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10. Старенький І. О. Побут кам'янчан II половини XIX – початку XX ст. за даними археологічних досліджень по вулиці Троїцькій, 4а / І.О. Старенький, Я.О. Зайшлюк // Наукові праці Кам'янець-Подільського державного історичного музею-заповідника: зб. наук. пр. – Кам'янець-Подільський: ПП Буйницький О.А., 2017. – Т. I. – С. 262–281.

11. Старенький І.О. Сховок Першої світової війни з охоронних археологічних досліджень на території Кам'янця-Подільського в 2016 році / І.О. Старенький // Музеї та реставрація у контексті збереження культурної спадщини: актуальні виклики сучасності: матер. міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. – Київ: НАКККІМ, 2016. – С. 63–65.

Старенький І.А. Охранные археологические исследования на территории заповедников (на примере Каменца-Подольского)

В статье рассказывается о значении охранных археологических исследований на территории заповедников. В качестве примера приводятся археологические исследования на территории Национального историко-архитектурного заповедника «Каменец», их значение для исследования истории и историко-культурного наследия города, тех тем, которые не были зафиксированы в письменных источниках.

Ключевые слова: охранные археологические исследования, археологическая экспедиция, археологический материал, Каменец-Подольский, НИАЗ «Каменец».

Starenkyi I.O. Protection of archaeological researches on the territory of reserves (on an example of Kamianets-Podilskiy)

The article tells about the importance of protection of archaeological researches on the territory of reserves. For example archaeological researches in the territory of the National Historical and Architectural Reserve «Kamianets» are brought, their importance for the researching of the history and historical and cultural heritage of the city, the researching of those topics that were not recorded in written sources.

Key words: protection of archaeological researches, archaeological expeditions, archaeological material, Kamianets-Podilskiy, NHAR «Kamianets».

26.02.2018 р.



УДК 94(477):902.1«217»

**V.I. Mezentsev
Yu.M. Sytyi
Yu.O. Kovalenko**

REPORT ON BATURYN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN 2017

This article presents the results of the research on unearthed fragments of glazed ceramic rosettes which adorned the façades of Hetman Ivan Mazepa's palace in Baturyn. It also examines the remnants of buildings commissioned by I. Mazepa, Chancellor General Pylyp Orlyk, and Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovsky, as well as the local and imported ceramic stove tiles, neck crosses, a signet ring, and other 17th–18th-century artefacts found during the 2017 excavations in the town.

Key words: Baturyn, Mazepa palace, ceramic façade decorations, brick foundations, stove tiles, neck crosses, signet ring.

Last year, the Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition conducted its annual summer excavations at Baturyn, Chernihiv Oblast. The project is sponsored by the Canadian

Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies (PIMS) at the University of Toronto, and the Ucrainica Research Institute in Toronto, Canada. The W.K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute Inc. in Philadelphia and the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard University in Boston, the USA, also supported the historical and archaeological investigations of early modern Baturyn in 2016–2017. The Chernihiv Oblast State Administration contributes annual subsidies for the excavations in this town.

The 2017 archaeological expedition in Baturyn engaged about 50 students and scholars from the Chernihiv Collegium National University, the Chernihiv Regional Historical Museum, the Hlukhiv National Pedagogical University, and the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv. It was led by Yurii Sytyi, senior fellow at the Centre of Archaeology and Early History of Northern Left-Bank Ukraine at the Chernihiv University. Yurii Kovalenko, M.A., of the Hlukhiv National Preserve, the instructor of archaeology of Ukraine at the Hlukhiv University, took part in the Baturyn excavations and examination of its findings.

Prof. Zenon Kohut, the former director of CIUS and renowned historian of the Hetman state, headed the project of archaeological and historical study of Baturyn of the Cossack period in 2001–2015. Presently, he serves as academic adviser for this undertaking. Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev, research associate of CIUS Toronto Office, is the executive director of the Baturyn project from the Canadian side. Prof. Martin Dimnik, ex-president of PIMS and the leading Canadian historian of medieval Chernihiv principality, is also involved in this research and the publication of its findings in North America [1].

