

Діячі освіти, культури і науки на Поділлі

УДК 929-057(477.74)ГРИГОРОВИЧ

Sergiy Trubchaninov

Studies of Victor Hryhorovych in a sphere of historical geography

Victor Hryhorovych (1815–1876) is called the first Ukrainian Slavic scholar and Byzantinist. The historiography of V. Hryhorovych's life and activities is quite large. At the same time, such an aspect of the scientific biography of the scientist, as his historical-geographical research, has not yet attracted the attention of researchers. The purpose of this article is to explain the research of V. Hryhorovych in the field of historical geography.

V. Hryhorovych showed interest in historical-geographical research during his legendary journey of 1844–1847. He paid particular attention to the manuscript collection (written not later than the XII century) in the library of the Vatopedi monastery, containing the geography of Ptolemy and Strabo, as well as small works of other geographers. He made a lot of historical and geographical observations on the territory of Macedonia and other countries. However, he paid most attention to the issues of historical geography while working at Novorossiia University in Odessa.

Keywords: *Victor Hryhorovych, historical-geographical research, Novorossiia University in Odessa.*

Victor Ivanovych Hryhorovych (1815–1876) is called the first Ukrainian Slavic scholar and Byzantinist. He was also the first dean of the Historical-Philological Faculty of the Novorossiia University in Odessa (since 1865).

The first studies on V. Hryhorovych appeared as early as the end of the 19th century. Famous historians from Odessa N. Murzakevich and F. Uspensky shared memories of the scientist [20; 25]. A. Kirpichnikov noted his prominent place in the then Russian science [15]. A. Kochubinsky pointed to the great importance of the works of V. Hryhorovych for Slavic studies [16]. V. Grigorovich's "Collection of Works" for 1864–1876 was published in Odessa on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the scientist [21, p. I]. Many authors wrote about V. Hryhorovych in the following years. A special surge of scientific interest in V. Hryhorovych's activity was observed in connection with the 200th anniversary of the birth of the scientist. Researchers T. Scherban (Ukraine) [26] and L. Lapteva

(RF) [17] characterize the scientist as the founder of scientific Slavic studies. Ukrainian scientists S. Sorochan and S. Lyman note the important place of the history of Byzantium in the works of V. Hryhorovych [18; 24]. The Bulgarian researcher E. Drosneva points to his contribution to Bulgaria [13]. Monograph L. Matveeva appeared in 2010 [19]. In this book, V. Hryhorovych is called the first Ukrainian Slavic scholar and Byzantine scholar. Scientists from Odessa published a book “Seeker of Slavic Treasures V. I. Hryhorovych” [14]. Thus, the historiography of V. Hryhorovych’s life and activities is quite large. At the same time, such an aspect of the scientific biography of the scientist, as his historical and geographical research, has not yet attracted the attention of researchers.

The purpose of this article is to explain the research of V. Hryhorovych in the field of historical geography.

Victor Hryhorovych was born in the city of Balta, Podolia province in the family of a petty official on May 12 (April 30 old style) in 1815. His father Ivan Ivanovych Hryhorovych was an Ukrainian from the Chernigov province, his mother Victoria Antonovna – came from a Polish kin. Since childhood, the future scientist learned three Slavic languages – Ukrainian, Polish and Russian. Victor received a secondary education in the Uniate School at the monastery of the Basilian Order in the city of Uman. Here he learned the Latin language well. The boy differed from his classmates in great abilities. The early death of the mother accelerated the formation of his personality [16, p. 3-4; 13, p. 156].

V. Hryhorovych entered Kharkov University when he was 15 years old. He continued his studies at the University of Dorpat in 1833. Here he studied ancient history, Slavic languages, philosophy. V. Hryhorovych graduated from this educational institution in 1838. He began teaching at the University of Kazan in 1839. His master’s degree was appropriated to him for his study “Experience of the literature of the Slavs in its most important epochs” in 1842. In his works, he substantiated the concept of close interconnections of Slavic literatures. V. Hryhorovych made an attempt to show the development of the literature of the Slavs in the context of pan-European cultural development [17, p. 66].

V. Hryhorovych made a scientific trip to the countries of Southern and Central Europe in 1844–1847. His goal was to get acquainted with the manuscripts of the Slavs, study Slavic languages, life, history and folklore of various nations. He had to collect information about the life and work of the Slavic enlighteners and their followers. He was also interested in the problems of Byzantine studies [1, p. 18-35].

