SOCIAL AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITY OF ZEMSTVOS OF
EKATERINOSLAVSKAYA GUBERNIYA: INFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF
THE RECORD-KEEPING MATERIALS

REVIEW

The article is dedicated to the study of the informative potential of the record-keeping sources of the guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk’ zemstvo in the late XIX – early XX centuries, illustrating the charitable activity in the guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk. The reports of guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk’ zemstvo (zemstvos’ assemblies and councils) provide insight into peculiarities of the charitable activity of the guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk’ zemstvo and enable to define the most important criteria and directions in helping those who are in need. The analysis of documents can also be applied to the categorical apparatus of the studied subject matter and the following appropriate for the epochphenomena such as “private charity”, “organized charity”, “alms” etc.

The main directions of charitable activity of the guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk’ zemstvo were manifested by giving help to the low-income and “situational” groups in need – those, who have come across a difficult situation due to some certain circumstances; schoolhouses’ inaugurating; scholarship setting; supporting of medicine development.

The research suggests the following conclusion - “Reports of the guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk’ zemstvo” are the unique collection of documents upon all zemstvos’ activities’ directions. In the huge documental
array of zemstvo system’s history “Reports …” are particularly significant and meaningful as they include the official zemstvo documents which have more precisely depicted the main problems, directions and results of the guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk’ zemstvos and uyezds’ activity.

**Key words:** zemstvo, record-keeping materials, the guberniya of Ekaterinoslavsk, charity.

**Relevance of the research:** A modern democratic state tends to the power-political relationship marked by decentralisation of government, expansion of competency of local territorial communities, development of real opportunities for public authorities to solve matters of local significance. In this regard, it is considered extremely important to study the historical experience of local self-administration in its regional dimension, to appeal to historical examples of decentralisation and development of the effective system of interaction between the authorities and society. Precisely this kind of experience is represented by a phenomenon of zemstvos at the end of XIX century and the beginning of the XX centuries. In fact, it was local public authorities, who were able to adjust important questions in social-economical, medical, educational, charitable and other spheres.

Among various sources on the matter, one should highlight the record-keeping materials of zemstvo's council and zemstvo's meetings. These contain an abundant factual material, which gives an idea of different aspects of zemstvos' activity and of zemstvos' charity in particular. Charity and social work, especially considering the diverse forms of the latter, became indeed one of the major zemstvos’ concerns in the context of the intensive capitalistic development, stratification of society and dissolution of traditional patriarchal patterns, which were typical for the agricultural society and the increasing number of deprived people.

Zemstvo's charity source study has never come out as an independent subject of research and has been mainly performed as the component of thesis works ¹.

Within the described period, the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya accomplished a major breakthrough in economics by developing of the local heavy industry, which allowed the council to invest considerable sums

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into the social sphere. The multi-ethnic sociocultural field of the guberniya and the presence of different kinds of ethnic communities gave the charity of zemstvo its specific ethno cultural features.

**Object of an article** is figuring out the informative potential of the sources, which contain the materials upon charity and social activity of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya.

Fundamental legal principles of charitable activity of zemstvo’s establishments were provided by “The highly confirmed temporary rules for zemstvo’s establishments in the matter of zemstvo’s duties, folk provisions and public care” as of January 1, 1864. According to para. 73 of the given rules, zemstvos were entrusted with public care duties. However, the home affairs minister had the right to assign functional establishments, possessions and capitals of public charity among guberniyas. According to his orders, the help to public care was drawn out of the state budget among guberniyas (para. 77). Fines to the benefit of charitable establishments were put under the supervision of zemstvo’s establishments (para. 81). Upravas also defined the conditions and amounts of payment to the deprived (para. 82). However, despite the wide competences of zemstvo’s establishments in cases dealing with public care, the final control belonged to the governor (para. 87).

It should also be noted that the priority directions of zemstvo’s activity, according to “Theses of zemstvo’s establishments 1864”, were also the issues of finance, food commodity, post and charity. Medicine, education and economic events took one of the last positions in the list of subordinate zemstvo’s affairs.

