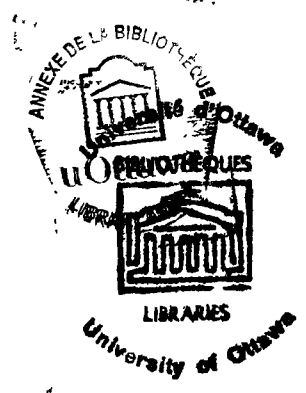


THE SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES OF A. A. SHAKHMATOV AND V. JAGIC
AS REFLECTED IN THEIR CORRESPONDENCE
(A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF SLAVIC PHILOLOGY)

by Stephan Rush

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*See Appendix I B.

CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

Stephan Rush was born August 3, 1920, in Mezhyhirya, Ukraine. After completing High School he attended the State Teachers College in Rohatyn, Ukraine, and graduated in 1943. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the Ukrainian Catholic Grand Seminary at Culemborg, in the Netherlands, in 1949, and completed a three-year business course at the University of Toronto in 1957. He received the Bachelor of Library Science degree in 1962 and the Master of Library Science degree in 1966 from the Library School of the University of Ottawa.

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Appendix

1. REPLIES FROM MOSCOW AND ZAGREB TO REQUESTS FOR MICROFILM COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A. A. SHAKHMATOV AND V. JAGIC
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2. ABSTRACT OF The scholarly activities of A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić as reflected in their correspondence
(A contribution to the history of Slavic Philology)

INTRODUCTION

This thesis is based completely on the written correspondence between Aleksei Aleksandrovich Shakhmatov and Vatroslav Jagić. The following three primary sources, available for research, were exhausted in its preparation. The first primary source contains forty-nine letters (thirty-seven letters of V. Jagić to Shakhmatov and twelve letters of A. A. Shakhmatov to V. Jagić) edited by Sergei Petrovich Obnorskiĭ¹. The second primary source is a microfilm copy of three hundred and twenty-five letters (only thirteen of these have been published to date) of A. A. Shakhmatov to V. Jagić provided upon request of the writer of this thesis². The third source is an article in a periodical Voprosy iazykoznanĭia (Problems of linguistics)³ which contains three letters of A. A. Shakhmatov to V. Jagić concerning the compilation of a historical dictionary of the Russian language.

¹ Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissĭia po istorii Akademii nauk SSSR. A. A. Shakhmatov, 1864-1920; Sbornik statei i materialov. Moscow, 1947. 474 p. (Its: Trudy, vypusk 3) Pages 13-104: Perepiska A. A. Shakhmatova s akad. I. V. Iagichem (1881-1894).

² Aleksei Aleksandrovich Shakhmatov. Three hundred and twenty-five letters of A. A. Shakhmatov to Vatroslav Jagić, March 25, 1881, to June 24, 1918. Zagreb, Fotografski Laboratorij, Nacionalna Sveucilisna Biblioteka, 1967. Microfilm negative copy, 100 feet.

³ Voprosy iazykoznanĭia, v. 10, no. 1, 1961, pp. 115-120.

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This analytical study is based on a total of three hundred and sixty-four letters exchanged between A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić during a period of more than thirty-seven years, beginning March 25, 1881, and ending June 24, 1918. Three hundred and twelve of these letters have never been published to date. The two scholars wrote to each other regularly except for three periods of silence. During the first period, 1891 to 1893, Shakhmatov lived in a rural area and worked as an agricultural officer of the Russian government. The second period, 1908 to 1911, coincided with the period of repressions in Russia, and the final period, from mid-september 1914 to June 24, 1918, occurred during the First World War. The last letter available is dated June 24, 1918, and is in all likelihood the final one in their long-lasting correspondence. The Civil War in Russia most probably terminated their exchange of letters. At that time Shakhmatov felt he was going to die soon and mentioned this in his last letter, which had sad overtones. His death occurred in 1920.

Shakhmatov's letters were long, sometimes running to several pages, and most of the time comparable to periodical articles in content and length. Shakhmatov wrote frequently to Jagić, sometimes as many as three letters a week. In comparison, Jagić's letters were short and less frequent. The letters of A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić constitute valuable documents outlining their scholarly activity and

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their achievements. Their correspondence also contains friendly notes on family life, travel, activities of their friends, etc., but most of the time it includes discussions of research matter, evaluation of new publications, inquiries about various linguists and their achievements. Both scholars discussed difficult and controversial problems in philology, checked references for each other in manuscripts and documents and exchanged publications for study and research.

Only thirty-seven letters written by Jagić to Shakhmatov were available. Unfortunately, the letters of Jagić to Shakhmatov from 1895 to 1920 could not be obtained⁴. However, to the best of this writer's knowledge, all the letters of Shakhmatov to Jagić were made available to him. The main source material is contained in Shakhmatov's letters to Jagić as most of the time it was Shakhmatov who sought Jagić's opinion and advice. In most of his letters Shakhmatov outlined problems and, after receiving Jagić's response, he expressed his agreement or disapproval in a subsequent letter. This available correspondence provided

⁴ A request for a microfilm copy sent to the Archives of the Academy of Sciences of USSR was turned down by its Director, B. V. Levshin, in his letter of December 21, 1967. The reason given was that the documents are being prepared for an edition. See Appendix 1 A.

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an abundance of material for the preparation of this thesis.

Other source material used for this thesis did not contain any analyses of the correspondence between these two scholars. Additional sources consulted contained biographical information on both scholars, appraisals of their scholarly achievements, and their contribution to the development of linguistics in general and Slavic linguistics in particular.

The correspondence between V. Jagić and A. A. Shakhmatov was conducted in Russian and the translation of the letters used in writing this work was done by the writer of this thesis. The transliteration of the names of persons and of institutions, as well as of titles in the Cyrillic alphabet is given in this thesis according to the rules of the Library of Congress of the United States of America.

In order to provide some information on the persons mentioned by A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić in their correspondence, an annotated index of the names cited is added to the thesis. The information is brief and given in relation to relevance of these persons to the correspondence between Jagić and Shakhmatov. Unfortunately, biographical information for some of these persons is unavailable.

I. SHAKHMATOV AND JAGIC AND THEIR WORKS

In order to provide a more distinct picture of the main topics discussed by V. Jagić and A. A. Shakhmatov in their correspondence, it is useful to provide some background information regarding these scholars.

Vatroslav Jagić (1838-1923) was one of the most productive and versatile Slavists. The beginning of his scholarly activity was marked by the article Quomodo scribamus nos?¹, published in 1859. He devoted over sixty years of his life to the study and research of the Slavic languages, literatures, folklore, ethnography, history and sociology. He wrote approximately seven hundred scholarly works, some of which are voluminous. His works were written in a variety of Slavic languages as well as in German and Latin. V. Jagić was of Croatian birth. He lectured at the University of Odessa (1872-74), the University of Berlin (1874-80), the University of Petersburg (1880-86), and was chairman of the Institute of Slavic philology at the Vienna University (1886-1923). As a professor he lectured in Sanskrit, Slavic linguistics, the history of the Russian language, and the origin of old Slavic documents. He was a particularly great specialist in Slavic paleography, especially of Glagolitic

¹ V. Jagić. Quomodo scribamus nos? In: Narodne novine, nos. 37-39, 1859.

script, and in the grammatical structure of various Slavic languages. While in Vienna he became an initiator of many important projects in the field of Slavistics. His lectures at the Vienna University gave rise to the development of a Center for Slavic studies not only for Austria but for the Balkans and for the whole of Europe, East and West.

Vatroslav Jagić continued the work of Izmail Ivanovych Sreznevskiy, a Ukrainian linguist, in Petersburg, and later of his predecessor at the Vienna University, the Slovenian scholar Franz Miklosić. In order to unite all Slavists and make them contribute their knowledge and energy to the development of Slavic studies he founded, in 1875, the Archiv für slavische Philologie (Archives for Slavic philology)². He wanted to bridge the gap between the Slavic and the West European world. His idea was to make the non-Slavic world aware of the development and research in Slavic philology. This journal published works of many Slavic and non-Slavic linguists on various problems of Slavic linguistics. As editor of the Archiv für slavische Philologie he endeavoured to maintain the journal on a high level of scholarship. He published numerous articles of his own and provided notes and commentaries upon works dealing with various problems of Slavic linguistics, ethnography and history.

² Archiv für slavische Philologie. Berlin, vol. 1-42, no. 3/4, 1875-1929//.

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The scope of the scholarly endeavours of V. Jagić was not limited to any specific Slavic nation. His philological works embraced the whole Slavic world and its cultural and philological matters. His competence was all encompassing for he was an erudite linguist and literary critic. In 1870 he received an honorary Doctor's degree in Slavic philology from the Petersburg University on the recommendation of I. I. Sreznevskiy to whom Jagić was introduced during the 1860's in Zagreb.

Jagić was primarily interested in the Old Slavonic language and the historic development of Slavic literatures. He accepted the theory of the Macedonian-Bulgarian origin of the Church Slavonic language and advanced the idea that the Glagolitic script was older than the Cyrillic. Jagić stressed the study of Old Slavonic because he was of the opinion that this was the foundation of Slavic linguistics which played an enormous role in the development of various Slavic literatures. He edited many important codices of the Old Slavonic language. Among these are the following: Codex Zographensis (1879), Codex Marianus (1883), and Codex Assemanianus. Jagić was also one of the many scholars who was preoccupied with the apostles of the Slavs, St. Cyril and Methodius, and their influence on the literary and cultural development of Slavs.

Besides producing various historical, literary and

linguistic works, Jagić was the leader of Slavic linguists in Europe for almost half a century. He inspired and directed a whole generation of prominent Slavic linguists. He established the Balkan Commission at the Academy of Sciences at Vienna for the collection and study of dialectological material of the Balkan peninsula which involved Slavists from various countries. Jagić was a member of the Russian, Serbian, Austrian and Croatian Academies of Sciences and also enjoyed membership in many scholarly societies in the various Slavic nations. His contribution to Slavistics was stressed in a Zbornik u slavu Vatroslava Jagića³ commemorating his seventieth birthday. A book of over seven hundred pages, it contains more than eighty articles written in many Slavic languages, as well as in German, French and Italian. Among the contributors one finds representatives of all Slavic nations and also Englishmen, Finns, Frenchmen, Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Rumanians and Scandinavians.

The most important works of Jagić are the following: Chetyre kritiko-paleograficheskie stat'i (St. Petersburg, 1884); Kriticheskie zametki po istorii russkogo iazyka (St. Petersburg, 1889); Rassuzhdenia iuznoslavianskoi i russkoi stariny o tserkovnoslavianskom iazyke (St. Petersburg, 1895); Entstehungsgeschichte der kircheslavischen Sprache (Vienna,

³ Jagić Festschrift. Zbornik u slavu Vatroslava Jagića. Berlin, 1908. vii, 725 p.

1900; revised edition, Berlin, 1913); Istoriia slavianskoi filologii (St. Petersburg, 1910); Vopros o runakh u slavian (St. Petersburg, 1911); Glagolicheskoe pis'mo (St. Petersburg, 1911).

One of the most pleasant and unforgettable episodes of Jagić's residence in Petersburg was his meeting with a sixteen-year-old high school student, A. A. Shakhmatov, in February 1881. Jagić became deeply impressed by the inquisitiveness of the young researcher and guided him very expertly to a scholarly career. The acquaintanceship of Jagić and Shakhmatov grew into an extraordinary friendship which became most beneficial to both scholars. The personal interest of V. Jagić towards A. A. Shakhmatov was that of an established scholar to a talented and developing student.

As Jagić's protege and close friend, A. A. Shakhmatov progressed quickly and attracted the attention of the scholarly world. Aleksei Aleksandrovich Shakhmatov (1864-1920) developed an interest in history and linguistics when he was a fifteen-year-old high school student. He became acquainted with professors V. F. Miller, F. F. Fortunatov, F. E. Korsh and others of Moscow University. In the spring of 1882 Shakhmatov took part, at the age of seventeen, in a discussion on the master's thesis presented by a Russian philologist, Aleksei Ivanovich Sobolevskii at the Moscow University. All those present were amazed at his thorough

knowledge of the old Russian manuscripts. Later he became a student of F. F. Fortunatov and was a member of the Moscow school of linguists. Shakhmatov graduated from the University of Moscow in 1887 and in 1889 he passed his master's examinations and started lecturing there on the history of the Russian language. In 1893 he published an article Issledovaniia v oblasti russkoi fonetiki in Russkii filologicheskii vestnik (Russian philological herald)⁴ and the Council of the University of Moscow granted him a Doctor's degree for this work. Shakhmatov was appointed professor at the University of Petersburg in 1908 and lectured there in the historical grammar of the Russian language.

The scholarly bequest of A. A. Shakhmatov embraces more than one hundred and fifty works. His subjects of interest were linguistics, literatures, paleography, folklore, ethnography and history. He paid considerable attention to historical phonetics, especially the evolution of sounds. His research in accentology resulted in the discovery of the movable accent in Protoslavic. This discovery became known as the law of Shakhmatov. He saw a very close relationship between the development of a language and the history of a nation. In his opinion the living dialects were the most important source for the comparative-historical

⁴ Russkii filologicheskii vestnik. Warsaw; Moscow; Petrograd. v. 1-77, 1879-1917//?

study of languages. He was very interested in historical and contemporary dialectology.

Shakhmatov is a highly regarded authority on the language of chronicles. His dedicated analyses of chronicles resulted in a series of monographs and books, some of which have been lauded by the most prominent Slavists. He is considered both an eminent philologist and a historian. His greatest contribution in connection with chronicles lies in the field of chronology. By a skilful comparison of chronicles he established the dates of various documents, their origin, place and nature of the environments in which each document was produced. Shakhmatov was the first to present the history of old chronicles and he studied it in the context of the history of a nation. He was especially interested in tracing the development of the Nestor's Chronicle, Chronicles of Suzdal' and Rostov of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the history of the Russian chronicles of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In addition, he edited many chronicles and provided them with valuable commentaries.

The most important works of Shakhmatov are the following ones: O iazyke Novgorodskikh gramot (1885-95); K istorii serbsko-khorvatskikh udarenii (1888) and Issledovaniia v oblasti russkoi fonetiki (1893), both published in Russkii filologicheskii vestnik; K voprosu ob obrazovanii russkikh narechii i narodnostei, published in the Zhurnal

Ministerstva Narodnogo Prosveshchenia (Journal of the Ministry of Education)⁵; Russkoe i slovenskoe akanie (1902); Issledovanie o Dvinskikh gramotakh xv veka (St. Petersburg, 1903); Kurs istorii russkogo iazyka. O polnoglasii i nekotorykh drugikh iavleniakh (St. Petersburg, 1903); Kurs istorii russkogo iazyka (St. Petersburg, 1908-11); Ocherk sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo iazyka (1911-12); Ocherk drevneishogo perioda istorii russkogo iazyka (1915); Kratkii ocherk istorii maloruskogo (ukrainskogo) iazyka, contained in Vvedenie v kurs istorii russkogo iazyka (part I, Petrograd, 1916); Drevneishie sud'by russkogo plemeni (Petrograd, 1919); Sintaksis russkogo iazyka (Leningrad, 1925, 1927, 1941).

The following chapters will show the main areas of co-operation between V. Jagić and A. A. Shakhmatov. The following quotation indicates the cordiality of their relationship which persisted throughout their acquaintanceship. This is from a short telegram sent by A. A. Shakhmatov to V. Jagić on the occasion of Jagić's golden wedding anniversary.

I wish that you astonish us for a long time to come with your cheerfulness and your health and serve us as an example in our work. With great pride you can look back on the past road of your life; you were able to do so much for scholarship and, in the broad sense, for education. Honour and

⁵ Zhurnal Ministerstva Narodnogo Prosveshchenia, v. iv, 1899, pp. 324-84.

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glory to your spouse who for fifty years was able to support your strength and your capacity to work⁶.

Any comments to the above quotation would be superfluous. All the correspondence between Shakhmatov and Jagić was conducted in such a spirit.

⁶ A. A. Shakhmatov. Telegram to V. Jagić, January 24, 1912.

II. EDITORIAL WORK, ARTICLES, BOOK REVIEWS

Periodical articles and book reviews occupied a large segment of the scholarly activity of Jagić and Shakhmatov and they are very much discussed in their letters. Vatroslav Jagić was already a well established scholar when Aleksei Aleksandrovich Shakhmatov was introduced to him. Jagić encouraged Shakhmatov to follow a scholarly career by inviting him to write an article for Archiv für slavische Philologie. The article was entitled Zur Kritik der altrussischen Texte¹ and was Shakhmatov's first publication.

Since the fall of 1880 Shakhmatov studied old Russian documents at the Synod Library in Moscow. This study was suggested to Shakhmatov by V. F. Miller, professor at the Moscow University. Shakhmatov began his study using the oldest document on the Life of Teodosii Pecherskii (Theodosius of the Caves) which was published in the Chteniia Obshchestva istorii i drevnostei rossiiskikh² (Proceedings of the Society for the Russian history and antiquities) at the University of Moscow. This document was edited by N. A. Popov (a Russian historian) and made available to Shakhmatov

¹ A. A. Shakhmatov. Zur Kritik der altrussischen Texte. In: Archiv für slavische Philologie, v. 5, 1881, pp. 613-23.

² Moscow. Universitet. Obshchestvo istorii i drevnostei rossiiskikh. Chteniia, v. 1, 1879.

for analysis. He studied this edition carefully and discovered many linguistic and paleographical errors. He discussed his findings with Jagić who suggested that he write an article. Shakhmatov agreed and started work on it. After a very thorough check of the original documents he compiled a list of many morphological errors and also errors in punctuation. In this article Shakhmatov stressed the need to study documents more thoroughly before editing them. Despite work done on the article Shakhmatov could not meet his deadline. The drawback was that the Archiv für slavische Philologie was published in German and Shakhmatov's knowledge of this language was not sufficient for writing a scholarly discourse. It was also difficult for him to translate his article into German. He wrote to Jagić and asked him to correct his style and grammatical errors and to edit it as he deemed it necessary. Jagić translated the article with only minor editing, being careful not to modify Shakhmatov's original ideas.