Archaeological investigations have established that Baturyn emerged in the late eleventh century as a fortress on the southeastern border of Chernihiv principality. Initially, archaeologists believed that after ravaging of this town by the Mongols in 1239, its area remained depopulated until early seventeenth century. However, the 2017 excavations, for the first time, have revealed that this settlement recovered in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and the lacuna in its development was limited to the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Between 1625 and 1648, when the Chernihiv-Siversk land was under Polish domination, the royal administration constructed the castle and adjacent fortress of Baturyn to protect the eastern frontier of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

From 1669 to 1708, Baturyn was the capital of the Cossack state and one of the largest and richest towns in central Ukraine. It benefited from the location there of the hetman's residences, government chancelleries, courts, military institutions, state treasury and revenue collection. As well, the state officials, Cossack elite (starshyna), gentry (shliakhta), senior clergy, intellectuals, merchants, artisans, and master builders concentrated in the capital. Extensive economic and cultural ties with Western, Central, and Eastern Europe also stimulated Baturyn's rapid growth. The town prospered most during the

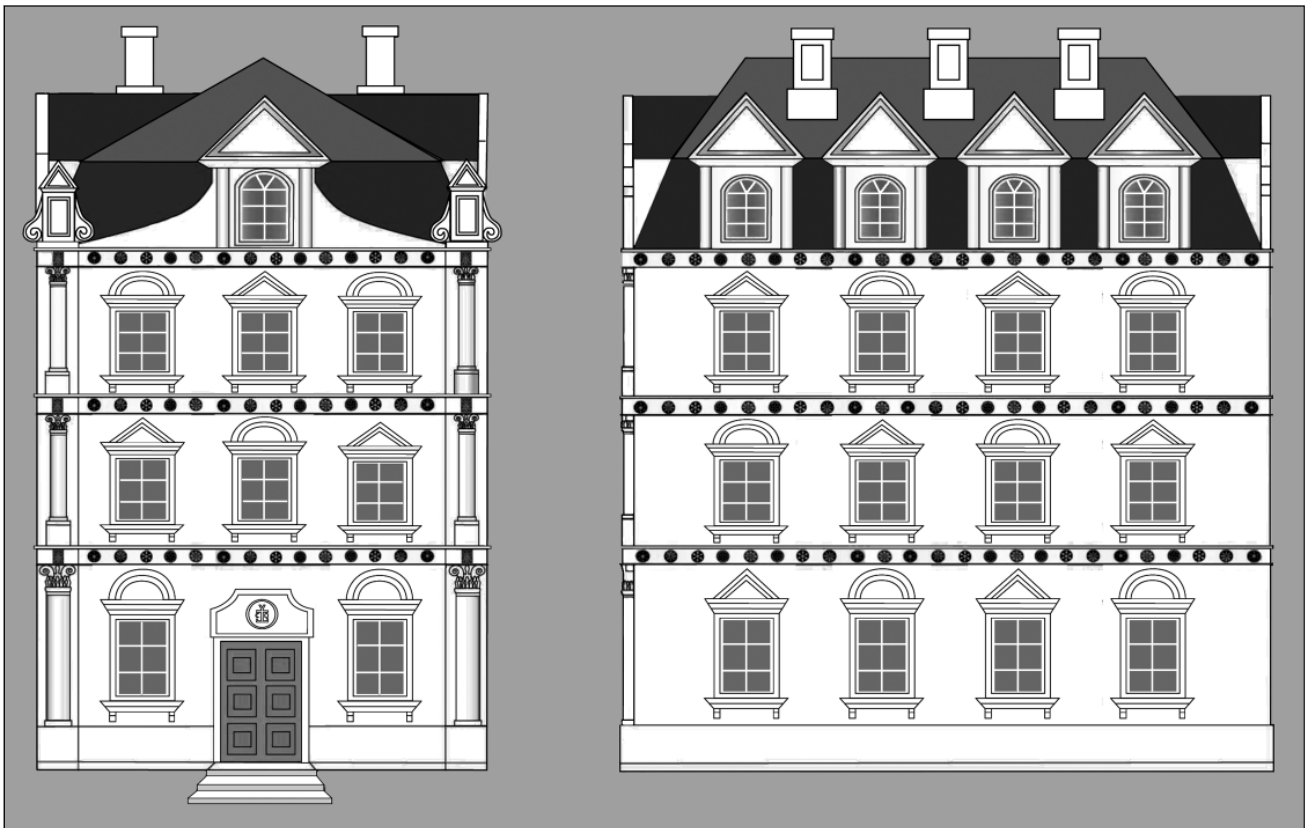


Fig. 1. Frontal and lateral (longitudinal) elevations of I. Mazepa's palace in Honcharivka, the suburb of Baturyn, before 1708. Hypothetical reconstruction by V. Mezentsev, computer graphic by S. Dmytriienko, 2016

reign of the distinguished Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687–1709).

In 1708, in the course of suppressing I. Mazepa's anti-Moscow revolt, the tsarist army completely destroyed the hetman capital. Baturyn was rebuilt and experienced its last upsurge under the rule of the enterprising Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovsky (1750–1764) prior to his death in 1803. He turned it into a major manufacturing centre in Chernihiv-Siversk land in the second half of the 18th century.

Last summer, the expedition resumed its excavations in the Baturyn suburb of Honcharivka. Before 1700, I. Mazepa constructed there his principal residence with three stories and a mansard (20 m by 14.5 m in size). This brick palace was plundered and burned by Russian troops in 1708.

