

УДК 94(477.51):34.08«1885–1916»

Марина Мінченко



ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ОКРУЖНИХ СУДІВ ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКОЇ ГУБЕРНІЇ ОСОБАМИ ПРОКУРОРСЬКОГО НАГЛЯДУ 1885–1916 рр.

DOI: 10.58407/litopis.230502

© М. Мінченко, 2023. CC BY 4.0

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4091-2018>

Кожного дня громадяни України виборюють своє право на життя, записане у Конституції. Досвід проведення судових реформ, що базувався на європейських цінностях, є важливим для розуміння судочинства в сучасних реаліях. Аналіз історичного минулого сприятиме побудові потрібного підґрунтя для мирного майбутнього України. **Мета статті** – окреслити законодавчу базу, реконструювати корпоративну осіб прокурорського нагляду окружних судів Чернігівської губернії упродовж 1885–1916 рр. **Методологічну** основу дослідження становлять принципи історизму та об'єктивності. Вони реалізуються через застосування **методів** джерелознавчого аналізу та синтезу, логічного, історико-порівняльного, математичного. **Наукова новизна**. Уперше систематизовано прокурорів, товаришів прокурорів, секретарів прокурорів, які працювали в окружних судах Чернігівської губернії за вищевказаний період. **Висновки**. У Чернігівській губернії за період 1885–1916 рр. зафіксовано 132 особи, серед них прокурори, товариші прокурорів, секретарі прокурорів. З'ясовано, що 8 осіб змінили місце роботи в межах Чернігівської губернії. Зафіксовано динаміку забезпечення штатом товаришів прокурорів. Так, у Чернігівському, Ніжинському окружних судах чисельність товаришів зростала через певний період часу до чотирьох, п'яти осіб, а також до семи, восьми та навіть дев'яти осіб. У Стародубському окружному суді зафіксовані коливання у чисельності, стабільне збільшення осіб виявлене з другої половини 1901 р. Статистичні матеріали, на жаль, не дають змогу вивчити причини плінності складу обранців.

Ключові слова: Російська імперія, Чернігівська губернія, судова реформа 1864 р., окружний суд, прокурорський нагляд.

Formulation of the problem. A large-scale war continues in Ukraine for the second year in a row. Citizens defend the most important things – their lives, values, and the right to live free and be safe in their country. The Judicial reform of Oleksandr II in 1864 was based on European experience and considered one of the most successful. It is clear that the result of implementing the reform provisions depended on the employees' professionalism. A thorough analysis of this experience is important for building a peaceful future for independent Ukraine.

The proposed article is one of the first attempts to analyze the legislative basis of the positions of the prosecutor, associate prosecutor, and secretary of district courts of Chernihiv province. The chronological boundaries of the study cover the period from 1885 to 1916, systematically prescribed according to the statistical materials presented by the Calendars of the Chernihiv province.

The researchers studied the issue of human resources in the context of judicial reform in general. It is appropriate to mention M.V. Muraviov as a contemporary of the reform, a real secret adviser, the Minister of Justice, and the General prosecutor. In his work «Prosecutorial supervision in its structure and activity: A manual for the prosecutorial service», he explained the basic concepts of the prosecutor's office, the origin and course of development in Western Europe, a historical overview of the Russian prosecutor's office and the reform of Oleksandr II¹.

¹ Муравьев Н.В. Прокурорский надзор в его устройстве и деятельности: пособие для прокурорской службы. Т. 1. Прокуратура на Западе и в России. Москва: Университетская типография, 1889. 552 с.

It is worth noting the monograph of the Ukrainian researcher V.V. Sukhonos. The book evaluated the aspects of the Judicial Reform of 1864 that concerned the prosecutor's office and highlighted positive experiences².

The historiography of the study allows to state the existence of scientific works devoted to the issue of personnel support of the Nizhyn district court³. However, the need for more information about the prosecutor's supervision makes the topic relevant.