The Russian Academy of Sciences³ began publication of the journal Issledovaniia po russkomu iazyku (Research

³ The Russian Academy of Sciences was established in Petersburg on January 29, 1724 (Julian calendar) according to the plan of the Russian czar Peter I the Great. During its existence it had the following names: Imperatorskaia Akademiia Nauk, 1724-1917; Rossiiskaia Akademiia Nauk, 1918-1924. Since 1925 it is called Akademiia Nauk Sotiuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik; short name is Akademiia Nauk SSSR.

on the Russian language) in 1884 and V. Jagić was appointed its first editor. He was eager to get Shakhmatov to write for the journal. The first issue was planned to contain an article by I. I. Kozlovskii on the language of Ostromir's Gospel. An article by Shakhmatov analyzing the linguistic features of the Novgorod Gramoty⁴ was to appear in the second issue. Shakhmatov's article was checked by Jagić who recorded his comments in a letter. Jagić criticized Shakhmatov's article for lack of proper exposition and he suggested that Shakhmatov rework it. Jagić even offered to do it himself. This article by Shakhmatov contains traces of Jagić's editorial work. The critical appraisal of Shakhmatov's article by Jagić is indicated in the following excerpt from Jagić's letter:

In the beginning everything was running smoothly and I was delighted to see how wisely you treated dead letters when it was necessary to bring them to life. However, your virtuosity drives you sometimes a little too far. Your elaborate treatise about ⁵ does not fit into the context of the undertaken task. I am perplexed what to do and where to place such a long discourse. Should I put it in a supplement? You can be amazed with it but I cannot support you in this respect. I do not know whether Fortunatov and Korsh read your discourse but even if they would agree with your artificial creations I must admit that I cannot praise your unparalleled diligence⁵.

⁴ A. A. Shakhmatov. Issledovaniia o iazyke Novgorodskikh gramot xii i xiv v. In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Issledovaniia po russkomu iazyku, v. 2, 1885.

⁵ Vatroslav jagić. Letter to A. A. Shakhmatov, March 1, 1885.

Jagić disagreed with Shakhmatov's differentiation of the use of *ѣ* in secular literature as compared to its use in religious literature and suggested that part of this problematic discourse on gramoty be omitted. The revised article of Shakhmatov was published and he received one hundred and fifty rubles for it. The money was used to defray expenses incurred during a dialectological trip in the summer of 1886 to the Olonetsk district in the north of Russia.

Shakhmatov was dedicated to the study of the Proto-slavic. In an effort to gain an accurate picture of the language he referred to the oldest manuscripts available. He was also interested in extending his knowledge of the Russian and Ukrainian languages and did so by studying the Vergleichende Grammatik der slavischen Sprachen (Comparative grammar of the Slavic languages) by Franz Miklosić⁶. He also read Jagić's article Das altslovenische Evangelistarium Pop Savas⁷ criticizing the carelessness exhibited by some editors reviewing old manuscripts. Jagić pointed out in this article that careless editing of original source material generates inaccuracies. Shakhmatov realized this and wrote to Jagić

⁶ Franz Miklosić. Vergleichende Grammatik der slavischen Sprachen. Vienna, W. Braumüller, 1852- ; 2d edition, 1868-79. 4 v.

⁷ Vatroslav Jagić. Das altslovenische Evangelistarium Pop Savas. In: Archiv für slavische Philologie, v. vi, 1881, pp. 580-612.

indicating that the reading of Jagić's article led him to be suspicious of all edited Old Slavic texts. He examined the edited version of Izbornik Sviatoslava (Collection of Sviatoslav) dated 1073⁸ and discovered many inaccuracies and misprints. Some of the errors were paleographical, but many were of a linguistic nature, e.g., Бѣ ѿдѣ instead of Бѣ ѿдѣ; Бѣла instead of Бѣла.

While preparing his article he could not decide to which journal he should submit it. A Russian linguist, A. E. Viktorov, helped him obtain permission to study the old documents in the Rumiantsev Library in Moscow and also suggested that Shakhmatov send his article to a Russian journal rather than to Archiv für slavische Philologie. Viktorov introduced Shakhmatov to a professor of Moscow University, F. I. Buslaev, who examined Shakhmatov's article. Buslaev suggested that Shakhmatov should not submit the article for publication as it was harshly critical and would lead to conflict with the editor of Izbornik Sviatoslava. Buslaev's feeling was that a supplement to the above edition would be more appropriate. Buslaev said he himself would check the edition for errors and implored that Shakhmatov

⁸ Izborniki Sviatoslava are the oldest literary documents of Kievan Rus'. There are two Izborniks. One Izbornik Sviatoslava of 1073 and another one of 1076. Each of them contains mostly religious works prepared at the request of the Kievan prince, Sviatoslav Iaroslavych.

withhold publication of his article. Since Shakhmatov had promised his article to Jagić, he requested Jagić's advice. Jagić did not object to Shakhmatov publishing his article in another journal and left the decision to Shakhmatov. Final agreement was reached and Shakhmatov's article was published in Archiv für slavische Philologie⁹. Shakhmatov began his article with a note about the general features of the Izbornik Sviatoslava. In his detailed analysis, Shakhmatov enumerated about two hundred misprints, errors of punctuation, as well as in the titlas which bear a relationship to correct understanding of the text. He mailed his article together with an accompanying letter to Jagić and asked him to translate the article into German for publication in the Archiv für slavische Philologie. Jagić toned down the critical nature of the article for he was of the opinion that it would thus be better received.

In 1888 A. I. Sobolevskii published his book Lektsii po istorii russkogo iazyka (Lectures on the history of the Russian language)¹⁰. Jagić planned to review it but since he was unable to meet the deadline he asked Shakhmatov to help him with it. Jagić found the book of Sobolevskii to be

⁹ A. A. Shakhmatov. Zur Kritik des Codex Sviatoslai vom Jahre 1073 nach der photolithographischen Ausgabe. In: Archiv für slavische Philologie, v. vi, 1882, pp. 590-97.

¹⁰ A. I. Sobolevskii. Lektsii po istorii russkogo iazyka. Kiev, 1888.

unsystematic and the author's conclusions ambiguous. He disagreed with Sobolevskii on many points, in particular with Sobolevskii's contention that changes in a language are not made by the people speaking it. He also did not agree with Sobolevskii that in the eleventh century the Russians were able to read books in the Bulgarian language.

Shakhmatov on his part found the book of Sobolevskii a dull one. He noted that Sobolevskii was wont to quote facts from documents of the fourteenth century and then skip to contemporary Russian dialects, neglecting the documents from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries. Shakhmatov was a specialist in the study of the gramoty of the xv-xvii centuries, and therefore attached great importance to them; he considered omission of reference to them a serious shortcoming. Sobolevskii, however, did not trouble himself with presenting sufficient examples from the old manuscripts. It was not clear to Shakhmatov whether Sobolevskii's goal was to stress characteristics distinguishing the Old Russian language from the Protoslavic language. Shakhmatov found it strange that Sobolevskii did not mention the reduced vowels \bar{z} and \bar{b} and their changes, when stressed, into o and e , and their disappearance when unstressed. He also objected to Sobolevskii's statement that the second polnoglasie (vocalization) was an exclusive Russian phenomenon. Sobolevskii was also criticized by Shakhmatov for maintaining that the

Old Russian language did not possess the nasal sounds A , X and that the Indo-European endings en, in, on, un changed into Я and oy in Russian. Many deductions from, and groupings of, words on the basis of their roots cited by Sobolevskii were objected to by Shakhmatov as well: e.g., that or became oro and ra, er became ere and re; that cepeso is not a form of polnoglasié because cbpeso is found on the coins of Iaroslav. Shakhmatov analyzed the Lektsii po istorii russkogo iazyka of Sobolevskii very thoroughly and his review of it was published in 1889¹¹.

Shakhmatov also quoted errors in the declension of nouns and stressed a discrepancy between the work of Sobolevskii and the Vergleichende Grammatik der slavischen Sprachen of F. Miklosiç. He pointed out that Sobolevskii ignored the verbal form ecme in the old documents which developed into ecmЯ just as cecЯ developed from cece. Shakhmatov referred to six examples of ecme in the documents of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and also noted that Sobolevskii omitted the Bulgarian forms of umame, sumome where e is certainly not a substitute for A . Shakhmatov remarked that the study of the Old Slavic language without knowledge of the old documents was inadequate. He was certain that there was

¹¹ A. A. Shakhmatov. Kriticheskie zametki po istorii russkogo iazyka. In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie russkogo iazyka i slovesnosti. Sbornik, v. xvi, no. 4, 1889.

no ending -шн but -ш or -шб in the second person singular in certain verbs: e.g., *жкелакшн*. Sobolevskii also confused ж with з: e.g., *пльзетъ* instead of *пльжетъ*, *жкжнше* instead of *зкжнше*. Shakhmatov found that the ending of the infinitive -тъ was previously -те: e.g., *оузатѣ* (Gramoty 1229); *поставитѣ видитѣ* (Epistle xivth century). He supplied rich material in support of his criticism of the book of Sobolevskii and concluded his review with the statement that Sobolevskii discussed some interesting problems, but did not supply evidence to support his statements. As a result Sobolevskii received this criticism with indignation and wrote a bitter article in reply.

In 1889 Shakhmatov conceived a plan to prepare a new edition of the Complete Works of the Croatian scholar, J. Križanić and revealed his plan to Jagić, who was delighted to hear about it and expressed his readiness to participate in this venture and help with his advice. With regard to this Jagić wrote to Shakhmatov:

The idea to prepare a new edition of Opera omnia of my countryman Križanić is worthy of praise, approval and support. Mother Moscow is in debt here. At one time she treated this freedom-loving brother Slav unjustly. She should correct the fault committed then and make up for the injustice¹².

Jagić thought that the publishing of the Complete Works of Križanić would be a most suitable memorial to this prominent

¹² V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, February 23, 1889.

linguist and philosopher. He felt that he himself could not be the chief editor since it would be impossible for him to direct the editing from Vienna for publishing in Moscow. However, he was prepared to be a member of the editorial staff. He suggested N. A. Popov as chief editor who in his opinion was very much respected at the Russian Academy of Sciences and had considerable experience in the editing of old texts. He felt that Popov would be interested in editing the Complete Works of Križanić.

At the annual meeting of the Obshchestvo istorii i drevnostei rossiiskikh (Society of the History and of Russian Antiquities) of March 18, 1889, Shakhmatov raised the question of the publication of the Complete Works of Križanić. He requested the Obshchestvo istorii i drevnostei rossiiskikh to persuade Jagić to be the chief editor. In his opinion Jagić was best qualified for it. Jagić was an experienced editor and Shakhmatov thought that through his students Jagić could get an accurate and complete list of everything written by Križanić and preserved abroad. Shakhmatov found that the works of Križanić constitute rich primary sources for historians and linguists.

In 1886 Jagić started collecting material for the tenth anniversary issue of the Archiv für slavische Philologie and invited various scholars to send their contributions. Among those invited were Shakhmatov and Fortunatov. Shakhmatov's article was on the loss of palatalization of

consonants before e and i in the Ukrainian language. F. E. Korsh also wrote an article for Jagić's journal. It was a review of a book of a Slovenian poet, Franz Prešeren. He sent it to Shakhmatov who found it very interesting and forwarded it to Jagić with a request to have it translated into German and published in that anniversary issue. Shakhmatov would publish it in his Russkii filologicheskii vestnik if Jagić found it unsuitable for the Archiv für slavische Philologie.

In 1894 Jagić read Shakhmatov's treatise K voprosu ob obrazovanii russkikh narechii (On the development of the Russian dialects)¹³ and did not agree with some of the conclusions of Shakhmatov. Jagić thought that it was reasonable to presume that sometimes in the old epoch there were three or more Slavic linguistic groups which existed separately and unrelated to each other. Jagić favoured individualism in the development of a language and its dialects. He offered to translate this article of Shakhmatov into German and publish it in Archiv für slavische Philologie but Shakhmatov would not send it to him for he thought that it was not sufficiently documented and thought out. Shakhmatov himself published it later in the journal he was editing.

¹³ A. A. Shakhmatov. K voprosu ob obrazovanii russkikh narechii. In: Russkii filologicheskii vestnik, no. 3, 1894, pp. 1-12.

In 1913 Shakhmatov wrote an article on the relation of the Finnish language to Celtic and to Slavic and sent it to Jagić for publication in Archiv für slavische Philologie. When the proofs were sent to Shakhmatov he became dissatisfied with it for he realized that he made a fundamental error in his conclusions. In his letter to Jagić he expressed doubts about the importance of his research and requested to withdraw his manuscript. He was even prepared to pay all the expenses involved in the setting up of his article. His main reason was that his comparison of geographical names was strongly objected to by a young Polish scholar, K. Buga. Shakhmatov did not wish to be an "initiator of a false theory"¹⁴, and preferred to wait until the time when further research would prove his theories, or convince him of his error.

Shakhmatov was also receiving articles from other scholars for appraisal with the request to forward them to Jagić for publication in the Archiv für slavische Philologie or in Shakhmatov's Russkii filologicheskii vestnik. In November 1913 he notified Jagić that he was sending him an article by L. V. Shcherba, a Russian linguist, which he found clearly written and very interesting. The next month

¹⁴ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, November 14, 1913.

Shakhmatov received the book Grammatik der ruthenischen (ukrainischen) Sprache of S. Smal'-Stotskyi¹⁵ and Shakhmatov reviewed it. He wrote to Jagić: "Naturally I shall definitely object to some of its unscholarly methods"¹⁶. However, Shakhmatov did not elaborate on this critical article in his letter. Later the review was included in an issue of the journal Ukrainskaia zhizn' (Ukrainian life) in a collection honouring the Ukrainian linguist, Kost' Mykhal'chuk¹⁷.

Shakhmatov held the journal edited by Jagić in high regard because it was maintained on a high scholarly level. His willingness to contribute to, and help with, Jagić's journal is expressed in the following lines: "I shall always remember that my first article was published in your journal and I am always happy to contribute to it"¹⁸. The activity of Jagić and of Shakhmatov in editorial work, in writing articles of their own, and encouraging other scholars to write, was considerable. They also wrote many book reviews and thus stimulated research in Slavic linguistics.

¹⁵ Stephan Smal'-Stotskyi and Theodore Gartner. Grammatik der ruthenischen (ukrainischen) Sprache. Vienna, 1913.

¹⁶ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, December 21, 1913.

¹⁷ A. A. Shakhmatov. Pamiati K. P. Mykhal'chuka. In: Ukrainskaia zhizn', no. 4, 1914.

¹⁸ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, no date given.

III. DICTIONARY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

During his studies at the University of Moscow in 1886-87 A. A. Shakhmatov decided to compile a historical dictionary of the Russian language. This idea matured as he was doing research on old Russian documents, especially undiscovered and unedited manuscripts, the most important of which he considered the Novgorod Gramoty. In his early research he was preoccupied with phonetics and with grammar. When he planned his dictionary he gathered four copybooks of lexical material which constituted selections from various gramoty and chronicles. He envisaged his dictionary as the culmination of his research on the old documents. As he was researching the manuscripts Shakhmatov made a significant dialectological study. In the summer of 1886 he made a trip to the Olonetsk region in northern Russia. The dialect spoken there contained many archaic features of the Russian language. This trip enabled him to collect rich material for the dictionary.

The compilation of the dictionary was to be a collective undertaking. For that purpose Shakhmatov was able to organize a group of students and to stimulate their interest in the historical dictionary of the Russian language. In connection with this he wrote to Jagić:

A few of us who are interested in working on the Russian language met in Moscow and became close friends, especially when we noted our common agreement on the necessity to start collecting material for a historical dictionary of the

Russian language. Because our number is still small we are keenly interested in getting as many as possible to participate in this undertaking. We have high hopes for Petersburg¹.

The group of enthusiasts was really small. It was limited to A. A. Shakhmatov, I. I. Kozlovskii, V. N. Shchepkin and M. N. Speranskii. Shakhmatov tried to attract more people, and through contact with Jagić hoped to get some young researchers in Petersburg, mainly among the students of Jagić. This group of enthusiasts started to think about the practical realization of the difficult task. They came to the conclusion that they cannot hope for success unless the work is directed by known scholars who are acknowledged authorities. It was for this reason that Shakhmatov decided to approach V. Jagić, F. E. Korsh and F. F. Fortunatov. The latter two agreed to be on the editorial staff, but they suggested that the work on the dictionary be put on a broader scale and that the Ukrainian linguist, O. O. Potebnia, be asked to participate. F. F. Fortunatov hoped that O. O. Potebnia would attract other Ukrainian scholars to this subject. Shakhmatov was very anxious to see V. Jagić as one of the chief editors. He wrote to Jagić and explained his whole plan in detail and did not doubt that Jagić would accept his invitation; Shakhmatov's hope was that Jagić would become greatly involved in this work "so that it be not only

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A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, December 10, 1886.

an all-Russian but also an all-Slavic undertaking"².

Shakhmatov wanted to ascertain that no notable Russian scholar would feel offended for not being asked to participate in the work on the historical dictionary, so that no one would oppose the project because of hurt pride. He asked Jagić to invite O. O. Potebnia, and anyone else he considered useful, to participate. High hopes were placed in the editors. They were expected to increase the number of collaborators because of their prestige and creativeness. It was hoped that the editors would determine the method of the compilation, the choice of documents, the selection of particular editions of manuscripts, etc. Their knowledge and experience were to make the dictionary more complete and more reliable. Shakhmatov wanted to arrange that the lexical material prepared by one would be checked by another of the collaborators so that many unavoidable errors could be eliminated. He hoped that the editors would make such a rule, for without it some of the collaborators might be reluctant to submit their work for revision.

