [in:] *Słownik biograficzny*, Warszawa, 2000, col. 317.

Odyniec Dobrowolski Tadeusz, b. 1769; ord. 1799; parson in Nieporoty (1800–1807); administrator in Nevel (1803–1807); dean in Nevel [1804–1806]; canon of Kiev (1818–1825); assessor (1818–1820) et vice official (1821–1825) of the consistory of Mogilev; parson in Chabne [1817–1821]; altarist in Czereia [1820–1821]; honorary canon of the cathedral chapter in Zhytomir [1817–1825]; provost in Lucyn [1823–1825]; prozizor of the Theological Seminary in Zvinogrodka [1817–1820]; dean in Radomysl [1817–1819]; received doctorate in theology.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 19v–20, 87v, 113v; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1819–1825*, n.pag.

Osoliński (Ossoliński) Jan, b. 1780; joined the missionaries; ord. 1806; parson of Stavishchy (1818–1850); secularized after 1832; vicearchdeacon of Kiev (1833–1841); d. 1850.

NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 93, c. 24v, 35; *Directorium... (Luceoria) 1850–1851*, n.pag.; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1820–1848*, n.pag.

Pacewicz Karol, b. 1770; ord. 1795; vicar (1795–1805) and parson [1814–1815] in Gomel; assessor of Mogilev consistory (1810–1820); canon of Kiev (1810–1816); canon of Mogilev (Aug. 22, 1816 – about 1823); parson in Horki (1817 – about 1823); d. ca. 1823.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 11v–12, 85v, 111v; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1812–1821*, n.pag.

Pawłowski Jerzy, b. Apr. 20, 1732 in Lithuania; studied philosophy and theology at Vilnius Academy; ord. May 24, 1755; vicar and parson in Birża; parson in Marienhauz (1761 – about 1802); prebendary in Lucien (1771 – about 1802); canon and archdeacon [1780–1795] of Livonia; official of Livonia (1770–1780); at the request of Catherine II, on Jun. 19, 1780, pre-consecrated auxiliary bishop of the Zadźvinsk part of the Diocese of Livonia (titular bishop

Alalis), as suffragan of the Bishop of Belarus (imperial appointment, Dec. 19, 1780); consecrated on May 25, 1781 in Polotsk; d. ca. 1802.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2588, c. 124–124v, 127–128v; W. Wielądek, *Heraldyka czyli opisanie herbów w iakim który iest kształcie oraz familie rodowitey szlachty polskiej i W.X. Litewskiego, z ich herbami*, vol. 1, Pt. 1, Warszawa 1792, p. 37; S. Szantyr, *Zbiór wiadomości o Kościele i religii katolickiej w Cesarstwie Rossyjskim a szczególnie w prowincjach od Polski przyłączonych od czasów pierwszego rozbioru Polski aż do końca panowania cesarza Alexandra I i początków panowania Mikołaja I zebrany z pism urzędowych, dokumentów i własnego widzenia*, Poznań 1843, p. 50, 65; A. Theiner, *Die neuesten Zustände der katholischen Kirche beider Ritus in Polen und Russland seit Katharina II. bis auf unsere Tage...*, Augsburg 1841, p. 237; P. Nitecki, *op.cit.*, col. 338.

Piotrowski Paweł, b. 1777; ord. 1799; administrator in Pavolocha and Zwinogradka; parish priest in Koszowata [1820–1836]; Kyiv vicearchdeacon (1820–1833); honorary canon of Zhytomyr; d. 1836.

NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 93, c. 3v; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1820–1838, n.pag.

Połośki (Polonski) Michał, b. 1774; joined the Piarists; ord. 1797; transferred to the Mogilev archdiocese; parson in Vitebsk (1814–1826); dean of Vitebsk [1815–1825]; prebendary in Krzyczow (1825–1831); canon of Kiev (Aug. 24, 1825–1830); canon of the Mogilev cathedral chapter (1830–1834); assessor at the Mogilev consistory (Dec. 29, 1825–1830); parson in Lepel (1826–1834); held a doctorate in theology; d. 1834.

Directorium... (*Mohilovia*) 1818–1835, n.pag.

Poszewicki Adam, b. 1781; ord. 1804; administrator in Gomel [1816–1818]; administrator in Radoha (?) parish (1820–1827); canon of Kiev collegiate chapter (1815–1828); d. 1828.

Directorium... (*Mohilovia*) 1816–1829, n.pag.

Rakowski Ignacy, son of Stanislaw; baptized Sep. 19, 1754, in the Gniezno archdiocese; received secondary education at the Piarist college in Radom; prepared for the priesthood at the Tykocin seminary (Oct. 19, 1783 – May 28, 1785); ord. 1785, from the hands of Bishop J. Szykowski, auxiliary bishop of Lutsk-Brest diocese; vicar in Kalinowo (1785–?); parish priest in Juchnowiec and Truśni (1791–1814); dean of Bialystok; archdeacon of Bialystok (1808–1814); canon of Kiev (1810–1814); d. 1814.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1812–1815, n.pag.; J. Łupiński, *Seminarium duchowne w Tykocinie w latach 1769–1863*, Łódź 2011, p. 327.

Romanowski Józef, b. 1762 or 1763; ord. 1788; parson in Malnov (1798–1820); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (1813–1820); d. 1820.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 23v–24, 99, 112v; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1803–1821*, n.pag.

Sankowski Leon, b. 1770; ord. 1801; parson in Bobra [1813–1819]; canon of Kiev (Apr. 14, 1813–1830); assessor of the consistory of Mogilev (1814–1817); catechist in Mogilev (1814–1815); administrator (1818–1819) and parson (1819–1835) in Starosiel; received doctorate in theology and canon law (1829); assessor at St. Petersburg Roman Catholic Spiritual College (1829–1831); archdeacon of Belarus (Apr. 24, 1830–1835); d. 1835.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1814–1836, n.pag.