Presenting main material. The legal act «Uchrezhdeniye sudebnykh ustanovleniy» established the powers of officials of judicial bodies. Thus, Section III About persons of prosecutorial supervision Article 124 stated that prosecutorial supervision was represented by chief prosecutors, prosecutors, and their colleagues under the higher supervision of the Minister of Justice, the General prosecutor⁴.

According to Article 125, there was a prosecutor and a number of the prosecutor's colleagues determined by the state at each district court and at each judicial chamber. A person of the colleagues of the district court prosecutor was at the court, and the others were from other cities of the district of the same court according to a particular schedule (Article 126). Article 129 of the section above stated that comrades of prosecutors and chief prosecutors acted under the direction of those prosecutors and those chief prosecutors where they were located. Prosecutors of district courts were subordinated to prosecutors of court chambers, and they, in turn, to chief prosecutors under the general direction of the Minister of Justice. Prosecutorial supervision persons had to act based on laws (Article 130). Each prosecutor could replace his comrade and take the case under his responsibility if it was in the department of a civil or criminal court. In the case of illness or absence of the chief prosecutor, the prosecutor of the judicial chamber or the district court, the performance of their duties was entrusted to their comrades by appointment or by seniority. In case of removal from position, the duties were performed by seniority (Articles 131–132). According to Article 134, secretaries were assigned to chief prosecutors and prosecutors. The determined sum of money by the state was allocated for the maintenance and clerical expenses of prosecutorial supervisors.

Chapter III, Section IV contained information on reporting to the judicial department. Therefore, at the beginning of each year, the Ministry of Justice kept reports of all court decisions and reports of prosecutorial supervisors about the progress of defendants' cases according to the established form by the Ministry of Justice. The report of the district court prosecutor and his comrades was submitted to the trial chamber prosecutor, who compiled a general report on the prosecutor's supervision at the chamber and submitted it for consideration by the Minister of Justice.

It is relevant to note the prescribed provisions in Chapter I, Section VI "On the appointment, dismissal, and transfer of the officials of the judicial department". Thus, only a subject of the Russian Empire had the right to hold positions in the judicial department. In accordance with Article 210, engaged in judicial practice persons were appointed to the positions of prosecutorial supervision. Consequently, a person with at least four years of experience in judicial practice could apply for the position of associate prosecutor or district court prosecutor with at least six years of such practice. Comrades of district court prosecutors were appointed on the recommendation of the prosecutor of the trial chamber by the Minister of Justice. The authorities elected the prosecutor of the district court on the proposal of the Minister of Justice. The persons under the prosecutor's supervision were responsible for determining the secretary of the prosecutor (Articles 221–223).

Chapter II of Section VI contained information on dismissal from service and transfer of the officials of the judicial department. If the official did not report for duty and did not submit a request for release from service within one year from the date of discovery of a severe illness, the prosecutor of the judicial chamber or the Minister of Justice wrote to the official the obligation to leave the service. The official was automatically dismissed if this request was not met within the next two weeks. The recommendation to dismiss an official from service was made by the decision of the General Court Assembly, where the official was working, and the prosecutor's decision was heard (Articles 229–230).

It is clear that the prosecutor's office's internal organisation is based on several rules related to the main tasks. Accordingly, they include general conditions of service in the prosecutor's

² Сухонос В.В. Прокуратура у державному механізмі Російської імперії після судової реформи 1864 р.: монографія. Суми: Університетська книга, 2012. 104 с.

³ Мінченко М.В. Голови Ніжинського окружного суду у світлі матеріалів фонду 358. *Сіверщина в історії України*. 2022. Вип. 15. С. 93–95; Мінченко М., Федоров І. Кар'єрний шлях голів Ніжинського окружного суду (1874–1919 рр.). *Сіверянський літопис*. 2021. № 3. С. 89–97; Мінченко М.В. Службова кар'єра товаришів голів Ніжинського окружного суду (1874–1919 рр.). *Вчені записки ТНУ імені В.І. Вернадського*. Серія: Історичні науки. 2022. Том 33 (72), № 4. С. 87–93.