Shakhmatov decided to draw up a plan of work for the whole project. The four editors, whom he hoped would be Korsh, Fortunatov, Jagić and Potebnia, were to submit their comments on the plan and suggest any changes or additions.

² Ibidem.

The plan was then to be published and copies of it distributed as broadly as possible. Shakhmatov had high hopes that the number of collaborators would increase as soon as the plan would be publicised. Above all he wanted Jagić to consent to be one of the editors of the dictionary:

If there is any doubt in your mind about giving your consent, remember, Ignatii Vikent'evich, that you are being asked by people who are eager to contribute to scholarly research and that your consent will be appreciated by generations of scholars, for only by your participation can we hope for success in our work³.

Jagić received Shakhmatov's letter and was captivated by the proposal. He read the lines of Shakhmatov's plea and enthusiasm awakened within him. Deeply honoured with this invitation and greatly appreciative of it, Jagić (so he wrote) was both extremely happy and sad. He was ready to promise all his support and advice but was faced with the difficulty that perhaps he would be unable to live up to his commitment. His duties as a lecturer at the University of Vienna absorbed a lot of his time. Jagić was also troubled by the distance between Vienna and Moscow, which would make frequent meetings very difficult, and hence hinder work on the dictionary. However, he did approve of the plan of Shakhmatov and his friends:

³ Ibidem.

The desire of yours and of your friends to undertake the collection of materials for a dictionary of the Russian language appears to be quite timely; it is high time to place Russian philology on the fertile historical soil. We do not have as yet an historical grammar and there is no historical dictionary. You, together with your friends, want to dedicate your young talents to this work. God give you health. With your talents I do not doubt the success of this undertaking⁴.

Jagić agreed with Shakhmatov that O. O. Potebnia should be invited although there was no way of knowing whether Potebnia would be interested in this project. Potebnia was not contacted immediately for Jagić was afraid to receive a negative reply. A Russian Slavist, T. D. Florinskii, told Jagić on one occasion that "Potebnia was opposed to everything exclusively Russian"⁵. Jagić also remembered that "Potebnia declined to collaborate in the compilation of a comparative dictionary of Slavic dialects in 1880 because he considered it to be a strictly Russian undertaking"⁶. In early April 1887 Jagić wrote to Potebnia expressing his own desire and that of the whole group of enthusiasts of the project to see Potebnia as one of the editors of the future dictionary. A draft of the program of the work on the dictionary was enclosed in the letter. He appealed to Potebnia to interest other scholars close to him in collaborating in the work on

⁴ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, December 25, 1886.

⁵ Ibidem.

⁶ Voprosy iazykoznanii, v. 10, no. 1, 1961, p. 117.

the dictionary. Potebnia wrote to Jagić that he supported the idea wholeheartedly and thought that it would be a very desirable work. However, he could not accept the responsibility of an editor. He expressed the hope that his own work on syntax and etymology would be at least indirectly useful in some way. At the time he was occupied with editorial work on the Short stories of the Ukrainian writer, Hryhorii Kvitka-Osnovianenko. Potebnia did suggest that a more practical way of compiling this dictionary would be to separate the Ukrainian language of the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries into a distinct dictionary. Upon Potebnia's refusal Jagić suggested A. I. Sobolevskii as an editor, but Shakhmatov preferred Sobolevskii rather as a collaborator. The enmity between Shakhmatov and Sobolevskii prevented the former from accepting the latter as an editor. Shakhmatov expected to be criticized by the collaborators for this decision but he refused to change his stand. The group of collaborators decided to ask Sobolevskii on their own for the majority of them were convinced that his contribution would be very useful. They also resolved to contact a Russian Slavist, R. F. Brandt, who had able students, e.g., E. F. Karskii, who were considered potential collaborators.

In response to Shakhmatov's suggestion Jagić agreed that it was necessary to establish general rules which would govern the whole work. Shakhmatov and his friends (Kozlovskii, Shchepkin and Speranskii) prepared a program of

work on the dictionary approved by Korsh and Fortunatov. It was mailed to the prospective editors and collaborators in the winter of 1887. When Jagić received the program he disagreed with Shakhmatov concerning some of the details, especially the criteria for the selection of documents to be analysed. He expressed his criticism and suggested some important changes. At this time Jagić was becoming more and more doubtful about the possibility of the realization of the planned work. He thought that perhaps the whole work should be divided into separate dictionaries of gramoty, of chronicles, of biographies, etc. Accordingly, he suggested to Shakhmatov and his friends that it might be best for the collaborators to work and publish separately for the time being but according to a definite plan. The reason for this suggestion by Jagić was that Shakhmatov did not have any money designated for that purpose and no sponsors. Jagić wrote to Shakhmatov that: "There were and there always will be only a few idealists who are prepared to work for the future generations even if they themselves do not see the fruits of their efforts"⁷.

At this stage it began to dawn upon both Jagić and Shakhmatov that they had very little time to spare from other work. The idea of the dictionary began to seem an unrealizable dream. Although Shakhmatov was very much respected by

⁷ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, May 5, 1887.

the circle of his young friends, nevertheless Jagić knew that it was impossible for Shakhmatov to organize a dedicated group of talented lexicographers in Moscow. The reason was simple. Everyone was burdened with his own work. And so the plans for the dictionary had to be shelved for the time being. Jagić, however, expressed the hope that the unfavourable conditions for Slavic philology would eventually fade away and more propitious circumstances would arrive in the future. Thus, despite all these elaborate preparations, the work on the dictionary did not get off the ground. It is not known what happened to the lexical material collected by Shakhmatov for the historical dictionary of the Russian language. Most probably it is preserved by the Archives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow.

In 1894 a new field of lexicographical work opened up for Shakhmatov. On Jagić's recommendation Shakhmatov was elected a candidate for the membership at the Russian Academy of Sciences. The chairman of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences, A. F. Bychkov, was impatiently awaiting Shakhmatov's arrival for he wanted Shakhmatov to become the chief editor of the dictionary of the Russian language begun by Ia. K. Grot, who managed to bring it up to the letter D only. Jagić was very glad that this work was given to Shakhmatov, who enjoyed lexicographical work. For Shakhmatov too this was a happy

occasion because he was hoping for an opportunity to return to scholarly activity and to make up for lost time. Continuing the editing of the dictionary started by Grot, Shakhmatov found it poorly planned. He decided to introduce the most necessary changes and discussed this problem with Jagić. They both concluded that Grot had undertaken his work hastily and that the aims of the dictionary were not clearly defined. The dictionary was neither historical nor literary; it included a mass of foreign words and had other shortcomings. Shakhmatov determined the purpose of the dictionary and drew the borderline between the literary and the dialectical material. He wrote to Jagić for his opinion concerning the dictionary, who pointed out to Shakhmatov that the role of a dictionary was to record the past and present usage of words of a language. Jagić suggested to Shakhmatov to select only representative writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In this manner, Jagić said, the dictionary would be not absolutely complete but it would give a true picture of the Russian literary language.

Shakhmatov decided to draw lexical material for his dictionary from the literary Russian language and to exclude words used in dialects. Relying on the language of the Russian literary writers, he made it his task to exhaust their works, and to accept them as the only criterion for the correct use of words, expressions and forms. Shakhmatov's

plan called for an initial stage of the dictionary which would be limited to only a part of the literary writings but a part clearly defined. In his opinion that kind of a dictionary would have the advantage of being flexible and could be easily supplemented or broadened. He decided to separate routine work from the scholarly, and on this too sought advice from Jagić, for he wanted the best qualified people to work on the dictionary and in the most efficient manner. Shakhmatov wanted his dictionary to be on a high scholarly level and studied the existing dictionaries of the Russian language in order to establish a standard for his dictionary.

He read that part of the dictionary of Grot, which was ready, along with the dictionary of Vladimir Dal'⁸, saw the striking difference between them and was very much impressed with the proficiency of the latter. He wrote to Jagić that "it is sufficient to read two pages in order to decide where there is truth and life and where there is doubt and artificiality"⁹. Shakhmatov realized that the best Russian writers were using the vocabulary of the broad masses and, as a matter of fact, he did not see any difference

⁸ Vladimir Dal'. Tolkovyĭ slovar zhivago velikorusskago iazyka. Izdanie Obshchestva Liubitelei Rossiiskoi Slovesnosti uchrezhdennago pri Imperatorskom Moskovskom Universitete. Moscow, V Tipografii A. Semena, 1863-66. 4 v.

⁹ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, January 23, 1895.

between the spoken language of the masses and of the educated people in Russia for even the latter reflected the local dialectal characteristics in their pronunciation of Russian words. In a letter to Jagić he stated: "I say *берѣхъ, се м ъ, ѿ ѡ ѡ ѡ ѡ* and around me I hear (even at the Academy of Sciences) *берхъ, се м, ѿ ѡ ѡ ѡ*"¹⁰. He found that but a few of the educated people spoke the literary language and concluded that the language of the uneducated masses must be taken into consideration.

Work on the dictionary progressed steadily and publication was scheduled to begin in November 1895. The plan called for the publication of the dictionary in separate fascicles. Proof copies were to be sent to a large number of scholars for their comments which were to be added as supplements in the definitive printing. The lexicographical material was drawn from the works of the following writers: A. S. Pushkin, A. S. Griboedov, I. A. Krylov, I. S. Turgenev, I. A. Goncharov, N. V. Gogol', M. Iu. Lermontov, I.S. Aksakov and some others. Shakhmatov found that many people in the Academy of Sciences became interested in the dictionary. This, along with his own delight in lexicographical work, gave him encouragement and he hoped that others would join the project.

A chance meeting with A. I. Sobolevskii caused

¹⁰ Ibidem.

Shakhmatov some irritation. As they spoke of the dictionary, Sobolevskii commented that publication of the dictionary in fascicles, and with supplements, was a waste of money and an unnecessary effort. Sobolevskii maintained that it is harder to supplement a work than to prepare an original one. Shakhmatov was inclined to agree to some extent with Sobolevskii but saw no other way of compiling the dictionary.

Shakhmatov had found good collaborators who showed keen interest in the work, and that made him happy. However, he also had many critics. Some criticized him for using too many examples from literary works in the dictionary while others (the lovers of the Russian language) for not using enough examples. Shakhmatov's broad conception would have made the dictionary very comprehensive and placed it on a level of a lexicographic encyclopedia. However, this broad scope made it impossible for such a great task to be realized not only by one man but even by a whole generation of scholars. Shakhmatov completed the fascicles for the letters *е-ж-з* and during his life a few issues of the letter *К* were published (till the word *крошечный*, and the letter *И* had been completed to *издерживать*. Shakhmatov's death in 1920 brought an untimely end to the projected dictionary.

After the death of Shakhmatov the dictionary of the Russian language was continued by V. I. Chernyshev, L. V. Shcherba and others to 1937; the last issue published

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included words from *облачатся* to *обратность*.

A lot of material was left unpublished as well. In 1950 the Academy of Sciences of the USSR began a completely new Academic dictionary disregarding the work already done.

IV. HISTORICAL GRAMMAR OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

This chapter deals with the linguistic problems of the historical grammar of the Russian language which were discussed by A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić in their correspondence. In the 1880's Shakhmatov was intensively studying old documents in Moscow's archives and made some interesting discoveries. He communicated eagerly with Jagić about them and developed many bold theories and hypotheses on the historical development and the evolution of sounds in the Russian language.

Upon his senior matriculation, Shakhmatov returned to Viazovka, his native village, in May 1883. His prospects for entering university in the fall were excellent. He was in very high spirits. This great feeling disposed him to further studies. During the holidays he devoted some time to the study of the disappearance of reduced vowels in the Old Russian language and the related rules of movable stress. He also found time to analyze some twenty-five Dvina manuscripts of the mid-fourteenth century and reached some interesting conclusions concerning the Dvina dialects. In the fall Shakhmatov enrolled at the University of Moscow. Jagić was very pleased to hear of this and he wrote to Shakhmatov: "I wish that your extraordinary talent will find plenty to study in this new field and much satisfaction which gives a man a sense of fulfillment. Vivas, crescas,

floreas"¹.

Shakhmatov was captivated by the phonetics and morphology of the old Russian manuscripts. Despite the difficulties involved in the study of unedited manuscripts he pressed on with perseverance for he was eager to trace the development of sounds and forms of the old epoch. He read an article of R. Sholvin² about the changes in the declension of nouns in the old documents, and his eagerness to learn more about them increased. The young dedicated scholar was not discouraged by difficulties. During his work with the reduced vowels Shakhmatov wrote to Jagić and asked him how to interpret the changing of reduced vowels in Ostromir's Gospel, where they occur frequently. He was not sure whether the reduced vowels were in the original documents or were later introduced by a scribe. He found that the Codex Zographensis was not consistent in its use of the reduced vowels. To gain further knowledge on the subject he studied the Complete Works of Franz Miklosić. He also studied the various dialects of the Old Slavic as well as the oldest available documents, gathered many facts about the Old Russian language, established a certain code of the

¹ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, September 15, 1883. The Latin words mean: live, grow, flourish.

² R. Sholvin. Beiträge zu Declinationen der pan-nisch-slovenischen Denkmäler der Kirchenslavischen. In: Archiv für slavische Philologie, v. 2, 1878, pp. 482-569

peculiarities of sounds (mostly vowels) and elaborated explanations for them. Shakhmatov arrived at the following conclusions: The Old Russian language of the eleventh and twelfth centuries lost as little of the full sound of the reduced vowels as the Old Slavic; moreover, the Old Russian language had approximately the same pattern of change with regard to the reduced vowels as those found in the old Slavic documents. These deductions were based on instances where a vowel stands in place of a reduced vowel in the old manuscripts. Thus in the Life of Boris and Gleb of the twelfth century there is the form вечемоу which stands for the present вечему; in the Izbornik Sviatoslava of 1073 one finds кото for the present кто. In the Ostromir's Gospel there is the substitution of ь by и, as in внчн instead of вбчн; ѣ substituted by оу, as in вѣчнѣвоушюу. Contrariwise there is ь for и in the Izbornik Sviatoslava of 1073 as in рѣмѣскааго; and also ѣ for оу, as in пастѣхъ.

Shakhmatov noted that in the Old Russian a reduced vowel would disappear only under certain conditions, for example, when one was found between two consonants one of which was of the muta cum liquida group, as between мн, чн, дн, зн, гн, сн, зн, мр, бр, кн, etc. However, it was not clear to him to what extent the stress had an influence here. He thought that the weak position of the reduced vowels in the middle and at the end of words accounted for their disappearance. He found this analogical to the silent vowels

in the pronunciation of certain French words as développeur, Michelet, promener, etc. He even discovered some instances in contemporary Russian pronunciation, as тригнометрия, неурѣли, etc., and also noted the same phenomenon in Greek and Latin. However, Shakhmatov pointed out that the Old Russian could have had both forms кѣто and кѣо, вѣсѣ and вѣо.

Jagić was keenly interested in the findings of Shakhmatov concerning the reduced vowels and wrote to him:

You made me very happy, young friend, by notifying me about your conclusions concerning various problematic questions of the history of the Russian language. I agree with you and with those who maintain that ѣ and ѡ were supposed to be used in the Old Russian language. I mentioned this problem generally in Archiv, v. 4, p. 399 and on the following pages, but I admit that I do not know of such examples as you quote - храбѡре, вѡсемѡу - unless we presume that a Russian scribe found ѣ frequently there where according to the Russian pronunciation it sounded ѡ; he seldom did the opposite, wrote ѣ instead of ѡ because he considered ѣ to be very close, almost identical with ѡ. But if we explain it this way then it seems that the pronunciation of ѣ was equal to the sound ѡ already in the Old Russian language or at least was very similar to ѡ³.

Jagić was inclined to think that a Russian scribe might have considered ѣ very close to ѡ and therefore substituted one by the other. He thought that the difference between ѣ and ѡ was minimal, and hardly perceptible to a contemporary ear, allowing that perhaps the people of one thousand years ago

³ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, September 13, 1881.

may have had a finer ear. He himself could hardly notice the difference between the ending -Мѣ and -Мѵ despite all his efforts. Shakhmatov would quote many examples showing that ѣ and ѵ were pronounced in the Old Russian. These examples were from Nestor's Chronicle: Анѣглане, Асколѣдо, Свѣнѣлѣѣ; from Ostromir's Gospel: дѣрѣзакѣте, пѣрѣсты, скѣрѣѣ and from other sources.

Shakhmatov also studied the old Russian phonetic group ѣѵ which replaced the old Slavic рѣ. He tried to determine first of all whether ѣѵ meant to transmit a sound or was only an attempt of a scribe to preserve both forms, the Old Slavic and the Old Russian. He found that the Russian р was soft in the Moscow dialect (e.g., первѣѣѣ) as it was in the common Russian language (e.g., первѣѣѣ, серп, etc.). In order to discover more material on this problem he studied music books of the twelfth century which contained some interesting examples of the use of ѣѵ, ѣрѣ, ѣлѣ in the Old Russian language. He considered them very useful for the study of Russian pronunciation. Shakhmatov was able to discover some proofs that р was sometimes hard. This was the case in the forms тѣрѣрѣ, мѣрѣтѣѣ, вѣрѣѣѣ, etc. which had р positioned before a hard vowel. These facts indicated that the softness of р, though caused by a certain position of sounds, was not a stable phenomenon in the Russian language.