What caused such an acute necessity in development of charitable activity? To start with, the historical conditions in the late XIX century and the beginning of XX century shall be taken into consideration. The development of capitalism in the Russian empire intensified the social polarization, increased the number of derived from traditional customs people, who needed particular attention of the government.

In case the state politics in the charitable organization had exhausted itself, the authorities have intended to seize the social tense within the country by means of community. That is why the government delegated charitable activity to zemstvos.

It should be emphasized that public care, unlike medicine and education, referred to obligatory duties of zemstvos. At the same time, zemstvo’s activity in this direction was closely connected to the other zemstvo’s duties, which were considered to be voluntary (education,

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2 Sarayeva O.V. Zemstva Donbasu u sistem vladnikh i suspil'nikh vidnosin poreformenoї dobi [Zemstvos of Dombas in the system of power and social relationships of the postreform period]. Mariupol, Noviy svit, 2014. P. 44. [in Ukrainian]
medicine), and had been a large factor in their social tendency directing. In the cost sheets of zemstvos the charitable and medical or educational events were often not separated from each other. For this reason, providing to a hospital can be regarded as both medical and charitable activity. The same goes for the scholarship, which was registered as an educational activity, though it can be characterized as a social one as well. On this premise, the real expenses of zemstvos on charity should not be diminished. It stands for the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya peculiarly, where at the edge of XIX-XX centuries, due to the rapid industrial development, funds were coming from all the enterprises.

The most prominent period of zemstvos’ activity was 1890 – 1900, as the legal base of the local authorities’ activity was already established and provided. It was directed to set out the essence and the purposes of zemstvos (“Guidelines about zemstvo’s establishments of guberniyas and uyezds” as of 1864 and 1890, “Collection of executive orders on the issues connected to zemstvos' establishments as of 1864-1890”, “Systematic code of orders of the governing Senate, following zemstvo’s affairs 1866-1900”, “Collection of circulars and regulations of MIA on zemstvo's affairs as of 1864”, “Regulations of MIA regarding the appliance of some articles of the “Guidelines about zemstvos’ establishments as of June 12, 1890” were approved). Thereby the “Reports of the zemstvo of the

### Cost item | Amount of expenses
---|---
1 | foundling support 4720 rub 14 kop
2 | allowance for different people 768 rub 58 kop
3 | support of city hospital, hospices, and their maintenance and insurance 167 407 rub 31 kop
4 | allowance for people of mental incapacity, who were paid 4-6 rub a month in addition to extra money for clothes, shoes, soap and bed linen 9737 rub 21 kop
5 | building the asylums for underage criminals 2144 rub 89 kop
6 | maintenance of churches (silvering of church utensils) 74 rub
7 | support of the poor people in hospices 674 rub 50 kop
8 | repair of the poles and setting donation cups near the cemetery churches 150 rub
9 | benefit payments to the families of the officials, who died at war or because of wounds or diseases 47 rub 77 kop
10 | food, tea, and sugar for disabled people and hospice soldiers 450 rub 59 kop

**Overall** 186 174 rub 99 kop

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3 Sarayeva O.V. Zemstva Donbasu u sistemі vladnikh і suspіlhnikh vidnosin poreformenoі dobi [Zemstvos of Dombas in the system of power and social relationships of the postreform period]. Mariupol, Noviy svit, 2014. P. 201. [in Ukrainian]
Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya” shall be analysed in order to discover peculiarities of charitable activity of zemstvos’ establishments within a specified period.

It should be pointed out, the “Reports of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya” is a source containing the financial reports of uyezd zemstvos of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya and the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya itself. In the form of tables there are presented: records of all the circulating funds of upravas of zemstvos, debts and unexecuted financial obligation, reports on replenishment and expenses for zemstvo’s needs, donations into charitable funds, a compilation of all capitals of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya, and the reports about zemstvo's natural and monetary duties.

