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SZCZEGÓŁY PORTRETU PROZOPOGRAFICZNEGO BURMISTRZA MIASTA ODESSY V. M. LIHINA

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Adnotacja. Młoda specjalna dyscyplina historyczna prozopografia zapewnia badaczom więcej możliwości odkrywania postaci historycznych. Badanie powyższego kierunku wymaga wykorzystania wszystkich dostępnych źródeł i stworzenia specyficznego portretu prozopograficznego, który w nowy sposób odkrywałby znane już osobistości. W tym celu konieczne jest wykorzystanie osiągnięć historiograficznych, źródeł oficjalnych i osobistych. Portret prozopograficzny ma na celu ujawnienie osobowości w kontekście epoki i uwzględnienie znaczenia działalności jako wkładu do określonej dziedziny.

W tym artykule przedstawiono główne kamienie milowe życia i działalności Valeriana Mykolaiovycha Lihina – światowej sławy matematyka i mechanika. Skupiono się głównie na jego działalności parlamentarnej i prowadzeniu Okręgu Szkolnego Warszawskiego. Podano informacje o jego działalności edukacyjnej jako wykładowcy mechaniki i Dziekana Wydziału Fizyki i Matematyki Uniwersytetu Noworosyjskiego. W artykule po raz pierwszy opublikowano wspomnienia współczesnych V.M. Lihina o jego działalności.

Dzięki ogólnym naukowym metodom analizy oraz syntezy strukturalnej i porównawczej udało się ustalić szczegóły prozopograficznego portretu burmistrza miasta Odessa V.M. Lihina jako osoby, nauczyciela, administratora. Wyniki publikacji sugerują, że działalność V.M. Lihina miała nowoczesny, uniwersalny i postępowy charakter, co przyczyniło się do rozwoju miasta i państwa.

Słowa kluczowe: Odessa, V.M. Lihin, дума miejska, edukacja, Warszawa.

SOME DETAILS TO THE PROSOPOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF ODESSA CITY MAYOR V. M. LIGIN

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Abstract. Prosopography as a young special historical discipline provides more opportunities for researchers to get a profound examination of historical personalities. The study of the above-mentioned direction requires the use of all available sources and the creation of a specific prosopographic portrait, which would rediscover the well-known personalities. It is necessary to use historiographical achievements, official and private sources. The prosopographic portrait aims at revealing the personality in the context of the era and taking into account the importance of the person's activity as a contribution to a particular field.

This article presents the main milestones in the life and work of Valerian Mykolayovich Ligin – a world-famous mathematician and mechanic. The main focus lays on his Duma activities and the era of his heading Warsaw Educational District. The information about his educational activity as a teacher of mechanics and dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Imperial Novorossiya University is given in detail. The memoirs of V.M. Ligin's contemporaries describing his activity are highlighted in the article for the first time.

Due to the general research methods such as: analysis and synthesis, structural, comparative-and-historical methods, the details of the prosopographic portrait of Odessa mayor V.M. Ligin as a person, teacher and administrator have been thoroughly learned. The results of the given research indicate that V.M. Ligin's activities had a modern, universal and progressive nature that contributed to the development of the city and state.

Key words: Odessa, Ligin, city council, education, Warsaw.

ДЕТАЛІ ДО ПРОСОПОГРАФІЧНОГО ПОРТРЕТА ОДЕСЬКОГО МІСЬКОГО ГОЛОВИ В. М. ЛІГІНА

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Анотація. Молода спеціальна історична дисципліна – просопографія дає більше можливостей для дослідників відкривати історичні особистості. Дослідження вищезгаданого напрямку потребує використання всіх доступних джерел та створення специфічного просопографічного портрета, який би по-новому відкривав уже відомих особистостей. Для цього необхідно використовувати історіографічні напрацювання, офіційні та особисті джерела. Просопографічний портрет має на меті розкрити особистість у контексті епохи, врахувати важливість діяльності як внесок у певній сфері.

У цій статті подано основні віхи життя та діяльності Валер'яна Миколайовича Лігіна – всесвітньо відомого математика та механіка. Основна увага зосереджена на його думській діяльності та добі очолювання Варшавського учбового округу. Точково подаються дані про його освітянську діяльність як викладача механіки та декана фізико-математичного факультету Новоросійського університету. У статті вперше публікуються спогади сучасників В.М. Лігіна про його діяльність.

