

## **Libraries of the south of Ukraine for the development of maritime education (19th – beginning of 20th century)**

Taking into account the role of South-Ukrainian territories in trade and defense, foreign policy of the state, geographical and economical specificity of their development (proximity to seas, navigable rivers, peculiarities of colonization and formation of industries), the issue of evaluation of activity of local educational and cultural institutions (especially libraries) in the field of maritime education development in the South of Ukraine becomes significantly topical.

Analysis of scientific researches allowed to find out that diverse activity of libraries, professional and scientific associations, which were functioning in the Southern territories during the period of beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup>–beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was of great interest for researchers in culturology, area studies, history and pedagogics of different types. First works concerning the activity of specialized maritime libraries were printed in 1848. The researchers of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries examined the activity of libraries in social and cultural as well as social and educational perspectives. Analysis of the scientific works of different periods gives us possibility to state that presently there are no consistent researches dedicated to system examination of the role of public and specialized libraries in the development in maritime education, under scientific professional communities in particular.

Generalization of findings of many scientific researches allows us to state that majority of scientists (of different historical periods and scientific areas) keep to the point that history of foundation and development of libraries is an integral part of general social and historical development of society, in particular in the period of beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup>–beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was found out that a library is most commonly considered by the researchers as a public institution and establishment, which allows, after analysis of its funds, formation of concept about the level of cultural development of population. Historians note that, with the lapse of time, the content and scale of libraries' activity changed; only the function of collection and storage of documents (manuscripts, printed etc.) and servicing readers (providing access to the sources), as well as tendencies to geographical and topical diversification of the funds and growth aspiration to enlighten population remained unchanged.

There was done consideration and analysis of contribution of public and specialized libraries of the South of Ukraine into the development of maritime education during the period of beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup>–beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Forms and methods of cultural and educational activities of Kherson (the first Black Sea region city founded in the south of Ukraine in 1788) libraries were covered starting with field printing plant of Duke H. Potiomkin.

There was given characteristic to the libraries and printing houses' activity of Mykolaiv – the naval administrative center of the Black Sea Navy and the center of shipbuilding of the South; the role of the heads of these institutions at this process was analyzed. Special attention was paid to the libraries under Navigators school (1798-1862), under Hydrographic Depot (1803-1861) and under Maritime

Astronomical Observatory (1829-present times). It was found out that the funds of these libraries contained mainly educational literature, most of the volumes being the editions of their own printing houses or those printed in Moscow and St. Petersburg by maritime institutions (ministry, scientific committee etc.) as well as those printed by Mykolaiv state and private printing houses.

There was found out that in 1872 there were founded private printing houses of V. Kraetskiy, A. Yurnovski, a little bit later – I. Bogomolov (retired maritime officer) and Yu. Yakubovich. In these printing houses temporal and scientific, art studies and educational literature was printed and thus enriched educational and cultural environment of maritime education. After the Revolution of 1905-1907, the branches of “Prosvita” community appear in the territories of the South of Ukraine. These branches, having linguistic, artistic and musical, and economic departments, founded the detachment of book collection, which accumulated sources of maritime topic. In 1920 there was founded the library of Polytechnic college which is now famous as the library of National Shipbuilding University named after admiral Makarov.

Specialized and public libraries such as public maritime library, Mykolaiv public library, libraries under exchange committee, under Russian technical community, communities of marine physicians, technicians and craftsmen were also of great importance for the development of maritime education and popularization of seamanship. Their activity was the result of fruitful work of state and public activists, Commanders and Officers of Black Sea Navy, who took care of accumulation of funds, printing of catalogues and elaboration of libraries’ structure.

In the process of examination of historical documents, it was ascertained that invaluable contribution into the development of the education, maritime in particular, was done by Odessa association of history and artifacts. Beginning from 1830, there were kept a lot of educational and scientific literature connected with maritime science and practice in the funds of Odessa public library, which was founded in 1817 as the library of Richelieu Lyceum. Publishing and edition of books was promoted and stimulated with incentives given by private individuals as well as by Odessa City Duma.

Thus, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there was created a network of state and private, public and sectorial libraries in the South of Ukraine; their activity had educational character. The majority of specialized maritime libraries were incorporated into the structure of state institutions and, together with printing and lithography houses, were aimed at keeping, printing and spreading the literature of maritime industry. Public libraries, the funds of which were used by not only maritime officers, but also usual citizens, also contributed into development and spreading of maritime education.

**Key words:** South of Ukraine, educational and cultural activity, library, maritime education, contribution of public figures.