Thereby, the “Reports…” reflect many interesting events connected to the welfare, commerce and development of the community social sphere. They consist of data about city budget, building of religious institutions, donations etc. These all make it possible to claim the “Reports…” as the unique collections of the record-keeping documents upon all kinds of zemstvo’s activity. Among the huge massive of documentary heritage of the history of zemstvos, the “Reports…” are viewed as particularly important as they contain the official documentation of zemstvo, which the most widely reflected major problems, directions and results of the activity of zemstvos of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya and uyezds.

After the examining the materials of the “Report of the city council of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895”⁴, the most important directions of its charitable activity can be defined as well as the expenses of the charitable projects⁵ (see table 1).

### Table 1

**Main expenses of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya on public care (1895)**

The “Report….” also informs about some extra (non-state) sources of money that came to the city council’s account. Subsequently it was redirected to the charity matters⁶ (see table 2).

### Table 2

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⁴ Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1895 g. Ch. 1. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895].– Ekaterinoslav: Tipo-Litografiya Gubernskogo Pravleniya, 1896, no. 1. 402 p. [in Russian]

⁵ Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1895 g. Ch. 1. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895].– Ekaterinoslav: Tipo-Litografiya Gubernskogo Pravleniya, 1896, no. 1. P.85 [in Russian]

Sources of not-state money that were transferred to the Ekaterinoslavskaya gubernskaya uprava’s account and used upon public care (1895 г.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Sources of money</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>selling the church candles and church collection</td>
<td>123 rub 5 kop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>funds from the church cups for donations</td>
<td>73 rub 64 kop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>donation of Zaslavski, the owner of the cast-iron and foundry plant</td>
<td>3 rub 20 kop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>money issued to the county treasuries out of the amounts of public collecting on public care: a) benefit for the poor; b) foundlings support</td>
<td>3641 rub -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>sustenance individual donations to charitable institutions</td>
<td>134 rub 93 kop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>3976 rub 27 kop</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It becomes obvious that a significant part of the zemstvo’s expenses was spent on the maintenance of hospices. However, apart from this fact, zemstvos’ allocated charitable sums for the organization of medical care. Thus, in the second part of the “Report of the city council of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895”, it is said: “the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya support both hospices and a free clinic for visiting patients”7. While estimating the activity of the hospital, the representatives of the city council noted: “Even on Sundays and at holidays, about 13 patients visit our hospital every day. A lot of people got free medicine from the hospital waiting room and the others took medicine with a 50% discount8. The “Report…” also states that on January 1, 1895, the zemstvo of the guberniya allocated a considerable sum of money for the maintenance of a free hospital (1418 rub. 27 kop.)9.

Another important direction of zemstvo’s charitable activity was the development of education. For instance, since August 1891 the zemstvo was in charge of Ekaterinoslavsk real school. The school was located in a building, which had been specially built for this purpose by the City Council of Ekaterinoslavsk together with the council of the guberniya and the funds bequeathed by A.O. Kudashev. Since November 28, 1893, a St. John the

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7 Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 89 [in Russian]

8 Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 90 [in Russian]

9 Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 91 [in Russian]
Theologian’s Cathedral was built near the school, also with the help of voluntary donations. In the “Report ...” it is stated: "A real school of Ekaterinoslavsk is maintained by the cumulative funds: treasuries of guberniya and uyezd zemstvos and city community”\(^\text{10}\). The “Report ...” provides a piece of exact information concerning college sponsorship and confirming the abovementioned\(^\text{11}\). Thus, according to the “Report ...” the Ekaterinoslavsk real school was sponsored by: 1. the state treasury - 10513 rub.; 2. the council of the guberniya - 26 885 rub.; 3. the Ekaterinoslavsk uyezd zemstvo - 2000 rub.; 4. city - 3310 rub. Total: 42 708 rubles.

