

**PUBLIC ACTIVITIES OF PETRO SOKALSKYI
(TO THE 185th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH AND THE
130th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH)**

The objective. The study examines the public activities of a famous Ukrainian composer P.P. Sokalskyi and its importance for the cultural and economic development of the Southern Ukraine in the mid-to-late XIXth century. It looks at the areas of interest of P.P.Sokalskyi and emphasizes the importance of his public activity and its influence on the formation of the economy and trade in Odessa and the entire Southern region as a whole. The article analyzes the archive materials (P.P.Sokalskyi's published pieces) on various aspects of economic nature as well as the public activities of the artist in the field of music education and popularization of music as an art. The research **methodology** consists of historical, primary sources studying and biographical methods. The mentioned above methodological approach allows to reveal and analyze the economic and cultural life of the Southern region within the defined timeframe through printed press publications and to find the archival documents which makes it possible to create the retrospective view on P.P.Sokalskyi's public activities in the mid-to-late XIXth century and to add some new facts to the biography of this famous personality of the national culture. **Scientific originality.** This research highlights previously unstudied period of P.P.Sokalskyi's activities and introduces new archival documents, which enables the retrospective view on his public activities. **Conclusion.** On the basis of the archival documents, it can be concluded that in the field of public service P.P.Sokalskyi proved to be not only an outstanding writer whose publications shaped public opinion of the entire South region. He showed himself a serious professional in various issues of agriculture, which started to develop in the South at that time, as well as in economy and trade. Thanks to P.P.Sokalskyi the fairs of wine products have become a tradition, which successfully continues nowadays. Owing to him tree plantations and forest belts were introduced, permanent meteorological services were founded etc.

Keywords: Public activities, archival materials, articles on economic issues.

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Громадська діяльність Петра Сокальського (до 185-річчя від дня народження та 130-річчя від дня смерті)

Мета роботи. Дослідження пов'язане з висвітленням громадської діяльності відомого українського композитора П. П. Сокальського, виявленням її значущості для культурного та економічного розвитку Півдня України другої половини XIX ст. Висвітлюються сфери інтересів П. П. Сокальського, підкреслюється значення його громадської діяльності і її вплив на становлення економіки і торгівлі Одеси та всього південного регіону. Аналізуються архівні матеріали (публіцистика П. П. Сокальського), присвячені різним питанням економічного характеру, а також громадська діяльність митця у сфері музичного просвітництва та популяризації музичного мистецтва. **Методологія** дослідження полягає у застосуванні історичного, джерелознавчого, біографічного методів. Зазначений методологічний підхід дає змогу розкрити і проаналізувати економічне та культурне життя південного регіону за публікаціями в пресі, віднайти архівні документи, які дозволили зробити ретроспективу громадської діяльності П. П. Сокальського у другій половині XIX ст. та додати нові факти до біографії відомого діяча національної культури. **Наукова новизна** роботи полягає у висвітленні раніше недосліджуваної сторінки діяльності П. П. Сокальського і введенні у науковий обіг архівних документів, які уможливають створення ретроспективи його громадської діяльності. **Висновки.** Спираючись на архівні матеріали, можна дійти висновку, що П. П. Сокальський проявив себе на ниві громадського служіння не тільки як видатний публіцист, завдяки публікаціям якого формувалася громадська думка усього Півдня, а й як серйозний фахівець з різних питань сільського господарства, яке тоді перебувало на Півдні у стадії становлення, а також економіки і торгівлі. Саме завдячуючи П. П. Сокальському була вкорінена традиція виставок виноробної продукції, яка успішно діє і в наш час, впроваджені деревні насадження і лісосмуги, створені служби постійного метеоспостереження тощо.

Ключові слова: громадська діяльність, архівні матеріали, статті з економічних питань.

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Ощественная деятельность Петра Сокальского (к 185-летию со дня рождения и 130-летию со дня смерти)

Цель работы. В исследовании освещается общественная деятельность известного украинского композитора П. П. Сокальского, выявляется её значимость для культурного и экономического развития Юга Украины второй половины XIX в. Освещаются сферы интересов П. П. Сокальского, подчеркивается значение его общественной деятельности и её влияние на становление экономики и торговли Одессы и южного региона в целом. Анализируются архивные материалы (публицистика П. П. Сокальского), посвященные различным вопросам экономического характера, а также общественная деятельность художника в сфере музыкального просветительства и популяризации музыкального искусства. **Методология** исследования заключается в использовании исторического, источниковедческого, биографического методов. Означенный методологический подход позволяет раскрыть и проанализировать экономическую и культурную жизнь южного региона по публикациям в прессе, открыть архивные документы, которые позволили сделать ретроспективу общественной деятельности П. П. Сокальского во второй половине XIX в. и дополнить биографию известного деятеля национальной культуры новыми