V. Hryhorovych began his scientific journey from Odessa in August 1844. On the first stage of the journey, he visited Constantinople and Thessaloniki; from there he went to Mount Athos [1, p. 50-53]. The scientist studied manuscripts in the monasteries of Athos for four months. According to his calculations, there were about 2800 Greek manuscripts and 455 Slavonic books in the book storages of the monasteries of Athos [10, p. 95]. V. Hryhorovych pointed to the great importance of the Athonite documents, in particular, the chrysobul (or golden

bull). In his opinion, with their help it was possible to study the geography of Macedonia, Thrace and Epirus [10, p. 102-103]. V. Hryhorovych drew particular attention to the manuscript collection in the library of the Vatopedi monastery, containing the geography of Ptolemy and Strabo, as well as small works of other geographers. The texts are written in “strong” parchment in italics. The collection consisted of: 1) Claudius Ptolemy’s exposition of geography with geographical maps on 22 sheets; 2) the shortened outline of geography; 3) Agafimer, the outline of geography; 4) Dionysius the Byzantine voyage of the Bosphorus; 5) Arrian’s letter to Trajan and voyage around the Euxine Pontus; 6) Arriane swimming around the Red Sea; 7) Gannon of Carhedon; 8) Reader of Strabo; 9) Strabo geography, 17 books (incomplete). The scientist thought that the manuscript of the geography of Ptolemy was written not later than the XII century [10, p. 60-62].

After a three-month stay in Thessaloniki, V. Hryhorovych left in the direction of Ohrid in late April 1845 [1, p. 134-135]. The scientist carefully studied Macedonia. In particular, he visited the ruins of the ancient Macedonian capital of Pella, noted the traces of the ancient Roman road (via egnatia) [10, p. 108]. He visited the city of Voden (ancient Edessa) [10, p. 109-110], and also suggested the location of the ancient city of Diocletianopolis [10, p. 110]. The scientist explored the city of Ohrid and its surroundings. He drew a map of the environs of the Ohrid and Prespa lakes [10, p. 113-123], and also compiled a catalog of the names of Macedonian towns and villages that were mentioned in the “memorial” of the Slepcha monastery of the sixteenth century [10, p. 210-214].

V. Hryhorovych then went to Bulgaria. A great impression on the scientist was the stay in the monastery of St. Ioann of Rila, the city of Sofia, Plovdiv, Tyrnovo [1, p. 164-189]. The scientist then arrived in Wallachia in July 1845. Due to illness, stay in this country lasted for four months. V. Hryhorovych, despite the disease, studied the Romanian language and visited various areas of Wallachia. Then V. Hryhorovych went to Vienna, following through Transylvania, Banat and Hungary [1, p. 217-230]. The scientist worked diligently in the libraries of Vienna and Venice. He also visited Dalmatia, Montenegro, Croatia and the Czech [1, p. 230-247]. V. Hryhorovych studied in Prague the Czech language with the assistance of famous scientists Shafarik and Ganka from October 1846 to February 1847 [1, p. 250-252]. On the way back to the Russian Empire he traveled through Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Berlin and Koenigsberg [1, p. 252].

V. Hryhorovych during the trip collected ethnographic and folklore material. In particular, he wrote songs, tales, and beliefs from the lips of representatives of the Slavic peoples. He also collected a considerable number of Slavic books and manuscripts [26, p. 66].

Upon his return to Kazan, V. Hryhorovych first studied the issues connected with the origin of Old Slavic literature. He was also interested in Byzantine studies [26, p. 67].

The scientist often addressed his colleagues and the public with speeches that were devoted to the history of the southern Slavs. Thus, the history of Serbia

in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was dedicated to the speech of V. Hryhorovych, delivered at the solemn meeting of Kazan University on June 10, 1858. The following year a special book appeared with the text of the speech [8]. The scientist stressed the indissoluble connection that existed in the study of the history of Byzantium and the Slavic world. He pointed to the need for the development of Byzantine studies to achieve success in the field of Slavic studies. V. Hryhorovych described the position of the Slavs in Byzantium, tried to find out the reasons for the fall of Serbia.

V. Hryhorovych was approved in the degree of Doctor of Slavic-Russian philology in 1863 ode. After that, he retired and settled in the city of Kherson. He dedicated the history of the ancient Chersonesos to a special article published in 1864 [26, p. 67]. V. Hryhorovych was able to present in it a brief but capacious sketch of the early medieval Chersonesos as part of the Byzantine Empire and its role in the Christianization of the peoples of the Northern Black Sea region and the Khazaria [6].

