



*300<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
of the Russian Academy  
of Sciences Library*



*Peter*



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Academy of Sciences Library*



Dear readers, dear colleagues!

In November 2014 the Russian Academy of Sciences Library, the oldest national public library of Russia founded by Peter the Great in 1714, celebrates its 300th anniversary. As conceived by the tsar, our Library became the foundation of a new Russian civilization, the first institution in Russia to belong to a world library culture – and a main «academic member» of the Academy of Sciences.



In terms of its size and the value of its funds the Russian Academy of Sciences Library (RASL, Biblioteka Akademii Nauk – BAN) is one of the six great libraries in the world. Its book collection numbers more than 20 million Russian and non-Russian items, including unique book funds such as the personal library of Peter I, the most valuable collections of the 17th-18th centuries, the manuscript collection, which is one of the most significant collections of books from ancient times. RASL's funds are valuable as treasures of book culture, and because present in them are the personalities of their former owners and readers. Here we find books connected with the life of and work of Sergei of Radonezh, original manuscripts of Avvakum's works, notes on pages made by the hand of Peter the Great, Galileo Galilei, Mikhail Lomonosov, Leonhard Euler, Benjamin Franklin and many other prominent figures in the history of science and culture.

At present the Russian Academy of Sciences Library is the all-Russian state book depository and academic research institution. BAN provides library information in support of basic science. It serves not only RAS scholars, but also researchers and specialists, regardless of the institutions, enterprises and organizations in which they work.

Let us look briefly at the Russian Academy of Sciences Library's complex historical path; after assessing its significance, we may exclaim:

‘Viva, Peter's brainchild!’

RASL's Director,  
Professor, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences

Valerii P. Leonov



## Contents

### PAGES FROM HISTORY

<i>BAN in the 18<sup>th</sup> century</i>	11
<i>BAN in the 19<sup>th</sup> century</i>	16
<i>BAN in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century</i>	21
<i>BAN and “the Academicians Case”</i>	26
<i>BAN during the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, and the blockade of Leningrad</i>	29
<i>BAN in the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century</i>	32
<i>Fires in BAN</i>	35
<b>PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF BAN</b>	
<i>BAN today</i>	40
<i>Historical Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences Library</i>	44
<i>Planet BIBLIORAN</i>	46
<i>Directors of the Academy of Sciences Library</i>	48

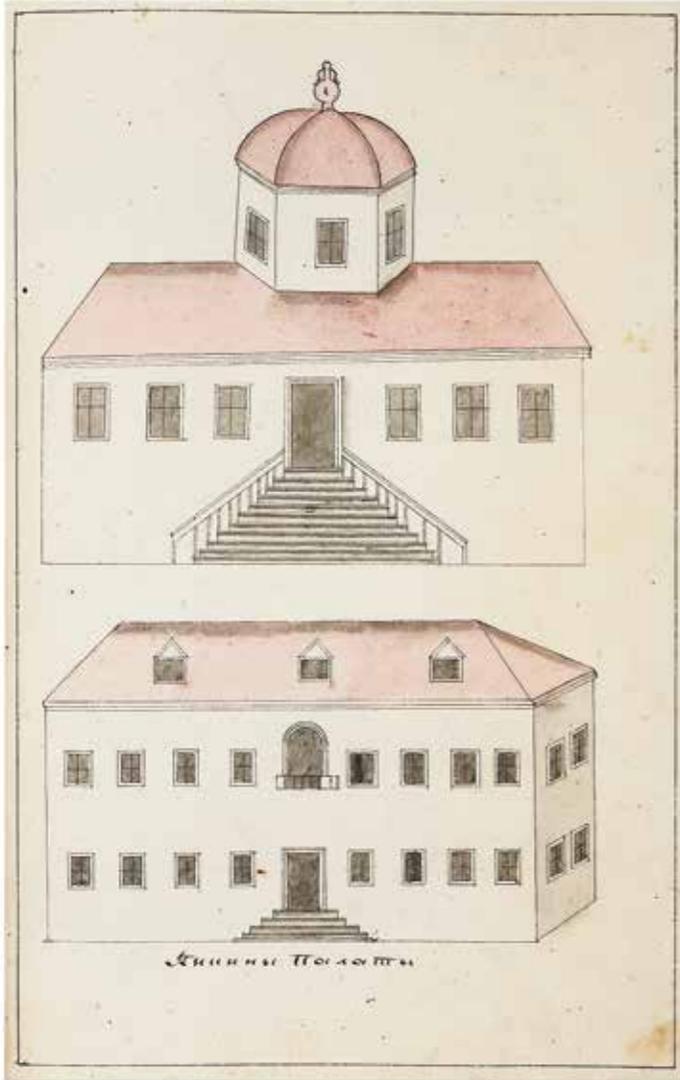




# PAGES FROM HISTORY







were the 15–18th centuries collections, the library of the Aptekarskij prikaz (the Apothecary Department), and the collections of the Dukes of Kurlandia and Holstein, the Radzivil princes, Tsarevich Aleksei, Peter the Great’s fellow campaigners and contemporaries, and others. Together with the Cabinet of Curiosities (Kunstammer) the Library had a unified structure – here were books, as well as natural science collections, which included the numismatic collections of Jacob Wilde bought by Peter I in Europe, and the anatomical collections of Albertus Seba and Frederik Ruysch. All the collections were displayed in one place because in the 17th and 18th centuries European monarchs were fond of collecting all sorts of rarities which were often housed together with the library.

Initially, care of the books was the duty of Peter the Great’s royal physician Robert Karlovich Areskin (1714-1718) who was head of the Apothecary Order. He was succeeded by another physician of Peter I, Laurentius Blumentrost, the first president of the Academy of Sciences in 1719-1733. Areskin’s secretary, Johann Daniel Schumacher, was the first person to organize and describe about two thousand non-Russian books that were housed in the living quarters of the Summer Palace of Peter I. Schumacher was a member of the civil service from 1719. Starting then supervision of the Library and Kunstammer was Schumacher’s main official duty.

In 1718 the library moved to Kikin’s chambers, which was the confiscated house of A. V. Kikin, executed in the case of the murder of Tsarevich Alexei Petrovich.

In the same year the Library began serving readers. The first of them were the crown princess Anna Petrovna, Pskov Bishop Theophan Prokopovich, Archimandrite Athanasius Kondoidi, Ya. W. Bruce, Vice-Chancellor A. I. Osterman,

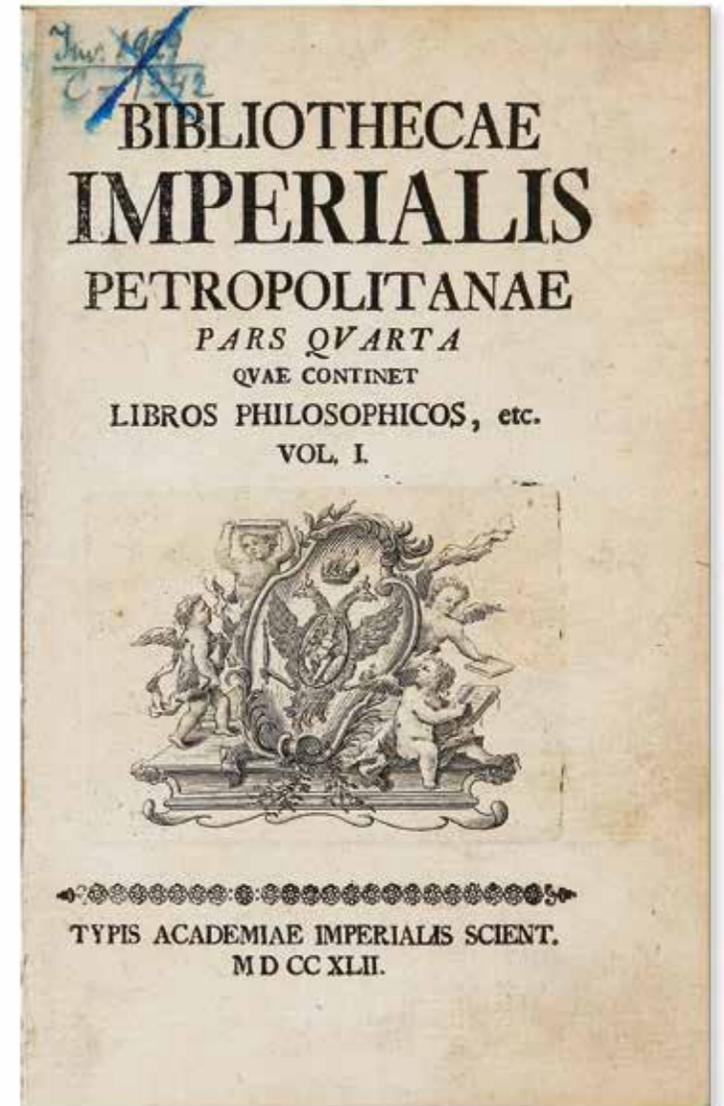
physician L. L. Blumentrost, V. I. Tatischev. Among later readers was the staff of the Academy of Sciences founded in 1724: I. Kohl, J.-B. Pause, F. G. Gmelin, H.-W. Gross, J.-N. Delisle, G. F. Miller.