Shakhmatov also dwelt on the forms *tъrt* and *tъrѣt* as well as on the Old Slavic *trъt*, *torot* and *trat*. He pointed out that the Protoslavic did not have the forms *tort*, *tъrt*, etc., but had instead *tortъ*, *tъrtъ* with *p* being vocalic. The appearance of the forms *trat* and *torot* were explained by Shakhmatov as the result of the intolerance by some Slavic languages of the group *pt* consonant. He found that the Russian language disliked the *pt* consonant combination in the group *tort* but tolerated it in *tъrt*. Shakhmatov's discovery led to the conclusion that "during its historical development the Russian language had the forms *tъrѣt*, *tъlѣt* which had the vocalic *pъ*, *лъ*"⁴. These could seldom be found in the southern manuscripts of the eleventh century and disappeared completely in the second half of the twelfth century. Vocalization of *p* could be expressed graphically not only by *pъ* but also by *pѣ* when the latter is preceded by *ѣ* and is followed by a soft consonant, which in the Russian language generally called for a soft *p*. The vocalic *p*, according to Shakhmatov, existed for a long time in the north of Russia and the forms of the second polnoglasié (vocalization) were due to the final change of *ъ* and *ѣ* into *o* and *e* which resulted in *torot*, *teret* as well as in *tort* and *tert*.

Shakhmatov also traced some interesting phonetical

⁴ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to V. Jagić, December 3, 1881.

findings in a letter to V. Jagić as follows:

We can draw the following conclusions from this: 1) Old documents in the Old Russian language do not allow us to judge about the vowel e; 2) The palatal pronunciation of the dental consonants of the Old Russian language had already begun during the old epoch; 3) Some consonants which were positioned before a vowel called for i, e.g., р, л, н, the sibilants, and ч, с, з, т, д⁶.

Shakhmatov showed by examples that the Old Russian language had more palatal pronunciation of some consonants than the Old Slavic, which lost its i in conjunction with certain consonants quite early. He also concluded that the softness of д in the group жд caused it to change into a soft р, e.g., пригвожжен, прѣжажпнаѣши, etc.

The problem of the Russian initial o, corresponding to the Slavic ѡ, was not very clear to Shakhmatov and he was not sure which was the primary form. He could not say that it was jo since there was no explanation for the appearance of i. He considered the forms -оже, -оше as being Russian for these were found frequently in Russian documents. He quoted some interesting Old Slavic forms: e.g., ѡкорнѣ = ὀκνῶρως and елово = олово from the Chronicle of Manassia. Examples of o, as well as of e, were found by Shakhmatov in the Old Slavic and in the Old Russian languages. It occurred peculiar to him that e instead of o was often

⁶ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to V. Jagić, October 22, 1881.

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found before labials when these were soft, and o instead of e before the hard labials: e.g., нозѣ instead of незѣ (compare νεφος-novus) but девятѣ. It is interesting to note the opinion of F. F. Fortunatov, as told to Shakhmatov himself, that the form девятѣ instead of дoвѣтѣ came into existence as an analogy to десятѣ. Shakhmatov discovered substitutions of e by o before p, e.g., седморѣца, осморѣца and that foreign words had e transmitted by o quite frequently, e.g., прозвутерѣ, ксонофонти (Iur'ev Gospel). However, sometimes o was transmitted by e, e.g., Фемѣ (Ostromir's Gospel), нестерѣ (Mineia 1573); eo was transmitted by e and sometimes by o, e.g., Семенѣ, Фектистѣ, (Mineia of the eleventh century) but Фодорѣ (Gramoty 1236), Фофанѣ (Gospel 1357), along with Гергийѣ, Фелогѣ, Палелогѣ, etc. Shakhmatov concluded that the syllables ѣо, ѣо came into existence in the thirteenth century and this meant that ѣ and ѣ were already hard at that time.

Shakhmatov's interest in the historical grammar of the Russian language led him to study the Russian dialects, especially the dialects of the Old Russian language. At the very beginning of his study he noted that there were manuscripts exhibiting the linguistic peculiarities of northern Russia as well as some of the characteristics of the south. He also discovered some manuscripts which showed many features of the common Russian language introduced by scribes.

On the basis of a careful study of documents he inferred that already in the eleventh and twelfth centuries there were places in Russia which, from the point of view of language, differed both from the North and from the South, i.e., he distinguished "three dialects in the Old Russian: the northern, central and southern"⁷. Shakhmatov noted that from the eleventh century the Russian North was changing μ into ψ and vice versa; β into $\beta\sigma$; τ into μ and vice versa; the group $\beta\mu$ into $\beta\sigma$; it also favoured the ending $-\mu\sigma$ instead of $-\mu\mu$ in the instrumental case plural, and the form of the instrumental dual instead of the dative plural, which could still be found at the time of Shakhmatov in the Northern Regions of Russia.

Shakhmatov discovered that the South lost the syllabic quality of ρ in $\rho\epsilon\rho\beta\mu\check{\nu}$ quite early and the reduced vowels in the twelfth century. Independently from the North it changed the τ into μ and vice versa in the thirteenth century. Since the twelfth century the South also had $\beta\sigma$ instead of $\beta\sigma\mu$, and made no distinction between σ and μ , e.g., the Izbornik Sviatoslava of 1073 had $\rho\sigma\mu\mu\sigma = \rho\sigma\mu\mu\mu$, $\sigma\mu = \sigma\sigma$. Shakhmatov concluded also that the forms $\mu\sigma\check{\nu}$, $\tau\beta\sigma\check{\nu}$ were not monosyllabic in Old Slavic (contrary to the theory of F. Miklosiĉ) but that $\sigma\check{\nu}$ ($\sigma\mu$) were pronounced

⁷ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to V. Jagiĉ, December 3, 1881.

separate vowels.

Jagić thought that the problem of the relationship between the old Russian manuscripts and the South Slavic ones was a difficult one because it was hard to tell when the scribes were faithful to the originals and when they were influenced by the living Russian language of their time. Jagić was convinced that the ending of the instrumental case singular -ѢМѢ could not be considered an exclusively old Russian form because it appeared frequently in the South Slavic manuscripts. He was inclined to think that the old Russian texts containing their fine distinction between soft and hard syllables owed this not to the South Slavic documents but to the Old Russian language.

Jagić was always delighted to discuss linguistic problems and he frequently did so in his letters to Shakhmatov. Unfortunately, he was unable to meet regularly such linguists as Shakhmatov and Fortunatov personally in order to discuss various problems relating to the history of the Russian language. He could not find anyone in Petersburg very interested in this field. His correspondence with Shakhmatov made up for this lack to some extent and he consulted with Shakhmatov concerning linguistic problems.

Jagić wrote to Shakhmatov:

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It is a pity that we cannot see each other at least once a month. The problems relating to the history of the Russian language are not interesting to anybody⁸.

Jagić's interest in the problems outlined by Shakhmatov is expressed in the following lines:

I have so much official business that I could not study your last letter adequately. You will note that I speak of a study of your letters; they are so rich in content that I value them very much and enter them separately in the book where I keep my collections⁹.

Jagić was studying various Slavic dialects and was surprised to find forms of the imperfect tense. He knew that even the oldest documents contained the forms of the imperfect tense, e.g., *кѣааахѣ* or *кѣааахѣ* , *ѡкѣааахѣ* or *ѡкѣааахѣ*. He was also aware that the Russian scribes did not find these forms in the South Slavic original documents and wondered whether they should be attributed to certain characteristics of the Old Russian language or to the work of scribes. Jagić turned to Shakhmatov with this problem. He realized that his friend had access to many sources and could assist him in his research. To Jagić's great pleasure Shakhmatov agreed to check available sources for him. Jagić wanted Shakhmatov to indicate separately the philological and the paleographical peculiarities of certain documents, although he admitted

⁸ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, October 10, 1881.

⁹ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, October 5, 1881.

that very frequently a philological solution depends on a correct paleographical transmission. Shakhmatov was actually pleased with Jagić's request to search for material on the history of the Russian language. He was very interested in this subject and answered all the questions of Jagić. He wrote to Jagić that the imperfect tense was lost very early in all of Rus' and was substituted by other tenses: e.g., the Paterik of the fifteenth century had ИМАШУ instead of ИМѢШАСЯ; Nestor's Chronicle had НАХОДИША instead of НАХОДИШАСЯ or НАХОДИ (aorist), etc.

Shakhmatov was aware that very little valuable research had been previously done on the history of the Russian language. He himself studied the history of the Russian language on the basis of old manuscripts, as well as the prehistory of Slavs, their tribal life, migration and formation into separate nations. He strived to reconstruct forms of the Old Russian language and to trace the development of other Eastern Slavic languages and dialects. While investigating the characteristics of the Old Russian language Shakhmatov discovered some local dialectical features and was thus able to establish the territorial origin of some of the manuscripts, e.g., the Novgorod origin of the Dvina gramoty. In his works Shakhmatov studied the problem of the influence of the Church Slavonic language on the Russian and he found many Old Bulgarian lexical elements in the Russian language.

Among the interesting hypotheses elaborated by Shakhmatov was that the syllabic $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ of the common Slavic period was a new sound and did not originate in the Indo-European language. It developed, according to Shakhmatov, in the early period of the common Balto-Slavic language. Other hypotheses of Shakhmatov concerning the historical grammar of the Russian language were the ones relating to the change of $\underset{\cdot}{e}$ into $\underset{\cdot}{o}$ in the Slavic languages and the evolution of $\underset{\cdot}{t}$ ($\underset{\cdot}{t} > i\underset{\cdot}{e} > e$).

V. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SLAVIC PHILOLOGY

The most important undertaking shared by both scholars, A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić, which absorbed a lot of their energy and was discussed in much detail in their correspondence, was the Encyclopedia of Slavic philology¹. They both were keenly interested in it and did all they could to make it a success.

Vatroslav Jagić was a healthy man, with an abundance of energy, and brimming with creative ideas. In 1902 it occurred to him to compile a Slavic encyclopedia. It was to embrace all facets of Slavic culture including linguistics, literature and history. The conception was an original one; however, he saw immediately that its realization would have to be a collective work of many scholars of different nations. It would have to be sponsored by some scholarly Association which could provide the required funds. Jagić revealed his plan to Shakhmatov and got his unqualified endorsement. Among other supporters were F. F. Fortunatov, F. E. Korsh, A. I. Sobolevskii and N. P. Kondakov. A. Brückner suggested that the encyclopedia should be the sole responsibility of Slavic academies of sciences. Four or five of these from different nations should be entrusted with the work.

¹ Entsiklopediia slavianskoi filologii. Pod redaktsieiu M. V. Iagicha, St. Petersburg, 1910, 1908-29. Vyp. 1-5, 11, chast' 1, 12.

A. A. Shakhmatov was enthused with the idea of the encyclopedia but wanted it to be carried out under Russian sponsorship. He tried to persuade Jagić to present this idea to the Russian Academy of Sciences, specifically, to the Otdelenie Russkogo Iazyka i Slovesnosti² (Department of the Russian Language and Literature). Jagić agreed in principle but wanted to make certain that he would retain full editorial responsibility for the project. Shakhmatov was very pleased when he read in Jagić's letter that he decided to interest the Russian Academy of Sciences in the Encyclopedia of Slavic philology. He again urged Jagić to approach the Academy, being convinced that Jagić could present his plan so well that everyone would become interested in it. Shakhmatov had no doubt that all the precautions could be taken in order to secure the participation of all the Slavs. He was certain that M. I. Sukhomlinov and A. N. Pypin as well as other members of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature would be just as happy as he himself was with the confidence which Jagić showed in the Russian Academy. Jagić was asked by the Department to explain his role in the compilation and editing of the Encyclopedia.

² Otdelenie Russkogo Iazyka i Slovesnosti was founded at the Imperial Academy of Sciences as its Vtoroe Otdelenie (Second Department) in 1841.

There were different voices in the Department with regard to the Encyclopedia. Some members of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature thought that it would be better for Jagić to work alone on the Encyclopedia, with the Department being responsible for publication only, while others were of the opinion that the Department must exercise complete control over the project. Jagić was asked to appear before the Department, outline his program, and answer all relevant questions. All the members of the Department wanted to express their opinion concerning all the aspects of the Encyclopedia including the choice of collaborators. When the meeting took place Shakhmatov was present and saw that the majority favoured sponsorship and control by the Department of the Russian Language and Literature. He was aware that many problems remained to be solved and many aspects to be discussed and immediately wrote to Jagić. He wanted to clear the atmosphere because he feared that the division among the members might hurt the projected Encyclopedia.

The plan for the Encyclopedia was presented at the Congress of Russian Philologists in Petersburg in 1903. The members of the Russian Academy of Sciences who were present at the Congress endorsed the plan and urged the Russian Academy of Sciences to sponsor the project. The Academy agreed to finance the Encyclopedia and to publish it as a

part of the series of publications of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature. Shakhmatov wanted Jagić to be the chief editor of the Encyclopedia and wrote to him:

I am greatly concerned about the fate of the Encyclopedia. I would like very much to be assured that you will accept your own child under your patronage³.

Shakhmatov feared that Jagić might misunderstand the attitude of the members of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature and would give up the project. He tried to prepare Jagić for the negotiations with the Department. Once the Department agreed to sponsor the Encyclopedia it requested Jagić to decide whether he would be the chief editor and urged him to present a definite plan of work. Jagić misinterpreted this insistence of the Department and thought that it was an attempt to remove him from working on the Encyclopedia. Shakhmatov again had to explain the situation to Jagić. The Chairman of the Department also wrote a letter to Jagić in which he too explained the attitude of the members of the Department and their desire to have him as chief editor of the Encyclopedia. Jagić consented to commence work on the Encyclopedia only upon receiving assurance that adequate finances would be available and that publication would be secured. And so the work could not begin immediately

³ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to V. Jagić, May 16, 1903.

although apparently all obstacles were removed. Shakhmatov had no doubts that the Russian Academy of Sciences would carry through the project of the Encyclopedia but he still had to persuade Jagić about the good intentions of the Department with regard to the projected Encyclopedia. The Department of the Russian Language and Literature assigned seven hundred rubles to cover the initial costs of the preparation of the Encyclopedia, including twelve hundred for the editor. Finally Jagić was asked to outline his plan of the work on the Encyclopedia, and Shakhmatov wrote to Jagić:

For this purpose we need 1) your agreement to be chief editor; 2) your detailed plan along with the names of collaborators. It is very important for the good of the project that you send us this information⁴.

However, Jagić did not send his plan immediately. The members of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature found it hard to understand his misgivings, and as a result of inadequate communication everyone became discouraged.

F. F. Fortunatov and A. A. Shakhmatov were for the project starting as soon as possible but Shakhmatov was still not sure in what language the Encyclopedia should be written. On the one hand he thought that it would be best

⁴ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, September 24, 1903.

to include articles in all Slavic languages so that the linguistic differences of all Slavic languages would be seen. But on the other hand there were serious reasons for preferring a uniformity of language and he was the first to admit that German would be the best choice. Jagić was for having the quotations in the original languages but Shakhmatov was opposed to this idea for he felt that it would unnecessarily prolong the setting up of the type. Finally it was decided to have all the articles written in Russian since the Encyclopedia was being sponsored by the Russian Academy of Sciences. Shakhmatov and Fortunatov agreed that the Encyclopedia should consist of essays of considerable length, and that they should not only be historical but should also present a contribution to the advancement of knowledge in their respective fields. A. I. Sobolevskii supported this opinion. They all decided that the Encyclopedia would consist of from six to ten volumes. However, N. P. Kondakov reminded them that Jagić had intended the Encyclopedia to be in two volumes only. The discussions about the Encyclopedia held at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature were endless and futile. Therefore, Sobolevskii and Kondakov insisted that it was absolutely necessary for Jagić to come to Petersburg and discuss the definite plan, the details about the program of work, and the size of the Encyclopedia with all the members of the

Department. They hoped in this way to solve some of the initial problems. However, if Jagić could absolutely not make a personal appearance in Petersburg, Shakhmatov thought that as an alternative Jagić could at least present a detailed plan of the work on the Encyclopedia. The members of the Department unanimously rejected that alternative and insisted that Jagić come to Petersburg.

Despite the difficulties Shakhmatov's interest in the Encyclopedia did not wane and he avidly read everything Jagić wrote him about it. Shakhmatov himself was convinced that Jagić must come to the Russian Academy of Sciences in Petersburg; otherwise the realization of the Encyclopedia would be in jeopardy. Upon Shakhmatov's suggestion the Department decided to pay Jagić the editor's salary for the Encyclopedia in the sum of one hundred and fifty rubles a month, and it went into effect in January 1904. The Department did not discuss all the other financial problems with Jagić yet (waiting for his arrival in Petersburg) but Shakhmatov was convinced that the whole financial aspect would be well looked after by the Department of the Russian Language and Literature. In April 1904 Shakhmatov informed Jagić that the Department designated five thousand rubles for the Encyclopedia. Again Jagić was urged by Shakhmatov to come to Petersburg to discuss the Encyclopedia and to explain whether the essays on various persons and topics would be

full length monographs or only short articles. Shakhmatov expected Jagić to come to Petersburg before April 1904 but Jagić had other engagements which prevented him from doing so. His visit was postponed indefinitely.

By June 1904 Jagić became very discouraged. His misgivings were not removed. He wrote a sad letter to Shakhmatov expressing doubt as to Shakhmatov's continuing enthusiasm for the Encyclopedia. Shakhmatov had to reassure him:

I am thinking all the time about it (the Encyclopedia) and await news concerning it from you. I was so happy that the work was moving forward and had finally begun taking shape that I am looking to the future with confidence. I am writing a huge work on the history of Russian chronicles and when I finish it I am going to start work on the history of the Russian language for the Encyclopedia if you will entrust it to me. It will occupy me for one and a half to two years⁵.

In November 1904 Jagić finally sent a detailed plan for work on the Encyclopedia. It was read at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature with great attention, discussed in every detail and accepted by the Department in full. The Department recommended that Fortunatov, Shakhmatov and Sobolevskii be in constant touch with Jagić. In order to help solve the various problems arising in connection with work on the Encyclopedia and to establish better communication between Jagić and the Department, Shakhmatov suggested

⁵ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, June 26, 1904.

that Jagić have an assistant editor in Petersburg. He proposed A. I. Sobolevskii for that position.