фактами. **Научная новизна** работы состоит в освещении ранее не исследованной страницы деятельности П. П. Сокальского и введении в научный обиход архивных документов, которые сделали возможной ретроспективу его общественной деятельности. **Выводы.** Основываясь на архивных материалах, можно сделать выводы о том, что П. П. Сокальский проявил себя на ниве общественного служения не только как выдающийся публицист, благодаря публикациям которого формировалась общественная мысль всего Юга, но и как серьёзный специалист по различным вопросам сельского хозяйства, которое тогда пребывало на Юге в стадии становления, а также экономики и торговли. Именно благодаря П. П. Сокальскому стали традиционными выставки винодельческой продукции, которые успешно действуют и в наше время, введены древесные насаждения и лесополосы, созданы службы постоянных метеонаблюдений и т. п.

Ключевые слова: общественная деятельность, архивные материалы, статьи по экономическим вопросам.

Rationale of the research topic. The modern view on the achievements of the national culture constantly brings back the names of not only contemporaries but also the artists from the last century. Among them the name of Petro Petrovych Sokalskyi (1832 – 1887) stands out distinctively. Now, the importance of his personality in the history of Ukrainian culture and art of the mid-to-late XIXth century is beyond a shadow of doubt, since without the versatile activities of this gifted man we could not imagine the development of the national culture in general. Contribution made by P.Sokalskyi is significant. But the artist's work, all of its depth and diversity is still unstudied. Today the fine art and cultural studies experts have not yet fully understood the scope of this activities and his legacy in the history of our culture.

Anniversaries – joyful or sad – become one of the means to attract the attention of experts and general public to the life and work of an outstanding person. In 2017 the Ukrainian culture will celebrate double anniversaries of P.Sokalskyi: the 185th anniversary of his birth and the 130th anniversary of his death. These anniversaries provide another opportunity to refer to his artistic work.

Regarding the celebration of P.Sokalskyi's anniversaries, they may be said to have been celebrated only twice: in 1927 (the 40th anniversary of his death) and in 1987 (the 100th anniversary of his death). The archive data shows that in 1927 large-scale events were organized: the first materials of P.Sokalskyi's biography were published, written by L.Lisovsky. Thanks to him the meetings of the composer "brigades" were held, in particular, in Kharkiv, performing some of the artist's creations. All-Union Conference organized by the first researcher of his artistic work T.Karysheva in Moscow was devoted to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of P.Sokalskyi's death.

P.Sokalskyi back in his time was known as a chemist, agrarian, journalist, writer, composer, music critic, folklorist, music scholar, a historian, and social activist. His speciality was chemistry, the work of his life – music and journalism. Mastering the latter he had passed all stages of a career ladder from the reporter to the editor-owner of a well-respected newspaper.

The work of P.Sokalskyi at different times was referenced by many famous art scholars. Among them T. Karysheva [7], G.Tumeneva [9], L.Arhimovych [1], T.Bulat [6], O.Oliynyk [6], R.Kulik [7], and O.Izvarina [2]. Particular attention of the scientists was drawn to the music critic works of P.Sokalskyi as well as his works as folklorist and composer. Thus, the other areas of his talents for a long time remained unknown.

The talents of P.Sokalskyi were so diverse that we can research them only by defining clearly a particular scope of his activities. A selected problem requires concentration of primary attention on his public activities, although even with such a focus, one cannot clearly distinguish the boundaries of the scope of his interests, since all of them were aimed at serving people and society.

Rationale of the research is conditioned by the lack of comprehensive studies of the versatile activities of such an outstanding person in Ukrainian culture as P.Sokalskyi, particularly his public activities.

The objective of the study is to highlight public activities of P.Sokalskyi in the South of Ukraine in the mid-to-late XIXth century, which leads to the formulation of the following tasks: to make a general review of P.Sokalskyi's area of activity and outline the scope of his public interests; and to highlight social activities of P.Sokalskyi in the field of economic and cultural development of the Southern region based on the uncovered archival materials and documents.