The library collection was continually enlarged by the purchase of foreign and private collections.

In 1721 J. D. Schumacher was sent abroad to negotiate with foreign scholars, to buy new books and to see how major foreign libraries worked. He bought 517 volumes and established relations with the Royal Society in England and the Paris Academy of Sciences. J. D. Schumacher suggested to Peter I that they should exchange duplicate books for new items. That is how book exchanges began.

Kikin’s chambers were small and were located on the outskirts of the capital, so a decision was made to build a special building for the Library and Kunstammer on Vasilevskii Island, to be designed by the German architect G. I. Mattarnovi. Construction of the building on the Neva River began in 1718, and in December 1726 transporting of books and museum exhibits to the Library began. BAN was housed in the eastern part of the building, and the Kunstammer in the western part. The center of the building was occupied by astronomical observatory and an anatomical theater.

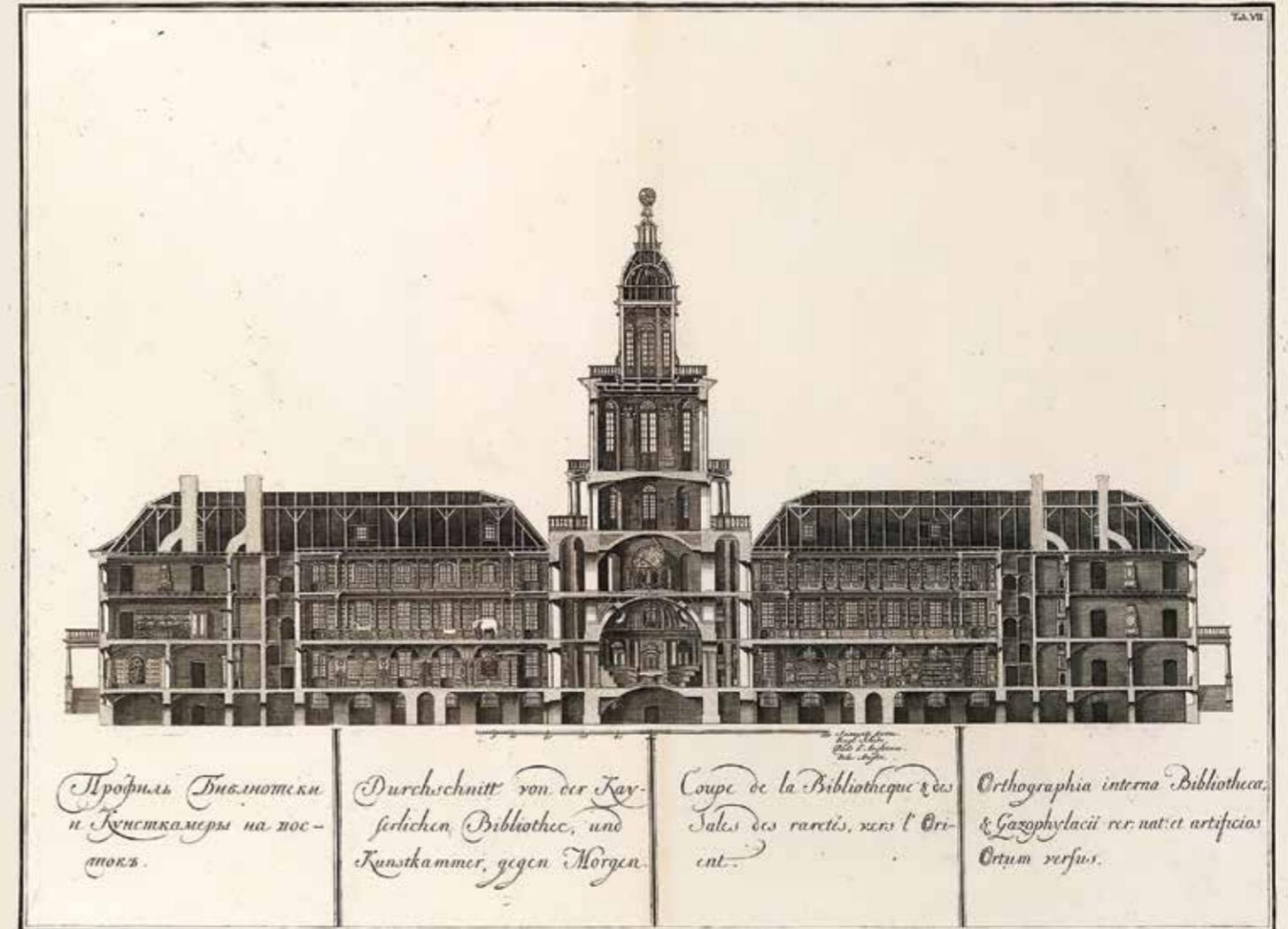
The Library collections were described in the first printed catalog, “Bibliothecae Imperialis Petropolitanae” (SPb., 1741-1744; pars 1-4), in a systematic manner, according to the arrangement of the books in the cabinets - “by chambers” (hence its name – “Chamber directory”). The Chamber directory included all the foreign and Russian books in the Library. A second catalog, printed in Cyrillic letters, was also issued in 1742, including only information about Russian books and manuscripts.



After the Imperial Library and the Kunstammer moved into the new Academic Chamber, it was announced that the library would be open twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and that all were welcome. Anyone who wished to see the Kunstammer would have to inform the librarian the day before.

In 1746 Empress Elizabeth issued a decree that academic publications were to be given to the library free of charge.

14



# BAN in the 19th century

According to the Statute of 1803 the Library was separated from the Kunstammer and became independent.

16 The Statute of 1803 defined the procedures for library management and the ways in which books would be acquired: “All the printing houses in the [Russian] Empire are required to send a copy of each book published to the library of the Academy of Sciences.” If a printing house failed to carry out this order, it had to pay a fine of ten times the price of the unsent book.

In 1818 the President of the Academy of Sciences, S. S. Uvarov, took steps to enlarge the collections and normalize their use. The library was divided into two parts – “books in Slavonic and Russian languages” and “books in all other languages” (foreign). For over a century the first (Russian) and second (Foreign) departments operated as separate institutions. Each was headed by an academician-librarian who was directly subordinate to the Academy of Sciences President. Administration of the Library management was generally entrusted to the General Meeting of academicians.

The Russian department was headed by academician-librarians P. N. Sokolov, Ia. I. Berednikov, M. N. Korkunov, A. A. Kunik, A. A. Shakhmatov. The heads of the Foreign department were academician-librarians Kh. D. Fren, A. M. Sjögren, K. M. Baer, A. A. Schiefner, A. A. Strauch, K. G. Saleman.