Завдяки загальнонауковим методам аналізу та синтезу, структурному та порівняльно-історичному вдалось з'ясувати деталі до просопографічного портрета одеського міського голови В.М. Лігіна як особистості, викладача, адміністратора. Результати публікації свідчать про те, що діяльність В.М. Лігіна мала сучасний, універсальний та прогресивний характер, що сприяло розвитку міста та держави.

Ключові слова: Одеса, В.М. Лігін, міська дума, освіта, Варшава.

Introduction. Revision of biographical data due to new methodologies is an active scientific direction of the XXI century. The wave of prosopographic studies has been rocking Ukraine for the last 5–7 years. Prosopography as a method of research makes it possible to open the pages of the lives of historical figures in a new way. Prosopographic portrait, as a result of the study, creates a new image of a person in the context of the era, family relationships, close environment, work, etc. For the regional history, it is an attempt to find something new and important to fill in the blanks in the historical context. In the scientific and public life of Odessa in the late nineteenth century the political and administrative activity of the professor of Imperial Novorossiia University Valerian Mykolayovich Ligin is rather noticeable.

Main part. The personality of V.M. Ligin as a figure of local self-government, an administrator has been poorly examined until now. Some references about his activity can be found on the pages of publications of the late XIX and early XX centuries – “Century of Odessa. With portraits of administrative and public figures”, “Commercial and industrial Odessa and its representatives at the end of the nineteenth century” and “History of trading companies’ development with the application of address information”. Modern Ukrainian historiography has already been enriched by extensive scientific researches on V.M. Ligin, namely, a collective monograph “History of Odessa” edited by V. Stanko, the research made by S. Reshetov and L. Izhik, the reference book “Professors of Odessa Imperial Novorossiia University”. Foreign historiography has presented the recent works of Polish (A. Gorak and K. Latawiec) and German (M. Rolf) historians where V.M. Ligin’s activity as a trustee of Warsaw Educational District and father of the governor of Kielce province (Kingdom of Poland) were partially mentioned.

The purpose of this article is determined by the analysis of the importance and significance of the results of V.M. Ligin’s work as an administrator and his development as a person, as essential details to the future prosopographic portrait.

Research results. V.M. Ligin was born on July 26, 1846 in St. Petersburg. He was an illegitimate son of a psychiatrist from Vienna, Leidersdorf, and Mrs. Kozlova, one of the maids of honor, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna (the question of complete personal data of V.M. Ligin’s parents is still open – *author*). In 1854, his family moved to Odessa, where he studied at first at Richelieu Lyceum and later at the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Imperial Novorossiia University (Решетов, 2012: 128).

After receiving the degree of Candidate of Mathematical Sciences, V.M. Ligin spent several years abroad for research internships in European countries (Савельєва, 2005: 205). Gradually moving up his scientific career, in 1874 he defended his dissertation at Kharkiv University for the degree of Doctor of Mathematical Sciences. In 1879 he was approved as an ordinary professor of the University at the Department of Mechanics (Решетов, 2012: 128). From 1884 to 1889 V.M. Ligin served as the dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics (Адрес-календарь, 1885: 149; Адрес-календарь, 1888: 166). According to the memoirs of M.I. Lenz, Ligin’s listeners were always delighted with his lectures. The material was learned by students so thoroughly that there was no need to make an effort for homework in mechanics. The students warmly loved V.M. Ligin for his gentle and sincere attitude to them, for his willingness to help in difficult situations. Even when V.M. Ligin already held the position of the dean he continued to support his disciples helping them to find work after graduation and recommending for various positions (Ленц, 1900: 3).

Valerian Mykolayovich had the rank of state councilor (1878), a real state councilor (1887) (Адрес-календарь, 1897: 135), and a secret adviser (1898) (Адрес-календарь, 1885: 119). He was awarded many imperial orders such as: order of St. Anne, 2nd class (1884), order of St. Vladimir, 3rd class (1891), order of St. Stanislaus, 1st class (1896). Among his foreign orders there were the following: Italian Order of the Crown: Commander's Cross, Bukhara Order of the Golden Star, 2nd class (1893), Order of the Romanian Crown: Grand Officers' Cross (1897), Bulgarian Order of Civil Merit, 1st class (1898), as well as other various medals and awards (Решетов, 2012: 130).