⁴ Полное собрание законов Российской империи. Собрание второе. Санкт-Петербург: Типография II Отделения Собственной Его Императорского Величества канцелярии, 1867. Т. 39. Ч. 2. № 41475.

supervision and in its specific training that ensures the staff of worthy and capable employees; rules on external official rights and duties of prosecutorial positions; hierarchical discipline; responsibility; unity; distribution of tasks between the ranks of prosecutorial supervision.

According to the legislative framework, the study found that the first prosecutor's office was the district court prosecutor's office. Chernihiv, Nizhyn⁵, and Starodub district courts functioned on the Chernihiv province territory. Statistical materials made it possible to record the dynamics of the provision of these instances by persons of prosecutorial supervision from 1885 to 1916⁶.

According to our calculations, during the studied period, seven people alternately worked as a prosecutor of the Chernihiv district court: A.A. Zeland (1885–1888), Ya.Ya. Chemadurov (1889–1893), H.P. Bulatsel (1893–1898), M.M. Zveriev (1899–1904), K.M. Markelov (1904–1906), A.S. Yushchenko (1906–1910), and L.V. Istomin (1910–1916). The term of prosecutor service is an average of five years.

Thirty-three comrades of the prosecutors were recorded: M.I. Fursenko (1885–1891), V.H. Pavelko (1885–1895), O.O. Kytytsyn (1885–1896), A.L. Olkhovskiy (1891–1893), V.E. Nemeti (1893–1895), L.A. Talyzin (1894–1898), O.M. Tulov (1895–1906), M.O. Plemiannykov (1896–1903), V.O. Voronov (1896–1903), P.M. Boiarskiy (1898–1901), M.F. Liubarskiy (1901–1906), V.P. Hnedych (1903–1906), S.I. Haievskiy (1903–1906), M.M. Olshevskiy (1906–1911), M.I. Kviatkovskiy (1906–1910), M.S. Hryhorash (1906–1912), M.M. Borodin (1906–1913), H.O. Lazarevskiy (1906–1911), F.V. Kibalchich (1910–1916), M.M. Yarotskiy (1911–1912), O.V. Yakovliev (1911–1913), O.P. Kalynovskiy (1911–1916), L.O. Kovalov (1911–1916), D.I. Repoito-Dubiaho (1912–1914), V.I. Skarzhynskiy (1911–1912), M.V. Horynskiy (1912–1916), P.A. Tupatilov (1912–1913), A.I. Sosunov (1913–1915), B.O. Starosvitskiy (1913–1916), A.Ya. Erdeli (1914–1916), O.V. Deineko (1914–1916), M.O. Shalimov (1915–1916), and O.P. Velychkovskiy (1915–1916).

According to the Calendars, the quantitative provision of a comrade of the Chernihiv district court prosecutor could be traced. For example, during 1885–1894, there were three comrades of prosecutors in the provision; from the second half of 1894 to the first half of 1906, there were four comrades of prosecutors; from the second half of 1906 to the first half of 1911, the number increased to five people; during the second half of 1911 to the first half of 1913 – up to 8 people; during 1913–1914 – 7 people; during the second half of 1914 to the first half of 1915 – 8 people; from the second half of 1915 and during 1916 nine comrades of prosecutors worked. So, the Chernihiv district court recorded an increase in the number of comrades of prosecutors. The study showed that in most cases, the prosecutor's comrades resigned after three years.

⁵ Відділ забезпечення збереженості документів Державного архіву Чернігівської області в м. Ніжин (далі – ВДАЧОН). Ф. 358. Оп. 1. Спр. 3. Арк. 28.; ВДАЧОН. Ф. 358. Оп. 1. Спр. 798. Арк. 1.

