

proceedings. But be grounds for judicial legal responsibility given fact can only if it is determined that the guilt of

the judge in the form of intent or negligence. The most serious violations may entail criminal liability.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF LIGHTING AND HEATING IN THE PRISONS OF TAURIDA PROVINCE IN XIX – BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

In the article questions of the legal and practical organization of lighting and heating in the prisons of Taurida province in the XIX – beginning of XX century are considered. Indicated, that this process was based on the instruction for the prison warden locks of 1832, decrees of 28 April 1858 № 33073 «About number of materials, which are issued for heating and lighting city prisons and landmark buildings»; August 4, 1859 № 34789 «About that to light the prison yards at night and not to take any storehouse; 5 September of 1877 № 57694 «About expenses of the cities on heating and lighting of the prisons». Usually prisons were heated by a wood and in the steppe regions of the province with reeds, only in Kerch, in the district of which there are deposits of coal, prison was heated by anthracite. Lighting of places of detention was made by means of candles, oil burners, and in the end of XIX – beginning of XX century kerosene lanterns

of the native production of different capacity began to be used. The costs of heating and lighting of the prisons were entrusted on the city in which they were located. Herewith, for most of them these costs were too burdensome. The state in the second half of the XX century was forced to change this practice, allowing to lay a part of the amounts for heating and lighting of the prisons on a zemsky charges. Heating of the prisons was usually done by the contract method, when trustee committee has concluded a corresponding contract with the supplier. The supplier, in turn, was allotted a stood of the forest for procurement of firewood. Initially, the work at the furnaces is also blamed on the hackney people. But with the adoption of instruction of 1832, prisoners themselves sawed and cut wood were engaged in heating. By the end of the Russian Empire to transfer Crimea's prisons on steam heating and electric lighting were failed.