

Pages from the biography of privatdozent T.I. Vyazemsky (1857–1914)

Mikhail A. Morokhovets

This article is about the life of the doctor of medicine and assistant professor T.I. Vyazemsky, whose activities were associated with the medical faculty of Imperial Moscow University for many years. Utterly devoted to science, Vyazemsky – a scholar, public figure, bibliophile and historian of medicine – was one of the first Russian researchers of the influence of weak electric currents on animals and plants. He was one of the founders and editors of the balneological newspaper *Mineral Waters*, which was published in Pyatigorsk. He was also one of the founders of the Club of Activists Against School Alcoholism and the anti-alcohol museum in Moscow. He was one of the editors of the magazine *In the Struggle for Sobriety*. Vyazemsky created an extensive bibliography of scientific publications on the effects of alcohol on the human body, including 1,153 works, gave public lectures about the dangers of alcoholism and suggested several legislative measures to combat it. He was the author of several works on the history of science and education in Russia (on the use of Caucasian mineral waters in balneology, the history of Moscow university and the Faculty of Medicine, the history of teaching of physiology at Moscow university, and biographies of many Moscow university professors). Vyazemsky collected a unique scientific library of about 40,000 volumes, containing foreign-language publications that are absent from the majority of Russian libraries.

The result of the joint work of Vyazemsky with Imperial Moscow University Professor L.Z. Morokhovets was the construction of a scientific station in Crimea, at the foot of Karadag mountain. In 1914, the Karadag scientific station was appropriated but in 2015, after a long hiatus, the name of its creator and first head – T.I. Vyazemsky – was returned.

The article presents excerpts from previously unused archival materials, clarifying important events from Vyazemsky's biography.

Keywords: T.I. Vyazemsky, neurology, balneology, toxicology, the fight against alcoholism, history of medicine, bibliophily

For quotation: Morokhovets M.A. Pages from the biography of privatdozent T.I. Vyazemsky (1857–1914). *History of Medicine. 2016. Vol. 3. № 2. P. 143–153.*

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The bibliography of works on the scientific and public activities of Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky can hardly be called extensive. A series of articles devoted to him can be found in the collection “Proceedings of the Karadag scientific station,” published in 1917 [1–4]. In 1993, a long article about him appeared with a very fitting, in our opinion, title: “A forgotten name: privatdozent T.I. Vyazemsky” [5]. Several publications about Vyazemsky appeared later in the 2000s [6–9]. The purpose of this article, which has been based on archival materials, is to shed light on this remarkable scientist and man.

Vyazemsky was born on April 20, 1857, in the village of Putyatino in the Ranenburg county

of the Ryazan province, to the family of a parish priest Ivan Terentyevich Vyazemsky and his wife Darya Mikhailovna. Vyazemsky's grandfather and great-grandfather were also priests. After graduating from the Ranenburg religious school in 1873, he enrolled in the Ryazan theological seminary. After completing his 4th year at the seminary in July 1878, he filed a petition to leave the seminary and entered the medical faculty of Imperial Moscow University (IMU).¹ In May 1883, Vyazemsky graduated from the university as a “confirmed degree-holding doctor” as well

¹ In A.F. Sludsky's [1] and M.V. Poddubny's articles [5] it is incorrectly stated that Vyazemsky first enrolled in the historical-philological faculty of IMU and then transferred to the faculty of medicine. However, the historical data does not confirm this.

Received: 11.05.16

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as “with the appropriate Medical Faculty testing ... approved to the rank of district doctor.”²

In his first years after graduation, Vyazemsky was involved in private medical practice in Moscow. At the same time, he began to collect a personal library while visiting Moscow bookshops. He was primarily interested in publications on medicine and science, but as a medical scientist, he was interested in questions of neurology, psychiatry and electrotherapy. Vyazemsky believed that electrotherapy had a great future, so he paid much attention to the issue of introducing precise electrical measurements into medical practice. In 1885, his first scientific work appeared on the precise measurement of weak currents used for medical purposes, [10] and the impact of an electric current on “animal tissue” [11].

