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Organizational structures for preserving documentary monuments in the leading libraries of Ukraine

Організаційні структури збереження документарних пам'яток у провідних бібліотеках України

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Abstract

The purpose of the article is to study the current state and reveal the organizational and structural features of the divisions of documentary monuments as a library scientific and cultural project based on the analysis of the experience of creation, functioning and development trends of such divisions by the leading libraries of Ukraine. A content analysis of the official sites of 38 leading scientific libraries was carried out, including 13 library institutions with national and state status, and 25 ones – with regional. Summarizing the results of the content analysis made it possible to determine the level of effectiveness of creating and functioning organizational structures of documentary monuments of the leading library institutions of Ukraine, as well as the factors that contribute to the improvement of the effectiveness of the organizational and structural construction of activities with documentary monuments. Among such factors, one can note the status, level, type and kind of the library institution; library origin (as a rule, libraries with a long history have more chances to accumulate rare, valuable and unique

Анотація

Метою статті є вивчення сучасного стану та розкриття організаційно-структурних особливостей підрозділів документарних пам'яток як бібліотечного науково-культурного проекту на основі аналізу досвіду створення, функціонування і тенденцій розвитку таких підрозділів провідними бібліотеками України. Здійснено контент-аналіз офіційних сайтів 38 провідних наукових бібліотек, зокрема 13 бібліотечних установ зі статусом національних і загальнодержавних, а 25 – регіональних. Узагальнення результатів контент-аналізу дозволило визначити рівень ефективності створення та функціонування організаційних структур документарних пам'яток провідних бібліотечних установ України, а також чинники, що сприяють підвищенню ефективності організаційно-структурної побудови діяльності з документарними пам'ятками. Серед таких чинників можна відзначити статус, рівень, тип та вид бібліотечної установи; час виникнення бібліотеки (як правило, бібліотеки з давньою історією мають більше шансів накопичити

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publications, and thus to create appropriate divisions).

Keywords: libraries, organizational structures for preserving documentary monuments, collection, rare and valuable editions, archival documents.

Introduction

The modern stage of society's development is determined by the growth of the role of social institutions and processes related to the formation of information resources and the transfer of knowledge. This trend is manifested in the library, which in the conditions of informatization is transformed from a "storehouse of books" into a social institution that ensures the accumulation, preservation and general availability of documents, information and knowledge. Structural subdivisions of documentary monuments, relevant library funds and collections of documents belonging to movable monuments of national and world culture require special attention from the point of view of analyzing effective approaches to their formation, modern scientific organization, preservation and disclosure; that is the relevance of the topic of this study. For optimizing these processes, it is necessary to revise the management guidelines that have been developed in library theory and practice, taking into account the changes taking place in the library and the library social institute as a whole. There are reasons to state that modern scientific ideas about the subdivisions of documentary monuments in libraries lack conceptual generalizations at the interdisciplinary level, the synthesis of librarian, bibliographic, historical and cultural approaches to the functioning and further transformations of these library structures.

The object of the study is the organizational and structural subdivisions for preserving documentary monuments in the leading libraries of Ukraine.

The subject of the study is the specifics and level of effectiveness of the organizational structures for preserving documentary monuments of the leading library institutions of Ukraine.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the organizational and structural features of the documentary monuments unit as a library scientific and cultural project based on the analysis of the experience of the functioning of such units in the leading libraries of Ukraine.

рідкі, цінні та унікальні видання, і таким чином, створити відповідні підрозділи).

Ключові слова: бібліотеки, організаційні структури збереження документарних пам'яток, колекція, рідкісні та цінні видання, архівні документи.