V. Hryhorovych was a professor at the Department of Slavic Philology of the Novorossiysk University in Odessa in 1865–1876. He also became the first dean of the Faculty of History and Philology (since 1865).

At the first solemn act in this school, he delivered a great speech. V. Hryhorovych told about the struggle that was fought between the Bulgarians and Byzantium in the beginning of the 10th century [7].

V. Hryhorovych in Odessa read a number of Slavic studies courses, in particular: “Slavic antiquities”, “On the lands, peoples and languages of the Slavs”, “Review of the Slavic languages and peoples” [21, p. VI-VII].

V. Hryhorovych tried to understand the origins of Slavdom, conducting a direct connection between ancient times, based on the evidence of ancient Greek and Roman authors, and the Middle Ages. So, the scientist did not consider the Bulgarians to be the indigenous inhabitants of Europe. He pointed out that the Bulgarians are the original inhabitants of the “Great Bulgaria” in the Azov Sea. They were not Slavs. It is known that the Bulgarians and Khazars understood each other. The new page of the history of the Bulgarians, in his opinion, opened after 634, when the sons of Khan Kubrat founded the Bulgarian state on the Volga. V. Hryhorovych stressed: “for us the mystery: if the Bulgarians were not Slavs, then how could they become them?”. The modern researcher notes that scientists have approached this issue only after half a century [22, p. 70-75].

The scientist amazed by his erudition. The author of the first jubilee collection “The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Novorossiia Imperial University” A. Markevich believed that V. Hryhorovych “represented, perhaps, the largest person in the Novorossiia University” in this quarter-century [24, p. 312].

Odessa University V. Hryhorovych gave the educational Slavonic library, which is preserved to the present day. It has 1017 copies of rare editions of the 16th–19th centuries [14].

About 10 works of the scientist to some extent relate to various aspects of

the historical geography of the Northern Black Sea region. From Odessa, he made a number of scientific expeditions to the lower reaches of the Dniester and Dnieper, to the Northern Azov Sea, Crimea and Bessarabia. A. Kirpichnikov very colorfully described this stage of the intellectual biography of V. Hryhorovych. “With the youthful energy, almost 60-year-old man is worn by the steppes and beams of Novorossia, pestering with questions to local residents, digging in the archives and sitting for months on such manuscripts about the scientific significance of which no one else suspected, did not suspect, and he himself several years ago” [15, p. 772]

V. Hryhorovych described various areas and analyzed the names of rivers, forests, villages, cities. He made an assumption about their origin. The scientist told about the basic occupations of the inhabitants, their customs, rites, traditions and the like.

Consider the book of V. Hryhorovych “Note antiquary about the trip to Kalku and Kalmius, in Korsun land and on the southern coast of the Dnieper and the Dniester”. Thus, the scientist pointed out the importance of the study of barrows for clarifying the relationship between nomads [3, c.27]. V. Hryhorovych believed that the Slavs had long inhabited the banks of the Dniester (antes, tyverts, ungles). Subsequently, this region came under the influence of Pechenegs and Polovtsians, and then – Tatars [3, c.28-29].

V. Hryhorovych studied the work of scientists on the geography of the northern Black Sea region (according to historical geography – F. Bruun, in geology – I. Sintsov) and made two trips to the Dniester in the spring and summer of 1873. Based on his own research, he put forward several hypotheses about the location in this area of individual historical-geographical objects. Hryhorovych believed that the island of Tiragets mentioned by Pliny was located between Kuchurgan and the main channel of the Dniester River [3, c.31-32]. He connected the location of the Greek city of Ophiuss with the locality where Ovidiopol was later founded [3, c.39]. The scientist localized the city of Chern, known from ancient maps, with a terrain near the village. Gradenitsa [3, p.35]. V. Hryhorovych identified chronic “Yas bargaining” with the village of Yaski [3, c.37]. For his book, the scientist personally drafted the lower course of the Dniester. He believed that this drawing would be useful for future researchers [3, c.VI]. V. Hryhorovych believed that it is necessary to try to unravel the mysterious places of Greek and Ruthenian chronicles, where mention is made of tyragates, Troyan trees, tavroskifs, tyverts, ungles, Beloberezhye, Rossovlakhes and others. To solve this problem the scientist proposed to involve the Geographical and Archaeological Society [5, p. 296].

