

## SUMMARY

### L. Bandilko Brotherhood Libraries

The rise and rapid development of the orthodox fraternities at the end of XVII and the beginning of the XVIII centuries is conditioned first of all by social and political reasons, the needs of different groups of townspeople to unite for defence of their fundamental interests under the conditions of both social and national oppression. Formerly the most of construction decorative and fine art works (castles, churches) were mostly ordered and paid by feudals. With the rise of fraternities the peasants and petty bourgeois united in them had become the customers more often. Assigning construction and paint works fraternities influenced on their style direction in definite way.

Alongside with the largest fraternities (Lviv, Lutsk and Kiyiv) numerous in their structures (with their own primary schools, libraries and hospitals) had great importance for the development of Ukrainian culture, which spread around in Pravobereze and Galitchina during XVII century. The level of cultural inquiries of the society caused also by the activity of fraternities was rather high at that time and that was why even the representatives of clergy were forced to consider with those advanced worldly traditions in the cultural branch of life, that were settled in the period of their activity.

Having done the first and the most difficult steps on the way of the cultural revival through the book at the end of XVI and the beginning to objective social and political causes later failed to hold their achieved ground. However in the second part of XVII and in XVIII centuries they influenced social and political cultural life, directing their activity at on spreading humanistic ideas.

### M. Burgin Infological system as development of the notion «thesaurus»

Just as energy and mass always exist in the form of material objects, the same way information according to the thesis of semantical text theory of information exists in the form of some text (information). In the common meaning a text is a totality of expression of some language. Not any sign system is a language, but any sign if it clear carries information. Thus not only texts contain information but other units of signs. Moreover even if consider an extended comprehension of a text then nature, paintings, pictures contain information. The coming of texts into life has something to do with the specification of perception and transforming of information by a man. The notion of thesaurus is very important for the learning of informations and from the other hand it is not enough for this because information is a source not of knowledge alone but of ideas, notions, images. That is why the further development of the theory of information demands enlargement and generalization of the notion «thesaurus». The notion of infological system has become such generalisation.

### V. Yaroshyk Exlibris in Yablonovsky collected works (from NLUV Fund)

Yablonovsky's collection from the funds of library and historical collections of Ukrainian Book Instituted NLUV attracts attention of book experts and those who love books not only by the collection of rare books but also by valuable of XVI-beginning XVIII centuries on books, that «flew» into the library at different

time. Exactly exlibris considered in the aspect of book science, have become the ones of incitements in the investigation of the composition and the history of these collected works.

There are 28 West-European exlibris in the collection: three of them - XVI cent., one - the end of XVI - beg. XVII cent., eight - XVII cent., six XVII - begin XVIII cent., and ten - the first half XVIII cent. In some cases chronological boundaries of the number of signs are unsteady and the time of their creation is defined approximately.

In the process of systematization of book sign were taken into consideration the criteria and experience of native and foreign specialists in the history of exlibris XVI-XVIII cent. All the following exlibris and those whose authors are unknown are placed according to the chronology. Besides the describing former owner or the information about institution brief history of the library (if it is known), form of a sign (heraldic, monogram, with plot) are given. Corresponding data about bibliophiles and public institutions are taken from foreign reference books of bibliographic character and encyclopedies: Joxer X.L., Lyouruss P., Ebert F.A., Eirstreuxerx, masters of sign Bronetsky A., Nesetsky K., Polish biographic dictionary and other literature of this kind.

In the survey alongside with exlibris the description of books' positions - the bearers of the book sign, edited in famous West-European printing houses of XVI-XVIII cent.-is given, many of them are bibliographic rarity. Four incunabules and nine paleotypes are of special importance.

In the brief characteristic of each collected works it is indicated the total quantity of collected works and sets of books with the common exlibris, the source getting to the Yablonovsky library (if, it is defined), edition and their brief descriptions are made up.

### V. Yaroschich T. Sosnovska D.I. Bagaliy and Kharkiv public library (on 110 year anniversary of foundation of KSSL V.G. Korolenko)

One of the oldest cultural and educational institutions of Ukraine is Kharkov State Science Library after V.G. Korolenko celebrated a 110 year anniversary in 1996.

Famous scientists, public figures of the city participated in its foundation: M. Sumtsov, X. Altshevsky, V. Danilevsky, A. Yursky, V. Frankovsky, and especially Bagaliy.

The name of this famous scientist-historic is widely known beyond the boundaries of Ukraine. He is the author of almost 350 works on questions of native, culture, archeology, history. Slobidskaya, Livobereznaya and Southern Ukraine of XVII-begin of XIX cent. And also Dmytro Ivanovitch was an active public figure, outstanding organizer. He worked much for library science and, particularly, Kharkiv public and University libraries.

### V. Sknar Library job (profession) and Education

Post-graduate education of librarians is an important link in a continuous system of preparing and retraining library staff. Their professionalism and competency are defined by speciality knowledge, skills, which together with total public and cultural level, give characteristics the quantity and quality of taking part in information activities.

Nowadays high library bibliographic education is being rebuilt, new conceptions in the development of leading institutions in the sphere of preparing and retraining and increasing of qualifications of library workers appear. IPK PK is among such institutions in particular its Chair of Library Science which was founded in 1989 IPK PK together with ULA and main library institutions of Ukraine offer to consider a complex of problems of organization of systematically and functionally focused study of library workers and they hope for common cooperation.

### M. Sentchenko The problems of National Bibliography

National bibliography is a peculiar visiting card of a nation, on which specialists define science, and intellectual potential of a society, learn about that what writers write, scientists, specialists in different branches of knowledge, journalists, about what was written before. All states of the world independently of their economic and political conditions pay much attention to the registration of printing works creation and spreading around lists of printing production.

According to the sort of activities bibliographic institutions of every country should collect, register and keep thoroughly every thing that is printed in their sphere, study and analyze the processes that take place in book printing book spreading, make scientifically grounded conclusions, give recommendations and propositions concerning topics of editions of state orders, make and edit bibliographic indicators, influence the state of conditions in printing branch.

Book. These functions have been given in our country to Ukraine Book Chamber (UBC) as a state institution in the sphere of printing branch and information activities.

### I. Chepiga Presophnitsky Gospel. The history of opening the monument

The unique piece of memory of Ukrainian culture of XVI cent. Presophnitsky Gospel that comes from Volyn was discovered in the 30th of XIX c. by an outstanding Ukrainian and Russian linguist-slavonic and teacher Ocup Bodyansky.

It was an important discovery because before that it was unknown that Holy Scripture in particular Gospel was translated to this language. The scientist pays attention on wonderful design of the manuscript. He is impressed, particularly, by four marvelous miniature drawings of evangelists. O. Bodyansky hinted to the fact that the manuscript was in a rather noticeable in Ukraine temple before, which was constructed by Ivan Mazepa in its time.

Obviously, hetman brought the manuscript from somewhere from Volyn and passed it to Voznesensky Cathedral in Pereyaslav, and from there as a piece of memory of culture first of all Ukrainian literature and written language of XVI cent. and book arts, it was passed to the seminary library, where O. Bodyansky came across it.

O. Bodyansky's report about the found manuscript was published. This is the first printed word about Presophnitsk Gospel.