In 1886, Vyazemsky was accepted (“for a period of three years”) as an extraordinary intern at the IMU clinic of nervous diseases. There was a creative atmosphere in the clinic, which was led by Professor A.Ya. Kozhevnikov.³ Vyazemsky worked with G.I. Rossolimo who was also an extraordinary intern at this clinic. In 1889, they exchanged photographs with dedications,⁴ which reveal that they were on friendly terms. During this period, Vyazemsky produced two works on neurology: “Localized lesions of the cerebral cortex” [12] and “Demonstration of a patient with chronic pachymeningitis” [13]. He continued his research in the field of electrotherapy and its application in spa treatment, and spent a summer in Pyatigorsk and Zheleznovodsk for this purpose. In a note by the IMU rector to the dean of the medical faculty dated May 2, 1888, it was written “that the Ministry of State Property has issued the appropriate order on sending Moscow University physician Vyazemsky to study local mineral

waters with assistance from the directorate of Caucasian mineral waters.”⁵

Moscow neurologists and psychiatrists headed by Kozhevnikov filed a petition to the IMU Council on March 18, 1889, requesting the establishment of a society of neurologists and psychiatrists. Vyazemsky was among the 21 participating doctors who signed the petition.⁶ The first (inaugural) meeting of the new society was held on September 14, 1890.

From the IMU rector’s note to the dean of the faculty of medicine dated February 15, 1889, we learn that Vyazemsky “appealed to the Minister of Education with a request for permission to conduct a two-year journey abroad for scientific purposes.” On March 16, 1889, the faculty of medicine presented to the rector a review of Vyazemsky, signed by dean I.F. Klein.⁷ It said the following: “Doctor T.I. Vyazemsky has been an extraordinary intern at the nerve clinic for almost three years; during this time, in addition to carrying out general resident duties, he worked mainly with electrotherapy. Studying a variety of patients with respect to electro-diagnostics and therapy, he met with a number of issues to which he could not find an answer with a regular approach to electrotherapy. To solve these cases, more thorough and advanced information was required on electrophysics; and knowledge of at least some areas of higher mathematics was needed to acquire it. Enthusiastically approaching his chosen subject, he did not let these difficulties stop him and, gradually acquiring this knowledge, applied them to the medical issues. The result was a number of reports by him to various scientific societies, and articles published in the current press. Thanks to these reports, he was elected a member of the Moscow Medical Society, the Balneological Society, the Society for National Health Care and the physical sciences division of

² Chancellery Case of the IMU Vice-Rector on Terenty Vyazemsky’s enrollment as a student in 1878. Central State Archive of Moscow (Moscow CSA) prior to 1917 F. 418. Op. 292. D. 77. P. 6.

³ Alexei Kozhevnikov (1836–1902) was a prominent neurologist and IMU professor (1873–1902). He was the founder of the department of special pathology and therapy at IMU and neurological clinics and was the chairman of the Moscow Society of Neurologists and Psychiatrists (from 1890).

⁴ T.I. Vyazemsky’s personal archive. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 1336. Op. 1. D. 125.

⁵ The Faculty of Medicine of IMU. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 418. Op. 395. D. 13 (1888).

⁶ The IMU Council Chancellery. On the establishment of the society of neurologists and psychiatrists. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 418. Op. 58. D. 277.

⁷ Ivan Fedorovich Klein (1837–1922) was a professor of pathological anatomy (1869–1906), director of the Anatomical-Pathological Institute (1891–1897) and dean of the medical faculty of IMU (1878–1880 and 1888–1906). He introduced practical classes on “pathological histology.”

the Society of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnography.⁸

In the comments, there is a list of 10 articles by Vyazemsky, published at the beginning of 1889, of which two have been mentioned above. Most of the other articles were published in 1888 in “Meetings of the Russian Balneological Society in Pyatigorsk.”⁹ The conclusion states that “Mr. Vyazemsky distinguishes himself with his work ethic ...and approaches scientific matters with deep love, and therefore, in the opinion of the Faculty, it is hoped that if Mr. Vyazemsky will be given the opportunity to go abroad for further professional improvement, he will enthusiastically engage in and produce new works.”

On the details of his dissertation, Vyazemsky wrote in his resume (curriculum vitae): “I had two travel assignments with scientific goals: to the Caucasian Mineral Waters in 1888 and abroad in 1889.”

During the trip abroad, Vyazemsky attended lectures at the University of Halle-Wittenberg (Saxony) and acquired rare editions for his personal library (Fig. 1). After returning from the trip, he continued his research in the field of spa treatments and electrotherapy.