Both departments had their own systematic catalogues. Academician K. Baer developed rules for using the library that were introduced in 1836. In the mid-19th century Baer’s bibliographic classification remained one of the most advanced in the world.

In 1883 a Slavic department was created as a separate subdivision of the 1st (Russian) department; in 1893 a Periodicals department was created, and a Manuscript and Russian book department was created in 1901.

In the mid-19th century BAN’s collection numbered more than 240,000 items. The Foreign department was dominant because of the size of its funds. The Library continued to receive legal deposit copies of all Russian editions. The main sources for the acquisition of foreign collections were the purchase of books abroad, exchange of Academy of Sciences publications for books from foreign scientific institutions, and gifts from organizations and foreign scientists.

In 1862, BAN received books through exchanges with 150 major Western research centers, and by the end of the



19th century it had 516 foreign partners.

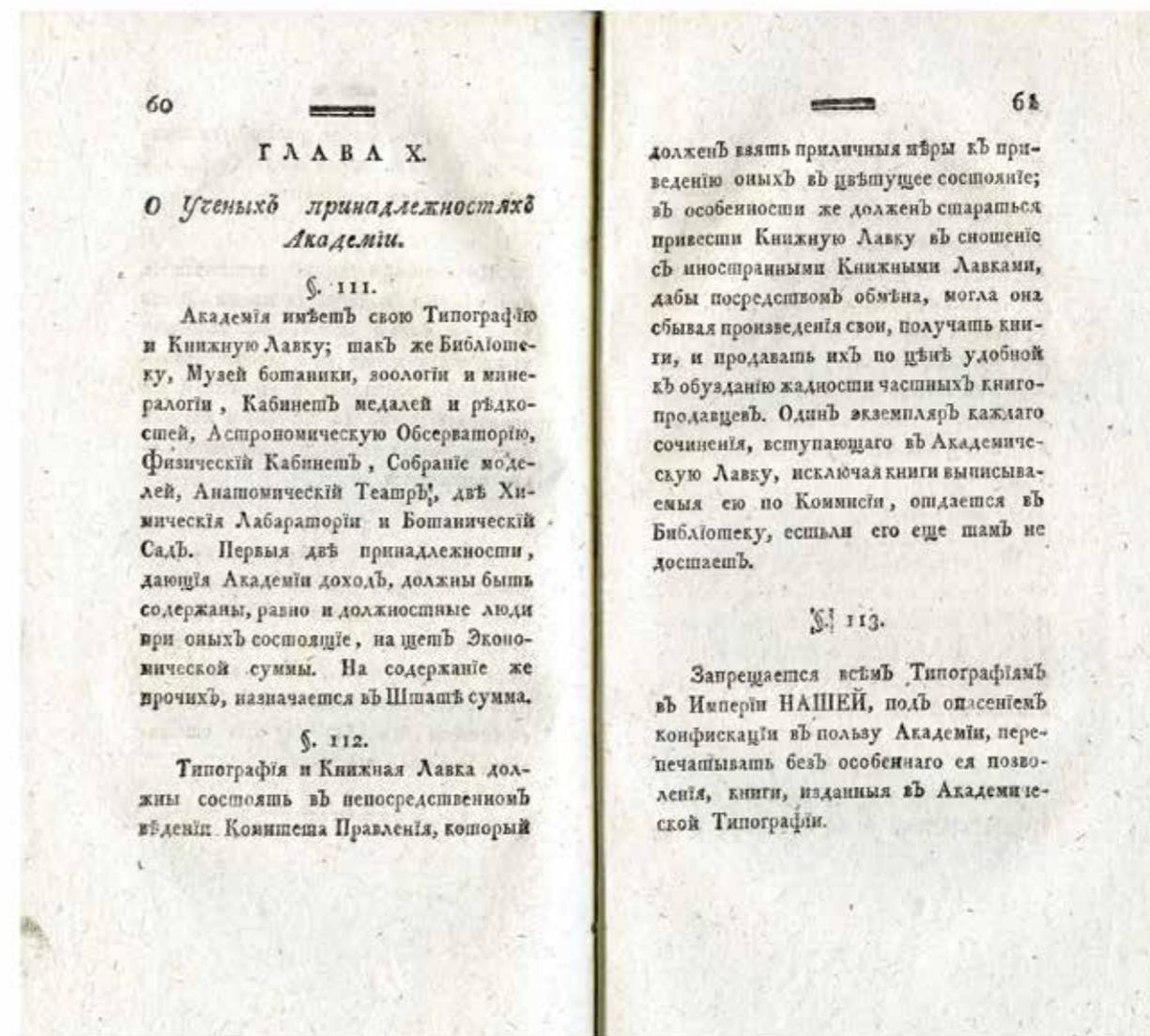
17 The Library collection was enlarged by a collection of maps from the Russian Geographic Department, Russian periodical publications of the Ministry for National Education, books from the Committee for foreign censorship, the donation of the periodical collection of A. A. Polovtsov, a collection of the books and manuscripts of V. A. Pivovarov, and the library collections of E. E. Keller, F. I. Krug, Ja. K. Grot, Kh. D. Fren, A. M. Sjögren, and F. A. Tolstoi. Significant acquisitions were the personal collections of K. M. Baer, Ja. D. Zakharov, F.-W.-T. Aepinus,

W. Harvey, F. P. Adelung, P. N. Fus, Ia. I. Berednikov, L. E. Stephanie, and others.

The Library refined and developed classification schemes, studied and displayed collections, and compiled bibliographies. The Library staff included major Russian scholars, bibliographers, and specialists in library science – N. Ya. Ozeretskovsky, V. M. Severgin, the Lambin brothers, F. E. Lowe, P. A. Syrku, E. A. Voltaire, V. I. Sreznevskii, and F. I. Pokrovskii.

The Library was available to various categories of readers. Library collections were widely used through individual subscriptions and through the reading rooms. Books were sent to scholars in other cities and abroad and were displayed at national and international exhibitions.

In the 19th century, new museums, laboratories, and research institutes increased the number of academic institutions. RASL's collections formed the basis of special libraries in these institutions. The first special library was the library of the Academy of Sciences Archive, founded in 1810. Subsequently, libraries were founded in the Asian museum (1818), the Botanical museum (1824), the Zoological museum (1832), and the Astronomical observatory (1839). That is how a network of academic libraries began.



## *BAN in the early 20th century*

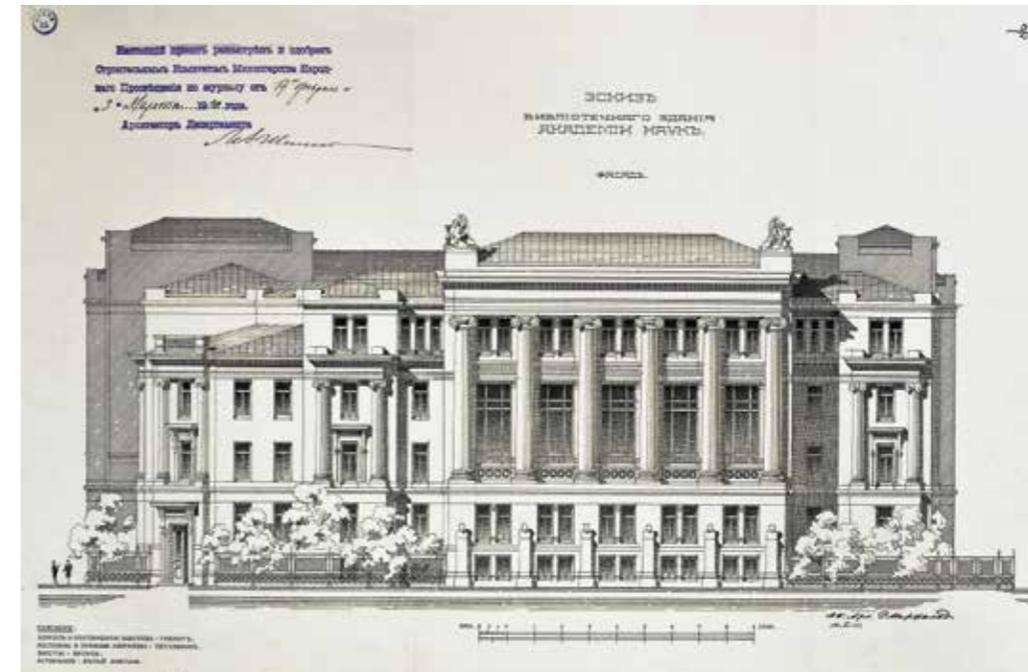
By the early 20th century, BAN's collection numbered about 1 million items, and the Library was overcrowded for both books and readers.