Summary of the core materials. He has remained in history of the National music as a folklorist, composer and music critic. As a folklorist, P.Sokalskyi was engaged in collecting musical folklore of the peoples inhabiting the South of Ukraine, as well as studying the nature of Ukrainian folk songs, their specific features and differences from the Russian folklore. The contemporaries noted that the priority in studying folk songs from comparative historical perspective belongs to P.Sokalskyi, and his fundamental work "Rus folk song, Great Rus and Lesser Rus, in its melodies and rhythmic structure and its dissimilarity from the principles of modern harmonious music" (1888) opened the way for the comparative musical ethnography. It was the work which made the name of P.Sokalskyi known in Western Europe, and became a "table book" for the studies of the Slavic folk music.

Petro Petrovych became famous in Ukraine also as a composer. He created over a hundred of musical works in various genres. He contributed significantly into the Ukrainian school of composers. His achievements are particularly significant in the genres of fortepiano suites, cantatas and operas. Now, no doubts that he wrote the first, for the time being, Ukrainian opera (1857). It exists only as a fact of the Ukrainian music history.

He is also known as a music critic, researcher of folk music, the first music aesthetician and music psychologist in Ukraine and Russia. His musical critique reviews cover significant events in the musical life of Odessa, in particular, the opera premieres, including operas of S.Gulak-Artemovskiy "Cossack beyond the Danube" and M.Lysenko "Christmas Night".

P.Sokalskyi also possessed a great literary talent. He wrote poetic libretto for three of his operas, and he is an author of the autobiographical novel "Paths of life. Inhulov's Essays" (1874), as well as novels and short stories which were published in the well-respected newspaper "Odessa Bulletin".

P.Sokalskyi's public activity had started quite early and was linked to his choice of journalist profession. He became employed by a number of well-known publishing houses. Petro Petrovych was the first Ukrainian who regularly made reports about the United States, the country unknown to the wide audience. P.Sokalskyi's articles on the USA were published during his stay there in the following editions: "The Russian Word", "Saint-Petersburg's Bulletin", "Notes of the Motherland" and "Odessa Bulletin". On the pages of the latter he acted as a writer, showing deep expertise in the fields of chemistry, agriculture and trade. "Odessa Bulletin", edited by P.Sokalskyi, has played an important role in the economic and cultural development of the South of Ukraine and this role can hardly be overestimated.

Among the economic articles, "Notes on trade of Russia with other countries", "Economic future of Odessa" and "On the dyeing substances made of sorghum" sparked particular interest. P.Sokalskyi was interested in the issues of social nature, as evidenced by the article "Draft notes for the article on the economic situation of the people in Russia".

As a citizen and resident of Odessa P.Sokalskyi was interested in its prosperity and development. His article "Economic future of Odessa" [3] was dedicated to the mapping of economic future for the city. The author connects its development primarily with the trade. According to him, the development of this sector of economy can create conditions for the development of literature and arts in Odessa. The author writes about the importance of trade to the city life as follows: "In case we want to abandon the trade, we shall have to starve" [3] and he calls on Odessa's people to take care of the economic prosperity of the region and become an example of entrepreneurship and enthusiasm for the benefit of Odessa.

As a journalist P.Sokalskyi aimed at acquainting the community of readers with the most recent developments of science and technology, both Russian and foreign. He adhered to this principle throughout his journalist activities and especially, while being the publishing editor and the owner of the main newspaper of the Southern Ukraine – "Odessa Bulletin".

One of such works is his article "On the dyeing substances made of sorghum" [5]. In this article, P.Sokalskyi familiarizes the readers with the latest scientific discoveries, published in the French magazine "Revue coloniale". He writes on the possibility to receive various useful substances by dissolving the sorghum seed membranes in water, alcohol, ether, acids and alkalis. From the said solutions red and yellow dyes were then obtained. Particularly here P.Sokalskyi describes a detailed analysis of the technology of acquiring the dyes, as well as sugar and alcohol. This article tells about his knowledge as a chemist and economist, since sorghum – is an unpretentious plant, and the profit from using it is significant. In the large article "Notes on trade of Russia with other countries" [4] the author highlights the issues of wine export and import. He connects trade with the development of viticulture and winemaking in Russia indicating the best regions in this respect, and the best specimen of grapes and wines. P.Sokalskyi himself, as a Secretary of the Agricultural Community, was the permanent representative of the commissions awarding the wines for quality. Based on his experience, he pointed out the wines of Caucasus, Bessarabia and the Crimea, among the winners of exhibitions, considering them competitive in the global market of wine products. He organized exhibitions and wine tastings from three of the most powerful winemaking regions – South Ukraine (including Bessarabia), Crimea, the Caucasus (and the Trans-Caucasian region) and described this fact as: "We in the Community has exhibitions of the tobaccos of Bessarabia in 1865, 1868, 1870; Bessarabian wine exhibitions in 1858, 1862, 1864 and 1870, respectively. The complete exhibition of wines from all areas of the South, the Crimea, the Caucasus and Transcaucasia was first held last year" [1871 – O.I.] [4].

