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T.19 1896		Вице-президент предъявил купленные им у Аккерманского крестьянина монеты	17-20
		Директор музея сообщил о поступлениях в музей Общества	59-61
T.26 1906	Бертъе-Делагард А.Л.	Несколько новых или малоизвестных монет Херсонеса	215-275
T.29 1911	Бертъе-Делагард А.Л.	О монетах властителей Боспора Киммерийского, определяемых монограммами	117-232
T.30 1912		ПРОПΕΜΠΗΡΙΑ Сборник статей изданный Императорским Одесским Обществом Истории и Древностей в честь почетного члена Эрнеста Романовича фон-Штерна	
	А.Л. Бертъе-Делагард	Монетные новости древних городов Тавриды	39-54

A. Ionascu (Galati, Romania)

MICLĂUȘENI ESTATE DEVELOPMENTS UNTIL THE STURDZA FAMILY POSSESSION

This study aims to present the evolution of the Miclăușeni village, seeking to show that the first settlements from the present location of the Sturdzești castle existed here since the fifteenth century. The study also monitors the developments of the Miclăușeni village and presents the owners, from its foundation until Sturdza's family possession.

The man who founded and gave the name of this village was Miclăuș, the Minister of Justice. The documents indicated that in the first decades of the fifteenth century the ruler Alexandru cel Bun granted the title and the estate in the Roman County, as a sign of trust and of gratitude for the help given by the Minister of Justice Miclăuș in the affairs of the country. Thus, he founded the village that would carry his name, Miclăușeni¹. The village might have centered gradually around Miclăuș's court, especially due to its followers and relatives, and we should consider that the Ruler used to give land with the command that the new owner should base a village there.

We know about The Governor Miclăuș that his name is believed to be of Hungarian origin, although his descendents were recorded having Romanian names: Stana, his daughter, Irina, Nicoară, Paraschiva, Ion, Toader, Anghelina,

etc.²; that he lived during 1380–1440³ and he is also believed to be one of the two similar-named nobles that sealed the royal act of 13th of December 1421⁴.

The oldest preserved written document about the Miclăușeni village was dated 5th of June 1472⁵ and was issued in Vaslui, mentioning the donation of the Miclăușeni village by Stana, Miclăuș's daughter, to her grandson Roman, the sword bearer.

Miclăuș's relatives held the village until the late sixteenth century, when the great treasurer Simon Stroici (1550–1623), bought the village Miclăușeni from the Governor's Miclăuș descendants on the 25th of April 1591⁶, and built there his courtyards. The document drafted in Iași tells us that "all the grandchildren of Roman the spatharus and all the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Miclăuș the Governor, willingly (...) have sold their right of the estate, a village called Miclăușeni, in the Roman province". For this village Simion Stroici paid "cash money, three thousand eight hundred Tartar zlotys"⁷.

About Simon Stroici, the new owner, we know that he was the brother of the high chancellor Luca Stroici and was married to Eftimia Barnovschi, relating thus to the Movilă family⁸. He was the scion of a family "of name and fame older than all the nobles in the country"⁹, akin to the great boyar families: Stârcea, Barnovschi, Movilă.

He dealt with the tax collection between the years 1579–1582, holding the position of tax collector, which initiated his activities in the country's financial affairs, so that between 7th of September 1587 and April 1593 he was appointed as treasurer.

Gaining extensive knowledge in financial matters he continued this activity during the Movilești's ruling, between 16th July 1596 – 17th July 1607, continuing as the country's great treasurer, and accumulating 17 years of career in the country's finances¹⁰.

A few months after the purchase of Miclăușeni by Simon Stroici, in September 1591, the new owner went into exile in Poland with the Movilești family and his brother, the official scribe Luca Stroici, where from he returned in August 1595 and that the following year he could benefit of getting the Polish citizenship¹¹.

On 13th January 1600¹², in the borough Șchei, Simon Stroici, in the presence of notable noblemen, established the border between Miclăușeni and the village Brătulești, and afterwards he began broadening his estate boundaries, by buying from the people of village-fair Șchei¹³ a place with an old pond and a water pond on Bahna river, for which he paid 40 silver thalers.