Construction of a new building on the site of the old Gostiny Dvor (Shopping Arcade) on Vasilevskii Island began in 1913, to be designed by the architect Academician R. R. Marfeld. Construction was completed in 1916 during the World War I, but the unfurnished building was turned over to a military hospital.

In October 1924, BAN moved into the new building.

On October 9, 1925, during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences, the new library building was officially opened. At the time it was the most modern library building in the USSR. Academicians A. P. Karpinsky, S. F. Oldenburg, and V. A. Steklov attended the opening.

21



During the same period, besides the 1st (Russian) and the 2nd (Foreign) departments, BAN saw the creation of the 3rd (Slavic) and 4th (Manuscript) departments; these, in turn, were subdivided into several groups. Created later were the 5th (Cartography) and 6th (Reading Room) departments.

By 1917, BAN's book collection exceeded 1.5 million volumes. The collection of the 1st (Russian) department grew especially rapidly, enlarged by legal deposit books. In the early 20th century the Library also received books from the censorship institutions, as well as from institutions that had a right to publish books without a prior censorship inspection (all government agencies, universities, and other educational institutions, and research organizations).

The Library continually increased its Slavic collection as a result of the legal deposit of literature in the Ukrainian, Belarusian and Polish languages, published in the Russian Empire. BAN also regularly purchased Slavic books that its collections lacked. An important source for enlarging the Slavic collection was the donation of whole libraries and major collections of Russian scholars such as I. I. Sreznevskii, P. A. Syrku, A. N. Pypin, and E. A. Voltaire. In 1917, the Slavic department numbered about 112 thousand items.

Thanks to V. I. Sreznevskii's archaeological expedition to the Russian North, the Manuscript department acquired 500 ancient manuscripts, 205 reports, about 100 early printed books, and other items of Russian culture. Private collections and collections of manuscripts and archives that had belonged to institutions, churches, monasteries, and commissions liquidated during the early Soviet years further expanded the Library. BAN thus acquired the manuscript collections of A. I. Yatsimirskii, F. A. Vitberg, N. P. Likhachev, N. E. Onchukov, F. O. Pligin, F. M. Pljushkin, I. Ja. Rudchenko, and V. I. Jakovlev.

In 1924, BAN's book collection exceeded 3.5 million items. In addition it had a large so-called "uncataloged fund," that was formed from its post-1917 acquisitions. In 1925, organizing these acquisitions was a high priority for the Library.





In 1929-1935, the Library was internally reorganized. In accordance with basic library procedures the following new departments were created: Soviet and foreign book funds, processing and cataloging of printed items, collection storage, and reader services. From the 1930s, the care of manuscripts, incunabula, rare books, and maps was assigned to the following departments: manuscripts, rare books, and cartography. At that time the Library created a scientific and bibliographic department. Since then, the Library has been the academic repository of manuscripts and early printed books.

The specialized libraries of the Academy of Sciences' research institutions merged into a single library network, creating the world's largest complex of scientific libraries. BAN became their administrative, organizational, and methodological center.



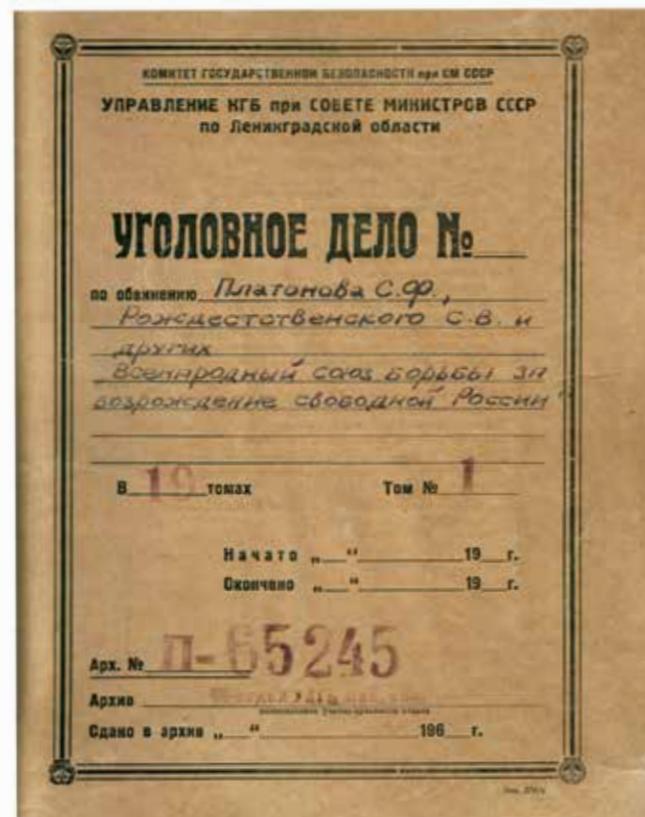
## BAN and “the Academicians Case”

26

In 1929-1931 the Library of the Academy of Sciences was at the center of the so-called “Academicians case” fabricated by the OGPU [Joint State Political Directorate under the USSR Council of People’s Commissars, i.e., the secret police] in the late 20s - early 30s. In 1929, a State commission working in the Library purged from BAN over 80 people, including the director and his deputies.

At the epicenter of the event was Sergei Fedorovich Platonov (1860-1933), the Library’s director who from the 1910s held a dominant position in Russian historical science. In 1909, S. F. Platonov was elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and in April 1920 a full member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Until November 1929 Platonov headed the Permanent Historical and Archaeological Commission. On August 1, 1925, he was appointed a director of Pushkin House and on August 22 was also named the director of the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

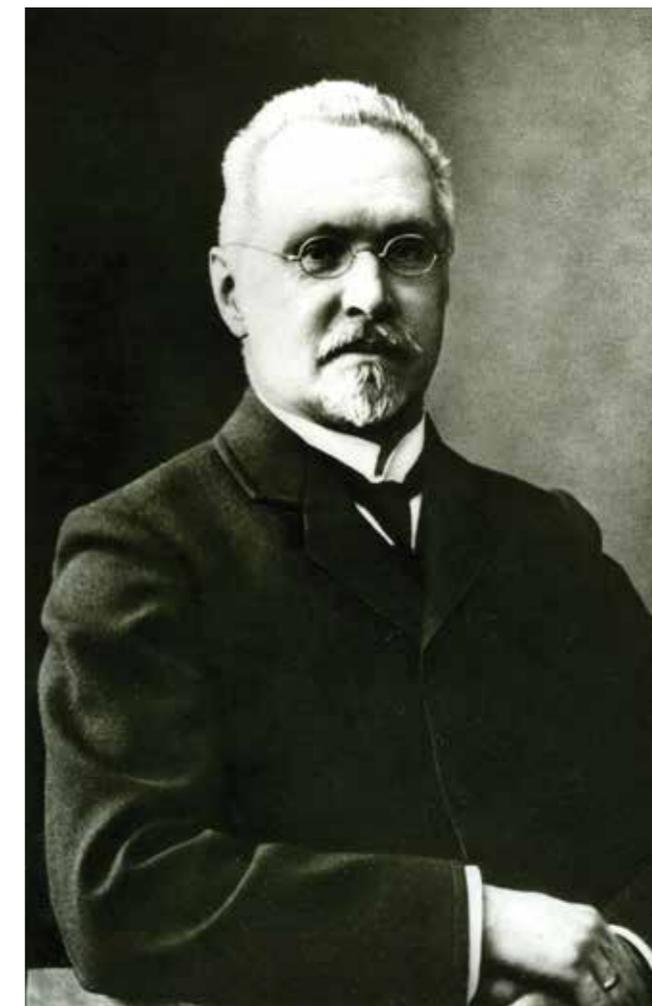
At this time, the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was engaged in the systematization of the so-called «uncataloged fund,» consisting of private, public, and departmental book collections saved by the Library in the first revolutionary years. Among materials saved by the members of the Academy of Sciences were Petrograd secret police archives, the archives of the Constitutional Democratic Party (Cadets) and the Socialist-Revolutionaries (SRs),

