

The Development of the Librarianship Work at the Beginnings of the 18th-19th Centuries

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the analysis of the development of librarianship, reforms, and scholars who served in this regard in the XVIII and early XIX centuries.

Key words: librarianship, Europe, Russia, monastery, library, science.

Introduction

The 18th-19th centuries are a century of rapid and unique development and great achievements in the rise of culture for the world, especially for Europe. The reforms carried out by Peter I were aimed at eliminating the backward forms of the state, economic and social structure of Russia, protecting its vital interests and creating a strong, independent state capable of taking a worthy place among other states. In this place, the importance of books, science, and libraries was high.

Literature Review

These reforms have become the most important driving force in the development of literally all aspects of the life. They accelerated the development of industry and culture and really changed Russia, turning it into a great power capable of suppressing internal reactionary resistance, strengthening international political and trade relations, and winning the Great Northern War. In the 18th century, the Academy of Sciences and the Russian Academy, an open university, were established, and a number of scientific societies appeared.

During this period, democratic art appeared, representing the taste of the "third authority" reader and viewer. M.V. Through the efforts of Lomonosov, fiction was developed, decorated with the same names of M.V. Lomonosov, as well as A.N. Radishcheva, A.P. Sumarokova, Y.B. Knyajnina, N.I. Novikova, G.I. Derzhavin, D.I. Fonvizina, I.I. Chemnitzer, V.V. Kapnista, M.M. Kheraskov and many other writers made a great contribution to librarianship. A number of scientists who worked in the field of art also left a mark in history in this regard: the famous artist F.S. Rokotov, sculptors F.I. Shubin, M.I. Kozlovsky and others. In the field of technology, I.P. Kulibina, I.I. Polzunov.

Research Methodology and Empirical Analysis

Thanks to the reforms of Peter the Great, the ground was laid for the creation of "public reading", including a new type - "suitable for science, necessary for school children and useful for everyone"; "Public reading" - the emergence of thousands of readers who saw

reading as not only a soul-saving activity, but also a way to raise the cultural level, acquire knowledge and skills necessary for practical work in all spheres of life; served as a very effective system of distribution of printed products throughout the country.

After the death of Peter I, disputes arose in this regard. This changed the conditions for the cultural development of the country and put a number of obstacles for its progress. In particular, the development of book production was suspended for more than 15 years. Only in the middle of the 18th century, the development of book printing, publishing, and book trade was resumed, which indicates the general rise of culture in the country. Publishing activity reached its maximum development in the last quarter of the 18th century, which was greatly helped by the decree of Catherine II of January 15, 1783 to allow the establishment of "free", that is, private printing houses in all cities and capitals, and the publication of books in Russian and foreign languages became popular in them. .

In connection with the implementation of the reforms of Peter I, the question arose of creating a new type of library in Russia - a public library that is closely related to life and helps to build a new state. This explains the general view of librarianship in the 18th century. A number of library organization projects were developed, which were supposed to replace the old closed type libraries: monastic libraries, filled mainly with literature of spiritual content, "department" (libraries of orders and other state institutions), private (home) libraries, sometimes numbered, several thousand volumes.

The characteristic feature of Russian libraries - democracy, openness - was clearly manifested in the organization of the library work in Russia in the 18th century. Even when libraries are purely departmental in nature designed to serve a more or less limited range of readers, they go beyond their profile and become academic or practical in nature. They opened the doors to strangers. There are many such examples in the history of librarianship.

M.V. Lomonosov first expressed the idea of creating a special agricultural library in 1763, which should become an integral part of the state collegium for the development of agriculture in Russia. Lomonosov set a number of tasks related to the collection and wide distribution of new materials related to local and foreign experience, that is, the organization of scientific information. In this, Lomonosov's view of the scientific library as a scientific auxiliary institution is confirmed.

It can be observed that the importance of monastery libraries decreased in the last quarter of the 18th century. True, they continued to receive various books in the form of donations and contributions, but all these were mainly religious and educational literature.

During the time of Peter the Great, the entire network of educational institutions grew almost from scratch. Artillery, engineering, medicine, surgery schools were opened. But the most important specialized educational institution was the School of Mathematics and Navigation, from which the Naval Academy grew. Of course, they can not exist without books, therefore, without their libraries. The oldest of these libraries was the library of the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy, the first higher educational institution in Russia.

Even the largest libraries of the 18th century can not be overlooked when learning how to master library collections. Modern district libraries were very large. Thus, the library of the Academy of Sciences, which was the largest scientific library of that time, had about 22,300 volumes in the middle of the 18th century (1747).

In 1776, 30 years later, his collection exceeded 30,000 volumes. Books in foreign languages made up the main part, and books in Russian made up 11% of the fund, including 500 handwritten books. By the end of the century, its collection contained 52,000 volumes, including 4,600 books and manuscripts in Russian.

The "Bible Society" founded in 1812 also played an important role in the development of librarianship. Branches and libraries of the society were opened in all regions of Russia, through which tens of thousands of copies of the specified books published by the society in Russian, Tatar, Kalmyk, Armenian, Moldavian and other languages were sold and distributed free of charge. The most important service of the society to the national culture was the first edition of the Bible in the modern Russian language. Before that, the Bible was published only in the Church Slavonic language, which was incomprehensible to the people for a long time, and this prevented the universal values of the world culture from truly penetrating the minds of people. In 1826, during the reign of Nicholas I, at the request of the most reactionary circles of the high clergy, the "Bible Society" was closed by the government.

From the beginning of the 19th century, the library of the Academy of Sciences was finally separated from the museum (Kunstkamera), it was filled with publications in Russian (especially on philology), foreign publications on physics, mathematics and other sciences. Manuscripts collected since the founding of the Academy of Sciences, as well as its publications, is of great importance. The guarantee practice of academics served to expand the circle of the library readers. The bibliographic works created in it meet the needs of Russian science. The main principles of its connection of the Academy of Sciences with other networks of special libraries formed at that time are defined.

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