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**FORGOTTEN NAMES: ALEXANDER IVANOVICH ZAGOROVSKY**  
**(on the occasion of 150th anniversary of the Odessa (Novorossiysk) university)**

**Summary**

The article is devoted to the memory of Professor A.I. Zagorovsky, known as a lawyer in the area of family law, who had worked at the Novorossiysk University for more than 25 years. His life is a way of scientist; he had devoted himself to the science and education of future lawyers, who have continued the glorious traditions of the university.

**Key words:** civil, family, criminal law, legislation, comparative law.

**Problem formulation.** Right - the foundation of life of any nation, and since ancient Rome, it was based on the experience of past generations, starting with the customs and traditions, then the interpretation of the right lawyer. Development of law - is, above all, the continuity through time, determined by the laws of the national legal system, the organic link between the different stages of the development of jurisprudence, when regardless of political changes reserved essence of the right, its content, functions.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Studies devoted to the memory of Professor A.I. Zagorovsky, a renowned expert in the field of family law, reflected in the pre-revolutionary works of G.F. Shershenevich, N.S. Suvorov, M.P. Chubinskogo, D.I. Bagaley, S.P. Pokrovsky. In the post-Soviet period were engaged in research in this direction O.Y. Shiloxvost and V.A. Tomsinov.

**The purpose of the article.** Our duty is living in the XXI century, a kind word to remember those who have kept the continuity and was unjustly forgotten. It is to

such people and belongs to Alexander Zagorovsky, one of the many forgotten today Ukrainian jurists whose works, although not reprinted in the Soviet Union, but still retain their scientific value.

**Statement of the basic material.** A.I. Zagorovsky born January 1, 1849 a priest's family in the province of Kiev. Secondary education first county in Radomytsky noble school, and then in the Zhitomir school. Then, in 1867 he entered the law faculty of the University of St. Vladimir in Kiev [1, p. 122; 2, p. 453].

During his studies at the University of A.I. Zagorovsky he engaged mainly civil and criminal law. His fascination with the criminal law has been associated with the name of Professor A.F. Kistyakovsky known criminologist, a talented orator, deservedly attracted many listeners probably why his final work relates to the field of criminal law "History of torture in Russia."

A.I. Zagorovsky graduated from a university course with a degree in law in 1871 [3].

By this time, it began in 30-40 years. conversion on legal education, were at a high level, university statute, convert the entire course of studies, and in particular the legal, also gave the opportunity to update the law schools and the new disciplines and new talented teachers.

In this period, A.I. Zagorovskiy, thanks to the influence and support of the Dean of the Faculty of Law V.A. Nezabitovskogo dealing with international financial law, the history of Russian law, a scholar was invited to stay to prepare for a professorship in the department of civil law.

Since March of 1872 on March 1875, he was a professorial scholarship, these years were not spent in vain, leaving some of the criminal law, it is engaged in issues related to the history of Russian law. In 1875, A.I. Zagorovsky for the Protection of the University of St. Vladimir Pro venia legendi thesis entitled "Historical Sketch of Russian loan to the right end of the XIII century," and after reading the two trial lectures on the theme: "Civil marriage" and " On expropriation ", was promoted to assistant professor in civil law [4].

In May 1876 by the Council of the University of St. Vladimir, and by order of the Minister of Education A.I. Zagorovsky was sent abroad for two years for scientific purposes.

Once in Germany and France, he vigorously engaged in civil law, Roman law studies, attended lectures of professors Otto Charles in Heidelberg, Bernhard Windshteyna, Karl - Georg von Wechter and Adolf Wach in Leipzig, Duverger and Labbe in Paris.

During his trip abroad he was working on a master's thesis: "Bastard of Saxon and the French Civil Code in connection with the fundamental solution to the issue of illegitimate at all."

Several deviated from the biography of A.I. Zagorovsky, I would like to say a few words in general about the style of work - lawyers XIX beginning of XX century. Reading them, you get a real pleasure, not only from the large number collected their material on a particular topic, but also on the coast thought possible only if such knowledge learn problem when the material suggests the necessary generalization, when you understand what labor invested for that proposal was so simple and so profound in meaning.