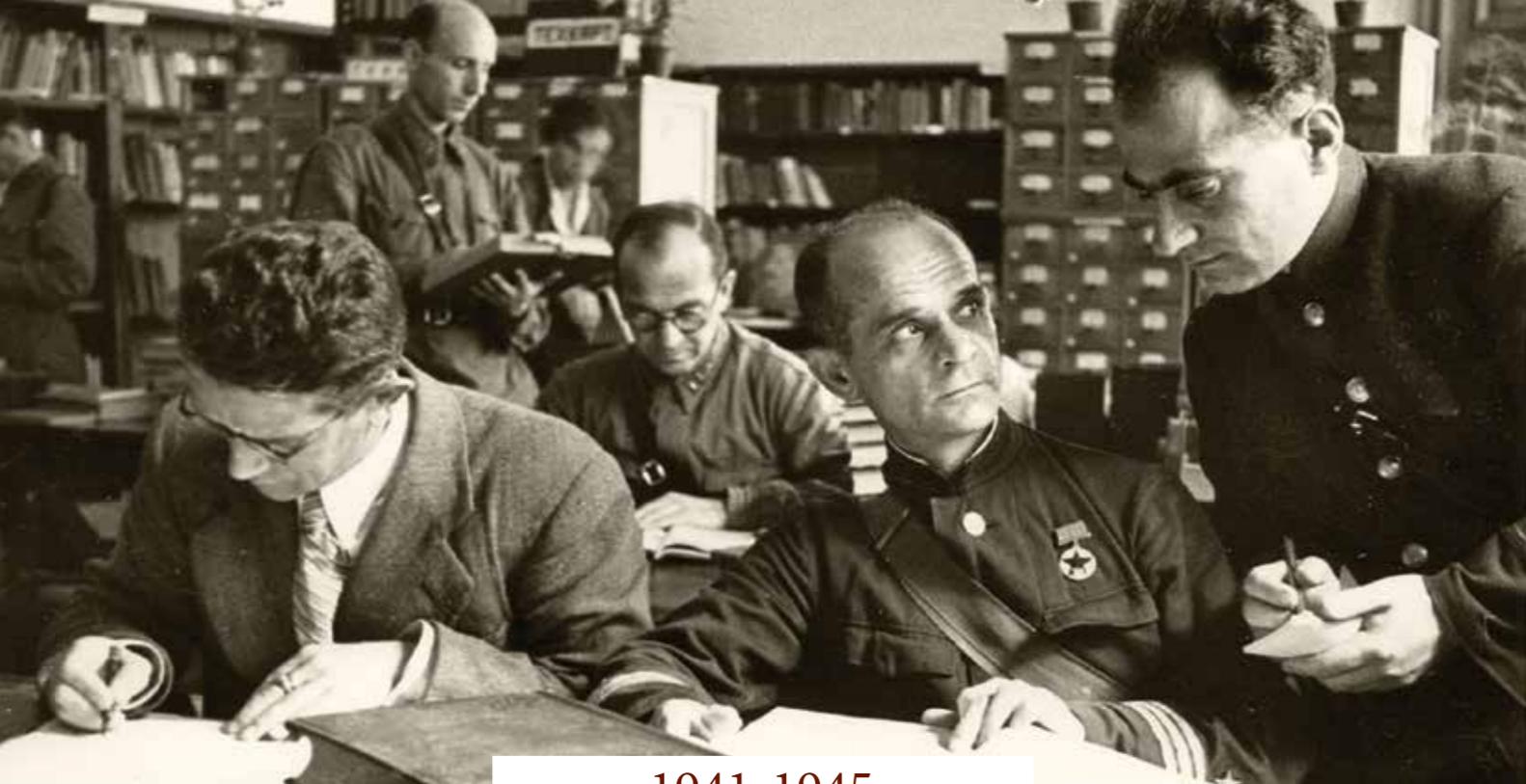


personal archives of V. F. Dzhunkovskii, A. F. Kerenskii, and P. B. Struve, but most important, the original acts of Emperor Nicolas II and his brother Michael. The Library was accused of “the deliberate concealment of counterrevolutionary material from the Soviet authorities,” despite the fact that the authorities were officially notified as early as 1926 that unprofiled materials were being stored in the Library.

Arrests of members of the Academy of Sciences began in October 1929; by the middle of February 1930 more than a hundred people, mainly from the staff of the Library of the Academy of Sciences, Pushkin House, and the Permanent Historical and Archaeological Commission, were arrested.

Just a few survived their years of imprisonment and exile. Out of four academicians, after 1936 only Ye. V. Tarle survived. Those who were convicted under “the Academicians Case” were rehabilitated in 1957-1991.





1941-1945



## *BAN during the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, and the blockade of Leningrad*

In 1934 the government decided to move the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and a number of research academic institutions to Moscow.

The outbreak of the Great Patriotic War prevented the relocation of BAN in July 1941 to a new building in the capital, designed by the architect A. V. Shchusev.

In 1941-1945, the Library of the Academy of Sciences was transferred to a military status. Already in July 1941 the most valuable of the seven million items in the collection were prepared for evacuation to the rear of the country.

“... In Leningrad there is the Library of the Academy of Sciences. So, we went there for books. Across the Neva and further, on foot it was far away for us. And it was freezing. And there was shooting... Well, now, we get there, and all the librarians are in their places. In the reading room there is frost, an oil lamp burns, people sit there in fur coats and under blankets. Such a man searches for a book on the shelf, and you can see that he is weak as a blade of grass. In the library everything is in order, great order. You hug a book to your body like a jewel, and walk back home. Believe me, I still remember the rustle of every book taken from the library...”

From the memoirs of a blockade reader

The rapid approach of the front to Leningrad did not allow the sending of books to the rear. On September 8, 1941, the blockade ring closed. In July 1941 the most valuable materials - 2500 boxes with manuscripts, rare books, and reference works were prepared for evacuation. However, the books and materials prepared for shipment remained in the Library. They were placed in the safest rooms, whose windows were shielded and covered with sand and soil. The carefully packaged books were kept in longterm “box storage.”

The winter of 1941-1942 was particularly difficult for the Library, as well as for all Leningrad. In BAN electric lighting was turned off, and the plumbing and central heating systems did not work. The temperature in the building dropped to 25°C below zero. People were worn out and exhausted from hunger.

