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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ON THE TERRITORY OF NADDNIPRIANSKA UKRAINE AT THE END OF 40-S OF THE 19th – THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY: SOURCE-BASED ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM

An attempt of analysis of written sources of the history of the Roman Catholic Church on the territory of Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century was performed in the article. Such types of sources as act documents were selected due to the type-specificity principle. Concordat of 1847 as an international agreement between Vatican and the Russian Empire has become a crucial object of analysis. The legislative acts included into “The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire” are considered among the documents of the authorities engaged in the study that are crucial legislative acts the power of which was extended on all administrative and territorial units. The documents of religious organizations are represented in the study by the bull of “Diocesan separation” written by the Pope of Rome Pius IX. Business documentation, statistical materials, among of which is “The first general census of inhabitants of the Russian Empire in 1897”, are considered in the study. Moreover, “Diocesan Gazette” – an official periodical of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Russian Empire is presented in the study. Compendiums dated of the second half of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century are a particular type of written sources, namely they are represented by “Commemorative books”, for example, an issue: “The Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland and a list to secular and monastic clergy in Lutsk-Zhytomyr diocese and Podillia province” that contained essential statistical information as well as records regarding a hierarchical structure of the diocesan clergy of the Roman Catholic Church on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine in defined period.

Key word: *the Roman Catholic Church, Naddniprianska Ukraine, act sources, public legislative acts, bull, business documentation, census, Diocesan Gazette, Commemorative books.*

Introduction

The Roman Catholic Church (hereafter the RCC) occupies a prominent place in the Ukrainian history. The special scientific interest is in sources' investigation of the presented theme. The sources' analysis permits to represent in a comprehensive way the history of the RCC on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century. It was a new stage of the history of the RCC in the Russian Empire, establishing by concordat agreement of 1847, particularly on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine, that was a certain compromise between the Russian Empire and the Holy See, however, a position of the RCC remained unstable in the state. The authorities of the Russian Empire continued their secular policy and were interfering into internal church regulation, moreover, after the January Uprising in 1863–1864 that had been supported by a group of Catholic clergy, a strain was intensified and the concordat was cancelled. During the

second half of the 19th century the Russian imperial policy regarding the RCC was rather ambiguous, nevertheless, the beginning of the 20th century was marked by profound changes of the imperial policy towards religious tolerance, the result of a shift was in the legislation approval of April, 17th 1905 “On strengthening of religious tolerance”. Despite inability to provide total tolerance, that law had positively impacted on the further development of the RCC and lives of its adherences on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine.

The research of the presented theme was performed by the authors who considered the issues of written sources used in the article within other scientific studies. We can name the following scientists among them: E. Piskova (2005), V. Schandra (2011), V. Steschenko (2011), S. Zakirova (2016) and others. Some researchers studied source-based aspects of the history of the RCC. Here we need to mention O. Bakovetska (2015), O. Buravskiy (2015) and others.

The purpose of the study is to consider source-based aspects of the RCC's activity on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century.

Methods

The significance of source studies has been increasing under the circumstances of humanistic factor mainstreaming in historical studies. Some theoretical and methodological issues, such as nature of a source, its connection with a historical fact, source-based critics, etc. need to be highlighted. A problem of source-based study of the history of the RCC on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century needs to be discovered based on the modern methodological principles.

The resourceful base of the history of the RCC in the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century predominantly consists of documentary texts ("Concordat" of 1847 – a diplomatic agreement between the Holy See and the Russian Empire, legislative acts of the Russian Empire, diocesan records, commemorative books, materials of census). According to the Polish scientist E. Topolskyi (2012) the abovementioned sources are the material for constructing historical narrative.

Written sources from the mentioned theme should be considered as the carriers of information that perform a particular social function. Due to the words of the Ukrainian theoretician of source studies V. Pidgaetskyi (2001), it is in "ability to provide knowledge regarding the past, based on which we can orient in modernity with more confidence". The source-based practice demands to identify typological sample of sources of study, their authentic analysis and representativeness.

Ya. Kalakura etc (2002) mentions that "source studies based on the general historical theory and methodology, a sum of the main methods and principles of historical science". The methods mentioned in the text are presented according to the cross-disciplinary approach in the context of source studies of the history of the RCC in a particular period.