⁶ Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1886 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1885. С. 157, 159, 161; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1887 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1886. С. 962–965; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1888 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1887. С. 314–316; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1890 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1889. С. 183, 184; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1891 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1890. С. 234; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1892 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1891. С. 271, 272; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1893 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1892. С. 248, 249; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1894 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1893. С. 331; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1895 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1894. С. 369, 465, 474; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1896 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1895. С. 377, 457, 477; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1897 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1896. С. 13, 98, 119; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1898 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1897. С. 14, 102, 124; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1899 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1898. С. 14, 15, 105, 129, 130; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1900 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1900. С. 15, 108, 133; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1901 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1900. С. 16, 111, 136; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1902 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1901. С. 18, 137, 168; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1903 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1902. С. 19, 140, 173; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1904 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1903. С. 19, 149, 184; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1905 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1904. С. 18, 149, 184; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1906 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1905. С. 18, 154, 188; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1907 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1906. С. 20, 162, 199; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1908 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1907. С. 21, 173, 213; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1909 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1908. С. 21, 180, 221; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1910 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1909. С. 21, 192, 236; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1911 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1910. С. 23, 203, 204, 251; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1912 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1911. С. 23, 207, 256; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1913 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1912. С. 24, 221, 273; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1914 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1913. С. 26, 27, 225, 278; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1915 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1914. С. 27, 28, 235, 289, 290; Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1916 год. Чернигов: Типография губернского правления, 1915. С. 27, 241, 242, 297.

The study observed fourteen persons in the position of prosecutor's secretary: V.V. Volkov (1885–1887), M.F. Myslavskiy (1887–1888), A.L. Dynovskiy (1889–1892), V.I. Budashevskiy (1892–1894), O.I. Lysenko (1894–1897), V.P. Kolodchevskiy (1898–1899), V.V. Matushevych (1899–1902), K.D. Drutskiy (1902–1903), V.I. Puchkovskiy (1903–1906), P.S. Karmelii (1906–1907), B.H. Dvuzhylniy (1907–1909), O.P. Ananiv (1909–1910), V.V. Raievskiy (1910–1913), and V.T. Orlov (1913–1916). The documents recorded that the secretaries stayed for a period of up to 4 years.

During 1885–1916, four persons were alternately at the position of prosecutor in the Nizhyn district court: M.V. Kobtsev (1885–1899), V.I. Kameniev (1899–1903), F.O. Boldyriev (1904–1906), V.O. Voronov (1906–1916). The records showed M.V. Kobtsev's long-term tenure.

During the period mentioned above, twenty-five people worked as comrades of Nizhyn district court prosecutors: O.P. Kovalov (1885–1894), K.V. Ivanov (1885–1890), F.K. Melenevskiy (1885–1888), L.P. Lebedziievskiy (1885–1901), P.F. Sozanovskiy (1889–1897), M.S. Kyslychyniy (1890–1899), M.M. Biliavskiy (1895–1896), M.P. Pakhomov (1896–1902), V.Ye. Korsak (1897–1900), K.M. Bonch-Bohdanovskiy (1900–1902), S.I. Slipushkin (1900–1905), H.I. Charnetskiy (1901–1905), Ye.I. Lashkariev (1903–1906), V.I. Herasymov (1903–1907), I.I. Shkot (1905–1908), M.A. Kutnevych (1905–1910), M.K. Fiksen (1906–1912), M.V. Ostromyslenskiy (1906–1916), O.M. Lysenko (1907–1913), I.H. Radziievskiy (1908–1909), B.O. Baibakov (1909–1912), S.Ya. Spanovskiy (1910–1916), M.I. Chepurkovskiy (1911–1916), V.R. Bezpalov (1912–1916), and V.B. Tabentskiy (1913–1916).

The study showed that during 1885–1906, the total number of comrades at the prosecutor's office was four people, and from the second half of 1906 to 1916, there was a recorded increase of staff to five people.