The scientist drew attention to the name Rossovlakhiya, used in documents of the XIV century for the territory in the lower reaches of the Dniester. He found a reference to the bishopric with its center in Asprokastron (Belgorod) in the Protocols of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. V. Hryhorovych considered this a testimony of the spiritual dependence of the region on Galych in the 12th-13th centuries, as well as the intensified “Russian” colonization of the Dniester region

in the 14th century [12]. The modern researcher of this problem I. Skochylas argues that in the second half of the 14th century and the first half of the 15th century, the Byzantine, Moldavian and Ruthenian sources simultaneously use the names “Rossovlakhiya”, “Mavro Vlakhia” and “Moldovan Slavia”. The term “Rossovlakhiya” was traditionally used by the office of the patriarch. However, this term meant not so much the multinational character of the population of the region as the subordination of the local structures of the Orthodox Church [23, p. 120].

V. Hryhorovych pointed to the great importance of the cities of Thessaloniki and Chersonese (Korsun) in the development of connections between Byzantium and the Slavic world. He stressed that in the tenth century, even after the city was robbed by pirates, the Saloon was considered the second city of the Byzantine Empire after Constantinople [2, p. 6].

V. Hryhorovych pointed to the great importance for the study of the history of the Northern Black Sea region of materials from the archive of the General Staff: various maps and collections of documents [9]. These materials were mainly related to the XVIII century. V. Hryhorovych believed that with the help of these materials it was possible to compile a detailed “list of events” for the Northern Black Sea region [4, p. 20].

V. Hryhorovych proposed to turn Odessa into a center for studying Slavic studies and Byzantine studies. He, together with professors F. Bruun, F. Struve and V. Yurjevich, put forward a project of topographic, historical and archaeological research of the Black Sea coast. For three years it was planned to survey the monuments of antiquity, the Byzantine-Slavic era and the time of the existence of the Italian colonies. University scholars asked the Ministry of Public Education to pay two thousand rubles a year for trips and archaeological excavations during the summer holidays. The University Council supported the project at a meeting on November 17, 1869. However, the negative response of the ministry crossed out the bold plan of the Odessa professors [14, p. 42]. V. Hryhorovych repeatedly pointed out that the initiative of scientists to collect historical and ethnographic information about the Novorossiysk region should find “kind attention” from the Ministry of Public Education [11, p. 299].

The scientist resigned in 1876. He moved to the city of Elisavetgrad. Here he continued to study ancient manuscripts and books. The scientist also collected local legends, was interested in old-timers by the origin of geographical names. Victor Hryhorovych died on December 31, 1876 [21, p. XXII-XXIII].

Thus, V. Hryhorovych showed interest in historical-geographical research during his legendary journey of 1844–1847. However, he paid most attention to the issues of historical geography while working at Novorossiysk University in Odessa.

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С. В. Трубочаніов

Дослідження В. І. Григоровича в галузі історичної географії

Виктора Ивановича Григоровича (1815–1876) називають першим українським слов'язнознавцем і византиністом. Перші дослідження про В. Григоровича з'явилися ще наприкінці XIX ст. Особливий сплеск наукового інтересу до діяльності В. Григоровича спостерігався в зв'язку з 200-річчям від дня народження вченого. Історіографія життя та діяльності В. Григоровича досить велика. У той же час, такий аспект наукової біографії вченого, як його історико-географічні дослідження, ще не привертав увагу дослідників.

Метою даної статті є висвітлення досліджень В. Григоровича в області історичної географії.

Повідомяється, що відомий вчений-слов'янознавець був уродженцем міста Балта. Після закінчення Харківського і Дерптського університетів, в 1839 р. В. Григорович став викладати в Казанському університеті. Науковий ступінь магістра йому було присвоєно в 1842 р. В 1844–1847 рр. він здійснив наукову поїзду, метою якої було знайомство з рукописами слов'ян, вивчення слов'янських мов, побуту, історії і фольклору різних народів. В. Григорович почав свою наукову подорож з Одеси в серпні 1844 р. Він відвідав Константинополь і Салоніки, звідти попрямував на гору Афон, де захоплено досліджував давні рукописи. Розповідається, як навесні наступного року В. Григорович подорожував по Македонії, приділяючи особливу увагу історико-географічним спостереженнями. Вчений потім попрямував до Болгарії, побував у Волощині, Трансільванії та Угорщині. В. Григорович старанно працював в бібліотеках Відня та Венеції. Він також подорожував по Далмації, Чорногорії, Хорватії та Чехії.