In subsequent years, Vyazemsky showed a great interest in the history of science. In 1896, he published the work “Essay on the activities of S.A. Smirnov”¹¹ [14] dedicated to the founder of

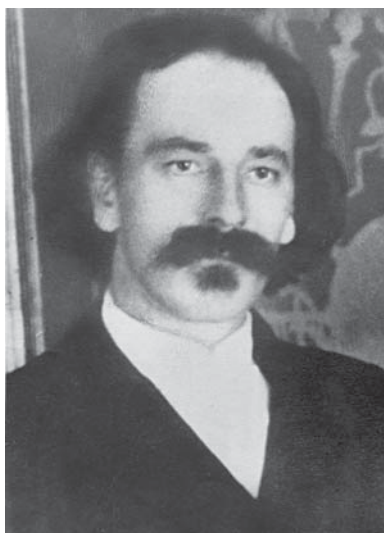


Fig. 1. Privatdozent T.I. Vyazemsky. Geneva, 1890.¹⁰

the Russian Balneological Society in Pyatigorsk. On February 19, 1899, in the Moscow department of the Society for the Protection of Public Health, he gave a report “On the question of the centenary of the Caucasian Mineral Waters,” which was then published in the form of a brochure [15]. The author argues that the beginning of the Caucasian

Mineral Waters’ medical use should be considered to be 1803 rather than 1798. Credit for the healing mineral waters’ use in Russia belongs to the military doctor P.I. Shatelovich,¹² who first drew the attention of the Medical Department to the importance of studying and utilizing the Caucasian Mineral Waters’ healing properties.

On April 28, 1899, Vyazemsky married Nadezhda Grigorievna Evreinova:¹³ “The groom is a former extraordinary intern at the Imperial Moscow University ...Doctor Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky, 42 years old, first marriage, the bride is a hereditary aristocrat Nadezhda

Grigorievna Evreinova, Orthodox confession, 28 years, second marriage.”¹⁴ Evreinova was the only daughter of a wealthy Moscow merchant, hereditary honorable citizen G. I. Veltishev, who left her a considerable fortune in his will.

Vyazemsky showed great interest in the history of IMU. He published an article about the founder of Moscow University, I.I. Shuvalov,¹⁵ which raised the question of constructing

from 1862 the director of the Administration for the Caucasian Mineral Waters Resorts, the founder of Russian Balneological Society in Pyatigorsk (1863) and editor of Notes of the Balneological Russian Society.”

¹² Pyotr Ivanovich Shatelovich (Shatilovich) (1745–1800?) was staff medic for the Caucasian corps, inspector at the Astrakhan medical board and collegiate councilor.

¹³ Evreinov was the surname of her first husband.

¹⁴ Personal family documents of T.I. Vyazemsky and N.G. Evreinova (1897, 1899–1900). Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 1336. Op. 1. D. 63. P. 11.

¹⁵ Ivan Ivanovich Shuvalov (1727–1797) was a Russian statesman, adjutant general (1760), a favorite of the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, philanthropist, founder of Moscow University and the Academy of Fine Arts, an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences (from 1778).

⁸ IMU Council. On secondment abroad and within Russia. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 418. Op. 58. D. 4. P. 28, 64, 64 ob. 65.

⁹ The following are the names of some of this work: “On the desired device for electric water baths in Kislovodsk,” “On the distribution of currents in dipolar electric baths,” “On determining the current passing through the human body when using dipolar baths,” “On determining the electrical potential difference in cases of immersion of the human body in the mineral springs water.”

¹⁰ The photo was provided to the author of this article by the management of the Karadag scientific station.

¹¹ Semyon Alexeevich Smirnov (1819–1911) was an outstanding Russian doctor, one of the founders and first chairman of the “Society of Russian Doctors in Moscow,”

a monument to him in Moscow [16]. In subsequent years, he continued with this topic in his studies. He also studied the history of science (during this period he produced his article “The history of the discovery of the electrotonus and the fate of the first theory of it” [17] and “Professor Ilya Nikitich Chernopyatov”) [18].

On September 5, 1901, Vyazemsky submitted to the dean of the IMU’s medical faculty a petition containing the following: “Submitting herewith my work entitled: *Electrical phenomena in plants* as a thesis for the degree of doctor of medicine, I request that it be reviewed and that permission be granted for it to be defended.”¹⁶ University professors L.Z. Morokhovets and V.S. Bogoslovsky and assistant professor A.F. Samoilov were appointed reviewers. Professor Morokhovets,¹⁷ in a short, positive review in the dissertation case (p. 5), noted that “the work of doctor T.I. Vyazemsky ... manifests all virtues that the work should have in order to be submitted for the said purpose.” And he stressed, “that the work presented by the author was undertaken on his own initiative, the complex execution of it was personally conducted using apparatus owned by the author and in his premises.” Samoilov shared Morokhovets’ views.¹⁸