Analysis of the excavated palace's foundations, written sources, and a unique 1744 drawing of this structure's ruins, preserved at the National Museum in Stockholm, has enabled researchers to recreate its ground plan, dimensions, architectural design, and decoration. V. Mezentsev and Serhii Dmytriienko (Chernihiv), the Baturyn archaeological expedition graphic artist, have prepared hypothetical computer reconstructions of this building (fig. 1). In their view, I. Mazepa's main residence was constructed and adorned primarily in the Central European baroque style. But the embellishment of its façades with glazed ceramic rosettes represents a distinctive attribute of Hetmanate architecture.

While excavating the remnants of Honcharivka's villa in 1995–2013, many fragments of such rosettes were found.

These round plate-like ceramic details are ornamented with relief stylized flowers of various patterns and covered by white, yellow, green, turquoise, and light or dark blue enamel. In 2017, on the basis of a detailed examination of numerous rosette fragments and using computer graphic techniques, V. Mezentsev and S. Dmytriienko prepared hypothetical colour reconstructions of six types of intact rosettes. Each type has its own specific flower or geometric relief ornament and predominantly three or four subtypes with variations of colour glazing, up to 21 subtypes altogether (fig. 2). These tiles were nailed to the frieze of the entablature in a row alternating different types or subtypes. According to V. Mezentsev's graphic reconstruction of the Honcharivka palace's exterior, these friezes on each of its three stories were decorated with rosettes of various diameters, ranging from 30 cm to 40 cm (fig. 1).

Rosettes, heating stove tiles or kakhli, and slabs bearing I. Mazepa's coat of arms from the Honcharivka palace have been recognized as valuable pieces of Ukrainian baroque architectural majolica. The rosettes represent one of the most numerous and typologically diverse categories of ceramic embellishments of this edifice. V. Mezentsev's conclusions regarding the ornamentation of the Honcharivka palace by six types and 16–21 subtypes of rosettes with a palette of six colours of enamel complement the results of earlier research on the application there of seven to nine patterns of floor pavements or inlays with glazed and terracotta tiles, about 30 kinds of fine glazed multicoloured stove tiles, and two versions