While P.Sokalskyi served as a responsible Secretary of the Agricultural Community of the South, he also developed and planted the plan of improvement of the rural economy, based on unfavourable climate conditions, introduced tree plantations around agricultural lands, organized a permanent meteorological monitoring of weather conditions and requested for the land loans to enable the acceleration of development of the fertile lands in the Southern. It should be emphasized that the regular term in the Secretary office is 3 years. For P.Sokalskyi it was a period from 1868 – 1869 till 1871 – 1872. He did not stay for the second term, because of the early health problems of his brother he took over the family business having become a publisher and owner of "Odessa Bulletin".

Journalistic work of P.Sokalskyi is a whole epoch in the history of development of Odessa and Southern Ukraine, and it is impossible to imagine achievements of this region in many fields without his fruitful work in the field of shaping public opinion.

Public activities of P.Sokalskyi is also reflected distinctively in the field of engaging musical talents of Odessa into Philharmonic Society, for which he was elected a vice director in 1859. The organizer himself performed during the concerts as a pianist, member of ensemble, accompanist and a performer of his own works. In 1864 Petro Petrovych organized a Choir in Odessa, joined by an amateur orchestra. So that's how P.Sokalskyi founded the Music Amateur Society. Music classes were held there. Under the initiative of Petro Petrovych the musical school was opened in Odessa (1866). The musicians of the Music Amateur Society played music of Russian and foreign composers, because the main objective of the Society was to popularize the best achievements of the world music art. Many pieces of Petro Petrovych composing heritage were first heard in these concerts, in particular the cantata "Listen" and excerpts from the opera "May Night".

In his public activity P.Sokalskyi has devoted great efforts to musical education: he delivered lectures for the members of the Music Amateur Society on the history of music, folk music, theory and aesthetics of

music, and music psychology. His work as a propagator of music and composer influenced one of his contemporaries, the future famous Ukrainian composer P.I.Nischynskyi, one of his choir members.

Petro Petrovych was greatly preoccupied with the problems of the music culture in Odessa. His dream was to open the Opera theater in the city, where operas in any language would be staged. Since 1867 he was primarily concerned with this urgent issue, involving into this process the progressive circles of Odessa through his publications. The problem was that there were permanent Italian, French and German opera troupes in Odessa, but there wasn't any Ukrainian or even Russian troupe. That is in the third city of the Russian Empire based on the economic indicators of the middle of the XIXth century, and later in the century – the first. P.Sokalskyi was pursuing the shaping of public opinion and explaining the necessity of having an opera theater in Odessa. He was doing this through his publications in "Odessa Bulletin" and on the pages of metropolitan newspapers and magazines, supported by the concerts of the Music Amateur Society and by his personal example as an active member of Odessa branch of the Russian Music Society. Finally in 1873 his dream came true.

P.Sokalskyi carried out significant public work as a musicologist and educator: he delivered lectures for the members of the Music Amateur Society on the history of music, folk music, theory and aesthetics of music and music psychology. The lectures on the history of music, given by Petro Petrovych at the Music Amateur Society in 1867 – 1868 were particularly important. The mentioned material allows to consider P.Sokalskyi a serious scientist, music researcher and public figure who had fruitfully worked in the field of music science and education. At a time when even the notion of "music" was not yet finally defined and music was not considered a science, not only in Ukraine but also in Russia, there were no music scientists of P.Sokalsky's level. It was him who insisted on the recognition of the music as a sphere of scientific knowledge and developed scientific approach to the music history. His work as a propagator of music and composer had a great influence on the culture of the South of Ukraine.

Scientific originality lies in the discovering and introducing into scientific research some new archival materials – the articles of P.Sokalskyi on economic issues, published in the "Odessa Bulletin" and representing the new biographical facts of P.P.Sokalskyi on the basis of which his public activities are highlighted in retrospective.

Conclusion. Through his publications Petro Petrovych Sokalskyi had significantly contributed to the shaping of public opinion in the South of Ukraine. As a result, the economic ties of the Southern Ukraine with other regions developed. Thanks to his public activities music culture in Odessa was given a significant impetus to development. Today, we can in all confidence state that it is impossible to imagine life of Odessa and the entire Southern Ukraine without the public activities of P.Sokalskyi, so naturally his work was integrated into the life of the region. Unfortunately, public activities of Petro Sokalskyi have not been fully researched yet and require further scientific studying.

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