

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF PROFESSOR I.S. VYNOKUR AS A HISTORIOGRAPHY SOURCE

The article analyzes various options of autobiographies of Ioyn Srulevych Vynokur, a famous Ukrainian scholar, historian, archaeologist, professor of archeology of Eastern Europe of Kamienets-Podilsky State University, written during his work at university during the 1960s - early 2000s. It emphasizes their value as material for the biography of the scientist and reconstruction of historiographical situation in Ukraine in the second half of the last century. In the appendix his autobiography "Monologue-reflection" is published.

Key words: *Ioyn Vynokur, autobiography, historian, archaeologist, scientific work, source.*

In exploring the local historiographical process or scientific biography of a historian of great importance are the materials of his creative laboratory – drafts, notes, work plans, and personal documents – memoirs, diaries, private correspondence and autobiography. The latter, as a kind of historiographical sources is an important and sometimes the only and unique source of information about a particular situation or socio-political event. Thus, the researchers emphasized that "Autobiography" written by M. Kostomarov is a "valuable and often the only source of some aspects of the history of the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood, historiography of Russia and Ukraine"¹.

The article analyzes the options of autobiography of the famous Ukrainian historian, archaeologist, Professor of Kamienets-Podilsky State University I. Vynokur, written by him during pedagogical work in the institution in the 1960s - early 2000s.

Ioyn Srulevych Vynokur (4.VII.1930-19.09.2006) lived a long and extremely rich and vibrant life filled with friends, colleagues and students, actions and

creativity, sense and goodwill. Most of the historians and students liked and respected him. He was energetic and persistent, childishly direct, friendly and warm, curious and stubborn, hardworking and honest, self-confident and ready to compromise. Having made a successful career of an archaeologist and researcher of ancient Dniester territory, a gifted high school teacher and organizer of the regional studies movement in Khmelnytsky region, he left a rich scientific heritage in the field of ancient history of Ukraine. Among his most famous scientific papers and textbooks – "Antiquities of Eastern Volyn of the first half of the 1st millennium AD" (1960), "History and culture of Cherniakhiv tribes of Dniester-Dnieper watershed of II-V centuries AD "(1972)," Ancient Slavs on the Dniester "(1977, co-author B.O. Tymoshchuk)," A handbook of Archaeology of Ukraine "History of steppe Dniester and Southern Bug region. From the Stone Age to the Middle Ages "(1985)," Busha: Regional Studies Historical Essays "(1991, the author of 3 sections and editor)," Bakota. Ancient capital of the Lowlands "(1994, co-author P.A. Horishny)," Archaeology of Ukraine. A manual for schools "(1994, co-author D.Ya. Telegin)," Ancient and medieval history of Ukraine. Tutorial "(1996, co-author S.V. Trubchaninov)" Slavic jewelers of Dniester "(1997)," Chernjakhivska Culture: Origin and Destiny "(2000). In addition, he wrote nearly 400 scientific and popular scientific papers, participated in hundreds of editorial boards of scientific collections.

In the personal file of I. Vynokur among archaeological materials of the laboratory of the department of archive studies and special historical and jurisprudential sciences of Ivan Ohienko Kamianets-Podilsky National University, we found three variants of the autobiography of the scientist, which became the subject of analysis.

Autobiography, dated March 6, 1963, was written by a young scientist for submitting to the personnel department for taking the vacant post of assistant of the department of History of Kamianets-Podilsky State Pedagogical Institute, where he was hired to work on March 1, 1963 with a load of 300 hours by the end of the academic year with a salary of 105 rubles a month². Subsequently the text of the autobiography by I. Vynokur was twice supplemented on March 2, 1974 and December 10, 1982, the reasons why he did it we have not finally found out.