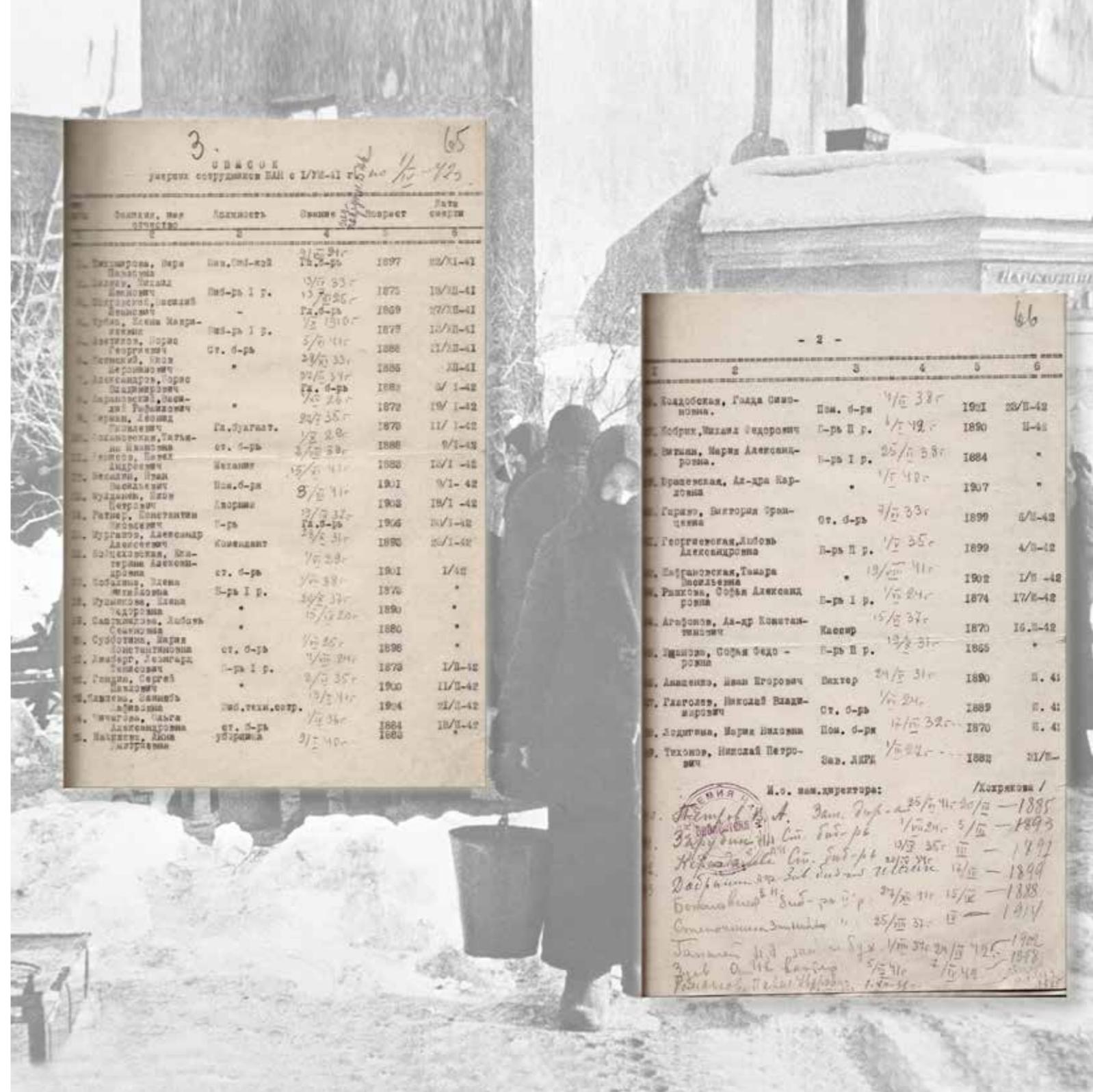


Of the 150 people on staff at BAN at the beginning of the war, about 80% of the employees were killed.

However, the Library did not stop its work for a single day.

Bombing and shelling were intensified.

BAN's building suffered great damage: it was hit by three shells. In memory of this event on April 30, 2010, a plaque was hung on the Library building with the inscription: "This building was damaged by shelling during the siege of Leningrad."



3. СПИСОК утерян сотрудников BAN с 1/VI-41

№	Фамилия, имя отчество	Должность	Дата рождения	Возраст	Дата смерти
1	Викторова, Нера	Нав. раб-ка	21/05/91	1897	22/11-41
2	Волкова, Наталья Александровна	Нав-ра I р.	19/05/93	1875	18/12-41
3	Волковская, Мария Александровна	-	14/06/96	1869	17/12-41
4	Воробей, Елена Макаровна	Нав-ра I р.	1/12/1910	1877	18/12-41
5	Востриков, Борис Георгиевич	Ст. б-рь	5/06/11	1886	21/12-41
6	Воскобойникова, Мария Александровна	-	24/03/35	1885	22-41
7	Александров, Борис Александрович	-	24/05/34	1888	01-42
8	Варламова, Мария Ивановна	-	1/05/26	1872	19/1-42
9	Варьяк, Елена Григорьевна	Нав.бухгалт.	24/7/35	1870	11/1-42
10	Васильева, Татьяна Александровна	ст. б-рь	1/2/80	1888	9/1-42
11	Васильев, Павел Андреевич	Кладовщик	15/05/41	1880	10/1-42
12	Васильева, Елена Васильевна	Нав.б-ря	8/05/11	1911	01-42
13	Васильев, Иван Георгиевич	Кладовщик	12/03/32	1908	18/1-42
14	Васильев, Александр Александрович	Т-рь	14/05/95	1905	20/1-42
15	Васильева, Екатерина Александровна	Кладовщик	2/05/31	1890	20/1-42
16	Васильева, Елена Михайловна	ст. б-ря	1/05/88	1901	1/0-42
17	Васильева, Елена Александровна	Б-ря I р.	24/02/37	1890	-
18	Васильева, Любовь Степановна	-	15/02/20	1880	-
19	Васильева, Мария Константиновна	ст. б-ря	1/05/25	1896	-
20	Васильев, Леонид Васильевич	Б-ря I р.	1/05/24	1878	1/0-42
21	Васильев, Сергей Владимирович	-	2/05/35	1900	11/0-42
22	Васильев, Мария Александровна	Нав.техн.сотр.	19/05/11	1904	21/0-42
23	Васильев, Ольга Александровна	ст. б-ря	1/05/36	1884	18/0-42
24	Васильев, Юлиан Александрович	уборщик	2/05/40	1888	-

- 2 -

№	Фамилия, имя отчество	Должность	Дата рождения	Возраст	Дата смерти
1	Владимирова, Галина Семеновна	Нав. б-ря	1/05/38	1901	20/11-42
2	Волков, Михаил Федорович	Б-ря II р.	1/05/12	1890	11-42
3	Воскобойникова, Мария Александровна	Б-ря I р.	25/05/88	1884	-
4	Воскобойникова, Александра Карловна	-	1/05/40	1907	-
5	Воскобойникова, Виктория Степановна	ст. б-ря	2/05/33	1899	01/0-42
6	Воскобойникова, Любовь Александровна	Б-ря II р.	1/05/25	1899	4/0-42
7	Воскобойникова, Тамара Александровна	-	19/05/11	1902	1/0-42
8	Воскобойникова, Софья Александровна	Б-ря I р.	1/05/24	1874	17/0-42
9	Воскобойникова, Александра Константиновна	Кладовщик	15/05/37	1870	16.0-42
10	Воскобойникова, Софья Федоровна	Б-ря II р.	13/05/31	1905	-
11	Воскобойникова, Иван Степанович	Вехтер	24/05/31	1890	11.41
12	Воскобойникова, Николай Владимирович	ст. б-ря	1/05/24	1889	11.41
13	Воскобойникова, Мария Николаевна	Нав. б-ря	17/05/32	1870	11.41
14	Воскобойникова, Николай Петрович	Зав. ЛКР	1/05/22	1888	21/0-

И.о. зам.директора: /Козляков /

1. Козляков, Иван Александрович 25/05/11-20/12-1885

2. Козляков, Иван Александрович 1/05/20-5/12-1893

3. Козляков, Иван Александрович 1/05/35-11-1897

4. Козляков, Иван Александрович 12/12-1899

5. Козляков, Иван Александрович 24/05/11-15/12-1888

6. Козляков, Иван Александрович 25/05/31-11-1894

7. Козляков, Иван Александрович 1/05/24-11-1889

8. Козляков, Иван Александрович 1/05/24-11-1889

## BAN in the second part of the 20th century

In the mid-20th century, the Library's funds were actively restored. Manuscripts and rare books were received as gifts or purchased in used bookstores and from private individuals. Among the most interesting and valuable were the most complete systematized collection of Russian bookplates, collected by E. A. Rozenblatt; the library of Archbishop Theophylact Lopatinskii; and books published by Ivan Fedorov, Peter Mstislavets, and others.