Professor Bogoslovsky¹⁹ wrote an extensive review of Vyazemsky’s dissertation (dissertation case, p. 3–4). He focused on the dissertation’s criticism of an existing theory in balneology: “T.I. Vyazemsky ... has shown the unsatisfactory performance of the tests on which the theory

is based and the internal contradiction which reigns in the theory itself.” And he further noted the author’s most important conclusion, “that the water of mineral springs does not circulate current. All that we can say is that the existence of an electric difference is caused by the body’s contact with the water.” The dissertation’s main conclusion, according to Bogoslovsky, was that under the influence of current the electrical resistance of plant tissue decreases. This decrease in resistance was due to diffusion processes caused by passing current. Bogoslovsky said that “T.I. Vyazemsky’s works are currently the only works in Russian balneological literature. As for the experimental setting under which they were conducted, they are unique in European literature.”

With regard to Vyazemsky’s historical research, Professor Bogoslovsky wrote: “It is not a simple postulation of historical facts by the author, but a desire to bring to life a number of implications of enormous public importance”.

The dissertation case contains a brief note by K.A. Timiryazev,²⁰ written at the request of Bogoslovsky: “Dear Viktor Stepanovich [Bogoslovsky]! It is with pleasure that I express my opinion on Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky’s work. He has presented his deep knowledge and extensive experience in the field of experimental electrophysiology to the study of botanical matter. In this work (a part of which, at my request, has been reported to the botanical department of the society of natural science), he reveals not only a thorough knowledge of botanical literature, but more valuably – a strict critical attitude to it, denouncing the failure of those major authorities in the eyes of German scientists, such as J. Sachs. For all this, we, botanists, can be only truly grateful, and I am personally looking forward with great interest to the continuation of his intriguing research” (p. 12).²¹

Vyazemsky’s dissertation was published as a separate booklet, [19] as well as part of the

¹⁶ The Medical faculty of Imperial Moscow University case. Vyazemsky Terenty dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 418. Op. 408. V. 112 (1901).

¹⁷ Lev Zakharovich Morokhovets (1848–1919) was a physiologist and medical historian, professor of physiology at IMU (1901–1911) and the Petrovsky Forestry and Agriculture Academy (1893–1912).

¹⁸ Alexander Filippovich Samoilov (1867–1930) was a physiologist, privatdozent at the department of physiology at IMU (1896), professor of the department of zoology, comparative anatomy and physiology at Kazan University (1903), founder of modern theoretical and clinical electrocardiography, winner of the Lenin Prize (1930).

¹⁹ Viktor Stepanovich Bogoslovsky (1841–1904) was a balneologist, professor emeritus of the faculty of medicine’s department of pharmacology at IMU, the editor of *Mineral Waters* newspaper.

²⁰ Kliment Arkadevich Timiryazev (1843–1920) was professor of botany at IMU and the Petrovsky Agricultural and Forestry Academy, an academic, specialist in plant physiology, author of the theory of photosynthesis.

²¹ All quotations are from the medical faculty case. Vyazemsky Terenty dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.” Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 418. Op. 408. D. 112 (1901). P. 3–5, 12, 14–15.

compilation Proceedings of the Imperial Moscow University Physiological Institute [20]. In 1902, at Morohovets' request, Vyazemsky was approved to the rank of privatdozent in the department of physiology, and began to read an optional course on electrophysiology at the IMU medical faculty.

Even while working at the clinic of nervous diseases, Vyazemsky showed an interest in the phenomenon that he called social pathology. Within it, he included alcoholism, smoking, drug addiction, prostitution and more. He paid particular attention to the problem of alcoholism as the most widespread vice. Apparently, Vyazemsky's first public speech about alcoholism was in February 1902, when the First All-Russian Congress of Wine Growers and Producers was held in Moscow at the Gentry Assembly hall. In his memoirs S.S. Krym, who was chairman of the congress, wrote: "...A tall skinny man with long tangled hair entered the hall... He started to put forward his position on the fight against alcoholism, which was then the subject of his lecture... A genuine sincerity and warm respect for science and knowledge completely reconciled the audience with T.I. [Vyazemsky], and we were disappointed that Vyazemsky did not stay in our midst longer" [3, p. 14].

Vyazemsky found a like-minded associate in the fight against alcoholism – A.A. Kornilov.²² Vyazemsky wrote the following: "Over the course of 1908, in private conversations between Drs. A.A. Kornilov and T.I. Vyazemsky, on the initiative of the first doctor the question was repeatedly raised of the desirability of establishing in Moscow some kind of organization to deal with the sharply rising consumption of spirits, and in turn, the causes a progressive increase in alcoholic diseases of the nervous and mental system" [21, p. 1]. Both came to the conclusion that one should "give preference to prophylactic control measures aimed at preventing the development of alcoholism. Consequently, the focus of attention should be on children and adolescents."