The methodological aspects of source studies were highlighted in the works of the following scientists: O. Bohdaschyna (2012), V. Grytskevych, S. Kaun, S. Khodyn (2000), Ya. Kalakura (2002), V. Suslykov (2013) and others. The source-based issues of the history of the RCC study were presented in the works of O. Bakovetska (2015), O. Buravskyi (2015) and other scientists.

Results and discussion

The resourceful base of the history of the RCC research on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century includes various origins and types of historical sources that have been classified according to the type-specificity principle. Moreover, due to this a subject of analysis includes written sources. The following types of sources can be distinguished: official records, sources connected with business conduction, statistical materials, periodicals, a particular group is compendiums.

The official records involved into the research can be included into a group of public-legislative acts; the following documents can be identified among them: documents of the authorities, religious organizations, international agreements. A crucial source of record character of the group of public-legislative acts applied in the study is an international agreement, namely: Concordat ("An agree-

ment with Rome") of August, 3rd 1847¹. An agreement was signed by the earl D. Bludov on behalf of the Russian Empire and Cardinal Lambruskini on behalf of the Pope Pius IX. The document provided crucial information regarding international relations, particularly diplomatic contacts between Vatican and the Russian Empire at the end of the 40-s in the 19th century. The agreement contains 31 articles that encompass the following problems: administrative and territorial division, quantity of dioceses of the RCC in the Russian Empire, in particular on Ukrainian territory, provinces on which the diocesan authority was extended. The document prescribes a mechanism of diocese's establishment and approval as well as their existence in the parishes' structure of the RCC in the state, describes emergence of a new Kherson diocese, amount of payment for a new Kherson bishop, college of clerics of Kherson Cathedral chapter. The document defines internal regulation-based problems of the RCC, mandate of consistory, its personnel, peculiarities of appointment, bishops and archbishops' mandate and spheres of influence, place and role of an emperor in this process, the information is provided regarding foundation and activity of the Roman Catholic theological seminaries, demands to academic disciplines, requirements for lecturers' qualification, etc.² This document had harmonized a process of diplomatic relations between Vatican and the Russian Empire at the end of the 19th century, resolved a part of important issues about position and activity of the Roman Catholic Church on Ukrainian territory and eased the imperial authorities' strain on the Roman Catholic Church for some time.

The next subgroup of the public legislative acts from the history of the RCC on Ukrainian territory in the mentioned period is composed by the documents of the authorities of the Russian Empire, the vast part of which was presented in the multivolume edition "The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire" that is the most comprehensive collection of legislative acts of the Russian Empire since 1649 till 1913 in three parts.

Codification, selection and legislation's preparation and edition was performed by the second section of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery (1826–1882), codification department of the Imperial Russia State Council (1882–1893) and legislative department of the State Chancellery of the Russian Empire State Council (1893 – 1917). The first issue had 45 volumes and included legislative acts since 1649 till December, 12th 1825. The second issue was publishing during 1830–1884 and also contained more than 60 thou laws in 55 volumes since 1825 till 1881 (*Shandra, 2011*). The third issue was incomplete, had 33 volumes where more than 40 thou laws were presented since 1881 till 1913. The third issue did not have the general indices compared to the second. "The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire" included a wide range of laws: manifests, rescripts, statutes, regulations, and other value legislative acts of the Russian Empire, journals of the Committee of Ministers of the Russian Empire, orders of the highest and central authorities, etc. (*Suslykov, 2013*).

¹ Agreement of 1847 // Acts and letters about structure and administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland. Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery, 1849. PP. 193 – 207.

² Ibid.

Some particular act sources regulated position and activity of the Roman Catholic Church on Ukrainian territory at the end of 40-s of 19th – beginning of the 20th century are considered in our study. The most informative among them are imperial, senate and ministerial decrees, orders, regulations, other legislative acts included into the second and the third issue of laws of the Russian Empire. One of the main act documents of the second half of the 19th century was a decree of 06.11.1852 regarding “Renaming the seventh diocese of the Roman Catholic Church into Tyraspol diocese with transferring bishop’s cathedra into Tyraspol in lieu of Kherson”³, that presented in detail some particular paragraphs of concordat and provided information about organization the seventh Roman Catholic diocese in Kherson, the reasons of bishop’s cathedra transfer into Tyraspol, as well as the causes of renaming Kherson diocese into Tyraspol and appointment of responsible persons with the aim of realization demands of the document⁴.