Literature Review

Analyzing the state of development of this issue, it should be emphasized that Ukrainian scientists have highlighted and analyzed the main facts from the history of the emergence and activity of the divisions of documentary monuments such as departments and sectors of manuscripts, old prints, other rare and valuable publications, in librarian studies, general essays and special articles, as well as museum books in libraries of Ukraine and other countries (Kovalchuk, 2004; Losiievskiy, 2008; Dubrovina & Onyshchenko, 2009; Horban, 2019; Zuzao, 2000). The study of certain periods of activity of the Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library on the formation, preservation and disclosure of rare collections was also considered (Ryabtseva, 2006; Hrabarchuk, 2011; Losiievskiy, Sholomova, Grabarchuk, 2012). Some authors devoted their research to issues on the preservation of book monuments, rare and unusual monographs in university library collections (Barnes, Kelly & Kerwin, 2010; Belyakova, 2016), and others – to issues on creating strategic content for the library of the higher educational institution in the information and cultural space including documentary monuments (Horban, Rybka, Lukianenko, Kulish, & Rybka, 2022). It should be noted that in Ukraine in recent years, some studies have been conducted on the role and features of the organization of information analytics in the structure of activities of leading Ukrainian libraries (Kobieliyev, 2012), university libraries (Shelestova, Solianyk, Bachynska, Novalska, & Kobieliyev, 2021), media education in the whole (Karpenko, 2017), etc. The current trends of today's library contributions on rare books' preservation and access are also topical in the context of creating special organizational structures for preserving documentary monuments (Correa, 2017; Germain, 2013; Nardino, Tolotti, & Caregnato, 2005;).

Methodology

The realization of the goal and tasks of the research required the use of a complex of modern general scientific principles, approaches and methods. The social-communication approach

should be mentioned first as its use allowed the following:

- to identify the variety of manifestations, and the fundamental purpose of social communication in the system of social relations;
- to clarify the scope and the meaning of the concept of "documentary monument";
- to find out the communicative essence of the documentary and memorial activity of libraries;
- to determine its place and functions in the system of social communications of modern Ukraine.

The synthesis of librarian, book, monument and cultural approaches to the functioning and subsequent transformations of documentary-monument library structures used in the study is of particular importance. The systematic approach made it possible to highlight the structure, connections and functions of such activities of libraries in the field of meeting public information needs, to determine the trends of their development as prerequisites for improving the quality of servicing users at Ukrainian libraries. By using it, the authors investigated the network of leading libraries in Ukraine. In particular, the websites of 13 national and state libraries, as well as 25 regional (regional) ones were analyzed. The statistical method helped to determine the number of libraries with specified specialized units of different levels and structures that realize a documentary and memorial function as an auxiliary one. The ranking method helped to discover the top libraries with the most developed documentary and memorial structures.

The information approach, combined with the historical-genetic method, made it possible to investigate the processes of the evolution of library documentary and memorial activity and to identify the main factors of its development and prerequisites for forming it in libraries; as well as to determine and characterize the main stages and regularities of its evolution and the

impact on the library activities in general, on forming and functioning the library social institute in the conditions of changes in the socio-cultural environment.

Results and Discussion

The gradual formation of the library of collections and specialized funds for documentary monuments - rare and valuable editions, manuscript books, archival documents and monuments of other types and groups that have a documentary basis or component - naturally leads to the creation of relevant sectors, departments and museums. This testifies to the presence and development of one of the leading scientific, historical and cultural directions in the library's activities, to the availability of specialists who can set and implement similar tasks, which are developed and formulated systematically, as an important scientific and cultural project, an integral component of the prospective program development of the library. Such a project does not have time limits, it is gradually improved and adjusted as necessary, taking into account the peculiarities of the socio-communicative environment, innovations and innovations in the information and library business, because its implementation continues throughout the entire further existence and functioning of the library. These measures shape the image of the library as a scientific and educational institution, aimed at preserving national and world cultural heritage, in particular under the UNESCO Memory of the World program. Therefore, the formation and functioning of the library division of documentary monuments are carried out not only according to local current and prospective plans of the library but also related to integrative, interdepartmental and interdisciplinary, national and international projects of libraries, archives and museums.

All the studied 38 leading libraries of Ukraine have their websites or web pages, but due to wartime conditions, at the time of the research, information was not available on 2 library websites. The data collected during the statistical study are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

Documentary-monument structures and documentary monuments which are represented on the websites of leading libraries in Ukraine

