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**Between tradition and modernization. Reform of the Przemysl Greek-Catholic diocese in the XVIII century**

The Uniate Church in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was created in 1596, when part of the Orthodox Church episcopate accepted the supremacy of the pope. This new Church, during the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries, formed its own religious culture and sense of identity. After the polemics between the Orthodox and Uniates were weakened, the Uniate hierarchs’s main activities were focused on the codification of the acquis communautaire in the XVIIth century and the reform of the church organization.

All Uniate dioceses in the Polish-Lithuanian state developed until the first partition in 1772. The same process took place in the Uniate diocese of Przemyśl, the westernmost part of the Archdiocese of Kiev. In fact, a significant part of the reforms did not signify a fundamental transformation of the church institution, but rather consisted in dressing the model of the Byzantine Church in modernizing garments inspired by the achievements of the Latin Church. Old church institutions were refreshed and their efficiency improved.

Among them were: katedratyk (kunicze), canonical visitations, synods. Bishops had better and fuller information about the clergy of diocese and its problems. Some offices in the diocese received new names, for example: namiestnik generalny – oficjał generalny, namiestnik katedralny – oficjał okręgowy, namiestnik – dziekan, pop – paroch or ksiądz. The Concistory was expanded during the XVIIIth century. As a result, the judiciary of diocese was improved. Clear signs of positive changes were visible in the education of deans. The biggest failure of the reform period was the ineffectiveness of attempts to create a seminary for priests. All reforms in the XVIIIth century centralized the power of the bishop’s diocese of Przemyśl.