Secretaries of the prosecutor alternately were: A.H. Demianenko (1885–1886), F.F. Mozharov (1886–1891), V.T. Rufyn (1895–1899), I.I. Halytskiy (1891–1894), I.O. Stanislavskiy (1900–1903), I.I. Hamuletskiy (1903–1905), B.H. Rozhalin (1906–1909), V.O. Dobiash (1909–1915), and B.V. Filimonovskiy (1915–1916).

The analysis of statistical materials showed that in 1885–1916 nine people worked alternately as a prosecutor of the Starodub district court: M.V. Kostenskiy (1885–1901), M.I. Nestelberber (1901–1903), F.O. Boldyriev (1903–1904), E.M. Peters (1904–1907), O.A. Tsariuk (1907–1909), O.M. Tulov (1909–1911), M.I. Burkhanovskiy (1911–1913), H.V. Yurhens (1913–1915), and V.H. Chernov (1915–1916).

Thirty-two people worked as comrades of prosecutors: V.Ye. Semenov (1885–1901), P.D. Rohovych (1885–1892), E.K. Vysokovych (1885–1886), A.V. Makarevych (1886–1890), V.I. Zveriev (1890–1903), P.M. Yazykov (1892–1894), K.M. Bonch-Bohdanovskiy (1893–1896), A.L. Dynovskiy (1894–1904), O.D. Shcherbak (1901–1905), O.K. Pyhulevskiy (1901–1906), K.I. Teliatnykov (1903–1906), M.K. Fiksen (1904–1906), M.M. Bedrov (1905–1906), M.F. Liubarskiy (1906–1907), O.M. Butovskiy (1906–1907), F.L. Dynovskiy (1906–1911), I.S. Heorhiievskiy (1906–1911), S.M. Anitov (1906–1907), P.V. Kozlovskiy (1907–1911), M.H. Butovych (1907–1912), B.O. Baibakov (1908–1909), D.P. Mykhailov (1909–1915), S.T. Rafalskiy (1911–1915), M.O. Chekhovskiy (1911–1914), H.A. Lonhinov (1911–1914), S.V. Dorozhynskiy (1912–1916), O.I. Vorontsov-Veliaminov (1914–1915), V.I. Venozhynskiy (1914–1915), M.M. Davydov (1915–1916), M.V. Matushevych (1915–1916), M.V. Bohomolets (1915–1916), and M.V. Pleshko (1915–1916).

The number of prosecutors' comrades of the Starodub district court differed. From 1885 to the first half of 1893 and from the second half of 1896 to the first half of 1901, there were three comrades of prosecutors in the provision. Four comrades worked from the second half of 1893 to the first half of 1896, from the second half of 1901 and during the first half of 1906, from the second half of 1907 to the beginning of 1908. From the second half of 1906 and during the first half of 1907, there were five comrades of the prosecutor. Only since the second half of 1908 until 1916 inclusively the exact number of five comrades prosecutors in the state established.

The prosecutors' secretaries of the Starodub district court were six people in turn: H.I. Anoshchenko (1885–1886), I.F. Yunytskiy (1886–1890), I.A. Bohdashev (1890–1910), H.F. Zhukov (1910–1911), I.M. Yahodovskiy (1911–1912), and F.O. Bobkov (1913–1916). The study showed that three persons worked for up to 1 year, two – for up to 3 years, and one – for more than 19 years.

Interestingly, the documents recorded M.P. Dolhii (1890–1892) as a candidate for judicial positions under the prosecutor of the Starodub district court. Analyzing statistical materials made it possible to record the official movement of eight people. Thus, a comrade of Starodub district court prosecutors B.O. Baibakov, K.M. Bonch-Bohdanovskiy, and M.K. Fiksen moved to the Nizhyn district court to the same position, and a comrade of the Chernihiv prosecutor M.F. Liubarskiy relocated to Starodub. Comrades of Chernihiv district court prosecutors V.O. Voronov and O.M. Tulov had successful careers: they moved to the position of Nizhyn and

Starodub district court prosecutors, respectively. The secretary of the Chernihiv prosecutor A.L. Dynovskyi also had success in his career. He worked as a comrade of the prosecutor for a long time. The Starodub district court prosecutor F.O. Boldyriev continued to gain experience in the Nizhyn district court in the same position.