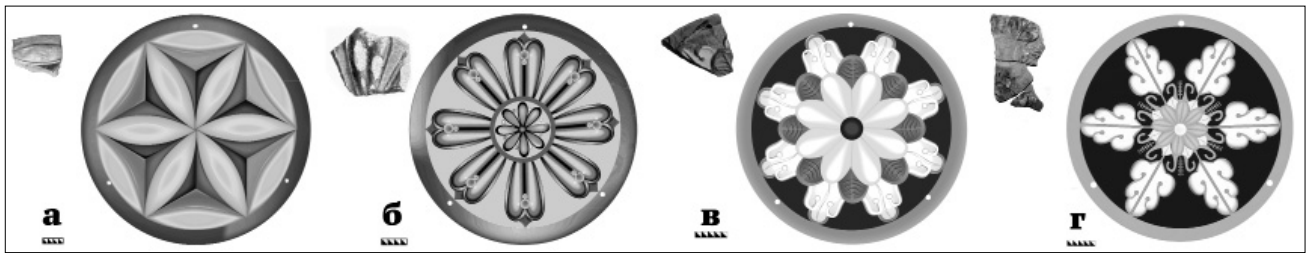


Fig. 2. Some of the glazed ceramic rosettes from the façade decoration of the Honcharivka palace prior to 1700. Hypothetical reconstructions by V. Mezentsev and S. Dmytriienko, computer graphics by S. Dmytriienko, 2017

of terracotta and glazed heraldic plaques. These findings attest to the exceptionally costly, refined, and diversified ceramic adornments of I. Mazepa's main residence in Baturyn.

V. Mezentsev contends that the method of decorating the façades of this structure with ceramic rosettes was borrowed from Kyivan baroque ecclesiastical architecture. This corresponds to Yu. Sytyi's assertion about the production of all the ceramic ornamental details of the Honcharivka palace, including the rosettes, stove and floor tiles, and heraldic slabs, by experienced tile-makers or kakhliari, whom the hetman summoned from Kyiv. Undoubtedly, they made these ware from local clay while in Baturyn. Yet these masters could have brought with them the carved wooden molds which they employed to fashion rosettes for some contemporaneous Kyivan churches. V. Mezentsev has suggested that it was the decorators of St. Nicholas Cathedral (1690–1696) in Kyiv who finished the Honcharivka palace with rosettes and other ceramic details between 1696 and 1700.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in keeping with the Kyivan model, and possibly with the involvement of Kyivan craftsmen, several monastic churches in the Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Poltava regions were also embellished with ceramic rosettes. In fact, the Honcharivka palace is the only known residential building in Ukraine ornamented with ceramic rosettes (excluding later imitations on dwellings or kam'ianytsi of the Cossack era).

Thus, the exclusive application of this specific method of adorning churches of the leading Kyivan architectural school for finishing I. Mazepa's palace in Baturyn shows the unique nature and national flavour of the structure. By its three-story design, artistic polychrome glazed ceramic revetments, and unusual combination of Western and Ukrainian baroque decorations, the principal hetman residence stood out among the secular buildings of the Cossack realm [2].

Last summer, archaeologists partly excavated the foundation of a hitherto unknown destroyed brick structure at I. Mazepa's estate in Honcharivka. Its investigation and identification will continue this year. Research on the design, polygonal layout, and construction techniques of the ramparts with earthen flanking bastions protecting this manor by Dr. Oleksandr Bondar (Chernihiv Historical Museum) allows him to propose that they were modelled on advanced contemporaneous Dutch fortifications [3].

In 2017, the expedition continued excavating the site of the household of Judge General Vasyl Kochubei (after 1700)



Fig. 3. Two 17th-18th-century patterned neck crosses unearthed at Baturyn in 2017. Bronze and silver (centre and right). Photos by Yu. Sytyi

in Baturyn's western end. Yu. Sytyi posits that after 1750 K. Rozumovsky owned this estate and commissioned three buildings for the hetman's administration there. They were demolished in the nineteenth century.