In the year of the report, the zemstvo of Ekaterinoslavsk guberniya acquired 129 school textbooks for the school, which reflects that the school had a constant support\(^\text{12}\). In addition, as it is also known from the materials of the “Report ...”, at the Ekaterinoslavsk real school there was a meteorological station. The station's equipment and maintenance were allocated by the zemstvo completely. Till 1892 the zemstvo annually gave it 300 rub. and since 1893 it was giving 340 rub. Students-observers could get a flat in the building aside from 120 rubles that each of them was getting per year (10 rub. per month).

The Ekaterinoslavsk real school was not the only educational institution, whose development was supported by the zemstvo. There was a Mariinsk female grammar school in the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya. Based on the guberniya council decision on October 31, 1870, the zemstvo of the guberniya paid an annual allowance of 1200 rubles to the gymnasium. Moreover in the same year 6000 rub. were donated to the gymnasium by one of its alumnus, E.I. Messarosh.

According to the materials of the “Report ...” the zemstvo also funded a free girls' school in Ekaterinoslav. By the resolution of the meeting of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya on April 30, 1874 an annual grant of 800 rubles was assigned to the gymnasium\(^\text{13}\). The zemstvo of the

\(^{10}\) Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 127 [in Russian]

\(^{11}\) Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. p. 134 [in Russian]

\(^{12}\) Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 136 [in Russian]

\(^{13}\) Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 141 [in Russian]
guberniya also contribute to Mariupol Mariinsk girls' school, allocating it an annual allowance of 300 rubles\textsuperscript{14}.

Another item of the zemstvo’s expenses is providing scholarship that is confirmed by the record-keeping materials. According to the decision of the guberniya’s zemstvo meeting on October 31, 1874, every year 400 rubles were added to the financial estimates to support two scholars in teaching seminaries in each uyezd. In fact, the choice of the scholars and the seminaries, where these students were to study, perfectly depended on upravas. Thus, in the reported year of 1895 the zemstvo of the guberniya sent large funds to maintain scholars of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya: the Mariupol uyezd was paid 200 rubles, the Pavlograd uyezd - 266 rubles 67 kopecks and the the other uyezds got 400 rubles each. The total amount of money allocated for scholarships was 2866 rubles. 67 kopecks. Also the “Report ... as of 1895” includes a statement of the number of scholars of the zemstvo, who were studying in teaching seminaries (see table 3)\textsuperscript{15}.

\textit{Table 3}

\textbf{Statement of the number of scholars in the zemstvo of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya and the seminaries they were studying in (1895)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Uyezds</th>
<th>Novobut teaching seminary</th>
<th>Pereyaslavsk seminary</th>
<th>Kherson seminary</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ekaterinoslavski</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Verkhnednepravski</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Novomoskovski</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pavlogradski</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bakhmutski</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Slavyanosrbski</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Aleksandrovski</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mariupolski</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{Overall}</td>
<td>\textit{11}</td>
<td>\textit{4}</td>
<td>\textit{2}</td>
<td>\textit{17}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{14} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 145 [in Russian]

\textsuperscript{15} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemskogo sobraniya za 1895 g. Ch.2. [The report of the zemskoye meeting of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1895]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1896, no. 2. P. 151 [in Russian]
In 1896, the directions of charitable activity of zemstvos’ establishments was unchanged. Zemstvos still supported important social institutions such as medicine, cultural and educational spheres. The “Report of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1896” gives the necessary information about its activity in the sphere of public care\textsuperscript{16}. It presents a table of the main expenses on charity and public care (see table 4)\textsuperscript{17}.