All of this can be fully attributed to the works of A.I. Zagorovsky. His writings in the field of Russian and European family law were the first of the serious scientific work in this area, which has long been brewing issues need full discussion, as their decision to act at the time the legislation was imperfect. Works on comparative law was extremely small, as a rule, they belonged to the pen of the German, French, English legal scholars, perfectly owning material and become an example for Russian scientists are just beginning to develop comparative law.

Works A.I. Zagorovsky are comparative legal nature, they can find a lot of valuable information on the history of the rights of various foreign countries. They were written with skill, and in many respects it was promoted by his trips abroad.

So, defended his master's thesis "The Bastard of Saxon and the French Civil Code in connection with the fundamental solution to the issue of illegitimate in general" in

1879, A.I. Zagorovsky was awarded the Faculty of Law of the University of Kiev St. Vladimir master's degree of civil law [4].

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G.F. Shershenevich, assessing the work, said: "In this work, the author, after a review of the historical development of the issue, compares two opposing systems, Saxon and French, speaks strongly in favor of the first, finding that it is not only consistent with the principles truth, law and legislative policy, but also has the last word of science and condemning the second system, rejecting all contact illegitimate child with his father" [5].

In 1878 - 1879 years. A.I. Zagorovsky was assistant professor in the department of civil law at the University of St. Vladimir.

In September 1879, at the suggestion of the Moscow school district trustee was appointed associate professor of the Demidov Juridical Lyceum (Yaroslavl) in the department of civil procedure and commercial law.

The next step in the research and teaching activities of A.I. Zagorovsky linked to the Law Faculty of Kharkov University, where he was in June 1880 he served as assistant professor in the department of civil law and procedure, and since September 1884 has been approved by the extraordinary professor in the same department . Here he begins to work on his doctoral dissertation: "Divorce by Russian law", for which he was awarded in 1884, the law faculty of Moscow University degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and in September 1886 the Imperial Academy of Sciences - the Uvarov Prize.

In his essay "On the divorce of Russian law" A.I. Zagorovsky given mainly to trace the historical course of justice in the Russian Institute of divorce (foreword), but is not limited to one story, and gives behind her dogmatic - critical analysis of Russian law.

After defending his doctoral dissertation in 1886, he g.byI approved at the rank of full professor in the department of civil law. In the same year he was elected a member of the Law Society of Kiev at Kiev University and a member of the Society of History and Philology at the University of Kharkov.

In 1884 - 1888 years. at Kharkov University, in addition to their subject, read on behalf of the Faculty of Law lecture on the vacant chair of commercial law.

By the early 90s his health had deteriorated, he needed a milder climate, and in January 1892 A.I. Zagorovsky was transferred to the Imperial Novorossiysk University, where he began his last and most fruitful, in the scientific sense, stage of life .

From 1892 and until the last day of his life he continued to work at the Law Faculty of the University of Novorossiysk.

He was in Odessa, at the time of its heyday, it became not only a commercial but also a cultural and scientific center of the South, and a considerable role in this belonged to the Novorossiysk university and its alumni, who has already established himself as a brilliant scientists.

It was in Odessa in 1902 comes, in fact, the main work of A.I. Zagorovsky - "Course of family law." He became the first textbook for law faculties of universities in the field of family law and different from all such courses to its encyclopedic character.

A.I. Zagorovsky before you consider any of the institutions of family law gave a short course of its history, which allowed students to fully trace the origin and development of various legal institutions and legislation. Such a presentation of the material was very important for the understanding of the Russian family law. Possessing a wealth of historical material, he revealed the specific features of Russian family law.

With rich experience in the field of comparative law, he compared the Russian family law with similar institutions in the right Austria, England, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, which allowed to determine when comparing national characteristics and cultural significance of the Russian law in a number of other laws.