It should be noted that on the Russian Empire's territory, all people in the public service «moved» according to the rank table. Consequently, officials from the VII rank were enrolled in the ranks of district court prosecutors («outdoor adviser»): V.O. Voronov; with the VI rank («colleague adviser»): A.A. Zeland, Ya.Ya. Chemadurov, H.P. Bulatsel, K.M. Markelov, L.V. Istomin, F.O. Boldyriev, M.V. Kostenskyi, M.I. Nestelberher, O.A. Tsariuk, O.M. Tulov, M.I. Burkhanovskyi; with the V rank («state adviser»): M.M. Zveriev, A.S. Yushchenko, M.V. Kobtsev, V.I. Kameniev, E.M. Peters, H.V. Yurhens, V.H. Chernov. The document established that four prosecutors had a successful career and reached the IV rank («real state adviser»): M.V. Kobtsev, V.O. Voronov, M.V. Kostenskyi, E.M. Peters.

The following officials were appointed to the post of comrades of prosecutors:

- thirty people of IX rank («titular adviser»): A.L. Olkhovskiy, M.O. Plemiannykov, V.O. Voronov, M.F. Liubarskyi, M.S. Hryhorash, M.M. Borodin, H.O. Lazarevskiy, O.P. Kamenovskiy, D.I. Repoito-Dubiaho, M.V. Horynskyi, P.A. Tupatillov, A.I. Sosunov, K.V. Ivanov, V.Ye. Korsak, V.I. Herasymov, M.V. Ostromyslenskyi, V.R. Bezpalo, V.I. Zveriev, A.L. Dynovskyi, O.K. Pyhulevskiy, K.I. Teliatnykov, M.K. Fiksen, N.M. Bedrov, F.L. Dynovskyi, S.M. Anitov, M.H. Butovych, S.T. Rafalskyi, S.V. Dorozhynskiy, O.I. Vorontsov-Veliaminov, M.M. Davydov;

- twenty seven people of VIII rank («colleague assessor»): A.A. Kytytsyn, L.A. Talyzin, V.P. Hnedych, S.I. Haievskiy, M.I. Kviatkovskiy, F.V. Kibalchich, O.V. Yakovliev, B.O. Starovskiy, A.Ya. Erdeli, M.O. Shalimov, F.K. Melenevskiy, L.P. Lebedziievskiy, P.F. Sozanovskiy, M.S. Kyslychnyi, M.M. Biliavskiy, Ye.I. Lashkariev, I.I. Shkot, B.O. Baibakov, S.Ya. Spasovskiy, V.B. Tabentskyi, P.M. Yazykov, O.D. Shcherbak, O.M. Butovskiy, P.V. Kozlovskiy, D.P. Mykhailov, H.A. Lonhinov, M.V. Matushevych;

- fourteen people of X rank («colleague secretary»): V.E. Nemeti, O.M. Tulov, P.M. Boiarskyi, L.O. Kovalov, V.I. Skarzhynskiy, O.V. Deineko, S.I. Slipushkin, M.I. Chepurkovskiy, K.M. Bonch-Bohdanovskiy, I.S. Heorhiiievskiy, M.O. Chekhovskiy, V.I. Venozhynskiy, M.V. Bohomolets, M.V. Pleshko;

- nine people of VII rank («outdoor adviser»): M.M. Olshevskiy, M.M. Yarotskyi, H.I. Charnetskyi, M.A. Kutnevych, O.M. Lysenko, I.H. Radziievskiy, P.D. Rohovych, E.K. Vysokovych, A.V. Makarevych;

- three people from VI rank («colleague advisor»): M.I. Fursenko, V.H. Pavelko, V.Ye. Semenov;

- one person of XII rank («Governmental Secretary»): O.P. Velychkovskiy;

- one person of V rank («state adviser»): M.P. Pakhomov.