According to the decree of the Committee of Ministers of the Russian Empire of 17.02.1853 “About censorship of hand-written sermons delivered in the Roman Catholic Churches”⁵, activity of the clergy in the sphere of sermons’ delivery was regulated, particularly it was allowed for them to preach only approved materials. Personally designed sermon was to be under the censorship of the diocesan authorities as well as a Governor-General of the related administrative territorial unit should have been reported. Only the representatives of clergy with special mandate could preach a sermon⁶. Having analyzed the document, we can state that despite all established diplomatic contacts with Vatican, strict hierarchy and institutional centralization of the Roman Catholic Church, the Russian Empire continued the earlier founded policy of interference into the Church internal activity.

The decree of 05.06.1866 “About abolition of the Roman Catholic Kamenets diocese and joining Lutsk-Zhytomyr diocese with all the churches”⁷ provided information regarding the pressure of the authorities of the Russian Empire on the RCC after the January Uprising in 1863–1864 that had been supported by a group of Catholic clergy. That accompanied by the intensive interference of imperial power into Church activity, control for foundation of its administrative territorial structure in a state, particularly regarding abolition and expansion of dioceses’ territorial borders and bishops’ dismissal of their positions⁸.

es’ territorial borders and bishops’ dismissal of their positions⁸.

The decree of the Committee of Ministers of 10.05.1867 “About communication with the Pope of Rome regarding religious affairs of the Roman Catholic Church”⁹ determined the rules of relations between the clergy and adherences of the Roman Catholic Church in the Russian Empire, in particular on Ukrainian land with the Pope of Rome after suspension of diplomatic relations between the states. The document determined a mechanism and causes in which an appeal to the Pope of Rome was relevant. It established the conditions to disclosure, verification and implementation of Vatican’s bulls, messages, decrees and other documents, negation of which did not permit a document to be valid within a state. A penalty was imposed for negation of the decree¹⁰. A clear position of the Russian Empire aimed at enhanced control for the RCC’s activity, its business and official correspondence was followed in the document. That caused subordination of managerial system to the administrative body of imperial power to some extent. Similar tendency remained till the beginning of the 20th century. When the Russian imperial policy in the sphere of Christian confessions had been gradually changing in a way of religious tolerance.

Just at the beginning of the 20th century, after disclosure of the decree of the Committee of Ministers of 17.04.1905 “On strengthening of religious tolerance”¹¹, the policy of religious tolerance was founded in the Russian Empire, particularly on the territory of Ukraine. The document guaranteed a possibility of changing the Orthodox denomination into another without any persecution or restrictions. Moreover, the decree provided information about age limits for denomination change as well as contained a mechanism of child’s religious determination in a case when parents or custodians had changed their denomination. Furthermore, it determined the cases of person’s exclusion from parish members of the Russian Orthodox Church¹².

The decree contained the rules for church building and repairing, and for constructing all houses of prayer of all Christian denominations. The document prescribed to suspend obligatory elimination of all Roman Catholic monasteries. The educational aspect of the decree determined requirements for a language of study in all education institutions, lecturers of the discipline “God’s Law”, and all representatives of other denominations as well as cases when a discipline could be taught by secular persons. Although some issues were identified, the resolution of which was not prescribed by a decree and they could only be resolved by an emperor’s permission, in particular regarding exams cancellation in the Roman