Archaeologists have uncovered portions of brick foundations that supported the wooden walls of two of K. Rozumovsky's edifices of the second part of the eighteenth century. Yu. Sytyi has determined that the larger structure had one story, approximately 20 m by 13 m in size, and at least three heating stoves. One of them was revetted with costly patterned Delft blue and white enamel ceramic tiles, which were probably imported from Holland. The second stove was faced with flat kakhli imitating the colours of glazing, ornamental drawings and style of the fashionable Dutch earthenware. Tiles of the third stove were glazed plain yellow, white, apple-green, brown, and beige without images. They presumably were produced in Baturyn in the second half of the eighteenth century. These imported and local tiles have been unearthed mainly as fragments amidst the debris of the larger administrative premise.

Last year, at the court of Judge General, Yu. Kovalenko discovered a tiny seventeenth- or eighteenth-century silver neck cross. He conjectures that it belonged to a child from Kochubei's family or some other Cossack elite family. The shape and relief decoration of this artefact resemble Cossack crosses of local manufacture. It features a three-bar Orthodox cross inscribed on the front and some ornamental engravings on its back (fig. 3).

According to V. Mezentsev's interpretation, on the cross arms, the initials of Jesus Christ, the King, are inscribed in keeping with mixed Byzantine and modern Slavic iconographic



Fig. 4. Bronze signet ring of the 17th - early 18th century and two sample wax impressions, one with a graphic outline of the images on the glass seal. Photos by Yu. Sytyi and S. Dmytriienko, computer graphic by S. Dmytriienko, 2017

traditions. The Greek letters IC and X represent the canonical abbreviations of Christ's name, while the Cyrillic letter Ц seemingly refers to His title in Slavic: Tsar (Царь). Such a brief monogram for Christ's name and title, with only four characters (IC, X, Ц), is very rare among modern Orthodox crosses with Cyrillic inscriptions. It could be due to the small size of this child's cross.

A larger bronze neck cross was unearthed near the Resurrection Church (1803) within the former Baturyn fortress (fig. 3). Its lower arm was broken off. At the intersection of arms, it has a stylized wreath of thorns with radial rays between the arms. On the front, an inner three-barred Orthodox cross is inscribed with a miniature wreath of thorns or tsata that hung around the central crossbar. Yu. Kovalenko states that this less expensive cross was cast in Muscovy and brought to Baturyn in the 17th century. Similar neck crosses were widely used by the Old Believers. They were persecuted in Russia and many of them found refuge in the Hetmanate.

During excavations near the Resurrection Church, Yu. Kovalenko discovered a remarkable bronze ring with a seal on the octagonal glass insert of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. S. Dmytriienko closely examined the seal and made sample wax impressions and a graphic outline of its miniature relief images. The seal depicts a stylized masonry fortress wall flanked by two towers with steep conical roofs. Above the towers is an image of an eagle fighting a serpent or a dragon in the sky (fig. 4).

Both V. Mezentsev and Yu. Kovalenko agree that the fortress symbolizes the fortifications of Constantinople. The seal presents the legendary combat of two creatures, flying above the city as described in the tale about the foundation and fall of the Byzantine capital to the Turks in 1453 by the Russian author Nestor Iskander in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries [4].

Illustrations of this legend were popular in applied arts of seventeenth-century Muscovy. Gold and silver signet rings of this time with a similar composition were found in Tula Oblast and Mordovia in the Russian Federation. No early modern seals with this motif are known to us in Ukraine. It is also absent from the coat of arms of Ukrainian gentry and baroque engravings. This allows V. Mezentsev and Yu. Kovalenko to believe that the signet ring discovered in Baturyn was brought there from Muscovy during I. Mazepa's reign. It could have belonged to an educated Cossack officer, state official, scribe, or cleric who was familiar with N. Iskander's account about the origins of Constantinople.