In the original version of his autobiography, I. Vynokur said that in 1948 he finished secondary school №25 in Zhytomyr, the same year he entered the Faculty of History of Chernivtsi University, graduated it in 1953. The information about the beginning of his work is of great interest: "From 1953 to 1957 he worked as a research assistant of Zhytomyr regional studies museum. Simultaneously he worked at the teacher-training institute"³. But the position in which he worked at the institute, was not indicated. The answer is found in his personal sheet of accounting staff: «IV.1954 - IV.1956. Teacher, paid by the hour of Zhytomir Pedagogical Institute"⁴. Later in the document we noted that from 1957 to March 1963 he worked as the head of the historical museum of Chernivtsi State University and simultaneously taught at the department of History of the USSR and was paid by the hour. Meanwhile in the workbook I. Vynokur says that in May 1957 he was appointed to the post of laboratory assistant of the Department of General History performing the duties of the head of the Historical Museum, and in February 1958 he was transferred to the position of the head of the Historical museum⁵. In addition, in his autobiography he noted that in 1962 he defended his candidate thesis at the Institute of Archaeology of the USSR (Leningrad)"⁶. It also has information about his family: "Married since 1955. Wife – Nadia Hryhorivna Lytovchenko. Daughter – Vynokur Tatiana was born in 1959 "⁷.

March 2, 1974 I. Vynokur added autobiography records that reflect the main events of his personal life and social and political activities of the previous decade. Thus, the information about his public work said: "From 1965 to the present is the chairman of the City Society for Historic Preservation and Cultural Organization. From 1964 to the present is Scientific Secretary of Khmelnytsky region historical and regional studies society "⁸. He also said that his mother lived in Zhytomyr with his sister and her family, and his father died in 1964 and was buried in the city of Zhytomyr. Taking into consideration dictatorship of the Communist Party of the USSR, he considered it necessary to emphasize that "in April 1969 he joined to the Communist Party" and that "no one from the family was deprived of voting rights and is not living abroad."

December 10, 1982 I. Vynokur again made additions to his autobiography, in

his personal file he mentioned the replacement in 1977 of the old passport by the new one, and his election in 1977 a member of the Party Committee of the Institute, awarding in April 1980 by the Presidium of Supreme Soviet the honorary title "Honored worker of higher school of the USSR", defense in 1978 doctoral thesis at the Institute of Archaeology of the USSR, awarding in 1980 by the decision of the VAC scientific title of professor and stated the total number of scientific publications – 146⁹.

At the beginning of the second decade of the 2000s among archaeological materials of the laboratory of archive studies and special and jurisprudential subjects were found two other options of I. Vynokur's autobiography, written himself a few years before his death. The first of these had the official title of "Short Biography" and the other – "Monologue-reflection."

"Short Biography" (with the meaning of autobiography – S.K.) opened with an aphorism, which can be considered a professional scientist credo: "Large and small discoveries in archeology require constant active search." Pointing major milestones of his life, the author marked that since 1963 he worked in Kamianets-Podilsky pedagogical institute, where he was promoted from assistant of the Department of History, to Head of the Department of Eastern European history and archeology. Then he also lapidary recorded: "In 1978 I defended doctoral thesis, in 1980 was conferred the academic title of professor, and in 1981 – the honorary title of Honored Worker of Higher School of Ukraine, in 1997 was elected academician of high school, and in 1999 – Ukrainian Academy of history."¹⁰

The following information is an important reference for researchers and biographers of I. Vynokur's heritage in terms of determining his personal preferences of scientific research. Most of all he was attracted by Slavic-Russian archeology, namely the study of Chernyakhivska culture of II-V centuries, medieval Slavic culture of V-VII centuries, monuments of Kyiv Rus of IX-XIV centuries. The results of his research were summarized in a series of personal books, among them the author of "Short Biography" singled out "Eastern Antiquities of Volyn of the first half of millennium AD" (Chernivtsi, 1960), "History and Culture of Cherniakhiv tribes" (Kyiv, 1972), "Ancient Slavs on the Dniester" (Uzhhorod, 1977), "History of steppe

Dniester and Southern Bug region. From the Stone Age to the Middle Ages" (Kyiv, Odessa, 1985), "Bakota. Ancient capital of the Lowlands" (Kamianets-Podilsky, 1994), "Slavic jewelers of the Dniester region" (Kamianets-Podilsky, 1997); "Chernjakhivs'ka culture: origins and destiny" (Kamianets-Podilsky, 2000) and others¹¹.