Sipajłło (Sipajłło) Wincenty, b. 1754; prepared for the priesthood at the missionary seminary (1782–1784) and the diocesan seminary in Vilna (1784–1785); ord. 1785; commandant in Zadorozh (1785–1789); parson in Paludovichi (1789–1832); administrator in Ekiman (1788–1805); assessor of the consistory of Mogilev (1817–1819); canon of Kiev (1818–1838); parson in Rukszenice (1817–1818) and Oboltsy

(1818–1819); chaplain in Liguny, dioc. Vilna (1832–1838); d. Oct. 27, 1838.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1821–1852, n.pag.; Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1853, p. 118.

Staroszkiewicz Tomasz, b. 1751; ord. 1775; parson of Ilincy (1787–1826); dean of Lipowieck [1799–1813]; canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (1813–1826); d. 1826.

NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 39, c. 2; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 31v–32, 102, 113; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1803–1827, n.pag.*

Stecki Stanisław, b. 1738 in a noble family; entered the clergy in 1754; ord. ca. 1756; parson of the parish of Khabna [1797–1800]; lived in Kyiv [1800]; prebishop of the Kyiv and later Zhytomyr cathedral chapter [1791–1800]; canon of the Lutsk cathedral chapter (1780–1800); archdeacon of Kyiv (1798–1802); d. 1802.

DAZhO, f. 178, op. 51, sp. 9, c. 16v; W. Wielądek, *op.cit.*, p. 27, 34–35; M. Dębowska, *Diecezja lucka i żytomierska w pierwszych latach istnienia. Wybrane zagadnienia*, Lublin 2014, p. 76, 91.

Steygwiłło Justyn, b. 1804; prepared for ordination at Kraslaw Seminary (1825–1826) and Vilna General Seminary (25 Aug. 1826 – 13 Aug. 1830); graduated from Vilna University with the degree of candidate of theology; ord. 1830; lecturer at Zwinogrodka Seminary (1830–1833); administrator (1833–1843) and pastor (1843–1847) of Kiev; chaplain of Kiev schools (1841–1844); vicearchdeacon of Kiev (1841–1843); d. 1847.

Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1826–1848, n.pag.; W. Worotyński, Seminarium Główne w Wilnie. Drugi okres dziejów i zniesienie (1816–1833), Wilno 1938, p. 284–285.

Toczyński Kazimierz, b. Feb. 7, 1729 in Krasnystaw; joined the Jesuits on Aug. 14 VIII, 1754 in Cracow; took his vows on Sep. 8, 1765 in Stanislawow; ord. on Mar. 7, 1758 by Bishop Adam of Orange, auxiliary bishop of Kamieniec; teacher of grammar in Grudziadz (1758–1759) and

rhetoric in Bara (1759–1760); prefect of schools (1760–1764) and professor of rhetoric (1758–1762) and philosophy (1762–1764) in Vinnitsa; prefect of schools and professor of philosophy in Stanislawow (1764–1766); prefect of schools and professor of philosophy in Krzemieniec (1766–1770); preacher in Lublin (1770–1772); professor of moral theology in Yaroslavl (1772–1773); superior of the mission in Biala Cerkiew (1773); commandant (Dec. 7, 1773–1779) and parson (1779–1803) in Biala Cerkiew; canon of Kiev [1786–1795]; canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (before 1803); operative in Polotsk (1803–1806); d. Jan. 20, 1806 in Polotsk.

NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 16, c. 8–9; NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 22, c. 17, 21v, 24; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 43v–44; J. Chachaj, *Stan i odbudowa sieci kościelnej w łacińskiej diecezji kijowskiej w drugiej połowie XVII i XVIII wieku*, „Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne”, 87 (2007), p. 14–15; *Encyklopedia wiedzy o jezuitach...*, p. 694.

Trembicki (Trębicki) Franciszek, b. 1754; in the land of Drohiczyn, Podlaskie province; ord. 1778, by Bishop Ignacy Franciszek Ossolinski; parish priest in Pavolocha (1786–1824); canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (before 1803–1824); d. 1824.

NIAB f. 1781, op. 26, sp. 1376, c. 5; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 32v–33, 113; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1802–1825*, n.pag.

Wilczyński Daniel, b. 1742; prepared for priesthood in Vilna seminary (1767–1769); ord. Sep. 23, 1769 in Vilna; altarist in Tolochyn (Dec. 22, 1770–1805) with residence (from Mar. 15, 1779) at chapel in Zadrucka part of Tolochyn parish – 1803]; parson [1805] in Tolochyn [1805–1818]; canon of Kiev collegiate chapter (1813–1818); d. 1818.

RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2588, c. 103v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 12v–13, 82, 111; *Directorium... (Mohilovia) 1803–1819*, n.pag.

Zarzecki Faustyn, b. 1765; ord. 1789; parish priest in Ivankov (1792–1803) and Chabne (1798–1813); dean

of Radomysl [1803–1813]; canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (before 1803–1813); d. 1813.

NIAB f. 3330, op. 1, sp. 26, c. 1, 29v; RGIA f. 822, op. 12, sp. 2590, c. 30v–31, 108, 114; *Directorium...* (*Mohilovia*) 1803–1814, n.pag.

Żyznowski (Żyźniewski) Kazimierz, b. 1765; ord. 1794; parish priest in Bialopol (1797–1820); dean of Skvirsk; canon of the Kiev collegiate chapter (before 1803–1820); d. 1820.

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Translation: Joanna Krawczyk

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