Valerian Mykolayovich was married to Elizaveta Egorivna Parputti, a representative of Odessa Greek merchant family, from Austrian subjects; they had three children – Valerian, Maria and Sergei. In Odessa, they lived at the following addresses – on the corner of st. Dvoryanska and Nizhynska 42 (Адрес-календарь, 1882: 86; Адрес-календарь, 1885: 119), str. Князheska, 2 (Адрес-календарь, 1888: 127) and in Vorontsovsky Lane, 8 (Решетов, 2012: 130). The eldest son, Valerian Valerianovich – in the 1910s as a state councilor was the Vice-governor of Kalisz; from 1914 to 1917 – the governor of Kielce province of Kingdom of Poland (Gorak, 2016: 143–144). The second son, Serhiy Valerianovych, was the chief physician of Mykolayiv Military Hospital. Daughter Maria Valerianivna was an amateur sculptor; in 1896 she married Karl Markovich Sevastopulo. It should be mentioned that one of the witnesses at her wedding was the former mayor of Odessa G.G. Marazli (Метрическая книга (37/13/334): № 25), who later became the godfather of V.M. Ligin's grandchildren (Метрическая книга (37/13/368): № 60; Метрическая книга (37/13/532): № 8).

It should be stressed that V.M. Ligin's Duma activity began in 1889. He resigned from the post of the dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics due to his election as a comrade to Odessa Mayor G.G. Marazli (Адрес-календарь, 1889: 61). In April 1895, Valerian Mykolayovich was elected as a mayor himself “to serve the term of Marazli's election” (Об изменениях, 1895: 137–138,162; Плаксин, 1901: 83). He headed the city council for a rather short period, but was able to be remembered in the history of Odessa self-government as one of the active figures, especially in the matters of public education. A contemporary of the mayor and at the same time his good acquaintance, M.I. Lenz accentuated that V.M. Ligin was completely engaged in two different spheres. He took care of the department of public education, the work in which was his golden dream, and urban gardening, which he enjoyed in daily life, engaged in planting different kinds of vegetation in his country cottage in order to have a rest from work (Ленц, 1900: 5).

According to the archival sources, the journal of the city council and the local press, it is possible to trace the initiatives of the mayor in all spheres of life in the city of Odessa.

It should be stressed that V.M. Ligin's approval of the decision to establish the medical faculty of Imperial Novorossiya University (September 1896) (Постановления, 1896: 26) and the purchase of water by the city (from January 1, 1897) (Красюк, 1993: 51) can be considered the most important achievements of the mayor.

Also, the Duma years of V.M. Ligin's activity (as a comrade of the mayor and the mayor himself) are marked by an increase in indicators in the field of public education. Expenditures of the city council on public education increased by 40%, the number of public schools – by 30% (Столетие Одессы, 1894: 65), the number of pupils and students in secondary schools – by 65%. All of V.M. Ligin's proposals were always conscious, well-thought-out, and their benefits were immediately understood. Therefore, the mayor's initiatives were always accepted almost unanimously, both in the city council and in the city Duma (Ленц, 1900: 5).

In February 1897, V.M. Ligin was appointed as a trustee of Warsaw Educational District (Одесские новости, 1897, январь 24). According to S.Y. Witte's memoirs, in 1897 he proposed V.M. Ligin's candidacy for the post of Minister of Public Education. But he didn't succeed and another person was appointed to the post – M.P. Bogolepov. Therefore, at the request of S.Y. Witte in February 1897, V.M. Ligin began working in the Kingdom of Poland in the field of public education (Решетов, 2012: 130).

With the appointment of new people to one of the main management positions in the Kingdom of Poland, the local population for a short period of time hoped for an “era of change” and this marked the beginning of productive cooperation with the royal administrative apparatus.