Shakhmatov was very pleased that Jagić ended his long silence and that the work on the Encyclopedia could move ahead. He wrote to Jagić:

A complete fulfillment of our hopes and wishes seems to be near and possible to realize. There were no major objections from anyone. There were a few comments of a particular character with regard to the collaboration of one or another person and a wish to attract more people⁶.

These were Shakhmatov's comments concerning the meeting of the members of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature. The decisions made at that meeting were gradually implemented. The Department decided to pay all travelling expenses of those working on the Encyclopedia. Sobolevskii was to look after the expenses and pay the scholars for their articles. Shakhmatov and Sobolevskii thought that it was advisable to add a prospectus to the first volume of the Encyclopedia but without the names of the collaborators. However, the Department was for including the names in the prospectus.

Jagić began work on the Encyclopedia and contacted many scholars, including some Czechs and Poles, asking them to contribute to it. Negotiations with the collaborators

⁶ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, November 15, 1904.

were progressing successfully. Shakhmatov also was helping Jagić. He tried to find and evaluate scholarly sources and to put them to the best possible use. He was planning further work and discussing all the problems involving the Encyclopedia with Jagić. Shakhmatov was also looking for contributors on his own. He drew up an extensive list in a letter to Jagić:

You know about Budde who could be approached for an essay on any part of Russian dialectology. Likhachev could contribute in the field of paleography; Kliuchevskii, Miliukov, Platonov, Presniakov, Sergeevich, Lappo-Danilevskii, Engel'-Golubovskii, Iasinskii, Hrushevs'kyi, Golubinskii in the field of history and law; Smirnov - ethnography; Pokrovskii - history. Could Zubatyi take on a comparative study of the phonetic, morphological and syntactical phenomena of Slavic languages?⁷

Shakhmatov suggested many more names with specific subjects, advising to give phonetics to the Norwegian scholar Olaf Broch, and to solicit articles from S. K. Bulich, J. I. N. Baudouin-de-Courtenay and V. A. Bogoroditskii for the Encyclopedia. With regard to the contributions by the last three scholars, Shakhmatov hinted at the following distribution: Bogoroditskii - the methods of research on the physiology of sounds and phonetics; Bulich - an essay on the physiology of Russian speech; and Baudouin-de-Courtenay - an essay on the physiology of sounds of the Polish and other

⁷ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, June 26, 1903.

Slavic languages. In Shakhmatov's opinion, Fortunatov's contribution could be material from the lectures which he was giving at the university.

In the beginning Shakhmatov himself did not wish to contribute to the Encyclopedia. The dictionary which he took over from Grot was for him a complicated task and required an enormous amount of work. Moreover, he felt that he was not prepared well enough to write an essay on the history of the Russian language. He discussed this problem with F. E. Korsh and F. F. Fortunatov and they convinced Shakhmatov to write that essay. Shakhmatov decided to limit the essay to a general study without going into too much detail. He did not have a clear idea as to its length and precise content but thought to divide it into two parts. The first part would contain an exposition of the history of the Russian language from the prehistorical period to contemporary dialects. The second part would describe the contemporary literary language. Shakhmatov sent an outline of his essay to Jagić and asked for his opinion stating at the same time that he would be glad to write on the historical development of the Russian language if Sobolevskii would not be interested in doing it. Since Jagić asked Sobolevskii to write on another subject Shakhmatov decided to take the history of the Russian language himself and suggested to use Sobolevskii for Old Russian literature.

He also thought that V. M. Istrin, an outstanding historian of Russian literature, could cover the premongolian period in Russian literature and A. I. Sobolevskii the Moscow period, while F. F. Sokolov could write on the apokrypha in South Slavic and Russian literature. Shakhmatov thought that the study of the old Russian literature should be divided into: 1) General review, which should be given to V. N. Shchepkin; 2) Foreign translations into Russian, to Sobolevskii; 3) Biographies of Saints (Zhitia), to A. S. Arkhangel'skii; and 4) Homilies, to M. V. Nikol'skii.

It seemed that Shakhmatov was suggesting more and more new collaborators in each of his letters to Jagić, among them P. M. Melioranskii, G. K. Ulianov, N. P. Kondakov, I. E. Evseev. There were also some scholars who on their own expressed a desire to contribute to the Encyclopedia. Thus V. K. Porzhezinskii indicated his interest in the Polabian Slavs and V. N. Shchepkin in the Church Slavonic grammar. Sobolevskii suggested L. L. Vasil'ev for Russian accentuation. Fortunatov himself expressed an interest in the Protoslavic grammar, and Korsh was preparing an essay on the Eastern derivatives found in the Russian language. Shakhmatov proposed a separate essay on accentuation for the Encyclopedia and he was prepared to write it himself, unless M. Rešetar would prefer to write it. Both Fortunatov and Shakhmatov suggested D. N. Ovsianiko-Kulikovskii for an article on

the syntax of the contemporary Russian language.

The collaborators were faced with many problems in connection with their participation in the Encyclopedia. Some of them, like Olaf Broch, had considerable material but it was either obsolete or incomplete. Others required travel expenses in order to bring their material up-to-date. Frequently the collaborators could not meet their deadlines and requested extensions. Shakhmatov's own essay for the Encyclopedia was ready in outline form and he presented it to Jagić in a letter in September 1913.

The Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology had not only a very difficult beginning but its publication was very irregular. Austerity measures during the Russo-Japanese War, the Revolution in Russia in 1905, and the First World War impeded continuous work on it. During the First World War work on the Encyclopedia was stopped altogether because of the impossibility of communication between Jagić and Shakhmatov, and the latter refused to entrust the editorial work on the Encyclopedia to anyone else. The publishing of the Encyclopedia was done in separate fascicles and covered a span of several years. An initial fascicle was published in February 1906, a proof run of which had been sent to Jagić. Other fascicles were published as late as 1929.

The Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology comprised the following major essays: E. F. Budde, Ocherk sovremennogo

literaturnogo iazyka XVIII-XIX v.v., 1908; Lubor Niederle, Obozrenie sovremennogo slavianstva, 1909; Olaf Broch, Ocherk fiziologii slavianskoi rechi, 1910; I. V. Jagich, Istoriia slavianskoi filologii, 1910; ---, Grafika u slavian, 1911; ---, Vopros o runakh u slavian, 1911; N. Harthousen, Grecheskoe pis'mo IX-X st.; I. V. Jagich, Glagolicheskoe pis'mo, 1911; P. A. Lavrov, Paleograficheskoe obozrenie kirillovskogo pis'ma, 1915; A. A. Shakhmatov, Ocherk drevneishogo perioda istorii russkogo iazyka, 1915; S. M. Kul'bakin, Grammatika tserkovno-slavianskogo iazyka po drevneishim pamiatnikam, 1915; A collective work prepared by P. A. Lavrov, A. I. Sobolevskii and A. Kaluzhniatskii, Al'bom s iugoslavianskikh rukopisei bolgarskogo i serbskogo proiskhozhdeniia, 1916.

These individual and unrelated essays do not represent the Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology as it had been envisaged by Shakhmatov and Jagić. As an encyclopedia it never really was completed and apart from the comparatively few essays which were published, a lot of the efforts of many scholars were in vain. Nevertheless, the published essays were a witness to the ideals and the determination of Jagić and Shakhmatov and their scholarly collaborators.

VI. A. A. SHAKHMATOV AT THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

A new chapter in the relationship and co-operation between A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić began when Shakhmatov joined the Russian Academy of Sciences in Petersburg. They corresponded very regularly and discussed scholarly problems because important projects sponsored by the scholarly institution were of interest to both scholars.

A. A. Shakhmatov's scholarly activity was of the calibre of an academician even before he was recommended for membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences. He completed his studies at the University of Moscow, and achieved a Master's degree, in 1889. In February of the following year he sent an application to the Historico-philological Faculty of that university seeking the position of lecturer of the Russian language and literature. On March 1 and 15, 1890, he gave two trial lectures (O sochineniakh, prinadlezhashchikh Nestoru and Ob imenitel'nom mnozhestvennogo chisla na a v russkom iazyke), and in the fall of that year he began lecturing full time. Shakhmatov experienced many problems at the university. A university career was much to his liking but he soon became disappointed because of the low academic standards of the University and the scholastic qualifications of the members of the faculty. In the summer of 1891 he left the University of Moscow and, being unemployed, he began lecturing at the Institute for Girls in Moscow. The salary

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of a lecturer there was small and he was not much interested in a paedagogical career at the high school level and soon left the Institute. Living in Moscow Shakhmatov fell in love with the daughter of a university professor but the love was not reciprocated and he decided to leave Moscow for good and applied for the position of agricultural officer in his native village Viazovka, in Saratov county. He immediately left for Saratov to attend courses in administration in preparation for the difficult duties of his new position. It was not easy for him to leave Moscow. He wrote to Jagić:

In time I shall definitely attain stability - I shall unite my new work with scholarly activity. I shall write dissertations. It is very hard for me to leave Moscow and all my friends; it will be probably a hard separation with Fortunatov, my dear friend and protector¹.

In his departure from Moscow Shakhmatov found it most difficult to give up his course on the Russian language which was so well liked by his students, who edited his notes and published them by the lithographical method². However, his firm belief in a higher academic degree prevailed. He decided not to lecture at the university until he obtained his Doctor's degree. In his opinion this was a minimum requirement "that should be obtained by anyone who wishes to attain

¹ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, December 14, 1890.

² Idem. Russkii iazyk. Lectures read at the University of Moscow, 1890-91.

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the distinct honour of lecturing at the university"³.

Jagić was shocked to read Shakhmatov's letter telling him that he was leaving the University. He could not believe that someone like Shakhmatov would let such rare talent and diligence go to waste. It was inconceivable to Jagić that Shakhmatov would give up his university career. He pleaded with Shakhmatov not to make any hasty decisions but to remain calm and patient and hope for support from his friends at the University of Moscow. Jagić wrote immediately to his friend at the Russian Academy of Sciences, A. F. Bychkov, and to the Minister of Education. He explained Shakhmatov's problem and stressed that he considered it a great loss if Shakhmatov were to leave the University. In a letter to Shakhmatov Jagić urged him to write himself to the Minister of Education and to explain why he was leaving the University and pleaded with Shakhmatov not to quit the University formally but to wait for the outcome of Jagić's petition to the Minister of Education. He wrote Shakhmatov: "You may be sure that I shall not rest until I rescue you for our scholarly work and for the University of Moscow"⁴.

Despite Jagić's persuasion and the efforts and offers

³ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, December 14, 1890.

⁴ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, January 2, 1891.

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of the University of Moscow and of the Minister of Education, Shakhmatov would not return. He persisted firmly in his decision that he needed the change in order to regain his equilibrium and confidence in people. In his letter to Jagić he admitted that:

Both offers were attractive and the last one even tempting: I was offered a scholarship of 2,000 rubles for writing a dissertation and dispensed from lecturing until I receive my degree⁵.

But even this offer was not attractive enough to make Shakhmatov change his mind. Since the Faculty of Languages itself did not seem eager to make any offers, he concluded that it was definitely not interested in establishing a proper program of philological studies at the University of Moscow. The fact that Fortunatov wanted him on the Faculty was insufficient to make him change his mind, for he was determined to return to his native village and to begin work on his doctoral dissertation. There he became completely engrossed in his work and did not even write to Jagić.

Shakhmatov's first letter to Jagić, after a three-year interval, was dated at Viazovka, Saratov District, March 20, 1894. The three years he spent there had been dedicated to the attaining of his doctoral degree and after achieving it he once again regained the hope of returning to scholarly activity and lecturing at the university. He now

⁵ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, March 20, 1894.

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strongly desired to do scholarly work and considered it absolutely necessary for himself. He had liked his work of agricultural officer, for it was a quiet, routine activity, meeting people and helping them solve their problems in agricultural economics. However, he realized that he could not combine that work with his scholarly desire to do research in linguistics.

Jagić was extremely happy with the resumed correspondence with Shakhmatov since he always felt that it was a shame to hide such a talent in administrative work. People with less talent showed achievements while Shakhmatov's great talent was being wasted. He took steps to remedy the situation. Jagić thought that Shakhmatov would not be happy at the University and therefore he made efforts to get Shakhmatov elected to the Russian Academy of Sciences. He wrote to F. F. Fortunatov about it and Fortunatov promised to help. Jagić sent a recommendation for Shakhmatov's candidacy and asked A. F. Bychkov to second it, who was delighted to do so. While Jagić felt that Shakhmatov might be reluctant to join the university he could not see any problems for him at the Academy. From his own experience as a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences he saw that Shakhmatov could be useful to scholarly research at the Academy even with a minimum of effort and could make for himself a happy and comfortable life. A. F. Bychkov was deeply honoured to support

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Shakhmatov's candidacy to the Academy, on the condition, however, that Shakhmatov seriously agree to it. At first Shakhmatov was to become only a candidate but soon thereafter, Bychkov was sure, Shakhmatov would become a full academician.

Jagić could not conceal his enthusiasm over his idea of sponsoring Shakhmatov for membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences. He wrote the following cordial lines to Shakhmatov:

As you probably recall, I became attracted by your extraordinary talent while you were a young high school student. Since then I never stopped watching your progress with devotion and enthusiasm and wished you even greater achievements. This sincere attachment to you made me try to help you, when I learned from your letters that there was a danger of losing you⁶.

Jagić pleaded with Shakhmatov to give his consent to membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences, saying that by doing so he would make Jagić extremely happy. Jagić considered it a pleasant duty to present to the scholarly world a young deserving representative of that branch of learning in which he was competent to judge and appraise.

In order to make the election of Shakhmatov to the Academy formal, the Academy required a report on the scholarly activity of Shakhmatov. A. F. Bychkov wrote to Jagić requesting it and Jagić gladly undertook to prepare it. Jagić

⁶ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, March 28, 1894.

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was vacationing on the Adriatic Sea and, not having access to information on Shakhmatov, requested this data from him. Subsequently Jagić wrote the report and forwarded it to the Russian Academy of Sciences. Thus all the requirements for Shakhmatov's joining of the Russian Academy of Sciences were completed. The Department of the Russian Language and Literature had been waiting impatiently for the arrival of Shakhmatov, because the members of the Department, and especially its chairman, A. F. Bychkov, had much work in the field of linguistics waiting for him.

Shakhmatov received a letter from A. F. Bychkov about his proposed membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences and immediately sent a reply expressing his consent and appreciation for the support of his candidacy to the Academy. He also was very thankful to Jagić for his recommendation and expressed the hope that in his new position he would be able to contribute to scholarly research in linguistics. Now it was clear to him that he could no longer continue his work as an administrative officer. He expressed all these feelings in letters to Jagić, who was very happy that the matter of Shakhmatov's membership in the Academy was progressing satisfactorily. Jagić learned from A. F. Bychkov that the Department of the Russian Language and Literature accepted his recommendation. However, Jagić had a feeling that somehow the Russian literati and linguists stood

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apart from the general Slavic subjects and that the Russian Slavists were almost exclusively preoccupied with politics. He expressed his hope that Shakhmatov would not follow suit but would have a much broader scholarly scope. He mentioned his concern in a letter to Shakhmatov:

I feel happy for you and for Slavic scholarship which moves slowly ahead. Though you personally are placed in a position (of a member of the Russian Academy) I hope that your wide view on scholarship will not separate Russian from the Slavic⁷.

Jagić was very curious to know Shakhmatov's own plans for his activity at the Academy and he wrote:

I would like very much to hear from you yourself how you would define your future academic work. Of course the historical study of the Russian language in relation to dialectology will be your main task. Isn't it so?⁸

Shakhmatov had a lot of plans. He revealed them in his letters to Jagić, which will be discussed later.

A. A. Shakhmatov was formally elected as candidate to the Department of Russian Language and Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences on November 12, 1894. The wish of Jagić to see Shakhmatov at the Academy was fulfilled. On this occasion Jagić wrote to Shakhmatov:

God give you much good fortune and further brilliant success which we all have a right to expect

⁷ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, June 24, 1894.

⁸ Idem. Letter to Shakhmatov, August 18, 1894.

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from you after such promising beginnings. I can assure you, knowing our excellent friends and co-members, that life at the Academy is exceptionally good. Nowhere was I so happy as in our cherished Second Department. When I had to leave the walls of that unattractive building in which I had met and talked to my good friends so many times, tears filled my eyes⁹.

The cherished Second Department which Jagić mentions was the Otdelenie Russkogo Iazyka i Slovesnosti of which Jagić had many pleasant memories of the years he spent there, but also some unpleasant ones. He refers to the Count D. A. Tolstoi, President of the Academy, who was arrogant and harsh in his treatment of Jagić. This patronizing attitude of D. A. Tolstoi towards all non-Russians at the Russian Academy of Sciences ultimately drove Jagić to reluctantly leave the Academy. Jagić was also dissatisfied with lack of support by the Academy for his scholarly ambition to develop Slavic studies in Russia. Jagić left for Vienna in 1886 and lectured there at the University of Vienna. He did not regret his move to Vienna but he always admitted that his scholarly activity was better matched to the Russian soil than to any other place. He had been happy to work at the Academy because of its high aims and of its famous representatives of magnificent qualities and high aspirations. He was willing to participate in all the projects of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature and asked

⁹ V. Jagić. Letter to Shakhmatov, December 24, 1894.

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Shakhmatov to notify him from time to time about the developments and scholarly activity at the Academy.

When Shakhmatov was notified by the Russian Academy of Sciences that he had been elected a candidate he left promptly for Petersburg. For several days he toured the city and then began visiting some members of the Department and attended some meetings. At first he sensed the cold wind of reserve but soon the sincere and friendly attitude of all the members disposed him to relax. He began to feel content in his new position and he hoped that his present work would bring him moral satisfaction and an outlet for his enormous energy for scholarly work.