| № | Name of the Library | Availability of a specialized documentary and memorial structure | Availability of a structure that realizes a documentary and memorial function |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine | + | + |
| 2. | Yaroslav Mudryi National Library of Ukraine | + | + |
| 3. | Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine | + | + |
| 4. | Odessa National Scientific Library | + | + |
| 5. | Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library | + | + |
| 6. | National Library of Ukraine for Children | + | - |
| 7. | National Scientific Agricultural Library of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine | - | + |
| 8. | Sukhomlinskyi State Scientific and Pedagogical of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine | - | + |
| 9. | State Scientific and Technical Library of Ukraine | - | + |
| 10. | National Scientific Medical Library of Ukraine | - | - |
| 11. | State Library of Ukraine for Youth | - | + |
| 12. | National Historical Library of Ukraine | + | + |
| 13. | Central State Scientific and Technical Library of the Mining and Metallurgical Complex of Ukraine | The site is under reconstruction | |
| 14. | Franko Crimean Republican Universal Scientific Library | + | + |
| 15. | Ismail Gasprinskyi Crimean Tatar Republican Library | + | - |
| 16. | K. A. Timiryazev Vinnytsia Regional Universal Scientific Library | + | + |
| 17. | Volyn Olena Pchilka State Regional Universal Library | - | + |
| 18. | Dnipropetrovsk Regional Universal scientific library named after Slavic first teachers Cyril and Methodius | + | + |
| 19. | Donetsk Regional Universal Scientific Library | + | + |
| 20. | Zhytomyr Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oleg Olzhych | - | + |
| 21. | Transcarpathian Regional Universal Scientific Library named after F.Potushnyak | - | + |
| 22. | Zaporizhzhia Regional Universal Scientific Library | + | + |
| 23. | Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Ivan Franko | - | + |
| 24. | Kropyvnytskyi Regional Universal Scientific Library named after D. I. Chizhevsky | + | + |
| 25. | Luhansk Regional Universal Scientific Library | - | + |
| 26. | Lviv Regional Universal Scientific Library | - | + |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 27. | Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library named after O. Hmyryova | + | + |
| 28. | Odesa Regional Universal Scientific Library named after M. Hrushevskiyi | + | + |
| 29. | Poltava Regional Universal Scientific Library named after I.P. Kotlyarevsky | - | + |
| 30. | Rivne Regional Universal Scientific Library | - | + |
| 31. | Sumy Regional Universal Scientific Library | - | + |
| 32. | Ternopil Regional Universal Scientific Library | + | + |
| 33. | Kharkiv Regional Universal Scientific Library | - | + |
| 34. | Kherson Oles Gonchar Regional Universal Scientific Library | + | + |
| 35. | Khmelnyskyi Regional Universal Scientific Library | The site is under development | |
| 36. | Cherkasy Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Taras Shevchenko | - | + |
| 37. | Chernivtsi Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Mykhailo Ivasiuk | + | + |
| 38. | Chernihiv Regional Universal Scientific Library named after V.G. Korolenko | + | + |

In general, it was found out that among 38 analyzed library sites (Figure 1), there is information about the specialized documentary and memorial structures on 20 sites, 33 sites display structures that realize a documentary and memorial function (a significant number of libraries have both indicated structures), as a rule,

these are departments of storage of funds, subdivisions of literature on art, local history, etc.), there as not any structure dealing with documentary monuments, and the sites of 2 libraries do not display any information as they are under reconstruction and development

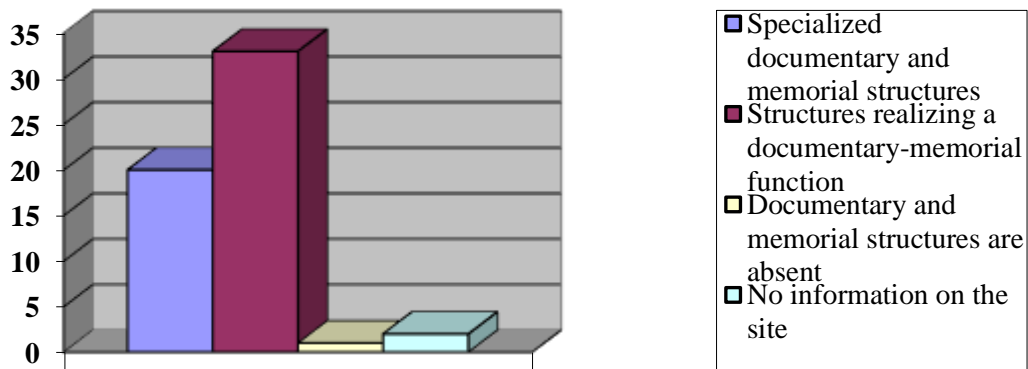


Figure 1. Display of documentary and memorial structures on 38 leading Ukrainian libraries' websites

It should be noted that among the 13 national and state libraries, 7 ones have specialized divisions of documentary monuments, in particular, two of them are the holders of the largest and particularly representative funds of documentary monuments, therefore they have extensive organizational structures (Figure 2). Thus, in Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine, there is a Manuscript Institute including 4 divisions such as the Department of Codicology and Codicography, the Department of Source

Studies, the Department of Manuscript Heritage Funds, the Department of the Judaica Fund; and the Institute of Bibliography. Wherein there are 5 departments in the Institute of Bibliography including the department of old prints and rare publications, the department of library collections and historical heritage, the department of foreign Ukrainian studies, the department of fine arts and the department of music funds.