The library staff went on archeographic expeditions to Karelia and the White Sea coast, from where they brought back manuscripts and early printed books.

In the 1950s-1970s BAN developed as the central library of the Academy of Sciences library network. New departments were created such as the departments of the Far East and of book hygiene. In 1974, a department for mechanization and automation of library processes was created, and departments of foreign acquisitions, national acquisitions, cartography, reference, and bibliography became independent units. The Library expanded its international relations. By 1963 BAN exchanged books with 2,433 institutions from 91 countries of the world and had contacts with 69 Academies of Sciences, 100 libraries, almost 500 universities and colleges, 82 government agencies, and 123 museums and scientific institutions.

By the beginning of 1964, BAN had 38 specialized reading rooms.



In 1964, the Library celebrated its 250th anniversary. BAN's central system had 660 employees and served around 30,000 readers. Users of BAN included such famous scholars as academicians V. M. Alekseev, A. F. Ioffe, I. Ju. Krachkovskii, V. P. Linnik, D. V. Nalivkin, I. A. Orbeli, L. A. Orbeli, A. A. Polkanov, V. I. Smirnov, D. S. Likhachev, and S. V. Obruchev as well employees of research institutions of the Academy of Sciences.

The Library carried on scholarly work in the fields of bibliography, scientific description of documents, and publication of manuscripts, summarizing the experience of library work and its history. At this time, preservation and printing shops and a publishing department were created.





“Phased conservation” was the method used for stabilization and preservation of the affected volumes. The phased conservation program, suggested by specialists at the Library of Congress, led by Peter Waters, was adopted as the basis for salvaging the non-Russian collection (the so-called Baer collection).

At present, of the lost volumes we have recovered 45% of the Russian and 14% of the non-Russian items; 57,000 volumes were transferred to phased conservation, of which 571 non-Russian items were restored.



## Present activities of BAN



## BAN today

At present, the Russian Academy of Sciences Library is the all-Russian national repository with a universal profile, having the status of a research institute in the field of library, book science, computer science, scientific descriptions of manuscripts, preservation and restoration of documents, and the security of libraries and archives.

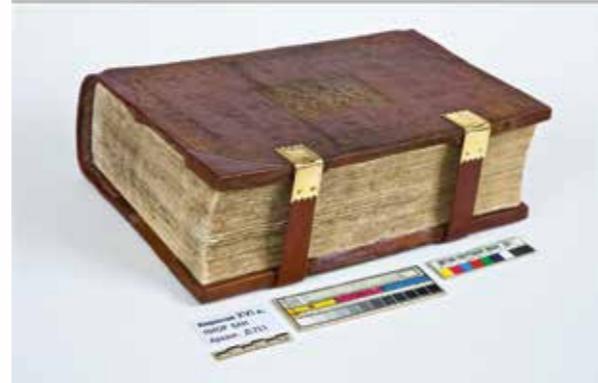
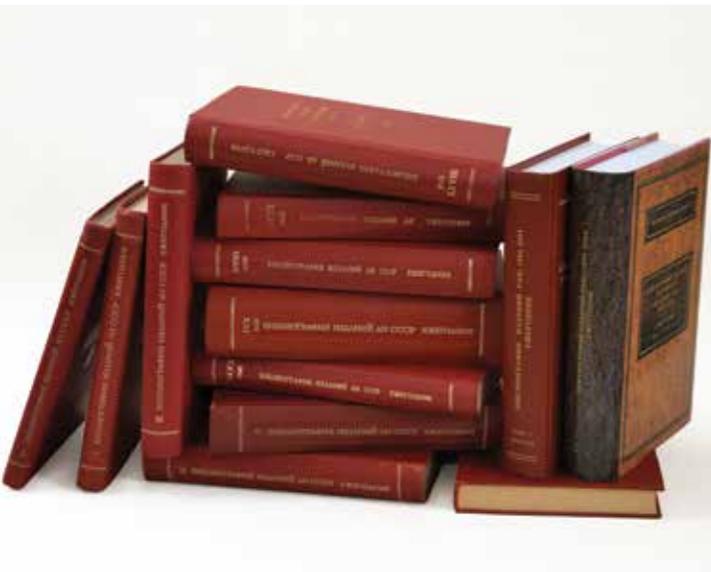


BAN has nine research departments, among which are the manuscript department, department of rare books, department of Academy of Sciences publications, bibliographic and library science research department, and department of conservation and restoration of documents.

BAN's main building has 14 reading rooms - the main reading room and rooms for current periodicals, exhibition of new books, microfilm reading, reference and bibliographic literature, manuscripts, rare books, maps, academic collections, the Slavic collection, collections of Asia and Africa, literature of the Russian diaspora, and library science.

BAN's catalogue system includes a general alphabetical catalogue, an alphabetical catalogue for readers, a systematic catalogue, and catalogues of the specialized reading rooms.

In terms of international book exchanges, BAN cooperates with 911 libraries, academic institutions, and information centers in 59 countries around the world. BAN's largest partner countries for international book exchange are the USA, Germany, Japan, Great Britain, Poland, and China.



- BAN conducts research work in four areas:
- Library science and book science;
  - Research and scientific description of manuscripts and printed literary monuments;
  - Improvement and development of RAS's automated library information system;
  - Conservation and restoration of documents.



BAN became the first Russian member of the International Organization of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in 1989; it is a member of Association Internationale de Bibliophilie (AIB); Russian Library Association; St. Petersburg Library Society; Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL); Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER); the International Association of Users and Developers of Electronic Libraries and New Information Technologies (EBNIT). BAN cooperates with UNESCO and other international organizations and with the largest libraries, information centers and restoration centers around the world.

# *Historical Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences Library*

In 2003 the Information and Library Board of the RAS decided to create a Museum of the History of the Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Its opening coincided with 290th anniversary of the Library of the Academy of Sciences and was held on November 25, 2004.

The permanent exhibition includes materials on the history of the first national public academic library from the 18th to the 21st century. Among the Museum exhibits are unique documents and items of library equipment, photographic, philocartic, numismatic and philatelic collections.

Museum exhibitions demonstrate the role and place of BAN in science and culture and reveal its richest collections and outstanding achievements in the field of library and book science.

The Museum conducts guided tours for BAN's readers, students of educational institutions in St. Petersburg, and visitors.



# Planet BIBLIORAN

On September 6, 1978, an employee of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, N. S. Chernykh, discovered a minor planet of the Solar System and registered it in the international catalog (№ 30722). This asteroid of 6 km diameter, located between Mars and Jupiter at a distance of 121 million km from the Earth, was named BIBLIORAN in honor of the Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences. BAN received official confirmation of this event in the year of its 290th anniversary.



РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК

## ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

о присвоении имени  
малой планете

### РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК

на основании решения от 28 сентября 2004 года  
Комитета по наименованию малых тел Солнечной системы  
Международного Астрономического Союза

настоящим свидетельствует,  
что малая планета,  
зарегистрированная в международном каталоге малых планет  
под № 30722 и имеющая предварительное обозначение 1978 RN5,  
получила имя

# BIBLIORAN

в честь  
библиотеки Российской Академии наук

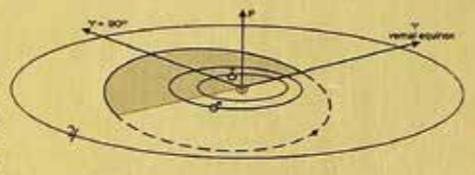
Имя планеты заносится в международное научное издание  
"Эфемериды малых планет", выпускаемое по поручению  
Международного Астрономического Союза  
Институтом Прикладной Астрономии Российской Академии Наук,  
возглавляющим в России работы  
по изучению и каталогизации малых планет Солнечной системы

**IAU official message**

(30722) *Biblioran* = 1978 RN5  
Discovered 1978 Sept. 6 by N.S.Chernykh at the  
Crimean Astrophysical Observatory.  
Biblioteka (Rossijskoj) Akademii Nauk (BAN) is the Library  
of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Founded by Peter the Great  
in 1714 in St. Petersburg, it was the first national, public library  
in Russia. The collection consists of more than 20 million items,  
including nine million volumes of foreign literature.  
Minor Planet Circular №52769, 2004.