Shakhmatov quickly became accustomed to life and work at the Academy. He had awaited impatiently for this change. He had suffered from scholarly inactivity and looked back with horror at the years spent in the village. In retrospect, it had not been a total loss of time. He had used his time in the village to some advantage; he had finished his doctoral dissertation (Issledovaniia v oblasti russkoi fonetiki) and had written several articles. He also had the opportunity to take a close look at his people in the country and to crystallize his ideas, sympathies and convictions with regard to the social problems facing the Russia of his day. Shakhmatov had enjoyed his work, liked people and nature, but he had come to feel finally that the time had come for

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him to dedicate himself completely to scholarly work.

Once he came to the Academy he became anxious to study the living Russian dialects, which were gradually losing their archaic features and in some instances were even entirely disappearing. He wanted to record and to study them thoroughly so long as some of them were still spoken. He intended to undertake a complete and detailed study of the South Russian dialects and on the basis of new material to revise the work he had done previously. After that he planned to start work on the Dvina gramoty in order to prepare a historico-philological edition of them. At times he could not believe that he was actually working at the Academy, but he was determined to make the best use of all the facilities and resources available there to him. Shakhmatov hoped that the Department would create a special section for the study of Russian dialects in connection with which he was planning many projects. If only the Department of the Russian Language and Literature would agree to his plans he would feel extremely happy. For if Shakhmatov would have to do work with which he was not conversant and which he did not like, Petersburg and the Academy would be of no interest to him. However, he was pleased that he did not have to lecture and could devote all his time to scholarly work and could make various plans for the future. Sometimes Shakhmatov would write to Jagić that his life was dull

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and lonely. At times he felt that he would be much happier lecturing at the university, which perhaps would give him more opportunity and incentive to undertake research with his students and with other scholars. He had his periods of hesitation and doubts.

In 1896 the Department of the Russian Language and Literature decided to begin a new series of its Izvestiia¹⁰, a journal which previously had been published from 1852 to 1863. With Shakhmatov's arrival at the Department the possibility of its revival was obvious. He was appointed its chief editor and A. F. Bychkov became his assistant. Shakhmatov was very pleased because he was convinced that the publication of a scholarly journal by the Department of the Russian Language and Literature was a necessity. His idea was that the journal should become a useful organ for the support and promotion of Russian and Slavic philology and he made definite plans as to its size and format and scheduled to publish it quarterly. He wanted to see good scholarly articles and book reviews and even short notices about everything pertaining to linguistics and literature in this journal. His plans were to include a bibliographical

¹⁰ Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie russkogo iazyka i slovesnosti. Izvestiia. v. 1-10, 1852-63; Series 2. v. 1-32, 1896-1927//. Superseded by the Izvestiia po russkomu iazyku i slovesnosti.

section as well.

Shakhmatov subscribed to the ideas of F. F. Fortunatov, the founder of the Moscow school of the Young Gram-
marians and his ideological sympathies were with them. He
wrote to Jagić showing his interest in this movement and its
representatives:

I am an ardent supporter of the Young
Grammarians. Bulich, Loš, Brandt - my new
acquaintances - are very interesting to me. It
has been a long while since I spent time so
pleasantly as in their company¹¹.

In 1895 the Russian Government put into effect a plan
to centralize the administration of all its institutions.
For the Academy of Sciences this meant that all its Depart-
ments, until now administratively autonomous, would come under
a central administrative body. A Commission was formed to
study the reorganization of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
Shakhmatov was appointed a member of that Commission and was
assigned to revise the statutes of the Academy. The Com-
mission was expected to recommend the suppression of the
autonomy of the Departments and subjection of all their
activities to the rules of the general academic statutes.
However, Shakhmatov and M. I. Sukhomlinov opposed that idea
for they felt that such a structure would hurt the cause of
Slavic studies in Russia. They feared that research on the

¹¹ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, December 19,
1895.

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Russian language would be neglected and the extensive plans of the members of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature for the compilation of dictionaries and grammars and the editing of various old documents would never come about. The opinion of Shakhmatov and Sukhomlinov prevailed and the autonomy of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature was restored at the next meeting of the Commission. As a result the Department decided to broaden its activities and Shakhmatov regained his hopes for the development of philology and of Slavic studies at the Department.

On March 3, 1896, Shakhmatov married Natalia Aleksandrovna Gradovskii, the daughter of A. D. Gradovskii, a professor at the University of Moscow. On his honeymoon trip he visited Jagić in Vienna. It was a most pleasant encounter and he was very cordially received by both Jagić and Milan Rešetar, a professor at the University of Vienna. From Vienna the newlyweds went on to Dalmatia, Montenegro, Herzegovina and Bosnia. On this trip Shakhmatov took some lessons on Croatian pronunciation, which he found very interesting. He was very much amazed at what he learned of folklore, customs and languages of the Southern Slavic nations. Thus it was that even on his honeymoon trip Shakhmatov's love for linguistics asserted itself.

The Russian Academy of Sciences had two endowments

for presenting awards to deserving scholars for their extraordinary research work in literature and linguistics. One of them was an endowment of a Russian statesman, S. S. Uvarov; the other of N. A. Kotliarevskii, an academician and historian. In 1897 the awards from Kotliarevskii's endowment were given to the following persons for their scholarly achievements: one thousand rubles to the Czech linguist Jan Gebauer for his Historická mluvnice jazyka českého¹² (Historical Grammar of the Czech Language); two awards of five hundred rubles each to A. N. Iasinskii, a historian, and to a Russian Slavist, D. I. Florinskii. On that occasion Shakhmatov wrote a review of the work of J. Gebauer. He admitted that "reviewing such a scholarly work was bold of him but he tried to compensate his boldness by a careful study of Gebauer's work"¹³. His review was actually very good and in its second part it contained a number of conclusions concerning some interesting phenomena of Czech phonetics.

Shakhmatov often wished that Jagić were at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature so that he could consult him on various matters and plan new projects

¹² Jan Gebauer. Historická mluvnice jazyka českého. Praha-Vienna, 1894-1929. 4 v. (Shakhmatov reviewed the first two volumes).

¹³ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, October 3, 1897.

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with him. He made efforts to compensate Jagić's absence at the Department by corresponding with him and soliciting scholarly contributions from him. In June 1898 an unusual occasion to pay tribute to his friend and sponsor was almost bypassed by Shakhmatov. He forgot about Jagić's birthday and only S. N. Severianov reminded him in a letter that Jagić's former students decided to celebrate his sixtieth birthday on June 24, 1898. The news reached Shakhmatov just in time and he sent his congratulations to Jagić:

I can count myself among your students for many reasons and for even more than a student for I have been getting your advice and your help for more than fifteen years. I am adding my congratulations to those numerous expressions of regards, sincere wishes and deep respect which you have surely received from all corners of the Slavic world. On this occasion I want to thank you for everything that I received from you, beginning with my first article published in the Archiv and ending with my election to the Academy, where I came, of course, thanks to you¹⁴.

Shakhmatov always had a great respect for and dedication to Jagić and this was merely another occasion to express it. These words of Shakhmatov made Jagić extremely happy.

The Russian Academy of Sciences, as any scientific academy, consisted mostly of scholars in an advanced age who had previously contributed to scholarship and had earned their place in this august institution. A constant problem which any academy faces is keeping its vacant positions

¹⁴ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, June 14, 1898.

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filled. After A. A. Shakhmatov joined the Department of the Russian Language and Literature another man was recommended for a vacant position in the Department. He was a Russian Slavist, V. I. Lamanskii. Shakhmatov was very happy about this recommendation for he remembered Jagić's words that Russia had many scholarly workers but very few sponsors to support them. This opinion of Jagić made Shakhmatov sad because he thought that the Academy should be the first among sponsors of scholarly works. He hoped that the new scholars elected to the Academy would activate the Department and add new vigour to it. In 1896 A. N. Pypin, a Russian literary historian, was elected to the Department, and later became its chairman. The candidacy of A. I. Sobolevskii, a Russian philologist, was backed by Shakhmatov but did not gain support, at the moment, from the other members. In the opinion of Shakhmatov, Sobolevskii was deserving of being elected to the Academy because of his complete dedication to learning. When F. E. Korsh, a Russian Slavist, was elected to the Department, Shakhmatov could not wait any longer for Sobolevskii's election and wrote to Jagić requesting him to sponsor Sobolevskii. Shakhmatov prepared a brief summary of the scholarly activity of Sobolevskii and sent it to Jagić, asking him to sign it and mail it back to him because some scholars at the Academy wanted to see Jagić's signature on the list of scholarly works of Sobolevskii. Jagić signed

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the list and then Sobolevskii was elected to the Academy unanimously. He filled the position left vacant by the death of A. F. Bychkov, who was a personal friend and a patron of Shakhmatov.

In September of 1902 Shakhmatov asked Jagić if he thought that the German linguist, A. Leskien, a member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences, should be sponsored for regular membership. Shakhmatov had several persons in mind but could not decide on any one of them. So he sought help from Jagić. He knew of five prospective candidates, each of whom was eligible: "Dashkevych, Istrin, Kirpichnikov, Nikol'skii and Speranskii"¹⁵. M. P. Dashkevych was a Ukrainian historian, V. M. Istrin was a historian of Russian literature, A. I. Kirpichnikov was a Russian literary historian, M. V. Nikol'skii, a Russian orientalist, and M. N. Speranskii, also a Russian literary historian. In December of 1902 M. Rešetar was elected a member-correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Shakhmatov notified Jagić about it.

Besides electing well known scholars to the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Department of the Russian Language and Literature also provided funds for suitable candidates from among university students who were encouraged to devote

¹⁵ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, September 30, 1902.

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their life to scholarly work. The academicians were directing the work of young researchers and reported periodically to the Department on their progress. This arrangement of sponsorship and supervision also provided talented individuals for vacant positions at the Academy.

In November of 1913 the Russian linguist and academician, V. F. Miller, died and left a vacant position at the Department. Shakhmatov, looking for someone to fill Miller's position, saw two promising candidates, M. N. Speranskiĭ and V. N. Peretts. The first was a specialist in Russian literature, and the second in Ukrainian literature. Jagić favoured the latter who was elected on February 25, 1914, along with V. S. Ikonnikov, a Ukrainian historiographer.

On November 8, 1906, A. A. Shakhmatov was elected chairman of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature. This came as a complete surprise to him. He thought that at best he would be assistant to Fortunatov, whom he had expected to be elected chairman. The new responsibilities given to Shakhmatov signified the great confidence of the members of the Department in his administrative and scholarly ability. Shakhmatov could not keep the news of his new position to himself and so he wrote to Jagić:

Of course my new title places new duties upon me, among which I include the duty to listen with patience and attention to the wishes and proposals of the members of the Department. To you as to our oldest member and to the one who

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opened the doors of the Academy to me, I have unique, exceptional obligations. I hope that you will not refuse your advice and moral support to me¹⁶.

Shakhmatov was very anxious to justify his election as chairman of the Department. He attached much importance to his responsibility in the election of new members to the Department. He did not have to wait for long for suggestions. Among others, F. E. Korsh very strongly promoted the candidacy of Ivan Franko, a Ukrainian writer and scholar, worthy, in his opinion, to be elected to the Russian Academy of Sciences. Shakhmatov was in favour of this choice for he had a high regard for this prominent Ukrainian scholar, but he saw that the chances for Ivan Franko's election were very negligent because of strong opposition on the part of the majority of the members. V. I. Saitov, a Russian scholar and specialist in literature was also recommended for membership in the Academy but was equally rejected.

Among the pleasant events at the Academy were the anniversaries in honour of various scholars. For such occasions special meetings were arranged, greetings and telegrams read and commemorative works dedicated to scholars. On one such occasion Shakhmatov asked Jagić to add his signature to those of other participating scholars in a

¹⁶ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, November 9, 1906.

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Festschrift (Collection) dedicated to the Polish linguist, J. I. N. Baudouin-de-Courtenay. Jagić also agreed to extend greetings to the Croatian scholar, Liudevit Gaj, on the occasion of his anniversary on behalf of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature. When asked, Jagić also wrote articles to be included in commemorative works in honour of various scholars.

On December 29, 1912, there was a meeting of scholars commemorating the centenary of the birth of the distinguished Russian linguist, Iakov Karlovich Grot. V. Jagić had been asked by Shakhmatov to write a memoir on his friendship with Grot, on their scholarly activity at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature during the years 1880-86, and on the place of Grot in the scholarly world. Jagić's memoir was read at the meeting, to the great interest of the attending scholars. The memoir touched upon certain aspects of Grot's activities not mentioned by other speakers of the evening. Among the foreign representatives at the meeting was the Finnish linguist, J. J. Mikkola. Grot's son invited some of his father's friends to his home and Shakhmatov, together with the others, spent a very enjoyable evening there. Telegrams were read from various places.

In January of 1913 Shakhmatov wrote to Jagić that some members of the Department, and the son and daughter of I. I. Sreznevs'kyi, the Ukrainian philologist, requested

Jagić to contribute to the anniversary celebrations in honour of their father. Jagić sent his memoir, which was largely dedicated to describing his work with Sreznevs'kyi. It was read by V. I. Sreznevs'kyi, the son of the deceased linguist, who, along with his sister, was greatly moved by the respect and cordial relationship of Jagić to their late father.

In the beginning of 1905, because of the Russo-Japanese War, censorship was imposed on the Russian Academy of Sciences. The scholars and university professors and students became suspect and were branded as a dangerous element because of their love of freedom and opposition to tyranny. Everyone began to feel the oppression. Demoralization among scholars throughout Russia began to spread and dissatisfaction to be frequently manifested. In the Ukraine the universities of Kiev and Kharkov experienced suppressive restrictions. Books in the Ukrainian language were limited and frequently forbidden to be published.

Shakhmatov tried to steer clear of politics but despite his reluctance he became involved in them. He could not conceal his sympathies for the cause of freedom and suffered personal grief because of the unjust governmental restrictions. He was persuaded by his friends to join the Constitutional-Democratic Party (Kadety) but he was not very much impressed with its program and political policies. In

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fact, he was highly critical of it and wrote in a letter to Jagić:

The party to which I belong does not make much sense either. It will not be able to elect candidates. It seems to me that within the last decade everything has deteriorated¹⁷.

It became apparent that politics in general were of no interest to Shakhmatov.

The summer of 1913 again brought some alarming rumors about a drive of the Russian politicians against the Russian Academy of Sciences and its members. Everyone was accused of sympathizing with the revolution and of supporting the antigovernment tendencies. Shakhmatov too was threatened because of his sympathies with the Ukrainians. That he was sympathetic toward the Ukrainian culture and its free development was true, but he was not a revolutionary who would lead the masses against the government.

Early in 1914, the Ukrainian historian, Mykhailo Serhiiovych Hrushevs'kyi, visited Shakhmatov in Petersburg and showed him a copy of the journal Ukraina¹⁸ in which there were quotations from Shakhmatov's writings along with his picture. This unsought publicity annoyed Shakhmatov and made him uneasy since he was already being bitterly

¹⁷ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, January 7, 1906.

¹⁸ Ukraina. L'Ukraine. Kiev. 1914- ; it was suspended between 1919 and May 1924.

criticized by the Russian conservatives for his liberal views with regard to the minorities in the Russian Empire.

The beginning of the First World War in 1914 severed ties between Shakhmatov and Jagić and separated them for good. Shakhmatov's letter of June 24, 1918, to Jagić may be considered the epilogue to the correspondence which lasted for more than three decades and which was so beneficial to both scholars. In what was very likely his last letter to Jagić, A. A. Shakhmatov expressed sadness bordering on despair:

I definitely do not expect to live to see better days. I think that even physically I have been so badly broken that I shall not live long¹⁹.

Even life at the Academy was now unable to hearten Shakhmatov. Meetings of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature were attended by very few of the academicians as Kotliarevskii, Pal'mov, Nikol'skii, Ia. I. Smirnov and Karskii. The others had moved out of Petersburg. The Izvestiia of the Department was appearing in reduced size; work on the Encyclopedia came to a stop. In his last letter Shakhmatov complained that his work was not as productive as before. His loneliness became more acute because, in addition to being separated from Jagić, he lost his friends and colleagues, F. F. Fortunatov and F. E. Korsh.

¹⁹ A. A. Shakhmatov. Letter to Jagić, June 24, 1918.

The correspondence between Jagić and Shakhmatov brought us thus far in the lives of these scholars. From other sources we know that after 1918 Shakhmatov was no longer productive. Death came to him in 1920. Jagić outlived Shakhmatov by three years, dying in 1923.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study is based entirely on the correspondence between A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić, consisting of three hundred and sixty-four letters exchanged over a period of more than thirty-seven years. The intention of the writer of this thesis was to show the scholarly endeavours of these two scholars and their mutual co-operation.

Vatroslav Jagić, a Croatian scholar and one of the most productive Slavists, devoted over sixty years of his life to research in Slavic languages, literature, folklore, ethnography, history and sociology. Over seven hundred of his scholarly works were written in a variety of Slavic languages, as well as in German and Latin. He was a specialist in Slavic paleography, with a particular interest in the Glagolitic script, and edited, among others, the Codex Zographensis, the Codex Marianus and the Codex Assemanianus. Jagić also founded and edited the Archiv für slavische Philologie, which was published in Berlin from 1875 to 1929, and which contributed greatly to the development of Slavic linguistics. He lectured at the universities of Odessa, Berlin, Petersburg and Vienna.

An eventful occurrence during Jagić's residence in Petersburg was his meeting with a sixteen-year-old high school student, A. A. Shakhmatov, in February 1881. Jagić was very much impressed by the talent and inquisitive mind

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of Shakhmatov and their acquaintance grew into a friendship most beneficial to both scholars. They corresponded from 1881 to 1918 and discussed many topics of their research.