The author of the document also listed his published textbooks for schools and universities, "Collecting and determining archaeological sites and methodology of their use in schools" (K., 1967), "Archaeology of Ukraine" (K., 1994, co-author D.Ya. Telegin), "Ancient and medieval history of Ukraine" (Kyiv, 1996), "History of Ukraine" for grades 6-7 (Kamyanytsia Podolsky, 1997, 1998, 2000, co-author S.V. Trubchaninov) and others¹². The scholar separately stated his participation in the prestigious international archaeological congresses that took place in several European cities: Warsaw (1965), Prague (1966), Berlin (1970), Bratislava (1975), Sofia (1980), Kyiv (1983), Novgorod (1996).

Biography ended with the statement of the formation of scientific archaeological school among pupils of the famous scientist: "During the years of work in the university I. Vynokur brought up a group of scholar-archaeologists, which resulted in the formation of the archaeological school. Among the students – doctors and candidates of sciences, employees of research institutions, universities, museums."¹³

Considerable interest for researchers has another manuscript called by I. Vynokur "Monologue-reflection". It reveals his plans to write an expanded version of autobiographies or memoirs in the early 2000s. Besides the traditional notes on childhood and youth years of the scholar, we found emotional remarks about his past (interesting insight into the history), about individuals who were related to him or to his activities. These facts help comprehend the motives of choice of profession, have the assessment of university teachers and guidance to young scientists and colleagues.

Among the memories of childhood and youth the scholar mentions his great love to photography, which as the author thought, played an important role in choosing a profession. "The camera helped to depict the scenic surroundings and

architectural monuments of Zhytomyr", he wrote. "This, obviously influenced my choice of career – after school I entered the historical faculty of the State University of Chernivtsi."¹⁴

With warm words I. Vynokur recalled his university teachers, professors O.D. Dmytrev and V.A. Holobutsky, whose lectures on ancient history and Kyiv Rus finally convinced that he properly chose the profession of the researcher of ancient and medieval history. "Meeting with archaeologist B.O. Tymoshchuk who worked in Chernivtsi regional museum and in whose expeditions I participated, starting with the second-year of study, has led to my taking up archeology", wrote Ioyn Srulevych. "Borys Onysymovych Tymoshchuk is my teacher-mentor. He taught me "to read" the ground during archaeological explorations and excavations."¹⁵

Summing up his experience of work in higher education Ukraine, I. Vynokur emphasized that the key to achieving success in higher education is that adequate friendly "microclimate" in the team that is created by "democratic principles of respect for colleagues and students." According to his conviction in research and teaching we should not be subjected to political moments, and the basis of true science is objective evaluation. "My credo is work creatively and help your colleagues and students in scientific and educational activities."¹⁶

The author of "Monologue-reflection" raised the question of contemporary development of Ukraine. Noteworthy are his remarks on the duty of every citizen to promote the rise of economy, science, education and culture of the country. "The society badly needs consolidation for strengthening the country. And it is entirely possible provided various political parties and groups work for the good of Ukraine", he wrote. "Only democratic principles of compromise in various fields of economy and politics will lead Ukraine to a strong state and improve the welfare of all its citizens."¹⁷

Thus, the versions of I. Vynokur's autobiography, written during the 1960s – early 2000s, enable better understanding of the spiritual essence of the famous Ukrainian scholar, archaeologist, teacher and public figure, one of the initiators of the introduction of the course "Archaeology of Ukraine" in the training process in higher education.

Примітки:

¹ «Автобіографія» // Смолій В. А. та ін. Микола Костомаров: Віхи життя і творчості: Енциклопед. довід. / В. А. Смолій, Ю. А. Пінчук, О. В. Ясь; Вступ. ст. і заг. ред. В.А. Смолія. – К., 2005. – С. 13.

² Наказ № 54 по Кам'янець-Подільському державному педагогічному інституту від 2 березня 1963 р. // Відомчий архів Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка. – Ф. 10. – Оп. 26-П. – Спр. 97. – Арк. 7.

³ Автобіографія // Там само. – С. 3.