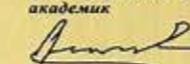
**Официальное сообщение МАС**

Малая планета (30722) *Biblioran* открыта 6 сентября  
1978г. Н.С.Черных в Крымской астрофизической  
обсерватории.  
«Библиотека Академии наук» (БАН) – историческое  
название библиотеки Российской Академии наук.  
Основанная Петром Великим в 1714 году в Санкт-  
Петербурге, она была первой национальной публичной  
библиотекой в России. Ее фонд составляет более 20  
миллионов единиц, включая девять миллионов томов  
иностранный литературы.  
Minor Planet Circular №52769, 2004.



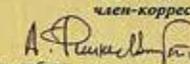
Большая полуось (астр. ед.)	2.719
Эксцентриситет	0.335
Наклон орбиты (град.)	11.18
Диаметр (км)	6

Вице-президент РАН  
академик



Ж. И. Алферов

Директор ИПА РАН  
член-корреспондент РАН



А. М. Финкельштейн

Санкт-Петербург  
25 ноября 2004 г.

# Directors of the Academy of Sciences Library St. Petersburg

## Supervising personnel from 1714

In November 1714 Tsar Peter I instructed his royal physician, R. K. Areskin (1670s-1718), to organize books and all kinds of rarities housed in the Summer Palace. Areskin reassigned the job of “looking after books,” to his secretary, J. D. Schumacher, who arrived in Russia in October of the same year.

The title «director» was introduced in the Library of the Academy of Sciences in 1893. Until then, the heads of the academic library were called “librarians,” and their deputies – “sub-librarians.”



Blumentrost Lavrentii Lavrentievich (1692-1755) – royal physician of Peter I (from 1719).  
The first president of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg (1725-1733).



Schumacher Johann Daniel (1690-1761) – Master of Philosophy.  
Librarian of the Academy of Sciences Library (1728-1759).



Taubert Ivan Ivanovich (Johan Caspar) (1717-1771) – Adjunct (from 1738). Librarian of the Academy of Sciences Library (1759-1771).



Kotelnikov Semen Kirillovich (1723-1806) – Full time professor (from 1760), Honorary academician (from 1797). Librarian of the Academy of Sciences Library (1771-1797).



Busse Ivan Fomich (Johann Heinrich) (1763-1835), Honorary academician (from 1800).  
Librarian of the Academy of Sciences Library (1797-1799).



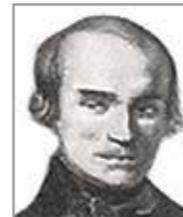
Schubert Fedor Ivanovich (Friedrich Theodor) (1758-1825) – Academician (from 1789). Librarian and Superintendent of the Mintz-office of the Academy of Sciences (1800-1818).

In 1797, after P. I. Sokolov was appointed a sub-librarian, the Library was divided into two parts – funds in Russian and foreign languages. In 1818 the President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, S. S. Uvarov, divided the Library into two independent departments (the 1st – Russian and the 2nd – Foreign); each had its own staff, budget, and head.

## *Directors of the 1<sup>st</sup> (Russian) Department of the Library*



Sokolov Petr Ivanovich (1764-1835) – Member of the Russian Academy (since 1793). Librarian of the 1<sup>st</sup> Department (1819-1835).



Berednikov Jakov Ivanovich (1793-1854) – Academician (from 1847). Librarian of the 1<sup>st</sup> Department (1835-1854).



Korkunov Mikhail Andreevich (1806-1858) – Academician (from 1857). Librarian of the 1<sup>st</sup> Department (1855-1858).



Kunik Arist Aristovich (Ernst Eduard) (1814-1899) – Visiting academician (from 1850). Librarian (since 1893 director) of the 1<sup>st</sup> Department (1858-1899).



Shakhmatov Aleksei Aleksandrovich (1864-1920) – Academician (from 1899). Director of the 1<sup>st</sup> Department (1899-1920); head of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1899-1920).

## *Directors of the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Foreign) Department of the Library*



Fren Khristian Danilovich (Christian Martin) (1782-1851) – Academician (from 1817). Librarian of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1819-1828).



Ertel Vasilii Andreevich (1793-1847) – Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts. Librarian of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1828-1833).



Sjögren Andrei Maksimovich (Johan Andreas) (1794-1855) – Academician (from 1844). Librarian of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1833-1835).



Baer Karl Maksimovich (Karl Ernst von) (1792-1876) – Academician (from 1828). Librarian of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1835-1862).



Schiefner Anton Antonovich  
(Franz Anton) (1817-1879) –  
Visiting academician (from 1859).  
Librarian of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department  
(1862-1879).



Saleman Karl Germanovich  
(Carl Gistav Herman) (1849-  
1916) – Academician (from 1895).  
Librarian (from 1893 director) of  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1891-1916).



Strauch Alexander Aleksandrovich  
(1832-1893) – Academician (from 1879).  
Permanent Secretary of the Imperial  
Academy of Sciences (1890-1893).  
Librarian of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1879-  
1891).



Diakonov Mikhail  
Aleksandrovich (1855-1919) –  
Academician (from 1912). Librarian  
of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Department (1917-1919).



Nikolskii Nikolai  
Konstantinovich (1863-1936) –  
Academician (from 1912). BAN's  
director (1920-1925).



Zhebelev Sergei Aleksandrovich  
(1881-1941) – Academician. BAN's  
acting director (1928).

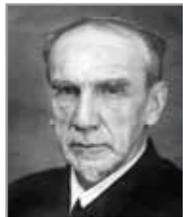


Platonov Sergei Fedorovich  
(1860-1933) – Academician (from  
1920). BAN's director (1925-1928).



Rozhdestvenskii Sergei  
Vasilievich (1868-1934) – RAS  
corresponding member (from 1920).  
BAN's acting director (1928-1929).

## *In 1920, the Library of the Academy of Sciences returned to one-man management*



Jakovkin Innokentii Ivanovich  
(1881-1949) – Doctor of historical  
sciences. BAN's director (1929-1949).



Nalivkin Dmitrii Vasilievich  
(1889-1982) – Academician. BAN's  
acting director (1950-1952).



Lebedev Daniil Vladimirovich  
(1915-2005) – Doctor of biological  
sciences. BAN's acting director  
(1949-1950).



Chebotarev Gleb Aleksandrovich  
(1913-1975) – Doctor of physical and  
mathematical sciences. BAN's director  
(1952-1960).



Filippov Mikhail Semenovich  
(1914-1999) – Candidate of  
geological and mineralogical  
sciences. BAN's director (1960-  
1967).



Ter-Avanesjan David  
Vartanovich (1909-1979) – Doctor  
of biological sciences. BAN's  
director (1970-1979).



Moiseeva Ariadna Aleksandrovna  
(1922-1976) – Candidate of pedagogical  
sciences. BAN's acting director (1968-  
1970).



Filov Vladimir Aleksandrovich  
(1930-2006) – Doctor of biological  
sciences. BAN's director (1980-  
1988).



The Library of the Academy of Sciences' main wealth is its collections, which represent a priceless treasure. Access to them is always available to readers. However BAN is also its employees: librarians, bibliographers, historians, linguists - people, who have passed through its life, given the library their best years, and left in it an indelible mark.

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Valerii P. Leonov

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