In Baturyn's northern suburb, the expedition uncovered a portion of brick foundation of the early eighteenth-century residence of Chancellor General Pylyp Orlyk, the celebrated author of the first Ukrainian constitution (1710). This structure was burned during the conflagration of Baturyn in 1708. It had timber walls and at least two heating stoves. The first was faced with ornate multicoloured glazed ceramic tiles, while the second one had less costly terracotta tiles without enamel. Several shards of both types of these stove tiles were unearthed in 2016–2017.

Yu. Sytyi attributes them to the local Baturyn production. He highly praises the artistic and technical standards of the polychrome glazed kakhli found at P. Orlyk's residence and considers them equal in quality to the best stove tiles from Mazepa's palace. And, they are original in ornamentations, not copies of the latter.

During the 2017 excavations, Yu. Kovalenko discovered one terracotta tile fragment featuring the reliefs of a flanged mace or pirnach (the insignia of a Cossack colonel's rank), a stylized banner or korohva on a wooden staff, possibly a Cossack standard with horsetail or bunchuk (a symbol of the hetman's authority), and a decorative acanthus leaf in

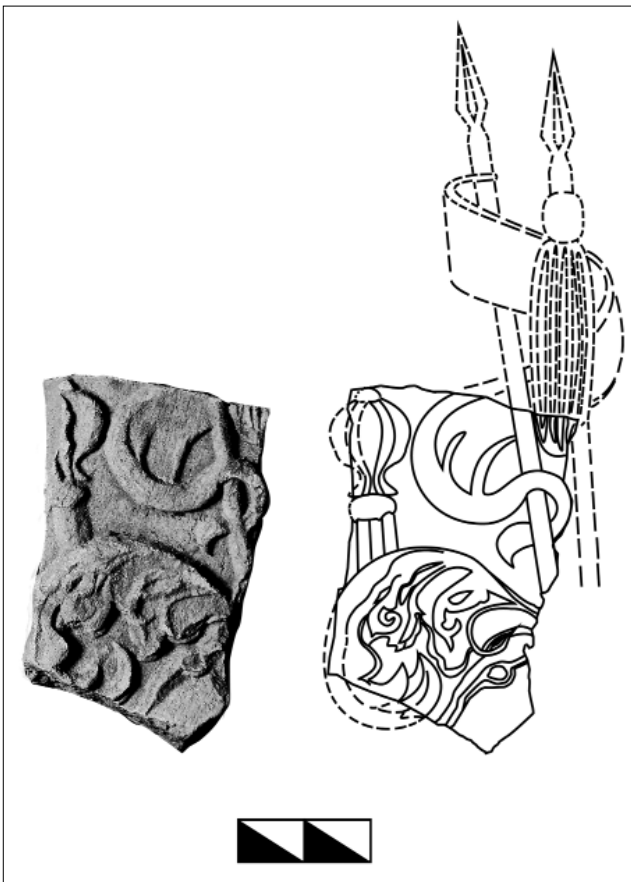


Fig. 5. Fragment of the early 18th-century terracotta stove tile and a graphic reconstruction of its reliefs of a Cossack flanged mace, banner, horsetail standard, and acanthus leaf. Photo by Yu. Sytyi, computer graphic by S. Dmytriienko, 2017

baroque style at the bottom (fig. 5). He surmises that these images form part of P. Orlyk's ceramic armorial bearings. Two fragments of stove tiles with several elements of his noble heraldic emblem were found on this site in 2014 and 2016. Based on these finds, V. Mezentsev and S. Dmytriienko have graphically reconstructed in part the possible design of the ceramic coat of arms used by this future hetman before 1708. In fact, such representations of the Cossack insignia and arms were unique for the early modern heraldic stove tiles in Ukraine and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Archaeological explorations of P. Orlyk's household will be renewed this year.