\begin{table} 
\centering 
\caption{Main expenses of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya upon charity (1896)} 
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|} 
\hline 
\textbf{№} & Directions of the charitable activity & Amounts of donations \\
\hline 
1 & foundling support & 3166 rub \\
2 & support of lower-income people & 732 rub 22 kop \\
3 & maintenance and repair of the bedlam of Ekaterinoslavsk & 185 898 rub 37 kop \\
4 & maintenance of a free guberniya hospital & 1520 rub 84 kop \\
5 & fodder for the horses of almshouses & 422 rub 40 kop \\
6 & woods and canvas for coffins, nails and shrouds for almshouses & 876 rub 6 kop \\
7 & maintenance of the school named after Baron N.A. Korf & 9100 rub \\
8 & benefits for handicrafts of Gnedinsk, Novomoskovsk and Mariupol & 225 500 rub \\
9 & sent to Lugansk uyezd treasury for maintenance of working classes & 3000 rub \\
\hline 
\textbf{Overall} & 230 416 rub 43 kop \\
\hline 
\end{tabular} 
\end{table}

In the second part of the “Report ... as of 1896” the representatives of zemstvo stated the healthcare sphere needed the most help. It is due to the latter point the zemstvo put the main assets of charity into the development of medical institutions. According to the “Report ...”, not only almshouses but free out-patient treatment hospitals were at the zemstvo’s

\textsuperscript{16} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemstva za 1896 g. Ch.1 [The report of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1896]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1897, no. 1. 472 p. [in Russian]

\textsuperscript{17} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemstva za 1896 g. Ch.1 [The report of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1896]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of M.G. Fishkin, 1897, no. 1. PP. 18-19, 76. [in Russian]
expense. The record-keeping documents confirm: “Such hospitals are mainly visited by workers of Ekaterinoslav”\textsuperscript{18}. Furthermore, as it is reported by the sources, in the year of the report a free smallpox inoculation office was opened in the free Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya hospital, because of spreading of smallpox epidemics. Until the mid-December 850 people were vaccinated there. As it stated in the “Report …”: “The better part of the applicants were Jews, whose bodies and clothes were extremely dirty. In this regard, each newcomer had to have the grafting washed with soap and warm water and alcohol and after vaccinating a protective bandage had to be overlaid”\textsuperscript{19}.

The materials of the “Report …” also say that in 1896 there was found an additional source of financing needs of public charity: penalty amounts under judicial sentences for various offenses from contractors or other individuals, in total 162 rub 17 kop. This fact indicates that the zemstvo was trying to solve the lack of allocated to charity funds\textsuperscript{20}.

Statements of the “Report of the uyezd uprava of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1897”\textsuperscript{21} give a chance to compare the zemstvo’s main expenditure items for charity within the reported years (see table 5).

\textbf{Table 5}

\textit{The zemstvo of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya’s main expenditure items for charity (1897 r.)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Items of charitable donations</th>
<th>Donation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>benefit for lower-income people</td>
<td>3 214 rub 52 kop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>maintenance of foundlings and orphans (4 rub per month).</td>
<td>2 715 rub 54 kop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>maintenance of bedlams</td>
<td>55 rub 60 kop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>for L. Khvorostovski, the physician of the guberniya hospital for conducting the scientific researchers abroad</td>
<td>600 rub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{18} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemstva za 1896 g. Ch.2 [The report of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1896]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of L.Ya. Shparber, 1897, no. 2. P. 25. [in Russian]

\textsuperscript{19} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemstva za 1896 g. Ch.2 [The report of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1896]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of L.Ya. Shparber, 1897, no. 2. P. 26. [in Russian]

\textsuperscript{20} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskogo gubernskogo zemstva za 1896 g. Ch.2 [The report of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1896]. Ekaterinoslav, Tipo-Litografiya of L.Ya. Shparber, 1897, no. 2. P. 120. [in Russian]

\textsuperscript{21} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1897 g. Ch. 1. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1897]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1898, no. 1. 397 p. [in Russian]
In the second part of the “Report of the zemstvo’s uprava of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1897”\textsuperscript{22} it was noted that one of the main achievements in the charity of zemstvo was the opening of dormitory for poor students, orphans and children whose parents did not live in the city in the Novomoskovski uyezd. The dormitory was opened with the assistance of zemstvos of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya and of Novomoskovsk. In the dormitory, students could get not only free housing but also food, and orphans got clothes\textsuperscript{23}.