³ About renaming the seventh diocese of the Roman Catholic Church into Tyraspol diocese with transferring bishop’s cathedra into Tyraspol in lieu of Kherson: Name given by Senate, published on November, 24th of 06.11.1852 № 26748. The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire. The second collection (1825-1881). Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty’s Own Chancellery, 1852. Vol. 27. P. 654.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ About censorship of hand-written sermons delivered in the Roman Catholic Churches: The highest decree of the Committee of Ministers of the Russian Empire of 17.02.1853 № 27017. The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire. The second collection (1825-1881). Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty’s Own Chancellery, 1853. Vol. 28. P. 59 – 60.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ About abolition of the Roman Catholic Kamenets diocese and joining Lutsk-Zhytomyr diocese with all the churches: Name, given by Senate of 05.06.1866 № 43365. The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire. The second collection (1825-1881). Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty’s Own Chancellery, 1866. Vol. 41. P. 636.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ About communication with the Pope of Rome regarding religious affairs of the Roman Catholic Church: The Highest approved decree of the Committee of the Kingdom of Poland, proclaimed to Senate by the Ministry of internal affairs on June, 27th of 10.05.1867 № 44547. The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire. The second collection (1825-1881). Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty’s Own Chancellery, 1867. Vol. 42. PP. 467 – 468.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ On strengthening of religious tolerance: The highest approved decree of the Committee of Ministers of 17.04.1905 № 26126.

The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire. Collection (1881-1913). Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty’s Own Chancellery, 1905. Vol. 25. PP. 258-262.

¹² Ibid.

Catholic theological seminaries for determination Russian language proficiency and requirements regarding a possibility to occupy clergy positions for persons of the Roman Catholic denomination who did not pass such an exam¹³.

Royal assent to the document of the State Council of 14.03.1906 "About harmonization of some regulations of body of law with royal assent to decrees of the Committee of Ministers about tolerance of April, 17th 1905"¹⁴ implemented all the paragraphs of a document as well as defined a mechanism of illegitimate children baptism. Despite the document was unable to secure total tolerance and equal rights for the Roman Catholics, it positively impacted on a position of the RCC in the state. Both documents were significant steps of the Russian Empire towards emergency of religious tolerance¹⁵.

The analysis of such type of act sources permits to follow an official position of imperial power regarding existence of legislative status of the RCC in the Russian Empire, in particular on the territory of Ukraine. Having followed all changes in the policy of imperial power, such conclusion has made grounded on the official regulatory documents about various aspects of the RCC's activity.

"New Criminal Law" of 22.03.1903¹⁶ that regulated legislative aspects of connections between the Church, citizens and state could be included into the same subgroup of the public-legislative acts, namely according to that document, protection of other Christian denominations was provided, except the Orthodox denomination. Nevertheless, penalty was supposed in the cases of propaganda about transferring from one Christian denomination into another. The code contained information about some possible violations against the Orthodox Church and other Christian denominations, in particular criminal acts against icons, church property, sacred objects, blasphemy, neglecting of the Holy Bible, desecration of sacraments and religious rites, unacceptable behavior in churches. Different types of penalty were supposed for such minor violations that were considered depending on mitigating or aggravating circumstances. The document regulated the requirements for children upbringing in a particular denomination as well as preaching public sermons and burials with respecting the peculiarities of a denomination¹⁷.

The crucial sources of the history of the Roman Catholic Church on the territory of Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century are the act documents of religious organizations included into a collection "Acts and letters about structure and administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland", namely bulls and messages of the Roman Popes, an example of Roman Catholic bishop's oath. The documents have represented an offi-

cial position of the RCC regarding religious and organizational issues, performance of which was mandatory for the clergy and laymen, and was extended on all dioceses of the RCC. The bull of "Diocesan separation"¹⁸ written by the Pope of Rome Pius IX was essential to study; it had records regarding administrative and territorial structure of the RCC on Ukraine territory before and after concordat agreement of 1847, heads of bishop's cathedra, reasons and motifs of diocesan separation, etc.¹⁹.

"The decree of the clergy of Kamenets diocese about parish schools and other educational institutions"²⁰ that regulated internal organization of parish activity, priests' responsibilities belongs to the business documentation. Especially in a parish where were some priests, one of them was appointed on a position of a confessor on a regular base. The methods of parish schools funding were determined as well as the peculiarities of educational process organization, a list of educational disciplines of the Roman Catholic theological seminaries, requirements for pupils and seminary students' level of knowledge, requirements for teaching personnel and responsible persons²¹.