Ligin's educational policy on the territory of Warsaw Educational District focused on the search for dialogue with the Polish population on the creation of new academic curricula. The trustee had a great influence on the everyday educational and cultural situation in the Kingdom of Poland (Рольф, 2020).

However, not all of the trustee's proposals were received with a positive response. For example, such initiatives as: to increase the share of Russian literature in the funds of libraries that were soon to be opened, and at the same time to subject Polish books to strict censorship were not supported (Рольф, 2020).

One of the subjects of many-year discussions and the cause of constant complaints from the Polish population were the orders of the trustee of Warsaw School District (issued in 1897), which radically changed the daily ritual of prayer in Polish schools (Рольф, 2020).

The new position, atmosphere and surroundings influenced V.M. Ligin greatly. During his visit to Odessa, V.M. Ligin admitted that he often managed to sleep no more than two hours a day.

Unfortunately, V.M. Ligin served as a trustee of Warsaw Educational District not for a long period of time. In early January 1900 he died in Nierra in the south of France. His body was transported to Odessa and buried in Odessa Old Cemetery (Исторический вестник, 1900: 873). It is worth mentioning that until the last days of his life this great person continued taking care of education and working hard.

Conclusions. Summarizing the information collected, it can be concluded that V.M. Ligin's administrative activity had many positive aspects, regarding the achievements, which were made to improve the lives of local

residents. However, his decisions did not always satisfy all the participants of the reform process. Despite this fact the scientist's research legacy is invaluable to descendants, Ligin's followers and modern scientists. The continuation of developing V.M. Ligin's initiatives by the mayors-followers (P.A. Kryzhanovskiy and P.A. Zeleniy) later showed a worthy result. The activity considered above, taking into account the opinion of V.M. Ligin's contemporaries, indicates his honesty and devotion to work, his loyalty and support of the general tendency of state policy.

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JEDNOSTKI FRAZEOLICZNE OZNACZAJĄCE STAN EMOCJONALNY OSOBY W DZIELACH PROZAICZNYCH DMYTRA KESHELI

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Adnotacja. Artykuł mówi o użyciu frazeologizmów oznaczających stan emocjonalny osoby w prozaicznych dziełach współczesnego pisarza zakarpatoukraińskiego Dmytra Kesheli. Wybrany materiał rzeczywisty jest przetwarzany za pomocą metody opisowej, a także metod analizy kontekstowej i składnikowej. Okazało się, że cechą języka dzieł sztuki D. Kesheli jest udane połączenie języka literackiego z dialektem zakarpackim. W procesie badania dzieł sztuki pisarza odnotowano około stu jednostek frazeologicznych na oznaczenie stanu emocjonalnego osoby. Autor w większości używa ich w odniesieniu do doświadczenia, strachu, cierpienia osoby. W aspekcie językowo-kulturowym przeanalizowano najbardziej reprezentatywne tradycyjne i indywidualnie autorskie jednostki frazeologiczne, zidentyfikowano cechy użycia zwrotów w indywidualnym stylu pisarza. Obecnie aktualne pozostają problemy dotyczące funkcjonowania jednostek frazeologicznych w języku pisarzy. Jednostki frazeologiczne stają się integralną częścią artystycznego postrzegania rzeczywistości i częścią artystycznego stylu mowy. Frazeologizmy odzwierciedlają nie tylko kulturę narodową, ale także narodową wizję świata. Dochodzimy do wniosku, że badanie jednostek frazeologicznych na materiale dzieł sztuki Dmytra Kesheli otwiera szerokie perspektywy badania różnych przejawów życia ludzkiego.

Słowa kluczowe: Dmytro Keshelia, jednostki frazeologiczne, frazeologizm, tradycyjne jednostki frazeologiczne, frazeologizmy indywidualno-autorskie, aspekt lingwokulturologiczny.

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DESIGNATING HUMAN EMOTIONAL STATE IN DMYTRO KESHELYA'S PROSAIC COMPOSITIONS

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Abstract. The article deals with the use of phrases designating human emotional state in prosaic compositions by modern Transcarpathian Ukrainian writer Dmytro Keshelya. The selected actual material is worked up by means of the descriptive method. Methods of contextual and componential analysis have been used in the article. It has been found