From the materials of the “Report of the uyezd uprava of the zemstvo of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1898”\textsuperscript{24}, it is known that in 1898 expenses of the zemstvo of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya had increase (see table 6).

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{№} & \textbf{Items of charitable donations} & \textbf{Amount} \\
\hline
1 & clothes, shoes, bed linen for patients & 16 713 rub 88 kop \\
2 & maintenance of free girl’s school & 800 rub \\
3 & maintenance of handicraft school of Gnedinsk & 22 200 rub \\
4 & maintenance of Mariinsk gymnasium in Ekaterinoslav & 1200 rub \\
\hline
\textit{Overall} & & 47 549 rub 54 kop \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Expenses of the zemstvo of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya for charity (1898 г.)}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{22} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1897 g. Ch. 2. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1897]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1898, no. 2. 191 p. [in Russian]

\textsuperscript{23} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1897 g. Ch. 2. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1897]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1898, no. 2. P. 131. [in Russian]

\textsuperscript{24} Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1898 g. Ch. 1. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1898]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1899, no. 1. 289 p. [in Russian]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>maintenance of mentally – ill people</td>
<td>12,025 rubles 4 kopecks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>food for foundlings and orphans</td>
<td>3,295 rubles 56 kopecks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>benefits for lower-income people</td>
<td>7,362 rubles 51 kopecks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,437 rubles</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>single benefits:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) almshouses of A.A. Romanovskaya;</td>
<td>300 rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) to a warden of woman psychiatry department, M. Strotska-Stankevich;</td>
<td>150 rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) to M.M. Tippoletti, a daughter of deceased baron M.A. Korf for raising children</td>
<td>1,000 rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10) to the committee chickin the work of libraries; publishing of public books; founding of village libraries</td>
<td>5,500 rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10) organizing the shelter for the disabled people named after the Emperor Alexandr II in Ekaterinoslav</td>
<td>10,000 rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11) textbooks for schools</td>
<td>10,172 rubles 13 kopecks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,705 rubles 06 kopecks</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the reported 1898 zemstvos continued to patronize foundlings. Thus, as to the record keeping materials, in 1898 the Pavlograd uyezd occurred a shocking case, which left nobody indifferent. They found a little girl in a ditch near the Christian cemetery in Pavlograd, she was then taken to a district hospital. The council then allocated a grant of 5 rubles per month to the girl’s guardians.

In 1899 the funds for the maintenance of the poor and needy decreased significantly compared to 1898 (3,581 rubles 99 kopecks). The “Report of the zemskaya uprava of Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1899” describes: “in the reporting year funds for the maintenance of the poor and needy have been allocated; the funds were received from the interest on perpetual deposit - 382 rubles 55 kopecks; money from the church “cup” collection - 6 rubles 85 kopecks; the funds from the guberniya council collection - 53 rubles 8 kopecks.” (in total 442 rubles 48 kopecks).

However, in 1899 the school funding was increased. In the second part of the “Report…” it is stated: “The funding in educational sphere were of

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25 Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1898 g. Ch. 2. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1898]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1899, no. 2. P. 137 [in Russian]

26 Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1899 g. Ch. 1. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1899]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1902, no. 1. P. 221. [in Russian]
the zemstvos - 320 515 rubles; of the state treasury - 39 537 rubles; permanent donation - 119 089 rubles; single donation - 195 84 rubles. Thus, the total amount of the fundings was - 498 725 rubles. For comparison, in 1897 the expenses of the zemstvo were 24 250 rubles, and in 1898 - 14 272 rubles 13 kopecks. The total cost of the charity during the year was approximately - 499 167 rubles 48 kopecks.

Thus, the report data for 1895-1899 gives a chance to compare the amount of the zemstvo’s expenses during the period and to make sure that charitable contributions were high enough (see table 7) excluding 1897-98 when zemstvos felt a lack of public fundings accompanied the smallpox epidemics.