A single complex source about the quantity of population of the Russian Empire, namely: "The first general census of inhabitants of the Russian Empire in 1897"²² belonged to statistical documents. The census of 1897 recorded different information, particularly about denomination. Statistical data generally distributed information regarding quantity of population of the Russian Empire, specifically according to provinces, especially on Ukrainian territory (Steschenko, 2012). This source is a crucial carrier of information about religious denomination and provides opportunity to compare figures of adherences of different religious denominations, primarily the Christian denominations, determine percentage ratio of Roman Catholics to other Christian denominations, discover the general quality of Roman Catholics in each province, figure out the regions where the representatives of the RCC predominated and vice versa²³.

Among the periodicals that highlighted the issues connected with the history of the RCC, "Diocesan Gazette" was an official periodical of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Russian Empire published during 1860-1918 that had 2-4 issues in a month (Piskova, 2005) Each issue was consisted of two parts. Decrees and royal government orders, documents of synod and diocesan clergy were predominantly published in the first part. For instance, orders, regulations, international agreements, particularly between Vatican and the Russian Empire that generally influenced on the RCC's activity in the Russian

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ About harmonization of some regulations of body of law with royal assent to decrees of the Committee of Ministers about tolerance of April, 17th 1905: The highest approved assent of the State Council of 14.03.1906 № 27559. The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire. Collection (1881-1913). Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery, 1906. Vol. 26. P. 261.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ New Criminal Law, Royally approved on March, 22nd 1903. Saint-Petersburg: Edition of Kamenoostrovskiy Law Bookstore of V.P. Anisimov, 1903. 255 p.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ About Diocesan separation // Acts and letters about structure and administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland. Saint-Petersburg: The second section of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery, 1849. P. 213 – 240.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ The decree of the clergy of Kamenets diocese about parish schools and other educational institutions. URL: https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000199_000009_003588210/viewer/?page=521 (Accessed: 27.01.2021).

²¹ Ibid.

²² The first general census of inhabitants of the Russian Empire in 1897 (Population distribution according to social classes, denominations, mother tongues and some occupations). URL: <https://vivaldi.nl.ru/bv000001450/view#page=9> (Accessed: 27.01.2021).

²³ Ibid.

Empire and on Ukrainian territory in particular²⁴. The articles were frequently accompanied by a positive evaluation and support of an author of a publication or an accepted legislative act, especially if it was aimed at restrictions with the elements of strain on the RCC. The second part contained various materials of religious character. The publications with statistical data connected with the RCC in a particular location can be met. Other articles can be used as historiographical sources devoted to the history of particular monasteries and churches in an administrative and territorial unit, description of external view of churches, way of their building, etc.²⁵

"Commemorative books"²⁶ – compendiums of the second half of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century are some special types of sources, their composition was specific for each province (Zakirova, 2016). The compendiums contained crucial statistical information about the general quantity of inhabitants of an administrative and territorial unit due to gender and denomination. Tables with the information about newborn babies, contracted marriages, deaths, and chronologically structured information in months were presented in the compendiums²⁷. Moreover, the records regarding clergy's quantity, namely belonged to the RCC, their names and surnames, positions, locations with information of parish education institutions, lecturers of the Catholic education institutions, quantity of adherences and landholdings in possession of the RCC were included²⁸.

Other value type of reference materials from the history of the RCC was an issue: "The Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland and a list to secular and monastic clergy in Lutsk-Zhytomyr diocese and Podillia province"²⁹ where information about hierarchical structure of the RCC's diocesan clergy was published. The records about teaching personnel and students of Roman Catholic theological seminaries with mentioning their names, surnames, years of birth and courses of study were presented. Furthermore, short information from the history of churches in Volyn province included into Lutsk-Zhytomyr diocese, personnel information of diocesan offices, quantity of adherences, etc. was mentioned³⁰.

²⁴ About severance of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Imperial Cabinet and cancellation of concordat // Diocesan Gazette of Podillia. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Type Province governance, 1867. № 7. P. 242.

²⁵ About villages related to the Roman Catholic clergy // Diocesan Gazette of Podillia. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Type Province governance, 1881. № 33. P. 340 – 342.

²⁶ Commemorative book of Podillia Province in 1859. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Publishing house of Province's administration, 1859. 198 p.

²⁷ Collection of statistical data of Kyiv Province in 1859. (Calendar with the addresses and of persons employed in the province in 1861. Kyiv: Publishing house of Province's administration, 1861. 284 p.