A. A. Shakhmatov was a Russian scholar who as a fifteen-year-old high school student showed an interest in linguistics and history. He pursued this interest to the full extent of his talent. His scholarly works consist of more than one hundred and fifty items. He is regarded an authority on the chronicles for he established the dates of some of them and their origin, e.g., Nestor's Chronicle and the Chronicles of Suzdal' and Rostov.

The scholarly activities of Shakhmatov and Jagić, as reflected in their correspondence, can be divided into: 1) Editorial work, articles, book reviews; 2) Dictionary of the Russian language; 3) Historical grammar of the Russian language; 4) Encyclopedia of Slavic philology; 5) Shakhmatov's election to, and work at, the Russian Academy of Sciences. Both scholars devoted very much of their time to editing journals and writing articles and book reviews. Discussions of various linguistic problems led both of them to the study of old Russian documents and the appraisal and review of edited manuscripts.

Shakhmatov's study of the old documents enabled him to accumulate lexical material from various gramoty and chronicles and he decided to compile a historical dictionary

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of the Russian language. Since he envisaged his dictionary as a collective undertaking he organized a group of students who shared his interest. Shakhmatov decided to ask some famous scholars to be on the editorial staff. F. E. Korsh and F. F. Fortunatov agreed to be the editors. Shakhmatov also invited Jagić and hoped that O. O. Potebnia too would join and attract some Ukrainian scholars to the project. Potebnia supported the idea of compiling the historical dictionary of the Russian language but declined to be an editor. He suggested to separate the Ukrainian language of the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries into a distinct dictionary. Jagić became doubtful about the possibility of compiling the dictionary for he knew that Shakhmatov had no funds for that purpose and no sponsors. The dictionary could not be compiled despite the extensive preparations.

In 1894 Shakhmatov was elected a candidate for membership to the Russian Academy of Sciences. Immediately upon his arrival there he became the chief editor of the dictionary of the Russian language begun by Ia. K. Grot and which had been brought to the letter D only. Shakhmatov resumed work on the dictionary and introduced some improvements. He found good collaborators who showed a keen interest in the work. Because of its broad scope the dictionary could not be completed. Shakhmatov's death in 1920 brought work on the dictionary to a sudden end.

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Shakhmatov was also very interested in the historical grammar of the Russian language. He was captivated by the phonetics and morphology of the old Russian manuscripts. Since the Russian dialects contained archaic features, he devoted himself to their study. He distinguished three dialects in the Old Russian: the northern, central and southern. Shakhmatov discussed many linguistic problems with Jagić, much to the latter's delight. Jagić regretted that he was unable to meet more frequently with such linguists as Shakhmatov and Fortunatov in order to discuss various problems relating to the history of the Russian language.

On the basis of his research Shakhmatov established some significant hypotheses. Among them was the one that the syllabic $\underset{g}{r}$ of the common Slavic period was a new sound and did not originate in the Indo-European language. Other hypotheses of Shakhmatov were those concerning the change of $\underset{e}{e}$ into $\underset{o}{o}$ in the Eastern Slavic languages and the evolution of $\underset{t}{t}$.

Jagić was a very energetic man. In 1902 it occurred to him to compile a Slavic encyclopedia which would embrace all facets of Slavic culture. Jagić revealed his plan to Shakhmatov and got his unqualified endorsement. Shakhmatov was enthused with the idea of the encyclopedia but wanted it to be carried out under Russian sponsorship. The Department of the Russian Language and Literature supported the idea of

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the encyclopedia. Since Jagić was residing in Vienna there were some problems of communication between him and the Academy of Sciences. In order to help solve the various problems arising in connection with work on the encyclopedia Shakhmatov suggested that Jagić have an assistant editor in Petersburg. He proposed A. I. Sobolevskii for that position. Shakhmatov was helping Jagić on the encyclopedia by being a contributor and by seeking for other contributors.

The Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology had a very difficult beginning and its publication was very irregular. Austerity measures during the Russo-Japanese War, the Revolution of 1905, and the First World War, impeded continuous work on it. The publishing of the encyclopedia was done in separate fascicles over a span of several years. Unfortunately, it was never completed.

A. A. Shakhmatov's scholarly activity was of the calibre of an academician even before he was recommended for membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences. Jagić knew the talent of Shakhmatov and he could not allow it to be wasted. He did everything in his power to ensure Shakhmatov's acceptance as a candidate to the Academy. From his own experience, as a member of the Academy, Jagić saw that Shakhmatov would be very useful to scholarly research at the Academy. Shakhmatov consented to join the Russian Academy of Sciences and was very thankful to Jagić for his

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recommendation. He was formally elected to the Academy on November 12, 1894, and was pleased to learn that he would not have to lecture but could devote all his time to scholarly research. Very active at the Academy, he edited the Izvestiia of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature, directed the compilation of the Dictionary of the Russian Language, and helped with the compilation of the Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology. On November 8, 1906, Shakhmatov was elected chairman of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature.

The onset of the First World War in 1914 severed the ties between Shakhmatov and Jagić. Most likely the last letter, which closed the correspondence between these two scholars, was written by Shakhmatov to Jagić on June 24, 1918. It was a letter of loneliness and devoid of hope.

A comparison between A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić, noting their similarities as well as differences, will enable us to analyze these two scholars. Both of them were talented, had an enormous amount of energy for study and research, and produced many works. Both were linguists, who were also interested in literature and history. They excelled as editors. Jagić edited the Archiv für slavische Philologie and Shakhmatov edited Izvestiia of the Otdelenie Russkogo Iazyka i Slovesnosti. Both also edited various collections of old manuscripts. Completely dedicated to

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scholarship, their main desire in life was to contribute to research. In their letters there is evidence of an altruistic readiness to co-operate and to help each other.

As two distinct individuals they were also different. Shakhmatov was constantly searching for new projects, ready to bring forward new hypotheses and advance bold theories as a result of his research. Jagić, on the other hand, was older and more cautious than Shakhmatov. As a senior and more experienced scholar, Jagić guided Shakhmatov and channelled his youthful scholarly enthusiasm. He often saw that the daring plans of Shakhmatov were impossible to realize. He was always sincere with Shakhmatov and expressed praise or disapproval as he thought they were called for.

In closing, it must be said that because of their close friendship, common scholarly interests and a complete confidence in each other, both these scholars achieved results which they would not have enjoyed without the influence of one on the other.

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Jagić, Vatroslav. Pis'ma k rusским uchenym, 1865-1886.
 Moscow, Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1963. 527 p.

This book contains letters of Vatroslav Jagić to various Russian scholars. However, it does not include as many letters to A. A. Shakhmatov as the edition of materials edited by S. P. Obnorskii in 1947.

Perepiska A. A. Shakhmatova s akad. I. V. Iagichem (1881-1894). In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissia po istorii Akademii nauk SSSR. A. A. Shakhmatov, 1864-1920.
 Sbornik statei i materialov, edited by S. P. Obnorskii.
 Moscow, 1947. 474 p. Pages 13-104.

This chapter contains thirty-nine letters of Vatroslav Jagić to A. A. Shakhmatov and twelve letters of A. A. Shakhmatov to V. Jagić.

Shakhmatov, Aleksei Aleksandrovich. Pis'ma A. A. Shakhmatova k V. Iagichu ob istoricheskom slovare russkogo iazyka. In: Voprosy iazykoznanii, v. 10, no. 1, 1961, p. 115-120.

This article contains three unpublished letters of A. A. Shakhmatov written between 1886-87 when he was studying at the University of Moscow and became enthused with the idea of compiling a historical dictionary of the Russian language.

Idem. Three hundred and twenty-five letters of A. A. Shakhmatov to Vatroslav Jagić, March 25, 1881 to June 24, 1918. Zagreb, Fotografski Laboratorij, Nacionalna Sveucilišna Biblioteka, 1967. Microfilm negative copy, 95 feet.

These letters of Shakhmatov to Jagić on microfilm constitute the main source of this thesis. It provides very rich material for the study of the scholarly activities and the co-operation between these two scholars.

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Secondary sources

Akademiia nauk SSSR. Aleksei Aleksandrovich Shakhmatov, 1864-1920. Leningrad, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1930. 101 p. (Its: Ocherki po istorii znani, viii)

This is an autobiography of A. A. Shakhmatov. The book also contains an alphabetical index of his works, an index of titles of works edited by Shakhmatov, and index of his book reviews. It includes the most important biographical facts and abundant material collected by Shakhmatov's family. The material is mostly based on sources from the personal archives of Shakhmatov.

Angyal, A. Vatroslav Jagić und seine Zeit. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Slawistik und der deutschslawischen Wechselseitigkeit in 19. Jahrhundert. In: Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin. Institut für Slawistik. Veröffentlichungen, no. 9, 1956, p. 579-636.

The relationship between the German and Slavic worlds is discussed in this article. Jagić is called an architect who bridged these two worlds by his founding and editing of the Archiv für slavische Philologie.

Arkhangel'skii, A. S. Sorok liet nauchnoi deiatel'nosti. Uchenye trudy akademika I. V. Iagicha. In: Zhurnal Ministerstva Narodnogo Prosvieshchenia, v. 12, 1901, p. 91-105.

This is an account of the life and scholarly activity of V. Jagić. Particularly stressed is Jagić's energy and perseverance in his work.

Demianchuk, Vasyl'. Hnat (Vatroslav) Iagich (1838-1923). Korotkyi narys ioho zhyttia i naukovoï diial'nosti. Kiev, Ukrain's'ka Akademiia Nauk, 1924. 22 p.

This pamphlet contains a short account of the life and scholarly activity of V. Jagić. It stresses Jagić's influence on the Slavic linguistics and the training of young scholars.

Istrin, V. M. Vstupitel'noe slovo, Pamiati Ignat'ia Vinkent'evicha Iagicha. In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie russkogo iazyka i slovesnosti. Izvestiia, v. 28, 1923, p. 333-338.

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Jagić, Vatroslav. Spomeni mojega života. Belgrad, Stamp. Sv. Save, 1930-34. 2 v. (Srpska kraljevska akademija, Belgrade. Posebna izdanja, knj. 75, 104).

Jagić's memoirs are very rich in facts about the scholars of his time and his relationship with them. His travels and correspondence are also very well described.

Jagić-Festschrift. Zbornik u slavu Vatroslava Jagića. Berlin, 1908. vii, 725 p.

This work contains over eighty articles which were written by Slavs, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Finns, Hungarians, Rumanians and Scandinavians in all the Slavic languages, as well as in French, German and Italian.

Jagodić, Roman. Universitätsfeier und Denkmalenthüllung für Vatroslav von Jagić in Wien. In: Jahrbücher für Geschichte Europas. München. Band 2, Heft 2, 1954, p. 215-217.

Unveiling of the monument dedicated to Vatroslav Jagić is mentioned as a tribute to the late professor of the University of Vienna. The honour this great scholar brought to the University is stressed in this article.

Karskii, E. F., Zaslugi, I. V. Iagicha v izuchenii staroslavianskogo i russkogo iazykov. In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie russkogo iazyka i slovesnosti. Izvestiia, v. 28, 1923, p. 366-374.

This article states that V. Jagić considered the Church Slavonic language to be the "Sanskrit" of Slavic philology and to constitute the basis of Slavic linguistics.

Lavrov, P. A. Kirillo-Mefodievskie voprosy v trudakh Iagicha. In: Ibidem, p. 375-398.

It is stressed in this article that V. Jagić was constantly occupied with paleography and studied the creation of an alphabet for the Slavs, and the translation of liturgical books from Greek into Slavonic, by St. Cyril.

Liapunov, B. B. Kratkii ocherk uchenoi deiatel'nosti akademika I. V. Iagicha. Odessa, Universitet, 1901. 45 p.

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This book outlines the scholarly activity of Jagić as university professor and a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The volume and quality of his work is highly praised.

Liapunov, P. A. Pamiati akademika Alekseia Aleksandrovicha. In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie russkogo iazyka i slovesnosti. Izvestiia, v. 28, 1923, p. 214-258.

This article is a biography of A. A. Shakhmatov. It stresses his important contribution to the field of Russian linguistics, especially dialectology, and the development of the Russian language in its historical perspective.

Murko, M. Vatroslav Jagić. In: Neue österreichische Biographie, v. 4, 1927, p. 141-155.

This is a biographical sketch of Vatroslav Jagić with stress on the volume of his work and the appraisal of his scholarly activity.

Obnorskii, S. P. Pamiati akademika I. V. Iagicha. In his: Izbrannye raboty po russkomu iazyku. Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe uchebno-pedagogicheskoe izdatel'stvo Ministerstva Prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1960, 353 p.; p 297-308.

This article stresses the important contribution of V. Jagić to Slavic linguistics. His works are appraised and his co-operation with other scholars is mentioned.

Idem. Pamiati akademika Shakhmatova. In his: Ibidem, p. 309-325.

This article is dedicated to the memory of A. A. Shakhmatov. It discusses the life and scholarly activity of this linguist and his relationship with other linguists.

Oreshkov, Pavel N. Vatroslav Jagić. Kratk ocherk na zhivota i giisnos'ta mu do sega. In: Sofia. Universitet. Seminar po slavianska filologija. Izvestiia, kniga 3, 1911, p. 545-606.

This article contains an account of Vatroslav Jagić's scholarly activity. His contribution to Slavic philology and paleography is especially stressed. He is also portrayed as a great educator of young scholars.

Speranskii, M. N. Zhiznennyi trud i istoriko-literaturnaia deiatel'nost' I. V. Iagicha. In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie russkogo iazyka i slovesnosti. Izvestiia, v. 28, 1923, p. 339-365.

The author gives an appraisal of the historico-literary works of V. Jagić as well as his editing of old documents of language and literature. Jagić is portrayed here as a very talented and prolific writer, representative of the so-called philological method in the field of Slavic literatures.

Svientsits'kyi, Ilarion. Vatroslavu Jahichu na vichnu pamiat'. L'viv, Drukarnia Dila, 1923. 16 p.

This pamphlet honours Jagić as a great Slavist. His relation with other scholars is mentioned and his contribution to Slavistics is appraised.

Trubetzkoy, Nikolai. Linguist. In: Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna. Almanakh, v. 37, 1928, p. 239-246.

Jagić is placed among the best Slavic scholars and his work is praised very much. His influence on his contemporaries and on future scholars is stressed.

Vasmer, Max. Vatroslav Jagić. In: Indogermanisches Jahrbuch v. 9, 1925, p. 285.

This is a short account of Jagić's contribution to Slavistics. His scholarship is depicted as being of high calibre.

Vinogradov, Viktor Vladimirovich. Aleksei Aleksandrovich Shakhmatov. Petersburg, Kolos, 1922. 80 p.

This is an account of the life and scholarly activity of A. A. Shakhmatov. Particularly stressed is Shakhmatov's research in the history of the Russian language and of the chronicles.

Zilyns'kyi, Ivan. Vatroslav Iagich. In: L'viv, Ukraine. Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka. Khronika, no. 65-66, p. 54-60.

This article discusses the life and scholarly activity of Vatroslav Jagić and stresses his great talent and energy.

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- Aksakov, Ivan Sergeevich (1823-86), Russian journalist, son of the writer Sergei Timofeevich Aksakov (1791-1859); his political ideas were expressed in the following newspapers: Den', Moskva, Moskvich, Rus'. He was a liberal Slavophile.
- Arkhangel'skii, Aleksandr Semenovich (1854-1926), historian of Russian literature, professor at the University of Kazan', lectured also at the University of Petersburg, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
- Baudouin-de-Courtenay, Jan Ignacy Niecislaw (1845-1929), distinguished Polish linguist, representative of comparative and historical linguistics, initiator of the Kazan' school of linguistics, professor at the Universities of Kazan' (1875-83), Dorpat (1883-93), Cracow (1893-1900), Petersburg (1901-18), member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
- Bogoroditskii, Vasilii Aleksandrovich (1857-1941), Russian linguist, student of Baudouin-de-Courtenay, excelled in general linguistics, and in comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages.
- Brandt, Roman Fedorovich (1853-1920), Russian Slavist, professor at the University of Moscow, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences since 1902, a Young Grammarian; fields of endeavour: phonetics and accentology; he supported reform of the Russian orthography especially the removal of ъ and ѿ.
- Broch, Olaf (1867-1960), Norwegian Slavist, professor of the University of Oslo (1900-37); phonetics were his field of interest.
- Brückner, Aleksander (1856-1939), Polish Slavist and historian of literature, professor of the University of Berlin; wrote: Slownik etymologiczny języka polskiego (Etymological dictionary of the Polish language).
- Budde, Evgenii Fedorovich (1859-1929), Russian linguist, professor at the University of Kazan'; his most important works are on south Russian dialects.
- Buga, Kazimierz (1879-1924), Polish linguist, professor at the University of Perm'; his main works relate to toponymics, onomastics and the Balto-Slavic linguistic community.

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Bulich, Sergei Konstantinovich (1859-1921), Russian linguist, interested in the Russian and Slavic linguistics and also in experimental phonetics.

Buslaev, Fedor Ivanovich (1818-97), leading Russian linguist, professor at the University of Moscow, full member of the Russian Academy of Sciences since 1860, member of the Obshchestvo Liubitelei Drevnei Pis'mennosti (Society of the Lovers of the Old Literature), conducted research in the history of the Russian language, folklore, old Russian literature and Russian art.

Bychkov, Afanasii Fedorovich (1818-99), Russian academician, editor of the chronicles and other documents of Russian history and literature, librarian, bibliographer and lexicographer, since 1893 chairman of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Chernyshev, V. I. (18 -19), edited the Dictionary of the Russian Language begun by Ia. K. Grot and continued by A. A. Shakhmatov after the latter's death. No other biographical information could be found in the available sources.