²² Alexander Alexandrovich Kornilov (1859–1926) was a neurologist, pupil of A.Y. Kozhevnikov, a consultant neurologist at Sofiiskaya Children's Hospital (1897–1916), doctor at his own electrotherapy and hydrotherapy establishments in Nizhne-Kislovsky Lane in Moscow (1885–1901), professor of nervous diseases at the IMU medical faculty at the Novo-Ekaterininskaya Hospital (1911–1917).

Representatives of public education, doctors and members of the clergy were invited to join the anti-alcoholism club. During preparatory work, a survey of schoolchildren discovered an "almost incredible fact." It turned out that "more than half the students... experienced pleasure from feelings of intoxication." The new club decided to name itself the "Club Against School Alcoholism."

In 1909, Vyazemsky's Bibliography on the Issue of Alcoholism was released, [22] which included 1,153 works and brief summaries of these works. The book has a dedication by Krym. Its release was timed to coincide with the opening of the First All-Russian Congress to Combat Drunkenness, which was held in Saint Petersburg from December 28, 1909, to January 6, 1910 (Vyazemsky participated in the congress' work). In the preface to the Bibliography, the author wrote: "I collected a few thousand cards... allocated for printing on three editions."²³ The author paid tribute to M.N. Nizhegorodtsev,²⁴ who created the Commission for Issues of Alcoholism in 1898 under the auspices of the Russian Society for the Defense of Public Health. He focused on different forms of alcoholism and different variants of anti-alcohol programs. The work provides an extensive list of publications from Russian and foreign authors on the effects of alcohol on the body and its physiological effect systematized into sections. In the first section – "The effects of alcohol on metabolism, nutrition and temperature" – the majority of publications were devoted to the question of whether alcohol should be considered food. The second section was called "Alcohol and mental health." Among the authors of this topic's publications was S.S. Korsakov,²⁵ after whom an alcoholic mental health disorder was named (Korsakoff's syndrome). Other sections systematized publications on alcohol's actions on the nervous system, sense organs, muscular system, cardiovascular system, respiration, digestion, liver, genitals, embryo development

²³ However, Vyazemsky did not continue its publication.

²⁴ Mikhail Nikolaevich Nizhegorodtsev (1851–1919) was a psychiatrist and member of Society for Public Health, chairman of the Commission for the Issue of Alcoholism, member of the St. Petersburg City Council.

²⁵ Sergei Sergeevich Korsakov (1854–1900) was a psychiatrist, doctor of medicine (1887, dissertation "On alcoholic paralysis"), IMU professor (1892), author of "A Psychiatry Course" (1893).

and others. In the section “Toxicology and forensic science,” not only is ethanol poisoning covered, but also poisons such as higher alcohols.

The statute was approved on March 18, 1910, and the first general meeting of the Club of Activists Against School Alcoholism was held on March 21. According to Vyazemsky, “first and foremost the club prepared, in the form of teachers and catechists, experienced and committed defenders of the idea of the dangers of alcohol to the human body” [21, p. 4]. It was decided that during the winter of 1910–1911, public school teachers from the Moscow district would teach a full course about alcoholism. On April 27, 1910, Vyazemsky gave a report at a meeting of the club “On the desirability and feasibility of an anti-alcohol museum by the Club of Activists Against School Alcoholism.” This idea was supported by the club’s members and the Moscow governor, V.F. Dzhunkovsky.²⁶ He issued an order to allocate 3,000 rubles from the treasury. With these funds, an excellent venue was rented and renovated (35 Zubovsky Boulevard), where the nearby anti-alcohol museum and lecture halls were then housed. On December 19, 1910, the first public meeting of the Club of Activists Against School Alcoholism was held and the Anti-Alcohol Museum was opened.

On January 8, 1911, at the joint meeting of the Club of Activists Against School Alcoholism and the Diocesan Society for Combating People’s Drinking, Vyazemsky gave a speech titled “Is the struggle against alcoholism possible in Russia” [23]. Talking about a system of “absolute prohibition of alcohol production and sale,” Vyazemsky said that it would not meet expectations: “...If an alcoholic cannot acquire alcoholic spirits, he would drink alcohol from cans containing anatomical samples ... Prior to introducing a prohibitive system into the country, you need to prepare society.” Vyazemsky proposed a compromise system of legislation, the feasibility of which he proved. This system consisted of the legitimization of drinking establishments, but a ban on take-away sales and furthermore a “total

prohibition on entry for women and children until they reached adulthood.” No less impressive was Vyazemsky’s speech, “Degeneration and alcoholism.” [24] It cites numerous facts from foreign publications that reflect the theory of degeneration, which was popular at the turn of the 20th century. In the concluding section of the speech he said: “...Conception in cases of heightened consumption of 40-percent vodka... – one can hardly come up with something more disastrous in its destructiveness for the offspring.”