²⁸ Calendar with the addresses of Volyn province in 1892. Zhytomyr: Publishing house of Province's administration, 1891. 263 p.

²⁹ The Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland and a list to secular and monastic clergy in Lutsk-Zhytomyr diocese and Podillia province in 1907. (Kalendarium liturgicum dioecesium Luceoriensis et Zytomiriensis, nec non Ecclesiarum per Podoliam). Zhytomyr: C.-A. Niedziakowski, 1907. 109 p.

³⁰ Ibid.

Conclusions

Thus, source-based analysis of the history of the RCC on the territory of Naddniprianska Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century has proved that abovementioned types of written sources provide sufficient material for constructing this historical narrative. These sources are authentic, rather representative that gives an opportunity to highlight sufficiently the chosen theme.

Act sources were included into a group of the public legislative acts and the documents issued by the authorities, religious organizations and international agreements were selected among them. The most crucial among them is Concordat of 1847 and the decree of the Committee of Ministers of 17.04.1905 "On strengthening of religious tolerance". The most part of the public legislative acts is presented in the multivolume edition "The full collection of laws of the Russian Empire".

"Acts and letters about structure and administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland" is among the important act documents of religious organizations, bulls of the Popes of Rome, included in the document, provide information regarding internal activity organization of the RCC on the territory of Ukraine at the end of 40-s of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century.

Considered business documentation highlights some aspects of educational activity of Roman Catholic education institutions. The materials of periodicals presented by "Diocesan Gazette" of the Russian Orthodox Church still provide some information from the history of the RCC, particularly orders, decrees, regulations, international agreements, namely between Vatican and the Russian Empire that inevitably influenced on the RCC's activity; all of them have revealed historical information about particular Roman Catholic churches and monasteries. All-Russian census and compendiums are essential sources of statistical information of the presented theme. Generally, the presented study of the sources has provided reasons to claim that the resourceful base of the history of the RCC is rather extensive and presented by numerous types of written sources.

The issue of the RCC's activity on the territory of Ukraine needs to be further studied and new sources should be included into scientific discourse respectively, heuristic work of searching new sources ought to be continued as it has not been exhausted yet.

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**РИМО-КАТОЛИЦЬКА ЦЕРКВА НА ТЕРИТОРІЇ НАДДНІПРЯНСЬКОЇ УКРАЇНИ
НАПРИКІНЦІ 40-Х РР. ХІХ – НА ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТ.
ДЖЕРЕЛОЗНАВЧИЙ АСПЕКТ ПРОБЛЕМИ**

У статті здійснено спробу аналізу писемних джерел з історії Римо-католицької церкви на території України кінця 40-х рр. ХІХ – на початку ХХ століття. Відповідно до типо-видового принципу було виокремлено такий вид джерел як актові документи. Вагомим предметом аналізу у тексті став Конкордат 1847 року – міждержавна угода, укладена між Ватиканом та Російською імперією. Серед документів органів влади, залучених до роботи, розглядаються законодавчі акти, вміщені до «Повного зібрання законів Російської імперії», які є важливими нормативно-правовими актами, дія яких поширювалась на всі адміністративно-територіальні одиниці держави. Документи релігійних організацій у студії репрезентовані буллою Папи Римського Пія ІХ «Про розмежування єпархій».

У дослідженні розглядаються діловодні документи, статистичні матеріали, серед яких є «Перший загальний перепис населення Російської імперії, 1897 рік». У студії розглядаються також «Єпархіальні відомості» – офіційне періодичне видання Російської православної церкви у Російській імперії. Окремий вид писемних джерел у публікації складають довідкові публікації другої половини ХІХ – початку ХХ ст. – «Пам'ятні книжки», видання «Римо-католицька ієрархія в Російській імперії і в Царстві Польському і список світського і монастирського духовенства в Луцько-Житомирській єпархії і Подільській губернії», що містить важливу статистичну інформацію, а також відомості про ієрархічну структуру духовенства дієцезій Римо-католицької церкви на території Наддніпрянської України в означений період.

Ключові слова: Римо-католицька церква, Наддніпрянська Україна, актові джерела, публічно-правові акти, булла, діловодні документи, перепис населення, Єпархіальні відомості, Пам'ятні книжки.

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