While excavating the fortress, town's suburbs, and Kochubei's estate, were also unearthed: two glazed ceramic children's toys fashioned in a folk style (a tiny cup and a whistle shaped as a stylized bird), three fragments of patterned terracotta Cossack tobacco pipes, two iron belt clasps, two copper buttons, three lead musket bullets, and various iron tools, all of local manufacture, nine silver Polish-Lithuanian and three copper Russian coins from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as well as two silver shillings of Queen Christina Vasa of Sweden (1632–1654) minted in Riga, Livonia, and one seventeenth-century silver solidus from Swedish Livonia (figs. 6, 7). The identification of Polish and Livonian



Fig. 6. The 17th-18th-century glazed ceramic toys discovered in Baturyn in 2017. This and next photo by Yu. Sytyi



Fig. 7. Silver coins from Swedish Livonia, 17th century. 2017 excavations at Baturyn

coins was provided by Yu. Kovalenko.

In Honcharivka, archaeologists investigated the remnants of a wooden dwelling, which was burned together with the neighbouring I. Mazepa villa in 1708. Inside this structure, an iron cannon ball from the shelling of the town that year was found [5].

To summarize, the brick foundations of three heretofore unknown buildings and the ceramic tile adornments of the I. Mazepa and K. Rozumovsky periods were discovered at Baturyn in 2017. Excavations of the remnants of P. Orlyk's residence began. New stove tile fragment unearthed there helps us to recreate graphically the earliest known ceramic heraldic emblem of this prominent Ukrainian political leader. The latest archaeological findings have reconfirmed the dynamics of masonry construction, local urban crafts, Ukrainian baroque applied arts, and the broad commercial and cultural relations of the hetman capital with the Netherlands, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Swedish empire, and Muscovy. For the first time, the imported artefact depicting the Byzantine motif has been found in I. Mazepa's capital. Thanks to the annual systematic excavations at Baturyn for two decades, this town has become the most extensively archaeologically studied settlement of the Cossack realm. Further field investigations in Baturyn are scheduled for August 2018.

ENDNOTES

1. A shorter version of this report was published in the online bulletin of the University of Ottawa, Canada. See Dimnik M., Mezentsev V. "Excavations at Baturyn in 2017", *Canadio-Byzantina*, no. 29, January 2018, pp. 9–12 (<https://uottawa.scholarsportal.info/ojs/index.php/cb/index>).

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в Батурині: комп'ютерні реконструкції та київські аналогії // Сіверщина в історії України. Наукове видання. – Вип. 10. – Глухів – К., 2017. – С. 149–158; Когут З., Мезенцев В., Ситий Ю. Археологічні дослідження Батурина 2016 року. Керамічні оздобы палацу Івана Мазепи. – Торонто, 2017. – С. 11–22.

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4. See, for example, Philippides M., Hanak W.K. The Siege and the Fall of Constantinople in 1453: Historiography, Topography, and Military Studies (Burlington, VT, 2011), pp. 220–222 (<https://books.google.ca/books?id=qvvdVXckfQC&pg=PA220&lpg>).

5. Ситий Ю., Мезенцев В., Мироненко Л. та ін. Науковий звіт про археологічні дослідження в охоронних зонах Національного історико-культурного заповідника «Гетьманська столиця» в м. Батурин Бахмацького р-ну Чернігівської обл. у 2017 р. // Науковий архів Інституту археології НАН України. – 2017; Mezentsev V. «Excavations at Baturyn in 2016–2017. Ceramic Decorations of the Hetman's Palaces and Offices», The Ukrainian Weekly, vol. LXXXV, no. 44, Parsippany, NJ, October 29, 2017, p. 11.

Мезенцев В.І., Ситий Ю.М., Коваленко Ю.О. Звіт про археологічні дослідження Батурина у 2017 р.