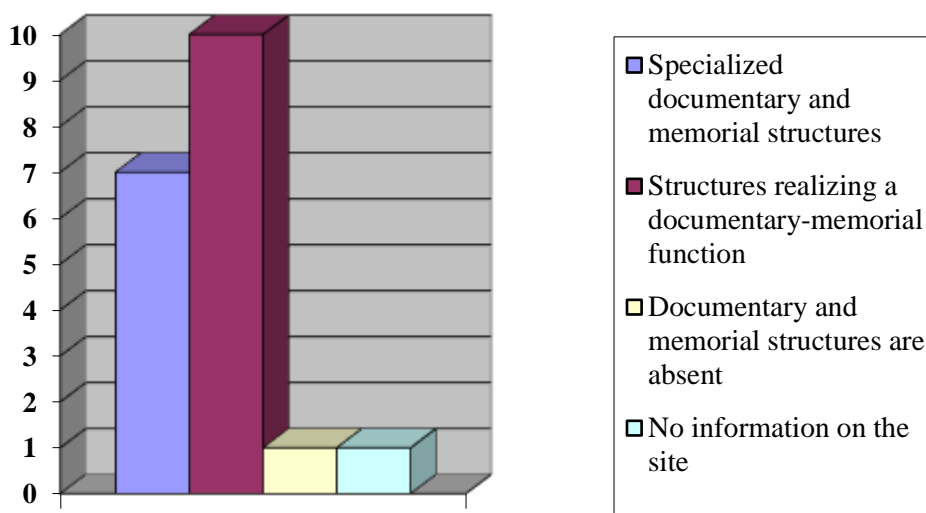


Figure 2. Availability of information about the documentary and memorial structures on 13 national and state libraries' websites in Ukraine.

According to Figure 2, some of the listed structural entities have a document-memorial function that connects with others but belongs to those that determine the specialization of a specific unit. In the structure of the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library, there is a rare book department, which includes the group of scientific discovery of the fund of old printed and rare publications, the sector of the fund of old printed and rare publications and the department of manuscripts. In this library, there are also the Department of Ukrainian Studies and the Institute for Research of Library Art Resources including the Department of Scientific Research of Works of Visual and Musical Art, the Department of Scientific Research of Special Types of Documents and cartography office as separate divisions that besides other tasks also realize a document and memorial function. On the websites of 10 national and state libraries, some structures realize a documentary and memorial function; there is no documentary and memorial structure on the website of one of them, and another library's website does not function at all.

Figure 3 illustrates the situation among 25 regional libraries. There are specialized documentary and memorial structures (departments and sectors) on 13 libraries'

websites, structures that realize a documentary and memorial function (primarily they are departments for local history work, art, etc.) are presented on 23 library institutions' websites, and one library's website is not functioning. It should be noted that all the websites of regional libraries have information about structural subdivisions relating to the processing of documentary monuments' funds.

As a rule, at first, a separate department of rare and valuable prints is created in libraries and with time, in the presence of valuable manuscripts and other archival documents among the new additions, evolves and can be reorganized into a complex unit - the department of documentary monuments, the fund dominant of which there are printed and handwritten archival records.

The systematic formation of the archival funds and collections, the availability of voluminous archival funds and collections of great historical and cultural significance (in particular, the personal funds of outstanding figures of science and culture) are the basis for further structural transformations, the separation of subdivisions of manuscripts and other archival documents, as it is in Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine and the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library.