⁴ Личный листок по учету кадров // Там само. – Ф. 10. – Оп. 26-П. – Спр. 97. – Арк. 1 зв.

⁵ Трудовая книжка Винокура Иона Срулевича // Там само. – С. 122.

⁶ Автобіографія // Там само. – С. 3.

⁷ Там само. – Арк. 3 зв.

⁸ Там само. – Арк. 3 зв.

⁹ Там само. – Арк. 4.

¹⁰ Винокур І. С. Коротка біографічна довідка // Матеріали археологічної лабораторії Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка. – Арк. 1.

¹¹ Там само. – Арк. 1-2.

¹² Там само. – Арк. 2.

¹³ Там само. – Арк. 2.

¹⁴ Винокур І. С. Монолог-роздум // Матеріали археологічної лабораторії Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка. – Арк. 1.

¹⁵ Там само.

¹⁶ Там само. – Арк. 3.

¹⁷ Там само. – Арк. 3 зв.

Appendix

Монолог-роздум

Моє дитинство пов'язано з мальовничими річками Східної Волині – Роставицею і Тетереvim. Скелясті береги Тетерева з дитячих років закарбувались у моїй пам'яті. Замково-чорні архітектурні споруди Старого міста в Житомирі пробуджують інтерес до давньої і середньовічної історії. Ще у шкільні роки захопився фото справою. Фотоапарат допоміг зафіксувати мальовничі околиці і пам'ятки архітектури Житомира. Звідси, очевидно, і вималювався мій вибір – після закінчення школи я вступив на історичний факультет Чернівецького державного університету.

На історичному факультеті лекції професорів О. Д. Дмитрева з античної історії і В. О. Голобуцького з Київської Русі остаточно переконали мене у тому, що вірно обрано фах дослідника давньої і середньовічної історії. А знайомство з археологом Б. О. Тимощуком, який працював в Чернівецькому обласному краєзнавчому музеї і в експедиціях якого працював, починаючи з II-го курсу, привело до того, що я спеціально почав займатися археологією. Бориса Онисимовича Тимощука вважаю своїм учителем-наставником. Він навчив мене «читати» землю при археологічних розвідках і розкопках.

Тему своєї дипломної роботи «Нові матеріали по історії Галицько-Волинської Русі» я обрав і реалізував після участі у 1951–1952 рр. у галицькій археологічній експедиції НАН України під керівництвом О. Й. Довженка.

Багаторічна викладацька і наукова робота у вузі переконує, що творчі успіхи можливі лише при наявності відповідного доброзичливого «мікроклімату» в колективі. Демократичні принципи поважного ставлення до колег і студентів панують на історичному факультеті нашого вузу. Це, безперечно, запорука подальших успіхів колективу факультету в цілому, а також кожного з викладачів і студентів-майбутніх істориків.

Особливості профілю історичного факультету полягають, на мою думку, у об'єктивних, виважених, позбавлених невмотивованої полярності оцінках історичних подій, що відбувалися і відбуваються у суспільстві. Я залишаюсь прихильником деполітизації науки і освіти. У науковій та викладацькій

діяльності не слід піддаватися політичним миттєвостям (Тут і далі збережено правопис автора – С. К.). Основа справжньої науки – виважені, об’єктивні оцінки. Цим принципам дотримуюсь сам і вчу дотримуватися їх і студентів.

Моє життєве кредо: Працюй творчо сам і допомагай у науково-педагогічній діяльності колегам і студентам.

Сучасний етап історії України вимагає від всіх громадян усвідомлення того, що суверенна Українська держава реально існує. Кожний з громадян повинен у відповідній галузі своєї діяльності активно сприяти піднесенню економіки, науки, освіти і культури країни. Для зміцнення нашої держави вкрай необхідна консолідація суспільства. А вона цілком можлива при умові, що різні політичні партії та угруповання працюють на благо України, – писав він. – Тільки демократичні принципи пошуку компромісу в різних сферах економіки і політики приведуть, на моє глибоке переконання, до зміцнення України і до покращення добробуту всіх її громадян.

Афоризм

Великі і малі відкриття в археології вимагають постійного, активного і напруженого пошуку.