We find the Miclăuș's estate boundaries described in the document issued in Iași on 25th April 1591¹⁴, and more detailed in the document issued at Suceava on 20 June 1598¹⁵. It was placed at the junction of some main roads in Moldova: the high road of Siret, that came from Galați, passed by the Roman, Adjudei and crossed the left bank of the Siret River, the ford at Rotunda-Lățcani, near Doljești, and after Drulești went about on the Buții hill nowadays. Starting with Hândrești, the road divided: the main road of those days crossed

the old Miclăușeni (sitting on the Bivolăriei coast), went through Șcheii village-fair, went back on the right ford of the Siret through the way of Mogoșești and headed towards the capital, Suceava, and to Lvov, Krakow, Danzig, while the other started at Dăiceni clearing, Hândrești, Gănești, towards Iași, not to mention the side small roads that crossed all here¹⁶.

Certainly, with the change of the capital of Moldova from Suceava to Iași, the main road which crossed Miclăușeni–Șcheia gradually lost its importance and was replaced by another shorter “highway”: Galați, Bârlad, Vaslui, Iași, probably this caused also, as a delayed effect, the fall of the Fair Șcheii in the second half of the sixteenth century¹⁷.

Simon Stroici was always concerned to expand his estate of Miclăușeni. For this, during the reign of Constantine Movilă, he could afford to buy the entire hillside up to Miclăușani brook, from “Three ponds” (where four estate borders were united: Șcheia, Bogdănești, Brătulești and Miclăușeni) and again up to Siret river, “which have the fields down up into the Miclăușanilor brook”¹⁸. For this extension of the estate the landlord gave Stroici “four good horses for the land work”.

On the 5th June 1622¹⁹, Simon Stroici being at Miclăușeni estate and feeling his end close wrote a cursed deed of testimony, equivalent to a real testament, in which he gave to Lupu Prăjescu and his wife Safta, the village and Miclăușeni ponds, mills and beehives “as they are his soul children”. In the testament Stroici Simon mentions the help offered by Lupu Prăjescu when he was robbed by thieves at the Probota monastery. It was the Sultan's Osman II campaign who in summer and autumn of 1621, turned to Hotin, following the Polish army. Knowing the destructions caused by the Ottoman army passing through places, Stroici Simon, who was in great peril, old, maybe sick, had no other choice but to gather his most precious things, and took refuge at the Probota monastery. However, here, he was not safe, being attacked by robbers. The only relative who helped him at that time was Prăjescu Lupu, Safta's husband, Simon's Stroici sister niece. He said in his will that Lupu Prăjescu gave him four black horses worth of 300 thalers and 150 gold coins²⁰. Thus on 7th March 1623, Ștefan Tomșa gave Lupu Prăjescu and his wife, Safta, a notice of their endowment for Miclăușeni village received from Simon Stroici, “because they cared for him until his old age and inability(...)”²¹.

Although the recent research conducted on the basis of funerary inscriptions on the Probota monastery showed that Simon Stroici had children²², the fact is that they passed away at an early age, and on 5 June 1622 Simion Stroici left the Miclăușeni estate to his nephews who had helped him, and “looked after him as their own parents until death”, and after his departure into eternity they had “to take care of and properly remember him”, making him eternal memory.

It was revealed that Simon Stroici had manors here, where he even lately lived and they were left to Safta and her husband, Lupu Prăjescu, not only from that the bill was written at Miclăușeni, but also from the words added in the

confirmation charter on 7 March 1623²³: “and he moved and left them that village Miclăușeni”. It was difficult to assume that this was about the old residences of Miclăuș the Minister of Justice. We could presume that the residences of Miclăuș were restored and extended, because, among Miclăuș the Minister of Justice and Simon Stroici was a distance of approximately 200 years, or most probably he could have constructed his residences from scratch, after his will with more durable construction materials and following the construction techniques of the specific time²⁴.