Стаття підсумовує результати досліджень знайдених фрагментів керамічних полив'яних розеток, що прикрашали фасади палацу гетьмана І. Мазепи в Батурині. Розглядаються залишки споруд І. Мазепи, генерального писаря П. Орлика і гетьмана К. Розумовського, а також місцеві та імпортовані керамічні пічні кахлі, натільні хрести, перстень-печатка та інші знахідки XVII–XVIII ст. з розкопок у місті 2017 р.

Ключові слова: Батурин, палац І. Мазепи, керамічний декор фасадів, цегляні фундаменти, пічні кахлі, натільні хрести, перстень-печатка.

Мезенцев В.І., Ситий Ю.Н., Коваленко Ю.А. Отчет об археологических исследованиях Батурина в 2017 г.

В статті изложены результаты исследований найденных фрагментов керамических поливных розеток, которые украшали фасады дворца гетмана И. Мазепы в Батурине. Рассматриваются остатки построек И. Мазепы, генерального писаря Ф. Орлика и гетмана К. Разумовского, а также местные и импортные керамические печные изразцы, нательные кресты, печатный перстень и другие находки XVII–XVIII вв. с раскопок в городе 2017 г.

Ключевые слова: Батурин, дворец И. Мазепы, керамический декор фасадов, кирпичные фундаменты, печные изразцы, нательные кресты, перстень-печатка.

19.03.2018 р.



УДК 27-52-732.3:[726+719] «18/19»:001.4(09)(045)

Н.М. Сенченко

**ЦЕРКОВНІ ПАМ'ЯТКИ:
ГЕНЕЗА ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ XVIII–XIX СТ.**

Стаття присвячена дослідженню еволюції понятійно-термінологічного апарату церковного пам'яткознавства у контексті розвитку законодавчої бази з охорони церковної спадщини XVIII–XIX ст.

Ключові слова: Св. Синод, охорона пам'яток, укази, розпорядження, нормативно-правова база, церковні пам'ятки.

Проблема охорони пам'яток продовжується залишатися актуальною у багатьох країнах світу, незважаючи на значні наукові здобутки у цій галузі. Головне завдання пам'яткоохоронної роботи будь-якої цивілізованої держави «...полягає у координації та використанні усіх наукових, технічних, культурних та інших можливостей для забезпечення ефективної охорони, збереження та популяризації культурної та природної спадщини» [1]. Україна не є виключенням. Значною мірою це стосується церковних пам'яток, зважаючи на складні політичні та релігійні реалії в країні. Недосконалість охоронного законодавства, ставлення до церковних пам'яток лише як до певного матеріального надбання часто призводить до значних втрат та неприпустимого використання їх для задоволення суто прагматичних потреб. Незважаючи на окремі успіхи у цій галузі, залишається багато невирішених проблем. Вимагає уточнення понятійно-термінологічний апарат церковного пам'яткознавства, зокрема визначення дефініції «церковні» пам'ятки з метою уникнення невиправданої підміни понять, що, як свідчить історичний досвід, часто призводило до певних труднощів та принципових непорозумінь. Повноцінні виявлення, дослідження та використання церковної спадщини неможливі без чіткого визначення термінів, що в процесі еволюції зазнавали значних змін та доповнень. Різноманітність церковних пам'яток вимагала виваженого підходу до формулювання та користування відповідним понятійним апаратом. Дефініція «церковні» пам'ятки має суттєву різницю із дефініцією «культурні» пам'ятки. Основна розбіжність термінів полягає у сутності релігійних культів, однак ця проблема не є темою даного дослідження.

Метою даної статті є дослідження генези та особливостей понятійно-термінологічних визначень пам'яток церковної давнини XVIII–XIX ст. у контексті нормативно-правової та практичної діяльності синодального відомства з охорони церковних пам'яток. Наше завдання полягає у розгляді еволюції понятійно-термінологічного апарату у галузі церковного пам'яткознавства, визначенні місця церковних старожитностей у загальному контексті охорони культурної спадщини, аналізі нормотворчої та практичної діяльності синодального відомства з охорони церковних пам'яток.