Vyazemsky was the editor (together with Protopresbyter N.A. Lyubimov) of the magazine *In the Struggle for Sobriety*, produced in 1911–1916 by the Moscow Metropolitan Guardianship for National Sobriety.

In the summer of 1901, using his wife’s inheritance, Vyazemsky bought about 135 acres of land with a small house in Eastern Crimea, at the foot of Karadag mountain. Soon the idea came to him to organize a sanatorium there and use the revenues from it to build a private research station, where visiting scientists could work. However, the sanatorium did not bring in the expected income. In the summer of 1905, Vyazemsky invited IMU professor Morokhovets to stay at his estate and told him about his idea. Morokhovets supported Vyazemsky’s idea and offered his assistance in fulfilling it. Together they drafted a plan for the research station²⁷ and in the summer of 1907 began its construction. According to archival documents, Morokhovets’ role was not limited to financing [25] – in the first years of construction (as long as his state of health allowed), he came to Karadag and took an active part in resolving all pertinent issues. Construction was delayed due to a lack of money. In order to reduce the costs required for the project, Morokhovets proposed reducing the construction volume, but Vyazemsky disagreed. He invested his estate and took credit. Morokhovets, who tried to avoid financial risks, strongly objected to this.²⁸ In order to finish the construction by the end of 1913, Vyazemsky, with Morokhovets’ consent, took out a bank loan.

²⁶ Vladimir Fedorovich Dzhunkovsky (1865–1938) was Moscow governor (1908–1913), assistant minister of the interior and the commander of the Special Corps of Gendarmes (1913–1915), chairman of the Moscow metropolitan guardianship for national sobriety, lieutenant-general (April 1917). He was shot in 1938.

²⁷ Morokhovets already had similar experience: in 1891–1893 the IMU Physiological Institute was built with his participation.

²⁸ T.I. Vyazemsky’s personal archive. L.Z. Morokhovets’ letters to T.I. Vyazemsky. 1905–1913. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917 F. 1336. Op. 1. D. 99.

One cannot but agree that “Vyazemsky’s and Morokhovets’ common view on science as the foundation of social development” was the foundation of their relationship and cooperation, and the building of the scientific station in the name of Vyazemsky at Karadag in Crimea was a common concern of these two scholars [6, p. 35]. Vyazemsky and Morokhovets’ dream came true and their friendship, despite disagreements, survived. This is evidenced by two large historical studies by Vyazemsky, which Morokhovets participated in – both as commissioner and editor of “*Le Physiologiste Russe*”, in which they were published.

Vyazemsky’s research on the history of Moscow University was his most extensive work on the history of science – “The main stages in the history of Imperial Moscow University since its foundation”. [26] The article appeared in German in 1914, in the sixth (and last) volume of the journal “*Le Physiologiste Russe*” (“Russian physiologist”). Morokhovets wrote the following to Vyazemsky on December 9, 1907: “Thank you for your willingness to take on the history of the university, it is indispensable, and I even humbly ask you to make an introduction on the state of education in Russia at the time of the university’s opening, as was already spoken of ...of course, it needs to be printed in German – you are right.” Three surviving letters between Morokhovets and Vyazemsky provide some idea of the discussions between the author and the editor. The following is an excerpt from the first of them: “Dear Lev Zakharovich Morokhovets! I am confused by your criticism. Firstly, I have provided historical and statistical material on the university as an educational institution. Until now the summary has never been complete. At the same time, in talking about affiliated scientific societies, with the help of which the university influences society... Now it is difficult to judge the overall impression from my work: at this stage it is fragmentary. But I would ask to believe that the article be published in such a way that it may be freely quoted, as it fills an empty void in the life of the university over the past 50 years.”²⁹

²⁹ T.I. Vyazemsky’s personal archive. T.I. Vyazemsky’s letters to L.Z. Morokhovets. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917. F. 1336, Op. 1. D. 118. P. 1.