It seemed that the old nobiliary residences and the ones of the first Sturdza were located, for peace, security and defense, on the current park site, a place safe from the high road and bounded not only by the two existing streams, but also by two large natural lakes united here, with the streams, at an angle²⁵.

The construction, bearing the of “Cetățuia” in the tradition of the, is approx. 200 meters southeast of the current castle, further down the former fountain, where there were two large rocks and the soil around had many traces of old stone buildings. C. Merișca believed that this was a spacious and fortified courtyard, since the remaining stone was enough to build the annexes attached to the current palace, stone slabs were even used here and also in the alleys of the park²⁶.

Lupu Prăjescu²⁷, son of the great treasurer Nicoară Prăjescu, was married to Safta, the daughter of Ionașco Ghenghea, great chancellor and the granddaughter of Simon Stroici. He held a number of dignities which helped him to acknowledge the affairs of the country, found as clerk in 1626 at the princely court of Miron Barnovschi, and between 5 November 1628 and 8 March 1632 he held the office of Chamberlain. During the reign of Vasile Lupu he would hold a series of high offices at his court, such as: Chamberlain, Lord Steward, high equerry, high medelnicer, managing to become one of the wealthiest boyars of his time.

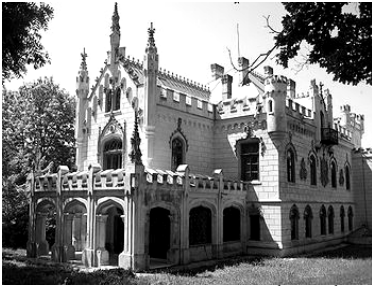
On 29 November 1623, Iași, Lupu Prăjescu was accused at the Divan by the Hetman Miron Barnovschi, for Miclăușeni, the Hetman claiming “that the village was his”, as Simon Stroici was his uncle. The voivode Radu Mihnea heard and determined the cause in favor of Prăjescu²⁸. Lupu Prăjescu, a wealthy boyar who possessed estates in dozens of villages in Moldova would start the extension towards the villages of the free peasants from the southeast and the great landed property of Miclăușeni would shape in fact, under his rule. The first moves were pointed towards Drulești, a large village, held by the free peasants (located south of Butea village today), where the descendants of Drulea the spatharus were. The owner of Miclăușeni also purchased half the village of Lățcani, and even more at Găureni, Dăiceni (Dăncești from Poeni), Hândreștii (where he bought 30 estates) and Doljești²⁹.

From 1628 until 1682, the documents kept did not straightforwardly mention Miclăușeni, but it was clear from the subsequent ones, that Miclăușeni belonged to his son Gligorașco Prăjescu (ca. 1620–1652), after the death of Lupu Prăjescu, who died young and did not live to extend to Doljești³⁰. The next

legal heir, Dumitrașcu Prăjescu (ca. 1645–1678), a minor and orphan of both parents, he was raised in Iași by the sister of his mother, Cărstina, the daughter of Grama the Steward and her husband, Statie the treasurer station, later claiming money in compensation for his support³¹. During this time (1652–1665), Chiriac Sturdza, the husband of Alexandra Prăjescu, the aunt of the orphan child, he would take care of the great estate of Miclăușeni, along with its numerous properties annexed from the free peasants' neighboring villages. Dumitrașcu Prăjescu, feeling his last breath and having no heirs, he left Miclăușeni to the two sons of Chiriac Sturdza, his primary cousins.

A new phase of Miclăușeni would begin under the rule of this reputable family, which culminated in the famous *castle Sturdza*, built in a neo-Gothic style by Gheorghe Sturdza and his wife Maria, between 1880 and 1904, now located at a distance of 20 km from Roman and 65 km from Iași, Butea village, Romania³².

Our study followed up the evolution of the estate Miclăușeni from its inception until its entering into the possession of Sturdzești, under the three major landowners: Miclăuș the Minister of Justice, the great treasurer Simon Stroici and the great equerry Lupu Prăjescu, boyars who made its existence and development possible.