У 1863 р. В. Григорович був затверджений у ступені доктора слов'яно-російської філології. Розглядається діяльність В. Григоровича на посаді професора кафедри слов'янської філології Новоросійського університету в Одесі в 1865–1876 рр. Вчений вражав сучасників своєю ерудицією. Зокрема, він подарував університету величезну навчальну славистичну книгозбірню.

Вказується, що близько 10 робіт вченого “одеського періоду” стосуються різних аспектів історичної географії Північного Причорномор'я. В. Григорович не тільки вивчав роботи вчених щодо історичної географії регіону, а також досліджував матеріали з архіву Головного штабу в Санкт-Петербурзі, а й здійснював самостійні подорожі на Дністер, в пониззя Дніпра, до берегів Азовського моря, в Крим. У своїх роботах він описував різні місцевості і аналізував топоніми. В. Григорович висував гіпотези щодо їх походження та про розміщення окремих історико-географічних об'єктів.

Підкреслюється, що плани В. Григоровича по перетворенню Одеси в центр вивчення славистики і візантинознавства не знайшли підтримки міністерства народної освіти. У 1876 році вчений подав у відставку і виїхав до Єлисаветграду, де продовжував вивчати стародавні рукописи.

Ключові слова: Віктор Григорович, історико-географічні дослідження, Новоросійський університет в Одесі.

С.В. Трубочанов

Исследования В. И. Григоровича в области исторической географии

Виктора Ивановича Григоровича (1815–1876) называют первым украинским славяноведом и византинистом. Первые исследования о В. Григоровиче появились еще в конце XIX в. Особенный всплеск научного интереса к деятельности В. Григоровича наблюдался в связи с 200-летием со дня рождения ученого. Историография жизни и деятельности В. Григо-

ровича достаточно обширна. В то же время, такой аспект научной биографии ученого, как его историко-географические изыскания, еще не привлекал внимание исследователей.

Целью данной статьи является освещение исследований В. Григоровича в области исторической географии.

Сообщается, что известный ученый-славяновед был уроженцем города Балта. После окончания Харьковского и Дерптского университетов, в 1839 г. В. Григорович стал преподавать в Казанском университете. Научную степень магистра ему было присвоено в 1842 г. В 1844–1847 гг. он осуществил научную поездку, целью которой было знакомство с рукописями славян, изучение славянских языков, быта, истории и фольклора различных народов. В. Григорович начал свое научное путешествие из Одессы в августе 1844 г. Он посетил Константинополь и Салоники, оттуда направился на гору Афон, где увлеченно исследовал древние рукописи. Рассказывается, как весной следующего года В. Григорович путешествовал по Македонии, особо уделяя внимание историко-географическим наблюдениям. Ученый затем направился в Болгарию, побывал в Валахии, Трансильвании и Венгрии. В. Григорович усердно работал в библиотеках Вены и Венеции. Он также путешествовал по Далмации, Черногории, Хорватии и Чехии.

В 1863 г. В. Григорович был утвержден в степени доктора славяно-русской филологии. Рассматривается деятельность В. Григоровича в должности профессора кафедры славянской филологии Новороссийского университета в Одессе в 1865–1876 гг. Ученый поражал современников своей эрудицией. В частности, он подарил Одесскому университету огромную учебную славистическую библиотеку.

Указывается, что около 10 работ ученого “одесского периода” касаются различных аспектов исторической географии Северного Причерноморья. В. Григорович не только изучал работы ученых касательно исторической географии региона, а также исследовал материалы из архива Главного штаба в Санкт-Петербурге, но и совершал самостоятельные путешествия на Днестр, в низовья Днепра, к берегам Азовского моря, в Крым. В своих работах он описывал различные местности и анализировал топонимы. В. Григорович выдвигал гипотезы относительно их происхождения, о размещении отдельных историко-географических объектов.

Подчеркивается, что планы В. Григоровича по превращению Одессы в центр изучения славистики и византиноведения не нашли поддержки министерства народного просвещения. В 1876 г. ученый подал в отставку и уехал в Елисаветград, где продолжал изучать древние рукописи и книги.

Ключевые слова: Виктор Григорович, историко-географические исследования, Новороссийский университет в Одессе.

Одержано 1 вересня 2017 року