In the second edition of the "Course of Family Law" in 1909, it significantly expanded the text, especially in those moments that relating to marriage, children out of wedlock, in this respect, he used the material collected by him in Germany and France. In addition, since the first edition of the "Course" (1902) in the field of family law legislation in a number of countries have made significant changes, and that they were taken into account in the second edition of the "Course". Joining in the research

institutes of family law, historical, comparative and dogmatic methods of study he wrote a work that is still relevant today. That is why, given the importance of this work and of modern civil law, in 2003 publishing "Mirror" in his series of "Russian legal heritage" reproduced the second edition of the "Course of family law" A.I. Zagorovsky, first published in Odessa in 1909 city

In 1898, A.I. Zagorovsky celebrated the 25th anniversary of its research and teaching and was left the Ministry of Education to further service a full professor of Novorossiysk University for 5 years.

In 1903, the 30th anniversary performance A.I. Zagorovsky, May 14, 1904 was approved at the rank of Professor Emeritus of the University [4].

After 30 years of teaching service in accordance with Art. Art. 205 and 106 of the university statute, he no longer had the right to occupy the post of full professor and was transferred to part-time service, retaining the title of Distinguished Professor and member of the Faculty of Law. In this position he remained until 1919

In his teaching activities, A.I. Zagorovsky long before the recognition of the Ministry of mandatory practical training in universities, gave them great value and led them over the years, keeping, however, the rules "is not a theory to practice and practice to theory" .

By giving their time and energy, mainly studies professor and scientist A.I. Zagorovsky also devoted his spare time, these studies and journalistic activities, working for many years in the organs of the metropolitan and local press, mainly on legal and pedagogical issues.

In addition, A.I. Zagorovsky engaged and jurisprudence, in 1884 he gained the title of a professor available to the jury assistant, and from 1905 to 1917 was a barrister of the Odessa District Court of Justice, in particular by providing its assistance to the Ministry of Public Education In his court cases, then as a legal adviser, then as a commissioner. In particular, in 1886 and 1891 the Ministry of Education has instructed him to pursue its claim to the Ministry M.D. Novohatskaya [4].

Along with teaching at the University of A.I. Zagorovsky he taught civil law in 1909 - 1917 years. Higher rates in Odessa.

Beyond its direct responsibilities, continuously since the introduction of the statute of the university in 1884, he was a member of the legal commission of the Test Kharkov and Novorossiysk University, and since the publication of the rules on the professor's disciplinary court, was a member of this court.

Throughout 1909, 1910, A.I. Zagorovsky appointed about. Dean of the Faculty of Law.

His scientific - practical achievements were crowned the Uvarov Prize (1886), the title of Distinguished Professor (1904), the rank of State Councilor (1896), the Order of St. Stanislaus second degree (1887) and the first degree ( 1908), St. Anne second degree (1891), St. Vladimir of the fourth degree (1901) and third degree (1905), Medal: Silver Medal on the ribbon of the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky (1898 .), Light - bronze medal in memory of the 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanov dynasty (1913).

A.I. Zagorovsky Died June 20, 1919 and is buried in the old Christian cemetery in Odessa.

Even such a brief sketch of the life of A.I. Zagorovsky demonstrates that he is undeservedly forgotten, and the example of his life can be judged how great spiritual and intellectual potential of Russian science, and what an enormous contribution to the development of legal science researchers have the legal faculty of the Novorossiysk Today Odessa University.

Major works A.I. Zagorovsky "Historical Sketch of the loan for Russian law before the end of XIII century." (1875), "Lectures on Russian civil law reads. in Novoros. un-te "(1896)," The course of Family Law "(1909)," Bastard of Saxon and French codes in connection with the fundamental solution to the issue of illegitimate in general "(1879)," On the illegitimate children of the new law (June 3, 1902 ), in connection with the provisions of their Western European Civil Code "(1903)," On the divorce of Russian law "(1884)," Essays on the civil proceedings in the new administrative-judicial and judicial institutions "(1893)," Family Law " (1902).

**Conclusions.** The artistic heritage of A.I. Zagorovsky in Russian and European family law were the first any serious scientific research in this area, which is long

overdue issues deserve a thorough discussion, as their decision to act at the time the legislation was extremely imperfect. His works are rather-legal character. They can find a lot of valuable information on the history of the rights of various foreign countries. Compositions A.I. Zagorovsky and today retain their scientific relevance.

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