The initial residence of 17th - 18th cc.³³



The building of the castle³⁴

¹ DIR, A, Moldova, veacul XIV. – Vol. IV. – 1952. – P. 15-16, doc. 18.

² Ibidem.

³ The fact that he was the Minister of Justice during the rule of Alexandru cel Bun, the one who gave him the estate, the document on 13 December 1421 and his daughter's age, Stana, were taken into account in determining this period.

⁴ DRH, A. – Vol. I. – 1975. – P. 69-70, doc. 48.

⁵ DIR, A, veacurile XIV-XV. – Vol. I. – București: Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, 1954. – P. 389-390, doc. 462; Documenta Romaniae Historica, A, Moldova, vol. II. – București, Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, 1976. – P. 276-278, doc. 186.

⁶ DIR, A, veacul XIV, vol. IV. – P. 15-16, doc. 18.

⁷ Ibidem. – P. 15.

⁸ Stoicescu N. Dicționar al marilor dregători din Țara Românească și Moldova (sec. XIV-XVII). – București, Editura enciclopedică română, 1971. – P. 327 (still: Dicționar al marilor dregători).

⁹ Costin M. Letopisețul Țării Moldovei de la Aron vodă încoace, in idem, Opere, critical edition with an introductory study, notes, reviews, options, index and glossary by Panaitescu P.P. – București, Editura de Stat pentru Literatură și Artă, 1958. – P. 60, qualities attributed by the chronicler Vasile, the son of Luca Stroici.

¹⁰ Stoicescu N. Dicționar al marilor dregători. – P. 327; Idem, Lista marilor dregători ai Moldovei (sec. XIV-XVII), în Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie A.D. Xenopol, Iași, VIII, 1971. – P. 420.

¹¹ Costin Merișca, Castelul Miclăușeni în cultura română, Iași, Editura Cronica, 1996. – P. 14; Iacob A. Țara Moldovei în vremea lui Ștefan Tomșa al II-lea. – Brăila, Editura Istros, 2010. – P. 33.

¹² Catalogul documentelor moldovenești din Arhiva Istorică Centrală a Statului, vol. I (1387-1620), volum prepared by Ileana Leonte, Mihai Fănescu, M. Regleanu, Veronica Cute, Lucia Papadopol. – București, 1957. – P. 254, doc.1068 (still: CDM).

¹³ Ibidem. – P. 261, doc. 1105.

¹⁴ DIR, A, veacul XVI, vol. IV. – P. 15-16, doc. 18.

¹⁵ Ibidem. – P. 229-231, doc. 282.

¹⁶ CDM, vol. II, (1621-1652), vol. prepared by M. Regleanu, I. Gheorghian, V. Vasilescu, D. Duca. – București, 1959. – P. 322, doc. 1588;

¹⁷ Ibidem, vol. I. – P. 148-149, doc. 557; Merișca C. Op. cit. – P. 8.

¹⁸ DRH, vol. XIX (1626-1628), București, Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, 1969. – P. 112-113, doc. 93; CDM, vol. II. – P. 78, doc. 311.

¹⁹ CDM, vol. II. – P. 35, doc. 100.

²⁰ Ibidem; Merișca C. Op. cit. – P. 14-15.

²¹ DIR, A, veacul XVII, vol. V. – P. 195, doc 263; Stoicescu N. Dicționar al marilor dregători. – P. 327.

²² Maria Magdalena Szekely, Contribuții la genealogia familiei Stroici, extras din Arhiva Genealogică, I (VI), 1994, Iași. – P. 252. The author shows that although the documentary sources sustain that Simon Stroici “had no children of his body”, he had at least three children, according to the funerary inscription discovered at the entrance to the princely houses. Ionașco, beared the name of his grandfather Ion Stroici, buried in the church of St. Ioan Botezătorul in Camenița, and two more Nicolae (+ 29 April 1596) and Grigore (14 May 1596), buried at Probota; the whole argument p. 249-252; To see also Voica Maria Pușcașu, Lespezile Funerare de la Mănăstirea Probota, în Arhiva genealogică, II (VII), 1995, Iași. – P. 147-157.