**Table 7**

![The charitable expenses of the zemstvo 1895-1899](image)

Unfortunately, the “Reports...” of the next two years do not contain the complete information about charitable activity of the zemstvos’ establishments, which makes it impossible to analyse the charitable politics of the zemstvos within the given period. However, it is a matter of fact that in 1900, according to the “Report ... as for 1900”, that apart from the common charitable expenses, it was decided to give 3 rubles per month to the lower-income students, who live far from the craft workshops they learn in, so that they can get the place of their study. Besides, the zemstvo of the guberniya decided to allocate 400 rubles to each uyezd for the maintenance of the asylums.

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27 [Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1899 g. Ch. 2.](http://example.com) [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1899]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1900, no. 2. P.185. [in Russian]

28 [Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1900 g. Ch. 1.](http://example.com) [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1900]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1902, no. 1. PP.68-69. [in Russian]

29 [Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1900 g. Ch. 2.](http://example.com) [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1900]. Ekaterinoslav, Tip. gubernskogo zemstva, 1900, no. 2. P. 74. [in Russian]
While analysing the “Report of the uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as for 1901”, some change in the charity priorities can be stated30. Thus, the benefit of 600 rubels was paid to the poor for the holidays of Easter and Christmas; a benefit was paid to 8 uyezd upravas for the opening of orphanages in the villages - 596 rubles 50 kopecks per uyezd; the unit of penal colonies and craft shelters for juvenile offenders got 2035 rubles 34 kopecks; the museum in memory of A.N. Paul at the Higher Mining School of Ekaterinoslavsk - 5000 rubles; a benefit to the musical community of Ekaterinoslavsk to transform music classes into a musical school - 300 rubles.

In the reported 1902 the dominating item of expenses of the zemstvo was the sphere of education. Thus, according to the materials of the “Report of the zemskaya uprava of the uyezd of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1902”31, charitable donations were aimed at the development of education (see table 8).

Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Items of charitable donations</th>
<th>Amount of the donation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a school of commerce in Ekaterinoslav</td>
<td>6000 rub (за 1901-1902 гг.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>maintenance of the night classes for adult workers</td>
<td>300 rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>maintenance of handicraft class at the city 4-class school of Ekaterinoslav for children aged 10-13</td>
<td>1200 rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>maintenance of handicraft class at minestry2-class school of Mangush</td>
<td>125 rub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>7625 rub</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, the record keeping documentation not only illuminates the charitable activity of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya and clarifies the facts of the past, but also transmits the “spirit of the past”. A systematic study of the sources makes it possible to dwell upon the public

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30 Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1901 g. Ch. 1. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1901]. Ekaterinoslav, Tovarishchestvo «Pechatnya of S.M. Yakovlev», 1902, no. 1. PP. 104-105; 286-287; 455. [in Russian]

31 Otchet Ekaterinoslavskoy gubernskoy zemskoy upravy za 1902 g. Ch. 2. [The report of the zemskaya uprava of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya as of 1902]. Ekaterinoslav, Gubernskaya zemskaya tipografiya, 1903, no. 2. 74 p. [in Russian]
charity activity of zemstvos in the region, as a part of the nationwide system of local government. The analysis of the record-keeping documents has confirmed that the zemstvo’s activity was aimed at increasing the number of charity events, which would result in the developing of the education system, the organization of libraries and village reading rooms and the opening of new hospitals.

Having considered the primary sources, we can come to the following conclusions: social activity of zemstvos in the field of public charity was one of their mandatory functions, and had a separate line item in the budget; the main directions of charitable activity of the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya were: assistance to poor and “situational” needy - those people, who found themselves in a difficult situation due to certain circumstances; opening of new schools; appointment of scholarship for students; support the development of medicine.

In general, the organization of charitable activity by the zemstvo of the Ekaterinoslavskaya guberniya demonstrates the qualitative and quantitative improvement of its efficiency, which indicates the special historical role of zemstvo in the social and the humanitarian development of the region.