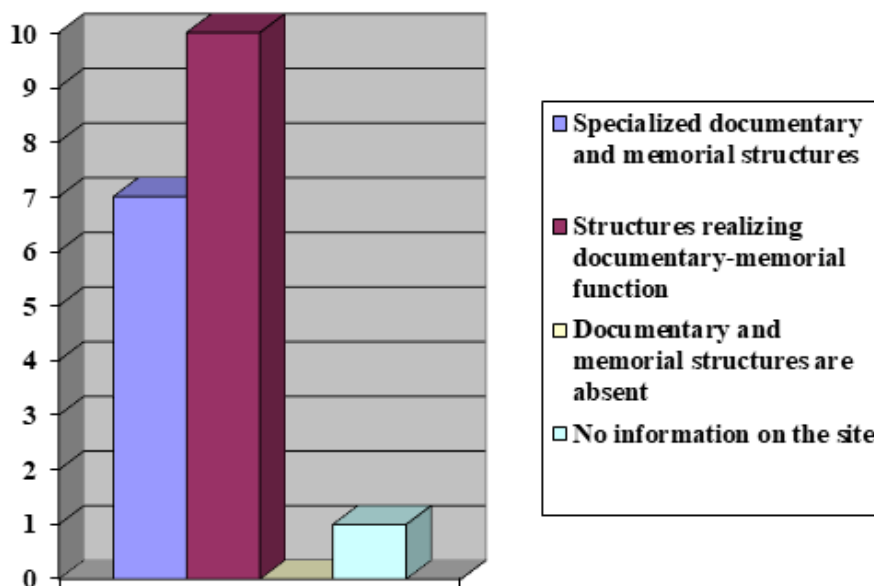


Figure 3. Availability of information about documentary and memorial structural divisions on the websites of 25 regional libraries of Ukraine.

Among the archival monuments that come to the library funds, there are text, image and image-text documents, originals of photo documents, phono, film, and video documents. At the same time, the major libraries of the world store profile epigraphic sources (ancient inscriptions, drawings and embossing on solid materials) not only for historical museums, but also for the funds of documentary monuments; numismatic and phalerist collections - in originals, and not only in the form of reproductions in catalogues and other editions. Numismatic offices, departments of coins and medals, and other similarly specialized departments have been created in many libraries and museums in Europe, among the largest of which is the Cabinet of Medals, or the Cabinet of France (official name: Department of Coins, Medals, and Antiquities) in the National Library of France in Paris, as well as Cabinet of coins and medals in the Vatican Apostolic Library in Rome. Such collections, which can often be seen in historical and local history museums, increase the scientific, historical and cultural value of multimillion-dollar library funds and look quite natural here, presenting in the originals certain historical forms of documentary monuments, their textual and pictorial elements.

It is clear that voluminous collections of paintings are profiled for art galleries and museums. But there are exceptions to this rule. For example, a large collection of Austrian paintings of the late Baroque era, as well as graphic drawings, watercolours and gouaches are stored in the above-mentioned fund of the Vasyl

Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library. It happened historically since the relevant decisions were taken by the library's administration at the time. But it is unlikely that this can become an example for imitation in the library sphere. More motivated for widening this experience among libraries can be the temporary use of paintings and drawings, and other works of art from museum collections in the expositional and general sociocultural work of libraries (based on examples of Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the USA), as well as the temporary exhibitions of book and archival monuments from of libraries' and archives' collections at museum exhibitions. For example, Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library and the Kharkiv Art Museum have a long-term experience of such cooperation.

Ancient artefacts as collection material are almost absent in the funds of Ukrainian libraries, but there are many documentary monuments or documents with a documentary component among them. A unique collection of ancient Greek ceramic stamps (Figure 4) donated by Professor O.V. Gorily (Kharkiv) is kept in the National Museum of Natural History, which contains text and figures embossed on fragments of amphorae and tiles of the IV-II centuries BC, counting more than 1.4 thousand items (Horiloho, 2015). Ceramic stamps of ancient Greek masters are sources of valuable historical information about the organization and peculiarities of their work, production and sale, the range of pottery products, nature and scale of economic relations in the ancient era, besides

containing unique linguistic and pictorial material as monuments of writing and art. Library practitioners-stock collectors of large libraries of Ukraine to a greater extent take into

account the species diversity of documentary monuments, which is evidenced by the detailed classification tables of profiles of stocks, collections and collections.