The author of the history of Moscow University starts out from the Slavic-Greek-Latin academy and the finishes with 1905. The period under review was broken down into four stages. In addition to describing the history of the faculties, the author devotes a separate chapter to the value of the university for Russian culture, scientific societies at IMU, and the characteristics of the university hospitals and institutes. Of particular value is Vyazemsky’s presentation of statistical data on the number of professors, assistant professor and students in all faculties from the mid-19th century until 1905. Vyazemsky emphasized the importance of the data in his third letter to the editor of the journal, Morokhovets: “I urge you, dear Lev Zakharovich [Morokhovets], to include all the numerical data. I spent a long time compiling it. Yes, it is instructive” (Vyazemsky’s letters to Morokhovets, p. 6). The author focuses most on the history of the faculty of medicine.

Vyazemsky’s second large historical study – “History of the department of physiology” – was published in German in the same volume of the magazine [27]. He wrote that all courses of theoretical medicine at IMU were originally in the hands of a professor of the faculty of medicine, but physiology was emphasized. Vyazemsky provided biographies of all the professors of the faculty of medicine who taught the physiology course at the IMU, beginning with Ferenc Keresztúri.³⁰ He focuses on the biographies of the IMU professors from the 18th to early 19th centuries, among them I.I. Vech, M.I. Skiada, I.A. Sibersky, F.I. Barsuk-Moiseyev, S.G. Zybelin, I.E. Gruzinov and E.O. Mukhin. Significant space in the article is devoted to the biography of A.M. Filomafitsky and the new medical advances, associated with his name. Then, the author focuses on the activities of I.T. Glebov, P.P. Einbrot, A.I. Babukhin, F.P. Sheremetev, I.M. Sechenov, and L.Z. Morokhovets, who led the IMU’s department of human physiology. He focused on the latter two. Vyazemsky’s list of 87 scientific papers by Sechenov speaks of the volume of work conducted by Vyazemsky. Vyazemsky wrote about Morokhovets as an “organizer” of the new building for the Physiological Institute at

³⁰ Ferenc Franzevich Keresztúri (1735–1811) was a doctor of medicine, professor at Moscow University (1777–1805).

IMU, the creator of the physiology department at the Society of Naturalists, Anthropology and Ethnography and new scientific journals.

After completion of the Karadag station, Morokhovets and Vyazemsky expected that they would hand it over to be managed by IMU. This idea did not receive support from the university administration. According to A.F. Sludsky, will executor and close aide of Vyazemsky, in 1913 a group of scientists arrived at the station, determining its new future direction Professors A.P. Pavlov,³¹ M.V. Pavlova,³² O.N. Umov,³³ and Assistant Professor A.I. Bachinsky. The station's biological orientation was expanded to include geology and other natural science fields. At Bachinsky's suggestion, Vyazemsky decided to transfer the station to the control of the Kh.S. Ledentsov Society.³⁴ After preliminary negotiations and an inspection by the society, Vyazemsky's proposal to donate the Karadag station to the full ownership of the society was considered and adopted at a meeting of the society on March 25, 1914.³⁵ The condition of the donation was a payment in favor of Emeritus Professor Morokhovets of 15,000 rubles "to cover the obligations of the particular property." At the same meeting, the society's council unanimously elected Vyazemsky as head of the station. However, by this time Vyazemsky was seriously ill and no longer visited the station. On September 23, 1914, Vyazemsky died in his Moscow apartment. On the same day, a meeting of the Kh.S. Ledentsov Society was scheduled. It was decided to name the Karadag scientific station after Vyazemsky.

³¹ Alexei Petrovich Pavlov (1854–1929) was a well-known geologist, IMU professor (1886), academic (1916).

³² Maria Vasilevna Pavlova (1854–1938) was the wife of Professor A.P. Pavlov, and Russia's first female paleontologist, doctor of zoology (1916), professor (1918), corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1925).

³³ Nikolai Alexeevich Umov (1846–1915) was a physicist, philosopher, IMU professor (1893–1915), a representative of Russian cosmism.

³⁴ The Kh.S. Ledentsov Society for the promotion of successes of experimental sciences and their practical applications existed from 1909 to 1918 at Imperial Moscow University and Moscow Imperial Technical School.

³⁵ The Kh.S. Ledentsov Society's annual meeting protocols for 1914–1918. Central State Archive of Moscow prior to 1917. F. 224. Op. 1. D. 65. P. 32.