It is clear that the movement can be traced if the official was working for a long time in the position. For example, comrades of prosecutors, who reached the V rank, were M.I. Fursenko, V.H. Pavelko, V.Ye. Semenov, P.D. Rohovych.

The study established that twelve secretaries initially had the XII rank: V.I. Budashevskiy, O.I. Lysenko, V.P. Kolodchevskiy, V.V. Matushevych, P.S. Karmalii, O.P. Ananiv, V.V. Raievskiy, V.T. Rufyn, I.I. Halytskyi, B.V. Filimonovskiy, I.F. Yunytskyi, F.O. Bobkov; 10 secretaries with X rank: M.F. Myslavskiy, A.L. Dynovskyi, K.D. Drutskiy, V.I. Puchkovskiy, B.H. Dvuzhylskiy, B.H. Orlov, A.H. Demianenko, I.I. Hamuletskyi, I.A. Bohdashev, I.M. Yahodovskiy; 3 secretaries with IX rank: V.V. Volkov, I.O. Stanislavskiy, V.O. Dobiash; 2 secretaries with VI rank F.F. Mozharov, H.I. Anoshchenko. Starodub secretary I.A. Bohdashev rose to the rank of court adviser.

Candidate for judicial positions at the Starodub district court prosecutor M.P. Dolhii had the rank of provincial secretary.

It is appropriate to indicate that V.I. Skarzhynskiy, P.A. Tupatillov, O.V. Deineko, K.M. Bonch-Bohdanovskiy recorded as «acting comrade of the prosecutor», and K.D. Drutskiy, V.I. Puchkovskiy, B.H. Dvuzhylnyi, V.V. Raievskiy, V.T. Orlov, H.F. Zhukov, I.M. Yahodovskiy listed as «acting secretary of the prosecutor».

A promising direction for further research is a detailed study of the discovered archival materials relating to the four aforementioned secretaries of prosecutors of the Nizhyn district court: F.F. Mozharov, I.I. Halytskyi, V.T. Rufyn, B.H. Rozhalin and the introduction of this information to scientific circulation⁷.

⁷ ВДАЧОН. Ф. 358. Оп. 1. Спр. 407; ВДАЧОН. Ф. 358. Оп. 1. Спр. 454; ВДАЧОН. Ф. 358. Оп. 1. Спр. 502; ВДАЧОН. Ф. 358. Оп. 1. Спр. 700.

Conclusions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that one hundred thirty-two people worked in the prosecutor's supervision system. The eight officials of them changed their place of work within the district courts of the province. The study highlighted the dynamics of state provision of a comrade of prosecutors. Thus, in the Chernihiv and Nizhyn district courts, the number of comrades increased after a certain period to four or five, as well as to seven, eight and even nine people. In the Starodub district court, fluctuations in the number have been recorded, and a stable increase of persons has been detected since the second half of 1901. Unfortunately, statistical materials do not make it possible to study the reasons for the fluidity of elected officials.

Therefore, the statistical materials for the studied period reflect the movement along the rank ladder of city judges. The study established that four prosecutors had a successful career and reached the IV rank («real state adviser»).

References:

Minchenko, M., Fedorov, I. (2021). Kariernyi shliakh holiv Nizhynskoho okruzhnoho sudu (1874–1919 rr.) [Career way of Nizhyn District Court heads (1874–1919)]. *Siverianskyi litopys – Siverian chronicle*, 3. P. 89–97.

Minchenko, M.V. (2022). Sluzhbova kariera tovaryshiv holiv Nizhynskoho okruzhnoho sudu (1874–1919) [Professional career of comrade of Nizhyn district court heads (1874–1919)]. *Vcheni zapysky TNU imeni V.I. Vernadskoho. Seriya: Istorychni nauky – Scientific notes of Taurida National V.I. Vernadsky University, series Historical Sciences*, 4. P. 87–93.