Figure 4. Monuments of ancient culture in the funds of Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library. Ancient Greek ceramic stamps of the IV-II centuries BC (O. V. Gorily's collection)

Documents of the following groups and types are typical for the departments (sectors) of documentary monuments:

- publications of Cyrillic, civil, Latin and other fonts (including periodicals) that appeared on the territory of Ukraine and those states that included Ukrainian lands, from the beginning of book printing to the first third of the 19th century;
- publications in Ukrainian up to the year 1921;
- publications in Ukrainian of the 20th-21st centuries (after 1921), which are of special scientific, historical, cultural, and artistic value;
- foreign editions (including periodicals) from the beginning of book printing up to the 18th century;
- rare and valuable Ukrainian periodicals and continuing editions of the second third of the 19th-21st centuries;
- rare and valuable foreign periodicals and continuing editions of the XIX - XXI centuries;
- regional publications that are of special scientific, historical, cultural, and artistic value;
- the first editions of the most important historical documents, including the main state documents, the main documents of the leading political, religious and public organizations of Ukraine and the states that included Ukrainian lands;
- the first editions of program documents of leading national and international scientific institutions and organizations, and scientific schools;
- the first editions of collections, creative programs, and manifestos, which reproduce the main stages of the history of Ukrainian and world literature, and other arts;
- publishing works of classics of science, classics of Ukrainian and world literature, other arts, the most prominent political, religious and public figures including lifetime, first editions, first editions of the first and best translations, first illustrated editions; academic editions of individual works and complete academic collections of works;
- publications that are the most significant sources for studying different eras in the history of mankind, the history and culture of Ukraine, in particular, the first publications of archival documents, diaries, memoirs, etc.;
- illegal editions prohibited by the tsarist and Soviet censorship, which are of special scientific, historical and cultural value;
- samples of books from prominent publishing houses;
- the best serial editions;

- Ukrainian and foreign publications notable for their artistic design and polygraph execution (including award-winning; designed and illustrated by outstanding artists);
- samples of book products that reflected the main stages of formation of Ukrainian and world books for children;
- samples of book products, which reflected the main stages of formation of Ukrainian and world books for a wide range of readers;
- editions made or reproduced in unusual ways, on unusual materials;
- rare and valuable sheet music editions;
- rare and valuable reference publications;
- facsimile editions of printed and written records;
- monuments on electronic media, in particular, full-text digital copies of the most valuable printed and written monuments (optical discs);
- books with autographs of outstanding Ukrainian and foreign figures of science and culture, political, religious and public figures;
- books from Ukrainian and foreign private collections, which are of scientific, historical and cultural value;
- books with bookplates and stamps, which have scientific, historical and cultural significance, constitute artistic value; books from valuable collections of monasteries, educational and other institutions;
- books with various tabs, censored deletions, damage, reader and ownership inscriptions, drawings that are of scientific, historical, cultural, and artistic value;
- books in artistic frames made by hand;
- bookplates, postage stamps, and other forms of small graphics in complexes (collections);
- handwritten books that are of scientific, historical, cultural, and artistic value;
- archival documents, complexes of archival documents, which constitute scientific, historical-cultural, and artistic value such as textual, pictorial-textual, in particular with seals, stamps; photo, phono, film, video documents, optical, magnetic disk documents, etc. (will include collections and collections, archival funds of personal and official origin);
- epigraphic monuments on various media that are of scientific, historical, cultural, and artistic value: graffiti, ceramic stamps, etc.;
- numismatic collections;
- medal collections;
- collections of award, service and souvenir badges.

The current directions of activity of the division of documentary monuments will be considered on the example of the research department of documentary studies, collections of rare editions and manuscripts of the Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library (Kharkiv State Scientific Library named after V. G. Korolenko 1886–2011, (2011)). Currently, there are two sectors in the structure of the department including the sector of scientific work with collections of documentary monuments and the sector of storage and use of collections of rare publications and manuscripts. This structure of the department corresponds to the main trend of its development in recent decades connected with the activation of research work on the history and composition of collections. The leading direction of the department's scientific research in recent decades is the study and disclosure of the collections of printed and written monuments stored in the Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library (Hrabarchuk, 2011). It should be noted that the strengthening of the research component is characteristic of the modern activity of the units of rare editions and manuscripts in scientific libraries of Ukraine (Dubrovina & Onyshchenko, 2009). The results of independently carried out scientific investigations are the basis of the library and information work of such units in all directions, in particular for the improvement of the reference and bibliographic apparatus.