²³ DIR, A, veacul XVII, vol. V. – P. 195, doc 263; CDM, vol. II. – P. 43, doc. 137.

²⁴ We believe this because in terms of construction techniques and materials during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there were common and individual elements, see Cristian Nicolae Apetrei, Reședințele boierești din Țara Românească și Moldova în secolele XIV-XVI. – Brăila, Editura Istros, 2009. – P. 77-128.

²⁵ Merișca C. Op. cit. – P. 15.

²⁶ Ibidem.

²⁷ Stoicescu N. Dicționar al marilor dregători. – P. 428.

²⁸ CDM, vol. II. – P. 51, doc. 174; Merișca C. Op. cit. – P. 17.

²⁹ Ibidem. – P. 258, doc. 1236; p. 266, doc. 1275; p. 322, doc. 1588.

³⁰ Ibidem. – P. 412, doc. 2122; p. 423, doc. 2193.

³¹ Merișca C. Op. cit. – P. 17.

³² For further details to see Merișca C. Op. cit. – P. 20-66; Narcis Dorin Ion, Castele, palate și conace din România, vol. I. – București, Editura Fundației Culturale Române, 2002. – P. 163-181.

³³ www.google.ro.

³⁴ Ibidem.

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НЕОЛІТИЧНА СТОЯНКА МЕЛЬНИЧНА КРУЧА: ІСТОРІЯ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ТА ПРОБЛЕМИ ІНТЕРПРЕТАЦІЇ КРЕМ'ЯНОЇ КОЛЕКЦІЇ

Певні дослідницькі сюжети мають властивість набувати нового звучання на різних етапах розвитку науки. У археології деякі з них знов і знов привертають увагу вчених, налічуючи десятки років історії польового вивчення та інтерпретації. У дослідженні неоліту України одним з таких сюжетів є стоянка Мельнична Круча, розташована на півдні лісостепового Побужжя. І хоча матеріали цієї цікавої пам'ятки ніколи не були провідною темою у симфонії українського неолітознавства, як її невід'ємний мотив, вони після досить тривалої перерви знов повертаються до фокусу уваги науковців. Проте, їх повноцінне використання у дослідницькому процесі стикається з проблемою співставності колекцій, здобутих різними експедиціями, та просторового співвідношення місць досліджень різних років. Пропонована стаття присвячена розгляду цих питань на тлі історії вивчення стоянки, реконструйованої за лакунарними та, іноді, суперечливими архівними і друкованими джерелами. Без такого попереднього аналізу складно переходити до власне культурно-історичної інтерпретації Мельничної Кручі.

Історія дослідження. Перша друкована згадка про пам'ятку міститься у звіті Ф.А.Козубовського про роботи Бозької археологічної експедиції (БоАЕ), що працювала в долині р. Південний Буг (далі – П.Буг) у 1930-1931 роках. За ним, 3 серпня 1931 р. співробітник БоАЕ К.П.Полікарпович здійснив археологічне рекогносціювання в районі с. Сабатинівка (нині – Улянівський р-н Кіровоградської обл.), звідки раніше до Первомайського окружного краєзнавчого музею надходили повідомлення про знахідки давніх кісток. Місцевий мешканець, ентузіаст-краєзнавець С.І.Чуб провів дослідника до всіх відомих йому місць знахідок давнини: поселення трипільської та сабатинівської культур в ур. «Жовтякова Круча» (Сабатинівка I), стоянки в ур. «Мелницьке» (Мельнична Круча) та місцезнаходження палеонтологічних матеріалів на південній околиці села¹. Отже, можемо припустити, що пам'ятка була відкрита С.І.Чубом до 1931 р.

За даними Ф.А.Козубовського, в ур. «Мелницьке» було зібрано невелику колекцію археологічних матеріалів, що складалася з кісток тварин