Many people who visited the Karadag station during its construction have memories of Vyazemsky. Writer S.Ya Elpatevsky³⁶ stayed at Vyazemsky's estate in the summer of 1913 while traveling around Crimea. He wrote the following: "As I mentioned, in Karadag, is Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky's sanatorium for the nervous, convalescents and exhausted people, and ... on the lower floor of the sanatorium there is a library. It occupies tight, closely packed bookshelves of the ground floor and the main bulk of books lies in barns and cellars, boarded up in boxes... There are publications that T.I. Vyazemsky searched for at booksellers throughout Europe: there are editions costing 20,000 francs for one edition. There is a complete collection of memoirs of the London Academy of Sciences from 1666, from the day of its foundation, ie, for more than 300 years; the same collection of works from the French Academy of Sciences, also from the 17th century ...How much is this library worth – I do not know, but I've never heard of a private library in Russia like this library, which was collected with such great love and with such great sacrifices. The man collected these treasures all his life and must have dreamed as all Russian people dream – dreamed about what his library would become, what it would give ...And that does not happen often with Russian people – that the dream comes true. Below the sanatorium, on the beach, a four-story building has risen, the future biological station ...Two people conceived and, at their own expense, constructed the building – Moscow University professors Lev Zakharovich Morokhovets and Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky" [28, p. 77, 82].

Zoologist I.I. Puzanov also visited the Karadag estate in 1913.³⁷ He described his meeting with Vyazemsky as follows: "Soon Terenty Ivanovich [Vyazemsky] himself came to meet me, which he did with engaging courtesy. He was a tall old man with a large balding forehead, framed by disheveled hair. The doctors' widely spaced, narrowed eyes

³⁶ Sergei Yakovlevich Elpatevsky (1854–1933) – member of "Narodnaya Volya," writer, doctor, author of "Siberian essays," "Crimean essays," collections of short stories, and more.

³⁷ Ivan Ivanovich Puzanov (1885–1971) was a zoologist and zoogeographer, traveler, writer, doctor of biological sciences, professor at the University of Odessa (1947), Honored Worker of Science of the Ukrainian SSR.

and a pale, wrinkled face gave the impression of a particular good nature and at the same time intelligence.” Vyazemsky’s library made an impression on Puzanov: “I’ve already heard about the enormous treasure trove collected by the remarkable bibliophile Dr. Vyazemsky, but I must admit that what I saw on the ground floor of the sanatorium surpassed anything I could have imagined... But where could one acquire such treasures? – I asked, not being able to get over my amazement. – Everywhere and wherever I could: in Moscow on Sukharevka and in Saint Petersburg, but mostly in Paris, on the banks of the Seine, from the second-hand booksellers there. – Heading down 150 meters to the sea, we came to the biological station’s large cube-shaped building – two stories from the sea and four stories from the north side (due to the steepness of the slope). Vyazemsky said that upstairs, on the third floor, there would be a research lab for specialists – biologists, physiologists, botanists, chemists; the second floor would be allotted to a student workshop, we think it will accommodate up to 50 people at a time, and aquariums would occupy the lower floors” [29, p. 116–118].

In his memoirs, Krym writes about Vyazemsky’s views and beliefs, which he expressed in private conversations with him: “Scientific knowledge should be first and foremost... only on this foundation can the human community be based.” He did not believe in revolution, he was an evolutionist. He said to me, “All these impulses lead to nothing – all the same, it will return to the only way, to a single path, illuminated by knowledge and science, and every cultured man must make every effort to push forward the fact



Fig. 2. Monument to T.I. Vyazemsky, located on the territory of the Karadag scientific station.³⁸



Fig. 3. The present-day appearance of the Karadag scientific station: Dolphinarium and laboratory building.³⁹

Naturalists,” and Vyazemsky’s name disappeared. His will was also forgotten, according to which the library was to serve the objectives and needs of the station [6, p. 61].

³⁸ From the archive of the article’s author. Photo – courtesy Karadag scientific station staff member L.V. Znamenskaya.

³⁹ From the archive of the article’s author. Photo – courtesy Karadag scientific station staff member L.V. Znamenskaya.

A bust of T.I. Vyazemsky by sculptor A.I. Grigoriev was installed in the station's small park in 1964 (Fig. 2). The Federal State Budget Institution of Science "T.I. Vyazemsky Karadag Scientific Station – Nature Reserve of the RAS" was created by decree of the Russian Government № 1743-p dated September 7, 2015 (Fig. 3). As such, after 87 years, the name of Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky, Moscow University privatdozent, physiologist,

neurologist, toxicologist, balneologist, author of works on the history of science, one of the founders of the scientific station at Karadag, was returned to the station's name.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to the Deputy Director for Scientific Work at the Karadag scientific station N.S. Kostenko and station staff member L.V. Znamenskaya for providing photographs.

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