Dal', Vladimir Ivanovich (1801-72), Russian scholar, worked in dialectology, ethnography; compiled: Tolkovyi slovar zhivago velikoruskago iazyka (Explanatory dictionary of the living Russian language) (1861-67) in 4 volumes to which he devoted fifty-three years of his life. Since 1863 was an honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Dashkevych, Mykola Pavlovych (1852-1908), Ukrainian literary scholar and historian, professor at the University of Kiev, studied folklore especially the Ukrainian dumy (Ukrainian epic poetry).

Engel'-Golubovskii, P. V. see Golubovskii, Petr Vasil'evich.

Evseev, Ivan Evseevich (18 -19). No biographical information could be found in the available sources.

Florinskii, T. D. (1854-1919), Russian Slavist, professor at the University of Kiev, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1898.

Fortunatov, Filipp Fedorovich (1848-1914), prominent Russian linguist, academician from 1898 at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature, professor at the University of Moscow, lectured in comparative linguistics and Sanskrit, founder of the Moscow linguistic school of Young Grammarians; his field of study was phonetics of the Indo-European languages, and the Balto-Slavic linguistic community.

Franko, Ivan Iakovych (1856-1916), Ukrainian writer and scholar, in 1907 he was recommended by F. E. Korsh and A. A. Shakhmatov for membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences, but did not get enough support from the members of the Academy; he excelled in literature, philology, ethnography, history and in translations from other languages into Ukrainian.

Gaj, Liudevít (1809-1872), Croatian scholar and political leader, supported the Ilirian movement for the cultural and national independence of Croatia.

Gartner, Theodor (1843-1925), Austrian Romanist, famous explorer of the Rotoroman language and literature; he was the joint author of the Grammatik der ruthenischen (ukrainischen) Sprache with Stephan Smal'-Stots'kyi.

Gebauer, Jan (1838-1907), Czech linguist, professor at the University of Prague, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1899, specialist in the old Czech language; his main work was Historická mluvnice jazyka českého (Historical grammar of the Czech language), Prague-Vienna, 1894-1929, 4 v.; for this work he received an award from the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Gogol', Nikolai Vasil'evich (1809-52), Russian writer, representative of the Romantic period and of Critical Realism in Russian literature.

Golubinskii, Evgenii Evstigneevich (1834-1912), Russian ecclesiastical historian, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; wrote Istoriia russkoi tserkvi (History of the Russian Church), 1900-17, 2 v.; it covers the period from the beginning of Christendom in Russia to the sixteenth century (not completed).

Golubovskii, Petr Vasil'evich (1857-1907), also known as Engel'-Golubovskii, Russian historian, professor at the University of Kiev, studied history of feudal Russia.

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- Goncharov, Ivan Aleksandrovich (1812-91), Russian realist writer.
- Gradovskii, A. D. (18 -19), professor at the University of Moscow; Shakhmatov married his daughter. No biographical information could be found in the available sources.
- Griboedov, Aleksandr Sergeevich (1795-1829), Russian poet and dramatist.
- Grot, Iakov Karlovich (1812-93), famous Russian linguist, academician, 1884-88 chairman of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature, vice-president of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1889, editor of many literary works; in 1891 began compiling the Dictionary of the Russian Language, subsequently taken over by Shakhmatov after Grot's death.
- Harthousen, N.
No biographical information could be found in the available sources.
- Hrushevs'kyi, Mykhailo Serhiiovych (1866-1934), Ukrainian historian; his most important work is Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusi (History of Ukraine), Lviv-Kiev, 1898-1936, in ten volumes.
- Iasinskii, Anton Nikitich (1864-1933), Russian historian and Slavist, professor at Kiev, Dorpat and Smolensk universities.
- Ikonnikov, Volodymyr Stepanovych (1841-1923), Ukrainian historian, professor at the Kharkov and Kiev universities, lectured in Russian history, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1914.
- Istrin, Vasilii Mikhailovich (1865-1937), historian of Russian literature, academician from 1907.
- Kaluzhniats'kyi, Omelian Ieronimovych (1845-1914), Ukrainian philologist, Slavist, paleographer, professor of comparative philology at the University of Chernivtsi, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1891.
- Karskii, Evfimii Fedorovich (1861-1931), Russian linguist, studied the history of the Russian and Belorussian languages and Belorussian dialectology, literature and folklore, academician from 1916; edited, from 1905, Russkii filologicheskii vestnik.

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- Kirpichnikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich (18 -19), Russian literary historian, wrote on Dostoevskii, Pisemskii and on the Russian epic.
- Kliuchevskii, Vasilii Osipovich (1841-1911), Russian historian, professor at the University of Moscow.
- Kondakov, Nikodim Pavlovich (1844-1925), specialist in Russian antiquities, Russian historian, academician from 1898.
- Korsh, Fedor Evgen'evich (1843-1915), Russian philologist, Slavist, orientalist, professor of classical philology at the University of Moscow, academician from 1900 at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature.
- Kotliarevskii, Nestor Aleksandrovich (1863-1925), Russian literary historian, academician from 1909, wrote monographs on various Russian writers, e.g., M. Lermontov, N. Gogol', N. Nekrasov, K. Ryleev.
- Kozlovskii, Ignatii Ignat'evich (1868-89), Russian linguist, interested in paleography and general linguistics.
- Križanić, Jurii (1617-83), Croatian scholar, author of several works on the Moscow state, visited Russia as a Catholic missionary, suspected of treason and sent to Siberia where he spent fifteen years; his work Grammatično iskazanie o russkom iazyku (Grammatical treatise on the Russian language) is the earliest work of research in Slavic linguistics.
- Krylov, Ivan Andreevich (1769-1844), Russian writer of fables.
- Kul'bakin, Stepan Mikhailovich (18 -19), Russian linguist, interested in accentology and dialectology.
- Kvitka-Osnovianenko, Hryhorii Fedorovych (1778-1843), Ukrainian dramatist and author of novels and short stories.
- Lamanskii, Vladimir Ivanovich (1833-1914), Russian Slavist, studied under I. I. Sreznevskii, professor at the University of Petersburg, academician at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature from 1900.
- Lappo-Danilevskii, Aleksandr Sergeevich (1863-1919), Russian historian, professor at the University of Petersburg from 1890.

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- Lavrov, Petr Alekseevich (1856-1929), Russian Slavist, academician, specialized in old Slavic literatures and paleography.
- Lermontov, Mikhail Iur'evich (1814-41), Russian lyric poet, realist in his novels.
- Leskien, August (1840-1916), German linguist, student of A. Schleicher, Young Grammarian, professor at the University of Leipzig from 1870, member of the Academies at Berlin, München and Petersburg.
- Likhachev, Nikolai Petrovich (1862-1935), Russian historian, academician from 1925, specialist in paleography, genealogy and research on old documents.
- Łoś, Jan (18 -19), Polish linguist, Slavist, studied under V. Jagić and V. I. Lamanskii, professor at the University of Cracow, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences; wrote approximately two hundred works.
- Melioranskii, Platon Mikhailovich (1868-1906), Russian orientalist, specialist in Turkish language and literature, professor at the University of Petersburg.
- Mikkola, Jooseppi Julius (1866-1946), Finnish linguist, specialized in the comparative grammar of Slavic languages, professor at the University of Helsinki, in 1925 elected member correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; author of the Urslavische Grammatik (The Grammar of the Protoslavlic language), 3rd ed. 1913-50.
- Miklošič, Franz, Ritter von (1813-91), Slovenian linguist, professor of Slavic philology at the University of Vienna from 1848 to 1886, member of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna from 1851 and member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1856; author of the Vergleichende Grammatik der slavischen Sprachen (Comparative Grammar of Slavic languages), Vienna 1852-75, v. 1-4.
- Miliukov, Pavel Nikolaevich (1859-1943), Russian historian and politician.
- Miller, Vsevolod Fedorovich (1848-1913), Russian linguist, ethnographer, folklorist, professor at the University of Moscow, lectured in comparative linguistics and Sanskrit, academician from 1911.

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- Mykhal'chuk, Kostiantyn Petrovych (1841-1914), Ukrainian linguist, author of works in dialectology, phonetics and morphology of the Ukrainian language.
- Niederle, Lubor (1865-1944), Czech archaeologist, professor at the University of Prague; wrote Slovanske starožitnosti (Slavic antiquities), 1920-25 which contained all the existing material on Slavs from the ninth to the twelfth centuries.
- Nikol'skii, Mikhail Vasil'evich (1848-1917), Russian orientalist.
- Ovsianiko-Kulikovskii, Dmitrii Nikolaevich (1853-1920), Russian linguist, specialized in literature, supported the theory of the psychological trend of O. O. Potebnia in linguistics.
- Pal'mov, Nikolai Nikolaevich (18 -19), Russian orientalist.
- Peretts, Volodymyr Mykhailovych (1870-1935), Ukrainian historian of literature, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1914, from 1919 member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev.
- Platonov, Sergei Fedorovich (1860-1933), Russian historian, professor at the University of Petersburg from 1909, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
- Pokrovskii, Mikhail Mikhailovich (1869-1942), Russian linguist, studied under F. F. Fortunatov, professor at the University of Moscow from 1894 to 1930, academician from 1929.
- Popov, Nil Aleksandrovich (1833-91), Russian historian and Slavist, lectured in history at the University of Moscow from 1860, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1883.
- Porzhezinskii, Viktor Karlovich (1870-1929), Russian linguist, studied under F. F. Fortunatov, specialized in the Baltic languages, professor at the University of Lublin.
- Potebnia, Oleksander Opanasovych (1835-91), Ukrainian philologist, specialized in phonetics and etymology, semantics, dialectology, folklore and ethnography, representative of the psychological trend in linguistics, member correspondent of the Department of the Russian

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Language and Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences; his main work Mysl' i iazyk (Thought and language), 1862.

- Prešeren, Franz (1800-1849), Slovenian poet, Romanticist, contributed to the development of the Slovenian literary language.
- Presniakov, Aleksandr Evgen'evich (1870-1929), Russian historian, lectured at the University of Petersburg.
- Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich (1799-1837), Russian poet, Realist, founder of the Russian classical literature, contributed to the development of the Russian literary language; wrote novels and poetry.
- Pypin, Aleksandr Nikolaevich (1833-1904), Russian scholar, researcher in Russian and foreign literature and folklore, academician from 1896.
- Rešetar, Milan, Ritter von (1860-), Croatian scholar, specialized in accentology and dialectology, lectured at the University of Vienna.
- Saitov, Vladimir Ivanovich (18 -19), Russian literary historian, editor.
- Sergeevich, Vasilii Ivanovich (1835-1911), historian of Russian law, professor at the universities of Moscow and Petersburg.
- Severianov, Sergei Nikolaevich
No biographical information could be found in the available sources.
- Shchepkin, Viacheslav Nikolaevich (1863-1920), Russian linguist, Slavist, paleographer and historian of the old Russian art, studied under Fortunatov, from 1907 professor at the University of Moscow, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1913.
- Shcherba, Lev Volodymyrovych (1880-1944), Ukrainian linguist, studied under Baudouin-de-Courtenay, developed new theory of phoneme, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1924.
- Sholvin, Roman
No biographical information could be found in the available sources.

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- Smal'-Stots'kyi, Stephan, Edler von (1859-), Ukrainian linguist; wrote Grammatik der ruthenischen (ukrainischen) Sprache (Grammar of the Ukrainian language), 1913.
- Smirnov, Vasilii Dmitrievich (1846-1922), Russian orientalist, specialized in the language, literature and history of Turkey, lectured at the University of Petersburg from 1873.
- Sobolevskii, Aleksei Ivanovich (1856-1929), Russian philologist, specialized in the history of the Russian language, old Russian literature and paleography, professor at the University of Kiev and Petersburg, academician at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1900.
- Sokolov, Fedor Fedorovich (1841-1909), Russian historian, specialized in the study of Hellenism, professor of ancient history at the University of Petersburg from 1865.
- Speranskii, Mikhail Nestorovich (1863-1938), Russian historian of literature, professor at the University of Moscow from 1906, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1902.
- Sreznevs'kyi, Izmail Ivanovych (1812-1880), Ukrainian philologist, Slavist, professor at the University of Petersburg from 1847, founder of the Petersburg school of Slavists, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1851; author of many works on literature and folklore.
- Sreznevs'kyi, Vsevolod Izmailovych (1867-1936), son of I. I. Sreznevs'kyi, specialized in literature, worked with Shakhmatov at the Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
- Sukhomlinov, Mikhail Ivanovich (1828-1901), Russian historian of literature, professor at the University of Petersburg from 1860, academician from 1872, chairman of the Department of the Russian Language and Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1899.
- Tolstoi, Dmitrii Andreevich (1823-1889), Russian count, politician, Minister of Education from 1882, president of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1882 to 1889.

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- Turgenev, Ivan Sergeevich (1818-1883), Russian realist writer, his prominence lies in the topics he chose for his works, the feelings he put in them, and the language he used.
- Ulianov, Grigorii Konstantinovich (1859-1912), Russian linguist, representative of comparative linguistics, studied under Fortunatov, lectured at the universities of Moscow and Warsaw.
- Uvarov, Sergei Semenovich (1786-1855), Russian count, statesman, president of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1818 to 1855, Minister of Education from 1833 to 1849, established an endowment for literary awards; his political principle was: православие, самодержавие, народность (orthodoxy of the Russian Church, absolutism in politics, nationalism).
- Vasil'ev, L. L. (18 -19), Russian linguist, specialized in accentuation. No biographical information found in the available sources.
- Viktorov, Aleksei Egorovich (1827-1885), Russian linguist, archeographer, described old manuscripts found in various Moscow archives, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
- Zubatyi, Josef (1855-1931), Czech linguist, professor at the University of Prague, member correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1924; noted for his research on the comparative grammar of the Indo-European, Sanskrit, Baltic and Slavic languages.

APPENDIX I

Replies from Moscow and Zagreb to requests for microfilm
copies of correspondence between A. A. Shakhmatov and
V. Jagić:

- A. Reply from Moscow.
- B. Reply from Zagreb.

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СОЮЗА СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК

А Р Х И В

Москва, В-71, Ленинский проспект, 14

Телефон В 7-65-17 А В 7-59-76

Москва, В-333, 1-й Академический 32 ул. Вавилова, 46

В. 2-00-20 доб. 57, 95

21 декабря

1967 г. № 3137 390/646/

Г-ну С.Н.РАПУ

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of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario*

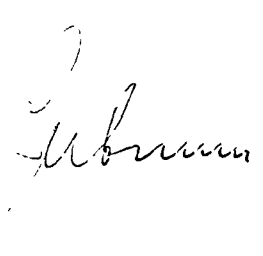
Уважаемый Стефан Николаевич!

На Ваше письмо от 24 ноября 1967 г. сообщаю, что изготовление микрофильмов с указанных Вами писем И.В.Ягича к А.А.Шахматову, к сожалению, не представляется возможным, т.к. эти документы находятся сейчас в обработке в связи с намеченной подготовкой их к изданию.

С уважением

Директор Архива

АН СССР



/Б.В.ЛЕВШИН/

12.
24 1968

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ZAGREB (JUGOSLAVIJA), Marulićev trg 21, p. p. 98

ZAGREB 28. 2. 1968

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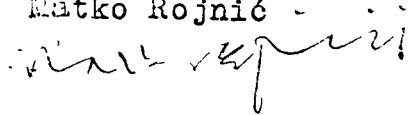
Mr. Stephan Rush
Reference Librarian
National Library
Ottawa

Dear Sir

Hereby we acknowledge the receipt of your cheque on \$ 43.69
(in U. S. funds), received through our Bank on 29. 12. 1967 and the
cheque on \$ 15.55 enclosed in your letter from 14. 2. 1968. both
for the costs of microfilming the letters of Šahmatov to V. Jagić.

Sincerely

The Director
Matko Rojnić



led
Mr 21, 1968

APPENDIX 2

ABSTRACT OF The scholarly activities of A. A. Shakhmatov
and V. Jagić as reflected in their correspondence
(A contribution to the history of Slavic philology)

ABSTRACT OF

The scholarly activities of A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić
as reflected in their correspondence
(A contribution to the history of Slavic philology)¹

This thesis was prepared on the basis of three hundred and sixty-four letters exchanged between A. A. Shakhmatov and V. Jagić. The intention of this writer was to show the scholarly activities of both scholars as reflected in their correspondence.

During the sixty years he devoted to scholarly research, V. Jagić wrote approximately seven hundred works. He was the editor of Archiv für slavische Philologie which played a great role in the development of Slavic linguistics. In February of 1881, during his residence in Petersburg, Jagić met the sixteen-year-old high school student, A. A. Shakhmatov. The acquaintance of Jagić and Shakhmatov grew into a friendship which became most beneficial to both scholars. They corresponded for over thirty-seven years (1881-1918) and discussed many important problems, mostly connected with Slavic linguistics.

Both scholars wrote articles and book reviews,

¹ Stephan Rush, Master's thesis presented to the Department of Slavic Studies, Faculty of Arts, Division of Graduate Studies of the University of Ottawa, 1968. viii, 110 (6) p.

ABSTRACT

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discussed important projects and helped each other in research. Among the many projects they discussed were the Dictionary of the Russian Language proposed by Shakhmatov in 1886 and the Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology suggested by Jagić in 1902. Jagić guided Shakhmatov in his work and sponsored him for membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences. As a long-standing member of the Academy, Jagić felt that Shakhmatov's talent could be used to its full extent only at the Academy. Shakhmatov joined the Academy in November 1894 and remained there until his death in 1920. At the Academy he worked on the compilation of the Dictionary of the Russian Language, which he continued after Ia. K. Grot's death, and edited the Izvestiia of the Academy's Department of the Russian Language and Literature.

The most important project in which Shakhmatov and Jagić co-operated was the Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology. This Encyclopedia was a vast undertaking sponsored by the Russian Academy of Sciences which brought together many distinguished scholars of various nations.

The outbreak of the First World War interrupted the correspondence between Shakhmatov and Jagić and brought to an end the friendship and co-operation of these two famous linguists.