The priority areas of work and tasks of structures on documentary monuments at the current stage are the following:

- scientific research on the history of the book; on theoretical-methodological and scientific-practical issues of formation, preservation and disclosure of collections of documentary monuments; introducing the results of these studies into scientific circulation, implementing the obtained results into library practice;
- state examination of the value of documents such as handwritten books and prints; scientific (without state status) examination of the value of documentary monuments and memorial complexes;
- scientific research aimed at revealing the historical and cultural significance of collections and individual documentary monuments; introducing the results of these studies into scientific circulation, implementing the obtained results into library practice;
- preparation of scientific information on monuments of writing and printing as part of documentary monuments' fund, which

- should be subjected to inclusion in the State Register of National Cultural Heritage;
- systematic measures for the scientific formation of the monument complex as a whole; creation, expansion and arrangement of its parts as collections of manuscript books, rare and valuable prints, collections of archival materials, personal archival funds, etc.;
 - ensuring the functioning and improvement of the storage system, optimization of general and specialized modes of storage of collections, and improvement of relevant preventive measures;
 - selection of unique and particularly valuable documents for digitization, ensuring the completeness of electronic copies of monuments, formation and expansion of the corresponding electronic fund;
 - ensuring optimal conditions for the use of documents for scientific and scientific-practical purposes by carrying out library and information work in its main types and forms, in particular, providing references for readers-scientists, preparing thematic expositions of documentary monuments, conducting excursions (part of these activities are currently carried out in the virtual dimension);
 - a system of measures to organize access to information resources via the Internet;
 - the activity of the department as a scientific and methodical centre for the formation, preservation and disclosure of documentary monuments and collections.

The peculiarities of the modern stage of activity on the formation, preservation and disclosure of collections of documentary monuments are reformed and expanded legislative base (which also requires further development), further regulation of work in all areas, effective use of new technologies both in scientific and in library and information spheres. Non-standard, but well-founded creative measures aimed at the expansion and original modernization of funds and work with them, along with traditional forms of such work, are being also implemented (Losievskiy, 2020).

The modern tasks of optimizing the organizational structure of the relevant departments and updating the composition of documentary monuments in scientific libraries provide for the appearance of new types and groups of documentary monuments, including rare and valuable electronic documents, and the increase in species variability should, of course, be reflected in the profiles of such collections. An

innovative approach can become effective if the theoretical-methodological and special-scientific base of measures for expertise, selection, description, safety and scientific disclosure of new, atypical collections is expanded, as well as mastering relevant disciplines in the system of advanced training of library workers.

Conclusions

The results of the analysis of the Ukrainian leading libraries' websites concerning the availability of structural divisions of documentary monuments in them made it possible to state that in the majority of the studied library institutions (35 out of 38) there are specialized divisions for the formation of documentary monuments' funds or the divisions that realize functions of such structures as to organizing the use of documentary monuments besides their main activity (e.g. departments of fund storage, departments or sectors of literature on art, local history, etc.).

The analysis of the organizational construction of library structures from documentary monuments allows us to conclude that currently, the most optimal form of organization for most of the analyzed libraries is a specialized department whose tasks are the formation, updating and preservation of documentary monuments' fund, scientific processing and disclosure of collections, popularization of monuments with the use of modern automated systems. An exemplary example of such a department's work is the research department of document studies, collections of rare editions and manuscripts of the Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library. At the same time, it should be emphasized that work in such library units as sectors, departments, museums of rare editions and manuscripts, and other documentary and memorial structures requires highly qualified employees with special knowledge in the field of bibliology, archival science, documentation science, monument studies, cultural studies, art history and generally humanitarian knowledge of the widest spectrum, as well as knowledge of the history of technologies of book-manuscript and publishing.

As a result of research on the organizational structures of the leading libraries of Ukraine, it has been proven that a characteristic feature of the documentary and memorial division's activity of a scientific library is multi-functionality. In modern conditions, such a division combines in its activity the functions of a scientific-research and educational institution,

information and production and service centre, with which not only advantages and acquisitions are connected, but also difficulties in work including organizational, personnel, technological ones. Moreover, the status of a researcher in libraries subordinate to the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine is still not clearly defined at the state level (and these libraries make up the majority of the 38 analyzed). Therefore, there is a future perspective and, most importantly, there is a need for further optimization of the library's documentary monuments division as a modern scientific and cultural project.

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