Minchenko, M.V. (2022). Holovy Nizhynskoho okruzhnoho sudu u svitli materialiv fondu 358 [Nizhyn District Court Heads in Light of the Collection of Materials 358]. *Sivershchyna v istorii Ukrainy – Sivershchyna in the history of Ukraine*, 15. P. 93–95.

Sukhonos, V.V. (2012). Prokuratura u derzhavnomu mekhanizmi Rosiiskoi imperii pislia sudovoi reformy 1864 r. [Prosecutor's office in the state mechanism of the Russian Empire after the judicial reform of 1864]. Sumy, Ukraine.

Мінченко Марина Василівна – аспірантка кафедри історії, правознавства та методики навчання Глухівського національного педагогічного університету імені Олександра Довженка (вул. Київська, 24, м. Глухів, 41400, Україна).

Minchenko Maryna – Post-graduate Student of History, Law and Teaching Methods Department of Oleksandr Dovzhenko Hlukhiv National Pedagogical University (24 Kyivska Str., Hlukhiv, 41400, Ukraine).

E-mail: minchmari@gmail.com

PROVIDING DISTRICT COURTS OF CHERNIHIV PROVINCE WITH PERSONS OF THE PROSECUTORIAL SUPERVISION IN 1885–1916

Annotation. Every day, the citizens of Ukraine fight for their right to life, written in the Constitution. The experience of conducting judicial reforms based on European values is essential for understanding the judiciary in modern realities. Analysis of the historical past will contribute to building the necessary foundation for a peaceful future of Ukraine. **The purpose of the article** is to outline the legislative framework and reconstruct the prosecutorial supervision corporation of the district courts of the Chernihiv province during 1885–1916. The methodological basis of the research is the principles of historicism and objectivity. They are implemented through source analysis and synthesis, logical, historical-comparative, and mathematical methods. **Scientific novelty.** For the first time, the paper systematizes prosecutors, comrades and secretaries of prosecutors who worked in the district courts of the Chernihiv province during the period mentioned above. **Conclusions.** One hundred thirty-two persons were registered in the Chernihiv province in 1885–1916, including prosecutors, comrades and secretaries of prosecutors. The study showed that eight people changed their place of work within Chernihiv province. It documented the dynamics of staff provision of comrades of prosecutors. Thus, in the Chernihiv and Nizhyn district courts, the number of comrades increased after a certain period to four, five, as well as to seven, eight and even nine people. The study examined fluctuations in the number in the Starodub district court. Since the second half of 1901, the paper detected a stable increase of persons. Unfortunately, statistical materials do not make it possible to study the reasons for the fluidity of elected officials. It is appropriate to note that the statistical materials for the studied period reflect the movement along the rank ladder of city judges. The documents established that four prosecutors had successful careers and reached the IV rank («real state adviser»).

Key words: Russian empire, Chernihiv province, Judicial reform of 1864, district court, Prosecutorial supervision.

Дата подання: 23 серпня 2023 р.

Дата затвердження до друку: 27 вересня 2023 р.

Цитування за ДСТУ 8302:2015

Мінченко, М. Забезпечення окружних судів Чернігівської губернії особами прокурорського нагляду 1885–1916 рр. *Сіверянський літопис*. 2023. № 5. С. 11–17. DOI: 10.58407/litopis.230502.

Цитування за стандартом APA

Minchenko, M. (2023). Zabezpechennia okruznykh sudiv Chernihivskoi hubernii osobamy prokurorskoho nahliadu 1885–1916 rr. [Providing district courts of Chernihiv province with persons of the prosecutorial supervision in 1885–1916]. *Siverianskyi litopys – Siverian chronicle*, 5, P. 11–17. DOI: 10.58407/litopis.230502.

